

Interagency Aviation Training Guide

The Wildland Fire Incident Management Field Guide is a revision of what used to be called the Fireline Handbook, PMS 410-1. This guide has been renamed because, over time, the original purpose of the Fireline Handbook had been replaced by the Incident Response Pocket Guide, PMS 461. As a result, this new guide is aimed at a different audience, and its new name was in order.

The objectives of the Interagency Aerial Ignition Guide (IAIG) are: A. Define and standardize procedures and equipment for approved aerial ignition operations for use by all cooperating natural resource agencies. B. Ensure that all aerial ignition operations are performed in a safe and efficient manner. C. Provide a framework within which areas, regions, states, and local units can provide supplemental, site-specific guidance. D. Establish a method to evaluate and approve aerial ignition systems not currently approved and outlined in this guide.

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations for 2001: Justification of the budget estimates, U.S. Geological Survey

Department of Transportation: acquisition policy and process

Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations for 2008

Fire Management Today

Aviation Security

Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations for 1992

Known as the Blue Book, this guide is a program reference that documents policy for management and operations of the Wildland Fire and Aviation Management Program for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). Information presented here is based on current policy and provides program guidance to ensure safe, consistent, efficient and effective Wildland Fire and Aviation Operations. Chapter 1 - BIA Wildland Fire and Aviation Program Organization and Responsibilities * Chapter 2 - Program Policy, Leadership and Guidance * Chapter 3 - Program Planning * Chapter 4 - Program Preparedness/Readiness * Chapter 5 - Wildfire Prevention * Chapter 6 - Fire Fighting Equipment * Chapter 7 - Aviation Operations * Chapter 8 - Safety and Risk Management * Chapter 9 - Business Management and Administration * Chapter 10 - Incident Organization, Management and Operations * Chapter 11 - Developing a Response to Wildfires * Chapter 12 - Firefighting Training and Qualifications * Chapter 13 - Budget Management * Chapter 14 - Emergency Stabilization (ES) and Burned Area Rehabilitation (BAR) Programs * Chapter 15 - Rural Fire Assistance/Ready Reserve Programs * Chapter 16 - Tribal Contracts/Compacts * Chapter 17 - Reviews and Investigations * Chapter 18 - Suppression Chemicals & Deliver Systems Chapter 1 * BIA Wildland Fire and Aviation Program Organization and Responsibilities * Introduction * Wildland Fire Management Organization * Oversight Responsibilities * Director, Branch of Wildland Fire Management * Deputy Director, Branch of Wildland Fire Management * Assistant Director, Fire Operations * Associate Director, Fire Use & Fuels Management * Assistant Director, Planning * Assistant Director, Training * Aviation Program Manager * APPENDIX 1-1 - Bureau of Indian Affairs Wildland Fire & Aviation Management Organization Chart * Chapter 2 * Policy, Leadership and Guidance * Introduction * Federal Wildland Fire Policy * Guiding Principles * Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy * Guidance for Implementation of the Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy * Implementation of the Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy * Department of the Interior Wildland Fire Management Policy (1998) * Secretary of the Interior * Assistant Secretary - Policy, Management and Budget (PMB) * Assistant Secretaries for Land Minerals Management, Fish and Wildlife and Parks and Indian Affairs * Bureau of Indian Affairs Fire Management Policy * Mission * Wildland Fire Management Objectives * Responsibility * Wildland Fire Program Leadership * Wildland Fire Leadership Council (WFLC) * Federal Fire Policy Council (FFPC) * Fire Executive Council (FEC) * Interior Fire Executive Council (IFEC) * National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) * Wildland Fire Coordinating Groups * Office of Wildland Fire Coordination (OWFC) * National Multi-Agency Coordination Group (NMAC) * Geographic Multi-Agency Coordination Groups (GMAC) * Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) * National Interagency Coordination Center (NICC) * Geographic Area Coordination Centers (GACC) * Wildland Fire Interagency Agreements for Coordination and Cooperation * Department of the Interior and Department of Agriculture * Interagency Agreement * International Agreements * Memorandum of Understanding with Fire Departments * Interagency Agreement with US Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service * National Standards - Guides and Handbooks * National Interagency Mobilization Guide (NFES 2092) * Incident Response Pocket Guide (PMS 461) * Memorandum of Understanding with Fire Departments * Wildland Fire Qualifications System Guide (PMS 310-1) * Fireline Handbook (PMS 410-1) * Interagency Prescribed Fire Planning and Implementation Procedures Guide * Interagency Incident Business Management Handbook (PMS 902) * The Interagency Burned Area Emergency Response Guidebook and Interagency Burned Area Rehabilitation Guidebook * Chapter 3 * Program Planning * Fire Management Plans * Purpose * Procedure

The National Wildfire Coordinating Group provides national leadership to enable interoperable wildland fire operations among federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial partners. Primary objectives include: Establish national interagency wildland fire operations standards. Recognize that the decision to adopt standards is made independently by the NWCG members and communicated through their respective directives systems; Establish wildland fire position standards, qualifications requirements, and performance support capabilities (e.g. training courses, job aids) that enable implementation of NWCG standards; Support the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy goals: to restore and maintain resilient landscapes; create fire adapted communities; and respond to wildfires safely and effectively; Establish information technology (IT) capability requirements for wildland fire; and Ensure that all NWCG activities contribute to safe, effective, and coordinated national interagency wildland fire operations. The objectives of

the "Interagency Helicopter Operations Guide" (IHOG) are to: Promote safe, cost-efficient and effective aviation services in support of agency and interagency goals and objectives; Define and standardize national, interagency helicopter management and operational procedures for helicopter users from participating agencies; Through standardization, facilitate the ability of personnel from different agencies to work cooperatively on incidents or projects; and Provide a framework within which areas, regions, states, and local units can provide supplemental, site-specific guidance. The procedures contained in this guide apply to helicopter operations conducted by providers and users of helicopters from participating agencies. This guide addresses both incident and resource helicopter operations.

The 2004 National Export Strategy

Human Factors in Aviation

The National Export Strategy

MITRE Systems Engineering Guide

Summary, FY ... National Drug Control Budget

Air Force Handbook 1

This handbook implements AFPD 36-22, Air Force Military Training. Information in this handbook is primarily from Air Force publications and contains a compilation of policies, procedures, and standards that guide Airmen's actions within the Profession of Arms. This handbook applies to the Regular Air Force, Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard. This handbook contains the basic information Airmen need to understand the professionalism required within the Profession of Arms. Attachment 1 contains references and supporting information used in this publication. This handbook is the sole source reference for the development of study guides to support the enlisted promotion system. Enlisted Airmen will use these study guide to prepare for their Promotion Fitness Examination (PFE) or United States Air Force Supervisory Examination (USAFSE).

Meant to aid State & local emergency managers in their efforts to develop & maintain a viable all-hazard emergency operations plan. This guide clarifies the preparedness, response, & short-term recovery planning elements that warrant inclusion in emergency operations plans. It offers the best judgment & recommendations on how to deal with the entire planning process -- from forming a planning team to writing the plan. Specific topics of discussion include: preliminary considerations, the planning process, emergency operations plan format, basic plan content, functional annex content, hazard-unique planning, & linking Federal & State operations.

Airman

Hearings Before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, One Hundred Second Congress, First Session

Safety in Student Transportation

Hearings Before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, One Hundred Sixth Congress, Second Session

Fixed Wing Flight

Annual Report to the United States Congress

Risk Management Handbook FAA-H-8083-2 Simon and Schuster

The Bureau of Land Management and United States Forest Service has developed this information for the guidance of their employees and contractors. The use of trade, firm, or corporation names, or illustrations of any particular product in this publication, is for the information and convenience of the reader and does not constitute an endorsement by the agency of any product, service or aircraft make and model to the exclusion of others that may be suitable.

Interagency Smokejumper Pilots Operations Guide

Wildland Fire and Aviation Program Management Operations Guide - Covering Wildfire Prevention, Firefighting Equipment, Smokejumpers, Prescribed Burns, and Suppression Chemicals (Blue Book)

Hearing Before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, One Hundred First Congress, First Session, Special Hearing

A Resource Guide for Colleges and Universities

Interagency Aerial Ignition Guide

Equipment Development & Test Program

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standards; Support the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy goals: to restore and maintain resilient landscapes; create fire adapted communities; and respond to wildfires safely and effectively; Establish information technology (IT) capability requirements for wildland fire; and Ensure that all NWCG activities contribute to safe, effective, and coordinated national interagency wildland fire operations. The "NWCG Standards for Airspace Coordination" standardizes safe, consistent approaches to issues involving airspace and agency land management responsibilities. This is an educational process that will contribute to a clear understanding of flight and coordination within the complexities of the National Airspace System (NAS). Additionally, it promotes airspace coordination with respect to environmental issues. The objectives of the "NWCG Standards for Airspace Coordination" are: Describe the components of the NAS, and define airspace coordination responsibilities among the various agencies and users of the NAS; Describe the processes and procedures that an agency should employ so that users may: Coordinate, deconflict, and conduct flight missions safely within the NAS with respect to safety concerns and operational requirements; Coordinate, deconflict, and respond to airspace issues relating to the environment; Provide educational material aimed at both agency and military aviation and airspace managers that will contribute to a clear understanding of the complex nature of the airspace in which we all share; and Identify airspace coordination responsibilities for agency personnel. Airspace coordination and deconfliction is a shared responsibility among pilots, Air Traffic Controllers, dispatchers, trainers, on-scene personnel, and managers of resources, operations, safety, and airspace. The primary focus in airspace coordination is mid-air collision avoidance. When performing most agency aviation tasks, the pilot's attention will be diverted out of the aircraft toward the ground, conflicting with their primary responsibility to "see and avoid" other aircraft or obstructions. Other users of this airspace may have similar workload distractions. As airspace becomes more complex, effective processes are needed that will identify issues and facilitates coordination efforts. The FAA and Department of Defense (DoD) are our primary collaborative partners in minimizing risk during flight operations. An understanding and awareness of the procedures in this publication will improve aviation safety through coordinated use of the NAS. A consistent approach will also maximize agency effectiveness as resource managers, and ensure compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) when responding to airspace proposals.

Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations for 1992: Department of Transportation

Aerial Piracy and Aviation Security

Joint Training Manual for the Armed Forces of the United States

PMS-210

Hearings Before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, One Hundred Tenth Congress, First Session

Risk Management Handbook

Every day in the United States, over two million men, women, and children step onto an aircraft and place their lives in the hands of strangers. As anyone who has ever flown knows, modern flight offers unparalleled advantages in travel and freedom, but it also comes with grave responsibility and risk. For the first time in its history, the Federal Aviation Administration has put together a set of easy-to-understand guidelines and principles that will help pilots of any skill level minimize risk and maximize safety while in the air. The Risk Management Handbook offers full-color diagrams and illustrations to help students and pilots visualize the science of flight, while providing straightforward information on decision-making and the risk-management process.

*This is an important government publication with Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations, states, references, or supplements policy for Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, and National Park Service fire and fire aviation program management. Chapter 01 - Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy Overview * Chapter 02 - BLM Program Organization and Responsibilities * Chapter 03 - NPS Program Organization and Responsibilities * Chapter 04 - FWS Program Organization and Responsibilities * Chapter 05 - FS Program Organization and Responsibilities * Chapter 06 - Reserved * Chapter 07 - Safety and Risk Management * Chapter 08 - Interagency Coordination and Cooperation * Chapter 09 - Fire Management Planning * Chapter 10 - Preparedness * Chapter 11 - Incident Management * Chapter 12 - Suppression Chemicals and Delivery Systems * Chapter 13 - Firefighting Training and Qualifications * Chapter 14 - Firefighting Equipment * Chapter 15 - Communications * Chapter 16 - Aviation Operations and Resources * Chapter 17 - Fuels Management * Chapter 18 - Reviews and Investigations * Chapter 19 - Dispatch and Coordination System Guiding Principles of the Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy - 1. Firefighter and public safety is the first priority in every fire management activity. 2. The role of wildland fire as an essential ecological process and natural change agent will be incorporated into the planning process. Federal agency land and resource management plans set the objectives for the use and desired future condition of the various public lands. 3. Fire Management Plans (FMPs), programs, and activities support Land and Resource Management Plans and their implementation. 4. Sound risk management is a foundation for all fire management activities. Risks and uncertainties relating to fire management activities must be understood, analyzed, communicated, and managed as they relate to the cost of either doing or not doing an activity. Net gains to the public benefit will be an important component of decisions. 5. Fire management programs and activities are economically viable, based upon values to be protected, costs, and land and resource management objectives. Federal Agency Administrators are adjusting and re-organizing programs to reduce costs and increase efficiencies. As part of this process, investments in fire management activities must be evaluated against other agency programs in order to effectively accomplish the overall mission, set short and long term priorities, and clarify management accountability. 6. FMPs and activities are based upon the best available science. Knowledge and experience are developed among all wildland fire management agencies. An active fire research program combined with interagency collaboration provides the means to make these tools available to all fire managers. 7. FMPs and activities incorporate public health and environmental quality considerations.*

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations for 2001

Guide for All-Hazard Emergency Operations Planning

Aircraft Recovery Operations (Fm 3-04.513)

Hearings Before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, One Hundred First Congress, First Session

106-2 Hearings: Department of The Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations for 2001, Part 2, Justification of the Budget Estimates, 2000

FAA-H-8083-2

This edited textbook is a fully updated and expanded version of the highly successful first edition of Human Factors in Aviation. Written for the widespread aviation community - students, engineers, scientists, pilots, managers, government personnel, etc., HFA offers a comprehensive overview of the topic, taking readers from the general to the specific, first covering broad issues, then the more specific topics of pilot performance, human factors in aircraft design, and vehicles and systems. The new editors offer essential breath of experience on aviation human factors from multiple perspectives (i.e. scientific research, regulation, funding agencies, technology, and implementation) as well as knowledge about the science. The contributors are experts in their fields. Topics carried over from the first edition are fully updated, several by new authors who are now at the fore of the field. New material - which represents 50% of the volume - focuses on the challenges facing aviation specialists today. One of the most significant developments in this decade has been NextGen, the Federal Aviation Administration's plan to modernize national airspace and to address the impact of air traffic growth by increasing airspace capacity and efficiency while simultaneously improving safety, environmental impacts and user access. NextGen issues are covered in full. Other new topics include: High Reliability Organizational Perspective, Situation Awareness & Workload in Aviation, Human Error Analysis, Human-System Risk Management, LOSA, NOSS and Unmanned Aircraft System. Comprehensive text with up-to-date synthesis of primary source material that does not need to be supplemented New edition thoroughly updated with 50% new material and full coverage of NexGen and other modern issues Instructor website with test bank and image collection makes this the only text offering ancillary support Liberal use of case examples exposes readers to real-world examples of dangers and solutions

This manual, "Aircraft Recovery Operations," (FM 3-04.513) is the Army's doctrine for battlefield and garrison recovery operations. Emphasis is placed on modular force structure and the enhanced operational capability provided by Army aviation transformation. It builds on the collective knowledge and experience gained through recent operations, numerous exercises, and the deliberate process of informed reasoning. This publication is rooted in time-tested principles and fundamentals, while accommodating new technologies and evolving responses to the diverse threats to national security. Aircraft recovery missions include the assessment, repair, and retrieval, if possible, of aircraft forced down due to component malfunction, accident, or combat-related damage that prevents the continued safe flight or operation of the aircraft. The aircraft recovery mission is complete upon the return of all personnel and either: The return of the aircraft through self-recovery or dedicated recovery utilizing aerial or surface recovery methods and techniques, or The selective cannibalization and destruction or abandonment of the aircraft. Aircraft recovery is a pre-planned mission for all units with assigned or operational control of Army aircraft and may require extensive coordination with supporting units. Aircraft recovery is time sensitive to the tactical situation. Aircraft recovery and maintenance evacuations are closely related, however, maintenance evacuation is the physical act of moving an aircraft from one maintenance location to another.

National Drug Control Strategy

Technical Assistance Directory

Wildland Fire Incident Management Field Guide

Budget summary

Summary ... National Drug Control Budget

*Interior Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations For 2008, Part 3, 110-1 Hearings, **