

CHAPTER 20 - OVERHEAD AND TEAMS

OVERHEAD AND TEAMS OVERVIEW

Ordering units must request personnel by the overhead 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

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 [NWCG Position Catalog](#).

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" is selected. 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.

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

immediately 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 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 following apply:

- Mobilization will follow established ordering procedures as identified in National, Geographic, and Local Mobilization Guides.
- Resources will be mobilized from the Host Dispatch Zone in which the department is located. Personnel will be provided with a copy of the resource order request after confirmation of availability and prior to departure from their home jurisdiction.
- Resource orders must clearly indicate incident assignment, incident location, expected incident arrival time, and any additional special needs or equipment authorizations (laptops, and rental vehicles).
- 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.

Name Requesting Single Resource Overhead

Name requests for qualified 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 attempt 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 individual's current dispatch location.

Trainee Requests

Name requests for geographic area priority trainee positions must be justified within the special needs as being approved by the GATR and will be processed without delay. The hosting Geographic Area priority trainee list will be utilized first.

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.

For 2026, the Great Basin Coordinating Group (GBCG), through the Priority Trainee Program Working Group and the Great Basin Training Committee (GBTC), is implementing updated program criteria to ensure the priority trainee list remains a verifiable, manageable, and executable priority list.

It is not a requirement to be on the Priority Trainee Program list to receive a trainee assignment. Utilizing normal dispatch processes and maintaining accurate availability in the Interagency Resource Ordering Capability (IROC) system remains a viable and effective pathway for trainee mobilization.

The positions that are incorporated in the program are based on the needs of the trainees, with the number of nominations (5 or more) received per position determining if a position should be prioritized and listed.

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. However, only the top 10 highest prioritized trainees will be publicly listed at a time.

If an ordering unit is going to submit a name request for a trainee who is not on the priority list, or is low on the list, a short justification should be provided to support honoring the request while preserving program integrity.

If a trainee is rostered on an Incident Management Team (IMT), no additional justification or documentation is required.

During an initial Great Basin IMT mobilization, trainees may be mobilized from the GBPTP. The IMT roster coordinator will work with GBCC 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. For more information, see the [Great Basin Priority Trainee Program](#).

Technical Specialist

Use of Technical Specialist (THSP) position code is appropriate when no other position code exists and requires additional information describing the specialty or work to be included in the assignment. Example: THSP – Duty Officer or THSP – Center Manager.

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

The primary mission of a Wildland Fire Module (WFM) is to provide an innovative, safe, highly mobile, logistically independent, and versatile fire module for wildland fire management and incident operations.

WFMs are highly skilled and versatile fire crews with a primary commitment to maintain fire's role as a natural ecological process. They provide technical and ecological based expertise in the areas of long-term planning, ignitions, holding, suppression, prescribed fire preparation and implementation support, hazard fuels reduction, and fire effects monitoring.

Orders for Interagency Wildland Fire Modules will be placed through established ordering channels in IROC using an Overhead Group Request; WFMI - Module, Wildland Fire, Type 1 or WFM2 – Module, Wildland Fire, Type 2 configured according to the [NWCG Standards for Wildfire Module Operations, PMS 430](#).

Minimum module standards for national mobilization can be found in the documents below:

- [Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations \(NFES 2724\)](#)

- [*NWCG Standards for Wildfire Module Operations, PMS 430*](#)

As an interagency resource, the Wildland Fire Modules are available nationally throughout the fire season. Standard WFM configuration includes:

- Module leader and six (6) to nine (9) module crewmembers.
- If requested, WFMs can be configured and mobilized with less than the standard WFM configuration, but only after agreement between the requesting and sending units. Any negotiated configurations must be identified within the original request.

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 \(NFES 2724\)*](#)

Units requesting helicopter modules for CWN helicopters will create an Overhead (O) support request for each position. Helicopter module requests should be coordinated with anticipated helicopter delivery time and location. Ordering a helicopter module for a CWN helicopter is not automatic. Ordering units should attempt to fill helicopter module positions internally first.

CWN helicopters will be managed by a qualified Helicopter Manager (HMGB) and qualified Helicopter Crew Members (HECM); when combined they function as a helicopter module.

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

The ordering unit must specify on the resource order if helicopter personnel/modules are required to arrive with special needed items (flight helmets, radios, etc.).

Helicopter Rappellers

Refer to Chapter 50 for specific information on helicopter rappeller initial attack ordering, capabilities, and rappeller aircraft.

The U.S Forest Service operates 13 rappel bases nationally in the following Geographic Areas: Northern Rockies, Great Basin, California, and Northwest. Each base utilizes Type 1 or Type 2 helicopters and generally operates from May through October.

Rappellers' primary mission is initial attack. 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 deployment on an incident and are assigned to the user unit until released.

Rappel boosters will be ordered by individual Overhead requests. The ordering unit may document any additional needs on the resource order.

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.

Smokejumpers

Refer to Chapter 50 for specific information on smokejumper initial attack ordering, capabilities, and smokejumper aircraft. 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 will be determined by immediate need or augmentation. 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 by individual Overhead requests and can be filled from one or multiple bases. Booster requests may specify a desired delivery system (round or square parachutes).

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 order(s) are placed and filled.

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 NICC must be obtained prior to configuring smokejumpers as crews or modules for extended attack operations.

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: 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. Coordination between requesting and sending units must occur.

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:
 - MAC group is in place locally or at the geographic area level.
 - Large incidents are in close proximity without an Area Command Team in place.
 - 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

Ordering units should order this position as early as possible to alleviate the possibility of frequency conflicts during multiple incident situations.

COMC Duties and Responsibilities:

- Manage the allocation of communication resources at the Geographic Area level. This includes communication equipment, personnel, and associated supplies. The COMC provides support to the assigned Geographic Area and reports daily to the NIFC CDO. The COMC will not be assigned to specific incidents or to an Area Command Team. Situations may occur when communication coordination is required between multiple Geographic Areas. Under these circumstances, a COMC may be assigned to a NICC resource order to provide overall coordination and support to COMCs assigned to the affected Geographic Areas.
- Manage the frequency resources for all incidents under assigned jurisdiction. This includes all frequencies for ground tactical, command, logistics, and air operations.

NOTE: During complex or multiple fire situations, the COMC will request additional qualified personnel to be assigned as field COMCs. Any situation involving complex air operations will require that a COMC be requested specifically for air operations.

Field COMC Duties and Responsibilities:

- Maintains an accurate inventory of all communications equipment assigned to incidents under their control.
- Maintain current knowledge of the availability of communications resources for future Geographic Area and National requirements, including procedures needed to obtain such resources. Provide problem-solving recommendations and advice on communications issues to the respective Geographic Area Coordinators, the Area Command Teams, and/or to Incident Management Teams within a complex or single incident. National, as well as Geographic Area priorities will be considered when making recommendations and/or providing advice.
- Assist incidents with communication system design and in obtaining specialized communications equipment.

Incident Meteorologist (IMET)

The respective Geographic Area will maintain IMET status 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 prescribed fire requests, the NFWOC will coordinate with the appropriate agency program manager to confirm funds in the agreement are sufficient to support the request. (Note: this step is not required for wildland fires as NWS can incur expenses in response to wildland fires and bill the agencies for reimbursement afterwards). The NFWOC will then identify the name and location of the available IMET to fill the ordering incidents IMET request. If the available IMET is located within the Geographic Area where the incident or project is located, the IMET will be ordered by name request and internally mobilized using established procedures. If the available IMET is located in another Geographic Area, the IMET request will be placed to the NICC as a name request using established procedures. NICC will place the IMET request to the appropriate Geographic Area to be filled.

For mobilization to a wildland fire incident, the ordering unit provides the appropriate financial code(s). For prescribed fire mobilization, the NFWOC will provide the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) financial code.

When the NWS cannot provide transportation, the sending dispatch office is responsible for arranging and providing mobilization needed for the IMET and any required equipment to the incident. The host agency is responsible for arranging and providing demobilization needed for the release of the IMET and required equipment back to the home unit.

The IMET is a single resource covered under a reimbursable agreement between the Wildland Fire Agencies and the Department of Commerce, NOAA-NWS. Standard NWS equipment that is essential to on-site meteorological support is mobilized with each IMET, no additional resource order requests are necessary. Standard NWS equipment does not require additional ordering by the incident. Basic standard NWS equipment includes:

- Laptop computer
- Printer
- Mobile satellite setup and setup tools
- Cellular telephone
- Agency or rental vehicle appropriate for off-pavement use
- Miscellaneous office supplies

Reimbursement of costs associated with utilization of standard NWS equipment such as cell phone usage charges, satellite communication charges, and four-wheel drive SUV, truck, or similar rental vehicle to travel to incident locations with their equipment (including remote locations) is authorized under the INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT FOR METEOROLOGICAL AND OTHER TECHNICAL SERVICES, SECTION V., PART B ITEM 4. Damages, failure, and daily wear incurred to standard equipment during an assignment are also eligible for reimbursement.

Air Resource Advisors

Air Resource Advisors (ARA) will be ordered as THSP-ARA. Ordering units should assign ARAs on Type 1 fires to the extent practicable and should be considered for Type 2 fires.

When a THSP-ARA is needed for a wildland fire incident to address public and fire personnel smoke impacts, the request will be placed up to the GACC.

The GACC will contact the Interagency Wildland Fire Air Quality Response Program (IWFAQRP).

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

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

Great Basin POC in order:

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

Josh Relph, Smoke Specialist, (435) 260-7206 second, and, if unavailable, call the IWFAQRP (661)-438-1272 third.

For additional information, including AD pay rates, refer to the [*Interagency Wildland Fire Air Quality Response Program*](#) website.

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 Technical Specialist (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 has 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 to meet other needs. NMAC will manage IMT engagement in accordance with the direction contained herein

NMAC requires a [*Team Rationale*](#) form at PL5 and when situations warrant a need for a Complex, NIMO, or Area Command Teams prior to mobilization. The rationale form will be submitted by a GACC or Coordinating Group representative.

To manage fatigue, promote mental health and well-being, and provide opportunities for IMT members to attend to work and personal responsibilities, all IMTs will have 7 days of unavailability upon return from any assignment. This includes preposition orders of 7 days or more, exclusive of travel. Individuals may have differing agency requirements. NMAC may request earlier availability during periods of elevated need.

NMAC should request a CIMT to become available before their 7-day unavailability period begins. Only in exceptional circumstances will NMAC ask a CIMT within the 7-day period to roster before the end of that period. A Geographic Area may extend a team's unavailability period to allow additional rest.

Refer to Chapter 10, CIMT Length of Assignment and Mandatory Unavailability for specific information or the [*NWCG Standards for Interagency Incident Business Management, PMS 902*](#).

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 should be focused on priority, emerging, and expanding incidents of concern that possess critical values at risk.

NMAC's intends to return CIMTs to availability and/or reassign CIMTs once wildland fire 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 Geographic Area (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 guides as well as supporting national response needs. GAs will manage and mobilize their CIMTs in accordance with GA Guidance and the National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization and communicate with their NMAC liaison regularly on any changes or concerns.

CIMTs will be requested through established ordering channels. When a GA cannot fill a 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

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 the minimum 24 positions that must be filled (which includes ordered, filled and enroute) at the time of CIMT mobilization. This minimum ensures every CIMT has the core capability to safely and effectively manage a complex incident from the initial transition period forward. Beyond the minimum of 24, the roster size will be based upon the incident complexities. Additional personnel, trainees, assistants, technical specialists and expanded Command & General (C&G) positions may be added through negotiations between the IC and ordering unit representative.

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.
- All 24 positions must meet current NWCG qualification standards for the position identified.
- Additional personnel above the minimum 24 (including Deputy IC, additional C&G, technical specialists, assistants, trainees, etc.) are at the discretion of the IC and ordering unit representative, which should be determined by the complexities of the incident.
- Geographic Area Coordinating Groups (GACGs), or by delegation their Operations Groups, are responsible for monitoring roster sizes within their respective GA. If a GA intends to maintain its current number of available CIMTs, GACGs must ensure roster sizes remain appropriate and proportional to the complexities of the incident(s) being managed.
- All parties must practice responsible resource stewardship which is essential to sustaining the viability of national CIMT availability.

Minimum CIMT Mobilization Configuration (24 positions)

| Number | Position | Section | Notes |
|---------------|--|----------------|---|
| 1 | Incident Commander Complex (ICCI) | Command | |
| 2 | Safety Officer Complex (SOFC) | Command | |
| 3 | Public Information Officer Complex (PIOC) | Command | |
| 4 | Liaison Officer (LOFR) | Command | |
| 5 | Operations Section Chief (OSCC) | Operations | |
| 6 | Operations Section Chief (OSCC) | Operations | |
| 7 | Operations Section Chief (OSCC) OR Operations Branch Director (OPBD) | Operations | One MUST be filled at mobilization |
| 8 | Air Operations Branch Director (AOBD) OR Air Support Group Supervisor (ASGS) | Operations | One MUST be filled at mobilization |
| 9 | Division/Group Supervisor (DIVS) | Operations | Minimum of three (3) required |
| 10 | Division/Group Supervisor (DIVS) | Operations | |
| 11 | Division/Group Supervisor (DIVS) | Operations | |
| 12 | Planning Section Chief (PSCC) | Planning | |
| 13 | Any Planning Unit Leader | Planning | Minimum of three (3) Planning Unit Leaders |
| 14 | Any Planning Unit Leader | Planning | |
| 15 | Any Planning Unit Leader | Planning | |
| 16 | Logistics Section Chief (LSCC) | Logistics | |
| 17 | Communications Unit Leader (COML) OR Communications Technician (COMT) | Logistics | One MUST be filled at mobilization |
| 18 | Medical Unit Leader (MEDL) | Logistics | |
| 19 | Any Logistics Unit Leader | Logistics | Minimum of two (2) Logistics Unit Leaders |
| 20 | Any Logistics Unit Leader | Logistics | |
| 21 | Finance Section Chief (FSCC) | Finance | |
| 22 | Any Finance Section Unit Leader | Finance | A minimum of three (3) Finance Unit Leaders |
| 23 | Any Finance Section Unit Leader | Finance | |
| 24 | Any Finance Section Unit Leader | Finance | |

CIMT Roster Negotiation

Upon receiving an order, the mobilization roster will be finalized based upon incident complexity. The IC will negotiate the mobilization roster configuration with the ordering unit representative, who may be one of the following:

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

The [*Pre-Mobilization Incident Management Team \(IMT\) Call*](#) form is intended to facilitate a discussion that includes the initial situation.

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

Agency Administrators 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.
 - 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- The hosting GA representative will notify the receiving GA of any position shortages.
- When a CIMT is ordered for preposition, ICs will negotiate any positions in addition to the master roster with the ordering Geographic Area Coordinating Group Chair or delegate to determine the mobilization roster.
 - Rosters for NICC preposition orders will be negotiated between the IC and National CIMT Coordinator based on direction from NMAC.
- To support incident workforce development and succession, trainee assignments are strongly encouraged.
 - Agency Administrators and ICs should negotiate the number and types of trainees; consideration should be given to trainees critical to CIMT succession planning and to trainees in positions that are chronically difficult to fill nationally.
 - ICs should utilize trainees in their trainee position, not in a position in which the individual is already qualified.
 - 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.

Geographic Areas may choose to augment the [*Pre-Mobilization Incident Management Team \(IMT\) Call*](#) as needed to meet their specific internal needs.

CIMT National Rotation Process

For 2026, all 38 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 national rotation and their roster in IROC meets the mobilization configuration standards.
- The national rotation switches every seven (7) days on Thursday, effective 0001.
 - All GA internal rotations will rotate on Thursday.
- All nine GAs appear in the national rotation each week during the year.
- The starting order is alphabetical and continues indefinitely:
 1. Alaska
 2. California
 3. Eastern
 4. Great Basin
 5. Northern Rockies
 6. Northwest
 7. Rocky Mountain
 8. Southern
 9. Southwest
- The national rotation will be posted by April 1 annually.
- The national rotation will be identified by GA. Each GA will determine which team fills the order based on internal rotations and availability.
 - GAs are expected to effectively manage workload distribution across all CIMTs to mitigate fatigue, enable team members to meet home unit responsibilities, provide experience opportunities for all CIMTs, meet training and workforce succession goals, and ensure availability of CIMTs nationally when competition exists.
 - NMAC strongly encourages GAs to consider utilizing the national rotation to ensure the distribution of assignments and days committed to incidents.
 - NMAC and the GAs has a management goal of three CIMT assignments per calendar year based on historical data.

Seasonal Differences May 1 – September 30 (Peak Season)

- All 9 GAs rotate weekly in a rolling format.
- Normal movement: Position 1 → Position 9; all others move up one position.
- When a GA fills a national rotation order, that GA immediately moves to the bottom of the list (position 9).
- A GA filling an internal order will still maintain the GA position in the national rotation if they have additional CIMT availability.
- GAs that are unavailable are skipped for filling orders but retain their relative order in the list (shown as unavailable in the published rotation). This keeps the rotation moving during high-demand periods.

October 1 – April 30 (Shoulder Season)

- Only the top two GAs in the rotation are required to maintain an active CIMT roster (ad hoc rosters are acceptable).
- Each Thursday, the top two GAs drop to positions 8 and 9; all others move up two slots.

- If a shoulder-season order is placed to NICC, the top available GA fills it. No additional coverage will be requested from GAs lower on the rotation.

Filling Orders

- All CIMT orders placed to NICC will be filled from the national rotation, in order, skipping unavailable GAs.
- If a GA cannot fill an order for the date/time needed, the order will be UTF'd back to NICC.
- GAs that know they will be unable to fill an order must notify the National CIMT Coordinator as soon as possible (ideally at least 3 days in advance) so their status can be updated.

Assignment Limits and National Capacity Protection

- After every CIMT within a single GA has received at least one assignment in a calendar year, replacement CIMT orders (and other orders approved by NMAC) will follow a 3:1 ratio.
 - Three assignments filled internally by that GA.
 - Every fourth assignment filled via the national rotation, targeting long duration fires for CIMT replacement.
- Once a CIMT has received two assignments in a calendar year, it becomes ineligible for national-rotation assignments until every CIMT has also received two assignments. CIMTs with two assignments may remain eligible for in GA assignments at the GA's discretion.
- After every CIMT has two assignments, there are no further restrictions for mobilization.
- During limited CIMT availability this rule may be suspended.

Prepositioning

- Prepositioned teams are used before placing new orders to the rotation:
 - GACC-prepositioned teams are used first within that GA.
 - NICC-prepositioned teams are used first nationally.
- Prepositioning of 4 or more days counts as an assignment.
- Prepositioning longer than 7 days requires NMAC coordination.
- All prepositioned CIMTs may receive an extension up to 21 days to account for unassigned days.
- 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.

Reassignments, Extensions and Cancellations

- Reassignment before demobilization counts as one assignment.
- Out-of-GA reassignments require NMAC approval.
- Assignments that begin in one year and extend into the next count toward the initial calendar year assignment data.
- If an order is canceled, or the team is released within 3 days of the original order date, the GA returns to its original rotation position and the mobilization does not count as an assignment.
- Extension requests are submitted by the GA using established NMAC procedures.
- If the IC determines that the CIMT is underprepared for the incident due to experience or comfort levels of the Command and General Staff 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.

The CIMT *current national rotation* and assignment history is maintained throughout the calendar year. Regardless of Preparedness Level, NMAC retains the authority to manage all CIMT assignments or amend the national rotation as necessary.

NICC CIMT Coordinator

The National CIMT Coordinator will manage the national rotation and is responsible for communicating with the GAs to ensure national rotation transparency and clarity.

National CIMT Coordinator: (208) 207-2859 nicc.cimt@firenet.gov

During periods of heightened fire activity across multiple GAs, and demand for Incident Management Teams (IMTs) exceeds supply, managing CIMT assignments becomes imperative. The National CIMT Coordinator collects intelligence and provides recommendations to NMAC regarding CIMT allocation. The following standard practices govern this process:

- All extension requests will be approved by NMAC.
- At PL5, a Request for CIMT Extension or Assignment form is required for all CIMT orders. The form will be submitted by the GACC or a Coordinating Group representative.
- Reallocation of assigned CIMTs within the GA will be done in coordination with the NMAC liaison and the National CIMT Coordinator.
- When allocating CIMTs, NMAC will consider multiple criteria including, but not limited to: national rotation, availability, number of assignments, workload distribution, and travel/logistical considerations.
- Requests to NMAC for a CIMT to be available again prior to the 7-day unavailability period should occur prior to the start of the 7 days. 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.
- Surge capacity CIMTs (which may include state, local government, or ad hoc IMTs) will be part of the allocation and factored in with the above criteria as appropriate.
- CIMTs may be allocated to incidents up to 3 days prior to their availability.
- To remain flexible in case a higher priority arises and the CIMT needs to be reassigned, CIMTs will not be filled in IROC until they are available or until it's necessary to begin travel.
- If CIMT availability is insufficient for potential emerging incidents. As part of the daily prioritization process:
 - GAs with multiple committed CIMTs, in coordination with the National CIMT Coordinator, will reprioritize internally to meet any emerging needs.
 - GAs with multiple committed CIMTs may be asked to identify CIMT(s) to be reassigned for emerging and exigent needs in a bordering GA.
 - All GAs will assure appropriate use of IMTs.
- CIMT extensions should be considered and utilized to manage the number of transitions on an incident, to mitigate limited availability of CIMTs, and to reach suppression objectives.
- NMAC supports internal GA reallocation. A request is still required when reallocating to ensure the CIMT goes to the highest priority need, which could be outside the GA.

For information on the following topics, see the [National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization](#).

Surge Capacity IMTs

IMT Assignments to All-Hazard Incidents

National Incident Management Organization (NIMO)

Area Command Team

All-Hazard Incident Management Teams

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 following are the primary IC's selected for 2026.

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

Team 3 – Todd Murray E-mail: todd.murray2@usda.gov

Team 4 – Steve Shaw E-mail: steven_shaw@ios.doi.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

Master rosters for the Great Basin CIMT are listed on the [GBCC Overhead](#) webpage.

ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES FOR IMT COORDINATION AND MOBILIZATION

National Interagency Coordination Center (NICC)

- NICC is responsible for the CIMT 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 the NICC.
- 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.
- Assist with team member notifications, if requested.
- Communicate with team members as they make themselves unavailable for a call-out period.
- Receive mobilization/demobilization order(s) and process according to dispatch plan.

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.

CIMTs will be considered unavailable for assignment without the minimum 24 positions that must be filled (which includes ordered, filled and enroute) at the time of CIMT mobilization. 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 either self-status or the appropriate local dispatch center.

| 2026 Great Basin Core CIMT Rotation | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Thursday 0001 - Wednesday 2359 | FIRST | SECOND | THIRD |
| May 14 - 20 | Team 5 - Trent Ingram | Team 7 - Mike Johston | none |
| May 21 - 27 | Team 7 - Mike Johston | Team 2 - Tony DeMasters | none |
| May 28 - June 3 | Team 2 - Tony DeMasters | Team 4 - Steve Shaw | none |
| June 4 - 10 | Team 4 - Steve Shaw | Team 6 - Mack McFarland | Team 3 - Todd Murray |
| June 11 - 17 | Team 6 - Mack McFarland | Team 3 - Todd Murray | Team 5 - Trent Ingram |
| June 18 - 24 | Team 3 - Todd Murray | Team 5 - Trent Ingram | Team 7 - Mike Johston |
| June 25 - July 1 | Team 5 - Trent Ingram | Team 7 - Mike Johston | Team 2 - Tony DeMasters |
| July 2 - 8 | Team 7 - Mike Johston | Team 2 - Tony DeMasters | Team 4 - Steve Shaw |
| July 9 - 15 | Team 2 - Tony DeMasters | Team 4 - Steve Shaw | Team 6 - Mack McFarland |
| July 16 - 22 | Team 4 - Steve Shaw | Team 6 - Mack McFarland | Team 3 - Todd Murray |
| July 23 - 29 | Team 6 - Mack McFarland | Team 3 - Todd Murray | Team 5 - Trent Ingram |
| July 30 - August 5 | Team 3 - Todd Murray | Team 5 - Trent Ingram | Team 7 - Mike Johston |
| August 6 - 12 | Team 5 - Trent Ingram | Team 7 - Mike Johston | Team 2 - Tony DeMasters |
| August 13 - 19 | Team 7 - Mike Johston | Team 2 - Tony DeMasters | Team 4 - Steve Shaw |
| August 20 - 26 | Team 2 - Tony DeMasters | Team 4 - Steve Shaw | Team 6 - Mack McFarland |
| August 27 - September 2 | Team 4 - Steve Shaw | Team 6 - Mack McFarland | Team 3 - Todd Murray |
| September 3 - 9 | Team 6 - Mack McFarland | Team 3 - Todd Murray | Team 5 - Trent Ingram |
| September 10 - 16 | Team 3 - Todd Murray | Team 5 - Trent Ingram | Team 7 - Mike Johston |
| September 17 - 23 | Team 5 - Trent Ingram | Team 7 - Mike Johston | Team 2 - Tony DeMasters |
| September 24 - 30 | Team 7 - Mike Johston | Team 2 - Tony DeMasters | Team 4 - Steve Shaw |
| October 1 - 7 | Team 2 - Tony DeMasters | Team 4 - Steve Shaw | Team 6 - Mack McFarland |
| October 8 - 14 | Team 4 - Steve Shaw | Team 6 - Mack McFarland | none |
| October 15 - 21 | Team 6 - Mack McFarland | Team 3 - Todd Murray | none |
| October 22 - 28 | Team 3 - Todd Murray | Team 5 - Trent Ingram | 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 chair 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 or requested by NMAC.
- 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 & 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 CIMT 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*. 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. Internally, a local unit may assign ad hoc Type 3 organizations appropriately configured for 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

- 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)
- Finance/Administration Section Chief Type 3 (FSC3)
- 2 Discretionary Positions, Qualified
- Minimum Personnel (10)
- Additional Discretionary Positions (25)
- Maximum Personnel (Not to exceed 35 unless negotiated and documented)

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.

Type 3 Incident Management Team 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 the 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*](#) form 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 Type 3 IMTs.

Incident requests for a Standing T3 IMT within the geographic area, GBCC will follow the closest available IMT. 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. Standing IMTs 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)

Removed, see [NMAC Memo](#) regarding 2026 incident procurement guidance.

REMOTE INCIDENT SUPPORT TEAM (RIST)

The Remote Incident Support Team uses remote and virtual ICS qualified personnel to supplement incident management teams, local units, dispatch centers, multi-agency coordination groups, and/or coordination centers when on-site personnel are limited. Support priority is provided to Type 3 IMTs but assistance to higher complexity incidents, units, or organizations will be provided based on need and RIST capacity. Incident support is focused on Planning, Situation, Finance, Public Information, and Expanded Dispatch functional areas. RIST support is limited to wildland fire only; All-hazard and non-wildland fire situations are currently not supported.

As fire activity increases, virtual or remote RIST support personnel are placed on a National or Geographic Area resource order in a call-when-needed status. Resources charge time worked to incident codes but may occasionally utilize a national/geographic support code depending on arrangements established with each Geographic Area. Personnel may transition to a full-time work schedule and may be supporting multiple incidents. Support is available year-round with increased capacity during the months of May through October. In-season incident support begins immediately upon request while out-season support may have increased mobilization time depending on resource availability.

Program Management

RIST is overseen by a permanent Remote Incident Support Organization comprised of a Program Manager and Deputy Program Manager. This organization works closely with NICC, Geographic Areas, Incident Management Teams, and local units to develop and refine RIST Operations.

RIST Configuration

RIST is a flexible organization that expands, and contracts based on fire activity and resource need nationally. The following leadership and support positions are mobilized during periods of increased activity:

RIST Coordinator (RISC): The RISC position is typically filled by a member of the permanent RIST Organization. This individual directs RIST Operations, ensuring that RIST personnel have what they need to be successful. They are often the initial point of contact for IMTs, Local Units and Coordination Centers requesting RIST Support. As fire activity increases, a deputy RISC may be utilized to assist with internal RIST Operations and communication.

RIST Leaders (RISLs): RISLs work closely with remote/virtual support specialists to implement incident support within their functional area. RISLs also provide supervision to support staff. RISLs will be brought onto the RIST resource order as incident needs arise. Current RISL positions include:

- Planning RISL
 - Recommended RISL Quals: PSCC, PSC1, PSC2, PSC3, or RESL
 - Supervises the following Remote/Virtual Support Positions: PSC, RESL, SCKN, DMOB, DOCL, TNSP, HRSP
- Situation RISL
 - Recommended RISL Quals: PSCC, PSC1, PSC2, PSC3, SITL, or GISS
 - Supervises the following Remote/Virtual Support Positions: SITL, GISS
- Finance RISL
 - Recommended RISL Quals: FSCC, FSC1, FSC2, FSC3, TIME, or PROC
 - Supervises the following Remote/Virtual Support Positions: PTRC, EQTR, COMP, PROC, COST
- Information RISL
 - Recommended RISL Quals: PIOC, PIO1, PIO2, or PIO3
 - Supervises the following Remote/Virtual Support Positions:
 - PIOF, THSP-ASL, THSP-CART
- Expanded Dispatch RISL
 - Recommended RISL Quals: CORD, or EDSP
 - Supervises the following Remote/Virtual Support Positions: EDSP, EDSD, EDRC, ORDM

Functional Area Support Positions (as needed) – Any ICS qualification can mobilize into the RIST provided the position falls within the RIST scope of work and can effectively provide support in a remote or virtual capacity.

Requesting RIST Support

To request RIST support, call the RIST Coordinator number to discuss the incident support type, duration, and contact information. Ordering units are encouraged not to place an order through a dispatch center, as RIST personnel are already on resource orders. RIST Coordinators will communicate with the local dispatch center to ensure all are informed. Additional support information and communication products can be found at the [*Remote Incident Support page*](#).

RIST Coordinator: (480) 608-2175

Great Basin Activation of RIST

GBCC should consider activating RIST assistance when any of the following criteria are met:

- Great Basin has moved into a Preparedness of PL2 or higher, or
- A CIMT has been ordered within the Great Basin, or
- A T3 IMT or Ad HOC T3 organization has been ordered or filled within the Great Basin.

BURNED AREA EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAMS (BAER)

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

NATIONAL FIRE PREVENTION / EDUCATION TEAMS (NFPET)

The mission of National Fire Prevention Education Teams (NFPETs) is to provide unit and agency managers with skilled and mobile personnel which can supplement or enhance ongoing local wildfire prevention activities where hazard or risk is currently or is expected to be elevated above normal. Teams are highly effective in their ability to reduce unwanted human-caused wildland ignitions and are equipped to rapidly complete on-site prevention assessments and plans, initiate implementation of such plans, and to begin immediate wildland fire prevention activities. Ordering NFPETs for normal, routine, or project work is discouraged.

NFPET Organization

National FPETs are supervised by a PETL. Team leaders are assisted by a minimum of two other members and by additional specialists, as needed to complete a team's assigned tasking as effectively and efficiently as possible.

A basic NFPET is composed of three personnel with these minimum qualifications:

- PETL – Prevention Education Team Leader with previous PETL experience and experience on an NFPET as any other position.
- PETM – Prevention Education Team Member; and
- PIO3 – Public Information Officer Type 3.

Actual team composition may include additional support positions, as determined jointly by the team leader and the Host Unit, on a case-by-case basis, based on the team's anticipated tasking in their Delegation of Authority. Additional support personnel should be ordered through normal dispatch procedures and may include:

- Agency representative
- Additional trainees
- Wildfire prevention specialist
- Administrative support (finance, logistics, etc.)
- Public Information Officer Technician (PIOT)
- Graphic artist
- Videographer
- Social media specialist
- Prevention patrols

The inclusion or addition of PETL and PETM trainees is encouraged. If the use of trainees is authorized by the Host Unit, priority for assignment is to be given to trainees selected by the Host Unit or Host Unit's GA FPET Coordinator. This is suggested to further build the capacity of the Host Unit or the Host Unit geographic area

since they are funding the NFPET.

Ordering

Requests for National Fire Prevention and Education Teams will be placed through established ordering channels in IROC using an Overhead Group Request; “FPET – Team, Fire Prevention/Education.” The NFPET Geographic Area Coordinators listed below will work with Geographic Area Coordination Centers to fill team orders.

NFPET Coordinators

| Geographic Area | Geographic Area Coordinator | Alternate |
|----------------------|--|---|
| Great Basin | Kelsey Brizendine Cell: (208)732-7315 kbrizendine@blm.gov | Josh Warden Cell: (208) 849-2464 joshua.warden@usda.gov |
| Eastern | Bob Klages Cell: (414) 308-6426 robert.klages@usda.gov | Caleb Schreiber Phone: (715) 628-6999 caleb.schreiber@usda.gov |
| Northern Rockies | Chris Johnson Cell: (406) 529-7751 christopher.johnson5@usda.gov | Mario Gomez Cell: (530) 598-4120 mario.gomez@usda.gov |
| Northwest and Alaska | Stacy Long Cell: (541) 410-5311 stacy.long@usda.gov | Zach Ellinger Cell: (503) 758-5499 zellinger@blm.gov |
| California | Barbara Geringer-Frazier Cell: (202) 577-4827 barbara.geringer-frazier@usda.gov | Jan Palecek Cell: (559) 288-5881 jan.palecek@usda.gov |
| Rocky Mountain | Angela Gee Cell: (970) 278-6655 angela.gee@usda.gov | Tanner Hunt Cell: (907) 787-0880 tanner.hutt@usda.gov |
| Southwest | Francisco Salazar Cell: (505) 239-2668 francisco.slazar@usda.gov | Matthew Engbring Cell: (928) 326-3753 matthew.engbring@usda.gov |
| Southern Area | E.J. Bunzendahl Cell: (859) 745-3148 elizabeth.bunzendahl@usda.gov | Sean O’Neal Cell: (352) 425-1915 sean.o'neal@usda.gov Tiffany Rook Cell: (252) 599-7779 tiffany.rook@usda.gov |

| | | |
|----------|--|---|
| National | Matthew Engbring Cell: (928) 326-3753 matthew.engbring@usda.gov | Melissa Jenkins Phone: (202) 744-9094 melissa.l.jenkins@usda.gov Stacey Grimes Phone:(503)-307-2256 stacey.grimes@usda.gov |
|----------|--|---|

COMMUNITY MITIGATION ASSISTANCE TEAMS (CMAT)

Community Mitigation Assistance Teams help communities build sustainable local capacity for wildland fire mitigation. This can be accomplished during high fire risk periods before, during or after a wildland fire when awareness of the need for risk reduction and the likelihood of action is highest.

The team works collaboratively with community partnerships to address immediate and long-term wildfire risk challenges and integrates community fire adaption and resilient landscapes concepts outlined in the *National Cohesive Wildfire Management Strategy*.

CMAT Configuration

- Teams number 3 to 8 people depending on community need and deployment training opportunities.
- Teams are comprised of a team lead, mitigation specialists and may include trainees. Additional support positions may be required and will be jointly determined by the team lead and the ordering unit.
- Team members represent federal, state, local government and non-government partners who specialize in effective community wildland fire risk reduction.
- Team members are name requested as THSP - CMAT through established ordering channels.

Requesting a CMAT

To request a CMAT, complete the request form found on the USDA Forest Service, *Community Mitigation Assistance Team* website.

Great Basin CMAT Coordinator:

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

FIRE AND AVIATION SAFETY TEAMS (FAST)

Fire and Aviation Safety Teams assist Agency Administrators during periods of high fire activity by assessing policy, rules, regulations, and management oversight relating to operational issues. They can also provide the following:

- Guidance to ensure fire and aviation programs are conducted safely.
- Assist with providing immediate corrective actions.
- Review compliance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) abatement plans, reports, reviews, and evaluations.
- Review compliance with Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations.

FAST can be requested through the GACC to conduct reviews at the state/regional and local level. If a more comprehensive review is required, a national FAST can be ordered through NICC.

FASTs will be chartered by their respective Geographic Area Coordinating Group (GACG), with a delegation of authority, and report back to the GACG.

FAST reports include an executive summary, purpose, objectives, methods and procedures, findings, recommendations, follow-up actions (immediate, long-term, and national issues), and a letter delegating authority for the review. FAST reports should be submitted to the GACG, with a copy to the Federal Fire and Aviation Safety Team (FFAST) Chair within thirty days.

FAST Configuration

FASTs include a Team Leader, who is either an Agency Administrator or Fire Program Lead with previous experience as a FAST member; a Safety and Health Manager; and other individuals with a mix of skills from Fire and Aviation Management.

FAST Mobilization Process

FASTs are requested through established ordering channels to the GACCs, for reviews at the local, State/Regional or Geographic Area level. If a more comprehensive review is required, a National FAST can be ordered through NICC. FASTs are ordered using an Overhead Group Request; “FAST – Team, Fire and Aviation Safety.”

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 & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TEAMS (ASTAT)

ASTATs enhance safe, efficient, and effective aviation operations. ASTATs provides assistance to unit and aviation managers, flight crews, and incident management teams for increasing, ongoing or decreasing incident aviation activity.

ASTATs assist and review helicopter and/or fixed-wing operations on wildland fires. During high levels of aviation activity, it is advisable to request an ASTAT.

ASTATs receive an assignment briefing with management concerns and/or issues identified in a letter delegating authority, which establishes the roles of the team and its expectations. The teams will provide daily feedback to the person(s) identified in the delegation of authority.

Teams will conduct an exit briefing and will provide a written report prior to demobilization.

If an ASTAT cannot be filled internally, the request may be placed with NICC through established ordering channels using individual overhead requests.

ASTAT Configuration

The following configuration, or a similar combination of positions based upon the needs of the ordering unit, will be used when ordering an ASTAT.

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

Great Basin Mobilization of ASTAT

The 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 during the in-brief. The team should be developed to meet 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)

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.

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

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES (EMS) BY STATE

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 \(SIIBM\)*](#).

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 \(SIIBM\)*](#).

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*](#) (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.

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/>

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)

CDP 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 representing 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

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.

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