A COMMITMENT TO AVIATION SAFETY
This plan provides comprehensive information regarding Bureau of Land Management (BLM) aviation organizations, responsibilities, administrative procedures and policy. This plan is implemented through a BLM Alaska Instruction Memorandum.

The primary distribution of this document is electronic and available at:

https://www.nifc.gov/aviation/av_BLMlibrary.html

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The BLM Alaska State Aviation Plan is inserted in this document as a second tier to each section of the BLM National Aviation Plan, which is written in black text. The State Aviation Plan (SAP) has been written in blue text so it visually stands out as supplemental text. Each BLM District/Zone in Alaska may add their Unit Aviation Plan language as a third tier to this document. Use of a different color font is suggested to visually differentiate Unit-level text. The State Aviation Plan will reside on the BLM National Aviation website in electronic format.

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1.0 Aviation Plan

1.0 Purpose

The purpose of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) National Aviation Plan (NAP) is to describe National Aviation Office (NAO) leader’s intent, authority, role and responsibilities, program objectives, and to provide strategic and operational guidance to each organizational level. The NAO identified the need for a cohesive national aviation management plan that will allow all state, district/field offices, and aviation users to easily acquire the necessary information and policy to manage the BLM aviation program. Each organizational level plan provides the detailed operational procedures pertinent to their organization. This plan is supplemental and does not replace the policy as described in the Departmental Manual or the BLM Manual 9400 – Aviation Management.

1.0 Alaska Supplement: Purpose

This plan sets forth policy, procedures and guidance to implement the Aviation Management Program within BLM Alaska. The purpose is to clarify and standardize aviation management procedures and operations for BLM employees in all Alaska District/Field Offices, Alaska State Office, Office of Pipeline Monitoring, https://www.doi.gov/aviation/library/dm and Alaska Fire Service.

This plan is supplemental to Departmental Manuals 350-354, BLM Manual 9400 – Aviation Management and the BLM National Aviation Plan (NAP).

1.2 Mission Statement

The NAO is responsible for supporting all BLM through an active and professional aviation organization that:

- Develops and coordinates efficient aviation policy and management processes.
- Provides guidance for aviation programmatic and operational risk management.
- Leads aviation safety assurance and promotion programs.
- Provides aircraft acquisition support as specified by BLM management objectives.
- Develops and promotes a skilled aviation management workforce.

1.2 Alaska Supplement: Mission Statement

The Office of the State Aviation Manager is responsible for providing safe, cost-effective aviation support to BLM-Alaska and its interagency partners. We will be guided in accomplishing this mission by rigorous adherence to Departmental aviation policy and safe aviation practices, sound mission planning, risk management, ongoing safety training with technical and contractual support from Office of Aviation Services (OAS).
Continuous evaluation and critique of mission performance and customer satisfaction will be used to measure our success.

Zone Supplement: (Insert the local Fire and Aviation organization vision and mission statements.)

1.3 Aviation Program Objectives

The BLM aviation program provides the aviation tools to meet public expectation for efficient and safe management of the National System of Public Lands. Aviation management balances mission goals with the environmental considerations, available funding and safety of the involved personnel.

Safety: The priority in all BLM aviation missions is the safety of employees, contractors, cooperators and the public.

- Risk management as part of Safety Management Systems (SMS) will be inherent in all aviation missions and programs.
- All Aviation personnel are empowered and expected to manage the risks of aviation operations and make reasonable and prudent decisions to accomplish the mission.
- Aviation personnel must take every opportunity to plan missions thoroughly, and respect aircraft and the environment in which they operate.
- Individuals will be held accountable for their decisions, which should be based on policy, principles, risk management, training, experience and the given situation.
- The agency is committed to ensuring our workplaces are free of recognized hazards. Prior to conducting any mission, all risks will be mitigated to the lowest acceptable level possible.

Professionalism: BLM personnel performing aviation functions must be service oriented and meet all qualification requirements of the departmental and bureau manuals, handbooks, and guides.

Diversity: Individual development, employee wellness and workforce diversity will be emphasized at all levels of the BLM aviation program.

Innovation: Management at all levels is responsible for enhancing the aviation program with a commitment to aviation safety and operational/management efficiency.

1.3 Alaska Supplement: Aviation Program Objectives:

The complex nature of the BLM aviation program, combined with the demanding flight environment of Alaska, requires the guidance of a philosophy reflecting the basic tenets of operation. Our goal is to provide safe and efficient aviation support for the BLM mission, while conducting our actions in accordance with this philosophical and regulatory guidance.

- An active and aggressive Accident Prevention Program intended to protect our most precious assets, the people utilizing our services. All participants in the BLM Aviation program will remain proactive in Aviation Safety Management.
• We must be proactive in Safety Management.
• Risk Management will remain incorporated into all aviation operations.
• Managers are responsible for all aircraft missions.
• Aviation provides a service for a customer.
• There must be pre-planning for flight operations including, but not limited to: Safety, Risk Management, Supervision, Organization, and Evaluation.
• Aviation personnel will be qualified and appropriately trained to standards.
• Aviation personnel will be provided emphasis and consideration for individual development, employee wellness and workforce diversity.
• The aviation organization will be maintained at the most efficient level commensurate with the BLM mission.
• Management has the responsibility to maintain the commitment to aviation safety and efficiency.
• Field offices are empowered to accomplish their mission without undue restriction, regulation, or oversight.
• State and Field Office's local policy and procedure can not be less restrictive, different, or conflict with National Aviation Office (NAO) and/or Departmental policy.

Zone Supplement:

Alaska Supplement: References

A. Title 14 CFR
B. Departmental Manual, Parts 112, 350-354
C. OAS Operational Procedures Memoranda (OPM)
D. BLM Manual Sections 1112, 1221, 1243, 1244, 1525, 9111, 210, 9400-9470
F. GSA Federal Property Management Regulation (FMR) 101-37
G. Interagency Aviation Operational Guides/Handbooks

1.4 National Fire Aircraft Management Strategy

Aviation resources are one of a number of tools available to accomplish land management objectives. The proper utilization of aircraft in support of resource management programs serve as a force multiplier when dealing with issues of time, remoteness, terrain, large areas and distances. Fire suppression aviation resources will be dispatched/activated at the earliest opportunity when new starts are detected to maximize the effectiveness of initial attack resources.

This national strategy will:
• Optimize overall aviation capability.
• Apply effective management controls to suppression costs.
• Ensure that aviation assets are assigned to areas of greatest risk and/or highest probability of success.
• Maximize operational flexibility and mobility.
• Contribute to interagency suppression efforts.
The BLM national fire aircraft fleet composition is based on the National Interagency Aviation Council (NIAC) Aviation Strategy document, 2008, and is outlined in detail in the BLM Fire Aircraft Acquisition Plan (reference BLM NAP Appendix 2). Current and out-year appropriations ultimately influence overall year to year fleet configuration. Any changes in aircraft type or capability must be supported and approved by the Assistant Director of the BLM Fire and Aviation Directorate (FA-100) or reflected in this document.

In order to maximize effectiveness and efficiency, aviation resources should be centrally controlled, and operations must be locally executed. National strategy considers all BLM fire aircraft and assigned personnel to be national resources available for immediate assignment to areas of greatest national need regardless of their status in the Resource Ordering and Status System.

The BLM national aircraft management strategy is predicated on the NAO providing oversight to all BLM fire aircraft acquisition, coordination and allocation of aircraft between states. The NAO tracks tactical aircraft utilization along with monitoring fire activity, fire danger levels and forecasted weather. The NAO will modify contract terms (designated base, MAP, etc.) as required to ensure maximum utilization and effectiveness of firefighting aircraft.

The NAO coordinates with the State Fire Management Officers (SFMO) and their staff on aircraft needs, availability and re-positioning. SFMO will remain informed on the national situation, and will consult with Fire and Aviation’s NAO and/or the Division of Fire Operations on assignment of BLM exclusive use aircraft to ongoing large fires.

The NAO facilitates aircraft pre-positioning with funding charge codes. During fire season, BLM exclusive use aircraft will be activated and mobilized to meet BLM’s fire needs to the extent possible. Once authorized and acquired, all BLM exclusive use and severity funded aviation resources will be considered national resources subject to pre-positioning by SFMOs within their states, and by the national office on a national basis. This includes aviation personnel such as single engine airtanker (SEAT) managers and Air Tactical Group Supervisors (ATGS). The NAO will coordinate with SFMOs and State Aviation Managers (SAM) prior to any movements. Supplemental fire aircraft acquisition will be in accordance with BLM NAP 3.10.

1.4 Alaska Supplement, National Fire Aircraft Management Strategy:

BLM Alaska recognizes national aviation plans and policies regarding aviation assets utilized as national resources. The State Office highly recommends Zone fire and aviation managers pre-position aviation resources where needed and share them with neighboring units and agencies as appropriate via established mobilization procedures. Assignment of exclusive use aircraft outside of AK for extended attack fire or non-fire projects requires notification to the BLM State Fire Management Officer (FMO), or the designated duty Officer. The Alaska Interagency Coordination Center will in-turn assess current draw-down levels, anticipated resource requirements, and coordinate the movement of aircraft between agency units accordingly.

Zone Supplement:
1.5 Authority

This plan fulfills the departmental manual requirements outlined in 350 DM 1, Appendix 3, and BLM Manual 9400.3 Directives. This plan has been developed to provide policy standardization for all BLM aviation programs during 2018.

1.5 Alaska Supplement, Authority:

The BLM Alaska State Aviation Plan is required and authorized by BLM 9400 policy and the BLM National Aviation Plan (NAP). The State Aviation Plan will be updated annually, and reviewed by the State Aviation Manager, (SAM) and signed/approved by the State Director.

1.6 Policy

BLM aviation management and operations will be conducted within policies contained in the Federal Aviation Regulations, DOI 350-354 Departmental Manuals (DM), Operational Procedures Memorandums (OPM) and Handbooks (HB), and BLM Manual 9400. In addition, the current version of the following Handbooks, Plans and Guides constitute BLM Aviation policy as specified in the BLM Manual 9400.

Exemptions/Waivers: Exemptions/waivers to Federal Aviation Regulations and DOI regulations must be requested in writing to the BLM Aviation Division Chief. Final approval will reside at the OAS Director level (reference 350 DM 1.10). The following are standing waivers that have been granted and remain in place as overarching policy will not be changed:

- Waiver for Exemption from 351 DM 1, Aviation Life Support Equipment Handbook, granted by BLM Director, Office of Fire and Aviation to BLM State Director, Alaska on 05/23/97. This waiver is approved only for Alaska and allows special use mission operations personnel to wear rubber boots as necessary.
- Waiver for Exemption from 351 DM 1, Aviation Life Support Equipment Handbook, granted by BLM Director, Office of Fire and Aviation on 05/06/98 waiving the requirement for flight helmets in all multi-engine airplanes for special-use, leadplane and smokejumper operations.
- Waiver to 351 DM 1.9B (1) granted by OAS Director to BLM/BIA on 02/14/14. This waiver authorizes the applicable SEAT and Fire Boss contracts to specify that flight time will begin when the aircraft begins to taxi to the runway with the intent to take off,

1.6 Alaska Supplement, Policy:

The BLM Alaska State Aviation Plan (SAP) sets forth policy, procedures, and guidance for aviation program/operations under BLM Alaska operational control.

Zone Supplement: Local Unit-level guides, SOPs, etc.

1.6.1 Handbooks

- Aerial Capture, Eradication and Tagging of Animals Handbook (ACETA)
- Aviation Life Support Equipment Handbook (ALSE)
- BLM Wild Horse & Burro Aviation Management Handbook (WH&B)
• Interagency Aviation Transport of Hazardous Materials Handbook
• Law Enforcement Short-Haul Policy
• Military Use Handbook

1.6.2 Plans

• BLM National Aviation Plan
• BLM State Aviation Plans
• BLM District/Unit Aviation Plans

1.6.3 Guides

• Interagency Aerial Ignition Guide (IAIG, PMS 501)
• Interagency Aerial Supervision Guide (IASG, PMS 505)
• Interagency Airspace Coordination Guide (IACG)
• Interagency Air tanker Base Operations Guide (IATBOG, PMS 508)
• Interagency Helicopter Operations Guide (IHOG, PMS 510)
• Interagency Single Engine Air tanker Operations Guide (ISOG, PMS 506)
• Interagency Smokejumper Pilots Operations Guide (ISPOG)
• Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations
• Interagency Aviation Training Guide (IAT)
• Interagency Fire Unmanned Aircraft Systems Operations Guide (PMS 515)

Zone Supplement: Local Unit-level guides, SOPs, etc.
2.0 Aviation Management Organizations

2.1 Department of the Interior (DOI)

Office of Aviation Services (OAS): The OAS is responsible for Departmental functions related to aircraft services. The OAS provides service offerings that include; aviation safety services, aviation technical services, fleet management, fleet property accountability, aviation user training services, and flight scheduling and coordination services (reference 350 DM 1 for a complete list of functions and responsibilities). [https://www.doi.gov/aviation/](https://www.doi.gov/aviation/)

Interior Business Center (IBC) Acquisition Services Directorate (AQD): The Aviation Acquisition Services Directorate provides department-wide centralized contracting for aviation flight services for DOI and DOI customers. Other acquisition management activities include property accountability and small purchase service in support of OAS and Bureau operations including DOI fleet aircraft. [https://www.doi.gov/aviation/aqd](https://www.doi.gov/aviation/aqd)

2.2 National Aviation Groups/Committees

Executive Aviation Board (EAB): The EAB is responsible for the Department of Interior aviation program. The Board provides executive oversight and performance accountability and assures that Department-wide strategies and initiatives are developed collaboratively and implemented consistently. Additionally, the Board provides final review and approval of policy, when needed. The EAB is chartered under the direction of the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management and Budget. The EAB has authority over all aviation related boards/committees/groups within the Department. The BLM permanent member of the EAB is the Bureau Deputy Director.

Executive Aviation Committee (EAC): The EAC is chartered under the direction of the EAB. The Committee follows guidance and directives from the EAB and ensures full collaboration among members to ensure that EAB and Department objectives are met. The EAC also provides Bureau and Department level aviation program performance measurement metrics to the EAB. The EAC is responsible for establishing a Bureau Aviation Managers working group to be the primary surrogate of the Committee to engage in all DOI aviation related issues at the operational Bureau level. The BLM permanent member of the EAC is the Assistant Director, Fire and Aviation.

Executive Aviation Sub-Committee (EAS): The EAS is an advisory group for the EAC. The BLM representative to the EAS is the Division Chief, Aviation.

National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG): The purpose of NWCG is to coordinate programs of the participating wildfire management agencies so as to avoid wasteful duplication and to provide a means of constructively working together. Its goal is to provide more effective execution of each agency’s fire management program. The group provides a formalized system to agree upon standards of training, equipment, qualifications, and other operational functions. Agreed upon policies, standards, and procedures are implemented through regular agency channels.
• Membership: NWCG is made up of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service; four DOI agencies: BLM, National Park Service (NPS), Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), and the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS); the National Association of State Foresters and the Intertribal Timber Council. Membership is limited to one individual organization representative, except the Forest Service will be represented by two representatives – one from fire and aviation management and one from fire research. https://www.nwcg.gov/

National Interagency Aviation Committee (NIAC): The Committee is established to serve as a body of resident aviation experts, assisting NWCG with realizing opportunities for enhanced safety, effectiveness, and efficiency in aviation related operations, procedures, programs and coordination. NIAC is chartered under the Equipment and Technology Branch of NWCG.

• Membership: Committee membership will reflect a mix of people who are knowledgeable in the subject area and who are from NWCG member agencies and organizations, including representation from OAS. http://www.nwcg.gov/committees/national-interagency-aviation-committee

NIAC Sub Committees:
• Interagency Aerial Supervision Subcommittee (IASS)
• Interagency Aerial Supervision Subcommittee (IASS)
  • ATGS Cadre
  • Leadplane Cadre
  • ASM Cadre
• Interagency Airspace Subcommittee (IASC)
• Interagency Airtanker Base Operations Subcommittee
• Interagency Airtanker Board (IAB)
• Interagency UAS Subcommittee (IUAS)
• Interagency Aviation Training Subcommittee (IATS)
• Interagency SEAT Board
• Smokejumper Aircraft Screening and Evaluation Subcommittee (SASES)
• Interagency Helicopter Screening and Evaluation Subcommittee (IHSES)
• Interagency Aviation Strategic Plan Subcommittee
• Interagency Helicopter Operations Subcommittee (IHOpS)
  • Aerial Capture Eradication and Tagging Animals Unit (ACETA)
  • Interagency Aerial Ignition Unit
    • Helitorch Subunit
• Interagency Helicopter Operations Guide Unit (IHOG)
• Interagency Helicopter Rappel Unit
  • Rappel Equipment Subunit
• Helicopter Short-Haul Unit

BLM Aviation Management Group (AMG): AMG is chartered under the BLM Fire Leadership Team (FLT) to provide BLM leadership and expertise in all areas of aviation management. The AMG will promote aviation safety, standardization and efficiency in support of fire management and non-fire activities and provide representation in the development of aviation policy, acquisition plans and operational procedures.
- Membership: BLM; NAO program managers, State Aviation Managers, Liaison from Fire Operations (FA-300) and FLT.

**BLM Air Attack Committee:** The BLM Air Attack Committee is formed under the authority of the AMG with the concurrence of the BLM (FLT) to provide national leadership in all areas of BLM air attack operations. Promote and coordinate safe, effective and efficient fire operations in order to accomplish Bureau of Land Management (BLM) fire management objectives. This will be done in collaboration with the AMG in coordination with the BLM National Air Attack Program Manager.

- Membership: The AMG designee (Co-Chair), The BLM National Air Attack Program Manager, one liaison from the Fire Operations Group (FOG), one voting representative each from those states with exclusive use air attack aircraft (ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, AK).

**BLM Airbase Committee:** The Airbase Committee (ABC) is formed under the authority of the AMG with the concurrence of the BLM Fire Leadership Team (FLT). The Airbase Committee’s mission is to provide BLM leadership expertise in all areas of air base facilities and operations. Promote aviation safety, standardization, and efficiency in air base operations. Recommend opportunities for improvement in review and standardization of air base facilities. This will be done in collaboration with the AMG.

Membership:
- AMG representative (Co-Chair)
- One voting member from states with permanent BLM fixed wing air bases; AK, AZ, CA, CO, ID, MT, NM, NV, OR/WA, UT, WY.
- NIFC Ramp Representative
- Fire Chemicals Program Lead (FA-500)

**BLM Helitack Committee:** Chartered under the Fire Operations Group (FOG): The Helitack Committees mission is to provide national leadership in all areas of BLM Helitack operations. Promote and coordinate safe, effective and efficient fire operations in order to accomplish Bureau of Land Management (BLM) fire management objectives. This will be done in collaboration with and under the direction of the BLM Fire Operations Group in coordination with the BLM National Helicopter Program Manager and AMG.

2.3 **Bureau of Land Management (BLM)**

**BLM Director:** The Director is responsible for the aviation management program. This responsibility is exercised through the Assistant Director for Fire and Aviation (FA-100).

**Assistant Director, Fire and Aviation (FA-100):** This position is responsible for aviation policy and program oversight. This responsibility is delegated and accomplished through the Division Chief, Aviation (FA-500).
2.4 National Aviation Office

**National Aviation Office - NAO (FA-500):** (reference BLM NAP Appendix 1 for the NAO Staff contact information)

**Division Chief, Aviation (FA-500):** This position serves as principle aviation advisor to the Assistant Director for the BLM Fire and Aviation Directorate (FA-100), and other staff, BLM state office, and Departmental aviation programs. This position supervises the Deputy Division Chief, Staff Assistant and Aviation Safety & Training Advisor.

- Identifies and develops Bureau aviation policies and procedures, as well as standardized technical specifications for aviation missions for incorporation into the directives system.
- Coordinates aviation-related activities and services between the Washington Office (WO), and states with other wildland firefighting, regulatory, investigative, and military agencies.
- Represents the BLM at interagency meetings, on interagency committees developing government-wide aviation policies, requirements, procedures and reports, at aviation industry meetings and conventions.
- Plans and conducts technical and managerial analyses relating to the identification of aviation organization and resources appropriate for agency use, cost-effectiveness of aviation, other specialized missions, aircraft acquisition requirements, equipment developmental needs, and related areas.
- Provides oversight of aircraft acquisition and fleet management, contract administration, aviation operations, aviation safety, security and risk management, reviews and evaluations of state aviation programs.
**Deputy Division Chief, Aviation:** This position serves as the Deputy to the Division Chief and has responsibility for direction of all phases of the Aviation Division’s program of work. This position supervises and provides program guidance and technical direction to the Flight Operations Manager, Helicopter Program Manager, SEAT Program Manager, Airspace Program Manager, Air Attack Program manager & UAS Program Manager, Assistant Aviation Management Specialist/Pilot and the Ramp Services Supervisor.

- Develops the BLM National Aviation Plan.
- Prioritizes and coordinates national allocation/reallocation of BLM fire aircraft.
- Manages the BLM NAO Operations, Labor and fire exclusive use contract budgets.
- Coordinates contracting and cooperater aircraft requests with AQD/OAS.
- Reviews states aircraft severity and preposition funding requests; coordinates with BLM Fire Operations.
- Serves as the standing Co-Chair of the AMG Committee.
- Serves as the aviation liaison to the Fire Operations Group.

**Flight Operations Manager:** This position provides oversight and supervision for the Aerial Supervision Module (ASM) program and standardization of all BLM flight operations.

- Serves on the Interagency Aerial Supervision Subcommittee (IASS) and leadplane cadre.
- May function as a qualified ASM/Smokejumper/PC-12 check pilot.
- Develops guidance for BLM aircraft and pilot standards.
- Develops and coordinates ASM operational procedures/training/certification.
- Provides guidance on light and medium fixed-wing aircraft operations and standards.
- Primary point of contact for management BLM Fleet (WCF) aircraft.
- Assigns BLM representative on the Smokejumper Aircraft Screening Equipment and Evaluation Subcommittee (SASES) and Interagency Smokejumper Pilots Operation Guide Steering Committee.
- Serves as BLM representative to the Interagency Airtanker Board.
- Coordinates primary relief for the Fleet Smokejumper aircraft.

**Aviation Safety & Training Advisor:** This position provides leadership and technical expertise for aviation safety management systems, risk management and accident prevention programs. Has oversight of aviation training for BLM, providing training/certification guidance (curriculum, course materials, and instruction) for BLM fire and resource management aviation personnel.

- Serves as the BLM investigation team member and/or liaison to National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) and OAS accident investigation teams.
- Oversees the BLM SAFECOM System and Management Roles.
- Compiles BLM aviation safety statistics and analysis.
- Serves on accident review boards.
- Develops and/or coordinates aviation training in support of BLM aviation programs. Serves as a member of the Interagency Aviation Training Subcommittee (IATS) and other interagency training working groups.
- Coordinates the development of web based training for both vendor and government communities.
- Primary point of contact for OAS Aviation Program Evaluations.
Helicopter Program Manager: This position provides oversight of the BLM Helicopter program.

- Reviews requests for exclusive use contracted helicopters, and coordinates with AQD, OAS and State Aviation Manager.
- Develops and establishes agency helicopter operational standards.
- Develops helicopter position requirements and training.
- Conducts site visits, reviews and inspections.
- Serves as a member of the Interagency Helicopter Operations Subcommittee (IHOpS), Interagency Helicopter Screening and Evaluation Subcommittee (IHSES) and BLM Helitack Committee.
- Coordinates movement of BLM EU helicopters from AK to L-48 and L-48 to AK.
- NAO point of contact for End Product Contracts that potentially have an aviation component.

Single Engine Airtanker (SEAT) Program Manager: This position provides oversight and guidance to the SEAT and Scooper programs.

- Develops and coordinates requirements and training for the SEAT program.
- Performs site visits and inspections of SEAT operating bases.
- Develops contract specifications in coordination with both AQD and industry representatives.
- Chair of the Interagency SEAT Board. Attends Interagency Airtanker Board meetings as SEAT Advisor.
- Develops the *Interagency SEAT Operations Guide*.
- Coordinates with the BLM State Office Managers, SEAT contract activation and allocation of aircraft.
- Functions as national liaison with State SEAT programs.
- BLM advisor to the *Interagency Airtanker Base Operations* Subcommittee.
- BLM national lead for fire chemicals development and implementation. Maintains and updates fire chemicals policy, plans and direction. National COR for fire chemical contracts, BPAs, and EERAs. Wildland Fire Chemicals Systems interagency technical contact and DOI liaison. DOI (except BIA) representative on the Fire Chemicals Board. Organizes and conducts national level training in fire chemical application and use.

SEAT Coordinator (SECO): This position is responsible for coordinating the allocation and reallocation of SEATs nationwide, management and oversight of the BLM fire chemical program and is the primary focal point for BLM airbase standardization.

- Advises the NMAC and the NICC of the current status, location and utilization of Federal and State contracted SEATs throughout the nation.
- Makes best value determinations when hiring aircraft to meet field requirements.
- Primary subject matter expert on fire retardants/suppressants and responsible for overseeing the Bureau fire chemicals program.
- Provides leadership for the use of fire chemicals by developing and implementing procedures to assure safe, environmentally appropriate, and effective retardant and suppressant operations.
- Functions as the Bureau representative on the Interagency Fire Chemical Board.
- Works in coordination with the US Forest Service as the BLM’s Contract Officer.
Representative (COR) on the long term retardant contract.

- Provides technical expertise and assistance to BLM fire and aviation management for development of policy, guidance and direction regarding the establishment, management and utilization of airbases.
- Coordinates with subject matter experts in the fields of environmental compliance, airfield design and aviation experts to assess current conditions of Bureau airbases to establish a baseline understanding of the scope and nature of existing issues.
- Establishes standards that ensure Bureau airbase compliance with all Federal and State requirements while creating and implementing best management practices.
- Serves as the National Office representative to the BLM Airbase Subcommittee

**UAS Program Manager:** This position provides national guidance and standardization for BLM UAS programs.

- Serves as the national point of contact for BLM UAS Operations.
- Provides programmatic oversight to the development of UAS projects/missions.
- Coordinates the BLM national UAS training programs in conjunction with interagency partners.
- Coordinates the acquisition of agency owned/operated UAS in conjunction with State Aviation Managers and OAS/AQD.
- Develops and reviews exclusive use and on-call UAS contract specifications; coordinates with AQD, OAS and State Aviation Managers.
- Provides BLM input to the *Interagency Unmanned Aircraft Systems Guide*.
- Serves as a member of the Interagency Unmanned Aircraft Systems Subcommittee.
- Maintains a list of qualified BLM UAS personnel.

**Air Attack Program Manager:** This position provides national guidance and standardization for the BLM Air Attack program.

- Develops and reviews exclusive use and on-call Air Attack contracts specifications, coordinates with AQD, OAS and State Aviation Managers.
- Coordinates the BLM national ATGS training program (S-378, CRM, and associated flight training) in conjunction with interagency partners.
- Develops, coordinates, and implements strategic and tactical utilization of air attack aircraft, and associated personnel in conjunction with State Aviation Managers, Geographic Area Coordination groups, and interagency partners.
- Provides BLM direction for the *Interagency Aerial Supervision Guide* and relevant policy/operations documents.
- Coordinates with Geographic Area Coordinating groups regarding the activities of the ATGS Cadre and the BLM Air Attack Committee.
- Serves as a qualified ASM/ATGS Instructor/Check Airman and coordinates staffing for the BLM national ATGS training platform.
- Serves as a member of the Interagency Aerial Supervision Subcommittee (IASS).
- Maintains a list of qualified BLM ATGS Instructors, and ATGS Check Airman personnel.

**Air Tactical Supervisors (ATS):** These positions serve as Air Tactical Supervisors on Aerial Supervision Modules.

- Develop and review ASM procedures, make recommendations to the Aerial Supervision
Program Manager.
- Instruct NWCG S-378 ATGS and ATS courses and mentor trainee ATGS and ATS personnel.
- Serve as subject matter experts (SME) for aerial supervision, airspace coordination, SEAT and airtanker operations.

Air Tactical Pilots (ATP): These positions serve as ASM and/or Leadplane (LPIL) pilots.
- Serve as a contract project inspector for the BLM contracted ASM planes.
- Serve as an SME for aerial supervision, airspace coordination, SEAT and airtanker operations.
- Develop and review ASM/Leadplane procedures, make recommendations.
- Provides aircraft and mission training for tactical resources as assigned.

Smokejumper Pilots: These positions serve as smokejumper pilots.
- Serve as an SME for smokejumper pilot operations, smokejumper operations and back country airstrip operations.
- Develop and review smokejumper pilot procedures and make recommendations.
- Provides aircraft and mission training for tactical resources as assigned.

Aviation Staff Assistant: This position provides a full range of administrative support to the national aviation staff.
- Prepares and approves travel authorizations and vouchers, processes payroll, monitors budget reports and credit card statements to ensure expenditures are correctly made.
- Works with the Financial and Business Management System (FBMS) to create purchase requisitions for interagency agreements, contracts and requisitions.
- Prepares all formal office correspondence, including memorandums, Instruction Memorandums and Information Bulletins.
- Coordinates meetings and conferences for local and national-level events.

Ramp Services Supervisor (FA-510): This position oversees and directs aircraft ramp operations providing ground aviation management and ground support services to based and transient aircraft, air crews, transient personnel and cargo on the NIFC Aircraft Ramp.
- Insures compliance with FAA, OSHA, EPA, BLM, OAS and airport aviation and security regulations.
- Develops the NIFC Ramp Services Operation Plan
- Manages interagency flight helmet repair service through the NFES for participating agencies and cooperators.

Assistant Aviation Management Specialist/Pilot: This position is developmental and provides the incumbent with the skills and background to compete for vacancies at the State and National levels, GS-12 and above. This position works under the guidance of national program managers as assigned, but is supervised by the Deputy Chief, Division of Aviation.
- Provides assistance to Aviation Program Managers within the National Aviation Office.
- Serves as a Developmental Pilot functioning as a Pilot Trainee and Pilot-In-Command of single and multi-engine reciprocating and turbine powered airplanes under visual and instrument flight rules.
2.5 BLM State/District/Field Office Organizations

State Directors, District/Field Manager: Aviation responsibilities are outlined in 350 DM 1 Appendix 4

- State Directors are responsible for all aviation activities within their respective jurisdiction.
- Each state will assign a State Aviation Manager (SAM). The SAM position provides oversight of the state aviation program and support to the state/district/field offices on all aviation matters.
- District/Field Managers are responsible for all aviation activities within their respective jurisdictions.
- Each District/Field Manager will assign a Unit Aviation Manager (UAM) to provide oversight and staff assistance on all aviation matters.
- District/Field Managers are responsible for review and approval of Project Aviation Safety Plans, when required, for aviation activities within their respective jurisdictions.

State Fire Management Officer (SFMO): The SFMO is responsible for providing oversight and approval of the acquisition and use of BLM fire aircraft within their state.

- Provides state strategic direction and guidance.
- Has the authority to prioritize the allocation, reallocation, pre-positioning and movement of all fire aircraft assigned to the BLM within their state.
- Coordinates with Districts/Units, Geographical Area Coordination Centers (GACC), and NAO to maximize the utilization of Exclusive Use aircraft assigned to their state.
- Ensure all state assigned aerial resources are managed to maximize initial attack effectiveness.

State Aviation Manager (SAM): The SAM serves as the principal aviation professional for the State Director and is responsible for providing aviation program management, oversight and support to district/field office aviation operations within the state. The SAM has functional responsibility in the following areas and should have a delegation of authority for each area of responsibility:

- Develops and implements the state aviation management plan, and establishes aircraft safety and accident prevention measures.
- Reviews all Project Aviation Safety Plans (PASP) with a Final Risk Rating of “High” prior to implementation.
- Serves as the Contracting Officer’s Representative (COR) on all BLM aviation exclusive use contracts assigned to the state.
- Nominates candidates to the Contracting Officer for potential appointment as Alternate CORs (ACOR) and assigns Project Inspectors (PI) for all BLM exclusive use aviation contracts in their state.
- Authorized to order aircraft and ensures all aircraft ordering and dispatching occurs via a dispatch office.
- Provides aviation training support to the state office, field/district offices, and other cooperative agencies.
- Provides statewide statistical analysis and [A-126](#)reporting.
- Coordinates with the NAO specialists regarding aviation issues.
- Coordinates with other interagency partners on regional and state levels.
- Is a member of a geographic area(s) coordinating group aviation committee.
- Establishes an “Aviation Point of Contact” or designates acting SAM when needed. Ensures that acting SAM meets all training requirements.
- Reviews all potential End Product contracts that could conceivably utilize aircraft (reference BLM NAP 3.9).
- Collects annual BLM aviation statistics for the state to include: fire and resource flight hours and associated costs. Desired delivery to the NAO by November 1st annually. [https://www.nifc.gov/aviation/av_BLMadmin.html](https://www.nifc.gov/aviation/av_BLMadmin.html)
- Reference the [Interagency Airspace Coordination Guide](#) (Chapter 2, Roles and Responsibilities) for specific responsibilities.
- Reviews request for UAS projects to ensure agency compliance.

**Zone/District Fire Management Officer (FMO):** This position is responsible for hosting, staffing, supporting, providing daily management and dispatching all BLM fire aircraft assigned to their unit.

- Authorized, through a line officer delegation, to request additional fire aircraft; establish priorities; and allocate all fire aircraft assigned to the BLM within their unit or zone.
- Ensure that all BLM Exclusive Use aircraft and affected Airbases assigned to their unit are staffed for seven day coverage throughout the contract period barring adverse weather conditions and one hour callback provisions.
- Ensure status of all BLM fire aircraft (On-Call and Exclusive Use) assigned to their unit is reported each day to the GACC as either “Committed” or “Available”. Aircraft will not be designated as available “local only”.
- When directed by the state office, will mobilize BLM fire aircraft and assigned personnel as requested.
- Ensure BLM fire aircraft and aircrews are ready for assignments off-unit.
- Ensure that when dispatched off-unit, assigned aircraft managers and aircrew will accompany the aircraft to provide appropriate staffing.
- Delegates or performs the function of the UAM when this position is not assigned.

**Unit Aviation Manager (UAM):** Field offices (district/center/zones) must designate a UAM, either full time or collateral duty, to provide program oversight at the local level. Some Units may utilize Service First or similar agreements with interagency partners to provide the UAM (Unit Aviation Officer (UAO), Forest Aviation Officer (FAO)). The UAM is the principal local aviation professional and is responsible for managing and supporting the aviation program for the unit. The UAM has functional responsibility in the following areas and should have a delegation of authority for each area of responsibility:

- Ensures district/unit flight compliance with DOI/BLM/state and district policies and regulations.
- Confirms that a qualified flight manager is assigned to all flights as required.
- Ensures that visiting aircrews, pilots and incident management teams receive a Unit aviation briefing.
• Develops and implements the District/Unit aviation management plan (Interagency aviation management plans if applicable), as well as specific operating plans for other aviation programs (helitack, SEAT, airbase, and air tactical).
• May serve as the ACOR or PI on BLM exclusive use aircraft.
• Interagency Aviation Manager may also function as a COR for USFS contracts.
• Authorized to order approved aircraft utilizing agency procurement documents and processes. See NAP 3.8.3 for DOI On-Call and USFS Type 1 and Type 2 helicopter CWN and NAP 3.8.4 for DOI Aircraft Rental Agreement.
• Assists in development, review and briefing the appropriate level of signatory authority for PASP’s per BLM NAP 4.3.2
• Ensures that airspace coordination procedures with the military airspace schedulers at the local dispatch center are current and that coordination with military airspace schedulers is completed for all flights.
• Identifies unit flight hazards and coordinates the creation and annual updating offlight hazard map products (reference *Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations*, Chapter 16, IHOG Chapter 3).
• Reviews unit SAFECOM reports and facilitates corrective actions.
• Ensure units’ Aviation Mishap Response Guide and Checklist is updated in accordance with NAP 5.12, and functional.
• Facilitates, tracks unit aviation training, and coordinates with unit training manager and SAM.
• Conducts reviews and inspections of aviation facilities, aircrews and field operations.
• Coordinates arrangements for land use agreements/leases of aviation operations facilities.
• Ensures Aviation Security Plan is current and implemented.
• Collects and compiles aviation activity statistics and makes reports. [https://www.nifc.gov/aviation/av_BLMadmin.html](https://www.nifc.gov/aviation/av_BLMadmin.html)
• Coordinates with SAM on all Senior Executive Service (SES) flights, and use of cooperator aircraft.
• Coordinates with SAM on any aircraft flight service contracting needs.
• Designates an acting UAM when needed. Ensures that acting UAM meets all training requirements.
• Coordinates with SAM on all potential End Product contracts that could conceivably utilize aircraft.
• Reference the *Interagency Airspace Coordination Guide* (Chapter 2, Roles and Responsibilities) for specific responsibilities.
• Reviews request for UAS projects to ensure agency compliance.

**First Line Supervisors of BLM Pilots:** Duties for this position are outlined in 350 DM 1 Appendix 3. Duties include:

• Ensure employee pilots meet training requirements set forth by the Bureau as well as those outlined by 351 DM 3 and OPM-22.
• Ensure employee pilots maintain personal documentation of required training.
• Maintain an employee pilot training file.
• Pilot training records documentation will be submitted to the Alaska SAM for BLM
Alaska pilots and to the BLM NAO for all other BLM employee pilots by May 15 annually.

BLM Pilot – Fleet (2101, 2181 position series) & Incidental/Dual Function: The pilot is in command of the aircraft and has ultimate responsibility, under both Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and DOI policy, for the safety of the aircraft and personnel onboard. Other responsibilities include the following:

- Duties outlined in 350 DM 1 Appendix 3.
- Meet training requirements set forth by the BLM as well as those outlined by 351 DM 3 and OPM-22.
- Maintain personal documentation of required training.
- Submit training records documentation to immediate supervisor by May 1 annually.
- Comply with all requirements of 351 DM 3 and any other applicable policy, including pilot qualification carding for authorized missions.
- Incidental/Dual Function pilots must have a letter of authorization issued by the BLM state office in coordination with the NAO. The letter describes the pilots’ duties and restrictions to include any special use requirements (reference 351 DM 3.2C).
- Operates the aircraft in accordance with applicable federal aviation regulations (FAR) and DOI/BLM guides, policy and procedures, and within aircraft contract specifications.
- Develops, activates and closes FAA or agency flight plans.
- Wears and uses personal protective equipment as required (reference Aviation Life Support Equipment Handbook (ALSE) and applicable operations Handbooks).
- Conducts mission planning, performs a thorough pre-flight inspection of the aircraft and briefs all passengers in accordance to 351 DM 1.5.
- Does not deviate from flight plan or mission profiles unless agency authorization is received or as directed by air traffic control.
- Completes all flight records (OAS-AURM or OAS-23), completes OAS procedures as authorized.
- Works with OAS maintenance and helps to arrange for aircraft maintenance as needed.

2.5 Alaska-Supplement, State/District/Field Office Organizations:

The State Director has overall responsibility for the State Aviation Program, which is delegated to the State Aviation Manager through the Alaska Fire Service Manager. The State Aviation Manager serves as the principal aviation professional for the State Director and is responsible for providing aviation program management, oversight and support district/field office aviation programs within Alaska.

BLM ALASKA STATE AVIATION MANAGER (SAM)

THE SAM serves as the focal point for the state aviation program by providing technical and management expertise regarding the use of aviation resources. In addition the SAM is responsible for managing the AFS Aviation Fuel Shop, the Fort Wainwright Helibase, the Ft Wainwright Tanker Base, and the Ft Wainwright Ramp Services section.

Fixed Wing Specialist
The Fixed Wing Specialist is a member of the State Aviation Staff and works directly for, and as Assistant to, the State Aviation Manager. This position supports state and national
initiatives aimed toward enhancement and standardization of the BLM-Alaska Fixed Wing Program. Primary focus of the position is safety and efficiency of fixed wing operations.

- Provides technical guidance and serves as principal technical advisor for fixed wing operations.
- Develops and maintains BLM field and state aircraft programs.
- Provides leadership to BLM personnel and cooperating agencies for planning, developing, and maintaining fixed wing programs.
- Provides input on aircraft technical requirements, specifications and procedures for interagency agreements, PASPs, mutual aid and operating plans.
- Performs inspections and site visits and identifies need for Aviation Safety and Assistance Teams.
- Conducts field tests and evaluates aircraft related equipment and accessories.
- Reviews and manages SAFECOMs and may serve as member of incident/accident investigation teams.
- Serves and Contracting Officer’s Representative for all contract fixed wing aircraft and Alternate COR for helicopter, fueling and other aviation related contracts.

Helicopter Specialist
The Helicopter Specialist is a member of the State Aviation Staff and works directly for, and as Assistant to, the State Aviation Manager. This position supports state and national initiatives aimed toward enhancement and standardization of the BLM-Alaska Helicopter Program. Primary focus of the position is safety and efficiency of helicopter operations.

- Provides technical guidance and serves as principal technical advisor for helicopter operations.
- Develops and maintains BLM field and state aircraft programs.
- Provides leadership to BLM personnel and cooperating agencies for planning, developing, and maintaining helicopter programs.
- Provides input on aircraft technical requirements, specifications and procedures for interagency agreements, PASPs, mutual aid and operating plans.
- Performs inspections and site visits and identifies need for Aviation Safety and Assistance Teams.
- Conducts field tests and evaluates aircraft related equipment and accessories.
- Reviews and manages SAFECOMs and may serve as member of incident/accident investigation teams.
- Serves and Contracting Officer’s Representative for all contract helicopters and Alternate COR for fixed wing and other aviation related contracts.

Safety & Training Specialist
The Aviation Safety & Training Specialist is a member of the State Aviation Staff and works directly for, and as Assistant to, the State Aviation Manager. This position supports state and national initiatives aimed toward enhancement and standardization of aviation safety systems as well as training initiatives. Primary focus of the position is safety and training for BLM-AK aviation programs.

- Provides technical guidance and serves as principal technical advisor for aviation safety and training.
- Develops and maintains BLM field and state safety and training programs.
• Provides leadership to BLM personnel and cooperating agencies for planning, developing, and maintaining aviation safety and training programs.
• Provides input on fleet and non-fleet aircraft programs, interagency agreements, PASPs, mutual aid and operating plans.
• Primary position responsible for performing inspections and site visits and identifies need for Aviation Safety and Assistance Teams.
• Conducts field tests and evaluates aircraft related equipment and accessories, when requested.
• Primary position responsible for and managing SAFECOMs and may serve as member of incident/accident investigation teams.
• Develops and maintains aviation related training programs.

District/Field Office Managers
The District/Field Office Manager has overall responsibility for the District/Field Office aviation activities. This responsibility can be delegated to a subsequent position.

Unit Aviation Manager (UAM)
The Unit Aviation Manager serves as the focal point for the unit aviation program by providing technical and management direction of aviation resources to support fire and non-fire programs.

Zone Supplement: (local aviation organization, positions, etc.)

2.6 Aviation Positions

Aircrew Members: Personnel (not pilot/passenger) required to be on board the aircraft to attend to the loading and unloading of passengers and cargo at all landings and takeoffs, and ensure that passengers have received a safety briefing prior to all missions. In addition they perform an active mission to ensure the successful outcome of the mission. For position equivalency Reference OPM-04 One-Way NWCG Position to IAT Training Position Crosswalk and BLM NAP Appendix 9 BLM Smokejumper Positions to IAT Functional Crosswalk. Aircrew Members include, but are not limited to:
• Designated observers - spotters
• Personnel conducting surveys or mapping
• Photo/video operators
• Loadmasters and flight attendants

Qualified non-crewmember: A person flying onboard a public aircraft whose skills or expertise are required to perform or are associated with performing the Governmental function for which the aircraft is being operated (qualified non-crewmembers may be researchers, law enforcement agents, fire fighters, agricultural engineers, biologists, etc.) Qualified non-crewmembers are not passengers.

Aircraft Dispatcher: Dispatch personnel trained in aviation mission operations, policies, and procedures who receive process and place orders for aircraft, provide flight following and other aviation support services. Duties include:
• Confirms that BLM Flight Request Form (9400-1a) is utilized and completed for BLM
• Provides flight following and coordinates with other agencies on flight following when air operations cross jurisdictional boundaries.
• Maintains a current Aviation Mishap Response Guide and Checklist and initiates emergency search-and-rescue procedures for overdue, missing, or downed aircraft. Required to test the plan at least annually through a simulation exercise. (See also BLM NAP 5.12)
• Follows the procedures established in the Geographic and National Mobilization Guides.
• Utilizes required boundary plan checklist (reference IACG Chapter 7) when dispatching any aircraft into identified dispatch boundary zones.
• Provides appropriate notification to assist in airspace coordination and de-confliction and meet any applicable airspace coordination agreements that BLM has with military airspace scheduling authorities (FAA, bordering dispatches, and military).
• Authorized to order and/or hire approved aircraft utilizing DOI AQD aircraft contract sources for non-fire and fire flights. Cooperator aircraft (USFS, state, and National Guard) can be ordered per fire master agreements and Unit Aviation Plan.
• Reference the Interagency Airspace Coordination Guide (Chapter 2, Roles and Responsibilities) for specific responsibilities.

Airspace Coordinator (ASCO): An Airspace Coordinator may be ordered to assist or assume airspace coordination duties. The Airspace Coordinator may be located at a GACC, local unit, Area Command, or State Office. Individual must have extensive experience coordinating airspace issues. Duties could include airspace deconfliction, Temporary Flight Restriction, coordination with DoD and FAA, activating airspace agreements, Pilot briefings and conflict resolution. For additional information, consult Chapter 2 “Agency Organizations, Roles and Responsibilities and Airspace Committees” of the Interagency Airspace Coordination Guide. An “Agency Specific” Position Taskbook has been created for ASCO. The Taskbook is posted at: http://www.nwcg.gov/publications/agency-taskbooks

Aircraft Manager: Aircraft managers supervise tactical aircraft operations. Each manager complies with their appropriate Interagency Operations Guide, and is responsible for the following:
• Plans, coordinates, and supervises aircraft operations according to DOI/BLM policy.
• Directs pilots and crews, and provides operational and safety briefings to aircrews, project leaders, and passengers.
• Conducts and completes flight time reports, daily diaries, and all related documentation.
• Conducts mission planning and risk/hazard analysis with the pilot.

Flight Manager: A flight Manager will be designated for point to point flights transporting personnel. The flight manager is a government employee (which may be the pilot) that is responsible for coordinating, managing, and supervising flight operations. The flight manager is not required to be on board for most flights, however for complex multi segment flights a flight manager is recommended to attend the entire flight. The flight manager will meet the qualification standard for the level of mission assigned as set forth in the Interagency Aviation Training (IAT) Guide.
• Reference *National Interagency Mobilization Guide* Chapter 20 for specific responsibilities.

• Non-fire Special Use fixed wing missions (as defined by *OPM-29*) require oversight by a Fixed Wing Flight Manager-Special Use.

A helicopter flight manager is utilized to supervise missions limited to point to point transport of personnel from one helibase/airport to another helibase/airport, low and high level reconnaissance, and landings or takeoffs at unimproved sites; the helicopter flight manager is **not** expected to fulfill all the duties of a qualified resource helicopter manager. Rather, he/she is the government representative who coordinates with the pilot regarding the safety and efficiency of the flight.

**Resource (Non-Fire) Helicopter Manager:** A resource helicopter manager is utilized to supervise operations involving transport of groups of personnel or cargo from/to unimproved landing sites, external load operations, or other complex special-use project operations.

BLM requires a completion of both S-271 and S-372 addition to the Interagency Resource Helicopter Manager task sheet (reference in *BLM NAP Appendix 11*). These requirements must be met in lieu of IAT training stipulations.

**Interagency Resource Helicopter Manager Position Task Sheet (PTS) Implementation:** All Resource Helicopter Managers will be responsible for meeting specific BLM training requirements as well as the Resource Helicopter Manager PTS.

**Required Training:**
- S-271 Helicopter Crewmember
- S-372 Helicopter Management
  Triennial; after completion of S-372, must attend RT-372 once every 3 years

**Required Experience:**
- Successful completion of S-271 & S-372
- Completion and Certification of Task Sheet as a Resource Helicopter Manager

**Physical Fitness:**
- None required

**These Positions Maintain Currency for Resource Helicopter Manager:**
- Helicopter Manager (HMGB)

**Documentation:** Tracking the unit’s or states qualified Resource Helicopter Managers will be the responsibility of the Unit Aviation Manager and the State Aviation Manager respectively. Qualification records will be maintained within the Interagency Aviation Training (IAT) website/database.

**Vendor Pilot:** All vendor pilots must conform to the procurement document requirements they are operating under.
2.6 Alaska Supplement, Aviation Positions:

**Air Crew Member**
Air Crew members are authorized individuals other than the Flight Crew who are essential to the success of the mission. Required training includes A-100* Basic Aviation Safety, A-110 Aviation Transportation of Hazardous Materials, A-116 General Awareness Security, A-200* Mishap Review (** Required every three years).

**Passenger**
A person aboard an aircraft who does not perform the function of a flight crewmember or air crewmember is a passenger. Only essential and "official" passengers are authorized on DOI owned/procured aircraft; the government must derive some benefit from the transport of official passengers. Official passengers include:
- Employees of the Federal Government traveling on official business.
- Members of Congress and employees of Congressional Committee staffs whose work relates to DOI programs.
- Non-federal personnel engaged in missions which enhance accomplishment of a departmental program.

**Aircraft Manager**
Aircraft Managers include Non-fire and Fire Helicopter Managers, Air Tanker Base Managers, Air Tactical Group Supervisors, Smokejumper Spotters, and Detection personnel. Each manager complies with their appropriate Interagency Operations Guide and is responsible for the following:
- Serves as Project Inspector to administer Exclusive-Use, Call When Needed (CWN), On-Call, or Aircraft Rental Agreement (ARA) aviation contracts in the field.
- Consults with Unit Aviation Manager or State Aviation Manager on any aviation issue.

**Flight Manager (Fixed wing and helicopter)**
The Flight Manager is the government representative who ensures compliance with contract requirements and is responsible for coordinating the given flight or project. They must have received OAS Flight Manager training within the last three years. Other duties include:
- Briefs pilots on missions, frequencies, flight routes, hazards, flight following, passenger briefing requirements, and any other related information required.
- Checks the pilots’ qualification cards and aircraft data cards for approval and currency. Distinguish the difference between Point to Point versus Mission Specific Qualification Card.
- Ensures that flights are safely conducted and do not deviate from filed Flight Plans or Mission Profiles without prior authorization.
- Initials (or provides final signature if delegated the authority to do so) the flight invoices and routes them according to procedures specified in the contract.

**Pilot**
The Pilot is in command of the aircraft and has ultimate responsibility under FAA and Departmental regulations and requirements for the safety of the aircraft and persons on board.
Other responsibilities include the following:

- Operates the aircraft in accordance with applicable FARs and USDI/BLM policy and procedure
- Meets training requirements set forth by the BLM as well as those outlined by 351 DM 3 and OPM-22.
- Develops, activates, and closes FAA or agency flight plans.
- Wears personal protective equipment when required, or as directed by air traffic control.
- Completes load calculations or weight and balance computations prior to flight.
- Completes flight records (OAS-AURM or OAS-23 for services rendered.
- Arranges for aircraft maintenance as needed.
- **The pilot may terminate a flight at any time for safety reasons.**

**Aircraft Dispatcher**

Aircraft Dispatchers are trained in aviation operations, policies, and procedures fulfill aircraft dispatching duties. Duties include:

- Confirms that BLM Flight Request Form (9400-1a/e-FRSS) is utilized, completed for BLM operationally controlled non fire flights (point-to-point and mission flights).
- Provides flight following and coordinates with other agencies when air operations cross jurisdictional boundaries.
- Maintains a current Interagency Aviation Mishap Response Guide and Checklist and initiates emergency search-and-rescue procedures for overdue, missing, or downed aircraft. Required to test the plan once annually through a simulation exercise.
- Follows the procedures established in the Geographic and National Mobilization Guides.
- Utilizes required boundary plan checklist (reference Interagency Airspace Coordination Guide chapter 7) when dispatching any aircraft into identified dispatch boundary zones.
- Provides appropriate notification to assist in airspace coordination and de-confliction and meet any applicable airspace coordination agreements that BLM has with military airspace scheduling authorities, (FAA, bordering dispatches, and military).
- Authorized to order and/or hire approved aircraft utilizing DOI OAS aircraft contract sources for non-fire and fire flights. Cooperator aircraft (USFS, State, and National Guard) can be ordered per fire master agreements and unit aviation plan.
3.0 Administrative Requirements

3.1 General

This section establishes: definitions, management responsibilities, policies, and procedures for administration of the aviation program in BLM.

New program requests involving aerial assets, not already approved by established Bureau or Departmental policy, must be routed through the State Director to the Division Chief Aviation for approval.

3.2 Reporting and Documentation Requirements

General administration policy for BLM Aviation is found in 350 DM 1.

- The approval and documentation of Senior Executive travel in agency and agency procured aircraft is as required by OMB Circular A-126. States shall forward biannual reports (April and October) to the NAO, who will forward to OAS.
- Documentation requirements for aviation activities shall follow requirements in BLM Manual 1220 Records and Information Management Appendix 2, Combined Records Schedules, Schedule 10/8 and 9.
- Each office will maintain an aviation reference library and aviation files (these may be paper copies and/or electronic documents) per BLM Preparedness Review Checklist #4 “Aviation Management” located at: http://web.blm.gov/internal/fire/fire_ops/toolbox.htm
- Documents must be retained for at least three years. The designated aviation manager at the unit, state and national levels must be responsible for maintaining and updating all aviation related references, files and records.

3.2 Alaska Supplement, Aviation Documentation:

Aviation documentation requirements are described in the Aviation Documentation Matrix. (Appendix 8). The importance of accurate, comprehensive flight and administrative records cannot be overemphasized. All documentation should be retained locally for at least three years. Typical files include:

- General Use Flight Plans & Documentation, Flight Following Logs
- Special Use Flight Plans
- Contract Administration Files
- Individual Aviation Training and Qualification Records
- Yearly Aviation Statistical Summaries/Reports
- Local Aerial Hazard/Helispot/Airstrip Database
- Aviation Incident/Accident Files
- Aviation Memo/Bulletin/Alert File
- Power Assurance Checks
- Aviation Forms

District Supplement: Local reporting/documentation requirements, roles/responsibilities, etc.
3.3 Aviation Plans: National, State, Unit, and Project

BLM Manual 9400, Aviation Management specifies national aviation management policy. The national, state and district/field offices aviation plans describe procedures that implement policy direction in the 9400 manual. State and unit plans supplement national policies and procedures. State and field offices must not implement policy or procedures less restrictive than national policy. If a state or unit plan must contain more restrictive procedure, a written request, prior to implementation, is to be sent to the NAO.

National Aviation Plan (NAP): The BLM NAP provides comprehensive information regarding BLM aviation organization, responsibilities, administrative procedures and policy. The BLM NAP is intended to serve as an umbrella document that state aviation plans can follow for formatting and describe procedures applicable to the organizational level. The BLM NAP will be updated and issued annually prior to March 1 by the NAO. The NAP is approved by the Assistant Director of the BLM Fire and Aviation Directorate (FA-100).

- **NIFC Ramp Services Operation Plan:** The Ramp Services Operation Plan defines the mission, provides checklists, orientation outlines and instruction for employees and contractors and standardizes operating procedures at NIFC Ramp Services.

State Aviation Plans: Each state must publish an aviation plan that implements national policy and describes protocols specific to each state’s aviation program. The State Aviation Plan serves as an umbrella document for Unit Aviation Plans. However the State Aviation Plan may also be designed to serve as an overall Unit Aviation Plan provided that the local unit administrative and operational procedures are incorporated along with the aircraft supplemental plans that are specific to each unit aviation program (see identified procedures listed under Unit Aviation Plans). State Aviation Plans are approved by the State Director. State Aviation Plans shall be updated annually and submitted to the NAO for inclusion to the BLM Aviation web site: https://www.nifc.gov/aviation/av_BLMlibrary.html

Unit Aviation Plans: Units (districts/field offices/zones) are required to maintain and update Unit Aviation Plans annually, which implement national and state policy and establish local procedures and protocol. Unit Aviation Plans are approved by the District/Field Office Manager. Unit Aviation Plans must address local administrative and operational procedures to include:

- Unit/state organizations
- Aviation facilities
- Radio use
- Repeater locations
- Phone and computer use
- Airspace coordination to include boundary zone deconfliction (reference IACG Chapter 7)
- Flight hazards
- Aircraft ordering
- Dispatching and flight following procedures
- Administrative procedures
- Identification of typical aviation missions
• Risk assessment and mitigation specific to the Unit or not addressed in State/National Aviation Plan (reference BLM NAP 4.4)
• Unit Aviation Plan, Supplemental Operational Plans or Project Aviation Safety Plans must address recurring aircraft operations. Examples include:
  o Airbase operations
  o Helitack operations
  o Smokejumper operations
  o Airtanker operations
  o Aerial Supervision.
  o Light Fixed Wing (Fire Detection and Recon, Logistical, etc.).
  o WH&B
  o ACETA
  o Law Enforcement operations
  o Non-Fire Aviation Activities

Project Aviation Safety Plans (PASP): A PASP will be developed and approved at appropriate levels depending on project/flight complexity and risk as required for specific non-fire flights/projects (reference BLM NAP 4.3.2 for specifics regarding PASP requirements).

3.3 Alaska Supplement, State//Zone Aviation Plans:

State Office, District Offices, and Zones will prepare annual aviation operating plans that implement national and state policy and establish local procedures and protocol. Unit aviation plans are approved by the District/Field Manager. Operations adhere to and are not less restrictive than the national standard, unless exception has been granted in writing by the BLM National Aviation Office. District Office and Fire Zone Plans are updated prior to May 1 annually. Copies of all annual updates should be sent to the State Aviation Manager for State Office filing. BLM National Aviation plan 3.3 addresses plan content.

3.3.1 Alaska Supplement, Aviation Plans/References:

Each Field Office and the State Office will maintain a current aviation reference library. At a minimum, each office should have:

- Departmental Manual, Parts 112, 350-354
- FARs/Aeronautical Information Manual Aviation Management Directorate (AMD),
- Bureau and Interagency Operational Guides.
- BLM State Aviation Management Plan
- Aviation Training Materials
- Aircraft Identification/Performance Publications
- Unit Aviation Incident/Accident Response Plan
- FAA Sectional Charts
- Unit Aerial Hazard Maps

District Supplement:

3.4 Aircrew Orientation Briefing Package

Each state and unit will create an Aircrew/Pilot Orientation Briefing Package. Ultimately, the
format of this package will be standardized throughout the states. Unit aviation managers are responsible for providing visiting pilots, aircrews and Incident Management Teams with a briefing. The orientation briefing package serves as a source of information about local administrative and operational procedures (copy of the unit aviation plan, frequency sheets, repeater locations, flight following procedures, hazard map, known landing zones, recommended lodging/dining list, maps, etc.).

3.4 Aircrew Orientation Briefing Package:

Aviation Managers are responsible for providing visiting pilots, aircrews and Incident Management Teams with a briefing. The orientation briefing package serves as a source of information about local administrative and operational procedures (copy of the unit aviation plan, frequency sheets, hazard map, fire behavior information, recommended lodging/dining list, maps, etc.)

District Supplement: Hazards, operational procedures, SOPs for Zone

3.5 Land Use Policy for Aviation Activities

The regulation of aviation activities on or above BLM managed lands is typically dependent on resource management plan (RMP) direction, wilderness management regulations and any applicable federal aviation regulations.

Temporary aviation operations on BLM lands may be restricted due to RMP direction. UAMs should coordinate with resource managers to identify areas of restriction when developing district/field office operating plans, unit aviation plan, and PASP. For information regarding implementing invasive species control measures for aviation activities reference BLM NAP 5.14. The local resource advisor is the focal point for coordinating the reporting of any fire chemical aerial application in or near waterways.

3.6 Budget

BLM exclusive use contract fire aircraft daily availability is budgeted by the NAO (FA-500). All exclusive use availability guarantees and fixed government ownership costs for fire aircraft are held at the NAO.

Non-Fire exclusive use contract and fleet aircraft are budgeted outside the NAO through a variety of sources.

3.6 Alaska Supplement, Budget:

New for 2018, Fairbanks District Office and the Arctic District Office will begin cross servicing with AQD for non-Fire Aviation.

See Appendix 11,(BLM Alaska Aviation Business Processes FY2018) for detailed acquisition protocols.
3.7 Aircraft Flight Service Ordering

Only flights with a scheduled air carrier on a seat fare basis and with payment utilizing their federal government credit card are initiated by individual BLM employees. Aircraft acquisition and procurement for all other flights are approved to be arranged only by IBC (AQD), (Exceptions - 353 DM 1.2.A & OPM-15). These flights are scheduled, managed and arranged by qualified aviation and dispatch personnel in their respective BLM offices (see also BLMNAP 3.17.1) and approved at the appropriate management level (reference state and unit aviation plans).

Aviation services under DOI contract or rental agreement are paid through the IBC. Contractors are responsible for final submission, for payment, through the processes defined by IBC. Assigned Flight/Aircraft Managers are responsible for input/review and signature of the OAS-23E. COTRs and CORs are designated by the CO to monitor aviation services contract performance and technical provisions of the contract.

When ordering aircraft, no modification of contract requirements are authorized, except by the CO.

3.7 Alaska Supplement, Aircraft Flight Service Ordering:

Except for ticketed commercial airline flights, all aircraft will be scheduled through the Alaska Interagency Coordination Center (AICC), Anchorage Dispatch Office (ADC), or other AFS Dispatch Office. The State Aviation Manager, AICC and the ADC may authorize other offices to schedule directly with local vendors, but it remains their responsibility to ensure that flight-following and other aviation regulations are observed. Flights on scheduled commercial airlines are initiated through the local office administrative staff and/or travel agency which include seat fares on scheduled 14 CFR 135 air carriers (OPM-15).

Ratification of Unauthorized Commitments: Unauthorized commitments (orders with vendors without a current and valid DOI ARA or On Call contract) could be subject to the ratification procedures set forth in the Federal Acquisition Regulation 48 CFR 1.602-3 (reference 353 DM 1.8).

On-Call contracts and ARAs have specific ordering procedures. The procedures are found on the OAS web site: https://www.doi.gov/aviation/aqd/contracts

An ordering official is a person who places an order directly with a vendor. They must have the knowledge to conduct and document a cost comparison/ Contractor selection rationale. For BLM the only personnel that have Bureau authorization to order aircraft are qualified aircraft dispatchers, UAMs and SAMs.

Orders for service shall be placed with the Vendor who is determined to represent the best value to the Government, using tradeoff analysis. In selecting an aircraft, the ordering official must evaluate Vendors by trading-off the differences in capability and price. If one Vendor has both the better capability and the overall lower price, then that Vendor will be the best value. If one Vendor has the better capability and the higher price, the requestor will decide whether the difference in capability is worth the difference in price. If the requestor considers the better
capability to be worth the higher price, then the more capable, higher priced Vendor will represent the ultimate best value to the Government.

When selecting a vendor with the better capability but a higher price, the ordering official must provide a short explanation to support this decision on the cost comparison.

Criteria evaluated are:
- Aircraft or contractor capability.
- Price (flight time, guarantees, mobilization, per diem, service truck mileage)
- Availability of the contractor to meet time frames.

Once the selection is made, it is the Bureau personnel’s responsibility to ensure the aircraft and pilot offered by the vendor are approved for the mission.

**Procedures for placing orders against the DOI On-Call/ARA for all “Non-Fire” and “Non-Emergency” aircraft services:** The ordering unit shall complete a Request Form for DOI Flight Services (AQD-91) for all flights and submit the completed form to: aqd91@ibc.doi.gov 
If utilizing the ARA and your estimate exceeds $25,000.00, contact your OAS Flight Coordination Center or the Contracting Officer.

The ordering official shall document the vendor price analysis on the second tab of the Flight Services Request Form (AQD-91). Selection of three sources within the local area to compare best value criteria will meet this competition requirement. When selecting a Vendor with the better capability but a higher price, the requester shall place a short explanation to support this decision on the AQD-91. (Reference BLM NAP 3.2 for documentation retention)

**Alaska Supplement, Aircraft Flight Service Ordering:**
No employee under any circumstances may schedule or procure Aviation Services. This is facilitated by Aviation Managers or qualified dispatch office personnel. Any employee who is asked to accompany personnel from another agency on any type of flight must consult with their respective Aviation Manager.

**3.7.1 Inter-Agency Agreements (IAA)**
DOI AQD Contract/ARA aviation services procured by BLM can be funded via an Interagency Agreement with AQD. This will require a substantial amount of lead time for Non-Fire aviation services to ensure the agreements for funding are in place before any flight activity takes place. The user of the aircraft must ensure that an Interagency Agreement (IAA) has been completed by their agency and accepted by DOI. That document will identify the amount, purpose, period of performance and source of the funding.

**DOI AQD Contract/ARA Aviation Services Acquired in Support of Non-Fire Activities:**
Aviation users must work with local UAM to assure Non-Fire aviation services are ordered in accordance with State/District protocols to include:

- Identifying the need for a non-fire flight.
- Completing an AQD-91 Flight Services Request Form / Best Value Comparison to identify a particular aircraft and associated cost.
- Completing a PR request with appropriate funding from benefiting activity.
• Creating a new IAA or modifying an existing IAA as needed, and referencing the existing IAA on the \textit{AQD-91}.

BLM Exclusive Use contract aircraft can perform BLM non-fire project work without the need to create an \textit{AQD-91} specific to that aircraft and mission. If no \textit{AQD-91} exists, the Aircraft Manager would just include the appropriate charge code for the BLM non-fire costs on their normal payment document and the benefiting activity will be expensed. If an \textit{AQD-91} has already been created and the Unit wishes to utilize those dollars already obligated on the \textit{AQD-91} then the Aircraft Manager will need to submit a separate payment document specific to just that project that references the Task Order created for the \textit{AQD-91}. If this process does not occur, the unit could in effect be double billed if the Unit does not de-obligate the \textit{AQD-91} prior to yearend fiscal blackout.

\textbf{DOI Contract/ARA Aircraft Services Acquired in Support of Fire Management Activities:} The Department has provided direction to create miscellaneous obligations for intra-agency agreements with AQD. These obligation numbers will be disseminated by the National Aviation Office each fiscal year after the agreements for fire exclusive use availability and BLM fire management activities are executed.

A National IAA is established for BLM fire management activities (suppression, severity, prescribed fuels, emergency stabilization, burned area rehabilitation, and preparedness). The IAA obligation number for BLM Fire Management Activities is:

• 4500118615

A separate National IAA is established for BLM fire exclusive use aircraft availability and BLM NAO Fleet aircraft (N190PE, N49SJ, N618, and N700FW) monthly rate. The IAA obligation number for BLM fire exclusive use aircraft availability and BLM NAO Fleet aircraft monthly rate is:

• 4500118600

\textbf{3.7.2 Cross Servicing with AQD for Contract/ARA Aviation Services Acquired in Support of Non-Fire Activities:} Cross Servicing functionality in the Financial and Business Management System (FBMS) affords Bureaus 100\% financial transparency of funding from requisition to award by eliminating the need for Interagency Agreements as well as the burden of managing the Intra-Governmental Payment and Collections (IPAC’s). The functionality allows requesting Bureaus to create requisitions in their business area of the Systems, Applications, and Products data processing software (SAP) that flow directly to AQD’s area of Procurement Information System for Management (PRISM) for award. When awards are released in PRISM the obligation flows directly to the requesting Bureaus business area of SAP. Aviation users must work with local UAM to assure Non-Fire aviation services are ordered in accordance with State/District protocols to include:

• Identifying the need for a non-fire flight.
• Completing an \textit{AQD-91 Flight Services Request Form / Best Value Comparison} to identify a particular aircraft and associated cost.
• Create a PR with the appropriate funding from benefiting activity.
  o The PR must be completed in accordance with the cross servicing instructions
• Document the PR number in the block provided on the AQD-91.

3.8 Aircraft Contracts

Aircraft flight services in excess of $150,000 require an Exclusive Use aircraft contract or the use of: DOI On-Call or USFS Call When Needed (CWN) contract. Short term projects (< $ 150,000) may utilize the DOI Aircraft Rental Agreement (ARA) or the On-Call contract.

The DOI On-Call and USFS CWN contracts are competitive bid contracts that do not have a $150,000 limit like the ARA.

3.8.1 Non-Fire Exclusive Use Aircraft Contract Process

• State, field and district offices are required to submit a “Request for Contract Services” Form (AQD-13) to the SAM for all potential or desired contracted flight services. The SAM will review and approve/disapprove all AQD-13’s. The SAM will work with the appropriate AQD Contracting Officer (CO) and NAO personnel to provide coordination, technical input, solicitation review, and decision making for each contract award.  
• A “Pre-Validation of Funds for Contract Award/Renewal” Form (AQD-16) will be authorized by an appropriate budget officer prior to awarding or renewing Non-Fire aircraft contracts.
• The SAM will provide the NAO program manager with a copy of any AQD-13, AQD-16, “Notice to Proceed” (AQD-19), Request for Amendment/Modification and/or Request for Contract Extension for any Non-Fire Exclusive Use aviation contract at the same time the original request is forwarded to the AQD CO.

3.8.2 Fire Exclusive Use Aircraft Contract Process

• Any changes in aircraft type or capability that would significantly increase fixed costs must be supported and approved by the Assistant Director of the BLM Fire and Aviation Directorate (FA-100).  
• The appropriate NAO program manager completes Form AQD-13 in coordination with the SAM for approval of all requested exclusive use aircraft. The NAO program manager will review all AQD-13’s and work with the appropriate contracting officer in providing coordination, technical input, solicitation review, and decision making for each contract award.  
• SAM will provide the NAO program manager with a copy of any AQD-19 and/or Request for Amendment/Modification for any Exclusive Use aviation contract at the same time the original request is forwarded to the AQD CO. 
• All AQD-16’s will be authorized by the NAO prior to awarding, renewing, or extending fire aircraft contracts.

Changing the Contract Start Date: The aircraft start dates can be changed to accommodate the government work or training schedules. If the start date is altered from that shown on the original AQD-16, the COR will notify the Deputy Division Chief, Aviation (FA-500). The start date of the exclusive use period may be adjusted up to 14 days prior to, or 14 days after the normal start date (as stated in the aircraft contract). The start date is established by a Notice to Proceed Form (AQD-19) issued by the COR. Adjusting the start date does not alter the length
of the use period.

Funding through the following code; **LLFA540000LF1000000.HT0000** begins on the new start date and is available continuously for the total number of exclusive use days (excluding contract extension) specified in the contract.

**Contract Extension:** Mutual Extension - The exclusive use period may be extended on a day by day basis after the Mandatory Availability Period (MAP), provided that such extension is agreeable to both parties in writing prior to the extension. An extension on the use period creates use “outside” of the normal exclusive use period and requires early planning, coordination and a contract modification by the CO. It also requires a dedicated funding source approved by the NAO. Daily availability and subsistence/per diem are entitled to the contractor. Extensions are not guaranteed; they require written mutual agreement (contract modification). They are normally used when additional work is anticipated and other funding sources are available. Funding for extensions may be through BLM (i.e. suppression, severity, rehab, non-fire, etc.) or from another agency which requires a reimbursable agreement to be in place.

- Funding from **LLFA540000LF1000000.HT0000** is limited to the number of days specified in the contract and is not to be utilized during contract extension.
- Use Rates for Pay Item Codes (FT, SM, PD, EP, ET, SC, etc.) - All Use Rates will be charged to the appropriate office and benefiting activity, but not to the NAO code.
- SAM will make a request for any Exclusive Use contract extension a minimum of two weeks prior to end of exclusive use period to the Deputy Division Chief, Aviation.
- Contract extension on Severity Funding must be requested by the State and approved by the National Office through the standard severity request process.

**3.8.3 On-Call/Call When Needed (CWN) Aircraft Contracts**

AQD administers the DOI On-Call aircraft contracts and the USFS administers the Type 1 and Type 2 Helicopter CWN contract. Authorized BLM personnel (UAM, Aircraft Dispatcher) can hire aircraft using these contracts through the Resource Ordering and Status System (ROSS) as described in the contracts and the *National/Geographic Area Mobilization Guides*. Funding for these aircraft is made through specific incident emergency fire suppression, approved severity funding or approved non-fire activity funding. The emergency fire suppression funding is only available until the specific incident is controlled/out. Resource ordering procedures are described in the *Geographic Mobilization Guide*. The types of DOI On-Call and USFS CWN aircraft contracts available to BLM are:

**DOI On-Call Contracts:** Reference AQD web site for contract details and ordering procedures: [https://www.doi.gov/aviation/aqd](https://www.doi.gov/aviation/aqd)

There are separate contracts for:

- Small helicopters (ICS Type 3) – 4 to 6 seat helicopters.
  - DOI On-Call C17.4.2.2 NON-FIRE and ONE-DAY FIRE missions can be hired on a daily availability and fixed flight rate basis or a project flight rate basis. Orders placed and accepted on the basis of payment for daily availability and the fixed flight rate will be subject to contract clause C17.4.2.1.
  - Reference DOI On-Call C16.1.1 “….individual project cost comparisons and
contractor selection rationale." is required.

- **SEAT** – Fire suppression.
- **Air Tactical Fixed Wing** – Fire Suppression or Non-fire missions.
- **Aerial Capture, Eradication and Tagging of Animals (ACETA) Wild Horse & Burro**– Inventory/Census, Herding, Marking/Eradication/High Velocity Darting, Net-Gunning/Low Velocity Darting, Wild Horse and Burro (WH&B) herding and capture. Census and classification may be accomplished under the DOI On-Call Small Helicopter Contract.

**USFS CWN Aircraft Contracts:** Reference USFS web site for contract details and ordering procedures: [http://www.fs.fed.us/fire/contracting/helicopters_cwn/helicopters_cwn.htm](http://www.fs.fed.us/fire/contracting/helicopters_cwn/helicopters_cwn.htm)

There are separate contracts for:

- **USFS National Type 1 and 2 Helicopter CWN contract** - Medium to heavy lift helicopters. Project flight rates apply for non-fire projects.
- **USFS Regional Type 3 Helicopter CWN contracts** – Light, multi-purpose helicopters.
- **USFS Exclusive Use and CWN contracted aircraft** are available for DOI use per requirements of [OPM-39](#).

**3.8.4 DOI Aircraft Rental Agreements, Non-Fire – (ARA)**

ARA for helicopters in the L-48 has been combined with the DOI On-Call Small Helicopter contract. The ARA must NOT be utilized to obtain direct fire suppression aircraft and tactical fire support aircraft. Non-tactical operations that an ARA aircraft may be used for include; fire monitoring, fire detection, personnel or cargo transportation (non-Initial attack) etc. The ARA is used to procure flight services requested under a blanket purchase agreement (BPA), and are acquired under the authority of Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR), Part 13, and BPA. These are not competitive contracts, thus have limitations of $150,000 total expenditure per ordered project. Project requirements of more than $150,000 must not be separated into several transactions to avoid expenditure limits. The OAS Regional Offices administer the ARA program through the Flight Coordination Centers. The AQD web site has a link to the Aircraft and Pilot Source List: [https://www.doi.gov/aviation/aqd/aviation_resources](https://www.doi.gov/aviation/aqd/aviation_resources)

Resources are displayed by state and the database is searchable by: vendor, type of aircraft, special use qualification. The availability of ARA helicopters is limited as most helicopters are ordered, depending on project needs, from the DOI On-Call contracts: Small Helicopter, or the ACETA. The airplanes available on the ARA Source List typically do not have the same level of avionics that the On-Call contracted planes have. Most ARA aircraft have a minimum flight hour daily guarantee.

The numbers of approved rental aircraft must be consistent with program objectives. Requests from the field to add new vendors must be carefully reviewed at the state and national level. All “Request for Rental Services” ([AQS-20](#)) will be reviewed and submitted by the SAM to the NAO. The appropriate NAO program leader (fixed wing, helicopter) will review the request and, if approved, forward to the OAS for processing. Some criteria for assessing need for additional rental aircraft are:

- Type of aircraft.
- The number of same type of aircraft available locally to the field offices.
• The estimated annual usage of that type of aircraft.
• Special services/equipment provided by the contractor

3.8.4, BLM Alaska is no longer using the ARA Contract for fixed or rotor wing aircraft. Instead BLM Alaska will utilize the existing Rotor and Fixed Wing On Call Contracts.

3.8.5 Contractor Evaluations
In accordance with Federal Acquisition Regulation 42.1502, past performance evaluations shall be prepared at least annually and at the time the work under a contract or order is completed.
The AQD-136A Form (Evaluation Report on Contractor Performance (Exclusive Use, On Call, CWN and ARA)) is used for documenting contractor performance for aviation services performed in support of DOI customers. This form is located at: https://www.doi.gov/aviation/library/forms#aqdforms

The CO will register each contract by submitting the contract information to the agency’s CPARs office. For both exclusive use and on-call contracts, the Project Inspector (PI)/Flight Manager is responsible for completing the contractor evaluation form. The evaluations for the exclusive use contracts will be forwarded to the Contracting Officer Representative (COR) for review and entry into CPARs system.

On Call includes; Small Helicopters, Air Attack, SEAT, and ACETA. The on-call contract evaluations shall be forwarded to the SAM. The SAM will review and forward the on-call evaluations to the respective Contracting Officer for entry into CPARs.

National Call When Needed (CWN) USFS Type1 and Type 2 helicopter contract. The PI/Helicopter Manager shall complete the USFS Contractor Performance Assessment Report and submit to the USFS CWN Contracting Officer with a courtesy copy to the SAM. The form is available in the vendors copy of the contract and at the following link: http://www.fs.fed.us/fire/contracting/helicopters_cwn/helicopters_cwn.htm

The CO will review and submit the evaluation to the Contractor for their review and signature. The contractor has 30 days to either accept the rating or provide comments. After agreement of both parties, the evaluation becomes an official past performance record which may be used in future source selections.

The PI/Flight Manager should discuss the evaluation with the contractor’s representative before submission. If during the performance of a contract there are negative performance issues the PI should attempt to resolve issues with the contractor’s representative and inform the UAM and COR of issues. If any issues cannot be resolved locally, then the COR will facilitate contacting the contractor and/or the CO.

3.9 End Product Contracts
End Product Contracts are not aircraft flight service contracts. They are used to acquire a product for the BLM (i.e., per-acre, per-unit or per-area, or per head basis). The intent of this
type of procurement is for the contractor to supply all personnel and equipment in order to provide a “service” or “end-result.” Many contractors utilize aircraft to meet the performance objectives of End Product contracts for activities such as: animal capture, seeding, spraying, survey, photography, etc. Since these are not flight services contracts, the AQD does not perform any acquisition service. End Product contracts are administered from the state office or BLM National Operations Center (Denver NOC) procurement units. All contracts with cost estimates greater than $100,000 are administered from the NOC.

These contracts will be conducted in accordance with OPM-35. OPM-35 aids in determining whether an operation is being conducted as either “end-product” or “flight service” and supplements existing DOI policy regarding End Product contracts found in 353 DM 1.2A (3). If the provisions of 353 DM 1.2A (3) and OPM-35 are met, the aircraft will be operating as a civil aircraft and the aviation management principles normally required for public aircraft under BLM operational control do not apply.

### 3.9.1 End Product Contract Specifications

**End Product Contract Specifications**

Specifications in the contract must only describe the desired quantity or quality of the service or contracted end-result. BLM contracting officers, procurement specialists and aviation managers at all levels must be aware of these requirements. BLM contracting officers and resource specialists must consult with BLM aviation managers if the acceptable language guidelines do not address a specific project requirement or the contract solicitation does not follow the guidelines in OPM-35. State End Product contracts where contractors could conceivably utilize aircraft must be reviewed by the BLM SAM prior to solicitation to ensure that specifications and language do not unintentionally imply or determine aircraft operation control. Bureau-wide End Product Contracts (i.e. Wild Horse & Burro) must be reviewed by the BLM National Aviation Office prior to solicitation. Reference FA-IB-2015-021

The following list describes acceptable contract language for BLM End Product Contracts.

- No contract language describing aircraft or pilot capabilities, standards, requirements or aircraft specific payment provisions.
- The area of work should be described in terms of: scale of area, general topography, elevation, slope, vegetation, and accessibility by roads or off-road vehicles, land use restrictions for mechanized equipment, etc.
- Aviation Regulations - Acceptable Language: “The Contractor must comply with all applicable federal, state and local regulations.”
- Airspace Coordination – In areas of military airspace it is acceptable to describe any BLM coordination agreements with military airspace scheduling or range control authorities and that it is the contractors’ responsibility to coordinate their activities with the scheduling office or Range Control. Close coordination is necessary to ensure compliance with applicable airspace coordination agreements that states have with military authorities.
- Aircraft Equipment Specifications - Acceptable Language: Delete all reference to aircraft/equipment. Suggested example clause: “...Contractor is required to demonstrate to the government that the application equipment can be calibrated and will evenly distribute the designated seed at rates specified in the Project Area Narratives.”
- Radio/Communication Requirements - Acceptable Language: “Contractor must provide
a communication system so that contractor personnel engaged in the project at different locations can communicate at all times with each other, and so that government Project Inspectors may communicate with the contractor at any time to discuss performance matters.” (The government VHF-FM radio system may have to be described.)

- Application validation: Marking/GPS - Acceptable Language: “Application equipment will be capable of physically marking or electronically mapping application routes to ensure that seed/fertilizer is applied evenly and completely and at the specified rates.”

- Transporting, Passengers and Equipment - Acceptable Language: “Only approved contractor personnel, contractor equipment and government-provided equipment required for performance ... will be transported by contractor vehicles, trailers, animals or equipment.”

- Safety Hazards - Acceptable Language: “Any ground or aerial hazards that would pose a danger to Contractor’s personnel or operating equipment must be identified and mitigated by the Contractor prior to commencing operations”.

- Aircraft Use Reporting - Acceptable Language: Do not mention or require flight hour/aircraft usage reports.

3.9.2 End Product Project Management

**Operational Control:** During the performance of End Product contracts, BLM will not exercise operational control of the aircraft in any way. BLM will not direct the contractor as to flight profiles, flight following, landing areas (Except for areas that are off limits due to land management restrictions), fueling/loading procedures, use of personal protective equipment, etc. BLM personnel assigned to administer End Product contracts will have no aviation management responsibility or authority. Any directions to the contractor must be in terms of the service or end-result being specified; e.g. desired seed application coverage, number and disposition of animals captured, etc. It is acceptable to inform military airspace scheduling authorities or range control that the contractor may be performing work during specified time periods and to provide the contractor the military authorities contact information if requested. However BLM dispatchers will not perform specific airspace scheduling service for the contractor.

**BLM Passengers or Aircrew:** BLM personnel are not allowed to board any aircraft that is being provided by the contractor **during performance of the End Product contract.** BLM personnel must not become involved in any way with aircraft ground operations such as take-off and landing areas, loading, fueling, etc.

**Aircraft Use Reporting:** Since aircraft utilized by the contractor under BLM End Product contracts are operating entirely within the applicable 14 CFR as a civil aircraft, and procurement is not through AQD, the Bureau will not submit any billing invoice to AQD in conjunction with BLM End Product contracts. Any flight time incurred by the contractor will not be recorded or reported as DOI or Bureau aviation statistics.

**Aircraft Incidents and Accidents:** Although aircraft utilized by the contractor under BLM End Product contracts are operating entirely within the applicable 14 CFR as a civil aircraft, any aviation incidents or accidents incurred by these contractors should be noted in the Contract Daily Diary and reported through BLM channels.

**Reconnaissance/Observation Flights:** Before, during or after the performance of an End
Product contract it may be necessary for Bureau employees to aerially survey or inspect the project area. When flights transporting BLM personnel are required, an AQD aviation “flight service” procurement (completely separate from the End Product contract) is required. Aircraft and pilots must have current OAS approvals for the intended mission and a current DOI contract or Aircraft Rental Agreement must be in place. When a DOI procurement is utilized all DOI and Bureau aviation management policy, procedures and requirements must be applied.

Operations within Military Airspace: If an “End Product” contract project using aircraft is being conducted within Military Airspace (MOA, RA, MTR) it is the responsibility of the contractor to coordinate with the Military Airspace Scheduling Office. BLM Contracting Officers and CORs should inform the contractor of any BLM agreements with the Military organizations regarding airspace. The UAM may contact the Scheduling Office to alert them of the project and general time frames and provide contractor contact information.

3.10 BLM Supplemental Fire Aircraft Acquisition

When exclusive use aircraft cannot meet all demands, supplemental aircraft will be requested and acquired using the following procedures:

Fire Aircraft Needed Immediately for Initial Attack
- Obtain Bureau or cooperator aircraft from adjacent units under existing mutual aid agreements.
- Coordinate with BLM state office to obtain the BLM Exclusive Use aircraft from other locations within the state.
- Coordinate with the NAO to reassign BLM Exclusive Use aircraft from out of state.
- Hire On-Call/CWN aircraft available locally.

Fire Aircraft Needed to Fill Large Fire Orders: Aircraft will be obtained through normal dispatch procedures. The BLM exclusive use aircraft are primarily initial attack resources. Assignment of these aircraft to ongoing large fires will be the exception and require:
- Unit FMOs will consult with the appropriate SFMO.
- SFMOs will consult with NAO and/or the Division of Fire Operations.

Severity Fire Aircraft: Statewide needs will be met with existing aircraft within the state whenever possible. When state offices determine that supplemental aircraft are needed, they may submit a request for fire severity funding to the Fire and Aviation Directorate. Fire severity funding is the authorized use of suppression operations funds (normally used exclusively for suppression operations and distinct from preparedness funds) for extraordinary preparedness activities that are required due to an abnormal increase in fire potential or danger, or to fire seasons that either start earlier or last longer than planned in the fire management plan.

Specific direction is stated in Chapter 10 of the Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations, which may be found at: http://www.nifc.gov/policies/pol_ref_redbook.html

- The NAO will consolidate and adjudicate all state office supplemental aircraft requests and determine the number/type/configuration and procurement method of aircraft. If there is a possibility to re-position a BLM aircraft from other areas, the NAO will
coordinate the re-positioning of the aircraft. NAO then will make recommendations of severity funded aircraft needs to FA-300 Fire Operations, which makes final approvals of states’ requests.

- Severity funding covers the following costs: aircraft mobilization, daily availability, per diem, proficiency/mission currency, rental vehicle, relief crew transportation, additional aviation management personnel base pay (non-BLM Fire employee), travel and per diem.

**National Preposition Funding:** Units may request national preposition funding to acquire supplemental fire operations assets. National preposition funding may be used to mobilize resources when BLM units:

- Do not have available preparedness funding
- Do not have available short-term severity funding; or
- Do not meet the criteria for use of national severity funding

Approved national preposition funding may be used only for travel and per diem costs for the duration of the assignment, and overtime labor costs associated with the original move. The Preposition Request Process can be referenced at: [http://web.blm.gov/internal/fire/fire_ops/toolbox_preposition_process.htm](http://web.blm.gov/internal/fire/fire_ops/toolbox_preposition_process.htm)

### 3.11 Cooperator Aircraft

Cooperator Aircraft are an affiliated, military, or other Government agency aircraft as defined in **350 DM 1 Definitions**

Cooperative aircraft operations and partnerships are encouraged for the purpose of efficiency and standardization in procedure. The NAO and the states shall make a concerted effort to establish cooperative structures to increase capability and avoid duplication and conflicting procedures.

Use of Cooperator aircraft and pilots; affiliate, state/local government, military, or other federal agency aircraft by BLM employees may require prior inspection and approval by OAS, usually in the form of a Letter of Authorization (LOA) and/or Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) (reference **351 DM 2.5.(3)**). Proposed use of these aircraft must be requested through the SAM to the NAO and include the following:

- Name of Cooperator agency and point of contact to include phone numbers and e-mail address if available.
- Requested aircraft make and model, pilot(s) name, and support equipment.
- Intended use.
- If reimbursement through NBC OAS is contemplated, a copy of the document(s) authorizing the relationship (e.g., multi-agency agreement).
- The requesting bureau point-of-contact to include phone numbers and e-mail address if applicable.
- Period of need – single use, single year, or repetitive multiyear.
- Military Aircraft Use. (if applicable)
  - Coordinate with the appropriate OAS Regional Director to assist in a search for commercial resource availability.
  - Identify and locate military aircraft capable of meeting identified needs.
Initiate a written request for non-emergency use to the appropriate OAS Regional Director.

- Requests shall include statements that clearly demonstrate that the requirement is in the national interest and indicates action taken toward obtaining commercial resources.
- Military support specifically authorized by statute negates the requirement for a statement concerning national interest. The requesting agency must furnish a reference to the appropriate statute.

Any employee who is considering using or flying on a cooperator aircraft must consult their respective aviation manager to ensure approvals are in place. States are required to obtain necessary letters of authorization in advance of intended use (reference 351 DM 4).

Annual Operating Plans or Interagency Agreements (IAA) specifies how re-imbursement for flight services is managed. Note: When using aircraft under USFS contracts reference OPM-39.

### 3.11 Alaska Supplement, Cooperator Aircraft:

The use of cooperator aircraft is encouraged for the purpose of efficiency and standardization in procedure. However, the use of state/local, government, military or other federal agency aircraft by BLM-AK employees may require prior inspection and approval by OAS, usually in the form of a Letter of Authorization. Proposed use of these aircraft must be requested through the local Unit Aviation Manager to the State Aviation Manager. Reference 351 DM 4 and OPM-39 for operations involving USFS aircraft.

#### 3.11.1 Non-Federally Approved Aircraft


### 3.12 Senior Executive Service (SES) Flights

An aircraft may be used to transport SES personnel to meetings, administrative activities, or training sessions when it is the most cost effective mode of transportation. Prior approval is required by the solicitor's office for employees above the GS/GM-15 level, members of their families, and all non-federal travelers on the flight. These flights are typically requested through the SAM however some of the responsibilities may be delegated to UAMs (refer to applicable State Aviation Plan for specifics). DOI requirements and procedures are outlined in OMB Circular A-126 and OPM-07. The OPM and OAS Forms may be found at the OAS document library: [https://www.doi.gov/aviation/library](https://www.doi.gov/aviation/library)

- Coordination with the State Aviation Manager prior to any SES flight activity is mandatory.
- All government aircraft use (including SES flights) must be requested and arranged at the local level (where the flight is to occur) utilizing a BLM Aircraft Flight Request 9400-1a (or equivalent).
• The SES flight requests require seven days advance notice.
• All mission flights (non point-to-point transportation), including the SES mission flights, will be approved by a local line manager. Special Use mission flights require the completion of a Project Aviation Safety Plan (PASP) and local line manager approval. Mission flights do not require prior approval from the DOI Solicitor’s Office.
• All point-to-point SES transportation in government aircraft must be evaluated and approved by the Department of the Interior (DOI) Solicitor’s Office.
• An AQD-91/Best Value Comparison Form is completed prior to using DOI contract aircraft (reference BLM NAP 3.7).

Reference BLM NAP Appendix 3 for SES Flight Scheduling Guide

3.12 Alaska Supplement, Senior Executive Service (SES) Flights:

Aircraft may be used to transport SES personnel to meetings, administrative activities, or training sessions when it is the most cost effective mode of transportation. These flights are ordered through the Aviation Dispatcher or Unit Aviation Manager. Prior approval is required by the Solicitor’s office for employees above the GS/GM-15 level, members of their families, and all non-federal travelers on the flight. The requirements and procedures are outlined in OMB Circular A-126 and OPM-7. Requests for Senior Executive Service (SES) Flights will be submitted at least ten (10) working days prior to the flight. This will allow Aircraft Dispatchers and the Solicitor’s office enough time to perform cost analysis (QAS-10) review and approve the flight. All SES flight requests will be routed through the Anchorage Dispatch Center.

3.13 BLM Law Enforcement Flights

• The state and/or unit plan should describe all procedures related to BLM law enforcement aviation that occur at that level. A request to use, for BLM operational control projects, non-DOI contracted aircraft and personnel requires, prior to use, a fiscal agreement for the exchange of funds (reference 351 DM 4 & OPM-39).
• Utilizing aircraft that are not approved by DOI-OAS or USFS (DEA, National Guard, etc.) will require a Letter of Authorization (LOA) for those missions not identified in current MOU’s.

3.13 Alaska Supplement, Law Enforcement Operations:

BLM Law Enforcement personnel often cooperate with other law enforcement agencies in their mission. This sometimes involves the use of State, local, military, and other federal aircraft. Use of Cooperator Aircraft for law enforcement missions is authorized only when specific Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and/or Letters of Approval (LOA) between the cooperating agencies and OAS are in place. Check with local aviation management to ensure that planned activities are covered by existing MOU’s/LOA’s.

• Certain LE operations could lead to actions in conflict with DOI policy; (reference BLM NAP 5.6 Emergency Exception to Policy).
• Certain exceptions to policy for operations of a covert nature are addressed in 351 DM 1.6.D.
3.14 Search and Rescue (SAR) Flights (see also BLM NAP 3.71.1, 5.6, 5.12 & 5.16)

- The use of BLM aircraft and aviation personnel for SAR operations are not considered normally planned BLM operations. DOI policy (900 DM 1.10 and BLM H- 1112-1.40.C) and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43.U.S.C. 1742) provide authority to incur expenses and to take a temporary lead role in any SAR emergencies in which immediate and quick response can save lives.
- Request for BLM aircraft to respond to a SAR mission is coordinated through the UAM, FMO/Duty Officer/IC and the responsible Line Officer.
- Documentation of the request can be made on a BLM Flight Request 9400-1a (or equivalent) on a resource order or in WildCad or equivalent dispatch program.
- Sheriff’s Office SAR: Request for BLM aircraft to assist is typically routed through BLM law enforcement officials to the responsible Line Officer. If a request for assistance is made directly to the Dispatch Center, the authority to dispatch BLM aircraft and personnel is at the District/Field Office Manager level.
- Notification to the Air Force Rescue Coordination Center and FAA of BLM aircraft response is required if the SAR involves a missing or downed aircraft (reference Interagency Aviation Mishap Response Guide).
- BLM Exclusive Use contracted aircraft should not be released from their contract for non-agency search and rescue operations. If the local unit deems that exigent circumstances exist, and they are unable to provide funding, the COR will work with the CO to facilitate release. The NAO Program Manager should be notified of any release from contract after the fact.

3.15 National Guard and United States Military Aircraft Flights

- U.S. Military – Requests for U.S. military aircraft support is per agreement between Department of the Interior and Department of Defense. The National Interagency Coordination Center is authorized to coordinate (for fire and large Incident activations). The Military Use Handbook describes procedures. Additionally, there are MOU’s for non-fire and LE Counterdrug joint missions between DOI and DOD. Proposed use of these aircraft must be requested through the SAM. Refer to OAS website for current MOU’s and corresponding IB’s: https://www.doi.gov/aviation/library

- National Guard – Each state typically has an agreement between the State and the National Guard for fire support resources. A request for National Guard aviation support is coordinated with the Geographic Area Coordination Center (reference National and Geographic Area Mobilization Guides, Military Use Handbook, and OPM-41). A Cooperator Letter of Approval is required be in place prior to utilizing National Guard aircraft for those missions not identified in current MOU’s. Additionally, there are MOU’s for non-fire and LE Counterdrug joint missions between DOI and DOD. Refer to OAS website for current MOU’s and corresponding IB’s: https://www.doi.gov/aviation/library
Proposed use of these aircraft must be coordinated through the SAM. Requests for approval for those missions not identified in current MOU’s must be submitted through
3.16 Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) flights (see also BLM NAP 5.29)

**Policy:** BLM UAS operations will be conducted in accordance with the FAA *Small Unmanned Aircraft Rule* (14 CFR, Part 107) and DOI, [OPM-11](#).

UAS operations on incidents will be conducted in accordance with the *Interagency Unmanned Aircraft Systems Guide*.

- UAS Pilots will possess a DOI Remote Pilot card (OAS-30U) and an FAA Remote Pilot certificate. DOI Remote Pilots carded prior to the date of this document have until 12/31/2017 to obtain their FAA Remote Pilot certificate. DOI Remote pilots are required to maintain their Remote Pilot certificate as required by FAA.
- Agency owned UAS will be certified by OAS and have a current UAS Data Card (OAS 36-U)
- UAS flights will have an airspace authorization (FAA part 107, DOI/FAA MOA, COA, or ECOA). Annual inspections are required. Refer to [OPM-11](#).
- A signed and approved PASP is required for all UAS operations. For UAS missions occurring on a routine basis, the required PASP can be rolled into a station/unit aviation plan that is reviewed at least annually ([OPM-06](#)).
- UAS flights will be recorded and submitted on an OAS-2U form.
- Personally owned model aircraft are not be used for agency purposes. Agency employees are not authorized to purchase UAS with federal funds or utilize personally owned UAS for agency purposes.
- Additional information: [BLM UAS Website](#)

**Presidential Memorandum, February 15, 2015, Promoting Economic Competitiveness While Safeguarding Privacy, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties in Domestic Use of Unmanned Aircraft Systems** require that:

- Data not essential to the mission of the BLM should be destroyed within 180 days.
- UAS will only be used to collect data consistent with the authorized mission of the BLM. Any data-sharing agreements or policies, data use policies, and record management policies applicable to UAS shall conform to applicable laws, regulations, and policies.
- UAS collected information can only be shared outside of BLM if it helps to meet the authorized mission of this agency.
- It is prohibited to use UAS to collect, use, retain, or disseminate data in any manner that would violate the First Amendment or in any manner that would discriminate against persons based upon their ethnicity, race, gender, national origin, religion, sexual orientation, or gender identity.
- Program evaluations, per NAP 4.5.3, will include review of the unit’s compliance with UAS policies and regulations.
UAS Training

- UAS Basic Remote Pilot (IAT, A450) is required for all UAS operators. An FAA Remote Pilot certificate is a pre-requisite for this training.
- Incident Operations require additional training. The BLM Advanced UAS Operations Workshop or Interagency UAS Operations Workshop meet this requirement.

Training Links:
- BLM A-450 (Basic Remote Pilot)
- BLM Advanced UAS Training
- Interagency UAS Operations Workshop

UAS Purchase – UAS purchase requests are routed to the UAS Program Manager via the SAMs. State leadership should be notified of UAS purchases. The Program Manager will consolidate all requests and forward them to the OAS fleet manager. Purchase requests shall be documented on the OAS-13U form.

Commercial UAS Flights: Any flight conducted for monetary gain or data collection for research by any non-agency operator is considered a commercial UAS operation and is governed by 14 CFR Part 107. These operations are permitted with the following authorizations:
- The operator has a current FAA Part 107 Certificate.
- The operator obtains a land use permit approved by the Line Officer.
- The UAS program manager should be notified of all commercial UAS operations or end product contracts, which utilize UAS.
- Additional state/local office guidance may apply.

Recreational UAS Flights: BLM has no national restrictions for flying UAS for hobby or recreational purposes on public lands. People operating UAS for hobby/recreational purposes do not need permission from the FAA or BLM to fly on public lands as long as they comply with the FAA Special Rule for Model Aircraft and don’t interfere with official government business or emergency operations such as wildfire management. Additional state/local office guidance may apply.

Incident Flights: Flights conducted on incidents such as wildland fire will be conducted in accordance with:
- 14 CFR Part 107
- OPM-11
- Interagency Fire Unmanned Aircraft Systems Operations Guide
- Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations
Cooperator Agency UAS Project Coordination:

- Any other federal agency operating UAS within BLM jurisdiction will coordinate with the Line Officer and UAM prior to the commencement of UAS flight operations.
- The Line Officer will determine the need for a land use permit.

UAS Mishaps and SAFECOMS

- UAS mishaps must be reported as per DOI policy. Refer to BLM NAP 4.5.2.
- Cooperator UAS mishaps on BLM jurisdiction will be reported to the Local UAM and the program manager. DOI mishap reporting policies also apply.

3.16 Alaska Supplement, Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) flights

Alaska incident ordering must be requested through the local dispatch and coordinated with the State Aviation Manager. Non-fire project requests must be routed through the National Remote Sensing Request website until a local process is established. A PASP, reviewed by the State Aviation Manager is required for all UAS flights.

See also, Alaska Supplement, Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) Appendix 12

3.17 Dispatching BLM Aircraft- Flight Requests

All flights will be arranged by aviation dispatchers and/or appropriate aviation manager with the exception of:

- Flights with a scheduled air carrier on a seat fare basis (Part 121 or 135 scheduled flights open to the general public on a ticket sale basis). Seat fare is defined as the cost for a DOI employee to occupy one seat between two different airports/heliports when the aircraft is not under the exclusive control of the DOI. It does not include any charter or on-demand operation.
- Transactions to acquire an End Product contract.

All BLM flights must:

- Be approved at the appropriate management level.
- Be authorized and documented prior to takeoff.
- Use approved pilots and aircraft as directed by the DMs.
- Allow only authorized passengers.
- All passengers shall be given a preflight safety briefing by the pilot or qualified aircrew member as per 351 DM 1.5.B.
- For all flights utilizing DOI contract aircraft, the ordering official must assure that there is an Interagency Agreement in place with AQD that includes approved funding for the flight (reference NAP 3.7).

The BLM standard format for aviation operations is Degrees and Decimal Minutes (DDD o MM.MMM'). Reference BLM NAP Appendix 4 for additional details. Utilization of the correct format must be discussed between dispatch and the flight crew to assure accurate navigation.

- Note: The format for the US NOTAM OFFICE for Temporary Flight Restrictions issued
by the FAA and in ROSS will be in a Degree, Minutes and Seconds, input with NO punctuation (ddmmssN/ddmmssW).

A BLM Aircraft Flight Request 9400-1a (or equivalent) is required to be completed for all non-fire flights that do not require a PASP (reference BLM NAP 4.3.2). The 9400-1a Form (Aircraft Flight Request/Schedule) can be accessed at: https://www.nifc.gov/aviation/av_BLMadmin.html

The UAM must review the 9400-1a (or equivalent) Flight Request and obtain approval by appropriate level of authority as determined by the Unit’s Line Management and documented in the Unit Aviation Plan.

3.17 Alaska Supplement, Dispatching- Flight Requests:

When planning individual aviation projects every effort should be made to employ “best practices” that ensure the safety of each person and the equipment associated with each flight. Flights may deviate neither from plans nor from Department policy and procedures, except for safety of flight considerations.

Project planning includes, as a minimum, the following:

**Point to Point Flights**
- Review and complete Flight Request Checklist (Appendix 4).
- Provide Aviation Dispatcher form 9400-1a Aircraft Flight Request (Appendix 5), after review by the local Aviation Manager. Flight Requests should be submitted minimum 3 days prior to the planned flight.
- Contact dispatch office to confirm aircraft requests and requirements.

**Special Use Flights** (Fire Missions are Exempt)
- Review and complete Flight Request Checklist (Appendix 4).
- Provide Aviation Dispatcher e-FRSS or form 9400-1a Aircraft Flight Request (Appendix 5) after review by the local Aviation Manager.
- Completion of Project Aviation Safety Plan and Project Risk Assessment. (Appendices 6 and 7) This worksheet should be completed by the Project Manager. (Coordination with Unit or State Level Aviation Management is encouraged.) The worksheet should then be reviewed by the local Aviation Manager and the Field Office Manager or delegate, who can make appropriate Project Plan and Risk Management approval decisions based on the available information. The reverse side of the form 9400-1a may be used as a PASP for low complexity, one-time special use missions.
- Copies of the approved Project Aviation Safety Plan and Project Risk Assessment shall be forwarded to the appropriate Dispatch Office, Unit Aviation Manager, and State Aviation Office (if final risk assessment is at “High” or above) prior to the flight. This should be done at least 3 days prior to commencement of project flights. Passengers on a Special-Use flight must be essential to the mission.
- Contact Dispatch office to confirm aircraft requests and requirements.
3.17.1 Categories of Flight with specific procedures regarding Flight Requests:

**Life Threatening Emergency Flight Requests** (See also BLM NAP 3.14, 5.6 & 5.16)
- Requests for aircraft to meet life threatening emergency needs should be filled with the closest available aircraft with the appropriate capability for the mission.
- Normal protocols associated with ordering/hiring of aircraft can be addressed as time allows after the initial response.
- Local Line Officers are responsible for all aviation activities within their jurisdiction. The response to a life threatening emergency must be coordinated with the UAM, FMO/Duty Officer and Line Officer.

**Non-Fire Point to Point Flight Requests** (see NAP 5.7 Categories of Flight)
- Prior to hiring or arranging for the flight: Complete a cost analysis comparing costs of using a chartered or government owned aircraft versus commercial airline or driving, time frame requirements, other associated costs. An example Travel Cost Analysis Form (OAS-110) is located at: https://www.doi.gov/aviation/library/opm
- Prior to flight: 9400-1a (or equivalent) is completed. UAM reviews and appropriate approval obtained (state or local unit determination).
- AQD-91 and Best Value Comparison forms are not required for exclusive use aircraft but are required when comparing rentals to fleet, etc. (reference BLM NAP 3.7).
- Flight Manager designated (reference National Interagency Mobilization Guide Chapter 20 for specific responsibilities).
- Resource tracking method determined (reference National and Geographic Mobilization Guides for details).

**Non-Fire Special Use Flight Requests** (see NAP 5.7 Categories of Flight)
- Lead time for flight request, IAA & Task Order issuance, as described in Unit Aviation Plan.
- UAM to assess project/mission complexity; determine whether a PASP is required (reference BLM NAP 4.3.2).
- 9400-1a (or equivalent) is approved by the appropriate level of authority for low complexity one time types of missions.
- If a PASP is required (reference BLM NAP 4.3.2), a 9400-1a Form may be used for dispatch office internal flight tracking purposes.
- AQD-91/Best Value Comparison Form is not required for exclusive use aircraft but is required when comparing rentals to fleet, etc. (reference BLM NAP 3.7).

**Fire Point to Point and Fire Training Flight Requests (BLM Operational Control)**
- Dispatch office receives a request, completes a resource order per dispatch procedures.
- UAM/Dispatch assures the front page of a 9400-1a Flight Request/Schedule or
equivalent Aircraft Flight Strip (per Dispatch SOP) completed.

- The BLM Fire IAA # is used, and the DOI Fire contract Task Order # for the hired vendor is used.
- Flight Manager designated when required (reference National Interagency Mobilization Guide, Chapter 20, BLM NAP 2.6, for specific responsibilities).
- Resource tracking method determined (reference National and Geographic Mobilization Guides for details).
- Training: Fire training flight requests are made by the supervisor/manager (Helitack, SEAT, and Aerial Supervision) to the FMO, duty officer, UAM and coordinated with the aircraft dispatcher.
- Contractor directed training flights are coordinated with the PI, airbase manager, or UAM. These flights are the responsibility of the contractor. The Dispatcher/UAM is responsible for conducting and documenting a cost comparison and Contractor selection rationale prior to hiring aircraft. (Reference BLM NAP 3.2 for documentation retention)

**Fire Operations, Flight Requests**

- Requests come from:
  - Incident commander (IC) or designated incident personnel (i.e., AOBD, ASGS, ATGS/ATS).
  - FMO or duty officer.
  - Per unit dispatching plan.
- Initial Attack aircraft requests can be documented on a Resource Order and/or Aircraft Dispatch form.
- Initial Attack (IA) resources may be launched to new incidents with just the location (Lat & Long, heading, etc…) and flight following frequency. All other pertinent information will be provided to aircrews while enroute. Protocols should be documented in the unit aviation management plan and briefed to all non-local resources.
- Minimum dispatch information to be provided on forms sent to pilots, aircrews is:
  - Destination latitude – longitude coordinates (Degrees and Decimal Minutes (DDD° MM.MMM')), Radio frequencies - air to air/air to ground/flight following,
  - Incident name/contact (if any),
  - Airspace hazards and dispatch boundary concerns,
  - Other aircraft on scene or enroute.
- The Dispatcher/UAM is responsible for conducting and documenting a cost comparison and Contractor selection rationale prior to hiring aircraft. (Reference BLM NAP 3.2 for documentation retention)
- The BLM Fire IAA # is used, and the DOI Fire contract Task Order # is used.

**3.17.1 Alaska Supplement, Flight Requests:**

For all flights, the user must ensure there is appropriate funding for the mission and that supervisory approval has been granted (See BLM-AK Aircraft Acquisition Guide Appendix 11).
For Special Use Flights the project manager must complete an e-FRSS request, a Project Aviation Safety Plan (PASP) and Risk Assessment (Appendix 6 and 7). The reverse side of the form 9400-1a may be used as a PASP for low complexity, one-time special use missions. The approved and completed PASP and Risk Assessment will be submitted to the appropriate dispatch center and Unit Aviation Manager. Fire Missions are exempt from the e-FRSS requirement. See BLM National Aviation Plan 4.3.2 for additional guidance on Project Aviation Safety Plans.

3.18 Aircraft Use Payment Systems

Aviation Information Report Support (AIRS): AIRS is an IBC web based system utilized by vendors for generating and processing flight use invoices.
- BLM-AK currently renders payment to non-fire vendors via the BLM-AK Pilot Project.

AIRS Help Desk - Email: AIRS_access@ibc.doi.gov Phone: (208) 433-5010

Internet Payment Platform (IPP): The Internet Payment Platform (IPP) is a comprehensive electronic invoicing and payment information service made available to all Federal agencies and their suppliers by the U.S. Department of the Treasury’s Financial Management Service (FMS). IPP centralizes transaction processing in the order-to-payment notification cycle, including purchase orders, invoices and payments: https://www.ipp.gov/

Aircraft Use Report Manager (AURM): The AURM is used within DOI for government owned “Fleet” aircraft billing to create aircraft use report data files which are emailed to OASfleetmanager@ios.doi.gov for uploading into the FBMS system. OAS Technical Services has also developed a "next generation" Aircraft Use Report Manager application for iPads.

Forest Service Aviation Business System (ABS): Flight time, daily availability, and other authorized charges or deductions shall be recorded on a Flight Use Report in ABS for all USFS contracted aircraft. The data shall be entered and reviewed by the government and the contractor’s representative. BLM employees (including BLM AD employees) that are flight or aircraft managers with responsibility to input flight use data into the USFS ABS will need to register with the USFS ABS program. ABS can be found at: http://www.fs.fed.us/business/abs

3.19 Coding for Flight Use Reports

Documentation of all non-fleet flight services is accomplished on an AMD-23E Aircraft Use Report form, which is then entered by the vendor into AIRS. The hard copy form acts as the ‘Field Receiving Report’ which provides evidence that the flight information is accurate. Until further notice, AIRS will be the Government’s “Electronic Receiving Report”, which supports Contractor payments that are invoiced and paid through IPP.

BLM SAMs serve as the COR for exclusive use contract aircraft in their state. As such, they
are responsible for ensuring that designated alternate CORs and aircraft managers are informed of all coding requirements and that flight invoices are properly completed. BLM pilots, in coordination with the SAM, are similarly responsible for proper flight invoice coding for fleet aircraft.

The following business rules apply to all BLM contracted aircraft:

3.19.1 Task “Order” Number: The contract number to be identified on the AMD-23/23E forms is the appropriate order number that was issued by the CO for the applicable contract.


3.19.2 Billee Code: Billee Codes are a required field, for payment by AQD, on AMD-23E. The Billee Code is a good method to query reports in FBMS and should continue to be utilized for that purpose.

- For Exclusive Use contract aircraft, the “Home Unit” billee code will be used regardless of the operating location for all Pay Item codes when utilizing a BLM Task Order number.

3.19.2 AK, Supplement Billee Codes:
All exclusive use contracted aircraft will use the “home unit” Billie code regardless of the operating location for all pay item codes. The only exception is when a non BLM entity uses the aircraft for a non-fire mission and the entity has an already established Billie code. The non-BLM user that uses their Billie code will need to have an Interagency Agreement (IAA) established with DOI AQD. For all On-Call contracted aircraft, the host unit’s Billie code will be utilized.

3.19.3 Charge Codes: New direction now allows for simplified coding for aircraft costs associated with suppression related charges and Fire Exclusive Use Availability. The following outlines new procedures for inputting financial coding on the AMD-23 form.

BLM Nationally Funded SEAT’s: Separate guidance will be provided annually to address coding for nationally funded SEATs.

BLM Fire Exclusive Use contracted aircraft:

Availability during MAP:
- FA540 – This is the financial code for entry in the “Charge Code” section of the AMD-23 for EU Availability only.
  - Do not use “FA-540” for anything other than “AV” during the exclusive use mandatory availability period.

Availability during Contract Extension:
- Appropriate four-digit only “FireCode” (suppression/severity/GACC support code) or;
• Entire (Cost Center, Functional Area and WBS) cost string if utilizing Preparedness (LF100), Pre-Positioning (LF561) or other Non-Fire funds.

**All other pay item codes** (FT, SM, PD, EP, ET, SC, etc.):

- Appropriate four-digit only “FireCode” (suppression/severity/GACC support code) or;
- Entire (Cost Center, Functional Area and WBS) cost string if utilizing Preparedness (LF100), Pre-Positioning (LF561) or other Non-Fire funds.

**BLM hired On Call/CWN/ARA fire aircraft:**

Availability:

- Appropriate four-digit only “FireCode” (suppression/severity/GACC support code) or;
- Entire (Cost Center, Functional Area and WBS) cost string if utilizing Preparedness (LF100), Pre-Positioning (LF561) or other Non-Fire funds.

**All other pay item codes** (FT, SM, PD, EP, ET, SC, etc.):

- Appropriate four-digit only “FireCode” (suppression/severity/GACC support code) or;
- Entire (Cost Center, Functional Area and WBS) cost string if utilizing Preparedness (LF100), Pre-Positioning (LF561) or other Non-Fire funds.

**BLM hired On Call/CWN/ARA non-fire aircraft:**

- Entire (Cost Center, Functional Area and WBS) cost string for all charges.
- Additional guidance specific to utilizing non-fire aircraft is referenced in *BLM NAP 3.7.1, 3.7.2, 3.8.3, 3.8.4 and 3.17.1*

**3.19.4 Mission Use Codes:** Mission Codes apply only to AMD-23E line entries for flight time. Each specific type of flight will have the unique mission use code recorded. Example: A helicopter flies a total of 2.1 hours, but does 1.1 hours of bucket work; 0.5 hours initial attack delivery of firefighters, and 0.5 hours of recon. Each type of flight will be shown on its own line entry with the specific mission use codes.

**3.20 FEPP**

Reserved

**3.20 FEPP Aircraft**

This is a USFS administered program for providing government entities military excess aircraft. Not all FEPP aircraft are approved for BLM use. The entity that operates the aircraft must be approved by OAS prior to use by BLM (*See NAP - Cooperator Aircraft*).

**3.21 FBMS**

All BLM financial activities are managed through the DOI FBMS program. All fire retardant expenditures (Full service contract and bulk purchase) are entered into FBMS by the district or state level designated officials (reference state and unit aviation plans).
End of Year financial procedures are announced via the departmental and Bureau instruction memorandum (IM) system.

3.22 Aviation Program Reviews

Details about aviation program evaluations and fire preparedness reviews are described in BLM NAP 4.5.3.

3.23 New Program Requests

New program requests involving aerial assets, not already approved by BLM, must be routed through the State Director to the Division Chief, Aviation for approval. Upon NAO approval, new program requests will be forwarded for consideration of approval to the Associate Director, OAS. This request shall include a copy of the NAO approval, and a proposed Operations Plan (reference NAP Appendix 12; BLM Aviation Enhancement Application Form)
4.0 Aviation Safety Management Systems

4.1 General

The BLM Aviation Safety program is modeled after the aviation industry and FAA Safety Management Systems (SMS). Each BLM employee and contractor involved with aviation has the responsibility to plan missions thoroughly, conduct missions with a conservative attitude, and respect for the aircraft and environment in which the missions operate. The intent is to improve the aviation culture by increasing hazard identification, reduce risk taking behavior, learn from mistakes, and correct procedures before a mishap occurs rather than after the accident.

The BLM NAO Aviation Safety & Training Advisor is the focal point for the BLM national level program. SAM’s are the focal point for state aviation programs, and the unit aviation manager (UAM) is the focal point for district/field office aviation program.

4.2 Safety Management Systems (SMS)

SMS serves to structure the BLM existing safety initiatives and provides a review process for how well those initiatives function. SMS is not a safety program; rather it is a system which organizes existing safety processes around the concept of system safety and the four pillars (Policy, Risk Management, Safety Assurance and Safety Promotion). SMS incorporates a proactive approach using hazard identification and risk management to achieve accident prevention. Additional information regarding SMS is available at the Lessons Learned website: http://www.wildfirelessons.net/Home/

4.3 Policy

SMS is a critical element of management responsibility in determining the agency’s safety policy and SMS also defines how the agency intends to manage safety as an organizational core function.

- Policy guides aviation safety doctrine, philosophy, principles and practices.
- Policy provides framework for aviation plans (reference BLM NAP 3.3).
- Policy assists in the development of local standard operating procedures.
- Policy will foster and promote doctrinal principles and safety management systems within the states.

Aviation management policies describe; authorities, responsibilities, acceptable operating practices, and administrative procedures. These directives provide the structure for the SMS to effectively function. Safety is a product of effective policy and management processes. All aviation safety standards and policy requirements identified in the BLM NAP 1.6 must be
followed.

4.3.1 Aviation Life Support Equipment (ALSE)
All personnel engaged in aviation activities must wear appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), depending on the mission (reference NAP 5.4 and 350 DM 1.2.C regarding flights on foreign aircraft in foreign countries). Requirements are listed in 351 DM 1.7 and outlined in the ALSE Handbook and mission specific guides and handbooks. Reference BLM NAP 5.22 and 5.27.1 for additional PPE requirements utilized for helicopter operations and low level (less than 500' AGL) fixed-wing flight operations. Any questions concerning the requirements and procedures for obtaining PPE are directed to the local aviation manager. Project leaders must ensure that appropriate and adequate ALSE, including PPE, is available and worn by individuals. If required ALSE is not available, all flights will be canceled or postponed.

4.3 Alaska Supplement, Aviation Life Support Equipment (ALSE):
See the DOI ALSE Handbook. If required ALSE is not available, all flights will be cancelled or postponed until such time the required ALSE becomes available.

Alaska Supplement, EXEMPTIONS/WAIVERS:
Exemptions/waivers to federal aviation regulations and DOI/BLM policies must be requested in writing to the BLM aviation division chief. Depending on the policy in question, final approval may reside at the BLM Assistant Director or Office of Aviation Services Associate Director level.

Non-fire suppression helicopter flights require that all passengers and aircrew wear approved flight helmets.
Wildland firefighters assigned to wildland fire incidents may wear approved hardhats with chinstraps in lieu of flight helmets when being transported as a qualified non-crewmember during fire operations from an established and managed helibase/helispot to another established and managed helibase/helispot. A managed helibase/helispot is established when there is a helicopter crewmember or helibase/helispot manager on the ground at the helibase/helispot before the passengers are transported to these locations. All other fire suppression helicopter flights such as reconnaissance, PSD, Infrared, cargo missions etc., require all passengers to wear flight helmets.
Initial attack helicopter operations require flight helmets for all on board during the initial attack deployment phase of the operation until a landing area meeting IHOG (Interagency Helicopter Operations Guide) standards for operations and helispot management are met.

The Alaska Fire Service has a waiver from the requirement of 531 DM 1, ALSE requiring a specific type of boot for special mission flights. The direction of ALSE requires a leather boot or fire resistant rubber boot be worn when flying special use missions. This waiver is approved only for Alaska and allows special use mission operations personnel to wear rubber boots to complete their mission.
ALSE PPE purchased by local units will be inspected and maintained by the manufacturer’s recommendations. Examples of such PPE are Secondary Restraint Systems, Anti-Exposure Garments and Personal Flotation Devices. Flight Helmet inspections consist of pre- and post-flight inspections by the user. Periodic (end of season) inspections and special (suspected damage) inspections will be performed by a trained helmet technician. Reference DOI Flight Helmet User's Guide.

4.3.2 Project Aviation Safety Planning (PASP)

Accident prevention is paramount when planning individual aviation projects. Flights may not deviate from Department and Bureau policy and procedures, except for safety of flight considerations. A PASP is required for non-fire Special Use projects. A 9400-1a (or equivalent) may be completed in lieu of the PASP for a low complexity/one-time non-fire mission flights. The PASP or 9400-1a must be reviewed by the UAM and approved by the appropriate level of authority per the state/unit aviation plan. Managers must be briefed by the UAM prior to their approval of the plan.

- PASP’s that have a final risk assessment of high will require a SAM review prior to line manager approval.
- A courtesy copy of all PASP’s will be routed to the SAM prior to implementation.

Projects/flights that occur periodically over a season or fiscal year can have one PASP prepared and approved. In this situation a 9400-1a (or equivalent) will be required for each periodic flight. The 9400-1a approval level would be at the UAM level with a courtesy notification to the SAM.

For projects/flights that are conducted by a units’ aviation operations group (helitack, aerial supervision, smokejumpers); if the project/flight is typical and routine to the operational group with mission risk assessment documented in the groups’ annual operations plan and the state and unit plan allows; then the project/flight can be conducted, without a specific PASP, after completion of 9400-1a documentation.

- PASPs developed for reoccurring projects will be reviewed, updated and signed annually as per required elements of a PASP.
- Routine, time critical UAS flights may utilize the Flight by Notification in lieu of completing an entire new PASP if the mission falls within the overarching/blanket PASP identified within the Unit Aviation Plan. (Reference BLM NAP 5.29)

Required elements of a PASP include:

- Project name/Objectives/Supervision
- Justification
- Project date and location
• Projected cost of aviation resources and funding codes
• Desired aircraft, make/model, pilot skills (Included if available and/or specific N# and pilot to be noted on 9400-1a)
• Communication Plan, Flight following and emergency search and rescue
• Flight routes/areas and altitudes
• Hazard identification (e.g., weather, takeoff or landing weights, landing areas, wire hazards, etc.)
• Wire Strike Prevention (351DM1.9.C&D)
  o Flight Environment Considerations: Bureau projects often dictate that flights be conducted in close proximity to the ground where wires are prevalent
  o Risk Assessment/Hazard Maps: To reduce wire strike potential, it is critical that a risk assessment be conducted prior to all low level flights. A low level flight hazard map must be constructed for the local operational area. All preplanned low level flights require a thorough map reconnaissance of the route to be flown
• Description of take-off and landing areas
• Pre-flight briefings/After Action Reviews
• Participants: List individuals involved in flights, their qualifications (HMGB, Aircrew Member, Passenger, etc.) dates of last aviation training and include individual’s project responsibilities
• Aircraft and equipment approval
• Airspace Coordination and Aerial hazard identification
• Risk assessment utilizing the SMS worksheets as appropriate
• Personal protective clothing/equipment (if required)
• Load calculations and/or weight and balance information requirements
• Unit Aviation Managers review and signature (annually if reoccurring project)
• Project Lead Supervisor’s and line officer’s approval signature (annually if reoccurring project)

A good resource for aviation project planning can be found in the IHOG Chapter 3. Personnel needing assistance with mission flight or project planning requirements should contact their unit/state aviation manager. Risk assessments of the relevant project hazards can utilize maps, aerial photos, Google Earth photos, and SkyVector.com maps to help identify and map out where the hazards are located. Particular attention in the risk assessment is essential when determining how to mitigate the risk by reducing exposure to hazards in: flight profiles, method of operations, external load operations, winter weather, and high/hot/heavy operations.

4.3.2, Alaska Supplement, Required elements of a PASP include:

For all Special Use Flights or missions, except fire missions, the project manager must
complete an **e-FRSS** request, a **Project Aviation Safety Plan** (PASP) and **Risk Assessment** (AK Supplement, Appendix 6 and 7). For low complexity, low risk projects that are one-time special use missions, the reverse side of the form 9400-1a may be used as a **PASP**. The approved and completed **PASP** and **Risk Assessment** will be submitted to the appropriate dispatch center and Unit Aviation Manager. Fire Missions are exempt from the **e-FRSS** requirement. See **BLM National Aviation Plan** 4.3.2 for additional guidance on Project Aviation Safety Plans.

PASP’s and Risk Assessments will be reviewed and approved before implementation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Final Risk Level</th>
<th>Review Level Required</th>
<th>Approval Level Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td>Line Supervisor</td>
<td>Line Supervisor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>Line Supervisor</td>
<td>Field Manager/FMO or equivalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Line Supervisor</td>
<td>Field Manager/FMO or equivalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serious</td>
<td>State Aviation Manager</td>
<td>District Manager/AFS Manager or equivalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Critical</td>
<td>State Aviation Manager</td>
<td>Line Supervisor, and Field Manager/FMO or equivalent, and District/AFS Manager or equivalent, and the State Director</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Four Signatures of approval required for Critical Risk Level. See Appendix 6**

**4.3.3 Aircraft Accident Investigation Process**

The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) has the responsibility to investigate all aviation accidents except for military (49 CFR Parts 830 and 831, Public Law 106-181, and Federal Management Regulation 102-33.185). OAS Chief of Aviation Safety is typically invited by the NTSB to be a party to the investigation. NTSB is still the controlling authority. Policy, including responsibilities and procedures concerning DOI aircraft mishaps are contained in **352 DM 3**. Two Bureau positions may be established to assist the DOI Investigation Team: 1) as a selected member of the investigation team working directly for the OAS Safety Investigator-In-Charge (IIC), or 2) as the Bureau-designated on-site liaison to coordinate with the OAS Safety Investigator-In-Charge. NOTE: In many cases, the Bureau will provide only one representative to the investigation team and that individual will perform only as a liaison, or as both a team member and a liaison. OAS Chief of Aviation Safety, as the Departments representative to the NTSB, will determine who will participate. The NTSB IIC will then either accept or deny the individuals proposed by the Chief, or OAS IIC.

The BLM investigation team member:

- Must be requested by OAS to be an investigation team member.
- Will be appointed by the BLM Aviation Division Chief.
- Will normally be BLM NAO staff members or SAM.
- Must not have a personal interest in the mishap.
- Will work directly with the OAS Safety Investigator-In-Charge (IIC).
- Is bound by confidentiality regarding all aspects of the investigation and preliminary findings and conclusions.
• Will at no time express opinions of their own or recite opinions of others on the team.

The BLM Liaison:
• Will be appointed by the BLM Aviation Division Chief (FA-500).
• Will provide on-site coordination and support to the OAS Safety IIC for personnel, resources, transportation, office space, communications, etc.
• Will coordinate and facilitate in and out-briefings with local BLM management.
• Will serve as liaison between the investigation team and local BLM management, BLM specialists and/or incident management team.
• Will provide the IIC with technical expertise and Bureau organizational information.
• Will make arrangements for interviews, site visits, document review, etc.
• Will not conduct interviews or investigative actions unless requested by the IIC.
• Will be bound by confidentiality regarding all aspects of the investigation and preliminary findings and conclusions.
• Will at no time express opinions of their own or recite opinions of others on the team
• Must not have a personal interest in the mishap.

4.4 Risk Management

Risk management enables personnel at all levels to do exactly what the term implies: manage risks. The process of risk management applies to programs and operational missions. The risk management process is designed to mitigate risk to acceptable levels by the identification, assessment, and prioritization of risks followed by coordinated application of resources to minimize, monitor, and control the probability and/or impact of unfortunate events.

These basic decision making principles must be applied before any anticipated job, tasks, or mission is performed:

• **Accept no unnecessary risk:** Unnecessary risk does not contribute to the safe accomplishment of a task or mission. The most logical choices for accomplishing a mission are those that meet all the mission requirements while exposing personnel and resources to the lowest possible risk.

• **Make risk decisions at the appropriate level:** Making risk decisions at the appropriate level establishes clear accountability. Those accountable for the success or failure of a mission must be included in the risk decision process. Supervisors at all levels must ensure subordinates know how much risk they can accept and when they must elevate the decision to a higher level.

• **Accept risk when benefit outweighs cost:** Weighing risks against opportunities and benefits helps to maximize unit capability. Even high-risk endeavors may be undertaken when there is clear knowledge that the sum of the benefits exceeds the sum of the potential costs.
Integrate risk management into planning and execution at all levels: To effectively apply risk management, leaders at all levels must dedicate time and resources to incorporate risk management principles into the planning and execution phases of all operations. Integrating risk management into planning as early as possible provides the decision maker with the greatest opportunity to apply risk management principles.

Risk assessment can be divided into three levels:
1. **Time Critical:** This method is an “on-the-run” mental or verbal review of the situation using the risk management process without necessarily recording the information. The process is used to consider risk while making decisions in a time limited situation. Rapid risk assessment requires effective training of personnel, effective operational practices and a thorough understanding of objectives of the mission.
   - Note that “time critical” does not mean “hasty” or “uninformed.”
2. **Deliberate:** This type is used when planning time permits. It involves systematic risk identification, risk assessment/analysis, consideration of control options and risk decision making, implementation of controls, and supervision. Note that all of these may be applied to time critical risk management; however, the time frame in which the rapid examination is performed is extremely compressed by the urgency of the situation. This will involve documentation of the process and actions.
3. **Strategic:** Strategic Risk management is conducted at the highest levels of the organization and is typically applied to multiple systems type complexity, and requires professional reviews. This method should be used in instances where new technology, change, or development of new programs or activities. It involves an analysis of cost/benefit of mitigations. The strategic process produces a more permanent record of findings and decisions used for long term planning, organizational decision-making and as authoritative training resources.

Risk Management Process: The process by which risk is managed is ongoing throughout the mission. It starts in the planning stage, continues to the approval and scheduling phase, is evaluated and adapted during the execution phase and is analyzed and collected as lessons learned in the post flight phase.
1. **Identify Hazards:** The first step in risk management is to identify hazards. The hazards are the potential sources of danger that could be encountered while performing a task or mission. Hazards include, but are not limited to, weather, and time of flight, terrain, equipment, training, and proficiency level of personnel.
2. **Assess Hazards:** Hazard or risk assessment is part of the risk management process. Risk assessment can range from simple to complex, but must be detailed. The process of assessing hazard causes personnel to analyze the degree of risk associated with each threat, and place these in perspective relative to the objectives of the mission and organization.
3. **Develop Controls/Make Risk Decisions:** Starting with the highest threat, identify the risk control options that reduce exposure to the threats for all of those identified in the
previous steps that exceed an acceptable level of risk.

4. **Implement Controls/Execute and Monitor:** Implement the plan and ensure that the risk controls are known by all and are utilized. Ensure that people know and do what is expected of them. A high level of risk that cannot be effectively controlled should be reported to the person supervising the operation. Continually evaluate the effectiveness of the controls and ensure that the risk remains in balance with the benefits.

5. **Supervise and Evaluate:** Note any changes to the operation, equipment, environment, and/or people and how they may affect your plan. It is important to remember that risk management is a continuous process! Adjust to changes in the situation in real time by remaining vigilant and maintaining your situation awareness to identify unexpected as well as planned threats. Track your progress by taking note of intermediate accomplishments that will denote and add up to the completion of your objective. Additionally, after action reviews are a good way to assure that the supervision and monitoring of the mission are effective and that lessons learned are captured for the future.

**Risk Assessment Tools:** As discussed previously, the second step of risk management is assessment of the threats/hazards. There are several tools that may be used to document the risk involved in the operation. A good source for a variety of risk assessment tools can be found in the *IHOG Chapter 3* and [https://www.nifc.gov/aviation/av_BLMsafety.html](https://www.nifc.gov/aviation/av_BLMsafety.html)

The Aviation Risk Management Workbook as well as several completed aviation assessment are located at the BLM Aviation Safety website: [https://www.nifc.gov/aviation/av_BLMsafety.html](https://www.nifc.gov/aviation/av_BLMsafety.html)

### 4.5 Assurance

The safety assurance component involves processes for quality control, mishap investigation, and program reviews. Assurance emphasizes:

- Continuous monitoring and evaluation
- Standards for evaluations
- Internal/external audits and evaluations
- Investigations
- Emergency preparedness and response
- Reporting and feedback

Quality assurance (QA) techniques can be used to provide a structured process for achieving objectives. Currently BLM efforts have shifted with more emphasis being placed on the assurance pillar which consists of annual review of BLM contracted aviation resources during the field season.

#### 4.5.1 Aviation Safety Assistance Team (ASAT)

During high levels of aviation activity it is advisable to request an Aviation Safety Assistance Team (ASAT). An ASAT’s purpose is to enhance risk management, efficiency, effectiveness
and provide technical assistance while reviewing aviation operations. If an ASAT cannot be filled internally, the request may be placed with NICC through established ordering channels using individual overhead requests. An ASAT should operate under a Delegation of Authority from the appropriate State/Regional Aviation Manager(s) or Multi Agency Coordinating Group. Formal written reports shall be provided to appropriate manager(s) as outlined at the in-brief. A team should be developed to fit the need of the requesting unit and may consist of the following:

- Aviation Safety Manager;
- Operations Specialist (helicopter and/or fixed wing);
- Pilot Inspector;
- Maintenance Inspector (optional);
- Avionics Inspector (optional);
- Aircraft Dispatcher (optional).

4.5.1 Alaska Supplement, Aviation Safety Assistance Team (ASAT):
Refer to the National Interagency Mobilization Guide.

4.5.2 Aviation Safety Communiqué - SAFECOM
The SAFECOM system is used to report any condition, observance, act, maintenance problem or circumstance which has the potential to cause an aviation-related mishap. The SAFECOM system is not intended for initiating punitive actions. Mission personnel are encouraged to collaborate on SAFECOM development prior to submission to avoid any punitive implication, submission duplication and to increase the narrative accuracy of events. Submitting a SAFECOM is not a substitute for "on-the-spot" correction(s) to a safety concern. It is a tool used to identify, document, track and correct safety related issues. All personnel involved in aviation activities are encouraged to submit SAFECOMs. A SAFECOM can be submitted via:

- Website: https://www.safecom.gov/
- Mobile application: https://www.safecom.gov/mobile/#/
- Phone: 1-888-464-7427

Personnel in doubt about completing a SAFECOM should contact their UAM. Reference the BLM NAP Appendix 5 for BLM SAFECOM management roles.

- Elevated SAFECOM's will not be made “Public” until a determination/ investigation has been completed. The National Aviation Safety Manager (FA-500) will assign a liaison to OAS-Safety on a case by case basis.

4.5.2 Alaska Supplement, Aviation Safety Communiqué – SAFECOM:
All aircraft accidents, incidents, mishaps, aviation hazards, or maintenance deficiencies that occur during any BLM flight operation must be reported as soon as possible (see 352 DM 1.10A) to the BLM State Aviation Manager. All such incidents, mishaps, etc. must be reported
on a SAFECOM form. The completed form should be faxed or mailed to the BLM State Aviation Manager. In addition, any accident or incident involving property damage or personal injury must be reported as soon as possible by the quickest possible method. All offices and Dispatchers will develop and maintain current Incident/Accident Response Plans specific to their area of responsibility. An Incident Accident Response Plan specific to each project will be completed and attached to the Project Aviation Plan. Plans will include clear procedures to follow before and after aircraft accidents occur; listing of necessary local, state, and national emergency and agency aviation safety contacts.

4.5.3 Program Evaluations, Readiness Reviews, Site Visits
Aviation program evaluations/reviews are an integral part of the System Safety Assurance program.

BLM aviation program reviews are conducted at two levels within the department to insure that safety standards, policy compliance and Bureau efficiency objectives are being met.

BLM Fire Preparedness Reviews: Aviation functional operations and facilities are reviewed as part of the total Fire Preparedness review of field/district operations. Reviews are conducted every four years by a national level review team. District or state level fire readiness reviews are conducted annually. The SAM will be responsible for coordinating annual readiness reviews of the state’s aviation crews/personnel, project and base site visits, and developing guidelines for UAM oversight of district/field office aviation activities. The SAM has the responsibility to ensure the reviews are being conducted for aviation operations within the required time frame and to identify well qualified individuals to conduct the review (reference Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations, Chapter 18 for information).

OAS Aviation Program Evaluation: OAS will administer an aviation program evaluation of each BLM state and the NAO every five years. The purpose of these evaluations is primarily to review non-fire aviation activities as they relate to administration, operations, safety, training and security. The NAO will identify qualified individuals to assist with the review (reference BLM NAP, Appendix 6 for schedule). The SAM will assist with the review and provide scheduling and logistical support. Additional reviews may be conducted if a need is identified by the aviation division chief.

4.5.4 National Fire and Aviation Operations Alert System
The BLM Office of Fire and Aviation has established an “Operation Alert” system designed to provide field units and personnel with critical ground or aerial operational information in a timely manner. The system is intended to respond to emerging issues as identified through such means as SAFECOMS, SAFENETS, investigation reports, after action reviews, etc. This system is not a replacement for any existing formal notification and alert system such as Interagency Safety Alerts or Aviation Accident Prevention Bulletin. In fact, the intent is for the operations alerts to complement these existing systems in those instances where it is
appropriate. These alerts will also complement the department and Bureau manual process. The operations alert system will provide time sensitive information to state and unit FMOs and aviation managers. It is anticipated that these individuals will provide the information to appropriate parties through established channels and processes. The Office of Fire and Aviation, Operations (FA-300) and Aviation (FA-500) groups manage the program.

4.6 Promotion

The BLM must promote safety as a core value with practices that support a positive safety culture. BLM Aviation Managers are encouraged to promote aviation safety and accident prevention at every opportunity, within all fire and non-fire programs. Line Managers play a critical role in establishing a just safety culture at the State and Field levels. Safety promotion can be accomplished through:

- Training
- Communication
- Reporting and Feedback
- Safety and Mishap Information
- Safety Awards

4.6.1 Lessons Learned

National and State level aviation program managers are responsible for providing input into training curriculum development, lessons learned messages, development of new procedures and operational methodologies.

SAM's are responsible for disseminating pertinent aviation safety information, actively engaging resource and fire managers during annual work plan development.

Additional information regarding Lessons Learned is available at the Lessons Learned website: [http://www.wildfirelessons.net/Home](http://www.wildfirelessons.net/Home)

4.6.2 Aviation Safety Awards Program

Aviation safety awards are a positive part of the aviation program and are provided to all organization levels. National awards are given following the guidelines in [352 DM 4](#) for pilots and employees. Airward recommendation narratives are submitted through the SAM to the NAO Safety and Training Advisor.
5.0 Aviation Operations

5.1 General

As a Bureau, we are often challenged with working in high-risk and dynamic environments that are not always predictable. It is the responsibility of each employee, cooperator and contractor to conduct aviation operations that have been planned properly, approved by management, that utilize the correct equipment and personnel and are carefully executed per SOP to minimize risk. Safety is the first priority and leadership at all levels must foster a culture that encourages employees to communicate unsafe conditions, policies or acts that could lead to accidents without fear of reprisal. The four components of SMS (policy, risk management, assurance, and promotion) are critical to the success of safe operations.

State and local units are required to staff exclusive use aircraft assigned to their jurisdiction throughout the contract period and any extensions. Additionally local units will ensure that support functions (i.e. airtanker bases and local dispatch centers) necessary for the mobilization of national assets (i.e. large airtankers, lead planes, SEAT’s, ASM’s and fire helicopters) are staffed to support local dispatch as well as GACC to GACC and national mobilization.

5.1 Alaska Supplement, General:

BLM ALASKA engages in many aviation operations supporting fire management and resource management programs. The BLM LE is also engaged in aviation operations typically with cooperator agencies. The work and environment is dynamic in nature and requires attention to standard operating procedures, good mission planning and continual evaluation and control of the inherent hazards and risks.

BLM Alaska has exclusive use contracted aircraft and the crews, management and support facilities for fire management. The fire and aviation units of the State Office and the Zones provide aviation expertise and management for all BLM Alaska programs.

District Supplement: Local Unit Aviation Operations

5.2 Policy, Operational Guides and Handbooks

A list of all of the BLM aviation policy documents can be found in the BLM 9400 Manual and BLM NAP 1.6.

5.3 Public/Civil Aircraft Operations

DOI aviation activities include both “civil” and “public” operations. Civil aircraft operations must comply with 14 CFR (Federal Aviation Regulations) in the operation and maintenance of public
aircraft with the few exceptions outlined in **DM 350-353**. Operators under contract to DOI are bound by that contract to conduct operations in accordance with their FAA-approved commercial operator or airline certificate specifications, unless otherwise authorized by the contracting officer.

**Pilot Flight and Duty Limitations:** Interagency standards for pilot duty days and flight time are 14 hours duty per day and 8 flight hours per day for both contractor and government pilots. If these standards are exceeded, the following time off requirements will be followed.

- 11 consecutive hours of rest if the duty day or flight time limitations are exceeded by not more than 30 minutes
- 12 consecutive hours of rest if the duty day or flight time limitations are exceeded by more than 30 minutes, but not more than 60 minutes
- 16 consecutive hours of rest if the duty day or flight time limitations are exceeded by more than 60 minutes

There will be no impact to the contractor’s daily availability for these additional time-off requirements. Notification through the contracting chain of command should occur and a SAFECOM should be submitted.

**Maintenance Test and Ferry Flights by Government Pilots on contracted aircraft:**

Government Pilots may perform functional maintenance check-flights and ferry aircraft to and from the Contractor’s maintenance facilities when it is in the best interest of the Government and the following conditions are met:

- Flights are not being paid for by the Government and the operational control remains with the Contractor.
- The test flight does not follow any installation, overhaul, major repair, or replacement of any engine, propeller or flight control system.
- The aircraft is operating under an approved and current OAS Inspection.
- Notification and approval from OAS and the NAO.

5.4 BLM Employees on Non-BLM Aircraft

All agency employees will comply with Bureau and DOI aviation policies when performing agency employment-related duties on board any organization’s aircraft and/or aircraft operated under any other organization’s operational control. These policies include, but are not limited to: approved aircraft and pilot (by carding or cooperator letter of approval), project aviation safety plans, flight following, PPE, appropriate flight management, etc. (reference **351 DM 4**).

Exceptions are:

- Flights in foreign countries (**351 DM 4.1.E.(4)**), (**350 DM 1.2.C**). Parts 350 - 354 of the DM do not apply to international DOI operations (except for fleet operations). However, BLM employees are expected to use good judgment and should attempt to
follow DOI aviation policies to the extent practical.

- Undercover Law Enforcement missions (351 DM 1.6.D)
- Flights with a scheduled air carrier on a seat fare basis (Part 121 or 135 scheduled flights open to the general public on a ticket sale basis). Seat fare is defined as the cost for a DOI employee to occupy one seat between two different airports/heliports when the aircraft is not under the exclusive control of the DOI. It does not include any charter or on-demand operation (353 DM 1 & OPM-15)

5.5 Passengers

A passenger is any person aboard an aircraft, when traveling on official BLM business, who does not perform the function of a flight crewmember or Aircrew member. Unauthorized passengers will not be transported in any DOI aircraft. For official, unofficial and unauthorized definitions, reference 350 DM 1.8.

All passengers will:

- Use appropriate personal protective equipment (reference ALSE Handbook).
- Report aviation incidents, operations deviating from policy to the UAM and/or through the SAFECOM system.
- Emphasize personal safety as well as the safety of others involved in the flight.
- Meet the requirements of DOI OPM-04.

Agency employees in off duty status: Federal employees cannot utilize annual leave/LWOP or “volunteer” in order to circumvent agency policy. If any aspect of the employee’s activity is related to their official duties, they are conducting agency business, irrespective of their pay status.

Reference the regulations regarding off-duty activities in accordance with the Standards of Ethical Conduct for Employees of the Executive Branch (5 CFR. Part 2635.802-803).

Non Federal passengers: (not covered by established agreements) (reference 350 DM 1.8.A(3))
- General: A qualified Helicopter Manager or Flight Manager must be assigned to the mission. All requirements regarding use of personal protective equipment, flight following, load calculations, and hazard analysis must be followed.
- Resource/Project Missions: If the mission is special use, a Project Aviation Safety Plan must be required and approved by line management prior to the flight. It must show that the carriage of Non-Federal passengers aboard the aircraft is of an official nature and is advantageous to the agency. Since the Non-Federal passengers are designated official passengers, no flight release waiver is necessary.
- Incident Missions: As a general rule, the Incident Commander on Type I or II Incident
Management Teams may authorize all flights with Non-Federal passengers on board. On local unit fires, the line manager or their designee is usually the approving authority. Flights on government aircraft with Non-Federal passenger aboard must be in the interest of the government. No flight release waiver is required. This general guidance may be further restricted by agency local unit policy. The air operations staff should check with the local area to ascertain any additional restrictions or necessary approvals.

- Restricted Category Helicopters: Carriage of Non-Federal passengers aboard restricted category aircraft is specifically prohibited.
- Local Unit Aviation Manager and State Aviation Manager should be notified prior to any flights with Non-Federal passengers aboard.

**Volunteers:** Volunteers when traveling on official business, are official passengers, within the terms of 350 DM 1.8.A.(3) and BLM 9400.67.A. Volunteers are not permitted to operate aircraft or serve as an aircrew member on any DOI aircraft. Volunteers aboard DOI aircraft performing mission flights must be pre-approved by the appropriate BLM line manager. During fire mission flights, the incident commander with delegation of authority or the local line officer are the appropriate levels of approval. OMB 0596-0080 requires use of Volunteer Service Agreement form OF301a

**Alaska Supplement, Volunteers:**

A [Volunteer Agreement](#) will be completed before flights occur.

**5.6 Emergency Exception to Policy:**

Federal employees who are involved in an event in which there clearly exists an imminent threat to human life, and there is insufficient time to utilize approved methods, may deviate from policy to the extent necessary to preserve life (reference 350 DM 1.3.B). The following provisions and follow-up actions apply:

- Personnel involved are expected to use good judgment.
- Personnel involved in the decision making associated with deviating from policy must weigh the risks verses benefit.
- Any deviations must be documented on a SAFECOM.

**5.7 Categories of Flight**

The following terminology is used throughout this section under these definitions.

A “Point-to-Point” flight is one that originates at one FAA-designated airport, seaplane base or permanent helibase (identified in the FAA Airport/Facilities Directory, FAA Sectional Aeronautical Charts or FAA supplement for the geographic area) and flies directly to another developed airport, seaplane base or permanent helibase with the sole purpose of
transporting personnel or cargo (this term does not apply to flights with a scheduled air carrier on a seat fare basis). These types of flights are often referred to as “administrative” flights and require the aircraft and pilot to be only carded and approved for point-to-point flight. A point-to-point flight is conducted higher than 500 feet above ground level (AGL). Point-to-point missions, when flown in Department owned or contracted aircraft, shall be considered civil aircraft operations and must be flown in full compliance with applicable provisions of 14 CFR.

**Alaska Supplement, Point to Point:**

A ‘Point to Point” flight is one that originates at one developed airport or helibase and flies to another developed airport or helibase with the sole purpose of transporting personnel or cargo (terminology does not apply to scheduled air carriers on a seat fare basis). A developed airport is one that is listed in the FAA Sectional or one listed on the FAA Alaska Supplement. These flights may be referred to as “administrative” or general-use”.

- Aircraft and pilots to be carded for point to point flight.
- Flights will be conducted higher than 500 feet above ground level.
- An e-FRSS or 9400-1a will be completed by requestor, flight manager or designee and submitted to appropriate dispatch center.
- Dispatch will complete the AQD-91 page 2 (BVC) and OAS-110, if SES involved. Dispatch will complete AQD-91 block 3 and forward AQD-91 to requestor.
- Requestor will complete AQD-91 blocks 1, 2, and 4 and submit completed form to AQD91@ibc.doi.gov

**Note:** The requestor may complete AQD-91 blocks 1, 2 and 4 and submit with the 9400-1a to the dispatch center. However, after the dispatch center competes the AQD-91 block 3, the AQD-91 will be returned to the requestor for submission to AQD91@ibc.nbc.gov

A “Special Use flight” is defined as any flight other than point-to-point, conducted with the express purpose of performing (or directly supporting) an agency or resource management related task or tactical job such as fire suppression, wildlife census, reconnaissance, etc. These missions require special techniques, procedures and considerations due to increased risks inherent in such operations. Aircraft and pilots must be approved for each specific activity prior to use. Special Use flights require additional agency planning, active flight following, additional pilot and aircraft inspections and carding, and operational supervision by agency personnel (reference OPM-29).

**Alaska Supplement, Special-Use Flight:**

Special-Use activities are the utilization of aircraft in support of programs that require special techniques, procedures, and considerations. These operations are listed in OPM-29 and meet
the following requirements:

- **Aircraft and pilots must be approved for Special-Use activity prior to use.**
- **All Special Use flights or missions except fire missions must have an approved e-FRSS or Project Aviation Safety Plan and Risk Assessment reviewed by the Unit Aviation Manager or State Aviation Office (complexity of “High” risk or greater) and approved by the Field Office Manager or as delegated.**
- **Passengers on a Special-Use flight must be considered to be essential to the mission.**
- **Employees engaged in Special-Use activities must be qualified through required training (see OPM-04).**
- **An e-FRSS and/or a PASP with Risk Assessment will be completed by requestor, flight manager or designee and submitted to appropriate dispatch center.**
- **Dispatch will complete the OAS-91 page 2 (BVC) and OAS-110, if SES involved. Dispatch will complete OAS-91 block 3 and forward OAS-91 to requestor.**
- **Requestor will complete OAS-91 blocks 1, 2, and 4 and submit completed form to AQD91@ibc.doi.gov**

The requestor may complete OAS-91 blocks 1, 2 and 4 and submit with the e-FRSS to the dispatch center. However, after the dispatch center competes the OAS-91 block 3, the OAS-91 will be returned to the requestor for submission to AQD91@ibc.doi.gov

5.8 Flight Planning - Unless exempted by 351 DM 1.4, all flights will be conducted with an approved flight plan. (See also National Interagency Mobilization Guide Chapter 20)

**Point-to-Point** Flights will be tracked by a FAA - visual flight rules (VFR) or instrument flight rules (IFR) flight plan or on an international Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) flight plan; or in accordance with a Bureau approved flight plan program; or in accordance with an OAS Director approved vendor flight program specified in a DOI procurement document. FAA flight plans may be supplemented by agency flight plans and the administrative tracking and notification procedures specified in the National and Geographic Area Mobilization Guide. A qualified flight manager (per OPM-04) will be assigned to perform the administrative functions and assure a briefing is given to the pilot and a pre-flight safety briefing is given to the passengers (reference National Interagency Mobilization Guide Chapter 20 for specific responsibilities). A 9400-1a Form or other Aircraft Flight Strip (per Dispatch SOP) will be utilized to provide dispatch with the appropriate aircraft and pilot information, a passenger manifest, and an estimated time of departure and arrival.

**Special Use Flights**: Agency flight plans for fire/emergency mission flights will be documented on the Aircraft Flight Strip (per Dispatch SOP) and/or Resource Order. Agency flight plans for non-fire/non-emergency mission flights will be documented on the 9400-1a Flight Request/Schedule (or equivalent), Aircraft Flight Strip (per Dispatch SOP) and/or PASP. The flight manager and the pilot will plan the mission together. Approval to conduct non-fire/non-
emergency mission flights is required prior to flight (see NAP 4.3.2). Elements to be considered are:

- Type of mission
- Environmental conditions – departure point, route, destination
- Time frames
- Logistics – fuel, landing areas, equipment, support crew
- Communications
- Airspace, flight hazards
- Aircraft and/or Pilot carding requirements (i.e ACETA, Low-Level, etc. reference OPM-29)

**Alaska Supplement, Special Use Flights:**
DOI/USFS aircraft utilized for Special Use missions must have a current Aircraft Data Card onboard issued by OAS or USFS. This card certifies that the aircraft has been inspected and approved by either OAS or USFS and meet all FAA and agency equipment and maintenance requirements. Approvals for the specific intended mission must be indicated. If the aircraft doesn't have a card, the card has expired or is not approved for the intended mission, no flight will occur. Consult local Aviation Manager.

**Special Use Activities**
Special Use flight operations are operations that involve the utilization of airplanes and helicopters which are not point-to-point flight activities and which require special control measures due to their inherently higher risk. Additional information, reference, Special Use activities for Manned Aircraft (OPM-29). This may require deviation from normal operating practices where authorized by OAS. Special pilot qualifications and techniques, special aircraft equipment, and personal protective equipment are required to minimize risk to personnel and property. These activities include:

- Low level flight (within 500’ of the surface)
- Mountain Flying (helicopter)
- Reconnaissance (within 500’ of the surface)
- Animal Darting
- Air Tactical Group Supervision
- Toe-in, Single-skid, and Step-out Landing
- Cargo Letdown
- External Load < 50’ line (helicopter)
- External Load > 50’ line (helicopter)
- Rappel
- Short-haul
- Vessel Landings
- Water Landings-floats or hull
- Wheel Operations on Unprepared Areas
- Offshore Platform Landings (helicopter)
- Animal Eradication
- Animal Gathering/Capture
- Net Gunning
- Aerial Ignition
- Night Vision Goggles
- Smokejumping/Paracargo
- Water/Retardant Application

**Note:** Future flight activities may be developed which should also be identified as special use. If a question exists, the applicable BLM State Aviation staff or Unit Aviation Manager should be consulted.

**5.9 Flight Following** (See also National Interagency Mobilization Guide Chapter 50 and
Sterile Cockpit All Aircraft: Sterile cockpit rules apply within a 5-mile radius of the airport. The flight crew will perform no radio or cockpit communication during that time that is not directly related to safe flight of the aircraft from taxi to 5 miles out and from 5 miles out until clearing the active runway. This would consist of reading checklists, communication with Air Traffic Control (ATC), Flight Service Stations, Unicom, or other aircraft with the intent of ensuring separation or complying with ATC requirements. Communications by passengers or air crew members can be accomplished when the audio panels can be isolated and do not interfere with flight operations of the flight crew.

Alaska Supplement, Sterile Cockpit:
"Limiting communications and actions within the cockpit to only those required for safe maneuvering and traffic separation". This means communications with Dispatch, ground personnel and other aircraft concerning mission information is prohibited. Pilots will be afforded the opportunity to maneuver the aircraft safely at all times without undue physical or mental interference. This is especially important during approach/departure and take-off/landings. A sterile cockpit will be maintained within 5 miles radius of controlled and uncontrolled airports. A sterile cockpit will also be maintained during approach and departures at remote helispots and airstrips for a time period specified by the pilot.

Exception: When conducting firefighting missions within 5 miles of an uncontrolled airport, maintain sterile cockpit until departing the traffic pattern and reaching final altitude. Monitor CTAF frequency if feasible while engaged in firefighting activities. Monitor CTAF as soon as practical upon leaving the fire and returning to the uncontrolled airport. When conducting firefighting missions within Class B, C, or D airspace, notify dispatch that ATC communications will have priority over dispatch communications.

Point-to-Point Flight following is accomplished by an authorized flight plan as outlined in NAP 5.8. Aircraft on FAA IFR flight plans are continuously tracked via radar. Radar tracking for VFR traffic is not guaranteed, but is available when requested if the controller workload, terrain, and operating altitude allow coverage. The designated flight manager will confirm that the pilot has filed and activated an authorized flight plan and performs several functions associated with the agency flight plan. When utilizing an FAA VFR flight plan or agency flight plan, the pilot or flight manager will notify Dispatch upon departure, arrival at any interim stops, and arrival at the final destination to close out resource tracking. The flight following method is documented on the Flight Strip or 9400-1a Form.

Mission Flight Following is accomplished by flight crews and agency dispatchers using positive two-way communication (agency radio systems, satellite telephones, satellite texting), via the internet-based Automated Flight Following (AFF) system, or by agency personnel on the scene of an incident or project where the aircraft is operating.
The method of flight following for fire incidents is documented on an aircraft resource order or in a *Dispatch Center’s Mobilization/Operating Guide*. The method for flight following non-fire missions will be documented in a PASP and/or 9400-1a (or equivalent).

**Agency Flight Following:** Begins with providing the departure time, souls on board (total personnel on the aircraft), quantity/duration of fuel, and heading to next check-in point. Position reports during a mission normally include the aircraft call sign, latitude, longitude, and heading. The default standard check-in for flight following is 15 minutes. If this is not possible, reporting frequency must be established and briefed prior to the mission and position reporting shall not exceed one hour intervals under normal circumstances (reference 351 DM 1.4.B). If the 15 minute time limitation is to be exceeded, prior approval by the SAM is required (reference 9400.45.C.2.a).

- In certain circumstances, a position report may be given by some other descriptive location, such as reference to a mission grid-square map, a prominent known landmark, etc.
- Flight following may be conducted by FAA air traffic control if the mission flight is operating within Class B, C, or D airspace, and with prior notification to dispatch.
- Position reports and tactical radio transmissions should not be given when operating within five miles of an airport in the “sterile cockpit” environment.

The BLM standard format for aviation operations is Degrees and Decimal Minutes (DDD° MM.MMM'). Reference BLM *NAP Appendix 4* for additional details. Utilization of the correct format must be discussed between dispatch and the flight crew to assure accurate navigation.

**Local/on-scene Flight Following:** Local flight following by incident or project personnel may be implemented and utilized only when certain requirements are met and in place (reference IHOG 4.II.E.2):

- Local flight follow procedures pre-identified and approved in the 9400-1a or PASP for project operations and in conjunction with Dispatch for tactical operations.
- Flights following procedures and responsibilities have been addressed in pre-flight briefings.
- Methods of flight following are in place and tested, including mandatory communication between designated flight following personnel and dispatch before flight operations begin. Positive communication with Dispatch must be maintained continuously during the operational period.
- A positive, clean “hand-off” must occur between dispatch and the project site when local flight following begins and ends.
- Backup/alternate communication devices are in place, available and tested.
- A reporting interval not to exceed fifteen minutes (or continuous visual contact) is maintained, and the location/status documented on a field radio log.
- Emergency accident and lost communication procedures must be briefed and understood by project flight following personnel, the pilot, flight manager, and dispatch.
Automated Flight Following (AFF): AFF is the preferred method of agency flight following by Dispatch Centers since the aircraft N-number/identifier, position, speed, and heading of each AFF-equipped aircraft is graphically depicted every two minutes. The ability to resume radio flight following will be maintained and utilized in the event the AFF system ceases to function (i.e. agency network internet connection failure or aircraft AFF transmitter failure). Reference the National Interagency Mobilization Guide, Chapter 50 for specific direction regarding AFF.

Alaska Supplement, Flight Following:

All flights require documentation. Flight following is a safety and operational requirement of the Department of the Interior (352 DM 1.9G), Bureau of Land Management National Aviation Plan, and BLM Manual 9400.45C.

Flight following arrangements must be made clear to the dispatch office at the time the aircraft order is placed. Flight Requests and Flight Following logs will be maintained and stored by the dispatch office responsible for the flight. These records will be kept on file for a period of three years.

For those aviation activities occurring at remote field camps, local flight following may be more appropriate. In these cases the flight following method will be documented in the project plan and flight following logs will be maintained daily and kept for three years.

There are four (4) approved standard methods of flight-following; each method has specific requirements to allow flexibility in accommodating mission needs. The approved standard methods of flight-following are:

- **Automated Flight Following** - AFF is the preferred method for contracted and fleet aircraft. The ability to resume radio or satellite phone/texting will be maintained should the AFF system cease to function. Aviation Dispatchers will check AFF and record aircraft position information at 30 minute intervals or less.

- **Radio Check-in with Agency Flight Plan** - An agency flight plan filed with a BLM dispatch office, with radio check-ins at least once every hour with a BLM or State of Alaska Division of Forestry (DOF) dispatch office (air-to-ground frequency for BLM is 127.45; the frequency for DOF is 132.45).

- **Satellite Phone/Texting with Agency Flight Plan** - A flight plan filed with a BLM dispatch office, with radio or satellite phone/text check-ins with BLM or DOF at least once per hour.

- **Instrument Flight Rules** - An IFR flight plan filed with FAA.

The chosen method of flight following must be documented on the e-FRSS request.

**Note:** FAA VFR flight plans and agency flight plans must be accompanied by a call to an agency dispatch office immediately prior to departure, as soon as practical after landing for each leg, and before any deviations.

**Note:** If you are unable to contact your dispatch center via the predetermined flight following method, a call may be placed to an FAA Flight Service Station to relay the information to the appropriate dispatch center. FSS does not provide flight following services.

Local/On-Scene Flight Following
Local flight following by incident or project personnel may be implemented and utilized when certain requirements are met and in place:

- Procedures are outlined in the approved e-FRSS or PASP.
- Procedures and responsibilities have been addressed in pre-flight briefings.
- Flights following methods have been tested including communication between field flight following personnel and dispatch prior to commencing flight operations.
- Positive communication between dispatch and field personnel must be maintained continuously during the operational period.
- A positive hand-off must occur between dispatch and field personnel when local flight following begins and ends.
- Back-up/alternative communication devices are in place, available and tested.
- A reporting interval not to exceed 15 minutes (or continuous visual contact) is maintained and the location/status documented on a field radio log.
- Emergency accident and lost communication procedures must be briefed and understood by all parties involved.

Non-Standard Flight Following

In Alaska, many flights occur in remote areas where radio communications are limited or impossible. In these situations, the requirement for check-ins may not be realistic. In such a case, non-standard flight-following may be approved, this approval will be from the State Aviation Manager and the Dispatch center will be consulted. The non-standard flight following will be described in a Project Aviation Safety Plan. Pilots will follow their flight plans and make position reports in the time interval as agreed. Any change in Flight Plan will be reported to the Dispatch Center. If the one-hour reporting time interval is exceeded, or anticipated to be exceeded, prior approval by the State Aviation Manager is required (351DM 1.4).

Non-standard flights following alternatives that may be used are:

- Establish a time with dispatch when check-ins will occur.
- Establish a round robin (check in-check out) flight plan with Dispatch.
- When operating in remote field camp settings, a prearranged flight-following plan which may include check-ins or round-robin plans filed with the base camp. (See Local/On-Scene Flight Following).

It is critical to understand that Bureau regulations regarding overdue aircraft require specific actions. A radio/communications search and documentation will begin when an aircraft is overdue from a scheduled check-in or an arrival time at a particular destination. Once an aircraft is overdue by one hour or fuel duration has been exceeded, the aircraft is declared missing and a physical search is to begin. The office responsible for the operation of the overdue aircraft will be billed for the costs of the search, including personnel overtime and any aircraft used.

BLM aircraft operations conducted under an agency (not IFR) flight plan will require a dispatcher to be on duty until the aircraft operations are concluded unless prior to the flight, other flight initiation arrangements have been identified. For BLM point-to-point flights between two Alaska Fire Service stations, a dispatcher will be on duty at the departure point until the aircraft is en route and communications with the aircraft are handed off to an office en route or to the final destination point. A dispatcher will remain on duty at the destination point.
until the aircraft has arrived. An agency dispatcher is not required to be on duty if an IFR plan has been filed with FAA.

Dispatcher and fueler overtime for extended BLM projects involving multiple flights and/or overtime hours will be funded by the benefitting BLM office. Overtime incurred for the flight following and fueling of non-BLM agency aircraft will be billed to that agency through the reimbursable process unless other arrangements have been agreed upon in advance.

5.10 Radio Frequency Management/Communications

Agency specific policies for radio communications may be found in the DOI Radio Communications Handbook (377 DM).

Do not use any frequency without proper authorization from the authorized radio frequency management personnel at the local, state, regional or national level.

5.11 Overdue, Missing or Downed Aircraft

An aircraft is considered “overdue” when it fails to arrive within 30 minutes past the estimated time of arrival (ETA) and cannot be located. An aircraft is considered “missing” when its fuel duration has been exceeded, it has been reported as “overdue” to the FAA and the FAA has completed an administrative search for the aircraft without success. If an aircraft is overdue, missing, or downed, initiate the Interagency Aviation Mishap Response Guide and Checklist (NFES 2659). It is critical that the response plan is implemented, followed and documented throughout the duration of the event.

5.12 Mishap Response

The Interagency Aviation Mishap Response Guide and Checklist outlines appropriate response to a loss of flight following, or an aircraft incident or accident. The plan describes procedures and requirements, including initiation of SAR, fire and medical response, notification of OAS Safety (1-888-4MISHAP) and BLM management. This guide (or equivalent) is specific to each Unit and shall be available in all Dispatch Offices (reference 352 DM 3.5). The guide must be updated annually by the date established in the state aviation plan. Dispatch Centers are encouraged to augment the Interagency Aviation Mishap Response Guide and Checklist with additional local protocols and notification procedures and are required to test the Plan at least annually through a simulation exercise.

- Timely upward reporting of any confirmed or potential accident or incident is critical. If there is any doubt on how any occurrence might be classified contact your: State Aviation Manager, National Aviation Safety Advisor or the National Division Chief, Aviation (in that order) for clarification.

The Interagency Aviation Mishap Response Guide and Checklist is available at: https://www.doi.gov/aviation/library

5.12 Alaska Supplement, Mishap Response:
All mishaps/hazards other than described above document on a "SAFECOM". Send copies to OAS Safety and the State Aviation Manager. Follow-up investigation by Air Services Officer or Field Office Aviation Manager, collateral duty, is discretionary. Follow-up by State Aviation Manager may be requested.

Each dispatch center’s Interagency Mishap Response Guide shall be updated annually by April 15.

5.13 Transportation of Hazardous Materials


Transport of hazardous materials aboard commercial aircraft must be in accordance with that company’s policy.

5.14 Invasive Species Control

Aquatic invasive species are easily transported in a variety of ways (i.e. helicopter buckets, scoopers, fixed tank helicopters and SEATs utilizing open water sources, fire engines and water tenders, and other water handling equipment). Agency personnel should become knowledgeable in the preventive measures associated with mitigating the spread of aquatic plants and invertebrates. Aviation managers should consult with local unit resource advisors to acquire information associated with: contaminated water sources, approved water sources, cleaning of equipment exposed to contaminated water requirements, and other pertinent information.

Work is underway to develop additional guidance and procedures in the cleaning of equipment that has been exposed to aquatic invasive. Additional operational guidelines for aquatic invasive species can be found in the *Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations*, Chapter 2.
5.15 Fire Chemicals and Aerial Application Policy near Waterways

Interagency policy only allows the use of a product that is qualified and approved for intended use. A qualified products list (QPL) is published for each wildland fire chemical type and maintained on the Wildland Fire Chemical Systems (WFCS) web site: http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/fire/wfcs/index.htm

Personnel involved in handling, mixing and applying fire chemicals or solutions shall be trained in proper safe handling procedures and use the personal protective equipment recommended on the product label and material safety data sheet (MSDS). The MSDS for each approved fire chemical can be found on the WFSC web site.

Airtanker bases shall have appropriate spill containment measures in place. Consult with the local safety officer on requirements.

Products must be blended or mixed at the proper ratio by approved methods prior to being loaded into the aircraft by authorized personnel.

For operational guidelines on use of fire chemicals and the Policy for Delivery of Wildland Fire Chemicals near Waterways, reference the Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations, Chapter 12.

5.16 Search and Rescue (SAR) (See also BLM NAP 3.14)

Agency line officers, managers or an incident commander may direct agency personnel to participate in SAR aviation missions on or over public lands.

- All personnel involved with SAR operations should remain within the scope of their employment.
- Proper planning, risk assessments, and briefing the mission prior to an event will significantly reduce risk and improve the odds of success.
- SAR operations could lead to actions in conflict with DOI policy (reference BLM NAP 5.6 Emergency Exception to Policy).
- DOI policy (900 DM 1.10 and BLM H-1112-1.40.C) and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43.U.S.C. 1742) provide authority to incur expenses and to take a temporary lead role in any SAR emergencies in which immediate and quick response can save lives.

5.17 Large Airtanker (LAT), Very Large Airtanker (VLAT) and CL-215/415 (Scoopers) Operations

Airtankers are a national resource and their primary mission is initial attack. GACCs mobilize these aircraft according to National and Geographic Area Mobilization Guides. In addition to federally contracted airtankers, military airtankers with the Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System (MAFFS) and cooperator aircraft may be utilized to supplement the federal fleet through established agreements.
Operational considerations concerning LAT, VLAT and Scoopers can be referenced in the IASG.

5.17 Alaska Supplement, Airtanker Operations:

Airtanker dispatch, ordering, and operations are conducted according to AICC and National Mobilization Guides. The Air Tanker Base Manager supervises ground operations in accordance with the Interagency Air Tanker Base Operations Guide.

District Supplement: Local Unit Large Airtanker use, base facilities, staffing, etc. (if any)

5.18 Airtanker Base Operations

The airtanker base manager and/or fixed base manager supervise ground operations in accordance with the Interagency Airtanker Base Operations Guide (IATBOG).

The IATBOG establishes qualifications, certification and currency requirements for BLM.

5.19 SEAT Operations

SEATs are a national resource and their primary mission is initial attack. Mobilization is managed by dispatch centers with support by a national SEAT coordinator and aviation managers. Operational considerations concerning SEATs can be referenced in the DOI Exclusive Use SEAT SOP’s, ISOG and the IASG.

SEAT Manager (SEMG) responsibilities are outlined in the ISOG, and their training and currency requirements are contained in NWCG PMS 310-1.

Utilization of remote/satellite SEAT bases must be in compliance with ISOG requirements.

5.20 Foreign Airtanker Operations

The National Interagency Mobilization Guide identifies procedures for ordering foreign airtankers. Requests for foreign airtankers will be ordered through the GACC and forwarded on to NICC. In accordance with 351 DM 2.3.C all airtanker make and models, regardless of nationality, must be Interagency Airtanker Board approved. Each aircraft and pilot(s) will be issued Letters of Approval per the procedures outlined in 351 DM 4.1 and 351 DM 4.4 and the National Interagency Mobilization Guide. Operations of foreign airtankers will be consistent with the procedures outlined in the IASG.

5.21 Air Attack, ASM and Leadplane Operations

These air tactical resources conduct operations in accordance with the IASG and the policies and procedures prescribed in the Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations. Dispatch and ordering procedures are accomplished in accordance with the Geographic Area and National Interagency Mobilization Guide.
The IASG, Aerial Supervision Logbook and associated forms are located on the NWCG website:  http://www.nwcg.gov/publications

Aerial supervision resources will be dispatched, when available, for initial and extended attack to enhance efficiency and safety of ground and aerial operations. The rapid response speed of aerial supervision aircraft is critical to maximizing initial attack safety, effectiveness, and efficiency. This includes responding to incidents outside of the dispatch zone and GACC boundaries.

The ROSS status of BLM exclusive use air attack aircraft and personnel will be updated daily a GACC available. Aircraft and personnel will be released from incident at the end of each day to be available for IA the following day.

In accordance with NAP 2.5 BLM Exclusive Use aircraft will be staffed for seven day coverage throughout the contract period. Regular Agency employees should be prioritized ahead of Casual (AD) Hires to staff the aircraft in the event the assigned agency employee is not available (days off, etc.).

Air tactical aircraft must meet the avionics typing requirements listed in the IASG and the pilot must be carded to perform the air tactical mission.

5.21 Alaska Supplement, Aerial Supervision Module (ASM) Operations:

ASM dispatch and ordering is accomplished in accordance with AICC and National Mobilization Guides. ASM operations are performed according to the Interagency Aerial Supervision Guide, and the policies and procedures prescribed in the Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations Handbook.

Air Tactical Operations
Air Tactical operations are performed in compliance with the Interagency Aerial Supervision Guide, and the policies and procedures prescribed in the Interagency Standard for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations Handbook.

5.21.1 Aerial Supervision Personnel
Personnel associated with aerial supervision will be trained to the standards in NWCG PMS 310-1 and the IASG. Training and qualification requirements for ASM crewmembers are defined in the IASG. Individuals performing duties as an AITS or ATP must be certified and authorized by the BLM NAO. AITS’s will match days off with the ATP on the aircraft they are an aircrew member on. This is for the purpose of maximizing aircraft and crew availability.

ATGS training and currency requirements are contained in NWCG PMS 310-1. However, additional currency requirements for BLM ATGS are defined in the IASG. The ATGS Cadre monitors and coordinates ATGS personnel and training at the GACC level and coordinates with National Program Managers, SAMs, GATRs, and the ATGS Cadre Chair.

Personnel who are performing aerial reconnaissance and detection will not perform aerial supervision duties unless they are fully qualified as an ATGS and the aircraft is equipped and
carded for air tactical operations (reference BLM NAP 5.27.2&3 for additional information on aerial observation).

5.22 Helicopter Operations

All BLM helicopter operations must be accomplished in accordance with the IHOG, unless otherwise waived by the NAO and/or the aircraft contract.

The applicable hover out of ground effect (HOGE) chart will be used to determine payload limits for all BLM helicopter operations for the first time landing into remote landing sites, or when the pilot deems that environmental conditions warrant use of HOGE chart.

BLM Exclusive Use contracted helicopters must meet the daily minimum staffing levels defined by IHOG (Chart 2-4), except for weather and 1 hour call back.

Utilization of the R-44 helicopter: Utilization of this model of helicopter shall be addressed in the State Aviation Plan. Additionally, the aircraft user shall review OAS Safety Information Bulletin NO. 05-02 “R-44 Helicopters” prior to ordering. This IB is located at: http://oas.doi.gov/library/ib/library/FY2005/05-02.pdf

National BLM approval is required for new program requests to host the following:
- Cargo Letdown
- Short-Haul
- Rappel
- Rope Assisted Delivery System (RADS)
- Single-Skid, Toe-in, and Hover Exit/Entry (STEP)

Requests for approval are initiated by a State Office to the NAO with the final approval made by the aviation division chief. The “BLM Aviation Enhancement Application Form” has been developed for these requests (reference BLM NAP Appendix 12).

5.22 Alaska Supplement, Helicopter Operations:

Helicopter operations, both fire and non-fire, are performed in compliance with the Interagency Helicopter Operations Guide. Any proposed utilization of the Robinson R-44 helicopter must be accompanied by a briefing from the local UAM and will include DOI AM Information Bulletin 05-02.

5.22.1 Helitack

All helicopter personnel responsibilities are outlined in the IHOG. CWN Helitack training and currency requirements are contained in the NWCG PMS 310-1 to include the Federal Wildland Fire Qualifications Supplement. Exclusive use helitack minimum crew staffing, training and currency requirements are contained in the Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations. Each unit hosting an exclusive-use helicopter is responsible for providing essential management, overhead, equipment, facilities and the resources necessary to fully support the helitack crew.
Host Units are encouraged to increase Helitack Crew size minimum requirements to enhance operational efficiency. Recommended staffing levels:

- Type 3 helicopter – 9 helitack personnel
- Type 2 helicopter – 17 helitack personnel

Hoverfill: BLM Exclusive Use helicopter crews' and aircraft may be allowed to utilize Hoverfill operations. Before an Exclusive Use Helitack Program utilizes hover fill operations, training, risk management, and operational procedures, must be outlined and approved within their Unit Aviation/Helitack Operations Plan.

**Helicopter Emergency Longline Last Option (HELLO)**

The HELLO mission is defined as transporting a critically injured person from an otherwise inaccessible location using a helicopter longline. HELLO is considered a last resort option, when other methods are unavailable or cannot respond in the necessary time frame for life preservation. HELLO can be considered, unitizing available resources in the field, to perform such a rescue, when faced with this type of life-threatening situation HELLO should be performed by exclusive use helicopter programs if possible. The ultimate goal is to get a critically injured patient to definitive care (hospital) by the quickest means available. HELLO supporting documents can be referenced at:


**Fire Helicopter Program Strategy:**

The fire helicopter program strategy attempts to lay out a path forward into the future for the BLM's helitack programs. Some of the items identified in the strategy are:

- Helitack crew size adjustments to realize the full capability of contract helicopters
  - Type 2 helicopter crew staffing at 17
  - Type 3 helicopter crew staffing at 9
- Part 27 or Part 29 twin engine helicopter into the helitack fleet
- Type 1 evaluation proposed for the 2017 fire season,
- Creation of a national helitack standard Operating Procedures (SOP) document

**5.22.2 Rappel**

Rappel activities will be conducted in compliance with the *Interagency Helicopter Rappel Guide*.

BLM currently does not conduct rappel operations.

**5.22.3 Cargo letdown**

BLM cargo letdown will be conducted in compliance with the *Interagency Helicopter Rappel Guide* and the BLM Cargo Letdown Protocol (reference BLM NAP Appendix 7). BLM personnel involved in cargo letdown operations shall record initial and recurrent training on the BLM Cargo Letdown Trainee Qualification Record (reference BLM NAP Appendix 8).

**5.22.4 Type-1 Helicopter Mobilization**

The BLM Type 1 Helicopter Program is currently a pilot project under the direction of the BLM Division Chief, Aviation. This aircraft comes with a compliment of crewmembers and flight mission capabilities that are unique to this category of aircraft.
The BLM Type 1 Helicopter’s primary mission is initial attack. While most effective at providing rapid initial response, the crew is well equipped to respond to extended attack incidents and critical need missions on large fires. In order to retain this helicopter and crew beyond initial attack for extended attack incidents, a request will be made to the GACC. The GACC will coordinate these requests with the respective BLM GMAC representative. Extended attack incidents that utilize the crew to fill critical positions, should immediately order replacement personnel for those positions in case the aircraft and crew are reassigned.

This aircraft is under evaluation as an agency initial attack resource and may be reallocated by the BLM National Office.

5.23 Aerial Ignition Operations

Aerial ignition operations and projects are accomplished in accordance with the Interagency Aerial Ignition Guide.

The DOI On-Call Small Helicopter contract provides for vendor supplied helitorch equipment and mix/load personnel. If a vendor supplied helitorch operation is desired, the CO must be contacted prior to ordering. The CO will negotiate the helitorch services pricing.

5.24 Wild Horse & Burro Operations (WH&B)

Wild Horse and Burro operations will be conducted in accordance with the BLM WH&B Aviation Management Handbook H-4740-1, the DOI On-Call ACETA contract and NAP 4.3.2 Project Aviation Safety Planning, if conducted as a flight service contract (reference NAP 3.9 for End Product contract procedures). Processes are being pursued to eliminate the WH&B Aviation Management Handbook and relocate the essentials to the DOI ACETA Handbook when it is revised.

5.25 Aerial Capture, Eradication and Tagging of Animals (ACETA)

ACETA will be conducted as per the ACETA Handbook and DOI On-Call ACETA contract, if conducted as a flight service contract (reference NAP 3.9 for End Product contract procedures).

5.26 Smokejumper Operations

Smokejumper dispatch and ordering is accomplished in accordance with the Great Basin, Alaska and National Interagency Mobilization Guide.

5.26.1 Smokejumper Personnel

Smokejumpers: Smokejumper operations are performed according to the Interagency Smokejumpers Pilots Operations Guide (ISPOG) and the policies and procedures prescribed in the Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations.

Smokejumper Pilots: The ISPOG serves as policy for smokejumper pilots’ qualifications, training and operations.
5.26.1 Alaska Supplement, Smokejumper Operations (Pilot):

Smokejumper dispatch and ordering are accomplished in accordance with the National Mobilization Guide. Operations are performed according to the Smokejumper Pilot Operations Guide and policies and procedures prescribed in the Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations Handbook.

5.27 Light Fixed Wing Operations

Fixed wing dispatch, ordering, and operations must be accomplished in accordance with state and unit aviation plans. At minimum flights must meet the requirements outlined in NAP 3.17 for flight scheduling/operations.

5.27.1 Low-level Flight Operations (Less than 500’ AGL):
The only fixed-wing aircraft missions authorized for low level operations are:
- Smokejumper/para-cargo
- ASM and lead operations
- Retardant, water and foam application
- Seeding/spraying
- Other missions approved by a PASP (i.e. resource recon <500’ AGL)

Operational Procedures:
- Fixed-wing aircraft and pilots must be specifically approved for low-level flight operations.
- No passengers are allowed. Non-pilot participants must be qualified as Aircrew Member.
- A high-level recon will be made prior to low-level flight operations.
- All flights below 500 feet will be contained to the area of operation.
- PPE is required for all fixed-wing; low-level flights (reference ALSE Handbook). Flight helmets are not required for multi-engine airtanker crews, smokejumper pilots, Leadplane and ASM flight/aircrew members.

5.27.2 Fire Reconnaissance or Patrol flights
The purpose of aerial reconnaissance or detection flights is to locate and relay fire information to fire management. In addition to detecting, mapping and sizing up new fires, this resource may be utilized to describe access routes into and out of fire areas for responding units. Only qualified aerial supervisors (ATGS, ASM, HLCO and Lead/ATCO) are authorized to coordinate aircraft operations in incident airspace and give tactical direction to aviation assets. Flights with a “recon, detection or patrol” designation should communicate with tactical aircraft only to announce location, altitude and to relay their departure direction and altitude from the incident.

Required Training: Completion of A-100 Basic Aviation Safety

5.27.3 Non-Fire Reconnaissance/Aerial Observer
BLM non-fire fixed wing mission flights require that at least one agency person on that flight or at the departure/arrival base meet the IAT requirements of flight manager. Agency personnel
must meet IAT requirements for Fixed Wing Flight Manager or NWCG comparable position. Reference OPM-04 at: https://www.doi.gov/aviation/library

5.27.4 Single Engine IFR/Night Flight
For single engine night flight reference 351 DM 1.3.

5.27.5 Backcountry Airstrip Operations
Reserved

5.28 Law Enforcement Operations (LE)
LE personnel involved in any aviation operation will adhere to DOI and Bureau aviation policy. Local LE personnel that are required to utilize aircraft to support LE operations shall discuss all aspects of the operation with the UAM or SAM, well in advance of operations. The BLM SAM must be briefed on all BLM law enforcement involvement in Short-Haul missions occurring within their state. The UAM will review all LE PASPs prior to commencing operations. Line officers shall be informed of LE aviation activities within their area of responsibility.

LE personnel involved with aviation activities shall receive and be current in required aviation training (NWCG and/or IAT) commensurate with the aviation position they will fill, prior to any aviation operations.

LE personnel will utilize aircraft and pilots that have been approved by OAS (carded/LOA/MOU) for the intended use.

Aircraft contracted for fire/resource operations are allowed to conduct non-threatening surveillance and reconnaissance law enforcement missions only.

- Certain LE operations could lead to actions in conflict with DOI policy; (reference BLM NAP 5.6 Emergency Exception to Policy).
- Certain exceptions to policy for undercover Law Enforcement operations are addressed in 351 DM 1.6.D.

5.29 Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) (see also BLM NAP 3.16)

Minimum Operational Requirements: The following requirements must be met prior to any operational use of UAS:

- Approved operations plan (PASP or equivalent).
- Airspace authorization (part 107,DOI/FAA MOA, COA, or ECOA)
- Certified Remote Pilot(s) possessing and DOI (OAS 30-U) and FAA Remote Pilot certificates
- Certified UAS and current UAS data cards (OAS-36U)
- A NOTAM must be filed for all operations other than standard part 107 flights (400’ AGL).
- UAS NOTAMs are depicted on-line at: www.skyvector.com.

Emergency UAS Operations:

- Personally owned UAS or model aircraft may not be used by federal agencies or their employees for interagency fire use.
- UAS can be considered participating aircraft and can be flown under part 107 up to 400’AGL. For other types of UAS operations, an emergency COA (ECOA) can be
issued by the FAA if the agency has an existing COA for their aircraft.

- ECOA requests must be accompanied with a justification that no other aircraft exist for the mission and that there is eminent potential for loss of life, property, or critical infrastructure, or is critical for the safety of personnel.
- Cooperators, pilot associations and volunteer aviation groups or individuals may offer to fly unmanned aviation missions (i.e. aerial surveys, fire reconnaissance, infrared missions, etc.) at no charge to the IMTs. Although these offers seem very attractive, we cannot accept these services unless they meet FAA, USFS/DOI policy.


### 5.30 Fleet Aircraft

The BLM currently operates six Fleet aircraft. N49SJ, N190PE, N32PX, N437CC, N618, N162GC and N700FW are DOI owned aircraft operated by the BLM.

- N49SJ is a De Havilland DHC-6 Twin Otter; the primary mission is smokejumper delivery. BLM NAO provides overall management of the aircraft. The aircraft is assigned to the Great Basin Smokejumpers, in Boise.
- N190PE is a Pilatus PC-12; the primary mission is utility and fire logistics support. BLM NAO provides overall management of the PC-12. The aircraft is assigned to Alaska Fire Service a portion of the year and Boise NAO the balance of that year.
- N32PX is a Cessna 206; the primary mission is as a utility aircraft. The BLM Alaska Office of Law Enforcement and Security will have primary use of the aircraft through the calendar year flown by dual function special agent/ranger-pilots. The management of the aircraft will fall under the BLM Alaska Aviation Office with mission management under AFO/AKSO and Anchorage Interagency Dispatch Center.
- N437CC is a CubCrafters CC-18-180 Top Cub. The primary mission is as a utility aircraft. The BLM Alaska Office of Law Enforcement and Security will have primary use of the aircraft through the calendar year flown by dual function special agent/ranger-pilots. The management of the aircraft will fall under the BLM Alaska Aviation Office with mission management under FDO/AKSO and Anchorage Interagency Dispatch Center.
- N618 and N162GC are Beechcraft Super King Air B200’s; the primary mission is ASM/Lead plane operations. BLM NAO maintains overall management responsibility. The aircraft is assigned to the National Aviation Office.
- N700FW is a Quest Kodiak K-100; the primary mission is utility and fire logistics support. BLM NAO provides overall management of the K-100. The aircraft is assigned to Alaska Fire Service a portion of the year and Boise NAO the balance of that year.

BLM fleet aircraft are operated in accordance with the *BLM Fleet Aircraft Standard Operations Procedures Guide* (reference BLM NAP Appendix 10).

### 5.31 Non-Federally Approved Aircraft

Reference *Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations*, Chapter 16 for protocols regarding utilization of non-federally approved aircraft in response to federal wildfire:
5.32 Snow Operations

All snow operations will be conducted per Departmental Policy. 351 DM 1.3 J(4) Snow Operations, 351 DM 1.6 Special Operations (A) Cold Weather & 351 DM 1.7 Special Use Activities.
6.0 Aviation Training

6.1 General

Aviation training is essential to ensure that BLM maintains a safe and efficient aviation operation in pursuit of the Bureau’s mission. Aviation users, supervisors, and managers need to make certain that they and their employees are knowledgeable of the inherent hazards of aviation operations and have been provided the necessary skills, training, and equipment to be successful conducting aviation operations. There are two separate, but linked, training programs for BLM Aviation; NWCG curriculum (fire) and Interagency Aviation Training (IAT) non-fire curriculum.

6.1 Alaska Supplement, Aviation Training General:

All Bureau personnel will meet training, currency, and experience requirements commensurate with their assigned aviation responsibilities. (Reference: OPM 04, OPM-22 NWCG 310-1, IAT Training Guide)

- **Instruction**
  Aviation training will be conducted by personnel approved as Interagency Aviation Trainers; OAS Training Specialists or other approved aviation instructors. Basic and 200 Level aviation courses may be coordinated and presented at the field level. Higher level aviation training will be requested through the State Aviation Office, OAS or NIFC.

- **Documentation**
  All aviation training sessions presented at the local level will be documented on OAS-106 or similar form and retained in local files. Individual employee training, qualification and experience records will be updated annually and copies will be maintained by the employee and their supervisor.

6.1.1 Fire Training and Qualifications

The National Wildland Coordinating Group’s (NWCG) guides the fire and fire aviation qualifications. Personnel serving in NWCG positions need only meet the qualification and currency requirements required in the *National Incident Management System, Wildland Fire Qualifications System Guide* (NWCG PMS 310-1), or other interagency guidance as appropriate (smokejumper spotter, ATS, ATGS, Lead/ASM pilot, BLM Exclusive Use Helitack, etc.).

BLM agency-specific qualifications not in the PMS 310-1 can be found in the *Federal Wildland Fire Qualification Supplement*.

6.1.2 Aviation Training for Non-Fire Flight Activities and Positions

The DOI Aviation User’s Training Program (IAT) regulates the “non-fire” aviation training requirements for Bureau personnel. Individuals holding a current qualification under the Incident Qualification Certification System (IQCS) may also be qualified to perform some equivalent non-fire aviation positions under IAT guidelines and do not require additional IAT training. Reference: One-Way NWCG Position to IAT Position Crosswalk located within *Interagency Aviation Training (IAT) Guide*. 
Training requirements for non-fire aviation positions are located in _OPM-4_. A description of each position and role can be found in the Interagency Aviation Training (IAT) Guide.

For BLM Smokejumper specific non-fire positions reference BLM _NAP Appendix 9_ (BLM Smokejumper Positions to Interagency Aviation Training (IAT) Functional Crosswalk).

**Aircrew Member:** An Aircrew member is a person working in and around aircraft who is essential to ensure the safety and successful outcome of the mission. Aircrew Members are required to:
- Be on board or to attend to the loading and unloading of passengers and cargo at all landings and takeoffs
- Attend to external loads
- Ensure all passengers have received a safety briefing prior to all flights.

Required training:
- A-100* Basic Aviation Safety (required in classroom for initial training)
- A-110 Aviation Transportation of Hazardous Materials (if involved in transport of Hazardous materials)
- A-116 General Awareness Security Training (one time)
- A-200* Mishap Review

*Required every three years

An employee may be authorized to complete the initial Aircrew Member training on-line, on a case-by-case basis and at the discretion of the SAM. A written request must come from the employee’s supervisor to the SAM explaining why it is not feasible to attend and complete a classroom A-100 Basic Aviation Safety course prior to the day of the mission.

BLM requires that personnel involved with helicopter external load operations must comply with the following:
- All personnel involved in hover hook ups must complete S-271 Helicopter Crewmember or A-219 Interagency Helicopter Transport of External Loads.
- All personnel involved in long line work must be either:
  - Currently qualified as a Helicopter Crewmember (HECM) or;
  - Currently qualified as an aircrew member and completed A-219 Units 1-4 & 6.
- Documentation for non-fire personnel, indicating the completion of the required training to perform external load work must be maintained at the interagency aviation training website: [https://www.iat.gov/](https://www.iat.gov/)
- BLM adheres to the Federal Wildland Fire Qualifications Supplement which requires triennial A-219 and A-110 attendance to maintain Helicopter Long Line/Remote Hook Specialist (HELR) qualifications.

**BLM Pilot – Fleet (2101, 2181 position series) & Incidental/Dual Function:**

All pilots will be entered into a pilot training program approved by the BLM Division Chief, Aviation.
Minimum pilot training requirements for DOI employee pilots are outlined in *OPM-22*.

### 6.2 Management Responsibility

Supervisors and managers are those individuals that have management or supervisory oversight responsibilities for programs using aviation resources for mission accomplishment.

#### 6.2.1 Supervisory Personnel

A person who supervises employees that use aircraft to accomplish Bureau programs (first and second level supervisors). These may include but are not limited to such positions as State Fire Management Officers and their Deputy/Assistant, District Fire Management Officers, Dispatch Center Managers, Wild Horse and Burro Program Supervisors and Law Enforcement Supervisors.

**Required Training:**
- *M-3 Aviation Management for Supervisors* (initial course either in a classroom or online)
- *A-200 Mishap Review*

*Required every three years*

#### 6.2.2 Line Managers

Line managers are those individuals who are responsible and accountable for using aviation resources to accomplish BLM programs. These may include but are not limited to such positions as State Directors and their Deputy/Associate, District Managers, Field Office Managers, Fire and Aviation Assistant and Deputy Assistant Directors.

**Required Training:**
- *M-3 Aviation Management for Supervisors* (initial course either in a classroom or online) *or*
- *M-2 DOI Aviation Management for Line Managers briefing*

*Required every three years*

#### 6.2.3 Aviation Managers at the Local, State and National Level

Individuals with aviation management responsibilities for a unit, state, regional or national level and serve as a focal point for aviation services and management. These include such positions as unit aviation managers (UAM/UAO), state, regional and national program managers, and helicopter and fixed-wing operations specialists. Training requirements as an Aviation Manager must be met. Aviation Manager Training Requirements can be found in the IAT Guide.

#### 6.2.4 Aviation Contracting Responsibilities COR Training Requirements

BLM CORs and alternate CORs, on BLM exclusive use contracts, are required to have training in DOI aviation policy, basic contract administration, and contract performance verification and understanding technical aspects of contracts. Initial and recurrent COR training requirements can be found in the DOI *COR Manual* or obtained from AQD contracting officers. CORs are
required to be registered in the Federal Acquisition Institute Training Application System (FAITAS) and be certified as a COR by the Federal Acquisition Institute before performing the duties of the position on a DOI contract. FAC-COR initial requests and renewal/maintenance requests should be submitted through the Lead Acquisition Official in the State for submission to the Bureau Procurement Chief in WO. These should not be submitted directly to DOI. [http://www.fai.gov/drupal/certification/fac-cor](http://www.fai.gov/drupal/certification/fac-cor)

**6.2.5 Contractor and Cooperator Pilot Training**
BLM aviation managers at all levels are responsible for assuring that contractors and cooperators are provided adequate briefings of mission requirements, standards and procedures. This may be accomplished through classroom training, computer-based training, simulations, pre-work conferences, aircraft and pilot inspections, pre-flight briefings or other appropriate venues.

**6.2.6 Pinch Hitter Training**
Pinch Hitter training is encouraged to be completed by aviation personnel whose primary job requires extended flight time as an aircrew member, spotter, ATGS or reconnaissance duties. Requests for training should be routed via your immediate supervisor to your respective State Aviation Manager (SAM).

**6.3 Instructor Standards**


**6.4 Development**
The NAO offers an Aviation Leadership Development Initiative (ALDI) opportunity for aircraft managers and unit aviation managers. This opportunity is available to GS-7 to GS-9 individuals who currently have aviation management responsibilities along with an interest in a career in aviation management. An Instruction Memorandum is issued periodically informing potential candidates of the opportunity and application process. The program runs approximately 24-28 months, while maintaining the employees’ current position requirements.

**Aviation/Pilot and Pilot Mentor Developmental Program:** The NAO has two separate Aviation/Pilot Developmental Programs that provide training for employee development in the aviation manager and pilot career paths. The objective for these positions is to develop well qualified aviation managers and pilot candidates with the necessary skills and background to compete for interagency aviation vacancies at the state and national level. These opportunities are for BLM employees that meet the requirements of 351 DM 3.2 and have identified career goals in flight operations. These programs are filled on an as needed basis and as candidates are identified.
7.0 Airspace Coordination

7.1 Interagency Airspace Coordination

Interagency airspace coordination is accomplished through the Interagency Airspace Subcommittee (IASC) charted under the NIAC. Guidance and education is provided through the Interagency Airspace Coordination Guide (IACG).

7.2 Flight Planning, Hazards and Obstructions

It is the pilots' responsibility to plan the flight. It is the flight managers' responsibility to provide information to the pilot for the project area and mission objectives. It is the aircraft dispatcher's responsibility to inform the aircrew of “boundary airspace” issues and coordinate with neighboring dispatch centers (reference Airspace Boundary Plan, this chapter). State/districts are responsible to develop area flight hazard maps or planning tools that are posted at: operating bases, aircrew briefing packages, and dispatch office. The following hazards or locally significant areas should be depicted:

- Military Airspace – Warning Area (WA), Restricted Area (RA), Military Operations Area (MOA), Alert Area (AA), Prohibited Area (PA), Military Training Routes (MTRs), Controlled Firing Areas (CFA), Slow Routes (SR), Aerial Refueling Routes (ARs) and Low Altitude Tactical Navigation (LATN) Areas.
- Airspace – Class B/C/D and National Security Areas
- Airports/airstrips – public and private, military
- Dispatch zone boundaries
- Parachute, hang glider, rocket, model airplane operating areas
- Towers over 200 feet. Other towers as locally determined significant
- Wires – Major transmission lines, other lines determined locally as significant (wires crossing – canyons, rivers, lakes, near airports)
- Update/Revision date

7.2 Alaska Supplement, Flight Planning, Hazards and Obstructions:

Airspace coordination: Identify if projected flight paths/project area involves military Special Use Airspace and/or Military Training Routes (MTR’s), or Low Altitude Tactical Navigational Areas (LATN). Mission planning involving Military Airspace shall include “Risk Management Considerations.”

- Daylight: All aircraft are limited to flight during daylight hours except for those certified for IFR with IFR rated pilots. Daylight hours are defined as 30 minutes before official sunrise to 30 minutes after official sunset, or in Alaska during extended twilight hours when terrain features can be readily distinguishable for a distance of at least one mile. Refer to the Civil Twilight chart for your specific area.

- Weather/Visibility: The pilot must evaluate known and predicted weather conditions prior to flight, avoid thunderstorms and cancel/postpone/terminate flights when weather or visibility warrant.
• **Cold Weather:** Flight operations with single-engine aircraft shall not be conducted when surface air temperature is -40°F or colder.

• **Wind:** Helicopter operations will cease whenever wind exceeds limitations in the aircraft flight manual. If no limitations exist, the following will apply:

  **Below 500' AGL**
  - Type III: 30 knots or max gust spread of 15 knots
  - Type II: 40 knots or max gust spread of 15 knots

  **Above 500' AGL**
  - All types: 50 knot winds

District Supplement: Provide information on local unit aviation hazards; include hazard map in appendix, or provide a reference as to where the map can be accessed and reviewed.

### 7.3 Fire Traffic Area (FTA)

The FTA provides agency communication protocol through a standardized structure to enhance air traffic separation over wildfire or All-Risk incidents. The structure emphasizes established communications, clearances and compliances. See the IASG Chapter 4 for details:

### 7.4 Temporary Flight Restriction (TFR)

In order to enhance safety during an incident, the FAA may be requested to issue a TFR that closes the airspace to non-participating aircraft (with some exceptions). While there are currently nine different types of TFR’s, the most commonly issued TFR for wildfire is 14 CFR 91,137 (a) 2 which is explicit as to what aviation operations are prohibited, restricted or allowed. Aviation Managers requesting a TFR should be familiar with the ordering procedures, coordination protocol and exceptions that are outlined in Chapter 6 of the Interagency Airspace Coordination Guide. TFR’s are not authorized by the FAA for resource management projects. A NOTAM D may be requested through the aircraft dispatcher at a local GACC who will contact the local Flight Service Station (FSS).

Non wildfire TFRs are under the jurisdiction of the FAA. All participants involved with an “all risk” TFR should be acquainted with the FAA’s publication “FAA Airspace Management Plan for Disasters” located at: Airspace Coordination

Presidential TFR’s (91.141) involve a set of 30 nautical miles and 10 nautical miles Temporary Flight Restrictions. Flights within the Presidential TFR’s require coordination well in advance of the TFR implementation. For further information, contact a qualified Airspace Coordinator.

### 7.5 National Firefighting Aircraft Transponder Code (1255)

The FAA has provided the 1255 transponder code as the national designation for firefighting aircraft. It is not agency specific. The code must be utilized by aircraft responding to and operating over fire incidents supporting suppression operations unless otherwise directed by
air traffic control (ATC). It is not to be used for repositioning or during cross-country flights. It is authorized specifically for firefighting and is not to be used for FEMA or all-risk disasters.

7.6 Airspace Boundary Plan

When resources are dispatched by multiple units to an incident or area that shares a common boundary, care should be taken to ensure safe separation and communication of responding aircraft. Boundary Plans should be prepared that focus on a 10 NM wide “neutral airspace” corridor for mutual or exchanged initial attack area’s or zones. Agencies conducting flight activity within the boundary corridors should implement notification procedures to adjoining agencies and cooperators (reference IACG Chapter 7 for details).

7.7 Airspace Deconfliction

While the word “deconflict” is not in the dictionary, it is a commonly referred aviation term describing the process of reducing the risk of a mid-air collision or a TFR intrusion. Airspace deconfliction can occur for both emergency response and non-emergency aviation activities.

Deconfliction can be accomplished through the following measures:

- Pilots must obtain all information pertinent to flight before flying. This is accomplished by obtaining a briefing from the FAA through the Flight Service Stations. This is the official source of NOTAM information.

- Dispatching units may obtain scheduling information from DOD units that have special use airspace or military training routes and share this information as “hazards” information on the resource order when the aircraft are dispatched. For non-emergency flights, information may be shared through common communication protocol.

- A variety of aviation Internet websites are frequently used for obtaining airspace information, the user must be aware of any disclaimers regarding the timeliness of the information posted. The FAA’s U.S. NOTAM office provides current TFR information through DOD Internet NOTAM Service (DINS) at: https://www.notams.faa.gov/dinsQueryWeb/ and http://www.faa.gov

7.8 Airspace Conflicts

Aviation personnel have a responsibility to identify and report conflicts and incidents through the Interagency SAFECOM System to assist in the resolution of airspace conflicts. When a conflict or incident occurs, it may indicate a significant aviation safety hazard. Conflicts may include near mid-air collisions (NMAC), TFR intrusions, and FTA communication non-compliance. Further guidance is available in the Interagency Airspace Coordination Guide, Chapter 8.
7.9 Operations along Foreign Borders

All aircraft operations along border patrol zones require coordination with the U.S. Border Patrol. The Dispatch Centers with foreign border zones will have an operational plan detailing the coordination measures with the U.S. Border Patrol Air Marine Operations Center (AMOC). All pilots and aircrews will be briefed about border zone flight procedures.

7.10 Airspace Agreements – Memorandums of Understanding

When Special Use Airspace (SUA’s), MTR’s, Slow Routes (SR’s), or Aerial Refueling Routes (AR’s) are located over public lands administered by BLM or in areas frequently utilized for flight operations (fire or non-fire), the BLM should consider instituting an agreement with the appropriate DOD entity that schedules the airspace. Airspace agreements provide DoD and local agency dispatch centers and aviation managers with a tool that shares contact information and defines protocols for time-critical airspace deconfliction, response coordination, and resolution of issues.

A template and sample format is provided in the *Interagency Airspace Coordination Guide*, Chapter 12.

7.11 Emergency Security Control of Air Traffic (ESCAT)

ESCAT may be implemented due to an air defense emergency as directed by the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD). *Reference Interagency Airspace Coordination Guide*, Chapter 4.
8.0 Aviation Security – Facilities/Aircraft

8.1 Aviation Security Policy

The policies and procedures in this chapter are intended to make the theft of BLM aircraft more difficult and time consuming and therefore an unattractive target to potential criminals or terrorists. The BLM security program includes the following elements:


Scope and Applicability

- To the extent applicable, the policies and procedures established herein are intended to supplement the minimum physical security standards detailed in 444 DM 1, Appendix A. Nothing in this chapter reduces the requirements prescribed by 444 DM 1, Physical Protection and Building Security, or any other requirement established by law or authority as it pertains to DOI aviation operations.
- The policies and procedures established herein are applicable to all BLM aviation facilities and aircraft owned or controlled by the DOI.
- Contractors are solely responsible for the security of their aircraft while under the control of the DOI. All DOI aviation contracts will include language describing the DOI aviation security policies applicable to contractor operations and require contractor compliance with those policies.

Definitions:
The term “aircraft operations area” (AOA) means the area within an aviation facility in which flight-capable aircraft are present for any purpose, including but not limited to the loading or unloading of cargo or passengers, refueling, maintenance, parking and storage.

The term “aviation facility” means any DOI owned or controlled real property used for aircraft landing and takeoff at which DOI owned or controlled aircraft are permanently based (Greater than 180 days).

The term “control” is used in two contexts.
- As it relates to aviation facilities, the term “control” refers to the condition existing when a BLM entity has authority to institute, modify or otherwise effect physical security changes at an aviation facility regardless of property ownership.
- As it relates to aircraft, the term “control” means “operational control” as defined in the Federal Aviation Regulations at 41 CFR 1.1: “Operational control with respect to a flight means the exercise of authority over initiating, conducting or terminating a flight.” This definition is independent of aircraft ownership.

The term “dual-lock method” means using a combination of two locking devices or methods to physically secure or disable a parked aircraft for the purpose of reducing the probability of aircraft theft and associated misuse by unauthorized persons.
The term “risk assessment” refers to the result of a combined threat and vulnerability assessment. It can generally be characterized as an analysis of the probability of serious impact or damage resulting from a known or postulated threat successfully exploiting on or more vulnerabilities.

**Risk Assessment**
A “risk assessment” will be conducted for each BLM aviation facility (see definition above). Each aviation facility risk assessment will be periodically reexamined and adjusted as necessary to ensure it accurately reflects current conditions. At a minimum, reexaminations shall be conducted and documented every 2 years.

**Security Plans**
Security plans will conform to the following conditions:

- The “Field Reference Guide for Aviation Security for Airport or other Aviation Facilities” (AAF) is intended to provide a standardized method of assessing aviation airport facilities. Each unit is encouraged to utilize this written document to identify the appropriate level of security planning needed. [https://www.doi.gov/aviation/library/guides](https://www.doi.gov/aviation/library/guides)
- Individuals preparing aviation facility security plans can reference the TSA “Security Guidelines for General Aviation Airports” TSA Information Publication A-001, which is available on the TSA Website at [www.tsa.gov](http://www.tsa.gov)
- The scope and depth of the aviation facility security plan should be commensurate with the size and operations complexity of the facility for which it is prepared.

**Training**
Employees (aircrew member minimum) involved in the control or use of aviation resources or facilities shall complete the appropriate level of aviation security training. A-116 General Awareness Security Training is available at [www.iat.gov](http://www.iat.gov)

**BLM Specific Policy/Guidance:**

BLM HSPD12 Policy: [https://www.nifc.gov/aviation/av_BLMsecurity.html](https://www.nifc.gov/aviation/av_BLMsecurity.html)
Aviation Security Questionnaire: [https://www.nifc.gov/aviation/av_BLMsecurity.html](https://www.nifc.gov/aviation/av_BLMsecurity.html)

**8.2 USFS Facilities Security Assessments**
Reserved

**8.3 USFS Security Response Actions**
Reserved
8.4 General Aviation Security Awareness Programs

The BLM utilizes the AOPA Airport Watch Program for Security Awareness: http://www.aopa.org/airportwatch/

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) TSA implemented a national toll free hotline that the general aviation (GA) community can use to report any “out-of-the-ordinary” event or activity at airports. The hotline is operated by the National Response Center and centralizes reporting to the appropriate local, state and federal agencies.

To report any suspicious activity at your airport- Call (866) GA-SECURE (866) 427-3287

8.5 Cooperators Aircraft Security

Military or government agency cooperator aircraft under DOI operational control shall adhere to their department-specific aircraft security policies.

8.6 Aircraft Physical Security Requirements

At any time an aircraft, controlled or owned by the DOI, is not directly attended by its assigned flight crew, ground crew, or government managers, it will be physically secured in a manner that disables the aircraft from being utilized.

Exceptions
- Military or government agency cooperator aircraft under DOI operational control. Such cooperator aircraft shall adhere to their department-specific aircraft security policies.
- Aircraft mechanically incapable of flight.

Security Devices: The DOI aircraft contracts specify the aircraft security measures and it is the contractors’ responsibility for the aircraft security. Approved security devices require using a dual lock method consisting of any combination of anti-theft devices attached to the aircraft for the sole purpose of locking flight controls, aircraft power, or directional ground movement. Pilots and aircrews must be diligent in pre-flight procedures to prevent engine start up with security measures in place. These may include any combination of the following:
- Locking hanger doors
- Keyed Magneto, starter or master switch
- Hidden battery cut-off switches
- Throttle, mixture/fuel, fuel cut-off locks
- Control surface gust-locks; propeller locks (chain, cable, mechanical) - (airplane only)
- Locking wheel, chock or aircraft tie downs
- “Club-type” devices for control yoke
8.7 Aviation Facility Security Requirements

Security risk assessments will be performed on all BLM aviation facilities, temporary bases and aviation airport facilities (AAF) which meet the definition of “aviation facility”, using the DOI Field Security Guidelines for General Aviation.

- Completed assessment should be housed within the unit’s aviation plan as an appendix or chapter.

Aviation Facility Security – Suggested Enhancements

After completing the AAF Airport Characteristics Measurement tool and determining your facilities total score, reference the Suggested Airport Security Enhancements template included within the Field Reference Guide for Aviation Security for Airport or other Aviation Facilities (AAF) pg. 6.

- The total score obtained from the Airport Characteristics Measurement Tool is considered minimum mandatory security requirements.


Suggested area enhancement may include:

Signage
- Signage should be multi-lingual where appropriate.

Lighting
- Lighting type and illumination levels will comply with published Illuminating Engineering Society (IES) standards and will not supersede standard aviation guidelines governing runway lighting and nighttime flight requirements.

Fencing
- Install perimeter security fencing as needed to control access to the AOA and all other sensitive areas.
- Fence height and other characteristics will comply with standard FAA guidelines where appropriate. Where FAA guidelines are not available, minimum fencing characteristics will be sufficient to meet access control needs.

Access Control
- The number of access points should be minimized and their use and conditions regularly monitored.
- Any access point through a fence or other boundary should not only be able to control or prevent access, but also differentiate between an authorized and an unauthorized user.
- Anti-pass back, anti-piggyback and anti-tailgating systems or protocols should be implemented where appropriate.
• Gates when appropriate should be constructed and installed to the same or greater standard of security as any adjacent fencing in order to maintain the integrity of the area.
• Pedestrian/personnel gates can be constructed using a basic padlock or designed with an electrical or mechanical locks or keypad/card system.

8.8 Exceptions

If facility ownership or control constraints preclude full implementation of the identified minimum mandatory security requirements, notification must be immediately given to the NAO in writing.
• Written notification will detail the minimum mandatory security requirements(s) which cannot be implemented and the circumstances preventing the implementation. A waiver of the requirements may be requested.
• Pending the response, the facility will comply with 352 DM 5.10, “Aircraft Physical Security Requirements.”

8.9 Transportation Security Administration (TSA)

BLM employees who are traveling on commercial airlines are personally responsible for compliance with TSA and DOT hazardous cargo regulations.
9.0 Aviation Facilities

9.1 General

All BLM aviation support facilities will be constructed, maintained, and operated in compliance to applicable regulations/direction of DOI, BLM, FAA, OSHA and lease agreements.

9.2 Aviation Facilities (Permanent and Temporary)

BLM has permanent and temporary airbases managed by the districts/field offices. Permanent air bases include heavy airtanker and SEAT retardant bases, and airplane and helibase/heliport facilities with permanent or temporary fixtures that are used on a continuous or seasonal basis. These aircraft bases of operations include government owned or leased aviation facilities on federal or non-federal land where BLM has primary responsibility for operations, maintenance and oversight. Facility base reviews shall be conducted in accordance with the Interagency Helicopter Operations Guide (IHOG), Appendix E; Interagency Airtanker Operations Base Guide (IATOBG), Chapter 5 Section B; and Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations, Chapter 18, as appropriate.

9.3 Temporary Operations Bases

Temporary operations bases are those that are used to support short term projects and wildland fire. These bases can be located on federal, state, local government or private land. Permission to operate on the land should be obtained prior to use. Land use agreements may have to be set up describing payment terms, use limitations and land restoration measures. For wildland fire operations the NWCG Interagency Incident Business Management Handbook chapter 20 (24.2) describes procedures. Only procurement officials with warrant authority may enter into agreements. For non- wildland fire situations the state/district procurement official is the point of contact for agreements.

BLM Smokejumper Bases: The BLM Smokejumpers primary operations bases are Fairbanks, Alaska, and Boise, Idaho. Each smokejumper base has multiple sub-bases that are established to support smokejumper operations on as-needed basis. Some sub-bases are located in BLM owned facilities and some are leased.

9.4 Safety

Aviation facilities must comply with safety regulations described in DOI manuals, guides and handbooks, and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). Buildings, equipment and aircraft operating surfaces (helibase, airplane parking and retardant base) will be inspected annually for safety and maintenance deficiencies, by the unit aviation manager and/or unit health and safety officers.

9.4 Alaska Supplement, Safety:

State Office Divisions, Field Offices, and Fire Management Zones shall ensure that Aviation facilities comply with safety regulations outlined in Departmental manuals, guides, handbooks, and the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA). Building, equipment, and landing
surfaces will be inspected by local Aviation Managers annually to identify maintenance or safety deficiencies. Modifications and repairs are made prior to the operational season. The State Aviation Manager inspects aviation facilities at least once every two years.

Each Fire Management Zone and Field Office with management responsibility for an Aviation facility will produce a SOP that addresses the day-to-day operational procedures, security, and safety practices. This document should be updated annually and kept on site and be clearly accessible to all personnel and contractors.

9.5 Permanent Facility Construction Planning/Funding and Maintenance

Reference BLM Manual 9100 - Engineering

FAA Form 7480-1 Notice for Construction, Alteration and Deactivation of Airports: Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations Part 157 requires all persons to notify the FAA at least 90 days before construction, alteration, activation, deactivation, or change to the status or use of a civil or joint-use (civil/military) airport. (As used herein, the term “airport” means any Landing or Takeoff Area, e.g. Airport, Heliport, Vertiport, Gliderport, Seaplane Base, Ultralight Flightpark, or Balloonport.)

9.5 Alaska Supplement, Construction and Maintenance:
The size and extent of aviation installations are commensurate with the expected aircraft use at any given site. Design criteria provide for operational safety as well as adequate work/rest environment for aircrew and personnel assigned. Facilities are constructed and maintained according to BLM Manual 9400 and 9111. Field Offices are responsible for the safety and security of personnel and equipment, purchase/lease, construction, maintenance, and utilities relating to aviation facilities.

9.6 BLM Owned/Operated Airstrips


BLM Alaska, See Appendix 2 for a list of BLM-owned airstrips within Alaska.
Appendix Contents
1. BLM National Aviation Organization Directory
2. BLM Fire Aircraft Acquisition Plan
3. SES Flight Scheduling Guide
4. Latitude – Longitude Information
5. BLM SAFECOM Management Roles
6. OAS Aviation Program Evaluation Schedule
7. BLM Cargo Letdown Protocol
8. BLM Cargo Letdown Trainee Qualification Record
9. BLM Smokejumper Positions to Interagency Aviation Training (IAT) Functional Crosswalk
10. BLM Fleet Aircraft Standard Operations Procedures
11. Task Sheet for the Position of Resource Helicopter Manager
12. BLM Aviation Enhancement Application Form
13. Acronyms

Alaska Supplement, Appendix
1. Alaska Aviation Contact
2. BLM-Owned Airstrips
3. Flight Planning Decision Matrix
4. Flight Request Checklist
5. 9400-1a Aircraft Flight Request Form
6. Project Aviation Safety Plan
7. Risk Management Analysis
8. Aviation Documentation Matrix
9. SAFECOM Form
10. Aviation Watch Out Situations
11. Aviation Business Processes
12. Alaska UAS Supplement

District Supplement: Add as many operating plans or documents pertaining to your aviation program as appropriate.
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<tr>
<td>Division Chief, Aviation (FA-500)</td>
<td>Rusty Warbis</td>
<td>Boise, ID</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rwarbis@blm.gov">rwarbis@blm.gov</a></td>
<td>(208) 387-5448</td>
<td>(208) 867-0323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Division Chief, Aviation</td>
<td>Brad Gibbs</td>
<td>Boise, ID</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bgibbs@blm.gov">bgibbs@blm.gov</a></td>
<td>(208) 387-5182</td>
<td>(208) 863-6219</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEAT Program Manager</td>
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<td>Boise, ID</td>
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<td>(208) 387-5160</td>
<td>(208) 859-7506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flight Operations Manager, Bravo 8</td>
<td>Don Bell</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:dbell@blm.gov">dbell@blm.gov</a></td>
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<td>(514) 604-1043</td>
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<tr>
<td>Helicopter Program Manager</td>
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<td>(208) 407-6440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aviation Safety/ Training Advisor</td>
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<td>Boise, ID</td>
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<td>(208) 387-5879</td>
<td>(208) 914-8483</td>
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<tr>
<td>UAS Program Manager</td>
<td>Gil Dustin</td>
<td>Boise, ID</td>
<td><a href="mailto:gdustin@blm.gov">gdustin@blm.gov</a></td>
<td>(208) 387-5181</td>
<td>(970) 210-6153</td>
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<tr>
<td>UAS Operator</td>
<td>Bobby Eisele</td>
<td>Boise ID</td>
<td><a href="mailto:beisele@blm.gov">beisele@blm.gov</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Air Tactical Supervisor)</td>
<td>Ken Perry</td>
<td>Lancaster, CA</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kperry@blm.gov">kperry@blm.gov</a></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Air Tactical Pilot, Bravo 5</td>
<td>Andre Mascheroni</td>
<td>McCall, ID</td>
<td><a href="mailto:amascheroni@blm.gov">amascheroni@blm.gov</a></td>
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<td>Air Tactical Pilot, Bravo 6</td>
<td>Greg House</td>
<td>Houston, TX</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ghouse@blm.gov">ghouse@blm.gov</a></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Air Tactical Pilot, Bravo 4</td>
<td>Paul Lenmark</td>
<td>Dillon, MT</td>
<td><a href="mailto:plenmark@blm.gov">plenmark@blm.gov</a></td>
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<td>Aviation Staff Assistant</td>
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<td>Boise, ID</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cbarto@bmm.gov">cbarto@bmm.gov</a></td>
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<tr>
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<td>(208) 387-5197</td>
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<tr>
<td>Air Tactical Program Manager</td>
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<tr>
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<td>(208) 850-2780</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:gdeide@blm.gov">gdeide@blm.gov</a></td>
<td>(208) 387-5529</td>
<td>(208) 890-7479</td>
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Appendix 2 - BLM Fire Aircraft Acquisition Plan

**Purpose:** This plan establishes the baseline configuration and acquisition strategy for the BLM firefighting fleet composed of government-owned, exclusive use contract and any other long-term aircraft acquisitions. The plan consists of Acquisition Principles, the BLM Firefighting Aircraft Summary Table and individual Aircraft Category Acquisition Summaries.

**Acquisition Responsibilities:** Government-Owned, Exclusive Use and other long-term acquisitions will be initiated, managed and funded by the National Office to achieve cost efficiencies and limit uncoordinated acquisition. State and field offices have the authority to secure short-term aircraft acquisitions (On-Call, CWN, Rental).

**Quality (Best Value):** To the extent possible, BLM will acquire aircraft that provide the best performance, capacity, speed, technology and safety features available and affordable. Government ownership, long-term contracts, multiple-aircraft contracts, sharing of contracts and innovative procurement methods will be explored to achieve economies whenever possible. Conversion of contract aircraft to government-owned shall be analyzed for cost savings in the following prioritized categories: Utility, SMJ, ASM. Aircraft will not be secured by any procurement method until there is commitment and capability by the hosting unit to provide the appropriate management support to maximize effectiveness, i.e. staffing levels, qualifications, facilities, equipment/vehicles and administrative support.

**Standardization/Interoperability:** To the extent possible, BLM will acquire like make/model aircraft with standardized equipment and configuration to meet the needs of specific mission categories, regardless of geographic area. Interoperability and standardization provide the most efficiency in regards to government-owned aircraft and government pilots.

**National Mobility:** All Government-Owned and Exclusive Use aircraft will be considered BLM national resources and will be acquired with national mobility in mind. Hosting locations (designated bases) must be committed to providing staffing, facilities and administrative functions in support of mobilizing aircraft nationally. Aircraft specifications, requirements and payment terms will be established to facilitate long-term assignments within the lower 48 states and to/from Alaska.

**Baseline Fleet Numbers & Budget Fluctuations:** Baseline numbers of aircraft, by category, are currently derived from the Interagency Aviation Strategy approved by the Fire Executive Council (FEC) and NWCG in 2008. Future changes to the BLM fire aircraft fleet shall be determined by fire planning tools approved by the BLM FLT/ELT, or by other strategic interagency plans approved by the FEC/NWCG. If budget constraints dictate a reduction in core aviation assets, these reductions will be absorbed primarily in categories that have the most elastic CWN component and/or that do not impact aerial delivered firefighter capabilities (SEAT, Scooper, ATGS, and Utility). When planning tools or strategic plans indicate an increase in aircraft numbers, aircraft will be attained through CWN/On-Call procurement and hosted in locations that are best suited to logistically support both the aircraft and personnel associated.
BLM Fire Fighting Aircraft Summary Table

National Interagency Aviation Council (NIAC) Interagency Aviation Strategy

BLM FIREFIGHTING AIRCRAFT FLEET PROJECTION SUMMARY

Approved by: National Wildfire Coordinating Group and Fire Executive Council - July 2008

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XX = Projected FY Fleet, (XX) = Actual FY Fleet

AIR ATTACK PLATFORM

PURPOSE: Multi-Purpose; Air Tactical Supervision, Fire Recon, Detection, Personnel Transport.

CURRENT SPECIFICATIONS, FAR: High wing, piston driven aircraft with air tactical type 1 avionics. Cruise speed 165 KIAS, payload of 780 lbs, and endurance of 4 hours. FAR 91, 135, 43.

MINIMUM AIRCRAFT: Aero Commander680/690 series.

TARGET SPECIFICATIONS: High wing turbine aircraft with air tactical type 1 avionics. Cruise speed 260 KIAS, payload of 2,000 lbs, endurance of 4.5 hours, and outfitted for ATGS training (rear audio panel). Add additional VHF AM radio and air conditioning.

TARGET AIRCRAFT: Turbine Aero Commander 690.

ACQUISITION METHOD, MANDATORY PERIOD, and ACQUISITION RATIONALE: 90 Days Exclusive use Exclusive Use contracting provides economical acquisition that must be dedicated to air tactical needs during in a 3-4 month period. Although multi-purpose aircraft is suited for a wide variety of non-fire missions, sufficient work does not exist in off-season to warrant longer contracts or government-owned procurement.

FLIGHT CREW: Vendor Provided.
CURRENT TOTAL: 10 - TARGET TOTAL: 10

HOSTING LOCATION(s): Ontario, NAO (Training) Grand Junction, Boise, Pocatello, Salt Lake City, Billings/Fairbanks, Cedar City, Stead, Roswell/Twin Falls and Elko.

AERIAL SUPERVISION MODULE

PURPOSE: Multi-Purpose; Air Tactical Supervision, Leadplane, Recon and Training.

CURRENT SPECIFICATIONS, FAR: Multi-engine turbine airplanes, IFR single-pilot and approved for flight into known icing conditions; Single-engine service ceiling @ ISA > 12,000 Ft; 200 KIAS cruise speed @ 75% power; Fuel endurance @ 75% power > 4.0 hrs; Type 1 avionics package with the addition of 1 AM, 1 FM, TCAS, and smoke system. 14 CFR Parts 23, 43, 91, and 135.

MINIMUM AIRCRAFT: King air 90

TARGET SPECIFICATIONS: The items listed above under current specifications including total airframe times < 10,000 hrs, pressurization and visibility enhancements; fuel endurance @ 75% power > 4.5 hrs; capacity to carry three people at 250 each including gear, able to operate out of all current LAT bases at average summer temperatures and increased cruise speeds of 275 knot TAS.

TARGET AIRCRAFT: King Air 200

ACQUISITION METHOD, MANDATORY PERIOD, and ACQUISITION RATIONALE: 180 Days Exclusive-Use Contract IDIQ. The predominante aircraft use is fire related, national in scope, seasons vary in length and intensity from year to year. The 180 day IDIQ contract gives the agency the ability to maximize aircraft use and availability during the length of the season and then use CWN aircraft during peak use months or for specific coverage periods. Government ownership should be explored.

FLIGHT CREW: Government Provided

CURRENT TOTAL: 4 - TARGET TOTAL: 5

HOSTING LOCATION(s): Boise, Idaho Falls Houston, Dillon and McCall

TYPE II HELICOPTERS

PURPOSE: Multi-Purpose; Tactical, Logistical.

CURRENT SPECIFICATIONS, FAR: Turbine engine Single pilot helicopter; Economy Cruise Speed of 95 KIAS. Range of 250NM. Passenger capacity of 9 and HOGE-J of 1,650lbs. @ 7,000 & 25c.; External Load Weight Indicator in cockpit; Wire strike protection system (mechanical); Two panel-mounted VHF-AM and two panel-mounted VHF-FM radios; One
Automated Flight Following System; Panel mounted GPS; Vendor supplied fuel servicing vehicle with operator and vendor provided mechanic. FAR 133, 135, 137.

MINIMUM AIRCRAFT: Bell 205++; Bell 210; Bell 214; Bell 212- HP.

TARGET SPECIFICATIONS: Single pilot helicopter; Economy Cruise Speed of 135 KIAS. Range of 500NM. Twin engine and FAR Part 29 Certificated. Passenger capacity of 9 and HOGE-J of 2,000lbs. @ 7,000 & 25c. GPS XM weather display capabilities, Hoist, cargo let-down, and/or Rope Assisted Deployment System and voice data recorders may be requested.

TARGET AIRCRAFT: Agusta Westland 139; Eurocopter 155B1; Eurocopter EC145; Siskorsky S-70C.

ACQUISITION METHOD, MANDATORY PERIOD, and ACQUISITION RATIONALE: 90-130 Days. The predominate aircraft missions are fire related; seasonal in nature. Although well suited to many non-fire applications, there is minimal need outside of fire season to justify government-owned or long-term contracts. Efficiencies may be realized by sharing >130 day contracts within agency or with other federal agencies.

FLIGHT CREW: Vendor Provided.

CURRENT TOTAL: 8 - TARGET TOTAL: 10

HOSTING LOCATION(s): Apple Valley, CA-1 Lakeview, OR-1 Fort Wainwright-2, Fort Yukon-1 Galena-1, Burns, OR -1, Twin Falls, ID -1.

TYPE III HELICOPTERS

PURPOSE: Multi-Purpose; Tactical, Logistical.

CURRENT SPECIFICATIONS, FAR: Single pilot Turbine engine helicopter; Economy Cruise Speed of 120 KIAS. Range of 300NM. Passenger capacity of 5 and HOGE-J of 900 lbs. @ 7,000 & 25c. External Load Weight Indicator in cockpit; Wire strike protection system (mechanical); Two panel-mounted VHF-AM and two panel-mounted VHF-FM radios; One Automated Flight Following System; Panel mounted GPS. Vendor supplied fuel servicing vehicle with operator. FAR 133, 135, 137, Part 127 Certification.

MINIMUM AIRCRAFT: Eurocopter AS-350B3; Bell 407.

TARGET SPECIFICATIONS: Single pilot Turbine engine helicopter; Economy Cruise Speed of 130 KIAS. Range of 350NM. FAR Part 27 Certificated. Passenger capacity of 5 and HOGE-J of 1,200 lbs. @ 7,000 & 25c. GPS XM weather display capabilities, Hoist, cargo let-down, and voice data recorders may be requested.

TARGET AIRCRAFT: Eurocopter AS-350B3; Agusta Westland AW-119 Koala; Bell 407.
ACQUISITION METHOD, MANDATORY PERIOD, and ACQUISITION RATIONALE: 90-130 Days Exclusive Use Contract. The predominate aircraft missions are fire related; seasonal in nature. Although well suited to many non-fire applications, not enough requirement outside of fire season to justify government-owned or long-term contracts. Efficiencies may be realized by sharing >120 day contracts between geographic areas with dissimilar fire seasons.

FLIGHT CREW: Vendor Provided.

CURRENT TOTAL: 15 - TARGET TOTAL: 14

HOSTING LOCATION(s): Fort Wainwright (2), Elko, Galena, Ely, St. George, Las Vegas, Weaver Mtn. /Lewistown, Vale, Ravendale, Moab, Rifle, Salt Lake, Miles City, Rawlins,

SMOKEJUMPER PLATFORM

PURPOSE: Multi-Purpose; SMJ Deployment, Para Cargo Delivery.

CURRENT SPECIFICATIONS, FAR: Required Seats 6 (min). Minimum payload 3,000 pounds. Endurance with designated jumpload 2.5 Hours. Maximum 1.3 Vs1 in smokejumper configuration 105 KIAS. FAR 91, 135, 121.

MINIMUM AIRCRAFT: BE-90, BE-99A, BE-200, DHC-6 100/200/300, Casa 212, 100/200/300, DC3TP, Dornier 228, C-23 A/SD-330, C208B.

TARGET SPECIFICATIONS: Turning capability into dead engine at 1.3VSO (Center of gravity related to payload compartment of two jumpers and two spotters at door should be considered). Maneuverability at drop speeds. Minimum stable jumper drop speed (not to exceed 100 knots) Flight and environment characteristics with door removed. FAA certified to fly with door removed. Engine compatibility to wide range of power and negative thrust. Minimum stable cargo drop speed of less than 120 KIAS. Trim change with speed and power variations. Straightforward and easy to manage systems. Meets minimum one engine out (critical engine) service ceiling policy (9000 feet density altitude at -3 o C with a capability of 50 feet per minute rate of climb). Minimum jumper exit door size must be at least 25 inches wide and at least 36 inches high. Provisions for restraint of smokejumpers.

TARGET AIRCRAFT: Same as minimum aircraft (SASES list).

ACQUISITION METHOD, MANDATORY PERIOD, and ACQUISITION RATIONALE: 6 Exclusive Use Contract/1 Government-Owned Aircraft. 90-120-365 Days. Aircraft missions are fire related; seasonal in nature. Although well suited to many non-fire applications, not enough requirements outside of fire season currently justify an entire government owned category. One government-owned aircraft provides leveling competition to a limited contractor pool. Where costs can be sustainably reduced, additional government-owned aircraft may be cost-effective. Vendor provided (6 aircraft), Government provided (1 aircraft).
CURRENT TOTAL: 7 - TARGET TOTAL: 7

HOSTING LOCATION(s): Fort Wainwright (3) contract, Boise (1) Fleet, (2) Contract, Fort Wainwright/Boise (1) shared contract.

**SCOOpers Type 3 (800 to 1,799 gallons)**

PURPOSE: Single-Purpose; Purpose Built, Tactical.

CURRENT SPECIFICATIONS, FAR: Multi-engine piston or turbine water scooping tanker airplanes specifically designed for firefighting; minimum tank capacity of 1400 gallons of water; minimum payload of 1000 U.S.G of water with 3.5 hours of fuel @ 3000' PA, 25°C; minimum cruise speed of 150 KIAS, TAS. Drop speed of 125 KIAS; 4 hours endurance at maximum cruise power and optimum altitude with 45 minute fuel reserve; Capable of operating from a 5000’ gravel surface at certified takeoff weight @ 3,000’ PA and 25°C; Airplanes offered shall be approved by the U.S. Department of Agriculture/U.S. Department of the Interior Interagency Airtanker Board; The original equipment manufacturer (OEM) must provide engineering and logistical support for the aircraft make and model offered Part 137.


TARGET SPECIFICATIONS: Multi-engine turbine water scooping tanker airplanes specifically designed for firefighting; minimum tank capacity of 1600 gallons of water; Minimum payload of 1000 U.S.G of water with 3.5 hours of fuel @ 3000’ PA, 25°C; Minimum cruise speed of 170 KIAS. Drop speed of 125 KIAS; 4 hours endurance at maximum cruise power and optimum altitude with 45 minute fuel reserve; Capable of operating from a 5000’ gravel surface at certified takeoff weight @ 3,000’ PA and 25°C; Airplanes offered shall be approved by the U.S. Department of Agriculture/U.S. Department of the Interior Interagency Airtanker Board; The original equipment manufacturer (OEM) must provide engineering and logistical support for the aircraft make and model offered.

TARGET AIRCRAFT: CL215T, and/or CL-415.

ACQUISITION METHOD, MANDATORY PERIOD, and ACQUISITION RATIONALE: Minimum 80 Days Exclusive Use Contract. The aircraft are single-purpose with only seasonal use applications. Limited number of aircraft are owned and operated in the private sector. Exclusive Use contracts of at least 80 days provide adequate incentive to industry to maintain and provide these aircraft for use by the Federal Government. Establish/maintain On-Call and Variable Term contracts to provide an avenue for new vendors to establish a contract history with the Federal Government and compete for Exclusive Use contracts in the future.

FLIGHT CREW: Vendor Provided.

CURRENT TOTAL: 0 TARGET - TOTAL: 2

HOSTING LOCATION(s): Fort Wainwright AK.
SCOOPERS Type 4 (Maximum of 799 gallons)

PURPOSE: Single-Purpose; Purpose Built, Tactical.

CURRENT SPECIFICATIONS: Amphibious Air Tractor 802F-Turbine powered PWC PT6A-67F (minimum 1600 SHP) or equivalent. Interagency Airtanker Board (IAB) approved Type 3 Air Tank/Gate system. Aircraft tank capacity of 800 US gallons. Aircraft needs to be capable of dispensing both water and fire retardant. Endurance of 2 hours and 30 minutes, 650 gallons of water, 200 lb. pilot at 3000’ PA 25 degrees Celsius. Aircraft capable of operating from 5,000 ft. gravel runway at certified gross takeoff weight @ 3,000 ft. PA and 25C. Cruise airspeed of at least 140 kts true airspeed. Aircraft must have the IAB approved or Interim approved gate installed on the aircraft. The original equipment manufacturer (OEM) must provide engineering and logistical support for the aircraft make and model offered Part 137.

MINIMUM AIRCRAFT: Amphibious AT-802F PT6 67F “Fire Boss”

TARGET SPECIFICATIONS and TARGET AIRCRAFT: Are the same as the specifications outlined above in Current Specifications.

ACQUISITION METHOD, MANDATORY PERIOD, and ACQUISITION RATIONALE: Establish/maintain On-Call contracts to provide an avenue for new vendors to establish a contract history with the Federal Government and compete for Exclusive Use contracts in the future.

FLIGHT CREW: Vendor Provided.

CURRENT TOTAL: 4 - TARGET TOTAL: 4

HOSTING LOCATION(s): Fort Wainwright AK

SINGLE ENGINE AIRTANKERS

PURPOSE: Single Purpose; Tactical Retardant & Suppressant Delivery.

CURRENT SPECIFICATIONS, FAR: Single pilot turbine engine agricultural application type aircraft modified to the aerial retardant delivery role. “On Call” contract specifications are: low wing, tank size of 500 U.S. gallons, and payload of 4,600 pounds. They are capable of operating with the above payload at a pressure altitude of 7000 feet at an outside temperature (OAT) of 30 degrees Celsius. Endurance of at least 1.5 hours with full contract load of retardant at 75% max rated power. Part 137, 91, and various sections of Part 135.

MINIMUM AIRCRAFT: Ayres thrush S2rT-45, Dromader M18T, G-10 w/500 gallon tank.

TARGET SPECIFICATIONS: Single pilot turbine engine agricultural application type aircraft modified to the aerial retardant delivery role. Contract specifications are: low wing, tank size of 700+ U.S. gallons, payload of 6,440 pounds. Capable of operating with the above payload at a
pressure altitude of 7000 feet at an outside temperature (OAT) of 30 degrees Celsius. Endurance of at least 1.5 hours with full contract load of retardant at 75% max rated power.

TARGET AIRCRAFT: Air Tractor 802.

ACQUISITION METHOD, MANDATORY PERIOD, and ACQUISITION RATIONALE: 60 day Exclusive Use Contract. Aircraft are mission specific and must be modified from the standard agricultural application aircraft, as delivered from the manufacturers. As a retardant delivery aircraft there are no other use for these types of aircraft. Significant efficiencies would be realized with longer term Exclusive Use contracts (90 to 120 day periods) for a larger number of total aircraft. This would reduce the government’s dependence on higher priced On-Call contracts during peak periods during the fire season.

FLIGHT CREW: Vendor Provided.

CURRENT TOTAL: 33 - TARGET TOTAL: 33

HOSTING LOCATION(s): Initial distribution to GACC’s; Southwest (7), Great Basin (14), Rocky Mountain (5), Northwest (4) Northern Rockies (3). Contracts have staggered start dates. As fire season progresses from south to north so will the SEATS based on forecasted and existing fire load.

UTILITY FIXED-WING

PURPOSE: Multi-purpose; Logistical, Cargo & Personnel Transport, Law Enforcement.

CURRENT SPECIFICATIONS, FAR: Single engine or Multi-engine, airplane allowing unobstructed downward and lateral views from right front cockpit seat. They are capable of short gravel airstrip operations. FAR part 135.


TARGET SPECIFICATIONS: In addition to the current specifications listed above: Single-engine or Multi-engine, turbine aircraft. WAAS-enabled GPS.

TARGET AIRCRAFT: C-206, AC-680, AC-690, PC-12 or C-208, K-100.

ACQUISITION METHOD, MANDATORY PERIOD, and ACQUISITION RATIONALE: 60-120 Days Exclusive Use Contract/Government Owned Multipurpose aircraft suited well to fire and non-fire missions. Amount of resource work outside of fire season may justify only one government-owned utility aircraft.

FLIGHT CREW: Contractor Provided/Government Provided for the PC-12.

CURRENT TOTAL: 5 - TARGET TOTAL: 6

HOSTING LOCATION(s): Based in Fairbanks AK (1 aircraft shared with L-48, Aug - Feb).
Appendix 3 - SES Flight Scheduling Guide

These flights are typically requested through the SAM however some of the responsibilities may be delegated to UAMs (refer to applicable State Aviation Plan for specifics).

The OAS-110 will be utilized as the parent or cover document for additional pages of documentation. Additional information regarding SES flight scheduling to include OPM-7 and OAS-110 Form is located at: https://www.doi.gov/aviation/library/opm

1. Gather information needed to develop the flight plan and OAS-110.
   o Determine the nature of flight. Is it point-to-point, mission, special use, etc.?
   o Determine the proposed itinerary/schedule requirements.
   o Determine any special needs: security, dual-pilot crew, etc.
   o Assess and consider any travel schedule time limitations for SES employees and time needed to accomplish objectives.
   o Names, passenger and baggage weights, salaries. (If only annual salaries are available, multiply that number by 1.2 and divide by 2087 to derive the approximate hourly salary.)

2. Notify solicitor of impending request (courtesy call) at least a week to ten days prior to the proposed flight.

3. Conduct research and document cost estimate for the elements in each of these three options.
   a. Scheduled commercial air carrier (not applicable for mission flights)
      • Use only contract travel agency quotes to determine airfare estimates.
      • Does itinerary meet time frame requirements?
      • Cost of airfare and booking fees
      • Cost of rental car from airport to meeting location
      • Additional lodging and per diem costs incurred if travelling by airline
      • Total employee salaries for time spent in travel status. (Add one hour of preflight airport time to the flight time, plus time spent driving rental car to location where fleet or charter aircraft would have otherwise flown to any locations not served by airlines.)
   b. Fleet Aircraft
      • Confirm if fleet aircraft are even available within reasonable distance.
      • Include ferry flight time and standby costs with passenger transport flight time estimate.
      • Document total salaries for employee’s time spent flying on fleet aircraft.
   c. Charter Operators
      • Use only established contract vendors with carded pilots and aircraft capable of carrying the required passenger manifest and weight.
• Compare two or more competing vendors using the AQD-91 form; maintain documentation in local files and use the best-value vendor in the OAS-110 cost analysis.
• Include ferry flight costs, guaranteed time, and standby rates (if applicable) in cost estimate.

4. Determine the cost for each of the three options above and document on the OAS-110. Document and forward an explanation why any of the three options was not considered possible or reasonable. Examples:
   • Proposed flight is a reconnaissance mission that can’t be performed by scheduled air carriers.
   • Scheduled airline service cannot meet SES employee time constraints or schedule, or would incur additional days in travel status. (Forward itinerary and additional salaries that would be incurred to illustrate infeasibility.)

5. Forward the completed OAS-110 and attached documentation to the Solicitor through the SAM, or with courtesy copy sent to the SAM (refer to specific State Aviation policy).

6. Be sure a qualified Flight Manager is assigned to tend to the safety requirements and administrative details associated with the flight.

7. A Project Aviation Safety Plan (PASP) should be developed for all SES Mission Flights, even those deemed to be “one-time, non-complex.” A 9400-1a (or equivalent) may be used as a supplemental manifest and flight tracking device on point-to-point flights.

8. The SAM will report any SES flight hours to the NAO twice each year (October 1 and April 1).
Appendix 4 – Latitude/ Longitude Information

If coordinates are wrong...
- Risk/danger/liability goes up
- Calculations become erroneous (weight/distance/fuel ratios)
- People can’t find the “right” spot
- Data goes onto maps in the wrong place
- We look bad as an organization, a unit, an individual
- Contractors/pilots become angry/confused/frustrated

Latitude
- Parallel east-west lines
- Measures 90° North and 90° South of equator

Longitude
- Lines run south to north.
- Measures east and west of the prime meridian
- Lines converge at North and South poles

Common Formats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Decimal Degrees (DDD.DDDDD °)</td>
<td>64.84052° N by 147.60437° W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degrees and Decimal Minutes (DDD °MM.MMM')</td>
<td>64° 50.431' N by W 147° 36.262' W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degrees, Minutes and Seconds (DDD °MM' SS.S&quot;)</td>
<td>64° 50' 25.5&quot; N by W 147° 36' 15.5&quot; W</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notation
- Degrees °
- Minutes '
- Seconds "
- Decimal .
- Hemisphere N, S, E, W or -

On-line Calculators for converting between Formats:
https://rechneronline.de/geo-coordinates/
http://www.calculatorcat.com/latitude_longitude.pht
GPS Datums

- Datums define the origin and orientation of latitude/longitude lines
- Describing a place by lat/long is not good enough. The datum must also be stated.
- Changing the datum changes the lat/long of a point on the surface of the Earth
- There are hundreds of different Datums, agencies use different Datums.
- Referencing lat/long coordinates to the wrong datum can result in position errors of hundreds of meters

Know your agency’s standard Format and Datum

- BLM Aviation (Degrees and Decimal Minutes, WGS84)
- BLM GIS (Various)
- TFRs (Degrees, Minutes and Seconds, WGS84). US NOTAM OFFICE FORMAT ddmmsN/dddmmssW
- BLM Fire (Degrees and Decimal Minutes, WGS84)
- FAA Temporary Flight Restrictions (Degrees, Minutes and Seconds). US NOTAM OFFICE FORMAT ddmmsN/dddmmssW

Remember…

- Use only ONE period/decimal point when writing a latitude or longitude in Decimal Degrees, or Degrees, Minutes and Seconds.
- Do NOT use periods/decimal points for degrees or minutes when writing a latitude or longitude in Degrees, Minutes and Seconds
- There can NEVER be more than 60 seconds in Degrees, Minutes and Seconds format
- Do NOT mix formats
- Know and use proper Datum
## Appendix 5 - BLM SAFECOM Management Roles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POSITION</th>
<th>AUTHORITY</th>
<th>RESPONSIBILITIES</th>
<th>CRITICAL NOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individual</td>
<td>Submission</td>
<td>Fills out the SafeCom form, completing all required fields including initial determination of Operational Control. Completes the Original Text in both the Narrative and Corrective Action fields. Consults with mission personnel prior to submitting electronically to OAS and hardcopy to UAM.</td>
<td>Fill out completely and accurately. Report only the facts. Narratives should be brief and concise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLM UAM</td>
<td>Submission</td>
<td>If only a hardcopy has been submitted, submits electronically to OAS.</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E-Mail Notification</td>
<td>Receives e-mail notification of all initial, modified and completed SafeComs identifying their BLM Field Office as having operational control.</td>
<td>Provide feedback to person submitting (unless anonymous)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Corrective Actions</td>
<td>Takes corrective action at the local level and describes these actions in the Public Text area of the Corrective Action field. Include your Job Title (do not enter personal information)</td>
<td>Must treat all corrective action descriptions as if they were public.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLM State Aviation Manager</td>
<td>E-Mail Notification</td>
<td>Receives e-mail notification of all initial, corrective action, modified and completed SafeComs identifying BLM operational control within their State.</td>
<td>Coordinate with UAM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Corrective Actions</td>
<td>Review all information. May take and document additional corrective actions.</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Modify Actions</td>
<td>Authority to change all SafeCom information (except for name of the submitter and the original narrative).</td>
<td>Coordinate with UAM. Verify and amend all info for accuracy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Operational Control</td>
<td>Make final determination of the Agency, State/Region and Field Unit that has Operational Control.</td>
<td>Determines who will receive e-mail notification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Category Make Public</td>
<td>Select the appropriate category to classify the SafeCom.</td>
<td>Ensures all Public Text is sanitized in Narrative &amp; Corrective Action fields prior to making public.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E-Mail Notification</td>
<td>Copies Original Text into the Public Text area for both the Narrative and Corrective Action fields. Sanitizes the Public Text. Makes the SafeCom “Public” (if overly sensitive, consult with NAO before making public)</td>
<td>Coordinate with SAM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Corrective Actions</td>
<td>Receives e-mail notification of all initial, corrective action, modified and completed SafeComs nationwide that identify BLM operational control.</td>
<td>Coordinate with SAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Modify Actions</td>
<td>Takes additional corrective actions, if necessary, and documents on the SafeCom.</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Make Public</td>
<td>Authority to change all SafeCom information (except for name of submitter and the original narrative).</td>
<td>Ensures all Public Text is sanitized in Narrative &amp; Corrective Action fields prior to making public.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Completion Distribution Designates Users</td>
<td>Has the authority to sanitize information and make the SafeCom “public” (if not already done at the State level). Coordinates with OAS.</td>
<td>Coordinates with OAS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Out of Agency</td>
<td>Has the authority to make the SafeCom “complete”.</td>
<td>Coordinates with OAS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Distributes all “Public” BLM SafeComs to BLM SAMs and Other Agencies.</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Authority to identify all BLM users and their appropriate permission levels. Must notify OAS of additional users/changes/updates.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Authorized to review other agency “Public” SafeComs. Read Only!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Elevated Safecoms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All Actions</th>
<th>Make Public</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OAS or NAO recommends SafeCom be elevated. NAO-Safety retains control of Elevated Safecom and coordinates with SAM for proposed action. Coordination will take place with the SAM to gather detailed documentation.</td>
<td>NAO-Safety will make Safecom public with concurrence of SAM. Pictures, reports and sensitive material may or may not be made public but will be accessible to those with modify access.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Action may include lessons learned write up, safety alert etc. Important to follow up with Contracting Officer through the chain of command if aircraft or personnel are not meeting contract specifications.

Elevated Safecoms will not be made "Public" until investigation has been completed.
Appendix 6 - OAS Aviation Program Evaluation Schedule

2008 – Nevada

2009 – Montana, Idaho

2010 – Alaska

2011 – Arizona, New Mexico, Wyoming

2012 – NAO, Colorado, California

2013 – Oregon/Washington, Utah

2014 – Nevada, Eastern States

2015 – Idaho, Montana

2016 – Alaska, Arizona

2017 – New Mexico, Wyoming

2018 – NAO, Colorado, Nevada, California

2019 – Oregon/Washington, Utah

2020 – Idaho, Montana, Eastern States

2021 – Alaska, Arizona

2022 – New Mexico, Wyoming

2023 – Colorado, California

2024 – NAO, Nevada

2025 – Oregon/Washington, Utah

2026 – Idaho, Montana, Eastern States
Appendix 7 - BLM Cargo Letdown Protocol

Cargo letdown is a procedure used to lower cargo out of a hovering helicopter to the ground with the use of a nylon line and rappel anchor. This procedure is used by helitack programs across the country to get needed equipment and supplies to the ground when conventional methods are not the most efficient option.

National BLM approval is required to host a cargo letdown program. Requests for approval are initiated by a state office to the NAO with the final approval made by the Division Chief, Aviation.

NAO approval allows for internal cargo letdown operations but, external cargo letdown (off the hook) operations may also be authorized. Initial approval will be based upon indicated need and limited to one field season. Subsequent conditional approval must be requested after the initial field season and validated based on proper utilization and justification of continued need. Approved cargo letdown programs will be re-evaluated in conjunction with new helicopter contract solicitations. Several administrative procedures need to be addressed as part of the request for approval; the state office must supply the NAO with the following documents:

1. Initial justification to include nomination of one Helicopter Cargo Letdown Spotter Trainee candidates (HCLS(T)).

2. Request for Contract Modification from COR to 2. NAO to:
   a) Provide for a contractor purchased cargo letdown anchor. Costs to the contractor would be recovered in an adjusted Daily Availability rate negotiated by the CO.
   b) Add additional “Special Pilot Requirements for Cargo Letdown” language.

3. Approved copy of the complete Helibase Operations Plan prior to implementation.

4. Cargo Letdown Operations Plan. This plan would supplement the Helibase Operations Plan. The Cargo Letdown plan should describe all aspects of the letdown program to include:
   a) Risk Management mitigation measures
   b) Decision Matrix (under what parameters will this operation be conducted
   c) Detailed operational procedures
   d) Detailed equipment and configuration descriptions
   e) Equipment certification/inspection/retirement intervals and documentation
   f) Personnel training, experience and proficiency f) requirements and record-keeping
   g) Letdown mission documentation and record-keeping
   h) Year-end statistical data on form “BLM Annual Helitack Data Master (May 2017)”. The form is available for download on the BLM NAO website, Aircraft Operations, Helicopters, at: http://www.blm.gov/nifc/st/en/prog/fire/Aviation/Airops/Helicopters.html
   i) Completed copies of all BLM Cargo Letdown Spotter Trainee Qualification Record will be sent to the BLM state aviation manager (SAM) and the BLM Helicopter Program Manager annually.
The NAO will provide assistance in arranging for Pilot and HCLS(T) certification as well as help with obtaining necessary required equipment.

The general operational procedures for cargo letdown are established in the *Interagency Helicopter Rappel Guide* (IHRG). This document provides additional direction to BLM cargo letdown operations.

BLM Cargo Letdown Operations will be conducted in accordance with the IHRG, specifically the applicable portions of:

1. Chapter 3 Equipment
2. Chapter 4 Documentation
3. Chapter 7 Cargo Letdown Operations
4. Appendix B Model Specific Cargo Procedures
5. Appendix E Spotter Training.

Notwithstanding the IHRG the BLM also requires that:

1. To be considered for cargo letdown spotter training, the trainee must:
   a. Be a fully qualified Helicopter Manager.
   b. Be a current member on an exclusive use helitack crew.
   c. Meet the prerequisite experience, training, and currency requirements outlined in the *Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations* “Exclusive Use Fire Helicopter Position Requisites” for the position they encumber.
   d. Only the helitack supervisor, assistant and/or squad leader positions will be qualified as cargo letdown spotter.
   e. Any deviation from these additional BLM requirements must be approved in writing by the SAM with a courtesy notification to the NAO Helicopter Program Manager.
   f. Initial cargo letdown training must be conducted by a DOI OAS training specialist or a fully qualified spotter (HERS/HCLS). The OAS Safety training specialist or designee cargo/rappel check spotter (is responsible for conducting the final initial check ride and certification of a HCLS(T).
   g. When coordinating for and during training it is important that clear communications are maintained between the designee trainers (if utilized), the DOI OAS training specialist and the BLM Helicopter Program Manager.
      • Each component of training (tower, mock-up, and live helicopter) may take one to two full days to satisfy the training requirements; this may vary based on the number of and progression of students. Requesting unit and trainees must be prepared to commit to the necessary time frames and associated expense when entering into agreement with Trainers.
   h. This training is performance based and trainees will only move forward as specific training targets are met. It must be understood that there is the potential that a selected trainee could fail to complete the training due to inadequate performance.
   i. When utilizing the IHRG, Trainers will address only information directly associated with Cargo Letdown training and will not cover rappel specific operations unless authorized by NAO.
   j. Tower training (if utilized) can be generic. Mock-ups and live cargo letdown training must be helicopter model specific to the aircraft utilized by the trainee and will follow the current model specific cargo letdown procedures in the IHRG.
k. All trainees will utilize the attached “BLM Cargo Letdown Spotter Trainee Qualification Record” to assure all aspects of training are completed as well as for record keeping purposes. This documentation shall include further training recommendations and a clear picture of the trainee’s current level of competence.

l. Re-currency: Each year, to re-qualify, a spotter must complete:
   - Attend and/or participate as an instructor at annual helicopter cargo letdown training.
   - Complete deployment of three loads of cargo from the helicopter to the satisfaction of the appropriate agency certifying official. Subsequent re-qualification certification may be conducted by a qualified spotter (USFS or DOI). Typical terrain must be utilized for at least one of the three loads.

2. To be considered for approval as Helicopter Cargo Letdown Check Spotter (HCCS), the trainee must:
   a) Be nominated by the SAM to the NAO.
   b) Be a current helitack supervisor or assistant on an exclusive use helitack crew.
   c) Meet the position/prerequisites for check spotter in IHRG 7.4.2.
   d) Meet the prerequisite experience, training, and currency requirements outlined in the Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations “Exclusive Use Fire Helicopter Position Requisites”.
   e) Subsequent recurrent certification may be conducted by a qualified Check spotter (USFS or DOI) with the concurrence of the respective SAM.

3. Pilots must meet all the following requirements:
   a) Meet the appropriate requirements of the procurement document to include having logged additional experience as pilot-in-command as follows:
      - 50 hours -- Total hours in make, model and series offered.
      - 25 hours -- Rappel, cargo letdown or long line requiring precision placement, last 12 months.
   b) Annually attend a cargo letdown training/re-currency training session. This training must be conducted and documented by a qualified spotter and will include:
      - Briefing and familiarization on letdown bracket and hard points for the specific model.
      - Seating arrangements for cargo and spotters.
      - Cargo placement/location and deployment sequence and method.
      - Exit procedures and sequence.
      - Perform a minimum of six ground mockups in the aircraft model to be used, including rigging the aircraft for cargo letdown mission and deploying cargo.
      - Briefing on any peculiarities of the specific model.
- Demonstrate ability to operate helicopter during three cargo letdown sequences.
- Demonstrate ability to work with spotter.

c) Upon meeting the above requirements, the pilot may be approved for helicopter cargo letdown operations by an OAS or USFS helicopter inspector pilot.

d) The pilot must maintain currency in helicopter cargo letdown flying at the same frequency required of the spotter (every 14 days). If this cannot be accomplished every 14 days, a proficiency flight must be completed prior to any actual operational mission.

e) The helicopter must meet the requirements of the departmental manual and the procurement document, as appropriate.

f) All cargo letdown equipment will be approved for use in accordance with the requirements outlined in the IHRG.

Please contact National Helicopter Program Manager, Bryan Bitting, at (208) 387-5173 if you have questions or require assistance.
Appendix 8 – BLM Cargo Letdown Trainee Qualification Record

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING QUALIFICATION RECORDS

Each requirement or task for each qualification record shall be completed under the direct supervision of a qualified HERS/HCLS and signed and dated by the evaluating Spotter Trainer. Comments should be included in the space provided to ensure appropriate documentation of performance and to provide feedback to trainees. The number of evaluations of each task is not limited to the number of signature lines provided within the Evaluator/Date column.

CARGO LETDOWN TRAINEE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRAINEE’S NAME</th>
<th>DUTY STATION</th>
<th>PHONE NUMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

TRAINEE RECOMMENDED BY:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>PHONE NUMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

QUALIFICATION RECORD INITIATED BY:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>PHONE NUMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Helicopter Make/Model:

Notes:

SIGNATURE

DATE

Position: CARGO LETDOWN SPOTTER

Trainee:

TASK: CARGO LETDOWN GROUND TRAINING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evaluator</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Review IHRG Sections 3,4,7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Equipment inspections procedures
3. Documentation of equipment
4. Discuss model specific procedures
5. Review Go-No Go checklist & Discuss mission specific Risk Mgt.
6. Discuss CRM and spotter directions with pilot
7. Discuss emergency procedures with pilot present

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TASK: CARGO LETDOWN SIMULATOR (optional)</th>
<th>Evaluator</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Tower, simulator briefing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Cabin configuration and rigging (model specific)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Verbalization with pilot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Proper equipment checks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Cargo configuration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Cargo equipment orientation</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Rigging and deploying cargo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Maintain visual on cargo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Emergency procedures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TASK: CARGO LETDOWN MOCK-UPS</th>
<th>Evaluator</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Proper Briefing crew /pilot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Proper rigging /model specific</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Verbalization with pilot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Proper equipment checks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Cargo configuration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Cargo equipment orientation</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Maintain control during deployment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Maintain focus and control of mission</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Emergency procedures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TASK: CARGO LETDOWN INITIAL LIVE HELICOPTER</th>
<th>Evaluator</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Proper rigging /model specific</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Proper Briefing crew /pilot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Proper Equipment Checks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Proper Verbalization</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Ensure power check completed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Select adequate cargo letdown site and alternate sites and notify ground resources of mission (Stay Clear)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Maintain aircraft and rotor clearance throughout sequence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. Maintain visual on cargo letdown line and cargo
9. Maintain controlled decent of load to the ground
10. Maintain focus and control of mission

**TASK: CARGO LETDOWN CHECKRIDE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evaluator</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. Configure helicopter with proper Cargo rigging and perform appropriate equipment checks
2. Maintain communication with appropriate flight following authority
3. Identify flight hazards
4. Identify adequate cargo letdown and alternate emergency sites
5. Assess helicopter performance capabilities at local temp. and altitude, perform powercheck
6. Assist pilot to position helicopter over cargo letdown site
7. Deploy cargo using appropriate verbiage with pilot
8. Maintain clearance of cargo from all obstacles
9. Maintain aircraft and rotor clearance throughout cargo sequence
10. Deploy cargo maintaining controlled decent at all times
11. Establish communication with firefighters on the ground. Report to appropriate flight following authority
12. Debrief with HERS/HCCS

**TASK: ASSIST IN INSTRUCTION OF CARGO LETDOWN TRAINING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BASE NAME:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TASK: CHECKRIDE PROCEDURAL ERROR FREE CYCLES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evaluator</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. Low < 75’ AGL
2. Low < 75’ AGL
3. Medium 75’ to 150’ AGL
4. Medium 75’ to 150’ AGL
5. High Above 150’ AGL
6. Low - Typical Terrain
7. Medium - Typical Terrain
8. Medium - Typical Terrain
9. High - Typical Terrain
10. High - Typical Terrain
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Additional Cargo Letdown Training Recommended</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>Date</th>
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</table>

**Recommendation:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spotter Trainer Name</th>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Successful Completion of Cargo Letdown Training</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Annual Recertification**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Certifying Official</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Comments:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Check Spotter Name</th>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Date</th>
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</thead>
</table>
Appendix 9 – BLM Smokejumper Positions to Interagency Aviation Training (IAT) Functional Crosswalk

*IAT position descriptions can be referenced within the IAT Guide @ www.iat.gov

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IAT Positions</th>
<th>Passenger</th>
<th>Aircrew Member</th>
<th>Fixed Wing Flight Manager</th>
<th>Fixed Wing Flight Manager – Special Use</th>
<th>Helicopter Flight Manager</th>
<th>Resource Helicopter Manager</th>
<th>Aviation Dispatcher</th>
<th>Project Aviation Manager</th>
<th>Aviation Manager</th>
<th>Supervisor</th>
<th>Aviation Technical Specialist</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BLM Position</td>
<td>Smokejumper</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smokejumper Spotter</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paracargo Head Kicker</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

**BLM Smokejumper position Functional Crosswalk**

The BLM Functional Crosswalk only applies when operating within the smokejumper program mission description. No equivalencies are granted for single resource qualifications outside of smokejumper operations.

**Example:** As a Qualified and Current Fire Smokejumper Spotter, BLM recognizes that a person’s ability to successfully function as a Passenger, Aircrew Member, Fixed Wing Flight Manager and Fixed Wing Flight Manager – Special Use, for non-fire aviation jobs described in OPM-4 and the IAT Guide.

**Note 2:** Any BLM employee qualified in the above identified BLM position listed within Smokejumper related Guides or Manuals are also able to function in that position in a non-fire assignment. Ex: Individual qualified to perform as a Paracargo Head Kicker on a fire incident can also be a Fixed Wing Flight Manager on a resource paracargo mission.

**Definitions and Reference**

**Smokejumper** – An experienced professional fireman who is trained to parachute into wildfires in remote areas and in rugged terrain.
- Referenced in the Interagency Smokejumpers Pilot Operating Guide (ISPOG)

**Smokejumper Spotter** – A senior smokejumper who is trained to be in-charge of smokejumper missions.

**Paracargo Head Kicker** – A senior paracargo specialist who is trained to be in-charge of paracargo missions.
Appendix 10 - BLM Fleet Aircraft Standard Operations Procedures

The Bureau of Land Management currently operates six fleet aircraft, N49SJ, N190PE, N700FW, N618, N437CC and N32PX. The following procedures will be utilized for all BLM fleet aircraft.

Administration

Aircraft
N49SJ, N190PE, N32PX, N700FW, N618, N162GC and N437CC are DOI owned aircraft operated by the BLM. N49SJ, N618, N162GC and N190PE are Boise based and maintenance is managed through OAS Headquarters in Boise ID. N32PX, N700FW and N437CC are Alaska based and maintenance is managed through Alaska Region OAS in Anchorage.

N49SJ – DE Havilland DHC-6-300 Twin Otter
BLM NAO maintains overall management responsibility. The aircraft is assigned to the Boise Smokejumpers.

N618 and N162GC – Beechcraft Super King Air B200
BLM NAO maintains overall management responsibility. The aircraft is assigned to the National Aviation Office.

N190PE – Pilatus PC-12
BLM NAO maintains overall management responsibility. The aircraft is assigned to Alaska Fire Service a portion of the year and Boise NAO the balance of that year.

• N190PE core use period will be mid-April through mid-September as dictated by conditions.
• The Aircraft will transition to Alaska as negotiated with AFS and the BLM National Flight Operations Manager. That will usually occur on or around mid-April depending upon anticipated needs.
• The Aircraft will transition to Boise from Alaska when negotiated by AFS and the NAO Flight Operations Manager.
• Funding for the transition to Boise will be done under a resource order or as designated by the NAO Flight Operations Manager.

N700FW – Quest Kodiak K-100
BLM NAO maintains overall management responsibility. The aircraft is assigned to Alaska Fire Service a portion of the year and Boise NAO the balance of that year.

• N700FW core use period will be mid-April through mid-September as dictated by conditions.
• The Aircraft will transition to Alaska as negotiated with AFS and the BLM National Flight Operations Manager. That will usually occur on or around mid-April depending upon anticipated needs.
• The Aircraft will transition to Boise from Alaska when negotiated by AFS and the NAO Flight Operations Manager.

Funding for the transition to Boise will be done under a resource order or as designated by the NAO Flight Operations Manager.

**N32PX – Cessna U206F**
The BLM Alaska-Office of Law Enforcement and Security will have primary use of the aircraft through the calendar year flown by OAS carded BLM-AK law enforcement pilots. The management of the aircraft will fall under the State Aviation Office with mission management under ADO and Anchorage Interagency Dispatch Center.

**N437CC – Cub Crafters CC-18-180**
The BLM Alaska-Office of Law Enforcement and Security will have primary use of the aircraft through the calendar year flown by OAS carded BLM-AK law enforcement pilots. The management of the aircraft will fall under the State Aviation Office with mission management under FDO and Anchorage Interagency Dispatch Center.

**Pilots**
Pilots seeking to be qualified in BLM aircraft will be approved through the NAO and must attend an approved simulator training course in that aircraft type. If no simulator training is available, a training plan will be developed to meet the training needs of the Pilot and approved by the NAO.

**Staffing**
BLM aircraft are staffed to meet the appropriate mission as denoted below.

**Lower 48 Staffing**
• N49SJ: Primary staffing will be provided by the BLM Smokejumpers. During the fire season the goal is that the aircraft is staffed 7 days a week.
• N190PE, N700FW: Primary staffing will be provided by BLM Alaska during the core operational use.
• N618 and N162GC: Primary staffing will be provided by the BLM NAO.
• N437CC: N/A
• N32PX: N/A
• The Temporary Duty Assignment for the Alaska pilot while in the L48 will allow travel to the domicile or equivalent at the end of a 27 day period.
• Outside of the core use period the NAO Flight Operations Manager will prescribe staffing levels with available pilots.
Alaska Staffing
- N190PE, N700FW: The aircraft will be staffed on a 12 on, 2 off schedule during the Alaska use period. Days off will be established so as to not coincide with the scheduled days off of other logistics aircraft.
- N32PX: The aircraft will be staffed to meet the needs of the Anchorage Field Office.
- N437CC: The aircraft will be staffed to meet the needs of the Fairbanks Field Office.

Fleet Aircraft Use Report Manager (AURM)
The AURM is used within DOI for government owned “Fleet” aircraft billing to create aircraft use report data files which are emailed to OASfleetmanager@ios.doi.gov for uploading into the FBMS system. Download the latest version of the AURM from the OAS website. OAS Technical Services has also developed a "next generation" Aircraft Use Report Manager application for iPads. Because the AURMA is not released to the public, it is not available on the iTunes app store. Instead, contact Sherry Lambert (208-433-5084, shery_lambert@ios.doi.gov)

Fuel

Lower 48
When utilizing either the Government Multiservice Aircard or the OAS MasterCard, fleet aircraft will attempt to purchase fuel at a DOD Vendor.
- Record flight time under the pay item code “FW” (Wet Rate) on the OASAURM when receiving fuel from these locations.
- Receipts for fuel purchased through the Government Aircard Multiservice program will be mailed directly to OAS Fleet Activities Specialist (Andrea Peckham) weekly.
- Fuel or other items (oil, maintenance, etc) purchased with the OAS MasterCard will follow OAS requirements, and signed statements with receipts will be provided in the requisite time and format to the appropriate authority.
- Both fleet aircraft may purchase fuel through the NIFC ramp and no charge code is required. Fuel is part of the flight rate on both fleet aircraft.
- NIFC ramp fuel receipts must be submitted in the same manner as the Government Aircard program, IE weekly to OAS Fleet Activities Specialist.

Alaska
Alaska Fire Service has fueling contracts for Fort Wainwright and Galena. Record flight time under the pay item code “DF” (Dry Rate) on the OAS AURM when receiving fuel from these locations. Fuel received at these locations will be recorded on an OAS-59 provided to the pilot by the fueler.
- For fueling away from these locations, utilize the procedures outlined above (1.5.1).
Navigation/Charting data base updates
The data bases will be purchased by the BLM Aviation Office through the aircraft account. Those services (electronic and paper) will be updated by the pilot currently assigned to the aircraft in the requisite time intervals specified.

Aircraft Mission

**N49SJ**
Primary mission is as a Smokejumper aircraft.
- During fire season the aircraft is staffed 7 days a week.
- Outside of fire season this aircraft is staffed during normal business hours.
- While this aircraft is not in fire season aircraft maintenance is sought during normal business hours.
- During fire season maintenance support is encouraged to use extraordinary measures (overtime, AOG parts, charter aircraft to transport maintenance personnel and/or parts, etc…) to keep the aircraft in flight status per the maintenance procedures that follow.

**N190PE**
- Primary mission as a multi-role utility, Air Attack and logistics aircraft.
- During the core use period this aircraft is staffed at single pilot duty requirements. 12 on 2 off or 6 on and 1 off with a maximum of 14 hour duty days.
- During the non-core use period the aircraft is staffed as the NAO Flight Operations Manager requires.
- During all operations maintenance support is sought during normal business hours as determined by the maintenance procedures that follow.
- There is currently no provision for a relief pilot in the core use period.
- The in-flight opening door is approved for use for photogrammetry.
- Special Use (<500” AGL) require an ALSE approved flight helmet.

**N700FW**
- Primary mission as a multi-role utility, Air Attack and logistics aircraft.
- During the core use period this aircraft is staffed at single pilot duty requirements. 12 on 2 off or 6 on and 1 off with a maximum of 14 hour duty days.
- During the non-core use period the aircraft is staffed as the NAO Flight Operations Manager requires.
- During all operations maintenance support is sought during normal business hours as determined by the maintenance procedures that follow.
- There is currently no provision for a relief pilot in the core use period.
- Special Use (<500” AGL) require an ALSE approved flight helmet.
N618 and N162GC
- Primary mission as an ASM/Leadplane aircraft.
- During the core use period this aircraft is staffed at single pilot duty requirements. 12 on 2 off or 6 on and 1 off with a maximum of 14 hour duty days.
- During the non-core use period the aircraft is staffed as the NAO Flight Operations Manager requires.
- While this aircraft is not in fire season aircraft maintenance is sought during normal business hours.
- During fire season maintenance support is encouraged to use extraordinary measures (overtime, AOG parts, charter aircraft to transport maintenance personnel and/or parts, etc...) to keep the aircraft in flight status per the maintenance procedures that follow.
- N618 and N162GC meets all the requirements to perform ASM lead plane missions; Air Tactical missions must be conducted only with qualified ATP/LPIL/ATS.
- There is currently no provision for a relief pilot in the core use period.
- The in-flight opening door is not approved for use at this time.

N32PX
- Primary mission to support the BLM’s Law Enforcement program.
- Enhanced patrol and investigative coverage to lands and resources that were previously unpatrolled for their remoteness and distance from Anchorage and the state’s road system.

N437CC
- Primary mission to support the BLM’s Law Enforcement program.
- Enhanced patrol and investigative coverage to lands and resources that were previously unpatrolled for their remoteness and distance from Fairbanks and the state’s road system.

Single Engine Operations

351 DM 1.3 provides authorization for DOI aircraft to perform night and IFR operations in Single Engine aircraft.

United States Forest Service FSM 5716 provides authorization for the Forest Service to perform night and IFR operations in Single Engine aircraft.

Aircraft Scheduling

N49SJ
Scheduled through the Boise Smokejumpers.
N190PE
Scheduled by Alaska Interagency Coordination Center (AICC), Aircraft Desk while in Alaska or the National Interagency Coordination Center (NICC) while in the Lower 48. During the non-core use period the NAO Flight Operations Manager will schedule the aircraft.

N618 and N162GC
Scheduled through NAO Flight Operations Manager/Boise Interagency Dispatch Center.

N700FW
Scheduled by Upper Yukon Dispatch Center, Aircraft Desk while in Alaska or the National Interagency Coordination Center (NICC) while in the Lower 48. During the non-core use period the NAO Flight Operations Manager will schedule the aircraft.

N32PX
Scheduled by Anchorage Interagency Dispatch Center.

N437CC
Scheduled by Anchorage Interagency Dispatch Center.

Maintenance
Use of a government contract requires the permission of the appropriate Contracting Officer. For unscheduled maintenance or scheduled maintenance from other than the Boise contractor, a list of government contract maintenance facilities is included in each airplane. Flight Crew members will contact OAS to assure the proper payment schedule is in place (i.e. credit cards or purchase order) and that the facility has the pertinent expertise, manuals, tools, and parts to perform the work. Flight crewmembers will need to assure that the repair facility understands the BLM discrepancy reporting and sign-off procedures.

- If a maintenance issues arises in the field, the Flight Crew Member on duty will contact the OAS Aircraft Maintenance Specialist as soon as possible.
- In the event that they are not available, you may then contact the appropriate maintenance facility directly. For minor unscheduled maintenance, Flight crewmembers may contact the vendors directly. The OAS Aircraft Maintenance Specialist shall be contacted as soon as possible.
Appendix 11 - Task Sheet for the Position of Resource Helicopter Manager

The material contained in this Task Sheet accurately defines the performance expected of the position for which it was developed. This Task Sheet is approved for use as a position qualification document in accordance with the instructions contained herein.
EVALUATOR
DO NOT COMPLETE THIS UNLESS YOU ARE RECOMMENDING THE TRAINEE FOR CERTIFICATION

VERIFICATION / CERTIFICATION OF COMPLETED TASK SHEET FOR THE POSITION OF:

RESOURCE HELICOPTER MANAGER
FINAL EVALUATOR'S VERIFICATION
I verify that all tasks have been performed and are documented with appropriate initials. I also verify that ___________________________ has performed successfully as a trainee and should therefore be considered for certification in this position.

FINAL EVALUATOR'S SIGNATURE AND DATE

EVALUATOR'S PRINTED NAME, TITLE, DUTY STATION, AND PHONE NUMBER

AGENCY CERTIFICATION: I certify that ___________________________ has met all requirements for qualification in this position and that such qualification has been issued.

CERTIFYING OFFICIAL'S SIGNATURE AND DATE

CERTIFYING OFFICIAL'S NAME, TITLE, DUTY STATION, AND PHONE NUMBER

US Forest Service & DOI

POSITION TASK SHEET
Position Task Sheets (PTS) have been developed for designated positions within the aviation management branch of the US Forest Service & DOI. Each PTS lists the performance requirements (tasks) for the specific position in a format that allows a trainee to be evaluated against written guidelines. Successful performance of all tasks, as observed and recorded by an evaluator, will result in a recommendation to the agency that the trainee be certified in that position. Evaluation and confirmation of the trainee's performance of all the tasks may involve more than one evaluator and can occur on projects, in classroom simulation, and in other work situations. Designated PTSs require position performance during which the majority of required tasks are demonstrated on an actual Project. Performance of these tasks in a classroom setting is NOT qualifying. It is important that performance be critically evaluated and accurately recorded by each evaluator. The bullets under each numbered task are examples or indicators of items or actions related to the task. The purpose of the bullets is to assist the evaluator in evaluating the trainee; the bullets are not all-inclusive.

THE SPECIFIC AVIATION TASKSHEET OF “RESOURCE HELICOPTER MANAGER” IS NOT TRANSFERRABLE TO NWCG QUALIFICATIONS RELATED TO PRESCRIBE OR WILDLAND FIRE. THE SPECIFIC TASKBOOKS FOR NWCG ICS POSITIONS WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED ON THE APPROPRIATE INCIDENTS AND/OR PROJECTS.

Entry of experience into IQCS will be as project only, not as qualified for positions requiring arduous or moderate duty fitness standards as precursors to qualification in wildland or prescribed fire positions.

RESPONSIBILITIES:

The Home Unit/ District/Forest is responsible for:
Selecting trainees based on the needs of the home unit and higher levels.
Ensuring that the trainee meets the training and experience requirements included in the Interagency Aviation Training Guide as well as the Interagency Helicopter Operations Guide. Initiating PTSs to document task performance.
Explaining to the trainee the purpose and processes of the PTS as well as the trainee's responsibilities.
Providing opportunities for evaluation and/or making the trainee available for evaluation. Providing an evaluator for local assignments.
Tracking progress of the trainee.
Confirming PTS completion.
Determining certification per local policy. Issuing proof of certification.

The Trainee is responsible for:
Reviewing and understanding instructions in the PTS. Identifying desired objectives/goals.
Providing background information to an evaluator.
Satisfactorily demonstrating completion of all tasks for an assigned position within three years. Assuring the Evaluation Record is complete.
Notifying home unit aviation manager when the PTS is completed and providing a copy. Keeping the original PTS in personal records.

• **The Evaluator** is responsible for:
  Understanding the IHOG
  Being qualified and proficient in the position being evaluated.
  Meeting with the trainee and determining past experience, current qualifications, and desired objectives/goals.
  Reviewing tasks with the trainee.
  Explaining to the trainee the evaluation procedures that will be utilized and which objectives may be attained.
  Identifying tasks to be performed during the evaluation period.
  Accurately evaluating and recording demonstrated performance of tasks. Satisfactory performance shall be documented by dating and initialing completion of the task. Unsatisfactory performance shall be documented in the Evaluation Record.
  Completing the Evaluation Record found at the end of this PTS.
  The bullets under each numbered task are examples or indicators of items or actions related to the task. The purpose of the bullets is to assist the evaluator in evaluating the trainee; the bullets are not all-inclusive.

• **The Final Evaluator** must be currently qualified as a resource or fire Helicopter Manager. Only the Evaluator on the final position performance assignment (the assignment in which all remaining tasks have been evaluated and initialed) will complete the Final Evaluator’s Verification statement inside the front cover of the PTS recommending certification.

• **The Unit Training Specialist/Unit Aviation Manager (UAM)** is responsible for:
  Identifying Project evaluation opportunities.
  Assuring that trainees have met prerequisites.
  Identifying and assigning a qualified evaluator that can provide a positive experience for the trainee, and making an accurate and honest appraisal of the trainee’s performance.
  Providing PTSs to approved trainees on the Project when home unit was unable to provide them.
  Documenting the assignment.
  Conducting progress reviews.
  Conducting a close-out interview with the trainee and evaluator and assuring that documentation is proper and complete. Notifying trainee’s home unit.

• **The Certifying Official** from the Home Agency (Unit Aviation Officer/State Aviation Manager/Regional Aviation Manager/Regional Helicopter Operations Specialist, whichever is applicable) must review and confirm the completion of the PTS and make a determination of agency certification. This determination should be based on the Trainee’s demonstration of acceptable position performance, as well as the completed PTS—which includes a Final Evaluator’s Verification. Only the Certifying Official from the Home Agency has the authority to certify an individual’s qualifications.
## POSITION: RESOURCE HELICOPTER MANAGER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TASK</th>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>EVALUATION RECORD</th>
<th>EVALUATOR: Initial &amp; date upon Completion of task</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GENERAL</strong>&lt;br&gt;1. Assemble Helicopter Manager Kit.</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Administer helicopter contracts/agreements in accordance with agency policy:&lt;br&gt;   - Conduct pre-use inspection of helicopter and fuel service vehicle (if applicable) to ensure compliance with contract/agreement specifications as related to mission required equipment, systems (commo, GPS, AFF, etc...) and operation. Document as per agency policy.&lt;br&gt;   - Verify and review required onboard documents for compliance and currency such as:&lt;br&gt;     o Transportation of HazMat Guide&lt;br&gt;     o DOT exemption&lt;br&gt;     o Copy of contract or agreement,&lt;br&gt;     o Helicopter flight manual and aircraft logbook&lt;br&gt;     o Agency aircraft data card&lt;br&gt;     o Pilot approval card&lt;br&gt;   - Maintain communication with appropriate agency aircraft contracting personnel.&lt;br&gt;   - Establish daily work schedules for pilots, mechanics and fuel truck drivers.&lt;br&gt;   - Complete daily diary and flight payment documents.&lt;br&gt;   - Complete safecoms as needed.&lt;br&gt;   - Complete project contractor evaluation and forward to Contracting Officer.</td>
<td>P</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Demonstrate knowledge of agency’s aviation safety policies as applicable to duties of the position and tasks within this book:&lt;br&gt;   - Evaluate project or program using the Risk Management Workbook.&lt;br&gt;   - Brief the evaluator as to whether JHA/Risk Management Worksheet or PASP adequately addresses critical system elements and key hazards.&lt;br&gt;   - Identify any additional hazards and mitigations not included/or alternate mitigations for the Workbook.</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Establish and maintain positive supervisory interpersonal and interagency working relationships.</td>
<td>P</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Ensure that:&lt;br&gt;   - Assigned personnel are in good mental and physical health.&lt;br&gt;   - Assigned personnel are motivated to carry out assignments. Morale problems are dealt with immediately.&lt;br&gt;   - Fatigue producing conditions on projects are resolved.</td>
<td>P</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Code: O = task can be completed in any situation (classroom, simulation, daily job, etc.) P = task must be performed on a project (Resource Project, search & rescue, planned event, Law Enforcement, etc.*
### POSITION: RESOURCE HELICOPTER MANAGER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TASK</th>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>EVALUATION RECORD#</th>
<th>EVALUATOR: Initial &amp; date upon Completion of task</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 6. Provide for the safety and welfare of assigned personnel during the entire period of the project:  
  - Recognize potentially hazardous situations and mitigate them. Inform participants of hazards.  
  - Ensure that personnel are qualified for assignments or mentored by qualified individuals.  
  - Ensure adequate rest and hydration is provided to assigned personnel. | P | | |
| MOBILIZATION  
7. Ensure that flight planning, flight-following and resource tracking requirements are met:  
  - Obtain Resource Order, Flight Request or other mission information.  
  - Work with pilot to develop agency and/or FAA flight plans.  
  - Obtain appropriate radio frequencies, phone numbers, area maps and known aerial hazard maps for mission.  
  - Conduct or ensure that flight following is accomplished at established intervals. | P | | |
| PROJECT ACTIVITIES  
8. Provide helicopter and helicopter personnel tactical capabilities to Project supervisor:  
  - Identify missions that aircraft and pilot are approved to perform; passenger, cargo and longline, etc.  
  - Ensure they are suited to the project mission requirements.  
  - Identify qualifications and special capabilities of assigned helicopter personnel.  
  - Identify helicopter accessories and equipment available in support vehicles or at field camps and order additional equipment if needed. | P | | |
| 9. Conduct preflight and post flight briefings with all involved personnel:  
  - Review Project Aviation Safety Plan (PASP) prior to each mission.  
  - Establish mission objectives, timeframes, reporting locations, travel routes, etc...  
  - Identify and discuss performance, safety and/or efficiency problems encountered.  
  - Identify adjustments in future operations. | P | | |
| 10. Establish helispots as needed for the project in coordination with the pilot:  
  - Ensure adequate approach & departure clearance as well as the safety circle in accordance with IHOG minimum requirements for types of helicopters to be utilized.  
  - Ensure that IHOG required equipment is available and staged at appropriate locations. | P | | |
11. External Load missions are conducted per the requirements within IHOG, Chapter 11 Cargo Transport.
   - Coordinate with pilot to ensure sling sites meet minimum requirements.
   - External Load equipment and cargo inspected prior to use.
   - Equipment and rigging methods utilized per IHOG chapter 9 and 11.

*Code: O = task can be completed in any situation (classroom, simulation, daily job, etc.) P = task must be performed on a project (Resource Project, search & rescue, planned event, Law Enforcement, etc.)*

**POSITION: RESOURCE HELICOPTER MANAGER**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TASK</th>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>EVALUATION RECORD#</th>
<th>EVALUATOR: Initial &amp; date upon Completion of task</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12. Flight Crew time and scheduling:</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Continuously monitor and document flight and/or duty hours of</td>
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<tr>
<td>pilots, mechanics and/or fuel truck drivers to ensure that</td>
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<tr>
<td>agency limitations are not exceeded.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Schedule and manage flight and duty times to meet current and</td>
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<tr>
<td>projected work objectives.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Ensure that relief pilots, mechanics, etc. are scheduled and</td>
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<tr>
<td>assigned when required.</td>
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<tr>
<td>13. Ensure that helicopter pilot accurately completes and approves</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>helicopter load calculation:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Reflecting current aircraft configuration.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Appropriate flight manual performance charts and environmental</td>
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<tr>
<td>conditions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Flight crew weights, fuel quantity on board.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Elevations at takeoff and landing sites.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• In-ground or out-of-ground landing sites.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Density altitude.</td>
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<tr>
<td>14. Verify that helicopter is maintained to agency contract</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>standards:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Review aircraft logbook entries to ensure that scheduled</td>
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<tr>
<td>maintenance inspections are completed at required intervals.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Contact agency maintenance specialist during un-scheduled</td>
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<tr>
<td>maintenance or major component replacement.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Facilitate return-to-contract availability process.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Inform supervisor/UAM/COR of current or future helicopter</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>maintenance/unavailability.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>15. Ensure that turbine power assurance checks are conducted and</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>documented as required by the procurement document. Contact agency</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>maintenance specialist if trend analysis indicates sub-par engine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>performance.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
16. Ensure helicopter safety policies are adhered to:
   • Confirm that actual helicopter payloads do not exceed the calculated allowable payload.
   • Appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) is utilized for all missions.
   • Ensure crash rescue/response procedures and equipment are established and communicated to all helicopter personnel.
   • Comply with all requirements in the Interagency Aviation Transport of Hazardous Materials Guide and exemption.
   • Follow all special mission agency safety requirements.

17. Receive demobilization instructions. Brief participants, and flight following personnel on demobilization procedures and responsibilities. Ensure that Project and agency demobilization procedures are followed.

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INSTRUCTIONS for EVALUATION RECORD
There are four separate blocks allowing multiple evaluations to be made, if required. These evaluations may be made on projects, simulation in classroom, or in daily duties. This should be a sufficient number of forms for qualification if the individual is adequately prepared and opportunities are present. If additional blocks are needed, a page can be copied from a blank Task Sheet and attached.

COMPLETE THESE ITEMS AT THE START OF THE EVALUATION PERIOD:

Evaluator's name, Project/office title, and agency: List the name of the evaluator, his/her project position or office title, and agency.

Evaluator's home unit address and phone: Self-explanatory
#
#: The number in the upper left corner of the experience block identifies a particular experience or group of experiences. This number should be placed in the column labeled "Evaluation Record #" on the Qualification Record for each task performed satisfactorily.

Location of Project/Simulation: Identify the location where the tasks were performed by agency and office.

Project Kind: Enter kind of project, e.g., animal survey, search and rescue, flood, etc.

COMPLETE THESE ITEMS AT THE END OF THE EVALUATION PERIOD:
Number and Type of Resources: Enter the number of resources and types assigned to the project pertinent to the trainee’s Task Sheet position.
Duration: Enter inclusive dates during which the trainee was evaluated. This block may indicate a span of time covering several small and similar Projects if the trainee has been evaluated on that basis, i.e., several initial attack fires in similar fuel types.

Recommendation: Check as appropriate and/or make comments regarding the future needs for development of this trainee.

Date: List the date the record is being completed.

Evaluator's initials: Initial here to authenticate your recommendations and to allow for comparison with initials in the Qualifications Record.

Evaluator's Qualification/rating: List your certification relevant to the trainee position you supervised.
# Evaluation Record

**TRAINEE NAME/ TRAINEE POSITION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#1</th>
<th>Evaluator's name: Project/office title &amp; agency:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Evaluator's home unit address & phone:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Location of Project or Simulation (agency &amp; area)</th>
<th>Project Kind (Animal survey, search &amp; rescue, etc.)</th>
<th>Number &amp; Type of Resources Pertinent to Trainee's Position</th>
<th>Duration (inclusive dates in trainee status)</th>
<th>Management Level</th>
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<tbody>
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</table>

The tasks initialed & dated by me have been performed under my supervision in a satisfactory manner by the above named trainee.

I recommend the following for further development of this trainee.

The individual has successfully performed all tasks for the position and should be considered for certification.

The individual was not able to complete certain tasks (comments below) or additional guidance is required.

Not all tasks were evaluated on this assignment and an additional assignment is needed to complete the evaluation.

The individual is severely deficient in the performance of tasks for the position and needs further training (both required & knowledge and skills needed) prior to additional assignment(s) as a trainee.

Recommendations:

Date: Evaluator's initials: Evaluator's Qualification/rating:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#2</th>
<th>Evaluator's name: Project/office title &amp; agency:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Evaluator's home unit address & phone:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Project Kind (Animal survey, search &amp; rescue, etc.)</th>
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<th>Duration (inclusive dates in trainee status)</th>
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Recommendations:

Date: Evaluator's initials: Evaluator's Qualification/rating:
Evaluation Record

TRaineE NAME/ TRaineE POSITION__________________________________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#3</th>
<th>Evaluator's name: Project/office title &amp; agency:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Evaluator's home unit address &amp; phone:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Location of Project or Simulation (agency &amp; area)</th>
<th>Project Kind (Animal survey, search &amp; rescue, etc.)</th>
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<th>Management Level</th>
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Recommendations:

Date: __________________________ Evaluator's initials: __________________________ Evaluator's Qualification/rating: __________________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#4</th>
<th>Evaluator's name: Project/office title &amp; agency:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Evaluator's home unit address &amp; phone:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Location of Project or Simulation (agency &amp; area)</th>
<th>Project Kind (Animal survey, search &amp; rescue, etc.)</th>
<th>Number &amp; Type of Resources Pertinent to Trainee's Position</th>
<th>Duration (inclusive dates in trainee status)</th>
<th>Management Level</th>
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Recommendations:

Date: __________________________ Evaluator's initials: __________________________ Evaluator's Qualification/rating: __________________________
### Appendix 12 – BLM Aviation Enhancement Application Form

The following template applies to aviation enhancement requests for programs such as rappel, short-haul and cargo let-down, RADS. Additionally the template should be used for changes in utilization of aviation programs already approved.

The intent of the template is to organize information required by aviation and line managers to make informed decisions.

Published standards have been established to prevent aviation mishaps and to provide a standardized approach to efficient and effective operations. Aviation enhancements have inherent increases of exposure of personnel which require careful scrutiny to ensure the operational gain is worth the risk and that identified hazards are mitigated where possible.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REVIEW AND APPROVALS</th>
<th>Date:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prepared By:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Aviation Manager Review:</td>
<td>Date:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Manager/Line Management, Approval:</td>
<td>Date:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Director, Approval:</td>
<td>Date:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Aviation Office Program Manager Review:</td>
<td>Date:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Division Chief Aviation, Approval:</td>
<td>Date:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Background:** Provide information pertaining to the program that will undergo enhancement. Include any historic information applicable to past practices and success or other operator’s ability to perform the required aviation elements without the BLM restrictions.

**Objectives:** These must be clearly stated and achievable with the criteria provided that will be used to measure success and attainment. What is the District trying to accomplish with the enhancement?
**Justification:** What benefit accrues to the BLM or the District by granting the enhancement

**Benefit and Risk Analysis:** Benefits of the use of the enhancement will be provided along with the analysis of the risks that will be involved. Describe the consequences of use and non-use of the enhancement to BLM policy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benefits</th>
<th>Risks</th>
<th>Consequences for BLM Policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</table>

**Note:**

**Limitations and Controls:** Provide a description of any barriers that would affect the use of this enhancement? Indicate which can be mitigated and which cannot?

**Funding provisions:** Describe how any additional funding would be accessed and where any savings would be applied.

**Contracting issues:** Describe any contract modification that would be needed to meet the needs of this enhancement and vendor’s requirements in order to accept them.

**Security provisions:** Describe any additional security measures that will be needed to assure aircraft and crewmembers are not harmed as a result of expanded operational abilities.

**Training and support provisions:** Describe the training and support needs applicable for the enhancement and how these will be satisfied without affecting other existing program elements?

**Other methods available:** Provide a comprehensive description of other methods of accomplishing the objective and the limitations these pose. Describe any restrictions these methods possess and possible solutions that would make them viable options.
### Appendix 13 - Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>310-1</td>
<td>Wildland Fire Incident Management System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9400-1a</td>
<td>BLM Flight Request Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAF</td>
<td>Aviation Airport Facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABC</td>
<td>BLM Airbase Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABOD</td>
<td>Aviation Board of Directors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABS</td>
<td>Forest Service Aviation Business System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACETA</td>
<td>Aerial Capture Eradication and Tagging of Animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACMIS</td>
<td>Acquisition Career Management Information System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACOR</td>
<td>Alternate COR</td>
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<tr>
<td>AD</td>
<td>Administratively Determined</td>
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<tr>
<td>AFF</td>
<td>Automated Flight Following</td>
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<tr>
<td>AFS</td>
<td>BLM Alaska Fire Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGL</td>
<td>Above Ground Level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIRS</td>
<td>Aviation Information Reporting Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALSE</td>
<td>Aviation Life Support Equipment Handbook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMD-23</td>
<td>Aircraft Use Report Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMG</td>
<td>BLM Aviation Management Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMOC</td>
<td>Air Marine Operations Center - US Border Patrol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMS</td>
<td>IBC Aviation Management Systems</td>
</tr>
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<td>AOA</td>
<td>Aircraft Operations Area (AOA)</td>
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<td>AQD</td>
<td>Acquisition Services Directorate</td>
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<tr>
<td>AQD-13</td>
<td>Request for Contract Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AQD-16</td>
<td>Contract Award/Renewal Recommendation and Funding Availability Certification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AQD-19</td>
<td>Notice to Proceed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AQD-20</td>
<td>Request for Rental Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AQD-91</td>
<td>Flight Services Request Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARA</td>
<td>Aircraft Rental Agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARTCC</td>
<td>Air Route Traffic Control</td>
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<td>ASAT</td>
<td>Aviation Safety Assistance Team</td>
</tr>
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<td>ASM</td>
<td>Aerial Supervision Module</td>
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<tr>
<td>ATC</td>
<td>Air Traffic Control</td>
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<tr>
<td>ATGS</td>
<td>Air Tactical Group Supervisor</td>
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<tr>
<td>ATP</td>
<td>Air Tactical Pilot</td>
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<td>AITS</td>
<td>Air Tactical Supervisor</td>
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<tr>
<td>AURM</td>
<td>Aircraft Use Report Manager (Fleet)</td>
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<td>AV</td>
<td>Exclusive Use Contract Availability</td>
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<tr>
<td>BLM</td>
<td>Bureau of Land Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPA</td>
<td>Blanket Purchase Agreement</td>
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<tr>
<td>BVC</td>
<td>Best Value Comparison (Part of AQD-91)</td>
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<tr>
<td>CO</td>
<td>Contracting Officer</td>
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<td>COA</td>
<td>Certificate of Authorizations</td>
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<td>COR</td>
<td>Contracting Officer’s Representative</td>
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<tr>
<td>COTR</td>
<td>Contracting Officer Technical Representative</td>
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<td>CFA</td>
<td>Controlled Firing Areas</td>
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<tr>
<td>CWN</td>
<td>Call When Needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>Department of Homeland Security</td>
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<tr>
<td>DINS</td>
<td>Internet NOTAM Service - DOD</td>
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<tr>
<td>DM</td>
<td>Departmental Manual</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Description</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Department of the Interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAB</td>
<td>Executive Aviation Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAC</td>
<td>Executive Aviation Committee</td>
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## Appendix 1

### BLM-Alaska Aviation Contacts

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<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<th>Cell</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State Aviation Manager</td>
<td>Gary Baumgartner</td>
<td>907.356.5523</td>
<td>907.370.3449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Wing Specialist</td>
<td>John Softich</td>
<td>907.356.5520</td>
<td>907.388.0141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helicopter Specialist</td>
<td>Gil Garcia</td>
<td>907.365.5521</td>
<td>907.687.0567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety &amp; Training Specialist</td>
<td>Wes Stark</td>
<td>907.356.5525</td>
<td>907.388.7142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Zone Unit Aviation Manager</td>
<td>Dave Doucet</td>
<td>907.267.1357</td>
<td>907.230.9702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Zone Assistant UAM/Helicopter Manager</td>
<td>Adam Babcock</td>
<td>907-267-1359</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>FDO Unit Aviation Manager</td>
<td>Vacant</td>
<td>907.474.2227</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>AFS/GAL Unit Aviation Manager</td>
<td>Bob Schober</td>
<td>907.356.5617</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>AFS/TAL Unit Aviation Manager</td>
<td>Jason Brooks</td>
<td>907.356.5562</td>
<td>907.482.0738</td>
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<tr>
<td>AFS/UYD Unit Aviation Manager</td>
<td>Susan Bissell</td>
<td>907.356.5559</td>
<td>907.378.4609</td>
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<tr>
<td>AFS Ramp Manager</td>
<td>William (Todd) Archer</td>
<td>907.356.5758</td>
<td>907.388.3086</td>
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<tr>
<td>AFS Helibase Manager</td>
<td>Tom Schmidt</td>
<td>907.356.5659</td>
<td>907.750.1795</td>
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<tr>
<td>AFS Air Tanker Base Manager</td>
<td>Ted Plumlee</td>
<td>907.356.5528</td>
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<tr>
<td>FSS-Aviation</td>
<td>Tony Chapman</td>
<td>907.356.5653</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>SMJ-Lead Spotter</td>
<td>Tom Kubichek</td>
<td>907.356.5515</td>
<td>907.388.9582</td>
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<tr>
<td>AFS Air Tactical Program Manager</td>
<td>Rick Thompson</td>
<td>907.356.5535</td>
<td>907.750.1800</td>
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<tr>
<td>AICC Lead Aircraft Dispatcher</td>
<td>Jennifer Humphrey</td>
<td>907.356.5681</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADC Lead Dispatcher</td>
<td>Jerrid Palmatier</td>
<td>907.267.1243</td>
<td>907.223.2644</td>
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<tr>
<td>Galena Dispatch Center</td>
<td>800.237.3644</td>
<td>907.356.5629</td>
<td>907.656.1222</td>
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<td>Upper Yukon/Tanana Dispatch Center</td>
<td>800.237.3652</td>
<td>907.356.5551</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anchorage Dispatch Center</td>
<td></td>
<td>907.267.1360</td>
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Appendix 2

BLM-Owned Airstrips

Black Rapids (5BK)
N63 32.11 W145 51.65 Private
RWY 14-32 2250' x 40' Elev.2125 Gravel-Dirt
Weather Data Sources—WX Cam
Communications—CTAF 122.9, RCO 122.4, SUAIS 125.3

Campbell (CSR)
N61 09.52 W149 46.84 Private
RWY 02-20 5000' x 150' Elev.286 Gravel
Remarks—Private, attended Mon-Fri 1630-0100Z, not maintained in winter. Occasional military aircraft, parachute jumping. All traffic patterns southeast of field. Runway 02 right traffic pattern. RWY 02-20 marked with distance to go signs. Contact BLM Aviation Manager, 907-267-1378 prior to intended use.
Weather Data Sources—WX Cam
Communications—CTAF 127.45

Inigok (4AK1)
N70 00.23 W153 04.66 Private
RWY 02-20 5000' x 150' Elev.192 Gravel
Remarks—Private, unattended, not maintained. Runway 02 multiple soft spots last 2000'. 25' antenna 650' northwest of Runway 02. Contact BLM Manager 907-474-2368 prior to intended use.
Weather Data Sources—None
Communications—CTAF 127.45

Nixon Fork Mine (AK40)
N63 13.75 W154 45.62 Private
RWY 16-34 4200' x 100' Elev.1510 Gravel
Remarks—Private, attended continuously, maintained. Runway 16-34 marked with fluorescent cones marking end and approach. Runway 16 and runway 34 right traffic. Contact BLM Aviation Manager, 907-267-1378 prior to intended use.
Weather Data Sources—None
Communications—Tie in FSS Kenai

Port Moller (1AK3)
N56 00.36 W160 33.65 Private
RWY 01-19 3500' x 100' Elev.20 Gravel
Remarks—Private, unattended, not maintained. No service available. Recommend visual inspection prior to landing. Contact BLM Aviation Manager 907-267-1378 prior to intended use.
Weather Data Sources—None
Communications—Tie in FSS Cold Bay

Talkeetna (AK44)
N62 19.14 W150 06.97 Private
RWY 16-24 1600' x 30' Elev.346 Gravel
Remarks—Private, unattended, not maintained. North one third runway has sawbucks and manhole covers recessed from sewer construction.
Weather Data Sources—None
Communications—CTAF
Tanacross (TSG)

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<th>N63 22.46 W143 20.13</th>
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<td>RWY 06-24 5100' x 150' Elev.1549</td>
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<tr>
<td>RWY 12-30 5000' x 150' Elev.1549</td>
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**Weather Data Sources**—WX Cam

**Communications**—CTAF 122.8, SUAIS 125.3

Tatitna (8KA)

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<td>RWY 09-24 1200' x 12' Elev.1490</td>
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**Remarks**—Public, unattended, not maintained. CAUTION: Wind shear and/or directional wind change due to proximity of two passes. Rocks on surface 3 to 4”. Uneven grade and dips in rwy. Airstrip used as Iditarod checkpoint. Heavy use late February to March. Runway 06 18’ wood tower 40’ from runway end 30’ left of centerline. Airport also known as Rhone River and Short Cut Strip. Contact BLM Aviation Manager, 907-267-1378, for additional info.

**Weather Data Sources**—WX Cam

**Communications**—CTAF 122.9

Ugashik Bay (UGB)

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<tr>
<td>RWY 12-30 5280' x 125' Elev.132</td>
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**Remarks**—Public, unattended, not maintained. Runway not suitable for tricycle landing gear aircraft. Runway 12-30 surface rough. Rock to 12” entire length of runway. No compaction. Grass, weeds, and brush on runway surface entire length up to 24” tall. Contact BLM Aviation Manager, 907-267-1378 for additional info.

**Weather Data Sources**—WX Cam

**Communications**—CTAF 122.
Appendix 3

Flight Planning Decision Matrix

Decision to Fly

- Point to Point Flight
  - Review and Complete Flight Request and Checklist
    - Contact Aviation Dispatch with completed e-FRSS and OAS-91

- Special Use Flight Operations
  - Review and Complete Flight Request and Checklist
  - Project Aviation Safety Plan/Risk Assessment Completed by Project Manager
    - Approval of Manager (Reviewed by Aviation Manager)
      - Contact Aviation Dispatcher with completed e-FRSS, OAS-91 and/or PASP and Risk Assessment w/ Appropriate Manager
        - Project Aviation Safety Plan on file w/ Dispatch & Unit Aviation Manager Prior to Flight
Appendix 4

FLIGHT REQUEST CHECKLIST

There are a number of pieces of information you need to relay to the vendor or the appropriate dispatch office at this time. These include:

1. The date and time of the flight.
2. The itinerary (routing) of the flight.
3. The number of insured passenger seats needed.
4. The weight and bulk of any cargo to be hauled. Describe any cargo with unusual dimensions and any hazmat.
5. Any unusual flying activities (e.g. gravel bar landings) or special-use requirements. If the flight will be special-use, ensure that the special-use plan has been approved.
6. Any need for a copilot or a second flight crew.
7. The BLM charge code and the OAS billee code for the flight.
8. The type of charter needed: whether wet or dry and whether point-to-point or guarantee.
9. Whether BLM or the vendor is providing the pilot’s subsistence (for guarantee-rate flights only).
10. Where to report for duty at the start of the mission.
11. The procedures you plan to use for flight-following.
12. The name of the Flight Manager.
13. Any need for special fuel caches along the flight route.
14. If the aircraft is a helicopter being hired for fire work, it must be equipped with an FM radio.

AICC Aircraft Desk (907-356-5681, 907-356-5682 or 800-237-3646)
Anchorage Dispatch Center (907-267-1360, 907-267-1251)
## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

### AIRCRAFT FLIGHT REQUEST/SCHEDULE

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<td>[ ] To Scheduling Dispatcher @ (Phone Number)</td>
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<tr>
<td>[ ] Prior to Takeoff \ [ ] Each Stop En route \ [ ] Arrival at Destination</td>
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<td>[ ] To: (Other Office) @ (Phone Number)</td>
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<td>[ ] Hazard Analysis Performed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Dispatch/Aviation Mgr. Checklist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Other:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9. Close-out</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closed by:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date/Time:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## HAZARD ANALYSIS AND DISPATCH/AVIATION MANAGER CHECKLIST

### I. MISSION FLIGHT HAZARD ANALYSIS

(Fire flights exempt provided a pre-approved plan is in place). The following potential hazards in the area of operations have been checked, have been identified on flight itinerary map, and will be reviewed with Pilot and Chief-of-Party prior to flight:

- [ ] Military Training Routes (MTRs) or Special-Use Airspace (MOAs, Restricted Areas, etc.)
- [ ] Areas of high-density air traffic (airports; Commercial or other aircraft)
- [ ] Wires/transmission lines; wires along rivers or streams or across canyons
- [ ] Weather factor: wind, thunderstorms, etc.
- [ ] Towers and bridges
- [ ] Other aerial obstructions:
- [ ] Pilot flight time/duty day limitations and daylight/darkness factors
  - SUNRISE
  - SUNSET
- [ ] Transport of hazardous materials
- [ ] Other: Employee working in wet conditions. Rubber boots approved per waiver 9400 (FA-140) dated 5/23/97.

### II. DISPATCHER/AVIATION MANAGEMENT CHECKLIST

- [ ] Pilot and aircraft carding checked with source list and vendor, carding meets requirements
- [ ] OR Necessary approvals have been obtained for use of uncarded cooperator, military, or other-government agency aircraft and pilots
- [ ] Check with vendor that an aircraft with sufficient capability to perform mission safely has been scheduled
- [ ] Qualified Aircraft Chief-of-Party has been assigned to the flight (noted on reverse)
- [ ] All DOI passengers have received required aircraft safety training
- [ ] OR Aviation manager will present detailed safety briefing prior to departure
- [ ] Bureau Aircraft Chief-of-Party will be furnished with Chief-of-Party/Pilot checklist and is aware of its use

### III. APPROVALS

- [ ] Means of flight following and resource tracking requirements have been identified
- [ ] Flight following has been arranged with another unit if flight crosses jurisdictional boundaries and communications cannot be maintained
- [ ] Flight hazard maps have been supplied to Chief-of-Party for non-fire low-level missions
- [ ] Procedures for deconfliction of Military Training Routes and Special-Use Airspace have been taken
- [ ] Chief-of-Party is aware of PPE requirements
- [ ] Cost analysis has been completed and is attached
- [ ] Other/Remarks:

### NOTE:

Reference Handbook 9420 for approval(s) required.

A. MISSION FLIGHT: Hazard Analysis Performed By:

(Chief-of-Party Signature)

B. MISSION FLIGHTS: Hazard Analysis Reviewed By:

(Dispatcher or Aviation Manager Signature Required)

C. IF Non-Fire, One-Time (Non-Recurring), Special-Use Mission, Signature of Line Manager is Required**:

(Line Manager Signature) (Date)

D. This Flight is Approved By:

(Authorized Signature) (Date)

**For recurring Special-Use Mission, signature is required on Special-Use Air Safety Plan, and not required here.
Appendix 6
PROJECT AVIATION SAFETY PLAN INSTRUCTIONS

PROJECT NAME/OBJECTIVES: Provide description of the project and objectives. Identify the project supervisor.

JUSTIFICATION: Indicate why the project will require the use of aircraft in Special Use Flight conditions/environments and list the most practical alternatives for completion of the project.

PROJECT DATE(S): Dates project will begin and end. These may be approximate.

LOCATION: Enter descriptive location and include a map clearly showing areas where flights will be made; aerial hazards must be clearly indicated. List the latitude/longitude and elevation of the project area.

PROJECTED COST OF AVIATION RESOURCES: Enter cost coding, projected flight hours with cost, projected misc. expenses (overnight charges including pilot and mechanic, aircraft fuel, car rental, etc.) and total cost of project.

AIRCRAFT: If known, list vendors to be used, tail number, aircraft type, and missions for which aircraft is approved.

PILOT: If known, identify pilot(s), and the missions they are qualified for or skills desired. An example of this is: carded for mountain flying or carded for low level flight.

FUELING: Determine fueling needs. Identify remote fuel sites and necessary permits.

PARTICIPANTS: List individuals involved in flights, their qualifications (Helicopter Manager, Project Flight Manager, Passenger, etc.), and include individuals’ project responsibilities. Attach organizational chart if applicable.

FLIGHT FOLLOWING: Identify the procedures to be used and the individuals that will be responsible for the flight following. List the Dispatch office that will be used. List the satellite telephone numbers and frequencies that will be used on the project for flight following. Indicate if additional local on-scene project flight following will be instituted. Attach communications plan with assigned frequencies if applicable.

AERIAL HAZARD ANALYSIS: The project Aviation Manager develops an aerial hazard analysis with attached map. Flights made in confined areas (e.g., deep, narrow canyons) required that a prior ground and/or aerial survey of hazards be made. A copy of the hazard map shall be provided to the pilot prior to any project flights.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING/EQUIPMENT: Identify the protective equipment and clothing necessary for the operation. Survival equipment (extra water, flotation devices, sleeping bags, etc.) beyond the normal PPE complement may be required.

LOAD CALCULATIONS AND WEIGHT AND BALANCE: The pilot is responsible for the accurate completion of all load calculations. Trained aviation personnel shall ensure that aircraft scheduled are capable of performing the mission(s) safely and within the capabilities of the aircraft selected. For helicopter operations, expected conditions of altitude, temperature and weight will be included. The helicopter manager will ensure load calculations are completed properly. The Flight Manager will ensure that passenger manifests are completed.

RISK ASSESSMENT: Project Manager will complete the “Risk Analysis Worksheet” and attach to the PASP.

AIRSPACE COORDINATION: Identify if projected flight paths/project area involves military Special Use Airspace and/or Military Training Routes (MTR’s), or Low Altitude Tactical Navigational Areas (LATN). Mission planning involving Military Airspace shall include “Risk Management Considerations.”

UNIMPROVED LANDING SITES: If landing at unimproved sites, identify land ownership and landing site condition.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES: Identify how the aircraft will be used on the project. Explain specific procedures for the aircraft and crew. All use will be in accordance with 350 – 354 Departmental Manual, 9400 BLM Aviation Policy, and Interagency Helicopter Operations Guide (IHOG).
PRE-WORK MEETING/ PRE-OPERATIONAL SAFETY BRIEFING: Identify participants, location/time(s) of the meeting.

Signatures
Prepared by: ___________________________ Date: ________________
Project Leader
Reviewed by: __________________________ Date: ________________
Aviation Manager

The Risk analysis has identified that there is no hazard greater than a Negligible Risk to Employees involved in this project. Approved by: __________________________ Date: ________________
Line Supervisor

The Risk Analysis has identified that there is a Minor Risk to Employees involved in this Project.

Approved by: __________________________ Date: ________________
Line Supervisor
Approved by: __________________________ Date: ________________
Associate Field Manager/Branch Chief or equivalent

The Risk Analysis has identified that there is a Moderate Risk to Employees involved in this Project.

Approved by: __________________________ Date: ________________
Line Supervisor
Approved by: __________________________ Date: ________________
Field Office Manager/FMO or equivalent

The Risk Analysis has identified that there is a Serious Risk to Employees involved in this Project.

Reviewed by: __________________________ Date: ________________
State Aviation Manager
Approved by: __________________________ Date: ________________
Line Supervisor
Approved by: __________________________ Date: ________________
Manager or equivalent

The Risk Analysis has identified that there is an Critical Risk to Employees involved in this project.

Reviewed by: __________________________ Date: ________________
State Aviation Manager
Approved by: __________________________ Date: ________________
Line Supervisor
Approved by: __________________________ Date: ________________
Field Office Manager/FMO or equivalent
Approved by: __________________________ Date: ________________
Manager or equivalent
Approved by: __________________________ Date: ________________
Director

State Director/Associate State Director
## Appendix 7
### RISK MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Severity Code</th>
<th>Hazard Probability</th>
<th>Frequent (A)</th>
<th>Likely (B)</th>
<th>Occasional (C)</th>
<th>Rarely (D)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catastrophic</td>
<td>Immediate danger to health, public safety or property.</td>
<td>State Director/Associate State Director</td>
<td>State Director/Associate State Director</td>
<td>District Manager</td>
<td>Field Office Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Critical</td>
<td>Imminent and immediate danger of death or permanent disability.</td>
<td>CRITICAL</td>
<td>CRITICAL</td>
<td>SERIOUS</td>
<td>MODERATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Permanent partial disability, temporary total disability.</td>
<td>State Director/Associate State Director</td>
<td>District Manager</td>
<td>Field Office Manager</td>
<td>Branch Chief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hospitalized minor injury, reversible illness.</td>
<td>CRITICAL</td>
<td>SERIOUS</td>
<td>MODERATE</td>
<td>MINOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>First aid or minor medical treatment.</td>
<td>Field Office Manager</td>
<td>Branch Chief</td>
<td>Line Supervisor</td>
<td>Line Supervisor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Approving Authorities:**
- Critical: State Director/Associate State Director
- Serious: District Manager or equivalent
- Moderate: Field Office Manager or equivalent
- Minor: Branch Chief/Associate Field Manager or equivalent
- Negligible: Line Supervisor
### RISK MANAGEMENT WORKSHEET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Organization and Location:</th>
<th>2. Page 1 of:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Operation / Task:</td>
<td>4. Beginning Date:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Ending Date:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. Date Prepared:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Prepared by (Name / Duty Position):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8. Identified Hazards:</th>
<th>9. Assess the Hazards: (Initial Risk)</th>
<th>10. Control Measures Developed for Identified Hazards: (Specify measures taken to reduce the probability of a hazard) Include all PPE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Be Specific)</td>
<td>(Be Specific)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Be Specific)</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Be Specific)</td>
<td>(Be Specific)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. Assess the Hazards: (Residual Risk)

12. How to Implement the Controls: (May Be Filled in By Hand)

13. Supervisors and Evaluation by: (Continuous Leader Checks, Buddy System, etc.)

(Be Specific)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8. Identified Hazards:</th>
<th>9. Assess the Hazards: (Initial Risk)</th>
<th>10. Control Measures Developed for Identified Hazards: <em>(Specific measures taken to reduce the probability of a hazard) Include all PPE</em></th>
<th>11. Assess the Hazards: (Residual Risk)</th>
<th>12. How to Implement the Controls: (May Be Filled in By Hand)</th>
<th>13. Supervisors and Evaluation by: (Continuous Leader Checks, Buddy System, etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Be Specific)</td>
<td>(Be Specific)</td>
<td>(Be Specific)</td>
<td>(Be Specific)</td>
<td>(Be Specific)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Serious</td>
<td>Critical</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Remaining Risk Level After Control Measures Are Implemented: <em>(INDICATE HIGHEST REMAINING RISK LEVEL WITH “X”)</em></td>
<td>NEGLIGIBLE (Supervisor)</td>
<td>MINOR (Associate/Assistant Mgr. / Branch Chief)</td>
<td>MODERATE (Field Manager)</td>
<td>SERIOUS (District Manager)</td>
<td>CRITICAL (State Director/Associate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. RISK DECISION AUTHORITY: (Approval/Authority Signature Block) <em>(If Initial Risk Level is CRITICAL, SERIOUS or MODERATE: Brief Risk Decision Authority at that level on Controls and Control Measures used to reduce risks)</em> (Note: if the person preparing the form signs this block, the signature indicates only that the appropriate risk decision authority was notified of the initial risk level, control measures taken and appropriate resources requested; and that the risk was accepted by the decision authority.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Printed Name / Signature

(1112-5 page 2)
INSTRUCTIONS

1. Organization conducting the Risk Assessment and the location of the operation.
2. If more than one page is used, indicate number of pages. (For example: Page 1 of 3)
3. In general terms, identify the operation/task(s) to be performed.
4. Enter the date that the operation/task(s) is/are to begin.
5. Enter the date that the operation/task(s) is/are to end.
6. Enter the date that the Risk Assessment was prepared.
7. Enter the name and duty position of the person completing the form.
8. Identify specific hazards associated with the operation/task(s). It is important to be specific and start at the beginning, the preparation phase (equipment draw/transportation of equipment) of the operation. (For example: unfamiliar equipment, inexperienced operators, improperly configured equipment, challenging terrain, natural hazards, hazardous chemical use, span of supervision, location of work, types of roads, confined spaces, pinch points.)
9. Assess the initial risk using the risk assessment matrix.
10. Identify control measures for each identified hazard in block 8.
11. Assess the residual risk, the risk remaining after control measures are taken into consideration, using the risk assessment matrix.
12. Identify how the controls will be implemented (For example: SOPs, tailgate safety briefings, written/oral policy statements/directions, familiarization training, Right to Know training, use of PPE, use of spotters.)
13. Enter the specific individual(s) or method(s) used to supervise and evaluate the provisions of the Risk Assessment. (For example: supervisor/leader on site, buddy system, employee crosstalk.)
14. Check the appropriate remaining level of risk.
15. The authority accepting the risk should sign this block; however, if the authority is notified and accepts the risk, the person completing the form can note same sign block 15. (See “Note” in block 15.)
## Appendix 8

### Aviation Documentation Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DOCUMENT</th>
<th>PURPOSE</th>
<th>RESPONSIBLE</th>
<th>FREQ</th>
<th>ACTION/REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9400-1a Flight Request/Schedule</td>
<td>-Initiates all flights &lt;br&gt;-Documents aircraft, pilot and vendor info, itinerary, charge code, passengers and weights, etc.</td>
<td>-Requesting individual initiates form &lt;br&gt;-Supervisor of requestor approves flight with signature &lt;br&gt;-Aviation Manager or Dispatcher completes form; procures aircraft</td>
<td>-At least 3 days prior to any flight &lt;br&gt;-Dispatch may be able to process in less than three days depending on work load and availability of aircraft &lt;br&gt;-Aircraft Resource Order may be used for Fire flights</td>
<td>-Copy given to Flight Manager and/or receiving or en route dispatch &lt;br&gt;-Retain copy in local file for three years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Aviation Safety Plan (PASP)</td>
<td>-Identify aviation hazards for Special Use flights &lt;br&gt;-Perform risk assessment and analysis; pre-plan Special Use flights to mitigate risks &lt;br&gt;-Approve essential passengers</td>
<td>-Project Manager completes &lt;br&gt;-FO Line Manager and State Aviation Manager approves with signature</td>
<td>-At least 3 days (if possible one week) prior to Special Use Flight.</td>
<td>-Plan reviewed with pilot, passengers and ground crew &lt;br&gt;-Reverse of 9400-1a may be used on simple, one-time Special Use flights. &lt;br&gt;-Retain copy in local file for three years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OAS-110 Travel Cost Analysis</td>
<td>-Determine most cost effective mode of transportation for administrative/non-fire flights &lt;br&gt;-Required for SES flights to satisfy OMB Circular A-126</td>
<td>-Local Aviation Manager or Dispatcher</td>
<td>-At least 10 days prior to flight &lt;br&gt;-Every SES flight (except “required use” or “mission” flights with SES pax)</td>
<td>-Fax to DOI Solicitor Office for SES flight approval &lt;br&gt;-Retain copy in local files for three years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSA 3641 Senior Federal Travel Report</td>
<td>-Report all Senior Federal employee (SES) travel in Government aircraft &lt;br&gt;-Required by OMB A-126</td>
<td>-AICC Aircraft Desk</td>
<td>-Every SES flight &lt;br&gt;-Consolidate and report every 6 months for semi-annual periods:</td>
<td>-SAM consolidates, submits to NAO &lt;br&gt;-Retain copies at local level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OAS-106 Aviation Course Presentation Record</td>
<td>-Document each Aviation training session presented; date, time, location, instructors and trainees</td>
<td>-Local Aviation Manager or Course Coordinator</td>
<td>-Course completion</td>
<td>-Send to OAS if IAT instructed &lt;br&gt;-Retain copy in files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOCUMENT</td>
<td>PURPOSE</td>
<td>RESPONSIBLE</td>
<td>FREQ</td>
<td>ACTION/REMARKS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Aviation Training and Qualification Record | -Document individual employee aviation training completed and aviation position qualifications  
-Used for review/approval and employee development | -Employee and Supervisors. | -Update as necessary  
-End of fiscal year or prior to field season | -Local manager or supervisor reviews with employee; approves with signature  
-Must be supported with training and experience records  
-Retain copies locally |
| OAS-34 “SAFECOM” Aviation Incident Report | -Document any aviation hazard, maintenance deficiency, incident or unsafe act  
-Identify trends, areas of concern, training needs, etc. to management | -Pilots, aircraft managers, passengers, ground personnel, dispatchers, etc.  
-Anyone who observes aviation hazards, incidents or unsafe practices | -ASAP or within 48 hours of each occurrence | -Local Aviation Managers should follow-up immediately  
-Submit to OAS Safety by fax or electronic  
-Submit copy to State Aviation Manager  
-Retain copy locally |
| Aviation Management Plan | -Provides a reference for BLM employees, aviation managers and other agency personnel  
-Outlines State and Field Office aviation organization, procedures, accident prevention measures, etc. | -Field Office Aviation Manager prepares for jurisdictional area  
-State Aviation Manager prepares statewide plan | -Update annually | -Serves as supplement to BLM 9400 manual  
-Content, length and level of detail will be commensurate with local aviation activity  
-Keep as reference |
| Plan Incident/Accident Response | -Pre-plan emergency procedures and contacts in the event of aircraft mishap, accident or overdue aircraft | -Field Office Aviation Manager and Dispatch prepare for their area of responsibility | -Update as necessary and annually | -Post in Dispatch, front desk and airbase offices |
| Aerial Hazard Map | -Visually display aerial hazards for flights or aviation projects  
-MTRs, MOAs, towers, power lines, cables, airstrips, heliports, etc. | -Field Office Aviation Manager and Dispatch prepare for their jurisdictional area  
-Use information from NOAA Sectionals, AP1B, etc. | -Update as needed and annually | -Display in Dispatch and airbase offices  
-Review with pilots and aircrews prior to flight  
-Attach “site specific” aerial hazard maps to Special Use Plans |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DOCUMENT</th>
<th>PURPOSE</th>
<th>RESPONSIBLE</th>
<th>FREQ</th>
<th>ACTION/REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Airbase &amp; Hazard Database</td>
<td>-Document location and info database on the</td>
<td>-Developed at Field Office level by Aviation Manager, Dispatchers, Aircraft</td>
<td>-Update continuously and annually</td>
<td>-Locations of all full-time and temporary operational sites by Lat/Long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>following:</td>
<td>Managers for their jurisdictional area</td>
<td></td>
<td>coordinates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Airports, airstrips Heliports, helispots</td>
<td>-State Aviation Manager to consolidate into statewide database</td>
<td></td>
<td>-Info on each site:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dipsites</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size, layout, access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Refueling sites</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Elevation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aerial Hazards</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Capabilities &amp; limitations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Local Hazards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-In digitized form may be used with GIS to</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ownership, facilities, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>generate hazard maps, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aviation Statistical</td>
<td>-Provide management with operational and cost</td>
<td>-Field Office Aviation Manager and Dispatch prepare for jurisdictional area</td>
<td>-Prepare at end of fiscal year for</td>
<td>-Should include Incident/Accident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report</td>
<td>summary of aviation activity</td>
<td>-State Aviation Manager prepares State Office report and consolidates with</td>
<td>period: Oct 1 - Sept 30</td>
<td>Summary, Aviation Training Summary and other aviation accomplishments in the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FO reports to compile statewide summary</td>
<td></td>
<td>FY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OAS-20</td>
<td>-To request a specific vendor/aircraft to be</td>
<td>-Local Aviation Manager identifies a bona fide need. Completes form; sends</td>
<td>-When a need is identified and local</td>
<td>-SAM compiles statewide report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Request for Rental Services</td>
<td>secured and approved on an for recurring</td>
<td>to State Aviation Manager</td>
<td>vendor is available but not secured by</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>needs where cost of each use will be less</td>
<td>-SAM reviews; sends to NAO</td>
<td>current On Call</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>than $25K</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OAS-13</td>
<td>-Initiates exclusive use or on-call</td>
<td>-State Aviation Manager prepares with requestor input</td>
<td>-Submit at least six months prior to</td>
<td>-National Aviation Office reviews; if approved, sends to OAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Request for Contract</td>
<td>contracting process when aircraft are needed</td>
<td>-OAS uses to develop contract specifications and solicitation</td>
<td>time services are needed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>for a specific period and cost is expected</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to exceed $25K. Identifies number of days,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>designated base, estimated cost, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Verifies funding.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OAS-13A &amp; OAS-13H Request</td>
<td>-Supplements the OAS-13. Describes aircraft</td>
<td>-Completed by local Aviation Manager</td>
<td>-Submit at least six months prior to</td>
<td>-Field Office prepares and submits to State Aviation Manager. SAM reviews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for Contract Services</td>
<td>requirements, specifications, equipment and</td>
<td></td>
<td>time services are needed</td>
<td>and sends to OAS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplement (Airplane or</td>
<td>services needed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helicopter)</td>
<td>-AMD utilizes to prepare contract specifications</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-Fire Aircraft requests are sent to NAO/OAS.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>-Retain copies in local files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOCUMENT</td>
<td>PURPOSE</td>
<td>RESPONSIBLE</td>
<td>FREQ</td>
<td>ACTION/REMARKS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract Daily Diary</td>
<td>-Document daily activities and facts concerning contracted aircraft:</td>
<td>-Contract Project Inspectors (PI)/Aircraft Managers</td>
<td>-Complete daily during contract period</td>
<td>-May be used if contract disputes or litigation occurs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vendor &amp; agency personnel assigned</td>
<td></td>
<td>-Submit copies to SAM/COR every two weeks</td>
<td>-May be used for on-call aircraft for duration of project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flight activities &amp; equipment use</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-Retain copies in local contract files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maintenance or non-compliance Significant events</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OAS-23e Aircraft Use Report</td>
<td>-Serves as flight invoice; documents aircraft use, pay items, charge</td>
<td>-Pilots, Flight Managers and/or Aircraft Managers complete this form together</td>
<td>-Complete daily</td>
<td>-Original to Vendor for electronic submission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>codes and authorization</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-Copies retained as required for local unit files</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Used for ARA, CWN, Contract and some cooperator flights</td>
<td>-Reviewed and signed by locally authorized approver</td>
<td>-Submit at time of release or every two weeks for ARA and CWN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Aircraft vendors are paid from this form</td>
<td>-OAS reviews and processes; makes payment to vendors</td>
<td>-Submit at least every two weeks for Exclusive Use Contract</td>
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<td>Daily Cost/Use Summary</td>
<td>-Summarizes cost and use statistics for a specific aircraft for one</td>
<td>-Aircraft Managers/Project Inspectors</td>
<td>-Complete daily</td>
<td>-Aircraft Managers/PI submit to Incident Airbase Manager/Air Ops personnel or to local FMO.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>operational period (day). Used by Incident or local management or users</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-Retain copies in local contract, project or flight files</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to track costs and analyze use.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OAS-72 Evaluation Report on</td>
<td>-Comprehensive evaluation of contractor personnel, aircraft and</td>
<td>-Aircraft Managers, Project Inspectors (PI) at the field level; State</td>
<td>-At the end of each exclusive use period (yearly)</td>
<td>-PI sends evaluation to State Aviation Manager (COR); COR submits to Contracting Officer (CO; OAS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract Performance</td>
<td>equipment for the exclusive use period</td>
<td>Aviation Manager (COR) provides input</td>
<td></td>
<td>-Retain copies in local contract files</td>
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<td>-Evaluation should be supported by Daily Diaries, OAS-23s and other</td>
<td></td>
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<td>documentation</td>
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<td></td>
<td>-May be used in awarding future contracts</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
SAFCOM Form
Safety Communiqué Form

REPORTED BY: (optional)
Name:
E-Mail:
Phone:
Cell Phone:
Pager:
Organization:
Organization Other:
Date Submitted:

EVENT
Date: mm/dd/yyyy
Local Time: hhmm
Injuries: Y/N
Damage: Y/N
Location:
(Airport, City, Lat/Long or Fire Name)

Operational Control:
Agency:
Region:
Unit:

MISSION (*seelook-uptables)
Type: *
Other:
Procurement: *
Other:
Persons Onboard:
Special Use: Y/N
Hazardous Materials: Y/N
Departure Point:
Destination

AIRCRAFT(*seelook-uptables)
Type: *
Tail #
Manufacturer: *
Model:
Owner/Operator:
Pilot:

NARRATIVE: (A brief explanation of the event)

CORRECTIVE ACTION: (What was done to correct the problem)
SAFECOM FORM INSTRUCTIONS

The Aviation Safety Communique (SAFECOM) database fulfills the Aviation Mishap Information System (AMIS) requirements for aviation mishap reporting for the Department of Interior agencies and the US Forest Service. Categories of reports include incidents, hazards, maintenance, and airspace. The system uses the SAFECOM Form OAS-34/FS-5700-14 to report any condition, observation, act, maintenance problem, or circumstance with personnel or aircraft that has the potential to cause an aviation-related mishap. The SAFECOM system is not intended for initiating punitive actions. Submitting a SAFECOM is not a substitute for “on-the-spot” correction(s) to a safety concern. It is a tool used to identify, document, track and correct safety related issues. A SAFECOM does not replace the requirement for initiating an accident or incident report.

These instructions and helpful hints are intended to make the process of submitting a SAFECOM as easy as possible. If you need assistance, please don’t hesitate to call the Forest Service at (208) 387-5285 or the Aviation Management Directorate, Aviation Safety (formerly OAS) at (208) 433-5070. After the completion and submission of your SAFECOM, your data will be stored in a central database that is shared on an interagency basis. Therefore, you only have to submit one SAFECOM per event.

The REPORTED BY section is associated with the person submitting the SAFECOM. All of these fields are optional. However, this contact information is extremely helpful if it becomes necessary to follow-up with the submitter on a particular issue. This section asks for the name of the person reporting the event, their contact information and the organization they work for. If you choose to submit your name or any other information in this section, it will not appear on the SAFECOM that is available to the general public.

The EVENT section asks for the “when” and “where” in addition to damage or injuries. Enter the Date in the mm/dd/yyyy format, and then enter the Time using the 24-hour time format hhmm. Note that the date is a required field and both the date and time fields will only accept numeric characters. Were there any Injuries? Yes or No. If you select Yes, please explain in the narrative. Was there any Damage? Yes or No. If you select Yes, please explain in the narrative. The next field in this section is the State, which applies to the state where the event occurred. Note that the State field is a required entry. In the Location field enter the airport, name of the fire or lat and long. The next three selections identify the Agency, Region or State for USDI and the Unit that had operational control of the mission at the time of the event. These selections determine which organization(s) will receive initial notification that a SAFECOM has been entered into the database. From the look-up table select the Agency. From the next look-up table select the Region for USFS or State for USDI. Next, select the Unit from the look-up table if it applies. See examples below:

Agency: Bureau of Land Mgt  Region: Alaska State Office  Unit: Glenallen FO
Agency: Forest Service  Region: Region 2  Unit: San Juan NF

The MISSION section asks for information that describes the mission at the time of the event. In the Type field, use the look-up table to make a selection that best describes the mission that was being performed. Use the Other field if you need to further identify the mission or if nothing is available from the look-up table that actually describes the mission. In the Procurement Field, enter how the aircraft you were utilizing was procured from the look-up table. Use the Other field to further identify procurement if necessary. Under Persons Onboard, enter the total number of people on the aircraft, which includes the pilot(s), all flight crew personnel and passengers. Was the mission Special Use, Yes or No? Many of our missions are special use. In fact, almost all fire missions are considered special use as well as animal counting, herding, eradication, etc. Were there Hazardous Materials onboard, Yes or No? In Departure Point, enter where you departed from, an airport or helibase for example and under Destination, enter the intended destination, which could be an airport, fire name or helispot.

The AIRCRAFT Section generally applies to the aircraft you are utilizing. However, in the event of an airspace intrusion, conflict or near mid-air, enter as much information as possible about the other aircraft. If there are multiple aircraft involved, list the other aircraft in the narrative section. In the Type field, enter the aircraft type from the look-up table. In the Tail # field enter the tail number of the aircraft beginning with N for US Registered and C for Canadian Registered aircraft. Please do not enter the Tanker, Jumper or Helicopter number unless that is all you have. In the Manufacturer field, select the manufacturer from the look-up table. In the Model field, enter the model number without any spaces or hyphens for example, 206L3, DC6, PB4Y2. In the Owner/Operator field, enter the name of the agency if the aircraft is an agency fleet aircraft (ie USFS, USDI, etc) or the name of the vendor operating the aircraft if it is contracted. In the Pilot field enter the pilot’s name, first name then last name.

In the NARRATIVE section give a brief description of the event with the facts and outcome of the event. Elaborate on any previous blocks above as necessary.

In the CORRECTIVE ACTION section give a brief description of the corrective action that was taken in an effort to prevent the event from reoccurring. Remember, submitting a SAFECOM is not a substitute for resolving the problem and taking on the spot corrective action. SAFECOMs are for tracking and trending purposes.

Accidents and Incidents-With-Potential (IWP) must be reported immediately via the most expeditious method in accordance with the Interagency Aviation Mishap Response Plan. A SAFECOM should be completed later, but it is not to be used as an initial notification method.

The SAFECOM should be routed through the local unit aviation officer or can be faxed to Aviation Management Directorate, Aviation Safety at (208) 433-5007 or USFS at (208) 387-5735 ATTN: SAFETY or entered directly on the internet at www.safecom.gov.
Appendix 10

AVIATION “WATCH OUT” SITUATIONS

As part of risk management each aviation manager and employee should be asking questions.

- Is the flight necessary?
- Who is in charge?
- Are all hazards identified and have you made them known?
- Should the operation or the flight be stopped due to a change in conditions? Consider the following:
  - Communications
  - Confusion
  - Personnel
  - Weather
  - Turbulence
  - Conflicting priorities
- Is there a better way to do it?
- Are you driven by the task and sense of urgency?
- Can you justify your actions?
- Are there other aircraft in the area?
- Will the pilot accept the mission?
- Are any guidelines being ignored or policies being broken?
- Are communications getting tense?
- Are you deviating from the assigned operation or flight?
Appendix 11

BLM Alaska Aviation Business Processes FY2018

New for 2018, Fairbanks District Office and the Arctic District Office will both begin cross servicing with AQD for non-Fire Aviation.

This DOES NOT affect **commercial flights** necessary to attend training, conferences, etc. that you make arrangements through CGE nor does it apply to suppression or other emergency flights**.

1. Aviation Users shall submit flight requests using the Electronic Flight Request and Scheduling System (e-FRSS) [http://afshome/afs/internal/aviation/efrs/submitrequest.php](http://afshome/afs/internal/aviation/efrs/submitrequest.php) at least 10, preferably 21 days prior to the flight. When possible flights should be planned and entered in e-FRSS prior to field season. Task Orders for flight services must be issued prior to the performance period. Flight requests will be processed in the order received.
   - Users are advised to consolidate flights into a single request when possible. For example, multiple flights to the same location for the entire season, ie: Transport 3 – 5 staff and gear from Fairbanks to Umiat from June 1 – September 15, 2016. Dates to be determined by user and scheduled through dispatch. Multiple vendor payments can be made.

2. The e-FRSS flight request is reviewed and electronically approved by the supervisor and aviation manager. Expedient approval will facilitate the contracting process.

3. Utilizing e-FRSS, the dispatch office evaluates the flight request and prepares the best value determination.
   - An automated 91 is generated and submitted to AQD for fire and emergency flights not contracted under Fire Exclusive contracts.

   ***Dispatch offices are not authorized to order flight services***

4. Administrative staff enters the PR into FBMS. Aviation PR entry.

5. The PR is approved and funds certified in FBMS by a central supervisor and the budget personnel for each office. **Expedient approval will facilitate the contracting process.**

6. The AQD contracting issues the task order and obligates funds in FBMS.

7. The contracting officer updates e-FRSS with the task order number.

8. The vendor and the aviation user are notified via email and are then authorized to fly.
- Any flights that occur without a task order will result in a ratification and potential loss of the acquisition authority.

Please Note: Aviation users are not authorized to make changes to or request aviation services differing from those expressly described on the flight(s) task order(s). In the event changes are necessary, including while in the field, the user must contact the contracting officer to request modifications. Only a warranted contracting officer is authorized to make changes to scheduled services under a task order. Changes to flights made by unauthorized personnel will result in ratification.

9. The administrative staff enters the task order into AMS.
10. Upon completion of the mission the aviation user will review and sign the OAS-23.
    - It is no longer required to submit a copy of the OAS-23 to budget for “task order” flights.
    - It is no longer required to include charge code information on the OAS-23 for “task order” flights. The flight will be expensed against the charge code on the task order. If corrections are required please see your budget analyst.
    - To ensure “task order” flights are excluded from the IPAC billing process please use the following Billee Codes:
      - Fairbanks District Office – 7221
      - Anchorage District Office – 7211
      - Cadastral Survey – 7241
      - Pipeline Management Office – 7021
      - Alaska Fire Service – 6791
      - Alaska State Office - 7011

Please Note: Submit a copy of the OAS-23 to your budget analyst for any flights using a DOI Fleet aircraft or aircraft under a “Fire” contract (smokejumper aircraft, etc). Those costs will be billed by AQD using the IPAC process. Posting to FBMS could be delayed from 3 – 6 months. Year end obligations may be necessary.

11. The vendor inputs flight information into Aviation Management System (AMS).
12. The administrative staff validates and approves vendor flight information in AMS.
13. The vendor submits invoice through the Invoice Processing Platform (IPP).
14. The receiving officer enters the service entry sheet (SES) into FBMS and approves flight information in AMS.
15. The contracting officer approves payment in FBMS.
16. The National Operations Center (NOC) accounts payable processes payment to the vendor, posting the expenditure in FBMS.
17. The contracting officer modifies task order as necessary.
18. The budget staff monitors undelivered orders and outstanding task orders in AMS.

**Emergency activities are defined as circumstances that could not have been planned in advance. If the activity could have been planned in advanced but the planning failed, the activity does not constitute an emergency.**
This document has been designed as an easy to read reference guide for Unmanned Aircraft Systems users in the Bureau of Land Management, State of Alaska, who have the need to operate UAS for the purposes of currency, fire, resource, and training.

An attempt has been made to structure the flow of information in a logical way. Other references are incorporated into each chapter to minimize having to refer to policy from other documents (i.e., OPM-11, National Aviation Plan, etc.) that provides specific information to support a policy referenced.

This revision incorporates:

DOI Operational Procedures Memorandum (OPM) -11 (dated - 15 March 2017 – Current)
BLM NAP (dated – 2018 – Current)
AK SAP (dated – 2018 – Current)
Certificate of Waiver or Authorization (dated – 10 April 2017 – Current)
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1.0 Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) Supplement

1.1 Purpose
This plan sets forth procedures and guidance to supplement the Alaska State Aviation Plan. Due to the multifaceted and rapidly growing field of Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS), the purpose of this document is to clarify, standardize and enhance the safety of BLM Alaska UAS remote pilots. This Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) supplement will allow BLM Alaska District/Field Offices, Alaska State Office, Office of Pipeline Monitoring, and Alaska Fire Service to easily acquire the necessary information and policy to help manage the use of UAS within their program.
2.0 UAS Organizations

2.1 Management Positions

State Director - The State Director (SD) has overall responsibility for the aviation program, which is delegated to the State Fire Management Officer (SFMO).

State Aviation Manager - The State Aviation Manager (SAM) serves as the focal point for the aviation program and provides technical and management expertise regarding the use of aviation resources.

UAS Fire Coordinator – The UAS Fire Coordinator serves as the focal point for the Unmanned Aircraft Systems program and provides technical and management expertise regarding the use of UAS on fires.

District Manager - The District Manager (DM) has overall responsibility for aviation activities conducted within the district. Aviation management and operational authorities and responsibilities may be delegated to the District FMO, Unit Aviation Manager (UAM) and Dispatch Center Manager.

Unit Aviation Manager - The District UAM serves as the focal point for the district or zone aviation program.

2.2 Aviation Position Definitions

Remote Pilot in Command (PIC) - A person who holds a remote pilot certificate with a sUAS rating and has the final authority and responsibility for the operation and safety of a sUAS operation.

Visual Observer (VO) - A person acting as a flight crew member who assists the sUAS remote PIC to see and avoid other air traffic or objects aloft or on the ground.
3.0 UAS Operations

As a bureau, we are often challenged with working in high-risk and dynamic environments that are not always predictable. It is the responsibility of each employee, cooperator, and contractor to conduct aviation operations that have been planned properly and approved by management. It is important to utilize the correct equipment and properly trained and qualified personnel to minimize risk.

3.1 UAS Operations

Personnel involved in any UAS operation will adhere to FAA, DOI, and bureau aviation policy. The BLM State Aviation Manager and applicable UAM must be notified prior to all planned UAS flights. The State Aviation Manager or appropriate UAM will review all PASPs prior to commencing operations. Line officers shall be informed of UAS activities within their area of responsibility by the applicable UAM.

3.2 Emergency Exception to Policy

Federal employees who are involved in an event in which there clearly exists an imminent threat to human life, and there is insufficient time to utilize approved methods, may deviate from policy to the extent necessary to preserve life. The following provisions and follow-up actions apply:

- Personnel involved are expected to use good judgment.
- Personnel involved in the decision making associated with deviating from policy must weigh the risks verses benefit.
- Any deviations shall be documented on a SAFECOM.

3.3 Flight Following

Aircraft will remain within visual (eye sight) range of the pilot or observer at all times, unless special provisions have been met for Beyond Visual Line Of Sight (BVLOS). Pilots and Observers will maintain communications with each other during flight operations.

3.3.1 Communications –

Corresponding dispatch centers will be notified before flight operations commence, and again when flight operations cease. Appropriate radio frequencies must be monitored at all times during UAS operations to ensure that UAS users can be contacted by dispatch, other aircraft, etc.

3.3.2 Visual Observer –

A visual observer may be utilized to supplement situational awareness and maintain visual line of sight (VLOS). A visual observer may NOT be used to extend the range of the PIC. The PIC will cover the basic VO duties as outlined in References Exhibit A.

3.4 Search and Rescue (SAR) Flights

The use of BLM aircraft and aviation personnel for SAR operations are not considered normally planned BLM operations. SAR is typically the responsibility of the Alaska State Troopers Office. BLM does not budget for SAR operations. However, each situation and request is different and will be authorized based on the specific details and need for each event. It is important to obtain approval at the appropriate level prior to using BLM UAS for SAR operations. Federal employees who are involved in an event in which there clearly exists an imminent threat to human life, and there is
insufficient time to utilize approved methods, may deviate from policy to the extent necessary to preserve life. (ref. NAP 5.6 and 350 DM 1.3.B)

3.5 Wildland Fire Flights

Guidance for DOI Remote Pilots and DOI UAS used in support of wildland fire management comes from the BLM National Aviation Office. Protocols have been established to promote safe and effective use of agency UAS on interagency wildland fire incidents.

3.5.1 Operational Requirements

- Remote pilots shall be certified by the FAA in accordance with 14 CFR Part 107
- Remote pilots will be trained and certified in accordance with interagency policy
- The Advanced UAS Workshop is required to operate UAS in support of wildland fire management.
- Remote pilots must possess a Red Card for fire line operations.
- Interagency certification cards are required to be in the possession of remote pilots while on an incident.
- UAS aircraft will be certificated in accordance with interagency policy. Interagency certification and FAA registration cards are required to be with the aircraft while on an incident.
- UAS Remote Pilots will:
  1. Obtain approval from the agency administrator or designee and the incident commander or designee prior to conducting incident assignments/missions.
     For fires in Alaska, with the exception of the National Park Service, agency administrators for all state and federal agencies have granted pre approval as is stated in the Alaska Interagency Annual Operating Plan.
  2. Obtain the appropriate level of airspace authorization prior to conducting incident missions (Part 107, ECOA, etc).
  3. Confirm airspace deconfliction with dispatch or the TFR controlling authority (when applicable) prior to conducting incident missions.
  4. Coordinate and receive clearance for mission flights with aerial supervisors when they are on scene (ATGS, ASM, HLCO, LEAD) prior to conducting incident missions.
  5. Coordinate mission flights with participating aircraft when aerial supervision is not on scene.
  6. Make a blind call on the assigned air to ground frequency when no aircraft are reported to be on scene.
  7. Respond to blind radio calls from incoming aircraft when the UAS is the only aircraft on scene.
  8. Give way to all manned aircraft.
  9. When appropriate, file a Notice to Airman (NOTAM) in accordance with interagency/FAA regulations.
     i. As soon as practicable on initial attack or incident with no TFR.
     ii. In accordance with the provisions of a TFR.
     iii. In accordance with the provisions of a Memorandum of
Agreement with the FAA. Typically prior to 24-72 hours of the flight.

- Have the capability of setting an altimeter and meeting operational altitude requirements.
- Monitor assigned AM/FM frequencies.
- For flights over private land, DOI UAS pilots should make every effort to notify landowners of the anticipated periods of operation, purpose of the flights, and contact information for the responsible unit should questions or issues arise.
- For flights under the DOI/FAA MOAs or blanket COA landowner notification is required.
- Coordinate missions and attend briefings with multiple incident management team (IMT) positions (ATGS, AOBD, etc.) depending on complexity.

3.5.2 Call Signs

UAS Remote Pilots will follow established incident communications protocols and will make radio calls with the following information:

- Unmanned Aircraft
- Configuration (fixed or rotor-wing)
- Type
- Agency/Interagency assigned aircraft number.

Call Sign Examples
A. “Unmanned R41” (Rotor Wing, Type 4 UAS, Agency/Interagency #1)
B. “Unmanned F12” (Fixed Wing, Type 1 UAS, Agency/Interagency #2)
C. “Unmanned R23” (Rotor Wing, Type 2 UAS, Agency/Interagency #3)


3.5.3 Privacy Protections

In light of the advancements in UAS technologies and diverse potential uses of UAS across Department, Bureaus, and Offices missions, it is imperative that DOI take appropriate steps to implement UAS policies that address privacy protections, procedures, and standards to ensure compliance with the Privacy Act of 1974, DOI Privacy Act regulations, Departmental privacy policies, and other applicable laws, regulations and policies. Accordingly, DOI Bureaus and Offices utilizing UAS or UAS collected information shall meet the following privacy requirements:

- Information collected by or on behalf of DOI bureaus and offices using UAS that may contain personally identifiable information (PII) shall not be retained for more than 180 days unless retention of the information is determined to be necessary to an authorized mission, is maintained in a system of records covered by the Privacy Act, or is required to be retained for a longer period by any other applicable law or regulation.
• UAS will only be used to collect data consistent with the authorized mission of the BLM. Any data-sharing agreements or policies, data use policies, and record management policies applicable to UAS shall conform to applicable laws, regulations, and policies.
• UAS collected information can only be shared outside of BLM if it helps to meet the authorized mission of this agency.
• It is prohibited to use UAS to collect, use, retain, or disseminate data in any manner that would violate the First Amendment or in any manner that would discriminate against persons based upon their ethnicity, race, gender, national origin, religion, sexual orientation, or gender identity.

3.7 Training and Currency Flights
All training, proficiency, and currency flights conducted under this supplement will:
• Adhere to all policies established by 14 CFR Part 107.
• Make all notifications as noted in the PASP before flight operations commence.

3.8 Cooperator Flights
All UAS operated under DOI operational control, including cooperator/affiliate aircraft, must have a current OAS-36U DOI UAS Data Card or letter of authorization issued by OAS.

Cooperator/Affiliate Missions (DOI Operational Control): Requests for approval of cooperator/Affiliate UAS under the operational control of DOI should follow the process outlined in 351 DM 4. UAS Cooperator approval letters will be issued by the OAS UAS Division Chief.

Any other federal agency operating UAS within BLM jurisdiction will coordinate with the SAM, Line Officer and UAM prior to project commencement/UAS flight. The Line Officer will determine the need for a land use permit.

3.9 End Product
End Product Contracts are not aircraft flight service contracts. They are used to acquire a product for the Department (i.e., per-acre, per-unit or per-area, or per head basis). The intent of this type of procurement is for the contractor to supply all personnel and equipment in order to provide a “service” or “end-result.” Many contractors utilize aircraft (including UAS) to meet the performance objectives of End Product contracts for activities such as: animal capture, seeding, spraying, survey, photography, etc. Since these are not flight services contracts, the AQD does not perform any acquisition service. End Product contracts are administered by the bureau procurement units and must not direct the contractor in the use of aviation assets.

These contracts must be conducted in accordance with OPM-35. OPM-35 aids in determining whether an operation is being conducted as either “end-product” or “flight service” and supplements existing DOI policy regarding End Product contracts found in 353 DM 1.2A (3). If the provisions of 353 DM 1.2A (3) and OPM-35 are met, the aircraft will be operated as a civil aircraft and the aviation management principles normally required for aircraft under DOI operational control do not apply.

For further guidance on End Product Contracts see NAP section 3.9 and/or talk to your UAM.
3.10 Commercial Flights
These operations are permitted with the following authorizations:
- The operator has a current FAA Part 107 certificate.
- The operator obtains a land use permit approved by the Line Officer.
- The UAS program manager should be notified of all commercial UAS operations or end product contracts which utilize UAS.

3.11 Media
This section was intentionally left blank
4.0 UAS Safety

The BLM Aviation Safety program is modeled after the aviation industry and FAA Safety Management Systems (SMS). Each BLM employee and contractor involved with aviation has the responsibility to plan missions thoroughly, conduct missions with a conservative attitude, and respect for the aircraft and environment in which the missions operate. Both employees and contractors have the responsibility to speak up when unsafe operations are observed.

4.1 Aviation Life Support Equipment (ALSE)

All personnel engaged in aviation activities must wear appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), depending on the mission. The ALSE Handbook is policy and must be followed unless a waiver is authorized. All waivers will be in writing, specific, and signed by authorized authority.

4.1.1 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) –

UAS crew members will utilize PPE required by their crew position.

4.2 Project Aviation Safety Planning

With the exception of fire, all UAS flights require project planning prior to implementation. The level of planning and approval depends on complexity, scale of the project, and level of associated risk.

4.2.1 Project Aviation Safety Plan (PASP) –

The size and detail of the PASP should be proportionate with the complexity of the project. For templates and guidance on completing a PASP, contact the SAM, UAS coordinator, or UAM on the district/zone that the flight will occur. The following components must be included in the plan:

- Project name and objectives
- Justification
- Project date
- Location
- Projected cost of aviation resources
- Aircraft
- Pilot
- Flight manager, aircrew, passengers, participants
- Communication Plan, Flight following, and emergency search and rescue plan
- Aerial Hazard Analysis (w/ attached map)
- Protective clothing and equipment
- Weight and Balance / Load Calculations
- Risk assessment utilizing appropriate format
- Unit Aviation Managers review/signature
- Supervisory approval signature (at appropriate level)
4.3 DOI UAS Operations in the National Airspace System (NAS)

DOI has the authority to conduct operations in the NAS under the requirements of OPM-11 and 14 CFR Part 107. When operating UAS under the provisions of this supplement, flights outside of 14 CFR Part 107 rules are not authorized; with the exception of Beyond Visual Line of Sight (BVLOS) flights when conducted under an emergency COA (ECOA) and within a Temporary Flight Restriction (TFR).

- Under the terms of the FAA/DOI MOA regarding Beyond Visual Line of Sight operations of UAS in support of emergency assistance within an active TFR.

4.3.1 Airspace Planning

- Flights must be conducted in Class G airspace as defined by 14 CFR Part 107 (unless operating within a TFR).
- Flights conducted under 14 CFR Part 107 do not require a NOTAM.
- Beyond Visual Line Of Sight (BVLOS) must be conducted with an FAA Part 107 waiver or under the terms of the DOI/FAA MOA for flights within a TFR.
- Flights within a TFR must be conducted under the direction of the official in charge of the on-scene emergency response activity.
- Flights will be planned to avoid sustained/repeated overflight of heavily trafficked roads or highways but may briefly cross over active roads as necessary.
- B4UFLY app (or equivalent) will be utilized to check airspace, nearby airports, NOTAMs, etc. for possible conflicts.
- Dispatch will be notified before every flight so appropriate deconflictions can be made if necessary,
5.0 UAS Training

Aviation training is essential to ensure that BLM maintains a safe and efficient aviation operation in pursuit of the bureau’s mission. Aviation users, supervisors, and managers need to make certain that they and their employees are knowledgeable of the inherent hazards of aviation operations and have been provided the necessary skills and training to be successful conducting aviation operations.

5.1 Interagency Aviation Training (IAT)

The Office of Aviation Services (OAS) is responsible for all DOI aviation training. Training is conducted and managed through the use of a web based online system (https://www.iat.gov). All aviation users and their supervisors should have an account on this system. Required training for employees is based on aviation roles and is as follows:

5.1.1 Supervisor –

DOI personnel that supervise employees who use aircraft to accomplish bureau programs must complete aviation training. It is the responsibility of the supervisor to ensure that employees who use aircraft are doing so in a safe and appropriate manner. Supervisors must attend the following training and maintain currency per DOI Policy (OPM-04):

- M-3 Aviation Management for Supervisors (every 3 years)
- A-200 Mishap Review (every 3 years)

5.1.2 Line Managers –

Knowledge required includes familiarization with the DOI aviation management program, policies, and related requirements and responsibilities. Line managers must complete the M-3 Aviation Management for Supervisors or complete the M-2 Aviation Management Line Managers Briefing course every 3 years.

5.1.3 Aircrew Member –

Employee working in and around aircraft and is essential to ensuring the safety and successful outcome of the mission. Aircrew members must complete the following training and maintain currency per DOI Policy (OPM-04):

- A-100 Basic Aviation Safety (every 3 years)
- A-200 Mishap Review (every 3 years)

5.1.4 DOI Remote Pilot –

A person who holds a remote pilot certificate with a sUAS rating and has the final authority and responsibility for the operation and safety of a sUAS operation.

Qualification for this position requires:

- Must possess a current FAA remote pilot certificate.
- Must possess a DOI remote pilot certificate
- Must meet training requirements for Aircrew Member as outlined in OPM-4

Individuals holding a current qualification under IQCS are also qualified to perform equivalent non-fire aviation positions under IAT guidelines. (See next section)
5.2 Additional Aviation Training

Fire and Aviation training is conducted under the authority of the National Wildfire Coordination Group (NWCG) and is tracked in the Incident Qualification and Certification System (IQCS). Many aviation qualifications under this system are recognized as equivalent training and qualification to DOI IAT requirements. For a complete list of equivalent qualifications and training, you can reference those in the Interagency Aviation Training Guide under the position and training crosswalk matrixes.

5.2.1 Advanced UAS Workshop –
This workshop is designed for qualified pilots who desire knowledge and skill using UAS for fire operations or complex resource projects. Attendees will learn the skills required to capture and preprocess (geotag) data and coordinate with incident personnel/aircraft.

- The Advanced Workshop is required before a DOI Remote UAS pilot can operate UAS on a wildland fire.

5.3 Currency and Refresher Training

5.3.1 Currency Requirements –
Remote pilots must demonstrate three takeoffs (launch) and landings (recovery) with the UAS they are approved to operate within the preceding 90 days. If currency is lost prior to a mission, the Remote Pilot must regain currency by:

- Performing the flight maneuvers and emergency procedures for the specific make and model, either in the simulator or during a proficiency flight or conduct their mission flight under the observation of a current UAS pilot.
- Remote pilots are required to fly each of the aircraft for which they are carded at least once every 12 months. Remote Pilots failing to meet this requirement shall fly under the supervision of a carded and current Remote Pilot and perform the flight maneuvers and emergency procedures for that aircraft.

5.3.2 DOI UAS Refresher Training –
DOI Remote Pilots must complete UAS refresher training (A-452R) or approved equivalent every 24 months following the issuance of their OAS-30U. Current DOI Remote pilots participating in either A-450 or A-452R, as a student or instructor, will receive credit for refresher training. This training can be completed 30 days in advance or 30 days after the date of expiration on the OAS-30U. Remote Pilots operating the low complexity UAS will be able to complete this requirement via distance learning opportunities. Pilots operating more complex aircraft may be required to attend a refresher in person.
6.0 UAS Procurement

All purchases of commercially available systems by DOI personnel shall be routed through OAS and the Interior Business Center, Acquisitions Services Directorate (IBC-AQD). Specifications for UAS used by DOI will be developed collaboratively between the bureaus and OAS. Acquisition activities including requests for information, quotation, or proposal will be coordinated through the National Aviation Managers (NAM).

UAS purchase requests (OAS-13U) are routed to the SAM. State leadership should be notified of UAS purchases. The Program Manager will consolidate all requests and forward them to the OAS fleet manager.
- All BLM Alaska procurement requests, including camera payloads, must be submitted to the Alaska BLM SAM.
- All IT Hardware and Software purchases for the purpose of supporting UAS operations must be coordinated with the Alaska SAM, and approved prior to purchase by the DSD Support Services.

6.1 Documentation

6.1.1 Fleet Aircraft
- Record UAS flight time using the OAS-2U form. Remote Pilots shall submit an OAS-2U daily or when geographic location of flight changes.
- A Remote Pilot In Command (PIC) must be designated for each flight and recorded on the form OAS-2U.
- DOI Remote Pilots must record malfunctions, damage or repairs to UAS, or component replacement on the OAS-2U form. Repair of damage beyond normal wear shall be coordinated with the DOI UAS Fleet Manager.
- Remote Pilots are responsible for ensuring their equipment has been inspected within the timeframe (annually) specified on the aircraft data card (OAS-36U). The annual inspection form can be found at:
  https://docs.google.com/a/blm.gov/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSfjAhKTJClLzfkCQ8B19zoHK tyDXiCWyySH35rpB1CGx89CIQ/viewform?c=0&w=1

6.1.2 Fleet Service Contracts
- Flight use reporting will follow the reporting process outlined in the contract.
National Aviation Plan: https://www.nifc.gov/aviation/av_BLMlibrary.html
State Aviation Plan: https://www.nifc.gov/aviation/av_BLMlibrary.html
Interagency Fire UAS Operations Guide: https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B14Gb5sfUl-jbzVxQUZfcm5ub1k/view
OAS-2U: https://docs.google.com/a/blm.gov/forms/d/1PFQq6Y2d9aJC9tDCQIWow2oalrTKFK7Fl2alPAY95x1s/viewform?edit_requested=true

Visual Observer (VO) guide
Role of the visual observer

A visual observer is a trained person who assists the UAS pilot in the duties associated with collision avoidance. The primary function of a visual observer is to assist in the prevention of a mid-air collision during the course of a UAS operation. In addition to their use in avoiding mid-air collisions with aircraft, visual observers can be used to assist the UAS pilot in avoiding difficult to see obstructions such as power lines, guy wires, and antennas. Observers can also be used to monitor the movements of people and vehicles that might stray too close to an operation. The need for any or all these functions will be dependent upon the particular operation.

Area of Operation

For all types of operations, there will be a defined area to which the UAS will be restricted. There will be a basic flight plan of the UAS within that area of operation. It is critical that the VO and the PIC define the AO and discuss the basic flight plan prior to flight. Other pre-operational activities that will be discussed include:

- Weather conditions – wind, visibility concerns and any expected severe weather
- Position of hazards (i.e. guy wires, power lines, or other difficult to see obstructions)
- Presence of crowds or vehicles that might interfere with the operation
- Potential signal interference sources
- Local air traffic patterns; the position and distance of local airports and transition corridors relative to the (AO)
- The amount of air traffic usually found in the area

Location of the visual observer

The PIC for each UAS operation must identify a location from which the observer will perform their duties. The location will be selected to afford the best available view of the entire area within which the operation is to be conducted. The pilot-in-command must be able to see or ensure that a visual observer is able to see the aircraft throughout the entire flight well enough to:

- Know it's location
- Determine its altitude and direction of travel
- Observe the airspace for other air traffic or hazards and have the most unobstructed view possible, taking into account the position of the sun, glare from reflections off buildings or other objects, and signs or other large obstructions.

Pilot-In-Command and Visual Observer must:

- Maintain awareness of the position of the UAS through direct visual observation. Binoculars may be used to augment the (VO) duties, but may not be used as the primary means of visual contact or as a substitute for unaided visual observation
- Maintain effective direct two-way communication with each other at all times and ensure communication is not impeded
- Be aware of cardinal directions when standing within an area of operations (i.e. they should know which direction is north, south, etc.)
- Have a common set of terms between PIC and the VO regarding landmarks and reference points within the AO.

Operational Recommendations
• If operating close to airports, monitor applicable local Common Traffic Advisory Frequency (CTAF), departure, approach and tower frequencies.

• If the visual observer is being used for avoidance of difficult-to-see obstacles, the operation should not be conducted during dusk, dawn, night, or limited visibility atmospheric conditions unless it is assured that the area of obstacles can be avoided.

• Visual observers should be trained to maintain a scanning pattern so that complete scanning of an area is accomplished
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-system</th>
<th>Hazards</th>
<th>Pre Mitigation</th>
<th>Post Mitigation</th>
<th>Mitigation Achieved?</th>
<th>Additional Local Mitigation</th>
<th>Post Mitigation Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Likelihood</td>
<td>Severity</td>
<td>Outcome</td>
<td>Likelihood</td>
<td>Severity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAS</td>
<td></td>
<td>Occasional</td>
<td>Catastrophic</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Improbable</td>
<td>Catastrophic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flight</td>
<td></td>
<td>Remote</td>
<td>Critical</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Improbable</td>
<td>Marginal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emergencies</td>
<td></td>
<td>Occasional</td>
<td>Marginal</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Remote</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Remote</td>
<td>Critical</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Occasional</td>
<td>Critical</td>
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<td>In Flight</td>
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<td>Emergencies</td>
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<td>UAS</td>
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<td>Flight</td>
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<td>Emergencies</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- **UAS mechanical failure resulting in loss of power or control**
  - Likelihood: Occasional
  - Severity: Catastrophic
  - Outcome: High
  - Mitigation: Follow emergency procedures in the aircraft flight manual. Addressing the failure with changes to equipment or procedures. Do not overfly people unless essential to the mission.
  - Likelihood: Improbable
  - Severity: Catastrophic
  - Outcome: Medium
  - Mitigation Achieved?: Yes
  - Additional Local Mitigation: N/A
  - Post Mitigation Value: N/A

- **Bird strike resulting in UAS uncontrollability**
  - Likelihood: Remote
  - Severity: Critical
  - Outcome: Marginal
  - Mitigation: Follow emergency procedures in the aircraft flight manual. Discuss bird avoidance techniques with operators.
  - Likelihood: Improbable
  - Severity: Marginal
  - Outcome: Medium
  - Mitigation Achieved?: Yes
  - Additional Local Mitigation: N/A
  - Post Mitigation Value: N/A

- **Loss of link between ground control station and UAV**
  - Likelihood: Occasional
  - Severity: Marginal
  - Outcome: Medium
  - Mitigation: Ensure that you have set the lost link procedures correctly according to the aircraft flight manual.
  - Likelihood: Remote
  - Severity: Negligible
  - Outcome: Low
  - Mitigation Achieved?: Yes
  - Additional Local Mitigation: Check NOTAMs for possible GPS jamming in area of operation.
  - Post Mitigation Value: Low

- **Non-participating aircraft enters flight operations area**
  - Likelihood: Remote
  - Severity: Critical
  - Outcome: Medium
  - Mitigation: Ensure NOTAMS have been filed when applicable. Be vigilant of scanning operations airspace. Proactive see and avoid. Utilize a VHF radio.
  - Likelihood: Occasional
  - Severity: Critical
  - Outcome: Medium
  - Mitigation Achieved?: Yes
  - Additional Local Mitigation: N/A
  - Post Mitigation Value: N/A
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flight &amp; Duty</th>
<th>Airspace</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crew exceeds flight and duty limitations</td>
<td>Mix of agency manned and unmanned aircraft in the same airspace resulting in a midair collision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote</td>
<td>Occasional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marginal</td>
<td>Critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Understood flight and duty limitations before starting the operational period. Suspend flight and duty of crew if policy will be violated. Manage crew to optimize duty by briefing optimum data gathering hours and days.</td>
<td>UAS Operations will be made known to all participating aircraft. Follow established aircraft separation procedures. Ensure positive communication between all aircraft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improbable</td>
<td>Remote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marginal</td>
<td>Marginal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Improbable</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAS flight plan and aircraft flight parameters are programmed incorrectly</td>
<td>Incorrect altitude flown while operating in the FTA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occasional</td>
<td>Remote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Critical</td>
<td>Catastrophic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serious</td>
<td>Serious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Follow aircraft flight manual, double check flight plans before launch.</td>
<td>Ensure UAS operator has thorough knowledge of FTA policy. Follow established aircraft separation procedures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote</td>
<td>Improbable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marginal</td>
<td>Improbable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Improbable</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incorrect altitude flown while operating in the FTA</td>
<td>Incorrect altimeter setting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote</td>
<td>Remote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catastrophic</td>
<td>Catastrophic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serious</td>
<td>Serious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure correct altimeter setting is established through communication with aerial supervisor.</td>
<td>Ensure correct altimeter setting is established through communication with aerial supervisor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improbable</td>
<td>Improbable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catastrophic</td>
<td>Improbable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Improbable</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAS Pilot has loses situational awareness</td>
<td>UAS Pilot has loses situational awareness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occasional</td>
<td>Occasional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catastrophic</td>
<td>Catastrophic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>Serious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Only approved pilots will be used to fly UAS. Adhere to established work/rest guidelines. Land as soon as practical. Use the return to launch function if needed. Stay in contact with incident aircraft and personnel.</td>
<td>Only approved pilots will be used to fly UAS. Adhere to established work/rest guidelines. Land as soon as practical. Use the return to launch function if needed. Stay in contact with incident aircraft and personnel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Scenario</td>
<td>Probability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operators lose visual contact with UAS (if required)</td>
<td>Probable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationary aerial hazards (wires, trees, towers, vegetation, rock</td>
<td>Probable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outcroppings)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low level flight profile—below 500', Special Use, animal herding</td>
<td>Frequent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAS sharing same flight path/route with other participating aircraft</td>
<td>Probable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from same departure and arrival points.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple initial attack incidents in same area cause confusion.</td>
<td>Occasional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flight is planned in Special Use Airspace, Military Training Route,</td>
<td>Occasional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flights over non-participating personnel</td>
<td>Remote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mistaken identification of UAS when multiple UAS operations are occurring simultaneously</td>
<td>Remote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor visibility due to smoke/inversion</td>
<td>Occasional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High density altitude (DA), decreased performance</td>
<td>Probable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong winds, thunderstorms, change in weather</td>
<td>Probable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lost or destroyed aircraft over water operations</td>
<td>Remote</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Risk Assessment**  
**Exhibit B**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-system</th>
<th>Hazards</th>
<th>Pre Mitigation</th>
<th>Post Mitigation</th>
<th>Mitigation Achieved?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Training</td>
<td>UAS</td>
<td>Training compromised for time and/or money constraints</td>
<td>Occasional</td>
<td>Critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Basic Training program does not include adequate mission experience for agency operations</td>
<td>Probable</td>
<td>Critical</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UAS not properly assembled due to inadequate training</td>
<td>Occasional</td>
<td>Critical</td>
<td>Serious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UAS improperly maintained due to lack of training</td>
<td>Occasional</td>
<td>Critical</td>
<td>Serious</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Risk Assessment

### Exhibit B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-system</th>
<th>Hazards</th>
<th>Pre Mitigation</th>
<th>Post Mitigation</th>
<th>Mitigation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Payload</td>
<td>Mounted/install equipment negatively effects UAS performance</td>
<td>Occasional</td>
<td>Critical</td>
<td>Serious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aircraft out of Weight &amp; balance</td>
<td>Occasional</td>
<td>Critical</td>
<td>Serious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAS C2</td>
<td>Flight Ops - Spectrum, Communication, Avionics</td>
<td></td>
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<td>--------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pre Mitigation</td>
<td>Post Mitigation</td>
<td>Additional Local Mitigation</td>
<td>Post Mitigation Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub-system</td>
<td>Hazards</td>
<td>Likelihood</td>
<td>Severity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Loss of link due to terrain</td>
<td>Remote</td>
<td>Critical</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Loss of link due to hardware failure</td>
<td>Occasional</td>
<td>Critical</td>
<td>Serious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Loss of link due to distance between UAS and control transmitter</td>
<td>Occasional</td>
<td>Critical</td>
<td>Serious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk Assessment</td>
<td>Exhibit B</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Risk Category</strong></th>
<th><strong>Risk Description</strong></th>
<th><strong>Likelihood</strong></th>
<th><strong>Severity</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Loss of link due to software failure</strong></td>
<td>Remote</td>
<td>Critical</td>
<td>Serious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Load all software updates that the manufacturer issues and test UAS before flight. Maintain a current log of all software updates for the UAS.</td>
<td>Improbable</td>
<td>Critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-COTS payload interferes with UAS (e.g. a repeater)</strong></td>
<td>Occasional</td>
<td>Critical</td>
<td>Serious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use only approved and flight tested aircraft and payloads.</td>
<td>Improbable</td>
<td>Critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manned aircraft cannot electronically detect UAS</strong></td>
<td>Frequent</td>
<td>Catastrophic</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Require large UAS to have a transponder. Have a visual observer constantly monitor operating area when no other known aircraft are in the UAS operation area. Contract language states a mode C transponder must be installed.</td>
<td>Improbable</td>
<td>Critical</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### UAS Maintenance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-system</th>
<th>Hazards</th>
<th>Pre Mitigation</th>
<th>Post Mitigation</th>
<th>Additional Local Mitigation</th>
<th>Post Mitigation Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Likelihood</td>
<td>Severity</td>
<td>Outcome</td>
<td>Mitigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aging Aircraft</td>
<td>No recommended TBO for any UAS components</td>
<td>Occasional</td>
<td>Critical</td>
<td>Serious</td>
<td>Follow manufacturer’s recommendations and create a tracking system to document failures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspection Compliance</td>
<td>Inspections not complied with at proper intervals</td>
<td>Occasional</td>
<td>Critical</td>
<td>Serious</td>
<td>Follow flight manual recommendations for inspection and maintenance. Ensure aircraft has current agency approved card.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major repair or alteration on a UAS</td>
<td>Lack of policy for what constitutes a major repair or alteration on a UAS</td>
<td>Occasional</td>
<td>Critical</td>
<td>Serious</td>
<td>Follow contract requirement or policy for reporting damage and/or repairs. Develop a list of what constitutes a major repair for filed operators.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Final Assessment Value:**

**Prepared By:**

**Date:**

**Operation Approved by:**

**Title:**

**Date:**