

TO: FROM: SUBJECT:

Northwest Interagency Mobilization Guide Holders Northwest Area Agency Administration

Northwest Interagency Mobilization Guide

Attached is the Northwest Mobilization Guide

This guide includes both the National Interagency Mobilization Guide and the Northwest Interagency Mobilization Guide. It has been written to reflect the interagency needs and procedures of the Northwest.

The Northwest Agencies in Chapter 90 are color coded as noted below:

COLOR	AGENCY
IVORY	USDA AND USDI - ALL
GREEN	USDI - Bureau of Indian Affairs
SALMON	USDI - Bureau of Land Management
BLUE	USDA - U.S. Forest Service
PINK	USDI - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
YELLOW	USDI - National Park Service

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CHAPTER 10 - OBJECTIVES, POLICY AND SCOPE OF OPERATION

MISSION STATEMENT

The Northwest Interagency Coordination Center (NWCC) serves all Federal, and cooperating State Wildland Fire Agencies in the Northwest Geographic Area. NWCC coordinates Interagency Pre-suppression and suppression strategies and facilitates intelligence and logistical support related to existing and anticipated responses to all-risk incidents. The central focus of NWCC operation is Wildland Fire.

As an agent of the NW Multi-Agency Coordinating Group (NWMAC), NWCC continually assesses the Geographic Area situation and, utilizing strategic intent, allocates or reallocates resources in coordination with agency duty officers, incident management teams, dispatch center managers, and local unit leadership for the purpose of sustaining effective emergency and/or prescribed fire operations. NWCC is the Geographical Area hub for out-of-area resource mobilizations, working in coordination with other Geographical Area Coordination Centers and the National Interagency Coordination Center located in Boise, Idaho.

PRIORITIES

To effectively manage resource competition, the NWCC Manager, Emergency Operations Manager, and/or the NWMAC will establish priorities for allocating resources to incidents within the Geographic Area. Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch.10, for specific criteria.

LOCAL AND GEOGRAPHIC AREA DRAWDOWN LEVELS AND NATIONAL READY RESERVE

Local drawdown is established by the local unit and/or the local MAC Group and implemented by the local dispatch office. The local dispatch office will notify NWCC of local drawdown decisions and actions.

Geographic area drawdown is established by NWMAC and implemented by NWCC. NWCC will notify the local dispatch offices and the NICC of the Northwest drawdown decisions and actions. Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch.10.

SCOPE OF OPERATION

GENERAL

The Northwest Mobilization Guide (NWMG) is a supplement to the National Mobilization Guide (NMG). The Mobilization Guide is an extension of **AGENCY MANUAL/HANDBOOKS, DIRECTIVES, and INSTRUCTION MEMORANDUMS** relating to logistical support operations to provide dispatching policies, procedures and organization; a directory, catalog of personnel, equipment, aircraft, and supplies in order to assist in obtaining timely and cost-effective incident support services, in order to ensure control of all fires within prescribed standards. The Guide will be updated annually by the first of June. The NWCC Center Manager is responsible to the Northwest Federal Land Management agencies for mobilizing aircraft, personnel, and equipment throughout the Northwest and the Nation for incident emergencies or pre-suppression needs.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF NORTHWEST COORDINATION CENTER

Refer to the "Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations" (Red Book), Ch. 19.
<https://www.nifc.gov/sites/default/files/redbook-files/RedBookAll.pdf>

RESPONSIBILITIES OF DISPATCH CENTERS

Refer to the “Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (Red Book), Ch. 19.

<https://www.nifc.gov/sites/default/files/redbook-files/RedBookAll.pdf>

NWCC - OFFICE STAFFING

The Northwest Coordination Center Office will be staffed seven days a week during fire season (normally mid-June through mid-September) from 0730 to 1800 hours with extended hours based on activity level. After-hours activity will be handled by a NWCC duty officer.

NATIONAL RESPONSE FRAMEWORK (NRF) Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 10

Cooperating Agencies of the Northwest Area who are signatory agencies to this guide will normally function in a supportive role in coordinating response to emergencies and incidents of a nature other than wildfire as described in the National Response Plan. An Agency may take the lead role for purposes of expediency in life-or-death situations, or when non-government Emergency Service Programs are not able to provide the service. Specific agency policies will provide direction to determine the availability of resources, in conjunction with existing programs, to support and cooperate with local authorities and organizations.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

In the event of a Hazardous Material (Hazmat) spill, release, or unauthorized disposal, the Unit Dispatcher will notify the Unit Hazmat Coordinator and relay the following information:

- Name and Telephone Number of Reporter
- Time and Type of Incident
- Material and Quantity
- Location
- Cleanup Status (include e.g., injuries, possible hazards to human health or environment).

If the severity of the situation warrants further action, the Unit Dispatcher or Unit Hazmat Coordinator should notify the Agency Hazardous Material Coordinator and the Northwest Duty Officer at the 24hr # 503-808-2720. The Agency Hazardous Material Coordinator will notify appropriate agency heads as necessary. In addition, if the severity warrants further action, the Agency Hazardous Material Coordinator will notify the following:

**National Response Center
U.S. Coast Guard (HQ Duty Officer)
Washington D.C.
Phone 1-800-424-8802**

AIRCRAFT TRANSPORT OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS GENERAL

The objective of the aviation transport of hazardous materials program is to ensure the safety of flight. A hazardous material is a substance or material, which has been determined by the Secretary of Transportation to be capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property when transported in commerce. Refer to the Hazardous Materials Table for known hazards (49 CFR 172.101). Requesting a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) from the manufacturer, one can obtain information on the contents of a product suspected of containing hazardous materials. It is recommended that, whenever possible, hazardous materials are shipped via a commercial freight carrier and personnel sent via a commercial or charter airline. Declaration of content of hazardous material is also required when it is transported on Government owned aircraft.

HAZMAT HANDBOOK/GUIDE

Refer to NWCG Standards for Aviation Transport of Hazardous Materials Handbook/Guide (February 2018), and Interagency Aviation Tech Bulletin No. TB 2018-02: Hazmat Special Permit DOT-SP-9198 (Expiration Date: 02/28/2026). These items are found on the internet at: <https://www.doi.gov/aviation/library/guides>. The handbook established the program for interagency aviation transport of hazardous materials in aircraft under the exclusive direction and control of the FS or DOI. It applies to field operations such as projects and fire operations. It does not apply to commercial aircraft operations, or any commercial airline under charter, even when used to transport fire personnel. Aircraft are considered “commercial aircraft” whenever the aircraft is transporting any cargo or passengers for other than official government business. For these types of operations, all the requirements of 49 CFR 175 (Carriage by Aircraft) or the International Civil Aviation Organization Technical Instructions will be complied with; see <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-49/subtitle-B/chapter-I/subchapter-C/part-175>. Fusees are not allowed in fire packs on commercial or chartered passenger aircraft.

MOBILIZATION AND DEMOBILIZATION

The Northwest Coordination Center provides for the cost-effective mobilization and demobilization of resources between the National Interagency Coordination Center, Northwest Federal Land Management Agencies, State Agencies and Cooperators commensurate with agency organizational practices.

NATIONAL EMERGENCY RENTAL VEHICLE (NERV) GUIDANCE

The NERV agreement may be utilized for:

- Any single resource responding to an incident whose position requires a vehicle with 4x4 high ground clearance and HD tires to meet the needs of the assignment (3/4-ton and 1-ton trucks with e-rated or 10-ply tires only)
- Any single resource that is responding to an incident who needs a rental vehicle to meet the needs of the mission and is NOT self-sufficient or able to procure a vehicle (such as Administratively Determined or Casual Pay employees who do not have an agency travel card).
- Incident Pool vehicles that will be managed by a ground support, buying team, dispatch or other units and will be utilized by multiple resources or multiple incidents

The NERV program is not intended to circumvent employing agency travel card and rental car procedures if the criteria above is not met.

WORK/REST, LENGTH OF ASSIGNMENT AND DAYS OFF Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch.10 Incident Commanders and Agency Administrators are to maintain safe, productive incident activities, which include appropriate management of work and rest periods, assignment durations, and shift length for crews, overhead personnel, and support personnel. For work shifts exceeding 16 hours, including travel time, and for those periods that do not meet 2:1 work to rest ratio, the Incident Commander or Agency Administrator will document, approve, and include a justification in the daily incident records.

Documentation will include mitigation measures employed to achieve compliance with 2:1 work to rest ratio policies. For clarification see: <https://www.nwcg.gov/sites/default/files/publications/pms902.pdf>

Note: If the length of commitment is more than 14 days when utilizing Oregon Department of Forestry or Washington Department of Natural Resources crews/overhead, it **must** be approved by the state agency headquarters.

ASSIGNMENT EXTENSION Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 10, form found in Appendix A:

<https://www.nwcc.gov/sites/default/files/publications/pms902.pdf>

The Northwest Coordination Center requires GACC signature for National Resources only.

INCIDENT OPERATIONS DRIVING Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 10

INITIAL ATTACK DEFINITION Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 10

Dispatch centers are to inform all resources of the name of the assigned Incident Commander (IC) and all other pertinent information. All changes in Incident Command leadership will be announced to assigned and incoming resources during initial and extended attack incidents. This information should also be relayed to Fire Management staff.

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

The Emergency Operations Manager is responsible for scheduling and coordination of all shared resources. A current record of resource locations and status will be maintained and disseminated to Agencies and Cooperators.

- Certain overhead positions and cache items will be ordered directly through the Northwest Coordination Center. These include National Interagency Incident Management Teams, Fireline Explosive Teams, all NIRSC radio systems and kits, Fire and Project RAWS (IRAWS, PRAWS).
- Cache Managers will not accept cache requests from any source other than NWCC, Unit Dispatch Offices, National Cache Managers, Incident Management Teams, or pre-designated cooperating agency representatives.
- When resources are mobilized and demobilized, all actions will be documented on a resource order using IROC. Interagency Centers may use their three-letter identifier on a resource order when the requested resource is being used to support the Interagency Center's operation. The resource order number will include the Northwest Unit Identifiers for the Land Management agencies as listed in the following section.

NORTHWEST UNIT / IROC IDENTIFIERS - NORTHWEST INTERAGENCY CENTERS

BMC - Blue Mountain Interagency Dispatch Center dispatches for UMF, WWF, UMA, PTW, 970S, 971S, 972S, 973S, 974S (La Grande, Baker City, Pendleton and Wallowa Units), SES

BIC - Burns Interagency Communication Center dispatches for BUD, MAF (Emigrant RD), MAR

COC - Central Oregon Interagency Dispatch Center dispatches for DEF, OCF, PRD, 951S, 955S (Prineville and Sisters Units)

CCC - Columbia Cascade Communication Center dispatches for GPF, MHF, CGF, MRP, R1R, RFR, NQR, TUR, OR-954S

CWC - Central Washington Interagency Communication Center dispatches for OWF, SES, SPD, MCR

EIC - Eugene Interagency Communication Center dispatches for NOD, WIF, GRT, SIA, SUF, WVR, OCR

JDC - John Day Interagency Dispatch Center dispatches for MAF (Blue Mtn. RD, Prairie City RD), UMF (Heppner RD), 952S (John Day Unit), 953S, JDP

LFC - Lakeview Interagency Fire Center dispatches for CLP, FWF, LAD, BVR, HMR, KLR, LKR, SHR, UKR, 981S, 982S (Klamath and Lake Units)

NEC - Northeast Washington Interagency Communication Center dispatches for COF, NES, LPR, TBR, SPD, SPW, KAT, OWF (Tonasket RD)

NWC - Northwest Interagency Coordination Center dispatches for NWA, OSO, R06, PDW

PSC - Puget Sound Interagency Communication Center dispatches for MSF, OLF, KGP, LRP, NCP, OLP, SJP, WRP, SEW

RIC- Roseburg Interagency Communication Center dispatches for ROD, UPF, CBD

RVC - Rogue Valley Interagency Communication Center dispatches for RSF, MED, OCP, MFW

Agency specific Dispatch Centers are identified below in **bold**.

<u>U.S. Forest Service</u>			
CGF	Columbia River Gorge NSA	OWF	Okanogan-Wenatchee
COF	Colville	OLF	Olympic
DEF	Deschutes	R06	Regional Office
FWF	Fremont-Winema	RSF	Rogue River-Siskiyou
GPF	Gifford Pinchot	SUF	Siuslaw
MAF	Malheur	UMF	Umatilla
MHF	Mt. Hood	UPF	Umpqua
MSF	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie	WWF	Wallowa-Whitman
OCF	Ochoco	WIF	Willamette
<u>Bureau of Indian Affairs</u>			
COA/ CAC	Colville Agency	OPA	Olympia Peninsula Agency
GRT	Grand Ronde Tribe	PSA	Puget Sound Agency
ID-FHA	Fort Hall Agency	QNT	Quinault Nation Tribe
KAT	Kalispel Tribe	SPA/ SPC	Spokane Agency
MT-FHA	Flathead Agency	UMA	Umatilla Agency
NIA	Northern Idaho Agency	WSA/ WSC	Warm Springs Agency

NWA	Regional Office	YAA/YAC	Yakama Agency
<u>Bureau of Land Management</u>			
BUD	Burns District	PRD	Prineville District
CBD	Coos Bay District	ROD	Roseburg District
LAD	Lakeview District	SPD	Spokane District
MED	Medford District	VAD/VAC	Vale District
NOD	Northwest Oregon District		
OSO	Oregon State Office		
<u>National Park Service</u>			
CLP	Crater Lake NP	NCP	North Cascade NP
FCP	Ft. Clatsop NM	OLP	Olympic NP
FVP	Ft. Vancouver NHS	OCP	Oregon Caves NM
JDP	John Day Fossil Bed NM	WRP	Pacific West Regional Office
KGP	Klondike Gold Rush NP	SJP	San Juan Island NHS
LRP	Lake Roosevelt NRA	WMP	Whitman Mission NHS
MRP	Mt. Rainier NP		
<u>U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service</u>			
BVR	Bear Valley NWR	R1R	Regional Office
HFR	Hanford Reach Natl. Monument	RFR	Ridgefield NWR Complex
HMR	Hart Mtn Natl. Antelope Refuge	SAR	Saddle Mountain NWR
KLR	Klamath Marsh NWR	SHR	Sheldon Hart NWR Complex
LKR	Lower Klamath NWR	TPR	Toppenish NWR
LPR	Little Pend Oreille NWR	TUR	Tualatin River NWR Complex
MAR	Malheur NWR	TBR	Turnbull NWR
MCR	Mid-Columbia River NWR Cplx	UKR	Upper Klamath NWR
MNR	McNary NWR	WVR	Willamette Valley NWR Cplx
NQR	Nisqually NWR Complex	WLR	Willapa NWR Complex

OCR	Oregon Coast NWR Complex	WMR	Washington Maritime Cplx
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Oregon Department of Forestry

ORS/ORC	State Headquarters	700S	Southwest Oregon Area
500S	Northwest Oregon Area	710S	Southwest Oregon District
510S	Tillamook District	721S	Coos Forest Protective Association
520S	Astoria District	730S	Douglas Forest Protective Association
530S	Forest Grove District	740S	Coos District
550S	West Oregon District	750S	Douglas District
580S	North Cascade District	770S	South Cascade District
		780S	Western Lane District
900S	Eastern Oregon Area		
950S	Central Oregon District		
970S	Northeast Oregon District		
980S	Klamath-Lake District		
990S	Walker Range District		

Washington Department of Natural Resources

WAS/WAC	State Headquarters	PCS	Pacific Cascade Region
NES	Northeast Region	SES	Southeast Region
NWS	Northwest Region	SPS	South Puget Region
OLS	Olympic Region		

NATIONAL SHARED RESOURCES Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch.10

NOTIFICATION OF COMMITMENT OF NATIONAL AND AREA RESOURCES

Host units of National shared resources will immediately notify NWCC and others of the commitment of these resources by electronic mail or telephone call. Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch.10

UNABLE TO FILL (UTF) PROCEDURE Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch.10

STANDARD CUBES, WEIGHT AND GEAR POLICY FOR ALL PERSONNEL MOBILIZED OUTSIDE THE NORTHWEST AREA. All will adhere to limitations. Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch.10

TYPE I OR TYPE II TEAMS In addition to the standard weight and gear policy, Incident Management Teams are allowed up to 300 pounds for equipment. The distribution of the 300 pounds is to be determined by the Incident Commander.

COST CODING

Federal agencies must use the Fire Code system to create their unique four-character alpha-numeric code for each trackable fire. All fire suppression orders for federally employed resources are to have an Interagency Fire Code assigned by the ordering dispatch office. Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch.10 and to Specific Agency Manuals/Handbooks and the website below for additional direction:

<https://www.firecode.gov/index.cfm?action=login>

USDI/BLM: Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch.10

USDI/BIA: Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch.10

USDI/NPS: Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch.10

USDI/FWS: Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch.10

USDA/USFS - DETERMINING INCIDENT JOB CODE

Costs for responses for all size class A, B, C, and D wildfires for each forest will be collected under one P-code per forest, except as noted below. Format is P#XXXX (where # is region and XXXX is created by the Fire Code system), region/unit override will be used. Current established codes and guides for use of incident job codes are posted to the Forest Service Incident Business website:

<https://www.fs.usda.gov/managing-land/fire/ibp>

Do not issue a unique P-Code for fires under 300 acres, unless you are certain it meets at least one of the following criteria:

- Human Caused
- Trespass
- Expected reimbursement
- Cost Share
- Type 1 or 2, Incident Management Team assigned
- Other conditions that dictate the need for specific expenditure tracking capability and transparency

Charge to ABCD codes until such time as you have determined one of the above criteria exists. All wildfires that are size class E, F, or G will be issued a unique P-code with the region/unit override.

H-Codes: Use H-codes for approved BAER projects. One H-code will be established for each Region to track assessment expenditures for BAER teams. The H-codes will be established in the format H#BAER (where # is the Region number). A regional override will be used.

These unique codes will enhance the ability of each Region to monitor annual assessment costs and simplify the process of establishing codes in time-critical situations. It also provides for the transaction code (in accordance with Public Law 106-558) to be used for overtime rate equal to one and one-half times the hourly rate, which is appropriate for individuals involved in the preparation of a BAER plan. The overtime provisions apply only until the initial BAER plan is submitted for approval (See FSM 2523).

Once the plan is approved, each unit is responsible for contacting the ASC Incident Finance at the following email address, asc_ipc@fs.fed.us to request H-codes for BAER plan implementation. The

H-code should mirror the P-code, including the region/unit override. If the P-code was a non-FS jurisdictional incident and reflected a region/unit override of 1502, the H-code will reflect the region/unit override of the requesting unit. For more information on Use of Incident Job Codes see:

<https://www.fs.usda.gov/managing-land/fire/ibp/accounting>

FIRE FOREST CONCEPT

All Forest Service fire billings will be handled in accordance with Forest Service Handbook / Manual direction and Cooperative Agreements. Refer to: FSH 6509.11K, Section 33.13 #5.

The Forest Service will seek reimbursement for all cooperative fire suppression work rendered to others UNLESS an agreement exists which precludes reimbursement. Billing for services should follow existing billing procedures using the “Fire Forest” concept. The Fire Forest **may** or **may not** be the Forest receiving the request for services. If a forest other than the designated Fire Forest is the only unit incurring fire costs, they should notify the Fire Forest and come to a mutual agreement as to which forest should actually bill for the costs incurred. The Fire Forest should establish the P-code.

The P-code format will be PNXXXX (where N signifies State/non-federal and XXXX is created by the FireCode system). These codes will have an override of 1522.

Following are the Oregon Department of Forestry Districts and Washington Department of Natural Resources Regions that identify the “FIRE FOREST” responsible for fire billings:

ODF AREA / DISTRICT / UNIT	FIRE FOREST
ODF-SALEM Headquarters OR-ORC	
500S NORTHWEST OREGON AREA	
510S Tillamook District	Siuslaw NF
520S Astoria District	Siuslaw NF
530S Forest Grove District	Siuslaw NF
531S Forest Grove Unit	Siuslaw NF
532S Columbia City Unit	Siuslaw NF
550S West Oregon District	Siuslaw NF
551S Philomath Unit	Siuslaw NF
552S Dallas Unit	Siuslaw NF
553S Toledo Unit	Siuslaw NF
580S North Cascades District	Mt. Hood NF
581S Molalla Unit	Mt. Hood NF
582S Santiam Unit	Willamette NF

700S SOUTHERN OREGON AREA	
710S Southwest Oregon District	Rogue-Siskiyou NF
711S Medford Unit	Rogue-Siskiyou NF
712S Grants Pass Unit	Rogue-Siskiyou NF
721S Coos Forest Protective Assoc.	Rogue-Siskiyou NF
722S Bridge Unit	Rogue-Siskiyou NF
723S Gold Beach Unit	Rogue-Siskiyou NF
730S Douglas Forest Protective Assoc.	Umpqua NF
731S North Unit	Umpqua NF
732S South Unit	Umpqua NF
733S Central Unit	Umpqua NF
740S Coos District	Umpqua NF
741S Coos Bay District	Umpqua NF
750S Douglas District	Umpqua NF
770S South Cascade District	Willamette NF
771S Eastern Lane Unit	Willamette NF
772S Sweet Home Unit	Willamette NF
781S Western Lane District	Siuslaw NF
782S Florence Unit	Siuslaw NF
900S EASTERN OREGON AREA	
950S Central Oregon District	Ochoco NF
951S Prineville Unit	Ochoco NF
952S John Day Unit	Malheur NF
953S Fossil Unit	Malheur NF
954S The Dalles Unit	Mt Hood NF
955S Sisters Unit	Deschutes NF
970S Northeast Oregon District	

971S La Grande Unit	Wallowa-Whitman NF	
972S Baker Unit	Wallowa-Whitman NF	
974S Wallowa Unit	Wallowa-Whitman NF	
973S Pendleton Unit	Umatilla NF	
980S Klamath-Lake District	Fremont-Winema NF	
981S Klamath Unit	Fremont-Winema NF	
982S Lakeview Unit	Fremont-Winema NF	
991S Walker Range FPA	Deschutes NF	
WA – DNR REGION	LOCATION	FIRE FOREST
DNR-OLYMPIA Headquarters WA-WAC		
NES Northeast	Colville	Colville NF
NWS Northwest	Sedro Woolley	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie NF
OLS Olympic	Forks	Olympic NF
PCS Pacific Cascades	Castle Rock	Gifford Pinchot NF
SES Southeast	Ellensburg	Okanogan-Wenatchee NF
SPS South Puget	Enumclaw	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie NF

NATIONAL FIRE PREPAREDNESS PLAN Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch.10

NW PREPAREDNESS PLAN

Specific information on the formulation of the preparedness levels and the actions to be considered at each level are delineated in the Pacific Northwest Interagency Preparedness Plan. The most recent plan is found at NWCC Publications on the NWCC web page:

<http://gacc.nifc.gov/nwcc/admin/publications.aspx>

Though the plan does not contain actions taken by State wildland fire protection agencies, it does provide for coordination with them at each preparedness level.

SETTING PREPAREDNESS LEVELS

Preparedness levels will be determined by the Northwest Coordination Center Manager, in coordination with the NWMAC, with primary inputs for the decision based on current activity, fire potential, and resource availability. The Center Manager may also take into consideration subjective criteria that is not measured in the above inputs. The levels will be determined for 3, 10 and 30 days from the initial computation date and will be posted daily – during fire season – on the morning brief which is on the NWCC Intelligence web site at:

<https://gacc.nifc.gov/nwcc/content/products/intelligence/MORNINGBRIEF.pdf>

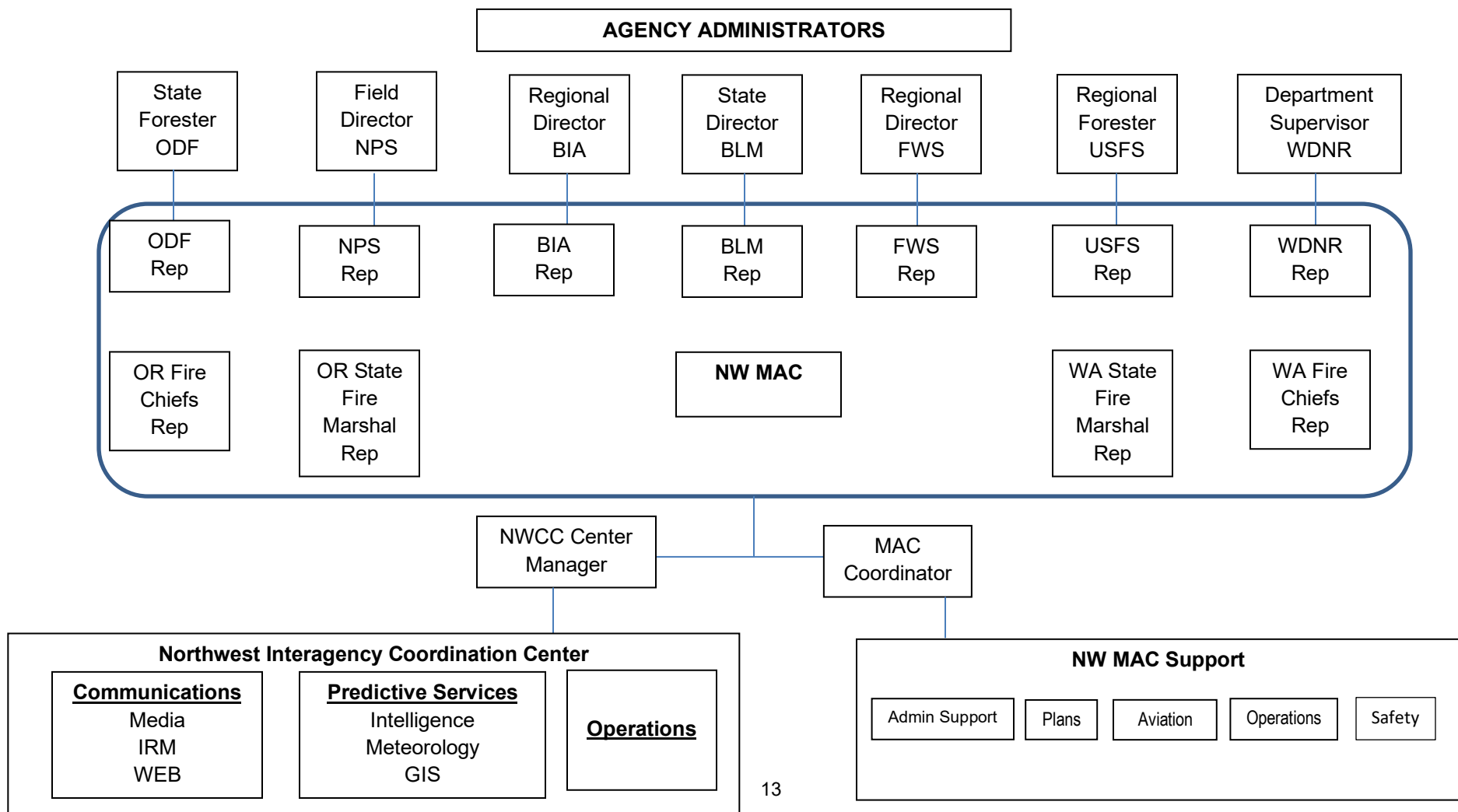
ORGANIZATION

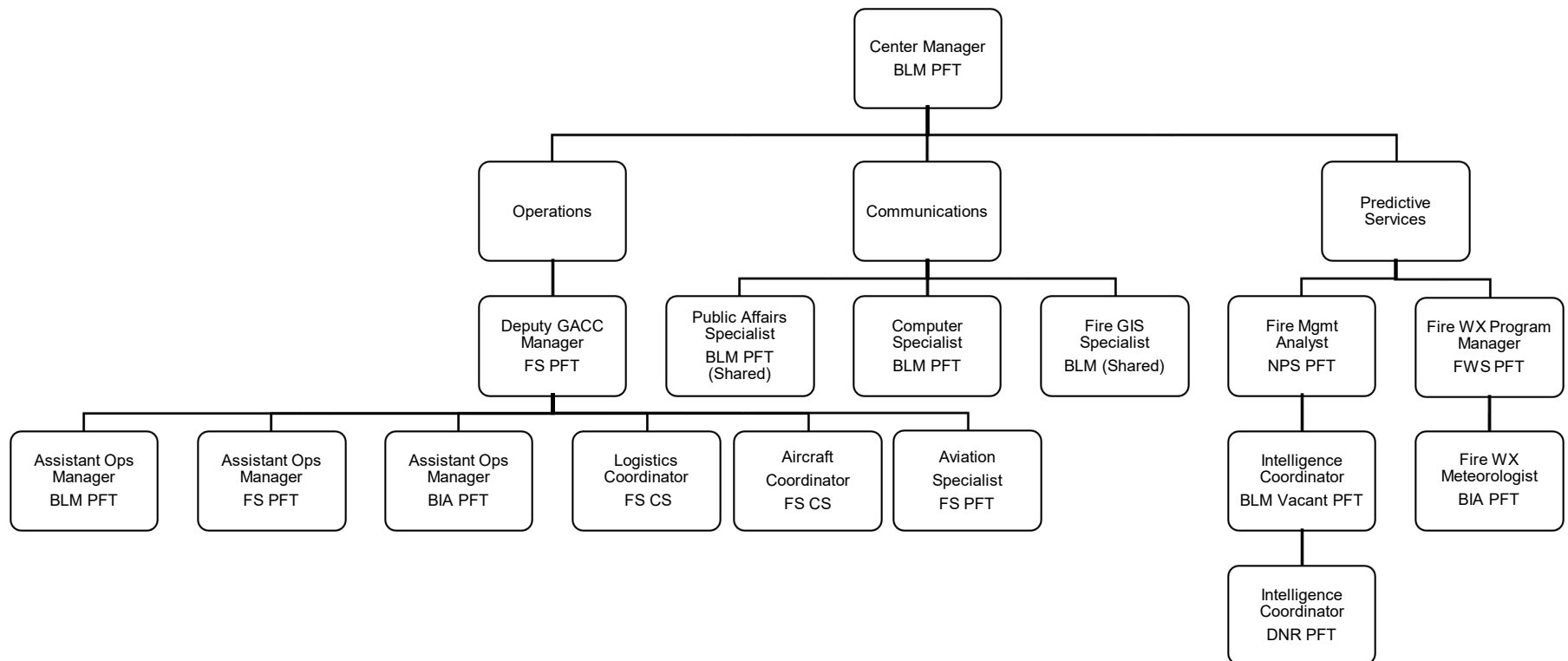
NATIONAL MULTI-AGENCY COORDINATING GROUP (NMAC) ORGANIZATION Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 10

NORTHWEST MULTI-AGENCY COORDINATING GROUP (NW MAC) ORGANIZATION

Refer to the most recent Pacific Northwest MAC Group Handbook for Northwest Area delegations and authorities at:

https://gacc.nifc.gov/nwcc/admin/nw_mac.aspx



NORTHWEST INTERAGENCY COORDINATION CENTER ORGANIZATION

RESOURCE ORDERING PROCEDURES FOR MILITARY ASSETS

ESTABLISHED RESOURCE ORDERING PROCESS Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch.10 and to the Military Use Handbook available online at:

https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/references/Military_Use_Handbook.pdf

This Handbook is no longer available through the NFES Catalog.

INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch.10

ORDERING CHANNELS

ORDERING PROCEDURES Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch.10

NON-INCIDENT RELATED ORDERING Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch.10

SUPPORT TO BORDER FIRES Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch.10

Refer to **COOPERATION** for information on NW border agreements.

PACIFIC CREST NATIONAL SCENIC TRAIL (PCT)

Notify the PCT Program Manager of any activity (fire, flood, etc.) occurring on or near the PCT.

Togan Capozza, Trail Program Manager, Vallejo, CA (trail-wide responsibilities)

Office 707-562-8881, Cell 707-656-6119, email: togan.capozza@usda.gov

NORTHWEST AREA NEIGHBORHOOD CONCEPT

Dispatch centers within the Northwest can order resources using the Neighborhood Policy. Centers may place orders for crews, individual overhead, engines, helicopters, light aircraft, and other similar resources from their neighboring centers. Large airtankers will be ordered following the procedures in NW Mobilization Guide Ch. 20. The neighborhood policy applies to all types of incident ordering.

The following table identifies the neighborhood for each dispatch provider.

Host For refers to dispatch centers that are responsible for statusing and mobilizing resources for multiple agencies/units.

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Host For</u>	<u>May Order From</u>
BMC	UMF, WWF, UMA, PTW, 970S, 971S, 972S, 973S, 974S, SES	COC, CWC, JDC, VAC, 954S, 99S
BIC	BUD, MAF (Emigrant Ranger District), MAR	COC, LFC, JDC, VAC
CAC		CWC, SAC, YAC, NEC
CCC	GPF, MHF, CGF, MRP, R1R, RFR, 954S	CWC, EIC, PCC, PSC, SPC, WSC, YAC
COC	DEF, OCF, PRD, 951S, 955S	BIC, EIC, LFC, JDC, WSC, 954S, 99S
CWC	OWF, SES, SPD, MCR	BMC, CAC, CCC, NEC, PSC, SPD, WAC, YAC

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Host For</u>	<u>May Order From</u>
EIC	NOD, WIF, GRT, SUF, WVR	CCC, COC, CVC, ORC, RIC, WSC, 50S, 70S, 72S, 712S, 73S, 771S, 78S, 99S
JDC	MAF (Blue Mtn RD, Prairie City RD), UMF (Heppner RD), 952S, 953S, JDP	BIC, BMC, COC, VAC
LFC	CLP, FWF, LAD, BVR, HMR, KLR, LKR, SHR, UKR, 981S, 982S (Klamath and Lake Units)	BIC, COC, RVC, UPF, 71S, 99S
NDC	NWS	PSC, OLC, SPS, WAC
NEC	COF, LPR, NES, SPD, TBR	CAC, CWC, SAC, WAC
NWC	OSO, NWA, R06	
OLC	OLS	PCC, PSC, NDC, SPC, WAC
PCC	PCS	CCC, OLC, WAC, 50S
PSC	KGP, LRP, MSF, NCP, OLF, OLP, WRP, SEW, SJP	CCC, CWC, NDC, SPS, OLC
RIC	UPF, CBD, ROD	EIC, LFC, RVC, 70S, 711S, 712S, 72S, 73S, 771S, 78S
RVC	MED, RSF, OCP, MFW	LFC, RIC, 70S, 71S, 712S, 72S, 73S
SAC	SPA	CAC, NEC, YAC
SCC	ORS	CVC, EIC
VAC	VAD	BIC, BMC, JDC
WAC	WAS	CWC, NDC, NEC, OLC, PCC, SPC
WSC	WSA	CCC, COC, EIC
YAC	YAA	CAC, CCC, CWC, SAC
50C	510S, 520S, 531S, 532S, 551S, 552S, 553S, 581S, 582S	CCC, CVC, EIC, PCC, 771S, 78S, 954S
71C	711S, 710S	LFC, RIC, RVC, 70S, 712S, 72S, 73S, 771S, 78S
712C	712S	RIC, CVC, RVC, 71S, 70S, 72S, 78S

70C	740S, 750S, 700S	71S, 712S, 72S, 73S, 78S, 771S
72C	721S, 722S, 723S	CVC, RIC, RVC, 70S, 71S, 712S, 73S, 771S, 78S
73C	731S, 732S, 733S	CVC, RIC, RVC, 70S, 71S, 712S, 72S, 771S, 78S, 99S
771C	771S, 772S	CVC, EIC, RIC, 712S, 70S, 78S, 72S, 71S
78C	781S, 782S	CVC, EIC, 50S, 70S, 71S, 712S, 72S, 73S, 771S
954C	954S	CCC, COC, JDC, PCC, WSC, 50S
99C	991S	COC, BIC, EIC, LFC, UPC, 73S

NORTHWEST NEIGHBORHOOD POLICY

Ordering for initial attack via established dispatch neighborhoods may occur at all preparedness levels.

NWCC will suspend the neighborhood policy at Preparedness Level 3 or when competition and incident prioritization arises, regardless of Preparedness Level. All Center Managers will be notified regarding this decision.

The Following conditions must be met when resource ordering takes place using the neighborhood policy:

- NW Preparedness Level is at or below PL2.
- For National and Shared Resources, a “Commit” message must be sent via electronic mail or telephone call to NWCC by the sending dispatch office when filling orders for neighbors or NWCC.
- Dispatch centers may not reassign their neighbor’s initial attack resources outside the 24-hour mutual aid agreement without prior approval from the resource’s home dispatch center.
- Dispatch centers should place orders for available resources to their neighbors prior to placing orders with NWCC.
- Any agreements with centers outside the NW Geographic Area are stand-alone and not affected by the neighborhood policy.

COOPERATION**ORDERING PER LOCAL BORDER AGREEMENTS**

Several federal dispatch offices within the Northwest Geographic Area have local agreements with federal dispatch offices outside of the geographic area. These agreements are intended for Initial Attack resources. These resources are not intended to be reassigned. Participating units review and or amend these agreements annually.

BIC can order from NV-WID/CNC for ALL resources during IA.

OWF/CWC can order from ID-PAF/CDC for Airtankers and Helicopters for projects or IA.

COF/NEC/SPD can order from ID-PAF/CDC for Airtankers and Helicopters for projects or IA.

FWF/LFC can order from CA-KNF/FICC for Engines and Aircraft during IA.

LFC can order from CA-MDF/RVC for Engines, Overhead, and SEAT's during IA.

LFC can organize and mobilize an Engine Task Force with the CA-MDF.

LFC can order from CA-NOD/SIFC for Engines and SEAT's during IA.

LFC can order from NV-WID/CNC for ALL resources during IA.

RSF/RVC can order from CA-KNF/FICC for Aircraft and Engines during IA.

RSF/RVC can order from CA-SRF/FICC for Aircraft and Engines during IA.

RSF/RVC can order from CA-YICC for Aircraft and Engines during IA.

WWF/BMC can order from ID-PAF/PAC for ALL resources during IA and Extended Attack.

WWF/BMC can order from ID-NCF-GVC for ALL resources during IA and Extended Attack.

UMF/BMC can order from ID-PAF/PAC for ALL resources during IA and Extended Attack.

UMF/BMC can order from ID-NCF-GVC for ALL resources during IA and Extended Attack.

VAD can order from ID-BDC for ALL resources during IA and Extended Attack.

VAD can order from ID-PAF/PAC for ALL resources during IA and Extended Attack.

VAD can order from NV-WID/CNC for ALL resources during IA.

MASTER COOPERATIVE WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT AND STAFFORD ACT RESPONSE AGREEMENT

Between U.S. Department of Interior: Bureau of Land Management, Oregon and Washington; National Park Service, Pacific West Region; Bureau of Indian Affairs, Northwest Region , U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Pacific Region; and U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest and Northern Regions; State of Oregon, Department of Forestry; and State of Washington, Department of Natural Resources; Coos Forest Protective Association, Douglas Forest Protective Association, and Walker Range Forest Protective Association signed and dated in April 2021. This Agreement documents the commitment of the Parties to the Agreement to improve efficiency by facilitating the exchange of personnel, equipment, supplies, services, and funds among the Agencies for wildland fires and responses to Presidentially Declared emergencies and disasters under the Stafford Act (National Response Framework).

Annual operating plans are developed under this agreement at the Geographic and local levels and are tiered to this agreement.

NORTHWEST BORDER ARRANGEMENT FOR FIRE PROTECTION

This Arrangement is between the Province of British Columbia, Ministry of Forests and Range; USDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest, Alaska, and Northern Regions; National Park Service, Pacific West, Alaska, and Intermountain Regions; and the Bureau of Land Management, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho State Offices.

The Arrangement provides a framework for the exchange of fire management resources to allow for cooperative pre-suppression and wildfire protection along the United States and British Columbia Border. An Annual Operating Plan is prepared by the parties to the Arrangement.

NORTHWEST COMPACT

The Northwest Wildland Fire Protection Agreement, commonly referred to as the Northwest Compact, was enacted by Congress in November 1998, PL 105-377. The Compact provides a Cooperative Operating Plan that facilitates the sharing of resources among the member States, and Provinces and Territories of Canada. Membership consists of the States of Alaska, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, and the Canadian Provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, and the Yukon and Northwest Territories. The Cooperative Operating Plan is reviewed annually and updated as appropriate.

For current copies of specific agreements see:

https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/fseprd1059762.pdf

OR

<https://www.fs.usda.gov/detailfull/r6/fire-aviation/management/?cid=fseprd680242&width=full>

STATES OF OREGON and WASHINGTON

Both States have overhead, trained crews and equipment which can be requested for use on Federal lands. By Cooperative Agreements, Federal Agencies' resources are available for use by the States. Exchange of personnel and equipment can be made by cooperative agreements on a local basis.

State requests for Smokejumpers and Airtankers will be made direct to the closest unit hosting these resources.

State requests for Cache Items for incident support will follow procedures as outlined in NW Mobilization Guide Ch. 40. Refer to NW Mobilization Guide Ch. 10, Resource Mobilization for certain cache items which must be ordered through the Northwest Coordination Center. Units should contact the cache before placing the order in IROC.

The States have several inmate crews available for firefighting. These crews are available for Federal Agency use when not committed to State incidents. Federal Agency requests will be made through normal dispatch channels (see NW Mobilization Guide Ch. 10 and NW Mobilization Guide Ch. 30). Policies governing their use are contained in the States' Dispatching Guides.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Oregon Department of Forestry and Washington Department of Natural Resources coordinate Army National Guard activation through their respective Governor's Office. Use of Army National Guard aviation or ground units on NW incidents occur only with the approval of the NWMAC. Orders for Army National Guard Units are placed with NWCC and filled in coordination with Olympia or Salem Coordination Centers.

During periods of critical fire conditions and resource shortages, the Army National Guard may be utilized,

particularly for assistance with personnel transport and communications within their respective states. Army National Guard Units can only be activated after the respective State Governor has declared that a “state of emergency” exists. Once the emergency situation is over, the Army National Guard must be released. Requests for use of the Army National Guard will be processed by NWCC through the Oregon Department of Forestry Coordination Center or Washington Department of Natural Resources Coordination Center.

The Following is taken directly from the Oregon Department of Forestry Fire Plan – Appendix XVI, Annex E:

The Military Department of Oregon is party to an agreement with the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) to provide National Guard personnel and equipment for wildfire suppression. This support is for both aircraft and ground equipment.

The Oregon Department of Emergency Services has been designated the responsible agency for coordination of National Guard Resources.

Key Elements of ONG Agreement

- ODF coordinates dispatching of all military personnel and equipment for fires on state protected lands and USFS fires.
- Agency with jurisdiction over the fire (ODF or USFS) provides technical direction to military to accomplish objectives.
- Military is only available when “such resources are not reasonably available and/or are inadequate to cope with the fire emergency.”

Procedures for Ordering and Dispatching of National Guard Equipment and Personnel

1. All requests must come through NWCC to Salem Coordination Center.
2. Fire operations notify ONG and requests declaration of state of emergency through the Emergency Management Division to the Governor’s office.
3. Military evaluates the request to determine the National Guard unit or units best able to provide assistance and the required command, control and liaison as specified in OPLAN SMOKEY.
4. Military provides Salem Coordination Center with information on what has been sent to the fire(s).
5. Unless approval is granted through ONG, resource must be released within 12 hours after control.

Personnel Procedures

- Guardsmen serve in State Active Duty without pay status. Guardsmen volunteer for the duty unless the Guard is activated due to the magnitude of the event.
- Guardsmen are compensated under the Emergency Pay Plan for firefighters used by ODF (AD rates).
- USFS will reimburse ODF for military use on USFS fires. ODF pays National Guard.
- Liability - National Guard is performing duties as an employee of ODF whether working for USFS or ODF.

Supply and Equipment Maintenance

- Military operates their equipment.
- Military supplies sufficient operators and supervisors.
- ODF or USFS provides petroleum products.
- Using agency (ODF or USFS) pays for equipment repair and maintenance.
- ODF pays for damage to equipment unless damage is the result of “gross negligence”. Joint inspection of equipment is important.

OPLAN SMOKEY

Operations Plan Smokey details operational procedures for Oregon National Guard involvement in firefighting, including supervision.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

Units must notify the NWCC Emergency Operations Manager immediately when fires threaten, or have potential to threaten, power lines. Calls referring to power lines should include the location of the incident and the type of line involved. **PLEASE ADDRESS** calls relating to incident threats to power lines to the Dittmer Control Center, 503-283-2501.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE NORTHWEST AREA

The Commanding General of the Northern Defense Sector, Sixth U.S. Army, in coordination with the Commanders of Northern Sector Western Sea Frontier, 13th District U.S. Coast Guard and Fourth Air Force, will assist civil authorities in domestic emergencies, as practicable, consistent with the execution of primary military missions.

The alleviation of a domestic emergency such as forest firefighting is primarily the responsibility of civilian agencies, both private and governmental. All forces and resources available to these agencies will normally be utilized before Federal military assistance is rendered in coping with a domestic emergency.

The USFS has been designated the responsible agency for the coordination of all firefighting in rural areas. Requests for military assistance to combat forest fires, including those from States and other Federal Agencies, should be made through the Forest Service at the NWCC Emergency Operations Manager to the Northern Defense Sector Commander through the NIFC.

Request for Assistance – Non-Major Requests will be made direct to the NICC by the NWCC when all available civilian resources of the requested type have been committed. Requests should be well spelled out as to equipment and personnel needed, location of incident by map references and the name of the Forest Service Liaison Officer who the Military Officer should contact at a designated location.

Request for Assistance – Major (Declared by the President) Requests for military assistance will be made through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The same information and arrangements will be needed as above.

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE (NWS)

The National Agreement for meteorological services between the National Weather Service and Federal Land Management Agencies identifies services to be provided, establishes interagency relationships, and defines financial and other obligations of the NWS and User Agencies.

The NWS fire-weather forecast offices that serve the Northwest Area prepare an Annual Operating Plan (AOP) for the Northwest Area. Reference the current Northwest Area Fire Weather AOP for additional information and procedures at: https://gacc.nifc.gov/nwcc/content/pdfs/2022_Region_6_AOP_public.pdf
The point of contact for the Northwest Area Plan is Claudia Bell, 801-524-5137 x233.

The AOP defines the following services available from the NWS for use by the interagency fire management community:

➤ **Fire Weather Spot Forecasts for Incidents**

The NWS provides Spot Forecasts for active incidents 24 hours a day on request by fire

managers. Spot forecasts **include** details about weather elements for a specific incident location. For more information on requesting a Spot Forecast see the current AOP at the website listed above.

At the time the original request is made, the Unit Dispatcher and NWS forecaster should agree on a schedule for updated forecasts and for relaying data. The Unit Dispatcher will inform the NWS forecaster as soon as service is no longer needed.

➤ **Daily Fire Weather Planning Forecasts**

The NWS distributes fire weather planning forecasts daily as specified in the annual operating plan. The planning forecast is intended to describe the evolution of general fire weather conditions over the next several days.

➤ **Weather Watches/Red Flag Warnings**

The NWS issues Fire Weather Watches and Red Flag Warnings when periods of high fire danger coincide with critical fire weather patterns. These are intended to draw attention to environmental factors that can contribute to fire behavior that threatens firefighter and public safety. Fire Weather Watches and Red Flag Warnings can be issued, updated, or cancelled at any time.

Note: For additional weather information on NWS forecasts and bulletins, please refer to the NWS AOP at the URL mentioned above.

All dispatch centers will be responsible for distributing the weather information to firefighters and incident management personnel at initial attack bases, staging areas, field locations, and incidents with resources committed to initial/extended attack.

CHAPTER 20 - OVERHEAD AND TEAMS

OVERHEAD MOBILIZATION AND DEMOBILIZATION

Sending units will ensure that all personnel mobilized **have**:

1. Copy of Resource Order Form. Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 80
2. Copies of Manifest/Roster: Use of the Manifest/Roster is required for Crews, regardless of transportation method
3. All personnel transported by aircraft, except on commercial airlines, will be documented on the form "**Aircraft Flight Request/Schedule**" Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 50

REDMOND MOBILIZATION CENTER

Redmond Mob Center is activated by the NWCC Emergency Operations Manager, and the Redmond Air Center Manager (RAC) for incident support, in accordance with the Redmond Mobilization Center Operation Plan: <http://gacc.nifc.gov/nwcc/admin/policy.aspx>

When activated, the RAC Administrative Officer will staff the Mob Center using standard resource ordering procedures.

Logistics Section Chiefs on the IMT's mobilizing to the center for staging will contact the RAC Mob Center at the below listed numbers prior to arrival, to determine the level of Mob Center involvement needed to support the IMT's during staging. All other resources will be handled through normal channels. Contacts: RAC Staging Area Mgr. or EDSD 541-213-0145, FAX 541-504-7302. RAC Air Center, Main Office 541-504-7200.

NIGHT MOBILIZATION FOR EXTENDED ATTACK

As a general practice, Federal agencies in the Northwest Geographic Area **will not** mobilize resources between the hours of 2200 and 0500 unless an imminent threat to human life exists. This may affect the delivery time of resources to an incident. The following guidelines apply:

- The Federal dispatch offices are required to adhere to the work/rest guidelines (2:1 ratio).
- Federal Dispatch offices receiving resource orders between 2200 and 0500 should consider holding requests until 0500, so as not to interrupt the individuals rest period.
- Consideration should be given to providing adequate time between "notification" of a mobilization and the time the individual needs to be at a departure point (i.e. local airport FBO, etc.).
- Resources should be scheduled to arrive at their final destination **no later than 2200 hours**.

DEMOBILIZATION

Dispatchers will work closely with Planning, Logistics, and the Northwest Coordination Center in planning for the orderly demobilization of resources assigned to large incidents. Unit dispatchers and Incident Plans and Logistics personnel all have responsibility for maintaining documentation. NWCC will be notified 24 hours prior to release of resources for possible re-assignment and GACC planning.

INTERAGENCY WILDLAND FIRE MODULES

Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 20.

The Northwest Area has 7 Wildland Fire Modules (WFM). The Wildland Fire Modules are ordered in IROC as an Overhead Group request; Module, Wildland Fire Type 1 (WFM1) or Type 2 (WFM2). The standard WFM configuration includes one module leader and 6-9 module crewmembers. They may be configured with less than the standard WFM configuration, but only with agreement between the requesting and sending units. Negotiated configurations must be identified within the original request.

AERIAL DELIVERED FIREFIGHTERS

SMOKEJUMPERS (SMKJ)

The USFS operates two Smokejumper Bases. The Redmond (Oregon) base will have approximately fifty (50) smokejumpers with two (2) aircraft and the North Cascade (Washington) base will have approximately thirty (30) smokejumpers with one (1) aircraft.

Requests for smokejumpers will be made through the Central Oregon Interagency Dispatch Center and the Central Washington Interagency Communication Center respectively. Refer to NW Mobilization Guide Ch. 80 - Northwest Area Smokejumper Dispatch Guide Map. Requests that cannot be filled through a Host Dispatcher need to be placed with the Northwest Coordination Center. During critical resource shortages, Smokejumper bases may be instructed to coordinate dispatch of jumpers with the Northwest Coordination Center.

All movement of smokejumpers between bases will be coordinated through the Northwest Coordination Center.

ORDERING SMOKEJUMPERS

Initial attack requests for smokejumpers will be made through the Host Unit and shall be placed as **SMIA-Load, Smokejumper, Initial Attack** under an Aircraft Order in IROC.

When submitting an "initial attack" request for smokejumpers, utilize the Tactical Aviation Resource Order (TARO) form, Refer to NW Mobilization Guide Ch. 80. The information requested on the Smokejumper Initial Attack Resource Order form is critical to facilitate timely and efficient smokejumper response to an incident.

Each smokejumper operations base within the northwest will consult with the Northwest Coordination Center and determine the need to order boosters on an overhead resource order.

REQUESTING SMOKEJUMPER EXTENDED HOURS

Requests for smokejumper standby outside of normal staffing hours will be coordinated with NWCC.

HELICOPTER MODULES Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 20

When modules are ordered, they will be sent to an off-site designated mobilization area, where both the helicopter and module will assemble. Once assembled, they will proceed as a unit to the incident.

RAPPELLERS

The USFS operates 5 rappel bases in the Northwest Geographical Area. The five rappel bases are fully operational from June through September. Rappelers are a National shared resource with local host support. Their primary mission is initial attack. When ordered, rappellers shall be self-sufficient for 36 hours after deployment on an incident and are assigned to the incident host unit until released.

NORTHWEST AREA RAPPELLERS

HOST	LOCATION	NUMBER OF RAPPELLERS
BMC	La Grande	38
COC	Prineville	27
CWC	Wenatchee	27
JDC	John Day	28
RVC	Merlin	21

Requesting Rappellers

Initial attack requests for rappellers will be made through the Host Unit and shall be placed as **RPIA-Load, Rappeller, Initial Attack** under an Aircraft Order in IROC. Refer to NW Mobilization Guide Ch. 80 – Northwest Area Rappeller Dispatch Guide Map. Requests that cannot be filled through the host units shall be placed through NWCC. Additional mission specific information such as; multiple ignitions staffing request, bucket support, etc. shall be documented on the resource order. This specific information will determine mission intent and prioritization, as rappel aircraft can support and staff multiple fires without returning to their host/operating unit. All Northwest rappel aircraft shall leave their operating base rappel ready.

Preposition orders of aircraft and rappellers will be coordinated with NWCC and placed through normal channels. At a minimum, preposition orders shall be filled with “one load” of rappellers. Additional rappeller aircraft support needs shall be documented on the aircraft order in IROC.

Booster orders, if needed, will be placed by local Fire Managers with their host dispatch office. Available boosters will be mobilized through NWCC in coordination with the host unit. If no NW rappellers are available, NWCC will coordinate with the National Interagency Coordination Center for boosters available in other Geographic Areas. Booster orders will be placed on an overhead order as HRAP for rappeller and HERS for rappel spotter. Aerial transport of boosters may be ordered by the requesting unit.

Refer to Helicopter Rappel Guide at: https://www.fs.usda.gov/sites/default/files/2019-05/2019_usfs_nrog_final_approved.pdf

NON-STANDARD OVERHEAD GROUPS

Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 20

FALLER MODULES (FMOD)

VIPR: The Northwest Area has several Incident Blanket Purchase Agreements (IBPA's) for Falling Modules and Single Fallers. Fallers are currently hosted at multiple dispatch centers throughout the Northwest Geographic Area as modules or single fallers. The modules come with their own PPE, four-wheel drive or all-wheel drive vehicle and two chain saws. All modules are currently considered professional fallers and no longer include FAL1 certified fallers.

- Neighboring units can place an order in IROC for Falling Module or a Single Faller directly to the host units. Other units in need of fallers should place the request in IROC with NWCC.
- Each host dispatch center will use the dispatch priority list for resources offering the greatest advantage before all other private resources not under Agreement with the following exceptions:
 - For initial attack, dispatchers will follow the “closest forces” concept and utilize locally available resources according to agency and incident needs.
 - Tribal preference policy established within reservation jurisdiction.
 - Government normally will dispatch resources in accordance with this protocol; however, the number of fire orders in process and actual fire conditions at the time of dispatch may require a deviation from normal procedures in order to respond effectively to such conditions. Any such deviation will be within the discretion of the Government.
- The host unit will contact the vendor to determine if the requested module is available and will coordinate the actual dispatch. By activation of the IBPA, the location of hire is the city and state listed on the schedule of items unless the module is on a previous assignment and is traveling from the previous assignment to the new assignment. The Faller Agreement will be ranked on a priority dispatch list.

Agency Personnel FMOD's: There are no defined NWCC or FEMA qualifications or set number of personnel for faller modules, rosters can be built with whatever positions/configuration as needed to meet the needs of the incident.

RAPID EXTRACTION MODULES (REMS)

A pre-staged rescue team assigned to a wildland fire to provide firefighters a safe, effective and efficient method of egress off the fireline in the event of injury or illness incurred during firefighting operations. Communicate with NWCC on guidance on how to order these resources.

COMMUNICATIONS COORDINATOR (COMC) NWCC will order a COMC per National Mobilization Guide Ch. 20

HUMAN RESOURCE SPECIALIST (HRSP)

A Human Resource Specialist will be assigned to incident base camps when 300 or more people have been assigned to the incident. Incident Commanders should evaluate the need for a HRSP at camps with less than 300 people.

The Human Resource Specialist is responsible for:

- Monitoring for inappropriate behaviors
- Providing awareness/education on expectations for mutual respect and a harassment free work environment
- Initiating corrective action to resolve and/or prevent problems
- Preparing reports on activities related to human resources

The Human Resource Specialist will address inappropriate practices or conditions through the Incident Commander and/or other regular lines of authority. Matters that cannot be resolved during the incident will be relayed to the incident host unit for further action.

INCIDENT METEOROLOGIST (IMET)

Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 20

Dispatch Units will order direct from their local Fire Weather Office. When local Fire Weather Offices (NWS) are unable to provide an IMET located within their local fire weather district, the dispatch unit will forward the request to NWCC.

INTERAGENCY RESOURCE REPRESENTATIVE (IARR)

The IARR position will be ordered on an overhead resource order initiated by NWCC. The IARR reports to NWCC and is responsible for the safety and well-being of all Northwest Area agency resources. The IARR provides liaison services for personnel assigned to out of geographic area incidents and represents all agencies from the Northwest Geographic Area. NWC works with Mike Gomez of the Regional Training Center, Office 541-504-7341 to coordinate IARR availability.

The IARR will coordinate through Incident Management Teams, Geographic Area Coordination Centers, hosting Agency Administrators, Fire Management Organizations, and Multi-Agency Coordinating Groups (MAC).

The IARR must be highly skilled in interagency business management, incident management procedures, accident report, government travel regulations, medical care procedures, mobilization and demobilization, and incident timekeeping. IARR's should have in-depth knowledge of agency policies and procedures, fire operations, agreements, and the dispatch/coordination system.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Due to the shortages of available agency Law Enforcement personnel, units should fill through local resources (i.e. County and City).

TECHNICAL SPECIALIST POSITION (THSP)

A description of the actual duties they will be performing must be included in the Special Needs box in IROC.

Technical Specialist- Air Resource Advisors (THSP-ARA)

Air Resource Advisors will be ordered as THSP-ARA. Air Resource Advisors should be assigned on Type 1 fires to the extent practicable and should be considered for Type 2 fires.

When a THSP-ARA is needed for a wildfire incident to address public and fire personnel smoke impacts, the request will be placed up to the GACC. The GACC will contact the Interagency Wildland Fire Air Quality Response Program (IWFAQRP) by calling the IWFAQRP Coordinator at 661-GET-1ARA or (661)-438-1272.

The IWFAQRP Coordinator will identify the name, agency, and location of the available ARA to fill the THSP-ARA request. The THSP-ARA will be ordered by name request and mobilized using established procedures. A THSP-ARA order for prescribed fire will be coordinated on a case-by-case with direct discussion with the IWFAQRP Coordinator.

The ARA is a single resource covered under a reimbursable agreement between the Wildland Fire Agencies and the USFS. Standard ARA equipment (sampling equipment, computers, appropriate size vehicle, etc.) that is essential to on-site air quality support is authorized. Damages, failure, and daily wear incurred to standard equipment during an assignment are also eligible for reimbursement.

UNION REPRESENTATIVE (NFFE)

Article 28.2 of the Master Agreement between the Forest Service and the National Federation of Federal Employees requires notification to the union regarding representation for bargaining unit employees assigned for duty at a fire camp.

It is the responsibility of the Incident Commander, typically through the HRSP, to notify the Council Vice President (CVP) for NFFE, Lisa Wolfe, Office 509-738-7748 when the number of individuals assigned to a Forest Service fire incident base camp reaches 300 or when there are 300 Forest Service employees assigned to an incident base camp on a non-Forest Service incident. This notification must be done within 24 hours after staffing reaches 300.

If the CVP determines a need to send a Union Representative to a fire camp, they will provide the name, home unit, and supervisor's name of the Union Representative to the Incident Commander. The RLO will contact the representative's home unit supervisor and the NWCC overhead dispatcher to make arrangements for dispatch of the designated Union representative to the fire.

Union Representatives assigned to a fire incident base camp are to use the same work schedule they use on their home unit. They are not to be assigned beyond an eight-hour shift. Further, Union representatives are not legally entitled to earn overtime or compensatory time off while performing union representational duties. The only exception is where the person is already on overtime in the performance of agency work and is called off that work for a short period of time to take care of a union representational situation. The Union Representative must check in with the IC upon arrival and departure. However, it is the responsibility of the Finance Section Chief for supervision, including time recording, of a Union Representative(s) assigned to the camp.

INTERAGENCY INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAMS

Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 20

The type of team to mobilize is based on incident complexities and other considerations. Refer to Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations; Red Book, Chapter 11, Incident Management and Response.

NW TYPE 1 INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAMS AND ROTATION

The Northwest Area provides two National Type 1 Incident Management Teams. These teams are available on a prescheduled rotation basis (see below). The schedule is established assigning 1 team as

being “Up”. The second team will be ready and available for an unscheduled mobilization. NWCC hosts both National Type 1 Incident Management Teams.

NOTE: NWCC mobilizes and maintains the rosters for the 2 NW Type 1 Incident Management Teams: PNW 2 and PNW 3.

NWCC T1 IMT MOBILIZATION PROCESS

1. The Incident Commander (IC) has primary responsibility for managing the IMT roster.
2. A week prior to the IMT assuming the #1 position in the rotation, NWCC will confer with the IC regarding the status of the current roster.
3. Should a team member be unavailable, the IC will pre-select a qualified replacement. The IC has first responsibility for filling gaps in the roster with available individuals from the ICAP Alternate Pool. If unable to fill, the IC will seek assistance from the Team Host Dispatch Center.
4. When NWCC receives a resource order for an IMT the Center will contact the IC who will, in turn, contact the Agency Administrator from the ordering unit to determine the scope and intensity of the incident, and to negotiate the appropriate IMT configuration.
5. Once the roster is complete, the IROC order will be processed and a commit message will be sent to all units.

For more information, please reference the Northwest Interagency Incident Management Team Operations Guide located on the NW web page at: <http://gacc.nifc.gov/nwcc/admin/geoboard.aspx>

NATIONAL TYPE 1 TEAM ROTATION

The National Incident Management Team rotation is maintained by NICC throughout the calendar year at web site: http://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/teams/imt_rotate.pdf (Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 20 for national rotation)

The current rotation schedule for PNW Type 1 Teams is included below and can be found online at: <http://gacc.nifc.gov/nwcc/logistics/overhead.aspx>

Summary of the Shared Type 1 IMT Rotation

The Pacific Northwest Wildfire Coordinating Group (PNWCG) hosts 2 Type 1 Incident Management Teams (T1 IMT) in the National Interagency Incident Management Team (NIIMT) Rotation.

2023 DUTY SCHEDULE OF PNW T1 1 IMT (example):

Date		1st Up	2nd
05/11/23	05/25/23	PNW Team 2	PNW Team 3

The PNW T1 Teams will maintain a two-week rotation that will be posted to the NWCC website

Type 1 Teams will be hosted by NWCC

- Team rotates into the "1st UP" position every 2 weeks on Tuesday at 0900.
- PNW Team 2 – Jason Loomis, OR-COC
- PNW Team 3 – Dan Quinones, OR-RVC

NW TYPE 2 INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAMS AND ROTATION

The Northwest hosts 6 Type 2 IMT's. They are mobilized out of several dispatch centers throughout the region (see below for specific dispatch centers).

The Northwest Operations Committee establishes the NW IMT rotation schedule. Up status begins at 09:00 on Tuesdays and extends until 08:59 on the following Tuesday. The first two teams in the rotation will be considered to be in the "up" position and expected to be ready to mobilize within two hours of a dispatch. The first team in the rotation of the two "up" teams, will be dispatched to the first request for a team regardless of location within the Geographic Area. The Operations Committee in consultation with the MAC Group may consider exceptions to the guidelines above on a case-by-case basis. If there is a dispatch, the next team in the rotation moves into the "up" status, taking the remainder of the previous team's week. This team will then continue in the "up" status for their regularly scheduled week as well, or until there is a dispatch. Teams returning from assignment will be placed at the bottom of the rotation.

The rotation schedule is posted to the NWCC Home page by March 1st of each year. Teams will roster from the first Tuesday in May through October 31, or as requested by the GACC. The ICs will continue in a rotation beginning November 1 through the first Tuesday in May. The Operations Committee may exercise a rotation schedule modification at their discretion or as needed depending on the incident or team specifications. An Incident Commander may remove his/her team from the rotation. Any team mobilized on two assignments will be skipped over until all NW Type 2 Teams have been assigned at least once. Teams taken out of rotation will maintain their place in the rotation order with their rotation turn(s) being given to the next available scheduled team. When all teams have had at least one assignment, the rotation returns to the normal schedule for the remainder of the year.

IMT OUT-OF-AREA ASSIGNMENTS AND GEOGRAPHIC AREA DRAWDOWN

NW Type 2 IMTs were established primarily to meet incident management needs within the Northwest Geographic Area (Oregon and Washington). Availability for out of Geographic Area assignments is managed by the PNWCG through the NWCC, in consultation with the Northwest Operations Committee.

In order to meet Geographic Area readiness and capability requirements, the following IMT availability will be maintained within the NW:

- At PNW Preparedness Levels 1 and 2, 2 Teams must be available for in-region assignment.
- At PNW Preparedness Level 3, 3 Teams must be available for in-region assignment.
- At PNW Preparedness Levels 4 and 5, 4 Teams must be available for in-region assignment.

The Operations Committee in consultation with the MAC Group will consider exceptions to the guidelines above on a case-by-case basis.

The situational assessment will at a minimum consider the following:

- The current and predicted fire situation in the region as well as elsewhere in the Nation.
- The current and predicted availability of incident response resources (including incident management teams) in the region as well as elsewhere in the nation.
- Other considerations, opportunities, or special conditions beneficial to the decision process.

The decision to grant an exception may be made by Operations Committee consensus.

ORDERING A TEAM

An Agency Administrator orders a team, providing the following information:

- Desired date and time of the Team's arrival
- Anticipated date and time the team will assume command of the incident
- Expected Team Configuration (i.e., long or short team)
- Time, date, and location of the Agency Administrator / Team in Briefing

- Provide contact information for Agency Administrator

NWCC notifies the “up” team Incident Commander and provides the requesting Agency Administrator and/or current Incident Commander contact information.

The Incident Commander makes contact with the requesting Agency Administrator and/or current Incident Commander to determine/negotiate team configuration needs.

DNR DISPATCHING ROLE

By agreement with the Northwest Area Operations Committee, the DNR provides the infrastructure to dispatch three of the NW Type 2 IMTs. This includes the following services:

- Maintenance of the Alternate Pool
- Prioritization of the Trainee Pool
- Dispatching of 3 Type 2 Incident Management Teams
 - NWIIMT 10
 - NWIIMT 12
 - NWIIMT 13

Also, the DNR ECC maintains current Team rosters in the Interagency Resource Ordering Capability (IROC).

HOSTING DISPATCH CENTER DISPATCHING ROLE

The remaining NW Type 2 IMTs will be hosted and dispatched from the following dispatch centers:

- NWIIMT 6: Eugene Interagency Communication Center
- NWIIMT 7: Lakeview Interagency Dispatch Center
- NWIIMT 8: Central Oregon Interagency Dispatch Center

Each host dispatch center will maintain their respective team rosters in IROC.

TEAM COMMITMENT

An IMT rosters for the period of one year. Since any team can mobilize for an All-Hazard event at any time of year, they may be called upon respond at any time throughout the calendar year.

NORTHWEST INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAMS – TYPE 2

1. Host Dispatch Centers will establish notification and mobilization procedures.
2. Team Host Dispatch Center will ALERT “Up Team” following schedule in NW Mobilization Guide Ch 20.
3. **All Resource Orders for Type 2 Teams will be placed through NWCC.**
4. When a NW Type 2 Team is dispatched within or outside the Northwest Area, only a standard team, as described in NMG 20, will be mobilized. Any additional positions must be negotiated between the Incident Commander and the Agency Administrator of the ordering unit.

NORTHWEST TYPE 2 INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM ROTATION SCHEDULE

The current Northwest rotation schedule for NW Type 2 Teams can be found online at: <https://gacc.nifc.gov/nwcc/logistics/overhead.aspx>.

The 2023 NW Type 2 Team rotation will begin on May 2nd and will rotate as follows:

Rotation Schedule (Tuesday 0900 – Tuesday 0859)							
As of May 2, 2023							
Date							
5/2/2023	5/9/2023	12	13	10	7	6	8

**Teams will rotate weekly on Tuesday where the first team will rotate to the bottom of the list and the next team will move up.

NORTHWEST TYPE 2 TEAM IC/DEPUTY IC LIST

TEAM	HOST UNIT	INCIDENT COMMANDER
TEAM 6	EIC	Tyson Albrecht (UMF), Adam Veale (UPF), Brian Ebert (UMF)
TEAM 7	LFC	Nathan Lefevre (PRD) / Eric Knerr (FWF)
TEAM 8	COC	Kevin Stock (DEF) / Edward Hiatt (WIF)
TEAM 10	WAC	Alan Lawson (SES) / Nathan Rabe (SES), Steven North (THUN)
TEAM 12	WAC	Jeff Dimke (SPD) / Bobby Shindelar (SPFN), Jeff Bouschor (KNR)
TEAM 13	WAC	Brian Gales (R1R) / Eric Riener (MT-BDF), Brent Meisinger (VAD)

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM CONFIGURATION

The Northwest Area will use the Standard Configuration for Long Teams (National and Area Teams) as it appears in the National Mobilization Guide Ch. 20 for requests **WITHIN** and **OUTSIDE** the Northwest Area.

USE OF NON-STANDARD POSITIONS

Northwest National Teams **MAY MOBILIZE** and **WILL NEGOTIATE** “Non-Standard Positions” within and outside of the Northwest Geographical Area.

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM IN-BRIEFS AND CLOSEOUTS

The agency (hosting unit) where incident occurs needs to notify NWCC of appropriate scheduling for team in-brief and closeout of incidents.

Complex Incident Management Teams – CIMT

These teams are configured to respond to large, complex incidents and can expand and reduce staff in all functional areas as necessary to meet the needs of the incident. It's intent is to stabilize team numbers, ensure the overall availability of team members, reduce fatigue, and increase the resiliency of our interagency IMT's and their members.

There are no Northwest CIMT's at this time. Complete transition of our Type 1 and Type 2 IMT's to CIMT's is scheduled to take place in 2024.

All-Hazard Incident Management Teams – AHMT

All-Hazard IMTs which are available through a Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement can be mobilized through the wildland fire mobilization system. Some of these IMTs can be ordered directly through IROC as an Overhead Group Request; “AHMT – Team, All Hazard”, while others will need to have team or individual member information entered at the time of mobilization. Forest Service Regional ESF #4 Coordinators are the primary wildland fire point of contact for State and local All-Hazard IMTs.

The Northwest currently has one rostered AHMT in IROC. It is the T2-Western NPS IMT and mobilizes out of WA-PSC.

NATIONAL AREA COMMAND TEAM Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch.20

NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM (NIMO) Type of Assignments Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 20. NWCC is the host unit for the NW NIMO Team.

INCIDENT SUPPORT TEAMS**NATIONAL INTERAGENCY BUYING TEAMS (BUYT)** Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 20

National Buying Teams are utilized to support the incident's Acquisition Unit during the increased workload period resulting from an emergency response event. Buying Teams, report to, and work with the incident unit Administrative Officer. These teams should be considered for use when a Type 1 or Type 2 Team is being mobilized to an incident and/or an emergency event warrants.

The incident unit's Administrative Officer will make the determination if a Buying Team is needed for support to the incident Acquisition Unit. National Buying Teams will be mobilized according to the National Rotation as described in the NMG 20. Buying Teams generally consist of seven (7) procurement members. The National Rotation can be found at the following web site:

http://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/teams/buy_rotate.pdf

REVIEW, AUDIT, PROCESS TEAM (RAP) - [formerly ADMINISTRATIVE PAYMENT TEAMS \(APTs\)](#)
Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 20

USDA/USFS REGIONAL – BURNED AREA EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM (BAER) Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 20. A list of qualified Burned Area Rehabilitation Team Leaders is maintained by the Regional BAER Coordinator. Requests for BAER Team members can be directed to the Regional BAER Coordinator, (Reference NW Mobilization Guide Ch. 90, Regional Office/Natural Resources Unit), through the Northwest Coordination Center.

WILDLAND FIRE PREVENTION/EDUCATION TEAMS (NFPET) Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 20

The Northwest will cover two rotations on the national Fire Prevention and Education Team Schedule. These teams will be ordered through the NWCC who will fill or place the order with the Host Unit: OR-NWC

The size of the team to mobilize is based on incident complexities and other considerations. For additional information, contact Regional Prevention - Acting Coordinator Karen Curtiss 541-383-5583, cell 541-480-8246.

WILDLAND FIRE AND AVIATION SAFETY TEAM (FAST) Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 20

AVIATION SAFETY ASSISTANCE TEAM (ASAT) Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 20

SERIOUS ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION TEAMS (SAIT) Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 20

CASUALTY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The Regions Casualty Assistance Program ensures support for employees and their families during critical incidents. Under this program, the Forest Service takes a coordinated approach to assist employees, their families, and the larger interagency community following a critical incident. Along with providing much needed support, the program promotes individual and collective resilience. While the term "casualty" is usually associated with death, casualty support can also refer to the support that is provided after an injury or illness.

To provide a coordinated response to these incidents, Casualty Assistance coordinators have been identified to provide support, mentorship, and guidance to local units. By calling the Casualty Assistance Hotline **1-503-808-2063** you will reach a coordinator who can assist you with Hospital and Family liaison response and support and a CISM response.

CRITICAL INCIDENT STRESS MANAGEMENT (CISM)

A critical incident is any unexpected, traumatic event that affects an individual's feelings of personal safety, their ability to perform daily activities, and their ability to concentrate on their normal job duties. Simply put, a critical incident is a traumatic event (or perceived life-threatening event) that has enough power to overwhelm an individual's or organization's ability to cope. A critical incident is not defined by the event itself; it is defined by the individuals and/or the organization's reaction to what occurred.

Critical Incident defined as:

Line of Duty Death	Shelter Deployment
Off Duty Death (in some instances)	Exposure to fatalities and injuries
The suicide of a co-worker or colleague	Disaster recovery work
Aviation accident	A significant event involving children

Entrapment	Acts of Terrorism
Burn-Over	Threats of Violence and to personal safety
Shooting	Serious accident or injury
Any event that is charged with profound emotion.	

Regardless of which Unit has management and control, CISM should be offered to personnel following a critical incident situation. Critical Incident Peer Support interventions are most effective when applied 24-72 hours (sometimes longer) following a critical incident. It is important for personnel to operationally disengage and often reconnect with family or other support before participating in CISM services.

REQUESTING CISM SERVICES

Requests for CISM support should be made by the Agency Administrator or designee (from the local unit where the incident occurred) utilizing the new Casualty Assistance Hotline (**1-503-808-2063**). The on-call CAP Coordinator will notify the current CISM Coordinator. A general overview of the situation is required and the CISM Coordinator or the assigned CISM Group Leader will work with the local unit to facilitate placing resource orders as needed via a roster from the CISM Coordinator or CISM Group Leader.

Information Required When Ordering

1. **Requesting Party**
2. **Requesting Agency**
3. **Date and time of Incident**
4. **Fire/Non-Fire**
5. **Description of Incident**
6. **Location**
7. **Number of Personnel Affected**
8. **Desired day, time, and location for support services**
9. **Name, Phone number, and location of main contact for onsite coordination**

Costs

The costs for CISM services in fire operations are to be charged to the fire incident's management code. Non-fire incidents will be charged to a regional critical incident response code.

INCIDENT MEDICAL SPECIALIST TEAMS (IMS)

Incident Medical Specialist Teams are composed of an Incident Medical Manager, an Incident Medical Assistant and Incident Medical Technicians. These teams are dispatched in conjunction with the 100-person Medical Support Kit (NFES 001760).

IMS Teams will be ordered as an overhead group. The manager's host dispatch unit will manage the roster for the manager's team. Orders will be sent to the (IMS) manager's host unit for dispatching. The manager will then provide the dispatch center with a roster of personnel to fill out the team. The host dispatch center will then fill the order with the current roster.

Dr. Jonathan Jui, M. D. of Portland, licensed in both Oregon and Washington, provides advice and consultation to IMS Team Managers.

On incidents that involve non-federal jurisdiction within the Northwest, IMS team member mobilization will be at the discretion of the Incident Commander and the Incident Host Unit. Any IMT taking an assignment in Washington State or Oregon State on non-federal jurisdiction lands will not automatically mobilize with an IMS team, even if an IMS team is shown in the "Duty Table" as associated with an IMT. If the assigned IMS team can't take an assignment in Washington or Oregon State, the team members can fill additional IMS personnel orders as needed on other incidents, using normal dispatch procedures.

INCIDENT MEDICAL SPECIALIST (IMS) DISPATCH PROCEDURES

If an incident needs **additional** IMS personnel, they will submit the order for the number and type of IMS personnel needed to the incident host unit. The incident host unit will check with their own personnel and their neighbors to see if IMS personnel in and around the local area are available in IROC. If, when using the IROC query system no one is available in the local area, the order will be placed with NWCC.

NWCC will query IROC to see if any IMS resources are available in the northwest area. If there are no IMS available in IROC in the NW Area, the order will be UTF'd back to the incident host unit.

Once the order has been UTF'd, the IMS Manager who is requesting additional personnel can make calls to individual IMS members to see if they are available. Once the IMS Manager has contacted and found an available person and they show available in IROC, a new order with the name suggest will be placed using the proper dispatch channels. If no one is available through IROC, then the incident should utilize local procurement to order EMT's instead of IMS.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL TECHNICIANS DISPATCH PROCEDURES (for Contractor/VIPR EMT's)

EMT's (Emergency Medical Technicians including EMTB, EMTF, AEMT, EMTP, EMPF)

All contractor EMT's will be located out of Burns Interagency Communications Center.

There are agency specific EMT's available in the IROC system and those personnel (if available for assignment) will be prioritized during the ordering process.

BURN INJURY PROTOCOL Refer to Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (Red Book) Ch. 7 p. 147

The following standards will be used when any firefighter sustains burn injuries, regardless of agency jurisdiction. After on-site medical response, initial medical stabilization, and evaluation are completed; the agency administrator or designee having jurisdiction for the incident and/or firefighter representative (e.g. Crew Boss, Medical Unit Leader, Compensations for Injury Specialist, etc.) should coordinate with the attending physician to ensure that a firefighter whose injuries meet any of the burn injury criteria is immediately referred to the nearest regional burn center. It is imperative that action is expeditious, as burn injuries are often difficult to evaluate and may take 72 hours to manifest themselves. The main Burn Centers within the Geographic Area are Harborview/UW Medicine in Seattle WA and the Oregon Burn Center/Legacy Emanuel Hospital in Portland OR.

Find a Burn Center: <https://ameriburn.org/public-resources/find-a-burn-center/>

FIRELINE EXPLOSIVE TEAMS

Washington Department of Natural Resources has one team consisting of eight members: one Blaster Advisor, one Blaster-in-Charge, one explosives crew leader, four crew personnel, and one explosives truck driver. All team members are certified to handle, store, and transport explosives. Explosives and all necessary equipment come with the team.

On the IROC order, specify the estimated number of feet of fireline explosive needed in the Special Needs box, along with a contact name and number. The dispatching of these teams will be through the NWCC to the WA-DNR in Olympia.

CHAPTER 30 - CREWS

MINIMUM CREW STANDARDS FOR NATIONAL MOBILIZATION

For a detailed description of minimum crew standards see Interagency Standards for Fire and Aviation Operations (Redbook), Ch. 13, Firefighter Training and Qualifications at:

<https://www.nifc.gov/standards/guides/red-book>

Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 30 for additional crew information.

CREW NAMING CONVENTIONS

All crews at a minimum will carry the **GACC Designator (NW)**, **Unit Name**, and **Unit Crew Name**. Units could number their NW crews starting with number one (#1) and continue using consecutive numbers through the year. This naming convention identifies the crews as Northwest (NW), which differentiates them from contract crews. This also helps to identify them in case of incidents within incidents. If employees from more than one unit comprise the crew, it is recommended the crew name use the agency of the crew boss. Examples follow:

TYPE 1 CREWS – HOTSHOT

These crews are identified by Crew Name; i.e., CRW1 – Warm Springs IHC.

TYPE 2 CREWS – NORTHWEST REGULARS

All crews assembled on the Unit from regular employees and those hired through the “AD” process, at a minimum, will carry the GACC Designator (NW), Unit Name, Unit Crew Name. They will be identified in IROC as CRW2 – PUGET SOUND REGULARS #3.

TYPE 2 INITIAL ATTACK CREWS – T2IA NORTHWEST REGULARS

Crews can be broken into squads to conduct initial attack, fire line construction and firing to include burnout operations. They will be identified in IROC as CR2I – PUGET SOUND REGULARS #2.

JOB CORPS CREWS

If the crew is a firefighting crew they will be identified as CRW2 or CR2I – T2 (or T2IA) – Wolf Creek Job Corp. Job Corp Camp crews will be identified in IROC as CRWC – 002 – Columbia Basin Job Corps.

SNAKE RIVER VALLEY CREWS

Crews will be identified in IROC as CR2I – SRV#1.

CONTRACT CREWS

Interagency Contract Crews will be identified using their vendor name and numerical code. They will be identified in IROC as CR2I (or T2IA) or CRW2 (or T2) - Lost River Fire Management Service, Inc. 10-A

CAMP CREWS

Will be identified in IROC as CRWC – BIFZ – CREW #2

TYPE I INTERAGENCY HOTSHOT CREWS

For a complete list of all Type 1 Interagency Hotshot Crews refer to:

<https://www.fs.usda.gov/science-technology/fire/people/ihc>

MOBILIZING PNW IHC CREWS

The NW MAC has the authority to direct, allocate, or reallocate resources within the Pacific Northwest Geographic Area. In the absence of a seated MAC, this authority is delegated to the NWCC Center Manager, who is responsible at all times for implementation of allocation/reallocation decisions.

Strategic priorities of the Geographic Area and the best interests of the ordering unit/incident are the primary considerations for any IHC mobilization. IHC mobilization assumes crews are available and prepared for dispatch.

NW MOBILIZATION

- Initial/Extended Attack: Closest forces concept will generally direct IHC mobilization.
- Large Fire/Project Support: The IHC best able to meet date/time needed has mobilization priority.

NATIONAL MOBILIZATION

- The IHC rotation schedule will govern OUT-OF-GACC mobilization, except where superseded by GACC strategic or ordering unit considerations.

PNW IHC STATUS DEFINITIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS**AVAILABLE: ON-DUTY**

IHCs present at their duty stations or engaged in GACC on project work for their local unit are “AVAILABLE” for assignment. Generally, On-Duty IHCs have mobilization priority over off-duty IHCs.

AVAILABLE: OFF-DUTY

IHCs on days off are considered “Available” for mobilization. The exceptions are crews on mandatory days off in accordance with work rest guidelines. Off-duty IHCs will be able to be mobilized within 2 hours of their receipt of orders in accordance with the Standards for Interagency Hotshot Crew Operations. If an off-duty IHC is unable to meet the 2-hour mobilization requirement, the order will be passed to another available IHC.

COMMITTED

IHCs assigned to an incident are “committed” and unavailable for any other assignment, unless reallocated by NWCC.

UNAVAILABLE

IHCs statused as “Unavailable” **will not** be considered for mobilization. Crews taking mandatory days off are Unavailable.

MOBILIZING JET LOAD OF IHC's

In general, IHCs best able to meet the date/time requirement to the jet port will be mobilized to fill orders for a “jet load” of crews (normally 5 crews). The IHC rotation will be followed if the top-seated crews can meet the date/time requirement to the jetport.

PNW IHC ROTATION FOR OUT-OF-GEOGRAPHIC AREA MOBILIZATION INTENT

The intent of the NW Geographic Area IHC Rotation is to improve communication, provide a planning tool for the Crew Supervisors, and to distribute Out-Of-GACC mobilizations among all PNW IHCs. In accordance with the NW Mobilization Guide, mobilization assumes IHCs are available and ready for dispatch, and have enough duty days remaining to effectively accomplish an Out-Of-GACC assignment.

ROTATION GUIDELINES

- Crews are considered “available” when they are prepared to depart for an assignment within two hours after receipt of a resource request.
- A rotation is used for out-of-area assignments. The order of rotation for IHC assignments out of the PNW geographic area will be determined at the beginning of the fire season by the order in which each IHC certification checklist is completed and received by the NWCC.
- Available crews will be dispatched in sequential rotation based on this list. Crews returning from an out-of-area assignment will be placed at the bottom of the rotation based on their actual available date and time.
- If the first crew is not available at the time of an out-of-area request, the next crew in rotation will be selected for the assignment. The unavailable crew will maintain their place in the rotation and will be dispatched in sequence when they return to available status.
- Crews whose orders are cancelled or that return home prior to being checked in for assignment retain their place in the rotation.

- Crews mobilized together to and from an assignment on the same dates will be returned to the bottom of the rotation in the same order as when dispatched unless crews elect to take additional R&R days.
- An out of GACC assignment includes crews that are pre-positioned or assigned to staging.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

IHC Crew Supervisors

- Notify their host Dispatch Center Manager of changes in crew status.
- Coordinate with Region 6 IHC Chair and/or Co-Chair on any comments or issues.

Dispatch Center Managers

- Serve as the primary point of contact for the Geographic Area for their hosted IHCs.
- Responsible for keeping IHC status current in IROC.

NWCC Center Manager

- Maintains the IHC rotation schedule; daily updates will be posted to NWCC Shared Resources web page.
- Shared rationale for necessary deviations from the schedule rotation.
- Works with Agency Duty Officer of operations to resolve issues.
- In case of disputes, the NWCC Assistant Center Manager will have the discretion to set the rotation after consulting with the Agency Duty Officer of Operations and the affected IHC(s).

Agency Duty Officer Operations

- Works with NWCC Center Manager to resolve issues.
- Works with Region 6 IHC Chair or Co-Chair to resolve issues.
- Assists with keeping communications between NWCC and IHCs OPEN.

TYPE 1 CREWS-INTERAGENCY HOTSHOTS-NORTHWEST AREA				
CREW NAME	AVAILABLE DATES	SUPERINTENDENT	HOST	DAYS OFF
BAKER RIVER	4-21	Gary Chicks	PSC	Sun/Mon
ENTIAT	5-6	Dan Pickard	CWC	Fri/Sat
LA GRANDE	4-21	Josh Diacetis	BMC	Sun/Mon
LAKEVIEW	5-23	Allan Blofsky	LFC	Fri/Sat/Sun
PRINEVILLE	4-7	Brendan O'Reilly	COC	Fri/Sat
REDMOND	5-10	Dave Varon	COC	Sun/Mon
ROGUE RIVER	5-12	Aaron Schuh	RVC	Fri/Sat
UNION	5-5	Eric Jorgensen	BMC	Sat/Sun
VALE	6/4	Glen Heitz	VAC	Sat/Sun
WARM SPRINGS	6/22	Renso Rodriguez	WSC	Sat/Sun
WINEMA	4-28	Karl Krauter	LFC	Fri/Sat
WOLF CREEK	4-19	Jake Garate	RIC	Sun/Mon
ZIGZAG	5-5	Sandra Sperry	CCC	Fri/Sat

TYPE 2 AND TYPE 2IA CREWS Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 30

NORTHWEST REGULAR

Many units in the Northwest host T2 and T2IA Agency crews. Qualified Supervisors, equipment, and meals should be furnished (as appropriate) when crews are dispatched.

SNAKE RIVER VALLEY (SRV) CREWS

All requests for SRV Crews will be made to NWCC except for Units covered under the “neighborhood concept” or other units having a written Initial Attack Agreement with the Vale District.

During periods of Crew Representative (CREP) shortages, Vale District will determine CREP needs. When a CREP or Agency Representative is managing more than one crew, they will not always be with the crew on the line. Communication should be done through the Crew boss of each individual crew. Bus transportation will be used when individual vehicles are not an option. SRV crews are assembled on an “as available” rotation basis. They are available for use on a national basis as the need arises. Pay status begins when the crews are assembled and ready to depart for the incident. Crews are paid for travel time. If crews are mobilized and later canceled, the Crew is paid a minimum of 2 hours or the duration of mobilization (to the nearest 30 minutes), whichever is greater.

SRV Coordinator: Tom Cuellar 541-473-6350

NORTHWEST VETERAN CREWS

Firefighting crews composed of military veterans are hosted by Medford and Spokane BLM Districts. They are organized for primary firefighting duties and are intended to provide initial attack and large fire support.

For the purpose of training and providing additional support, modules or individuals may be ordered by requests coordinated with the host units. Crews may have needs beyond those of normal firefighters. Medford - 12 firefighters including regular federal employees attached as crew boss and squad bosses to comprise a 20-person crew. This crew is dispatched out of OR-RVC

Spokane - 10 firefighters, the crew can be utilized for initial attack, or combined with other interagency personnel for large fire support configured in a 20-person crew. This crew is dispatched out of WA-NEC.

TYPE 2 AND T2IA CREW NUMBER BY HOST

HOST	TYPE 2	TYPE 2IA	HOST	TYPE 2	TYPE 2IA
BIC	1		LFC		6
BMC	9	4	RVC	11	7
CAC		1	NEC	4	5
CCC	2	3	PSC		3
COC	16	4	RIC		2
CWC		7	VAC		10
EIC	2	7	YAC		
JDC	2	4			

CAMP CREWS

Camp crews are composed of approximately 10 persons including supervisor to support an incident's camp.

CREW NAME	# CREWS	HOST	CREW NAME	# CREWS	HOST
Angell Camp Crew	2	EIC	PRC #1 SRC	1 7	BMC

			Two Rivers	1	
Burns Camp Crew	2	BIC	Snake River Valley Camp Crew	6	VAC
COFMS Camp Crew	7	COC	Timber Lake Camp Crew	4	CCC
Columbia Basin Job Corp Fort Simcoe	41	CWC	Warm Springs Camp Crew	4	WSA
Curlew Camp Crews	7	NEC	Wolf Creek Job Corp Crew	5	RIC
SPKN 9 Camp Crew	1				
Kalispel Tribe	1				
Quinault Camp Crew	2	PSC	Yakama Camp Crews	2	YAC

STATE INMATE CREWS

The States of Oregon and Washington have adults in custody crews available for firefighting. The crews may be obtained through the local State dispatch office under the neighborhood concept (refer to NW Mobilization Guide Ch. 10). (NOTE- the Oregon crews may not leave their respective “home” District without the order being placed through the Salem Coordination Center). Requests for crews outside the neighborhood concept will be placed through NWCC, who will relay the order to the appropriate State (ORS Salem Coordination Center or WAS State Headquarters Fire Control, Olympia).

These crews are configured as 10-person crews; therefore, to obtain 20 people, 2; 10-person crews need to be ordered. Oregon crews **CANNOT** leave the state, but Washington crews can be utilized outside the State of Washington, with WAS approval.

Adult in custody crews come with a state crew boss, a state correction officer, tools, power saws, and their own transportation. Washington crews also come with 2 Liaisons for each non-local dispatch of multiple crews. Refer to the appropriate State’s fire mobilization guide for further information. STATE ADULT IN CUSTODY CREWS will be identified as: (Oregon) CRWC – Powder River #1 or (Washington) Fire Crew – Crew, Misc. – LARCH – 581

CONTRACT AGREEMENT CREWS

The dispatching of all Contract/Agreement resources in the Northwest will be done through Host Units. Host Units have been designated for the National Contract Crews (NCC) (refer to NMG 30), as well as ODF IRA Type 2 Agreement Crews.

MOBILIZATION OF NCC CREWS

The following are the dispatch priorities utilized by the designated Host Units for National Contract Crews (NCC) and Oregon Department of Forestry Crew Agreement Resources (IRA).

1. Agency and Agency Cooperator (BIA, BLM, NPS, USFS, USFWS, ORS, and WAS)
2. National Contract Crews
3. IRA Crews

Each Host Unit is required to give dispatch priority to its assigned NCC for emergency incident assignments on non-tribal, Federal lands BEFORE all other contractually obtained Type 2 – CRW2 and Type 2 IA – CR21 crew resources.

Each Host Unit to which more than one NCC are assigned must follow the rotation procedures as described in C.12.c. The intent of the rotation is to balance dispatch opportunities, not achieve equity in terms of days assigned.

Upon receiving a dispatch call, the Contractor has 1 hour to confirm availability. Contractor will have at a maximum 2 hours after order has been confirmed to start traveling to the Government designated site. The Government will estimate the travel time to and from the incident. For planning purposes, travel time

via ground transportation shall be calculated by driving distance (from point of origin to incident and return, or incident to incident) by average travel speed of 45 mph, however, consider Driver Limitation posted in Exhibit J in contract specifications. If available at the time of dispatch, the government may use an automated travel program to calculate and document travel distance from point of origin to the incident.

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY FIREFIGHTING CREW AGREEMENT (IRA) MOBILIZATION PROCEDURES

Objectives

- Ensure timely response with suppression resources to meet suppression objectives.
- Ensure cost-effective fire suppression through maximum use of Best Value resources.
- Clearly establish and communicate Agency-specific mobilization procedures for IRA resources.

Mobilization procedures drafted in this document apply only to ODF Firefighting Crew Agreement (IRA) resources. They DO NOT address NCC, VIPR or any other nationally contracted resources.

IRA mobilization procedures

For initial incident responses at all Preparedness Levels:

- If all available resources are depleted within the local Host Unit, or if the local Unit does not host IRA crews, orders will be placed with neighboring Host Unit(s). The neighboring Host Unit will fill orders with available hosted resources based on Best Value ranking.
- If all available resources are depleted within the incident Host Unit and its neighboring Unit(s), orders for additional resources on federal incidents will be placed with NWCC.
- Orders for additional IRA crews on ODF incidents will be placed with Salem Coordination Center (SCC). If SCC has no available crews, the order will pass to NWCC.
- Orders placed with NWCC will be passed to the Host Unit(s) closest to the incident.

For Type 1, 2 and multiple burn period Type 3 incidents at Preparedness Level 3 and above;

- If all available resources are depleted within the Host Unit, orders for additional resources will be placed with NWCC.
- Orders for additional resources on ODF incidents will be placed with SCC, who will pass them on to NWCC.
- In general, NWCC will place the order with the Host Unit(s) closest to the incident.

Guiding Principles & Process Clarification

When working on a Forest Service incident (hosted) that includes both federal and state land protection the following will apply:

- During initial attack and when federal ground resources (VIPR/Agency) are in short supply or response times cannot be met by federal resources, ODF can supply resources whether agency or contracted.
- Ground resources that have already signed up on an ODF IRA and are already committed to the incident during initial attack should remain on an IRA. IRA resources do not need to re-sign an Emergency Equipment Rental Agreement (EERA) to continue working on the incident. Resources signed up on an IRA are not limited to working on private lands and can be used to meet incident objectives on federal lands but may be replaced by VIPR resources depending on evolving incident objectives and availability.
- ODF will make every reasonable effort to register IRA vendors into the Incident Resource Ordering Capability (IROC) system prior to arriving at an incident.

- IRA resources that are ordered for the incident will operate under management control of the Incident Management Team, accurately reflected on Incident Action Plan (IAP), and be assigned as a separate series of E-numbers (such as 9,000 series) if not previously registered. This process gets them into IROC assigned to the incident, improves the IMT ability to ensure safety, and makes them trackable for payment. IRA resources are hired and paid by ODF and costs will be applicable in cost share agreements as supplied resources only if resources are ordered by the host incident through IROC as outlined above.
- Resources that have not signed up on an ODF IRA, such as a local landowner resource or contractor, will sign up through the EERA process to operate on federal lands if requested by operations or incident commander, only if no equivalent VIPR resources are available to meet necessary response time. EERA resources are paid through the federal agency with jurisdiction on the incident.

CHAPTER 40 - EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

All Equipment and Supply orders will follow established ordering procedures. Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 40

NORTHWEST AREA INCIDENT SUPPORT CACHE

Mobilization of equipment and supplies from NWK (Redmond, OR), LGK (La Grande, OR) and WFK (Wenatchee, WA) will be initiated through the appropriate authorized dispatch center and/or the incident management team providing support to the incident. Critical items for Type 1 and 2 incidents such as the NFES 002069 Mobile Cache Support Van or NFES 001760 Kit – Medical Support, 100 person (with the IMSM identified that will receive the kit) shall be ordered through the appropriate dispatch center and/or the incident management team. NFES 004390 Starter System ICS Command/Logistics Radio Kit shall be ordered through NWCC.

LOCAL AREA CACHE INVENTORY MOBILIZATION

Mobilization of equipment and supplies from local area caches will be initiated by NWCC for specific items (pumps, chainsaw, PPE etc.) in critical short supply at the NW Area Caches. Critical items in need will be identified by the Cache Manager at Redmond in consultation with both LGK and WFK, then forwarded to NWCC for request of items listed from the local area caches throughout the region with a 24-hour minimum lead-time for mobilization. In most cases, items mobilized from the local area caches will be refurbished and returned to the sending Unit.

NORTHWEST AREA CACHE SYSTEM OPERATING PROCEDURES

ORDERING CACHE EQUIPMENT

The Pacific Northwest Regional Cache System contains a 6000-person stocking level inventory, which is distributed within three locations, (**LA GRANDE** and **REDMOND, OREGON** and **E. WENATCHEE, WASHINGTON**). Orders for equipment and supplies will be filled from the closest cache designated to serve the requesting unit, refer to the listing below. Cache orders will be filled to meet time frames specified, using the most economical transportation. After-hours phone numbers for orders needed outside of normal operation hours are listed in NW Mobilization Guide Ch. 70.

Location	Units Served
Redmond, Oregon (NWK) Operating Hours: 0730-1600 M-F	GPF (MT. Adams, St. Helens), MHF, OCF, RSF, DEF, FRF, SUF, UPF, WIF, WNF, WSA, BUD, CBD, EUD, LAD, MED, PRD, ROD, SAD, ORS
La Grande, Oregon (LGK) Operating Hours: 0730-1600 M-F	MAF, UMF, WWF, ORS, WAS
Wenatchee, Washington (WFK) Operating Hours: 0730-1600 M-F	GPF (Cowlitz Valley RD), MSF, OLF, OWF, COF, COA, OPA, PSA, SPA, YAA, SPD, WAS
Olympia, Washington (WAK)	DNR
Northwest Area Units Outside the Influence of the Northwest Cache System	
Missoula, MT (NRK)	FHA
Boise, ID (GBK)	FHA, NIA, VAD

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL MOBILE CACHE SUPPORT VANS

Mobile Cache Support Vans are used as a means to supply an incident with a predetermined list and quantity of supply items. A content list is located on the inside wall of the van and is also available in the NWCG NFES Fire Supplies and Equipment Catalog, in the kit section under NFES 002069. The contents of a Mobile Cache Support Van are designed to be used on a Type 2 or larger incident.

A Mobile Cache Support Van **may be ordered on a Type 3** incident if the total personnel on the incident exceed 200 people. If a Mobile Cache Support Van is issued to a Type 3 incident and that same incident is later declared a Type 1 or Type 2 incident, a second Mobile Cache Support Van will not be issued.

The Mobile Cache Support Van will be ordered as a Supply utilizing one Request Number (S#) through the appropriate Unit Dispatch Center or Incident Management Team then forwarded to the nearest National Cache that supplies that Unit. Mobile Cache Support Vans are to be used for emergency incident support and should never be used for support of local non-emergency projects.

In most instances, upon arrival, the contents of the Mobile Cache Support Van must be unloaded at the incident so the van can be returned to the issuing cache for restocking. However, arrangements can be made with the supporting National Incident Support Cache (NISC) to keep the van under certain circumstances.

The Northwest Area Incident Support Cache (NWK) owns and maintains fourteen (14) Mobile Cache Support Vans. These vans will be located, maintained and monitored from the following locations: Redmond (5), La Grande (6) and Wenatchee (3).

RETURN OF EQUIPMENT FROM FIRES

All NFES fire supplies and equipment will be shipped directly from the fire to the supporting National Interagency Incident Support Cache. Supplies and equipment should be returned as soon as they are no longer needed. Radios from the cache will be returned to the appropriate location as labeled on the system container, or they may be sent to the cache supporting the incident to be sent to the National Incident Radio Cache (NIRSC). All shipments of supplies/equipment to a NW Area Cache location will be coordinated with the appropriate site Cache Manager.

Fuel will not be shipped back to the NW Area Cache System. Motorized equipment and fuel containers, tanks etc., will be emptied and the containers mechanically purged.

The incident is requested to provide documentation for the items being returned to the cache utilizing the NFES 001472 Waybill form that is within the logistics section kit. Stolen, destroyed, and missing property and supplies should be documented on an AD-112 Form along with a law enforcement report in the case of stolen property. This documentation should be sent to the servicing cache prior to transitioning of teams or the control date of an incident, whichever occurs first. This information is used to assure correct accounting to each specific incident.

Often, having a Cache Demobilization Specialist (CDSP) can provide cost savings and efficiency to the demob process; this individual can work with the supporting cache to prioritize backhaul, meet hazmat regulation compliance, and arrange supply transportation. In addition, they can facilitate the ordering, documentation, and proper loading of the equipment and supplies returning to the cache. Requests for a CDSP must be placed through the supporting cache.

Returns of unused, excess or items needing repairs should be accomplished promptly so there will be no delay in availability of items within the NW Area Cache System. Non-standard, Non-NFES items not provided through the NIRSC system are the responsibility of the Incident Management Team and should be placed into the fire supply system through the hosting unit. All equipment shipped from the National Cache System will be returned within 60 days from the containment date of the incident unless prior arrangements have been made with the NW Area Cache Manager supporting the incident.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL

The Incident Management Team has the responsibility for compliance with Department of Transportation (DOT) Code of Federal Regulations Title 49 as they apply to the transportation of Hazardous Material as regulated.

The incident is required to identify the Hazardous Material on its shipping document(s) and to make the driver aware of the items. The incident can contact the servicing cache for additional information or assistance.

Following is a list of cache supplies that could impact the incident during the return process:

Item	Weight/Quantity
Fusee, Fire Starter	1001 lbs.
Tank, Liquefied Petroleum Gas Tank	1001 lbs./50 ea. 20 lb.
Aerial Ignition Device	1001 lbs.

A combination of 2 or more items mentioned above shall not exceed a total of 1001 lbs. per shipment and should be properly placarded.

The Northwest Caches WILL NOT ACCEPT the following:

Gasoline

Chain Saw Mix

Drip Torch Fuel

Biohazard bags, with blood-soiled items (Medical Unit Leader is responsible for proper disposal)

The incident should coordinate with the host unit to see if mixed fuels and/or excess fuel can be utilized. The incident unit's Hazmat Coordinator should be contacted for assistance with local hazmat recyclers.

RECYCLING

Recycling is the responsibility of the incident and can be coordinated with the hosting unit and local recyclers. The NW Cache system provides battery recycling containers which should be returned to the supporting cache for recycling. Recyclables associated with NFES inventory such as: cardboard, banding, shrink wrap, and NFES items deemed unserviceable can be returned to the NW Cache system for recycling. Contact your supporting facility to inquire about other recycling opportunities as there are numerous durable items that may be unserviceable but that can be recycled.

The Wenatchee Cache that is located in Washington State does not accept any of the following recyclable materials associated with NFES inventory: cardboard, banding, shrink wrap, and broken pallets. This includes used batteries, open containers of oils, and fuel containers with fuel. It is the incidents responsibility to recycle and/or dispose of all those items. Durable NFES items that are deemed unserviceable can be returned to the Wenatchee Cache for processing. Contact the Wenatchee Cache if you have any questions.

FIRE HOSE

The NW Cache System requires that all fire hose returned be rolled and tied. The cache **WILL NOT ACCEPT UNROLLED HOSE**. The NW Cache System stocks gas powered hose rollers that can help the incident personnel meet this requirement. Order as needed, (NFES 000665) Gas Powered Hose Roller. Additionally, NFES 001016, Hose, $\frac{3}{4}$ x 50 must be returned rolled. Order NFES 000666, Hose roller – hand operated.

NFES ITEMS IN SHORT SUPPLY Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 40

FIELD OFFICE REPLENISHMENT DURING FIRE SEASON Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 40

FIELD OFFICE REPLENISHMENT OUTSIDE OF FIRE SEASON Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 40

INCIDENT REPLACEMENT OF NFES ITEMS Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 40**TYPE 1 AND TYPE II INCIDENTS**

The Supply Unit Leader will be responsible for handling incident replacement orders when a Type 1 or Type 2 team is utilized. The Supply Unit Leader will approve replacement requests by each unit, based on NUS Engine Stocking Level form or other fire equipment inventory documents. The Supply Unit Leader will determine if equipment and supplies are available at the incident to be used for replacement. If the equipment or supplies needed are unavailable at the incident, the Supply Unit Leader will forward the incident replacement requisition to the cache. This form must be complete, with "S" numbers (100,000-199,999 "Incident to Cache" block) and the home unit address (no post office boxes). If the unit is unable to receive the replacement requisition at the incident, the materials will be shipped directly to the resource's home unit address.

LOCAL UNIT INCIDENT REPLACEMENT – TYPE 3 AND 4 INCIDENTS Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 40

Since there is usually no qualified Supply Unit Leader in place on these types of incidents, all requests for replacement will come through the incident dispatch office and an "S" number will be issued (1-99,999 block of IROC). The request is then placed to the cache through the IROC/ICBS interface.

INCIDENT TO INCIDENT TRANSFER OF EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 40**NON-FIRE INCIDENTS/PROJECT SUPPORT**

Non-fire incidents are usually reimbursable and may include non-federal agencies. Examples are: hurricanes, oil spills, rescues and law enforcement actions. The same procedures described above apply in these situations.

Additional information on fire cache operations and procedures are outlined in FSM 5160.42.

NATIONAL INCIDENT RADIO SUPPORT CACHE Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 40

A National Communication Duty Officer (CDO) is available at NIRSC throughout the year. The CDO phone number is 208-387-5644.

ICS STARTER SYSTEMS (NFES 004390)

Refer to NWCG National Fire Equipment System, Catalog Part 1: Fire Supplies and Equipment. There are 3 systems prepositioned in the Northwest Area Caches; 2-Redmond (NWK) and 1/Wenatchee (WFK). Prepositioned Starter Systems will be ordered through NWCC to NWK or WFK. NWCC will confer with the NIRSC CDO to identify which Starter System to assign for proper frequency coordination. NWCC will then forward a copy of the resource order to NWK or WFK clarifying which Starter System to ship to the incident. **All radio equipment orders must be placed through NWCC.**

RADIO MOBILIZATION AND DEMOBILIZATION Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 40

Upon ordering, incidents may receive a prepositioned system, if available, or may receive a System directly from NICC. **All Systems Demobilized will be returned Directly to NICC for Refurbishing.** The Incident Unit dispatcher should promptly notify NWCC of release and NWCC will advise NICC.

INCIDENT REMOTE AUTOMATIC WEATHER STATIONS (IRAWS) NFES 005869

Requests for IRAWS will be placed with NWCC then to NICC through established ordering channels. RAWs Technicians will accompany the IRAWS when mobilized and do not require a separate Overhead request to be tracked. When ordering for wildland fire incidents, coordinate IRAWS requirements with an IMET if one is assigned. For further information on the IRAWS units, contact the Remote Sensing/Fire Weather Support Unit RAWs Coordinator at 208-387-5726. Upon release from the incident, the IRAWS will be returned to NIFC via the most expeditious method available. Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 40

PROJECT REMOTE AUTOMATIC WEATHER STATIONS (PRAWS) NFES 005870

If the requesting unit has agency qualified personnel to install and maintain the PRAWS units, then this must be documented in the Special Needs portion of IROC. No technician will be dispatched from NICC when a request has such documentation.

NATIONAL CONTRACT MOBILE FOOD SERVICE AND SHOWER UNITS Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 40

Any time mobile food services are needed for federal wildland fire incidents in the western United States, the Federal Wildland Fire Agencies are obligated to order services from the National Mobile Food Services Unit (MFSU) Contractors any time 1.) the number of people to be fed is at or above 150 persons per meal and 2.) the headcount is estimated to remain at those numbers, or greater, for at least seventy-two (72) hours from when the headcount first reaches 150 per meal, provided that the Contractors can reasonably meet the incident's needs and required time frames. Per the contract, the first meal served will be dinner.

When requesting a MFSU utilize the following form:

http://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/coord_forms/Food_Shower_Request_Form.pdf

Allow a minimum of 24 hours from the time an order is placed to NICC to the time of the first meal. MFSU Contractors will be given the opportunity to provide three meals per day unless other arrangements are mutually agreed to with the incident Food Unit Leader (FDUL) or the needs of the incident require different meal options such as Meals Ready to Eat (MRE).

MFSU also may be ordered for other types of incidents at the government's option. State and other federal cooperators may also utilize this contract at their option. However, the ordering procedures in the NATIONAL MOBILE FOOD SERVICES CONTRACT, SECTION C.2 of will be followed for all orders. For additional information, refer to the National Mobile Food Services Contract:

<https://www.fs.usda.gov/managing-land/fire/contracting>

For Shower units, there are no "minimums" specified as in the Mobile Food Services Contract. They are ordered either small or large depending on the number of shower heads. A rule of thumb to determine the size of the unit needed is 75 persons per shower head.

Use of locally hired resources by written agreements, should be utilized only when nationally contracted resources are not available; assure that use is for the immediate incident; and release as soon as a national contract resource becomes available.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST AGREEMENT RESOURCES**PRIORITY OF DISPATCH**

The mobilization priority for equipment (with the exception of Initial Attack) is as follows:

1. Agency and Agency Cooperator: BIA, BLM, NPS, USFS, USFWS, ORS, WAS, and Urban Rural Fire Departments
2. Agreement Resources (IBPAs)
3. Incident Only Agreements (EERAs)

UNITS THAT DO NOT SERVE AS A HOST UNIT FOR VENDORS

When a Northwest unit does not serve as a Host Unit, the Dispatch Unit will place its resource requests to a Neighboring Dispatch Unit(s) (see NWMG 20, NW Area Neighborhood Concept). In the event no agreement resources are available within their neighborhood, the Resource Order Request(s) will be placed with NWCC.

OUT-OF-AREA MOBILIZATION

When a Resource Order is received at the NWCC, the request will be placed with the unit closest to the incident.

TYPES OF AGREEMENTS

The Forest Service has developed national solicitation templates to provide consistency in the methods of hire, equipment typing, and standards. The Forest Service national solicitation templates for equipment are available at the following web site: <https://www.fs.usda.gov/business/incident/solicitations.php>

For more information and latest contracting (VIPR) news, refer to the PNW Region 6 Fire Procurement and Contracting Information (FACT) website: <http://www.fs.usda.gov/goto/r6/workingtogether/contracting/fact>

COMPETITIVE IBPAs

Competitive preseason Incident Blanket Purchase Agreements (IBPAs) are awarded using a best value award process to determine the dispatch priority. Ordering priority for IBPAs is represented on the Dispatch Priority List (DPL). The following resources are awarded through a competitive process using the VIPR program:

- Water handling (Engines & Tenders)
- Fallers, Single or Modules
- Mechanics with Service Trucks
- Potable Water, Gray Water, Hand Wash Trailers
- GIS Trailers
- Office Clerical Units
- Helicopter Support Trailers
- Communication Trailers
- Mobile Laundry Units
- Refrigerated Trailers
- Weed Washing Units
- Heavy Equipment with Water (Skidgine, Pumpercat, Soft Track)
- Heavy Equipment (Dozer with transport and Excavator with transport)
- Misc. Equipment (Feller Bunchers, Masticators/Mulchers, Skidders, Road Graders)
- Fuel Tenders
- Ambulances
- Buses
- Chippers
- Vehicles with Drivers

DISPATCH PRIORITY LIST (DPLs)

Dispatch Priority Lists are generated for all contracted equipment awarded under competitive solicitations. Each piece of contracted equipment has an identified GACC and Host Dispatch Center. A DPL for each GACC/Host Dispatch Center will be posted to the web providing the priority listing for each equipment category awarded under a competitive agreement. Host Dispatch Centers will use and follow the established DPL ranking order when ordering contracted equipment. Current DPLs are available on the following site: <https://www.fs.usda.gov/business/incident/dispatch.php>

ORDERING CONSIDERATIONS

In the event VIPR DPLs are exhausted and/or the closest available VIPR DPL resource is estimated to travel 10 or more hours to the incident, orders for the following resources should be returned to the local unit and attempt to be hired locally via incident-only EERA:

- Potable Water Truck
- Gray Water Truck
- Refrigerated Trailers
- Heavy Equipment (Dozer w/transport, Excavator w/transport)
- Misc. Heavy Equipment (Feller Bunchers, Masticators/Mulchers, Skidders, Road Graders)
- Fuel Tenders
- Chippers

- Ambulances

All other VIPR resource orders should be placed with NWCC once the DPLs are exhausted.

SOURCE LIST AGREEMENTS (AIMS) At-Incident Management Support

**** FOREST SERVICE FIRES ONLY ****

Source Lists are established on an on-going basis, but do not follow a best value dispatch order and are not done in VIPR. The Source List is not a binding agreement and requires a separate incident only Emergency Equipment Rental Agreement (EERA) to be written for each order. When receiving a request for Source List equipment, the dispatcher will identify the need for warranted support for the following: EERA's, Land Use Agreements, Clerical Support Orders, and Commercial Agreements. The dispatcher will then engage AIMS (At-Incident Management Support) by calling the Duty Phone at: 720-473-4105 (regular and after hours) to identify need and location. Then send the resource order and general message to the AIMS inbox: SM.FS.WOAIMS@usda.gov ***Note: no work will be assigned until the resource order is received in the AIMS inbox.** AIMS personnel will then negotiate and execute assignments.

DEMOBILIZATION OF CONTRACTED EQUIPMENT

The Incident Commander will determine the priority of demobilization. Contractors awarded IBPAs should be given priority to remain on the incident over resources with incident-only EERAs. At-incident agreements are for the duration of the incident only and will terminate at the end of the incident.

TASK FORCES

Task Force, for purposes of Chapter 40, refers to a pre-configured force of unlike engines/water-tenders or engines and Type 1 or Type 21A crews. As a pre-configured force, a task force is available only in the Geographic Area in which it is hosted, unless allowed under a specific local operating plan.

NICC will not honor a Task Force ordered across GACC boundaries. The task force components will instead be ordered as single resources and assembled at the ordering incident.

CA/OR TASK FORCE

The Task Force was developed between the Fremont-Winema National Forest and Modoc National Forest in conjunction with the BLM Lakeview District Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service from Sheldon-Hart Complex and the Klamath Basin Complex, and the National Park Service, Lava Beds National Monument. The Task Force consists of 5 individual resources including a Task Force Leader (TFLD) and TFLD-t. The resources could be up to 5 engines type 3-6, an agency tactical tender, or water tender, a type 1 Interagency Hotshot Crew (IHC) or a type 21A crew. The CA/OR Task Force will be listed as available in Northern California Coordination Center (NOPS). The CA/OR Task Force may be ordered as a Task Force in Northern California Area Only. The resource item is hosted at CA-MICC.

EASTERN OREGON TASK FORCE

Developed by the Eastern Oregon FOS group, the MOU is sponsored by COFMS, BIFZ, SCOFMP and the Vale District BLM. A TFLD, TFLD-t and 5 agency resources in a combination of engines and or tactical tenders comprise the Eastern Oregon Task Force. The Eastern Oregon Task Force may be ordered as a Task Force in the Northwest Area only. The resource item is hosted at OR-BIC.

BLUE MOUNTAIN TASK FORCE

Developed by the Tri Forest group, the MOU is sponsored by Malheur National Forest, Umatilla National Forest and Wallowa-Whitman National Forest. A TFLD, TFLD-t and 5 agency resources in a combination of engines (Types 3-6) comprise the Northeast Oregon Task Force. The Northeast Oregon Task Force may be ordered as a Task Force in the Northwest Area only. The resource item is hosted at OR-JDC.

FORWARD LOOKING INFRARED SYSTEM (FLIR) / INFRARED SCANNING DEVICES

Infrared scanning devices are available at various units throughout the area. Equipment should be dispatched with unit's operator.

PALM IR

Palm IR devices are available within the region. Check with local centers on availability. Equipment should be dispatched with unit's operator.

IGNITION DEVICES

AERIAL SPHERE DISPENSER		HELI-TORCHES		TERRA-TORCHES	
HOST	QUANTITY	HOST	QUANTITY	HOST	QUANTITY
BIC	2				
BMC	1				
COC	3				
CWC	2				
JDC	3				
LFC	3				
NEC	2				
VAC	1				

FEMA - MOBILE EMERGENCY RESPONSE SUPPORT DETACHMENT (MERS) DISASTER RESPONSE COMMUNICATIONS AND LIFE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT

The FEMA MERS Unit is located in Bothell, Washington. Its primary mission is disaster response for FEMA, Regions 9 and 10; however, it may also be used nation-wide in support of other FEMA regions. The detachment maintains 67 vehicles, which support communications and life support systems. The FEMA MERS detachment Logistics Section is made up of personnel with a wide range of skills and equipment that can be used in conjunction with each other or stand-alone.

The order for the FEMA MERS unit should be placed with the Northwest Coordination Center on an Equipment Resource Order.

NOTE: Two items which need to be completed prior to ordering:

- A letter certifying that no civilian resources are available.
- A reimbursable agreement completed with the FEMA headquarters.

To Order Call:

MERS Chief

Lee Champagne 425-487-4401

or

Logistics Coordinator

Ronnie Womack 425-487-4410

24 HRS 425-487-4448 or 1-800-395-6042

CHAPTER 50 - AIRCRAFT

Aircraft may be used for a wide range of activities, including point to point transport of personnel, equipment, and supplies. Tactical use may include applications such as retardant delivery, helicopter logistical and tactical support, air tactical and lead plane operations, suppression or pre-suppression reconnaissance, and aerial ignition. For more information review the National Aviation Safety and Management Plan at: <https://www.fs.usda.gov/sites/default/files/2023-02/Natl-Aviation-Safety-Mgt-Plan.pdf>

COOPERATOR AIRCRAFT

Cooperator aircraft (State contracted, State owned, State managed National Guard aircraft, county, city, or other) may be used on federal fires under the following conditions:

- Cooperator contracted aircraft also on an existing federal contract with federal aircraft and pilot cards may be utilized on federally protected lands when cooperative agreements are in place and the aircraft have been approved by USDA Forest Service/Department of the Interior letter.
- Cooperator exclusive use contracted aircraft not on an existing federal contract may be considered for approval on a case-by-case basis when cooperative agreements are in place. Approval will be by USDA Forest Service/Department of the Interior letter.
- Cooperator-owned or cooperator-operated aircraft may be utilized on federally managed fires when cooperative agreements are in place and the aircraft have been approved by USDA Forest Service/Department of the Interior letter. Cooperator-owned or -operated aircraft meeting requirements of the NWCG Standards for Interagency Cooperator Type 2 and Type 3 Helicopters or other applicable NWCG standards may be utilized on federally protected lands when cooperative agreements are in place and the aircraft have been approved by USDA Forest Service/Department of the Interior letter.
- The pilot and aircraft have been approved in writing for the mission by either the Forest Service or the Office of Aviation Services (OAS).
- There exists a written MOU (Memorandum of Understanding), Interagency Agreement, or other document that authorizes use and payment for the mission.
- The cooperator aircraft will be operated within limitations specified in the written approval.
- The cooperator aircraft will be used only in situations where federal aircraft are not reasonably available.
- The cooperator aircraft will be released when federal aircraft become reasonably available.

The use of Cooperator aircraft must involve a “significant and imminent threat to life or property” documented daily on the Cooperator Aircraft Use Validation Worksheet (National Interagency Mobilization Guide Ch. 80 Forms) to document the justification for aircraft utilization.

https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/coord_forms.htm

AIRCRAFT MOBILIZATION Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 50

Units requiring aviation services other than those assigned to them, through preapproved agreements, or within their dispatch boundaries, can order additional aircraft from adjacent units or through NWCC. At Preparedness Levels 3-5, NWCC will coordinate aircraft assignment and utilization in the Northwest Area. The control of the aircraft assigned to a unit will remain with the local unit. In situations where the Northwest Multi-Agency Coordinating Group (NWMAC) has been activated, the NWMAC will coordinate with NWCC and local units on allocation and prioritization of aviation resources.

AIRCRAFT ASSIGNED

Aircraft assigned will remain in the Geographic Area until released or reallocated by the NICC.

The following selection factors will be used considered when ordering aircraft:

- Airtanker: Types 1 & 2 LATs, VLATs, or SEAT (closest resource, regardless of geographic area boundary).
- Special flights/capabilities, to include, short-haul, STEP (single-skid toe in exit procedures), aerial ignition, rappel, hoist, etc.
- Special equipment, bucket vs. tank, tundra pads, floats, etc.

MISSION FLIGHTS

Mission flights (also known as FS Special Use Mission flights) are defined as flights not meeting the definition of point-to-point flight. A mission flight requires work to be performed in the air (retardant, water delivery, fire reconnaissance, or smokejumper delivery), through a combination of ground and aerial work (delivery of personnel and/or cargo from helibases to helispots or unimproved landing sites, rappelling or cargo let-down, or horse herding). Special Use Mission Flights may require special pilot endorsements, flight evaluations, training, and/or specialized aircraft equipment.

AIRCRAFT SOURCES

Sources for aircraft include agency-owned aircraft, Exclusive-Use and Call-When Needed (CWN) or On-Call Light Fixed Wing Aircraft and Helicopters. These aircraft may be ordered through established dispatch channels. Forest Service T3 CWN helicopter contractors are assigned to a Host Forest Unit for administrative purposes and processing of Flight Invoices. Refer to CWN listings for helicopters and light fixed wing aircraft at website: http://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/r6/fire-aviation/?cid=fsbdev2_027111

DOI Bureaus may use the Office of Aviation Services (OAS) aircraft source list at website: https://www.doi.gov/aviation/aqd/aviation_resources Rental aircraft are signed up by the OAS under an Aircraft Rental Agreement (ARA). Cooperator and military may be utilized provided an agreement and approval are in place. Currently, Forest Service must contact the OAS Flight Coordination Center for assistance with the source list resources: call Vicky Johnston 208-334-9314 or Richard Davis 208-334-9315.

All aircraft and pilots must be approved and carded by either USDA Forest Service (USFS) or Office of Aviation Services (OAS). Passengers of rental or contract aircraft are personally responsible for checking the aircraft and pilot approval certificates. The Aircraft Approval Certificate must be in the aircraft and the pilot must carry a Pilot Approval Certificate. If either is missing or not current, do not use the aircraft.

FLIGHT MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 50

All point-to-point flights will be documented on the Aircraft Flight Request/Schedule form (NW Mobilization Guide Ch. 80). The pilot or manager is responsible for completion of the form and providing it to their current dispatch prior to take off. Dispatch will be responsible for relaying to receiving units either by fax or electronic mail. Verbal and AFF flight following is not required enroute when an FAA flight plan has been filed.

STERILE COCKPIT/NEAR AIRPORTS

All aircraft with agency communication radios will monitor FAA VHF air traffic frequencies and agency guard frequency (for emergency only) within 5 miles of controlled or uncontrolled airport. A standard protocol for flight following communications related to the sterile cockpit environments is as follows:

Departing aircraft will contact flight follower prior to taxi. (This ensures that flight follower is aware of pending aircraft movement, that radios work, and that the frequencies are correct.)

Upon takeoff and landing, pilots must concentrate on Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) communications and traffic awareness. Dispatch communications may remain unanswered during these operations. Contact will be established/re-established once practical and safe. Sterile cockpit duration may vary depending on airspace and communications complexity. In general, count on five nautical miles as a sterile cockpit guideline. Dispatchers should refrain from attempting contact during this time.

For helicopters, sterile cockpit also occurs after the helicopter pilot has made radio contact with ground personnel for current ground conditions prior to landing or initiating mission operations. There should be no talking in the aircraft during takeoff and /or landing unless the pilot requests input on clearance or hazards

Flight manager or pilot will advise flight follower of position and intent to land.

At completion of taxi and prior to shut down, flight manager or pilot will advise follower that the flight is terminated.

On departure air tankers will stop communicating on agency frequencies after reporting "rolling". All other aircraft will stop operation on agency radios before entering the active runway, or before rolling or before lifting off (helicopters). Once the aircraft has flown 5 nautical miles from the airport resume routine check-in and communication procedures on agency radios.

On arrival all aircraft will cease communicating on agency frequencies (except for emergencies) at a distance of 5 nautical miles from the airport. The pilot will radio the dispatcher and advise they are either under FAA control or 5 nautical miles from landing. After landing, and once clear of the active runway, communication with dispatch or the base may resume.

There may be occasions where a wildfire occurs within 5 nautical miles of an airport making it impossible to maintain the sterile cockpit until departing. Under these circumstances, the departing aircraft shall maintain a sterile cockpit until departing the traffic pattern and reaching final altitude. At this time the aircraft may resume any "mission required" communications on agency frequencies. The pilot will continue to monitor FAA VHF air traffic frequency until engaged in the firefighting activity but should continue to monitor the FAA VHF frequency.

Upon completion of the wildfire mission or after being released, the pilot shall immediately select and monitor the FAA VHF frequency, if not already monitoring it, and maintain a sterile cockpit until aircraft has taxied to stop.

SENDING UNITS

In addition to responsibilities in National Mobilization Guide Ch. 50 the Sending Units are to:

- Ensure that all personnel are properly briefed on flight following procedures
- Ensure all personnel are familiar with aviation safety requirements prior to being transported in fixed-wing or rotor-wing aircraft
- Order an approved/carded aircraft from a vendor that meets safety/performance requirements and cost effectiveness for transport of personnel/cargo. Ensure the pilots file an FAA VFR or IFR flight plan.
- Flight following the aircraft to its final destination in communication with the pilot and/or flight manager. Advise the pilot of any exception to routine flight following procedures: i.e. alternate telephone numbers, etc.
- Obtain ATD (Actual Time of Departure) from initial departure airport, from pilot/vendor or flight manager.
- Communicate to NWCC through established dispatch channels all flight plans that cross dispatch zone boundaries.
- Notify receiving units and NWCC of any delays/advances of a flight plan exceeding 30 minutes.
- Initiate search procedures for overdue aircraft. Utilize agency Aviation Mishap Response Plan as appropriate and notify NWCC of overdue aircraft.
- Advise Unit Aviation Manager when pilot/or flight manager do not comply with their responsibilities as outlined in the unit aviation plan.
- Initiate an aircraft SAFECOM report if appropriate.

RECEIVING UNITS

In addition to responsibilities in National Mobilization Guide Ch. 50, the Receiving Units are to:

- Notify the sending unit of any aircraft that has not arrived within 30 minutes of ETA. If problems are encountered contacting the sending/originating unit, contact NWCC.
- Assist in the search for overdue aircraft. Advise NWCC of action taken.

AUTOMATED FLIGHT FOLLOWING (AFF) PROCEDURES Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 50.

AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT/INCIDENT REPORTING

Personnel shall report immediately all aircraft accidents/ incident to appropriate agency/department officials. 1-800-4-MISHAP (1-800-464-7427) SAFECOMS are to be submitted through interagency webpage: <https://www.safecom.gov/>

Internal follow-up phone calls must also be immediately made to the appropriate Agency State or Regional Aviation Manager or Regional Aviation Safety Manager (USFS).

Reports to the FAA may be made directly with the Western Region Operations Center at 425-227-1999. This is a 24 hour number for Accident and Incident Response.

OVERDUE AND MISSING AIRCRAFT

If an aircraft fails to arrive at its destination or fails to check in on the prescribed interval, initiate the Interagency Mishap Response Guide and Checklist.

AIRTANKERS Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 50

There are 5 types of airtankers:

TYPE	CAPACITY (minimum)
VLAT	8,000 gallons or more
TY1	3000 to 5,000 gallons
TY2	1800 to 2,999 gallons
TY3	800 to 1,799 gallons
TY4	Up to 799 gallons

AIRTANKER USE IN OPTIONAL AND POST SEASON PERIODS Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 50

AIRTANKER DISPATCHES (LOADED VS EMPTY)

Ordering Units may request airtankers loaded or empty. Some aircraft have capabilities and flight limitations which may preclude the dispatch of loaded air tankers (2-hour maximum flight when loaded, except for the VLATs).

AIRTANKER BASES Refer to Airtanker Dispatch Guide Map, National Mobilization Guide Ch. 80 Northwest Airtanker Bases have Host Dispatch Centers and associated units. The units listed in the following table may order air tankers directly from the Host Dispatch Office.

Units outside this association may order these aircraft as specified in Northwest Area Neighborhood Concept, NW Mobilization Guide Ch. 10 to the dispatch offices identified as follows:

BASE	HOST	UNITS AND DISPATCH CENTERS
Medford	RVC	UPF, EIC, KFC, SUF, KNF (R-5), SRF (R-5), LFC, MED, CBD, ROD,

		ORS, CDF THRU KNF/SRF, NZF WITH FOLLOW UP NWC
Redmond	COC	EIC, MAF, CCC-MHF, SUF, COC, LFC, SAD, BIC, VAD, ORS, KFC, GPF, UPF, WSA
La Grande	BMC	MAF, UMF, WWF, ORS, BIC, PAF(R-4), NPF(R-1), VAD
Klamath Falls	LFC	COC, RRF, LFC, KFC, CNP, BNP, UKR, UPF, ORS, KNF(R-5) NZF WITH FOLLOW UP THRU NWC, CDF (IA ONLY)
Moses Lake	CWC	COF, PSC, CCC-GPF, CWC, COA, YAA, SPA, SPD, CDP, COR, LPR, TBR, WAS, IPF(R-4)

Host Base Dispatcher will send the Billing Forest a copy of the Resource Order, with estimated costs as soon as completed. For USFS incidents, the Billing Forest is referred to as "Fire Forest". See more about Fire Forest Concept in NWMG 10. Host Base Dispatchers should refer to Forest Service Handbook 6509 .11K for billing procedures to USFS Units and Cooperators.

STATE COOPERATOR AIRTANKERS

The State of Oregon Department of Forestry has a contract Next Generation airtanker. These airtankers are approved to be used on federal land. Refer to Oregon Department of Forestry Air Tanker Operations Plan.

USE OF NON-FEDERALLY APPROVED AIRCRAFT

Under Clause 27 of the 2014-2019 Master Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement, Independent Action, any agency may assign its respective aircraft to an incident in which a wildfire is deemed a threat to lands under its jurisdiction. In such instances, the resulting interagency mix of aircraft sharing the same airspace is allowed as long as common communications, command/control, and on-scene operating procedures exist to ensure a safe and efficient aviation operation.

If the decision is made to use an unapproved aircraft, the Line Officer must call the Agency Duty Officer (BLM: 503-808-2775 / USDA: 503-808-2729) and advise him/her of the risk-informed decision and document the decision. The Agency Duty Officer will then contact the Coordinator on Duty at the NWCC to notify them of the decision. The local dispatch center, in coordination with the NWCC, will attempt to replace the unapproved aircraft with an approved federal aircraft as soon as possible and make the appropriate notification.

For additional questions please contact Robert Roth, Pacific Northwest Regional Aviation Officer, at 503-808-2359 or robert.roth@usda.gov, or the BLM State Aviation Manager Vacant 916-969-9685

MODULAR AIRBORNE FIREFIGHTING SYSTEMS (MAFFS) Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 50

SINGLE ENGINE AIRTANKERS (SEATS) Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 50 and Standards for Airtanker Base Operations.

WATER SCOOPERS

Water Scoopers will be ordered as a ATM3 - Airtanker, Type 3 (Multi Engine) with Scooper capability feature in IROC. The capability should also be defined in the "Special Needs" block of the Resource Order as scooper capability.

LEAD PLANES Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 50

Lead planes are considered National Interagency Resources. Three USFS leased lead planes based out of Redmond:

Tail #	Make/Model	Passenger	Flight Rate Per hour
N64GT	King Air 90	6	\$652.00
N556MC	King Air 200	8	\$767.00
N904JG	King Air 90	6	\$652.00

The Aerial Supervision Module (ASM) is a fixed wing platform with two (2) crew members who perform air attack and lead operations. They are trained to work as a team.

NORTHWEST LEAD PLANE/ASM PILOTS

PILOT	CALL SIGN	STATUS	HOME BASE
Ralph Sweeny	Lead 6-1	L-M-A	Redmond
Mitchel Kern	Lead 6-4	T	Redmond
Trevor Stellrecht	Lead 6-3	L-M-A-FE	(WO) Redmond

Status Legend: L= Lead plane Qualified M=MAFFS Qualified A=Qualified ASM and Lead plane E=Evaluator FE=Final Evaluator T= In training

For a list of all Lead Plane and ASM Pilots refer to:

http://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/aviation/Lead_Planes.pdf

NORTHWEST AIR ATTACK PLATFORMS

HOST	LOCATION	ATGS	AIRCRAFT
BMC	La Grande	Todd Pease	616
COC	Redmond	Brian Connolly	601
CWC	Wenatchee	Vacant	617
LFC	Klamath Falls	Amanda Hickman	602
VAD	Ontario	Mike Spellman	631
RVC	Medford	Mike Demello	610

SMOKEJUMPER AIRCRAFT

All smokejumper aircraft in the Northwest Area will be identified by using the Aircraft Identifier listed below. For a list of all Smokejumper Aircraft refer to:

http://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/aviation/Smokejumper_Aircraft.pdf

AIRCRAFT ID	TAIL #	TYPE	BASE	FLIGHT RATE
Jump 63	N163Z	SD3-60	Redmond	\$2280.00/hr.
Jump 45	N145Z	SD3-60	Redmond	\$2280.00/hr.
Jump 09	N109BH	Casa 212	Winthrop	\$1906.00/hr.

SMOKEJUMPER INITIAL ATTACK (IA) REQUESTS

Initial Attack smokejumpers should be launched immediately upon receipt of order via phone, email, resource order or Aircraft Dispatch form (TARO). When the order is generated in IROC the request will be for an A- #, "Load, Smokejumper, Initial Attack". Notification to NWCC will be made within 15 minutes of dispatch.

Aircraft delivering smokejumpers should return to a designated airport or return to the sending base before the end of the pilot's daily flight or duty limitations. If assigned in IROC, aircraft will be released in IROC at the end of its duty day to the dispatch center that is responsible for that given base. Any new requests will be ordered via IROC through established dispatching channels.

SMOKEJUMPER PREPOSITION REQUESTS

Smokejumper preposition requests will be ordered in IROC on an Aircraft request as, "SMIA-Load, Smokejumper, Initial Attack", on an order. The aircraft, when remaining at prepositioned base, will be added as a subordinate on the IA Load. The duration of preposition may be negotiated prior to launch between the requesting unit, sending unit and NWCC. Preposition loads should be released within a reasonable time frame if they are not utilized or otherwise negotiated with management (i.e. long term, spike base, etc.)

SMOKEJUMPER BOOSTER REQUEST

When ordering a booster of jumpers, the request should be placed as individual Overhead requests, as "Overhead, SMKJ-Smokejumper". The mode of transportation may be filled using jump ships, driving, charter aircraft or commercial travel and can be negotiated between the requesting and sending unit with notification to the GACC. If smokejumper aircraft are used to deliver boosters, the load should travel in a jump ready configuration.

See NW Mobilization Guide Ch. 20 for more information on smokejumper booster requests.

PARACARGO REQUESTS

Para cargo is ordered as Aircraft, FWCA-Fixed Wing, Cargo through the IROC system. The request will be made through IROC as well as a TARO with specific information on drop site, frequencies, etc. The specifics of requested supplies will be given to the ordering dispatch center, and if possible, directly to the Smokejumper Base that will be filling the Para cargo order. Each jump base may have a different process for filling the orders and may request S-numbers to back fill their supplies.

AERIAL SUPERVISION

Per National Mobilization Guide Ch. 50, Lead planes, Exclusive Use Air Tactical Aircraft, and ASMs are National Resources. Areas administering these aircraft will make them available for wildland fire assignments when requested by NICC and approved by the parent agency. Requests for Lead planes may be filled with an ASM.

AERIAL SUPERVISION ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

In the Northwest Area the following resources will be considered Tactical Aviation Resources: Airtanker, Heli-tanker, SEAT, Lead Plane, ASM, Air Attack Platform, Smokejumper, Rappel and Heli-tack Operations ordered from neighboring geographic units utilizing the border agreements for initial attack without going through NICC. Resources are ordered using the Tactical Aviation Resource Order form (TARO) with a follow up order in IROC. Refer to NW Mobilization Guide Ch. 80, Forms.

AIR ATTACK/TACTICAL GROUP SUPERVISOR (ATGS) AIRCRAFT

An Air Attack Module is a fixed or rotor wing aircraft that is comprised of a pilot and an ATGS for initial and extended attack fire. This includes responding to incidents outside of assigned dispatch center and GACC boundaries when requested. Normal dispatch procedures will be followed. See National Mobilization Guide Ch. 50. To ensure consistent utilization, rotation, and management of the exclusive use ATGS fleet, please refer to Interagency Standards for Fire and Aviation Operations Ch. 16, Aviation Operations and Resources located at <https://www.nifc.gov/standards/guides/red-book> Ch.16. Exclusive Use (EU) Air Attack Modules are Nationally funded Regionally managed and Locally hosted. Exclusive Use Air Attack Modules will meet the needs in the PNW through application of closest forces dispatching, responding to initial attack and extended attack within the Region. Needs for Air

Attack Modules should: be based on current/predicted fire conditions, anticipate increased need and will be managed with coordinated orders through NWCC. (See Aerial Supervision Ops plan).

LEAD PLANES (LP)

Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 50 and the Standards for Aerial Supervision ([SAS](#)) [PMS 505](#)

Lead planes are National Initial Attack resources. They are ordered through normal dispatch channels and can be diverted to a higher priority incident. The Incident Commander (IC) or the ATGS have discretion to request a Lead plane (LP)/Aerial Supervision Module (ASM) prior to an order for airtankers to assess ability to deliver retardant in difficult terrain. See Lead Plane (LP) /Aerial Supervision Module (ASM) pilot list for information regarding pilots, identifiers and pilot qualifications. Lead plane call signs initiate with "Lead" (for example: L-63 = Lead Six Three).

AERIAL SUPERVISION MODULES (ASM)

Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 50 and Standards for Aerial Supervision ([SAS](#)) [PMS 505](#)

ASM Modules are national resources and are ordered through normal dispatch channels like standard Lead planes. An ASM is a two-person crew functioning in the same aircraft as a Lead Plane and an Aerial Supervision platform. The ASM crew consists of a Lead Plane Pilot (LPIL) and an Air Tactical Supervisor (ATS). The ASM crew has received specialized training and can perform the functions of a low-level lead plane, traditional air attack or both, depending on the needs of the incident.

See Lead Plane (LP)/ASM pilot list for information regarding pilots, identifiers and pilot qualifications. Forest Service Lead plane pilots, operating in the ASM configuration, adapt their call sign to reflect the ASM module configuration and initiate with "Bravo" rather than "Lead" (for example: B-63 = Bravo Six Three).

HELICOPTER COORDINATOR (HLCO)

The HLCO module consists of a pilot and a qualified HLCO. Generally, HLCO work out of a helicopter and cannot supervise fixed wing aircraft. The intent is that when the HLCO position is ordered that they will perform the Helicopter Coordinator function in a helicopter within the same block altitude as the rotor wing aircraft they are supervising. Though the task can be done from fixed wing aircraft, the work of a HLCO is best performed within the same altitude block as the aircraft being supervised.

DISPATCHING AVIATION RESOURCES

On Dispatch of Tactical Aviation resources, the Host Dispatch Office will send a commit message to all NW area units and NWCC using electronic mail.

Tactical aviation resources will be ordered based on the closest forces concept. Units requesting tactical aviation resources will provide the following information on the TARO and/or in IROC.

1. Legal Description of fire.
2. Latitude and Longitude of fire.
3. Radio Frequencies to be used.
4. Ground Contact and/or air attack call sign.
5. Flight Hazards (Military Training Routes, Special Use Airspace etc.).
6. Other Aircraft in area.
7. Reload Base for Air tankers, SEATS, and Heli-tankers Site.
8. 2 VOR's and DME

AERIAL SUPERVISION REQUIREMENTS

The use of a lead plane (LP) or ASM greatly increases the effectiveness, economy, and safety of air operations. The following table is found in the Interagency Aerial Supervision Guide Ch.3 which is available at: <https://www.nwcg.gov/sites/default/files/publications/pms505.pdf>

When aerial supervision resources are co-located with retardant aircraft, they will be launched together on the initial order to maximize safety, effectiveness, and efficiency of incident operations. Incidents with three or more aircraft assigned will have aerial supervision ordered. Federal policy dictates additional

requirements as listed below. For more information refer to Interagency Standard for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (Redbook) Ch. 16.

Incident Aerial Supervision Requirements			
***ASM can perform all LEAD missions.			
Note: Deviations from this table can be authorized by the agencies through local mitigations.			
SITUATION	HLCO	LEAD	ATGS / ASM***
Three or more aircraft assigned to incident	If no ATGS AND only rotor wing	If no ATGS AND only fixed-wing	ORDERED
Fixed-Wing Low-Level Operations in Low Light conditions.	N/A	REQUIRED IF NO ATGS	REQUIRED IF NO LPIL
MAFFS / VLAT	N/A	REQUIRED	N/A
Airtanker not IA carded	N/A	REQUIRED	N/A
Level 2 SEAT operating on an incident with more than one other tactical aircraft on scene.	N/A	REQUIRED IF NO ATGS	REQUIRED IF NO LPIL
Foreign Government Aircraft	N/A	REQUIRED IF NO ATGS	REQUIRED IF NO LPIL
Congested Area Fight Operations	ORDERED	ORDERED	REQUIRED
Periods of marginal weather, poor visibility or turbulence.	REQUIRED IF NOT ATGS /ASM	REQUIRED IF NO ATGS	REQUIRED
Active Duty (Non-National Guard) Military Helicopter Operations.	ORDERED	N/A	REQUIRED IF NO HLCO
Night Helicopter water dropping operations with 2 or more helicopters.	ORDERED if no ATGS*	N/A	ORDERED unless HLCO is on scene and does not require additional supervision.*
When requested by airtanker, helicopters, ATGS,LPIL, ASM.	REQUIRED	REQUIRED	REQUIRED

Definitions of key aerial supervision terms

- **Required:** Aerial supervisory resources that shall be over the incident when specified air tactical operations are being conducted.
- **Ordered:** Aerial supervisory resources shall be ordered by the incident host. (Air tactical operations may be continued while the aerial supervision resource is enroute to the incident. Operations can be continued if the resource is not available).

TACTICAL AVIATION RESOURCES PRIORITIZATION

The criteria listed below will be used to set prioritization of airtankers, SEATs, and Heli-Tankers. When requesting one of the above resources, the requesting unit will note the appropriate criteria number and threat on the resource order in the Special Needs box in IROC.

Airtanker, SEATs, and Heli-Tanker Criteria for Prioritization.

1. Imminent threat to human life
2. Imminent threat to communities, communities' infrastructure, historically significant cultural resources, commercial businesses, and principal residences

3. Threats to other structures and improvements such as seasonal homes, cabins, and high value outbuilding
4. Threats to natural resources
5. Threats to low value structures

TACTICAL AND RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 50

HELICOPTERS

HELICOPTER TYPES

Attributes	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3
Useful load at 59 F at sea level	5,000 pounds	2,500 pounds	1,200 pounds
Passenger seats	15 or more	9-14	4-8
Retardant or water carrying capability	700 gallons	300 gallons	100 gallons
Maximum gross takeoff/landing weight	12,501 pounds	6,000-12,500 pounds	Up to 6,000 pounds

HELICOPTERS CALL-WHEN-NEEDED (CWN) Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 50
NICC is the sole source for all Type 3 CWN Helicopters.

All DOI Agency Type 3 CWN Helicopters are ordered through normal ordering channels and are dispatched either locally, or through the GACC.

For all CWN Helicopter Aircraft, the following apply:

- The requesting unit must provide a Helicopter Manager (HMGB) name and contact information, documented in the “Special Needs” of the resource order, before NICC will assign the helicopter. The exception is Alaska, due to the extended mobilization time of the aircraft.
- It is preferred that CWN Helicopter Managers and/or modules meet with their assigned helicopter off-site from the incident prior to performing work.
- The specific reporting location should be identified on the resource order, such as a Fixed Base Operator (FBO) or other easily located site.

http://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/r6/fire-aviation/?cid=fsbdev2_027111

All agencies may use OAS aircraft source list for hiring type 3 helicopters. AMD website:

https://www.doi.gov/aviation/aqd/aviation_resources

Please note, at time of printing this website is only available through BLM Bison Connect.

CWN Type 1 and Type 2 helicopters are National Resources and are administered by NICC. All ordering of Type 1 and 2 helicopters will be done through normal dispatch channels to NICC. CWN helicopters do not come with a module. When ordering, identify a helicopter manager in the Special Needs box. Helicopter managers and/or modules will meet the assigned helicopter off-site from the incident prior to performing work. Reassignments of these helicopters will require prior approval from NICC.

EXCLUSIVE USE CONTRACT HELICOPTERS Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 50

Forest Service Exclusive Use Helicopters may be moved to an alternate base of operations with prior concurrence of the NWCC Emergency Operations Manager. These actions are taken at the direction of the host unit after checking with their Neighboring Units and Cooperators before committing helicopters to other projects.

The following actions require prior approval from the NWCC Emergency Operations Manager:

- Any planned action which makes the helicopter unavailable for dispatch for 30 minutes or more
- Assignment to a project fire
- Placing a backup helicopter on duty
- Reassignment to a new base of operation for 2 or more days
- Pre, post, and regular season “Add-on” helicopters when Agency Exclusive Use Helicopters are dispatched off unit, they will depart with their normal daily staffing unless additional personnel and/or equipment have been authorized.

USFS TYPE 1 AND TYPE 2 HELICOPTERS

All USFS CWN and EU T1/T2 Helicopters & modules (helitack/rappellers), are National Resources, prepositioned and allocated by the NICC/National Aircraft Coordinator, in alignment with the NMAC and Agency prioritization and direction.

FS EU helicopter utilization is closely monitored. In some cases, underutilized resources will be reallocated nationally, to higher priority incidents or geographic areas. When requested by the NICC, GACCs will make these aircraft available to the NICC.

As such, if a GACC has a need to backfill behind a FS EU helicopter, that GACC will show the need by placing a request to the NICC. In no situation, will a GACC remove a FS EU helicopter from another geographic area, without coordination with the NICC and/or the National Aircraft Coordinator. The standard 14-day assignment applies to the crew and not the helicopter platform. Modules leaders are expected to rotate their crew in order to maintain helicopter availability. Extenuating circumstances will be honored and coordinated with the USFS National Aircraft Coordinator. For additional direction please reference the NWCG Standards for Helicopter Operations and the FSM 5700.

INITIAL ATTACK- LOAD RAPPELLERS

When rappellers are needed for initial attack with aircraft, they are to be requested in IROC as “Load, Rappeller, Initial Attack” on an Aircraft request. All Initial Attack Orders will be honored when rappellers are available.

The sending unit will fill the request with a roster in IROC by ordering the aircraft with subordinates, with name and agency identification, through the established ordering channels. This information can be acquired after the aircraft is airborne. Any intent to retain rappellers which have not been utilized as an IA load, will be negotiated between the sending and receiving rappel base in concurrence with the NICC and the GACCs. GACCs pre-positioning rappellers when multiple starts are occurring or predicted will specify the anticipated duration. If not deployed during this period, rappellers will be made available for higher priorities, unless longer duration is negotiated between the sending and receiving rappel bases in concurrence with the NICC and the GACCs.

Rappellers held as boosters after release from the first IA assignment will be placed on an Overhead order using individual “O” requests. Rappellers recovered and mobilized to another assignment, internally or across Geographic Area boundaries, will also be placed on an Overhead order.

Aircraft delivering Initial Attack Rappellers will return to the sending base or a designated location before the end of the pilot’s daily flight or duty limitations. Any intent or necessity to retain the aircraft will be negotiated between NICC and the GACCs. If the aircraft is retained past the first operational period, it will be placed on an Aircraft request through established ordering channels.

LARGE FIRE SUPPORT-RAPPELLERS

The U.S. Forest Service National Helicopter Rappel Program’s primary mission is initial attack. Rappel crews may be utilized for large fire support, all-hazard incident operations, and resource management objectives. Rappel crews are well equipped to respond to extended attack incidents and critical need

missions on large fires. Extended attack incidents that utilize rappel crews to fill critical positions, should order replacement personnel for those positions in case the aircraft and crew are reassigned.

STATE OF WASHINGTON HELICOPTERS

The State of Washington Department of Natural Resources (WADNR) has USFS inspected and approved helicopters and pilots for transporting external cargo and conducting bucket operations within specified limitations. USDI agencies may utilize WADNR helicopters and pilots in accordance with OAS acceptance of USFS approval.

Washington DNR pilots and aircraft are “Approved” for use each year by means of a “Cooperator Aircraft Letter of Approval” issued by the USFS Regional Aviation Officer and OAS on dual Agency Letterhead. The letter is required to be carried onboard all WAS aircraft utilized on Federal incidents. This letter lists all approved aircraft, service vehicles, pilots, and authorized missions. Helibase or helicopter managers must use this letter to verify approvals and qualification prior to assignment of any duties.

Washington Department of Natural Resources Manual requirements apply to WADNR personnel and equipment regarding Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), load calculations, flight following and flight/duty limitations. Only the pilot may be onboard during external load operations.

HELICOPTER EMERGENCY MEDEVAC EXTRACTION ORDERING PROCEDURES

If a helicopter medevac extraction (short-haul or hoist) is needed in Oregon or Washington, refer to the Emergency Medical Evacuation information on the NWCC website for contacts, map, and ordering procedures for approved and available interagency and cooperator medevac and extraction resources:

Mount Rainer and North Cascades National Parks will have one short-haul resource available between the two parks for local and extended response in Washington. Contact Puget Sound Interagency Communication Center 425-783-6150.

Some years the Oregon National Guard (ORARNG) has been willing to relocate and provide exclusive support for wildland fire operations in Oregon. When the ORARNG is able to provide this service via Oregon Department of Forestry through Op Plan Smokey, ordering protocols for medevac and extraction will be posted on the NWCC website Emergency Medical Evacuation page (see link above).

When approved interagency and cooperator aircraft are not available, refer to the Emergency Helicopter Extraction Source List (EHE Source List) for other capable aircraft and ordering procedures. In Oregon, the county sheriff local to the incident is responsible for emergency rescue responses. When in need of non-interagency resources from the EHE Source List in Oregon, initiate an order by calling 911 in the county in which the incident occurs. In Washington, Forests/Units may coordinate with the local county sheriff or go direct to the Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC). AFRCC serves as the single agency responsible for coordinating inland search and rescue activities and can be reached at 1-800-851-3051. Refer to Appendix 4 of the EHE Source List for a checklist of information AFRCC must have before activating any extraction resource. There are no guaranteed time frames for helicopter extractions. Refer to:

For line personnel emergency medevacs, contact your host dispatch or IMT to coordinate medical transport.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON ARMY NATIONAL GUARD HELICOPTERS

To order Oregon (ORARNG) or Washington Army National Guard (WAARNG) helicopters for work on federal fires, the USFS will place requests through Oregon Department of Forestry or Washington Department of Natural Resources, respectively which then place the request with the respective state's Office of Emergency Management. Refer to JFHO ORNG EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN; OPERATION SMOKEY for specifics on how the ORARNG are activated and ordered.

LARGE TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 50

AIRBORNE THERMAL INFRARED (IR) FIRE MAPPING Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 50

INFRARED SERVICES/ PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Infrared mapping services are available for use on any wildland fire activity and are obtained through NWCC in accordance with the National Infrared Operation Plan. Requests to NWCC will be via resource order in IROC and will have a completed Infrared Scanner Request in NIOPS.

2022 WESTERN U.S. STANDARD AIR TO GROUND FREQUENCIES FOR AIR AMBULANCE/AIR MEDEVAC ON WILDLAND FIRE INCIDENTS

Map is now posted at:

https://www.frames.gov/documents/fire-ops-maps/fire-and-aviation/2022/WesternUS_StandardAG_MedEvac_2022_up20220311.pdf

These VMED Frequencies are used by private air ambulances and air bases and air resources should be aware of them.

UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS

UAS or “drones” may be used by federal agencies on incidents and projects in accordance with agency policy, and only with prior planning, consultation, and approval by the respective regional and national level agency Aviation Managers.

Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) are considered aircraft and therefore must adhere to USFS/DOI policy (including approval and carding of aircraft and pilots). UAS include everything from hand operated devices weighing less than a pound to aircraft the size of commercial airliners. UAS include any aircraft used, or intended to be used, for flight in the air with no onboard pilot.

When UAS are flown for USFS/DOI work or benefit, FAA, USFS, and DOI regulations apply.

Units wishing to utilize UAS must have a plan in place for how they are going to collect, process, and disseminate data gathered by a UAS. Consult with your Unit Aviation Officer or the Regional/State aviation staff to assist in selecting and ordering the aircraft best suited for the mission.

The following minimum standards apply:

All aircraft (to include UAS) purchase, lease, or acquisition must follow agency procurement policy and procedures.

DOI and USFS UAS policy and operational Guidelines for use of UAS is dynamic and there are differences in agency policies. In support of fire management goals and objectives, the [NWCG Standards for Fire Unmanned Aircraft Systems Operations \(PMS 515\)](https://www.nwccg.gov/sites/default/files/publications/pms515.pdf) (<https://www.nwccg.gov/sites/default/files/publications/pms515.pdf>) must be adhered to for both USFS/DOI.

USFS

USFS POLICY AND STANDARDS

- [FSM 5700](#) - The FSM 5700, with an effective date of September 25, 2017, is the current UAS policy for Aviation Management.
- [FSH 5709.16 10](#) - This handbook covers the requirements of contract UAS pilots. As well as the experience and training standards for employees and inspection forms.
- [FSH 5709.16 20](#) - Covers the Employee pilot requirements and carding requirements
- [FSH 5709.16 30](#) - Defines sUAS operation requirements.
- [FSH 5709.16 40](#) - Defines airworthiness, avionics, and aircraft standards for approval.

USFS UAS OPERATIONS STANDARDS

UAS flights under USFS operational control must adhere to USFS policy and regulations regarding their use. Guidance can be found in FSM 5713.7, the USFS National Aviation Safety and Management Plan and the [Forest Service Standards for Unmanned Aircraft System Operations Guide](#)

FIRE UAS POLICY

- [PMS 515](#) - Fire Unmanned Aircraft Systems Operations standardizes the processes and procedures for interagency use of Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS).
- [PMS 505](#) - The NWCG Standards for Aerial Ignition (NSAI) establishes the standards for approved aerial ignition operations for use by all cooperating natural resource agencies

- [PSD Operations](#) - The NIAC Memo 21-01 for Approval to Test and Evaluate Unmanned Aircraft Systems with Payloads.
- [Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations](#) - These standards provide interagency guidance for all interagency fire and aviation activities, including the use of UAS and incursion protocols on wildfires.
- [USFS Authorization to Leverage DOI UAS](#) - Letter from the Director Fire and Aviation Management that allowed the USFS to leverage the DOI's UAS fleet and pilot carding system without the need for re-inspection.
- [Chiefs Letter April 17, 2020](#) - Reducing Employee Exposure to Aerial Prescribed Fire Operations.

FAA UAS POLICY

- [Part 107](#)

UAS is governed by the FAA and is covered under 14 CFR part 107. This covers all UAS flying within the United States and unmanned aircraft under 55 pounds.

- [Certificate of Authorization](#)

Operation of small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UASs) weighing less than 55 pounds in Class G airspace for the purpose of public aircraft operations

DOI

UAS flights under DOI operational control must adhere to DOI policy and regulations regarding their use. Guidance can be found in 350-353 Departmental Manuals and Operational Procedures

Memoranda 11: <https://www.doi.gov/aviation/library/opm>

DOI UAS ORDERING PROCESS

There is an on-call UAS Coordinator available to answer questions regarding UAS capabilities and to help determine the type of UAS (1-4) and overhead (UASP, UASD, UASM, or UASL) to order.

The UAS Coordinator can be reached @ 208-387-5335. The purpose of this position is to provide information to decision makers/ordering units. Prioritization of UAS resources is beyond the scope of this position and should be performed in accordance with established local/GACC/national procedures.

For ordering direction refer to: Interagency Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) Program

<https://uas.nifc.gov/uas-ordering>

KEY POINTS FOR ALL AGENCIES

- Personally owned UAS or model aircraft may not be used by federal agencies or their employees for interagency fire and resource project use.
- Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) Incident UAS missions may be conducted on a small scale by agency owned UAS and an agency crew or on a larger scale by vendor owned and operated UAS with agency support.
- Agency owned UAS are ordered as standard overhead with the UAS defined in the Special Needs block in IROC.
- Vendor owned (CWN) UAS are ordered as an Aircraft number in IROC. The ordering unit can contact the UAS Fire Coordinator at 208-387-5335 with ordering questions. The Coordinator can help the local unit determine needs and order specifics.
- An emergency COA (ECO) can only be issued by the FAA if the proponent already has an existing COA for their aircraft. Flight operations within an active Temporary Flight Restriction (TFR) require a Special Government Interest Waiver (SGI) or Emergency Certificate of Waiver or Authorization (ECO) and must be requested through the National BLM/FS UAS Program Manager or designee in coordination with the FAA.
- UAS aerial ignition is approved for interagency use in support of wildland fire (wildfire and prescribed fire). UAS aerial Ignition is conducted by authorized agency personnel in accordance with DOI, USFS, OAS, and NWCG policy/standards. UAS agency aerial ignition personnel possess the UASP or UASP (T) qualification in IQCS/IROC. They are also carded to operate the aerial ignition payload by OAS.
- UAS aerial ignition is ordered through established dispatch process. A typical order is two UASP. Special Needs: Aerial Ignition qualified personnel equipped with M600/Ignis 2 and kit. Contact the UAS Coordinator (fire) to discuss UAS Aerial Ignition or the ordering process. **208-387-5335**. Please see: [Interagency Unmanned Aircraft System \(UAS\) Program](#) (<https://uas.nifc.gov>) for further information

- IMTs must notify the agency administrator prior to use of UAS. A modification to the Delegation of Authority should be considered.
- Cooperators wishing to fly UAS on federally managed incidents must have a Cooperator letter issued by DOI or USFS.
- The use of any UAS (including model or remote-controlled aircraft) for compensation is considered a “commercial” operation per the FAA. Commercial UAS operators must have a Section 333 Exemption and COA or Part 107 certification issued by the FAA. A list of companies with valid 333 Exemptions can be found here: <https://www.faa.gov/uas>
- The FAA has established guidelines for hobbyists who fly model and remote-controlled aircraft via Advisory Circular 91-57. Model aircraft are to be flown only for recreation or hobby purposes. Additional information can be found on the FAA website: https://www.faa.gov/uas/getting_started/

AIRSPACE COORDINATION

TEMPORARY FLIGHT RESTRICTIONS (TFR) FAR 91.137 Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 50

Temporary airspace restrictions will be established when incident related aviation activities present potential conflict with other aviation activities in the airspace.

To prevent congestion of nonessential aircraft over a disaster area, the Unit Dispatcher will:

1. Create a request for the TFR in IROC under Aircraft, as well as completing the TFR request form.
2. Place the IROC request to NWCC, along with a faxed copy of the completed TFR request form.

The current TFR request form is available at: <http://gacc.nifc.gov/nwcc/content/pdfs/tfr.pdf>

The FAA requires that latitude/longitude information for TFR's must be provided in degrees, minutes and seconds, including reference to north latitude and west longitude. If seconds' information is not available, add 2 zeros to the description. Do not use spaces, commas, or other symbols in the description. Example: ddmssN/ddmmssW or 450700N/1175005W.

For Circular TFR's: Submit the center point of the TFR (typical circular TFR will be 5 nautical mile radius with an elevation of 5,000ft AGL), dispatchers will coordinate with incident to increase or decrease as necessary.

For Polygon TFR's: The corner points should be listed in a clockwise sequence around the requested TFR beginning with the northwestern corner to avoid “bow tie” depictions.

TFRs involving Military Training Routes or *Special Use Airspace* require additional notification of that closure to the scheduling military base.

When restrictions are no longer needed, unit dispatchers will cancel, or downsize the TFR with NWCC.

MILITARY TRAINING ROUTES AND SPECIAL USE AIRSPACE

Military Training Routes and Special Use Airspace often present conflicts with incident related aviation. Aviation activities will be identified by local units and the DOD units will be contacted for deconfliction. When requesting the interruption of MTR/MOA, Unit Dispatchers need to contact the scheduling activity/agency. For Military Training Routes, phone numbers of all scheduling activities are located in DOD AP-1B. For Special Use Airspace (Military Operations Areas, etc.), the name of the controlling FAA ARTCC is found on the appropriate aeronautical sectional chart. Local unit dispatch centers have direct contact numbers for specific military airspace managers for the purpose of deconflicting each SUA. Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 50 and the Interagency Airspace Coordination Guide for more information:

<https://www.nwcc.gov/sites/default/files/publications/pms520.pdf>

AIRSPACE COORDINATION

It is essential that all personnel involved in flight planning and aviation operations read, understand, and implement the procedures outlined in the Interagency Airspace Coordination Guide Ch. 2. Roles and Responsibilities located at: <https://www.nwcg.gov/sites/default/files/publications/pms520.pdf>.

It is the Incident's Host Units responsibility to initiate de-confliction procedures for flights involving Military Training Routes or Special Use Airspace also as outlined in Chapter 2.

Knowing and applying the appropriate procedures will enhance aviation safety when our use of the National Airspace System is coordinated with the FAA, DoD, and other users.

AIRSPACE BOUNDARY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Aerial operations on, or adjacent to agency/cooperator boundaries and areas where a neighboring agency/cooperator provides fire suppression on lands administered by the adjoining agency/cooperator (mutual aid, shared or exchanged initial attack areas or zones) require increased management and coordination. The requirement for increased management and coordination is due to the possibility of two or more agencies/cooperators conducting simultaneous, uncoordinated aviation operations within those areas that would unknowingly put the responding aircraft within close proximity to one another, placing aircraft and crews at risk. The purpose of this plan is to identify such boundaries and initial attack zones and provide a means of communication, coordination, and airspace de-confliction within those areas.

AIRSPACE BOUNDARY GUIDELINES AND PROCEDURES

An imaginary 10-mile-wide "neutral air" corridor will center on agency/cooperator boundaries. The neutral air for mutual or exchanged initial attack areas or zones will encompass the whole zone.

- Any agency conducting aerial operations within a corridor or zone will immediately notify the adjoining agency/ cooperator of such operations. This is accomplished to and from dispatch offices prior to the commencement of operations and when operations cease. Examples of aerial operations include recon, fire suppression missions, special aviation projects, resource management flights, helicopter logging, etc.
- Agency aircraft will establish contact on the assigned air-to-air frequency. Should contact not be made, the contact air-to-air frequency will be Air Guard 168.625 MHZ Tx Tone 110.9. This frequency will be designated for initial contact and coordination between converging aircraft within corridors and zones only when contact is not otherwise possible. Because this frequency is programmed as the default receive frequency in all agency and contract aircraft FM radios, and is intended for initial contact and emergency purposes only, it is imperative that this frequency not be used for tactical or logistical purposes. If Air Guard is used to establish initial contact, aircraft are expected to switch to an alternate frequency (e.g. the local or incident air-to-air frequency, etc.)
- When aircraft from two or more adjoining agencies/cooperators are being committed to the same general area of a corridor/zone:
 - Considering complexity, dispatch an Air Tactical Group Supervisor (ATGS)
 - Approaching aircraft will establish air-to-air frequency contact prior to entering the area
 - Aircraft rely upon dispatch centers for current relevant information. Therefore, coordination between dispatch centers must occur prior to dispatch.
- When an aircraft is dispatched to an incident within a corridor/zone and no other aircraft are known to be present the approaching aircraft will:
 - Attempt to establish contact on the assigned frequency. If unsuccessful, Air Guard frequency 168.625 MHZ Tx Tone 110.9 will be used.
 - Perform a high-level recon prior to low-level.
 - Practice "see and avoid".
- The dispatch initiating the flight will notify and coordinate with the adjoining agency/cooperator dispatch.
- Temporary Flight Restrictions (TFRs) within or in close proximity to corridors/zones will be coordinated and information shared between the responsible dispatch offices.

AVIATION BOUNDARY OPERATIONS CHECKLIST

The boundary zone between adjacent jurisdictional agencies has the potential for conflicted airspace when more than one center or agency dispatches aviation resources to these areas.

The definition of boundary zone area for the purposes of conflicting airspace will be defined as an area 5 nautical miles either side of jurisdictional boundaries.

Aviation Dispatchers are responsible for assuring that agency aircraft dispatched to initial or extended attack incidents leave their bases with accurate mission information.

IF AIRCRAFT ARE CROSSING OR WORKING IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO UNIT BOUNDARIES, USE THE FOLLOWING CHECKLIST:

HAVE NEIGHBORING DISPATCH CENTERS BEEN NOTIFIED OF YOUR RESPONSE? Yes No

HAVE COMMON FREQUENCIES BEEN ASSIGNED TO ALL RESPONDING AIRCRAFT? Yes No

IF EXTENDED ATTACK, HAVE DISPATCH CENTERS AGREED ON THE SINGLE ORDER POINT FOR INCIDENT RESOURCES? Yes No

ARE FLIGHT CREWS AWARE OF ORDER POINT AND FLIGHT FOLLOWING CENTER? Yes No

DO YOU HAVE AN EXISTING TEMPORARY FLIGHT RESTRICTION (TFR) ON YOUR UNIT? HAVE YOU NOTIFIED COOPERATING AGENCIES? Yes No

ARE THERE MILITARY TRAINING ROUTES, (MTR) OR SPECIAL-USE AIRSPACE (SUA) IN THE INCIDENT AREA? HAVE FLIGHT CREWS BEEN INFORMED? Yes No

ARE THERE MILITARY TRAINING ROUTES, (MTR) OR SPECIAL-USE AIRSPACE (SUA) IN THE INCIDENT AREA? HAVE FLIGHT CREWS BEEN INFORMED? Yes No

AIRCRAFT WILL NOT BE DISPATCHED UNTIL CHECKLIST HAS BEEN COMPLETED AND INITIALED BY AIRCRAFT DISPATCHER.

NEWS MEDIA AIRCRAFT

Manned aircraft carrying properly accredited news media are legally allowed inside a Fire TFR after filing a flight plan and coordinating entry with the Incident Air Operations supervisor (ATGS or AOB) in accordance with 14 CFR 91.137 (c.). Access to TFRs by media UAS still requires additional permits and waivers issued to the media by the FAA.

AIRSPACE CONFLICTS REPORTING

Violations of airspace restrictions must be reported immediately by telephone to the Seattle Air Route Traffic Control Center or Salt Lake City Air Route Traffic Control Center (ARTCC). (Note: Salt Lake City ARTCC is the Center to contact for certain areas in far southeast Oregon. Refer to a low altitude IFR chart to determine the location of boundary lines between adjacent ARTCCs). The ARTCC can provide immediate response to identify the reported aircraft and initiate follow-up action. The key is immediate telephone notification. Violations need to be reported immediately to a Unit Aviation Officer (UAO) who will follow normal incident reporting procedures and follow up by submitting a SAFECOM report form. For further information, refer to the Interagency Standards for Airspace Coordination Ch. 8.

CRITICAL AIRSPACE CONTACTS Refer to NW Mobilization Guide Ch. 70

FAA TEMPORARY CONTROL TOWER OPERATIONS

Air Traffic Control Specialists or Mobile Air Traffic Tower (MATC) assistance may be requested from the FAA when Air Operations in support of an incident becomes too complex or unsafe at uncontrolled airports or helibases. Requests will be sent to NWCC via a resource order in IROC and will be accompanied with a Temporary Tower Request Form completed electronically. Refer to: http://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/dispatch/aviation/temporary_tower_request.pdf. See Interagency Standards for Airspace Coordination. A lead time of 24 hours is requested by the FAA.

Ordering procedures and financial information is outlined within the FAA's Western Service Area agreement. NWCC does not forward the request to NICC but will contact the FAA's WSA Regional Operations Center (ROC) at 425-227-2200 and ask to speak to a duty officer regarding a Temporary Tower order. The ROC will connect NWCC with the appropriate FAA Duty officer. The ROC is the primary point of contact for the FAA for this request. NWCC will forward the Temporary Tower Request Form along with the aircraft resource order to the FAA duty officer at the time of the request. In addition, refer to Interagency Standards for Airspace Coordination Ch. 11 for a helpful checklist that aids in the ordering and set up process of a temporary tower. The FAA will order a frequency for the Temporary Tower internally. If the FAA cannot supply radios, the incident COML will need to order radios.

AIRPORT CLOSURES

When the need for an airport closure is identified, contact should be made with the *appropriate* Agency Aviation Manager or Aviation Safety Manager for information and assistance. Reference the Interagency Standards for Airspace Coordination.

BLASTING ACTIVITY

The Department of Defense is concerned that electronic warfare equipment on certain military aircraft could initiate a premature explosion of blasting equipment. Blasting operations using NONEL (Non Electric Blasting Caps) are not at risk; but Fireline Explosives Operations using "EBC" (Electric Blasting Caps) are at risk of premature detonation under a variety of circumstances which could cause debris to affect low flying aircraft. Advance notice (24 hours) of planned blasting activity should be forwarded to appropriate DOD Scheduler. *Local Dispatch centers are also encouraged to request a NOTAM (D) from an FAA Flight Service Station. More information about blasting NOTAMs can be found in the Interagency Standards for Airspace Coordination.*

TEMPORARY EMERGENCY RADIO FREQUENCY ASSIGNMENTS

When the aircraft communication load on a going fire is too congested to be handled by existing fire and air operation networks, temporary emergency frequencies may be obtained from NICC as follows:

1. Unit Dispatcher should request FAA VHF Air to Air frequency through NWCC on an Aircraft Resource Order in IROC. NWCC will place the order with NICC to obtain frequencies.
2. When the frequency is no longer needed, notify NWC and the center will close the order with NICC.

DEDICATED RADIO FREQUENCIES Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 20 and the Pacific Northwest Interagency Aviation Frequency Guide.

SUNRISE/SUNSET TABLE

These tables should be maintained at the local dispatch center and can be furnished upon request.

AIRPORT GUIDE

The following airport guide has been prepared as a reference guide for dispatchers within the Northwest Area. The purpose of the guide is to assist these individuals in determining suitable airports for mobilization and demobilization of incident personnel. The guide is **NOT** intended to substitute the pilot's responsibility for flight planning. Information about unlisted airports and airfields can be found at <https://www.airnav.com/>. For official, current airport information, consult the FAA Chart Supplement book which is updated every 56 days and available to download at: https://www.faa.gov/air_traffic/flight_info/aeronav/digital_products/dafd/

CHAPTER 60 - PREDICTIVE SERVICES

Predictive Services provides decision support services to field units, area coordinators, and national level managers by providing briefings, reports, mapping products, outlooks and analysis related to fire weather, fire potential, fuel conditions, fire behavior, fire situation, resource status and availability. For the National Predictive Services Handbook, Refer to National Mobilization Guide Ch. 60.

PRODUCTS

The primary Predictive Services products are issued through the fire season and periods when activity and/or burning conditions warrant and include the following:

- NW 7-Day Significant Fire Potential Forecast: plots observed and forecasted fuel dryness, and projected risk of new large fires or significant growth on existing large fires for the 12 Predictive Service Areas (PSAs) in the Northwest.
- Monthly and Seasonal Significant Fire Potential Outlook (posted last week of each month, more frequently if conditions warrant).
- Fire Behavior Outlook: narrative assessment of short and medium-term critical fuels and fire behavior conditions (issued as needed).
- NW Morning Brief: provides fire situation summary info on NW IA and existing large fire narratives (issued daily).
- The Situation Report provides detailed local area statistics of reported daily and YTD wildfire and RX activity (issued daily).

Users may access Predictive Service products via the NWCC web site: <https://gacc.nifc.gov/nwcc/>

Predictive Services menu choices are found near the top of the left-hand bar:

- Intelligence
- Weather
- Fuels/Fire Danger
- Outlooks
- GIS
- Fire Analysis

The 7-Day Significant Fire Potential Forecast, Monthly and Seasonal Significant Fire Potential Outlook and Fire Behavior Outlook are located on the OUTLOOKS page. The Morning Brief and Situation Report are on the INTELLIGENCE page. The National Incident Management Situation Report (IMSR) can be accessed from the INTELLIGENCE page or by clicking the NATIONAL button on the header bar of the NWCC home page. The FIRE ANALYSIS page is intended to provide support for short-and long-term fire behavior analyses performed on incidents around the geographic area. Other information on fuel dryness, fire weather, and fire mapping resources can be found by following the appropriate links in the Predictive Services menu.

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INTELLIGENCE

GENERAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

In order to provide valid information for decision support, determination of preparedness levels, and to support effective prioritization, allocation, and re-allocation of resources, it is the responsibility of each participating Federal Agency Unit to submit accurate and timely Situation (SIT) Reports and Incident Status Summaries (ICS-209) and promptly communicate to the NWCC Center Manager situations and concerns needing special consideration.

IRWIN

Integrated Reporting of Wildland-Fire Information (IRWIN) is a service facilitating data exchange between existing applications used to manage data related to wildland fire incidents. Initial implementation was May 2014. IRWIN goals are reducing redundant data entry, identifying authoritative data sources, and improving the consistency, accuracy, and availability of operational data.

IRWIN requires awareness from the dispatch and fire communities of the basic principles of the **data exchange environment**. **Data elements** (i.e. incident name, coordinates, size, etc.) are shared between **participating systems**.

Certain systems are the **authoritative data source** (i.e. “have control”) of a given data element. Changes to that data element may only be made in that particular system (i.e. WildCAD, ICS209) before updates cascade through to the other participating systems.

Participating systems (used in the NW) currently include:

- Read/Write
 - IROC, WildCAD, FireCode, ICS209, Wildland Fire Decision Support Systems (WFDSS)
- Read Only
 - IROC, e-Isuite, GeoMAC, Enterprise Geospatial Portal (EGP), Remote Sensing Applications Center (RSAC), InFORM

Additional participating systems are scheduled to be incorporated in subsequent releases.

For updated guidance materials (including definitions, data flows, FAQ's, and items new to IRWIN in 2023; **Visit the Data Exchange User Guide at:**

<https://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/intelligence/Data%20Exchange%20User%20Guides.html>

IRWIN OBSERVER

IRWIN Observer is a tool for viewing data that is "exchanged" via IRWIN. IRWIN Observer has proven very valuable for intelligence and trouble-shooting incident management data. Login is required to access IRWIN.

For information regarding IRWIN Observer access follow the link below:

<https://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/intelligence/IRWINObserverGettingStarted.pdf>

SIT-209 PROGRAM

The SIT209 Program is an interagency incident reporting application that captures large wildland fire and all-hazard incident data from the Incident Status Summary (ICS-209) and fire activity reports from dispatch offices from the Interagency Situation Report (SIT Report). The SIT Report and the ICS-209 share certain incident information, summaries, and reports. The data reported into the SIT-209 Program is used to create the National Incident Management Situation Report (IMSR), NW Situation Reports, and the NW Morning Brief on a daily basis during the active fire season. Local GACCs, NIFC and Congress use the SIT-209 data to obtain incident and fire situation information. Archived SIT-209 data is used for year-to-date and historical reports.

To enter SIT-209 data and view reports, users will need an iNAP account with the SIT209 application approved. Once approved, access to the SIT209 application will be via the Wildland Fire Application Portal (FAMIT) site at <https://iwfirp.nwcg.gov/index.html#dashboard>

Users who already have an iNAP account for other programs (IROC, etc.), but need SIT209 access, will need to “Request application access or roles” through their existing account profile and not request a secondary iNAP account. For any questions or assistance, users should contact their GACC Intelligence Section directly. iNAP website can be found here: <https://nap.nwcg.gov/NAP/>

SIT AND 209 USER’S GUIDES

Online SIT Report User Guide May 2020 available at:

- https://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/intelligence/Situation_Report_User_Guide_2020.pdf

Online SIT-209 User Guide May 26, 2020 (version 4) available at:

- https://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/intelligence/ICS-209_User_Guide_4.0_2020.pdf

National Intelligence web link:

- <https://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/intelligence/intelligence.htm>

INCIDENT STATUS SUMMARY (ICS-209)

Submission of an ICS-209 provides specific incident information to local, regional and national levels on incidents that are, or may be, of significance. Continued reporting for the duration of significant activity is needed to provide updated information and to insure attention is given to reporting incidents. Finalized reports are used to define when the significance of incidents has been reduced and to capture a summary of the final incident data. Local, regional and national level decisions are based on information within ICS-209s. Portraying a timely and accurate picture of the incident is critical.

The ICS-209 is generally entered by the Area Dispatch Center or Incident Management Team responsible for the incident. ICS-209s are submitted electronically via the SIT209 application, with access required through FAMIT.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS (ICS-209)

- For the Northwest Geographic Area, ICS-209s will be electronically approved by 2100 hours (Pacific Time).
- Updated reports will cover the period from the last report to the end of the day shift on the reporting day (should be a 24 hour period for incidents reporting daily).

A flowchart for “When to Report Wildland Fire Incidents with an ICS-209” is available at: <https://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/intelligence/ICS-209%20When%20to%20Report%20Wildland%20Fire%20Incidents%20Flowchart.pdf>

*For guidance on **complexes**, see National Mobilization Guide Ch. 60.*

Northwest Geographic Area reporting requirements are as follows for wildfire and all hazard incidents (these may be different than other Geographic Areas):

Initial reporting is required when:

- A Type 1 or 2 incident management is assigned or will be requested
- Fire is 100 acres or larger in timber or 300 acres or larger in grass/brush
- Fires will be complexed (regardless of incident size threshold above)
- Significant critical resources are or will be committed for more than 72 hours
- Significant events or change have occurred or are expected

- Containment will not be achieved within 72 hours from detection (regardless of incident size)
- NWCC requests ICS-209 reporting

Daily updates will continue when:

- A Type 1 or 2 incident management team is assigned
- Significant critical resources are assigned
- Significant events or change has occurred or is expected
- A full suppression strategy is selected AND the fire is 100 acres or larger in timber or 300 acres or larger in grass/brush AND the fire is less than 100% contained
- NWCC requests daily reporting

Weekly updates (submitted on Thursdays) may be allowed at the discretion of NWCC when:

- Management strategy that singly utilize Monitor, Confine, Point Zone Protection or use Multiple Strategies and fires has not reached large fire criteria.
- Less than a significant number of critical resources are assigned
- Limited activity or change has occurred or is expected

Fires on a weekly update schedule should report more often if significant events or changes have occurred or are expected.

Final updates will be submitted when:

- Fires have reached 100% Containment and/or Control.
- Individual fires are being moved into a complex that is, or will be covered by, an ICS-209
- NWCC has concurred that ICS-209s can be finalized

If 100% containment is achieved and/or final has been submitted; additional updates may be submitted, if, significant activity occurs or is expected on the incident, until the fire is controlled or out.

All incidents with an initiated ICS-209 must be finalized when appropriate.

If a wildland fire meets the reporting requirements above, but is controlled/out within one operational period, a single "Final" ICS-209 can be submitted in lieu of an "Initial, then a Final."

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NORTHWEST AREA INTERAGENCY SITUATION REPORT (SIT REPORT)

The Interagency Situation Report known as the SIT Report is entered by Area dispatch centers. SIT Reports are submitted electronically via the SIT209 application, with access required through FAMIT. User's Guide link (previous pages).

SIT REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

- Reporting frequency is submitted daily during fire season – generally May through October - and weekly throughout the remainder of the year. NWCC will notify users of changes in reporting frequency as activity warrants (i.e. weekly to daily, daily to weekly).
- The reporting time is by 0100 hours (Pacific Time) on the following day. NICC retrieves reports from SIT209 by 0100 hours (0200 MT).
- When daily reporting is in effect, the activity period is 0001 to 2400. If reporting weekly, year-to-date (YTD) acres may be solely updated (encompassing activity for the entire week).
- Reporting is required for all prescribed fire activity along the same schedule as wildfires.

SIT REPORT DATA ENTRY

The SIT Report includes these elements:

1. Daily Fire Statistics
2. Planned RX
3. Remarks
4. Year-to-Date Statistics
5. Incident Priority

DAILY FIRE STATISTICS

Daily fire statistics is separated into two sections: “Protection” and “Ownership.” Units listed in the top portion of the tab have “Protection” responsibility for the fires/acres to be entered.

- a. Select the appropriate “Protection” unit in the top table, assigned “Ownership” units are then available as drop-down items in the lower table.
- b. Enter daily wildfire and RX activity in the lower “Ownership” table, dividing all fires/acres burned by cause (human/lightning) and by respective ownership of the land.

Note: Reports in SIT-209 can be run to view fire statistics either by protection or ownership. Make sure to properly assign ownership and protection for your area of responsibility.

- c. Enter fire danger level, preparedness level, and total number of uncontrolled A-B-C class-size fires for the submission period.

When data is “Saved” via the “Daily Stats” page, it automatically updates the “YTD Statistics” tab.

SIT REPORT DATA ENTRY NOTES

- **A fire (i.e. an “ignition”) should only be counted once (based on ownership at origin and discovery date).** Since acres burned from an ignition may cross multiple ownership/protection boundaries or be reported in successive reporting periods, however, it should then be tallied in those cases as “0 fires, for XX acres” (XX being “growth since yesterday”, or “the portion burned on adjacent ownership/protection”) as appropriate.
- **Figures entered in the Daily Fire Statistics tab must only represent activity that occurred in the recent 24 hour period.** Any corrections or updates to reported activity that did not occur in the recent 24 hour period should be entered as adjustments in the YTD Statistics tab, NOT in the Daily Fire Statistics tab. Note reasons for any significant YTD adjustments in the *Remarks* tab.
- **Acreage from incidents reported on ICS-209s is not automatically included in the SIT Report program (in either Daily Fire Statistics or YTD Statistics).** It must be incorporated manually each day. Communicate with the assigned IC/IMT, and/or wait for completion of the ICS-209 to incorporate its daily acreage change.

Remarks. Briefly summarize any/all of the following, when applicable:

Significant new IA, extended attack or large fire events, significant ongoing operations (escalations, mobilizations, releases), changes in fire weather/potential, significant resource mobilizations/shortages

- Clarifications of statistics (i.e. distinguish between reported IA, extended attack and existing large fire activity, ignitions from lightning event/human activity, etc.)
- Corrections, notes on “catch-up” YTD statistics, etc.

CHAPTER 70 - INCIDENT ADMINISTRATION**INCIDENT OVERVIEW**

Local dispatch centers receive initial smoke reports from various entities and are responsible for coordinating an initial response to suspected wildland fires, and other emergency incidents under appropriate authorities. The standard business practice is one ignition, one record, one authoritative data source and one centralized ordering point per incident.

INCIDENT CREATION

Incidents will be created by the dispatch center with delegated authority for the benefiting agency(s) and associated Protecting Unit based on the incident's point of origin (POO). Unique Incident Identifiers are derived from the Protecting Unit Identifier and the Local Incident Identifier. Examples:

- MT-FNF-000567
- AZ-CRA-000231

The Unique Incident Identifier includes the calendar year but is only visible in some dispatch applications. Incident data and all ordering for the incident is tracked under the Unique Incident Identifier for the life of the incident.

Incident Record Creation and Data Integration

The Integrated Reporting of Wildland-Fire Information (IRWIN) service is designed to provide “end-to-end” fire reporting capability. IRWIN provides data exchange capabilities between integrated fire applications used to manage data related to wildland fire incidents. IRWIN focuses on the goals of reducing redundant data entry, identifying authoritative data sources, and improving the consistency, accuracy, and availability of operational data.

IRWIN can be thought of as a central hub that orchestrates data between integrated fire applications. Examples of integrated applications are various Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) programs, the Interagency Resource Ordering Capability (IROC) program, the FireCode System, the SIT/209 application, the Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS), and the Interagency Fire Occurrence Reporting Modules (InFORM). Data is synchronized between participating applications to ensure the most current data is available in near-real-time. IRWIN supports conflict detection and resolution on all new wildfire incidents to support a unique record for each incident.

Local Dispatch Centers have the primary responsibility for creating incidents within an integrated fire application or program. For incident information to flow properly through IRWIN, incidents shall be created in one of the following ways:

- If there is a CAD present - Create the record in the CAD.
- If a CAD is not present - Create the record in InFORM.
- If neither option is available, coordinate with the local dispatch center to create the incident utilizing standard operating procedures.
- Creating an incident within FireCode should be rare.

NWCG Event Kind and Event Categories (Incident Type)

NWCG Event Kind and Event Category data standard specifies general, high-level codes and descriptions to use when categorizing incident types and planned events. Standard data values ensure consistency and accuracy within a given application and across multiple applications.

Although an event can trigger multiple types of conditions requiring response, the primary focus should be identified when specifying the Event Kind and/or Event Type. For example, a hurricane may cause flooding, search and rescue operations, and hazardous waste spills; but the Event Kind and Event Category should be “Severe Weather and Natural Disaster” and “Hurricane/Typhoon” since the hurricane was the triggering event.

NWCG Event Kind and Event Category Standards and associated business rules are located at:

<https://www.nwcg.gov/data-standards/approved/event-kind-category>

Multiple Events

Multiple event/records will not be created when an incident burns onto or crosses jurisdictional boundaries. When duplicate records are inadvertently created, every effort will be made to rectify by aligning incident and resource data associated with multiple records to the correct record.

Unprotected Lands

Areas for which no fire organization has responsibility for management of a wildfire authorized by law, contract, or personal interest of the fire organization (e.g., a timber or rangeland association) are defined as unprotected. In the event a Protecting Unit can not be determined for the POO, there are two acceptable rationales for incident creation.

- The responding organization determines it a threat to protected lands.
 - The responding organization determines the incident has already burned onto protected lands.
- The responding agency fire management or duty officer will determine if either criterion is met, resulting in the creation of an incident and associated response. The responding organization assumes responsibility for the incident and their respective Unit ID will be used for the Protecting Unit.

Incident Naming Protocols

When naming a wildland fire, thought should be given to ensure it is relevant and appropriate. Most land management agencies recommend that fires are named after geographic locations or landmarks. Sensitivity should be used in selecting an incident name that will not reflect negatively on the unit, fire organization or agency. What may seem to be a purely innocent name to the local unit may in fact have negative repercussions far beyond the fire itself.

Be mindful of naming a fire something that may be construed as offensive, derogatory, or inappropriate to any ethnic, religious, or political group. Avoid using names that are considered slang or may be construed as unprofessional.

The following should be avoided when naming a wildland fire:

- Including "Fire" in the incident name.
- Naming a wildland fire after a person.
- Naming a wildland fire after private property or company.
- Naming a wildland fire that includes the phrase "Dead Man" or "Deadman."
- Naming a wildland fire after another catastrophic fire (one that experienced fatalities, high property losses, etc.).
- Naming a wildland fire after a well-publicized event that could cause confusion.

Fire applications and programs that send and receive information through IRWIN have incident naming standards. Validation rules have been put in place that only allow certain naming conventions to flow properly through IRWIN. The following validation rules apply to incident naming conventions and their associated NWCG Event Code or Event Category:

- An Incident Complex (CX) record will have the word Complex in the naming convention.
- A Prescribe Fire record (RX) will have RX in the naming convention.
- An Emergency Stabilization/BAER (BR) record will have BAER in the naming convention.
- Fire Rehabilitation (FR) record will have FR in the naming convention.
- The Incident Name must be two or more alpha-numeric characters in length, limited to 55 characters.
- The Incident Name may be comprised of any combination of letters, numerals, and limited special characters.

More information regarding incident name validation and exchange rules can be found at:

<https://www.nwcg.gov/sites/default/files/publications/910-incident-name.pdf>

Unit Identifiers

NWCG Standards for Unit Identifiers, PMS 931 outlines business rules and practices for developing and utilizing NWCG Unit Identifiers. Additional information and instruction regarding appropriate creation, maintenance and application of wildland fire Unit Identifiers for incident management as it relates to land-

based and non-land-based record creation, cooperator resource providers and incident support functions (i.e., dispatch, equipment/ radio cache and training centers) can be found within the standards.

Each Geographic Area Coordination Center Manager shall designate a Unit Identifier Data Custodian (GACC Data Custodian) and an alternate. GACC Data Custodians are responsible for ensuring each agency's internal process has been completed and have the authority to ensure appropriate NWCG Organizational Unit Codes are created.

Upon receipt of written requests, GACC Data Custodians are responsible for entering modified or newly created Unit Identifiers, and associated information, into the System of Record (SOR). The NWCG Unit Identifier Board Chair/Co-Chair is responsible for monthly publication of changes to NWCG Unit Identifiers after approval by the NWCG Unit Identifier Board.

NWCG Standards for Unit Identifiers, PMS 931 is found at:

<https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/931>

Incident Reporting

The NICC has defined reporting requirements for wildfires meeting specific criteria, refer to Chapter 60 for more information.

COST CODING

Interagency Fire and Severity Activities

The five Federal Land Management Agencies with Wildland Fire Management appropriations (BLM, BIA, NPS, FWS, and USFS) have an Interagency Agreement for Wildfire Management which provides a basis for cooperation on all aspects of wildfire activities. This agreement includes the direction to NOT cross-bill for services rendered for emergency fire suppression, including severity activities.

Regardless of the benefiting jurisdiction, Geographic Areas can preposition resources utilizing their assigned support FireCode in advance of predicted significant wildland fire potential, to meet ongoing fire activity needs when the resource assignment is not yet known, or for resources supporting multiple incidents.

For Severity, the BLM, FWS, NPS and BIA will use a four-digit interagency FireCode to track and compile costs for all severity activities; the ordering office must include the word "severity" within the resource order incident name. These DOI agencies will use FireCode D0YY when supporting FS severity activities.

Information on the interagency FireCode system can be found at: https://www.firecode.gov/help/User_Guide.pdf

Forest Service (USFS)

FS severity support to DOI will use the following codes by DOI Bureau:

- S70001 1502 – FS resource used on BIA severity orders.
- S70002 1502 – FS resource used on BLM severity orders.
- S70003 1502 – FS resource used on FWS severity orders.
- S70004 1502 – FS resource used on NPS severity orders.

All wildfire suppression orders are to have a four-character (alpha-numeric) interagency FireCode assigned by the ordering office. Interagency dispatch procedures have been established to incorporate assigning one FireCode per incident for use by all Federal Wildland Fire Agencies.

Orders processed through NICC must have at least one FireCode or agency financial code assigned by the ordering office. Financial codes should be consistent with the Incident Type.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

The BLM wildland fire management cost coding is divided into thirteen (13) activities:

- Wildland Fire Preparedness LF1000000
- Suppression Operations LF2000000

• Severity	LF2100000
• Emergency Stabilization	LF2200000
• Fuels Management	LF3100000
• Burned Area Rehab	LF3200000
• Fire Facilities	LF3300000
• Joint Fire Science Program	LF3400000
• State Assist Suppression	LF5610000
• State Assist Preparedness	LF5710000
• Fire Reimbursable	LF6900000
• All-Hazard Reimbursable	LF6910000
• Fire Trespass	L53250000

Except for Wildland Fire Preparedness and State Assist Preparedness, a project number is required regardless of the activity code being used. The standard fund coding guidelines used for suppression, rehabilitation, and fuels activities apply. The standard severity coding procedure of converting from the severity number to a fire number applies when dispatched to a specific fire. All fire severity numbers have been assigned under program LF2100000.HT0000.

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)

The BIA wildland fire management funding is divided into six (6) activities and various sub- activities:

Wildland Fire Preparedness	FBMS Functional Area
• Preparedness	AF1002020.999900
• Interagency Fair Share	AF1003030.999900
• National Programs	AF1004040.999900
• FireBert	AF1005050.999900
• Self-Governance	AF1002900.999900
• Aviation	AF1002A00.999900
• Wildland Fire Prevention	AF1002T00.999900
• Interagency Hotshot Crews	AF1002U00.999900
• Fire Ready Reserve	AF1002V00.999900
Emergency Suppression	
• Suppression	AF2001010.999900
• Severity	AF2105050.999900
• Emergency Stabilization	AF2202020.999900
Construction & Deferred Maintenance	
• Construction & Deferred Maintenance	AF3304000.999900
• Self-Governance	AF3302G00.999900
Burned Area Rehabilitation	
• Burned Area Rehabilitation	AF3202B00.999900
Fuels Management	
• Fuels Management	AF3102H00.999900
• Reserved Treaty Rights	AF3103131.999900
• Resilient Landscapes	AF3103636.999900
Reimbursable-Wildland Fire Management	
• Preparedness	AF6901000.999900
• Emergency Operation	AF6902000.999900
• Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation	AF6903000.999900

• Fuels Management	AF6904000.999900
• All Risk Assistance	AF6910000.999900
Proceeds of Sale of Surplus	
• Property/Equipment	AF6906000.999900
Proceeds of Sales of Surplus	
• Property/Vehicles	AF6907000.999900
• Collections – Preparedness	AF6908000.999900
• Collections – Suppression	AF6909000.999900

The Wildland Fire Management branch employs the Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) and Fire Codes (Prescribed by the Department and Congressional mandate) to facilitate funding programs. This will be accomplished through the use of FBMS accounting codes, including the following elements: Fund Code, Cost Center, Functional Area, Budget Object Class- Commitment Item and WBS.

A BIA example of a suppression, fire code, should look like: 18XA1125TR AAK4004401
AF2001010.999900 261A00 WBS AF. SPFAX60000.00000.

The WBS code will be on all obligation and expenditure documents. WBS codes must be established by the BIA-NIFC Budget Office or the Central Office. This will ensure all costs are tracked by the projects or missions.

Four-digit FireCode numbers are generated by the FireCode system, used by USDA and DOI. These FireCodes are entered into the FBMS system and used as appropriate. Severity FireCodes must be approved by the BIA Fire Operations Director. Preparedness, Burned Area Rehabilitation, Fuels Management and Construction and Reimbursable cost codes require funding transactions documents (FBMS Entry Document) to be approved.

National Park Service (NPS)

The NPS wildland fire management cost coding is as follows:

Wildland Fire Preparedness

• PF100PP85.WX0000	Base-8 for All-Hazard support
• PF100PP85.Y00000	Program Management
• PF100PP85.WR0000	Readiness
• PF100PP85.MF0000	Preparedness Fleet Maintenance
• PF100PP85.EF0000	Research
• PF100PP85.YP0000	Plan/Compliance
• PF100PP85.S00000	Provide Community Assistance
• PF100PP85.WW0000	Respond to Wildfires
• PF100PP85.P00000	Preventative Maintenance
• PF100PP85.M00000	Corrective Maintenance

Fire Facilities Construction & Maintenance

• PF330FF85.M00000	Fire Facility Corrective Maintenance
• PF330FF85.CN0000	Fire Facility Construction

Suppression Operations

• PF200SP85.WW0000	Respond to Wildfires
• PF210SV85.WV0000	Severity
• PF210SV85.WU0000	Step-Up
• PF220ES85.RM0000	Wildfire Burned Area Response

Burned Area Rehabilitation

• PF320BR85.RM0000	Wildfire Burned Area Response
• PF320BR85.Y00000	Program Management
• PF320BR85.AM0000	Monitor Treatment

Hazardous Fuels Reduction – Non-WUI

• PF310HF85.Y00000	Program Management
• PF310HF85.WP0000	Implement Prescribed Fire
• PF310HF85.YP0000	Plan/Compliance
• PF310HF85.AM0000	Monitor Treatment
• PF310HF85.WM0000	Implement Mechanical Treatments
• PF310HF85.WC0000	Implement Other Treatments
• PF310HF85.MF0000	Non-WUI Fleet Maintenance
• PF310HF85.EF0000	Research

Hazardous Fuels Reduction – WUI

• PF310WF85.Y00000	Program Management
• PF310WF85.WP0000	Implement Prescribed Fire
• PF310WF85.YP0000	Plan/Compliance
• PF310WF85.AM0000	Monitor Treatment
• PF310WF85.WM0000	Implement Mechanical Treatments
• PF310WF85.WC0000	Implement Other Treatments
• PF310WF85.EF0000	Research

State Assistance

• PF46060C8.W00000	State Assistance Collect Operations
• PF47070C8.W00000	State Assistance Collect Preparedness
• PF56161C8.W00000	State Assistance Expenditures Operations
• PF57171C8.W00000	State Assistance Expenditures Preparedness

The interagency FireCode will be used by the National Park Service for tracking and compiling costs for wildland fire suppression, severity (including step-up), emergency stabilization and burned area rehabilitation activities.

Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)

The FWS wildland fire management cost coding is provided below:

• Wildland fire Preparedness	FF.F10000##ZZZZ0
• Suppression Operations	FF.F20000##ZZZZ0
• Severity	FF.F21000##ZZZZ0
• Emergency Stabilization	FF.F22000##ZZZZ0
• Burned Area Rehabilitation	FF.F32000##ZZZZ0
• Hazardous Fuels Reduction (Non-WUI)	FF.F31000##NZZZZ
• Hazardous Fuels Reduction (WUI)	FF.F31000##WZZZZ

= FWS Region number (01-09) ZZZZ = project assigned code/FireCode

All cost codes require a ten-digit cost center, then a fifteen-digit Work Breakdown Structure (WBS), which includes the interagency FireCode or project number. The interagency FireCode will be used with the appropriate account as stated in the FWS Fire Business Guide. All fire operations activities require a project number.

The interagency FireCode will be used by the Fish and Wildlife Service for tracking and compiling costs for wildland fire suppression, severity, and subsequent rehabilitation activities.

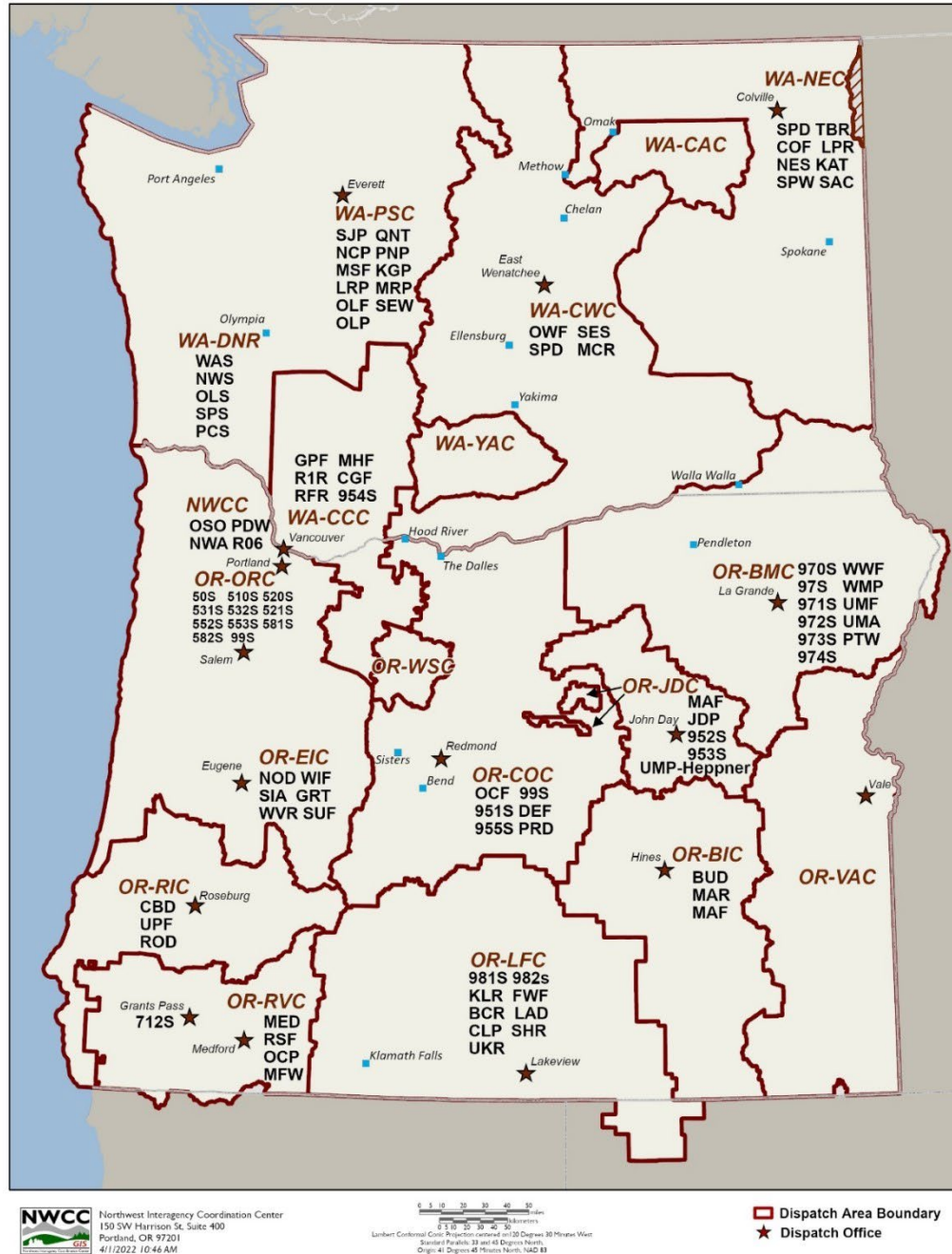
Forest Service (FS)

The interagency FireCode Program will be used to generate a four (4) character code that will be used to track and compile costs.

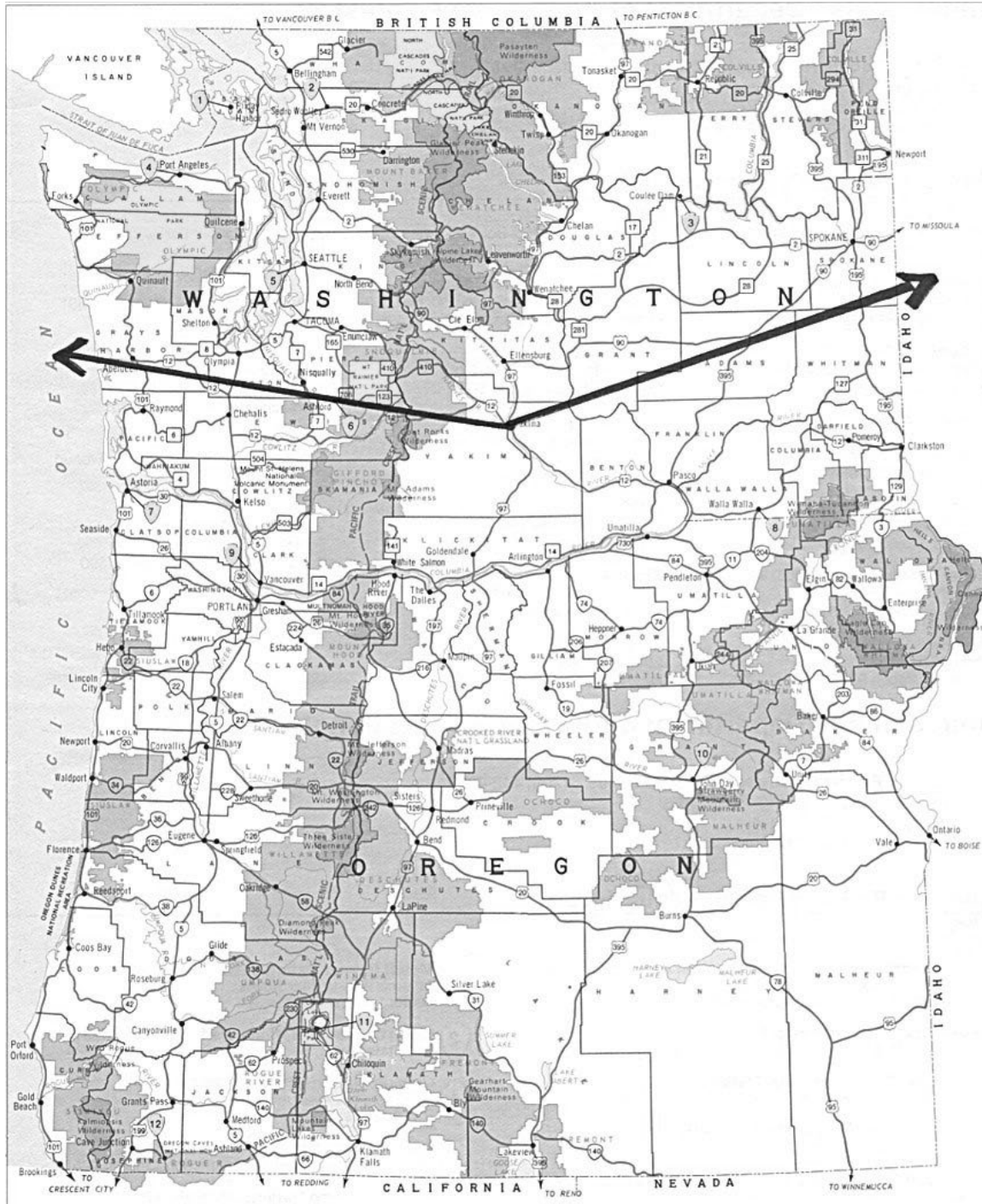
“P” codes represent wildland fire suppression incidents.

“S” codes represent severity requests. Each Region/Forest will have one S-code for Regional Office approved severity. Regional severity codes will be established in the format: S#1111. Region/Unit overrides will be used.

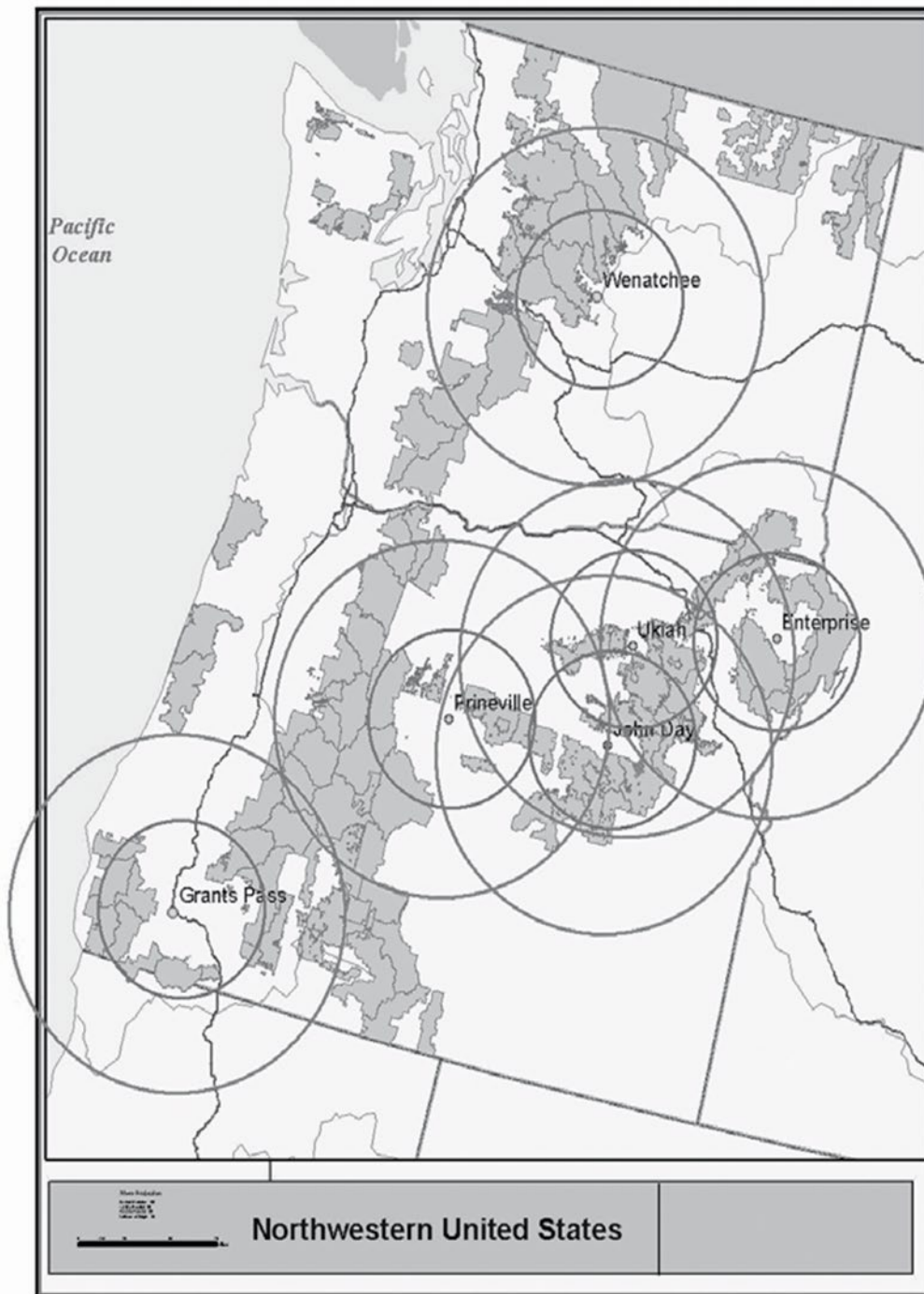
“F” codes indicate FEMA supported incidents. An “F” code will be assigned by the Forest Service Regional Office that is within the affected FEMA Region. Individual resources ordered to a FEMA incident will charge to the appropriate “F” code. Units providing support to a FEMA incident will charge to the “F” code in accordance with the FS annual incident job code guidance. Under the NRF, overtime, travel, and per diem are reimbursable. Base salary of all employees on assignment to a FEMA incident will be charged to the appropriate “F” code and paid from the Emergency Operations (WFSU) account.

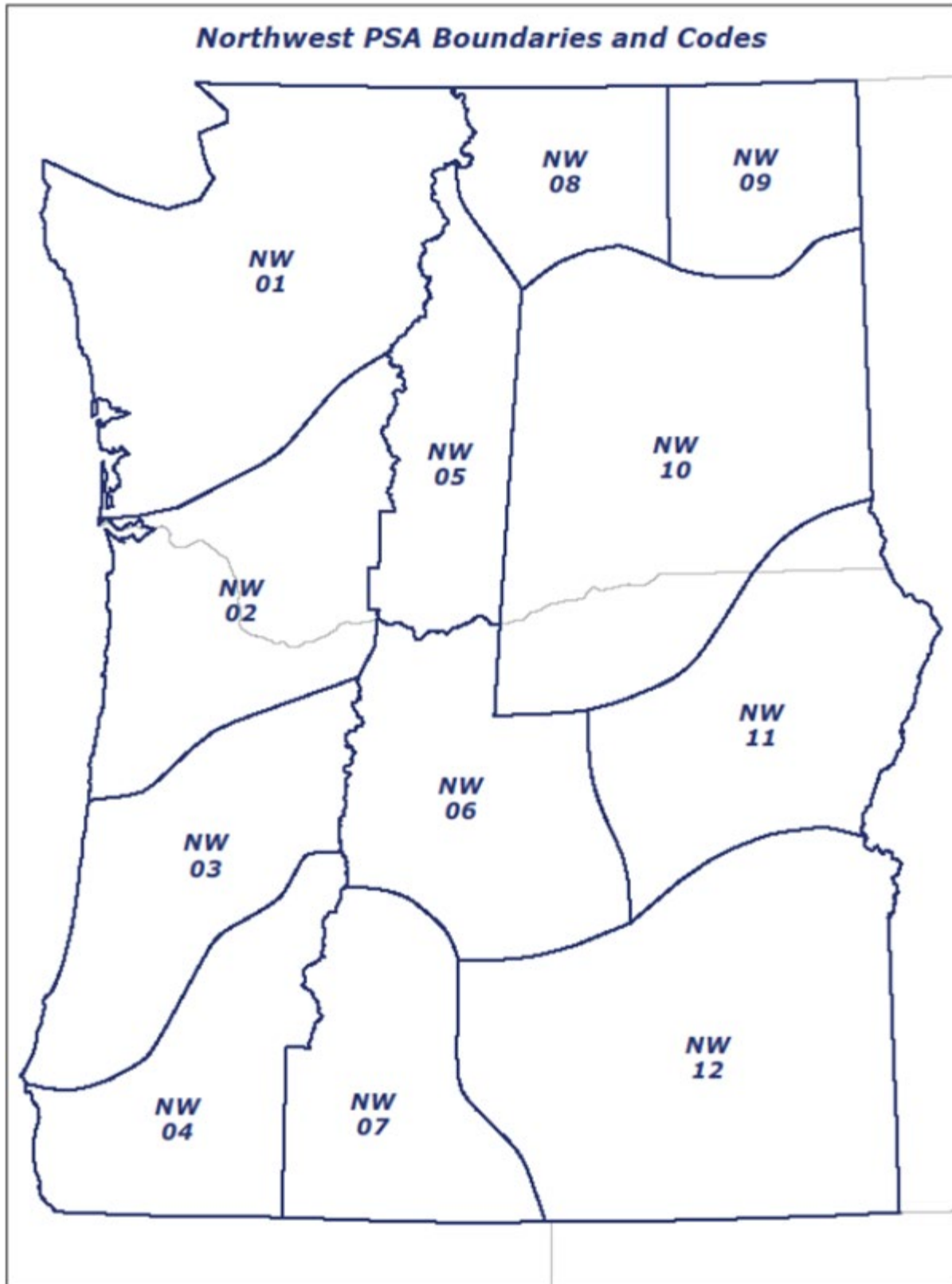
CHAPTER 80 - FORMS AND MAPS**NORTHWEST DISPATCH AREAS****NWCC Dispatch Areas 2022****AIRTANKER DISPATCH GUIDE MAP**





NORTHWEST AREA RAPPELLER DISPATCH MAP

**NORTHWEST PREDICTIVE SERVICES AREAS (PSA) MAP**

**TACTICAL AVIATION RESOURCE ORDER FORM**

For full fillable TARO form: <https://www.nwcg.gov/sites/default/files/publications/pms250.pdf>

Incident Name/Number:		
Date:	Time:	Sunset +30:
Order #:	Charge Code:	
Descriptive Location:		
Latitude:	Longitude:	Elevation:
Distance:	Bearing:	From:
Initial Point (IP) Descriptive:	(IP) Latitude:	(IP) Longitude:
Frequencies:		
Air to Air Primary:		Air to Air Secondary:
Air to Ground:		Ground Tactical
Command:		Flight Following:
Incident Aircraft:		
Other Aircraft:		Aircraft Hazards:
MTR/SUA	TFR:	Reload Base (s)

TEMPORARY FLIGHT RESTRICTION <http://gacc.nifc.gov/nwcc/content/pdfs/tfr.pdf>
REQUEST FOR A TEMPORARY FLIGHT RESTRICTION

DATE: _____		FAA ARTCC requires phone notification.	
TIME: _____		ARTCC _____	
Resource Order Number: _____		FAA PHONE: _____ FAX: _____	
Request Number: A - _____		DISPATCH OFFICE _____	
		PERSON REQUESTING TFR: _____	
		24 HR. PHONE (No Toll Free #s) _____	
Circular Degrees Minutes Seconds Only – use zero's for seconds if unavailable			
LAT/LONG of Center Point (US NOTAM OFFICE FORMAT dddmmssN/dddmmssW)		RADIUS (NM) (5 NM is standard)	
N/ W			
Polygon (List perimeter points in clockwise order). For NES Input: Use the same NAVAID if possible for each point. List nearest NAVAID (distance < 50 NM) - do not use NDB or T-VOR. (For lat/long - Degrees Minutes Seconds only)			
Point #	Lat/Long format dddmmssN/dddmmssW	Point #	Lat/Long format dddmmssN/dddmmssW
1	N W	5	N W
2	N W	6	N W
3	N W	7	N W
4	N W	8	N W

NOTAM # of TFR being replaced _____

Altitude (MSL: Only) _____

24 hours a day? _____ or Daytime Operational Hours: (UTC) _____ to _____

Incident TFR Duration: _____ to _____ (Estimate – 2 months out is ok)

Format: YYMMDDhhmm to YYMMDDhhmm

Geographic Location of Incident (NM from nearest well known location recognizable to general aviation or local town, state)

Agency in Charge _____ Incident Name _____

24 hour phone number (No toll Free #s) _____ VHF-AM Air to Air Frequency _____

This will affect the following Special-Use Airspace: (MOA, RA, WA, PA, AA): _____

This will affect the following Military Training Routes:					
Route	SEGMENT(S)	SCHEDULING ACTIVITY	Route	SEGMENT(S)	SCHEDULING ACTIVITY

NOTAM # _____ Time Issued _____ Date ____/____/____

Date/Time TFR Canceled: _____ By: _____ Replaced by: _____

Feb 2015
Approved by the Interagency Airspace Subcommittee

[illegible]