

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, 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 Leadplanes
- Exclusive-Use Air Tactical Aircraft and personnel
- Smokejumpers and Smokejumper Aircraft
- National Contract Type 1 and 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.

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 the 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
Leadplane / 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	5	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	Federally contracted Large and Very Large 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 by year.
Air Attack	9	Federally contracted (EU). GBCC will monitor and track all EU and CWN as hired within GACC.
Leadplane / 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.

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.

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

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](#)

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.

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, *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*, and/or *NWCG Standards for Wildland Fire Position Qualifications (PMS-310-1)*.

All dispatchers, fire managers, and firefighters will follow policy, complete risk-analysis, and management guidelines to minimize exposure to hazards during mobilization and demobilization. For more information see *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

WORK/REST

This section states work/rest policy for the U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Wildland Fire Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Other agencies, state and local governments, and cooperators should reference policy specific to their organization.

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* guidelines, or agency policy if more restrictive.

LENGTH OF ASSIGNMENT

Refer to the *NWCG Standards for Interagency Incident Business Management, PMS 902*, as the authoritative source for definitions in this section.

Portions of this section state specific policy for the U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Wildland Fire Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Other agencies, state and local governments, and cooperators should reference policy specific to their organization.

Assignment Definition

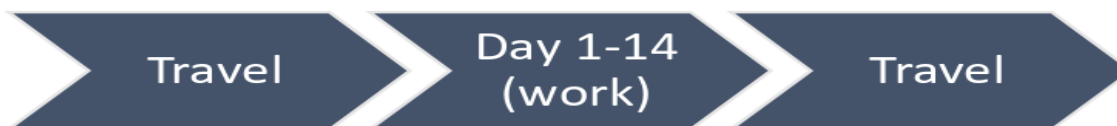
An assignment is defined as the time period (days) between the first full operational period and the last full day worked, excluding travel. The last operational period is the last full day worked.

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). 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. 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 including 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. 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. Days off must occur on the calendar days immediately following the return travel and be charged to the incident. Regulations may preclude authorizing paid days off for non-NWCG, state or local employees.

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.).

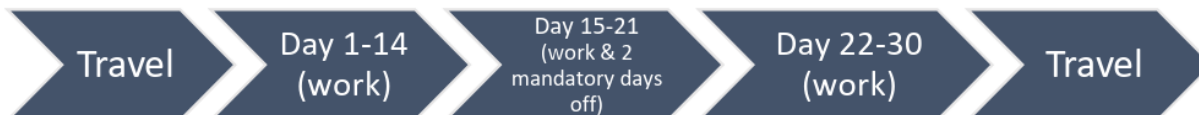
Upon completion of the standard 14-day assignment, an extension of up to an additional 14 days may be allowed (for a total of up to 30 days, inclusive of mandatory days off and exclusive of travel).

21-day Scenario



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



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](#) must be downloaded to e-sign. 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 IC 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 IC approves the extension. If a convened Geographic or National Multi-Agency Coordinating Group (GMAC/NMAC) directs, the IC 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 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.

INITIAL ATTACK RESPONSE PLANS

Response Plans

Each local area will maintain and follow a documented pre-planned response plan (e.g., run cards); developed in coordination with land management leadership and in conjunction with a Fire Danger Operating Plan (FDOP) or other preparedness operation plan as required. Plans must include notification protocols and identify initial attack resources. Local dispatch centers will implement the response plan by mobilizing resources followed by notification of identified Duty Officer.

Daily Resource Status

The status of all available initial attack resources must be updated daily in an integrated application by 1000 local time or within 30 minutes of the designated start time.

Operational Status Tracking

Resources and their parent units will be tracked throughout the incident lifecycle in an integrated application following the Operational Status workflow:

- Daily availability ~ available/unavailable
- Reserved/Committed
- Mobilizing/En Route
- On Scene
- Demobilizing/Returning
- Returned from Assignment/Available Quarters

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

Compacts

The Weeks Act of 1911 authorized states to enter into compacts for the protection of forests and watersheds. There are eight Forest Fire Compacts in the United States and Canada representing almost all U.S. states and Canadian provinces/territories.

The purpose of forest fire compacts is to facilitate the sharing and coordination of resources, information, prevention efforts, training, fire management knowledge, and lessons learned. Compacts allow for the exchange of resources between states, provinces and territories by using established procedures incorporating agency specific standards and terms.

State and federal agencies use the national interagency mobilization system as authorized in master cooperative wildland fire agreements. Forest fire compact orders are often processed in the national interagency mobilization system under the authorities of the forest fire compacts.

Resources shared under compact authorities remain under compact control for the duration of their assignment and are separate from national interagency mobilizations. The two systems sometimes overlap, and understanding compact mobilizations is an important part of dispatching.

Great Plains Interstate Fire Compact (The Interstate Compact for the Prevention and Control of Wildland Fires)

The Great Plains Interstate Fire Compact member agencies include the U.S. States of Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming, and the Canadian Province of Saskatchewan.

The Northwest Fire Fighting Compact

The Northwest Fire Fighting Compact NW Compact Member agencies include the U.S. States of Alaska, California, Idaho, Montana, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington, as well as the Canadian Provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, and the Yukon and Northwest Territories

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.

Timely Filling of Resource Orders

Prompt notification and consistent communication is needed to ensure timely processing of resource orders. GBCC will advise local dispatch centers when a request has been placed 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.

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 communication 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.
- 50% of the smokejumpers at home bases are dispatched or committed.

Mutual Aid Agreements

All mutual aid agreements related to adjacent dispatch unit/area outside of the Great Basin geographic area 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. Cooperating units and centers must specifically identify operating procedures in local operating plans.

Prior to the mobilization of IA resources, it is agreed that:

- A request will be processed through IROC 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.

WILDLAND FIRE ENTRAPMENT/FATALITY

Entrapment: A situation where personnel are unexpectedly caught in a fire behavior-related, life – threatening position, where planned escape routes or safety zones are absent, inadequate, or have been compromised. An entrapment may or may not include deployment of a fire shelter for its intended purpose. This situation may or may not result in injury. They include “near misses.”

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. A *Wildland Fire Fatality and Entrapment Initial Report* will be completed within twenty-four (24) hours and emailed to the NICC Coordinator on Duty (COD) at nicc.cod@firenet.gov

Subsequent to the Initial Report, the investigation and review shall be conducted following agency specific policies and NWCG Guidelines. 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 direction.

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 UTF’d 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.

NATIONAL FIRE PREPAREDNESS PLAN

See [*National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*](#)

WHY PREPAREDNESS LEVELS ARE ESTABLISHED

See [*National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*](#)

PREPAREDNESS LEVEL DESCRIPTIONS

See [*National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*](#)

GREAT BASIN PREPAREDNESS LEVELS

Preparedness levels are established and maintained throughout the calendar year. Burning conditions, fire and non-fire activity, and resource availability dictate Preparedness Levels, with resource availability remaining the primary concern. Preparedness Levels address wildland fires, prescribed fires, all-hazard response, national and international assistance.

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(s) 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(s) 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

Predictive Services Intelligence desk 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

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

- 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
- 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)

Adequate Resource Availability

GBCC floor coordinator, along with the desk operations specialist(s), 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 Attack platforms, Lead Planes, Aerial Supervision Modules, LATs, VLATs, Scoopers, SEATS, Smokejumpers and Type 3 Multi-Engine Water Scoopers
- Availability and status of rotor-wing aviation assets: Type 1, Type 2, Type 3 helicopters, regardless of agency
- Availability and status of Great Basin CIM and T3 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 1800 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 GBCC specific products.

Incident Commanders

- Submit ICS-209 to GBCC by 1800 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 preparedness levels.
- Submit ICS-209 for any initial attack incidents that meet the national criteria.
 - CIMT/NIMO assigned
 - One hundred acres in timber / 300 acres in grass and shrub
 - Significant event or change has occurred (i.e., serious injury, doubled in size, growth of 1000 acres or more
 - Geographic area requests a 209
 -

See [National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization](#) or [ICS-209 User Guide](#) for more information.

DATE:		Great Basin Coordination Center Preparedness Level Worksheet					
#1	Fuels / Fire Danger / Climate						Total
	Points	0	3	6	9	12	
	# of PSAs with ERC above the 90 th percentile	0-5	6 to 10	11 to 15	16-20	21+	
	# of PSAs with ERCs between the 80 th and 90 th 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 to 15	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+		
#2	Fire Potential Forecast						
	Points	0	2	4	6	8	
	# 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+		
#3	Planned Events						
	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+		
#4	Unplanned Events						
	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+		
0							
#5	Adequate National Resource Availability within GB (Y/N)						
	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 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+	
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
Monitor national wildfire and emergency response activity, CIMT rotations and availability.	GBCC Center Manager / Duty Officers

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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
Consider activation of RIST once reaching one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great Basin has moved into Preparedness Level 2 or higher OR • A CIMT has been ordered or mobilized within the Great Basin, OR • A T3 IMT or ADHOC organization has been ordered or mobilized with the Great Basin. 	GBCC Center Manager GBCG Chair Incident Business Chair

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.

<p>PREPAREDNESS LEVEL 5 TO 4</p> <p>Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PL worksheet has indicated the next lower level for three consecutive days. • Section 5 of PL Worksheet Considerations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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.
<p>PREPAREDNESS LEVEL 4 TO 3</p> <p>Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PL worksheet has indicated the next lower level for three consecutive days. • Section 5 of PL Worksheet Considerations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ At least two Great Basin CIMTs are available for assignment. ○ Competition for National resources is diminishing for allocation or reallocation.
<p>PREPAREDNESS LEVEL 3 TO 2</p> <p>Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PL worksheet has indicated the next lower level for three consecutive days. • Section 5 of PL Worksheet Considerations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Management objectives are expected to be met on existing/emerging incidents. ○ Majority of significant large fires within the GB 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.

MULTI-AGENCY COORDINATING GROUP (MAC) ORGANIZATION

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

GBCG is comprised of lead fire managers from those agencies who have protecting 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
- U.S. Wildland Fire Service
 - Geographic Fire Chief
- 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 make 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 the 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 and emergency response 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, create and fill the roster 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 specified 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 in the functions of a GBMAC support organization and the proper relationships with incidents. Until this position is activated and filled, 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.
- Recommend 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

Each functional area within GBCC: Overhead, Crews, Aircraft, and Equipment/Supplies has a subject matter expert (SME) who serves as an operations coordinator.

Intelligence Coordinator

The Intelligence (Intel) Coordinator is the focal point for intelligence gathering, daily Situation Report, the GB Incident Priority Worksheet (IPW). In coordination with the meteorologists, the Intel Coordinator provides input regarding preparedness levels (PLs), assist 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

Individual dispatch centers (typically 3rd tier) serve as the central point for one or more agencies in passing information and resource requests to and from field units. Additionally, local interagency dispatch centers monitor field fire management situation, severity, and resource commitment and assist 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 Resource 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 organization staffing level may increase or decrease in size depending on the volume of orders and/or complexity of incident(s) being managed by the expanded dispatch.

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, the 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 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*

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
- 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.

Expanded Dispatch Considerations

Consider establishing an expanded dispatch organization when:

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

Example of a minimum expanded dispatch organization:

- 1 - EDSP to manage and supervise the expanded operation.
- 1 - EDSP-T
- 3 - ESDS
- 1 - ESDS-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. *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

Example Organizations *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

Incident Support Organization (ISO), Example – Complex Incident *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

Incident Support Organization (ISO), Example *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*.

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 be ordered through established dispatch channels via Boise Interagency Dispatch Center (ID-BDC), with notification to GBCC and/or NRCC for coordination.
- ID-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 via 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 via 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 Interagency Dispatch Center (AZ-ADC) 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

International Arrangements and Agreements, and respective Operating Plans, can be found [National Interagency Coordination Center](#) website. See [National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization](#)

ORDERING 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 USWFS 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 (ID-BDC)

- Boise District, BLM (BOD)
- Boise National Forest, USFS (BOF)
- Snake River Area, BOR (SRL)
- Deer Flat National Wildlife Refuge, FWS (DFR)
- Great Basin Cache Personnel (GBK)
- Idaho State Office, BLM (ISO)
- Lucky Peak Dam and Lake, USACE (LPE)
- Mountain Home AFB, DOW (MHQ)
- National Interagency Fire Center (Personnel dispatch)
- Southwest Idaho Supervisory Area, Idaho Department of Lands, State (SWS)

Central Idaho Interagency Fire Center (ID-CIC)

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

Eastern Idaho Interagency Fire Center (ID-EIC)

- Bear Lake National Wildlife Refuge, FWS (BLR)
- 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, DOE (INE)
- Southeast Idaho Wildlife Refuge, FWS (SER)
- Upper Snake Field Office, BOR (USL)

Payette Interagency Dispatch Center (ID-PAC)

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

South Idaho Interagency Dispatch Center (ID-SCC)

- 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, DOW (MHQ)
- Snake River - East, BOR (USL)
- Twin Falls District, BLM (TFD)
- Sawtooth National Forest, USFS (STF)
- Sawtooth Fish Hatchery, FWS (SFH)

Teton Interagency Dispatch Center (WY-TDC)

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

Nevada Zone**Central Nevada Interagency Dispatch Center (NV-CNC)**

- Battle Mountain District, BLM (BMD)

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

Elko Interagency Dispatch Center (NV-EIC)

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

Ely Interagency Communication Center (NV-ECC)

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

Las Vegas Interagency Communication Center (NV-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, DOW (NFAQ)
- Nevada Division of Forestry, Southern Region, State (NSS)
- Nevada Test Site, DOE (NTE)
- Pahrangat National Wildlife Refuge, FWS (PRR)
- Southern Nevada District, BLM (SND)

Sierra Front Interagency Dispatch Center (NV-SFC)

- Anaho Island National Wildlife Refuge, FWS (AIR)
- Carson City District, BLM (CCD)
- Fallon National Wildlife Refuge, FWS (FLR)
- Humboldt/Toiyabe National Forest, USFS (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)

Utah/Arizona Zone**Color Country Interagency Fire Center (UT-CDC)**

- Arizona Strip District, BLM (ASD)
- Baaj Nwaavjo I'tah Kukveni National Monument, BLM (ASD)
- Bryce Canyon National Park, NPS (BRP)
- Cedar Breaks, NPS (CBP)
- Color Country District, BLM (CLD)

- Dixie National Forest, USFS (DIF)
- Glen Canyon National Recreational Area, NPS (GLP)
- Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument, NPS (PAP)
- Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument, BLM (GSMD)
- Lake Mead National Recreation Area, NPS (LAP)
- 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 (UT-MFC)

- Arches National Park, NPS (ARP)
- Bears Ears National Monument, BLM (BEMD)
- 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, USFS (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 (UT-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, DOW (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, DOW (TDAQ)
- Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest, USFS (UWF)
- Utah State Office, BLM (USO)
- West Desert District, BLM (WDD)
- Wasatch Front, Utah Division of Forestry, State (NWS)

Richfield Interagency Fire Center (UT-RFC)

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

- Southeast Area, Utah Division of Forestry, State (SES)
- West Desert District, BLM (WDD)

Uintah Basin Interagency Fire Center (UT-UBC)

- Ashley National Forest, USFS (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 responsibility 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 not be honored.

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 an 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 resource being requested will be returned to the requesting unit with the appropriate associated documentation 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

A border fire is any wildland fire that has crossed or threatens to cross established Dispatch Boundaries. Dispatch Boundaries within two (2) burning periods. Border fires include local and geographic area boundaries and are established in the National Dispatch Boundary and National GACC Boundary geospatial data sets. (NWCG PMS 205)

In reference to geographic area border fires, where both geographic areas have a vested interest and authority to provide resource support for the incident, they may order directly from each other in support of the incident. The following protocols apply:

- A single ordering point will be designated to ensure proper assignment and demobilization of resources. The incident will remain with the originating unit for situation reporting and prioritization.
- The dispatch organization designated as the single ordering point may place orders to either GACC using established ordering channels, however the GACC of the originating unit dispatch is authorized to place orders with NICC.
- Prior to initiating border fire support operations, concurrence and agreement must occur between the two GACCs and NICC. To maintain effective coordination and ensure that the appropriate resources are mobilized, communication will be necessary between both GACCs and the ordering unit dispatch organization.

GBCC will support bordering geographic areas 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. See [*National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*](#)

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 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 – <u>Notify GBCC of all Smokejumper orders.</u>
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 GBCG 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 Estimated Time of Departure (ETD) 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 at **1-801-531-5320**
- 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, Estimated Time of Departure (ETD) and Estimated Time of Arrival (ETA) 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 with appropriate documentation 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 webpage](#).