

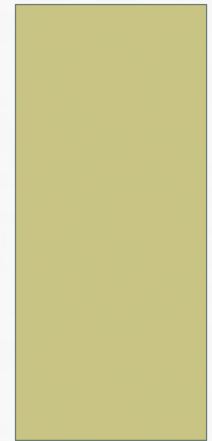


Texas
Commission on
Fire Protection



TEXAS INTRASTATE FIRE MUTUAL AID SYSTEM

HISTORY, ACTIVATION, WHAT'S AHEAD, AND FIRE
OUTLOOK



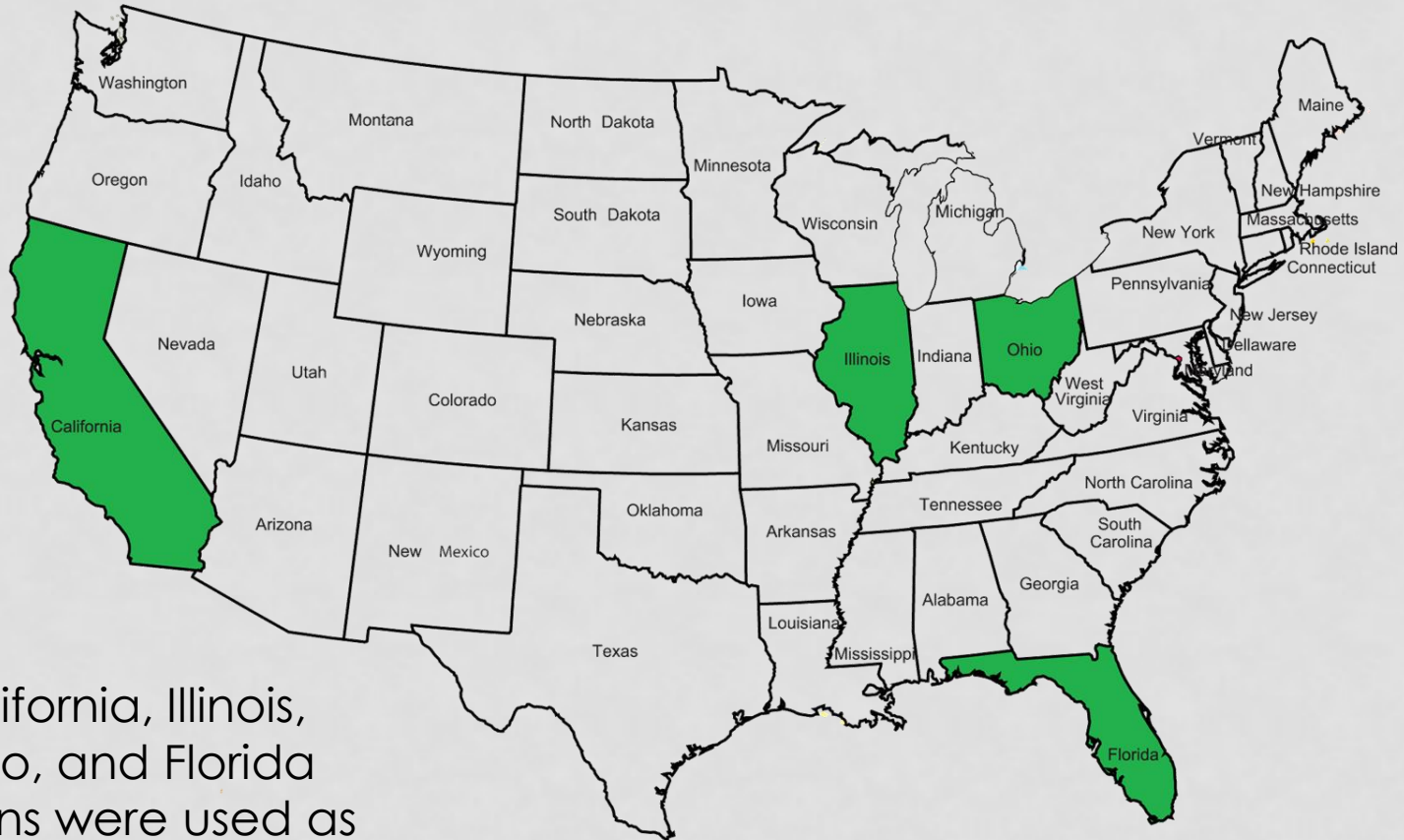
INTRASTATE MUTUAL AID PROGRAM IAFC INITIATIVE

- Supported by a cooperative agreement from U.S. Department of Homeland Security's National Integration Center (NIC)
- Intra-state Mutual Aid System (IMAS)
 - Community to community
 - Community to state

THE IAFC PLAN

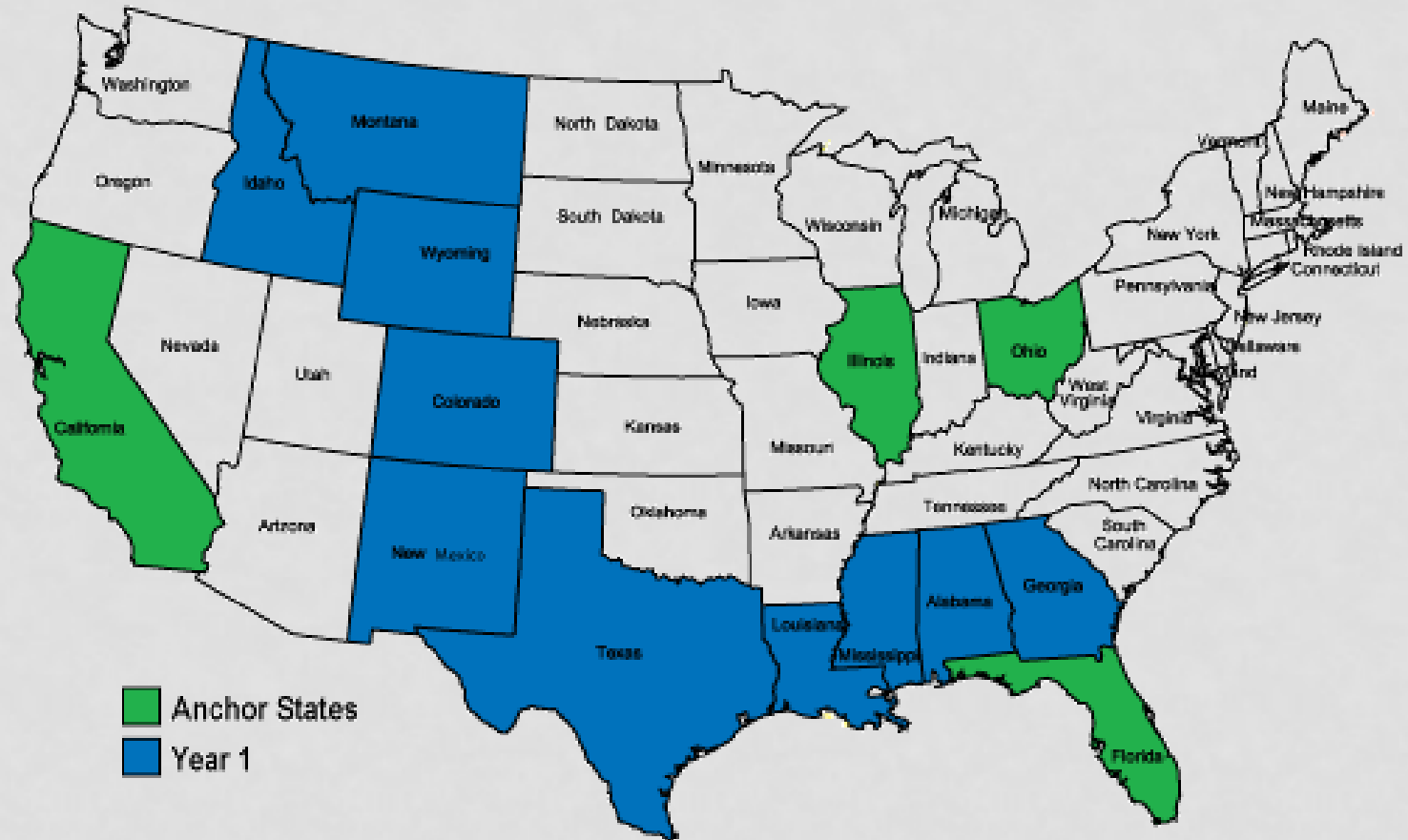
- Working through fire chiefs association, Homeland Security, Emergency Management, Forestry, etc. in participating states to develop Intrastate Mutual Aid Plans.
- 10 states in '06, 11 states in '07, remaining 25 in Year 3.
- The intent is the intrastate mutual aid system is implemented when local resources have been exhausted or additional resources are needed beyond local/regional capacity.

ANCHOR STATES USED FOR INTRASTATE MUTUAL AID - 2006

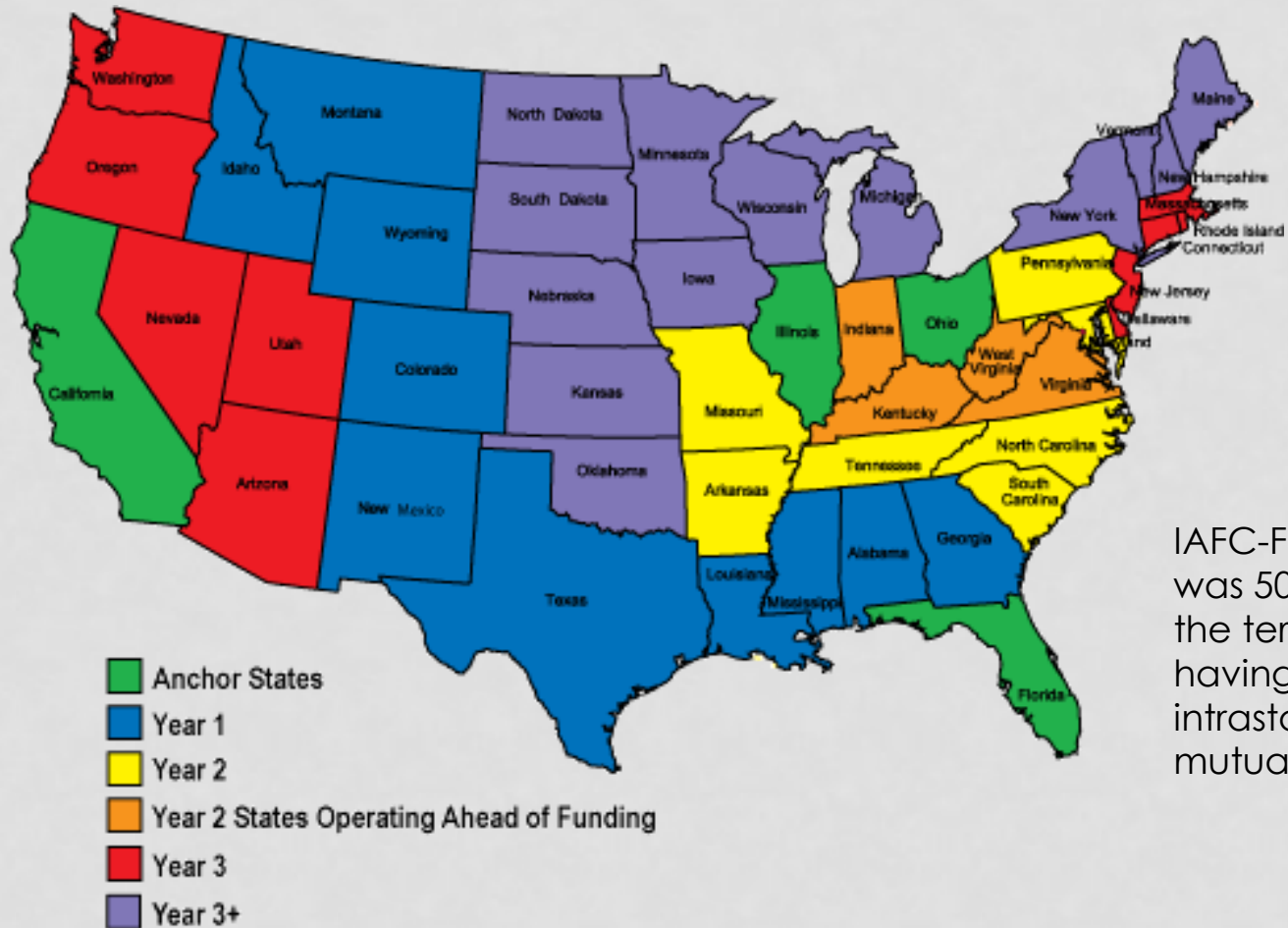


California, Illinois,
Ohio, and Florida
plans were used as
examples.

2006 SNAPSHOT - YEAR 1



FAST FORWARD TO YEAR 3 PLUS



IAFC-FEMA goal was 50 States and the territories having a working intrastate fire mutual aid plan.

2007 TEXAS LEGISLATIVE SESSION

SB 11 – HOMELAND SECURITY BILL

- Created a Statewide Mutual Aid System for all discipline
 - It provides the vehicle, not necessarily the plan
- Also amended Statewide Mutual Aid Program for Fire Emergencies
 - TDEM, in consultation with state fire protection agencies develop a mutual aid program for fire emergencies
 - Must be consistent with the state emergency plan

SEC. 418.111. CREATION OF THE TEXAS STATEWIDE MUTUAL AID SYSTEM

Established in the 2007 Legislative Session

- The Texas Statewide Mutual Aid System is established to provide integrated statewide mutual aid response capability between local government entities without a written mutual aid agreement.
- Is an opt out system, does not require an MOU.
- Any jurisdiction in the State can request an activation of the system.

The Texas Fire service working together passed this legislation.

- Texas A&M Forest Service
- Texas Commission on Fire Protection
- Texas Division of Emergency Management
- Texas State Association of Fire Fighters
- State Firemen's and Fire Marshal's Association
- Texas Fire Chiefs Association

TEXAS INTRASTATE FIRE MUTUAL AID SYSTEM WAS DESIGNED TO:

- Texas Intrastate Fire Mutual Aid System (TIFMAS) when requested or needed is mobilized by the Texas A&M Forest Service (ESF 4) and makes statewide use of local resources who have partnered to support TIFMAS with equipment and firefighters.
- TIFMAS has been activated 16 plus times since 2008 and mobilized hundreds of engines and thousands of firefighters.



TEXAS INTRASTATE FIRE MUTUAL AID SYSTEM – KEY COMPONENTS

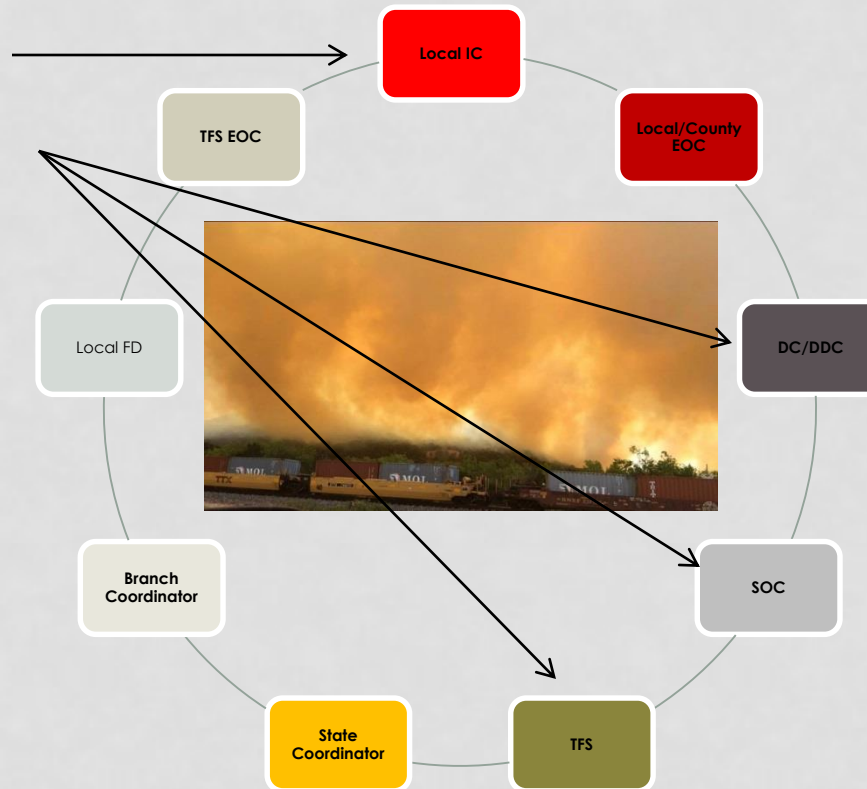
- Process for Activation
 - All Hazard Incident Response
 - Wildfire Response
- Qualification System
 - IQS
 - Red Card MOU
- Grants for local jurisdictions
 - Vehicles
 - Training

ACTIVATION - WHAT TRIGGERS THIS AND WHERE DOES IT START?

Activation can start at the local or State level or

The system can be activated on State authority when current conditions pose an imminent threat to the Citizens of Texas

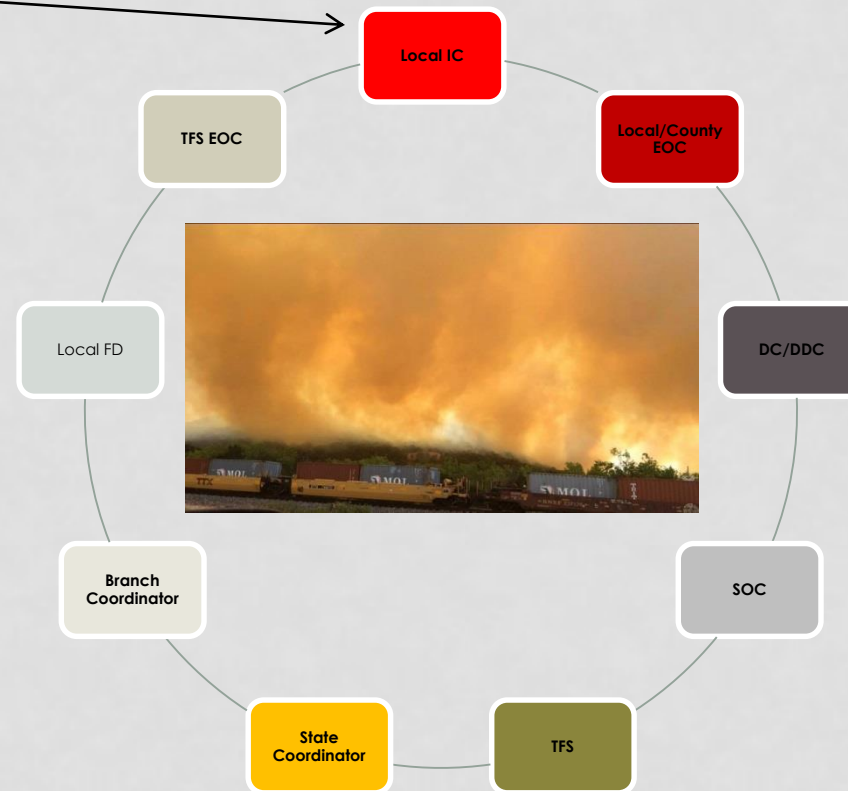
An activation of the system occurs when the resource needs have exceeded available local and regional resources.



- Before requesting TIFMAS use local and regional mutual aid.
- TIFMAS is not intended to replace local and regional agreements.
- TIFMAS is intended to be used when local and regional resources are exhausted and more is needed.

ACTIVATION AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

Starts with you

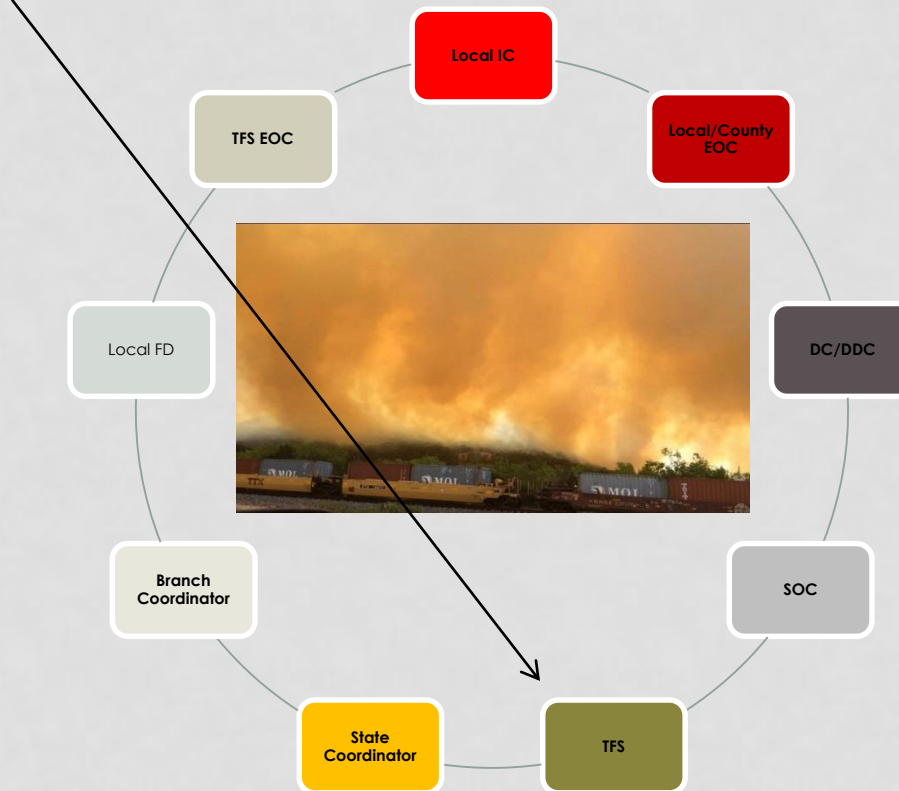


Request to activate:

1. Use local and regional aid first
2. Determine what you need
3. EOC officials contact DDC
4. DDC sends State of Texas Assistance Request (STAR) to SOC for approval
5. Approved STAR goes to TFS (ESF 4)
6. TFS contacts TIFMAS State Coordinator
7. State Coordinator contacts Branch Coordinators who secure local resources to fill order
8. Information is sent to TFS-EOC for resource orders.
9. At the same time a Type III plans team is ordered and mobilized.

ACTIVATION AT THE STATE LEVEL

Starts with TFS



Request to activate:

1. Conditions pose a threat to the State
2. TFS will make the request to TDEM to activate TIFMAS
3. Request is approved
4. TFS contacts TIFMAS State Coordinator
5. State Coordinator contacts Branch Coordinators who secure local resources to fill order
6. Information is sent to TFS-EOC for resource orders.
7. At the same time a Type III plans team is ordered and mobilized.

ON ACTIVATION TFS GOES TO THE STATE COORDINATOR WHO REACHES OUT TO THE RESOURCE COORDINATORS

TIFMAS Branch Resource Coordinators



State Coordinator
Chief Joe Florentino
Little Elm FD
jflorentino@littleelm.org
214-975-0425



Panhandle/Northwest
Chief Del Albright
Brownwood FD
dalbright@ci.brownwood.tx.us
325-646-6743



West
Fritz Niggeler
Midland FD
fniggeler@midlandtexas.gov
432-413-5052



South
Chief Kevin Clarkson
District 7 Fire Rescue
Firechief@d7fr.org
210-688-0665



North
Chief John Glover
Highland Village FD
jglover@highlandvillage.org
972-317-0890



East
Chief Keith Kiplinger
Nacogdoches FD
kiplingerk@ci.nacogdoches.tx.us
936-559-2541



South Central
Chief Patrick Shipp
Webster FD
pshipp@websterfd.com
281-316-3745

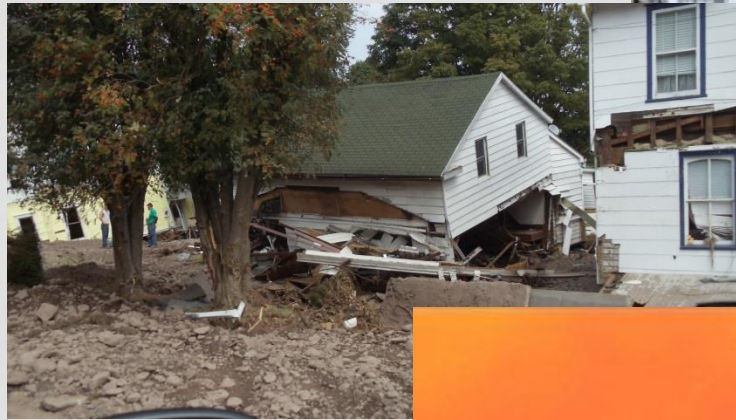


Central
Chief JJ Wittig
Oak Hill FD (TCESD#3)
jwittig@oakhillfire.org
512-288-5534 ext. 114



WHAT DO WE MOBILIZE FOR? - ALL RISK

- Hurricanes
- Wildfire
- Tornadoes
- Flooding
- Backfill fire stations
- And ?



WHAT IS AHEAD

- Minimum 2500 responders in the IQS system
- Based on current funding develop a Task Force in each Branch.
 - 8 Branches, 8 task forces, 64 pieces of equipment
- Continue to develop strike teams and individual resources across the State. The goal is to be able to mobilize 50 strike team on any given day.
- Continue funding \$200,000 to \$250,000 in training grants annually.
- Recommend increasing the grant funds
- Resources in WEB EOC by Branch



TIFMAS Symposium

Dallas Texas

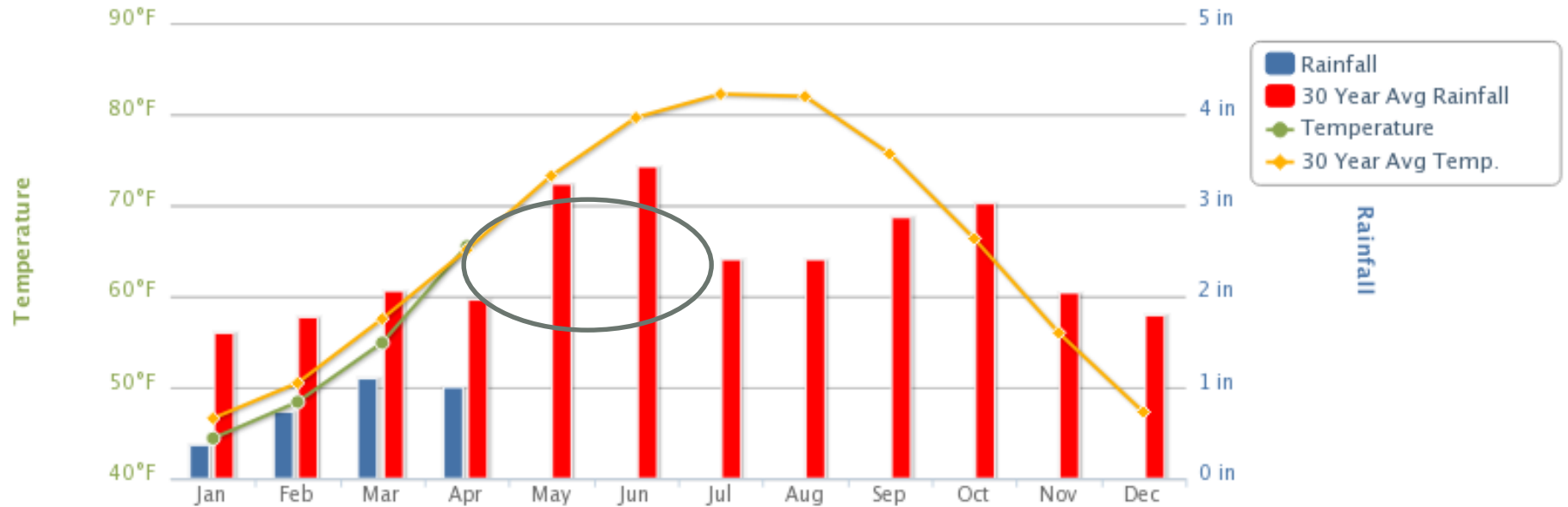
June, 2014

SUMMER 2014 FIRE SEASON OUTLOOK

**Steve Pollock
Texas A&M Forest
Service**

Average Monthly Temperature and Rainfall

Year = 2014 State = TX

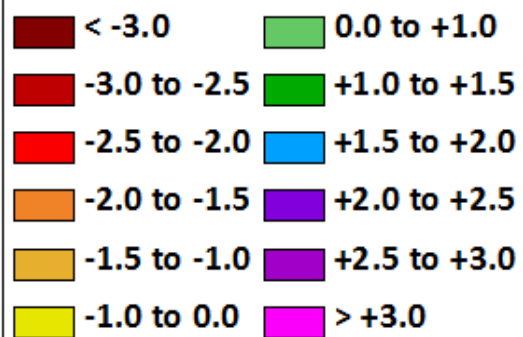
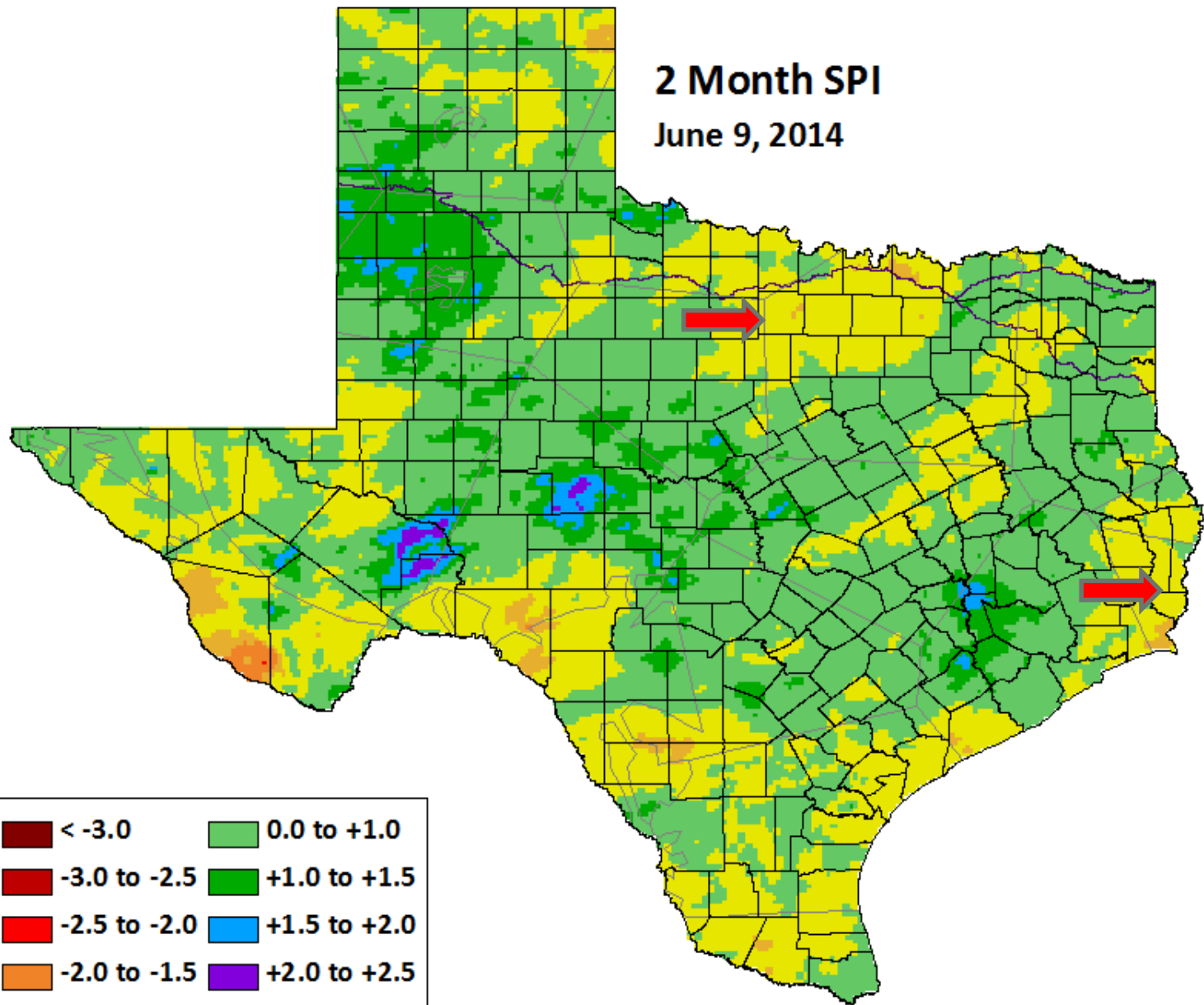


SCIPP (www.southernclimate.org)

Period	Precip	20 th Century Average	Departure	Rank	Record	Wettest/Driest Since
Jan - Apr 2014 4-month period	3.22" (81.79 mm)	7.10" (180.34 mm)	-3.88 (-98.55 mm)	5 th Driest	1996	Driest since: 2011
				116 th Wettest	1997	Wettest since: 2013

2 Month SPI

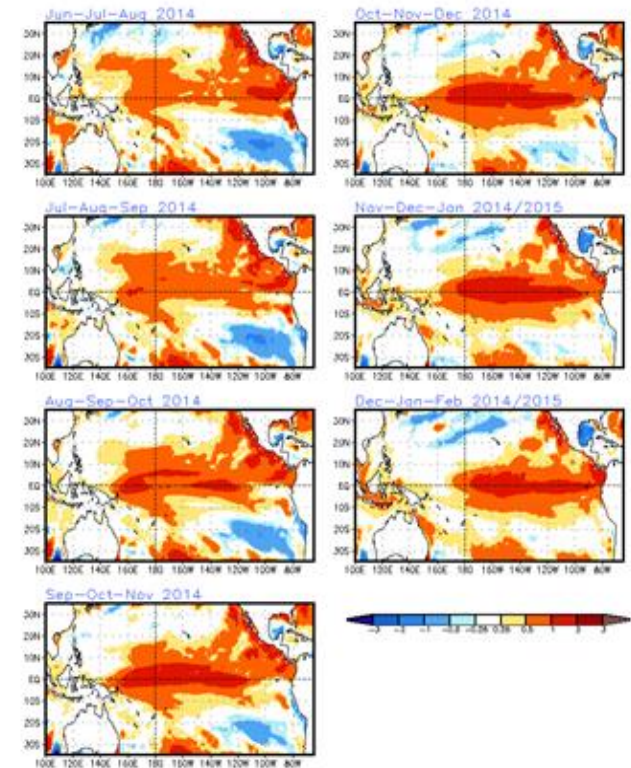
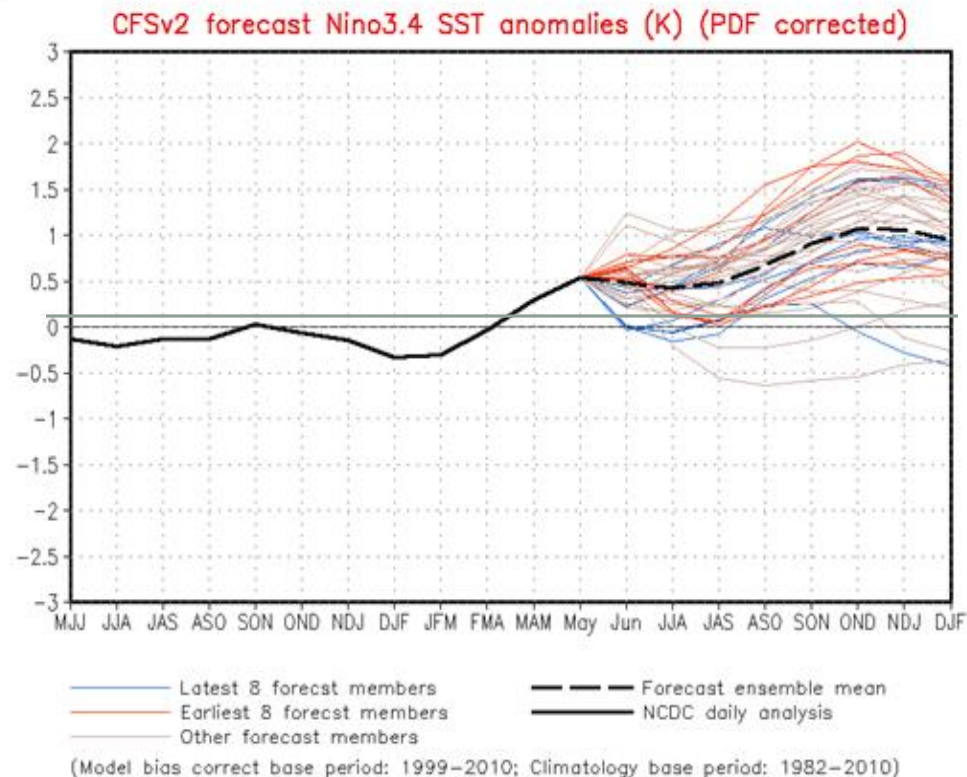
June 9, 2014



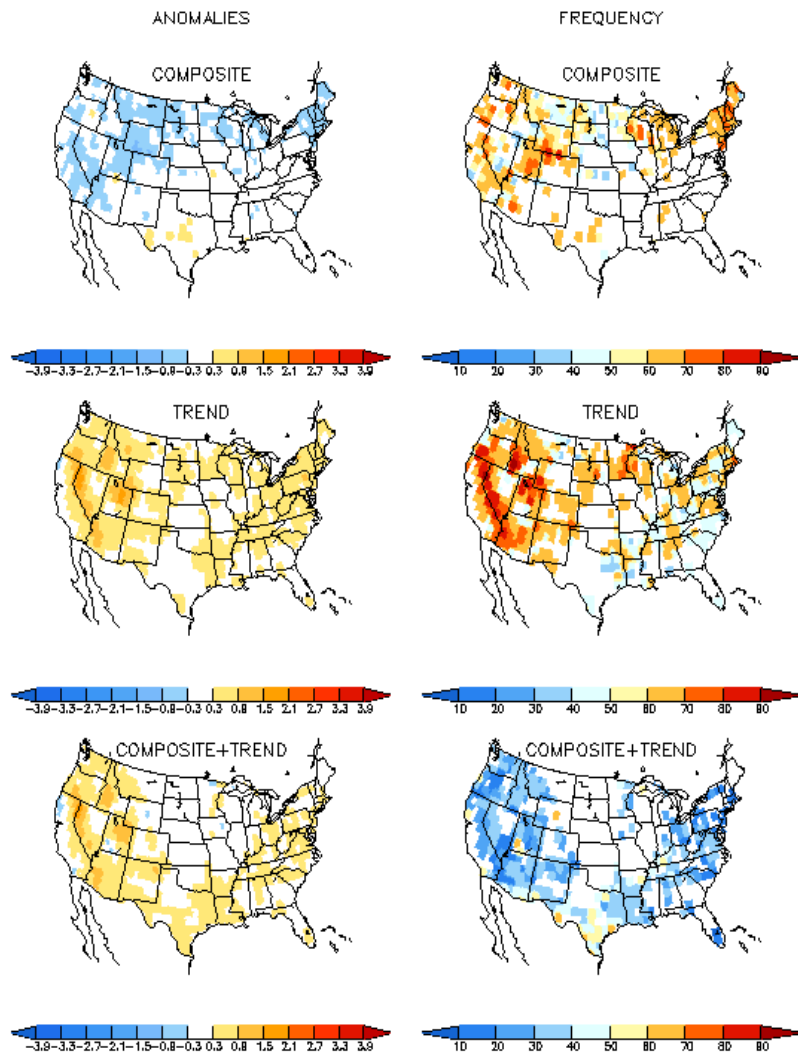
SST Outlook: NCEP CFS.v2 Forecast (PDF corrected)

Issued: 9 June 2014

The CFS.v2 ensemble mean (black dashed line) predicts El Niño starting within the next 1-3 months.

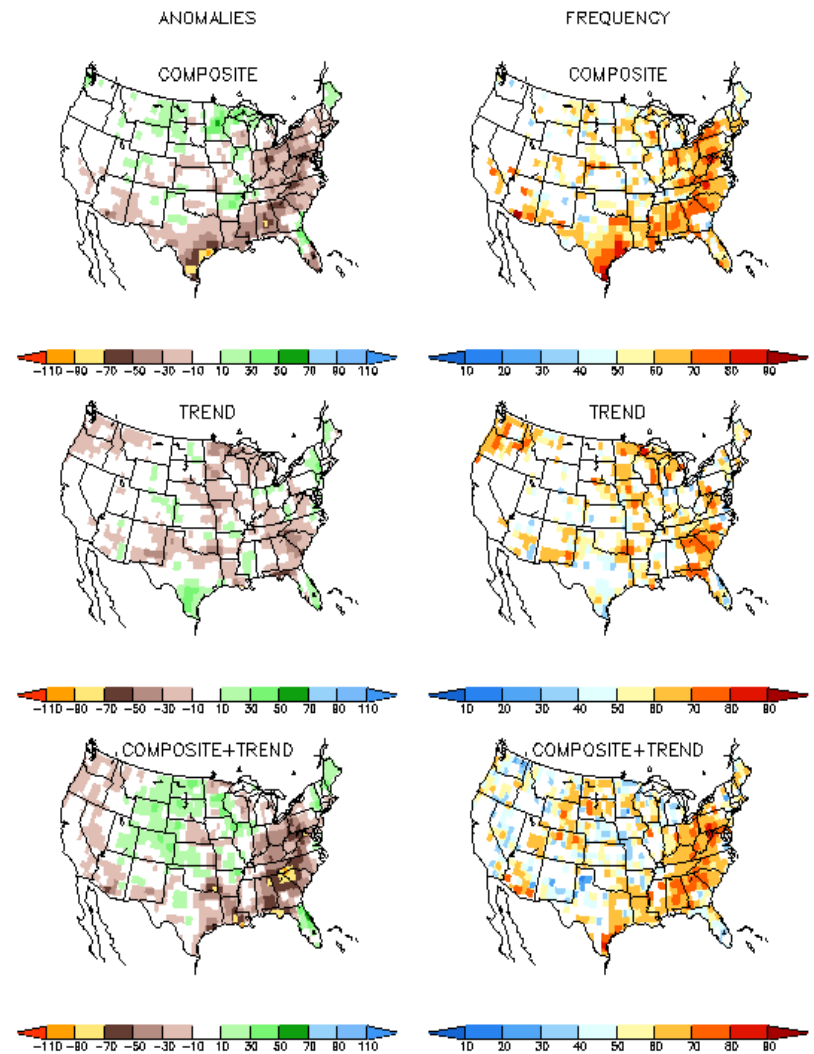


JAS EL NINO TEMPERATURE ANOMALIES (C)
AND FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE (%)



(15 CASES: 1951 1953 1957 1963 1965 1969 1972 1982 1986 1987 1991 1997 2002 2004 2009)

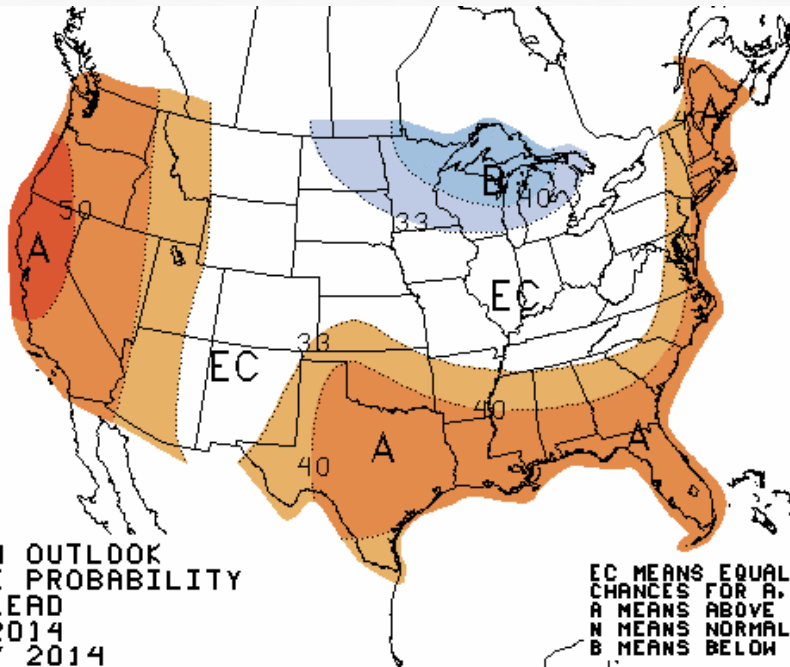
JAS EL NINO PRECIPITATION ANOMALIES (MM)
AND FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE (%)



(15 CASES: 1951 1953 1957 1963 1965 1969 1972 1982 1986 1987 1991 1997 2002 2004 2009)

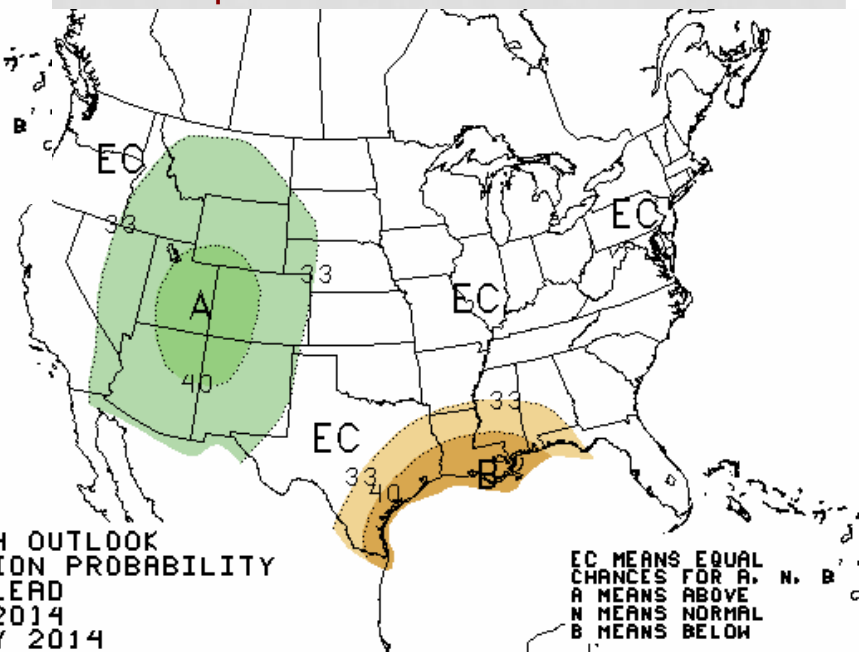
WEATHER FORECAST JULY-SEP, 2014

Temperature Forecast



THREE-MONTH OUTLOOK
TEMPERATURE PROBABILITY
1.5 MONTH LEAD
VALID JAS 2014
MADE 15 MAY 2014

Precipitation Forecast



THREE-MONTH OUTLOOK
PRECIPITATION PROBABILITY
1.5 MONTH LEAD
VALID JAS 2014
MADE 15 MAY 2014

SUMMER FIRE SEASON CONCERNS

- Timber & brush fuels are primary concern in summer
 - Critically dry timber & brush fuels produce high intensity fires
- May & June precipitation is key for the summer.
 - So far the state has seen some much needed precipitation
 - Needs to continue through the end of June
- Below normal precipitation levels persist in the PK & SE TX areas
- If these areas continue to lag behind in precipitation amounts, an active fire season is possible in these areas later in the summer.

THANK YOU

