2025

GREAT BASIN INTERAGENCY STANDARDS FOR RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

TO: Great Basin Agencies and Great Basin Resource Mobilization Holders

FROM: Great Basin Coordination Group

Attached is the 2025 Great Basin Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization. This document has been written to reflect the interagency needs and procedures of the Great Basin.

APPROVED BY: _____   **Date:** _4/24/25_
                Brock Uhlig
        Chair, Great Basin Coordinating Group

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GREAT BASIN INTERAGENCY STANDARDS FOR RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

PREFACE

The Great Basin Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization identifies established standards and procedures that guide the operation of the Great Basin Area Multi-Agency logistical incident dispatch/coordination activities. The document is a supplement to the National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization and shall be considered current and applicable until amended. Dispatch Centers shall supplement the local area documents as necessary.

Units should provide accurate information in a timely manner to the Great Basin Coordination Center (GBCC) through normal channels by the dates specified. The goal is to complete and distribute the updated document each year before the onset of fire season.

Please review each chapter of the document carefully and be sure to submit all information pertaining to your unit or area of expertise.

Through appropriate dispatch channels, local centers and units should provide the GBCC with the following information prior to the designated due dates.

Second Week of January - Local Dispatch Centers and Great Basin committees will consolidate and forward comments and suggestions for Chapter 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70 and 80 to GBCC.

First Week of February – GBCC will consolidate comments and suggestions from all vested parties to the Great Basin Committee Chairs for review.

Second Week of February - Great Basin Committee Chairs disseminate proposed changes to the GBCC for discussion and review.

Third Week of February - Local Dispatch Centers consolidate and forward comments and changes for Chapter 90 to GBCC.

First Week of March – GBCC will forward change proposals to the Great Basin Coordinating Group for review and approval.

Second Week of April – GBCC will take the revised Great Basin Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization document to the publisher for printing.

Third Week of May – GBCC will disseminate the printed document to Local Dispatch Centers and Units.

* Schedule may be adjusted pending release of National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization.

It is every unit's responsibility to ensure the information submitted is correct and final before it is submitted to the Coordination Center for publishing. Any unit failing to submit information by the specified due date risks not having their information published.

If you have any questions or comments, please contact the Center Manager at GBCC.

Proposed Updates/Suggestions/Changes Form: If you have any proposed updates, suggestions, or changes for the mobilization document, please fill out and submit the following form to GBCC, at any time throughout the year.

Mobilization Guide Proposed Updates/Suggestions/Changes			
Send to: Great Basin Coordination Center 401 Jimmy Doolittle Road, Suite 202 Salt Lake City, UT 84116 E-mail: utgbc@firenet.gov			
Chapter:	**Page:**		**Line:**
Describe your proposal (please be specific):			
Submitted By:	**Agency/Organization:**	**Phone:**	**Date:**

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CHAPTER 10 - OBJECTIVES, POLICY, AND SCOPE OF OPERATION

MISSION STATEMENT

The principal mission of the Great Basin Coordination Center (GBCC) is the cost-effective and timely coordination of land management agency emergency response for all incidents within the geographic area. As a partner in the National Response Framework (NRF) and as interagency cooperators, GBCC will respond to wildland fire, and all-hazard incidents as directed by NRF or Presidential and Secretarial direction. This is accomplished through planning, communications, situation monitoring, need projection, and expediting resource orders between federal land management agencies, state agencies, and their cooperators.

PURPOSE

The Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization identifies standard procedures that guide the operations of multi-agency operational and logistical support activity throughout the national coordination system. These standards are intended to facilitate interagency dispatch coordination, ensuring timely and cost-effective incident support services are provided. It is designed to accommodate amendments as needed and will be retained as current material until amended. The geographic and local mobilization guides should be used to supplement the National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization.

TOTAL MOBILITY CONCEPT

The National Coordination System uses the total mobility concept to position and utilize resources to meet existing and anticipated incident, preparedness, severity, wildland and prescribed fire needs regardless of geographic location or agency affiliation.

To accomplish this goal, all resources will be statused and assigned in the resource ordering system regardless of incident type or location.

PRIORITIES

Priorities can be adjusted to meet specific situations. Standard criteria for establishing priorities are found in the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

When competition occurs, GBCC and the Great Basin Multi-Agency Coordination Group (GBMAC) Group (if activated), will establish priorities for incidents and the assignment of critical resources. This may require advance notice of 24 to 48 hours prior to release of resources outside of the geographic area.

Once the situation in the Great Basin is assessed, it becomes imperative to advise all agencies and the National Interagency Coordination Center (NICC). This two-way communication provides all units with much of the information needed to manage their resources in the most efficient manner.

When setting geographic priorities and drawdown levels, the following criteria will be considered:
- Protecting human life – both of our firefighters and of the public
- Protecting communities, community infrastructure, property, natural and cultural resources
- Maintaining initial attack capabilities
- Limiting costs without compromising safety
- Meeting agency suppression objectives
- Support to National Response Framework (NRF) taskings

Resource allocation decisions are based on the following considerations:
- Wildfire suppression
- Emergency Support Function (ESF) / National Response Framework
- Agency prescribed fire operations
- International cooperation
- Suppression repair

NATIONAL RESOURCES

National resources are those that have national utilization, high demand, limited availability, and unique status reporting requirements identified by NICC. These include:

- Complex Incident Management Teams (CIMT)
- National Incident Management Organization Teams (NIMO)
- Area Command Teams
- National Buying Teams
- Type 1 Interagency Hotshot Crews
- Large and Very Large Airtankers
- Modular Airborne Firefighting System
- Type 3 Multi-Engine Water Scoopers
- National Aerial Supervision Modules and Lead Planes
- Exclusive-Use Air Tactical Aircraft and personnel
- Smokejumpers and Smokejumper Aircraft
- National Contract Type 1 / Type 2 Helicopters, helitack, rappelling, and associated contract personnel
- National Contract and agency owned Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) and modules
- National Infrared Aircraft (Agency and Contract)
- Large Transport Aircraft
- National Contract Mobile Food Services Units
- National Contract Mobile Shower Facilities
- Incident Remote Automatic Weather Station
- National Interagency Support Cache (NISC) System
- National Fire Equipment System (NFES) Managed Items

When requested by NMAC, GACCs will notify NICC of the commitment of National Resources within their Geographic Area.

NATIONAL SURGE PACKAGES

National Surge Package (NSP) resources are intended to assist GMACs with a means to accomplish critical tactical missions. Prioritization and use of NSP resources should be based on probability of success, values at risk, and a strategy that will likely result in completing key incident objectives that may maintain or reduce incident complexity and/or resource needs.

The intent of NSP resource allocation is to assign the group of resources to a series of specific incidents to accomplish critical tactical and/or key incident objectives over the course of a three-to-seven-day span, then move the resources to the next priority incident. NSP resources should not be spread to multiple incidents where key incident objectives cannot be attained with a single NSP resource.

For more information see *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization.*

NATIONAL READY RESERVE

National Ready Reserve (NRR) is a means by which NMAC identifies and readies specific categories, types, and quantities of fire suppression resources to maintain overall national readiness during periods of actual, or predicted, suppression resource scarcity.

NMAC will adjust ready reserve requirements as needed. Furthermore, in order to maintain national surge capability, NMAC may retain available resources within a Geographic Area, over and above the established Geographic Area drawdown level.

For more information see *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

SCOPE OF OPERATIONS see *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

NATIONAL RESPONSE FRAMEWORK (NRF)

The NRF provides a comprehensive, national, all-hazard approach to domestic incident management across a spectrum of activities including prevention, protection, mitigation, and recovery.
For more information see *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

U.S. Agency For International Development (USAID) Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance

USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance requests for support from foreign countries other than those countries with which the Departments of Agriculture and Interior have agreements (Canada and Mexico) and arrangements (Australia and New Zealand) will come to BLM/NIFC from the Forest Service International Programs' Disaster Assistance Support Program (DASP) through the USAIDs Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA). BHA is the U.S. Government's lead coordinator for international humanitarian assistance. Refer to the International Emergency Assistance Response Process, Operating Plan for USDA Forest Service.

More information about the mission of BHA and how it organizes and responds can be found at following web site: https://www.usaid.gov/who-we-are/organization/bureaus/bureau-humanitarian-assistance

More information about DASP can be found at the following website: https://www.fs.usda.gov/about-agency/international-programs/program-topics

MOBILIZATION / DEMOBILIZATION

GBCC will coordinate movement of all resources across the recognized Great Basin geographic area unit dispatch boundaries and between each center. Unit dispatch centers at the local level may coordinate directly, via the neighborhood policy. Resources mobilized will be ordered through established ordering channels.

Currently the Great Basin has border agreements in place which allow for resource sharing/ordering between local dispatch offices across geographic area boundaries. Local dispatch centers adjacent to one another that have established agreements, may engage in resource ordering across geographic area boundaries. The sending GACC must grant approval to the local center before any national resources are mobilized across geographic boundaries. Resources mobilized across geographic area boundaries cannot be reassigned without prior approval from sending GACC and local unit.

Units responding to any requests are responsible for ensuring the resources dispatched meet the criteria specified in this document, the *National Interagency Standards for Mobilization,* and/or *NWCG Standards for Wildland Fire Position Qualifications (PMS-310-1).*

All dispatchers, fire managers, and firefighters will follow policy, risk-analysis, and management guidelines to minimize exposure to hazards.

LOCAL AND GEOGRAPHIC AREA DRAWDOWN LEVELS

Drawdown levels are the predetermined number and type of fire suppression resources that are required to maintain viable initial attack (IA) capability at either the local or geographic area. The Great Basin drawdown levels are approved by the GB Operations Group (GBOPS) and the Great Basin Coordinating Group (GBCG).

Although drawdown resources are considered unavailable outside of the local or geographic area for which they have been identified, national resources may still be reallocated by the geographic area or NICC in coordination with GBCG and NMAC to meet higher priority obligations.

Local drawdown levels are established by the local unit and/or the local MAC Group and implemented by the local dispatch office. The local dispatch office will notify the Geographic Area Coordination Center (GACC) of local drawdown decisions and actions.

For more information see *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization.*

Great Basin Drawdown Levels

Great Basin Resource Drawdown Levels by Preparedness Level					
Resource	**GBCC PL 1**	**GBCC PL 2**	**GBCC PL 3**	**GBCC PL 4**	**GBCC PL 5**
CIMT	**On Call**	**On Call**	**On Call**	**On Call**	**On Call / Staged**
T3 IMT	**On Call**	**On Call**	**On Call**	**On Call**	**On Call / Staged**
T1 IHC	**0 - 2 in GA**	**1 - 3 in GA**	**2 - 5 in GA**	**As allowed**	**As allowed**
T2 IA	**0 - 2 in GA**	**1 - 3 in GA**	**4 - 7 in GA**	**As allowed**	**As allowed**
Airtankers	**0 -1**	**0 - 2**	**3/as allowed**	**As allowed**	**As allowed**
SEAT	**2 per/state**	**2-3 per state**	**3-4 per state**	**4 per state**	**5 / as allowed**
Air Attack	**0 -2 in GA**	**2 - 4 in GA**	**5 - 7 in GA**	**9 + CWN**	**9 + CWN**
Lead Plane / ASM	**As allowed**	**As allowed**	**As allowed**	**As allowed**	**As allowed**
T1 Helicopter	**0 - 1 in GA**	**1 - 2 in GA**	**3 in GA**	**4 / as allowed**	**4 / as allowed**
T2 Helicopter	**0 - 1 in GA**	**1 - 2 in GA**	**2-3 in GA**	**4 / as allowed**	**4 / as allowed**
Smokejumpers	**0 - 1 load**	**2 - 3 loads**	**3 loads**	**3 loads**	**3 loads**
All resources will be monitored by GBCC. GA = Geographic Area					

Great Basin Capacity by Resource Type

Resource	Total # Hosted in GACC	Additional Information
Complex IMT	6	Selections are completed by February each year. GB IMT rotation can be found on the GBCC webpage.
T3 IMT	9	Standing T3 IMTs are approved by GBCG for out of GACC assignments. This does not include Ad Hoc teams.
T1 IHC	12	Number may vary from year to year as crews may run as a T2IA, but IHC naming does not change.
T2 IA Crews	27	Local agency supported crews. Numbers may not be consistent depending on availability.
Airtankers	0	All airtankers belong to NMAC and will be allocated to GB or moved by NICC, as needed.
Single Engine Airtanker (SEAT)	12	Typically, 4 per state on Federal contract. May have additional resources through State agencies, but this may vary year to year.
Air Attack	9	Federally contracted (EU). GBCC will monitor and track all EU and CWN as hired within GACC.
Lead Plane / ASM	0	Resources may be hosted by GACC, but they are moved via NMAC and NICC.
T1 Helicopter	8	1 BLM / 5 USFS / 2 UT State – GBCC will track and monitor all EU and CWN as hired.

| T2 Helicopter | 8 | 6 USFS / 2 NV State (NV typically won't leave NV.) GBCC will track all EU and CWN as hired. |
| Smokejumper Aircraft | 6 | 4 BLM / 2 USFS jump ships. GBCC will track and monitor the aircraft and number of available loads. |

WORK/REST

To mitigate fatigue, agency administrators, fire managers, supervisors, incident commanders (IC), and individual firefighters should plan for and ensure that all personnel are provided a minimum 2:1 work/rest ratio (for every 2 hours of work or travel, provide 1 hour of sleep and/or rest). Work shifts that exceed 16 hours and/or consecutive days that do not meet the 2:1 work/rest ratio should be the exception.

When this occurs, the following actions are required:
- Personnel will resume 2:1 work/rest ratio as quickly as possible.
- The IC or agency administrator will justify work shifts that exceed 16 hours and/or consecutive days that do not meet 2:1 work to rest ratio. Justification will be documented in the daily incident records, made available to the employee by the finance section/local unit, and must include mitigation measures used to reduce fatigue.
- The time officer's/unit leader's approval of the Emergency Firefighter Time Report (OF288), or other agency pay document, certifies that the required documentation is on file and no further documentation is required for pay purposes.

The work/rest guidelines do not apply to aircraft pilots assigned to an incident. Pilots must abide by applicable Federal Aviation Administration (FAA, https://www.faa.gov/pilots) guidelines, or agency policy if more restrictive.

LENGTH OF ASSIGNMENT

Assignment Definition

An assignment is defined as the time period (days) between the first full operational period and the last full day worked, excluding travel. The last operational period is the last full day worked.

Length of Assignment

Standard assignment length is 14 working days, exclusive of travel. Assignments may be extended to 21, or an additional 14 days, but may not exceed 30 days.

Time spent in staging and preposition status counts toward the 14-day limit, regardless of pay status, for all personnel, including incident management teams (IMT). In order to limit disruption to operations, reduce strain on the ordering system and reduce unnecessary mobilization and demobilization of these high-cost resources, exclusive-use aviation personnel are encouraged to utilize a personnel rotation schedule that meets staffing criteria required of the resource. Contracted aircraft are not restricted by length of assignment. See *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization* for more information.

14-day Scenario
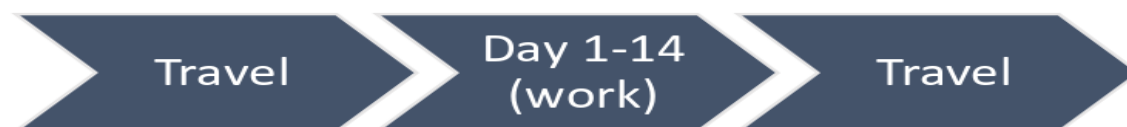
Days Off

To assist in mitigating fatigue, days off are allowed during and after assignments. Agency administrators (incident host or home unit) may authorize time off supplementary to mandatory days off requirements.

After completion of a 14-day assignment and return to the home unit, two or three mandatory days off will be provided depending on agency (3 minimum after 14, unless extended). State regulations may preclude authorizing mandatory days off for state employees. Days off must occur on the calendar days immediately following the return travel and be charged to the incident.

Contract resources are not entitled to paid day(s) off upon release from the incident or at their point of hire.

See *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization* for more information.

Assignment Extension

Extensions beyond 14-day assignments should be made sparingly. Consider the health, readiness, and capability of incident personnel prior to authorizing back-to-back assignments. The health and safety of incident personnel and resources will not be compromised under any circumstance.

Assignments may be extended when:
- Life and property are imminently threatened.
- Suppression objectives are close to being met.
- A military battalion is assigned.
- Replacement resources are unavailable or have not yet arrived.
- The assignment is a planned event (e.g., fuels treatment, prescribed fire implementation) with fatigue mitigations (e.g., shorter workdays, adequate rest in hotels, etc.).

Upon completion of the standard 14-day assignment, an extension of up to an additional 14 days may be allowed (for a total of up to 30 days, inclusive of mandatory days off and exclusive of travel).

21-day Scenario

Travel → Day 1-14 (work) → Day 15-21 (work) → Travel

A 21-day assignment is exclusive of travel from and to the home unit. Time spent in staging and preposition status counts toward the 21-day assignment, regardless of pay status, for all personnel, including IMTs.

30-day Scenario

Travel → Day 1-14 (work) → Day 15-21 (work & 2 mandatory days off) → Day 22-30 (work) → Travel
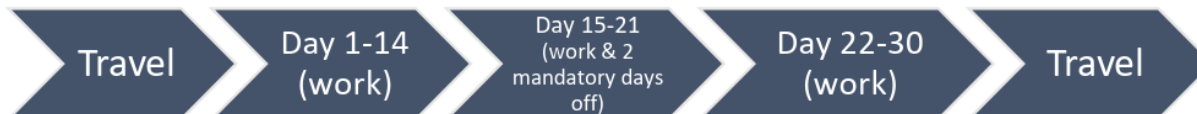
For an assignment exceeding 21 days, two mandatory days off will be provided prior to the 22nd day of the assignment. Upon completion of the assignment and return to the home unit, 3 mandatory days off will be required.

Contracts, Incident Blanket Purchase Agreements (I-BPAs), and Emergency Equipment Rental Agreements (EERAs) should be reviewed for appropriate pay requirements and length of assignment. If the contract, I-BPA or EERAs do not address this, the Incident Finance/Administration Section Chief or the procurement official should be consulted as to whether compensation for a day off is appropriate.

The Assignment Extension Form can be found at https://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/dispatch.php in the Forms section. The form must be downloaded to be able to e-sign. The Resource Extension Request Form Instructions, including the order in which signatures must be signed, are found on page 2 of the document.

For more information see *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

Single Resource/Kind Extensions

The Section Chief or Incident Commander will identify the need for assignment extension and will obtain the affected resource's concurrence. The Section Chief, and affected resource, will acquire, and document the home unit supervisor's approval. The Incident Commander approves the extension. If a convened Geographic or National Multi-Agency Coordinating Group (GMAC/NMAC) directs, the Incident Commander approves only after GMAC/NMAC concurrence.

If the potential exists for reassignment to another incident during the extension, the home unit supervisor and affected resource will be advised and must concur prior to reassignment.

CIMT Length of Assignment and Mandatory Unavailability

The assignment length and unavailability period for CIMTs is determined based on the Incident Commander's (IC) travel and follows the process outlined below:

- Day 1 will be the first full day following IC travel to the reporting location on the original resource order, whether it is staging/preposition, to shadow, or the first day in command of the incident.

- For a 14-day assignment, transfer of command may happen on day 14 or the morning of day 15, provided travel back to the home unit begins on day 15. Closeouts, evaluations, and other final processes should be conducted prior to day 15.

- Should an extension be approved, the transfer of command will occur no later than the final extension date.

- Requests to NMAC for a CIMT to be available prior to the full mandatory 7-day unavailability period should occur prior to the start of the 7-day period. Only in exceptional circumstances will a CIMT be asked by NMAC within the 7-day period to roster prior to the end of the 7 days.

- The day following return travel by the IC will be day 1 of the CIMT unavailability period. The CIMT will be available to roster after a full 7 days have passed. Agency approved days off are included in the 7-day unavailability period.

- Tracking of these days will be accomplished by the Geographic Areas and shared with the NICC CIMT Coordinator for planning purposes.

Incident Management Team Extensions

Incident management team extensions are to be negotiated between the incident agency administrator, the IC, and the GACC/GMAC and NICC/NMAC, if directed.

Maximum Consecutive Days Worked – Home Unit

During extended periods of activity at the home unit, personnel will have a minimum of 2 days off in any 21-day period. Home unit is defined as the duty station.

- USFS – During extended periods of activity in support of local fire management, personnel will have a minimum of 2 days off in any 14-day period.

Night Mobilization

To manage fatigue, every effort should be made to avoid night mobilization between the hours of 2200 and 0500, for other than initial attack or first reinforcements. Mobilization utilizing commercial carriers (for example, scheduled airlines, national contract aircraft, bus carriers, etc.) can be the exception. If incident

objectives necessitate "night mobilization," then mode of travel and travel times will be negotiated with the ordering office to ensure personnel safety and rest requirements are met.

INCIDENT OPERATIONS DRIVING See *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

INITIAL ATTACK DEFINITION

Initial Attack (IA) is a preplanned response to a wildfire, given the wildfire's potential. Initial attack may include size up, patrolling, monitoring, holding action, or suppression. Initial attack will take priority over extended attack incidents.

Dispatch centers are to inform all resources of the name of the assigned Incident Commander 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.

Initial attack involving the commitment of resources across recognized dispatch boundaries must comply with the following guidelines:
- Resources dispatched are identified in formalized Agreements, Operating Plans, or Memoranda of Understanding and are located on/or adjacent to mutual jurisdictional wildland fire management boundaries.
- At the time it becomes evident the incident will not be contained during the first operational period, upon request of the sending unit, resources assigned will be formally ordered through established ordering channels.

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

To ensure safe and efficient mobilization of resources to incidents, resources are requested and mobilized using the Interagency Resource Ordering Capability (IROC). Standard interagency mobilization processes are identified within the Interagency Standards for Resource Ordering Guide (ISROG) located at the following link:

https://www.nifc.gov/sites/default/files/NICC/3-Logistics/Reference%20Documents/ISROG.pdf

For more information see *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

Compacts See *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) Compact Resources

IDL resources include compact resources, Fire Service Organizations and IDL exclusive-use contractors (referred to as IDL resources).

To achieve more timely mobilization of IDL resources within Idaho, local dispatch offices within the Great Basin will send requests for Northern Idaho IDL resources directly to the Northern Rockies Coordination Center (MT-NRC). Local dispatch offices in the Northern Rockies will send requests for Southern Idaho IDL resources directly to the GBCC (UT-GBC) in the Incident Resource Ordering Capability (IROC) and will follow-up with a phone call to the respective geographic area coordination center (GACC). All dispatch offices will ensure the special needs block contains documentation clearly stating the order is for an IDL resource.

GB Notification of Commitment of National Resources

Great Basin local dispatch centers will notify GBCC of the commitment of national resources within their local unit. Notifications will be made over the phone or by electronic mail within **15 minutes** of commitment. Notifications are required when:
- National resources are committed internally to an incident or are no longer available for dispatch.

- National resources are available again (resources on duty and available for dispatch).
- Incident or project work may dictate a temporary change of dispatch center for the national resource.
- In the event that 50% of the smokejumpers at home bases are dispatched or committed.

Timely Filling of Resource Orders

Prompt notification and consistent communication is needed to ensure timely processing of resource orders. GBCC should call and advise the local dispatch center when they have placed an order in IROC. The local dispatch center should document their efforts in IROC, allowing GBCC to track the status of the request. Orders that are unable to be filled (UTF) should be placed back into the system as soon as possible.

Mutual Aid Agreements

All mutual aid agreements relate to adjacent dispatch unit/area outside of the Great Basin geographic area and should be in writing. A copy of the agreement relating to resources, maps and frequencies will be submitted to GBCC.

Mutual aid agreements have the primary purpose of providing IA and short-term logistical support between adjoining units and dispatch centers.

Mobilization will be within the legal authority of existing formalized parent agreements. However, cooperating units and centers must specifically identify operating procedures in local operating plans.

Prior to the mobilization of IA resources, it is agreed that:
- An official resource request will be processed through dispatch channels for IA resources remaining on the incident beyond IA (typically the first 24 hr. period).
- No IA resource responding across geographic boundaries will be mobilized further than that adjoining center boundary.

UNABLE TO FILL (UTF) PROCEDURE

A 48 hour "Unable to Fill" (UTF) policy exists nationally. NICC will return requests to the ordering GACC with a "UTF" no more than 48 hours after receipt, unless notified the order can be filled. NICC will not accept or process any request previously UTFd unless a new request number is assigned.

STANDARD CUBES, WEIGHT, AND GEAR POLICY FOR ALL PERSONNEL

All personnel, (excluding Smokejumpers, Rappelers and Helicopter Managers) dispatched from their home unit must conform to the following:
- One frameless, soft pack, not to exceed 45 pounds.
- Web gear or briefcase (not both), not to exceed 20 pounds.
- Maximum allowable crew weight, including equipment, is 5,300 pounds (6,625 pounds for 25 person crews).
- All personnel baggage weights must be displayed separately from individual weights on flight manifests.
- Pre-identified Complex Incident Management Team members are authorized additional weight, not to exceed 300 pounds, for equipment per team. The Incident Commander must designate, in advance, which team members are authorized additional weight and make this information a matter of record.

When mobilizing a CIMT and/or Type 3 Teams within the Great Basin, there are some exceptions to the National 65-pound weight limit. Positions that are approved to carry additional weight should be designated on IMT rosters.

WILDLAND FIRE ENTRAPMENT / FATALITY

Notification will be made immediately by telephone through agency channels directly to GBCC. GBCC will

ensure notification of state/regional agency administrators in addition to NICC. The completed written report will be submitted to NICC within 24 hours, with a copy sent to GBCC. See *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

Serious Accident / Injury Report

The report (ICS-206) will be submitted using local/agency protocols and additionally shall be reported through established dispatch channels to the NICC via the GBCC.

Any incident requiring transport by ground or air ambulance or any injury that requires admission to a medical facility will be reported to the local dispatch center. Additional upward reporting will be completed per agency requirements. See the *Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations* (Red Book) for additional directions.

NATIONAL FIRE PREPAREDNESS PLAN See *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

WHY PREAREDNESS LEVELS ARE ESTABLISHED
See National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization

GREAT BASIN PREPAREDNESS LEVELS

Preparedness Levels (PLs) are established and maintained throughout the calendar year. The burning environment, fire (RX and Wildland fires), non-fire (All-hazard support), total resource/drawdown capability fires, and other considerations, such as national and international assistance, all contribute to the preparedness level, both geographically and nationally.

Determining and Establishing Preparedness Levels

PLs are established to:
- Identify the current and potential for wildland and prescribed fire within the geographic area.
- Identify the commitment of Great Basin resources, both within and assigned out of the GACC.
- Establish predetermined actions to be taken by GBCG, GBCC, GBMAC support, agency administrators and fire management officials within each preparedness level.

In concurrence with the GBCG chair, the GBCC Center Manager will monitor the current and predicted activity to determine preparedness levels based on the following elements:

Fuels, Fire Danger and Climate

The Predictive Services Meteorologist will track and give a value to the following:
- The number of Predictive Services Area (PSA) with Energy Release Component (ERC) above the 90th percentile.
- The number of PSAs with ERC above the 80th percentile
- The number of PSAs with critically dry fuels
- The number of PSAs with above normal fine fuel loading
- The number of PSAs in Severe to Extreme Drought

Fire Potential Forecast

The Predictive Services Meteorologist will track and give a value to the following:
- Number of days with a significant fire potential trigger from the 7-day product
- The number of PSAs that have a forecasted High-Risk Trigger

Planned Events

The Predictive Services Intelligence will track and give a value to the following:

- Total number of prescribed fire (RX) broadcast projects regardless of agency
- Total number of non-fire planned events which may require a commitment of resources

Unplanned Events

The Predictive Services Intelligence will track and give a value to the following:
- Number of T3 incidents, within the GB, that has submitted an ICS-209
- Number of T3 IMTs or CIMTs committed within the GB
    - Complexing or Grouping fires under a single CIMT organization will be granted additional points(x2)
- Total number of incidents on the landscape within the past 24-hour period. This is to include initial attack and large fires with an ICS-209

Adequate Resource Availability

GBCC floor coordinator, along with the desk Operations Specialists, will provide daily input to the following:
- Availability and status of crews: IHC, T2IA, Type 2 and Camp
- Availability and status of fixed-wing aviation assets: Air Attacks, Lead Planes, Aerial Supervision Modules, LATs, VLATs, Scoopers, SEATS, Smokejumpers and Scoops
- Availability and status of rotor-wing aviation assets: Type 1, Type 2, Type 3 helicopters, regardless of agency
- Availability and status of Great Basin T3 and CIM Teams.
- Situational awareness of the National Preparedness Level; if NICC is at PL4 or PL5, this could seriously impact the availability of resources needed for fire suppression and should be discussed and considered.

The preparedness level worksheet will be completed daily, starting June 1st of each calendar year, or when the first CIMT has been assigned within the Great Basin.

Responsibility At All Preparedness Levels

Agency Administrators
- Report wildland and prescribed fire activity via the Interagency Situation Report program.
- Submit ICS-209 to GBCC by 1900 local time daily for all incidents meeting reporting criteria.
- Ensure incident qualified personnel are available to respond as necessary.

GBCC
- Maintain updated incident information throughout the geographic area via the Interagency Situation Report program and via GBCC specific products.

Incident Commanders
- Submit ICS-209 to GBCC by 1900 local time daily for all incidents meeting reporting criteria.

Local Dispatch Centers
- Submit the Situation Report daily by 1700 local time. This may be required earlier at higher PLs.
- Submit ICS-209 for any initial attack incidents that meet the national criteria.
    - One hundred acres in timber / 300 acres in grass and shrub
    - Any incident managed as *other than full suppression,* regardless of size.
    - See *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization* or *ICS-209 User Guide* for more information.

DATE:		Great Basin Coordination Center Preparedness Level Worksheet						

		Fuels / Fire Danger / Climate						Total
#1	Points	0	5	10	15	20	
	# of PSAs with ERC above the 90th percentile	0-5	6 to 10	11 to15	16-20	21+	
	# of PSAs with ERC above the 80th percentile	0-10	11 to 15	16 to 20	21+	0	
	Points	2	4	6	8	10	
	# of PSAs with Critically Dry Fuels	0-5	6 to 10	11 to15	16-20	21+	
	# of PSAs with above normal fine fuel loading (Lower Elevation)	0-1	2 to 4	5 to 7	8 to 10	11+	
	# of PSAs in severe to extreme drought (High Elevation)	0-1	2 to 4	5 to 7	8 to 10	11+	

		Fire Potential Forecast						
#2	Points	0	5	10	15	20	
	# of Days with a Significant Trigger	0	1	2	3	4+	
	# of PSAs with a Significant Trigger	0-2	3 to 6	7 to 14	15-20	21+	

		Planned Events						
#3	Points	0	1	2	3	4	
	# of Broadcast RX projects within GB	0	1	2	3	4+	
	# of non-fire planned incident	0	0	1	2	3+	

		Unplanned Events						
#4	Points	0	2	4	6	8	
	# of Type 3 Incidents within GB	0	1	2	3	4+	
	Points (Complexing/Grouping Incidents x2)	0	10	20	30	40+	
	# of T3 or CIM Teams committed within GB (10 pt/incident)	0	1	2	3	4+	
	Points	0	3	6	9	12	
	Total # fires on the landscape (24 hr+) Include 209 and IA	0-10	11 to 20	21-30	31-40	40+	

		Adequate Resource Availability within GB (Y/N)						
#5	Available Crews	Yes = No Change	No = Consider staging crews and increasing Preparedness Level					
	Available Aviation	Yes = No Change	No = Consider staging air resources and increasing Preparedness Level					
	Available GB CIMT	Yes = No Change	No = Consider staging of CIMT and/or increasing Preparedness Level					
	NICC at PL4 or PL5	No = No Change	Yes = Consider staging resources and increasing Preparedness Level					
	CM Notes:							

	Total Points and Resource Consideration	0-35	36-55	56-90	91-120	121+	TOTAL
	Great Basin Preparedness Level	1	2	3	4	5	

As PLs increase, all management direction/considerations from each previous level will apply at the next higher level. Changing of PLs will be communicated via email, on the Great Basin website, on the NICC call and related incident commander calls.

Great Basin Preparedness Level 1

Management Direction/Considerations in PL 1	Responsibility
Maintain initial attack and readiness capability.	Agency Administrators
Monitor and track resource drawdown levels, resource movement, wildland fire and RX activity.	GBCC Center Manager / Local Center Managers / Duty Officers / GB OPS

Great Basin Preparedness Level 2

Management Direction/Considerations in PL 2	Responsibility
Consider severity needs, resource shortages and assess long range forecasts.	Agency Administrator / GBCC Center Manager and Staff
Monitor GBCC Predictive Services products. Preparedness and Interagency Situation Report, along with other products produced daily or as often as requested.	GBCC Center Manager and Staff
Monitor wildland and prescribed fire activity.	Agency Administrator / Local Center Managers GBCC Center Manager
Monitor the commitment and availability of firefighting resources.	Local Center Managers / GBCC Staff and GBCC Center Manager
If 2 or more CIMTs are committed: • Activate the GB Incident Commander (0800) call. • Activate Evening Summary Report. • Determine if GB Coordinating Group call will be activated daily, weekly or as needed.	GBCG Chair / Agency Administrator / GBCC Center Manager GB Intelligence

Great Basin Preparedness Level 3

Management Direction/Considerations in PL 3	Responsibility
Coordinate activation and implementation of fire restrictions.	Agency Administrator
Consider limiting or discontinuing prescribed fire activities.	Agency Administrator
Consider activation of mobilization centers/staging areas.	GBCC Center Manager
Consider activating, Aviation Pre-MAC assistance to GBCC	GBCC Center Manager
Consider activation for Frequency Coordinator and Airspace Coordinator.	GBCC Center Manager
Activate daily Evening Summary Report	GBCC Center Manager
Consider activation for WFDSS, FBAN or Fire Analyst support.	GBCC Center Manager
Consider activation of weekly GB OPS/Duty Officer call.	GBCC Center Manager / GB OPS Chair
Consider activation of Great Basin MAC support organization.	GBCG / GBCC Center Manager

Great Basin Preparedness Level 4

Management Direction/Considerations in PL 4	Responsibility
Consider limiting or discontinuing prescribed fire activities.	Agency Administrator
Activate Aviation Pre-MAC, Frequency, Airspace and additional decision support for GBCC.	GBCC Center Manager
Consider activation of Great Basin MAC Support organization.	Agency Administrator/ GBCG /GBCC Center Manager
Activate weekly GB OPS/Duty Officer call.	GBCC Center Manager / GB OPS Chair
Consider activation of a Public Information Officer.	Agency Administrator/ GBCG/ GBCC Center Manager

Great Basin Preparedness Level 5

Management Direction/Considerations in PL 5	Responsibility
Consider limiting or discontinuing prescribed fire activities.	Agency Administrator
Activate Great Basin MAC Support organization.	Agency Administrator/ GBCG / GBCC Center Manager
Consider activation of a Public Information Officer.	Agency Administrator/ GBCG/ GBCC Center Manager

As Preparedness Levels decrease, all management direction/considerations from each previous level will apply in the reverse order. Changing of PLs will be communicated via email, on the Great Basin website, on the NICC call and related incident commander calls.

PREPARDENESS LEVEL 5 TO 4

Description:
• The PL worksheet has had three consecutive days, indicating the next lower level.
• Section 5 of PL Worksheet Considerations:
    ○ National resources are available for allocation or reallocation within the geographic area.
    ○ At least one Great Basin CIMT is available for assignment and/or reassignment.

PREPAREDNESS LEVEL 4 TO 3

Description:
• The PL worksheet has had three consecutive days, indicating the next lower level.
• Section 5 of PL Worksheet Considerations:
    ○ At least two Great Basin CIMTs are available for assignment.
    ○ Competition for National resources is diminishing for allocation or reallocation.

PREPAREDNESS LEVEL 3 TO 2

Description:
- The PL worksheet has had three consecutive days, indicating the next lower level.
- Section 5 of PL Worksheet Considerations:
    - Management objectives are expected to be met on existing/emerging incidents.
    - The majority of significant large fires are releasing national resources with limited reassignments available.
    - Two or more GB CIMTs are available for assignment.
    - Initial attack resources are readily available from their home unit.

NATIONAL MULTI-AGENCY COORDINATING GROUP (MAC) ORGANIZATION
See *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

NIFC Directors' Delegations See *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

NMAC Roles/Responsibilities See *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

Responsibilities of GMACs See *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

NMAC Group Coordinator See *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

GREAT BASIN COORDINATING GROUP ORGANIZATION

Mission Statement

The Great Basin Coordinating Group (GBCG) is established to provide an interagency approach to wildland fire management within the Great Basin geographic area.

Membership

The GBCG is comprised of lead fire managers from those agencies who have jurisdictional responsibility and those who are heavily supporting the effort or may be significantly impacted by the lack of local resources. Agency representatives should be fully authorized to represent their agency, e.g., commit resources and authorize expenditure of funds.

The GBCG will be comprised of the following:
- Forest Service (Intermountain Region)
    - Regional Director/Fire Operations Officer level for USDA-Forest Service
- National Park Service (Pacific West Region, Intermountain Region)
    - Regional Fire Management Officer for the National Park Service
- Bureau of Land Management (Idaho, Utah, Nevada, and Arizona State Offices)
    - State Fire Management Officer Level for the Bureau of Land Management
- Bureau of Indian Affairs (Western Region)
    - Regional Fire Management Officer for the Bureau of Indian Affairs
- Fish and Wildlife Service (Region 1, Region 6, Region 8)
    - Regional Fire Management Coordinator for Fish and Wildlife Services
- State Agencies (Idaho, Utah and Nevada)
    - State Forester/Deputy State Forester level for State agencies.

Agency representatives are responsible for ensuring that the respective agency policy and procedures are maintained and that agency administrators are informed. The members will coordinate recommendations for agency acceptance and implementation.

GREAT BASIN MULTI-AGENCY COORDINATING (GBMAC) ORGANIZATION

A combination of facilities, personnel, equipment, procedures, and communications is integrated into a common system with responsibility for coordination of resources from assisting agencies and support to multi-agency fire suppression operations within the Great Basin. The GBMAC members are the same as the Coordinating Group with a focus on wildland fire, until such a time determined by PL or need, that a GBMAC support organization is established and delegated duties.

Roles and Responsibilities of the GBMAC Support

- Prioritizes incidents and/or approve incident prioritization.
- Ensures the collective resource situation status is provided and current, by agency.
- Determines specific resource requirements by agency.
- Determines resource availability by agency (available for out-of-jurisdiction assignments).
- Determines need for and designates mobilization and demobilization centers.
- Allocates scarce/limited resources to incidents based on priorities.
- Anticipates future resource needs.
- Reviews policies/agreements for resource allocations.
- Reviews need for other agencies involvement.
- Provides necessary liaison with out-of-area agencies or representatives as appropriate.
- Critiques incident support organization and recommend improvements.
- Coordinates Wildland Fire and Aviation Safety Teams (FAST).
- Coordinates an Aviation Safety Assistance Team (ASAT).

Considerations for Activation of the GBMAC Support

Activation of the GBMAC supporting organization should be considered when the character and intensity of the emergency significantly impacts or involves multiple agencies, states, and dispatch zones at Preparedness Level 3 or higher, or when the GBCG determines necessary.

- GBCC Center Manager will coordinate with the GBCG Chair to discuss the activation of the GBMAC support group via IROC. The delegation of authority will be given to the qualified MAC Coordinator by the GBCG.
- Once activated, the MAC Coordinator and support staff will be assigned to relieve GBCC of incident prioritization, reassignment, and allocation of national resources for all large incidents within the geographic area.
- The GBMAC support group should be co-located with GBCC in Salt Lake City whenever practical but could work from other locations depending on the complexity of the situation.

GBMAC Support Group Functions

Activation of GBMAC support improves interagency coordination at top management levels and provides for allocation and timely commitment of multi-agency emergency resources on any large incident.

Participation by multiple agencies in the GMAC will enhance:
- Overall situation status information
- Incident priority determination
- Resource acquisition or allocation
- State, federal disaster coordination
- Political interfaces and liaison
- Coordination of information provided to the media and agencies involved

GBMAC Support Organizational Relationships

A GBMAC organization represents the agencies from which it is composed. The flow of information is from GBCG / GBMAC through GBCC, to local centers through established dispatch channels.

The organization does not become operationally involved in decisions or discussions affecting tactical operations with Incident Commanders, or Area Command, but does encourage the communication of intelligence and situational updates.

Roles and Responsibilities of the GBMAC Support Coordinator

The GBMAC Coordinator serves as a facilitator in organizing and accomplishing the mission, goals, and direction of the GBCG / GBMAC group. The position provides expertise on the functions of a GBMAC support organization and the proper relationships with dispatch centers and incidents. Initially, the duties of the GBMAC Coordinator are carried out by the GBCC Center Manager.

The GBMAC Coordinator qualifications include recommended training:
- FEMA NIMS IS-701A Multiagency Coordination Systems
- Great Basin MAC Refresher or Workshop

Required Experience:
- In depth knowledge of the decision support tools (WFDSS, ICS-209 processes) and appropriate management response.
- Familiar with protocols based on National and GACC Preparedness Levels, use of IMTs, Area Command and knowledge of the dispatch coordination system.

The GBMAC Coordinator should perform the following:
- Coordinates with GBCC COD for mobilization of resources.
- Manages facilities and equipment necessary to carry out GBMAC support functions.
- Coordinates with GBCC Predictive Services to ensure that the required information is being provided to the GBMAC Group with the timeframes specified.
- Recommends incident priorities within the geographic area regardless of agency affiliation.
- Facilitates the GBCG/GBMAC group conference calls, meetings and implement decisions made.
- Receives, reviews, distributes, and implements NMAC decisions to agency representatives.
- Recommend the need for Fire and Aviation Assistance Team (FAST) or Aviation Safety Assistance Team (ASAT) when appropriate.
- Coordinate the assignment and/or reassignment of the following resources:
    - CIMT and standing 3 Incident Management Teams
    - Type 1 and T2 IA crews for large incidents
    - Air Attack platforms
    - Hoist and short-haul helicopters
    - Type 1 and 2 helicopters
    - Type 3 helicopters that have been made available for assignment other than initial attack.

GB Coordinating Group / GBMAC Correspondence

GB Coordinating Group/ GBMAC correspondence affecting the Great Basin geographic area and/or providing management guidance will be posted on the GBCC website.

GBCC Coordinator on Duty (COD)

The GBCC coordinator on duty will facilitate the movement and allocation of resources within the Great Basin to meet existing and anticipated incidents, preparedness, severity, wildfire, and prescribed fire needs regardless of location or agency affiliation. The GBMAC Support Coordinator will work closely with the COD to ensure continuity of operations for GBCC across all incidents and agencies.

GBCC Operations Coordinator

Individual who serves as the subject matter expert (SME) for a functional area of Overhead, Crews, Aircraft, and Equipment for the geographic area.

Intelligence Coordinator

The Intelligence Coordinator serves as the SME and focal point for intelligence gathering, daily Situation Report, GB Incident Priority Worksheet (IPW), recommending PLs, assists the Center Manager, COD and GBMAC with daily reports and tracking of the overall fire management activity within the Great Basin.

Local Interagency Dispatch Centers

Individuals dispatch centers (typically 3rd tier) serving as the central point for one or more agencies in passing information and resource requests to and from field units. Monitors field fire management situation, severity, and resource commitment. Assists in coordinating intra-agency and interagency suppression needs for affected units in a specific area.

Complexity See *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

INCIDENT SUPPORT ORGANIZATIONS (ISO)
See *National Interagency Standards for Mobilization*

Expanded Dispatch Organization

The expanded Dispatch function of the ISO relieves the host agency's dispatch unit by focusing exclusively on the large or complex incident(s).

The Expanded Dispatch Supervisory Dispatcher (EDSP) is a facilitator accomplishing the direction provided by the Center Manager or Fire Management Officer, who has delegated authority from the Agency Administrator. Facilitation is accomplished by adequately staffing and supervising the operations of the expanded dispatch organization, maintaining positive and effective liaison with the host agency and IMT(s).

Additionally, EDSP will assist in clarifying the roles and responsibilities for the ISO and the host agency dispatch unit, as needed. The individual filling this position must be a qualified EDSP and capable of performing all functions within the expanded dispatch organization.

An Expanded Dispatch Coordinator (CORD) is normally assigned in the most complex situations or incidents. These incidents could have considerable external influences affecting the ISO, a local MAC Group, or where span of control within the ISO and/or expanded dispatch becomes an issue.

Expanded Dispatch Functional Areas See *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

Items to Help Prepare for Expanded Dispatch

Pre-Season Preparedness

- Designate a room away from, but still near the initial attack dispatch office.
- Arrange for adequate telephone installation. At least three lines pre-wired for activation when needed.
- Arrange access to an email address, or fax machine, with a dedicated telephone line at or close to the office.
- Arrange for adequate computer terminal installation.
- Ensure computers are available with access to IROC.
- Ensure printers are available with extra ink cartridges and paper.
- Assemble supplies: pens, pencils, pads, locator tabs, copies of service and supply plans, mobilization standards, airport designators (Airport Facility/Guide), list of unit identifiers, road atlas, etc.
- Set up pre-season meetings with local support groups: transportation, procurement buying unit, communications, etc., and establish an on-call list of key individuals.
- Train a group of local people as dispatch recorders and support dispatchers to allow for efficient activation of the expanded, or additional initial attack support.

Considerations for Utilizing Expanded Dispatch

- Multiple initial attack or extended attack fires requiring additional support operations.
- A single incident goes to a CIMT complexity.
- Fire weather indices indicate extreme fire behavior and risk of ignition is high.

Establishing an Expanded Dispatch

When it is determined that an expanded dispatch organization is needed, establish a table of organization. Example of a minimum organization:
- 1 - EDSP to manage and supervise the expanded operation.
- 1 - EDSP-T
- 3 - EDSD
- 1 - EDSD-T
- 1 – EDRC or EDRC-T

Technical Support

The technical support function of the ISO provides specialized skills which assist off-incident support operations. These can vary from situation to situation. Common technical support functions are telecommunications, caching of supplies, transportation services, equipment inspection, aviation ramp services, mobilization or demobilization center management and security. In many situations, full time staffing of these support skills is unnecessary. If the situation requires more attention, it may become a full-time responsibility for the duration of the incident(s).

The ISO will make every effort to perform pre-use mechanical and compliance inspections for all contracted equipment mobilized to incidents. The equipment packet should include the resource order, Vehicle/Heavy Equipment Safety Inspection Checklist OF-296, compliance inspection forms and initiated shift tickets. The packet shall be provided to the contractor, who will present this to the IMT upon arrival at the incident. See *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

Administrative Support

The Administrative Support functions are Timekeeping, Procurement, Hiring, Comp/Claims, and

payments. See *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

Example Organizations See *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

Incident Support Organization, Example See *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

Complex Incident See *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

MOBILIZATION PROCEDURES FOR MILITARY ASSETS

It is advisable that units and field level users intending to order and utilize military resources obtain copies of the Military Use Handbook, located at:

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

Great Basin Procedures for National Guard Mobilization

National Guard assets may be utilized for incident support for transportation, aircraft, and personnel. Mobilization of National Guard resources will be coordinated according to their established procedures by state.

Idaho National Guard

- Within the State of Idaho, Idaho Department of Lands will serve as the liaison/contact for any request for Guard assets. Acquisition, procurement, and use of Idaho National Guard shall follow policies and procedures set forth in the *Interagency Agreement for Cooperation in Wildfire Suppression between Idaho Military Division and Idaho Department of Lands*.
- All units within Idaho will order through established dispatch channels to Boise Interagency Dispatch Center (ID-BDC), with notification to GBCC and/or NRCC for coordination.
- BDC will coordinate with the Idaho Department of Land's State Duty Officer to place the order.

Utah National Guard

- Within the State of Utah, State of Utah Division of Forestry will serve as the liaison/contact for any requests for Guard assets.
- All units within Utah will order through the established dispatch channels to Northern Utah Interagency Fire Center (UT-NUC), with notification to GBCC for coordination.

Nevada National Guard

- Within the State of Nevada, State of Nevada Division of Forestry will serve as the liaison/contact for any requests for Guard assets.
- All units within Nevada will order through the established dispatch channels to Sierra Front Interagency Dispatch Center (NV-SFC), with notification to GBCC for coordination.

Wyoming National Guard

- The Wyoming National Guard shall be requested directly from the Wyoming State Forestry Division Fire Management Officer of Homeland Security.

Arizona National Guard

- All requests for Arizona National Guard resources will be ordered through the Arizona Dispatch Center to Arizona State Forestry. An informational copy of the resource order must be sent through the normal dispatch channels to the Southwest Coordination Center.

INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS See *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

ORDERING CHANNELS / PROCESS AND PROCEDURES

All agencies have designated ordering procedures for incident and wildland fire support and services. These established ordering channels provide for: rapid movement of requests, agency review, efficient utilization of resources, and cost effectiveness. Resource order requests will be processed using IROC and will follow established ordering channels.

Refer to Chapter 20 (Overhead and Teams) and 40 (Equipment and Supply) for additional information.

Great Basin Coordination Center (GBCC)

The GBCC is in Salt Lake City, Utah and is the focal point for internal and external requests for agencies within Nevada, California (part of the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest), the BLM Boise Smokejumpers, Utah, Idaho (South of the Salmon River), Arizona (Arizona Strip District and Lake Mead National Recreation Area) and Wyoming (Bridger-Teton National Forest and Grand Teton National Park).

Unit Dispatch Centers

Agencies and local unit dispatch centers in the Great Basin, are as follows:
Idaho/Wyoming Zone

Boise Dispatch Center (BDC)

- Army Corp of Engineers Lucky Peak (LPE)
- Boise District, BLM (BOD)
- Boise National Forest, FS (BOF)
- Bureau of Reclamation – Snake River Area (SRL)
- Deer Flat National Wildlife Refuge, FWS (DFR)
- Great Basin Cache Personnel (GBK)
- Idaho State Office, BLM (ISO)
- Mountain Home AFB, DOD (MHQ)
- National Interagency Fire Center (Personnel dispatch)
- Southwest Idaho Supervisory Area, Idaho Department of Lands, State (SWS)

Central Idaho Interagency Fire Center (CIC)

- Eastern Area, Idaho Department of lands, State (EIS)
- Idaho Falls District, BLM (IFD)
- Salmon/Challis National Forests, FS (SCF)

Eastern Idaho Interagency Fire Center (EIC)

- Bear Lake National Wildlife Refuge, FWS (BLR)
- Bureau of Reclamation – Upper Snake Field Office (USL)
- Camas National Wildlife Refuge, FWS (CSR)
- Caribou-Targhee National Forest, FS (CTF)
- Eastern Area, Idaho Department of Lands, State (EIS)
- Fort Hall Agency, BIA (FHA)
- Grays Lake National Wildlife Refuge, FWS (GLR)
- Idaho Falls District, BLM (IFD)
- Idaho National Laboratory (INE)
- Southeast Idaho Wildlife Refuge (SER)

Payette Interagency Dispatch Center (PAC)

- Payette National Forest, FS (PAF)
- Southern Idaho Timber Protection Association, State (SIS)
- Payette Lakes Supervisory Area, Idaho Dept of Lands (SWS)

South Idaho Interagency Dispatch Center (SCC)

- Bureau of Reclamation - Snake River - East, BOR (USL)
- City of Rocks National Reserve, NPS (CRP)
- Craters of the Moon National Monument, NPS (CMP)
- Eastern Idaho Area Office, Idaho Department of Lands, State (EIS)
- Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument & Minidoka National Historic Site, NPS (HFP)
- Hagerman National Fish Hatchery, FWS (HFR)
- Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, State (IPS)
- Magic Valley Fish Hatchery, FWS (MVH)
- Minidoka National Wildlife Refuge, FWS (MNR)
- Mountain Home AFB (MHQ)
- Twin Falls District, BLM (TFD)
- Sawtooth National Forest, FS (STF)
- Sawtooth Fish Hatchery, FWS (SFH)

Teton Interagency Dispatch Center (TDC)

- Bridger-Teton National Forest, FS (BTF)
- Fossil Butte National Monument, NPS (FOBU)
- Grand Teton National Park, NPS (GTP)
- Lincoln County, County (LIX)
- National Elk Refuge, FWS (NER)
- Teton County (TDX)

Nevada Zone

Central Nevada Interagency Dispatch Center (CNC)

- Battle Mountain District, BLM (BMD)
- Humboldt/Toiyabe National Forest, FS (HTF)
- Nevada Division of Forestry Western Region, State (NWS)
- Winnemucca District, BLM (WID)

Elko Interagency Dispatch Center (EIC)

- Eastern Nevada Agency, BIA (ENA)
- Elko District, BLM (EKD)
- Humboldt/Toiyabe National Forest, FS (HTF)
- Nevada Division of Forestry, State (NWS, NSS, NNS)
- Ruby Lake National Wildlife Refuge, FWS (RLR)
- SHO-PAI, Duck Valley Tribe, (DVT)

Ely Interagency Communication Center (ECC)

- Eastern Nevada Agency, Goshute, BIA (ENA)
- Ely District, BLM (ELD)
- Great Basin National Park, NPS (GBP)
- Humboldt/Toiyabe National Forest, FS (HTF)
- Nevada Division of Forestry, State (NWS, NSS)

Las Vegas Interagency Communication Center (LIC)

- Ash Meadows National Wildlife Refuge, FWS (AMR)
- Desert National Wildlife Refuge, FWS (DSR)
- Humboldt/Toiyabe National Forest, FS (HTF)
- Lake Mead Recreation Area, NPS (LAP)
- Moapa Valley National Wildlife Refuge, FWS (MVR)
- Nellis AFB, DOD (NFAQ)
- Nevada Division of Forestry, Southern Region, State (NSS)
- Nevada Test Site, DOE (NTE)
- Pahranagat National Wildlife Refuge, FWS (PRR)
- Southern Nevada District, BLM (SND)

Sierra Front Interagency Dispatch Center (SFC)

- Anaho Island National Wildlife Refuge, FWS (AIR)
- Carson City District, BLM (CCD)
- Fallon National Wildlife Refuge, FWS (FLR)
- Humboldt/Toiyabe National Forest, FS (HTF)
- Nevada Division of Forestry Western Region, State (NCS, NWS)
- Nevada State Office, BLM (NSO)
- Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge, FWS (SWR)
- Western Nevada Agency, BIA (WNA)

- Nevada Division of Emergency Management, State (DEMC)

Utah/Arizona Zone

Color Country Interagency Fire Center (CDC)

- Arizona Strip District, BLM (ASD)
- Bears Ears National Monument, BLM (BEMD)
- Bryce Canyon National Park, NPS (BRP)
- Cedar Breaks, NPS (CBP)
- Color Country District, BLM (CLD)
- Dixie National Forest, FS (DIF)
- Glen Canyon National Recreational Area, NPS (GLP)
- Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument, BLM (GSMD)
- Paria River District, BLM (PRD)
- Rainbow Bridge National Monument, NPS (RAP)
- Southern Paiute Field Station, BIA (SPA)
- Southwest Area, Utah Division of Forestry, Fire & State Lands, State (SWS)
- Zion National Park, NPS (ZIP)

Moab Interagency Fire Center (MFC)

- Arches National Park, NPS (ARP)
- Canyon Country District, BLM (CYD)
- Canyonlands National Park, NPS (CAP)
- Central Area, Utah Division of Forestry, State (SCS)
- Green River District, BLM (GRD)
- Hovenweep National Monument, NPS (HOP)
- Manti-La Sal National Forest, FS (MLF)
- Natural Bridges National Monument, NPS (NBP)
- Southeast Area, Utah Division of Forestry, State (SES)
- Wasatch Front, Utah Division of Forestry, State (NWS)
- White Mesa/Ute Mountain Agency, BIA (UMA)

Northern Utah Interagency Fire Center (NUC)

- Bear River, Utah Division of Forestry, State (BRS)
- Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge, FWS (BBR)
- Central Area, Utah Division of Forestry, State (SCS)
- Fish Springs National Wildlife Refuge, FWS (FSR)
- Golden Spike National Historic Site, NPS (GSP)
- Hill Airforce Base, DOD (HIAQ)
- Northeast Area, Utah Division of Forestry, State (NES)
- Region 4, Intermountain Regional Office, FS (R04)
- Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians, BIA (SKT)
- Timpanogos Cave National Monument, NPS (TIP)
- Tooele-Dugway Proving Grounds, DOD (TDAQ)
- Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest, FS (UWF)
- Utah State Office, BLM (USO)
- West Desert District, BLM (WDD)
- Wasatch Front, Utah Division of Forestry, State (NWS)

Richfield Interagency Fire Center (RFC)

- Capitol Reef National Park, NPS (CRP)
- Central Area, Utah Division of Forestry, State (SCS)
- Color Country District, BLM (CLD)
- Fishlake National Forest, FS (FIF)
- Manti-La Sal National Forest, FS (MLF)
- Southern Paiute, BIA (SPA)
- Southeast Area, Utah Division of Forestry, State (SES)
- West Desert District, BLM (WDD)

Uintah Basin Interagency Fire Center (UBC)

- Ashley National Forest, FS (ASF)
- Dinosaur National Monument, NPS (CO-DSP)
- Green River District, BLM (GRD)
- Northeast Area, Utah Division of Forestry, State (NES)
- Ouray National Wildlife Refuge, FWS (OWR)
- Uintah and Ouray Agencies, BIA (UOA)

Name Requests

Each geographic area has the ability to evaluate each name request from their area. If there is an outstanding need for the requested resource capability within that geographic area or ongoing suppression efforts, the request may be denied.

Name requests charged to severity, budgeted/programmed, or non-suppression funds are acceptable and will be processed without delay. Severity requests often involve strategic movement of resources from area with lower fire potential, being directed by agency managers and/or duty officers and will be honored.

All name requests not filled by the item being requested will be returned to the requesting unit with the appropriate associated documentations i.e., unable to honor this request due to outstanding needs within the geographic area.

Ordering Process for All Orders See *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

Support To Border Fires See *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

Border fires are defined as fires that share a boundary across geographic areas. GBCC will support bordering geographic area with resources in accordance with agreements in place whenever practical. The mobilization of national resources will be reported through established dispatch channels prior to launch.

Great Basin Neighborhood Agreements

Within the Great Basin, if the dispatch areas are touching, there will be an understanding that the adjacent dispatch centers may share resources across boundaries without a written agreement. The mobilization of national resources will be reported up through established dispatch channels.

Resources may be requested for an incident, preparedness, severity, wildland and prescribed fire with proper billing and charge codes through established dispatch ordering channels.

All dispatch centers may order agency, cooperator, and contracted resources directly from their neighbor(s). The following list defines the Great Basin neighborhood for each dispatch center:

UNIT   MAY ORDER FROM / WITHIN GB

BDC	PAC, CIC, SCC, NV-EIC, CNC, JFC
CDC	RFC, LIC, ECC, MFC
CIC	PAC, SCC, ID-EIC, BDC
CNC	SFC, NV-EIC, ECC, LIC, BDC
EIC (ID)	TDC, CIC, SCC, NUC
EIC (NV)	CNC, ECC, NUC, BDC, SCC
ECC	NV-EIC, LIC, RFC, NUC, CDC, CNC
JFC	BDC – **Notify GBCC of all Smokejumper orders.**
LIC	ECC, CDC, CNC
MFC	UBC, RFC, NUC, CDC
NUC	NV-EIC, SCC, ECC, ID-EIC, RFC, UBC, MFC
PAC	BDC, CIC
RFC	ECC, NUC, MFC, CDC
SFC	CNC
SCC	NV-EIC, BDC, CIC, ID-EIC, NUC
TDC	ID-EIC
UBC	NUC, MFC

The following conditions must be met when utilizing the Neighborhood Agreement:
- Resource ordering standards apply for all resource movement. This includes initial attack procedures, resource orders/IROC, commit notifications and reassignment procedures.
- Commitments of national resources require a courtesy call to GBCC within 15 minutes of commitment.
- When a resource is unavailable through the agreement, the requesting unit will place the order with GBCC, who will obtain resources through established dispatch channels. **GBCC will normally not check with the requesting dispatch center's neighbors (**unless requested or if the Neighborhood Agreement has been withdrawn).
- A resource from a neighboring unit may only be reassigned with the permission of the home dispatch center.

Prior to demobilization of resources, GBCC will be notified for possible reassignment. Prior to reassignment, the original sending dispatch will be notified to grant permission. GBCC will place the order with the current dispatch center for reassignment.

At a Dispatch Center Manager's discretion and with GACC approval, a local dispatch center may temporarily withdraw their participation in the Neighborhood Agreement.

With GB Coordinating Group approval, GBCC reserves the authority to withdraw the Neighborhood Agreement, for tactical resources, based on the following criteria:
- Large fire activity
- Preparedness Level has reached PL 4 or higher.
- GBMAC Support has been activated.

Resource Tracking

Sending units will relay the Actual Time of Departure (ATD) and Estimated Time of Arrival (ETA) for all resources assigned. Receiving units are responsible for ensuring the status of resources if they do not arrive within reasonable time limits of the most recently communicated ETA.

Mobilizing Resources Across GACC Boundaries

When traveling across geographic boundaries, resources should observe the following procedures.

- When mobilizing to or from an incident, resources will check-in with the local dispatch center via the telephone number identified on the resource order, or with GBCC:

GBCC Number: **1-800-844-5497**

- For helicopter flight crews that are traveling via ground, telephone check-ins on a two-hour interval or during fuel stops is recommended.
- Miscellaneous overhead, driving to or from an incident, have the option to check-in with the GBCC or their home dispatch.

MOBILIZATION AND DEMOBILIZATION INFORMATION

All resource information, including travel, will be relayed electronically through IROC. All times, ETA and Estimated Time of Departure (ETD) will be recorded in the local time zones.

A Cache Shipping Status Form will be used by caches to relay shipping information for supplies. For example, radio requests filled by the National Interagency Incident Communications Division (NIICD).

Travel information for resources, mobilizing to and demobilizing from an incident, will be tracked by information in IROC. Travel legs will reflect the mode of travel, carrier (with flight numbers), departure location, date and time, and arrival location, date, and time.

Notification of Release and Demobilization of Resources

At PL3 and above, the demobilization of __*ALL*__ out of area resources will be communicated to the GBCC 24 hours prior to release.

NON-INCIDENT RELATED ORDERING See *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

GREAT BASIN IMT LEND/LEASE OF RESOURCES

The Great Basin Lend/Lease Policy is an informal agreement between incidents that provides an avenue to share critical resources for short periods of time to fill critical operational needs. This is an effective and efficient way of managing resources that are either unavailable or where incidents only need these resources for a limited time.

Typically, Lend/Lease should not exceed 48-72 hours (validated each day by IMT Operations). Lend/Lease of resources should only be used when two or more IMTs are assigned within the same local dispatch area, or in the event of a proximity boundary incident in the adjacent dispatch area. In this case, it is critical for good communication to occur between the two affected dispatch centers and GBCC.

Resource orders are not initiated by the receiving incident. Tracking of these resources is annotated on a separate spreadsheet maintained by the IMT Finance Section. The Lend/Lease resource spreadsheet data will be shared with the GBCG and GMAC Group daily. Roles and responsibilities of each functional area within an IMT organization (e.g., I-suite procedures) can be found in the Great Basin Area Lend/Lease Procedures document on the GBCG website: https://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/business.php.

CHAPTER 20 - OVERHEAD AND TEAMS

OVERHEAD AND TEAMS OVERVIEW

Personnel must be ordered and requested by the position and description found in the *NWCG Standards for Wildland Fire Position Qualifications, PMS 310-1* or other agency approved qualification guides.

Standards for Wildland Fire Position Qualifications

Overhead positions are listed in the NWCG Standards for Wildland Fire Position Qualifications, PMS 310-1. This document is located at: https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/310-1

The Incident Qualifications and Certification System (IQCS), and the Incident Qualification System (IQS) are information management systems that track training and certifications for Wildland Firefighters. For a complete list of all NWCG recognized Position Codes, refer to the Position Codes listed at: https://www.nwcg.gov/positions

Overhead Mobilization and Demobilization

Units filling requests for personnel are responsible for ensuring all performance criteria are met. Requests will be processed as "fully qualified" unless "Trainee Required/Acceptable". The sending unit must designate a Flight Manager when two or more personnel travel together to the same incident via non-commercial air transport. For further information on Flight Managers refer to Chapter 50.

Mobilization for Great Basin

GBCC will fill orders from the most logical source available. This choice will be made based on urgency or need, availability, delivery time, reasonable cost effectiveness, operational impact on other units, consideration of the integrity of the overall program and, above all, safety. Units filling requests for personnel are responsible for ensuring **ALL** performance criteria are met.

All efforts should be made to fill requests with federal and state personnel/equipment first, followed by cooperators, ADs, and contractors. See *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

If a request requires individuals to be self-sufficient for the duration of the assignment, they must be able to procure food, lodging and local transportation.

If a request requires the length of assignment to be longer than 21 days, a Detail Request Form will be completed and routed through established dispatch channels with the request.

Demobilization for Great Basin

Orderly flow of personnel and resources from the incident to their place of origin must follow the reverse order of mobilization and remain within established communication channels. Emphasis will be placed on having personnel home no later than 2200 local time during all demobilization. It must be recognized that occasionally the availability of large transport aircraft will dictate the time frames of the demobilization of resources.

GBCC shall inform other centers, with fire activity, as resources are being released and becoming available within the Great Basin for possible reassignment.

Prior to demobilization, resource availability for reassignment should be determined. Specify the last days off and how many days the resource has remaining on their tour must be provided before a resource is

released to their home unit.

If a resource is released for disciplinary reasons, no reassignment will be considered. The home unit and appropriate GACC will be informed of disciplinary action.

Host units, ICs or appropriate evaluators will complete performance evaluations based on qualification levels or the ability to do the job, for suppression/support resources. Sub-standard performance evaluations shall be <u>immediately</u> filled out and sent to the local line officer and to the responsible agency coordinating group representative.

Supplemental Fire Department Resources

Supplemental Fire Department Resources are overhead provided by a local fire department through agreements and are mobilized primarily for response to incidents/wildland fires outside of their district or mutual aid zone. They are not a permanent part of the local fire organization and are not required to attend scheduled training, meetings, etc. of the department staff.

When mobilizing Supplemental Fire Department Resources outside of the fire district or mutual aid zone the mobilization will follow established ordering procedures.

Name Requesting Single Resource Overhead

Name requests for Overhead resources will be honored whenever possible, regardless of the type of order. If a name request is a position that has been identified as a critical need within the GACC (i.e. Helicopter Manager), the request may be denied.

Prior to placing a name request order, the ordering unit should try to fill the request locally or within the geographic area prior to sending the request nationally. The ordering unit must confirm availability for the individual being requested prior to placing the request. All name requests must include the individuals current dispatch location.

Great Basin Priority Trainee Program

The intent of the Great Basin Priority Trainee Program (GBPTP) is to facilitate the mobilization of Great Basin trainees for quality assignments to support position task book completion. The desired result is to continue to support the nation with high quality, professional Incident Management Teams into the future. Emphasis will be on quality assignments within the capabilities of the IMT and not on the number of trainees that can be mobilized.

The positions that are incorporated in the program, are those positions that comprise an IMT roster. If a position is not an IMT rostered position (such as FWPT or HEQB for example), then it is not part of the program for 2025.

The prioritized list of trainees is posted to the Great Basin Coordination Center website under the Overhead/Teams. The trainees are listed in order of priority by NWCG position. Therefore, prior to attempting to submit a name request for a priority trainee, it is important to know where that individual resource sits in prioritization. Submitting a name request for a trainee resource that is not the number one priority for that given position, must include a detailed justification. However, regardless of the justification, no name request is ever approved without first taking overall trainee availability into consideration. The priority trainee list, for a given position must be exhausted before a name request for a trainee can be ordered that is not part of the GB PTP.

The notification and mobilization process of priority trainees is a group effort. The Priority Trainee Program Duty Officer (PTP DO) and the Overhead Desk at the Great Basin Coordination Center (GBCC), coordinate and utilize the priority trainee list to mobilize priority trainees within and outside of the Great Basin.

Trainee availability is determined by individual trainee responses to a mass notification system, and the process workflow is as follows:

- Incident submits a request for a position with a designation of trainee required or acceptable.
- GBCC receives the resource order and then advises the PTP DO.
- PTP DO sends a text notification to all prioritized trainees listed for that position.
- Trainees follow home unit protocols in determining availability before responding.
- Trainees respond to text notification, by time indicated, regarding availability.
- PTP DO cross references position prioritizations with available resource responses.
- PTP DO contacts highest prioritized and available trainee by phone to confirm availability.
- PTP DO relays request fill information (trainees name, home unit dispatch) to GBCC.
- GBCC routes resource order via IROC to trainee's home dispatch.
- Trainee coordinates with dispatch on logistical needs (rental car, flights, etc.).
- Dispatch provides the resource order to the trainee.

During an initial Great Basin IMT mobilization, trainees may be mobilized by the GBPTP. The IMT roster coordinator will work with GBCC and the GBPTP duty officer to facilitate this process prior to, and during, mobilization.

Ordering additional trainees, beyond the initial mobilization, is subject to direction given to the IMT by the Agency Administrator, usually at the in-briefing. The PTP DO will work with the Incident Training Specialist (TNSP) to provide a list of available trainees, who are to be considered highest priority for new assignment to the incident, as well as identify priority trainees to fill any trainee requests generated by the IMT.

The TNSP will contact the PTP DO about priority trainee needs prior to placing the order. When no trainees are available from the GB PTP to fill the request, the PTP DO will work with other geographic areas to place their priority trainees.

Technical Specialist

Use of Technical Specialist (THSP) position code should be a name request documented in Special Needs of the resource order, when no established NWCG catalog item represents the job to be performed. Examples: Duty Officer, Center Manager, Air Resource Advisor, etc.

Remote Employee

Remote employees who are detached from their home unit (e.g. USFS Washington Office, NIFC, etc.) should typically be dispatched from the dispatch area where they physically reside. Incident qualifications and training administration will remain with the resource's home unit.

Off-Site Assignment

Work performed by individual employees in support of an incident while remaining at the employee's duty station or other designated off-site location. This information should be included in Special Needs of the resource order.

INTERAGENCY WILDLAND FIRE MODULES See *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization* and the *NWCG Standards for Wildland Fire Module Operations, PMS 430*

Interagency Wildland Fire Module Mobilization

Geographic Areas will mobilize local Interagency Wildland Fire Modules internally. There are local unit agreements to share Wildland Fire Modules between bordering units in different Geographic Areas. The Wildland Fire Module Leader will contact the ordering unit to discuss incident/project requirements.

HELICOPTER MODULE

Refer to Chapter 50 for specific information regarding helicopter ordering, capabilities, use, and type.

For minimum module standards for national mobilization of helicopter modules, see *Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations* (NFES 2724)

If the intended use of the module is for initial attack, the Helicopter Manager (HMGB) request must specify that a fitness level of arduous is required. Any other qualification requirements (ICT4, etc.) must also be specified.

CWN Helicopter and Module

Units requesting helicopter modules for CWN helicopters should first attempt to fill the module positions internally before placing the requests to the GACC and NICC.

ALL CWN helicopters will be managed by a qualified HMGB and qualified Helicopter Crew Members (HECM), as required. The module requests should be coordinated with anticipated helicopter delivery time and location.

When a CWN helicopter is ordered, a qualified HMGB must be identified. The HMGBs name and contact information will be provided on the resource order before NICC will assign a helicopter.

If the helicopter has not been filled in IROC, the module personnel may be ordered as an Overhead Support request (O-#). If the helicopter has been ordered and **filled**, the module should be ordered in a roster configuration as A dots. Regardless of how the module is ordered, the helicopter should be in rostered configuration <u>prior</u> to mobilization to an incident with all module personnel.

HMGB and HECMs must be qualified in accordance with agency policy. See the NWCG Standards for Helicopter Operations PMS 510, Chapter 2 for a summary of personnel requirements

CWN Helicopter Modules Support Equipment

CWN modules should be ordered with the following support equipment listed in Special Needs:

- Flight Helmets
- Portable Programmable Radios
- Other miscellaneous equipment needed for the assignment/mission.
- Other support equipment (cargo nets, vehicles, laptops etc.), as needed.

For all agencies within the Great Basin, the following CWN/On-Call Helicopter Manager/Module requirements shall be met:

Helicopter Type	FAA Standard / Transport Category	FAA Standard Category / Temporarily Designated for Limited Use	FAA Standard Category Permanently Designated for Limited Use or FAA Restricted Category
1	Manager plus four (4) Helicopter Crewmembers	Manager only	Manager only
2	Manager plus three (3) Helicopter Crewmembers	Manager only	Manager only
3	Manager plus two (2) Helicopter Crewmembers	Manager only	Manager only

HELICOPTER RAPPELLERS See *Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

Rappellers primary mission is initial attack. When Rappellers are needed, with aircraft, for initial attack, they are to be requested in IROC as "RPIA – Load, Rappeller, Initial Attack" on an Aircraft request. All initial attack orders will be honored, regardless of Geographic Area boundary, when rappellers are available. Additional mission specific information should be documented on the resource order. When ordered for initial attack, Rappellers will be self-sufficient for 36 hours after *National* deployment on an incident and are assigned to the user unit until released.

Great Basin Helicopter Rappellers

There are 5 USFS Forest/Regional aircraft with personnel that are available for use within the Great Basin. Availability is subject to the needs of the home unit and national demand.

Rappeller Booster Requests

Rappel booster load will be ordered as individual Overhead requests in IROC. Requests can be filled by one or more Rappel Bases within or outside the Geographic Area. Additional personnel qualification needs (i.e., Type 5 IC, FAL1) should be specified in the resource order under Special Needs. Transportation can be accomplished by driving, chartered aircraft, or commercial travel and can be negotiated by the sending and receiving units.

SMOKEJUMPERS See *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

Smokejumpers primary mission is initial attack. All initial attack orders will be honored when smokejumpers are available. There are two primary methods for ordering smokejumpers, initial attack load or booster load/individual smokejumper. The type of order should be predicated on immediate need or augmentation.

Individual Smokejumper and Booster Requests

Smokejumper boosters are utilized to increase smokejumper capability at a base or within a Geographic Area. Booster requests should be based on current and/or expected fire activity with an understanding that

boosters should be released back to home or hosting unit(s) or made available to higher activity areas if activity does not develop at receiving unit.

Boosters are ordered as individual Overhead requests and can be filled from one or multiple bases. Smokejumper aircraft must be ordered separately if the aircraft is needed beyond delivery of the smokejumpers. NICC, GACCs, and local dispatch centers should communicate with the hosting and potential sending smokejumper base(s) before the request(s) are placed and filled.

When a long-term commitment is requested and cannot be met through a preposition or IA load, a booster of jumpers can be ordered as individual Overhead requests. The request may be filled using jump ships, driving, charter aircraft or commercial travel and can be negotiated between the requesting unit and the GACC.

If smokejumper aircraft are used to deliver boosters, the load should travel in a jump ready configuration. Movement of Smokejumpers will be coordinated through GBCC. For Smokejumper Bases and Aircraft information see Chapter 50.

Smokejumper Contingency / Satellite Base

A smokejumper contingent is ordered and mobilized with an aircraft, spotter, and approximately 12 smokejumpers from the home base to an area of need, for a moderate to long-term duration (greater than 72 hours). The contingent is activated to reduce the response time for more effective initial attack in an area or zone. The contingent should have enough cargo, smokejumpers, and supplies that the aircraft can operate out of that new location (satellite base) for multiple missions before being resupplied. Smokejumper personnel will be rotated and supported via the home jump base.

See Chapter 50 for more information on smokejumper contingent ordering.

RAPID EXTRACTION MODULE SUPPORT (REMS)

The REMS is a pre-staged rescue team assigned to a wildland fire to provide firefighters a safe, effective, and efficient method of egress off the fire line, in the event of injury or illness incurred during firefighting operations. It is the intent of REMS to provide firefighters who are unable to egress under their own power, a safe and secure transport off the fire line while simultaneously receiving the appropriate medical attention.

While REMS does not intend to replace ground or air transport, ideal conditions may not exist due to several circumstances, such as heavy smoke inversion, no roads, or equipment malfunctions. REMS provide incident managers another option to reach incapacitated firefighters, with fully equipped resources, prepared to package and transport injured or ill personnel off the fire line to appropriate medical care unit (Ground or Air Ambulance).

REMS will be created in IROC using an overhead group and will use the following naming convention:

MODULE – RAPID EXTRACTION SUPPORT – AGENCY – RESOURCE NAME

Once the need for a REMS has been determined by an incident, it will be placed through normal dispatch channels, as an Overhead Group, as one of the following: REMS, REM1, REM2, or REM3.

For REMS typing, training, qualifications, and equipment, see the NWCG Standards for Rapid Extraction Module Support PMS 552.

NON-STANDARD OVERHEAD GROUPS

The generic overhead catalog items "FUMD – Module, Fuels" or "SMOD – Module, Suppression" will be used to order non-standard overhead groups. All requests for these catalog items will be placed through established ordering channels using an Overhead Group Request.

NON-STANDARD OVERHEAD INDIVIDUAL REQUESTS

Area Aviation Coordinator

The Area Aviation Coordinator may work with GBCC, GBMAC, or directly with the local unit. They will interact with incident Air Operations Branch Directors, frequency managers and aviation safety specialists.

Required minimum qualifications:
- Experience as an agency aviation program manager.
- In depth knowledge of the dispatch/coordination system, management of national aviation resources, and aviation management strategies based on National and GACC Preparedness levels.

Recommended minimum qualifications:
- Fully qualified as an Air Ops Branch Director (AOBD) or Air Support Group Supervisor (ASGS)
- Situations in which an Area Aviation Coordinator should be ordered include, but are not limited to:
  o MAC group is in place locally or at the geographic area level.
  o Large incidents are in close proximity without an Area Command Team in place.
  o Heavy initial or extended attack, where a large number of non-local aircraft are stationed within, or assigned to, a unit for an extended period.

Communications Coordinator (COMC)

A COMC must be assigned when a second 4390 Starter System is assigned to any incident within a one hundred (100) mile radius of the first assigned 4390 Starter System. The COMC should be requested as a name requested position.

The GACC will coordinate ordering with the National Interagency Incident Communications Division (NIICD) in Boise, ID by calling the National Communications Duty Officer (CDO). Rental vehicle, lap top computer and cellular phone should be authorized when placing the request.

NIICD Communications Duty Officer: (208) 387-5644

It is important that this position be ordered as early as possible to alleviate the possibility of frequency conflicts during multi-incident situations.

COMC Duties and Responsibilities See *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

Field COMC Duties and Responsibilities See *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

Incident Meteorologist (IMET)

IMET status will be maintained by the respective Geographic Area in IROC. Status will include updated contact information, the home jetport, individual qualifications, and current availability.

When a National Weather Service (NWS) IMET is needed for an incident or project, the request will be placed up to the GACC. When ordering, specify whether the request is for wildfire response or prescribed

fire; if prescribed fire, provide number of days IMET is expected to be deployed. The GACC will contact the NWS National Fire Weather Operations Coordinator (NFWOC) by calling the NWS Incident Response Desk.

NWS Incident Response Desk: (877) 323-4638

For more information See *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

Air Resource Advisor

Air resource advisor (ARA) will be ordered as a Technical Specialist (THSP). ARAs should be assigned on all Type 1 or 2 incidents or whenever a CIMT is assigned. ARAs address public health and safety impacts of smoke, including effects on roadway visibility for an IMT, and are part of the USFS-led Interagency Wildland Fire Air Quality Response Program (IWFAQRP).

The GACC will contact the IWFAQRP. Requests in Great Basin for ARAs will be coordinated through:

Paul Corrigan, Smoke Specialist, (801)-440-1350 first.

Seth Morphis, Smoke Specialist, (406)-203-8789 second, and, if unavailable, call the

USFS W.O. FAM Air Resource Specialist (661)-438-1272 third.

ARAs are authorized by the Dingell Act (2019) with explicit direction for use on Type 1 and Type 2 incidents. ARAs are a useful asset for CIMTs and should be considered when fire complexity escalates. ARAs are ordered through the CIMT, or Agency Administrator, and assigned under the Planning Section Chief.

Orders should be placed as an individual Overhead Name Request for "THSP" with the name provided by the Smoke Specialist, and "Air Resource Advisor (ARA)" documented in Special Needs. Laptop computer & cell phone are authorized. The resource will need an agency, or rental vehicle, capable of hauling bulky smoke monitoring kits. If the incident does not have internet connectivity, a MiFi Broadband unit is authorized. Orders will be placed utilizing established dispatch channels.

For additional information, including AD pay rates, refer to the Wildland Fire Air Quality Response Program website https://wildlandfiresmoke.net

Cache Support Positions

These positions are available to assist fire caches during periods of high activity or when shortages of locally trained personnel hinder cache operations:
- CASC – Cache Supply Clerk
- CAST – Cache Supply Supervisory Clerk
- CDSP – Cache Demobilization Specialist
- FLOP – Forklift Operator
- WHHR – Warehouse Materials Handler
- WHLR – Warehouse Materials Handler Leader
- ACMR – Assistant Cache Manager
- FCMG – Fire Cache Manager

Specialized Aviation Positions

Aviation Safety Assistance Team members, Maintenance, Avionics Inspectors, as well as Aviation Safety

and Operations Specialist positions are ordered through normal dispatch channels through GBCC as a THSP.

Operations Specialist may be ordered for either fixed-wing or helicopter (rotor-wing) and should be specified in Special Needs. Helicopter Operations Specialists are drawn from Regional/State/Area Office aviation management or selected helicopter managers, local aviation managers and others who possess the skills and qualifications to perform the job.

Fixed-Wing Base Operations Specialists should have a working knowledge of large air tanker bases, SEAT bases and retardant operations.

INTERAGENCY INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAMS (IMTs)

Incident Management Teams will be ordered by type using an Overhead Group request in IROC. The following standards apply to all wildfire incident assignments. Assignments to other incidents, such as all-hazard response, may not adhere to these standards.

NMAC Management of IMTs

NMAC is delegated authority to prioritize and direct the use of all team assignments for Complex Incident Management Teams (CIMTs), National Incident Management Organization (NIMO), and Area Command Teams, as necessary, to achieve team experience objectives, ensure proficiency, manage fatigue, or for other reasons. NMAC engagement in IMT management will occur according to direction contained herein.

When situations warrant (determined by NMAC), rationale is required by NMAC for assignment of Complex, NIMO, and Area Command Teams prior to mobilization.

To manage fatigue, promote mental health and well-being, and provide opportunities for CIMT members to attend to work and personal responsibilities, all IMTs will have 7 days of unavailability upon return from any assignment geographically or nationally (including preposition) of 7 days or more (exclusive of travel). (This applies to the IMT; individuals may have differing agency requirements.) During periods of elevated need, there may be a request by NMAC for earlier availability. This will be determined and communicated as early as practicable and prior to the start of the team's unavailability period. A GA may extend a team's unavailability period for additional rest. Refer to Chapter 10, CIMT Length of Assignment and Mandatory Unavailability for specific information or to the NWCG Standards for Interagency Incident Business Management, PMS 902, https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/pms902.

Appropriate Use of Interagency IMTs

Suppression repair work is limited to the repair of resources, land, and facilities that were damaged as a direct result of suppression actions taken on the incident. Only the most critical suppression repair work should be completed during high preparedness levels. During high preparedness levels, firefighting resources are scarce, and the deployment and work of these resources should be focused on priority, emerging, and expanding incidents of concern that possess critical values at risk.

NMAC's intent is to return CIMTs to availability and/or reassign CIMTs once wildfire incidents have stopped expanding, reached high containment levels, shifted primarily to suppression repair work, and/or when the complexity of the incident decreases such that it can be managed by a lower complexity incident management organization.

CIMTs should not be used to manage ongoing indirect line construction or other non-suppression work when the need is no longer justified and there is a reduction of fire growth, behavior, and projected spread. Once suppression repair becomes the primary emphasis of work, a CIMT may be reassigned to manage

other higher priority incidents.

Agency Administrators may consider limiting suppression repair until both fire activity and preparedness levels have decreased. The Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation (DOI) or Burned Area Emergency Response (FS) process should be used for tasks like hazard tree abatement within the burned area.

Interagency Complex Incident Management Teams (CIMTs)

Each GA is responsible for annual selection and rostering of CIMTs, developing an internal rotation schedule, and maintaining team availability commensurate with fire activity and mobilization standards as well as supporting national response needs. GAs will manage their CIMTs in accordance with the National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization and communicate with their NMAC liaison regularly on any changes or concerns.

Within their GA, CIMTs will be mobilized according to GA guidance, with the following exception: CIMTs ordered through NICC or prepositioned by NICC from the national rotation for staging within a GA will be prioritized for assignment to any new federal incident within that area or when a replacement team is needed within that area.

CIMTs will be requested through established ordering channels. When a GA cannot fill an CIMT order internally, the national rotation will be utilized. NMAC manages the national rotation and may direct changes to the management of geographic rotations based on preparedness levels and/or resource scarcity. NMAC, at any time, can direct a GA to utilize an out-of-area CIMT. CIMTs will be mobilized nationally according to the call-out procedures from the national rotation managed by NICC.

The intent of CIM is to strive for continuous improvement. This includes leadership development and mentorship opportunities unique to each incident. Individual teams are expected to seek to improve their capacity and to request and provide assistance, as needed.

The assignment length and unavailability period for IMTs is determined based on the Incident Commander's (IC) travel. Refer to Chapter 10, CIMT Length of Assignment and Mandatory Unavailability for specific information.

IMT Configurations – ALL

The Incident Commander positions on IMTs may only be filled by current agency employees. It is recommended that the following positions also be filled by current agency employees:

- Finance/Admin. Section Chief
- Procurement Unit Leader
- Comp/Claims Unit Leader

Unless notified, trainees will be mobilized for incidents on federal lands.

CIMT Configuration

CIMTs are expected to be fully rostered when available. CIMTs will be considered unavailable for assignment without a minimum roster of the seven Complex Command and General Staff (C&G) plus 17 discretionary qualified positions, for a total of 24 positions.

All CIMT rosters shall follow the standard CIMT configuration:
- Master roster refers to any team's roster for the calendar year based upon approval by their coordinating group/oversight body. The number of personnel and positions on this roster is approved by the coordinating group/oversight body.
- Mobilization roster refers to any team's roster in IROC which will be used to fill a current request.
  - The minimum required configuration is the seven Complex C&G plus 17 discretionary positions, for a total of 24 positions.
  - See the list of recommended positions at https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/overhead

POSITIONS	##	NOTES
Minimum Required Roster	24	7 Complex C&G + 17 discretionary qualified positions
Discretionary	51	May be filled as qualified or trainee at IC discretion
TOTAL	75	CANNOT exceed without documented negotiation

  - The maximum roster is 75 personnel unless approved in writing by the host Agency Administrator (AA) and attached in IROC.

- Roster requests of above 75 personnel must be approved in writing by the host unit AA following roster negotiations through the Pre-Mobilization Incident Management Team (IMT) Call, found at https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/reference-documents
  - Personnel may work virtually or on-site, as dictated by GA business rules and IC discretion; however, they still count towards the team's total size.
  - Supporting personnel and functions are not included in the team's mobilization numbers (i.e., Resource Advisors, Air Resource Advisors, etc.).
  - Local unit personnel assigned to work on the incident with the team are not considered team members but additional support.

CIMT Roster Negotiation

Upon receiving an order, the mobilization roster will be finalized based upon incident complexity. The IC shall negotiate the mobilization roster configuration through communications with the ordering AA. The Pre-Mobilization Incident Management Team (IMT) Call is intended to facilitate this communication and convey initial situation and intent, which should drive roster negotiations and approvals of over 75 personnel. It should include an overview of fire activity and resource availability geographically and nationally, to inform overhead and resource allocation, provided by a representative from the hosting GA. This representative may be one of the following:

- GA coordinating group or operations group representative.
- State/regional/equivalent-level Fire Management Officer (FMO) for the host agency.
- Geographic Area Coordination Center (GACC) CIMT Coordinator, if in place.

GA NMAC liaisons are encouraged to participate in roster discussions for awareness on challenges such as personnel availability and/or resource scarcity and to augment situational awareness from a national perspective.

AAs will utilize the NWCG Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment (RCA), PMS 236, to guide the negotiation discussion, specifically Part D: Functional Complexity.

- The RCA will inform complexity by functional area and assist in identifying additional Incident Command System (ICS) position needs.

- o Continued use of Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) is equally important for those agencies who do so, using the Part D output to guide the negotiation.
- Document the agreed upon mobilization roster in the delegation of authority and on the Pre-Mobilization Incident Management Team (IMT) Call, https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/reference-documents For rosters above 75, the approved document must be attached in IROC. Identify how further scaling will be communicated and accomplished during the team's assignment.
- For all-hazard incidents, ICs will negotiate the roster with the Regional ESF #4 Coordinator. Refer to the section **IMT Assignments to All-Hazard Incidents** for more information.
- The additional negotiated positions will be immediately added to the roster for mobilization. ICs may provide names of qualified available personnel to fill these additional negotiated positions; these name requests will be honored.
- GA Coordinating/Operations Groups should additionally approve, directly or by proxy/delegation to the GA CIMT Coordinator, the mobilization roster.
- Hosting GA representative will notify the receiving GA of any position shortages.
- When a CIMT is ordered to preposition, ICs will negotiate any positions in addition to the master roster with the ordering GA coordinating group chair or delegate to determine the mobilization roster.
    - o Rosters for NICC preposition orders will be negotiated between the IC and NICC CIMT Coordinator based on direction from NMAC.
- To support incident workforce development and succession, assignment of trainees is strongly encouraged.
    - o AAs and ICs should negotiate the number and types of trainees; consideration should be given to trainees critical to CIMT succession and to trainees in positions that are chronically difficult to fill nationally.
    - o ICs should utilize trainees in their trainee position, not in a position in which the individual is already qualified.
    - o Assignment of regular agency employees (including full time state and local agency personnel) deploying as trainees should be given priority over all other Administratively Determined (AD) trainees.

Mobilization rosters in IROC will be closed at either 75 total positions or at the time of in-briefing. While it is recognized there may be incidents that require large numbers of overhead personnel for safe and effective management, additional personnel should be ordered based upon the specific incident needs rather than by increasing the CIMT roster beyond the approved configuration of 75 total personnel.

CIMT National Rotation Process

For 2025, all 41 interagency CIMTs are eligible for mobilization through the national rotation. Additional teams (such as state or local teams) may be integrated appropriately by the GA with NMAC coordination. (See section on Surge Capacity IMTs below.)

- GACCs will ensure their respective CIMTs are available for the national rotation and their roster in IROC meets the mobilization configuration standards.
- The national rotation rotates every seven (7) days on Thursday, effective 0001.
    - o All GAs will manage their internal rotations to rotate on Thursday also.
- The national rotation will be posted/reallocated by April 1 annually.
- The national rotation will be identified by GA; each GA will determine which teams fills the order based on internal rotations and availability.
    - o GAs are expected to effectively manage workload distribution across all CIMTs to mitigate fatigue, to enable team members to meet home unit responsibilities, to provide experience opportunities to all CIMTs, to meet training and workforce succession goals, and to ensure availability of CIMTs nationally when competition exists.
    - o To ensure distribution of assignments and days committed to incidents, NMAC strongly

- encourages GAs consider utilization of the national rotation.
  - o Historical data suggests a median of 3 assignments per calendar year per CIMT is an optimal goal for NMAC and GAs to manage towards.
- For the months of January through April and October through December, the national rotation will identify two (2) GAs for a 7-day period.
  - o IMT rosters may differ from peak season rosters; ad hoc CIMT rosters are acceptable.
- For the months of May through September, the national rotation will identify a minimum of six (6) GAs for a 7-day period.
  - o If necessary, the rotation could restart with the first position within the 7-day period.
- At any time, NMAC may adjust the number of GAs in the national rotation to meet demands.
- Orders will be placed to GAs according to the order of the national rotation. GAs must return a resource order as Unable to Fill (UTF) if no eligible CIMT can meet the date and time needed.
- GAs unable to provide a CIMT when ordered for assignment from the national rotation will be listed as unavailable on the national rotation.
- If the IC determines that the CIMT is underprepared for the incident due to experience or comfort levels of the C&G due to incident complexity, the GA may maintain their place in the national rotation without penalty and the next available GA will be requested to provide a CIMT.
- Prepositioned/staged CIMTs will be considered part of the rotation and will be the first utilized.
  - o CIMTs on GACC preposition will be first within the GACC.
  - o CIMTs on NICC preposition will be first nationally.
  - o CIMTs preposition assignments longer than 7 days will be coordinated with NMAC.
  - o Preposition will count as an assignment when the CIMT is assigned 96 hours or longer from the date and time needed.
- Reassignment of a committed CIMT prior to demobilization will be counted as a single assignment.
- The GA will coordinate with the national CIMT Coordinator before reassigning an out-of-area CIMT to another incident.
- Any CIMT mobilized in the previous calendar year whose assignment extends into the next calendar year will not be shown as assigned in the new calendar year.
- If a GA fills a CIMT order but the order is canceled or released within 72 hours, the GA will return to its position on the national rotation for the remainder of its regular rotation period.
- CIMT extensions can be requested by the incident agency through existing approval processes using the appropriate form, https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/reference-documents
- The CIMT current national rotation and assignment history is maintained throughout the calendar year at: https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/overhead

Regardless of Preparedness Level, NMAC retains the authority to manage all CIMT assignments or amend the national rotation as necessary.

NICC CIMT COORDINATOR

The NICC CIMT Coordinator will manage the national rotation list and serve as the NMAC CIMT Coordinator when this NMAC support function is activated. The CIMT Coordinator is responsible for communications with the GAs to ensure transparency in the process and clarity of guidelines.

NICC CIMT Coordinator: (208) 207-2859

NMAC CIMT Coordination Support *See National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

Surge Capacity IMTs *See National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

IMT Assignment to All-Hazard Incidents *See National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

CIMT Assignments for Suppression Repair
See National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization

National Incident Management Organization (NIMO)
See National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization

Area Command Team *See National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

All-Hazard Incident Management Teams *See National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

GREAT BASIN INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAMS

General Procedures

The Great Basin has six CIMTs. The teams are identified by team number, with the Incident Commander's last name added at the time of mobilization.

The primary mission of these teams is for wildland fire management. FEMA requests for teams will be honored by all federal agencies and on a case-by-case basis by the state and local cooperators.
All teams will comply with the Great Basin IMT Standard Operating Guide.

ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES FOR IMT COORDINATION AND MOBILIZATION

National Interagency Coordination Center (NICC)

- NICC is responsible for the CIMT national rotation.
- NICC will contact GBCC when the Great Basin shows on the national rotation.

Great Basin Coordination Center (GBCC)

- GBCC is responsible for coordinating and rostering the GB CIMTs.
- Maintaining current information regarding rotation/availability for national and Great Basin call-up rotation dates.
- Coordinating with the IC, roster manager or delegate, for roster configuration and substitutions as needed.
- Receiving, implementing, and processing mobilization requests from the ordering units through appropriate channels.
- Notify IC of on-call/standby status of team and any current fire activity which could potentially affect team status.
- Providing team status information on the GBCC Intel Morning Report. This information will be shared as appropriate with NICC and the local dispatch centers.
- Coordinating travel arrangements between sending and receiving units when necessary.
- Providing an end-of-the-year report of team utilization in the GBCC Annual Reports.

Local Dispatch Centers

- Local dispatch centers may assist team members with statusing availability via IROC, 24 hours prior to their on-call rotation period.
- Will assist with team member notifications, if requested.
- Will communicate with team members as they make themselves unavailable for a call-out period.
- Will receive mobilization/demobilization order and process according to dispatch plan.
- Will coordinate with GBCC concerning team members' transportation arrangements as needed.

Great Basin Complex Incident Management Teams (CIMT)

There are six CIMTs in the Great Basin. The Incident Commanders are:

Team 2 – Tony DeMasters   E-mail: tonydemasters@yahoo.com

Team 3 – Brett Waters   E-mail: brettwaters@utah.gov

Team 4 – Steve Shaw   E-mail: srshaw@blm.gov

Team 5 – Trent Ingram   E-mail: trent_ingram@fws.gov

Team 6 – Mack McFarland   E-mail: mack_mcfarland@nps.gov

Team 7 – Mike Johnston   E-mail: michael.b.johnston@usda.gov

Current Year CIMT Members

Current year CIMT member rosters for the Great Basin are listed on the following website:

https://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/overhead.php

GREAT BASIN CIMT ROTATION

CIMT rotation is established following the Great Basin team selections and is approved by February every year. The rosters and rotation are approved by the GB OPS committee and the GBCG.

Each on-call period will begin at 0001 hours Thursday (MT) and continue through the following Wednesday at 2400 hours (MT). The CIMT call-out schedule will be three weeks on and three weeks off during the established GB schedule. On-call team members will be available for mobilization within two hours during the designated period of call-out.

CIMT will be considered unavailable for assignment if the Command and General staff positions are vacant. The Deputy IC may be allowed to take the team with GBCG approval. Any deviation to the availability and substitution principle must have GBCG and NMAC approval.

If the CIMT is unavailable, NICC will be notified, and GBCC will be removed from the National Rotation until such a time when the next team becomes available.

Procedures for Notification of Rotation Updates

GBCC will notify the IC or delegate of the affected CIMT of any rotation updates or changes. The IC will notify their team members. The team members are responsible for statusing themselves in IROC through the appropriate local dispatch center.

2025 Great Basin Core CIMT Rotation			
Thursday 0001 MT through Wednesday 23:59 MT	First Out	Second Out	Third Out
May 15 - 21	Team 2 - Tony DeMasters	Team 4 - Steve Shaw	none
May 22 - 28	Team 2 - Tony DeMasters	Team 4 - Steve Shaw	none
May 29 - June 4	Team 4 - Steve Shaw	Team 6 - Mack McFarland	Team 3 - Brett Waters
June 5 - 11	Team 6 - Mack McFarland	Team 3 - Brett Waters	Team 5 - Trent Ingram
June 12 -18	Team 3 - Brett Waters	Team 5 - Trent Ingram	Team 7 - Mike Johnston
June 19 - 25	Team 5 - Trent Ingram	Team 7 - Mike Johnston	Team 2 - Tony DeMasters
June 26 -July 2	Team 7 - Mike Johnston	Team 2 - Tony DeMasters	Team 4 - Steve Shaw
July 3 - 9	Team 2 - Tony DeMasters	Team 4 - Steve Shaw	Team 6 - Mack McFarland
July 10 - 16	Team 4 - Steve Shaw	Team 6 - Mack McFarland	Team 3 - Brett Waters
July 17 - 23	Team 6 - Mack McFarland	Team 3 - Brett Waters	Team 5 - Trent Ingram
July 24 - 30	Team 3 - Brett Waters	Team 5 - Trent Ingram	Team 7 - Mike Johnston
July 31 - August 6	Team 5 - Trent Ingram	Team 7 - Mike Johnston	Team 2 - Tony DeMasters
August 7 -13	Team 7 - Mike Johnston	Team 2 - Tony DeMasters	Team 4 - Steve Shaw
August 14 - 20	Team 2 - Tony DeMasters	Team 4 - Steve Shaw	Team 6 - Mack McFarland
August 21-27	Team 4 - Steve Shaw	Team 6 - Mack McFarland	Team 3 - Brett Waters
August 28 - September 3	Team 6 - Mack McFarland	Team 3 - Brett Waters	Team 5 - Trent Ingram
September 4 - 10	Team 3 - Brett Waters	Team 5 - Trent Ingram	Team 7 - Mike Johnston
September 11 - 17	Team 5 - Trent Ingram	Team 7 - Mike Johnston	Team 2 - Tony DeMasters
September 18 - 24	Team 7 - Mike Johnston	Team 2 - Tony DeMasters	Team 4 - Steve Shaw
September 25 - October 1	Team 2 - Tony DeMasters	Team 4 - Steve Shaw	Team 6 - Mack McFarland
October 2 -8	Team 4 - Steve Shaw	Team 6 - Mack McFarland	Team 5 - Trent Ingram
October 9 - 15	Team 6 - Mack McFarland	Team 5 - Trent Ingram	none
October 16 - 22	Team 3 - Brett Waters	Team 7 - Mike Johnston	none
October 23 - 29	Team 3 - Brett Waters	Team 7 - Mike Johnston	none

GREAT BASIN CIMT COORDINATOR SUPPORT

GBCC will support the National CIMT coordinator and NMAC by relaying team activity, mobilization, demobilization, availability, and prepositioning information in a timely manner or as requested.

The GB CIMT coordinator will work directly with the GBCG chair and the GBCC center manager with communication on team rosters, rotations, and availability. In lieu of this position being filled, the duties of the GB CIMT coordinator will be completed by the GBCC Center Manager or Coordinator-On-Duty.

Great Basin CIMT 7-Day Early Up

The GBCG may request a CIMT to become available, up to a maximum of 7-days/minimum of 1-day, prior to the Great Basin rotation schedule. This allows a CIMT to consider availability for mobilization during periods of high fire activity within the Great Basin or nationally prior to their normal availability period.

Factors to be considered prior to early activation; length and timing of fire season, team fatigue/work/rest, availability of CIMTs in and out of geographic area, strategic actions on existing large fires, and overall fire situation.

- A CIMT is not required to accept an early up request.
- Communication between GBCC/GBCG and the Incident Commander regarding the ability of their CIMT to early up should occur as soon as practical.
- Consideration of an early up will only take place if no other CIMT is available within the geographic area.
- GB CIMT accepting an early up will not move ahead of any other CIMT on rotation.
- The request to early up should not be utilized to place a CIMT into staging or preposition.

CIMT REASSIGNMENT, DEMOBILIZATION and EVALUATION PROCEDURES

Reassignment

Reassignment of CIMTs, from one incident to another, will not occur unless done in coordination with GACC Center Manager (GBMAC Support Coordinator), GBCG chair, NICC/NMAC representative.

Demobilization

Normal demobilization procedures for CIMTs will involve demobilizing the entire team at the same time. In rare circumstances, a unit can request continued assistance from an individual team member prior to team departure. Concurrence from the team IC will be necessary for this to occur.

Team Performance Evaluation

Team performance evaluations will be completed by agency line officers for all incidents within their jurisdiction. Performance evaluation forms or narratives shall be completed utilizing the Interagency Incident Management Team (IMT) Incident Evaluation https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/reference-documents The evaluation form will be forwarded to the Great Basin Operations Committee Chair within 14 days of the close-out by the IC.

Agency line officers should follow-up with the IC 60-90 days following the close of the incident to provide feedback on the incident finance package.

TYPE 3 INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAMS

- The standards for Type 3 IMTs apply to any Type 3 IMT mobilizing across GA boundaries. https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/overhead Internally, a local unit may assign ad hoc Type 3 organizations appropriately configured to the incident.
- Each GA determines their internal rotation and availability periods. Year-round availability of any Type 3 IMT is neither expected nor intended.
- No national rotation will exist for Type 3 IMTs; they will be ordered and filled as needed, following standard ordering processes.
- GAs are encouraged to enact a 7-day unavailability period for standing Type 3 IMTs.
- The minimum roster to mobilize beyond the Type 3 IMT's home GA is the 10 qualified positions as noted below.
- The remaining 25 positions are identified at the full discretion of the IC and may be either qualified or trainee responders. The pre-mobilization calls between the IC and (AA) will assist in right-sizing the roster and configuration needs based on the specific incident.
- Type 3 IMTs are encouraged to include Medical Unit Leader (MEDL), Communications Technician (COMT), Helibase Manager (HEBM), Geographic Information System Specialist (GISS), and an additional Division/Group Supervisor (DIVS)/Task Force Leader (TFLD) in the organization.

- The maximum mobilization roster size is not to exceed 35 without documentation of approval from the incident AA.

Minimum Qualified Positions Required for Mobilization	Number	Notes
Incident Commander Type 3 (ICT3)		
Safety Officer Type 3 (SOF3)		
Public Information Officer Type 3 (PIO3)		
Operations Section Chief Type 3 (OPS3)		
Division/Group Supervisor (DIVS)		
Planning Section Chief Type 3 (PSC3)		
Logistics Section Leader Type 3 (LSC3)		
Unit Leader		Discretionary, any Logs Unit Leader
Finance/Administration Section Chief Type 3 (FSC3)		
Unit Leader		Discretionary, any Finance Unit Leader
Minimum Personnel	10	
Discretionary Positions	25	Trainee or Qualified acceptable
Maximum Personnel	35	Not to exceed without documented negotiation

- Type 3 IMTs are not expected to staff for completing strategic planning such as the Incident Strategic Alignment Process (ISAP), to branch operations, or to mobilize with Liaison Officers (LOFR). These tasks imply an inherent level of complexity to necessitate management by a CIMT.

- Roster negotiation process:
  - Upon receiving the order, the IC, AA, local fire management officer, and other appropriate entities will review the NWCG Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment (RCA), PMS 236 and/or Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) decision to discuss incident specifics and negotiate roster size and other details as needed.
  - Rosters above 35 must be based on RCA/WFDSS, specifically Part D: Functional Complexity, and documented on Pre-Mobilization Incident Management Team (IMT) Call, https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/reference-documents, which should be attached in the IROC.

- Suggested business rules for roster management:
  - GA Coordinating/Operations Groups should additionally approve, directly or by proxy/delegation to the GA CIMT Coordinator, the mobilization roster.
  - Rosters above 35 will not be mobilized without written approval from the incident AA.
  - The minimum IMT roster will be used when an IMT is made available for assignment in IROC.
  - Required positions for mobilization will preferably not be rostered as Fill on Mob.

- A GA should consider whether a standing Type 3 IMT should be unavailable if the ICT3 or two Command and General Staff (C&G) positions are vacant or designated as Fill on Mob.
- Personnel may work virtually or on-site, as dictated by GA business rules and IC discretion; however, they still count towards the team's total size.
- The same mobilization standards will apply to preposition requests.
- Supporting personnel and functions are not included in the team's mobilization numbers (i.e., drivers, Remote Incident Support Team [RIST], etc.).

Local unit personnel assigned to work on the incident with the team are not considered team members but additional support.

GREAT BASIN TYPE 3 INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAMS

Type 3 IMTs which have been approved through the GB Operations Committee and GBCG may be available for off unit assignment within and outside of the Great Basin, they will be referred to as Standing T3 IMTs.

Incident requests for a Standing T3 IMT within the geographic area, GBCC will follow the closest forces concept. For Standing T3 IMT assignments outside of the Great Basin, the pre-established rotation will be followed.

GB Standing Type 3 Rotation

Standing Type 3 IMT rotation will run from mid-May to mid-October. ICs will roster through GBCC.

Availability of Standing Type 3 IMTs for assignment outside of the hosting area/state will be determined by the team's local governing board. Once the Standing Type 3 IMT has been approved for out of area/state assignment, GBCC will contact the IC.

INTERAGENCY BUYING TEAMS (BUYT)

The primary mission of a BUYT is to support the local administrative staff with incident acquisition. BUYTs are ordered by the incident host agency and report to the Agency Administrator or other designated incident agency personnel.

- Additional information on BUYT, including responsibilities and coordination, can be found in the following: NWCG Standards for Incident Business Management, PMS 902: https://www.nwcg.gov/sites/default/files/publications/pms902.pdf
- National Interagency Buying Team Guide: https://www.nwcg.gov/committees/incident-business-committee

BUYT Configuration

National Interagency BUYTs are comprised of a leader and six team members. One of the six members may be assigned as an assistant or deputy leader. In addition to the seven-member team, personnel from the incident host agency or alternate Buying Team members may be added, as needed, to supplement the primary team. Two members of the team must be Contracting Officers. National Interagency BUYTs will consist of the following positions:

- Two qualified procurement personnel
- Four personnel support positions
- One procurement or leader trainee

Geographic BUYTs can range in personnel from three to five members, one member shall have delegated procurement authority, i.e., warrant and should consist of the following:

- One qualified procurement personnel
- Two to three personnel support positions
- One trainee

BUYT Mobilization

Interagency BUYTs will be mobilized according to the national call-out procedures from the Interagency BUYT Rotation managed by NICC. Orders for BUYTs will be placed through established ordering channels using an Overhead Group Request; "BUYT – Team, Buying."

To the extent possible, each Geographic Area should train and make available a minimum of one BUYT that is available for national dispatch.

Geographic Areas will internally mobilize their National or Geographic Area Buying Teams, or ad hoc Buying Teams before requesting a National or Geographic Area Interagency Buying Team from NICC. Requests for Buying Teams will specify National or Geographic Area team in the "Special Needs" of the request. National and Geographic Area BUYTs are mobilized according to national call-out procedures.

BUYT Rotation Process

- BUYTs will remain on-call for a maximum fourteen days.
- At the time (clock hour and day of week) a BUYT from the BUYT Rotation list is requested, the next eligible BUYT in rotation will be notified and will remain in call status for the next fourteen-day period. The next two BUYTs in rotation will also be notified of the schedule change.
- Geographic Areas unable to provide a BUYT when ordered for a national assignment will be listed as unavailable on the BUYT Rotation and will not be considered until the designated Geographic Area slot rotates into position again.
- Geographic Areas with more than one BUYT may decide which "eligible" team responds to a national call. Geographic Areas must pass if no "eligible" BUYT can meet the needed date/time of the request.
- BUYTs will be considered unavailable for a national assignment if more than two procurement or support positions are to be filled with a substitute.

NMAC retains the authority to adjust the BUYT Rotation list when necessary to achieve team experience objectives or for other reasons.

The national rotation and current assignment history can be found at:

https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/overhead

GREAT BASIN BUYING TEAMS

General Procedures

Great Basin Geographic Area has established National and Geographic Buying Teams. When activated, a BUYT will be assigned to and work for the Line Officer or designated Administrative Representative of the unit with the incident(s). The teams will be requested as a team only through established dispatch channels and not as miscellaneous overhead.

The Geographic BUYTs consist of four positions: one qualified procurement personnel, two support personnel and one trainee. Each team shall have at least one procurement official with a minimum $25,000 warrant authority. Support personnel from the incident agency may be used.

Every effort will be made to substitute BUYT personnel within the Geographic Area. The BUYT Coordinator will maintain the list of in-GACC qualified BUYT member alternates. A prioritized list of BUYT member trainee(s) is maintained by the Great Basin priority trainee program to be utilized, if needed.

Great Basin BUYT Coordinator:

   Christina Phillips NVSO BLM (775) 621-6629 csphillips@blm.gov

If a substitute team leader is not available, <u>the entire team is unavailable</u>. The next team in rotation will move up to on-call status.

During high fire activity, incident and agencies are encouraged to share BUYTs with neighboring units, as needed.

Roles and Responsibilities

For both National and Geographic Buying Teams, a substitute can be filled from the Alternate BUYT member list. It is the responsibility of the BUYT Leader and/or BUYT Coordinator to provide substitutions and an updated roster to GBCC.

BUYT leaders have the option of standing their team down at any time. If a team stands down, the remaining members may be available for single resource assignment.

Buying Team Member

- Buying team members will update their status in IROC 24 hours prior to coming available.
- BUYT members are unavailable for non-team assignments without prior approval of the BUYT leader.
- It is incumbent on each team member to make notification to his/her BUYT leader and local dispatch center if he/she will be unavailable for the call-out period.

GBCC

- GBCC will track the rotation status of the BUYT and the IROC roster.
- Geographic rotation schedule will mirror the GB CIMT rotation, there will be two teams available per two-week rotation period for national availability.
- Once a team has been mobilized the next team on rotation will be notified. Permission must be obtained from the Buying team coordinator prior to early call out of an off-rotation BUYT assignment.

Local Dispatch Centers

- Local dispatch center may assist team members with statusing availability via IROC.
- Receive mobilization/demobilization order and process according to established dispatching procedures.
- If a unit needs additional procurement assistance, orders may be placed for the specific required positions.
- In the absence of a BUYT, the local Administrative Representative will provide those services that are necessary for the unit to function.

Procedures for Notification of On-Call Status

The BUYT leader will ensure that GBCC has a current roster prior to the on-call date. GBCC will notify the BUYT leader of any changes to the rotation. BUYT members are responsible to know the on-call schedule and to be available. If unavailable, it is the team member's responsibility to inform the BUYT leader and local dispatch of status change.

2025 Great Basin Buying Team Rotation		
Alert Dates	**Team Name**	**Team Name**
Activation Order	**First Out**	**Second Out**
May 15 – May 28*	Team 2 Aslett	Team 3 Pitchford
May 29 – June 11	Team 3 Pitchford	Team 2 Aslett
June 12 – June 25*	Team 2 Aslett	Team 3 Pitchford
June 26 – July 9*	Team 3 Pitchford	Team 2 Aslett
July 10 – July 23	Team 2 Aslett	Team 3 Pitchford
July 24 – Aug 6	Team 2 Aslett	Team 3 Pitchford
Aug 7 – Aug 20	Team 2 Aslett	Team 3 Pitchford
Aug 21 – Sept 3*	Team 3 Pitchford	Team 2 Aslett
Sept 4 – Sept 17	Team 2 Aslett	Team 3 Pitchford
Sept 18 – Oct 1	Team 3 Pitchford	Team 2 Aslett
Oct 2 – Oct 15*	Team 2 Aslett	Team 3 Pitchford
Oct 16 - 29	Team 3 Pitchford	Team 2 Aslett

* Denotes Holiday
** When team is unavailable move rotation to next team in rotation.

GBCC will maintain a Geographic BUYT rotation located at:

https://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/logistics/docs/Geo-Buying-Team_Rotation.pdf

PAYMENT TEAMS See National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization

REMOTE INCIDENT SUPPORT TEAM (RIST) See National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization

BURNED AREA EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAMS (BAER)
See *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

NATIONAL FIRE PREVENTION / EDUCATION TEAMS (NFPET)

NFPETs are ordered through normal dispatch procedures. Include a detail request form with the order when appropriate. See *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

Great Basin NFPET Coordinators

Primary: **Kelsey Brizendine; BLM ID State Mitigation, Education and Prevention Specialist**

> **kbrizendine@blm.gov (208) 509-0924**

Alternate: **Sierra Hellstrom, USFS R4 AD Cooperative Fire, sierra.hellstrom@usda.gov (801) 940-4935**

COMMUNITY MITIGATION ASSISTANCE TEAMS (CMAT)

See *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

Great Basin CMAT Coordinator:

Sierra Hellstrom, USFS R4 AD Cooperative Fire, sierra.hellstrom@usda.gov (801) 940-4935

FIRE AND AVIATION SAFETY TEAMS (FAST)
See *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

Great Basin Mobilization of FAST

Requests for a FAST shall be approved by the GBCG and will be coordinated by the GBCG Chair and the GBMAC Coordinator or the GBCC Center Manager when a GBMAC Coordinator is not assigned. FASTs are chartered by the GBCG, with a Delegation of Authority from the GBCG Chair or the GBMAC Coordinator that specifies the objectives and scope of their mission. The FAST leader will coordinate with the GBMAC for conference calls and feedback while in the field.

The Great Basin FAST sample Delegation is located at: https://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/GB_MAC.php
under the MAC Plan header. A national FAST may be ordered through NICC and authorized through NMAC if qualified personnel are not available within the Great Basin.

AVIATION SAFETY and TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TEAMS (ASTATs)

During high levels of aviation activity, it is advisable to request an ASTAT. An ASTAT's purpose is to enhance risk management, efficiency, effectiveness and provide technical assistance while reviewing aviation operations on wildland fires.

- **ASTAT Configuration**
  - THSP - Aviation Safety Manager
  - THSP - Operations Specialist (helicopter and/or fixed wing)
  - THSP - Pilot Inspector
  - THSP - Maintenance Inspector (optional)
  - THSP - Avionics Inspector (optional)
  - ACDP - Aircraft Dispatcher (optional)

Great Basin Mobilization of ASTAT

An ASTAT will operate under a Delegation of Authority from the appropriate State/Regional Aviation Manager(s) or GBCG/GBMAC. Formal written reports shall be provided to appropriate manager(s) as

outlined at the in-brief. The team should be developed to fit the need of the requesting unit.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION TEAMS (SAIT)

SAITs are mobilized to investigate serious wildland fire accidents. Serious wildland fire accidents are defined in the *Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (NFES 2724)*

Team members ordered through established channels will be mobilized as THSPs. Requests for SAIT members will be placed using individual overhead requests.

Normal SAIT Configuration is as follows:

- THSP – Team Leader
- THSP – Chief Investigator
- THSP – Advisor/Safety Manager
- THSP – Interagency Representative
- THSP – Subject Matter Expert (experienced in specialized occupation)
- THSP– Public Affairs Officer

CRITICAL INCIDENT STRESS MANAGEMENT (CISM) TEAM

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. A critical incident is not defined by the incident itself; it is defined by individuals and/or an organization's reaction to what occurred.

The decision to order CISM should be made carefully and should be based on recognition of need, not strictly the occurrence of an event. What is appropriate will depend on the nature, severity, and duration of the event; the number, skills, and cohesiveness of those involved; level of operational engagement, and the severity of their physical and emotional symptoms. The Agency Administrator or their designee should contact the Great Basin Coordination Center who will provide contact information for the CISM Coordinator to discuss the need for crisis intervention and determine the appropriate response strategy.

CRITICAL INCIDENT PEER SUPPORT GROUP (CIPS)

One of the most effective intervention strategies to deliver CISM is through Critical Incident Peer Support (CIPS). CIPS is about peers, or "people of mutual respect" helping each other. In wildland fire, it is the shared culture and experiences which form the foundation of peer support. A Critical Incident Peer Support Group consists of a CISM Coordinator, peer group leader, peer supporters trained in critical incident stress response processes, and a licensed mental health professional under agency contract.

Critical Incident Peer Support Groups are mobilized through the normal dispatch channels. Requests for CISM services are made to the unit's dispatch or GBCC from the Agency Administrator, or designee, of the jurisdiction the incident occurred on.

The CISM Coordinator will provide the names of the group members. Personnel are ordered as Critical Incident Stress Management Team Leader CISL, Critical Incident Stress Management Team Member CISM, or Technical Specialist THSP.

GBCC or local dispatch will create the incident, coordinate with management to determine the appropriate charge code, and create associated orders via IROC.

Timeline – CISM intervention (peer support) generally starts no sooner than 48-72 hours after an incident. Crisis intervention is not an emergency however assistance should be ordered as soon as a need is identified. It is important to allow time for affected individuals to disengage operationally and re-connect with family or friends. Once this occurs individuals are typically emotionally ready to benefit from peer support. CIPS Groups are mobile and available to travel to the affected individuals or group's home unit, or an incident if needed. This allows personnel to return home prior to receiving services rather than being held at the incident location or remain operationally engaged until CIPS personnel arrive.

Mental Health Professional Acquisition

A key component of CISM is trauma trained clinicians who utilize the International Critical Incident Stress Management (ICISF) model for crisis intervention. Since these specialists reside in the private sector only, the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management have established contracts for mental health professionals. If the services for a mental health professional exceed $2,500 (USFS) or $10,000 (BLM) micro-purchase limits the national contracts must be utilized. Mental health professionals whose services are less than $2,500 (USFS) or $10,000 (BLM) may be acquired directly from the vendor. The BLM and Forest Service Regional and National CISM Coordinators will facilitate all requests for services from the national contract specific to their agency. The BLM National CISM Coordinator will assist the other DOI wildland fire agencies who wish to make a request for mental health professional services through the BLM's acquisition authority for the contract. The Great Basin Coordination Center and/or the Great Basin CISM Coordinator can help to facilitate the process.

For more information refer to *Great Basin Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization,* Supplement 2, Critical Incident Stress Management or the National Interagency CISM Peer Support website at: https://gacc.nifc.gov/cism/

SPECIALIZED OVERHEAD POSITIONS

Fire Security Positions

The job titles for ground level security personnel working in the facilities and field security areas reflect the training and experience necessary to safely accomplish the job. For agency specific requirements for Security Specialist Level 1 & 2 and Security Guards see the *Federal Wildland Fire Qualifications Supplement.*

Cache Demobilization Specialist (CDSP)

CDSP may be ordered by the IMT or local cache unit and must be coordinated with GBK prior to ordering. The CDSP will report to the Logistics Section Chief or unit Fire Management Officer. A CDSP should be in place at the incident a minimum of 2 days prior to the demobilization date. As needed, they may be requested at any time to assist in the return of supplies.

A CDSP will assist in the return of supplies and provide advice in the handling of sensitive items and hazardous materials. Use of this position can help reduce costs associated with sorting and marking supplies, with documentation and to place supplies in an available status quickly. CDSP is recommended on all incidents with more than 500 personnel at full mobilization.

Contract Equipment Specialist

The Fire Contract Equipment Administrator (FCEA) works directly with the Intermountain Regional Fire Equipment Contracting Officer and all other Contracting Officers associated with IBPAs under an interagency agreement from the Great Basin Coordinating Group.

The FCEA duties include the following:
- Provides fire contracting support within the Great Basin, including Forest Service, Intermountain Region 4, and Bureau of Land Management, Idaho, Nevada, and Utah.
- Coordinates and/or conducts inspections and reviews of contractor equipment, and personnel qualifications ensuring compliance to contracts and NWCG standards.
- Performs site visits after coordinating with local dispatch centers and fire management personnel to identify and evaluate contractor performance or other issues conducting formal and informal communications with GBMAC group, State FMOs, IMTs or local Fire Management officials.
- Serves as a point of contact for the Incident Contract Project Inspector (ICPI) and affected Contracting Officers dealing with contract compliance issues. Provides Contracting Officer with proper documentation and coordinates corrective actions with Contractor and IMT.
- Acts as representative for the Great Basin for national policy and procedural discussions as it relates to fire equipment and contract training.
- Will follow up with local FMOs and IMTs providing written feedback regarding site visits addressing specific issues and recommendations.

Incident Business Advisor

The Incident Business Advisor (INBA) serves as liaison and advisor to the Agency Administrator (AA), working directly for the AA or their delegate. The INBA is recognized as an interagency position and serves as a "bridge" to the AA, the IMT and other incident support functions. This bridge provides a communication flow to assigned resources with the focus being successful incident business management practices. The INBA will facilitate the unit's ability to implement sound incident business practices such as cost effectiveness and proper financial documentation.

Incident Contract Project Inspector (ICPI)

ICPIs may be ordered to provide support to the local unit and IMT with inspections and documentation of contracted resources. ICPI will work closely with Operations, Logistics, Finance and the local unit conducting contract compliance inspections. ICPIs coordinate actions with the IMT, Contracting Officers and/or the Regional Fire Contract Equipment Administrator for non-compliance issues.

Human Resource Specialist (HRSP)

HRSP should be considered for all CIMT incidents. For incidents on USFS lands or jurisdiction, a HRSP is required if the incident has more than 300 people. ICs should evaluate the need for this position on incidents with less than 300 people and order as needed.

HRSP is responsible for the following:

- 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.
- Address inappropriate practices or conditions through the IC and/or other regular lines of authority.
- Matters that cannot be resolved during the incident will be relayed to the host incident unit for further action.
- HRSP are not utilized as the point of contact for coordination of CISM and CIPS activities. The IC is responsible for making the request through the Agency Administrator when support is required.

Union Representatives

A union representative is required whenever three hundred (300) individuals (regardless of agency) have been assigned to a Forest Service incident, or when three hundred (300) Forest Service employees have been assigned on another agency's incident.

ICs are responsible for notifying GBCC and the local dispatch center when this criteria has been met. GBCC will notify the Regional Union Vice-President:

Shawn Stanford Phone: (208) 253-0125 (work) or (385) 251-5063 (cell).

Notification will include the fire name, IC and contact information.

Interagency Resource Representative (IARR)

IARR may be assigned to support Great Basin resources on incidents in other geographic areas when four or more crews, or 15 engines are committed, or when agency management determines a need. Requests for IARR will be initiated on the GBCC support order and report daily to the Coordinator-on-Duty (COD), IARR coordinator or the GACC center manager.

As a representative of the Great Basin, the IARR will act as liaison between area resources and the IMTs, hosting GACC, hosting Agency Administrator/Fire Management organization, and represents the interests of the sending area in relation to the GBCC resources.

Duties of the IARR consist of but are not limited to:

- Providing oversight and assistance for resources regarding performance, pay, accident/injury, medical care, human resources, R&R logistics, travel, and cultural issues.
- Provide assistance, as needed, to the local expanded dispatch, demobilization unit, mobilization centers and GACCs.
- They may also attend IMT briefings, strategy meetings and planning sessions to keep current on incident plans and resource movement.

USFS Region 4 - Hazard Tree Blasters
For information regarding hazard tree blasters, see the following link or contacts below.

http://fsweb.r4.fs.fed.us/unit/rf/safety_wellness/blasting/index.shtml

Regional Coordinator, Steven Johnson, Phone: (801) 625-5222

Regional Blaster, Shane Yarrington, Phone: (801) 739-5502

Hospital Liaisons

Caring for personnel injured in the line of duty is a critical role for all agencies within the Great Basin. GBCG has developed an interagency roster of individuals who have been trained and are available to meet injured firefighter/personnel at any hospital within the geographic area. The hospital liaison will serve as support and advocate in those critical first hours until family, or other support personnel, can arrive.

GBCC will make notifications to the hosting incident agency duty office and the injured personnel agency duty officer and assist with upward notifications.

USFS/R04 Hospital Liaison Coordinators will be contacted in the following order:

Megen Van Cleave, phone: (801) 648-6172
John Knighton, phone: (385) 467-4357
Terry Swinscoe, phone: (801) 368-7197

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES (EMS) BY STATE

Idaho

EMS Reciprocity in Idaho

The priority for EMS used on wildland fires in Idaho shall be EMS providers licensed by the State of Idaho. Further direction, priority and details can be found in the Idaho supplement to Chapter 50 of the *NWCG Standards for Interagency Incident Business Management* (*SIIBM).* https://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/business.php

Nevada

EMS Reciprocity in Nevada

The State of Nevada EMS Services are governed by NRS 450B and NAC 450B, though counties may have heightened requirements due to agreements and contracts. Further direction, priority, and details can be found in the Nevada supplement to Chapter 50 of the *NWCG Standards for Interagency Incident Business Management (SIIBM).* https://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/business.php

Utah

EMS Reciprocity in Utah

The Utah Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands maintains a cooperative rate agreement or EERA. The resources can be ordered through the Utah Interagency Fire Centers (NUC, CDC, UFC, RFC and MFC). The Utah Centers operate on the closest forces concept and will order local EMS when available.

EMS Utah Protocol

The IC or Medical Unit Leader (MEDL) will gather the medic's State EMS cards, make a copy, fill out the Medical Reciprocity Form and submit this information to the Utah Bureau of State Emergency Medical Services Office at https://bemsp.utah.gov (801) 273-6666 or Toll Free: (800) 284-1131.

EMS providers will contact the local medical control facility (closest hospital with an emergency room) and provide the following information: Location of the incident, that medical EMS support is located on scene, the kind and type of resources on scene and an estimated duration of the incident.

Medical control is provided through the hospital where patients will be transported. This may include the closest trauma center, burn center and medical air ship for the area, which may be in a neighboring state.

EMS providers from out of state have 48 hours to complete the documentation to continue working within the state. EMS Bureau can grant a 21-day certificate to work on an incident in Utah.

Wyoming

EMS Reciprocity in Wyoming

The State of Wyoming Office of Emergency Medical Services (OEMS) may grant an Emergency License

to an individual as an EMR, EMT, AEMT, IEMT, or Paramedic based on written, or electronic, confirmation that the individual is currently licensed, or was previously licensed at a comparable level in another state.

To request an Emergency License, the responsible individual will electronically submit a Wyoming Emergency License Application or a NWCG Limited Request for Recognition Form. These forms can be accessed at: https://health.wyo.gov/publichealth/ems/ems-forms/

Once granted, an Emergency License is incident specific and expires when the emergency no longer exists, the licensee's services are no longer required, or ninety (90) days from the date of issuance. If an emergency exists for greater than ninety (90) days, a new request for licensure must be completed.

For additional information, contact WY EMS Licensing Coordinator:

Jennifer McMahon Phone: (307) 777-6021, Jennifer.mcmahon@wyo.gov

Emergency Structure Protection Modules

USFS / R4 Structure Wrapping

Structure wrapping personnel may be ordered for the wrapping and un-wrapping of federally owned buildings (e.g., historic buildings, lookouts etc.). This module consists of five to ten personnel with equipment who are fire line qualified and trained in OSHA fall protection standards and climbing.

Units may order structure wrapping personnel through GBCC. The orders should be placed as individual Overhead requests for "THSP" with "structure wrapping personnel" documented in Special Needs.

Module Coordinator, John Wallace, Phone: (208) 781-2596

Training Coordinator, Farrington (Christian) Goodlander, Phone: (208) 821-5014

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CHAPTER 30 - CREWS

CREW STANDARDS FOR NATIONAL MOBILIZATION

Crews will be ordered by a standard type, Type 1, Type 2 or Type 2 Initial Attack (IA).

All sending dispatch centers within the Great Basin shall provide a roster in IROC or be able to forward a crew manifest via electronic means for all types of crews, Type 1, Type 2, or Type 2IA.

For a detailed description of minimum crew standards See *Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (NFES 2724)* https://www.nifc.gov/standards/guides/red-book

TYPE 1 INTERAGENCY HOTSHOT CREWS (IHC)
See National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization

Great Basin Type 1 IHC
The GBCC will implement an out-of-area rotation for the 12 Great Basin Type 1 crews. Current guidelines are posted on the GBCC website at https://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/crews.php.

Type 1 crews will be notified if they are being held within the Great Basin due to drawdown levels (See chapter 10) and/or due to GBCG or GBMAC support decisions.

The procedures in the *Standards for Interagency Hotshot Crew Operations* in regard to crew training will be utilized. This guide can be found at the following website: https://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/crews.php

Type 1 Interagency Hotshot Crews	
Idaho	**Host Dispatch Center**
Boise	Boise Interagency Dispatch Center
Idaho City	Boise Interagency Dispatch Center
Snake River	Eastern Idaho Interagency Fire Center
Sawtooth	South Idaho Interagency Dispatch Center
Nevada	
Ruby Mountain	Elko Interagency Dispatch Center
Black Mountain	Sierra Front Interagency Dispatch Center
Silver State	Sierra Front Interagency Dispatch Center
Utah	
Cedar City	Color Country Interagency Fire Center
Alta	Northern Utah Interagency Fire Center
Bonneville	Northern Utah Interagency Fire Center
Logan	Northern Utah Interagency Fire Center
Lone Peak	Northern Utah Interagency Fire Center
Salt Lake 1 – Unified Fire Authority*	Northern Utah Interagency Fire Center

*Salt Lake 1 is a CRW1-T with certification scheduled during the 2025 season

Interagency Hotshot Crews as T2IA, T2 or Suppression Modules
When Interagency Hotshot Crews fall below the level identified in the Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (NFES 2724) they may still be dispatched as a T2IA, T2 Crew or Suppression Module provided they meet the standards for the lesser qualification. The active crew qualification in IROC should reflect the standard (T1, T2IA or T2) the crew meets. Do not create a new crew resource item with the other qualification(s), update the active qualification appropriately. When an IHC falls below the crew standards, an Overhead Group - Suppression Module resource item should be created in IROC.

If going out as a Suppression Module, an Overhead Group – Suppression Module resource item should be created in IROC. See *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

TYPE 2 AND TYPE 2IA CREWS

Crews will be ordered as Type 2 or Type 2 IA. Standard crew size is twenty (20) people maximum and eighteen (18) people minimum (including Crew Boss and trainees). In addition to the Type 2 minimum standards, Type 2 IA Crews can be broken up into squads and have three (3) qualified sawyers.

Type 2 and Type 2 IA Crews may or may not come equipped with hand tools and chain saws. Crews attempting to transport chain saws on a commercial airline or other than the NIFC contract jets should be prepared to ship their chain saws via an alternative method should loading be refused.

All equipment will be inspected and weighed at time of mobilization to ensure adherence to safe transportation procedures.

Units sending Type 2 and Type 2 IA Crews will determine the ratio of crews to Crew Representatives (CREP) needed for a given assignment. Depending on the assignment, ratios of 1:1 to 1:4 may be appropriate. These responsibilities can be met by an Interagency Resource Representative (IARR) as well.

A CREP assigned to Type 2 or Type 2 IA Crew will remain with the crew from the initial dispatch until the crew is released to home unit. CREPs are not required for agency regular crews.

All crew personnel mobilized and demobilized outside the local unit through NICC will be identified on a crew manifest form. Crew weights will be manifested separate from personal gear and equipment weights. The crew supervisor or CREP will ensure compliance with weight limitations.

Prior to assignment, it is the responsibility of the host/home unit to ensure that T2IA and T2 crews meet the minimum crew standards for national mobilization that is outlined in the *Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations*, chapter 13.

US FOREST SERVICE CONTRACTED CREWS

Type 2IA Crews

NIFC Forest Service has contracted nationally for T-2IA Crews (National Contract Resources (NCR)). National Contract Resources are hosted by local units (Host Unit Coordination Centers (HUCC)) which are contractually required to utilize dispatch priorities when mobilizing crews, as outlined in section C.7 of the National Type-2IA Firefighter Crew Contract.

For copies of the T-2IA NCR Contract contact:
U.S. Forest Service, Contracting
National Interagency Fire Center
3833 S. Development Avenue
Boise, Idaho 83705-5354
Phone: (208) 387-5665

Type 2 Crews

NIFC Forest Service has contracted nationally for Type 2 Crews. NICC is the sole provider for USFS Contracted Type 2 crews. Type 2 Crews are assigned based on a best value determination calculated at the time the NICC receives the order.

For copies of the Type 2 Contract contact:
U.S. Forest Service, Contracting
National Interagency Fire Center
3833 S. Development Avenue
Boise, Idaho 83705-5354
Phone: (208) 387-5665

Great Basin Type 2 IA Crews	
Idaho	
Boise Regulars Crew 3, 5	Boise Interagency Dispatch Center
PatRick Environmental NCC 3A*	Boise Interagency Dispatch Center
PatRick Environmental NCC 3B*	Boise Interagency Dispatch Center
Payette Regulars	Payette Dispatch Center
Central Idaho 2	Central Idaho Interagency Fire Center
Targhee Regulars - TRC	Eastern Idaho Interagency Fire Center
Shoban #1	Eastern Idaho Interagency Fire Center
Centennial	Eastern Idaho Interagency Fire Center
Miller Timber Services, Inc. NCC 4*	Eastern Idaho Interagency Fire Center
Southern Idaho Interagency	South Idaho Dispatch Center
Nevada	
BIA Sho-Pai 1	Elko Interagency Dispatch Center
BIA Eastern Nevada 1 - ENA	Elko Interagency Dispatch Center
BLM Vegas Valley Handcrew	Las Vegas Interagency Communication Center
Southern Nevada Interagency Handcrew	Las Vegas Interagency Communication Center
Zephyr	Sierra Front Interagency Dispatch Center
Shoreline	Sierra Front Interagency Dispatch Center
Sierra Front Regulars	Sierra Front Interagency Dispatch Center
Slide Mountain Handcrew	Sierra Front Interagency Dispatch Center
Utah	
Color Country	Color Country Interagency Dispatch Center
Dromedary Peak	Northern Utah Interagency Fire Center
Fishlake Regulars	Richfield Interagency Fire Center
Red Rock Regulars	Moab Interagency Fire Center
Northern Utah Regulars	Northern Utah Interagency Fire Center
Salt Lake 1 – Unified Fire Authority*	Northern Utah Interagency Fire Center
Southern Paiute Agency	Color Country Interagency Dispatch Center
Twin Peaks	Northern Utah Interagency Fire Center
Utah County 2	Northern Utah Interagency Fire Center
Weber Basin	Northern Utah Interagency Fire Center
Uintah Basin Regulars	Uintah Basin Interagency Fire Center
Wyoming	
Teton Crew	Teton Interagency Dispatch Center
Great Basin Type 2 Crews	
Idaho	**Host Dispatch Center**
Shoban #1	Eastern Idaho Interagency Fire Center
Nevada	
BIA Sho-Pai 2	Elko Interagency Dispatch Center
BIA Eastern Nevada 2	Elko Interagency Dispatch Center
NLTX - Rifle Peak	Sierra Front Interagency Dispatch Center

*Salt Lake 1 is a CRW1-T with certification scheduled during the 2025 season

INTERAGENCY RESOURCE REPRESENTATIVE (IARR)

Anytime a Geographic Area or State has committed four or more crews, an Interagency Resource Representative (IARR) can be sent by the sending unit, or the receiving unit can request them. For each IARR sent, it is the responsibility of the sending GACC to mobilize, demobilize, and ensure proper notification is made to the receiving GACC. An IARR mobilized to incident assignments away from their home unit should be self-sufficient. See Chapter 20 Overhead for more information.

Great Basin IARR Support

GBCC in concurrence with the GBCG Chair may activate an IARR within or to another active GACC were four or more crews or wildland resources are assigned. The IARR supporting the Great Basin will be placed on the GACC support order and will report to GBCC for daily updates and support.

CAMP CREWS

Great Basin Camp Crews

Camp crews within Great Basin are located and managed by the dispatch centers indicated. Camp crews shall be ordered through normal dispatch channels using the designated Crew request in IROC.

Idaho
  Central Idaho Interagency Fire Center
  Eastern Idaho Interagency Fire Center

Nevada
  Elko Interagency Dispatch Center
  Sierra Front Interagency Dispatch Center

Utah
  Northern Utah Interagency Dispatch Center
  Richfield Interagency Fire Center
  Color Country Interagency Dispatch Center

Wyoming
  N/A

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS INMATE RESOURCES WITHIN THE GREAT BASIN

Department of Corrections' (DOC) hand, camp, and kitchen crews fall under the jurisdiction of their respective state's Governor. DOC hand, camp, and kitchen crews may be utilized within the states of Nevada, Idaho, Wyoming, and Arizona. DOC inmate crew movement across state lines may not be done without both state governor's office approval.

The state of Utah does not accept DOC crews from out of state in any capacity.

Standard Naming Convention

All DOC resources must be identified by a standard naming convention to make their status as inmates clear to IMTs, dispatch and other fire management personnel. This will be accomplished by adding "DOC" for Department of Corrections to all crew and module names in the resource ordering system.

Supervision Ratio and Oversight

There must be eyes-on supervision of all inmate crew members, at all times. The supervisors may be Corrections Officers or agency personnel with clearly defined supervision responsibilities.

- Ratio for fire-line hand crews: 1 supervisor per 10 crew members
- Ratio for camp / kitchen crew: 1 supervisor per 5 crew members during work shift hours.
- There must be eyes-on supervision of all incident base inmate camp / Kitchen crew members or modules during work shift hours.

Visible / Identifiable Clothing

Camp crews and kitchen personnel must wear clothing that clearly identifies them as an inmate crew resource where their status is apparent from a distance of at least 50 feet. This can be accomplished with bright colored shirts, sweatshirts, or jacket; this standard may not be yellow or hidden by yellow Nomex or brush coats.

Notification of Receiving Unit

When a DOC resource is mobilizing and crossing state boundaries, the sending unit will notify the GACC for notification to the receiving State Duty Officer.

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CHAPTER 40 - EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES OVERVIEW

All equipment and supply orders will follow established ordering procedures, except for the redistribution of supplies within the National Fire Equipment System (NFES). Cache orders will be filled to meet timeframes specified, using the most economical service. All NFES items are shipped ready for fire line use.
See *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

Name Requests for Equipment

Name requests for equipment for suppression support or all-hazard incidents should be <u>rare</u> and are appropriate only for highly specialized reasons or to meet specific agency objectives. For example, a request between state agencies, or long-duration assignments where the sending unit will provide rotating personnel.

NMAC always retains the right to modify or adjust this policy at any time regardless of preparedness level or national activity. Name requests for contract resources are never acceptable.

The ordering unit must confirm availably for the resources being ordered prior to placing the request. All name requests must include the resources current dispatch center.

Suppression requests are prioritized by closest forces concept. Regardless of ordering agency, the resource that has the shortest timeframe to reach an incident should be mobilized and a name request may not be honored if a closer, like resource, is available.

EQUIPMENT / SUPPLIES MOBILIZATION

Contracted resources awarded under a competitive solicitation process shall be mobilized using established Dispatch Priority Lists (DPLs) within their local dispatch area before at-incident agreements are issued. All requests for contracted equipment shall be ordered through the host dispatch centers identified in the agreement and using established dispatch ordering channels. Contracted resources shall not be held in reserve as a contingency force in a non-pay status when that resource is available.

When receiving a request for which Incident Blanket Purchase Agreement (I-BPA) resources may be utilized, the dispatcher will use the DPL within their host dispatch center. Dispatchers and Contracting Officers will not call/dispatch Contractors from other host dispatch centers' DPLs. To utilize Contractors from other host dispatch centers' DPLs, the ordering dispatcher must follow established dispatch ordering channels. Available Contractors on the DPL must be contacted in the order of their DPL ranking and availability status corresponding with their available area.

Examples of Contracted Equipment resources are:
National Contracted Mobile Food Services (Caterers)
National Contract Mobile Shower Facilities
Rolling Stock – engines, water tenders, dozers, etc.

Supplies are identified as materials or goods not defined in any other resource or service category and will be filled in IROC.

Example of Supplies are:
NFES Items
Mobile Cache Vans
Local Purchases

EQUIPMENT / SUPPLIES DEMOBILIZATION

When demobilizing contracted tactical equipment, Contractors awarded I-BPAs as a result of competitive solicitations, shall be given priority to remain on the incident over tactical equipment with incident-only Emergency Equipment Rental Agreements (EERAs), unless the Incident Commander determines it necessary to deviate based on a specific incident need or objective. This applies to contracted tactical equipment only, not all contracted resources. Release information for equipment and accountable supply items must be promptly relayed through IROC.

Property Return Procedures for Local Purchase

Supplies and equipment ordered with suppression funds will be returned to the ordering unit at the end of the incident. Locally purchased property may be dispersed in the following ways:
- Items meeting NFES standards will be returned to the local cache or servicing NISC for re-use within the fire supply system.
- Items will be delivered to the unit's excess property program for disposal.

NATIONAL INTERAGENCY SUPPORT CACHE (NISC) ORDERING PROCEDURES
See National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization

GREAT BASIN CACHE PROCEDURES (GBK)

GBK is the primary NISC for all Great Basin units. Dispatch centers within the Great Basin can place orders for NFES items directly with GBK.

GBK will process orders in the following priority:
- Initial attack
- Extended attack
- Restock of local caches

Orders should be consolidated and prioritized by ordering offices. Expanded dispatch organizations should consider placing consolidated orders to GBK 2 times per day to assist with workload. For priority/critical requests, primarily to meet an extreme need, call GBK directly.

Orders will be sent to GBK via IROC or fax at **(208) 387-5573/5548.**
All supply ordering questions should be directed to **GBK Supply Office at (208) 387-5104.**

Phone notification of all NFES supply orders placed with GBK is essential to ensure receipt and timely processing.

Resource order requests that GBK are unable to fill will be forwarded by GBK to the closest National Interagency Support Cache (NISC). Requested items may be replaced with a suitable NFES substitute, cancelled, or filled locally.

Resource orders to GBK shall include:
- Fire Code or complete BLM FBMS financial code for non-suppression orders. All USFS financial codes require an override code.
- Complete shipping information in IROC in the Shipping Method, including zip code. NO P.O. Boxes will be used for shipping.
- Realistic date and time needed. Request number with realistic date and time needed.
- Correct unit of issue (ordered by standard pack when practical), NFES number and description of item as identified in the *NFES Catalog*.
- Correct unit of issue by standard pack when practical.

NFES Items in Short Supply

The NICC, in cooperation with the National Incident Support Cache (NISC) Coordinator, will advise all incident support agencies (NMAC) of those items in high demand with limited quantities. This information will be distributed through established communication and ordering channels.
Replenishment During Fire Season

Agencies will place orders to their servicing National Interagency Support Cache. Replenishment orders must be the result of fire management activities and must be accompanied with the appropriate cost code. Miscellaneous "ABCD" fires may be consolidated for ordering purposes to facilitate unit and cache procedures. GBK will retain responsibility for tracking and accounting of supplies through incident summary reports. The appropriate BLM FBMS financial code must be assigned by the ordering dispatch center before GBK can process these orders.

Replenishment Outside of Fire Season

Whenever possible, local units must order directly from Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) for those items stocked in the Federal Supply System. All other items will be ordered directly from suppliers unless individual agency instructions prevail. The cache will make every effort to fill all restock orders prior to the end of each calendar year; however, back orders for cache restock will be canceled at the end of the calendar year. This will allow for close-out of incident specific fiscal charges.

Incident Replacement of NFES Items

Prior to release from an incident, personnel may request replacement of equipment and supplies that were consumed, lost, damaged, or rendered unserviceable on the incident.

Authorized IMT members and/or host unit agency officials may approve replacement of items at the incident, if available, or by approving an *Incident Replacement Requisition* (OF-315 - NFES 001300) for replacement of NFES items by the incident's servicing cache. Caches may only process requests for NFES items. Requests for non-NFES items should be requested on a separate incident replacement requisition to be processed by the home unit. Please refer to the current NWCG Standards for Interagency Incident Business Management, PMS 902 for procedures dealing with replacement of non-NFES supplies and equipment. https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/902

- If local policy allows for direct ordering between incidents and NISCs, request numbers should be assigned to *Incident Replacement Requisitions* by incident personnel and the requisitions placed directly with the servicing NISC. A block of request numbers from S-100,000 to S-199,999 is reserved for "incident-to-cache" ordering.
- For replacement of NFES items not carried by the NISC responsible for supporting the incident, replacement must be authorized using the *Incident Replacement Requisition* and should be accomplished by ordering the item from DLA or approved vendor.
- The *Incident Replacement Requisition Form*, with preassigned request numbers within the "incident to cache" block (S-100,000 to 199,999), to the servicing NISC for processing. NISC personnel are required to enter any supply request in ICBS. The request numbers must fall within this range of "incident-to-cache" request number blocks that are set aside for this purpose. Also, no request numbers in this range can be entered in IROC.
- If a resource was unable to get an *Incident Replacement Requisition* signed or submitted prior to leaving an incident, the form should be filled out and sent to the incident dispatch office for request number assignment, approval and placement with the servicing NISC.
- Completed forms may be taken back to the requestor's home unit and submitted to their Geographic Area NISC for processing.
- Replacement orders should be placed within 30 days of control of the incident, and by November 30, the end of the calendar year ordering cut-off.

NISCs may only fill requests for NFES items. For this reason, requests for non-NFES items should be recorded on a separate *Incident Replacement Requisition* for processing by a home unit, and not placed

with a NISC. Refer to the *NWCG Standards for Interagency Incident Business Management (SIIBM)*, Chapter 30, for replacement of non-NFES supplies and equipment procedures.

Local Unit Incident Replacement: Type 3, 4 and 5 Incidents

The host Agency Administrator/Representative (e.g. fire management officer, district ranger, etc.) is responsible for handling incident replacement requisitions.

Incident to Local Dispatch orders

The host unit dispatch will initiate the "S" numbers between S-1 and S-99,999 in IROC. NFES supply orders will be sent through IROC and the IROC/ICBS interface will push the orders through to GBK for processing.

If an incident moves the incident command post (ICP) or base camp, GBK must be notified immediately to facilitate timely planning and delivery.

Great Basin Cache Restock Orders

Restock orders are used to replenish local cache stocks. Issuing, tracking and accounting of these items will be the responsibility of the ordering unit. A financial code specific to the ordering unit will be used throughout the fiscal year for these types of orders.

At Great Basin preparedness levels 4 and 5, GBK may, in concurrence with GBCC Center Manager, discontinue filling orders other than those directly related to emergency incident support.

Incident to Incident Transfer of Equipment and Supplies

Transfer of supplies between incidents is not encouraged due to the increased possibility of accountability errors. However, in special instances, when determined to be economically and operationally feasible and advantageous, the following must be accomplished by the SPUL from the incident that is releasing the items:

The following must be documented on an *Interagency Incident Waybill (OF316)* and sent to the servicing NISC and incident agency:
- Incident/Project Name (To and From)
- Incident/Project Order Number (To and From)
- Financial Codes (To and From)
- NFES Number
- Description of Each Item
- Quantity
- Unit of Issue (U/I) for each item
- Property number, if item is trackable

The SPUL will send the waybill transfer information to the servicing NISC to maintain proper accountability.

NFES Item Accountability Categorization

Trackable

Items with high dollar value, sensitive property classification, limited availability, or other criteria set by each NISC. Trackable items are usually engraved or tagged with a cache identification number and must be returned to the issuing cache at the end of incident use, or documentation must be provided to the issuing cache as to why it was not returned.

If the equipment is not operating in a satisfactory manner, a repair tag is to be affixed to the equipment with possible cause of the problem identified. The expectation of accountability is 100 percent.

Durable

Items considered having a useful life expectancy greater than one incident. Durable items in usable condition or economically repairable should be returned. Acceptable loss rates for the following durable goods have been established:
- 10% for water handling accessories, helicopter accessories, tents, and camp items (heaters, lights, lanterns, tables, chairs, etc.)
- 20% for hose, tools, backpack pumps, sleeping bags, pads, etc.
- 30% for personal protective equipment

Consumable

These items are normally expected to be consumed during an incident. Examples include batteries, plastic canteens, cubitainers, forms, MREs, fusees, petroleum products, and medical supplies. Do not return used consumables.

Great Basin Cache Return Procedures

Cache item returns should be made in the most expeditious manner available based upon cost. Timely returns increase the logistical capabilities of the cache.

GBK will process returns for NFES items and credit the appropriate incident. Returns for credit should be received within 30 days after the control date of an incident.

All NFES items must be identified with the following information:
- The returning agency and/or office name.
- Incident Name and Incident Number to ensure credit is applied appropriately.
- Use of the *OF-316 Interagency Incident Waybill (*NFES 001472) will be utilized.
- Returns for credit to specific project accounts will be accomplished within the same calendar year that items were issued.
- Items returned after the calendar year of issue will be credited to the agency's multiple fire account, unless accompanied by documentation of issue to specific project accounts.
- Items returned after the calendar year will affect fire loss/use reporting.
- Reports may be requested from GBK to assist in identifying outstanding supplies for return.
- Hazardous material shipping regulations are to be strictly enforced when returning hazmat items to GBK. See *NFES Catalog,* Section: Hazmat Shipping Guide.
- Recycling is the responsibility of the incident or host agency and is strongly encouraged.
- Medical waste must be transported to a licensed facility for proper disposal. **Do not return medical waste to GBK**.

Incident Summary and Loss Use Report

The *Incident Summary and Loss Use Report* showing NFES item use for CIMT incidents is provided to agency administrators and to CIMTs. This form has been accepted by the NWCG as a tracking mechanism for all wildland fires by the interagency community. Guidelines and procedures for this accountability are provided in the *NWCG Standards for Interagency Incident Business Management (SIIBM)*, Chapter 30.

These reports are compiled by the NISC and are forwarded to the responsible Agency Administrator by **December 1st.** The responsible Agency Administrator reviews the report and recommends appropriate follow-up action if losses are excessive. Such actions are documented and filed with the final incident records. The reports may not include late returns which could affect year-end fire loss/use calculations.

The loss tolerance use rate is defined as all property and supplies lost, damaged, or consumed on an incident. This rate is reported as a percentage that is calculated from the total dollar amount for items issued compared to items returned. The reasonable anticipated fire loss use rate is 15 percent for trackable and durable items only. Consumable items are not included in this total.

Great Basin Mobile Cache Van Procedures

There are two different configurations of cache vans within the Great Basin. The national standard van NFES 002069 provides the minimum standard of supplies and equipment identified in the cache catalog. **Great Basin Cache Van, NFES 008667**, has a supplemented inventory designed to meet the initial support and incident base needs of Great Basin CIMT incidents for one to two operational periods.

Cache vans are not intended to be an all-inclusive tactical resource, or to be used in multiple initial or extended attack situations. If a cache van is deemed to be a necessary resource in other situations discussions and negotiations may take place between the unit FMO, GBCC and GBK for possible assignment.

GBK Cache Van Ordering
GBK Vans are ordered in IROC using NFES 008667 and placed by the local dispatch to GBK. Units with vans prepositioned at their location will fill incident requests with that prepositioned van, noting the location mobilized from and/or the cache van number under the resource requested (i.e., NFES 008667, Winnemucca, GBK-20) in IROC. All trailer electrical systems will be 12 volts with standard ICC 7-prong plug configuration and wired to DOT standards.

When determining date and time needed, ensure that appropriate lead time is considered to allow team personnel or an agency representative to be in place at the delivery point to unload the contents.

If GBK is unable to fill an order for a cache van, GBK will work with the ordering unit to determine options for fulfillment.

When the cache van arrives at the incident, it should be unloaded in anticipation of retrieval by GBK. For planning purposes, IMTs can anticipate that GBK will retrieve a committed GBK cache van within 24-36 hours of commitment. Any deviation from this procedure must be negotiated in advance with GBK.

Replacement of GBK Cache Vans

Replacement of committed GBK prepositioned cache vans will be automatically performed by GBK.
A resource order is NOT required for replacement vans. Vans will be prepositioned at the same location from which the dispatch was made, unless GBCC requests a different location.

Costs will be charged to the incident that ordered the van from its originating location to the incident, to GBK for rebuild and back to its assigned location.

Great Basin Mobile Cache Van Locations

State	Location	Catalog Item Number	Number	NISC
IDAHO	GBK - Boise	NFES 8667	2	Great Basin
	Salmon	NFES 8667	1	Great Basin
	Idaho Falls	NFES 8667	1	Great Basin
NEVADA	Winnemucca	NFES 8667	1	Great Basin
	Carson City	NFES 8667	1	Great Basin

	Elko	NFES 8667	1	Great Basin
	Ely	NFES 8667	1	Great Basin
	Las Vegas	NFES 2069	1	Prescott
UTAH	Color Country	NFES 2069	1	Prescott
	Moab	NFES 8667	1	Great Basin
	Salt Lake City	NFES 8667	1	Great Basin
	Richfield	NFES 8667	1	Great Basin

NATIONAL INTERAGENCY INCIDENT COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION (NIICD)

NIICD is a National Resource composed of multi-channel radio systems and kits available for complex incident communications. The priority use of NIICD radio systems and kits are for active incidents. All radio systems and kits must be returned to NIICD as soon as the incident has demobilized. A National CDO is available at NIICD throughout the year. Geographic area frequency managers, Communications Coordinators (COMCs), and Incident Communication Unit Leaders (COML) will coordinate with NICC, the Geographic Area, and the NIICD CDO on all telecommunication issues.

NIICD stocks NFES 004390 Starter Systems, which will provide the initial Command/Tactical, Air Operations, and Logistical communications requirements of a single incident. Individual kits are available to supplement Starter Systems or to provide support for smaller incidents. The NIICD CDO can provide assistance in determining a specific incident's communication requirements.
NIICD radios are synthesized and contain both FS and DOI frequencies. FS and DOI frequencies are not "cleared" nationally. Other agencies use these frequencies and, in some cases, in very critical and sensitive areas. All frequencies must be approved for the areas where they will be used. Any of the national frequencies (FS or DOI) are not to be used without prior coordination with the NIICD CDO.

NIICD issues dedicated FM frequencies in conjunction with communication equipment assigned to incidents. NIICD will order additional temporary FM frequencies from DOI and FS – WO as needed. Government users may not use the Family Radio Service (FRS) for communications on any planned or ongoing incident.

For a complete listing of NIICD telecommunications components, refer to the following:
- National Incident Radio Support Cache (NIRSC) User Guider (NFES 000968). https://www.nifc.gov/resources/NIICD/niicd-documents
- NWCG NFES Catalog – Part 1: Fire Supplies and Equipment, PMS 449-1 https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/pms449-1

ORDERING FROM NIICD

Requests for NIICD resources, which include all NFES 004000 series, will be placed to GBCC and forwarded to NICC / NIICD. To assist NIICD with proper frequency coordination, the ordering office must include Date/Time Needed, Latitude and Longitude of the incident, shipping address and receiving incident phone number. The NIICD CDO must be contacted when an order for a Starter System is received for an incident.

NIICD CDO: (208) 387-5644

All orders for NIICD shall include the following:
- Needed date/time
- Latitude and longitude of the incident
- Shipping address- a physical address which includes a street name and number, city, state, and zip code is required
- Receiving incident phone number
- Fixed Base Operator (FBO), airport and receiver contact information must be included for emergency air charter order.

Each Geographic Area may order up to four Starter Systems for preposition during their established fire season.

The CDO will identify which prepositioned Starter System will be assigned to the incident. A replacement Starter System may be requested after commitment of a prepositioned Starter System. Replacement Starter Systems may not be filled where congestion of spectrum is an issue. In these instances, special frequency Starter Systems will be built on an as needed basis and shipped to the incident.

Radios will be used as received without modification. Defective radio equipment will be immediately returned to NIICD for maintenance. To maintain quality and quantity for the field, each Starter System or kit will be returned to NIICD for rehabilitation immediately after each assignment. The incident or unit charged with custody of the radio equipment is responsible for a complete inventory of that equipment upon return from the incident.

Prepositioned radio systems and kits will be returned to NIICD as soon as the need has diminished or annually for preventative maintenance. Prepositioning NIICD radio systems and kits longer than six months requires NIICD approval.

Frequency and Radio Demobilization

Temporary frequencies and any radio equipment with temporary frequencies will be released first due to licensing requirements. NIICD radio systems and kits should be inventoried, sealed, and returned promptly to NIICD. Do not stockpile kits. Spare seals are supplied in each box. Incidents are responsible for ensuring all radio systems or kits are returned or accounted for on a Property Loss Statement.

GACCs will order stand-alone frequencies directly from NIICD.

All 004000 series must be returned to NIICD at the National Interagency Fire Center as soon as an incident or the requirement has ended. Before sealing the kit boxes, ensure the contents will not be damaged in transit. Damages will be charged to the incident.

Accountable property reports are included in the communications kits and should be used, as necessary, to report lost or damaged equipment.

REMOTE AUTOMATIC WEATHER STATIONS (RAWS)
See National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization

Incident Remote Automatic Weather Station, (IRAWS – NFES 005869)
See National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization

Project Remote Automatic Weather Stations, (PRWAS – NFES 005870)
See National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization

Smoke Monitor Kit (Kit – Smoke Monitor – E-Sampler, NFES 005840 / NFES 005841 – EBAMs)
For ordering guidelines and technical support refer to the National Smoke Monitoring Program website.
https://www.wildlandfiresmoke.net/smoke-monitor-ordering

NATIONAL CONTRACT MOBILE FOOD SERVICES AND MOBILE SHOWER FACILITIES

National Contract Mobile Food Service Units

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 when:

- The number of people to be fed is at or above 150 persons per meal until 06/30/2025.
- Starting **7/01/2025** the number will increase to 200 or more people to fed. All other requirements remain the same.
- The headcount is estimated to remain at those numbers, or greater, for at least seventy-two (72) hours from when the headcount first reaches the required count 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.

Allow a minimum of 24 hours from 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.

National Contract Mobile Shower Facilities Units

Any time mobile Shower Facilities are needed for federal wildland fire incidents in the western United States, the Federal Wildland Fire Agencies, (NATIONAL MOBILE SHOWER FACILITIES CONTRACT, SECTION J.10), are obligated to order services from the National Mobile Shower Facilities Contractors, provided that the Contactors can reasonably meet the incident's needs and required time frames (NATIONAL MOBILE SHOWER FACILITIES CONTRACT, SECTION C.2, 2.2).

Mobile Shower Facility Units 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 list in the contract will be followed for all orders. For additional contract information, refer to the *National Mobile Shower Facilities Contract*.

National Contract Mobile Food Servies and Shower Facilities Mobilization

All National Contract Mobile Food Service Units and Mobile Shower Facility Units in the lower 48 states are ordered through the mobilized by NICC using established ordering channels.

Requests for Mobile Food Service Units and Mobile Shower Facilities require a completed Mobile Food & Shower Service Request Form at: https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/reference-documents

If an incident has a need for additional mobile food service units or shower facilities units, the request will be placed with NICC through established ordering channels. NICC will determine and assign the appropriate units to all federal wildland fire incidents.

National Contract Mobile Food Services and Shower Facilities Reassignments

All requests to reassign National Contract Mobile Food Services or Shower Facilities units will be placed with NICC through established ordering channels. All reassignments of National Contract Mobile Food Services and Shower Facilities units will be communicated to the vendor by NICC.

National Contract Mobile Food Services and Shower Facilities Demobilization

Local units will notify their GACC 24 hours in advance of demobilization. All release information will be entered into IROC within 15 minutes of demobilization. Contractors may take 24 hours to rest and replenish supplies within the local area after release. After 24 hours, contractors must return to the unit's Designated Dispatch Point (DDP).
The National Mobile Food Service and National Shower contracts can be obtained at:

http://fsweb.wo.fs.fed.us/aqm3/pages/nifc/

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

If you cannot access these sites, you may request access by emailing the Forest Service Acquisition Management Service Branch: SM.FS.fsaqmisb@usda.gov

ENGINES AND WATER TENDERS
See National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization

GREAT BASIN GUIDELINES FOR EQUIPMENT MOBILIZATION

The Great Basin is committed to the safe and cost-effective mobilization of equipment resources (i.e. engines, water tenders, dozers, etc.). GB will employ the use of the closest forces concept for initial attack, whenever possible. If federal, state, and cooperators have been exhausted within a local dispatch area, private equipment may be ordered using DPL or Incident- Only EERAs.
Equipment currently on agreement within the VIPR system should not be signed up on an Incident-Only EERA. See *NWCG Standards for Interagency Incident Business Management (SIIBM)*, Chapter 20.

State incidents have varying procedures and authorities for hiring private equipment and do not have to follow the VIPR DPLs. Buying Teams involved in hiring equipment for state incidents are encouraged to consult with appropriate state personnel and agency-specific guides, prior to hiring.

Ordering Competitively Solicited Contract Equipment

Dispatch priority for contracted resources does not preclude the government from using any agency-owned or agency (federal, state, or local) cooperator resources for initial attack, extended attack, and large fire support before mobilizing contracted resources under agreement (VIPR).

VIPR contract equipment will be statused in IROC and ordered using the Dispatch Priority List (DPL). No other rotations will be used. DPLs for each dispatch center can be found at the VIPR website
https://www.fs.usda.gov/business/incident/dispatch.php?tab=tab_d

The use of vendors and/or equipment arriving at incidents without being ordered should be discouraged. Some situations may dictate the use of this resource to meet an immediate need. However, these resources should be replaced as soon as practical with equipment provided through established dispatch and hiring process using DPL.

IBPA and Incident-Only EERA contracted resources **SHALL NOT BE HELD AS A CONTINGENCY** unless placed under hire on a resource order.

IBPA equipment that has been competitively bid may be used to fill severity requests normally at 75% of the work rate.

Transports that arrive with heavy equipment will have the same resource order number as the heavy equipment. The transport is considered released once the heavy equipment is delivered and unloaded at the incident, unless one of the following exceptions apply:
• If approved by the government, the contractor may keep the transport at the incident, after it has been released, at no additional cost to the government.

- Incident may retain transport under hire for the sole purpose of transporting the heavy equipment that was originally ordered; the mileage rate or 65% of the minimum daily guarantee, whichever is greater, will be paid until the transport is released. The decision to retain the transport must be documented on the Resource Order and shift ticket.

Stand Alone Transports will be ordered under a separate resource order number by the government to remain at the incident and transport other vendor's equipment.

Incident Only Agreements

Incident-Only Agreements are not on a national template or dispatch priority list. Resources will be ordered and hired by using the established rates in the *NWCG Standards for Interagency Incident Business Management (SIIBM),* Great Basin Chapter 20 supplement.

Once the local DPL is exhausted, the unit shall request from the neighboring dispatch centers or send the order to GBCC via IROC. After all DPLs have been exhausted and/or if the date and time cannot be met, a qualified Contracting Officer may sign up equipment that meets the specifications and inspection requirements. Equipment currently on agreement within the VIPR system should not be signed up on an Incident-Only EERA. See *NWCG Standards for Interagency Incident Business Management (SIIBM),* Chapter 20.

When hiring with "Fill with Agreement", an "agency identifier" will be used, designating the state and private ownership (e.g. NV-PRI). This will serve to identify the resource as privately-owned equipment rather than an agency resource.

GREAT BASIN SPECIALIZED EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

ATV / UTV Guidance for Use and Ordering

Utility Terrain Vehicles will be ordered through normal dispatch procedures upon approval by the incident Commander. Resources who arrive at the incident with an UTV must have the equipment placed on a resource order either in documentation or through a support request after receiving approval from the IC on the Great Basin ATV/UTV Authorization form. UTVs that are ordered for an incident shall be filled in IROC with the make, model and VIN number. All ATVs/UTVs (including agency machines) will be inspected upon approval for use.

ATV or UTV equipment that incurs damages on incidents without proper order/documentation from the incident is not covered by the incident and the home unit is responsible for damage costs.

Operation personnel requesting ATV or UTV equipment should consider the mission requirements to meet the needs of the incident. The *Great Basin ATV/UTV Order Form* will be utilized for all ATV/UTV rental requests.

Inspections of ATVs/UTVs will be completed utilizing the *Great Basin ATV/UTV Inspection form.*
Damages will be documented on the *Property Loss or Damage Report* (OF-289) with the *Great Basin Attachment.*
All forms can be found at https://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/business.php.

GB Heavy Equipment Task Force (HETF)

HETFs are solicited through VIPR for the Great Basin, Northwest and Northern Rockies Coordination Centers. The HETF can be ordered using the standard configuration or established options:

Standard Configuration
- Job Site Foreman with 4-wheel drive transportation
- One leveling Feller Buncher (bar or rotating disc) capable of bunching several stems in a bundle
- One rubber-tired Skidder equipped w/ grapple and light duty piling blade

- One Type 2 Dozer w/ 6-way (PAT) blade or manual angle w/ hydraulic tilt
- One drop tank Skidgine or Pumpercat capable of skidding logs
- One Transport w/ operator that remains w/ the Task Force
- Second Transport – may be un-operated
- Additional Transports – Optional

Alternative Options
- 2nd Leveling Feller Buncher may be added if vendor has capability.
- Option 1 – Excavator (min 85 HP, 25,000 lbs.) may be added or replace the dozer (only dozer may be exchanged for an excavator)
- Option 2 – Boom Mounted Masticator (min 111 HP) may be added.

Once a configuration has been determined, it will be documented in Special Needs in IROC.
Once the order is filled the vendor will submit and roster of the equipment being used and dispatch should attach the information to the order in IROC. The Job Site Foreman will not have their own resource order, but the name and phone number MUST be included in the documentation.

Each piece of equipment must come with an operator and the transport that will be remaining at the incident.

It is strongly encouraged that the HETF get a pre-use inspection at the incident. Each piece of equipment will likely be coming from different locations and could delay mobilization if required to be inspected at the local unit.

HETFs must be kept together and must always be working on the same operation. Breaking the HETF into individual resources is out of the scope of the agreement.

Examples of out-of-scope practices are as follows:
- One piece of the HETF (excluding transport) stays in camp while others are working on the line
- Some pieces are working night shift, while others are working day shift
- Some pieces of HETF assigned to the opposite side of the fire as others (they must be on consecutive line of the fire)

Once the mission is complete, the entire HETF will be released and demobed together.

If the IMT determines that an individual resource within the HETF is needed to complete the mission, the contractor must agree to allow the individual resource to remain under hire. A new resource order or agreement (VIPR or Incident-Only EERA) must be issued for that resource for the remainder of the time under hire. That piece of equipment can then be reassigned to the new resource order or Filled with Agreement in the case of an EERA. The entire HETF Resource Order will then be released and demobed, minus the single reassigned resource.

Great Basin AD HOC HETF

Ad Hoc HETFs can be assembled, with the understanding that they will take additional time to build and mobilize. The methods for hiring include:
- Assemble by a CO with an Incident-Only EERA, modeled from the VIPR solicitation, which will include the equipment and the Job Site Foreman. Order will be Filled with Agreement.
- Assemble using existing single resource VIPR agreements. Equipment cannot be used outside the scope of its VIPR agreement.

No Job Site Foreman will be included, so greater government oversight will be required. The following Overhead must be assigned for the task force, per the HETF CO, due to being individual VIPR resources:
- One TFLD
- One HEQB for each piece of equipment

When filling, HETF must be rostered under one E#, using subordinate requests (E-dots) for each piece of equipment. The parent request will use the following naming convention.

HETF – Dispatch ID – Three Digit Sequential Number

Example: HETF – BDC – 005

Incident Service and Supply Plan

An updated service and supply plan should be available for each dispatch center and expanded to provide for fire readiness. See the *NWCG Standards for Interagency Incident Business Management (SIIBM)*, Chapter 20, for specific documents that should be included in the service and supply plan.

National Emergency Rental Vehicle (NERV)

The NERV BPA is an acquisition tool for emergency incident rental vehicles. Rental guide, payment package information, current vehicle report, etc. is available on the NERV website: https://nerv.firenet.gov/

NERV Rentals are paid directly by the NERV program, no travel card is required.
The NERV agreement may be used for the following:
- Incident use only (resource order required)
- ¾- ton and 1-ton 4X4 pickups, SUVs for off-road use, vans, stake sides, and box trucks
- Pool/Ground Support vehicles
- Vehicles for employees who are not self-sufficient such as Ads

Specialized Equipment and Supply Personnel
See chapter 20 Overhead and Teams

GREAT BASIN MOBILIZATION CENTERS

A mobilization center is an off-incident location where emergency service personnel are temporarily located pending assignment, release or reassignment. There are two primary mobilization center (MC) locations identified within the Great Basin; Boise, ID and Salt Lake City, UT.

Any local dispatch, GACC or the NICC may request the activation of a MC. This could be within the Great Basin or in support of other geographic areas. The requesting center will place a Supply Order, "Service-Mob Center" through established dispatch channels, with the appropriate incident management code. The receiving center will create a unique incident (i.e. Boise Mob Center Activation 01) with incident type being Preparedness / Preposition. All associated ordering for that M C will be completed in IROC on that incident.

Units activating and utilizing the MC will need to review and comply with the MC Mobilization Operating Plan, including timely notification and communication with the local dispatch center manager and/or the MC area manager for coordination efforts.

Great Basin Mobilization Center Operations

Each mobilization center is unique with the layout and number of personnel that it can support. The requesting unit will coordinate with the MC and GBCC to provide specific information as to the number and type of personnel in transit, arrival/departure information, and support services requested. This could include requests for ground transportation to the incident, hand tools, PPE, chain saws, etc. and would require additional coordination between the sending and receiving units.

Crews requiring air transit are requested to arrive at the MC fully equipped with personal gear, PPE and double-lunched by the home unit at a specific time, no more than six hours prior to, and not less than three hours prior to scheduled departure. If crews require lunches or meals prior to departure, the MC requires a minimum of six hours notification.

Boise and Salt Lake City Mobilization Center Notification

Dispatch Center Managers will be notified a minimum of 48 hours prior to the arrival of personnel, crews, and aircraft, including notification of arrival and departure times. If transportation is needed for arriving personnel, a minimum of 72 hours is suggested.

Demobilization of Mobilization Centers

Orderly demobilization of equipment, personnel, and resources from the incident to the place of origin must follow the reverse order of mobilization and remain within established communication channels. Emphasis will be placed on having personnel home no later than 2200 local time during all demobilization, whenever possible. It must be recognized that occasionally the availability of large transport aircraft will dictate the time frames of the demobilization of resources.

Local dispatch centers will work with GBCC to establish priorities for resource releases. Demobilization information shall specify how many days left before end of the 14-day commitment and willingness for reassignment prior to final demobilization. GBCC will coordinate and facilitate reassignments with local dispatch centers and NICC as resources become available.

If a resource is released for disciplinary reasons, no reassignment will be considered. The agency duty officer of the resource and GBCC will be informed of disciplinary action and documentation will be provided.

The local unit or IC will complete performance evaluations for all sub-standard performances based on qualification levels or the ability to do the job for suppression/support resources. These evaluations shall be immediately filled out and sent to the local line officer, to the GB Operations Committee Chair, and to the agency representative of the GBCG.

GREAT BASIN STAGING AREAS AND SUPPORT

A staging area is a temporary location where available resources await operational assignment. Resources at a staging area are on-duty, available and expected to mobilize within 15 minutes.

Staging areas managed by IMTs may be assigned to the team within the Operations Section. Staging areas assigned by local units, or GBCC, are managed by the local center manager or staging area manager and supported by the local unit.

Resources assigned to a staging area are guaranteed compensation for a base eight hours of time. However, they may be requested to work a longer duty day (10 – 12 hours) depending on needs.

See *NWCG Standards for Interagency Incident Business Management* (SIIBM) for information on duty day regulations.

GREAT BASIN AERIAL DELIVERY OF EQUIPMENT / SUPPLIES

The McCall (USFS) and Great Basin (BLM) Smokejumper bases can deliver nearly all types of equipment and supplies. Special requests can usually be airborne within several hours. Many items, such as chainsaws, pumps, hose, and fuel, are pre-rigged and ready for immediate dispatch.

To request aerial delivery, coordinate with the GBCC aircraft desk. GBCC will coordinate with the available smokejumper resources for delivery and processing of IROC requests.

See Chapter 50 Aircraft for more information.

CHAPTER 50 - AIRCRAFT

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 leadplane operations, suppression, preparedness, reconnaissance, helitorch operations, 0etc.

AIRCRAFT MOBILIZATION

For all aircraft orders, documentation of special needs, threats, or specific reporting instructions are critical for the proper and timely processing of each aircraft request. All aircraft should be dispatched by utilizing the closest resource(s), regardless of Geographic Area boundaries. When a Geographic Area has depleted local and available aircraft resources, request(s) will be placed with NICC. Aircraft assigned will remain in the Geographic Area until released or reallocated by the NICC.

The following selection factors will be considered when ordering aircraft:
- Initial Attack vs. Large Fire Support
- Closest resource, regardless of Geographic Area boundary
- Timeliness
- Cost effectiveness
- Performance specifications for density/high altitude operations
- Airtanker Type (T1 & T2 LATs, VLAT, Scooper or SEAT)
- Special flights/capabilities, to include short-haul, STEP, aerial ignition, rappel, hoist, etc.
- Special equipment, bucket vs. tank, tundra pads, floats, etc.

The following terminology will be used when requesting aircraft through NICC:
- Knots (kts.) will be the standard term used to reference air speed
- VORs (Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Range) will be used to reference direction
- Latitude and longitude must be provided in Degrees Decimal Minutes (DDM), utilizing GPS Datum WGS84 degrees and minutes
- Aircraft registration numbers will be used when referencing helicopters, leadplanes, and air attack aircraft
- Airtankers and SEATs will be referenced by the airtanker number, e.g., T-40.

Great Basin Aircraft Mobilization

Local units requiring aviation services, other than those currently assigned within their dispatch boundaries, must order additional services through the established dispatch channels. When aviation resources are in high demand, the GACC will coordinate aircraft assignments and utilization within the Great Basin. For situations in which the GBMAC support has been formed, the GBMAC will coordinate through GBCC for allocation and prioritization of resources. All aircraft movement will follow established dispatch procedures.

All BLM aircraft, exclusive-use, CWN or On-Call, are national resources and are subject to movement and/or reassignment by BLM National Office and/or BLM State Office. This will be coordinated through GBCC to the local dispatch center.

State aircraft may be moved within each State's area of responsibility with coordination through the local dispatch centers. When State aircraft will be crossing GACC boundaries, communication to each GACC is required.

The closest forces concept should be followed by all agencies for Initial Attack (IA) and is defined as the resource that has the shortest timeframe to reach a predetermined incident location. Established dispatch channels will always be followed.

Agency aircraft identified below will be configured using a roster when mobilized to an incident:
- Aerial Supervision Modules (ASM) and assigned aircrew
- Leadplanes and assigned air crews
- Agency-owned Air Attack platforms and the assigned aircrew
- Agency exclusive-use Air Attack platforms and the assigned aircrew
- Agency exclusive-use helicopters and the assigned module members
- Agency-owned helicopters and the assigned module members

AIRCRAFT SOURCES

Sources for aircraft include agency-owned aircraft (Fleet), exclusive-use (EU), call-when-needed (CWN), or Department of Interior (DOI) On-Call contract aircraft. Rental aircraft are hired by the DOI under an Aircraft Rental Agreement (ARA), or by state agencies through Cooperative Agreement or letters of authorization. Cooperator and military aircraft may be utilized provided that an agreement and approval are in place. Federal agencies' use of active-duty military aircraft is rare and will be coordinated by the NICC.

COOPERATOR AIRCRAFT

Refer to the *Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (NFES 2724)* for additional information regarding cooperator aircraft.

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

Cooperator-contracted aircraft, that are 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/DOI letter.

Cooperator-contracted, exclusive-use 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 in the form of a letter from USDA Forest Service/DOI.

Cooperator-owned or operated aircraft may be utilized on federally managed fires when cooperative agreements are in place and the aircraft has been approved through FS/DOI letter. Cooperator-owned/-operated aircraft meeting requirements of the *NWCG Standards for Interagency Cooperator Type 2 and Type 3 Helicopters, PMS 525-1* or other applicable NWCG standards, may be utilized on federally protected lands, when cooperative agreements are in place and the aircraft has been approved through FS/DOI letter.

https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/pms525-1

All cooperator aircraft used on federally protected lands must be approved by FS/DOI letter. Utilization of approved, cooperator aircraft shall be limited based on 49 UNITED 16 STATES CODE §40125.

- All approved cooperator aircraft used on federally managed fires shall be released when federal aircraft become reasonably available.

- The use of cooperator aircraft must involve a "significant and imminent threat to life or property," which will be documented daily on the Cooperator Aircraft Use Validation Worksheet *(National Interagency for Resource Mobilization Chapter 80)* to record the justification for aircraft utilization.

https://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/logistics/aviation-
docs/Cooperator%20Aircraft%20Use%20Validation%20Worksheet.pdf

Non-Federally Approved Aircraft

Cooperator-contracted, exclusive-use aircraft not on an existing federal contract may be considered for approval on a case-by-case basis when cooperative agreements are in place.

The following conditions apply for non-federally approved aircraft:

- No federal employees are allowed to ride on board the aircraft
- No federal employee may be assigned to a position that exercises contractual control
- Federal personnel may load retardant at federal airtanker bases, regardless of jurisdiction
- Federal personnel may provide aerial supervision (ATGS, ASM, HLCO, Leadplane) under   existing standard operating procedures and agreements
- The aircraft remains under State operational control, regardless of agency affiliation of the firefighters directing the aircraft on an incident with State jurisdiction
- The aircraft are approved to interact with federal dispatch personnel as long as the aircraft remains under the operational control of the State or for safety reasons

Under emergency circumstances, where human life is immediately at risk from wildland fire on federally-protected lands, a Federal Line Officer can approve the use of non-federally approved aircraft. This exemption must take place only when sufficient federal firefighting aircraft are not readily available to meet the needs of the emergency. Federal line officers are encouraged to consult with agency aviation management personnel to aid in decision making.

The approving Federal Line Officer must document exemptions, in accordance with agency guidance, to include submitting a SAFECOM within 24 hours.

NATIONAL GUARD AIRCRAFT

National Guard (NG) resources may be mobilized in accordance with current agreements.
When ordering long term NG resources, each state has identified a single dispatch center and state liaison who will coordinate and serve as the liaison/contact for NG assistance.

Idaho

All units in Idaho will order through the Boise Interagency Dispatch Center (BDC) by utilizing established dispatch channels. BDC will coordinate with the IDL State Duty Officer and the IDL GBCG representative for notification and mobilization of NG resources. The ordering dispatch center will then notify GBCC of the order. BDC will coordinate with the IDL State Duty Officer to place the request.

Nevada

All units within Nevada will order through the Sierra Front Interagency Dispatch Center (SFC) by utilizing established dispatch channels. SFC will work with the NDF State Duty Officer and GBCG representative for notification and mobilization of NG resources. The ordering dispatch center will then notify GBCC of the order. SFC will contact the Nevada Division of Forestry (NDF) State Duty Officer to place the request.

Utah

All units within Utah will order through the Northern Utah Interagency Dispatch Center (NUC) by utilizing established dispatch channels. NUC will work through the Utah Division of Forestry's Duty Officer and GBCG representative for notification and mobilization of NG resources. The ordering dispatch center will then notify GBCC of the order.

Arizona

All requests for Arizona National Guard resources will be ordered through the Arizona Dispatch Center to the Arizona State Forestry. An informational copy of the resource order must be sent through the normal dispatch channels to the Southwest Coordination Center.

Wyoming

All requests for Wyoming National Guard resources will be ordered through the Wyoming State representative and through Rocky Mountain Coordination Center for federal incidents. At certain times, the National Guard has available helicopters, equipment and personnel that are useful in the suppression of forest and range fires on Federal and State lands. For helicopter resources, only those that have been identified in a preseason agreement may be utilized.

COMPACT AGREEMENT

Idaho Department of Lands and the Northwest Compact

Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) is a member of the Northwest Wildland Fire Protection Agreement (Northwest Compact), that may obtain Canadian aircraft via the compact agreement. These resources may only be used on IDL incidents and may not be reassigned to any other federal incidents or other states outside of the compact.

CARDING AND APPROVAL

All aircraft and pilots under DOI and USFS operational control must be approved and carded by either DOI or USFS. Aircraft and pilots requiring "special-use or mission" endorsement will require inspection by a USFS or DOI authorized inspector. Typically, special-use or mission flights are defined as anything other than point-to-point transport.

For State agency EU contracted aircraft, inspections and approval will also be conducted by OAS or USFS. For federal personnel to be a passenger on state aircraft, there must be a signed cooperator letter and approval documentation by OAS or USFS.

TYPES OF FLIGHTS

Point-to-Point

A "Point-to-point" flight is one that originates at one developed airport or permanent helibase and flies directly to another developed airport or permanent helibase with the sole purpose of transporting personnel or cargo (this term does not apply to flights with a scheduled air carrier on a seat fare basis). These types of flights are often referred to as "administrative" flights and only require the aircraft and pilot to be carded and approved for point-to-point flight. A point-to-point flight is conducted higher than 500 feet above ground level (AGL). Examples of activities for a point-to-point flight:
- Attending training
- Giving a speech
- Functional assistance trip
- Attending a workshop

Mission

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

Vendor Non-Revenue / Ferry Flight

If a vendor is moving an aircraft under their own volition (non-revenue), it is not considered mission or point-to-point and is technically outside of any dispatching responsibility for flight tracking and/or flight

following and will not have a flight schedule form. If a vendor requests flight tracking and/or flight following, it may be provided as a courtesy, but it is not required.

FLIGHT MANAGEMENT

Flight Manager

There will be a flight manager designated on all passenger flights originating within the Great Basin. A Flight Manager will be designated for point-to-point flights transporting personnel. The Flight Manager is a government employee who is responsible for coordinating, managing, and supervising flight operations. The Flight Manager is not required to be on board for most flights.

For flights that have multiple legs or are complex in nature, a flight manager should attend the entire flight. The flight manager will meet the qualification standard for the level of mission assigned, as set forth in the Interagency Aviation Training Guide found at: https://www.iat.gov/docs/IAT_Guide.pdf

The flight manager is supervised by the sending unit dispatcher until the destination is reached.

The flight manager's duties include:
- Brief passengers and personnel by providing an overview of the purpose, final destination, route of travel, intermediate stops, if applicable, and estimated time(s) of arrival (ETAs).
- Ensure the passenger manifest is accurate and contains the correct names and weights of the passengers. Note: The pilot is ultimately responsible for ensuring correct weights, balance, and power computations. The flight manager will provide one copy of the manifest to the pilot-in-command and ensure that additional copies are available for the receiving unit and the sending dispatcher.
- Ensure proper resource tracking procedures are met.
- Ensure passenger aircraft safety briefing is conducted.
- Maintain a current list of telephone numbers for the sending and receiving units. The flight manager will contact the sending unit dispatch when the flight plan has deviated more than 30 minutes from the original flight plan.
- Ensure that all personnel are within the weight limitations, are assembled, and are ready to board in the designated staging area.
- Ensure the pilot and aircraft are currently authorized for the intended mission and the pilot – in-command (PIC) can verify the aircraft is within weight and balance limitations.
- Responsible for signing the Daily Flight Report – Invoices (Form 6500-122 or AMD-23) for all flights (except for domestic air carriers, airlines, and NIFC contract aircraft).
- For Canadian travel, the flight manager will ensure proper documentation is included.

The dispatch office can provide assistance in estimating aircraft costs but is not responsible for completing the cost comparison/justifications worksheet and forms. The flight manager or authorizing official must complete and sign the cost comparison/justifications worksheet. Agencies are responsible for compiling documentation of cost comparison forms and the flight invoice for each flight.

Flight Crew / Aircrew Orientation

The local unit is responsible for providing an aviation briefing to:
- IMT aviation staff
- Incoming aviation resources
- Aviation Safety Assistance Teams (ASAT)

A briefing for non-local aviation resources should include, but is not limited to, the following:
- Local administrative procedures, meals, lodging, time, flight payment document procedures, etc.
- Airport procedures, base security policy, and plan
- Specific fire, fuel, and fire behavior conditions and information
- Aerial hazards map for the local area

Flight Crew / Aircrew Orientation (Continued)

- Contact procedures for entering a SUA, TFR, Airspace Letters of Agreement (LOA), and Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)
- Weather (current and forecast)
- Crew/aircraft information sheets (see agency specific guide)
- Aircraft status summary
- Flight following procedures
- Local information, fueling, water sources, sunrise/sunset times, etc.
- Radio frequencies, map sets, and warehouse supplies

FLIGHT PLANS

Agency Flight Plan

Agency flight plans/flight schedules **are required** when an FAA Flight Plan is not filed and is the responsibility of the pilot to complete and distribute. Agency flight plans are most often used for mission flights. The responsibility for ensuring the safe completion of a flight (flight following) lies with the originating dispatch office, unless a positive, documented handoff occurs.

FAA Flight Plans

FAA flight plans and flight following are generally used for point-to-point flights; the pilot or flight manager will contact dispatch with an estimated time of departure, estimated time enroute, and then close out with dispatch once the aircraft is on the ground, ensuring that resource tracking is complete. The pilot shall close out the flight plan with the FAA once the flight is completed.
There are two types of FAA Flight Plans:

- Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) - FAA flight following is automatically provided by Air Traffic Control (ATC) on all types of this flight plan. The pilot shall close out the flight plan with the FAA once the flight is completed.
- Visual Flight Rules (VFR) - The pilot must request FAA flight following. ATC may or may not provide it. It is the pilot's responsibility to confirm with dispatch which type of FAA flight plan will be used. Once the flight is completed, the pilot shall close out the flight plan with the FAA.

It is the pilot's responsibility to confirm with dispatch which type of FAA flight plan will be used. Automated Flight Following (AFF) or Verbal flight following is not required enroute when an FAA flight plan has been filed.

AIRCRAFT FLIGHT REQUEST / SCHEDULE / FLIGHT STRIP

Used for documenting aircraft, pilot, passenger, itinerary, and type of flight plan. Required information on this form includes (but is not limited to):
- Incident Name/Number and Request Number
- FAA Registration, "N" number and Call Sign
- Aircraft Make/Model/Color
- Pilot and Vendor Name and Contact Information
- Mission Description
- Passenger/Cargo Information
- Flight Itineraries
- Flight Plan Type/Method of Flight Following

Aircraft Flight Request / Schedule / Flight Strip Requirements

The Aircraft Flight Request/Schedule Form is **required** to be completed (regardless of the type of flight plan filed) for those flights that are:
- Point-to-Point
- Mission flights with fuel stops or passenger pickup (not direct to an incident)

- Flights leaving the geographic area

Dispatch centers/aircrews will utilize the approved Aircraft Flight Request/ Schedule form found on GB Aircraft webpage.

In accordance with the above guidelines, agency flight plans are the responsibility of the pilot/manager to be completed as accurately as possible and distributed through the originating dispatch office. Prior to an aircraft launch, the type of flight plan shall be identified on the Aircraft Flight Request/Schedule. This will ensure that critical information is documented for use in case of emergency, including search and rescue.

The sending office must enter the Aircraft Flight Request/ Schedule form into Firenet Teams with tags to GBCC and other affected dispatch centers. If Firenet Teams is unavailable, the form can be emailed.

If the GBCC is the hiring/sending office, the Aircraft Flight Request/Schedule form will be created and entered into Firenet Teams. The receiving dispatch office and all affected dispatch offices will be tagged. For flights leaving the geographic area, GBCC will email the form to the NICC and to affected geographic areas.

Responsibilities of the Sending Unit

- Obtain from pilot/vendor: the actual time of departure (ATD) and estimated time of arrival (ETA) from the initial departure airport.
- Relay the ATD, ETA, and type of flight plan/flight following being utilized (FAA or Agency, AFF or Radio check-in) to affected dispatch centers and the GBCC through Firenet Teams.
- For known delays/advances of a flight plan, exceeding 30 minutes, GBCC will be notified.
- Assist with search procedures for overdue aircraft. Utilize the Interagency Aviation Mishap Response Guide and Checklist.
- For any flight requiring stops enroute to a destination within the Great Basin, each local center where the aircraft is landing, should notify the GBCC via Firenet Teams.
- For any flight proceeding beyond the Great Basin, instruct the pilot-in-command or flight manager to contact the **NICC at 800-994-6312** for resource tracking.
- Aircraft support vehicles should contact the NICC at each fuel stop.

Responsibilities of the GBCC

- Relay the flight itinerary and type of flight plan/flight following being utilized to the requesting unit or to NICC via phone.
- Notify the requesting unit or the NICC of delays/advances of a flight plan that exceed 30 minutes.
- Assist with search procedures for overdue aircraft. Utilize the Interagency Aviation Mishap Response Guide and Checklist.

Responsibilities of NICC

- Relay Aircraft Flight Request/Schedule to the receiving GACC.
- Notify receiving GACC of any route changes, and of any delays/advances of a flight plan that exceed 30 minutes.
- Provide resource tracking of aircraft to specified destinations.
- Monitor flight plans for additional utilization.

Responsibilities of the Receiving Unit

- Confirm arrival of all tactical aircraft by Firenet Teams to the GBCC.
- Notify the GBCC of any delays of a flight plan that exceed 30 minutes.
- Notify the GBCC of any aircraft that are overdue by more than 30 minutes.
- Initiate/assist with search procedures for overdue aircraft.
- Utilize the Interagency Aviation Mishap Response Guide and Checklist.

FLIGHT FOLLOWING

Automated Flight Following (AFF)

AFF is the preferred method of agency flight following (once radio communications have been confirmed). If the aircraft and flight following office have AFF capability, it shall be utilized. Periodic radio transmissions for flight following reasons are acceptable but should be short and infrequent when utilizing AFF.

Radio Check-in/Check-Out

Radio Check-in/Check-out flight following requires verbal communication via radio every 15 minutes through the duration of the flight. The dispatcher will log the aircraft call sign, location, and heading.

It is the responsibility of the pilot/flight manager to advise dispatch, upon take-off, which plan (FAA or Agency) is being utilized. It is the responsibility of the dispatcher to ensure the flight plan information is shared with the affected dispatch centers along the aircraft's route.

Agency flight following is used for all mission flights but it is not required when an FAA flight plan has been filed for a point-to-point flight. Helicopters conducting mission flights shall check in prior to and immediately after each takeoff/landing per the *NWCG Standards for Helicopter Operations, PMS 510*.

https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/510

For point-to-point flights, AFF flight following may be used. At a minimum and prior to the flight, the pilot or flight manager will contact dispatch with an estimated time of departure, estimated time enroute, souls and fuel on board. Then, they will close out with dispatch once the aircraft is on the ground.

Flight following is the responsibility of the originating dispatch office and will remain so until transferred through a documented, positive handoff. The flight following dispatch office shall be continually staffed while an aircraft is airborne. Confirmation of an aircraft's arrival at a specified destination is required to ensure that a flight has been completed safely. It is the pilot's responsibility to close out a flight plan.

At the conclusion of the flight, the flight manager/pilot will ensure that the receiving dispatch office is notified of their arrival. The receiving dispatch office is responsible for notifying the originating dispatch office. This can be done through Firenet Teams or via phone.

If an aircraft is overdue, it is the receiving dispatcher's responsibility to initiate/assist aircraft search and rescue actions. The flight following dispatch office shall be continually staffed while an aircraft is airborne.

Flight following issues/concerns should be documented in the SAFECOM system.

Federal/state agencies and cooperators utilizing aviation resources for non-fire projects are not automatically tracked and/or flight followed via Agency Flight Plans. Any requests for the Great Basin dispatch centers to perform this function must be part of a Project Aviation Safety Plan (DOI) / Mission Aviation Safety Plan (USFS) and coordinated well in advance of the project. An Aircraft Flight Request/Schedule form will be completed. Requests for flight following is a courtesy and is at the discretion of the dispatch office.

Vendors performing "End-Product" contracts will **not** be flight followed by the local dispatch center nor by the GBCC.

National Flight Following Frequency (168.6500 MHz)

The National Flight Following Frequency is used to monitor interagency and contract aircraft. All aircraft on point-to-point or mission flights should establish/terminate flight following and confirm AFF on the National Flight Following frequency.

All dispatch centers/offices will monitor the National Fight Following frequency at all times. A Continuous Tone-Coded Squelch System (CTCSS) tone of 110.9 must be placed on the transmitter and receiver of the National Flight Following frequency. The National Flight Following frequency is to be used for flight following, dispatch, or redirection of aircraft. No other use is authorized.

AUTOMATED FLIGHT FOLLOWING (AFF)

AFF is an online government application that automatically tracks the location and velocity of specially equipped aircraft and mobile assets and provides this information in near-real-time to dispatchers, aviation managers, and other authorized users. AFF reduces the requirement to "check-in" via radio every 15 minutes and provides the dispatcher with a wide range of information about the flight, airspace, and other data that may be pertinent to the flight. This reduces pilot workload, clears congested radio frequencies, and provides the dispatcher with much greater detail and accuracy regarding aircraft location and flight history. AFF does not eliminate positive hand-off procedures.

Requirements to Utilize AFF

AFF does NOT reduce or eliminate the requirement for aircraft on mission flights to have FM radio capability. Air crews shall continue monitoring appropriate radio frequencies during the flight for possible diverts, updated mission information from dispatch, or an ops-check if resource is no longer showing positive on AFF. The dispatch office(s) responsible for flight following shall be staffed for the duration of the flight. The aircraft must be equipped with the necessary AFF hardware, transmitter and antenna.

Procedures for Utilizing AFF

Standard information shall be communicated to the dispatch office, such as route of flight, passengers, purpose of flight, radio frequencies to monitor, known flight hazards, TFR information, ETD, etc. (no change from radio check-in procedures).

- AFF will be initiated when an aircraft is dispatched or when a user requests flight following from a dispatch center.
- The dispatch center will verify that the aircraft's icon is visible on the AFF screen and ensure that they will be able to quickly monitor the page at any time during the flight.
- The dispatch center will provide the pilot with FM frequencies, including tones, that will be monitored for the duration of the flight.
- When an aircraft is initially airborne, and outside of the sterile cockpit environment, the pilot will contact the dispatch office via radio and state call sign, departure location, number of personnel on board, fuel on board, ETE, destination, confirmation of AFF location. This information is required to positively verify that both the aircraft and the dispatch office are utilizing AFF, radios are operational, and that the dispatcher can "see" the aircraft on the computer screen. If a problem exists at this point, there should be a switch to radio check-in procedures until the issue is resolved.
- If radio contact cannot be established, the pilot will abort the mission and return to the airport/helibase.
- If there is a deviation from the planned flight route, the pilot will contact the dispatch center via radio to advise of the revised route information.
- The dispatch office will keep the AFF program running on a computer for the entire flight. They will set a timer and document each location in 15-minute increments for the duration of the flight.
- If the aircraft icon turns RED, it means the signal has been lost. Immediately attempt contact with the aircraft via radio and follow normal lost communication, missing aircraft, or downed aircraft procedures, as appropriate. (During tactical operations below 500', a periodic red indication is normal and does not necessitate an "immediate" contact, especially if flight following has been established with the incident. This should be addressed during the pre-flight briefing).
- If radio contact is made after a lost signal, the flight may continue by utilizing radio check-ins for flight following.

- When the aircraft has landed and the flight has been completed, the pilot or flight manager (HEMB, ATGS, etc.) shall contact the dispatch office via radio or telephone, to inform them that they are on the ground.

Additional information about AFF can be found at: https://www.aff.gov/

Responsibilities of Pilot/Flight Manager for Flight Following

- Contact dispatch to establish AFF flight following (preferably via phone prior to flight).
- Provide dispatch with appropriate flight information (same as radio check-in procedures).
- Obtain appropriate FM frequencies and tones to be monitored during flight and brief on radio calls you will make and what response is expected.
- Shortly after takeoff and outside of sterile cockpit environment, contact dispatch via radio to initiate AFF.
- If radio contact is not made with dispatch office, return to airport/helibase.
- If radio contact is made and AFF is verified by dispatch office, monitor assigned frequencies, including air guard, for duration of flight.
- If a deviation from planned and communicated flight route occurs, contact dispatch office via radio to advise.
- If AFF capability is lost at the dispatch office, or the signal is lost during the flight, flight following will revert to 15-minute radio check-in procedures.
- Although not required at any time during the flight, it is acceptable to check in via radio with dispatch to confirm positive AFF.
- Inform dispatch upon landing that the aircraft is on the ground.

Responsibilities of Aircraft Dispatcher for Flight Following

- When AFF is requested, ensure AFF program access is available and request standard flight information from the pilot/flight manager. Document using existing dispatch forms and logs.
- Provide pilot/flight manager with appropriate frequencies to monitor during the flight (dispatch frequency, national flight following, etc.). Ensure these frequencies are monitored during duration of flight.
- If flight following will be handed off to another dispatch office during the flight, brief this with the pilot, flight manager, providing frequency change, call sign, and other appropriate information.
- Check AFF system to ensure icon for the aircraft is visible.
- Shortly after takeoff, the pilot or flight manager will call via radio to initiate AFF. Check aircraft icon color and verify time and date.
- Ensure the AFF system remains operating on your computer during the entire flight.
- Set 15-minute timer and check flight progress as appropriate during the flight. Document using existing forms, logs, CAD systems.
- If the icon turns RED, it means the signal has been lost. An immediate attempt should be made to contact the aircraft via radio and follow normal lost communication, missing aircraft, or downed aircraft procedures as appropriate.
- If radio contact is made after a lost signal, the flight may continue by utilizing 15-minute radio check-ins for flight following.
- Use standard contact procedure if computer system goes down during flight.

Procedures for Coordination/Handoff Between Dispatch Offices for Flight Following

When a flight crosses dispatch boundaries, flight following will be handed off from one dispatch center to another via telephone, radio or Firenet Teams. Each positive handoff must be documented. This must be coordinated between the affected dispatch offices.

Flight following handoffs must be coordinated when using AFF. Dispatch offices will monitor appropriate frequencies. If frequency changes are required, the new frequencies will be relayed to the aircrew.

Whenever possible, utilize National Flight Following Frequency (168.650, Tone 110.9, both transmit and receive) for the entire flight.

Suggested Airport Information Sources for Flight Following and Tracking

FAA airport/facilities directory
Western States Flight Guide
https://www.airnav.com/
http://skyvector.com/

OVERDUE AND MISSING AIRCRAFT

At 30 minutes past the last scheduled check-in, or the filed ETA, the dispatch office currently responsible for flight following will confer with intermediate and/or destination dispatch office(s) to determine the aircraft's location or whether the aircraft can be contacted by radio or located by other means. For mission flights, the aircraft is considered overdue at the scheduled check-in time. Refer to the Interagency Aviation Mishap Response Guide and Checklist for procedures to follow in the event of an overdue and/or missing aircraft.

AIRCRAFT DISPATCH FORM REQUIREMENTS – KNEE BOARD

The NWCG Aircraft Dispatch Form PMS 250 (also known as a Knee Board or TARO), is the **only** authorized dispatch form to be used. It is required for all local and non-local (outside of the ordering dispatch area) incident requests for the following:

- Airtanker, Leadplane, and ASM requests for initial attack, extended, and complex incidents.
- Helicopters and Air Attack requests for initial attack, upon request of the sending unit or the GBCC.
- *For resources coming from outside of the GACC (or leaving the GACC), contact the GBCC to obtain a copy of the form.*

If multiple aircraft are being ordered, or if they are ordered within reasonably close timeframes of each other, one submission of the form to the GBCC or to a neighboring dispatch office will suffice. This form provides beneficial information to the dispatch and aviation communities, such as readability of incident locations, elevations, frequencies, hazards, contacts, and flight following information. An IROC request to the sending dispatch office must follow as soon as practical.

Neighborhood Agreement and Aircraft Dispatch Form

Aircraft may be launched across GACC boundaries using an Aircraft Dispatch Form to facilitate neighborhood agreements for IA. However, a resource order must follow in a timely manner. The stipulations with the neighborhood agreement allow the request to be placed directly with the neighboring dispatch center without going to the GACC or NICC. The GBCC should be notified.

Initial Attack with Aircraft Dispatch Form Through NICC

All aircraft requests placed to the NICC must be in IROC. Requesting units shall ensure that IROC incident information is accurate, to include current frequencies, reporting locations, and contacts. A current copy of the Aircraft Dispatch Form must be attached to the IROC request.

AVIATION FREQUENCY MANAGEMENT

All documents containing USDA Forest Service (FS) and/or Department of Interior (DOI) frequencies must have the following statement on the top and bottom of each page containing frequencies, "CONTROLLED UNCLASSIFIED INFORMATION//BASIC." This requirement is in accordance with direction from the Washington Office Frequency Managers for both Departments.

FM, VHF and UHF Frequencies

NIICD issues dedicated FM frequencies in conjunction with communication equipment assigned to incidents. NIICD will order additional FM frequencies from DOI and FS, Washington Office, as conditions warrant. To ensure proper frequency coordination, the ordering office must include the Latitude and Longitude of the incident on the resource order.

AM Frequencies – Air Tactics (Air-to-Air)

Initial attack AM air-to-air frequencies will be assigned by the NIICD Communications Duty Officer (CDO) after annual coordination with the FAA. All available AM assignments will be published at the beginning of the fire season and will be available for use by the dispatch zones.

Each zone has pre-assigned Air-to-Air frequencies. Frequencies allocated to zones for initial attack are not to be dedicated for project fire use. These frequencies may be used for All-Hazard incidents, Search and Rescue, etc. with coordination through NIFC CDO.

Each dispatch center will receive their assigned Primary and Secondary Air-to-Air by April. The Tertiaries are held at the GACC and will be ordered as needed through IROC. All preassigned Air-to-Air frequencies should be ordered and held at the local dispatch on a GACC Preposition order. Throughout the fire season, they should be assigned in IROC to the fires they are used on and will be released to the GACC at the end of the season or when no longer needed.

Temporary frequency assignments will be requested for project fire use. Temporary frequencies cannot be reassigned when the incident is completed or no longer needed, they must be released to NIICD CDO.

FM Frequencies (Air-to-Ground, VHF-FM)

With intent to create permanent assignments, FM air-to-ground frequencies will be facilitated and coordinated by the NIICD CDO in cooperation with the agency frequency managers. Both AM and FM assignments will be used on an interagency basis and master records of the assignments are maintained by the NIICD CDO. Updated frequency information for initial attack air-to-air, and air-to-ground is coordinated annually with the GACCs.

Requests for the use of dedicated Air-to-Air and Air-to-Ground frequencies will be made through established ordering channels from the incident host GACC, directly to the NIICD, followed by a call placed to the CDO. The CDO coordinates all National Cache FS and DOI frequencies, as well as any additional frequencies released by other agencies for wildland fire support. Frequencies are ordered as an Aircraft "A" request.

National Air Guard Frequency 168.625 MHz (Tone 110.9 TX)

A National Interagency Air Guard frequency for aircraft will be used for emergency aviation communications. Continuous monitoring of this frequency in narrowband mode, by agency dispatch centers, is mandatory. Rx and Tx tones are required nationally.

This frequency, 168.625 MHz, is restricted to the following use:

- Air-to-air emergency contact and coordination
- Ground-to-air emergency contact
- Initial call, recall, and redirection of aircraft when no other contact frequency is available

National Flight Following Frequency 168.650 MHz (Tone 110.9 TX and RX)

The National Flight Following Frequency is used to monitor agency and contract aircraft. This frequency is used for flight following; it is not to be used during mission flights or incident operations. All dispatch centers/offices will monitor the National Fight Following Frequency at all times.

This frequency, 168.650 MHz, is restricted to the following use:
- Flight following, dispatch, and/or redirection of aircraft.
- No other use is authorized.

Preassigned Initial Attack Frequencies

Initial attack AM and FM frequencies are issued annually by the National Interagency Incident Communication Division (NIICD) to a pre-identified geographic area which corresponds to the Great Basin dispatch zone boundaries. The frequencies issued are intended for initial attack incidents on any jurisdiction(s) within that zone. Often there are not enough frequencies available for individual units to always specify a particular IA frequency.

Frequency Management Tips and Reminders

The following are reminders before ordering and while managing additional frequencies:
- Are all assigned frequencies being used?
- Is the operation of all aircraft on one victor frequency?
- Has the traffic decreased enough so that the frequency can be released?
- Has a TFR been added or eliminated?

SPECIAL FLIGHT CONDITIONS

Instrument Flight Conditions FSM 5716.12

Instrument Flight Conditions are for multi-engine or turbine powered single-engine aircraft for flights in Instrument Meteorological Conditions (IMC) that meet the applicable Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) requirements in Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR) Part 135, Part 91 and Part 61 as referenced in FSH 5709.16 or applicable contracts.

Low level (FSM 5716.3) fixed wing flight operations will be conducted only in daylight Visual Flight Rules (VFR) conditions (30 minutes prior to official sunrise until 30 minutes after official sunset).

Night Flying 5716.2

Night flying is for multi-engine or turbine powered single-engine aircraft for night flights that meet the applicable requirements in FAR Part 91 and Part 61 as referenced in FSH 5709.16 or applicable contracts.

Pilots flying night missions shall land at airports or heliports that meet Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) lighting standards, except:

- This restriction does not apply to helicopter flights utilizing Night Vision Goggles (NVG).
- Low level helicopter flight operations will only be conducted using NVG. Helicopters will be approved for such an operation.
- Reciprocating engine powered single-engine aircraft flights at night are authorized only for ferry and cargo-carrying missions at pilot-in-command discretion and in accordance with FAR Part 91.

Sterile Cockpit Procedures

Sterile cockpit rules apply within a five-mile radius of the airport. The aircrew will not perform radio or cockpit communications that is not directly related to the safe flight of the aircraft, from taxi to 5 miles out upon takeoff, and, from 5 miles out until clearing an active runway, upon landing.

Sterile cockpit procedure means no communications between an aircraft and the airtanker base, dispatch office or ramp personnel while the aircraft is in the traffic pattern, unless it involves the safety of flight. Fire dispatching or reload instructions are not related to the safe flight of the aircraft.

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

AIRSPACE

Temporary Flight Restrictions (FAR 91.137).

The policies and procedures found in the *NWCG Standards for Airspace Coordination* have been adopted for all agencies' use and implementation.

Temporary airspace restrictions will be established when incident related aviation activities present potential conflict with other aviation activities. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) requires that latitude/longitude information for TFRs must be provided in degrees, minutes, seconds, including reference to north latitude and west longitude. If seconds information is not available, add two zeroes to the description. Do not use spaces, commas, or other symbols in the description.

Example: ddmmssN/dddmmssW or 450700N/1175030W. The corner points should be listed in a clockwise sequence around the requested TFR to avoid "bow tie" depictions.

For further information on how flight restrictions are requested and implemented, please reference the *NWCG Standards for Airspace Coordination, PMS520* located at: https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/520

Procedures

It is essential that both local dispatch center and the GBCC dispatchers are trained in the policies and procedures found in the *NWCG Standards for Airspace Coordination* "Interagency Request for Temporary Flight Restriction" and "Documentation of Contacts Requesting Deconfliction of Airspace by the Military."

Local dispatch centers are responsible for:
- Coordinating with military units for deconfliction of Special Use Airspace (SUA) and Military Training Routes (MTRs)
- Submitting requests for temporary flight restrictions to the appropriate FAA air route traffic control center through the NOTAM Entry System (NES). Documenting the request on an A#.
- Informing the coordination center of temporary flight restrictions granted by FAA.

Upon request from a local unit, GBCC may assume the responsibility of requesting flight restrictions and/or assisting local units with deconflicting military airspace.

For non-fire airspace deconfliction, refer to the *NWCG Standards for Airspace Coordination* or a local agreement (i.e., BLM and Air Force: Mountain Home, Hill, or Nellis).

If a dispatch center is experiencing a heavy workload with airspace coordination, they may order an airspace coordinator. Additionally, military representatives to the FAA and agency airspace program managers may assist. See *NWCG Standards for Airspace Coordination*.

Participating Aircraft

Internal procedures for requestors to participate in the hazard relief effort and work within incident TFRs will be coordinated to ensure the utmost safety. Please reference the NWCG Standards for Airspace Coordination, PMS520 for standard procedures for Participating Aircraft.

MILITARY TRAINING ROUTES AND SPECIAL USE AIRSPACE

Military Training Routes (MTR) and Special Use Airspace (SUA), that present conflicts with incident-related aviation activities, will be identified by local units. One source for this information is the AP/1B, Flight Information Publication, Military Training Routes.

GBCC will upload current editions of the AP 1A/1B, with charts, into Firenet Teams. Special-Use Airspace may be found on Sectional Aeronautical Charts. Critical Airspace information pertinent to flight operations should be organized for easy and rapid utilization (i.e., displayed on local unit aviation hazard maps). Further direction may be obtained in the NWCG Standards for Airspace Coordination, PMS520.

Local dispatch centers are responsible for coordinating with military units for deconfliction of Special-Use Airspace (SUA) and Military Training Routes (MTRs). Upon request from a local dispatch center, GBCC may assume this responsibility and/or assist local units.

AIRSPACE CONFLICTS

All airspace conflicts, including accidents (mid-air collision), incidents (near mid-air collision), hazards (intrusions into airspace restricted under Part 91.137 Temporary Flight Restrictions) and other occurrences involving airspace, shall be reported immediately to the local dispatch center or aviation manager by the individual(s) who are involved with or who observed the conflict.

Upon notification of a conflict, the local dispatch center shall immediately notify the local aviation manager and/or airspace coordinator, if in place, as well as the affected ARTCC. Refer to the Aircraft Conflict Initial Report:https://www.nifc.gov/sites/default/files/NICC/4-Airspace/iasc-aircraft-conflict-initial-report-form%20(003).pdf

The local aviation manager/dispatch center shall immediately attempt to gather all pertinent details and report the occurrence to the appropriate regional, state, or area aviation manager and to GBCC.

These individuals shall take all necessary action to further report the occurrence according to agency requirements (e.g., in the case of an accident or incident with potential) and shall coordinate regarding immediate follow-up and investigation of the conflict.

If the conflict involves a serious aviation accident, involving injury or loss of life or property, the coordination center shall immediately notify the NICC and the appropriate agency aviation manager.

If an airspace conflict occurs that involves manned or unmanned aircraft, local units and/or dispatch centers will follow the NWCG UAS Incursion Protocol (PMS 520) and IA IB 21-01. Each incident will be reported to the affected ARTCC, who will then report it to the Domestic Events Network (DEN). Whomever notifies the ARTCC should also notify the Interagency Airspace Coordinator via email.

See the *NWCG Standards for Airspace Coordination* for further information on airspace conflict reporting and follow-up.

FAA TEMPORARY CONTROL TOWER OPERATIONS
See National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization

Temporary control tower assistance is available through the FAA's Western Service Area Agreement for the following states: AK, AZ, CA, CO, HI, ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WA, and WY. (*Reference Chapter 11 NWCG Standards for Airspace Coordination).*

FAA temporary towers should be activated when conditions of visibility, or level of activity at an uncontrolled airport, are such that FAA control will enhance safety. Airport managers should be consulted, as well as pilots and aircraft managers.

Temporary Controlled Tower Operations within Great Basin

Local dispatch center will submit an Aircraft request for a Temporary Tower, along with the completed Temporary Tower Request form, to the GBCC. Consider the following when placing the order:

Site Location Considerations
- Does a facility exist?
- Consider ordering air ops/helibase trailers, office trailers, etc., via an equipment order form.
- Does the facility have a good field of view, takeoff, and approach path?
- Does the facility have electrical and/or phone capability?

Other considerations
- Estimated times of operation (sunrise to sunset)
- Estimated duration of incident
- Names, telephone numbers and e-mail addresses of the local unit contacts

The form can be found at the following website:
https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/pms520-3

NOTE: FAA personnel are not committed to 14-day assignments. The FAA will handle personnel replacements, as needed, and they may request assistance with travel arrangements.

The FAA will be responsible for appropriate staffing to meet the request and any internal requirements. (Agency will be responsible for providing total subsistence for FAA personnel).

The local unit aviation manager is responsible for providing a thorough briefing to the FAA controllers and with assisting the controllers in presenting their own briefing to pilots and other interested personnel.

Ensure that adequate radio equipment is available for use. These must be 760-channel VHF-AM radios. Note that the air ops/helibase trailers come with complete radio packages.

Be aware that the FAA will issue a NOTAM (Notice to Air Missions) for the airport, to inform the public of the change in status from uncontrolled to controlled, and to identify radio frequency for contact with the tower.

Additional Needs- since the FAA does not have the support equipment necessary to establish a temporary tower, the incident should order support equipment through established ordering channels. See the *National Interagency Standards for Mobilization* and the *NWCG Standards for Airspace Coordination*, Chapter 11, for a list of support equipment.

When the incident no longer needs the tower, ensure that release procedures occur through the appropriate channels and payment documents are completed.

STAGED / PREPOSITION / SUPPORT

All aircraft prepositioned at the request of the GBCC on staging/prepositioned support codes, are available for local IA, following national commitment guidelines. Any assignment of these resources to large/project fires will have GACC concurrence prior to assignment.

Prior to prepositioning aircraft to local dispatch bases, coordination will be made through the local center manager/aircraft dispatcher. The local center will then create an incident in IROC for the aircraft to be assigned for dispatch and tracking purposes. Suggested example: 2023 BDC GACC Preposition

This incident can also include GACC support for crews, equipment, overhead and supplies.
Extended staffing of GACC support resources are to be made available for geographic-wide IA response. Any extensions of local resources on the GACC charge code are considered available for GACC-wide response. Local units need to determine which resources are to be extended following this requirement.

Local units that have aircraft assigned to the GACC support code may utilize the code for additional airbase staffing, as needed, with the concurrence of the GBCC.

INFRARED (IR) SUPPORT TO FIRE OPERATIONS

Aircraft systems configured with infrared (IR) camera systems are available from agencies and private sector to provide support to wildland fire operations in three mission areas:
- New Fires. Use IR imagery to detect and map locations of new fires, typically following a lightning storm.
- Large Fire Perimeter Mapping: Use IR imagery to map the heat perimeter of large fires, typically the role of National Infrared Operations (NIROPS).
- Tactical Incident Awareness and Assessment (IAA): Use IR imagery to provide near real time situational awareness, spot fire detection, over watch of ground operations, and map the heat perimeter of smaller fires or active portions of large fires. This can be conducted during the day or night.

Infrared camera systems can be categorized into two primary categories:
- Line Scanner / Step-stare camera systems. Line scanners and step-stare systems can quickly scan and map large fires and are best used when the fire is actively burning with open flame.
- Gimbal mounted electro-optical / infrared (EO/IR) camera ball. EO/IR camera balls are best used to provide over watch of a specific area and are more sensitive to detecting smoldering heat sources, however scan volume to map large fires is typically lower than line scanners or step-stare systems. Aircraft equipped with gimbal mounted EO/IR camera balls are typically better suited to detection or tactical IAA missions.

Large Fire Perimeter Mapping

Historically known as National Infrared Operations (NIROPS), this mission is flown at night and consists of agency-owned aircraft, contracted aircraft, and Aircraft 3. NIROPS aircraft are national resources. The National IR Coordinator will coordinate all infrared interpreters (IRIN).

Ordering process: Visit the IAA Hub (https://iaa-nifc.hub.arcgis.com/) and select "Request Support." NIROPS requests require the submission of both an IROC order (A# Service, Infrared Night SIRN) and a pending request placed in the IAA Hub no later than 1530 hours Mountain Time.

Product deliverables: The delivered products are a shapefile, pdf map, kmz, and IRIN log posted to the incident specific folder in the NIFC File Transfer Protocol (FTP) site https://ftp.wildfire.gov/.

Aircraft 3 is a Department of Defense asset, available to provide support for incidents, that may not be reachable by regular aircraft. Aircraft 3 products are derived from multiple sources and closely resembles products from other platforms. Analysis is performed jointly between the National Geospatial Agency (NGA) and the United States Geographic Survey Civil Applications Center (CAC). This asset typically requires a 1-2 day spin up for new incidents, and product delivery timeframes can be highly variable.

New Heat Detection/Lightning Recon

Ordering process: Visit the IAA Hub and select "Request Support Products" deliverables. A size up is reported to the responsible dispatch center. This may include an email to the center's Firenet account and phone/radio communications/confirmations. Imagery, videos, and perimeter information will be posted to the NIFC EGP.

Within the Great Basin, during PL3 or higher, dispatch centers shall contact the GBCC before requesting a detection flight. This is to ensure that there will be no duplication of orders since the GBCC meteorologists will be tracking thunderstorm cells through the GA and may be requesting these flights.

Operational Support

GIS perimeters, narrated/unnarrated videos, imagery overlay, and isolated heat identification. Ordering process: Go to the IAA Hub and select "Request Support Products" deliverables. All products are posted in

the NIFC EGP within the Airborne Intel Tool. The requestor will receive a close out email once the products have been posted.

IAA requestors must have a NIFC AGOL account to submit requests in the IAA Hub. Follow the instructions on the IAA Hub to request a new NIFC AGOL account. For additional ordering information, refer to the User's Guide on the IAA Hub.

Certain Interagency Multi-Mission Aircraft can support wildland fires as air attack (ATGS), helicopter coordinator (HLCO) and IAA mission support; these resources are known as enhanced air attack or enhanced HLCO. Only one mission can be ordered, performed, and completed for each individual request. An enhanced air attack will only perform as an IAA resource if directly ordered for IAA mission support.

Visit the Fire Imaging Technologies for Wildland Fire Operations user guide for more detailed information at https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/reference-documents.

Handheld Infrared Systems

Handheld infrared equipment and operators can be ordered through normal dispatch channels by utilizing an Equipment and Overhead resource order. Many units require trained personnel to accompany the infrared equipment off unit. Ordering dispatch centers will need to coordinate with the sending unit to ensure personnel are qualified to operate infrared equipment.

Handheld infrared equipment can be requested through the following dispatch centers:
- **Boise Interagency Dispatch Center: 208-984-3400**
- **Payette Interagency Dispatch Center: 208-634-2757**

TACTICAL AVIATION RESOURCES

HELICOPTERS / TYPE 1 AND TYPE 2

All Type 1 and 2 federally contracted helicopters are National Resources. There are two categories of helicopters:
- Standard: Government personnel/passenger and cargo hauling.
- Restricted: No government personnel/passenger or internal cargo transport, lift only.

For standard category helicopters, a module must be assigned. See NWCG Standards for Helicopter Operations, PMS 510 for additional information.
https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/pms510

For information on helicopter module staffing, reference The Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (NFES 2724) https://www.nifc.gov/standards/guides/red-book

There are two contractual types of helicopters:
- Exclusive-Use (EU) Contract helicopters are mobilized complete with an assigned module.
- Call-When-Needed (CWN) helicopters require the requesting unit to a provide a module.

When processing requests for helicopters, the NICC will inform the requesting GACC of the contract type for the assigned resource.

CWN Helicopters

With the exception of Alaska, NICC is the sole source for Type 1, 2, and 3 federally-contracted CWN Helicopters. Prior to reassigning federally contracted CWN Type 1 or 2 Helicopters to another incident, GACCs will obtain approval from NICC.

NICC is also the sole source for all FS Type 3 CWN Helicopters.

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

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.
- Any federal restricted category helicopter may be filled with either an HMGB (Helicopter Manager) or HMLR (Helicopter Manager Limited-Use/Restricted).
- Any standard category helicopter shall only be filled by an HMGB, unless the aircraft is put into "Limited-Use Standards for Helicopter Operations" and noted in the resource order request under "Special Needs", then an HMLR may fill the resource as a manager.
- 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.

Exclusive-Use Helicopters

All FS EU Type 1, 2 and 3 Helicopters are contracted by the FS Procurement and Property Services, Incident Procurement Operations (IPO ISB) located at in Boise at the NIFC. All Exclusive-Use Contract Helicopters for DOI Agencies are solicited, inspected, and contracted by DOI AQD and OAS. Service EU helicopters will be transferred in IROC, to the host administrative unit for the duration of the MAP from the NICC.

For all EU Helicopter Aircraft, the following apply:
- Exclusive-Use Contract Helicopters are dispatched locally by the Administrative Unit.
- When requested by NICC, National Resources will be dispatched by the dispatch center hosting the resource at the time of request.

Whenever an exclusive use helicopter fills an IROC request outside of IA, the sending unit will send a fuel truck, support vehicle, manager, and a **minimum** of 3 crew personnel. The helicopter order will be placed on an Aircraft order form with all the support/module information documented on that Aircraft request order form. Any specialty or other personnel qualification requirements (ICT4, PLDO, etc.) must also be specified.

USFS Type 1 and Type 2 Helicopters

All Type 1 and 2 US Forest Service (FS) Helicopters will be initially ordered through the NICC. All FS CWN and EU Type 1 and Type 2 Helicopters, and their modules (both helitack and rappellers), are National Resources prepositioned and allocated by NICC and the FS National Aircraft Coordinator, in alignment with NMAC and Agency prioritization and direction.

Periodically, FS Type 1 and Type 2 EU Helicopters, not within their Mandatory Availability Period (MAP), are hired under their EU Contract for optional-use periods for incidents or projects. A modification to the EU Contract is required for the duration of the incident assignment. If a FS EU Helicopter Manager is not immediately available, the requesting Geographic Area will assign a Helicopter Manager. The designated Helicopter Manager will then manage the helicopter thereafter. The COR will be notified that the EU Helicopter is being dispatched.

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. If a GACC has a need to backfill behind a Forest Service 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 the FS National Aircraft Coordinator.

The standard 14-day assignment applies to the crew, not the helicopter platform. Module leaders are expected to rotate their crew to maintain helicopter availability. When numerous internal rotations of staffing

Exclusive-Use aircraft occur, consideration for aircraft exchange shall be given by aviation managers and coordinators. Requests for such an exchange shall be coordinated with all parties involved to include the aircraft manager, IMT or hosting unit, GACC, NICC, and applicable National Aircraft Coordinator. The ability to grant such requests during high fire activity or planning levels may be limited due to extenuating circumstances. For additional direction please reference the *FSM 5700* and *NWCG Standards for Helicopter Operations, PMS 510.*

USFS Type 3 Helicopters

FS Type 3 EU helicopters play a critical role in local, geographic and national response. Mandatory Availability Periods associated with the Exclusive-Use Type 3 fleet directly correlate with the hosting forest's historical fire season and include time periods considerate of programs' stand-up and stand-down. As fire danger varies throughout any given year, forests hosting FS suppression funded Type 3 EU helicopters should base resource availability off the National Fire Danger Rating System Adjective.

The following chart depicts the appropriate availability status correlating to an NFDRS adjective.

During a host forest's NFDRS rating of Low or deescalating Moderate, Type 3 EU Helicopters and modules are expected to be available national, upon request by the NICC, unless already committed in their host GACC. An escalating Moderate, High, or above rating should constitute availability at the geographic/region or hosting forest level. Helicopters at or above moderate fire danger rating may be made available nationally at the discretion of the GACC.

Hosting Forest NFDRS Adjective	Type 3 EU Availability Status
Extreme	Hosting Forest of geographic/region level
Very High	Hosting Forest of geographic/region level
High	Hosting Forest of geographic/region level
*Escalating Moderate	Hosting Forest of geographic/region level
**Deescalating Moderate	National
**Low	National

In order to request a forest EU or like/kind backfill, place an order with the forest's NFDRS rating in the "Special Needs" of the request.

Resource needs shall be coordinated with all parties involved, to include the aircraft manager, CIMT, or receiving unit, GACC/MAC Group, NICC, Regional HOS/or other delegated regional aviation authority, and the applicable National Rotor-Wing Coordinator. The aircraft's current day on assignment will be considered. Reference Forest Service EU direction, above regarding length order. Depending on conditions, low to deescalating moderate forest's NFDRS ratings may be filled with a CWN.

BLM Type 1 and Type 2 Helicopter

The BLM Type 1 and Type 2 Helicopter's primary mission is initial attack. While most effective at providing rapid initial response, the crew is well equipped to respond to extended attack incidents and critical need missions on large fires.

To retain this helicopter and crew beyond initial attack for extended attack incidents, a request will be made to the GACC. Extended attack incidents that utilize the crew to fill critical positions, should immediately order replacement personnel for those positions in case the aircraft and crew are reassigned.

BLM Idaho Helitack Type 1 Helicopter

While most effective at providing rapid initial response, the crew is well equipped to respond to extended attack incident and critical need missions on large fires. In order to retain this helicopter and crew beyond IA for extended attack incidents, or critical mission needs on large fires, a request will be made to GBCC. GBCC will coordinate these requests and any reassignments with the Idaho BLM SAM or Duty Officer.

Extended attack incidents that utilize the crew to fill critical positions should immediately order replacement personnel for those positions in case the aircraft and crew are assigned.

Any unit requesting preposition of this resource and crew will specify the anticipated duration. If the aircraft and crew are not assigned to an incident during this period, they may be made available for higher priorities within the GACC or nationally.

State of Utah Type 1 Helicopter

The state of Utah has contracted two EU Type 1 Helicopters that can be used by all agencies within Utah. The Cooperator letter is approved by the OAS and USFS for the use of these helicopters on federal lands. The primary mission for these helicopters is initial attack, but may support extended attack and critical missions within the state as requested.

By direction of the R4 Intermountain Region, to retain these helicopters for use for USFS lands, the USFS has requested that a replacement Type 1 helicopter be ordered from the NICC and the state helicopters be replaced by a USFS contract helicopter. Once the replacement arrives, the need for the state helicopter should be evaluated and released if necessary.

HELICOPTERS TYPE 3

Type 3 CWN / On-Call Helicopter

There are two federal procurement methods used for acquiring Type 3 CWN/On-Call helicopters within the Great Basin for federal agencies.

- The Forest Service CWN will be initially ordered through the NICC.
  - Notification will be made to the CWN Type 3 CORs, by the National Rotor-Wing Coordinators, at the time the orders are filled. Please reference payload category information in the MATOC.

  - Type 3 EU helicopters will be transferred in IROC, to the host administrative unit, for the duration of the MAP. All pre and post MAP use will be coordinated with FS Procurement and Property Services, Incident Procurement Operations.

  - All FS CWN helicopters ordered on non-suppression program/project funds will require a FS-6500-224 (Commitment & Obligation Request Form), signed by a Regional/Forest/Local Budget Officer (or designee with budget authority), and uploaded in IROC, at the time the order is placed. The local ordering units should coordinate with their Unit Aviation Officer or Forest Aviation Officer to obtain this information.

- The DOI On-Call Small Helicopter contract- administered by DOI-Acquisition Services Directorate (AQD) in Boise, Idaho.

State Type 3 CWN / On-Call Helicopters

State agencies may have state CWN procurement policies. State Annual Operating Plans (AOP) describes the use of state resources on federal incidents. Helicopters will meet Interagency Fire Helicopter Standards for operation on federal incidents.

For projects, a cost comparison must be completed by the ordering office when deciding which procurement method to use.

HELICOPTERS / MULTI-AWARD TASK ORDER CONTRACT (MATOC)

The following tables have been created to assist the field with ordering CWN MATOC helicopters by payload category. The Type 2 and Type 3 helicopters are currently the only MATOC helicopters.

Type 1 helicopters will be ordered through the NICC based on the current Basic Ordering Agreement (BOA) and sections will be determined at the time of hire at the national level.

Type 1 Helicopter Ordering Process

- Initial CWN orders for Type 1 helicopters will placed to the NICC to be competed nationally.
- The payload categories are a combination of the helicopter type and allowable payload, at 7,000 feet and 30 degrees Celsius.
    - Example: 2.1200
        - The 2 is the helicopter type.
        - The 1200 is the allowable payload
- All awarded model aircraft are represented on the following charts with either a payload category, or a low to high end payload category range.
- When ordering, identify **only one** payload category in the "Special Needs" of the request. This is the lowest payload category that is technically acceptable for the request.
- **Do not specify make or model.**
- By specifying the lowest acceptable payload category in the special needs of the order, it will include competition at that payload category and above.
    - Example:
    Type 1 w/ a bucket that can lift a minimum of 9,000 lbs.
    The order would be for a 1.9000 helicopter with bucket.
    The NICC will compete all T1 helicopters with a bucket that can lift 9,000 lbs. and above.
- Include any other specifications in the special needs of the request.
- For all modern aircraft, an additional justification should be identified in the request, such as a specific Exhibit from the parent contract.
- For twin engine, specify "twin engine" in the special needs.
- For additional assistance with ordering, contact the Regional Helicopter Operations Specialist or the GBCC aircraft desk.

Type 2 Standard w/ Bucket (*indicates models with twin engines capability)

Payload Category	Model	Payload Range
2.1200	*212HP	N/A
2.1450 – 2.1700	205A1	Low-High
2.1700	210	N/A
2.1700	*212 Eagle	N/A
2.1700 – 2.1850	205A1++	Low-High
2.2450	214B1	N/A

Type 2 Restricted w/ Bucket

Payload Category	Model	Payload Range
2.1450	UH1B	N/A
2.1650	UH-1F	N/A
2.1850	58T	N/A
2.2050 – 2.1450	UH-IH-17	Low-High

Type 2 Standard w/ Tank

Payload Category	Model	Payload Range
2.900	205A1	N/A
2.900	*212HP	N/A
2.900 – 2.1450	205A1++	Low-High

Type 2 Restricted w/ Tank

Payload Category	Model	Payload Range
2.1700 – 2.2650	UH-1H-17	Low-High

Type 2 Standard Modern Bucket w/ Tank

Payload Category	Model	Payload Range
2.1350+	*EC145 (Bucket)	N/A
2.1350+	*412EPX (Bucket)	N/A
2.900	*EC145 (Tanked)	N/A

Type 3 Standard w/ Bucket

Payload Category	Model	Payload Range
3.270	AS350A/B2	N/A
3.600 – 3.850	206L1	Low-High
3.600 – 3.850	206L3	Low-High
3.600 – 3.850	206L4	Low-High
3.700 – 3.800	*900/902	Low-High
3.950 – 3.1350	407A	Low-High
3.950 – 3.1350	407HP	Low-High
3.950 – 3.1350	AS350B3	Low-High
3.950 – 3.1350	AS350B3E	Low-High

Type 3 Standard w/ Tank

Payload Category	Model	Payload Range
3.750 – 3.800	407A	Low-High
3.750 – 3.800	407HP	Low-High
3.750 – 3.800	AS350B3	Low-High
3.750 – 3.800	AS350B3E	Low-High

Type 3 Standard Modern

Payload Category	Model	Payload Range
3.650+	*429A	N/A

RAPPELLERS

The Forest Service National Helicopter Rappel Program's primary mission is initial attack. When rappellers are requested for initial attack with aircraft, they are to be ordered in IROC as "RPIA – Load, Rappeller, Initial Attack" on an Aircraft request. All initial attack orders will be honored when available, regardless of Geographic Area boundary. The NICC, in conjunction with the FS National Aircraft Coordinator, may determine situations when closest resource is not applicable.

Refer to Chapter 20 for specific guidance for ordering helicopter module personnel and booster orders.

The sending unit will fill the request with a roster in IROC by filling 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 NICC and the GACCs.

GACCs prepositioning 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 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.

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.

Helicopters ordered with rappel capability for preposition and/or large fire support, will be ordered as: "HE2S – Helicopter, Type 2 Standard", with the "Rappel Capability" feature in IROC. The capability should also be defined in the "Special Needs" block of the resource order as rappel capable.

For extended attack the administrating/sending unit will send a fuel truck, support vehicle, manager/spotter and a **minimum** of 5 crew personnel.

Rappeller Numbers
See the National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization

Rappeler Aircraft

Aircraft delivering Initial Attack Rappelers will return to the sending base or designate 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 the GACC the local centers. If the aircraft is retained past the first operational period, it will be placed on aircraft request through established ordering channels.

Great Basin Rappelling / Cargo Letdown

Helicopter rappelling and cargo letdown operations are approved for all agencies within Great Basin. See the National Rappel Guide for more information.

Great Basin Rappelling Preposition

Rappellers and aircraft may be ordered and mobilized for preposition purposes when multiple starts are occurring or are predicted. Preposition request will be on an A-#, as "Load, Rappellers, Initial Attack", and identified as preposition in special needs. The sending unit will assign all personnel as subordinate A-#s under the aircraft request. The duration of the preposition will be negotiated between the ordering and sending units. Preposition loads should be released within a reasonable timeframe if they are not utilized or otherwise negotiated.

HELICOPTER SHORT-HAUL

Helicopters ordered specifically for short-haul capability, will be ordered as either "HE2S – Helicopter, Type 2 Standard" or "HE3S - Helicopter, Type 3 Standard" with the "Short-haul capability" feature in IROC. The capability should also be defined in the "Special Needs" block of the resource order as short-haul capable.

Great Basin Short-Haul Program

Short-haul is approved as a rescue method for use on all agencies within the Great Basin when:

- The mission is a life-or-death emergency.
- The rescue is conducted by qualified personnel trained in accordance with agency policy and standards.
- The individual operation has been approved by the appropriate line officer.

Agency short-haul helicopters are available from the Payette Dispatch Center and Teton Dispatch Center. Agency short-haul aircraft are ordered through normal dispatch procedures.

National Guard helicopter units in Idaho, Nevada, Utah, and Intermountain Life Flight in Utah have rescue hoist capabilities.

Requests for service are routed through the Air Force Rescue Coordination Center and/ or through State Emergency Service dispatch/ communications center.

Boise Interagency Dispatch Center has an agreement with the Idaho National Guard for emergency Short-haul rescue missions. The nature of these missions require the timely deployment of resources to preserve life. This is not to be confused with the regular or long-term deployment of National Guard resources.

Great Basin Helicopter Single Skid, Toe-in and Hover Exit/Entry Program (STEP)

All STEP approved BLM EU Helitack programs should outline STEP operations in their local aviation plans and adhere to the policies and procedures outlined in OPM-40. EU Helicopter programs interested in implementing a STEP program must follow the steps for new program requests in 3.23.

Great Basin STEP approved Helitack Programs

- Elko (2)
- Moab
- Salt Lake
- Las Vegas
- Moki

SMOKEJUMPERS

Smokejumpers primary mission is initial attack. All initial attack orders will be honored when smokejumpers are available. While most effective at providing rapid initial response, smokejumpers are well equipped to respond to extended attack incidents and short-term critical need missions on large fires. Smokejumpers are normally configured by planeload, with each load ranging from eight to ten smokejumpers depending on aircraft type and smokejumper availability.

When smokejumpers are needed jump-ready for initial attack with aircraft, they are to be requested in IROC as "SMIA - Load, Smokejumper, Initial Attack" on an Aircraft request.

Great Basin smokejumper initial attack aircraft may be launched within its current dispatch zone to new incidents after having been provided location, bearing, distance, and flight following frequency utilizing a kneeboard. All other pertinent information will be provided to aircrews while enroute.

The sending unit will fill the request with a roster in IROC or by forwarding a manifest form, with name and agency identification, through the established ordering channels. This information can be acquired after the smokejumper aircraft is airborne. Any intent to retain Smokejumpers which have not been utilized as an IA load will be negotiated between the sending and receiving smokejumper base in concurrence with the NICC and the GACCs.

GACCs prepositioning smokejumpers when multiple starts are occurring or predicted will specify the anticipated duration. If not deployed during this period, smokejumpers will be made available for higher priorities, unless longer duration is negotiated between the sending and receiving smokejumper bases in concurrence with NICC and the GACCs.

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

Smokejumpers may be configured as crews (hand crew, engine crew, or helitack crew) or as single resource overhead for Incident Command System positions. Concurrence with the NICC and the GACC must be obtained prior to configuring smokejumpers as crews or modules for extended attack operations.

Please refer to Chapter 20 for specific information on ordering smokejumper boosters.

Daily availability is updated throughout the fire season and is posted at the following link.

https:// www.nifc.gov/smokejumper/reports/smjrpt.php

Smokejumper Aircraft

Aircraft delivering Initial Attack smokejumpers will return to the sending base or a designated airport 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.

A list of all Smokejumper Aircraft can be found at:
https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/aviation

Smokejumper Bases within the Great Basin

Movement of smokejumpers within the Great Basin will be coordinated through GBCC. During periods of high activity and upon the request of the GACC, a smokejumper coordinator may be assigned to GBCC to assist with smokejumper operations. GBCC must be notified when fifty (50) percent of the smokejumpers at a local unit have been committed.

BLM Great Basin Smokejumper Base

The primary mission of the BLM Great Basin Smokejumpers is to provide professional, effective, and safe fire suppression and fuels reduction services to BLM and interagency land managers.

The BLM Great Basin Smokejumpers operate under a BLM Operating Plan to supply dedicated "contingents" of smokejumpers to be pre-positioned upon request in Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Colorado, and Oregon, for a defined period of time. Each contingent consists of a minimum of twelve smokejumpers plus a spotter and a smokejumper aircraft. A contingent can be activated anytime aircraft are available, using an Aircraft resource order for tracking of the ship.

The De Havilland DHC-6 Twin Otter or the Dornier 228 will be the primary aircraft utilized by the Great Basin Smokejumpers. The normal configuration for this aircraft is eight (8) smokejumpers with gear plus one (1) pilot and one (1) smokejumper spotter, both of whom stay with the aircraft.

Additional smokejumpers or aircraft ordered to supplement operations will be coordinated by JFC and GBCC.

Utilization of BLM Great Basin Smokejumpers will be overseen by the BLM State Duty Officers and the Chief, Division of Fire Operations.

USFS McCall Smokejumper Base

The primary mission of US Forest Service, McCall Smokejumpers is to provide professional, effective, and safe fire suppression and fuels reduction services to USFS and interagency land managers.

In order to maintain the flexibility of responding to several concurrent requests, the McCall Smokejumpers have two De Havilland DHC-6 aircraft with a standard load of 8 smokejumpers with gear.

If the need exists for more than 8 jumpers, e.g., multiple fires requiring 4-6 jumpers each, or an emerging fire that could require 14-16 jumpers, a special request for another load can be made with no delays in the departure time.

Smokejumper Initial Attack (IA) Requests

Initial Attack smokejumpers should be launched immediately upon receipt of request via IROC or Aircraft Dispatch form (Knee Board).

When the order is generated in IROC the request will be for an A-#, "Load, Smokejumper, Initial Attack (SMIA)". As soon as possible, the sending dispatch unit shall provide a manifest by Firenet Teams or email to the receiving unit per established dispatch channels.

Notification to GBCC will be made within 15 minutes of commitment or dispatch.

Aircraft delivering smokejumpers should recover to a designated airport or return to the sending base before the end of the pilot's daily flight or duty limitations. The 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 Booster Request

When ordering a booster of jumpers, the request should be placed as individual Overhead requests, as "Overhead, 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 unless otherwise determined.

See Chapter 20 for more information on smokejumper booster overhead requests.

GREAT BASIN SMOKEJUMPER CONTINGENT / SATELLITE BASE

Within the Great Basin, smokejumper resources may be relocated from a designated home base to a pre-identified satellite base. The contingent of smokejumpers will be ordered on a Preposition with an A# for the jumpship and individual O#s for the smokejumpers and agency personnel. The contingent will come with an aircraft, spotter, and approximately 12 smokejumpers from the home base to an area of need, for a moderate to long term duration (greater than 72 hours). The contingent is activated to reduce the response time for more effective initial attack for an area or zone of concern. The contingent should have enough cargo, smokejumpers, and supplies that the aircraft can operate out of that location (satellite base) for multiple missions before being resupplied. Smokejumper personnel will be rotated and supported via the home jump base.

A contingent can be activated by a BLM state duty officer, FOG representative, USFS regional duty officer or GACC coordinator. Typically, the contingent would be ordered on a GACC support preposition order and dispatched by the local dispatch center. Other funding may be used depending on the agency need and situation. Charge code will be discussed and determined prior to mobilization.

The contingent may be released at any time but will be coordinated with agency duty officer and GBCC prior to release.

GREAT BASIN SMOKEJUMPER AERIAL DELIVERY OF EQUIPMENT / SUPPLIES

The McCall (USFS) and Great Basin (BLM) Smokejumper bases can deliver nearly all types of equipment. Special requests can usually be airborne within several hours. Many items, such as chainsaws, pumps, hose, and fuel, are pre-rigged and ready for immediate dispatch.

Other cargo delivery needs can be met by moving the cargo aircraft, equipped with cargo rigging materials, chutes, and cargo kicking crew to any location with a suitable runway. The cargo can then be rigged and loaded on the aircraft for delivery.

McCall Smokejumpers operate 2 Twin Otters with 2500-3500 lb. capacity.

Great Basin Smokejumpers operate between a Twin Otter with 2500-3500 lb. capacity, a Dornier 228 with 3000-4000 lb. capacity, and a DHC-8 (Dash-8) with 6000-7000 lb. capacity.

To order aerial delivery, coordinate with the GBCC aircraft desk to ensure the appropriate resource is ordered and processed through IROC. GBCC will coordinate with the available smokejumper resources for delivery.

Neighboring Geographic Smokejumper Bases

The following smokejumper bases may be used during initial attack with the neighbor-to-neighbor concept for initial attack agreements.

Northern Rockies Coordination Center

West Yellowstone Smokejumper Base (USFS)
The West Yellowstone jump base located in West Yellowstone, Montana (MT). Units that can order direct are Eastern Idaho Interagency Fire Center and Teton Interagency Dispatch Center.

Missoula Smokejumper Base (USFS)
The Missoula jump base located in Missoula, MT.
Central Idaho Interagency Fire Center can order direct for an IA load.

Grangeville Smokejumper Base (USFS)
The Grangeville jump base located in Grangeville, ID.
The Payette Dispatch Center can order direct for an IA load.

AERIAL SUPERVISION AIRCRAFT

Leadplanes, Exclusive-Use Air Tactical Aircraft, and Aerial Supervision Modules (ASM(s)) 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 leadplanes may be filled with an ASM from the local unit. However, an ASM cannot be launched as an ATGS without permission from the national fixed wing coordinator. Those requests will come through normal dispatch channels to GBCC for coordination and approval.

When available, they will be dispatched to support large air tanker assignments according to agency policy. Leadplanes/ASM are multi-engine, and the pilots are IFR qualified. Flight before/after civil twilight is allowed for non-tactical flight.

Leadplane/ASM assigned to a unit may be dispatched direct to meet the unit's mutual assistance areas of influence.

Notification to GBCC within 15 minutes of commitment, followed by IROC order.

The GBCC will coordinate with the appropriate dispatch center, NICC and national fixed wing coordinator concerning availability and crew assignment when appropriate.

Aerial Supervision Module (ASM)

The ASM is a fixed-wing platform that utilizes two (2) crew members to perform the functions of traditional air attack and low-level lead operations. There will be a qualified air tactical pilot (LPIL) and an air tactical supervisor (AITS) to be statused as an ASM. The ASM requires both crew members to be trained to work as a team, utilizing Crew Resource Management (CRM) skills and techniques to enhance safety, efficiency, and effectiveness.

Leadplane

A Leadplane is a fixed-wing platform that provides low-level lead operations for airtankers. Leadplanes are required for non-IA rated airtankers, such as VLATs and MAFFS. Landplanes may also be requested for congested airspace situations, by any airtanker pilot, or to determine adequate visibility for airtanker operations on an incident. Leadplanes are limited and specialized resources, therefore missions may need to be prioritized for non-IA rated airtanker missions.

GBCC will contact the USFS National Fixed Wing Coordinator, or appropriate agency program manager for any leadplane needs or for planning purposes.

A list of all Leadplanes/Aerial Supervision Modules can be found at:
https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/aviation

Air Tactical Group Supervisor (ATGS) Aircraft

Air Tactical Aircraft are on agency Exclusive-Use (EU) Contracts and/ or Call-When-Needed (CWN) or On-Call agreements. They are available for interagency use and will be requested through established ordering channels. Federal agencies have developed Air Tactical specific contracts and agreements that add performance capabilities and radio configurations specific to the role of the aerial supervision.

ATGS aircraft are fixed or rotor wing aircraft that are comprised of a pilot and an ATGS for initial and extended attack response to enhance safety and efficiency of aerial and ground operations. When requested, nationally sponsored ATGS aircraft and personnel will be dispatched for initial and extended attack fire when they are available. This includes responding to incidents outside of assigned dispatch center and GACC boundaries when requested. Normal dispatch procedures will be followed, and local dispatch centers will place orders to the GACC when the neighborhood policy is not applicable.

The status of nationally sponsored exclusive use ATGS aircraft and personnel will be updated daily as "Available GACC", in both the Tactical Report and IROC.

To ensure consistent utilization, rotation, and management of the Exclusive-Use Air Tactical Aircraft fleet, refer to the *Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (NFES 2724).*

ORDERING AERIAL SUPERVISION WITHIN THE GREAT BASIN

Aerial supervision aircraft will be ordered through established dispatch processes. GBCC will coordinate with the ordering unit on available aircraft within the GACC. If the order cannot be filled within the GACC, GBCC will placing the order with the NICC.

When competition for leadplanes, ASM and/or air attack aircraft exists between dispatch centers, the GBCC shall coordinate priority assignments, reassignments, and diversion of these resources. Replacement of an incident's leadplane or air attack aircraft reassigned to another incident will be negotiated between the center and the requesting unit.

For incidents on which significant flight time may accrue, dispatch centers and the GBCC should mutually anticipate the need for relief air attack or leadplane resources.

AERIAL SUPERVISION REQUIREMENTS AND CHART

When aerial supervision resources are co-located with airtankers, they will be dispatched together (ATGS, ASM, Leadplane and HELCO) to maximize the safety, effectiveness, and efficiency of incident operations **unless** the required aerial supervision is currently on scene of the incident.

An ASM, leadplane or air tactical group supervisor must be ordered any time it is requested by any aircraft or incident commander, regardless of number or type of resources assigned.

USFS FSM 5716.32 requires an order for aerial supervision if there are 2 or more airtankers over a USFS incident.

Incident that has 2 or more branches, or smokejumper or para-cargo aircraft with 2 or more air tankers: The *NWCG Standards for Aerial Supervision Guide* references ordering an ATGS only for these missions. *FSM 5716.32* classifies these missions as complex.

For USFS incidents an HLCO should be ordered as appropriate in addition to the ATGS.

The following table summarizes interagency aviation supervision policy, but individual agency policy must be consulted for currency and consistency.

Definitions of key words used in the Aerial Supervision Requirements chart:

- **Required** - Aerial supervisory resource(s) shall be over the incident when specified air tactical operations are being conducted.
- **Ordered** - Aerial supervisory resources shall be ordered by the unit maintaining operational control (operations may be continued while the aerial supervisor is enroute to the incident. Operations can be continued if the resource is not available and assigned resources are notified).
- **Assigned –** Tactical resource allocated to an incident. The resource may be flying enroute to and from, or on hold at assigned airport or helibase.

Incident Aerial Supervision Requirements			
When aerial supervision resources are co-located with retardant aircraft, they should be dispatched together on an initial order to maximize safety, effectiveness, and efficiency of incident operations <u>unless</u> the required supervision is currently on scene of the incident.			
Situation	**HLCO**	**LPIL**	**ATGS/ASM**
Three or more manned aircraft over an incident or when mixed type of kind aircraft are over the incident working at the same time.	**ORDERED IF NO ATGS AND ONLY HELICOPTERS**	**ORDERED IF NO ATGS AND ONLY FIXED WING**	**ORDERED**
If manned and unmanned aircraft are operating within the same working area/area of operation (WA/AO). *(If only UAS, no aerial supervision is required.)*	**ORDERED IF NO ATGS AND ONLY HELICOPTERS**	**ORDERED 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 ASM/LPIL**
Airtanker not IA Rated/MAFFS/VLAT.	**N/A**	**REQUIRED**	**N/A**
Multi-Engine Amphibious Water Scooping Aircraft not IA carded	**N/A**	**REQUIRED IF NO ATGS**	**REQUIRED IF NO ASM/LPIL**
Level 2 SEAT / Single Engine Scooper operating on an incident with more than one other tactical aircraft on scene.	**N/A**	**REQUIRED IF NO ATGS**	**REQUIRED IF NO ASM/LPIL**
Foreign Government Aircraft	**N/A**	**REQUIRED IF NO ATGS**	**REQUIRED IF NO ASM/LPIL**
Congested Area Flight Operations	**ORDERED**	**ORDERED**	**REQUIRED**
Periods of marginal weather, poor visibility or turbulence	**REQUIRED IF NO ATGS/ASM/LPIL**	**REQUIRED**	**REQUIRED**
Active Duty (Non-National Guard) Military Helicopter Operations	**ORDERED**	**N/A**	**REQUIRED IF NO HLCO ON SCENE**

Night Helicopter water dropping operations with 2 or more helicopters	ORDERED IF NO ATGS/ASM	N/A	REQUIRED IF NO HLCO ON SCENE
When requested by airtanker, helicopter, ATGS, LPIL or ASM	REQUIRED	REQUIRED	REQUIRED

UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS (UAS)

Unmanned Aircraft Systems 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 flights in the air with no onboard pilot.

UAS missions must be approved in advance by DOI (OAS) or the U.S. Forest Service, Washington Office and Regional Aviation Officer prior to use on any USFS/DOI agency projects (to include fire/incidents/prescribed fire, BAER, etc.). Incident UAS missions may be conducted on a small scale by agency owned UAS and an agency crew or on a large scale by vendor owned and operated support.

There are three federal UAS ordering scenarios:

- Agency UAS for situation awareness (SA) / infrared (IR) mapping
- Agency UAS for aerial ignition (also capable for SA/IR/mapping.
- CWN contract UAS for large fire.

For specifics on how to order UAS, please see:
https://uas.nifc.gov/interagency-fire-uas-ordering

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. UAS personnel are in high demand. Please order trainees when approved/possible.

UAS Coordinator: (208) 387-5335

Cooperators wishing to fly UAS on federally managed incidents must have a cooperator letter issued by DOI or USFS. 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.

All UAS: Agency owned, leased, or acquisitioned must follow agency procurement policy and procedures.

USFS Policy

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.

DOI Policy

UAS flights under DOI operational control must adhere to the DOI policy and regulations regarding their use. Guidance can be found in 350-353 Department Manuals and Operational Procedures Memoranda 11: https://www.doi.gov/aviation/library/opm

GREAT BASIN UAS OPERATIONS

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 Certificates of Waiver or Authorization (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

IMTs must notify the agency administrator prior to the use of UAS. A modification to the Delegation of Authority should be considered.

Personally owned UAS or model aircraft **will not** be used by federal agencies or their employees for interagency fire use.

An emergency COA can only be issued by the FAA if the proponent already has an existing COA for their aircraft. The request must be accompanied with a justification that no other aircraft exist for the mission and that there is imminent potential for loss of life, property, or critical infrastructure, or is critical for the safety of personnel.

Cooperators, pilot associations and volunteer aviation groups or individuals may offer to fly unmanned aviation missions (i.e., aerial surveys, fire reconnaissance, infrared missions, etc.) at no charge to the IMTs. Although these offers seem very attractive, we cannot accept these services unless they meet FAA, USFS and/or DOI policy.

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. For further information, refer to: https://www.faa.gov/uas/getting_started/model_aircraft/

Additional information can be found on the FAA website: https://www.faa.gov/uas/getting_started/

Great Basin UAS Module (UMOD) Ordering

A UAS Module (UMOD) Group will be ordered through IROC to streamline the ordering process.

Follow the guidance for UAS ordering on the Interagency Unmanned Aircraft System Program website https://uas.nifc.gov/interagency-fire-uas-ordering

Similar process as when filling team orders, the GBCC will be the holder of the UMOD Groups within IROC. When an order is placed to GBCC, it will be filled with a UMOD Group and rostered with the requested UARs and UASPs on subordinate numbers. Those subordinate numbers will then be placed with the corresponding dispatch center with which that resource resides to be filled with the name request.

Example of UMOD Structure in IROC within the GB.

- A-1 – GB UMOD 1 (Filled by GBCC)
    - A-1.1 – UAR3 FA3LMKERMC (Filled by local dispatch center)
    - A-1.2 – UAR3 FA3CRFMNXA (Filled by local dispatch center)
    - A-1.3 – UASP Smokey Bear (Filled by local dispatch center)
    - A-1.4 – UASP(T) Woodsy Owl (Filled by local dispatch center)

AERIAL IGNITION

Aerial ignition devices including the helitorch and the plastic sphere dispenser (PSD) have been approved for wildland and prescribed fire operations. Specific training and certification are required for aircraft, pilots, helitorch modules and PSD operators.

See NWCG Standards for Aerial Ignition for more information.

An exclusive use helicopter and crew who have all the components (aerial ignition equipment, supplies and qualified personnel) may be ordered with one A# that specifies the aerial ignition capability needed in the "Special Needs" block.

CWN helicopter orders for these types of resources may involve several different resource orders. Example:
- Helicopter ordered on an Aircraft A#
- Helicopter manager and helitorch module or PSD operator will be ordered on an Overhead, O#
- Helitorch or PSD machine ordered on an Equipment E#
- Plastic spheres, ethaline glycol, gasoline, etc., ordered on a Supply S#.

Great Basin Aerial Ignition Equipment Locations

Unit - Base	Aerial Ignition Capability
Arizona Strip BLM	Plastic Sphere Dispenser
Twin Falls BLM	Plastic Sphere Dispenser
Boise NF (Lucky Peak, Garden Valley)	Plastic Sphere Dispensers
Salmon/Challis NF (Challis)	Helitorch / Plastic Sphere Dispensers
Salmon/Challis NF (Salmon)	Plastic Sphere Dispenser
Sawtooth NF (Hailey)	Plastic Sphere Dispenser
Payette NF (Price Valley, Krassel)	Helitorch, Plastic Sphere Dispensers
Caribou/Targhee NF (Swan Valley, Pocatello)	Helitorch, Plastic Sphere Dispenser
Bridger/Teton NF (Jackson)	Helitorch, Plastic Sphere Dispensers
Elko BLM	Plastic Sphere Dispensers
Ely BLM	Plastic Sphere Dispenser
Humboldt/Toiyabe NF (Bridgeport)	Plastic Sphere Dispenser
Southern Nevada District BLM/ FS	Plastic Sphere Dispenser
Canyon Country District BLM	Plastic Sphere Dispenser
West Desert District BLM	Plastic Sphere Dispenser
Uintah-Wasatch-Cache NF	Helitorch / Plastic Sphere Dispensers

AIRTANKERS See *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

Modular Airborne Firefighting Systems (MAFFS)
 See *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization* and the *MAFFS Operations Guide*

WATER SCOOPERS

Water scoopers are National Resources, and their primary mission is initial attack operations. The NICC will prioritize and allocate federal water scoopers by positioning them in areas where they can be

tactically effective and where current or predicted high wildfire danger or activity is occurring. Geographic Areas managing these aircraft will make them available for wildland fire assignments when ordered by NICC.

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

Water Scoopers within Great Basin

Each Great Basin agency should have a water scooping operations plan developed (at the appropriate management level) that describes suitable water sources, public safety and invasive species control. Ordering of scoopers is through normal dispatch procedures to GBCC.

Examples:
- CL-415s will be ordered as ATM3 with special needs of "Scooper Capabilities" and values at risk.
- Single Engine Water Scoopers will be ordered as ATS3, special needs "Requesting Single Engine Scoopers" with values at risk, identified SEMG or ATBM with contact numbers and airbase/airport reporting location.
  - Single Engine Water Scoopers may only be remotely managed for 24 hours.

SINGLE ENGINE AIRTANKERS (SEATS) AND WATER SCOOPERS

See *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilizations and the NWCG Standards for Airtanker Base Operations (SABO).*

The guide can be found at the following link: https://www.nwcg.gov/announcement/general/nwcg-standards-for-airtanker-base-operations-pms-508

Federal and/or State contracted SEATs are managed under either an Exclusive-Use, On-Call, or CWN contract. A list of DOI Nationally funded SEATs is maintained and information can be requested through the National SEAT Coordinator. The national contract SEAT module includes the option for a support vehicle with batch mixing capability for wet and dry retardant. They are available for Interagency use and will be requested through established ordering channels. A SEAT can be managed by an on-site SEMG or an ATBM.

Single engine airtankers may be used under the following conditions by agency:

USDA-Forest Service

The Forest Service may use SEATs contracted by cooperators (for example, DOI or State agencies) provided they meet the requirements in FSM 5713.44.

DOI

DOI contracted SEATs are a national resource and their primary mission is initial attack. Once allocated to the geographic area, mobilization is managed by the local dispatch centers with support from the GBCC aircraft desk and aviation managers.

Operational considerations concerning SEATs can be referenced in the DOI Exclusive Use SEAT SOPs, SABO and the NWCG Standards for Airspace Coordination.

Nationally CWN contracted SEATs will be dispatched for initial and extended attack fire when they are available. This includes responding to incidents outside of assigned dispatch areas and GACC boundaries when requested. Established dispatch procedures will be followed, and local dispatch centers will place orders to the GACC when the neighborhood policy is not applicable.

The pilot shall be carded as either a level 1 or level 2 single engine airtanker pilot based on the following criteria:

- **Level 1-** Allows pilot to perform initial attack within the fire traffic area (FTA) without aerial supervision.

- **Level 2-** Requires aerial supervision when more than **one** other tactical aircraft is within the fire traffic area (FTA).

All SEATs will be ordered through normal dispatch channels. DOI CWN SEAT contracts are organized by the national SEAT coordinator and allocated to the geographic area. To order a SEAT from outside of the Great Basin requires a resource order to the servicing GACC through the NICC and SEAT coordinator for approval. See web page at:

https://ibc.doi.gov/acquisition/aviation/customer/contracts for contract and ordering information.

Aircraft performance and limitations should be considered when ordering SEATs. The SEAT support truck is a required component of the CWN contract; the plane can be used while the truck is in transit from the contractor's base to the incident operating base.

DOI suppression contract SEATs work a 6 day on 1 day off schedule with no relief crew required and no permanent designated base.

DOI suppression contract EU SEATs will be statused as available national at the end of each day.

State Agencies

State agencies shall adhere to the NWCG Standards for Airtanker Base Operations (SABO) when using SEATs on federal incidents. **SEATs contracted by state agencies will be released back to the home unit upon request.**

State sponsored SEATs will not leave the state without State duty office approval. Any orders will follow established dispatch channels.

State run bases and State SEAT's hours of operation will be managed by the State Fire Management Office or State Duty Officer coordinated with local dispatch centers.

Within Idaho, State SEAT and Amphibious Water Scooping (AWS) aircraft operations are conducted in accordance with the *Interagency Operations Guide for Single Engine Air Tankers and Amphibious Water Scooper: Idaho Department of Lands, US Forest Service Regions 1 and 4, and Idaho BLM.*

Great Basin SEAT Base Operations

During the core fire season period (June- September) Great Basin SEAT bases typically operate on a 0900-1800 local time. Deviation from these hours must be coordinated with local center manager, GBCC COD or agency duty officer through established dispatch channels prior to deviation.

The rationale for use of SEATs prior to 0900 start time may include incident objectives, imminent threats or containment completion in support of fire suppression efforts. Adjustment to early operational hours should consider pilot duty day, additional aviation needs for supervision, GBCC's ability to support the needs of the geographic area and the impact that an early start time could have on resource availability later in the day.

Dispatch centers will coordinate with the GBCC regarding extended staffing based on local and geographic area need prior to 1730 each day.

SEAT Manager

A SEAT manager (SEMG) is required to provide contract administration and SEAT Base oversite. The SEMG is allowed to manage up to three SEATs. Airtanker base managers (ATBM) are allowed to oversee SEAT operations without the presence of a SEMG.

Single Engine Water Scoopers may only be managed remotely for 24 hours to allow time for assigned SEMG/ATBM to relocate the aircraft's operation location. Requests for a DOI CWN SEAT or Single Engine Water Scooper must have a SEMG or ATBM identified with contact information, and the airbase/airport reporting location documented in the "Special Needs" block before the NICC assigns the aircraft.

AIRTANKER OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

Rotation

The policy found in the NWCG Standards for Airtanker Base Operations (SABO) shall be followed.
The guide can be found at the following link: https://www.nwcg.gov/announcement/general/nwcg-standards-for-airtanker-base-operations-pms-508

Ordering of Airtankers

Movement/ordering of the airtankers will be through normal dispatching channels only.

During periods of sustained or multiple fire activity each unit shall take the necessary measures to manage pilot time and remain cognizant of both flight time and duty day limitations. Unit dispatch offices will notify the GBCC as airtanker(s) within their control reach a point at which they have 2-hours of flight time remaining.

When airtankers are ordered, as much information from the field as possible shall be provided with the initial order. This information should include but not be limited to:
- Public and firefighter safety
- Types of structures at risk
- Fire behavior
- Other pertinent concerns

Airtanker Release Locations

When airtankers are released, they should return to the current base of operations or the closest airtanker base to the incident when the mission is accomplished, unless prior arrangements or coordination has been made. Aerial supervision should release aircraft to the local dispatch center that will coordinate with the GBCC as to the release location or other instructions for assignment. Airtankers will be released in IROC at the end of each shift and reordered, as needed for next operational period.

Airtanker Diversion

Diversions will be coordinated through the Great Basin Coordination Center. The priorities for airtanker and leadplane use are: (1) human life or property or resource values (2) new starts (3) other priorities established by management. Situations may develop necessitating the prompt and direct reassignment of airtankers and leadplanes enroute to an incident or diverting them from a going fire.

Airtanker Base Hours of Operation

During the core fire season period (June- September), all Great Basin large airtanker bases typically operate on a 0900-1800 local schedule. Based on local activity or at the discretion of the GBCC, airtanker base hours of operation may be adjusted when aircraft are required to come on early or extend past 1800. Airtanker base hours of operations will be coordinated through normal dispatch channels. Dispatch centers will coordinate with the GBCC regarding early or extended staffing prior to 1730 each day.

Airtanker Dispatch Limitations - Start-Up/Cut-Off

Multi-engine airtankers shall be dispatched to arrive over a fire not earlier than 30 minutes after official sunrise and not later than 30 minutes before official sunset. Retardant operations are permitted after sunset but must have concurrence by involved flight crews and supervision. In addition, aerial supervision (Leadplane/ ASM or ATGS) is required. Single engine airtankers shall comply with all single engine VFR requirements (30 minutes before sunrise, 30 minutes after sunset).

Note that the limitations apply <u>to the time the airtanker arrives over the incident/completes its dropping activity</u>, not the time the aircraft is dispatched from its base.

The air tactical group supervisor, airtanker coordinator or air tanker pilot in command (PIC) will determine that visibility and other safety factors are suitable for dropping retardant and notify the appropriate dispatcher of this determination.

SUNRISE/SUNSET TABLES

Aviation bases and dispatch centers shall have official sunrise and sunset tables at their locations to determine start up and cut off times for the local areas. For aircraft dispatch, use the official sunrise and sunset tables for the aircraft base nearest the fire.

Official sunrise and sunset tables are published with standard times. During Daylight Saving Time add one hour to all times in the table. The term civil twilight refers to a point 30 minutes prior to official sunrise or 30 minutes after official sunset.

Sunrise/sunset tables can be accessed on the internet at the following addresses:
https://aa.usno.navy.mil/data/RS_OneDay or https://sunrise-sunset.org/

Aviation Limitations - Start-up / Cut-off Times
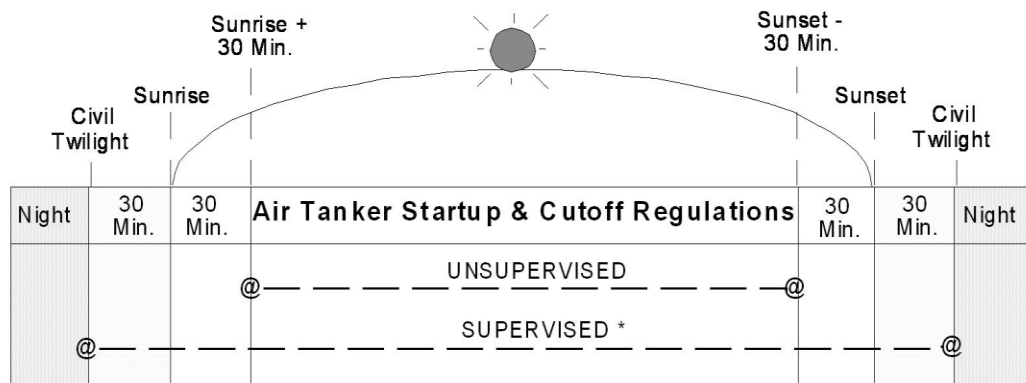
@ = Arrival Over the Fire (No earlier in the morning or later than in the evening).
* = SUPERVISED (Defined as Air Tanker Coordinator or Air Tactical Group Supervisor)
Note: Sunrise & Sunset are determined by the Official Sunrise and Sunset Tables of the nearest reload base

MOBILE RETARDANT BASES (MRBS)

Mobile Retardant Bases can be ordered to service very larger airtankers, large airtankers, helicopters, and SEATs. Orders shall be placed through normal dispatch channels through GBCC to the NICC for fill.

Units should identify physical location and any limiting factors affecting access to the area of planned use. Use the "Special Needs" block to identify type of aircraft utilizing the service:
- Helicopter
- SEAT
- LAT
- VLAT

To confirm the needs of the requesting unit and ensure that the end user is getting what they need for air operations, fill out and attach to the IROC order an MRB Retardant-on-demand form for the NICC. MRB-ROD_SRF.pdf. Follow the chart below to help determine which product is needed for the different MRB usages.

Long Term Fire Retardant (LTFR) Product Use and Ordering Quantity

Product Name	Typical Use	Typical Initial Order Quantity
259-FX (Powder)	Helicopter / GAI / GT	88,000 lbs / 2 truckloads (44 phosbins)
LC95A-R (Liquid)	VLAT / LAT / SEAT / GAU / GT	50,000 lbs / 1 truckload (4000 gallons)
LC95A-Fx (Liquid)	VLAT / LAT / SEAT / GAU / GT	50,000 lbs / 1 truckload (4000 gallons)
MVP-Fx (Powder)	VLAT / LAT / SEAT / GAU / GT	88,000 lbs / 2 truckloads (44 phosbins)
LCE20-Fx (Liquid)	VLAT / LAT / SEAT / GAU / GT	50,000 lbs / 1 truckload (4000 gallons)

RETARDANT AVOIDANCE AREAS

There are specified areas on each national forest in the Great Basin Area where the use of retardant/fire chemicals has been determined to adversely affect terrestrial and aquatic species. These areas are identified on the individual retardant avoidance maps located at all regional airtanker bases, dispatch offices, permanent helibases, and supervisor's offices.

If a misapplication of retardant occurs, follow the reporting and monitoring guidance found at:
https://www.fs.usda.gov/sites/default/files/media_wysiwyg/wfcs_forms_to_use_1.pdf

Reference the incident aerial supervision requirements table for additional information.

AIRCRAFT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM See *IAT website: https://www.iat.gov/docs/aircraft_library.pdf*

AIRCRAFT ORDERING / RESOURCE TRACKING

For timely search and rescue, local dispatch units must have a record of the complete FAA registration number of aircraft involved. This will include all aircraft, including those allowed to utilize a call sign other than the FAA registration number ("N"). Units shall use the established FAA aircraft registration ("N") number for logistical ordering/resource tracking through IROC.

Resource orders must include the full FAA registration number for all aircraft.

TACTICAL AIRCRAFT CALL SIGNS

Local or incident tactical aircraft must use the following call sign system for radio transmissions. Abbreviation to the last 3 numbers of the FAA registration number is permitted, provided there is no duplication of the call sign with that of another aircraft.

Airtankers / Water Scoopers / SEATs

Nationally assigned tanker number, for example call sign "Tanker 63." or "Tanker 830."

Aerial Supervision Module

Nationally assigned pilot's leadplane number. State of Alaska will assign "A-Alpha", all Forest Service ASMs will assign a "B-Bravo" as their identifier, and all DOI ASMs will assign a "K-Kilo" as their identifier. If the aircraft is flying with only a pilot, their call sign will change to "Lead".

Leadplanes

Nationally assigned pilot's lead number, for example, "Lead 47".

Air Attack

FAA registration number, abbreviation to the last 3 digits is permitted. For example, "Air Attack 0TC." When assigned and over the incident, the air attack uses the fire name. For example, "Twin Peaks Air Attack".

Reconnaissance

FAA registration number, abbreviation to the last 3 digits is permitted. For example, "Recon 51P."

Helicopter

FAA registration number, abbreviation to the last 3 digits is permitted. For example, "Helicopter 3HP."

Smokejumper

FAA registration number, abbreviation to the last 2 digits is permitted. For example, "Jumper 31."

AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT & INCIDENT / HAZARD / MAINTENANCE DEFICIENCY REPORTING

Any deviation from aviation policy or procedures, either on the ground or in the air, shall be reported through use of the SAFECOM report at: https://www.safecom.gov/ (will NOT open in Internet Explorer), along with notification to the local unit aviation manager.

The agency with operational control of the aircraft at the time of the occurrence is responsible for ensuring timely submission by the observing or involved individual (i.e., flight manager) of the SAFECOM report. For aircraft enroute to an incident which are involved in an accident or incident/hazard/maintenance deficiency prior to arrival, the scheduling/sending dispatch office shall be the unit with reporting responsibility.

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES FOR INCIDENT, ACCIDENT AND MISSING AIRCRAFT

- Reference the NWCG Aviation Mishap Response Guide and Checklist along with the local unit Emergency Response Plan
- Notify agency aviation managers
- Notify the GBCC
- GBCC will notify the NICC

Great Basin Airspace Conflict Incident Reporting Process

Any individual, regardless of agency, who observes any action that they feel has potential safety implications, should report such action on a SAFECOM. The report must be timely and factual. The report should be submitted within 24 hours of occurrence, or sooner, if immediate action is needed.

Agency Aviation Safety Manager(s) from the agency that had operational control of the incident will review

and investigate the SAFECOMs. Discrepancies will be handled per agency direction. The agency on which the incident occurs will bear the cost of the investigation.

GREAT BASIN BACKCOUNTRY AIRFIELDS

Region 4 Backcountry Airfield Guide

Region 4 Back Country Guide describes the airfields and airstrips for Region 4 USFS, and is available at https://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/logistics/aviation-docs/Completed%20Airstrip%20Booklet.pdf on the GBCC webpage.

Backcountry airfields are identified with criteria for special use and pilot qualifications. Any air operations into these airfields or airstrips should be coordinated with local dispatch and regional aviation personnel prior to use.

SPECIAL USE AIRSPACE (SUA). See *NWCG Standards for Airspace Coordination* for procedures.

Dispatchers unfamiliar with the military units with whom they are dealing should refer to the Geographic Location column, then locate the applicable Special Use Airspace for the area of operations.

Points of contacts, with specific procedures for each base/scheduling agency are as follows:

Scheduling Agency	Special Use Airspace	Contacts
HILL Air Force Base	Barren MOA Gandy MOA Lucin MOA Sevier MOA RA 6402 Alpha RA 6404 - Alpha/Bravo/Charlie RA 6405 RA 6406 Alpha/Bravo RA 6407	**Hill AFB:** 807-777-4404 **Clover Control:** 801-777-7575 **Scheduling**: 801-777-4401 or 801-777-9385 **Command Post**: 801-777-3007 **Airspace Manager**: 801-777-6926

Scheduling Agency	Special Use Airspace	Contacts
MOUNTAIN HOME Air Force Base	R-3202 3204 Owyhee MOAs Jarbidge MOAs Paradise E & W MOAs Saddle MOAs ****MHAFB 366th will also schedule all routes for IDANG 190th****	**366th Wing Scheduling**: 208- 828-4607 / 4631 / 2172 FAX: 208-828-4573 E-Mail: 366oss.ososas@us.af.mil **MHAFB RAPCON**: Chief Controller Office 208-828-2854 / 2077 **Cowboy Control** (MHAFB): Call First: 208-828-4804 Operations Floor: 208-828-1379 **MHAFB** Airspace Manager: Byron Schmidt (use only when other coordination sources fail): byron.schmidt@mountainhome.af.mil 208-828-4722 (W) 208-631-1958 (C)

		MHAFB Command Post (use only when scheduling is not available): 208-828-5800
IDAHO Air National Guard	Saddle MOA Saddle MOA (Oregon) R-3203 Triangle Saylor Creek R-3202 NOE (Danskin Mts)	**IDANG 190th Wing Scheduling**: ** All scheduling for IDANG 190th will be done by MHAFB 366th Wing Scheduling. See above.* **DNG 266TH RANS (Cowboy Control)** Airspace Scheduling: 208 828 1614 FAX: 208 828 4041 **Orchard Training Range** Scheduling/ Operations: Charles Ake 208 272 8224 Cell: 208 559 1587 FAX: 208 272 4462 **Range Officer**: CW2 Nathan Spaulding 208 272 8225 Cell: 208 841 1134 **Firing Desk**: 208-272-4444 OTA Security: 208-866-2620 **Army Aviation 183rd AVN BN (Helicopters)** Idaho only: Operations Officer: 208-272-3976 FAX: 208-272-4046 E-Mail: granger.amthor@us.army.mil **Joint Operations:** 208-272-5755 FAX: 208-422-6262

Scheduling Agency	Special Use Airspace	Contacts
NELLIS Air Force Base	Desert MOA RA 4806 East/West RA 4807 Alpha/Bravo RA 4808 North/South RA 4809	Range Scheduling: Blackjack / Fire Reporting: 702-653-4707 Next day schedules: 702-653-7403 Weekend/Holiday: 702-653-5480 Nellis Air Traffic Control Facility: 702-652-2953 4222 Airspace Manager: 702-652-7891

FALLON Naval Air Station	Austin MOAs Gabbs MOAs Ranch MOAs Reno MOAs RA 4802 RA 4804 RA 4810 RA 4812 RA 4813 RA 4816 North/ South	Range Scheduling: 775-426-2416 or 775-426-3643 Desert Control: 775-426-2419 Weekend/Holiday: 775-426-2419 Ops Duty Officer: 775-426-2200
NEVADA Air National Guard	Low Altitude Tactical Navigation Area	Scheduling: 775-788-4595

Great Basin Firenet Teams

The GBCC has created the GBCC Firenet Teams and SharePoint site to better support and streamline daily dispatch operations across the 16 centers within the geographic area. The chat threads and file sharing will allow for centralized communications between the centers and is the primary source for information sharing (Aircraft Dispatch Forms, Flight Schedules, etc.) between the centers and GBCC while continuing to adhere to the directives outlined in the National and Great Basin Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization.

This workspace is intended to provide a more inclusive method of communication between the GBCC and the local center dispatchers. Dispatchers will continue to ensure that proper phone notifications are being made if the receipt of confirmations within Teams are not evident.

For more information and standard operating procedures, see the Firenet GBCC Aircraft Teams guides located in Teams channel.

CHAPTER 60 - PREDICTIVE SERVICES

Predictive Services is a decision support unit to the federal, state, and local wildland fire agencies for operational management and strategic planning fire firefighting resources. This is accomplished through the collection, analysis, and dissemination of information regarding fire activity, resource status, weather, fuels, and assessments of fire danger and fire potential.

Intelligence gathering is a fundamental component of the national coordination system for federal, state and local land agencies. Intelligence coordination is accomplished through compiling reports from all levels of the firefighting organization as well as communicating with individual GACCs and local jurisdictions concerning their historic, current, and expected fire occurrence.

The products and services from the predictive services provide support for the proactive management of wildland fire with an eye toward safety, cost containment, efficiency, and ecosystem health.

Wildland Fire Weather Forecasts

Wildland Fire Weather Forecasts are the responsibility of the National Weather Service.

Local dispatch centers will have protocols in place for monitoring, requesting, and disseminating fire weather forecasts, spot weather forecasts, fire weather watches, red flag warnings and other severe weather events (e.g., severe storm warnings, flash flood warnings, tornado warnings) to firefighters, incident commanders, and field-going personnel.

NATIONAL PREDICTIVE SERVICES PRODUCTS

7-day Significant Fire Potential Outlook

The National 7-Day Significant Fire Potential Outlook is a composite of outlooks produced by each of the Geographic Area Predictive Services'. The 7-Day provides a week-long projection of fuel dryness, weather, and fire potential. The 7-Day depicts a nationwide view of the significant fire potential for the next seven days with links to the individual Geographic Area 7-Day Outlooks. The system is database-driven and is updated periodically as each Geographic Area Predictive Services posts its outlook.

Each Geographic Area Predictive Services will determine whether to routinely produce a morning or afternoon product. Issuance times for each Area's outlook can be found in their respective Geographic Area *Standards for Resource Mobilization* and/or National Weather Service/ Predictive Services Annual Operating Plan. Geographic Areas are required to provide 7-Day Outlooks daily, except when the Geographic Area Predictive Services is not staffed. Forecasts will include the forecaster's name or other agreed upon identifier to facilitate coordination.

GBCC product is a color-coded week-long forecast of fire potential, based on projected fuels dryness and weather conditions. Firefighting resources information is also included. This product will be issued daily during fire season.

https://fsapps.nwcg.gov/psp/npsg/forecast#/outlooks?state=map

NATIONAL WILDLAND SIGNIFICANT FIRE POTENTIAL OUTLOOK
See National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization

Great Basin Predictive Services Products

Fire Potential Impact Map

Graphical guidance regarding short term fire weather impacts for the GBCC. Includes potential for lightning,

critical winds, and wetting rains. This product will be issued daily during fire season.

Monthly and Seasonal Outlook for the Geographic Area

A long-term outlook that combines recent and future climatic conditions, and expected fuel conditions, to produce a fire potential outlook for the upcoming four-month period. This product is issued monthly throughout the year, and available both in electronic copy and video format in the Outlooks section of the Predictive Services webpage.

GBCC Outlook: https://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/predictive/docs/monthly.pdf

National Outlook: https://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/outlooks.php

FUEL AND FIRE BEHAVIOR ADVISORY *See National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

Great Basin Fuels and Fire Behavior Advisory

The GBCC Predictive Services staff, along with agency input, will be the focal point for the issuance of any fuels/fire behavior advisories within the Great Basin. A GACC Meteorologist will coordinate with the GBCG and/or agencies to carefully consider both the content and intended audience of the messages.

Within the local area when a single agency, unit, or county issue an advisory, it is recommended they utilize the standard template for Fuel and Fire Behavior Advisories for consistency. The local dispatch center will coordinate with the GBCC Predictive Services Unit.

INCIDENT STATUS SUMMARY (ICS-209) *See National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

The ICS-209 is submitted by the agency that has protection responsibility for the incident, regardless of who administers the land. If the protection agency is non-federal and chooses not to meet federal reporting standards, then the federal agency which has administrative jurisdiction will submit the ICS-209.

Required Reporting of Wildland Fires

Any incident within the Great Basin that meets the reporting criteria will have an Incident Status Summary ICS-209 completed and submitted electronically via the Wildland Fire Application Portal (FAMAuth) ICS-209 application.

Initial reporting criteria include but are not limited to; fire size of 100 timber/slash, 300 grass/brush, ordering, assigning of national resources, any significant events or incident managed under a strategy other than Full Suppression AND is likely to remain active for a period greater than 72 hours.

If the incident is contained in the first burning period, a completed Final report may be submitted into the ICS-209 application in lieu of an Initial report, with notification to GBCC Intelligence desk. However, the incident will not appear on the IMSR for an initial Final Report. If the agency administrator wishes the fire to appear on the IMSR there must be an Initial Report and then the next reporting day, a Final Report.

A final ICS-209 will be submitted once the incident is contained or controlled AND national resources are no longer assigned to the incident. An ICS-209 may be changed from Final status to Update status in the event the incident escapes containment. A final ICS-209 will be subsequently submitted upon re-containment.

Reports are due by 1900 hours daily local time, although earlier submission times may be established during those periods when the GBMAC support is active. Local centers will call GBCC by 1900 if a later submission time is necessary. The ICS-209 User's Guide is available for display/downloading.

https://gacc.nifc.gov/predictive_services/intelligence/niop/programs/sit_209/Help/index.htm

Users should familiarize themselves with the definitions and instructions within the user's guide before attempting to enter information into the ICS-209 application.

It is the responsibility of the CIMT or Type 3 IMT to complete the ICS-209 when the team is in place. For all other incidents, the agency duty office or IC in command will ensure complete and accurate ICS-209 is completed and submitted to the local dispatch center for electronic submitted reports.

See *ICS-209 User's Guide page 13*, for reporting requirements and format.

ICS-209 Reporting Criteria Definitions

Full Suppression

Full Suppression implies a strategy to "put the fire out," as efficiently and effectively as possible, while providing for firefighter and public safety. To complete a fireline around a fire to halt fire spread and cool down all hot spots that are immediate threat to control line or outside the perimeter, until the lines can reasonably be expected to hold under foreseeable conditions. Synonymous with "Full Perimeter Containment" and "Control."

Monitoring

Monitoring the fire is the orderly collection, analysis, and interpretation of environmental data to evaluate management's progress toward meeting objectives, and to identify changes in natural systems particularly with regards to fuels, topography, weather, fire behavior, fire effects, smoke, and fire location. This may be done onsite, from a nearby or distant vantage point in person, for example, the work done by Fire Effects Monitor (FEMO) or Field Observer (FOBS) positions or by using a sensor, or through remote sensing (aircraft or satellite).

Confine

A wildfire response strategy of restricting a wildfire to a defined area, primarily using natural barriers that are expected to restrict the spread of the wildfire under the prevailing and forecasted weather conditions. Some response action may be required to augment or connect natural barriers (e.g. line construction, burn-out, bucket drops, etc.).

Point or Zone Protection

A wildfire response strategy which protects specific assets or highly valued resources from the wildfire without directly halting the continued spread of the wildfire.

Criteria For Updating ICS-209

Full Suppression

Updated daily until contained or controlled and national resources are no longer being ordered for or assigned to the incident. If any significant changes occur overnight, a verbal update will be made to the GBCC by 0700 hours Mountain Time.

Monitor/Confine and Point or Zone Protection

Update will be reported weekly, by close of business on Thursdays. Alternatively, updates will be completed when a significant change event occurs, on the day of the activity.

Significant Change Event

A forecasted, planned, or experienced event that affects incident management or operations.

This includes but may not be limited to the following items:

- A critical fire weather event is forecast, such as a high Haines index, dry cold front, etc.; AND fire activity created by the event is expected to threaten, potentially threaten, or cause damage to the values at risk.
- Sufficient increase in acres or activity (such as smoke production) to create public health or nuisance concerns.
- The incident strategy is modified
- National resources are assigned or released
- An accident, injury or fatality occurs
- Loss of structures
- The incident is contained or out

INTERAGENCY SITUATION REPORT *See National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

Dispatch centers will report both wildfire and prescribed fire activity that occurred during the past 24 hours on their units in this field. The reporting period is 0001 to 2400 local time. If significant changes in fires/acres transpire after the report has been submitted, the updated information will be relayed to the Coordination Center by 0700 hours local time. Corrections of fires and/or acres, will be made on the Year-to-Date Statistics screen at the earliest possible reporting period. https://iwfirp.nwcg.gov/.

The *Interagency Situation Report User's Guide* is available on the GBCC website. https://gacc.nifc.gov/predictive_services/intelligence/niop/programs/sit_209/Help/index.htm

Great Basin Situation Report Schedule

May 15 through October 15

For all Great Basin dispatch centers, the Situation Report will be completed daily by close of business or 1900 hours local time every day the center is staffed. The dispatch center will call the Great Basin Intelligence Desk if a later submission time is necessary.

October 15 through May 15

The SIT Report will be submitted weekly, close of business on Thursday, at a minimum. Centers may choose to report fire information daily, during this time frame.

Should national or geographic area's Preparedness Level be elevated to 2 or higher, the SIT Report will be submitted daily.

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SITUATION REPORT (IMSR)

The National Incident Management Situation Report (IMSR) is issued at different frequencies throughout the year due based on incident activity. During periods of light activity, the IMSR shall be issued weekly on Fridays. As activity increases, the IMSR shall be issued daily Monday through Friday. The IMSR shall be issued daily at National Preparedness Level 3 and above, or when incident activity and resource mobilization determine the need for a daily IMSR.

The IMSR is prepared by the NICC Intelligence Program staff from information and data derived from the SIT/209 Application. What is included in the IMSR can be found at: https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/incident-information/imsr

Large full suppression wildland fires are typically reported in the IMSR until:
- The incident is contained.
- The incident has less than 100 personnel assigned.
- The incident is no longer demonstrating significant activity.
- The incident fails to submit an ICS-209 three (3) days in a row.

Wildland fires managed under a Monitor, Confine, or Point Zone strategy will initially be reported on the IMSR when the event exceeds 100 acres in timber and slash fuel models, 300 acres in grass or brush fuel models, or a Complex, Type 1, or Type 2 Incident Management Team is assigned. Large, long-duration fires will be reported in the IMSR until activity diminishes, and thereafter when significant activity occurs (i.e., acreage increase of 1,000 acres or more since last reported, significant resource commitment, a significant event occurs, etc.).

The Active Incident Resource Summary is updated daily in the IMSR. It includes the total count of fires and acres with resources assigned that have been reported in the SIT-209 program within the last seven days.

INCIDENT PRIORITIES

Great Basin Incident Prioritization

GBCC Intelligence section will use the Incident Prioritization Worksheet (IPW) supported by information contained within current ICS-209s to determine and establish incident priorities. When the GBMAC support is activated, the GBMAC Coordinator will utilize the Incident Prioritization Worksheet contained within the GBMAC Operating Plan to establish incident priorities. GBCC Intelligence Desk will report incident prioritization to the NICC.

Local Incident Priorities

Local dispatch centers will use this screen to assign their internal incident priorities. If there is a significant change in priorities once GBCC has closed for the day, a phone call will be placed to the GBCC on-call phone to facilitate relaying the information to NICC. This will enable NICC to effect the appropriate changes in the Incident Management Situation Report (IMSR) for the following day.

Non-Fire Incidents including Complex Fires
See National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization

GREAT BASIN PREDICTIVE SERVICE PRODUCTS

Great Basin Evening Summary Report

Evening Summary Report will be produced daily, and available on the GBCC website when more than one IMT has been mobilized within the geographic area, or PL 3 and above, or significant competition for resources exists. The summary can be found on the GBCC Intelligence webpage.

Great Basin NFDRS Fuel Charts

Current Fuel Charts of ERC, 100-hr and 1000-hr fuel levels are generated for all Predictive Service Areas, (PSAs) across the Great Basin, with comparisons to normal and record dry levels. These charts are produced daily during fire season in Fire Family Plus and can be found in the Fuels/Fire Danger section of the Predictive Services webpage.

Great Basin Critical Fuel Status

An interactive map indicates whether fuels are currently critical or not for fire potential and is updated regularly through the fire season with input from local units. This map can be found in the Fuels/Fire Danger section of the Predictive Services webpage.

Great Basin RAWS Point ERC Map

A color-coded map which indicates daily ERC values, percentiles, and trends for specific RAWS stations, and can be found in the Fuels/Fire Danger section of the Predictive Services webpage.

Great Basin Fire Potential Video Briefing

A video briefing, issued daily by 0900 MT, looking at a combination of current fuel and fire conditions, along with expected weather conditions, to determine significant fire potential across the Great Basin for the coming week. This video briefing is located on the Outlooks link of the Predictive Services header on the GBCC website. https://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/outlooks.php

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:
- ID-BOD-000567
- NV-HTF-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
See *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

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 X program 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 cannot be determined for the POO, there are three 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.

Validation Rules

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

See *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

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, referring to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization* 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.

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 a FireCode or agency financial code assigned by the ordering office. Financial codes should be consistent with the Incident Type.

DOI Severity

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. The DOI agencies will use FireCode, **D0YY** when supporting FS severity activities.

Each DOI agency will track and use their specific severity code issued by the agency, state or national office. To track and compile costs, each agency will open a resource order specific to that cost code and track by incident. The resource order must have the word "Severity" in the incident name of the resource order.

The new experimental FireCode X system was deployed in April of 2025. The User Guide can be found on the Great Basin website:

https://www.firecode.gov/ords/prd/firecode/r/160/files/static/v425/FireCodeX_Basic_User_Guide.pdf

USFS Severity Support to DOI Agencies Activities

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

- S70001 1522 – FS resource used on BIA severity orders.

- S70002 1522 – FS resource used on BLM severity orders.

- S70003 1522 – FS resource used on FWS severity orders.

- S70004 1522 – FS resource used on NPS severity orders.

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 (Subject to change)

- 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 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
• 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 X system, used by USDA and DOI. These FireCodes entrees will be added into the FBMS system and used appropriately. 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 National Park Service will use an individual FireCode for tracking and compiling of costs for National Park Service 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.

USDA Forest Service (FS)

The interagency FireCode X 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 FEMA incidents will be charged to the appropriate "F" code and paid from the Emergency Operations (WFSU) account.

Effective January 12, 2025, USFS Pay Period 1, P-codes for all new Forest Service Assisted fires will use the override code 1532 instead of 1522. If using P-codes created prior to January 12, 2025, the 1522 override code will remain.

GREAT BASIN SUPPORT CODE

The intent of using the Great Basin support code is to ensure the geographic area is appropriately staffed to meet existing and anticipated incident needs through the prioritization and mobilization of additional resources to strategic locations within the Great Basin.

"Support codes will be used for prepositioning or when an employee is providing general fire support due to the imminent short-term threat of high fire danger, such as a predicted wind event or lightning episode, but cannot reasonably separate out time to a specific P-code or ABCD fire."

"Regardless of benefitting jurisdiction, NICC and GACCs can preposition resources using their assigned support code 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." Source: Forest Service FY 2025 Guidance for Use of Incident Job Codes and BLM Standards for Fire Business Management (Orange Book), pg. 9-4.

Functions that may use the GBCC GACC Support Code
• GBCC employees and those assigned to the GBCC center
• GB Priority Trainee Program employees
• Mobilization, staging areas and the support resources for those activities
• Extended standby for aviation and other resources
• Air bases when asked to activate prior to contract activation

The GB Support Code Use document will be reviewed annually. The document can be found on the Great Basin Coordination Center website → Dispatch Operations → GB Support Code Use.

CHAPTER 80 - FORMS

DISPATCH FORMS See National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization

All units will use appropriate forms as designated below. It is suggested that units download and save these forms to assure access to them when they might not be immediately available via the internet. Frequent downloads will make sure units have the current version of the forms:

THE NATIONAL INTERAGENCY COORDINATION CENTER (NICC)

The NICC webpage provides the following forms: https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/coord_forms.htm

- Resource Order Form
- Mobile Food & Shower Service Request Form
- Cooperator Aircraft Use Validation Worksheet
- Passenger and Cargo Manifest Form
- Aircraft Flight Request/Schedule Form
- FAA Temporary Tower Request Form
- Request for a Temporary Flight Restriction Detail Request Form
- Wildland Fire Entrapment/Fatality Initial Report Form
- Assignment Extension Requirements and Documentation Form
- Rationale for Assigning/Requesting Incident Management Teams
- Reimbursable Form
- Checklist for Large Aircraft Mobilization
- Prohibited Items in Accordance with FAA & TSA Regulations

SAFECOM https://www.safecom.gov/ (Will NOT open in Internet Explorer)

GREAT BASIN COORDINATION CENTER

Great Basin Aircraft Forms: https://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/aircraft.php

- Airspace Boundary Management Plan and Checklist
- Aircraft Conflict Initial Report Form
- Airspace Deconfliction Form
- Aircraft Flight Request Form
- Cooperator Aircraft Use Validation Form
- Day Trip Authorization Form
- Documentation of Medical Evacuation
- Documentation of Contacts Requesting Deconfliction of Airspace by The Military
- Federal Wildland Fire Temporary Tower Request Form
- Flight Request / Justification Form
- NWCG IA Aircraft Dispatch Form (KneeBoard) PDF / XLS

- Standard to Limited Helicopter Request
- NWCG Temporary Flight Restriction Request Form
- USFS Cost Comparison Worksheet

Great Basin Equipment / Supply Page: https://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/equip.php

- ATV/UTV Ordering Form
- ATV/UTV Inspection Form
- GB Saw Parts Ordering Form
- Food/Shower Request Form

Great Basin Overhead / Teams Page: https://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/overhead.php

IMT Toolbox
- Check-in Form
- Checklist IMT Mobilization
- Incident Commander Conference Call Form
- BUYT Evaluation Form
- Great Basin IMT Evaluation Form
- IMT Feedback Form
- IMT In-briefing Template
- Resource Extension Request Form https://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/dispatch.php
- Wildland Fire SOP Covid-19 Screening

Great Basin Dispatch Operations Page: https://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/dispatch.php

- Resource Extension Request Form (download document to enable e-signatures)
- Critical Incident Stress Debriefing Form
- Dispatch Personnel Rating Form
- Emergency Release Form
- Incident Personnel Performance Rating Form
- IROC Change Request Form
- OF-288
- OF-296
- Overhead Request Form
- Passenger, Crew and Cargo Manifest Form
- POV Rental Cost Comparison Form

- Preparedness/Detail Request Form

- Reimbursable Form

- Unserviceable, Lost, Stolen, Damaged or Destroyed Property Form

- Wildland Fire Fatality / Entrapment Form

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SUPPLEMENT 1 - EMERGENCY PROCEDURES AND SAFETY

SEARCH & RESCUE AND EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

Requests For Assistance for Search and Rescue

Search and Rescue missions are coordinated by each County's Sheriff Department or by the State Police depending on the location of the incident. Each request for assistance will go through the local interagency dispatcher center; that dispatch center will contact the appropriate agency or department having jurisdiction for the request.

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES FOR SERIOUS ACCIDENT OR EMERGENCY

The local dispatch center is responsible for requesting emergency ground and/or air transportation through established procedures. This may include coordination with IMTs who are requesting emergency transport through procedures identified in the team's medical plan.

Notify Unit Duty Officer or Agency Administrator per established procedures and guidelines.

Notify GBCC. GBCC Center Manager or Coordinator on Duty (COD) will notify GBCG Chair, agency duty officers, and NICC.

The GBCC COD is responsible to notify the Great Basin Critical Incident Support Coordinator if Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) services are being requested. See Supplement 2, *Great Basin Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

Depending on the incident, the local unit should designate a Public Information Officer or information center as the primary point of contact for media or the public.

The GBCC COD should notify the sending GACC and/or Interagency Resource Representative (IARR) for that geographic area, if IARR has been assigned.

For more information see the *Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations, Chapter 19.*

AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY BY AGENCY

USDA - Forest Service

Inside and outside the national forests, as a humanitarian measure, the use of Forest Service personnel and equipment is authorized for the purpose of protecting life and property, and for relieving suffering and distress arising from such causes as floods, fires, earthquakes, tornadoes, and snowstorms.

The Regional Forester shall be notified promptly of any extraordinary use or obligation of funds or use of personnel or equipment. Obligations incurred should be considered as payable out of currently available funds only, without expectation of reimbursement. Only in rare cases does Congress appropriate supplemental funds to reimburse agencies for each extraordinary expense, unless the expenditures were made under the major disaster law (FSM 1522.61).

DOI – BLM, BIA, FWS, NPS

Each agency official charged with the duty of providing fire protection for any property of the United States is authorized to enter into a reciprocal agreement with any fire organization maintaining fire protection facilities in the vicinity of such property, and for other property for which such organization normally provides fire protection.

In the **absence** of any agreement authorized or ratified, each designated agency official is authorized to render emergency assistance in extinguishing fires and in preserving life and property from fire, within the

vicinity of any place at which such agency maintains fire protection facilities, when the rendition of such assistance is determined under regulations prescribed by the agency head to be in the best interest of the United States.

For search and rescue which is non-fire related, obligations incurred should be considered as payable out of currently available funds only, without expectation of reimbursement.

State Agencies

The protection of life and property and the maintenance of law and order within the territorial jurisdiction of any state is the responsibility of state and local authorities. In some states, the basic law places responsibility for protection of life and property and the search for lost persons on the Sheriffs of the respective counties. In other states, the State Highway Patrol has the responsibility to assist during emergencies involving protection of life and property.

Military

For the land area of the United States, the United States Air Force Rescue Coordination Center is charged with the responsibility of providing search, survival aid, and rescue of passengers and crew of missing and/or crashed aircraft in accidents which do not occur in the proximity of airports. This responsibility applies to all aircraft, civil as well as military.

AIRCRAFT INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS

Aviation Incident/Accident Response Guide (Crash/Rescue Plan)

The guide outlines recommended actions to be taken whenever there is an overdue aircraft, an aircraft accident, or an aircraft search-and-rescue operation. All personnel involved in aviation and dispatch should be familiar with the contents of this guide. Those who do not deal with aviation on a regular basis should be able to use this guide to accomplish the purpose in the absence of more knowledgeable individuals. Each interagency dispatch center shall have a current up to date plan available.

Interagency Aviation Mishap Response Guide

DOI agencies and Forest Service should also refer to the NWCG Aviation Mishap Response Guide and Checklist at: http://www.nwcg.gov/sites/default/files/publications/pms503.pdf

NATIONAL RESPONSE FRAMEWORK

The National Response Framework (NRF) provides a comprehensive national all-hazards approach to domestic incident management across a spectrum of activities including prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery. This plan identifies the Forest Service as the primary and coordinating agency for implementing the Emergency Support Function (ESF) #4, Firefighting and DOI as a Primary Agency, along with United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), for implementing ESF #11, Agriculture and Natural Resources.

For more information please see:
http://www.fema.gov/pdf/emergency/nrf/nrf-esf-04.pdf or
http://www.fema.gov/pdf/emergency/nrf/nrf-esf-intro.pdf

GREAT BASIN CISM / PEER SUPPORT PROGRAM

INFORMATION AND MOBILIZATION PROCESS

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. Critical incidents may also occur outside of work and still impact large numbers of employees. A critical incident is not defined by the event itself, but by the reaction that an organization, employee, community, or family has to the event.

The Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) Program is designed for individuals affected by potentially traumatic events which are outside their normal experience. We need to respond to these in a way that is qualitatively different to that in normal situations. Individuals experience critical incidents in different ways and vary in their reaction to similar events. What may be traumatic for one person may not be for others. It is not possible to make rigid recommendations for all situations and employees.

Crisis intervention should be based on recognition of need, not strictly the occurrence of an event. It is important to get advice on what post-incident support would be appropriate as soon as possible. One of the challenges is intervening only where and when needed using the most appropriate intervention for the situation.

Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) is the selection and implementation of the most appropriate crisis intervention tactics to best respond to the needs of the situation at hand. CISM has multiple components that can be used before, during, and after a crisis. These components include a wide range of various activities including pre-incident education (PIE) which includes resiliency, planning and preparedness, acute crisis management, and post -incident follow up. The purpose of CISM is to mitigate the impact of an event, accelerate the recovery process, and assesses the need for additional or alternative services. Crisis intervention, which is a component of an overall CISM program, is provided through trained and carefully selected peer supporters and licensed Mental Health Professionals (MHP) who specialize in trauma.

CRITICAL INCIDENT PEER SUPPORT (CIPS)

Critical Incident Peer Support is about peers, or "people of mutual respect" helping each other. In wildland fire, it is the shared culture and experiences which form the foundation of peer support. A Critical Incident Peer Support Group (CIPS) consists of a coordinator, group leader, peer supporters trained in critical incident stress response processes, and a licensed mental health professional (MHP). This model is commonly referred to as the International Critical Incident Stress Foundation (ICISF) model and is the official Standard of Care for crisis intervention in the Great Basin.

Peer-to-peer programs facilitate opportunities for individuals to talk with trained peer supporters who serve as a "bridge" to connect with MHPs. Peer Support Groups can offer educational and social support and provide avenues for additional help if needed.

Experts believe that these techniques and processes, which are used in CIPS can help individuals improve their coping abilities and dramatically decrease the occurrence of post-traumatic stress disorders, lower tension and mitigate a group's reaction to a traumatic event.

The ICISF model provides a number of crisis intervention techniques. The CIPS group leader in coordination with a licensed mental health professional will determine the appropriate intervention strategy which may include, but not limited to, a Critical Incident Stress Debriefing (CISD). The CISD is the most misunderstood and overused term in the Critical Incident Stress Management processes. The term "debriefing" is used loosely and as a "catch all" for a variety of crisis intervention protocols

that are substantially different than the CISD application and structure. As per the ICISF model, a licensed mental health care clinician is required when a debriefing is conducted for personnel.

TIMELINE STANDARDS

Crisis intervention **is not an emergency;** however, assistance should be ordered as a need is anticipated. Crisis intervention processes generally start no sooner than 48-72 hours after an incident. Crisis intervention can also be provided within a few weeks or longer depending on the incident. It is important to allow time for affected individuals to disengage operationally and re-connect with family or friends. Once this occurs individuals are typically emotionally ready to benefit from peer support.

GREAT BASIN INTERAGENCY PEER SUPPORT GROUPS / TEAMS

The Great Basin does not maintain or mobilize Critical Incident Stress Teams (CIST), nor are they "on-call" or "in rotation". The CISTs are assembled at the time of request, by the assigned coordinator and will be comprised of trained and certified "peers" selected to match the backgrounds and experience of those involved in the critical incident (helitack, engines, dispatchers, smokejumpers, etc). The CISM Coordinator selects only the best and most qualified for each assignment, including trainees. Those selected must be credible, experienced in fire and aviation, trusted, and held in high esteem. They must be sensitive to diversity and multi-cultural components within the agencies.

The CIST is mobilized through normal dispatch channels. Requests for CISM services are made from the unit's dispatch to the Great Basin Coordination Center. The Great Basin Coordination Center will create the incident and associated requests in IROC. The Great Basin CISM Coordinator will provide the names of the CIST Members to the GBCC, and the order will be filled via rosters. CISM personnel are ordered as CIPL (peer group leader), CISM (peer supporter), and THSP Technical Specialist, and not as a Critical Incident Stress Debriefer (CISD) or other mnemonics related to CISM.

CIST are mobile, self-sufficient, and available to travel to the affected individuals, or group's, home unit or incident. This allows personnel to return home prior to receiving services rather than being held at the incident location or remain operationally engaged until the CIST personnel arrive.

MOBILIZATION RESPONSIBILITIES AND PROCESS

Agency Administrator

- **Identification Of the Event**

  The Agency Administrator is responsible for identifying a critical event as a critical incident with guidance from the Regional CISM Coordinator. The Agency Administrator is the highest ranking agency line officer with direct responsibility for the personnel involved in the incident.

- **Request Critical Incident Peer Support**

  The Agency Administrator, or designee, is responsible for requesting CIMT through unit dispatch, and ultimately GBCC. A CISM Coordinator will be assigned to work with the Agency Administrator and designated Peer Group Leader to decide the size and make-up of the group.

  A resource order should **not** be placed until the CISM Coordinator has received information about the incident from the Agency Administrator or designee. The CISM Coordinator will assess the situation, determine the appropriate intervention strategy, determine dates, times, locations and assemble the CIPS group. The CISM Coordinator will provide the information to GBCC who will then request an order from the local dispatch center and fill the order via roster in IROC.
  Generally, an assigned Peer Group Liaison will travel as soon as possible to the unit affected to gather facts, determine timelines and make an assessment of the individuals and groups that have been impacted.

- **Manage Information about the Critical Incident**

  Acknowledge to employees that the critical incident has occurred. By providing factual information to your employees, you can help prevent rumors from spreading. Provide a consistent message to all groups. Address any rumors that may be circulating, or concerns employees may voice. Specific information for agency administrators and manager can be found at: https://gacc.nifc.gov/cism/

- **Support Employees**

  Remember that traumatized employees need structure, facts, peer support, and instructions on what to expect next. Find out what employees are planning to do with their time once they leave work and provide accountability partners. Encourage them to spend time with friends or family members. Coordinate with fire and aviation staff to identify the employees most affected by the traumatic event and offer them a quiet place to be, but don't force them to be isolated if they'd prefer to stay with their co-workers.

Local Dispatch Center

- **Request Critical Incident Peer Support**

  The local dispatch center on behalf of the Agency Administrator may be responsible for contacting GBCC to request CIPS.

Great Basin Coordination Center

- **Request Critical Incident Peer Support**

  GBCC is responsible for contacting the CISM Coordinator and requesting Critical Incident support services as soon as possible after receiving a request. GBCC will assist the CISM Coordinator in the facilitating of resource orders as needed via a roster in IROC.

CISM COORDINATOR

The Great Basin CISM Coordinator is a certified crisis intervention specialist who provides situational assessments for Agency Administrators, Managers and others to help determine the appropriate response. The CISM Coordinator will assist in determining the timing and type of support needed for the incident. Tactics are applied at the right time, in the right place and under the right circumstances. The CISM Coordinator will also provide a CIPS group which includes the expertise and screening requirements of a licensed Mental Health Professional (Clinician) who is experienced and trained in trauma.

The CISM Coordinator is responsible for the following:
- In consultation with the Agency Administrator makes the decision to mobilize a CIPS Group or provide a different intervention strategy.
- Identifies CIPS Group Leader, based on the nature of the incident, affected personnel, time frames and availability.
- Determines the number and type of peer supporters to respond with the CIPS Group.
- Maintains an active roster of trained and qualified group leaders and peer supporters.
- Coordinates with investigative groups to coordinate timing of crisis intervention services but does not associate with or share any information about their response. The perception could raise concern about confidentiality and those affected may be reluctant to talk with them.

CRITICAL INCIDENT PEER SUPPORT GROUP LEADER

A Peer Support Group Leader is a highly respected and trusted person from aspects of fire programs (dispatchers, engine crew members, hotshot, and other crews, helitack, smokejumpers, and many other specialties). A Group Leader has participated in numerous assignments as a Peer Supporter and has had enough exposure to various incidents and contacts to have the ability to bring "order to chaos" found after a critical incident. A Peer Support Group Leader is expected to navigate the "sea of good intentions," without drowning.

A Peer Support Group Leader Will:
- Oversee the implementation of the elements of the established program. These elements include a set Standard of Care and established boundaries of competence. These are defined as what is appropriate, along with the laws of ethical behavior, while staying within the limits of their training and experiences and scope of practice.
- Required to keep confidences, be committed to the program while adhering to established limits and protocols. Staying aware of their boundaries and seeking guidance and assistance when appropriate.
- As leaders, they are held to a high standard and must demonstrate respect and integrity for what crisis intervention is and what it is not.
- Function as the liaison between the local unit and the peer support group.
- Provide the team members with reporting times, lodging and meeting locations.
- Coordinate with Clinician(s) in determining the appropriate crisis intervention tactics to be applied with specific individuals and groups.
- Brief the Clinician as to what our expectations are for the meetings and travel.
- Allocate peer supporters based on background and culture.
- Coordinate with the group(s) daily when the groups are in multiple locations.
- Incident Business Management duties such as approving time, monitoring work/rest, and driving hours.
- Keep the coordinator informed as to the status of the assignment via daily call(s).
- Demobilization of resources and providing travel information to Coordinator/Point of Contact, and dispatch center.

PEER SUPPORTER

A Peer is an individual with a professional history, often having historic recognition for background and experience within the "culture" of the wildland fire community who has a willingness to assist others in times of crisis. Peers come from all different aspects of the wildland fire community, dispatch, aviation, direct suppression crews or modules, engines and fire and aviation managers. The best peers are individuals who share the same backgrounds, i.e. engine personnel to engine personnel. A peer to a firefighter on a hotshot or veterans crew for example, would have substantial (and preferably current) experience on the fireline and within the hotshot/veteran crew community.

Peer Supporters will:
- Assist the CIPS Group and Clinician in providing Crisis Management Briefings, debriefings, small group sessions, one-on-one support and information sharing as directed.
- Assist the CIPS Group Leader and Clinician in setting up and organizing formal meetings (location, seating, refreshments, assembling resource information and literature to be available at debriefings, etc.).
- Are self-sufficient (Travel Card or Credit Card).
- For peers of fireline personnel, they are required to have all of their required PPE to meet with affected personnel on the fireline, in spike camps and other remote locations.
- Prior to the arrival of the CIPS Group Leader they may be called on to initiate contact with local managers and staff to explain the peer support program, gather information and coordinate logistics.
- Prior to the arrival of the CIPS Group Leader they may be called to meet informally with those affected or involved with the critical incident.

MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONAL / CLINICIAN

Prior to any crisis intervention, the CIPS Group Leader and clinicians will meet and agree to the appropriate intervention techniques, format and the roles each will perform during the process.

It is the responsibility of the Peer Supporters, through their crisis intervention presentations, to help the affected personnel get comfortable with the Clinician and their role in the process.

The Clinician(s) will:

- Provide affected individuals any information that they feel is appropriate during and after the peer supporter's presentations.
- Address any issues which are outside of the Peer Supporter's training and established boundary of competence.
- Apply their expertise, as they deem necessary.

Mental Health Professionals whose services will exceed $2500 must be ordered through the National Interagency CISM Contract. The Great Basin CISM Coordinator will coordinate with the National CISM Coordinators who will generate the task order for the contract.

Due to the ad hoc nature and extremely vast, very rural area protected by the wildland fire community the assigned clinician should factor in the limited availability of any follow up care, Employee Assistance Program (EAP), which is offered.

ETHICS, CONDUCT, AND CONFIDENTIALITY

All CIPS personnel are required to maintain the highest levels of confidentiality and integrity. Those impacted by a traumatic/critical incident may find it difficult to open up and express themselves to those they do not trust, respect, or find credible. All CIPS members must work to maintain themselves worthy of trust, both on assignment and in their professional day to day jobs. Peers who are trustworthy, demonstrate integrity and respect in what they do, are the key element to assisting individuals in crisis.

CISM COORDINATION WITH SERIOUS ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION TEAMS

Coordinated Response Protocol and Facilitated Learning Analysis (Forest Service)

Consideration will be given to employees involved in investigations and learning review teams as to the timing of crisis intervention services. When Coordinated Response Protocol (CRP) or Facilitated Learning Analysis activities are being conducted it is important for the CISM Coordinator to provide a CISM Liaison to those groups. The CISM Liaison will coordinate intervention and investigation timeframes with the FLA or CRP Leaders. When possible and practical, the CIPS Group should provide crisis intervention to employees prior to being interviewed. Personnel who have been through an appropriate crisis intervention session prior to being interviewed may be better able to tell their story and experience less anxiety during the process.

If a fatality occurs on a Forest Service incident or a Forest Service employee is involved in a line of duty death on another agency's jurisdiction or incident, the Coordinated Response Protocol process is activated. Through Forest Service policy CISM reports directly to the CRP Leader. The CISM Coordinator will assign a Liaison to report to CRP and keep the CIPS Group separate so they can remain anonymous and not be associated with an investigative authority.

Serious Accident Investigation (Department of Interior)

The CISM Coordinator or Critical Incident Peer Support Group Leader will coordinate with the SAI Leader to scheduled meeting timeframes and locations. Because SAI does individual interviews rather than group interviews it is important for them to conduct their meetings prior to crisis intervention/CISM activities. When SAI is in place, CISM reports directly to the Agency Administrator. The only time CISM

does not report directly to the Agency Administrator is when CRP is in place.

INCIDENT WITHIN AN INCIDENT

If an incident such as a line of duty death occurs while an incident management team is in place, CISM may be requested however it's the responsibility of the Agency Administrator to do so. CISM reports directly to the Agency Administrator and a Liaison to the Command and General Staff will be assigned by the CISM Coordinator. The Liaison will make necessary arrangements including logistics and will schedule meeting times, determine attendees and establish meeting locations. This should not be done by the incident management team.

If an incident management team remains in place after a serious accident or fatality, limited CISM services can be provided to the IMT and their resources while they are operationally engaged. It is recommended that the resources who were directly affected be released and have an opportunity to disengage prior to receiving any crisis intervention services.

CIPS, EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM AND ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

CISM/Peer Support (Short Term)

Crisis intervention is considered to be a short-term, adaptive process that helps individuals return to their daily routines more quickly and includes information and education. Employees have the option of visiting EAP, and at any time may choose it for assessment and/or on-going counselling. Peer support can be seen as the connecting link between the employees and EAP services.

EAP (Long Term)

EAP is almost always recommended for follow up care after crisis intervention has taken place. When requesting assistance from EAP after a critical incident, request a Clinician that specializes in trauma. EAP Clinicians more commonly practice in areas of family problems, substance abuse, etc. and not in the area of trauma.

EAP offers:
- Support during natural disasters.
- Legal and financial advice.
- Grief counseling.
- Available for families.
- A free service.

Additional Resources (Long Term)

The CISM Coordinator also has access to Mental Health Professionals who are familiar with the culture of wildland fire and specialize in trauma. The CISM Coordinator will assist in the referral process if requested.

APPENDIX 1

DEFINITIONS

Critical Incident
A critical incident is an extraordinary event that overwhelms the usual coping abilities of personnel. Examples of critical incidents include, but are not limited to the following:

- Line of duty death
- Suicide of a co-worker
- Entrapment
- Burn-over
- Acts of terrorism
- Serious line of duty injury
- Discovery of a dead body
- Involvement in several stressful events in a short period of time
- Any event that has an unusually powerful impact on personnel

Catastrophic Incident
Catastrophic incidents are those situations which have an extreme impact on numerous individuals or organizations. These incidents may draw significant media attention. The level of trauma to personnel, families and a community is substantial.

CIPS Group
A group of individuals consisting of fire and aviation personnel trained in various aspects of crisis intervention. The CIPS Group usually consists of three or four peer group members and a group leader but depends on the incident, numbers of individuals and organizations affected, etc. In addition to peer supporters the group includes Mental Health Professionals who specialize in trauma and are familiar with the wildland fire community. The CIPS Group is assembled by the Critical Incident Peer Support Group Coordinator when a request is received.

Crisis Management Briefing (CMB)
A structured meeting designated to provide information about the incident, control rumors, educate about symptoms of distress, inform about basic stress management, and identify resources available for continued support if desired. The goals of a CMB include providing factual information, instill a sense of leadership, reduce chaos, and enhance credibility. The CMB is designed to assist those involved directly or indirectly with the incident and is not intended for the media.

Defusing
A three-step crisis intervention tool designed to assist a homogenous group of people after an exposure to the same significant traumatic event. The purpose of a defusing is to mitigate the impact of the event, accelerate the recovery process, and assist the need for additional services. A defusing was never intended for and should ever be used on a primary victim. Due to the timing of the CIPS Group response defusings are rarely done.

Critical Incident Stress Debriefing (CISD)
This is often provided as a seven-step crisis intervention tool designed to assist a homogenous group of people after an exposure to the same significant traumatic event. It may be used as part of an integrated package of interventions within the CIPS response. Critical Incident Stress Debriefings require a licensed Mental Health Professional.

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