Multi-Agency Coordination System Publication

MACS GROUP PROCEDURES GUIDE

MACS 410-1

July 11, 2018

<u>NOTICE</u>

This Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS) 410-1 document establishes MAC Group Procedures specifically intended for use by fire service agencies in California represented by FIRESCOPE and the California Wildfire Coordinating Group (CWCG). Although this Guide is for the California Fire Service, it is written to support all hazard emergencies and, therefore, has application and utility for the emergency management community.

This guide supplements existing agency, state and federal directives and guidelines currently in use and complies with the California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS). This guide describes components of the MACS Information Management System, Modes of Operation, Preparedness Levels and the process and procedures by which California Fire Service Multi-Agency Coordination System Groups will function in California on all hazard incidents that require the use of multi-agency or multi-department fire service resources on single or multi-jurisdiction incidents.

This guide incorporates procedures agreed to by FIRESCOPE and the California Wildfire Coordinating Group that link the various fire service MAC Groups in California. Currently these MAC Groups are the Northern California and Southern California Geographic Area MAC Groups, and the statewide California MAC Group (CalMAC). Each of the Geographic Area MAC Groups and CalMAC, depending on National Preparedness Levels, will be required to communicate and coordinate with the National Wildfire Coordinating Group's National MAC Group located at the National Interagency Fire Center in Boise, Idaho. Understanding the MACS organizational structure is especially important in providing critical incident information to request and allocate fire based resources to incidents within and outside the State of California.

Access to the information described in this document is through the FIRESCOPE Website at www.firescope.org. Fire agencies with response capability must obtain a password to fully access the system. For additional information contact the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES), Fire and Rescue Division, FIRESCOPE Program in Riverside at (951) 782-4174.

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<u>INTRODUCTION</u>

The Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS) is a component of the National Incident Management System (NIMS), as well as the California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). It is essential to integrating and coordinating multi-agency emergency response and management.

The function of multi-agency coordination has shown to be most effective when it takes place in a preplanned and organized Multi-Agency Coordination System. While ad-hoc arrangements among agencies can be made to work, it is more effective to establish MACS procedures in advance. A multi-agency coordination system incorporates facilities, information systems, internal and external communication systems, interagency reciprocal, and mutual aid agreements, common procedures, terminology, training and qualifications, all integrated into a common operating system that ensures effective interagency and inter-jurisdictional coordination. Some of the key MACS components in the California MACS include the California Mobilization Guide, the FIRESCOPE Field Operations Guide, the FIRESCOPE Radio Frequency Guide, the MACS Resource Designation System, and this MACS Group Procedures Guide. All provide important guidance in the development and maintenance of the Statewide Multi-Agency Coordination System. These and many more FIRESCOPE documents are available on the FIRESCOPE Website at www.firescope.org.

This guide will discuss one component of the MAC System, the MAC Group; its function, purpose, membership and organization for the California Fire Service. Also discussed are activation procedures and the processes used to evaluate incidents with regard to resource allocation and the situation status reports and general information sharing necessary to support the MACS Decision Process. Other items discussed include support organization requirements. Most importantly this guide establishes common processes and procedures to ensure information sharing and incident evaluation processes are consistent. Although this guide is directed to the fire service, it has application to all emergency management and is adaptable by supplementing key resources and information pertinent to specific emergency requirements.

MAC Group Purpose and Function

A MAC Group typically consists of Agency Administrators or their designees who are authorized to commit agency resources and funds. Their function is to support incident management through coordinating their collective resources, sharing incident information and, implementing coordinated strategic policies to prevent and/or combat a growing emergency(s). In order to accomplish this objective the MAC Group must establish a common operating plan. The area represented can be a City, County/Operational Area, Region, such as one of the six Cal OES Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Regions, a Geographic Area, such as Northern and Southern California Geographic Areas or a Statewide MAC Group such as CalMAC.

MAC Group objectives in coordinating finance, equipment, personnel and resources are:

- Establish priorities for extended/major incidents
- Allocate critical resources based on established priorities
- Establish and/or implement communication systems integration
- Ensure Information coordination both internally and externally
- Establish Intergovernmental decision coordination
- Develop strategies and contingency plans

It is extremely important that MAC Group members have full authority from their respective agencies to commit resources and fully represent their agency or department in MAC Group decisions.

Local Level and Operational Area MACS

Multi-agency coordination is an essential element in support of jurisdictional Emergency Operations Centers (EOC). The local or operational area MAC Group provides jurisdictional or area-wide direction and/or policy. The MAC Group also determines priorities for the allocation of resources within a defined geographic area. MAC Group intelligence gathering and information exchange activities are usually accomplished through the information systems established by the EOC, such as the use of the MACS Form 404 or ICS Form 209. The MAC Group usually meets prior to each operational period. After analyzing current situational information, the MAC Group establishes priorities and disseminates this information to the EOC for implementation in operational plans. In more complex emergencies the MAC Group may choose to establish support positions that work for a MAC Group Coordinator under the direction of a MAC Group Chairperson. The complexity of the situation and preplanned procedures should identify organizational structure, meeting locations and meeting frequency. Procedural guides or mobilization guides should establish and describe MAC Group activation procedures and identify required informational needs and decision requirements for the specific jurisdictional area(s) involved. More detailed MACS information can be found in FEMA's MACS Guide entitled "Span of Control Tools" in the NWCG I-401 Multi-Agency Coordination curriculum and in the SEMS.

Regional Level MACS

Multi-Agency Coordination may also be achieved by bringing together representatives from various political levels such as county governments and functional agencies to coordinate in an inter-jurisdictional Regional MAC Group. In California this could incorporate the Cal OES Regions I through VI. This level of coordination of emergency activities has potential to increase due to the complexity of incidents within Cal OES Regions and broader legal authorities within cities, counties, water districts, fire protection districts, etc. In areas where occurrence of complex incidents is more commonplace it may be beneficial to formally establish MAC Groups within applicable Cal OES Regions. Should Regional MAC Groups be established, formal operating procedures should be developed and shared with the Geographic Area MAC Groups and any affected local MAC Groups.

Geographical Area MACS

From a historical and informational standpoint, Geographic Area MAC Groups were established for the primary purpose of coordinating wildfire response and suppression activities among multiple regions and agencies in Southern California. FIRESCOPE initially established the Southern California Geographic MAC Group in the late 1970's. In1987, a MAC Group was formally established in Northern California representing the Northern Geographic Area.   Each MAC Group has been activated numerous times since they were established.

Currently the Geographical Area MAC Groups are established to ensure:

- Scarce or limited resources are allocated efficiently and effectively.
- Participating agencies that provide resources do not impair their ability to carry out their own mission.
- Timely and accurate incident intelligence and information are available for statewide planning, media communication, and public service.
- Decisions are documented and tracked so that proper financial management can occur and financial responsibility is determined.
- Develop contingency plans and trigger points for implementation.

The operation guides for the Northern California Geographic MAC Group, (NorCal MAC Group) and Southern California Geographic MAC Group, (SoCal MAC Group) are available on request.

California Multi-Agency Coordination (CalMAC)

During periods of significant statewide emergency activity that require high levels of emergency resource commitment, it may become necessary to activate a statewide MAC Group, herein referred to as CalMAC. The purpose of CalMAC is to prioritize incidents and manage resource allocation on a statewide basis. CalMAC may be activated when a Geographic Area exceeds its ability to meet resource needs and must

rely on resource commitments from other Geographic Areas. When this occurs for extended periods, it can adversely impact statewide response capability. During periods of statewide resource drawdown, even though only one Geographic Area may be experiencing multiple incidents, it may be necessary to activate CalMAC to manage resource allocation on a statewide basis.

When this level of resource commitment and utilization occurs, it requires close coordination to assure that:

    a. Scarce resources are allocated effectively and efficiently.
    b. Participating agencies providing resources also maintain their ability to carry out their missions.
    c. Timely and accurate incident intelligence and information are available for statewide planning, media communication, and public service.
    d. Decisions are documented and tracked so proper financial management occurs and financial responsibility is determined.
    e. Development of statewide strategies and contingency plans are shared with Geographic MAC Groups for coordinated implementation.

California Fire Service MACS Organizational Structure

The following organizational structure displays Federal, State, County, and local agencies during a FIRESCOPE MODE 3 and 4 or a National Preparedness Level 4 and 5:
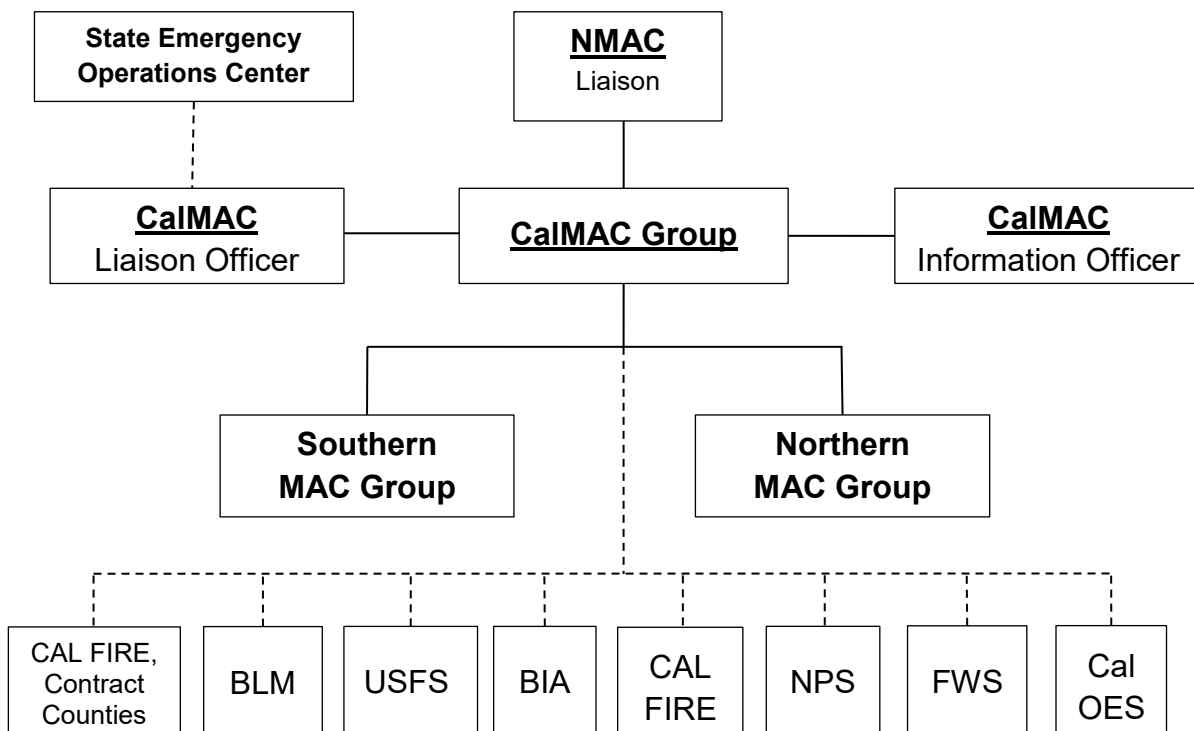
CalMAC acts as the Statewide Authority to:

    a. Evaluate incident situation status reports and organizational resource status reports, as provided by the Northern and Southern California MAC Groups.
    b. Provide oversight for the Geographical Area allocation of scarce and/or limited resources based on established priorities.
    c. Develop statewide incident priorities and strategies to submit to NMAC for coordination and inclusion in national incident priorities.

CalMAC Responsibilities Include:

    a. Gather and maintain statewide situation status information.
    b. Enhance state and federal disaster assistance efforts.
    c. Enhance political interfaces.
    d. Review need for participation of other agencies in CalMAC.
    e. Provide necessary liaison with out-of-state/region facilities or agencies as appropriate.
    f. Recommend improvements to CalMAC operations.
    g. Liaison with NMAC and/or the National Interagency Coordination Center (NICC) as required.

The CalMAC Group is normally activated when emergency incidents significantly impact or involve agencies within the six Cal OES Mutual Aid Regions, two CAL FIRE Regions, and the two Federal Geographic Areas. California Wildfire Coordinating Group (CWCG), or their designees, is brought together as CalMAC. CalMAC is briefed on the statewide situation and then begin the decision-making process regarding the sharing and use of scarce or limited resources statewide. This may occur in a face-to-face meeting or via a conference call as determined by consensus.

MAC Group Membership

As stated earlier MAC Group members are generally agency administrators or executive personnel, or their appointed representatives. They represent major jurisdictional agencies within a designated area. Member agencies often heavily support any emergency that may occur in the designated area, or may be significantly impacted by the shortage of resources. Voting membership generally fit into one or more of these categories. Other membership (ad-hoc) can be included or added as needed depending on the emergency at hand.

All MAC Group representatives must have full delegated authority to represent their agency to:

    a. Assist and advise on prioritizing incidents
    b. Establish and agree on resource allocation priorities
    c. Commit to expenditures of emergency funds

Example of MAC Group Member Agencies:

1. California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)
2. USDA Forest Service (USFS)
3. Bureau of Land Management, DOI (BLM)
4. National Park Service, DOI (NPS)
5. Bureau of Indian Affairs, DOI (BIA)
6. Fish and Wildlife Service, DOI (FWS)
7. California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES), Fire and Rescue Division
8. CAL FIRE, Contract Counties Representative
9. California National Guard Representative (if activated)
10. Active Military Liaison Representative (if activated)
11. Local Government Fire Departments, (i.e., Volunteer Fire Departments, Fire Districts, City and/or County Fire Departments)

Additional organizations can be invited to participate if the member agencies feel that their participation would improve the resource allocation and incident prioritization process.

National Multi-Agency Coordinating Group (NMAC)

The NMAC consists of one representative from the following agencies:

1. National Association of State Foresters (NASF)
2. USDA Forest Service (USFS)
3. National Park Service (NPS)
4. Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
5. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)
6. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)
7. US Fire Administration (USFA)
8. Federal Emergency Management Agency – United States Fire Administration (FEMA-USFA)

Representatives have been delegated by their respective agency directors to manage wildland fire resource allocation on a national scope when fire management resource shortages are probable.

The delegated authorities include:

a. Provide oversight of general business practices between NMAC, CalMAC, and the Geographic Areas
b. Multi-Agency Coordination (GMAC) Groups.
c. Establish priorities among Geographic Areas.
d. Direct, control, and allocate resources among or between Geographic Areas to meet NMAC priorities.

e. Implement decisions of the NMAC.

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"MODES OF OPERATION" AND "CWCG PREPAREDNESS LEVELS"

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California is currently using both FIRESCOPE MACS Modes and the CWCG Preparedness Levels. Both systems have their place in establishing levels of operational readiness depending on the magnitude of the emergency. Both CWCG Preparedness Levels and MACS Modes were designed in response to managing resource commitment during periods of high demand due to multiple emergencies. Although either system could be used alone, both systems are used collaboratively as each have their advantages when considering the variety and complexity of emergencies that tend to occur in California. More detailed information and comparisons of each system are provided below.

FIRESCOPE MACS "Modes of Operation"

FIRESCOPE MACS modes are more operationally focused and tend to consider other all hazard incidents that may impact the availability of emergency response resources. There are four operating modes. The four modes of operations are reflective of overall regional emergency activities, specific incident activity, resource commitment, and predicted weather patterns that may result in continued or increased resource commitments.

California Wildfire Coordinating Group "Preparedness Levels"

National Preparedness Levels were established by the National Wildland Fire Coordinating Group. The California Wildfire Coordinating Group, (CWCG) has accepted the National Preparedness Levels (with minor modifications) for use in California. The CWCG Preparedness Levels are described in more detail in the California Mobilization Guide https://gacc.nifc.gov/oncc/mob_guide/index.html . Preparedness Levels are similar to the MACS Modes in that they are based on a combination of incident activity, resource commitment, and predicted weather. However, the Preparedness Levels differ from the MACS Modes because they take into consideration the full range of wildland fire activities, such as prescribed fire. This ensures that fire protection responsibility and prescribed fire does not exceed the state's wildland fire response capabilities and are coordinated with the state and national wildland fire activities. Preparedness Levels are determined by situational criteria that determine specific actions and the responsible party. The Preparedness Levels can restrict prescribed fire and/or fire use in order to ensure that adequate resources are available for emergency response. There are five distinct levels. Each level is described below beginning with Level 1, comparable to FIRESCOPE MACS Mode 1 and ending with Level 5 that is comparable to MACS Mode 4.

MACS MODES of OPERATION   **CWCG PREPAREDNESS LEVEL**

Mode 1 Reflects a non-critical statewide situation. In general, there are no major or multiple incidents that would require extended use of Multi-Agency resources. This mode reflects a typical non-fire season operation for wildland fire agencies.	**Level 1** Few or no class A, B, and C wildland fires. Minimal or no commitment of interagency resources to suppression activities. Current and short-range predictions for low to moderate fire danger. Local units implementing prescribed fire operations with sufficient contingency resources available. Agencies above drawdown levels and requests for personnel and resources outside of the local area are not occurring.
Mode 2 Reflects normal fire season operations. While isolated major incidents may occur, there is no significant impact on regional or statewide resources.	**Level 2** Numerous class A, B, and C wildland fires. Local commitment of interagency resources for initial attack, fuels projects and wildland fire use for resource benefit. Current and short-term weather predictions for moderate fire danger. Local units implementing prescribed fire operations with sufficient contingency resources available. Agencies above drawdown levels and requests for personnel and resources outside of the local area are of minimal to low impact.
Mode 3 Reflects a serious situation or the potential for a serious situation. A serious situation could be a high potential incident that involves the use of resources from multiple agencies. Generally, a Mode 3 would exist when one to three such incidents were occurring simultaneously, or when the potential for a regional or statewide emergency situation exists. Severe winter weather conditions, a forecast for Santa Ana winds, or a tsunami warning could be sufficient to initiate a Mode 3. The major commitment of fire suppression resources in region to an out-of-region incident would warrant a Mode 3.	**Level 3** High potential for Class D and larger fires to occur with several active Class A, B, and C fires. Mobilization of agency and interagency resources within the Geographic Area/Region, but minimal mobilization between or outside of Geographic Area/Regions. Current and short-term forecasted fire danger is moving from medium to high or very high. Local units implementing prescribed fire operations starting to compete for interagency contingency resources. Agencies still above drawdown levels for suppression resource, but starting to have difficulty maintaining sufficient resources to meet initial attack responsibilities, project fire support, and fuel projects/prescribed fire requirements without prioritizing or using non-local support. Some critical resource needs are starting to be identified.
Mode 4 Signifies the existence of a total regional or statewide area effort where resource use priorities require a concerted multi-agency coordination effort. A statewide MAC operation may be established in Sacramento, while the Regional MAC Operations would be activated at South Ops and/ or North Ops. Agency representatives, by either conference call or in person at the coordination center, should be authorized to speak and commit resources for their agency.	**Level 4** Continuing initial attack activity and Class D or larger fires are common in one or both Geographic Area/Regions. Resource ordering and mobilization of personnel is occurring between Geographic/Regions. Current and short-term weather forecasts are for high to very high fire danger. The long-range forecast for the next week indicates continued high fire danger. Local units may implement new fuel/wildland fire use/ prescribed fire projects, but operational and contingency resources must be provided by the agency or by local arrangements. Actual and long-range fire weather forecasts predict high to very high fire danger. Significant potential exists for moving into extreme fire danger for most of the Geographic Area/Region. Personnel and resources at minimum drawdown levels, especially for initial attack. Fuels projects and prescribed fires can only be implemented with agency contingency resources or special arrangements within the local units. Mobilization and resource orders are occurring for suppression assignments within the Geographic Area/Region and between Geographic Areas/Regions.
MACS 410-1 (July 2018) **Ref: Current CAL MOB Guide** **and** **Current CAL FIRE 8100**	**Level 5** CalMAC is fully activated. Agencies are below drawdown levels. Class D and larger fires are common in the North and/or South GACC/Region. North and/or South GACC/Region cannot fill many outstanding resource requests and are sending these orders to NICC. Use of local government resources is common. Reassignment of personnel and resources between incidents is common. Current and short-range weather forecasts predict very high to extreme fire danger. Long-range forecasts for the following week for North and/or South GACC/Region indicate continued very high to extreme fire danger. Activation of National Guard or military personnel and resources is being considered or has been done. Orders for California resources are causing the state to drop below agency drawdown levels. State and Local government personnel are being used to fill in-state and out-of-state resource orders. Actual and long-range fire danger predictions are for very high or extreme. Personnel and resources are at or below agency minimum.

Preparedness Level (PL): Actions and Responsibilities

PL1 thru PL 3:

MAC Area preparedness levels will be monitored and managed by the Cal FIRE California Northern Region (CNR) and federal agencies' Operations Northern California (ONC) in Redding, hereafter referenced as North Ops, and the Cal FIRE Southern Region (CSR) and federal agencies' Operations Southern California (OSC) in Riverside, hereafter referenced as South Ops, for Preparedness levels 1, 2, and 3. The determination of these levels will represent a consensus of the Interagency Coordinators from the Forest Service, Department of Interior, Governor's Office of Emergency Services Fire and Rescue Division, and California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection; CWCG will be kept appraised of changes in levels.

PL 4 thru PL 5:

The GACC will contact the Chair of CWCG to recommend moving above Preparedness Level 3. The Chair of CWCG will contact the members or representatives to develop consensus on the recommendation, and report the result to the GACC. CWCG does not need to convene for moving from Preparedness Level 4 to Preparedness Level 3.

Preparedness Levels 4 and 5 will be declared by a consensus of the members of the CWCG/CalMAC. The Chair of CWCG will contact the CalMAC member representatives to develop consensus on the recommendation and report the result to the North Ops and South Ops. CalMAC may be activated, by consensus of the CWCG membership. The decision to conduct CalMAC activities via conference call or face-to-face at a single location will be made with the consensus of the CWCG membership.

PL 5: CalMAC is fully activated.

Under PL 5, CalMAC operations will be established either at an agreed upon location, or via conference calls determined by concurrence of the CalMAC members. When CalMAC is activated, it will coordinate efforts with NMAC, North and South MAC Groups, and as needed with the State Operations Center (SOC).

Upon activation CalMAC will:

1. Consider pre-positioning resources within the state.
2. Provide the National Interagency Coordination Center with incident priorities and other pertinent information.
3. Alert Units and Forests through normal channels of the possibility of going to Preparedness Level 5.
4. Conference calls are established to provide statewide coordination of resources and   to consider recommendations of the North and South MAC Groups as well as the SOC. Conference calls will be scheduled to complement activities of North and South MAC Groups (see Conference Call Format).

MAC GROUP MEETINGS

MAC Group Meetings will be conducted either in-person or via conference call. The choice of meeting method will be determined by a consensus of the membership when in MACS Mode 3 or less.   However, face-to-face meetings are generally accepted as a requirement when in MACS Mode 4.

Conference Calls

Conference call schedules should be identified within each MAC Group Procedures Guide. The scheduling of conference calls becomes critical when in MACS Mode 4. The exchange of incident information from the local area up to the Geographic Area MAC Groups and then to the State Level (CalMAC) require these calls be preplanned and documented in operating plans or procedure guides.

The purpose of these calls is to:

a. Receive a timely update on incident activity and resource status.
b. Outline potential resource needs.
c. Discuss and establish statewide incident and resource allocation priorities.
d. Identify and resolve concerns and problems.

Conference call participants will be the MAC Members. The MAC Coordinator will determine the telephone number. The conference call format can be found in Appendix A.

In-Person Meetings

If the MAC Group decides to hold in-person meetings rather than conference calls, the MAC Group will normally meet twice daily to evaluate the situation status and to update incident priorities. In-person meetings should be held at a facility where sufficient dedicated workspace can be provided for a period of up to two weeks without disrupting the facility's normal business. The facility should provide a conference room, individual workstations with telephones for agency representatives, and should be close to motel and eating facilities.

In order to conduct business, a Briefing Report should be prepared and provided to the participants at least thirty minutes prior to each scheduled meeting. A MAC Group Coordinator conducting the MAC Group Meetings will use a standard briefing report. A standard format for the briefing report is included in Appendix B.

MAC GROUP REPORTS

This section describes the kinds of information reported to all MACS Coordination Points:

  a. ICS Form 209, Incident Status Summary

  b. Agency Resource Status Report (e.g. MACS 405)

  c. Summarized listing of Open Resource Orders for each incident by resource kind and type (utilization of standard ROSS reports can often meet this need).

  d. Incident Maps

Agency Resource Status Report

During Modes 3 and 4 or Preparedness Levels 4 and 5, fire agencies report current status of critical resources by either using the MACS Form 405 or through daily status reports to the GACC's. By way of this reporting process, an adjective rating can be used to display available resources for each participating agency.

INCIDENT PRIORITY RATING PROCEDURES

Establishing incident priorities for resource allocation is the primary product of the MACS process. Incidents are ranked in priority order and include the criteria considered in determining the ranking. This information is used by the GACC's to determine the allocation of resources to incidents.

The following are the steps required in determining incident priorities:

  1. Acquire information regarding incident situation and resource needs. Incident priorities should be directly related to resource needs and meeting operational objectives:

    a. Weather
    b. Major Incidents – uncontained with potential resource threat. Name, location, acreage, Type I or II Incident Management Team with Incident Commander's name , fuel type
    c. Resource Status:
     - Air Tankers, Helicopters, Air Attack (by agency, kind, type, and location).
     - Engines (agency and type)
     - Hand Crews (agency and type)
     - Dozers (agency)
    d. Committed by incident
    e. Mobilization Center reserves (if appropriate)

       f.   Uncommitted and available by affected organizations or state mutual aid regions (major fire/ rescue jurisdictions)

       g.   Uncommitted and available at home base

2. <u>Acquire Special Information.</u> Anything of interest that would influence decision making (i.e., "Campbell Fire is burning towards federal DPA", or "CAL FIRE Humboldt-Del Norte Unit is experiencing a series of small lightning-caused fires").

3. <u>Standard Evaluation Criteria Used to Determine Incident Priorities and their ratings are defined below:</u> (Ensure all new emerging or initial attack incidents have priority over existing incidents. If an item is not applicable for an incident, it carries a value of zero. Total maximum score is 60):

A. Life and Safety Threats (Public and Emergency Responders):   **(maximum score is 15)**

Definition: Events which increase complexity resulting in high potential for serious injury and/or death.

A.1 Evacuations: (ICS 209 Box 34)	**Rating**
In Progress	5
Precautionary	3-4
Potential (48-72 hours) or Completed	1-2

A.2 Road, Highway or Freeway Closures: (ICS 209 Box 34)	**Rating**
Major Highway or Freeway	4-5
State Routes or Improved Roadways	2-3
Potential for Closures 48-72 hours	1

A.3 Extreme Fire Behavior, Weather Event, Natural or Human Caused Disasters: (ICS 209 Box 28/35)	**Rating**
Occurring or Predicted/Forecasted to Continue (24 hours)	5
Predicted/Forecasted 24-72 hours	3-4
Occurring but Predicted/Forecasted to Diminish	1-2

B. Property Threatened and/or High Damage (Next 48 hours):   **(maximum score is 15)**

Definition: This category relates to potential for damage or actual impact to Communities or other high value investments that contribute to dwellings, commercial workplaces and critical infrastructure that supports human life, income or support to the general population. Threats under this category should not be listed unless there is significant potential to impact these elements and an eminent threat is recognized within a 48-hour timeframe.

B.1 Structures (residential, commercial, vacation or other): (ICS 209 Box 30)	**Rating**
200+	4-5
25-200	3-4
<25	1-2

B.2 Community Loss (within 48 hours): (ICS 209 Box 38)   **Rating**

    Potential for >75% Community Loss   5

    Potential for 50-75% Community Loss   4

    Potential for 25-50% Community Loss   3

      Potential for <25% Community Loss   1-2

B.3 Infrastructure – National, State, and Local (Power Lines,   **Rating**
Energy Corridors, Domestic Water Systems,
Communication Grid, Transportation Systems, etc.):
(ICS 209 Box 38)

     Systems shutdown and/ or damaged   5

     Potential threat 24-48 hours   3-4

     Potential threat 72+ hours   1-2

C. Resource Issues and Potential for Loss: **(maximum total points is 20)**

Definition: Resource concerns can vary widely depending on place and type of resource considered. Each of the below items must be carefully considered in its relation to both local/regional or national significance and may have economic impact at local or regional levels.   Resources that are not commercial should be considered in the Natural Resources category rather than in both Natural and Commercial Resources. Consider timeframes and proximity when rating: **(ICS 209 Box 38)**

                                                                     Rating

C.1 Historical and Significant Cultural Resources   1-5

C.2 Natural Resources (T&E Species Hab., Watershed,

   Forest Health, Soils, Air Shed, etc.)   1-5

C.3 Commercial Resources (Grazing, Timber, Agricultural
   Crops, etc.)   1-5

C.4 Potential for Economic Impact (Tourism i.e., fishing,

   hunting; loss of jobs, etc.)   1-5

D. Incident Complexity/Duration: **(maximum total points is 10)**

Definition: Multiple incidents or complex of incidents versus a single incident have a way of making prioritization setting difficult.   However, it is common enough that it needs to be included in the process. Attention needs to be given to travel distances, support to incident personnel and logistical challenges not always associated with a single incident.

Timely containment implies that if all critical resource needs from the ICS Form 209 were met, then containment objectives would be met within the specified timeframes indicated. Containment at an early date is beneficial during high activity periods and would result in earlier resource reassignment opportunities to supplement Initial Attack or to assist other incidents.

D.1 Complex vs. Single Incident: (ICS 209 Box 7 & 10)   **Rating**

      5+ incidents or >25,000 acres   4-5

      3-4 incidents or 5-25,000 acres   2-3

      1-2 incidents or <5,000 acres   1

D.2 Potential for Timely Containment and/ or Mitigation: **Rating**
(ICS 209 Box 43)

      <72 hours   5

      3-7 days   4

      8-14 days   3

      15-21 days   2

      Unknown or long term management   1

4. <u>Identify Critical Resource Needs For Each Incident</u> (MAC Form 429 - 1st block is for ICS 209 Critical needs, 2nd block is for projected needs or resource allocation):

    AF = Aircraft, Fixed- Wing (air tankers, lead planes, air attack, IR, etc.)
    AR = Aircraft, Rotor-Wing (Type 1, 2, or 3)
    HC = Hand Crews by Type
    BD = Bulldozers
    WE = Wildland Engines (type)
    SE = Structural Engines (type)
    OH = Overhead
    OT = Other Resources, (specify type and kind)

NOTE: Initial attack, new emerging incidents, and life-threatening situations override Geographic Area priorities.

5. <u>Establish New Geographical Priorities - Using Attached MACS Form 429</u>

6. <u>Decision Process: Priorities Will Be Set By A Consensus Of MAC Group Members.</u>

7. <u>Notify NIFC or NMAC Group Coordinator Of Geographic Area Priorities When CALMAC Is Not Activated: Geographic MAC Coordinator.</u>

Incident Priority Rating Matrix MACS 429   **Date/Operational Period**

INCIDENT OVERALL RANKING	1		2		3		4		5		6	
INCIDENT NAME												
AGENCY												
RATINGS (CURRENT - PROJECTED)	Current	Projected	Current	Projected	Current	Projected	Current	Projected	Current	Projected	Current	Projected
A. Life & Safety Treats-Public & Emgy Resp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Evacuations	0											
Road, Highway or Freeway Closures	0											
Extreme Fire Behavior/Wx Event/Nat.Disast.	0											
B. Property Threatened and/or High Damage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Structures (res, comm, vac, other)	0											
Communities at Risk	0											
Infrastructure, Nat'l, State, Local	0											
C. Resource Issues and Potential for Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Historical and/or Cultural Resources	0											
Natural Resources	0											
Commercial Resources	0											
Potential for Economic Inpact	0											
D. Incident Complexity/Duration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Complex vs Single Incident	0											
Potenital for Timely Containment	0											
E. OVERALL RATINGS OF INCIDENT At current and projected time periods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

F.   CRITICAL RESOURCE NEEDS (1st column is for 209 critical needs and 2nd column is for projected need or Resource Allocation Use)

AF = Aircraft, Fixed - wing												
AR = Aircraft, Rotor - wing												
HC = Handcrews												
BD = Bulldozers												
WE = Wildland Engines												
SE = Structure Engines												
OT = Other Resources Kinds & Types												
OH = Overhead												

NOTES

MAC Member   MAC Member   MAC Member   MAC Member
Representative   Representative   Representative   Representative

MAC Member   MAC Member   MAC Member   MAC Member
Representative   Representative   Representative   Representative

MACS 429 Form available at: https://www.firescope.org/macs-docs/operations/MACS-429.pdf

APPENDIX A

MAC GROUP CONFERENCE CALL FORMATS:

CalMAC Conference Call Format

Date: National PL: North Ops: PL   MACS Mode   South Ops: PL   MACS Mode

The purpose of this call is to provide updated incident information. Intel at both North and South Ops have prepared written briefings. Did anyone not receive the briefing? *(for the order of GACC reporting, try to go to the slower GACC first)*

Roll Call (CALMAC Members, NMAC, GMACs). Please mention all the people in the room listening/participating in the call.

CAL FIRE

Cal OES

Contract Counties

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Bureau of Land Management

 Fish and Wildlife Service

Forest Service

National Park Service

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

NMAC

North Ops

South Ops

Weather Briefing (one GACC meteorologist to cover entire state)

Intel Briefing (Each GACC will provide a written briefing prior by 1600 daily to include Significant Changes from morning 209s, Critical Resource Needs, IMT Status (rotations/extensions/changes from T1/T2), IA Activity/Emerging Fires; Summary IA Capability; Mobilization Center Updates; VIP Visits; Significant Issues. Incidents will be listed in GACC priority order).

South Ops – any additional information since you submitted your afternoon briefing package?

North Ops – any additional information since you submitted your afternoon briefing package?

GACC Strategies – What is your strategy for initial attack and extended attack; use of Area Command and NIMO teams; prepositioning of resources; and any other information you would like to share with CalMAC?

South Ops

North Op

NMAC Update

    Incident Activity

    Resource Availability

    Significant Issues

CalMAC – Individual Agency Issues, Concerns, Questions

CAL FIRE

Cal OES

Contract Counties

Bureau of Indian Affairs

 Bureau of Land Management

 Fish and Wildlife Service

Forest Service

National Park Service

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

NMAC

Review/Clarify MACS 429/430 Summary with GMACs. Any change in incident priority since the briefing packages were submitted this afternoon?

Close Out Conference Call with GMACs

Establish Statewide Incident Priorities and Identify Resource Priorities

Review, Discussion, and Decisions on Significant Issues and Pending Decision Points

Confirm Decisions and Action Items

CalMAC Round Table

CAL FIRE

Cal OES

Contract Counties

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Bureau of Land Management

Fish and Wildlife Service

Forest Service

National Park Service

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

NMAC

Confirm Next Meeting/Conference Call

MAC Group Conference Call Format

Conference Call Number: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____

This is (<u>NAME OF CONFERENCE CALL FACILITATOR</u>), facilitating this Conference Call. We are currently in MACS Mode _____, CWCG Preparedness Level _____, and National Preparedness Level _____.

"The purpose of this conference call is to provide an update on the Situation status, Incident priority and resource status, and other pertinent critical intelligence for the (State, Geographic Area, Region) (identify area that applies). I will conduct a roll call. When I call the name of your agency, please provide the name of the person representing the agency and other personnel present. During the call, you are requested to keep background noise to a minimum. At this time, all cell phones and pagers need to be placed in the silent position.

CONFERENCE CALL ROLL CALL

EXAMPLE Agency list:

1. **Cal OES**   Spokesperson_____

2. **CAL FIRE**   Spokesperson_____

3. **USFS**   Spokesperson_____

5. **FWS, DOI**   Spokesperson_____

4. **BLM, DOI**   Spokesperson_____

6. **NPS, DOI**   Spokesperson_____

7. **BIA, DOI**   Spokesperson_____

8. **Contract County Fire** Spokesperson_____

9. **North Operations**   Spokesperson_____

10. **South Operations**   Spokesperson_____

11. **Active Military (DOD)** Spokesperson_____

12. **CA National Guard**   Spokesperson_____

Comments

Cal OES _____

_____

CAL FIRE _____

_____

USFS _____

_____

FWS _____

_____

BLM _____

_____

NPS _____

_____

BIA _____

_____

CCF _____

_____

ONC _____

_____

OSC _____

_____

CNA _____

_____

DOD _____

Others _____

Facilitator:

We will begin with a brief report of current and expected weather from (Name of person presenting weather) of The Interagency Fire Weather Unit.

"When report is completed, participants will be given the opportunity to ask questions."

Facilitator: Are there any questions?

We will now have an update on the Statewide Situation Report from (Name of Intel Representative).

"When report is completed, participants will be given the opportunity to ask questions."

Facilitator: Are there any questions?

(Follow established rotation to allow agencies to raise issues affecting resource utilization and incident priorities, followed by questions from other conference call participants.)

Mode 3-4 and Preparedness Level 4-5 Information

Based on the information we've just heard, do we wish to change from Mode ___to Mode ___?

Do we desire to have another conference call at ____or MACS Mode 4 meeting commencing at _____in the MAC center?.

Are there additional items for discussion?

Refer to Call Order of Rotation

Reminder: ICS Form 209 Incident Status Summaries and MACS Form 405 Resource Status Reports are prepared and submitted in accordance with MACS guidelines.

Next Conference call will be: Time_____Date _____Number_____

"Thank you for your participation. This concludes the call."

APPENDIX B

BRIEFING REPORT FORMAT

MULTI-AGENCY COORDINATION GROUP SITUATION REPORT FOR (DATE AND TIME)

State Weather Summary

Report general weather conditions. Red Flag conditions are headlined at the beginning of this section. The remaining paragraph(s) describe the general weather conditions in California. The focus is on those changes in the weather conditions that may/will affect current or new wildfire incidents.

Predictive Services Weekly Outlook

"A Weekly Outlook" is produced by Predictive Service Units in each GACC. The "Weekly Outlook" combines fire danger, predicted weather, and resource availability for a projection of resource needs.

California Incident Situation

This section provides a brief overview of the Incident situation in the state. A description of the Incident problems, acres burned, injuries, property loss numbers, and values and overall prognosis is included. General comments on resource status, drawdown, and critical resource shortages are touched on. Commitment of resources from outside the state is also important to list. The section is brief and formatted for easy reading.

Current Resource Status

Each participating agency submits a completed MACS Form 405 listing resource status. Based on each agency's response for committed and available resources, an agency drawdown status can be determined. By interpolating each agency's drawdown to correspond to an adjective rating, an overall drawdown status can be displayed for each resource type.

National Incident Activity Summary

This section gives a brief description of the national incident status outside California. This can be provided by the NMAC Liaison. The National Situation Report is an excellent source for this information; however, the NMAC Liaison can provide additional details. This information helps the MAC Group anticipate resource shortage due to incident activity in other parts of the country.

Significant Incidents

Provide a brief description of each incident having statewide significance. The first portion of this section begins with a narrative of the incident activity, life and property exposures, demobilization status and other items of general interest to the MAC Group. This is followed by a summary of resources committed.

EXAMPLE:

Fountain (SHU 4733 – Shasta County – 25 miles east of Redding)
Acres: 64,000
Containment: 30%
Expected Containment Date: 8/20/05
Cause: Under investigation
Injuries: 0
Structures destroyed: 210 dwellings, 249 outbuildings
Critical infrastructure loss or currently threatened: None
Evacuation Status: Evacuations took place Monday Morning in the Oak Run and Fern Rd. areas. Residents will be allowed to return today at 1800.

Resources Committed:

　　Engines: 45 CAL FIRE, 55 USFS, 2 NPS, 76 Local Government, 5 BLM, 25 Cal OES
　　Dozers: 4 CAL FIRE, 65 private
　　Fire Crews: 35 CAL FIRE, 24 USFS, 2 BLM, 4 CCC 9 BIA
　　Air Tankers: 5 CAL FIRE, 4 USFS
　　Helicopters: 2 CAL FIRE, 2 USFS, 8 Pvt.
　　Total Personnel: 2337

Significant Events: Continues to burn vigorously as north winds, low humidity's and temps in the mid 90's continue to hamper suppression efforts.
Critical Resource Needs: Fellers, Dozer Bosses, Lead Plane.

APPENDIX C

MAC GROUP POSITION DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The following are the duties and responsibilities of the various MAC Group support/staff positions. These positions will be activated and filled as needed by the MAC Group. The MAC Group Chairperson with consensus of the members shall assign qualified personnel to these positions. (Refer to current Field Operations Guide 420-1 for further details)

MAC Group Coordinator

The MAC Group Coordinator serves as a facilitator in organizing and accomplishing the mission, goals and direction of the MAC Group. This person coordinates the MAC Group functions and ensures the proper relationships are maintained between the MAC Group, EOC's, Incident IC's, Agency ECC's and the regional command centers.

The Coordinator shall:

    h. Fill and supervise necessary unit and support positions in accordance with workload and situation complexity. These may include, Display Processors, Recorders, and Documentation Unit Leader. Ground Support Personnel, (i.e., drivers), Facilities and/or other Logistic Support Personnel as needed.

    i. Manage the MACS facility; ensure equipment necessary to carry out MAC Group functions are provided.

    j. Facilitate the MAC Group decision-making process by ensuring the development and display of information that will assist Agency Representatives in keeping abreast of the total situation. Provide data necessary for priority setting and resource allocation.

    k. Facilitate the daily MAC Group schedule.

    l. Document formal proceedings, maintain records, such as conference calls or in-person meetings, and distribute copies of documentation to all MAC Group representatives.

MAC Group Member Support Personnel

Each MAC Group Member may order agency specific personnel as needed to support their agency information gathering and internal conferencing as needed. It is important, however, to coordinate with the MAC Group Coordinator for logistical support needs,

(i.e., phones, office supplies and workspace requirements). Usually one to two support personnel is adequate. Number of Incidents and complexity will dictate support personnel needs.

<u>Appendix D</u>

<u>MACS RESOURCE DESIGNATION SYSTEM FORMS PACKET</u>

MACS 400-3

July 11, 2018

**MULTI-AGENCY COORDINATION SYSTEM
PUBLICATION**

**RESOURCE DESIGNATION SYTEM
FORMS PACKET
MACS 400-3**

July 11, 2018

This document contains information relative to the Incident Command System (ICS) component of the National Incident Management System (NIMS). This is the same Incident Command System developed by FIRESCOPE.

Additional information and documentation can be obtained from the following sources:

Cal OES FIRESCOPE
Document Control
2524 Mulberry Street
Riverside, Ca. 92501
951-320-6199
Fax (951) 784-3026

The State Board of Fire Services and the Fire and Rescue Service Advisory Committee/FIRESCOPE Board of Directors have approved the information contained in this document for application in the statewide Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System.

This material is a development of the FIRESCOPE Program.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION TO MACS FORMS

The FIRESCOPE Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS) Resource Designation System Forms Packet 400-3 is designed to assist emergency response personnel in the use of MACS and corresponding documentation during incident operations. This booklet is a companion document to the FIRESCOPE MACS Procedures Guide 410-1 which provides guidance in MAC Group processes. This booklet is meant to complement existing incident management programs and does not replace relevant emergency operations plans, laws and ordinances. These forms are designed for use and to support the Multi-Agency Coordinating Group and are not targeted for use at the incident level.

These forms are intended for use as tools to support and implement the MACS process. Personnel using the forms should have a basic understanding of NIMS, including MACS, through training and/or experience to ensure they can effectively use and understand these forms.

The MACS organizational charts contained in these forms are examples of how a MACS organization is typically developed. However, the flexibility and scalability of MACS allow modifications, as needed, based on experience and particular incident requirements.

These forms are designed to include the essential data elements for the MACS process they address. The use of these standardized MACS Forms is encouraged to promote consistency in the management and documentation of incidents in the spirit of NIMS, and to facilitate effective use of mutual aid. In many cases, additional pages can be added to the existing MACS Forms when needed.

MACS FORMS LIST

This table lists all of the MACS Forms included in this publication.

Notes:

- In the following table, the MACS Forms identified with an asterisk (*) are typically used to develop resource availability and source locations.
- Forms identified with two asterisks (**) are forms used in maintaining MAC Group situational awareness and assisting in incident prioritization.
- The other MACS Forms are used as decision aids for other MACS activities.
- The date and time entered in the form blocks should be determined by the MAC Group. Local time is typically used.

MACS Form #:	Form Title:	Typically Prepared by:
MACS 405*	Resource Status Report	MAC Grp. Intel. Section
MACS 421	Mobilization Center	MAC Grp. Decision Doc.
MACS 422	MACS Organization Form	MAC Group. Coordinator
MACS 423	MAC Group Agenda	MAC Group. Coordinator
MACS 428G*	Generic Resource Form	Ea. MAC Grp. Agency Rep
MACS 429**	Incident Priority Matrix	MAC Group Coordinator
MACS 430	Incident Priority List	MAC Group Coordinator

MACS FORM ADAPTATION, EXTENSION AND APPENDICES

The MACS Forms in this booklet are designed to serve all-hazards, cross-discipline needs for incident management across the state. These forms include the essential data elements for the MACS process they address, and create a foundation within MACS for complex incident, management activities. However, the flexibility and scalability of NIMS should allow for needs outside this foundation, so the following are possible mechanisms to add to, extend, or adapt MACS Forms when needed.

Because the goal of NIMS and FIRESCOPE is to have a consistent approach to incident management and MACS, jurisdictions and disciplines are encouraged to use the MACS Forms as they are presented here – unless these forms do not meet an organization's particular incident management needs for some unique reason. If changes are needed, the focus on essential information elements should remain; and, as such, the spirit and intent of particular fields or "information elements" on the MACS Forms should remain intact to maintain consistency. Modifications should be clearly indicated as deviations from or additional to the MACS Forms. The following approaches may be used to meet unique needs.

MACS Form Adaptation

When agencies and organizations require specialized forms or information for particular kinds of incidents, events, or disciplines, it may be beneficial to utilize the essential data elements from a particular MACS Form to create a more localized or field-specific form. When this occurs, organizations are encouraged to use the relevant essential data elements and MACS Form number, but to clarify that the altered form is a specific organizational adaptation of the form. For example, an altered form should clearly indicate in the title that it has been changed to meet a specific need; such as "MACS 428G, Resource Allocation and Prioritization Worksheet, Adapted for Story County Hazmat Program."

Extending MACS Form Fields

Particular fields on a MACS Form may need to include further breakouts or additional related elements. If such additions are needed, the form itself should be clearly labeled as an adapted form (see above), and the additional sub-field numbers should be clearly labeled as unique to the adapted form. Letters or other indicators may be used to label the new sub-fields (if the block does not already include sub- fields).

Examples of possible field additions are shown below for the MACS Form 405:

- Block 5: Resource Kind and Type
- Block 5A (adapted): Addition of unique security resource kinds and types
- Block 5B (adapted): Additional typing added beyond Type 6.

Creating MACS Form Appendices

Certain MACS Forms may require appendices to include additional information elements needed by a particular jurisdiction or discipline. When an appendix is needed for a given form, it is expected that the jurisdiction or discipline will determine standardized fields for such an appendix and make the form available as needed.

Any MACS Form appendices should be clearly labeled with the form name and an indicator that it is a discipline-or jurisdiction-specific appendix. Appendix field numbering should begin following the last identified block in the corresponding MACS Form.

Resource Status Report (MACS 405)

1. Reporting Agency/Area:		2. Date:
3. Telephone:		4. Time:

5. TITLE

Type→ / Kind	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Totals
Engines								
Dozers								
Hand Crews								
Helicopters								
Air Tankers								
Trucks								
Rescue/Medical								
Water Tenders								
Other								

Assigned Single Resource →			← Assigned Strike Teams
Available Single Resource → (available for out-of-jurisdiction assignment)			← Available Strike Teams (available for out-of-jurisdiction assignment)

*** If resource availability changes due to deployment, submit a new Resource Status Report.

6. Comments:

7. Approved by:	Name:_____
MACS 405 07/11/18	Signature :_____Date/Time:_____

**MACS 405
Resource Status Report**

Purpose:

To inform the MAC Group of resource status by area/region or agency by kind and type of requested and deployed resources

Preparation:

Prepared and complied by the MAC Group Intelligence Section as acquired from Agency Emergency Coordination/Communication centers. Where standard computer assisted dispatching systems are in place it may be possible to gather this information through standardized reports, i.e., ROSS reports or similar systems as available.

Distribution:

MAC Group Members

MOBILIZATION CENTER (MACS 421)

1. Date:	2. Time:

This form must be completed if the MACS Group agrees to establish a Mobilization Center.

3. Purpose (reason for the center):

4. Location (physical place of the center):

5. Agency (agency and person responsible for operating the center):

6. Resources (who will provide the resources for the center):

7. Ordering (procedures for dispatching resources out of center):

8. Time (how long will center be in operation):

9. Finance (this section is to identify who [agency(s)] will be financially responsible for the cost of operating the center and for the resources in the center):

Logistic Support (how will support costs for assigned resources be handled, etc.)

Resource ordering: (Resource ordering and cost sharing while assigned to Mobilization Center):

10. Approved by: Name: _____

MACS 421 7/11/18 Signature: _____ Date/Time: _____

MACS 421
Mobilization Center

Purpose:

To document a MAC Group decision to activate a Mobilization Center and the disbursement of related costs. For example, mobilization center logistical support, i.e., feeding and housing of assigned resources to include central ordering point responsibilities. Often requires a formal cost share agreement between participating agencies.

Preparation:

MAC Group Coordinator and/or Mac Group Chairperson. Cost share agreements are usually prepared by a financial support person.

Distribution:

MAC Group Members and agency financial officers.

MACS ORGANIZATION (MACS 422)

1. Participating:	
Agency	Name

2. Organization Chart:

Agency Administrator/ MAC Group Member	Agency Administrator/ MAC Group Member	Agency Administrator/ MAC Group Member

MAC Group Coordinator

MAC Group Agency Representatives	Situation Assessment Unit	Resources Unit	Information Unit

3. Approved by: Name:_____

MACS 422   7/11/18 | Signature: _____Date/Time:_____

MACS 422
MACS Organization

Purpose:

MAC Group Organizational Structure. Assists supporting personnel, incidents and units within the assigned area of responsibility as to MAC Group structure and personnel assigned.

Preparation:

MAC Group Coordinator and/or MAC Group Chairperson

Distribution:

MAC Group membership and MAC Group information unit or Joint Information Center

MAC Group Agenda (MACS 423)

1. Briefing – Weather/Intel/Incident Update
2. Prioritize Incidents
3. Determine Agency Resources availability (in and out of jurisdiction)
4. Determine Incident Resource requirements
5. Allocate resources to incidents based on priorities
6. Determine need and designate Regional Mobilization Center
7. Anticipate future Agency/Regional Resource needs
8. Communicate "decisions" back to agencies/incidents
9. Review need for other agencies' involvement
10. Provide Liaison with out-of-region agencies as appropriate
11. Confirm date and time for next meeting
MACS Group will handle immediate need requests as necessary

14. Approved by: Name: _____

MACS 423 7/11/18 Signature: _____

MACS 423
MACS Group Agenda

Purpose:

Ensure MAC Group members are aware if daily required agenda items. Develop schedule and timeline agreeable to membership and applicable to meeting incident needs.

Preparation:

MAC Group membership, facilitated by MAC Group Coordinator

Distribution:

MAC Group membership, incidents and supporting Agency Emergency Communication Centers

Generic Resource Form (MACS 428G)

1. Date:		2. Time:	

	Committed ➝		
	Available for OUT of JURISDICTION Response ➝		

3.

Type															Total	Open Req
1																
2																
3																
4																

4.

Type															Total	Open Req
1																
2																
3																
4																

5. Approved by: Name: _____

MACS 428G 7/11/18 Signature: _____Date/Time: _____

MACS 428G
Generic Resource Form (following statements apply to all generic resource status reporting forms)

Purpose:

Agency, upward reporting of resource status within their area of jurisdiction, indicating status of assigned resources as committed, available and number of open/unable to fill resource requests.

Preparation:

Each Agency or jurisdictional Emergency Communication Center (ECC), completes and forwards Resource Status information to the next reporting level up such as an Operational Area ECC who in turn completes a similar report for the Regional ECC. The Regional ECC sends their report to the Geographical Area ECC.

Distribution:

MAC Group Intelligence section prepares a final MACS Form 405 for the MAC Group area of responsibility

Incident Priority Rating Matrix MACS 429   **Date/Operational Period**

	1		2		3		4		5		6	
INCIDENT OVERALL RANKING												
INCIDENT NAME												
AGENCY												
RATINGS (CURRENT - PROJECTED)	Current	Projected	Current	Projected	Current	Projected	Current	Projected	Current	Projected	Current	Projected
A. Life & Safety Treats-Public & Emgy Resp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Evacuations	0											
Road, Highway or Freeway Closures	0											
Extreme Fire Behavior/Wx Event/Nat.Disast.	0											
B. Property Threatened and/or High Damage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Structures (res, comm, vac, other)	0											
Communities at Risk	0											
Infrastructure, Nat'l, State, Local	0											
C. Resource Issues and Potential for Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Historical and/or Cultural Resources	0											
Natural Resources	0											
Commercial Resources	0											
Potential for Economic Inpact	0											
D. Incident Complexity/Duration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Complex vs Single Incident	0											
Potenital for Timely Containment	0											
E. OVERALL RATINGS OF INCIDENT At current and projected time periods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

F. CRITICAL RESOURCE NEEDS (1st column is for 209 critical needs and 2nd column is for projected need or Resource Allocation Use)

AF = Aircraft, Fixed - wing												
AR = Aircraft, Rotor - wing												
HC = Handcrews												
BD = Bulldozers												
WE = Wildland Engines												
SE = Structure Engines												
OT = Other Resources Kinds & Types												
OH = Overhead												

NOTES

MAC Member Representative	MAC Member Representative	MAC Member Representative	MAC Member Representative
MAC Member Representative	MAC Member Representative	MAC Member Representative	MAC Member Representative

MACS 429 Form available at: https://www.firescope.org/macs-docs/operations/MACS-429.pdf

MACS 429
Incident Priority Matrix

Purpose:

A decision tool to assist the MAC Group in ranking incidents based on agreed upon criteria; results in a numerical ranking which assists the MAC Group in establishing incident priorities and ultimately high priority incidents will receive at least some of the critical resources they have requested.

Preparation:

MAC Group as a whole completes this document daily, usually facilitated by a MAC Group Coordinator and Recorder. Once incident priorities are established, the information is shared with the Incident Commanders prior to their operational planning meetings.

Distribution:

MAC Group Chairperson. The Chairperson will ensure the MACS 429 incident priority matrix information is appropriately shared and the final version of the form is securely filed.

Incident Priority List (MACS 430)

1. Date:		2. Time:	
3. Priority:	4. Incident Name:	5. Jurisdiction:	6. Comments:

7. Approved by: Name: _____

MACS 430 7/11/18 | Signature: _____ Date/Time: _____

**MACS 430
Incident Priority List**

Purpose:

Document used to share incident priorities as determined by the MAC Group with Incident Commanders, agency administrators and other parties as determined by the MAC Group

Preparation:

MAC Group and MAC Group Coordinator

Distribution:

MAC Group members, Incident Commanders, affected agencies and agency administrators as determined by the MAC Group.

Appendix E

Northern California Geographic Area Multi-Agency Coordination Group
Operations Guide

Appendix F

Southern California Geographic Area Multi-Agency Coordination Group
Operations Guide

Appendix G

California Multi-Agency Coordination Group Procedures Guide