NORTHERN ROCKIES INTERAGENCY STANDARDS FOR RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

2024

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 10
OBJECTIVES, POLICY AND SCOPE OF OPERATION

MISSION STATEMENT – NATIONAL INTERAGENCY COORDINATION CENTER

The principal mission of the National Interagency Coordination Center (NICC) at the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) is the cost-effective and timely coordination of land management agency emergency response for wildland fire. As a partner in the National Response Framework (NRF) and as interagency cooperators, we will also meet the requirements of all-hazard incidents as directed by the NRF or Presidential and Secretarial direction. This is accomplished through planning, situation monitoring, and expediting resource orders between the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Areas, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) States, National Association of State Foresters (NASF), Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) Regions, Forest Service (FS) Regions, National Park Service (NPS) Regions, National Weather Service (NWS) Regions, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Regions through the United States Fire Administration (USFA) and other cooperating agencies.

Northern Rockies Supplement
General
The Northern Rockies Standards for Resource Mobilization contains dispatching procedures and organizational structure. It includes chapters for personnel, crews, equipment, aircraft, supplies, predictive services, and a telephone directory. Organizational units (forests, districts, parks, land offices, field offices, etc.) will maintain and supplement the Northern Rockies Standards for Resource Mobilization through their local/zone dispatch center by publishing a local/zone mobilization guide per the Interagency Standards for Fire and Aviation Management Operations.

MISSION STATEMENT – Northern Rockies Coordination Center
The principal mission of the Northern Rockies Coordination Center (NRCC) is to provide safe, cost effective, timely mobilization of national and geographic area resources and to promote efficient operations. NRCC relies on interagency cooperation and standardized procedures to promote positive working relationships and enhance customer service.

PURPOSE

The National 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. Local and Geographic 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 total mobility, all resources will be statused and assigned in the resource ordering system regardless of incident type or location.

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Cooperating agency administrators, through their respective fire chiefs as identified within this Chapter, have delegated authority to the NRCC Center Manager to move resources throughout the Northern Rockies Geographic Area (NRGA) and between other national geographic areas to accomplish the mission of the NRGA coordination system. Resources are mobilized to meet existing and anticipated needs for preparedness, severity, wildland, and prescribed fire needs. Resources may also be mobilized in support of non-wildfire emergencies and all-hazard incidents in a manner consistent with the providing agency's mission and management objectives.

The NRCC Center Manager will:
- *Dispatch personnel, equipment, aircraft, and supplies to and from emergency incidents, between administrative units, between dispatch zones, and between participating agencies.*
- *Maintain availability status on the number and location of specified personnel, equipment, aircraft, crews, and supplies.*
- *Determine geographic area priorities for personnel, equipment, aircraft, and supplies in multiple wildland fire situations and all-hazard incidents. Fill resource requests according to priorities.*
- *Keep all agency administrators and the National Interagency Coordination Center (NICC) informed of current fire potential and any critical fire situations.*
- *Provide a focal point for predictive services for the geographic area. Collect, distribute, and post information concerning the national/area fire situation; including meteorological, fuels, fire danger, fire potential, fire and resources status products, and any other special conditions that warrant distribution.*
- *Encourage and practice close cooperation in the sharing of resources with other geographic areas and between protection agencies.*

PRIORITIES

When competition for wildland fire resources occurs among Geographic Areas, the National Multi-Agency Coordination Group (NMAC) at NIFC will establish national priorities.

The delegation of authority for NMAC states:

> *"NMAC is the national level authority for directing and controlling firefighting resource allocations between Geographic Areas to ensure priority objectives are met, with full authority to take appropriate actions to implement their decisions."*

When requested, Geographic Areas will establish priorities for their incidents and wildland fires and report them to NICC.

The single overriding suppression priority is the protection of human life – both that of our firefighters and of the public.

In setting national priorities and drawdown levels, the following criteria will be considered:

- Protecting communities and community infrastructure, other property and improvements, and natural and cultural resources.
- Maintaining initial attack capability.
- 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.

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The Northern Rockies Center Manager establishes incident priorities in coordination with the Northern Rockies Operations Specialist until a Geographic Area Multi-Agency Coordinating (GMAC) Group is activated. Incident priorities will be established according to the incident prioritization process found in the Northern Rockies Geographic Area Multi-Agency Coordinating Group (GMAC) Operating Handbook:
https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/nrcg/agreements_operating_plans/agreements_operatingplans.htm

NATIONAL RESOURCES

National Resources are those which have national utilization, high demand, limited availability, and unique status reporting requirements identified by NICC. They are:

- Complex Incident Management Teams (CIMT).
- National Incident Management Organization Teams (NIMO).
- Area Command Teams.
- National Buying Teams.
- Type 1 Interagency Hotshot Crews.
- Large and Very Large Airtankers.
- Modular Airborne Firefighting System.

- Type 3 Multi-Engine Water Scoopers.
- National Aerial Supervision Modules and Lead Planes.
- Exclusive-Use Air Tactical Aircraft and personnel.
- Smokejumpers and Smokejumper Aircraft.
- National Contract Type 1 and Type 2 Helicopters, helitack (including rappel) 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 is 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.

Drawdown resources are considered unavailable outside the local or Geographic Area for which they have been identified, National Resources may be reallocated by NMAC in coordination with the NICC and Geographic Areas to meet higher priority obligations.

Drawdown is intended to ensure adequate fire suppression capability for local and/or geographic area managers and enable sound planning and preparedness at all management levels.

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

Geographic Area drawdown is established by the Geographic Area Multi-Agency Coordination Group (GMAC) and implemented by the GACC. The GACC will notify local dispatch offices and NICC of Geographic Area drawdown decisions and actions.

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Northern Rockies Resource Drawdown Levels

The matrix below is intended to GUIDE Northern Rockies management personnel through a decision-making process to determine, in a timely manner, the need to maintain or increase resource availability within the NRGA and potentially preposition resources to areas having current or increased potential for fire activity. The NR Operations/MAC may determine an

alternate resource drawdown baseline for NRGA prepositioned resources based on the actual need to support current fire activity or future fire potential.

NRGA Resource Drawdown Levels Matrix

RESOURCE DRAWDOWN LEVELS	NRGA Planning Level 1	NRGA Planning Level 2	NRGA Planning Level 3	NRGA Planning Level 4	NRGA Planning Level 5
National Resources* (not under the control of NRGA)					
CIMT	On-call	On-call	On-call	Consider	Staged^
Type 1 Crews#	0	1	3	4	6
Airtankers/Scoopers	0	2	3	4**	5**
Lead Planes/ASM	0	1	2	3	3
Type 1 Helicopters	0	1	2	3	4
Type 2 Helicopters	0	1	2	3	5
Smoke Jumpers	16	24	24	32	40
Smoke Jumper Aircraft	2	3	3	4	4
4390 Starter System	1	2	4	4	4
Non-national resources (may be under the control of NRGA)					
IMT 3	On-call	On-call	Consider	Staged^	Staged^
Type 2IA Crews#	0	3	5	10	15
Engines***	0	0	***	***	***
SEAT ****	0	5	5	6	7
Air Attack**	1	2	3	4	5
Type 3 Helicopters	2**	2**	4**	5**	5**
NG Helicopters	0	0	0	Alert	Alert
Cache Vans 250	2	3	4	5	5
Mobilization Centers	0	0	Consider	Area	Area

* National resources are allocated at the national level.

^ Staging of IMTs will be a GMAC decision at PL4 & PL5. If there is a need to stage an IMT when the GMAC is not activated, the NRCG will be consulted for approval.

** The helicopters, airtankers and air attack can be CWN or exclusive use contracts. Consider that some agency exclusive use helicopter contracts may have minimum flight hours.

*** Determine availability and capability of engines on a geographic area basis.

**** State contracted SEATs are normally mobilized only to incidents within their respective state boundaries unless pre-approved otherwise.

 # NRCC will fill crew orders outside of the geographic area based on strategic needs within the geographic area as determined by NR Operations and NRCC Center Manager at PLs 1/2/3 or as determined by the NR MAC at PLs 4/5. T2IA contract crews may be dispatched out of the geographic area before agency crews to maintain crew capability at draw down.

NOTE: T2IA crews, or any contract resource, cannot be held in the GACC unless they are on a resource order.

The above matrix typically reflects the NRGA core fire season (June through September). Resource drawdown levels fluctuate and are subject to change based on additional influences.

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.

NMAC may assemble a variety of resources into NSPs. GACCs will be notified by NICC of the availability of NSP resource packages. Interested GMACs will provide a written request for available NSP resource packages to NMAC through their NMAC liaison within 24 hours of notification.

Requests for NSP resource packages must include information about the strategy for use of the NSP package. This strategy should be specific and outline how the resources will be utilized to prevent specific incidents from increasing in complexity and/or to accomplish key incident objectives that decrease long-term resource needs on the incident(s).

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.

NSP resources may also be composed of support function personnel intended to assist GMACs with a means to reinforce key support functions during high tempo periods. Requests for support NSP resources should be based on current support function gaps and long-term outlook of support resource needs.

It is the responsibility of the GMACs to ensure NSP resources/packages are utilized in alignment with the original request and report back to their NMAC liaison on accomplishments/utilization of surge resources/packages.

> **_Northern Rockies Supplement_**
>
> **Northern Rockies MAC Critical Mission Resource Group (CMRG)**
> https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/nrcg/index/NR-CMRG.pdf

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 in order to maintain overall national readiness during periods of actual or predicted national suppression resource scarcity.

National Ready Reserve implementation responsibilities are as follows:

- NMAC establishes National Ready Reserve requirements by resource category, type, and quantity.

- NICC implements NMAC intent by directing individual GACCs to place specific categories, types, and quantities of resources on National Ready Reserve.
- GACCs direct local dispatch centers and/or assigned IMTs to specifically identify resources to be placed on National Ready Reserve.
- NICC mobilizes National Ready Reserve resources through established ordering channels, as necessary.

National Ready Reserve resources must meet the following requirements:

- May be currently assigned to ongoing incidents.
- Must be able to demobilize and be enroute to the new assignment in less than 2 hours.
- Resources must have a minimum of 7 days left in a 14-day rotation (extensions will not be factored in this calculation).
- May be assigned to incidents after being designated ready reserve, in coordination with NICC; and
- Designated ready reserve resources may be adjusted on a daily basis.

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.

SCOPE OF OPERATION

National Response Framework (NRF)

The NRF provides a comprehensive, national, all-hazards approach to domestic incident management across a spectrum of activities including prevention, protection, mitigation, and recovery. The NRF identifies the Forest Service as the Primary and Coordinating agency for implementing the Emergency Support Function (ESF) #4, Firefighting with the scope of coordinating firefighting activities and providing personnel, equipment, and supplies in support of state, tribal and local agencies involved in wildland, rural and urban firefighting operations. The NRF also identifies the Department of Interior (DOI) as a Primary Agency, along with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), for implementing ESF #11, Agriculture and Natural Resources. The Forest Service and DOI also have Support Agency responsibilities under all 15 Emergency Support Functions.

Activities will be accomplished utilizing established dispatch coordination concepts. The affected GACC will coordinate ordering points with Regional Response Coordination Centers (RRCC) and Joint Field Offices (JFO). As necessary, it will pass on to NICC at Boise, ID for national response and logistical support when Geographic Area resources are fully committed. In the event of national level shortages or unavailability, the National Response Coordination Centers (NRCC) through the ESF #4 Desk in Washington, DC will pursue resolution of such shortages. Requests that originate from the NRCC will be processed through the Virginia Interagency Coordination Center (VICC) in Roanoke, VA. Situation and damage assessment information will be transmitted through established fire management intelligence channels.

In most cases, federal agencies, when requested to support the NRF, will provide base eight salaries for permanent employees. FEMA will reimburse overtime, travel, and per diem costs for all employees. Base eight salaries may be reimbursed for temporary, Administratively Determined (AD) and state employees mobilized to assist.

Northern Rockies Supplement

Fire Management Assistance Requests (under FEMA)

Fire Management Assistance Grants (FMAG):
- *The Stafford Act authorizes the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to provide FMAG to states for the suppression of any wildfire on publicly or privately-owned forest or grassland that threatens such destruction as would constitute a major disaster. The Forest Service has the primary responsibility to provide Principal Advisors (PA).*
- *The role of the PA is requested by FEMA to provide an assessment of the wildfire situation, including the threat posed to the public and private property.*
- *The primary Principal Advisor for the Northern Rockies Geographic Area, Chris Johnson may be contacted at 406-529-7751 or alternate Mario Gomez at 530-598-4120.*
- *FEMA Region X Headquarters is responsible for disaster support for Idaho. FEMA Region VIII covers Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming.*

National Response Framework Emergency Support Function #4 (ESF4) Activation:
- *The National Forest Service ESF4 Branch Director in coordination with the appropriate FEMA Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) will contact the R1 FS ESF4 Lead that ESF4 has been activated. The NRGA ESF#4 Lead (ESFL) coordinator is currently staffed in the Northern Rockies by ESFA Chris Johnson 406-529-7751 or alternate Mario Gomez at 530-598-4120. In the event none of those contacts can be reached the Regional Fire Director should be the next contact via the NRCC to determine appropriate personnel to work with.*
- *The regional ESFL works with the FEMA RRCC to determine the correct and most appropriate Mission Assignment (MA), timeframes and resources needed.*
- *Documentation is via FEMA program WebEOC that identifies contacts, duration with dates of MA and funding amount obligated.*
- *The ESF #4 Coordinator will contact the Regional Incident Business Coordinator and provide them with the above information.*
- *The Regional Incident Business Coordinator will contact Albuquerque Service Center incident finance and issue an F-code. They will also provide a copy of the signed MA when received.*
- *Resource ordering follows established dispatch mobilization processes and will need the F-code information before being placed.*
- *The Regional Incident Business Coordinator will provide a copy of the signed MA to the appropriate agencies, if their resources are mobilized. All agencies will establish their own financial codes, based upon the signed MA, through their established process.*
- *The ESFL will notify NRCC that ESF#4 has been activated. If needed, a resource order will be placed for an ESF#4 Primary Leader (ESFL) and support positions as deemed necessary for the scope of the incident. A copy of the MA will be provided to NRCC to document the request.*

- *NRCC will create and fill the resource order for the ESF#4 Primary Leader (ESFL) from within the NRGA, to the extent possible.*

NRF Resource Ordering:
- *The Northern Rockies Coordination Center (NRCC) will serve as the local ordering point for the incident.*
- *All resource ordering to meet ESF#4 MAs or taskings will go from the ESF#4 Primary Leader (ESFL) or ESF#4 coordinator to the NRCC.*
- *NRCC will fill all resource orders with appropriate resources using established dispatch channels. Resource orders will include the assigned charge codes and MA numbers.*
- *Incident Management Teams (IMTs) will order incident resources specific to their MA directly through NRCC.*
- *Name requests for incident resources are permissible for dispatching/mobilizing members of assigned teams and for the purpose of acquiring specialized experience not available within the area.*
- *Mobilization and demobilization of all resources will be in accordance with established policies for incidents as described in the national, geographic, and local area interagency mobilization guides.*

Response to Non-Fire Incidents:
Without a Presidential Declaration, agencies must respond within the limits of their own authorities and agency funds. Appropriations bill language and Comptroller General (CG) decisions exist which can be used to guide the limits of response in individual situations. Mobilization and demobilization of all resources will be in accordance with established policies for incidents as described in the national, geographic, and local area Interagency Mobilization Guides.

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

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

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

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

MOBILIZATION/DEMOBILIZATION

The NICC will coordinate the movement of all resources across Geographic Area dispatch boundaries not covered by local operating plans, agreements or other direction found in this guide. When it is reasonable to expect containment prior to the next operational period, dispatch centers at the local level should coordinate directly if resources are used for initial attack on adjacent jurisdictions. If it becomes evident the incident will not be contained during the first operational period, resources mobilized will be ordered through established ordering channels.

Resource mobilization and reassignments between Northern California Operations and Southern California Operations do not require resource orders placed through NICC. The NICC must be notified on movement of National Resources.

Units responding to non-compact requests are responsible for ensuring the resources dispatched meet the criteria specified in this Guide and/or the *National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) Standards for Wildland Fire Position Qualifications, PMS 310-1* found at the following link: https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/310-1

Resources assigned to emergency incidents will follow sending agency dispatch procedures for travel to the incident. Incident agency dispatch procedures will be followed for return travel from the incident with the hosting dispatch office making travel arrangements and providing airline tickets or travel information to individuals and resources as needed. Travel arrangements made outside of incident agency dispatch procedures may not be reimbursed without proper approvals and authorization. Commercial and/or contract transportation methods may be used.

During demobilization of resources, emphasis will be placed on having personnel home no later than 2200 hours local time. Occasionally, the availability of large transport aircraft will dictate demobilization timeframes.

Northern Rockies Supplement

NRCC coordinates the movement of resources between zone dispatch centers within the geographic area. Zone dispatch centers may coordinate directly via the neighborhood policy. Resources mobilized will be ordered through established ordering channels.

WORK/REST

This section states work/rest policy for the U.S. Forest 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 (OF-288), or other agency pay document, certifies that the required documentation is on file and no further documentation is required for pay purposes.

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

LENGTH OF ASSIGNMENT

This section states length of assignment policy for the U.S. Forest 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 excluding travel, and the last operational period. The last operational period is the last full day worked which excludes all travel. Assignments include prescribed fire and fuels treatments.

Length of Assignment

Standard assignment length is 14 days, exclusive of travel from and to the home unit, with possible extensions identified below. **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).** Contracted aircraft are not restricted by length of assignment. In order to limit disruption to operations, reduce strain on the ordering system and reduce unnecessary mobilization and demobilization of these high-cost resources, exclusive-use aviation personnel are encouraged to utilize a personnel rotation schedule that meets staffing criteria required of the resource. When numerous internal rotations of staffing Exclusive-Use aircraft occur, consideration for aircraft

exchange shall be given by aviation managers and coordinators. Requests for such an exchange shall be coordinated with all parties involved to include the aircraft manager, IMT or hosting unit, GACC, NICC and applicable National Aircraft Coordinator. The ability to grant such requests during high fire activity or planning levels may be limited due to extenuating circumstances.

<u>14-day Scenario</u>
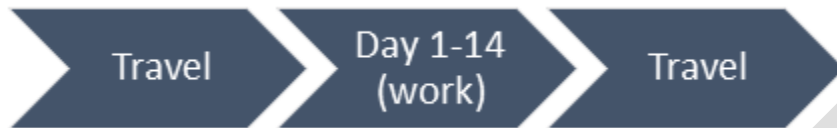
Days Off

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.

The authority to grant a day off with pay lies within 5 U.S.C. 6104, 5 CFR 610.301-306, AND 56 COMP. GEN. DECISION 393 (1977).

After completion of a 14-day assignment and return to the home unit, three mandatory days off will be provided (also referred to as "3 after 14"). Days off must occur on the calendar days immediately following the return travel in order to be charged to the incident (SEE SECTION 12.1-2.) (5 U.S.C. 6104, 5 CFR 610.301-306, AND 56 COMP. GEN. DECISION 393 (1977). For off-site/remote assignments, days off must occur on the calendar days immediately following last operational shift worked. If the next day(s) upon return from an incident is/are a regular workday(s), a paid day(s) off will be authorized. Regulations may preclude authorizing this for non-National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) and State/local employees.

Pay entitlement, including administrative leave for a paid day(s) off, cannot be authorized on the individual's regular day(s) off at their home unit. Agencies will apply holiday pay regulations, as appropriate. A paid day off is recorded on home unit time records according to agency requirements. Administratively Determined (AD) personnel are not entitled to paid day(s) off upon release from the incident or at their point of hire.

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

> *DOI – After completion of a 14-day assignment and return travel, the mandatory days off will be charged to administrative leave (code 061, Weather and Safety) if they fall on a regularly scheduled workday.*

Home unit agency administrators may authorize additional day(s) off with compensation to further mitigate fatigue. If authorized, home unit program funds will be used.

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 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
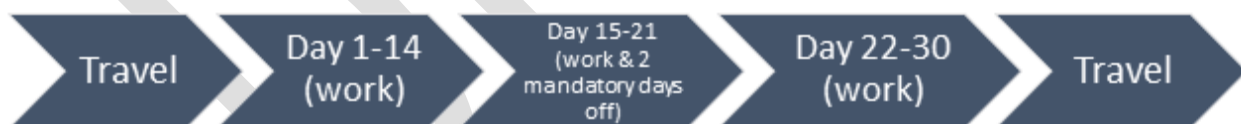
An assignment longer than 22 days is exclusive of travel from and to home unit. Time spent in staging and preposition status counts toward the assignment, regardless of pay status, for all personnel, including IMTs. For an assignment exceeding 21 days, two mandatory days off will be provided prior to the 22nd day of the assignment.
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, three mandatory days off will be provided.
Contracts, incident blanket purchase agreements (I-BPA), and emergency equipment rental agreements (EERA) should be reviewed for appropriate pay requirements and length of assignment. If the contract, I-BPA, or EERA 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.

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 Multi-Agency Coordinating Group (GMAC) or the National Multi-Agency Coordinating Group (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 the 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 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.
- The day following return travel by the IC will be day 1 of the CIMT unavailability period. The CIMT will be available to roster after a full 7 days have passed. Agency approved days off are included in the 7-day unavailability period.
- Tracking of these days will be accomplished by the Geographic Areas and shared with the NICC CIMT Coordinator for planning purposes.

Incident Management Team Extensions

Incident management team extensions are to be negotiated between the incident agency administrator, the IC, and the GMAC/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.

FS – 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.

INCIDENT OPERATIONS DRIVING

These standards address driving by personnel actively engaged in wildland fire or all-hazard response activities, including driving while assigned to a specific incident or during initial attack fire response (includes time required to control the fire and travel to a rest location). In the absence of more restrictive agency policy, these guidelines will be followed during mobilization and demobilization as well. Individual agency driving policies shall be consulted for all other non-incident driving.

Agency resources assigned to an incident or engaged in initial attack fire response will adhere to the current agency work/rest policy for determining length of duty day.

- No driver will drive more than 10 hours (behind the wheel) within any duty day.
- Multiple drivers in a single vehicle may drive up to the duty day limitation provided no driver exceeds the individual driving (behind the wheel) time limitation of 10 hours.
- A driver shall drive only if they have had at least 8 consecutive hours off-duty before beginning a shift. Exception to the minimum off-duty hour requirement is allowed when essential to:
  o Accomplish immediate and critical suppression objectives, or
  o Address immediate and critical firefighter or public safety issues.
- As stated in the current agency work/rest policy, documentation of mitigation measures used to reduce fatigue is required for drivers who exceed 16-hour work shifts. This is required regardless of whether the driver was still compliant with the 10-hour individual (behind the wheel) driving time limitations.

Northern Rockies Supplement
Night Driving
Employees may drive for official business between the hours of 22:00 and 05:00 only if the mental and physical condition of the driver(s) is such that travel can be performed in a safe manner, and the following conditions can be met:
- *The destination can be reached within two hours; or*
- *Drivers can be changed every two hours; and drivers have had eight hours in off-shift or non-duty status prior to beginning of travel.*
- *Individual agency driving policies shall be followed, if established.*

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, at the request of the sending unit, resources assigned will be formally ordered through established ordering channels.

Northern Rockies Supplement

Where formalized agreements, operating plans or memorandums of understanding are in place, Northern Rockies zone dispatch centers have the authority to utilize the initial attack resources of adjoining units and centers across adjacent geographic area boundaries. These requests will be followed up with a courtesy phone call notifying NRCC. Resources involved will be formally ordered through IROC. Adjacent is defined as having adjoined or sharing a common border. Zone dispatch centers will provide the NRCC with copies of Initial Attack Mutual Assistance Plans or Agreements.

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

To ensure safe and efficient mobilization of resources to incidents, resources are requested and mobilized using the Interagency Resource Ordering Capability (IROC). Standard interagency mobilization processes are identified within the *Interagency Standards for Resource Ordering Guide (ISROG)* located at the following link: https://www.nifc.gov/sites/default/files/NICC/3-Logistics/Reference%20Documents/ISROG.pdf

Except for compact orders, NICC will not process requests for resources "after the fact," for resources that self-mobilized i.e., requests for resources that have mobilized to an incident prior to receiving a resource order.

NICC will process requests for Task Forces if the requested configuration is clearly identified in the "Special Needs" block on the resource order. If "Special Needs" does not identify the specific configuration, the request will not be processed.

The Mobile Food & Shower Service Request Form, the Aircraft Flight Request/Schedule Form, and the Preparedness/Detail Request Form are the approved forms (Chapter 80) that, when associated with an IROC request, satisfy documentation required for the resource to be mobilized.

Responsible agency management fiscal codes must be included on each approved form.

The NICC will process resource orders for planned events. The NICC will not process overhead resource orders for training unless it is required for an AD hire, or for a unique situation (agency approval required).

Prior to incident mobilization, all resources will be requested, by a standard resource categorization (A = Aircraft; O = Overhead; C = Crews; E = Equipment; S = Supplies) and identified with a unique request number through established dispatch channels.

A two (2) letter (alpha) identifier for the State in which the responsible agency is located, followed by a three (3) or four (4) character (alpha and/or numeric) identifier for the responsible agency, and a unique order or incident number containing a maximum of six (6) characters (alpha and/or numeric) will make up the incident/project order number.

Resources assigned to incidents will be identified by a two (2) letter (alpha) identifier for the State in which the resource is based, followed by a three (3) or four (4) character (alpha and/or numeric) identifier for the sending agency.

For a complete listing of Unit Identifiers go to: https://unitid.nifc.gov/

Northern Rockies Supplement

Out of Area Mobilization Procedures

Orders from NICC will be placed with NRCC. NRCC will coordinate requests for resources on all out-of-area incidents to insure that out-of-area dispatches do not negatively affect the geographic area's ability to meet resource needs during existing conditions. Zone dispatch centers will notify NRCC when local unit boundary agreements for out-of-area assistance are activated.

Night Mobilization

As a general practice and due to safety considerations, the Northern Rockies Geographic Area will not mobilize resources between 22:00 to 05:00.

Compacts

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

Recognition of the need for consistency and continuity has led to the development of the Alliance of Forest Fire Compacts. The Alliance includes all eight forest fire compacts in the U.S. and Canada. More information is located at: http://affcompacts.org.

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 or 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.

Northern Rockies Supplement

States Compact Mobilization Procedures

Reference Appendix B for specific Compact and Agreements.

The States of Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and federal agencies exchange resource assistance in suppressing wildland fires through master agreements between the states and federal agencies.

In addition, the States of Idaho, Montana, Washington, Oregon, Alaska, Hawaii and the Canadian Provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Yukon and Northwest Territories are members of the Northwest Wildland Fire Protection Agreement (Northwest Compact). The States of North Dakota and South Dakota are members of the Great Plains Interstate Forest Fire Compact (Great Plains Compact) along with Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming and province of Saskatchewan.

Compact members may order directly from each other. All requests for Montana DNRC resources to be mobilized under the Northwest Compact must be coordinated and placed via NRCC. Similarly, all requests by DNRC for Northwest Compact resources must be placed via the local DNRC Land Office and zone dispatch center to NRCC. Requests for Idaho Department of Lands resources to be mobilized via the Northwest Compact are coordinated by the Coeur d'Alene Dispatch Center. Mobilization requests for the Great Plains Compact are processed between the member states.

Montana Department of Natural Resources & Conservation IA Mobilization

In the course of wildland fire initial attack, DNRC Land Offices may make arrangements for the use of local government fire suppression resources by DNRC or other cooperating fire suppression agencies. This is accomplished via an initial attack or state/county cooperative agreement signed by state and local government officials (RFD, VFD, county, etc.). If USFS resources are involved, the participating forest has the option to agree to the terms of assistance with local cooperators as an agent of the DNRC Land Office. Alternately, the USFS or other federal agency may elect to enter into an IA agreement directly with local government cooperators. In this case DNRC will have no direct financial, administrative, or management involvement.

To receive DNRC suppression assistance not covered by prior agreement, the local cooperator must place an order through a state Land Office and its associated dispatch center. Reference Mobilization of Local Government Firefighting:
https://dnrc.mt.gov/Forestry/Wildfire/agreements-plans-guides

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."

In the event that a wildland fire entrapment or fatality occurs, it should be reported immediately to the NICC. A Wildland Fire Fatality and Entrapment Initial Report should be completed within twenty-four (24) hours and emailed to the NICC Coordinator on Duty (COD). Submit this report even if some data is missing.

> NICC COD: nicc.cod@firenet.gov

The form is located at the following web site:
https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/reference-documents

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

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.

Northern Rockies Supplement

Confirmation with NRCC that a resource order can be filled must take place within 1 hour of receipt of the resource order by the receiving dispatcher. If time permits, the filling organization may negotiate additional time to locate a resource.

STANDARD CUBES, WEIGHT, AND GEAR POLICY FOR ALL PERSONNEL

All personnel, (excluding Smokejumpers, Rappellers, and Helicopter Managers), dispatched off their unit must conform to the following limitations:

- 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 a matter of record.

NATIONAL FIRE PREPAREDNESS PLAN

National Preparedness Levels are established by NMAC at NIFC throughout the calendar year. Preparedness Levels are dictated by burning conditions, fire and non-fire activity, and resource availability. Resource availability is the area of most concern. Situations and activities described within the Preparedness Levels consider wildland fires, prescribed fires, all-hazard response and international assistance. At Preparedness Levels 4 or 5, prescribed fire application can be continued or be initiated if the proposed action is approved by an agency at the Regional or State Office level. This approval must be based on an assessment of risk, impacts of the proposed actions on Area resources and activities. At any Preparedness Level, NMAC may request that proposed new prescribed fire (Rx) applications be curtailed to meet national resource needs for emergency operations. Reference specific agency guidance for further information.

WHY PREPAREDNESS LEVELS ARE ESTABLISHED

Preparedness Levels are established to:

- Identify the level of wildland fire and non-fire activity, severity, and resource commitment nationally.
- Identify actions to be taken at NIFC and Geographic Areas to ensure an appropriate level of preparedness/readiness for the existing and potential situation.
- Guide and direct Geographic Area Fire Management activities when essential to ensure national preparedness or in response to the national situation.

The NICC will monitor the national wildland fire activity and Geographic Area Preparedness Levels and will recommend to NMAC a National Preparedness Level. Response and support to non-fire incidents requiring a significant commitment of resources may also affect National Preparedness Levels. National Preparedness Levels will be responsive to the Homeland Security Advisory System.

National Preparedness Levels are determined from the ground up and may influence resource allocations within Geographic Areas not experiencing significant activity to ensure sufficient resources are available for the national situation.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA PREPAREDNESS LEVELS

Geographic Area Preparedness Plans should be prepared in accordance with Agency Directives. Copies of Geographic Area Plans should be forwarded to NICC.

PREPAREDNESS LEVEL DESCRIPTIONS

Preparedness Level 1

Geographic Areas accomplish incident management objectives utilizing local resources with little or no national support. There is little risk of drawing down capability in any geographic area to support incident operations.

- Conditions are not favorable to support significant wildland fire activity in most Geographic Areas.

- Resource capability is adequate with little or no mobilization of resources occurring through NICC.
- Potential for emerging significant wildland fires is expected to remain minimal.

Preparedness Level 2

Active Geographic Areas may require national support to accomplish incident management objectives. Resource capability remains stable enough nationally to sustain incident operations and meet objectives in active Geographic Areas. There is a low to moderate probability that drawing down resources from non-active Geographic Areas may pose a risk should existing conditions change.

- Significant wildland fire or non-fire activity is increasing in a few Geographic Areas.
- Resources within most Geographic Areas are adequate to manage the current situation, with light to moderate mobilization of resources occurring through NICC.
- Potential for emerging significant wildland fires is normal to below normal for the time of year.

Preparedness Level 3

Mobilization of resources nationally is required to sustain incident management operations in active Geographic Areas. National priorities are established to address the demand for shared resources among active Geographic Areas. There is a moderate to high probability that drawing down resources from non-active Geographic Areas may pose a risk should existing conditions change.

- Significant wildland fire or non-fire activity is occurring in multiple Geographic Areas with Incident Management Teams (IMTs) actively engaged.
- Mobilization of resources through NICC is moderate to heavy.
- Potential for emerging significant wildland fires is normal for the time of year.

Preparedness Level 4

National Resources are heavily committed. National mobilization trends affect all Geographic Areas and regularly occur over larger distances. National priorities govern resources of all types. Heavy demand on inactive/low activity Geographic Areas for available resources.

- Significant wildland fire or non-fire activity is occurring in multiple Geographic Areas with a substantial commitment of IMTs.
- NICC increasingly engages GACCs to coordinate and fill orders for available resources.
- Potential for significant incidents emerging in multiple Geographic Areas indicates that resource demands will continue or increase.

Preparedness Level 5

National Resources are heavily committed, and additional measures are taken to support Geographic Areas. Active Geographic Areas must take emergency measures to sustain incident operations. Inactive/low activity Geographic Areas are reaching drawdown levels.

- Full commitment of National Resources is ongoing.
- NICC coordinates resource requests with GACCs as resources become available.

- Potential for emerging significant wildland fires is high and expected to remain high in multiple Geographic Areas.

PREPAREDNESS LEVEL ACTIONS TAKEN BY NICC/NMAC

The following specific actions will be taken by the NICC and/or NMAC for the corresponding Preparedness Levels regardless of activity or the time of year. At any PL level, NMAC may assume the responsibilities of the NICC based on resource allocation and activity.

Preparedness Level 1

- NICC produces the Incident Management Situation Report (IMSR) weekly on Fridays or as needed based on significant activity.
- NMAC meets as needed to accomplish administrative and procedural business.
- NICC manages national resource allocations as coordinated with NMAC based on pre-established prioritization criteria and resource mobilization guidelines.
- NICC CIMT Coordinator will monitor and coordinate CIMTs.

Preparedness Level 2

- NICC produces the IMSR daily Monday through Friday.
- NMAC meets on a regular basis to ensure situational awareness nationally as well as assessing resource commitment and availability.
- NICC manages national resource allocations as coordinated with NMAC based on pre-established prioritization criteria and resource mobilization guidelines.
- NICC will actively engage with the Geographic Areas for the assessment and coordination of Incident Management Teams.

Preparedness Level 3

- NICC produces the IMSR daily.
- NMAC will assume management of Type 1 and Type 2IA Crew assignments.
- NMAC will monitor CIMT assignments and may engage with GAs as necessary to achieve team experience objectives, ensure proficiency, manage fatigue, or for other reasons.
- NMAC activates the following support functions:
  - Crew Coordinator
  - CIMT Coordinator
- SMKJ Coordinator
- NMAC implements a formal meeting schedule to align with the national situation.

Preparedness Level 4

- NMAC will manage all crew assignments.
- NMAC will manage all CIMT assignments. CIMT rationale forms may be required for all requests.
- NMAC will evaluate the need for activations of military and/or international assistance.
- NMAC meets daily Monday through Friday and on weekends as needed.

Preparedness Level 5

- NMAC may activate additional support functions as needed:
- NMAC receives requests for and assembles/allocates surge packages.
- NMAC may activate military and/or international assistance.
- NMAC has the delegated authority and may actively manage all suppression resources as needed.

Northern Rockies Supplement

Geographic Area Preparedness Levels

The Geographic Area will monitor the Area wildland fire situation and determine Preparedness Levels. Response and support to non-fire incidents requiring a significant commitment of resources may also affect Geographic Area Preparedness Levels.

As preparedness levels increase, all management considerations from each previous level will automatically be continued at the next higher level.

Geographic Area preparedness levels are determined from the ground up, and at the higher levels may constrain activities on a single unit not experiencing similar activity. This assures that sufficient resources will be available for Area and National situations. Area preparedness levels must also be responsive to the National Preparedness Levels which identify amounts of wildland fire activity, severity, and resource commitment nationally.

The NRCC Center Manager in consultation with the Northern Rockies Operations Specialist establishes geographical area preparedness levels throughout the course of the calendar year based upon current and forecasted burning conditions, wildland fire activity and resource availability. Situations and activities described in preparedness levels consider both wildfire and prescribed fire.

The NRCC Center Manager has delegated authority to determine Preparedness Levels 1 and 2. The NRCC Center Manager will coordinate with the Northern Rockies Coordinating Group (NRCG) or Multi-Agency Coordinating (MAC) group, when the MAC is activated, to determine Levels 3, 4 and 5. Coordination may be accomplished through emails, conference calls or formalized meetings. Rational for changing preparedness levels will be documented and maintained by the NRCC Center Manager.

Certain circumstances may arise where it is necessary to make exceptions to management considerations specified in the preparedness levels. Since the National Preparedness Levels are designed to ensure that sufficient resources are available for the National situation, management considerations at higher levels may constrain activities in the Geographic Areas not experiencing significant activity. In such situations, the NRGA may have activity occurring at a lower level than is reflected by the National Preparedness Levels. NRGA will continue those activities that will not detract from an appropriate level for National response.

The NRCC Center Manager will document changing preparedness levels utilizing the Preparedness Level Tracking Tool. Preparedness Levels (PL) in the NRGA are derived from 2-tiered approach. These can be summed up by measuring the following:

1. ***What is occurring?*** *This includes measuring fire business such as fire activity, Incident Management Team (IMT), and Operational Resource commitments.*
2. ***What could occur?*** *This includes measuring significant fire potential and fire danger indices within Northern Rockies Geographic Area Zones (NRGA Zones), Northern Rockies Predictive Service Areas (PSA's) and how these relate to the probability of fire occurrence and fire danger.*

The Preparedness Level Tracking Tool uses the criteria below that are weighted by importance to their contribution to the overall PL for the NRGA. "What is occurring" will initially govern the PL; however, "What could occur" has an important influence on shifts in PL either up or down but can also play an important role even in the absence or change in fire business. The following are guidelines in how to measure these criteria for input into the model and are to be used as a tool only. Other factors, mostly of the "political" nature, may also affect PL decisions and are at the discretion of the NRCG or NR MAC if convened.

What is occurring?
Fire Activity (within the NRGA):
- *Minimum – Minimal fires occurring across the GACC. Number and size of fires are within normal range for time of year.*
- *Low – Wildland fire activity is increasing. Light Initial Attack occurring across the GACC. 1-2 NRGA zones experiencing large fire activity.*
- *Moderate – Daily IA in some NRCG Zones. 3 NRGA zones have large incidents burning more than 2 burning periods.*
- *High – Large fire activity is increasing. Four or more NRCG Zones are experiencing large incidents. Initial Attack (50+) activity is heavy across the GACC.*
- *Maximum – There is a high level of unsuccessful IA across the geographical area. New incident IA capability is compromised due to ongoing large fire activity. 5 or more NRCG Zones are experiencing large fire activity.*

Operational Resource Commitments (within the NRGA):
- *Minimum – Little or no commitment of other than local resources.*
- *Low – Resources within the NRGA appear adequate to manage the situations.*
- *Moderate - 50% of the NRGA National resources are committed. Additional resources may be mobilized from outside the NRGA.*
- *High – Initial Attack resources are committed. All NRGA National resources are committed. Resources are being mobilized from outside the NRGA.*
- *Maximum – Incident resource needs are not being met. Significant competition for resources is occurring.*

IMT Commitments (within the NRGA):
- *Minimum – No IMT Commitment*

- _Low – Some commitment of Type 3 Incident Management Teams (IMT), 1-2 IMTs may be committed._
- _Moderate – Northern Rockies CIMTs are committed or on order to manage large incidents._
- _High – IMTs from outside the NRGA may be on order_
- _Maximum – Four NRGA zones requiring multiple IMTs. NRCG Zone requests for IMTs are not being met._

What could occur?
Fire Potential Trend (NRCC 7-day product):
- _Minimum – All NRCG Zone classifications reflect little (green) to low (yellow) risk with no increase in potential forecasted over the next 7 days._
- _Low – 1 NRCG Zone reflects and is expected to continue to reflect a moderate (brown) risk with no or very few high (red) risk events forecasted over the next 7 days._
- _Moderate – 2-3 Zones reflect and are expected to continue to reflect a moderate risk (brown), or occasional high-risk events are forecasted over the next 7 days._
- _High – 4 NRCG zones reflect and are expected to continue to reflect moderate (brown) or occasional high (red) risk events are forecasted over the next 7 days._
- _Maximum – 5 or more NRCG zones reflect and are expected to continue to reflect a moderate (brown) risk or frequent high-risk events are forecasted over the next 7 days._

Fire Danger Thresholds (within NRGA Zones based on PSA's within the Zone):
- _Minimum – All NRCG zone classifications below the 90th percentile for ERC and are forecasted to remain so for the next 7 days_
- _Low – 1 NRCG zone is currently and is expected to remain above the 90th percentile for ERC over the next 7 days._
- _Moderate – 2-3 NRCG zones are currently and are expected to remain above the 90th percentile for ERC over the next 7 days._
- _High – 4-5 NRCG zones are currently and are expected to remain above the 90th percentile for ERC over the next 7 days._
- _Maximum – 5 or more NRCG zones are currently and are expected to be above the 90th percentile for ERC over the next 7 days._

NRCG zone classifications for dryness level and ERC values are based on the average value of the significant PSAs represented within that zone.

Unit Preparedness Level Descriptions
Unit preparedness levels shall be determined in accordance with state / agency / bureau / tribal direction through Agency Directives. A similar preparedness process should take place for interagency and unit dispatch centers.

Northern Rockies - All Preparedness Levels
Description: The following activities apply regardless of the level of fire activity.

Management Consideration	_Responsibility_

1. *Report all "planned" (prescribed fire) and "unplanned" (all other fires) fire activity via the Interagency Situation (SIT) Report program.*	*Unit Administrator*
2. *For all incidents which meet the large fire criteria (100+ acres in timber, 300+ acres in brush or grass, or T1 or T2 Team assignment) and other incidents meeting the reporting requirements, prepare an ICS-209 and Decision Support documentation (WFDSS or WFSA) and submit a copy to the NRCC by 1800 daily in accordance with reporting guidelines outlined in the Northern Rockies Interagency Mobilization Guide.*	*Incident Commander/ Unit Administrator*
3. *Provide the NRCC with timely intelligence on existing and emerging situations.*	*Unit Administrator*
4. *Via the Interagency SIT Report program and NRCC website, provide a report of area fire activity as appropriate.*	*NRCC Coordinator*
5. *Staff all dispatch centers in accordance with the level of fire activity and resource order workload not only at the local level but also the geographic and national levels. This will range from providing an after-hours contact to staffing the center on 24 hours/7 days a week basis.*	*Agency Administrator*

Northern Rockies - Preparedness Level 1

Management Considerations	Responsibility
1. All Units will be staffed at their budgeted initial attack level.	Unit Administrator
2. Report status of all fires daily (wildland and prescribed).	Unit Administrator
3. Unit statuses resource availability in IROC.	Unit Dispatcher
4. Coordinator/fire duty officer roster established and distributed to land/area offices and cooperators.	DNRC/IDL/NDS Fire Suppression Supervisor
5. Implement prevention sign program and inspect agency facilities & structures in meeting Uniform Fire Code.	Unit FMO/Prevention specialist
6. Establish Media Contacts and inform public about prescribed fire and wildfire activity.	Unit FMO/Public Affairs Officer/Prevention Specialist

Northern Rockies - Preparedness Level 2

Previous Preparedness Level Actions remain in effect.

Management Considerations	Responsibility
1. Prepare for limited mobilization facilities at appropriate locations.	Local agencies with consultation of NRCC Coordinator
2. Agency fire qualified personnel are ready for fire assignments (trained, fitness tested, red carded).	Agency Administrator
3. Evaluate expanded dispatch needs.	Unit Dispatchers & Unit Fire Managers
4. Ensure prescribed fires are in compliance with individual prescribed burn plans and appropriate mop-up standards are being applied.	Unit Administrator
5. Target specific prevention problems or areas, ignition causes or activities (Fireworks, exploding targets, campgrounds and campfires, hunting season, etc.).	Unit FMO/Prevention Specialist
6. Coordinate press releases with zone partners about fire danger and fire weather conditions and provide a brief outlook.	Unit FMO/Public Affairs Officer/Prevention Specialist
7. National Weather Service forecasts and GACC Predictive Services products including the Interagency GACC Situation Report are produced daily or as requested.	NRCC Coordinator

Northern Rockies - Preparedness Level 3

Previous Preparedness Level Actions remain in effect.

Management Considerations	Responsibility
1. Alert the NICC of possible need of specific resources.	NRCC Coordinator
2. Staff Coordination Center/Dispatch Centers 7 days a week from 0900 to 1800 or longer if fire situation requires.	Unit Administrator and NRCC Coordinator

3. Provide the NICC with timely intelligence on existing and emerging situations.	*NRCC Coordinator*
4. Ensure Agency fire qualified personnel are available for fire assignments	*Agency Administrators*
5. Coordinate the prepositioning of Resources as may be appropriate.	*NRCC Coordinator*
6. Monitor prescribed fire activities and suppression requirements to maximize efficient resource utilization for identified priorities. Review contingency plans.	*Unit Administrator*
7. Canvass units for severity needs and take appropriate action. Evaluate needs of fire prevention into requested severity funding.	*Agency Fire Operations Specialists, Agency Fire Chiefs / Unit FMO/ Prevention Specialist*
8. Consider ordering additional positions (FBAN, Frequency, Airspace, GISS, EDSD, PIO, Decision Support etc.) for NRCC.	*NRCC Coordinator*
9. Increase interagency prevention actions, review restriction/closures procedures. Establish coordination and communication channels about fire conditions, activity, and restriction needs with zone partners. Consider a regional fire prevention team. Consider media briefings on fire suppression activity.	*DNRC Fire Prevention Section Zone Coordinator, Unit Administrators/County Commissioners/Tribal Administrator/Unit FMO/ Restriction Coordinator/Zone MAC Groups/Public Affairs/Prevention Specialists*

Northern Rockies - Preparedness Level 4

Previous Preparedness Level Actions remain in effect.

Management Considerations	Responsibility
1. Prescribed fire application may be continued or initiated. Approval by an agency at the regional or state office level may be set into place by official memo at the discretion of the agency. Approvals will be based on a valid risk assessment, impacts to area resources, and will include feedback to the GMAC group. The final decision to implement resides with the implementing agency.	*Agency Administrators/NRCC Coordinator/NRMAC*
2. Units will be prepared to operate their dispatch centers 24 hours per day, 7 days per week as needed.	*Unit Administrators/ NRCC Coordinator*
3. Consider daily GMAC conference calls or MAC (Area or local level) activation when resource competition and agency interests indicate a need.	*Agency Fire Chiefs/ NRCC Coordinator*
4. Daily briefing at the NRCC.	*NRCC Coordinator*

5. Evaluate and coordinate interagency restriction and media releases. Consider ordering Regional Prevention Team to assist with prevention efforts.	DNRC Prevention/ Unit Administrators/ Area Restriction Coordinators/ County Commissioners/ Tribal Administrators/ Unit FMO's/ Zone MAC/Prevention Specialist
6. Evaluate need to preposition resources (Aircraft/Crews/Equipment/Overhead).	Agency Fire Chiefs/ DNRC Chief Pilot
7. Evaluate need to train National Guard resources for fire support	Agency Fire Chiefs
8. Evaluate need for ID/MT/ND Statewide Emergency Declaration.	Chief Fire & Aviation Management/Suppression Supervisor, State D&ES

Northern Rockies – Preparedness Level 5
Previous Preparedness Level Actions remain in effect.

Management Considerations	Responsibility
1. GMAC activated.	Agency Fire Chiefs
2. Hold a daily GMAC briefing and strategy meeting.	Agency Fire Chiefs
3. Provide for liaisons with military and international resources.	Agency Administrators/ NRCC Coordinator
4. Prescribed fire applications may be continued or initiated if the proposed action is approved by an agency at the regional or state office level. This approval must be based on an assessment of risk, impacts of the proposed action on area resources and activities and include feedback from the GMAC group. The final decision to implement resides with the implementing agency. Include decision in Daily Situation Report.	Agency Administrators/ GMAC
5. Develop interagency contingency actions to address anticipated situations or events.	GMAC
6. Evaluate need to train additional crews.	GMAC
7. Identify and staff additional staging areas as needed.	GMAC
8. Preposition critical resources where needed.	Agency Fire Chiefs/ NRCC Coordinator
9. Consider extended staffing of GACC prepositioned aircraft.	NRCC Coordinator/NR Ops Specialist

10. *Daily/weekly briefing of DNRC/IDL/NDS, Fire & Aviation Management Bureau, DES, Governor's Office. Implement Restrictions. If all other prevention measures have been exhausted, consider closures when needed for public or firefighter safety.*	*Chief Fire & Aviation Management/ Agency Administrators/ Area Restriction Coordinators*
11. *Increase Media Effort – Consider an Information Center to coordinate multiple fire and/or complex urban interface situation media needs.*	*Agency Administrators/ GMAC*

MULTI-AGENCY COORDINATING GROUPS (MAC) ORGANIZATION

Multi-Agency Coordinating Groups (MAC) at the National and Geographic Area level should be activated in accordance with needs found in the National or Geographic Area Mobilization Guides.

As the number and complexity of wildland fires increase, involvement and/or impact on agencies increase, and competition for resources increase, it becomes necessary to expand the normal coordination system to ensure efficient use of critical and National Resources.

There may be a need for Geographic Areas to activate their MAC Groups when the National Preparedness Level is at 5, enabling geographic area response to requests and direction from NMAC.

National Multi-Agency Coordinating Group (NMAC) Organization

During National Preparedness Levels 4 and 5, NMAC is activated for daily briefings and meetings. Through intergovernmental coordination, NMAC provides national wildland fire operations direction, prioritization, allocation, and oversight.
For information regarding NMAC go to: https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/nmac
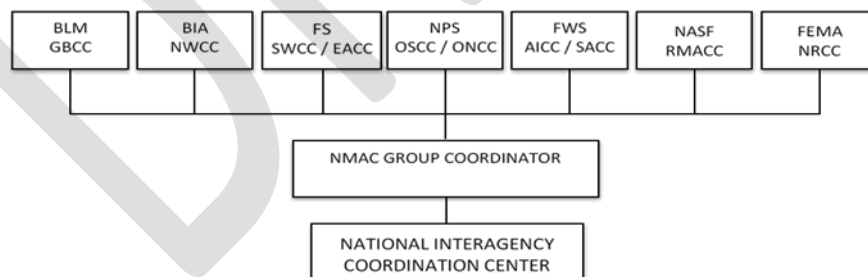
NIFC Directors' Delegations

The FS, BLM, BIA, NPS, FWS, NASF, and FEMA Directors at NIFC have written, delegated authority, from their respective agency heads to represent their agency on all matters related to wildland fire operations. This includes membership on NMAC, determining national priorities, and allocating/reallocating incident resources.

NMAC Roles/Responsibilities:

- Establish national priorities among the Geographic Areas.
- Direct, allocate or reallocate resources among or between Geographic Areas to meet national priorities.
- Anticipate and identify future national fire management resource requirements (prepositioning).
- Provide oversight of general business practices between NMAC and GMAC groups.
- Distribute and archive decisions, direction, and best management practices.
- Provide an NMAC member as the media spokesperson assisting NIFC External Affairs for issues of national importance (as requested).
- NMAC members serves as liaisons to specific Geographic Areas.
- NMAC members are responsible for dissemination of written correspondence to their respective agencies.
- Determine National Preparedness Levels (PLs).
- Determine national fire resource availability to support non-fire/all-hazard operations (Reference Support to the National Response Framework).
- Determine activation, coordination, and involvement of military and international resources.
  - Requests for assistance from the military that may include MAFFS, military ground support, etc.
  - Requests for assistance from foreign countries such as New Zealand, Australia, Canada, Mexico, etc.
- Manage Area Command Teams.
- Provides liaison and oversight to the Incident Commanders Advisory Council (ICAC).
- Manage Complex Incident Management Team rotations, monitor work/rest cycles, and may modify national rotations.

NMAC Support Function Responsibilities:

At any time regardless of Preparedness Levels NMAC may activate additional support functions. The following standard practices will apply when the specific role is activated:

Incident Management Team Coordinator:

- Coordinates with NICC and the GA to implement NMAC decisions.
- Tracks all IMT utilization.
- Provide recommendations to NMAC for team assignments.

Crew Coordinator:

- Coordinates with NICC and the GA to implement NMAC decisions.
- Tracks all Type 1 and 2IA crew assignments.
- At PL 4 and 5, NMAC may delegate tracking of all crew types.
- Provides recommendations to NMAC for crew allocations.

- Works directly with GAs to track crew needs and availability.

Smokejumper Coordinator:

- Coordinates with NICC and the GA to implement NMAC decisions.
- Tracks all smokejumper movement and availability.
- Assists NMAC and the NICC in prioritizing competing booster requests.

Responsibilities of GMACs:

- Determine and set Geographic Area priorities.
- Acquire, allocate, and reallocate resources.
- Issue coordinated Situation Assessment Statements.

Northern Rockies Supplement

Northern Rockies Multi-Agency Coordinating (GMAC) Group

As number and complexity of wildland fires increase, involvement and/or impact on agencies increase, and competition for resources increase, it becomes necessary to expand the normal coordination system to ensure efficient use of critical personnel and equipment. This is not an expansion of positions under the Incident Command System (ICS) but rather a group to coordinate and manage incident support activities.

The NRCC Coordinator will implement and/or communicate the approved strategy.
The Northern Rockies MAC Group will be comprised of the following:

Agency	*Agency Fire Chief Position*
Bureau of Indian Affairs	*Rocky Mountain and/or Pacific Northwest and/or Great Plains Region FMO*
Bureau of Land Management	*Montana/North Dakota & Idaho State FMOs*
United States Forest Service	*Director, FA&A*
Idaho Department of Lands	*Bureau Chief, Fire & Aviation Mgmt.*
Montana Department of Natural Resources & Conservation	*Chief, Fire Protection Bureau*
National Park Service	*Intermountain Region Operation's Specialist*
North Dakota State	*ND Forest Service Fire Coordinator*
Montana Disaster & Emergency Services	*Administrator*
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	*Montana State Fire Mgmt. Officer*
Montana County Fire Wardens Association	*Representative*
Montana Fire Chiefs Association	*Representative*
Montana Sheriffs & Peace Officers Association	*Representative*

Idaho Fire Chiefs Association	Representative

These individuals have delegated authority from their respective agency administrator to reallocate critical resources when necessary and to perform the same functions as national level MAC (NMAC). Refer to the Northern Rockies Multi-Agency Coordinating Group Operating Handbook: https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/nrcg/agreements_operating_plans/agreements_operatingplans.htm

Northern Rockies Multi-Agency Coordination Group (GMAC) Decisions
All Northern Rockies GMAC decisions affecting the Geographic Area and/or providing management guidance will be documented on the NRCG web site.

Northern Rockies Zone MAC Groups
The Northern Rockies Coordinating Group has implemented a management strategy in which the zone MAC groups function, within each zone, much the same as the Northern Rockies MAC group functions for the entire geographic area. Advantages of this strategy are improvement on span of control issues at all levels of our fire organizations, implementation of the prioritization process and decision making closer to the ground level and strengthening of our neighborhood sharing abilities.

Basic expectations of Zone MAC groups:
- *Zone MACs will become active as needed locally and when the GMAC is activated, generally at PL 4 and 5.*
- *Zone MAC members will have the appropriate delegation of authority in place from zone agency administrators. This delegation should mirror the delegation each GMAC member has in place.*
- *Fires within each zone will be prioritized daily and forward to NRCC.*
- *The GMAC will allocate critical resources to the zones and the zone MACs will allocate and reallocate resources between fires within the zone and share resources with neighboring zones.*
- *Ensure initial attack capabilities are maintained within the zone.*
- *Ensure drawdown plans are developed and maintained for the zone and that severity resources are used most effectively.*
- *Conduct IC calls within the zone.*
- *Increase capability of managing Type 3 incidents.*

MAC Group Coordinator

The MAC Group Coordinator should be assigned when a MAC Group is activated. The MAC Group Coordinator serves as a facilitator to multi-agency decision making. The position provides expertise in obtaining and summarizing multi-agency information to affect collective decisions at the MAC Group level and implementing agencies' priorities.
Responsibilities of the MAC Group Coordinator:

- Ensure MAC Group decisions are communicated and implemented through established channels.

- Arrange for and manage facilities and equipment necessary to support the MAC Group function.
- Facilitate the MAC Group decision process by ensuring the analysis and display of information that will assist the MAC Group, or their representatives, in keeping abreast of the total situation.
- Provide the data necessary for setting priorities, resource allocation and other collective decisions.

Complexity

An increase in complexity usually requires more involvement with management. Examples of complex situations are multiple problem fires, multiple agency involvement, or when competition for resources is high. MAC Groups may be activated in the most complex situations or directed by a Preparedness Level. They provide direction to off-incident coordination and support. Basic actions of a MAC Group are priority setting, allocating resources, and issuing coordinated situation assessments to the media. MAC Groups occur at all levels of the organization.

Communications to and from the incident(s) are accomplished through the host agency's dispatch unit, using established dispatch channels. This includes ICS-209s, supplemental intelligence worksheets, situation assessments, analysis, prognosis, and fire behavior/weather information. The Agency Administrator will communicate specific direction and policy directly to the Incident Commander(s) and Public Affairs will contact the Incident Information Officer(s) for media information and/or news releases. Redundant contacts are to be avoided.

INCIDENT SUPPORT ORGANIZATION (ISO)

Agency Administrators are responsible for emergency operations. They provide general guidance and interact with the MAC Group. Typically, some or all of their responsibilities are delegated to personnel who can devote more complete attention to the situation. Often, the unit Fire Management Officer (FMO) has responsibility for the ISO and as a representative on the local MAC Group. Routine initial attack and other dispatch functions continue but are separated from the ISO. Each office shall maintain a Dispatch Operating Plan, which will include authorities, roles, and responsibilities for Expanded Dispatch personnel, procedures for routine and emergency operations, the resource order process, job aids, and references for the integration of Buying Teams and sources of supply.

The ISO works to provide logistical support to the host agency and the incident(s). The ISO is implemented to address the increased business volume and to supplement established organizations. Staffing positions in an ISO are to be based on need rather than a preconceived organizational chart.

The ISO reports to the Agency Administrator and is composed of functional branches: Expanded Dispatch, Technical Support, and Administrative Support. The functional branches coordinate and cooperate to support the host agency and the incident(s).

Incident Support Organization (ISO)
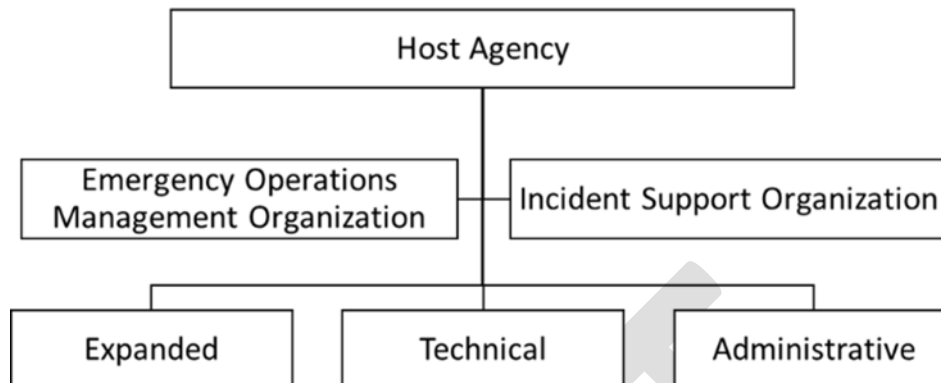
Northern Rockies Incident Support Organization (ISO)
The NRCC Coordinator is responsible to expand incident support operations as wildfire activity increases. Offices and individuals affected by ISO operations will be notified as positions are identified and filled. During initial buildup, one person may be assigned two or more jobs. The NRCC Coordinator will keep field units informed as operations expand and when a GMAC and ISO are implemented.

For additional details, refer to Appendix 3 of the Northern Rockies Multi-Agency Coordinating Group Operating Handbook:
https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/nrcg/agreements_operating_plans/agreements_operatingplans.htm
Each unit should prepare a plan to meet the increased demand for support staff to meet increased activity, with positions and assignments identified.

Local Incident Support Organization
When a local unit has an unusual number of fires burning simultaneously, or when large fires have depleted firefighting resources, there may be the need for a high degree of coordination to establish priorities that exceeds the capabilities of the normal organization. This local ISO generally is a lateral expansion of the normal fire organization and not intended to impose additional layers of supervision.

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).

Expanded Dispatch Functional Areas

- Overhead
- Crews
- Aircraft, Logistical

- Equipment
- Supplies

The volume of orders and complexity of the incident(s) determines staffing levels and the degree of expertise required of the Expanded Dispatch organization. In less complex situations, one (1) dispatcher can handle more than one (1) functional area. Additional personnel may also work within 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 incident management team(s), and assisting in clarifying the roles and responsibilities for the ISO and the host agency dispatch unit as needed. The individual filling this position must be a qualified EDSP and capable of performing all functions within the Expanded Dispatch organization.

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

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.

Administrative Support

The Administrative Support function of the ISO provides administrative services for the host agency, ISO, and incident(s). These can vary from situation to situation. Common Administrative Support functions are equipment and personnel timekeeping, procurement services such as a Buying Team(s), hiring of local ADs or casual employees, follow-up on local compensation and claims actions, providing fiscal advice, and vendor payments.

An Incident Business Advisor (INBA) may be ordered by the Agency Administrator to assist with incident business.

Example Organizations

ISOs are implemented to address the increased business volume and to supplement established organizations. Staff positions in an ISO are to be based on need rather than a preconceived organizational chart. (See ISO Organizations on the following pages.)

Incident Support Organization (ISO), Example – Complex Incident:
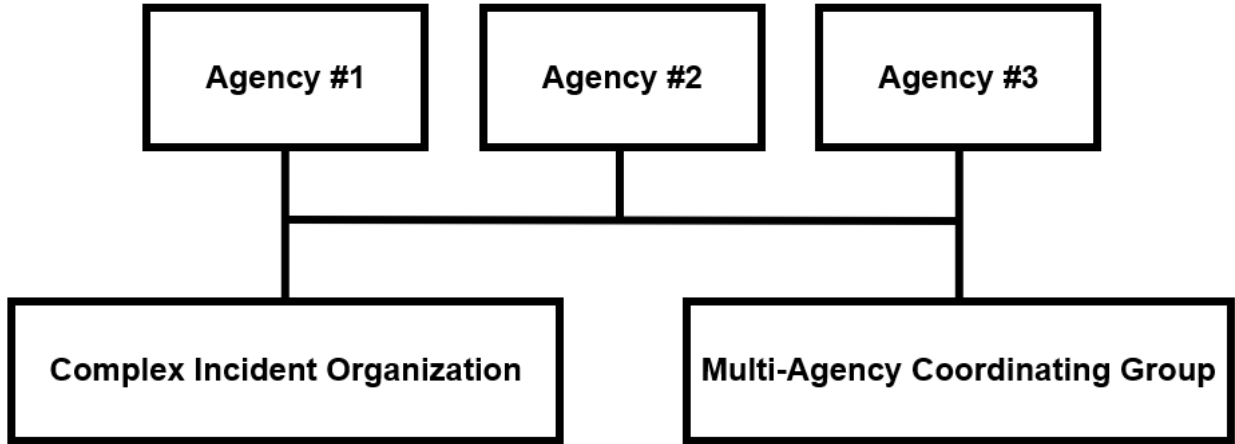
Incident Support Organization (ISO), Example:
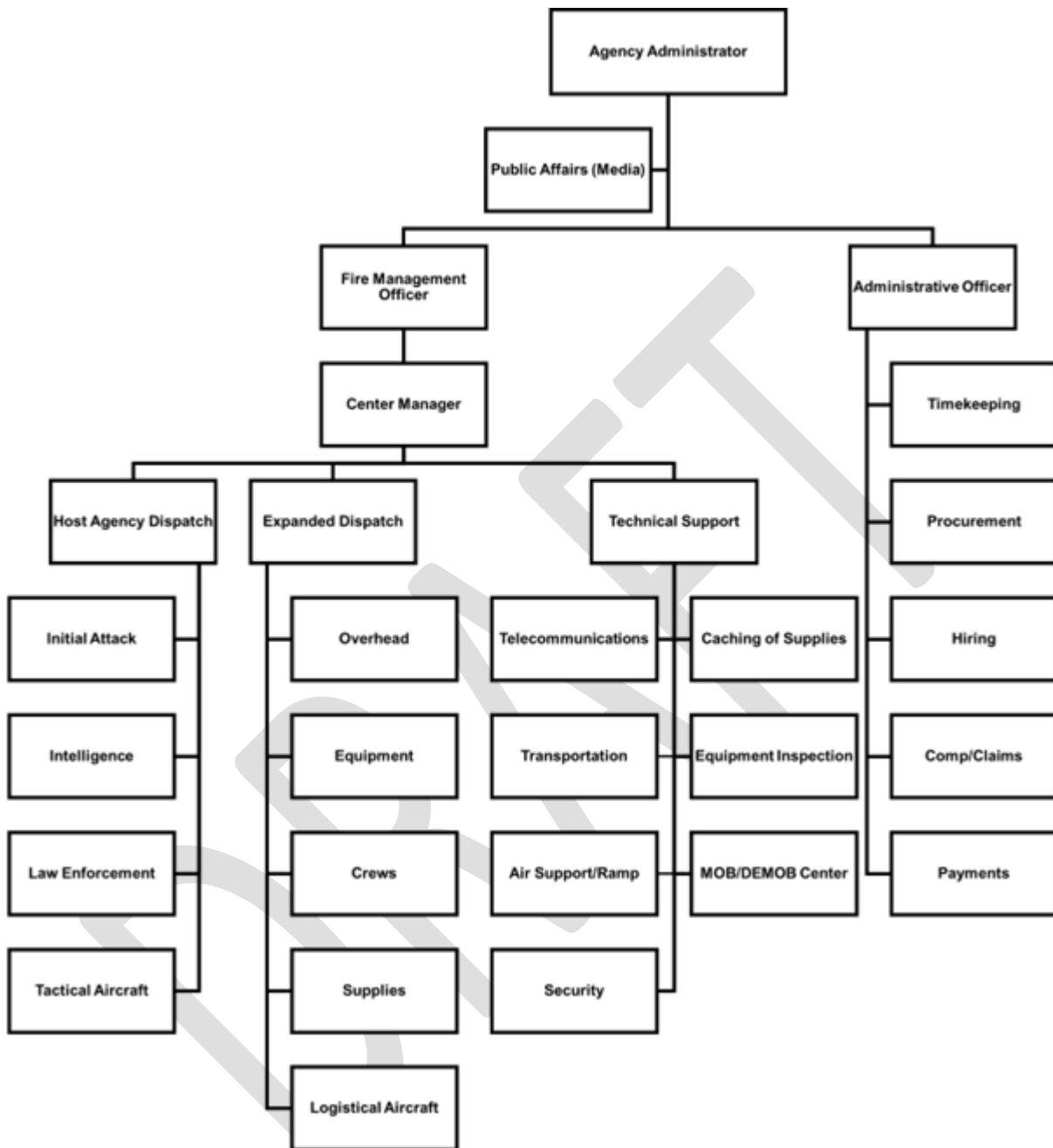
MOBILIZATION PROCEDURES FOR MILITARY ASSETS

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

https://www.nifc.gov/sites/default/files/document-media/Military_Use_Handbook.pdf

Northern Rockies Supplement

With a state of emergency declaration by a Governor of the requesting state, National Guard assets may be utilized in the requesting state to provide assistance with resources such as crews, security, aviation, and logistical support. Release of units will follow mobilization procedures in reverse.

Idaho National Guard

Within the State of Idaho, Idaho Department of Lands will serve as the liaison/contact for any request for Guard assets.

All units within Idaho will order through the Boise Interagency Dispatch Center (ID-BDC) utilizing established dispatch channels. The ordering dispatch center will then notify the NRCC regarding the order.

ID-BDC will contact the Idaho Department of Land's Fire Bureau Duty Officer to place the order.

Montana National Guard

For any questions/inquiries on the utilization of MT National Guard Assets, contact the Montana DNRC Fire Protection Bureau Duty Officer. All units within Montana will order through NRCC utilizing established dispatch channels.

Reference National Guard Memorandum of Agreement:
   https://dnrc.mt.gov/Forestry/Wildfire/agreements-plans-guides

INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS

International Arrangements and Agreements, and respective Operating Plans, can be found at:
https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/reference-documents
https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/International Agreements.html

Canada Support

Mobilizations involving the United States of America (USA) and Canada are governed and directed by the diplomatic note, Reciprocal Forest Fire Fighting Arrangement Operational Guidelines, and by local initial attack agreements. Requests to Canadian agencies will normally be made after USA resources are depleted, shortages are projected, or reasonable timeframes cannot be met. All requests for use of Canadian Resources must be ordered through NICC, except for local mutual aid that does not include provisions for any reimbursement. The USA may request airtankers from Canada only after all available contract and Call-When-Needed (CWN) aircraft have been mobilized. The USA may request helicopters from Canada after all available contract and CWN helicopters have been mobilized.

Montana DNRC and Idaho Department of Lands have authority to mobilize Canadian resources through the Northwest Compact. Reference:
https://dnrc.mt.gov/Forestry/Wildfire/agreements-plans-guides

Australia and New Zealand Support

Mobilizations involving the USA, Australia, and New Zealand are coordinated through NICC, and are defined in the Wildfire Arrangements between the Department of the Interior and Department of Agriculture of the United States and the Australian and New Zealand Participating Agencies and in the Annual Operating Plan for these Arrangements. Request to Australian and New Zealand Participating Agencies will normally be made after USA resources are depleted, shortages are projected, or reasonable timeframes cannot be met.

Mexico Support

Mobilizations involving the United States and Mexico for fires within ten (10) miles either side of the U.S. – Mexico border are defined in the Wildfire Protection Agreement between the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture of the United States and the Secretariat of Environment, Natural Resources, and Fisheries of the United Mexican States for the Common Border.

Mobilizing USA resources for suppression assistance within Mexico beyond the ten (10) mile zone must be approved and coordinated by NICC.

Other Nations Support for Large Scale Mobilizations

DASP responds to requests from USAIDs Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA). BHA works closely with U.S. Embassy's to determine if several criteria have been met for the U.S Ambassador to declare a disaster. There needs to be evidence of significant unmet humanitarian needs, U.S. humanitarian assistance will save lives, reduce suffering, and mitigate impact of emergencies, the affected country requests or will accept U.S. government assistance, and response aligns with U.S. government interests and objectives. If that support includes available resources through the land management agencies, BHA will go to DASP, DASP will place requests through NICC, which will also be coordinated through the DASP liaison located at NIFC. Small scale requests for disaster assistance or technical assistance are coordinated directly by DASP through the home units of the requested individuals.

Processes for International Mobilization of Federal Resources

International fire assignments are unique. The approval process for federal government employees has been expedited through the State Department and specific agencies, from 60-90 days to 3-7 days. Due to the condensed process, it is critical the sending unit completes and submits all required documents in a timely manner. The NICC International Coordinator must have all completed documentation to ensure State Department and agency clearance prior to the employee receiving country clearance. Clearance must be completed and approved prior to travel beginning.

Dispatch Procedures for International Mobilization

International fire assignments are managed by the NICC, any questions should always be directed to the NICC International Coordinator. Once an order has been filled by a local dispatch center, they will ensure the completion of the following steps within the appropriate time allowed:

- Ensure the resource is aware of all attached documentation within the order (i.e.: briefing packets, Special Needs documents, etc.)
- International Manifest is accurately completed and returned in a timely manner. The manifest must be submitted to NICC no later than **72 hours** before the Needed Date and Time on the Resource Order Form.
  - Failure to meet the 72-hour timeframe will result in the order being canceled.
- Vehicle Information is completed (if applicable) within the manifest.
- Travel can be arranged but not implemented until notification is received from the NICC International Coordinator that they are cleared for travel. (This process may be different based on which country we are providing assistance/support.)
  - A copy of the itinerary is required to be submitted with the international manifest.
- Once the manifest is received by the NICC, it is sent to be reviewed for international travel clearance. (This may take 48 hours or longer)

Once NICC receives confirmation the traveler is cleared through their respective agency, and State Department Electronic Country Clearance (ECC) is confirmed, the resource and/or resources host dispatch center will be informed of the resources approval to mobilize.

No travel can occur until this confirmation is received.

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.

Geographic Area Coordination Centers (GACCs)

The GACCs act as focal points for internal and external requests not filled at the local level. GACCs are located in the following areas:

    ALASKA – Fort Wainwright, Alaska: https://fire.ak.blm.gov/
    EASTERN – Milwaukee, Wisconsin: https://gacc.nifc.gov/eacc/
    GREAT BASIN – Salt Lake City, Utah: https://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/
    NORTHERN CALIFORNIA OPERATIONS – Redding, California: https://gacc.nifc.gov/oncc/
    NORTHERN ROCKIES – Missoula, Montana: https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/
    NORTHWEST – Portland, Oregon: https://gacc.nifc.gov/nwcc/
    ROCKY MOUNTAIN – Lakewood, Colorado: https://gacc.nifc.gov/rmcc/
    SOUTHERN – Atlanta, Georgia: https://gacc.nifc.gov/sacc/
    SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA OPERATIONS – Riverside, California: https://gacc.nifc.gov/oscc/
    SOUTHWEST – Albuquerque, New Mexico: https://gacc.nifc.gov/swcc/

Northern Rockies Supplement

The Northern Rockies Coordination Center (NRCC) is the Geographic Area Coordination Center (GACC) for North Idaho, Montana, Yellowstone National Park, North Dakota and NW South Dakota. NRCC acts as a focal point for non-local resource ordering both within and outside the geographic area. Specific information on NRCC operational procedures is discussed in the Northern Rockies Coordination Center Dispatch Operating Plan.

Zone Dispatch Centers

The Northern Rockies Geographic Area (NRGA) is divided into twelve (12) zone dispatch centers. The dispatch centers are responsible for coordinating the mobilization of resources and the collection and dissemination of intelligence information on the incidents within their local areas of jurisdiction. These dispatch centers serve as the link between NRCC and their agency managers and cooperators. Standardized procedures will be used at each dispatching level within the NRGA.

The Units and Agencies each center dispatches for are as follows:

Billings Interagency Dispatch Center (MT-BDC)
- *Billings Field Office, BLM (MT-BID)*
- *Billings Fire Cache, BLM (MT-BFK) (Personnel and Supplies dispatch)*
- *Billings Weather Service, NWS (MT-BLW) (Personnel dispatch)*
- *Butte Field Office, BLM (MT-BUD)*
- *Central Land Office - Bozeman Unit, MT DNRC (MT-CES)*
- *Custer-Gallatin National Forest, USFS (MT-CGF)*
- *Crow Agency, BIA (MT-CRA)*
- *Montana/Dakotas State Office, BLM (MT-MSO) (Personnel dispatch)*
- *Rocky Mountain Regional Office, BIA (MT-RMA) (Personnel dispatch)*
- *Southern Land Office, MT DNRC (MT-SOS)*
- *Yellowstone National Park, NPS (WY-YNP)*

Bitterroot Dispatch Center (MT-BRC)
- *Bitterroot National Forest, USFS (MT-BRF)*
- *Lee Metcalf National Wildlife Refuge, USFWS (MT-LMR)*

Coeur d'Alene Interagency Dispatch Center (ID-CDC)
- *Cataldo Area Office, IDL (ID-CAS)*
- *Coeur d'Alene Fire Cache, IDL (ID-CDK) (Personnel and Supplies dispatch)*
- *Coeur d'Alene Staff Office, IDL (ID-CDS) (Personnel dispatch)*
- *Coeur d'Alene Tribe (ID-CDT)*
- *Coeur d'Alene Field Office, BLM (ID-COD)*
- *Idaho Department of Lands, IDL (ID-IDS) (Personnel dispatch)*
- *Idaho Panhandle National Forest, USFS (ID-IPF)*
- *Kootenai Wildlife Refuge, USFWS (ID-KOR)*
- *Kootenai Valley Area Office, IDL (ID-KVS)*
- *Mica Area Office, IDL (ID-MIS)*

- *Priest Lake Area Office, IDL (ID-PLS)*
- *Pend Oreille Area Office, IDL (ID-POS)*
- *West St Joe Area Office, IDL (ID-SJS)*

Dillon Interagency Dispatch Center (MT-DDC)
- *Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest, USFS (MT-BDF)*
- *Big Hole National Battlefield, NPS (MT-BHP)*
- *Butte Field Office, BLM (MT-BUD)*
- *Central Land Office - Dillon Unit, MT DNRC (MT-CES)*
- *Dillon Field Office, BLM (MT-DFD)*
- *Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site, NPS (MT-GKP)*
- *Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge, USFWS (MT-RLR)*
- *Southwest Land Office - Anaconda Unit, MT DNRC (MT-SWS)*

Grangeville Interagency Dispatch Center (ID-GVC)
- *Craig Mountain Area Office, IDL (ID-CMS)*
- *Clearwater Potlach Timber Protective Association, IDL (ID-CTS)*
- *Cottonwood Field Office, BLM (ID-CWD)*
- *Clearwater Area Office, IDL (ID-CWS)*
- *Maggie Creek Area Office, IDL (ID-MCS)*
- *Nez Perce - Clearwater National Forest, USFS (ID-NCF)*
- *Nez Perce National Historic Park, NPS (ID-NPP)*
- *Nez Perce Tribe (ID-NPT)*
- *Ponderosa Area Office, IDL (ID-PDS)*

Great Falls Interagency Dispatch Center (MT-GDC)
- *Blackfeet Agency, BIA (MT-BFA)*
- *Benton Lake National Wildlife Refuge, USFWS (MT-BLR)*
- *Central Land Office - Conrad Unit, MT DNRC (MT-CES)*
- *Fort Belknap Agency, BIA (MT-FBA)*
- *Great Falls Weather Service, NWS (MT-GFW) (Personnel dispatch)*
- *Helena - Lewis and Clark National Forest, USFS (MT-HLF)*
- *North Central Montana District, BLM (MT-NCD)*
- *Rocky Boy Agency, BIA (MT-RBA)*

Helena Interagency Dispatch Center (MT-HDC)
- *Central Land Office -Helena Unit, MT DNRC (MT-CES)*
- *Helena - Lewis and Clark National Forest, USFS (MT-HLF)*
- *Southwest Land Office - Lincoln Field Office, MT DNRC (MT-SWS)*

Kalispell Interagency Dispatch Center (MT-KIC)
- *Flathead National Forest, USFS (MT-FNF)*
- *Glacier National Park, NPS (MT-GNP)*

- *Northwest Land Office - Kalispell, Plains, Stillwater and Swan Lake Units, MT DNRC (MT-NWS)*

Kootenai Interagency Dispatch Center (MT-KDC)
- *Kootenai National Forest, USFS (MT-KNF)*
- *Northwest Land Office – Libby Unit, MT DNRC (MT-NWS)*

Lewistown Interagency Dispatch Center (MT-LEC)
- *Bowdoin National Wildlife Refuge, USFWS (MT-BWR)*
- *Charles M Russell National Wildlife Refuge, USFWS (MT-CMR)*
- *Medicine Lake National Wildlife Refuge, USFWS (MT-MLR)*
- *Fort Peck Agency, BIA (MT-FPA)*
- *Glasgow Weather Service, NWS (MT-GGW) (Personnel dispatch)*
- *North Central District Office, BLM (MT-NCD)*
- *Northeastern Land Office, MT DNRC (MT-NES)*

Miles City Interagency Dispatch Center (MT-MCC)/ND-NDC)
- *Charles M Russell National Wildlife Refuge – Jordan Field Station, USFWS (MT-CMR)*
- *Custer-Gallatin National Forest - Ashland and Sioux Ranger Districts, USFS (MT-CGF)*
- *Eastern Land Office, MT DNRC (MT-EAS)*
- *Miles City Field Office, BLM (MT-MCD)*
- *Northern Cheyenne Agency, BIA (MT-NCA)*
- *North Dakota Field Office, BLM (ND-NDD)*
- *South Dakota Field Office, BLM (SD-SDD)*
- *Audubon National Wildlife Refuge, USFWS (ND-ADR)*
- *Arrowwood National Wildlife Refuge USFWS (ND-AWR)*
- *Bismarck Weather Service, NWS (ND-BMW) (Personnel dispatch)*
- *Crosby Wetland Management District, USFWS (ND-CDR)*
- *Chase Lake National Wildlife Refuge, USFWS (ND-CLR)*
- *Des Lacs National Wildlife Refuge, USFWS (ND-DLR)*
- *Dakota Prairie National Grasslands, USFS (ND-NPF)*
- *Devil's Lake National Wildlife Refuge, USFWS (ND-DVR)*
- *Fort Berthold Agency, BIA (ND-FBA)*
- *Fort Totten Agency, BIA (ND-FTA)*
- *Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site, NPS (ND-FUP)*
- *Garrison Dam National Fish Hatchery, USFWS (ND-GDR)*
- *Grand Forks Weather Service, NWS (ND-GFW) (Personnel dispatch)*
- *International Peace Gardens, NPS (ND-IPP)*
- *J. Clark Salyer National Wildlife Refuge, USFWS (ND-JCR)*
- *Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, NPS (ND-KRP)*
- *Lake Ilo National Wildlife Refuge, USFWS (ND-LIR)*
- *Long Lake National Wildlife Refuge, USFWS (ND-LLR)*
- *Lostwood National Wildlife Refuge, USFWS (ND-LWR)*
- *North Dakota Forest Service, NDS (ND-NDS)*

- *Sullys Hill National Wildlife Refuge, USFWS (ND-SHR)*
- *Turtle Mountain Agency, BIA (ND-TMA)*
- *Theodore Roosevelt National Park, NPS (ND-TRP)*
- *Upper Souris National Wildlife Refuge, USFWS (ND-USR)*
- *Valley City Wetland Management District, USFWS (ND-VCR)*
- *Valley City National Fish Hatchery, USFWS (ND-VFR)*

Missoula Interagency Dispatch Center (MT-MDC)
- *Flathead Agency, BIA (MT-FHA)*
- *Lolo National Forest, USFS (MT-LNF)*
- *Missoula Field Office, BLM (MT-MFD)*
- *Missoula Weather Service, NWS (MT-MSW) (Personnel dispatch)*
- *Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, MT DNRC (MT-MTS) (Personnel dispatch)*
- *National Bison Range, USFWS (MT-NBR)*
- *Northern Rockies Fire Cache, USFS (MT-NRK) (Personnel and Supplies dispatch)*
- *Northern Region, USFS (MT-R01) (Personnel dispatch)*
- *Missoula Fire Lab, RMRS USFS (CO-RMRF) (Personnel dispatch)*
- *Aldo Leopold Wilderness Research Institute, USFS (CO-RMRF) (Personnel dispatch)*
- *Southwestern Land Office, Missoula and Clearwater Units (MT-SWS)*
- *Arthur Carhart National Wilderness Training Center, USFS (DC-WOF) (Personnel dispatch)*
- *National Technology and Development Program (Missoula), USFS (DC-WOF) (Personnel dispatch)*

Name Requests

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

All name requests not filled by the item 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.

Name Requests on Budgeted, Severity or Non-Suppression Funds

Name requests charged to severity, budgeted/programmed, or non-suppression funds are acceptable and will be processed without delay.

Severity requests often involve strategic movement of resources from area with lower fire potential, being directed by agency managers and/or duty officers and will be honored.

Refer to Chapters 20 (Overhead) and 40 (Equipment) for additional information.

Ordering Process for All Orders

Resource order requests will be processed using IROC. Resource order requests as the result of an incident, preparedness, severity, and wildland or prescribed fire will follow the established ordering channel displayed below.

At the point in this flow when an order can be filled, reverse the process to ensure proper notification back to the incident or requesting office. Local agency dispatch offices should use mutual aid agreements with cooperators whenever possible.

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INCIDENT

↕

DISPATCH CENTER

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GEOGRAPHIC AREA COORDINATION CENTER

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NATIONAL INTERAGENCY COORDINATION CENTER

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GEOGRAPHIC AREA COORDINATION CENTER

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DISPATCH CENTER

↕

SENDING AGENCY

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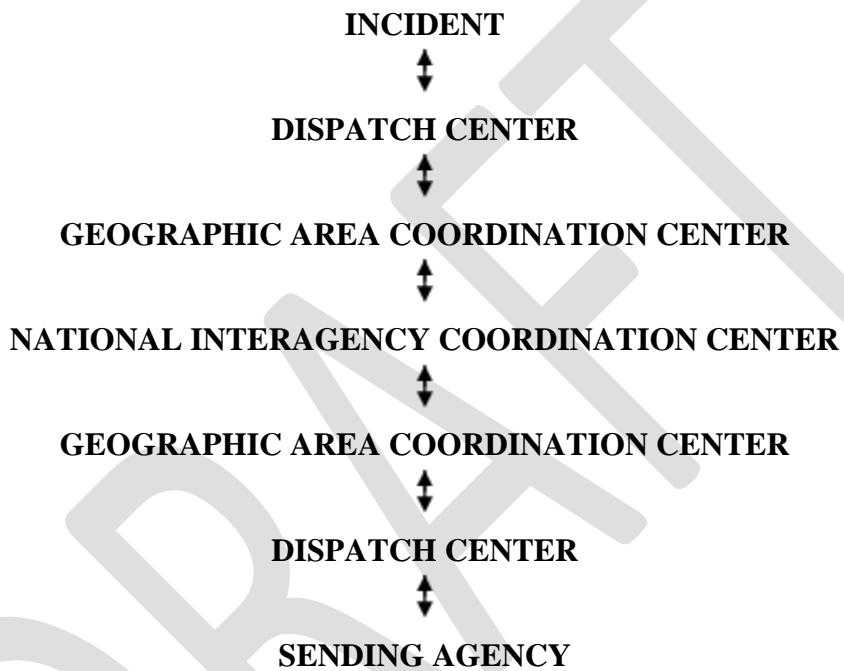
Northern Rockies Supplement

Neighborhood Ordering

All zone dispatch centers may order resources directly from their neighbor(s). The following table defines the neighborhood for each zone dispatch center: (Note: Out of Area IROC selection areas are not shown.)

DISPATCH	CAN ORDER DIRECTLY FROM …
BDC	DDC, GDC, HDC, LEC, MCC
BRC	DDC, GVC, MDC
CDC	GVC, KDC, MDC
DDC	BRC, BDC, GDC, HDC, MDC
GDC	BDC, DDC, KIC, HDC, LEC, MDC
GVC	BRC, CDC, MDC
HDC	BDC, DDC, KIC, GDC, MDC

KIC	GDC, HDC, KDC, MDC
KDC	CDC, KIC, MDC
LEC	BDC, GDC, MCC
MCC	BDC, LEC
MDC	BRC, CDC, DDC, GDC, GVC, HDC, KDC, KIC

The following conditions must be met when resource ordering via the neighborhood:
- *The filling dispatch center will post resource identification data and travel information in the travel component of IROC. Reference Units Operating without IROC in this chapter for travel reporting procedures used by centers not using IROC. The same notification procedures also apply for resource demobilization.*
- *Zone dispatch centers may not reassign their neighbors' resource outside the zone if that resource was ordered with the understanding that the resource's home dispatch center could recall them on short notice (on a short leash). If this is the case, zone dispatch centers must obtain approval from the resource's home dispatch center (E.g. MDC cannot reassign a KIC engine to DDC without first getting approval from KIC) prior to reassignment.*
- *Zone dispatch centers should place orders for available resources with their neighbors prior to placing an order with NRCC. NRCC will NOT normally place orders to a center's neighbors, unless the neighborhood policy has been terminated by NRCC as outlined below.*
- *The NRCC Center Manager may terminate the neighborhood policy if the geographic/national fire situation dictates and after consultation with zone dispatch center managers.*

States of Idaho and Montana Direct Ordering
- *The State of Idaho is in two geographic areas (Northern Rockies and Great Basin). For the movement of ONLY Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) resources, Idaho state compacted resources; Idaho Fire Service Organizations and IDL exclusive use contractors (All referred to as IDL resources):*
- *Local dispatch centers in the Great Basin (Boise, East Idaho, Central Idaho and South- Central Idaho) will send requests for North Idaho IDL resources to the Northern Rockies Coordination Center (MT-NRC).*
- *Local dispatch centers in the Northern Rockies (Coeur d'Alene and Grangeville) will send requests for Southern Idaho IDL resources to the Great Basin Coordination Center (UT-GBC).*
- *All dispatch centers ensure that the special needs block clearly states for "IDL Resource".*
- *Only IDL resources may be dispatched through this ordering process. Resource requests for non-IDL resources must follow conventional ordering procedures.*
- *The State of Montana DNRC allows the direct ordering of state resource helicopters from the aircraft's host dispatch center. Reference Chapter 50, Ordering DNRC Statewide Helicopters.*

Support to Border Fires

Border fires are defined as a wildfire that has crossed the boundary from one (1) Geographic Area into another or where the fire is expected to cross the boundary within two (2) burning periods. Whereas both Geographic Areas have a vested interest and authority to provide resource support to 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 GACC using established ordering channels, however only 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.

Northern Rockies Supplement

Ordering Between Dispatch Centers across GACC Boundaries
- *3rd tier dispatch centers adjacent to one another in the Eastern, Great Basin, Northwest, Rocky Mountain, and Northern Rockies Geographic Areas may engage in resource ordering across GACC boundaries. Formal agreements or MOUs will be required if there is any exchange of funds or a need for cross-billing authorities. Adjacent is defined as having adjoined or sharing a common border.*
- *NRGA 3rd tier dispatch centers will work with their GACC and local fire management organizations on an annual basis to determine the types of resources (for example, single overhead resources, hand crews, equipment) and/or types of incidents (for example, initial attack/mutual aid, prescribed burning activities) to support neighboring zones and document in standard operating procedures.*
- *The sending GACC must grant approval to the local center before any National or Geographic type resources are sent across GACC boundaries. Additional approval will be required as dictated by geographic and national preparedness levels and incident/resource prioritization.*
- *Only local agency or cooperator resources from each zone will be used. Resources sent across GACC boundaries cannot be reassigned without prior approval from the sending GACC and the sending local unit. All requests will be placed through the IROC. Dispatch centers will work with local managers to determine the length of commitment for dispatched resources.*
- *Greater Yellowstone Area Neighborhood ordering: Ordering within the GYA will cross three geographic area boundaries. The neighborhood and closest forces concepts will be followed. When a local dispatch center determines that the closest resource is within the GYA, but outside of their selection area they must document in special needs: "Name request based on the GYA agreement", and process according to normal dispatch channels. Only Federal Agency owned resources maybe ordered. National and Contracted resources are not part of this ordering process without GACC approvals being obtained.*

MOBILIZATION AND DEMOBILIZATION INFORMATION

Travel information for resources will be transmitted by using IROC. Each travel segment will identify mode of travel, carriers name with flight numbers, departure and arrival locations with estimated departure time and estimated arrival time (ETD/ETA) using the local time and time zone.

__Northern Rockies Supplement__

__Electronic Travel Notifications__

Dispatch centers will relay travel information via electronic data transmission methods. This will be accomplished via IROC or other suitable electronic data communications system, including government email.

Emergency release requests notifications will be confirmed via telephone.

NON-INCIDENT RELATED ORDERING

Resource acquisition not related to an incident, preparedness, severity, and wildland fire may also follow these ordering procedures. The use of appropriate cost coding procedures is required.

__Northern Rockies Supplement__

__Northern Rockies Lend/Lease of Resources__
The Northern Rockies Lend/Lease of Resources 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. Incidents that are within close proximity can lend (share) resources for periods of 1 to 3 days without reassigning the resources in IROC.

Lend/Lease is not appropriate for resources that are assigned on a Severity, Prepositioning, Staging or other support order, then mobilized to an incident for initial or extended attack hosted by a different jurisdictional agency where interagency billing is likely to occur. Those resources should be assigned to the incident, regardless of length, then reassigned or released back to the original incident when the operational need is resolved. Lend/lease is for incident-to-incident use only.

Reference the NRCG Incident Business Committee Lend/Lease of Resources document for additional information:
https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/nrcg/committees/business/toolbox/miscellaneous/LendLeaseNRsuggestions.pdf

CHAPTER 20
OVERHEAD AND TEAMS

OVERHEAD AND TEAMS OVERVIEW

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

Standards for Wildland Fire Position Qualifications

Overhead positions are listed in the NW*CG Standards for Wildland Fire Position Qualifications, PMS 310-1. Th*is document is located at: *https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/310-1*
The Incident Qualifications and Certification System (IQCS), and the Incident Qualification System (IQS) are information management systems that track training and certifications for Wildland Firefighters. For a complete list of all NWCG recognized Position Codes, refer to the Position Codes listed at: *https://www.nwcg.gov/positions*

Overhead Mobilization and Demobilization

Units filling requests for personnel are responsible for ensuring all performance criteria are met. Requests will be processed as "fully qualified" unless "Trainee Required/Acceptable" is selected as an inclusion in IROC. The sending unit must designate a Flight Manager when two (2) or more personnel travel together to the same incident via non-commercial air transport. For further information on Flight Managers refer to Chapter 50.

Supplemental Fire Department Resources

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

When mobilizing Supplemental Fire Department Resources outside of the fire district or mutual aid zone the following will 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 a copy of the resource order request after confirmation of availability and prior to departure from their home jurisdiction.
- Resource orders shall 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.

Northern Rockies Supplement

Resource mobilization activities will be conducted with a high regard for safety and cost effectiveness. All personnel will carry photo identification cards while on assignment, information in IROC will match what is on the identification card, to facilitate transportation arrangements when made via commercial air carriers.

Rental Vehicles

Rental Vehicles are not authorized for personnel filling requests unless specifically authorized by the requesting unit and documented on the resource order. If rental vehicle is approved, the filling unit must determine the correct method in which to fill the request.

Cell Phones, Laptops and Miscellaneous Equipment

Reference the Standards for Interagency Incident Business Management Handbook.
The requesting unit can identify and document on the resource order that electronic devices such as cell phones, computer laptops, GPS units, etc. are required to accompany an ordered resource. This authorization on the resource order allows for replacements of government equipment if lost, damaged, or stolen, but does not allow for other reimbursement, such as usage fees. The home unit or hiring official (in the case of ADs/EFFs) will assist the resource with obtaining government-owned equipment prior to dispatch if required. If the host or hiring unit is unable to provide government owned equipment, the resource's home dispatch center should contact the incident prior to mobilization so that the incident may secure this equipment for the resource's arrival, as all cell phones and satellite phones should be procured through the incident or incident host agency. Usage charges of personal or home unit cell phones will not be reimbursed.

Demobilization Guidelines and Responsibilities

Reference Chapter 10 Northern Rockies Interagency Mobilization Guide.

Emergency Releases

When an emergency occurs, a family member or friend is to contact the home dispatch unit and initiate an emergency message/release form. The home dispatch unit will follow the chain of command to relay the message to NRCC. NRCC will deliver the message through standard dispatch channels and through an IARR, if available. NRCC will notify the home dispatch unit when the message has been relayed. All documentation of emergency releases must pass through NRCC.

Trainees

The NRCG determined that all trainees are considered Priority Trainees in the NRGA for 2024. These trainees are supported by their respective Agencies in the Northern Rockies' efforts for Successional Planning.

When hosting an incident, local centers may fill trainee orders with any trainees from the hosting unit or any cooperating agency within the dispatch zone. They may also reach out to the neighboring centers for trainees as defined by the Northern Rockies Mobilization Guide as closest forces.

There may be occasions for the hosting agency to order trainees to meet specific agency objectives (example: MT DNRC unit ordering MT DNRC resources from non-neighboring dispatch centers; IDS ordering IDS resources from the Great Basin; or the BIA/NPS/FWS ordering trainees from other regions or any hard dollar orders). These should be ordered as name requests with the "Host Agency Only" inclusion for Federal resource's and "State Only" for state resources.

Resource orders received from Northern Rockies dispatch centers indicating trainee accepted or trainee required will be processed at NRCC using the following guidelines:

In-Area trainee assignments with NR IMTs
Other than rostered IMT Trainees, NRCC will fill any additional trainee roster positions in the following order:
1. *NR Trainees.*
2. *Contact GATR or GATR Rep for National Priority Trainees.*
3. *Send to NICC when # 1, 2, do not apply.*

Out-of-Area trainee assignments
Trainee orders received from NICC that are not name requests will be processed using the following guidelines:

> *When a sending unit is requesting to send a trainee along with a qualified resource for a "pairing", this request will need to be negotiated with the incident dispatch center and processed using the normal ordering channels. The incident host dispatch center needs to send a name request for the trainee and document in special needs the reason for the request (ie: NRGA Priority Trainee) An overhead support request WILL NOT be created against a parent request that is also an overhead request, other than for local area use.*

Name Requesting Single Resource Overhead

Name requests for Overhead resources will be honored regardless of the type of order. The ordering unit must confirm availability for the individual being requested prior to placing the request. All name requests must include the individuals current dispatch location.

Trainee Requests

Name request for geographic area priority trainee positions will be justified withing the special needs as being approved by the GATR and will be processed without delay.

Technical Specialist

Use of 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.

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.*

For minimum module standards for national mobilization, see:
- Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations *(NFES 2724):* *https://www.nifc.gov/standards/guides/red-book*
- NW*CG Standards for Wildfire Module Operations, PMS 430:* *https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/pms430.pdf*

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.

Northern Rockies Supplement

The NRGA hosts the following WFM's:

WILDLAND FIRE MODULE	TYPE	UNIT	HOME DISPATCH
Selway	*WFM1*	*ID-NCF*	*ID-GVC*
St. Joe	*WFM2*	*ID-IPF*	*ID-CDC*
Kanisku	*WFM2*	*ID-IPF*	*ID-CDC*
Spotted Bear	*WFM2*	*MT-FNF*	*MT-KIC*
Lewis & Clark	*WFM2*	*MT-HLF*	*MT-GDC*
Woodhawk	*WFM2(t)*	*MT-NCD*	*MT-LEC*

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 on helicopter ordering, capabilities, use, and type.

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

Units requesting helicopter modules for CWN helicopters will do so using 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.

If helicopter personnel/modules are required to arrive with special needed items (flight helmets, radios, etc.), it must be specified at the time of request.

Helicopter Rappellers

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

The USDA Forest Service operates 12 rappel bases nationally located in the following Geographic Areas: Northern Rockies, Great Basin, California, and Northwest. Each base utilizes Bell medium helicopters, and generally operates from May through October.

Rappeler's primary mission is initial attack. When rappelers are needed for initial attack with aircraft, they are to be requested in IROC as "RPIA – Load, Rappeler, Initial Attack" on an Aircraft request. All initial attack orders will be honored, regardless of Geographic Area boundary, when rappelers are available. Additional mission specific information should be documented on the resource order. When ordered for initial attack, rappelers 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. Any additional support needs may be documented on the resource order.

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 should be predicated on 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.

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.

Northern Rockies Supplement

The NRCG adopted the BLM Suppression Module definitions with small adaptations, reference the Suppression Modules section under Specialized Personnel later in this chapter for further guidance.

Montana National Guard

The Montana National Guard provides pre-identified support packages, refer to the National Guard Memorandum of Agreement at: https://dnrc.mt.gov/Forestry/Wildfire/agreements-plans-guides

Contact NRCC for guidance on ordering these support packages.

Rapid Extraction Module Support (REMS)

Rapid Extraction Module Support (REMS) presents an option to extract firefighters suffering from an injury or illness while conducting fire suppression in terrain or conditions not conducive to standard extraction methods. REMS is an extraction team that provides technical expertise in the use of Low Angle Rescue Operations (LARRO), High Angle Rope Rescue Operations (HARRO), and advanced terrain techniques to transport a patient to either a vehicle or aircraft for transport to an appropriate medical facility or staging area to meet medical assistance.

The NRGA has a mix of Federal, State, Tribal and Local Cooperators with a variety of extraction capabilities. REMS would be desirable when conditions do not allow aviation resources the ability to fly safely, and when terrain is too steep or challenging to use current conventional methods of extraction.

REMS will be created in IROC using an Overhead Group with the qualification Module, Rapid Extraction Support (GACC ONLY), and will use the following naming convention: Groups, Module - Rapid Extraction Support (GACC ONLY) – Unit – Resource Name.
Orders for REMS will be placed through established ordering channels in IROC using an Overhead Group Request; Module, Rapid Extraction Support (GACC ONLY).

Minimum REMS configuration will consist of:
- *Four Personnel*
    - *NWCG FFT1 qualified individual, all others NWCG FFT2 qualified (arduous physical fitness).*
    - *All trained in Low Angle Rope Rescue Operations.*
- *Two trained in High Angle Rope Rescue Operations.*
- *A four-wheel drive vehicle capable of carrying the entire module and equipment.*
- *May be ordered with UTV.*

All necessary extraction equipment is referenced in the Northern Rockies Supplements to the NWCG Standards for Interagency Incident Business Management, Chapters 20 & 50, available at: https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/nrcg/committees/business_committee.htm

Local Government REMS

Legal authority and responsibility for search-and-rescue operations varies jurisdictionally, Incident management teams should first determine with the incident-hosting agency what authorities exist for fire incident extractions versus search-and-rescues before seeking out local government capabilities to fulfill REMS needs. Local government capabilities could include local fire, law enforcement, or search and rescue organizations. County search & rescue organizations frequently train for LARRO/HARRO and should be the first consideration. IMT Liaisons will need to gather the County's capability from the County Sheriff at the IMT in-briefing or as soon as possible. Use of local government may have varying agreement requirements prior to hiring. Coordination with the sheriff to assure that the county has resources on hand in a non-pay "on call" status should an IMT need them ready for rapid response may present the best option in lieu of "hiring".

Contract REMS
All commercial REMS will need to be contracted through incident only agreement processes (EERA). The defined minimum REMS specification will allow for incident only contracts within the NRGA. Contract REMS would be desirable only if local government could not provide. Reference the REMS letter of direction on the NRCG website for additional information: https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/nrcg/index/REMS-Guidance-Signed.pdf

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

NIICD Communications Duty Officer: (208) 387-5644

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

Duties and Responsibilities:

- Manage the allocation of communications resources at the Geographic Area level. This includes communications 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 communications 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.
- Keep current on the availability of communications resources for future Geographic Area and National requirements. The COMC should be current with 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.

Northern Rockies Supplement

The effective management of radio systems, kits and frequencies assigned to incidents is a critical concern. To facilitate coordination between incidents, units, and agencies in the NRGA, the following responsibilities are assigned.

The Northern Rockies Coordination Center will:

- *Review all orders for all radio systems/kits and frequencies assigned within the NRGA.*
- *Coordinate with the National Interagency Incident Communications Division (NIICD) Communications Duty Officer (CDO) on requests for radio components. Process all radio system orders on IROC NFES supply orders through the NIICD CDO via the NICC.*
- *Notify the NIICD CDO and agency telecommunications/frequency managers of any problems relating to radio frequency management.*
- *Activate a COMC position at NRCC when the management of radio systems and frequencies involves complex and multiple incidents.*
- *Request VHF-FM, VHF-AM and UHF frequencies as required for incidents and relay this information to the NIICD CDO through the resource order process. When one is assigned, resource orders for radios and frequencies will be coordinated with the COMC.*

Northern Rockies COMC Responsibilities:

- *Any time two or more incident management teams are committed in the area, the NIICD CDO and NRCC coordinator will evaluate the workload and consider ordering a communications coordinator through NICC. When in place, the communications coordinator will perform the following functions:*
  - *Coordinate with the NIICD CDO on requests for radio equipment to ensure radio frequency separation where incidents are in close proximity to each other.*
  - *Maintain a master list of radios and frequencies assigned to the NRGA and relay this information to the NRCC coordinator.*
  - *Notify the following personnel of changes in radio system and frequency status:*
    - *Agency telecommunications/frequency coordinators*
    - *NIICD CDO*
    - *Dispatch Centers*
    - *IMT COML/COMT*

Dispatch Centers will:

- *Notify the assigned COMC and/or agency telecommunications managers of any problems concerning radio frequency management.*

- *Keep local incident communications unit leaders, incident commanders, and locally assigned electronics technicians informed of radio frequency management issues.*
- *Advise all pilots assigned to incidents of agency and interagency aviation radio communications protocols.*

Incidents will:
- *The logistics section/communication units will be responsible for submitting frequency & tone lists to the NIICD CDO or the Northern Rockies COMC (when activated) prior to the beginning of each shift.*
- *Use only those NIICD frequencies assigned by the incident communications unit leader and/or local frequency management personnel.*
- *Notify the NIICD CDO or Northern Rockies COMC (when activated) and/or supporting zone/unit dispatch center of any problems concerning radio frequency management.*
- *Expedite the return of all cache radio equipment excess to the incident's needs.*

Incident Meteorologist (IMET)

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

When a National Weather Service (NWS) IMET is needed for an incident or project, the request will be placed up to the GACC. When ordering, specify whether the request is for wildfire response or prescribed fire; if prescribed fire, provide number of days IMET is expected to be deployed. The GACC will contact the NWS National Fire Weather Operations Coordinator (NFWOC) by calling the NWS Incident Response Desk.

NWS Incident Response Desk: (877) 323-IMET

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 wildfires as NWS can incur expenses in response to wildfires 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 wildfire 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. Air Resource Advisors should be assigned on Type 1 fires to the extent practicable and should be considered for Type 2 fires.

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

The GACC will contact the Interagency Wildland Fire Air Quality Response Program (IWFAQRP).
     IWFAQRP: (661) GET-1ARA or (661) 438-1272.

The IWFAQRP Coordinator will identify the name, agency, and location of the available ARA to fill the THSP-ARA request. The THSP-ARA will be ordered by name request and mobilized using established procedures. 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.

Northern Rockies Supplement

For assistance in obtaining the closest available resource contact, the overall program phone number is 661-GET-1ARA. Additional contacts: Jill Webster, jill.webster@usda.gov, *Office 406-329-3672, Cell 406-361-5380 who will coordinate with the Wildland Fire Air Quality Response*

Program (WFAQR). If Jill is not available, contact the WFAQR Program lead Pete Lahm, peter.lahm@usda.gov, Office 202-205-1084, Cell 602-432-2614. For further information, visit https://www.wildlandfiresmoke.net/

Cache Support Positions

These positions are available to assist fire caches during periods of high activity or when shortages of locally trained personnel hinder cache operations.

- CASC – Cache Supply Clerk
- CAST – Cache Supply Supervisory Clerk
- CDSP – Cache Demobilization Specialist
- FLOP – Forklift Operator
- WHHR – Warehouse Materials Handler
- WHLR – Warehouse Materials Handler Leader
- ACMR – Assistant Cache Manager
- FCMG – Fire Cache Manager

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAMS (IMTS)

Incident Management Teams will be ordered by type using an Overhead Group Request in IROC.

NMAC Management of IMTs

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

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

To manage fatigue, promote mental health and well-being, and provide opportunities for CIMT members to attend to work and personal responsibilities, all IMTs will have 7 days of unavailability upon return from any assignment geographically or nationally (including preposition) of 7 days or more (exclusive of travel). (This applies to the IMT; individuals may have differing agency requirements.) During periods of elevated need, there may be a request by NMAC for earlier availability. This will be determined and communicated as early as practicable and prior to the start of the team's unavailability period. A GA may extend a team's unavailability period for additional rest.

Interagency Incident Management Teams (IMTs)

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

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

CIMTs will be requested through established ordering channels. When a GA cannot fill an CIMT order internally, the national rotation will be utilized. NMAC manages the national rotation and will 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 IMT. 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 for specific information on IMT length of assignment and mandatory unavailability.

IMT Configurations - All

The Incident Commander positions on IMTs may only be filled by current agency employees.

It is recommended that the following positions also be filled by current agency employees:
- Finance/Admin. Section Chief
- Procurement Unit Leader
- Comp/Claims Unit Leader

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

Complex IMT Configuration

CIMTs are expected to be fully rostered when available. CIMTs will be considered unavailable for assignment if the IC or more than one Command & General (C&G) position is vacant.

All CIMT rosters shall follow the standard CIMT configuration:
- Master CIMT roster will consist of 44 qualified personnel and 6 team trainees, for a total of 50.
  - The following 7 positions must be filled with Complex or Type 1 qualified C&G responders: Incident Commander, Public Information Officer, Safety Officer, Finance/Administration Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief, Operations Section Chief, and Planning Section Chief.
  - The remaining 37 qualified positions and 6 trainee positions may be filled at the IC's discretion.
  - A 50-position CIMT roster will be used when a CIMT is made available for assignment in IROC.

CIMT Mobilization Roster

Upon receiving an order, the mobilization roster will be finalized based upon incident complexity and will consist of the 50-position master roster, up to 26 additional qualified personnel, and up to an additional 14 trainee positions for up to 90 personnel.

The IC shall negotiate the mobilization roster configuration through communications with the ordering Agency Administrators (AA). This communication should include an overview of fire activity and resource availability geographically and nationally, to inform overhead and resource allocation, provided by a representative from the hosting GA. This representative may be one of the following:
- GA coordinating group or operations group representative.
- State/regional/equivalent-level Fire Management Officer (FMO) for the host agency.
- Geographic Area Coordination Center (GACC) CIMT Coordinator, if in place.

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

CIMT Roster Negotiation

AAs will utilize the *NWCG Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment (RCA), PMS 236*, to guide the negotiation discussion, specifically Part D: Functional Complexity.
- The RCA will inform complexity by functional area and assist in identifying additional Incident Command System (ICS) position needs. Based on this discussion, the AA and IC may negotiate up to an additional 26 qualified and 14 trainee CIMT positions necessary to manage the incident.
- Continued use of Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) is equally important for those agencies who do so.
- Document the agreed upon mobilization roster in the delegation of authority, with guidance for how further scaling will be communicated and accomplished during the team's assignment.
- The additional negotiated positions will be immediately added to the roster for mobilization. ICs may provide names of qualified available personnel to fill these additional negotiated positions; these name requests will be honored.
- Hosting GA representative will notify the receiving GA of any position shortages.
- When a CIMT is ordered to preposition, ICs will negotiate any positions in addition to the master roster with the ordering GA coordinating group chair to determine the mobilization roster.

o Rosters for NICC preposition orders will be negotiated between the IC and NICC CIMT Coordinator based on direction from NMAC.

- To support incident workforce development and succession, assignment of trainees is strongly encouraged. Up to 20 trainees may be initially mobilized with a CIMT, 6 on the master roster and an additional 14 through negotiations based on incident complexity.
  - o AAs and ICs should negotiate the number and types of trainees; consideration should be given to trainees critical to CIMT succession and to trainees in positions that are chronically difficult to fill nationally.
  - o ICs should utilize trainees in their trainee position, not in a position in which the individual is already qualified.
  - o Assignment of regular agency employees (including full time state and local agency personnel) deploying as trainees should be given priority over all other Administratively Determined (AD) trainees.

CIMT	Qualified	Trainees	Total
Master Roster (Calendar Year)	44	6	50
Mobilization Negotiation (Incident Specific Needs)	Up to 26	Up to 14	Up to 40
Incident Total	Up to 70	Up to 20	Up to 90

Mobilization rosters in IROC will be closed at either 90 total positions or at the time of in-briefing. While it is recognized there may be incidents that require large numbers of overhead personnel for safe and effective management, additional personnel should be ordered based upon the specific incident needs rather than by increasing the CIMT roster beyond the approved configuration of 90 total personnel.

CIMT National Rotation Process

For 2024, all interagency CIMTs are included in the national rotation. Additional teams (such as state or local teams) may choose to participate and will be integrated appropriately with NMAC coordination.

- GACCs will ensure their respective CIMTs available for the national rotation are rostered in IROC.
- The national rotation list rotates every seven (7) days.
- The list will identify availability based on the GA, which will determine which of their teams fills the order based on availability and internal rotations. Each GA will receive a number of places in the national rotation based on the number of CIMTs they host (i.e., a GA with 3 teams receives 3 places in the national rotation).
- Between January and April and October and December, the national rotation list will include two (2) available CIMTs each week, identified by the GA for a 7-day period.

SAMPLE	1st Out	2nd Out
January 1 – 7	GA 1	GA 2
January 8 – 14	GA 3	GA 4

- o IMT rosters may differ from peak season rosters; ad hoc CIMT rosters are acceptable.
  - o If additional teams are needed beyond the two in rotation, the requesting GA will follow established ordering channels by placing an order to NICC. The NICC will coordinate with the Geographic Areas to fill based on closest forces.

- Between May and September, the national rotation list will include a minimum of four (4) available CIMTs each week, identified by the GA for a 7-day period.

SAMPLE	1st Out	2nd Out	3rd Out	4th Out
April 29 – May 5	GA 1	GA 2	GA 3	GA 4
May 6 – 12	GA 5	GA 6	GA 1	GA 3

- o If all four teams are mobilized, the next four GAs will be notified and asked to begin their 7-day availability period immediately.
- GAs are responsible for managing their CIMT rotations and assignments to equitably spread assignments across teams.
  - o Historical data suggests a median of 3 assignments per calendar year per CIMT is an optimal goal for NMAC and GAs to manage towards.
- At any time, NMAC may adjust the number of available CIMTs in the national rotation to meet demands.
- Teams will be requested in order of the national rotation, provided they can meet the date and time needed. GAs must return a resource order as Unable to Fill (UTF) if no eligible CIMT can meet the date and time needed.
- CIMTs remain on-call for the national rotation for a maximum of 7 days.
- GAs unable to provide a CIMT when ordered for assignment from the national rotation list will be listed as unavailable on the national rotation.
- If the IC determines that the CIMT is underprepared for the incident due to experience or comfort levels of the C&G due to incident complexity, they may maintain their place in the national rotation without penalty and the next available CIMT will be requested.
- Prepositioned/staged CIMTs will be considered part of the rotation and will be the first utilized.
  - o CIMTs on GACC preposition will be first within the GACC.
  - o CIMTs on NICC preposition will be first nationally.
  - o Hosting units will not hold prepositioned/staged CIMTs longer than 7 days.
  - o Preposition will count as an assignment when assigned 96 hours or longer from the date and time needed.
- A CIMT's first assignment, either internally or from the national rotation, will move them to Round 2 of the national rotation. Their second assignment will move them to Round 3.
  - o Reassignment of a committed CIMT prior to demobilization will be counted as a single assignment within the round they were mobilized.
  - o Teams mobilized in the previous calendar year and whose assignment extends into the new calendar year will not be shown as assigned in the new calendar year.

- o If a CIMT is ordered but canceled, unassigned, or released within 72 hours, it will return to its position on the national rotation.
- A rotation round ends when all available CIMTs have been exercised or are unavailable.
- The GA will coordinate with NICC before reassigning an out-of-area CIMT to another incident.
- CIMT extensions can be requested through existing approval processes.
- The CIMT current national rotation list and assignment history is maintained throughout the calendar year at: *https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/overhead*.

Regardless of Preparedness Level, NMAC retains the authority to manage all team assignments as necessary to achieve team experience objectives, ensure proficiency, manage fatigue, or for other reasons. This also includes the authority to amend the national rotation or proceeding to the next round, as necessary.

NICC CIMT Coordinator

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

NICC CIMT Coordinator: (208) 207-2859

NMAC CIMT Coordination Support

When there is increased fire activity in multiple GAs and high demand and limited availability of IMTs, it is necessary to manage assignment of these critical resources nationally. NMAC will activate the NMAC CIMT Coordinator who will gather intelligence and make recommendations to NMAC on the allocation of these critical resources. The follow standard practices will apply when this role is activated:

- All requests (including extension requests) for CIMTs and NIMO IMTs must be approved by the NMAC. This applies to all assignments, internal and external to the GA.
- For emerging incidents posing an imminent threat, internal IMTs (including those on preposition) can be mobilized immediately if the following criteria are met:
  - o The incident is new, emerging, and/or the situation has changed dramatically.
  - o The consequences of any delay in mobilization are clearly articulable and include a likelihood of life-threatening situations and/or real property damage.
  - o An internal CIMT is available to be mobilized immediately. An internal resource would include resources on GA preposition but not those on a national preposition.
  - o Notification to the NMAC liaison for the geographic area and the NICC is required at the time an immediate threat mobilization is proposed. NMAC will provide a decision as soon as possible regardless of time of day or NMAC meeting schedule. This decision will be promptly communicated through the GA's NMAC liaison and the coordination system.

CIMT Assignment to All-Hazard Incidents

The primary mission of CIMTs is wildfire incident management. IMTs may respond to all-hazard incidents under the following guidelines:

- Planned events should be managed internally by the respective agency.

- The planned length of assignment should not exceed fourteen (14) days without negotiated approval from the sending geographic area and NICC. A FEMA mobilization under the NRF will be accomplished according to the national call-out procedures. The standard length of assignment of fourteen (14) days may be extended up to thirty (30) days after negotiated approval between the IC, Regional ESF #4 Coordinator and FEMA. Base hours for federal employees, in most cases, are not reimbursed by FEMA. Overtime, premium pay, and travel expenses may be paid by FEMA.

NIMO Teams

There are four (4) National Incident Management Organization (NIMO) Teams. NIMO configuration may be negotiated by NMAC, the NIMO Coordinator, NIMO Incident Commander, and the requesting unit, up to the maximum number of positions. To increase personnel capacity and capability, trainees, apprentices, and/or technical specialists may be ordered for any or all positions. NIMO rosters will be held by NICC. Timely communication about availability will be provided to NICC by the NIMO Coordinator.

Area Command Team

Orders for Area Command Teams will be placed through established ordering channels using an Overhead Group Request to NICC. Area Command Teams are comprised of six (6) positions: four (4) specific and two (2) trainees, which are the following:
- Area Commander (ACDR)
- Assistant Area Commander, Planning (ACPC)
- Assistant Area Commander, Logistics (ACLC)
- Area Command Aviation Coordinator (ACAC)
- Area Command trainees (2 each)

The Area Commander position may only be filled by a current agency employee.

Depending on the complexity of the interface between the incidents, specialists in other areas such as aviation, safety, information, long-term fire planning, or risk planning may also be assigned.

All-Hazard Incident Management Teams

Many States, local jurisdictions, and federal agencies have developed All-Hazard IMTs. These IMTs are often sponsored or administered by a state or local emergency management agency and may be qualified at the Type 2 or Type 3 level (based on the FEMA National Qualification System or other recognized qualification system). Many All-Hazard IMTs are comprised of a combination of wildland fire and other response personnel. Several All-Hazard IMTs are capable of interstate response; others are limited to their State or local area.

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

Northern Rockies Supplement

Northern Rockies Interagency Incident Management Teams (IMTs)

The Northern Rockies supports five Complex IMT's and two Type 3 IMT's. General management of teams falls under the Northern Rockies Coordinating Group (NRCG) and NRCG Incident Commander Committee. Teams may present problems, concerns, or other issues to the committee chairperson through the team coordinator or the center manager at NRCC. Reference the Northern Rockies IMT Standard Operating Guide for additional information: https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/dispatch/overhead/2023-SOG-NRCG-Team-Plan_FINAL.pdf.

Northern Rockies IMTs:

Team Number	Type	Incident Commander
NR Team 1	CIMT	Brent Olson
NR Team 2	CIMT	Scott Schuster
NR Team 3	CIMT	Mike Behrens
NR Team 5	CIMT	Joe Sampson
NR Team 6	CIMT	Rich Cowger
NR Team 8	IMT3	Brad Bergman
NR Team 9	IMT3	Shane Martin

Type 3 IMT configuration will follow the minimum standards for local incidents. Additional C&G positions are required for national mobilization. Please reference the Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations, Chapter 11, pg. 147: https://www.nifc.gov/sites/default/files/redbook-files/RedBook_Final.pdf

Northern Rockies Interagency IMTs are mobilized by placing a request through established ordering channels in IROC to the NRCC. Orders for CIMT's and IMT3's will use an Overhead Group Request. Orders for CIMT's will include a summary of the Risk Complexity Assessment (RCA) in the Special Needs provided by the host unit Agency Administrator. Information provided by the RCA is necessary to inform incoming IMT's of overall incident complexity and how to augment roster configuration to match incident needs. All orders will be followed up with a telephone call to NRCC. NRCC will in turn notify the IC, work with the IC/PSC for updated roster members and notify all members' associated dispatch centers once the roster requests are ready to be placed.

The travel for the team's parent order should reflect the travel of the IC or Deputy IC.

Northern Rockies Area and national IMT rotations are available at:
- *NR IMTs - https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/dispatch/overhead/overhead.htm*
- *National Rotation - https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/overhead*

Incident Management Team (IMT) Demobilization
Reference the Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations.

The date and time for transition between the current incident management team and their replacement must be approved by the agency administrator or a designated representative. Incoming team members should be assigned and start working with current team members at a predetermined time.

The following criteria will be evaluated before releasing a team:
- *The fire must be controlled or a replacement team or local organization in command.*
- *All line crews that are not needed for patrol and mop-up should be released.*
- *Base fire camps are shut down, reduced, or in the process.*
- *The Planning Section Chief has prepared a narrative fire report and individual fire report as part of final fire package.*
- *The Finance Section Chief should have all known finance problems resolved and has contacted local budget and financial personnel.*
- *Fire rehab work has been completed to fire unit satisfaction.*
- *Overhead ratings are completed and submitted to the hosting agency as part of final fire package.*
- *The return of unneeded cache items is completed, and all other items have been accounted for.*

Finance and Logistics Section Chiefs may be required to stay longer or return to the local unit to resolve problems. The IMT should have an internal team debriefing session prior to meeting with the agency administrator. Agency administrators and other designated representatives should debrief national teams and prepare an evaluation as soon as possible after release and before departure.

Should a team be assigned to an incident and the above, or portions of the above, criteria cannot be met due to emergency conditions or other circumstances, the incident commander and staff will work with members of the hosting agency to provide for an organized and effective transition.

Incident Dispatch Responsibilities:
- *Assist the incident management team in demobilization planning.*
- *Assure that area priorities for release are met.*
- *Keep NRCC (and responsible dispatch centers) informed of demobilization plans, progress, and any changes.*
- *Arrange staging and transportation as necessary.*
- *Arrange to have representatives at departure/arrival points to keep dispatch informed of problems and progress.*
- *Notify NRCC (and responsible dispatch centers) when personnel depart incident for home unit.*
- *If large transports are departing from an airport in your area, have personnel available to weigh and manifest resources two hours before the flight departs.*
- *Overhead releases will be scheduled to meet requirements established by the IMT. Strive to consolidate overhead in groups with common destinations.*

NRCC Responsibilities:
- *Set area priorities for demobilization of resources and notify fire units.*
- *Relay demobilization plans to NICC and/or home units.*
- *Keep NICC and/or home units currently informed of demobilization process.*
- *Arrange for transportation as necessary.*

Home Unit Dispatch Responsibilities:
- *Arrange for 24-hour communications, if necessary.*
- *Schedule transportation as required.*
- *Arrange to have representatives at departure/arrival points to keep the dispatcher informed of progress.*
- *Notify NRCC or appropriate dispatch center when personnel traveling by air have not arrived home within 30 minutes of scheduled arrival time.*

Incident Support Teams

Teams will be ordered using an Overhead Group Request in IROC. Overhead requests for specialized team members of non-standard teams, such as After-Action-Review teams, will be placed as Technical Specialist (THSP).

INTERAGENCY BUYING TEAMS (BUYT)

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

Additional information on BUYT, including responsibilities and coordination, can be found in the following:
- *NWCG Standards for Incident Business Management, PMS 902: https://fs-prod-nwcg.s3.usgovwest1.amazonaws.com/s3fspublic/publication/pms902.pdf?VersionId=h..Gh0cpw9vmGT584kwt2ZQYMRZltcpo*
- *National Interagency Buying Team Guide*: *https://www.nwcg.gov/committees/incident-business-committee*

BUYT Configuration

National Interagency BUYTs are comprised of a leader and six (6) team members. One (1) of the six (6) members may be assigned as an assistant or deputy leader. In addition to the seven (7) member team, personnel from the incident host agency or alternate Buying Team members may be added as needed, to supplement the primary team. Two (2) members of the team must be Contracting Officers. National Interagency BUYTs will consist of the following positions:
- Two (2) qualified procurement personnel.
- Four (4) personnel support positions.
- One (1) procurement or leader trainee.

Geographic Interagency BUYT's can range in personnel from three (3) to five (5) members, one member shall have delegated procurement authority, i.e., warrant.

- One (1) qualified procurement personnel.
- Two to three (2-3) personnel support positions.
- One (1) trainee.

BUYT Mobilization

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

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

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

BUYTs Rotation Process

- BUYTs will remain on-call for a maximum fourteen (14) days.
- At the time (clock hour and day of week) a BUYT from the BUYT Rotation list is requested, the next eligible BUYT in rotation will be notified and will remain in call status for the next fourteen (14) day period. The next two (2) BUYTs in rotation will also be notified of the schedule change.
- Geographic Areas unable to provide a BUYT when ordered for a national assignment will be listed as unavailable on the BUYT Rotation and will not be considered until the designated Geographic Area slot rotates into position again.
- Geographic Areas with more than one (1) BUYT may decide which "eligible" team responds to a national call. Geographic Areas must pass if no "eligible" BUYT can meet the needed date/time of the request.
- BUYTs will be considered unavailable for a national assignment if more than two (2) procurement or support positions are to be filled with a substitute.

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

The national rotation and current assignment history can be found at:
2024 National Buying Team Assignments: https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/overhead

Northern Rockies Supplement

The Northern Rockies supports one National Buying Team and one Geographic Area Buying Team. A BUYT is ordered by placing an Overhead Group Request via IROC to NRCC for a "Team, Buying". A BUYT will include a team leader and a sufficient number of team members (up to six) to support procurement for the incident.

For procurement assistance at the local unit, the NRCG Business Committee has identified incident business coordinators for each of their respective agencies:

Agency	Contact	Office Location	Phone number(s)
MT DNRC	Susan Dowler	MT DNRC Forestry Division 655 Timberwolf Pkwy, Ste 1 Kalispell, MT 59901	(406) 751-2245 Cell: (406) 461-9977
IDL	Amber Honsaker	Idaho Department of Lands 3284 W Industrial Loop Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815	(208) 666-8644 Fax: (208) 769-1524 Cell: (208) 416-3791
BIA	Amanda Boatright	BIA Rocky Mountain Region 2021 4th Ave North Billings, MT 59101	(406) 247-7949 Cell: (406) 696-5069
BLM	Brandi Van Kleeck	BLM Montana State Office 1299 Rimtop Drive Billings, MT 59105 Mailing: 400 West F Street Shoshone, ID 83352	208-308-1050 (Cell)
NPS	Nikita Exterovich	NPS IMR Northern Rockies Zone PO Box 168 YNP, WY 82190	307-344-2196 Cell: 307-250-8192
USFS	Melissa Swain Heather Good	USFS Northern Region 26 Fort Missoula Road Missoula, MT 59804	(541) 786-1275 (986) 200-9323

PAYMENT TEAMS

National Park Service Payment Teams are no longer ordered on a rotational basis.
Before a Payment Team is ordered to audit and process DOI incident invoices, the ordering unit should contact one of the individuals listed below:

Julie Bennett   (775) 315-0465   *julie_bennett@nps.gov*
Stephanie Auten   (806) 275-0538   *stephanie_auten@nps.gov*

Once the configuration of the team is determined, requests for Payment Teams will be placed through established ordering channels using an Overhead Group Request; "PAYT – Team, Payment". Payment team leaders and members will be ordered by the jurisdictional unit as THSPs.

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 onsite 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 capacity of the RIST. 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 onto 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

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

RIST Configuration

The 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 RIS 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

- o Recommended RISL Quals: PSCC, PSC1, PSC2, PSC3, SITL, or GISS
  - o Supervises the following Remote/Virtual Support Positions:
    - SITL, GISS
- Finance RISL
  - o Recommended RISL Quals: FSCC, FSC1, FSC2, FSC3, TIME, or PROC
  - o Supervises the following Remote/Virtual Support Positions:
    - PTRC, EQTR, COMP, PROC, COST
- Information RISL
  - o Recommended RISL Quals: PIOC, PIO1, PIO2, or PIO3
  - o Supervises the following Remote/Virtual Support Positions:
    - PIOF, THSP-ASL, THSP-CART
- Expanded Dispatch RISL
  - o Recommended RISL Quals: CORD, or EDSP
  - o 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 support from the RIST, call the RIST Coordinator number to discuss the incident support type, duration, and contact information. Resources 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.

　　　　RIST Coordinator: (480) 608-2175

Additional support information and communication products are found at:
https://linktr.ee/ristinfo.

BURNED AREA EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM (BAER)

All wildland fire management agencies are responsible for taking immediate and effective post wildfire site and resource stabilization actions designed to protect life and property and prevent further natural and cultural resource degradation while ensuring all environmental and legal mandates are met. BAER teams are an integral part of wildfire incidents.

Department of Interior (DOI) BAER

The DOI maintains one National BAER Team to assist field units plans for complex post-fire emergency stabilization. The National BAER Team is scalable in long and short configurations. The full National BAER Team is dispatched to more difficult incidents involving extreme risks to human life and critical federal assets. Potential floods, mud and debris flows, watershed/municipal water supplies, urban interface, and complex and/or multiple jurisdictions are the dispatch prioritization criteria factored into the mobilization decision. Less complex incidents will use local, regional, interagency, and contracted ad-hoc BAER teams. Bureau coordinators maintain rosters of BAER personnel for less complex incidents.

DOI National BAER Team Configuration

The initial call-out of the DOI National BAER Team may consist of the following thirteen (13) positions:

- BAER Team Leader
- Deputy BAER Team Leader
- BAER Environmental Specialist
- BAER Documentation Specialist
- BAER Geographic Information Specialist (GIS) x 2
- BAER Hydrologist
- BAER Soil Scientist
- BAER Geologist
- BAER Biologist
- BAER Forester
- BAER Cultural Resource Specialist
- BAER Botanist

DOI Burned Area Emergency Response Team Mobilization Process

The ordering unit must contact their agency Regional/State BAER Coordinator before placing an order for the National BAER team.

During National Preparedness Levels 1-3, the ordering unit's Agency Administrator will coordinate any potential full National BAER Team assignment with the concurrence of the agency National BAER Coordinator and the National Interagency BAER Team Leader, after contacting their agency regional/state BAER coordinator.

During National Preparedness Levels 4-5, full National BAER Team assignments will be coordinated through the National BAER Coordinators with the concurrence of NMAC, after contacting their agency regional/state BAER coordinator.

NICC will notify the National BAER Coordinator-in-charge for any National BAER Team call-out (in order of contact):

FWS	Lou Ballard	(208) 387-5584	*lou_ballard@fws.gov*
NPS	Jennifer Gibson	(458) 231-4342	*jennifer_gibson@nps.gov*
BIA	Cameron Paulk	(406) 672-0112	*cameron.paulk@bia.gov*
BLM	Jake Ferguson	(208) 373-4084	*jferguson@blm.gov*

National Interagency BAER Team resources are mobilized through established ordering channels in IROC using an Overhead Group Request, "BAER – Team, Burned Area Emergency Response". The core strategic full national team will consist of thirteen positions and is organized per a National Standard Operating Guide. Dispatch of the full national team will be coordinated using Team Dispatch Prioritization criteria in consultation with the national coordinators. The National BAER Team is scalable in long and short configurations and may also be ordered as command and general staff or ordered as individual resources.

USDA Forest Service BAER

The USDA Forest Service (FS) maintains BAER teams at the local units. BAER personnel are dispatched at the local unit.

NATIONAL FIRE PREVENTION AND EDUCATION TEAMS (NFPET)

The mission of National Fire Prevention and Education Teams (NFPETs) is to provide unit and agency managers with skilled and mobile personnel which have the ability to supplement or enhance ongoing local wildfire prevention and education activities, where hazard or risk is, or is expected to be, elevated above normal.

Ordering NFPETs for normal, routine, or project work should be discouraged.

Teams are available to support units on-site as well as virtually. Depending on the needs of the ordering unit, some team members may work virtually in support of the team that is on-site.

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 prevention and education activities.

NFPET Configuration

A basic team is composed of three (3) personnel with these minimum qualifications:
- PETL – Fire Prevention Education Team Leader
- PETM – Fire Prevention Education Team Member
- PIO2 – Public Information Officer Type 2

Actual team composition may include additional support positions, as determined jointly by the team leader and the ordering unit, on a case-by-case basis, based on the team's anticipated tasking.

The assignment of PETL and PETM trainees is encouraged. If the use of trainees is authorized by the ordering unit, priority for assignment is to be given to trainees selected by the team's NFPET Geographic Area Coordinator or the ordering unit's Geographic Area priority trainee program, where applicable.

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	Dennis Fiore Phone: (971) 420-7050 *dennis.fiore@usda.gov*	Jennifer Hansen Phone: (435) 289-8966 *jehansen@blm.gov*
Eastern	Raymond Parrish Cell: (414) 323-0859 *raymond.j.parrish@usda.gov*	N/A
Northern Rockies	Chris Johnson Phone: (406) 529-7751 *christopher.johnson5@usda.gov*	N/A
Northwest and Alaska	Jacob Gear Phone: (541) 589-4669 *jacob.gear@usda.gov*	Stacy Long Phone: (541) 410-5311 *stacy.lacey@usda.gov*
California	Joe Labak Phone: (951) 202-0627 *joseph.labak@usda.gov*	Barbara Geringer-Frazier Phone: 202-577-4827 *barbara.geringer-frazier@usda.gov*
Rocky Mountain	James White Phone: (970) 420-2726 *james.a.white@usda.gov*	Sam Strain Phone: (224) 622-1492 *samuel.strain@usda.gov*
Southern	E.J. Bunzendahl Phone: (859) 745-3148 *elizabeth.bunzendahl@usda.gov*	N/A
Southwest	Matthew Engbring Phone: (928) 326-3753 *matthew.engbring@usda.gov*	Francisco Salazar Phone: (505) 842-3897 Alternate: (505) 239-2668 *francisco.salazar@usda.gov*
National	Zach Ellinger Phone: (503) 798-5499 *zellinger@blm.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 wildfire mitigation. This can be accomplished during high fire risk periods before, during or after a wildfire 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* found at: *https://www.forestsandrangelands.gov/strategy/thestrategy.shtml*

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 position 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 wildfire 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 located at: *https://www.fs.usda.gov/managing-land/fire/cmat*

FIRE AND AVIATION SAFETY TEAM (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.

FASTs 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".

AVIATION SAFETY AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TEAM (ASTAT)

ASTATs enhance safe, efficient, and effective aviation operations. An ASTAT 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)

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

Northern Rockies Supplement

Critical Incident Stress Management Teams (CISM) – Peer Support

A critical incident is an event unusually stressful to an individual which may cause either an immediate or delayed emotional reaction that surpasses the individual's available coping mechanisms.

CISM teams may be ordered through normal dispatch channels for fire incidents involving any of the Northern Rockies wildland fire agencies. Contact respective agency officials for assignment procedures to be used during non-fire incidents.

Critical Incidents that may signal the need for critical incident stress debriefing include:

Single incident stress events, such as:
- *Line of Duty death of a co-worker*
- *Personal traumatic injury or near miss*
- *Family member severe illness or death*
- *Aviation accident*
- *Shelter deployment*
- *Motor vehicle accident*
- *Disaster recovery work*
- *Co-worker critical injury or death*
- *Incidents perceived as threatening (both physically and psychologically)*
- *Suicide (Fire & Non-Fire)*

Cumulative stress events, such as:
- *Scenes of destruction - immersion in disaster*
- *Concerns of evacuees*
- *Exposure to environmental hazards and disease*
- *Safety compromised in initial chaos*
- *Lack of resources, changes in assignment*

When a Critical Incident Occurs

CISM teams may be ordered through NRCC using established ordering channels in IROC using an Overhead Group Request, Team, Critical Incident Stress. A team will normally consist of one to four individuals including a contractor provided clinician and two to three agency-provided peer group members. Designation of an agency liaison from the requesting unit may also be required.

The on-duty NRCC coordinator is authorized to dispatch CISM teams within the NRGA. The following procedures will be completed when the resource request is in support of wildland fire operations or another emergency incident in which the response is provided through the dispatch centers:

The on-duty NRCC coordinator will contact the peer team coordinator (listed in table below) who will confirm the name and phone number of the peer team leader. This information will be added to the documentation section of the resource order for the CISM team.

Peer Team Coordinator	Office Phone	Cell Phone
Tony Maillet	406-821-2155	406-370-6080
Dan Cottrell		847-217-6692
Jennifer Woods	406-791-7765	406-799-6567

- *The on-duty NRCC coordinator will inform the peer team coordinator of the contact on the incident or fire, which should be on the resource order from the IMT or local dispatch center.*
- *The peer team coordinator will call one of the EAP Clinicians on the peer team list directly, to see if that clinician is available for an assignment.*
- *Peer team coordinator will contact the EAP with a direct request for the CISM peer team clinician. **EAP Contact** - 24/7 EAP Contact (800) 869-0276.*
- *Peer team coordinator will contact the NRCC with peer team member names for the assignment.*
- *The on-duty NRCC coordinator or desk dispatcher will fill the IROC order for the CISM team with the clinician and peer team members as rostered subordinate requests. NRCC will fill the request for the clinician with the fill by agreement feature of IROC. Individual subordinate requests for peer team members will be placed to the individual's current dispatch center. An electronic copy of the filled CISM team resource order (recommend PDF file format) will be emailed to the peer team coordinator (contact team coordinator taking the request for email address).*

Note: If a request is received for a CISM team in support of an USFS non-wildfire event, contact the peer team coordinator.
For non-wildfire events for other agencies, contact your respective agency officials for agency protocol.

Other items to consider when mobilizing a Critical Incident Stress Management Peer Team
- *Work with the ordering dispatch center to request the CISM team as soon as the need is recognized. In most cases it is desirable to debrief the affected crew within 72 hours after the incident. Specific arrangements regarding timing of the debriefing will be discussed with peer team coordinator.*
- *Assess who may need debriefing (i.e. fire responders, fellow workers, others attached to the critical incident, IMTs, etc.). You may wish to discuss additional debriefing needs with the CISM team when they arrive.*
- *When a critical incident occurs, there is often an impact on the Incident Management Team and dispatch. They may also need to be debriefed by the CISM team. The IMT's Human Resource Specialist (HRSP) will act as the liaison for the IC in requesting CISM resources and coordinating all CISM needs for the incident.*
- *Keep crew and others informed of the general status of the injured. If there is no information, tell them that.*
- *The CISM team should, whenever possible, precede the investigation team.*
- *The CISM team should be consulted prior to returning the crew involved in the critical incident to work or releasing them to their home units.*

- *Follow-up debriefing(s) may be required once crews or individuals return to home units.*

Specialized Personnel
Fallers and Faller Modules
Agency Fallers and Faller Modules
Agency sawyers are ordered as "O" requests (FAL2, FAL1) Intermediate or Advanced. If a swamper is needed, order an "O" request for a firefighter with a minimum Basic faller endorsement (FAL3).

Agency Faller Modules are ordered as a single Overhead Request; Module, Faller (module of 2 fallers) and each faller must be qualified as an Advanced Faller (FAL1). An order for a swamper may be filled by an individual with a minimum qualification as an Intermediate Faller (FAL2); however, the lead sawyer must be a fully qualified Advanced Faller (FAL1). All individuals must be fully qualified as firefighters with an arduous fitness rating.

Competed Agreement Fallers and Faller Modules
Competed agreement fallers and faller modules are available in the Northern Rockies and are ordered as Overhead Group Requests; Faller, Single or Module. Modules should be ordered without configuration. Dispatch of the modules and fallers will follow the dispatch priority list (DPL) order. The configurations available to order are:
- *Professional Single Faller*
- *Professional Faller Module (2 fallers)*

All competitive fallers and faller modules will come with necessary equipment including PPE, two chainsaws per faller, and a 4WD-capable vehicle. For more information, reference the Northern Rockies Faller Module Solicitation:
https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/dispatch/equipment_supplies/agree-contract/solicitations.htm

Fireline Explosives and Hazard Tree Blasting
Fireline Explosives and Blasters with fire qualifications are available throughout the Northern Region of the Forest Service. Zone dispatch centers should use IROC to determine the closest resources and product availability. Explosives may be ordered with a qualified blasting team for fireline with a minimum of one certified blaster (FLEB) and one crewmember (FLEC). For hazard tree mitigation one certified blaster is required. Fireline blasters are to be red carded FLEB or FLEC. Hazard tree blasters can be ordered as a FLEB or THSP. Those that are not red carded can blast hazard trees on wildland incidents provided they have an escort on the line.

Orders for Fireline Explosives and Blasters will be placed through normal dispatch channels attached to overhead. Placing "With Product," in special remarks can expedite acquiring explosives. Place an overhead order for the blasting team members.
- *As a minimum, 1 FLEB and 1 FLEC (Fireline)*
- *1 Certified Blaster (Hazard Tree)*
- *Coordinate with Lead Blaster on type, quantity, and location of product. ***

It is recommended to order more than the minimum personnel for guarding and other procedural purposes although local resources or fire personnel can be utilized at the discretion of overhead and the blaster in charge.

The following product is approved for fireline construction.
- **Detagel Continuous Presplit, (watergel) 1¼ inch**. *Almost no one makes Detagel anymore, but some caches still have some supply. Lead Blasters listed below would just need to check what's available.*

Transportation Requirements
- *Ground Transportation: Any personnel transporting explosives must have a commercial driver's license with hazard materials endorsement and follow proper DOT regulations. Only two people including the driver may ride in the vehicle hauling explosives.*
- *Air Transportation: Explosives may be transported by both fixed wing and rotor wing aircraft. This is at the pilot's discretion and airport authorities must give* **prior approval** *for takeoff and landing of transport aircraft. Reference NWCG Standards for Aviation Transport of Hazardous Materials, PMS 513 at:* https://fs-prod-nwcg.s3.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com/s3fspublic/publication/pms513.pdf?VersionId=CFF5j3RvzQEX6PVlyIrp2Tgh.I1Iy5YX

Note: Explosives can only be delivered to a person with Blaster Trainee or high certification.
**Lead Blasters can help in locating qualified personnel and assist in helping locate product. They can also assist in logistics and transport if needed.

Lead Blasters	Primary Contact #
Isaac Karuzas (Primary)	406-570-8606.
Steve Petesch (Secondary)	208-610-3598

National Federation of Federal Employees (NFFE) Union Representative – FS Incidents
Union Officials are to be notified when there are 300 or more Forest Service personnel at an incident. Notify Terri Anderson NFFE Forest Service Council Vice-President for the Northern Region at cell number 406-381-8189 (primary) or office number 406-363-7112 (secondary).

Northern Rockies Human Resource Specialist (HRSP)
An HRSP must be established on fires when 300 or more people are assigned to the incident. For incidents with less than 300, Incident Commanders should examine the situation to determine if a Human Resource Specialist is warranted. The role of the HRSP is to provide a point of contact for incident personnel to discuss civil rights and human resource concerns and to advise and assist incident management on proper actions to take to handle inappropriate acts or conditions. ***A trainee HRSP will not be dispatched without a fully qualified HRSP at or en route to the incident.***

Order in IROC as an O# HRSP. Fill with a locally available resource. If none are available locally, or from your center's neighbors, place the request to NRCC. NRCC will place requests using closest available forces from the approved HRSP list provided by the NRCG HRSP coordinator.
The Northern Rockies Human Resource Specialist Coordinator is currently vacant. During the core fire season, June 1 through October 1, the HRSP coordinator distributes a priority list to all Northern Rockies dispatch centers listing qualified HRSPs and HRSP trainees along with phone numbers and unit IDs.

Northern Rockies Incident Medical Specialist Personnel
Northern Rockies IMS personnel can be dispatched within the Northern Rockies geographic area only, with the exceptions of Region 6 (the Northwest geographic area) and Region 10 (Alaska). These exceptions are allowed under a MOU between the geographic areas.
IMS personnel are dispatched as single resources:
- *IMSM – Manager*
- *IMSA – Assistant Manager*
- *IMST – Technician*

Note: All Northern Rockies Incident Management Teams have an IMSM (who may also be a MEDL) attached to the team. Each IMT may have pre-orders established for IMS members and supplies or the orders may be placed from the incident by the MEDL or IMSM. For Type III incidents, orders will be based on need and supplies ordered accordingly.

Resource requests for IMS positions are filled first using closest forces within a dispatch zone, then by placing a resource request via the neighborhood and lastly by placing the request to NRCC. NRCC will place requests to non-neighborhood dispatch zones within the NRGA or, if necessary, to NICC for other out of region IMS personnel.

Name requests for IMS personnel should be accepted to meet training and experience requirements and to accomplish other objectives established by the IMS program. Name requests must include a brief statement in the special needs block describing the need for the individual specified.

Note: Personnel red carded with only EMTB/EMTF (Basic), AEMT/AEMF (Advanced), Paramedic/EMPF or MEDL (Medical Unit Leader) are NOT interchangeable with the IMS positions. When ordering IMS resources specifically with the fireline (Arduous) qualification, they will be ordered as EMTF with IMS level in special needs (Example: order EMTF with IMST (IMSA) required in special needs).

Note: The 500 Person First Aid Station Kit (NFES 81835), should be ordered with Northern Rockies IMS personnel. It is configured to provide a pre-determined set of first aid supplies and is stocked with over-the-counter medications for incidents. The NFES 81835 also has costly components which require specific skills in their use.

National Contract Fireline qualified AEMF/EMPF/EMTF

For 2024, AEMF/EMPF/EMTF will be on a national contract and are ordered as "O" requests without configuration. Dispatch of the resources will follow the dispatch priority list (DPL) order. These resources will no longer be "Montana Only" or "Idaho Only" and can be mobilized nationally as long as they are licensed in the state the incident is located or are able to obtain reciprocity in that state prior to mobilization.

- *1 Host Centers in MT: MT-MDC*
- *Order as:*
- *AEMF – Advanced Emergency Technician, Fireline*
- *EMPF – Paramedic, Fireline*
- *EMTF – Emergency Medical Technician, Fireline*

Qualified resources will come with all necessary equipment including PPE, and an off-road capable vehicle that has high clearance and is 4-wheel drive. Vehicle is utilized for transport to and from the fireline, not for patient transport. For more information, reference the Northern Rockies Solicitation at: https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/dispatch/equipment_supplies/agree-contract/solicitations.htm

Suppression Modules

The Northern Rockies discourages breaking up organized crews into small groups for suppression use. However, Type 2IA crews can be ordered and are structured to be broken into squads for initial attack. If Type 2IA crews are not available, suppression modules may also be ordered for this purpose.

Suppression modules will be ordered as an Overhead Group Request; Module, Suppression. The minimum standards for a Suppression Module, reference the Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations 2023: https://www.nifc.gov/sites/default/files/redbook-files/Chapter13.pdf

In some cases, it may be appropriate to send an engine with the suppression module. Local procedures may require that local sources of engines be exhausted before moving engines across zone or GAC boundaries. Check with the requesting dispatch before dispatching an engine with the suppression module.

WFDSS Support Resources

For support needs that cannot be met at the local level, the first point of contact is their Agency Point of Contact (POC) listed below. For federal agencies; if an agency POC is not available, contact one of the other listed federal POCs. If field users cannot reach any POC, they can contact the Wildland Fire Management Research, Development, & Application (WFM RD&A) group, part of the National Fire Decision Support Center (NFDSC), which has also been established for WFDSS support. All requests for assistance should be made to a NRGA agency POC before contacting the NFDSC.

Ordering Process

Order WFDSS support as a "THSP" overhead position with the inclusion of host agency only; document in Special Needs "for local agency WFDSS support".

WFDSS needs that can be supported include software assistance, decision documentation, fire behavior analysis, and role/privilege/ownership assignments. During incidents, other Agency POCs can assign roles.

At Geographic Area Preparedness Levels 4 and 5, the Agency POCs will coordinate workload, i.e., prioritize the assignment of Analyst-assisted Fire Behavior runs (GA Editors will have lists of Fire Behavior Specialists) and assist any Geographic Area MAC Group to summarize and display decision support products. (See Table on following page).

Please note: An (*) by the individuals name in the table indicates that person has a Geographic Editor Role in WFDSS (for assigning roles, privileges, & ownership).

AGENCY	NAME	EMAIL ADDRESS	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE
BIA	Bryce Rogers	bryce.rogers@bia.gov	406-247-7949	406-696-5055
BIA	Reeve Armstrong*	reeve.armstrong@bia.gov		303-913-9705
BLM	Karly DeMars*	kdemars@blm.gov	406-538-1991	406-366-2434
FWS	Tate Fischer*	tate_fischer@fws.gov	303-236-8124	720-635-1977
FWS	Kevin Beck	kevin_beck@fws.gov	406-727-7400 x214	406-370-9937
IDL	Scott Hayes*	shayes@idl.idaho.gov	208-666-8647	507-459-2227
IDL	Andrew Mock	amock@idl.idaho.gov	208-666-8630	
MTDNRC	Matt Hall*	matthall@mt.gov	406-542-4304	406-544-5102
ND FS	Ryan Melin*	ryan.melin@ndsu.edu	701-328-9985	701-516-7289
NPS	Diane Abendroth*	diane_abendroth@nps.gov	307-690-7759	
NPS	Chip Collins	chip_collins@nps.gov	307-690-4400	
USFS	Jonathan Olsen*	jonathan.olsen@usda.gov		406-868-7926

CHAPTER 30
CREWS

CREW STANDARDS FOR NATIONAL MOBILIZATION

Crews will be ordered by a standard type. Three (3) types exist for National or interagency assignments. They are Type 1, Type 2 and Type 2 with IA (initial attack) capability.

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

Northern Rockies Supplement

A crew manifest form must be attached (in addition to the IROC roster) to the IROC order for all crews dispatched within and outside of the NRGA. The manifest form needs to include at least two contact phone numbers. Use the following form: https://www.nifc.gov/sites/default/files/documentmedia/Crew_Manifest_Test_Form.pdf

Zone Dispatch Centers must get approval from NRCC before any negotiation of date and time needed takes place, as there may be crews available that can meet the date and time needed.

TYPE 1 INTERAGENCY HOTSHOT CREWS (IHCS)

IHCs require appropriate federal or State agency sponsorship and a recommendation by their respective Geographic Area Coordinating Group for inclusion into the national interagency mobilization system. NICC will maintain availability status of Type 1 IHCs but will not recognize internal Geographic Area rotations of these crews.

Type 1 IHCs attempting to transport chain saws on other than NIFC contract jets should be prepared to ship their chain saws via an alternative method should loading be refused. Type 1 IHCs normally come equipped with hand tools. There may be occasions when Type 1 IHCs transported by air do not arrive with hand tools. If tools are needed, they should be ordered separately as supply items.

When Type 1 IHCs are transported by aircraft, the receiving unit should be prepared to provide the following:
- Crew transportation.
- Vehicle to transport saws, fuel, and hand tools separate from crew transportation.
- Firing equipment (minimum two cases of fuses).
- Chain saws (four kits).
- Saw fuel (ten gallons, unmixed).
- Bar oil (five gallons).

Interagency Hotshot Crews (IHC) meet or exceed all standards found in the *Standards for Interagency Hotshot Crew Operations (SIHCO)*.
https://www.nifc.gov/sites/default/files/standards/SIHCO.pdf

For a complete list of all Type 1 Interagency Hotshot Crews refer to:
https://www.fs.usda.gov/science-technology/fire/people/ihc

Northern Rockies Supplement

The Northern Rockies supports seven Interagency Hotshot Crews (IHCs); six sponsored by the USFS and one by the BIA. Northern Rockies IHCs will be considered available for incident assignments only after completion of a critical pre-season training period (not less than 40 hours) and completion of the IHC certification checklist signed by the local agency administrator.

IHCs core hours shall include the hours of 1200-1700 local time in their duty day unless a specific exemption is granted by the NRCC coordinator. When IHCs are in place, units will notify NRCC of their tour of duty.

Crews are considered available when they are prepared to depart for an assignment (ready to roll) within two hours after receipt of a resource request. Crew availability may be affected by local commitments, days off, and R&R. It is the responsibility of the crews' zone Dispatch Center to inform NRCC of crew availability status. Internal assignment of crews is at the discretion of the local dispatch center or NRCC. Units hosting IHCs may dispatch them on their home units but will notify NRCC crew desk or NRCC Coordinator within 15 minutes of changes in resource availability.

Crews will be dispatched within the NR geographic area by local Dispatch Centers and NRCC based on the closest forces concept.

A rotation is used for out-of-area assignments. The order of rotation for IHC assignments out of the NR geographic area will be determined at the beginning of fire season by the order in which each IHC's completed certification checklist is received by NRCC and showing available national. Available crews will be dispatched in sequential rotation based on this list. Crews returning from an out-of-area assignment will be placed at the bottom of the rotation ensuring that all other crews have an opportunity for an out-of-area dispatch. Once all crews have received an out-of-area assignment the rotation is determined by the order in which crews return to their home unit from their last out-of-area assignment, regardless of the date of dispatch or length of assignment.

Note: If an IHC crew is not meeting the requirements for Type 1 within the Standards for Interagency Hotshot Crew Operations Guide (SIHCO), dispatch will change the resource item name to Crew, T2IA – IHC Name (Example: Crew, Type 2IA – Bitterroot IHC) and qualification changed to Type 2 IA in IROC. Do not create a new resource item for the T2IA.

IHC's that are temporarily status as T2IA will remain on the IHC out of area rotation list. If they go out as a T2IA they will be treated in the rotation the same as if they went out as a Type 1. Requests for "Type 1" will go to the first available fully qualified IHC in the rotation. If an out-of-area order is received for "Type 1 or T2IA" crew, the intent is to fill the order with Type 1 crews before the order is disseminated to Type 2IA crews. However, NRCC may deviate from this intent on a case-by-case basis depending on certain conditions such as: date/time needed, large transport aircraft logistics, time constraints (work/rest), geographic area drawdown or NICC direction. T2IA IHC's will be considered for filling requests for "Type 1 or T2IA" or "T2IA" depending on length of availability and/or location of regular T2IA crews. IHC's that status as T2IA for an entire season will be removed from the out-of-area rotation.

Crew superintendents will notify their respective zone Dispatch Center of their return home and their expected availability for a new assignment. Their Dispatch Center will then notify the crew desk at NRCC which will insert the crew into the rotation based on their return date and time. Crews will be dispatched sequentially from this rotation list. If the first crew is not available at the time of an out-of-area request, the next crew in rotation will be selected for the assignment. The unavailable crew will maintain their place in the rotation and will be dispatched in sequence when they return to available status. Crews who fly together to and from an assignment on the same dates will be returned to the bottom of the rotation in the same order as when dispatched.

All IHCs will be capable of providing their own ground transportation. When transported by aircraft, crews will be dispatched with personal equipment, radios, and a minimum of three chainsaws. Crews must be prepared to transport chainsaws via commercial ground freight if traveling by a carrier who declines to load their saws. Specialty tools, properly sheathed and packaged, may also be included in IHC equipment.

Travel to the incident via IHC vehicles is recommended if the following considerations are met:
- *The crew is rested, and work/driving shifts will be in accordance with agency driving/duty regulations (Reference the National Interagency Mobilization Guide, Chapter 10).*
- *The crew can arrive at the incident in an acceptable time frame.*
- *The ordering unit agrees to ground transportation.*

Based on current or predicted local or national needs, there may be occasions when NRCC or NICC chooses to not commit all IHCs. The affected crew(s) will be notified by NRCC when this takes place.

As per national standards, crew size will be a minimum of 18 and a maximum of 22. Any deviations to crew size must be approved by the ordering unit and documented in IROC.

All seven crews are available for the core of the fire season, June 1 through September 30. Crews are available for assignment approximately 10 days after the beginning of their financed period, when their readiness review has been signed and submitted to the NRCC. Crew start dates selected are due in part to assist with the prescribed fire program on their respective units. This schedule provides pre-season availability of 1-4 crews and post-season availability of 1-3 crews,

with one crew available in early May and one until the end of October. All 7 crews are funded for 100 days; this is inclusive of critical training.

Northern Rockies Type 1 (IHC) Crews

Crew Name	Superintendent	Zone Disp	Unit	Home Base	Start
Bitterroot	Cache Gibbons	MT-BRC	MT-BRF	Darby, MT	5/11
Chief Mountain	Josh Bird Rattler	MT-GDC	MT-BFA	Browning, MT	5/27
Flathead	Shawn Borgen	MT-KIC	MT-FNF	Hungry Horse, MT	5/13
Helena	Charles Palermo	MT-HDC	MT-HLF	Helena, MT	5/13
Idaho Panhandle	William Bowman	MT-CDC	MT-IPF	Coeur d'Alene, ID	5/5
Lewis & Clark	Nick Wydra	MT-GDC	MT-HLF	Great Falls, MT	5/20
Lolo	Shawn Faiella	MT-MDC	MT-LNF	Missoula, MT	5/6

Interagency Hotshot Crews as T2IA, T2 or Suppression Modules

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

Crew Qualification and Operational Naming Conventions will reflect according to standard:

- CRW1 – Kern Valley IHC
- CR2I – Kern Valley IHC
- CRW2 – Kern Valley IHC

Suppression Module Qualification (Overhead Group) and Operational Naming Convention:

- SMOD – Kern Valley IHC

TYPE 2 AND TYPE 2 IA CREWS

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

Type 2 and Type 2 IA Crews may or may not come equipped with hand tools and chain saws. Crews attempting to transport chain saws on other than NIFC contract jets should be prepared to ship their chain saws via an alternative method should loading be refused.
All equipment will be inspected and weighed at time of mobilization to ensure adherence to safe transportation procedures.

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

A CREP assigned to Type 2 or Type 2 IA Crew will remain with the crew from the initial dispatch until the crew is released to home unit. CREPs are not required for agency regular crews.
All crew personnel mobilized and demobilized outside the local unit through NICC will be identified on a crew manifest form. Crew weights will be manifested separate from personal gear and equipment weights. The crew supervisor or CREP will ensure compliance with weight limitations.

Northern Rockies Supplement

All NRGA crews going outside the Northern Rockies Geographical Area must meet the minimum crew national standards as specified in the Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation, Chapter 13. Any deviations to the crew standards must be approved by the ordering unit prior to filling the request. Per direction of NRCG, for 2023 T2IA and T2 agency crews that are staying within the geographical area may deploy with 15 crew members but must still meet supervision guidelines set forth in the Red Book. Contract crews must meet the standards in their contract. The NRGA will also accept out of area crews with 15 crew members.

When dispatch processes an order for T2IA or T2 they will need to include the special needs: "crew size of 15 -20 is acceptable with all required qualifications and equipment as stated in policy". The total weight of a crew, including equipment, is not to exceed 5300 pounds. Depending on date and time needed Type 2 or Type 2IA crews showing available should be prepared to depart for an assignment within four hours after receipt of a resource request. Departure would be defined as leaving the local unit enroute to a designated assembly point. If the crew cannot meet this time contact the NRCC crew desk as there may be crews available that can meet the date and time needed. Departure time may be delayed if the assembled crew cannot start travel before 1800 and reach the incident or an appropriate RON location before 2200.

Northern Rockies Type 2 and Type 2IA crews must also meet the minimum standards outlined in the Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations.
https://www.nifc.gov/standards/guides/red-book

Additional items will be dispatched only if requested by the ordering unit and if they are available from the sending unit. Units ordering Type 2 and Type 2IA crews should consider the need for sack lunches and other tools and supplies (i.e., chainsaws, hand tools, sleeping bags, etc.).

Note: Type 2 and Type 2IA crews ordered through NICC ARE NOT dispatched with hand tools when transported by air. If tools are needed, they should be ordered separately as a supply item by the requesting unit.

Note: Crews dispatched via air transportation should be supplied with double sack lunches by the hosting dispatch center, or the crews themselves if they prefer, immediately prior to departure. Dispatch and crew bosses should ensure individual crewmember dietary needs are being met. Double lunches are also advised for any dispatch requiring lengthy travel or uncertain support upon arrival. If a host dispatch center cannot provide double lunches for a crew, please contact NRCC.

Note: Enter crew records in IROC to correspond with the number of crews that can be mobilized at any one time. For example, if MT-BRF, Bitterroot, can mobilize 5 crews at any one time, there should only be 5 crew records in IROC. When the dispatcher fills a crew request, the crew assignment name may be modified to identify the specific crew and identify the mobilization number. For example, consider a crew resource record labeled: CREW – T2 – Bitterroot – Crew #1. At time of the 14th crew mobilization, the assignment name may be modified to show CREW – T2 – Bitterroot – Crew #1 – Mob #14.

Agency & State Organized Crews
Northern Rockies sponsors three organized T2IA Crews:

Zone Disp	Crew Name	Unit	Home Base
ID-GVC	T2IA Palouse	ID-NCF	Grangeville, ID
MT-BDC	T2IA Billings #1	MT-BID	Billings, MT
MT-KIC	T2IA Great Northern	MT-R01	Condon, MT

US FOREST SERVICE CONTRACTED CREWS

Type 2IA Crews

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

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

Northern Rockies Supplement

Northern Rockies Geographic Area sponsors multiple National T2IA crews. These call-when-needed crews are dispatched after all agency crews have been exhausted. Contract crews are required by their contract to meet or exceed the national standards for Type 2 IA crews. Contract crew cannot be held in the NRGA unless they are on a resource order and in pay status.

 MT DNRC sponsors two exclusive use (EU) Type 2 IA, as well as Type 2 IA and 2 call-when-needed contract crews. State of Montana contract crews may only be used on Montana or Idaho State fires, federal agencies may enter into incident only EERA's with these crews with approval from an AA/INBA.

NR Contract Type 2 IA & Type 2 Crews

Zone Disp	Crew Type / Name	Unit	Home Base
ID-CDC	T2IA Miller Timber Services, Inc. NCC-1A (MAP: 07/15-08/30)	ID-FCF	Philomath, OR (MAP- Coeur d'Alene, ID)
ID-CDC	T2IA Miller Timber Services, Inc. NCC-1B (MAP: 07/15 – 08/30)	ID-FCF	Philomath, OR (MAP- Coeur d'Alene, ID)
MT-GDC	T2 Rocky Mountain Fire Company – Crew #3	MT-MTS	Great Falls, MT
MT-KIC	T2 Forest Management Specialists LLC.	MT-MTS	Kalispell, MT
MT-MDC	T2IA Grayback Forestry, Inc. NCC-2A (MAP: 07/15 – 08/30)	ID-FCF	Missoula, MT
MT-MDC	T2IA Grayback Forestry, Inc. NCC-2B (MAP: 07/15 – 08/30)	ID-FCF	Missoula, MT
MT-MDC	T2 Grayback Forestry, Inc.	MT-MTS	Missoula, MT
MT-MDC	T2/T2IA Rocky Mountain Fire Company - Crew #1	MT-MTS	Missoula, MT
MT-MDC	T2/T2IA Rocky Mountain Fire Company - Crew #2	MT-MTS	Missoula, MT

BIA & Tribal Native American Crews
Native American Crews (NAC) are dispatched with at least one crew representative (CREP) being sent out with every two crews. Additional crew representative duties are listed in the Northern Rockies Native American Crew Plan located at:
https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/dispatch/crews/crews.htm
Native American Crews are named in the same manner as agency regular crews.

Job Corp Crews
Job Corps crews will be named using their center name in the same manner as agency regular crews. The following units are responsible for dispatching Job Corps crews:

Bitterroot Dispatch Center (Bitterroot NF)
   • Trapper Creek JC (Line)
   • Trapper Creek JC (Camp)

Dillon Interagency Dispatch Center (Beaverhead-Deerlodge NF)
- *Anaconda JC (Line)*
- *Anaconda JC (Camp)*
- *Anaconda JC (Kitchen)*

Department of Corrections Inmate Crews

The State of Montana sponsors one Type 2 crew, the Deer Lodge crew from the Montana State Prison in Deer Lodge, composed of 15 prison inmate firefighters, three squad bosses consisting of at least two correctional officers, and one DNRC crew boss. The crew comes fully equipped and with their own transportation. The crew is restricted to incidents within the state of Montana and is ordered through Dillon Interagency Dispatch Center. A request for the crew needs to include the county in which the incident is located. The requesting unit should be notified that the request is being filled with an inmate crew and will confirm via NRCC or through the neighborhood that it is acceptable to fill the crew request with an inmate crew. The requesting unit must notify the county sheriff where the crew will be working and get approval.

Emergency Firefighting (EFF) Crews

Emergency firefighting crews will be hired, trained, and employed as directed by wildland fire agencies in response to declining resource availability and increasing preparedness levels. Classify EFF crews as appropriate according to Chapter 13 of the Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations: EFF Crews will be dispatched through normal channels.

Montana National Guard Firefighting Crews

In order to activate the National Guard, the Governor of the State of Montana must issue an executive order for this purpose through the Department of Military Affairs Disaster and Emergency Services.

If conventional civilian sources for fire hand crews have been exhausted nationally, Montana National Guard soldiers may be mobilized, trained, and formed into crews. All requests for Montana National Guard resources must be placed with NRCC.

The mobilization of National Guard resources is dependent upon military and civilian commitments to other state and federal missions. Montana National Guard resources follow length of assignment and rest and rotation for personnel in accordance with the DNRC Wildland Fire Suppression (900-Manual) – Length of Commitment, Work/Rest, and Rest and Recuperation Guidelines. Montana National Guard resources may not be dispatched outside the State of Montana. Expect two days of travel to and from the point of mobilization. Because fire line duty is not the typical duty of a soldier, adequate time and pre-planning must be allowed before mobilization in order to prepare for an assignment. A National Guard crew must be supplied with personal protective equipment including suitable footwear, fire line supplies, and a certified Crew Boss and a minimum of two FFT1s. National Guard crews will be deployed with a variety of support vehicles, equipment, supplies, and military command personnel. For detailed information on the mobilization of Montana National Guard resources see the current Montana National

Guard Operating plan available at: https://dnrc.mt.gov/forestry/Wildfire/agreements-plans-guides

Regular Military
All orders for regular military crews will be processed through NICC. Refer to the Military Use Handbook (NFES #2175) for specific mobilization details, located at:
https://www.nifc.gov/sites/default/files/document-media/Military_Use_Handbook.pdf

Camp Crews
Crew bosses and crew members will meet a minimum fitness test score established by the sponsoring agency. Unless otherwise requested, a camp crew will consist of 10 people (crew boss plus nine) and will be dispatched with minimum supplies. Several BIA, Tribal Units, and Job Corps Centers can provide camp crews. Contact the zone dispatch center associated with these organizations for resource availability. Camp crews will include "CREW – CAMP" prior to the crew's name and are named in the same manner as agency regular crews.

Type 2 Crews

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

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

INTERAGENCY RESOURCE REPRESENTATIVE (IARR)

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

CHAPTER 40
EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES OVERVIEW

All Equipment and Supply Orders will follow established ordering procedures, except for the redistribution of supplies within the National Fire Equipment System (NFES). Redistribution of excess supply items will be coordinated by the designated NFES Cache Manager(s). Cache orders will be filled to meet timeframes specified, using the most economical service. All NFES cache items are shipped ready for use.

Northern Rockies Supplement

Fire protection agencies within the Northern Rockies Geographic Area have adopted a solicitation process to provide consistency in the acquisition of commonly used fire equipment. Awarded agreements are either competitive preseason agreements, or non-competitive agreements. The competitive agreements are awarded using a competitive award process that results in either a Dispatch Priority List (DPL) based on price, acceptable past performance, qualified personnel and minimum equipment standards, or a Resource List (RL) without priority dispatch ranking.

Information and a link to the Resource List can be found at:
https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/dispatch/equipment_supplies/agree-contract/contractor_updates/contracting_updates.htm

Specific information regarding administrative procedures and awards for competitive agreements and non-competitive resources can be found at:
https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/dispatch/equipment_supplies/agree-contract/agree-contract.htm

Incident only agreements (EERAs) are written specifically on an emergency basis for that incident and resource only.

Name Requests for Equipment

Name requests for equipment for suppression support or all-hazard incidents should be rare and are appropriate only for highly specialized reasons or to meet specific agency objectives. For example, a request between state agencies, or long-duration assignments where the sending unit will provide rotating personnel.
NMAC always retains the right to modify or adjust this policy at any time regardless of preparedness level or national activity. Name requests for contract resources are never acceptable.

The ordering unit must confirm availably for the resources being ordered prior to placing the request. All name requests must include the resources current dispatch center.
Suppression requests are prioritized by closest forces concept. Regardless of ordering agency, the resource that has the shortest timeframe to reach an incident should be mobilized and a name request may not be honored if a closer, like resource, is available.

EQUIPMENT/SUPPLIES MOBILIZATION

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

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

Examples of Contract Equipment resources are:
- National Contract Mobile Food Services (Caterers)
- National Contract Mobile Shower Facilities
- Rolling Stock – engines, water tenders, dozers, etc.
- Supplies are identified as materials or goods not defined in any other resource or service category.

Examples of Supplies resources are:
- NFES items
- Mobile Cache Vans
- Local Purchase

EQUIPMENT/SUPPLIES DEMOBILIZATION

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

NATIONAL INTERAGENCY SUPPORT CACHE ORDERING PROCEDURES

NFES Items in Short Supply

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

Field Office Replenishment During Fire Season

Agencies will place orders to their servicing National Interagency Support Cache. Replenishment orders must be the result of fire management activities and must be accompanied with the appropriate cost code.

Field Office Replenishment Outside of Fire Season

Whenever possible, field offices must order directly from the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) for those items stocked in the Federal Supply System (FSS). All other items will be ordered directly from suppliers unless individual agency instructions prevail.

Incident Replacement of NFES Items

Prior to release from an incident, personnel may request replacement of equipment and supplies that were consumed, lost, damaged, or rendered unserviceable on the incident.
The IMT or other incident personnel may authorize replacement of items at the incident if available, or by approving an *Incident Replacement Requisition; OF-315/NFES 001300* for replacement of NFES items by the incident's servicing cache. Should the replacement of the approved items not be feasible prior to demobilization of the requesting resource, the incidents servicing cache will forward the request to the resources servicing cache. Caches may only process requests for NFES items. Requests for non-NFES items should be requested on a separate incident replacement requisition to be processed by the home unit. Please refer to the current *NWCG Standards for Interagency Incident Business Management, PMS 902* for procedures dealing with replacement of non-NFES supplies and equipment.
https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/902

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

The host units' Agency Administrator or authorized representative must approve all incident replacement requests.

Incident to Incident Transfer of Equipment and Supplies

Transfer of equipment and supplies between incidents, including those operating under Area Command authority, may occur only with proper documentation so accountability is maintained.

Transfer of communications equipment creates safety concerns by increasing the risk of frequency conflict and the possibility of damaged equipment or equipment not tuned being utilized. This may only be done with approval of the National Interagency Incident Communications Division (NIICD), Communications Duty Officer (CDO).

Northern Rockies Supplement

> *The Northern Rockies Cache (NRK) is in Missoula, Montana. It is the primary source of tools and supplies for the NRGA. The cache supports incidents located between the Bitterroot Divide and the Boulder River and supplies backup support to the Billings and Coeur d'Alene Caches for incidents which order beyond the sustainable capacity of the Billings and Coeur d'Alene facilities. The NRK is responsible to provide backup support to other geographic areas as needed.*

The Billings Interagency Cache (BFK) *is in Billings, Montana. The Cache operates in association with the Northern Rockies and the National Cache System. BFK provides logistical support in response to wildland fire and all risk emergency incidents, for the East Zone Northern Rockies Region, North Dakota, and NW corner of South Dakota, with interagency cooperation in the sharing of resources within the zone, region and on a national scale. Billings Interagency Cache website at:* https://www.blm.gov/site-page/programs-public-safety-and-fire-fire-and-aviation-regional-information-montana-dakotas-0

The Coeur d'Alene Interagency Cache (CDK) *is in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. The cache supports incidents on lands under the jurisdiction and/or protection of the Idaho Departments of Lands, all land under the jurisdiction of the USFS Idaho Panhandle National Forest, as well as all other Federal and tribal land in northern Idaho, southward to the Clearwater River and Craig Mountain Supervisory Area, including North Fork Clearwater and St. Joe drainages. Coeur d'Alene Interagency Cache website at:* https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/dc/idcdc/Crewq%20EQ%20Supplies.html

Incident Replacement and Demobilization of NFES Items
At the time of demobilization determination will be made to return cache items to a local, zone, Northern Rockies, or other geographic area cache. It is recommended that a Cache Demobilization Specialist be ordered for all incidents utilizing multiple sources of supply.
All replacement orders must be submitted no later than 45 days after closing an incident. For wildland fires, the control date is used as the close of incident date. If the replacement order is not submitted by this date, the requesting individual/unit will not be allowed to use the incident/project management code for procurement of the item(s).

For Procedures Not Specified in This Chapter Reference: Local Unit Procedures / Local Fire Cache Chapter 30 - Northern Rockies Supplement to the SIIBM NR
https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/nrcg/committees/business/nr%20supplements/NR_Chapter30.pdf

Chapter 30 - National SIIBM Service and Supply Plan
Dispatch Centers shall maintain a Service and Supply Plan that contains current copies of procurement documents related to locally available supplies, services, recycling, and equipment resources. Service and Supply Plans must be current, complete, organized, and accessible to initial attack and expanded dispatchers.

The Service and Supply Plan will contain current copies of competitive Incident Blanket Purchase Agreements (I-BPAs), as well as source lists for incident-only agreements. Resources and their respective contracts/agreements will be entered into IROC if applicable, and naming conventions will meet national standards.

For additional required components of a Service and Supply Plan, refer to Page 389 at: https://www.nifc.gov/sites/default/files/redbook-files/Chapter19.pdf *and,*

> *Standards for Interagency Incident Business Management, Chapter 20, for specific documents to be included in the service and supply plan at:*
> https://www.nwcg.gov/sites/default/files/publications/pms902.pdf

NATIONAL INTERAGENCY INCIDENT COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION (NIICD)

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

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

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

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

Radio Ordering

Requests for NIICD radio systems and kits will be placed in with NICC through established ordering channels. To ensure proper frequency coordination, the ordering office must include a Needed Date/Time, Latitude and Longitude of the incident, shipping address and receiving incident phone number. For shipping purposes, a physical address which includes a street name and number, city, state, and zip code is required. For emergency air charter a local Fixed Base Operator (FBO), airport and receiver contact information must be included.

Each Geographic Area may order up to four Starter Systems for preposition during their established fire season. The NIICD CDO must be contacted when an order for a Starter System is received for an incident.

NIICD CDO: (208) 387-5644

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

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

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

Northern Rockies Supplement

All orders for radio kits will be submitted to NRCC as an IROC supply order for processing. Orders must contain in the special needs block: specific Bill to and Ship to information with complete address-zip code, a communication technician (COMT) identified and preferred method of shipment.

NIICD will make the final decision on the shipping method. Examples on shipping methods are:
- *Ground = Physical Address*
- *Commercial Freight = Physical Address*
- *Charter = Airport/FBO/Air Tanker base ramp*

When ordering 4312 and 4370 kits, also order 4150 SLA Battery Kits.

For incidents near each other, units may request command/tactical radios be reprogrammed to avoid interference between the incidents. Requests should be made to NRCC and approved by the Communications Duty Officer at NIICD.

Satellite and Microwave Communications
Various communication systems are available. Reference the National Interagency Incident Communications Division (NIICD) Users Guide or follow local Dispatch Service and Supply Plan.

Frequency and Radio Demobilization

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

GACCs will order stand-alone frequencies directly from NIICD.

REMOTE AUTOMATIC WEATHER STATIONS (RAWS)

Seventy-five (75) IRAWS are cached at the Remote Sensing Fire Weather Support Unit for response to wildland fires and other projects requiring environmental monitoring.
For specific use and description, refer to the *NWCG NFES Catalog - Part 1: Fire Supplies and Equipment, PMS 449-1.*

The availability of equipment and associated technician support depends on a variety of factors. Prior phone coordination with the NIFC Remote Sensing/Fire Weather Support Unit (RSFWSU) Coordinator is recommended.
NIFC RSFWSU Coordinator: (208) 387-5726

Incident Remote Automatic Weather Stations, (IRAWS – NFES 005869)

Requests for IRAWS will be placed with NICC through established ordering channels. RAWS Technicians will accompany the IRAWS when mobilized and do not require a separate Overhead request to be tracked. When ordering for wildland fire incidents, coordinate IRAWS requirements with an IMET if one is assigned. For further information on the IRAWS units, contact the Remote Sensing/Fire Weather Support Unit RAWS Coordinator. Upon release from the incident, the IRAWS will be returned to NIFC via the most expeditious method available. *https://famit.nwcg.gov/applications/RAWS/IRAWS*

Project Remote Automatic Weather Stations, (PRAWS – NFES 005870)

Requests for PRAWS will be placed to NICC through normal ordering channels. PRAWS will be configured for the specific project prior to mobilization. The requesting agency must contact the Remote Sensing/Fire Weather Support Unit Coordinator prior to ordering to determine the PRAWS configuration. Set up of the PRAWS is the responsibility of the ordering unit. Upon release from the project, the PRAWS will be returned to NIFC via the most expeditious method available. *https://famit.nwcg.gov/applications/RAWS*

Smoke Monitoring Kit, (Kit – Smoke Monitor – E-Sampler, NFES 005840)

Smoke Monitor Kits should be requested through IROC as a Supply request. Kit information, primary contacts, and ordering instructions can be found at:
https://www.wildlandfiresmoke.net/home/smoke-monitoring

NATIONAL CONTRACT MOBILE FOOD SERVICE AND SHOWER FACILITIES

National Contract Mobile Food Service Units

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

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

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

National Contract Mobile Shower Facilities Units

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

Mobile Shower Facility Units also may be ordered for other types of incidents, at the government's option. State and other federal cooperators may also utilize this contract at their option. However, the ordering procedures list in the contract will be followed for all orders. For additional contract information, refer to the *National Mobile Shower Facilities Contract*.

National Contract Mobile Food Services and Shower Facilities Mobilization

All National Contract Mobile Food Service Units and Mobile Shower Facility Units in the lower 48 States are ordered through and mobilized by NICC using established ordering channels. Requests for Mobile Food Service Units and Mobile Shower Facilities require a completed Mobile Food & Shower Service Request Form at:
https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/reference-documents

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

National Contract Mobile Food Services and Shower Facilities Reassignments

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

National Contract Mobile Food Services and Shower Facilities Demobilization

Local units will notify their GACC twenty-four (24) hours in advance of demobilization. All release information will be entered into IROC within fifteen (15) minutes of demobilization. Contractors may take twenty-four (24) hours to rest and replenish supplies within the local area after release. After twenty-four hours, Contractors must return to the unit's Designated Dispatch Point (DDP).

The National Mobile Food Service and National Shower contracts can be obtained at:
- *http://fsweb.wo.fs.fed.us/aqm3/pages/nifc/*
- *https://www.fs.usda.gov/managing-land/fire/contracting*

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

Northern Rockies Supplement

In addition to the national food service/caterers, the following options are available to the NRGA:
- *T-3 Food Service/Caterers – The Northern Rockies Type 3 Food Service/Caterers will be on 2024 Northern Rockies Vendor Source List and National CWN Contract with NICC. An EERA-Incident only Emergency Equipment Rental Agreement must be completed to order a Type 3 Food Service/Caterer. The caterer can feed a minimum of 50 and up to 149 people.*
- *Restaurant Sack Lunches – Follow local Dispatch Service and Supply Plan. Reference NRCG sack lunch specifications: https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/nrcg/committees/business/toolbox/contracting/SackLunchSpecifications.pdf*

ENGINES AND WATER TENDERS

Please see the *Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (NFES 2724)* for NWCG Engine and Water Tender Typing Standards.
https://www.nifc.gov/standards/guides/red-book

Northern Rockies Supplement

The Northern Rockies Geographic Area Agency engines and/or water tenders will be typed as described in the NWCG Standards for Interagency Incident Business Management, NRCG Supplement, Chapter 20, Acquisition Methods. Engines and tenders dispatched outside of the NRGA will conform to the same types and standards as described in the NRCG Supplement. These standards meet or exceed those established in the National Interagency Mobilization Guide, Chapter 40, Engines and Water Tenders.

Mobilization of local government resources for use on wildland fires will be done through interagency Zone Dispatch Centers. Local government resources include city, county or rural fire

department personnel and equipment. For more information reference
https://dnrc.mt.gov/Forestry/Wildfire/agreements-plans-guides
also, SIIBM NRCG Supplement Chapter 50:
https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/nrcg/committees/business/nr%20supplements/NR_Chapter50.pdf

Montana local government resources are generally mobilized in cooperation with the Montana DNRC under the State County Cooperative Fire Protection Program. Billing and other paperwork is processed with local DNRC officials. Some federal agencies have established mutual aid or other suppression agreements directly with local government fire suppression organizations. In these cases, the dispatch will be accomplished as specified in the agreement. Payment and other paperwork are processed directly between the parties to the agreement.

Note:
- *The NRGA does not solicit for tactical water tenders.*
- *NRGA does not honor strike team(s) or task force(s) IROC requests. Order individual components, appropriate overhead, and assemble at incident. The only exception is the Northern Rockies Heavy Equipment Task Force.*
- *Requests for agency specific resources may be made on preposition and severity orders.*

Northern Rockies Specialized Equipment
Helitorch
All helitorches will be dispatched with an approved operations module. Contact local Forest Aviation Officer (FAO) or zone dispatch center.

Competitive/Non-Competitive Agreements
In the Northern Rockies Geographic Area, once all available agency, state or local cooperator owned resources have been exhausted or are otherwise reported unavailable, the Competitive Agreements and Resource Lists are the next source for obtaining pieces of equipment. The government intends to dispatch based on the priority ranking unless exigent circumstances or tribal preference policies within reservation jurisdictions determine otherwise. Resources must be dispatched in priority sequence based on the Dispatch Priority List (DPL) and availability. Only after Competitive Agreements have been exhausted, Resource Lists (RL) or incident specific EERA's can be implemented. When necessary, as determined by the incident, a Contracting Officer's Technical Representative (COTR) or an Incident Contract Project Inspector (ICPI) may be ordered to ensure compliance with the contract/agreement requirements.

Contract compliance inspections may be performed at the discretion of the Government using Contract Compliance Inspection Checklist or other appropriate forms.
In the NRGA, resources dispatched under competitive agreements may be listed under a DPL or under a vendor Resource List (RL).

Once the Host Dispatch Center DPL resources have been exhausted or are unavailable, coordinate with neighboring dispatch centers for resources or the option to fill with incident-only

EERAs exists. Ensure date & time needed can be met. Document all pertinent information in the IROC order.

Resources on a RL are not ranked in priority dispatch order. The dispatcher may choose the vendor that best meets the incident's needs considering factors such as cost, availability, and proximity to the incident. Prior to mobilization, an EERA must be in place. For current agreements and more information, reference Competitive Agreement information- Solicitations-Priority Lists: https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/dispatch/equipment_supplies/agree-contract/agree-contract.htm

Reference SIIBM CH 20-Acquisition: https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/902
For specific personnel, equipment, and licensing requirements reference NRCG SIIBM Supplement CH 20 Acquisition (blue pages):
https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/nrcg/committees/business/nr%20supplements/NR_Chapter20.pdf

Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation-MT DNRC agreements:
https://dnrc.mt.gov/Forestry/Wildfire/vendor-information

For Idaho Department of Lands- IDL, North Dakota Fire Service-NDFS and MT-DNRC specifics reference NRCG SIIBM Supplement CH 50:
https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/nrcg/committees/business/nr%20supplements/NR_Chapter50.pdf

Note: The states of Idaho and Montana reserve the right to select contractors who they (state officials) consider to be in their best interest.

Out-of-Area Assignments
For incidents outside the NRGA the NR Out-of-Area DPL will be utilized – or – the appropriate Resource List (RL) when no agency, state or local cooperator owned resources are available. NRCC will place the order to the centers with the specific resource requested identified in documentation and will follow up with a phone call (see example below):
- *Please fill with NR Out of Area Priority (###) Dispatch Center Priority (###) – Vendor.*
- *Do not fill with any other resource without consulting NRCC.*
- *If unable to fill, document in IROC and UTF order.*

NR Resources under Competitive Agreements or Resource Lists Table

Equipment Category	FY 2022	RL = Resource List; DPL = Dispatch Priority List)
Crew Carrier, Bus	FS	DPL in VIPR, National Solicitation
Clerical Support Unit	FS	DPL in VIPR, National Solicitation
Communications Unit	FS	DPL in VIPR, National Solicitation
GIS Unit	FS	DPL in VIPR, National Solicitation
Helicopter Support Unit	FS	DPL in VIPR, National Solicitation
Chipper	FS	DPL in VIPR, ESB Zone Solicitation
Miscellaneous Heavy Equipment: Feller Buncher, Mulcher/Masticator-Boom Mounted, Strip Mulcher/Masticator, Road Grader, Skidder	FS	DPL in VIPR, ESB Zone Solicitation
Potable & Gray Water Truck, Handwashing Station (Trailer Mounted)	FS	DPL in VIPR, ESB Zone Solicitation
Heavy Equipment with Water: Pumper Cat, Skidgine, Softtrack	FS	DPL in VIPR, ESB Zone Solicitation
Water Handling Equipment: Engine, Water Tender (Support)	FS	DPL in VIPR, ESB Zone Solicitation
Weed Washing Unit	FS	DPL in VIPR, ESB Zone Solicitation
Faller Module (Single and Module)	FS	DPL in VIPR, ESB Zone Solicitation
Heavy Equipment: Dozer, Excavator, Transport	FS	DPL in VIPR, ESB Zone Solicitation
Mechanic with Service Truck	FS	DPL in VIPR, ESB Zone Solicitation
Ambulance	FS	DPL in VIPR, ESB Zone Solicitation
EMT, Paramedic (Fireline)	FS	DPL in VIPR, ESB Zone Solicitation
Heavy Equipment Task Force	FS	DPL in VIPR, ESB Zone Solicitation NRGA and GBGA Only
Food Service, Mobile, Type 3 (Caterer)	FS	EERA – Emergency Equipment Rental Agreement, NRGA Only
Fuel Tender (Non-Aviation)	FS	DPL in VIPR, ESB Zone Solicitation
Rental Vehicles (Off Road)	MT-DNRC	RL, State Only Agreement
Handwashing Station (Portable) & Toilet (Portable)	MT-DNRC	RL, State Only Agreement

Detailed information can be found in the NR Contracted Resources SOPs at: https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/dispatch/dispatch.htm

Emergency Equipment Rental Agreements (EERA) / Incident Blanket Purchase Agreements (IBPA) not on a National/ Regional award or dispatch priority list will be obtained utilizing CH 20 SIIBM and SIIBM-NRCG Supplement CH 20.

Ambulance/T2 Advanced Life Support/T4 Basic Life support

The awarded resources meet specific State Board of Medical Examiners Emergency Care provider licensing/certification requirements and Medical Oversight/Credentialing for States. Resource holds current EMS personnel license issued by the State. Fireline qualified Medical Resources must meet training requirements for FFT2 position per NWCG PMS 310-1.

Buses

For travel to an assignment a coach-type bus may be utilized for crew transport. Coach-type buses are not suitable for off-highway use. Coach Buses are to be hired on commercial invoice, as referenced in NRCG SIIBM Chapter 20.

Heavy Equipment Task Force

The Heavy Equipment Task Force will be available for use on large incidents only within the Northern Rockies and Great Basin. Taskforce will be issued ONE E# in IROC. The Taskforce will not be broken up.

Heavy Equipment with Water

Order water handling heavy equipment by Type as described in the Standards for Interagency Incident Business Management, Chapter 20.

Rental Vehicles

NRCC does not process orders for Rental Vehicles.

National Emergency Rental Vehicle (NERV)

The National Emergency Rental Vehicle (NERV) program is a single portal for placing rental vehicle orders, nationwide. NERV allows for a centralized billing, payment, and claims office for incident rented vehicles. Rentals are paid directly by the NERV program, and individual travel cards are not utilized through NERV. Rental vehicle authorized must be on the resource order. When the vehicle required for the position must be off-road capable, "NERV Rental authorized (Include type of vehicle)" must be relayed to dispatch. The NERV agreement rental process does NOT supersede guidance provided in the Northern Rockies Chapter 10 Supplement to the NWCG Standards for Interagency Incident Business Management for travel and transportation of AD/EFF overhead. For more information reference the NERV website: https://nerv.firenet.gov/ and NRCG Standard Operating Procedures for NERV Agreement at: https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/nrcg/index/NERV-Rental-Vehicles-SOP.pdf

DNRC - Off Road

DNRC, Montana Disaster and Emergency Services (MTDES), the Idaho Department of Lands (IDL), and North Dakota Forest Service (NDFS) are authorized to use the agreement, the agreement cannot be used by federal employees. Orders will primarily originate through the respective Dispatch Center (either for the incident or for the resource), although buying teams or other state purchasers are authorized to place orders through this agreement. Employees are not allowed to walk up and order a vehicle under this agreement.

Resource orders are assigned for a specific incident. Rented vehicles cannot move to other incidents with the same resource order. A new unique resource order number will be assigned for each incident and the new resource order will be sent to the contractor by the receiving dispatch center. Reference the DNRC Off-Road Agreement for more information: https://dnrc.mt.gov/Forestry/Wildfire/vendor-information

CHAPTER 50
AIRCRAFT

AIRCRAFT MOBILIZATION

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

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

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

Northern Rockies Supplement

An Aircraft Dispatch/Kneeboard form is used for efficient initial attack mobilization followed up by an IROC resource order as soon as possible. The NWCG Aircraft Dispatch/Kneeboard form (PMS 250) *can be found under Aviation Forms on the NRCC website at:* https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/dispatch/aviation/avforms.htm.
The NWCG standardized kneeboard form (PMS 250) is required for use by all dispatch centers.

Kneeboard - Minimum Information Needed
*The following is the **minimum information** needed on the kneeboard to process an initial attack aircraft request, such as rappeler, smokejumper, lead plane/ASM or airtanker.*
- ***Lat/Long*** *(in degrees decimal minutes)*
- ***Distance and Bearing*** *– include distance and bearing from all Northern Rockies LAT/VLAT bases as well as any specific other bases from which resources are being ordered*

- *Frequency* – *air-to-air, air-to-ground, flight following, etc.*
- *Values at Risk and Timeframe of Threat* – *must be entered in Special Needs of IROC order and on Kneeboard*
- *Air or Ground Contact* - *prefer this info, if known, but should not hold up the order*
- *Descriptive Location* - *prefer this info, if known, but should not hold up the order*
- *Reload base* – *ensure base identified can support resource being requested (e.g., if requesting VLAT ensure VLAT reload base is identified)*
- *Hazards*

Repositioning aircraft due to visibility concerns
Zone aircraft dispatchers, in coordination with NRCC and aviation managers, will be proactive in repositioning aircraft when unfavorable flight conditions are forecasted. It is the pilot's ultimate responsibility to ensure conditions are favorable prior to any flight.

TYPES OF FLIGHTS

Point-to-Point

A "Point-to-point" flight is one that originates at one developed airport or permanent helibase, and flies directly to another developed airport or permanent helibase with the sole purpose of transporting personnel or cargo (this term does not apply to commercial air travel). These types of flights are often referred to as "administrative" flights and only require the aircraft and pilot to be carded and approved for point-to-point flight. A point-to-point flight is conducted higher than 500 feet above ground level (AGL).

Mission Flights

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

Flight Manager

A Flight Manager will be designated for point-to-point flights transporting personnel. The Flight Manager is a government employee that is responsible for coordinating, managing, and supervising flight operations. The Flight Manager is not required to be on board for most flights.

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

The Flight Manager is supervised by the Sending Unit dispatcher until the destination is reached. The Flight Manager duties are:

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

FLIGHT FOLLOWING MANAGEMENT

FAA Flight Plans

FAA flight plans and flight following are generally used for point-to-point flights and the pilot or flight manager will contact dispatch with an estimated time of departure, estimated time enroute and close out with dispatch once the aircraft is on the ground to accomplish resource tracking. The pilot shall close out the flight plan with the FAA once the flight is completed.

All flights conducted under FAA Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) are automatically provided FAA flight following. Administrative flights conducted under Visual Flight Rules (VFR) flight plans require the pilot to file a flight plan with the appropriate FAA facility. The pilot must request FAA flight following. Air Traffic Control (ATC) may or may not provide it.

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

Agency Flight Plans

Agency flight plans are the responsibility of the pilot, to be distributed through the originating dispatch office and are documented on an Aircraft Flight Request/Schedule. All aircraft operating on Agency Flight Plans shall monitor Air Guard.

Flight Following

For mission flights, there are two types of Agency Flight Following:

- Automated Flight Following (AFF). AFF is the preferred method of agency flight following. If the aircraft and flight following office have AFF capability, it shall be utilized. Periodic radio

transmissions are acceptable when utilizing AFF. (See AFF procedures below for more information).

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

Agency flight following is used for all mission flights but is not required when an FAA flight plan has been filed for a point-to-point flight. Helicopters conducting mission flights shall check-in prior to and immediately after each takeoff/landing per the *NWCG Standards for Helicopter Operations, PMS 510*: https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/pms510.

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

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

If an aircraft is overdue, it is the receiving dispatcher's responsibility to initiate aircraft search and rescue actions.

Flight following problems are documented through the SAFECOM system.

Flight Following for Demobilization

Flight Following will be performed on all Government or Exclusive-Use contract aircraft being demobilized. NICC will release charter and CWN aircraft to the vendor without flight following provided no government personnel or cargo is on board. All aircraft release information will be entered in to IROC.

> *Northern Rockies Supplement*
> *Due to the limited number of aircraft available, release priorities will be discussed with NRCC 24 hours prior to demobilization. Generally, it is more cost effective to retain aircraft operating under exclusive use contracts.*

National Flight Following Frequency (168.6500 MHz)

The National Flight Following Frequency is used to monitor interagency and contract aircraft. All aircraft on point-to-point or mission flights should establish/terminate flight following and confirm AFF on the National Flight Following frequency. All dispatch centers/offices will monitor the National Flight Following frequency at all times. A CTCSS tone of 110.9 must be placed on the

transmitter and receiver of the National Flight Following frequency. The National Flight Following frequency is to be used for flight following, dispatch, or redirection of aircraft. No other use is authorized.

Automated Flight Following (AFF)

AFF is an online government application that automatically tracks the location and velocity of specially equipped aircraft and mobile assets and provides this information in near-real-time to dispatchers, aviation managers, and other authorized users. AFF reduces the requirement to "check-in" via radio every 15 minutes and provides the dispatcher with a wide range of information on the flight, airspace, and other data that may be pertinent to the flight. This reduces pilot workload, clears congested radio frequencies, and provides the dispatcher with much greater detail and accuracy on aircraft location and flight history.

Requirements to Utilize AFF

AFF does not reduce or eliminate the requirement for aircraft on mission flights to have FM radio capability, and for the aircraft to be monitoring appropriate radio frequencies during the flight. Dispatch office(s) responsible for flight following shall be staffed for the duration of the flight.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Sending Unit:

- Obtain actual time of departure (ATD) and estimated time of arrival (ETA) from the initial departure airport from pilot/vendor.
- Relay the ATD, ETA, and method of flight following (Agency or FAA) to the Sending Unit's GACC.
- Notify the GACC of any route changes, and of any delay or advances of a flight plan exceeding thirty (30) minutes.
- Assist with search procedures for overdue aircraft. Utilize agency aircraft search/rescue guides, as appropriate.
- On any point-to-point flight crossing Geographic Area boundaries, instruct the Pilot-In-Command or Flight Manager to contact NICC Flight Tracking at each stop enroute. Aircraft support vehicles should contact NICC Flight Tracking at fuel stops.
NICC Flight Tracking: (800) 994-6312

Responsibilities of Sending GACC:

- Sending GACC will relay the Aircraft Flight Request/Schedule to NICC.
- Notify NICC of any route changes, and of any delay or advances of a flight plan exceeding thirty (30) minutes.
- Assist with search procedures for overdue aircraft.

Responsibilities of NICC:

- Relay Aircraft Flight Request/Schedule to the receiving GACC.
- Notify receiving GACC of any route changes, and of any delay or advances of a flight plan exceeding thirty (30) minutes.
- Resource track aircraft to specified destinations.
- Monitor flight plans for additional utilization.

Responsibilities of Receiving GACC:

- Relay Aircraft Flight Request/Schedule to the Receiving Unit.
- Notify Receiving Unit of known delays/advances of a flight plan exceeding thirty minutes.
- Confirm arrival of all aircraft to NICC.
- Notify NICC of any aircraft overdue by more than thirty minutes.
- Assist with search procedures for overdue aircraft.

Responsibilities of Receiving Unit:

- Confirm arrival of all aircraft to Receiving GACC.
- Notify Receiving GACC of any delays of a flight plan exceeding thirty minutes; notify receiving GACC of any aircraft overdue by more than thirty minutes.
- Initiate/assist with search procedures for overdue aircraft.

Northern Rockies Supplement

NR Flight Following and Resource Tracking

The requirements and procedures for flight following apply to all government owned and contracted aircraft.

Flight following must always be properly established and maintained at regular intervals, to be of value.

Aircraft Flight Request/Schedules

Aircraft Flight Request/Schedules will be completed and shared for flights when the flight meets all the following criteria:

- *Under agency operational control,*
- *Leaving the local area, and*
- *Admin/non-tactical/point-to-point flight **or** tactical/mission flight that is leaving the local area and includes a scheduled stop for a tactical briefing, fuel stop, or passenger pick-up/drop-off enroute to an incident.*

Visual Flight Rules (VFR)/Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) as it relates to Flight Following:

It is important to confirm what method of flight following aircraft resources, under agency operational control, are utilizing (agency or FAA). If an aircraft is operating IFR they are concurrently being tracked by the FAA, thus alleviating agency flight following requirements. If an aircraft is operating VFR they <u>can</u>, in addition, request flight following via the FAA (FAA flight following alleviates the need for agency flight following) but this is an <u>optional</u> and additional step and not guaranteed.

Furthermore, it cannot be assumed that while an aircraft is flying at night (twin engine aircraft are able to ferry at night if the pilot and aircraft are equipped/carded for IFR operations) it is operating under IFR. Pilots can operate under VFR into the night provided they maintain a specific level of visibility as identified in their regulations. Therefore, clarification on method of flight following (agency or FAA) is imperative and cannot be assumed based on time of day.

Please review the <u>NWCG Standards for Aerial Supervision, PMS 505</u> *and Ch. 3 Understanding VFR/IFR Flight Terms in* <u>NWCG Standard for Airspace Coordination Guide, PMS 520</u> *for additional information on VFR and IFR flying.*

Admin/Non-Tactical/Point-to-Point Flights

For point-to-point flights across dispatch or geographic area boundaries, it is preferred and recommended that the pilot operate IFR or flight follow with the FAA, alleviating the need for local dispatch agency flight following. However, regardless of whether under FAA or agency flight following, the pilot or flight manager will complete an Aircraft Flight Request/Schedule and will contact dispatch with ATD/ETE and close out with dispatch once the aircraft is on the ground.

Mission Flights

Flights that anticipate entering areas where radio communications are inadequate or are conducting operations at low level are expected to notify the monitoring dispatch center of

their location, intentions and when to expect the next check-in. In these instances, a flight may not be out of radio contact for more than thirty minutes.

When airtankers, lead plane/ASMs, smokejumper aircraft, or helicopters check in with an Air Tactical Group Supervisor (ATGS) over an incident, they are no longer required to give position reports to a dispatch center. The ATGS is expected to give status reports on all aircraft under their control over an incident. When aircraft are released from an incident and the control of the ATGS, they must resume flight following with a dispatch center by making positive radio communication and relaying intended destination.

Flight Following Handoff Procedures for Dispatch Centers
- *Upon departure, aircraft will relay their vitals, destination, and flight following method (IFR, Filed FAA, or Agency) to the originating dispatch center and confirm AFF*
- *If aircraft is agency flight following:*
  - *The aircraft dispatcher for the sending unit will initiate flight following and then will transfer the responsibility via a documented positive hand-off to the next appropriate dispatch center. Positive handoff and relaying of vitals can occur via phone or Teams.*
  - *The next dispatch, now having the vitals, can accept the aircraft with a positive radio handoff simply confirming AFF and not requiring the vitals*
  - *This process then repeats itself through to the receiving dispatch where the aircraft lands (point-to-point) or arrives on scene of the designated mission*
    - *If the sending unit is unable to make a documented positive hand-off to the next appropriate dispatch center, the sending unit will maintain flight following until such a time that a documented positive hand-off can occur or until the aircraft is confirmed to be safely landed.*
  - *If the aircraft is flight following with the FAA:*
    - *Originating/sending dispatch will record vitals from aircraft and relay to:*
      - *NRCC if the destination is non-local and a non-neighboring dispatch zone or outside of the Northern Rockies geographic area*
      - *Receiving dispatch center if the destination is within the Northern Rockies geographic area.*

Aircraft Accident and Incident Investigation
Follow local NWCG Aviation Mishap Response Guide and Checklist for incident response and reporting procedures.
- *Note: Center managers should review their office copy of the NWCG Aviation Mishap Response Guide and Checklist annually for currency.*

The pilot of the aircraft is responsible for immediately notifying all agencies required by applicable FARs when an accident occurs.

COOPERATOR AIRCRAFT

Refer to the *Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (NFES 2724)* for additional information regarding cooperator aircraft.
https://www.nifc.gov/standards/guides/red-book

Cooperator-contracted aircraft also on an existing federal contract with federal aircraft and pilot cards may be utilized on federally protected lands when cooperative agreements are in place and the aircraft have been approved by USDA Forest Service/DOI letter.
Cooperator-contracted, exclusive-use aircraft not on an existing federal contract may be considered for approval on a case-by-case basis when cooperative agreements are in place. Approval will be by USDA Forest Service/DOI letter.

Cooperator-owned/-operated aircraft may be utilized on federally managed fires when cooperative agreements are in place and the aircraft have been approved by FS/DOI letter. Cooperator-owned/-operated aircraft meeting requirements of the *NWCG Standards for Interagency Cooperator Type 2 and Type 3 Helicopters, PMS 525-1* or other applicable NWCG standards may be utilized on federally protected lands when cooperative agreements are in place and the aircraft have been approved by FS/DOI letter.
https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/pms525-1

All cooperator aircraft used on federally protected lands must be approved by FS/DOI letter. Utilization of approved, cooperator aircraft shall be limited based on 49 UNITED 16 STATES CODE §40125.
- All approved cooperator aircraft used on federally managed fires shall be released when federal aircraft become reasonably available.
- The use of cooperator aircraft must involve a "significant and imminent threat to life or property" documented daily on the Cooperator Aircraft Use Validation Worksheet (Chapter 80) to document the justification for aircraft utilization.

Non-Federally Approved Cooperator Aircraft

Cooperator-contracted, exclusive-use aircraft not on an existing federal contract may be considered for approval on a case-by- case basis when cooperative agreements are in place.
The following conditions apply for non-federally approved aircraft:
- No federal employees are allowed to ride on board the aircraft.
- No federal employee may be assigned to a position that exercises contractual control.

- Federal personnel may load retardant at federal airtanker bases, regardless of jurisdiction.
- Federal personnel may provide aerial supervision (ATGS, ASM, HLCO, Leadplane) under existing standard operating procedures and agreements.
- The aircraft remains under State operational control regardless of the agency affiliation of the firefighters directing the aircraft on an incident with State jurisdiction.
- The aircraft are approved to interact with federal dispatch personnel as long as the aircraft remains under the operational control of the State or for safety reasons.

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

Approving Federal Line Officer must document exemptions in accordance with agency guidance to include submitting a SAFECOM within 24 hours. *https://www.safecom.gov/*

Northern Rockies Supplement

Montana Department of Natural Resources & Conservation (MT-DNRC) Aircraft

MT-DNRC aircraft are defined as all aircraft owned and/or operated by the State of Montana and all aircraft procured under an MT State contract or agreement. This includes aircraft mobilized for wildfire through the Memorandum of Agreement between the Montana Department of Military Affairs, Montana Army National Guard and the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, through the Northwest Wildland Fire Protection Agreement (Northwest Compact), CWN contracts, and through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).

MT-DNRC aircraft are not approved for use by federal agencies. Under emergency circumstances, where human life is immediately at risk by wildfire on federal lands under federal protection, a federal line officer can approve the use of non-federally approved aircraft to address the immediate threat. This exemption must only take place when sufficient federal firefighting aircraft are not readily available to meet the emergency need. The utilization of State of Montana public use aircraft on federal protection is regulated by public law 103-411.

The Cooperator Aircraft Use Validation Form must be completed for each response on federal lands.

DNRC may use aircraft that have not been identified as an "Approved Cooperator Aircraft" on federal lands when and where the State is the protecting agency in a reciprocal or off-set agreement or when State lands are threatened, and the State maintains operational control of the aircraft.

DNRC Aircraft and Duty Stations During Core Fire Season

DNRC fixed-wing aircraft:

Duty Station	Aircraft
Central Land Office – Helena	68M – Cessna 182
Southwestern Land Office – Missoula	12B – Cessna 182
Northwestern Land Office – Kalispell	91M – Cessna 185

DNRC direct protection helicopters:

Duty Station	Aircraft
Central Land Office – Helena	Helicopter – MT205 (Statewide Use)
Southwestern Land Office – Missoula	Helicopter - MT205
Northwestern Land Office – Kalispell	Helicopter – MT205
Southern Land Office - Billings	Helicopter – MT205

Outside of core fire season (est. October – May) for administrative flights, schedule the use of DNRC aircraft directly with the Air Operations Section of the Fire Protection Bureau (FPB) 406-444-0747.

Montana National Guard Helicopters

The Montana National Guard (Helena, MT) has UH60 Blackhawk helicopters and CH47 Chinook helicopters that may be available to support emergency operations. These aircraft are ordered through NRCC to the Montana Emergency Operations Center only after conventional sources for helicopter resources have been exhausted and emergency declarations authorizing their use issued by the Governor of the State of Montana are in effect.

Contact Phone Numbers:
- Montana DNRC FPB Duty Officer – 24 hours 406-594-1829
- Joint Operations Center - 24 hours 406-324-3170
- Army Aviation Support Facility – 406-324-5776 or 5775 (Flight Ops Specialist)
- Montana Department of Emergency Services (DES) – 24 hours 406-324-4777

Montana DNRC Flight Following Procedures:

Normal flight following will be accomplished with AFF. Flight Following through Geographic Zone Dispatch Centers will be done for all fire mission flights (i.e., fire patrol, aerial survey, etc.)

For administrative and point-to-point flying, an FAA flight plan may be filed or use of Air Operations internal flight following methods. When Administrative flights occur during the field position period, the PIC or the Land Office Aviation Duty Officer will notify the impacted dispatch center-(s). In addition, a point-to-point flight plan may be filed with the FAA if appropriate and the flight will be tracked on DNRC internal AFF.

Montana DNRC Air Operations performs many different and varied missions for other state agencies throughout the year. Because of this, the most advantageous Flight Following available for non-fire missions will be determined by the Aviation Operations Program

Manager/Chief Pilot or Safety Pilot. The Air Operations duty officer will notify the Land Office Aviation officer if the flight occurs in their area. For administrative flights occurring outside the field position period (Approximately October 1st to May 31st) a FAA flight plan may be filed if appropriate and flight following will occur with DNRC internal AFF.

Questions regarding State of Montana aircraft should be addressed to Tal Williams, DNRC Chief Pilot, 406-461-5590 or Jay Lindgren, 406-461-1652.

Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) Aircraft

IDL aircraft are defined as all aircraft owned and/or operated by the State of ID and all aircraft procured under an ID State contract or agreement. This includes aircraft mobilized for wildfire through the interagency agreement between IDL and the Idaho Military Division, cooperator aircraft secured through the Northwest Wildland Fire Protection Agreement (Northwest Compact) or state to state agreements, aircraft owned and/or operated by an Idaho Timber Protective Association under contractual agreement with IDL, aircraft hired under IDL CWN aviation price agreements, and aircraft mobilized through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).

Only those IDL aircraft specified under a Cooperator Letter of Approval issued by the USFS/DOI are authorized for use on federally protected lands. All other IDL aircraft, including those obtained through IDL CWN Aviation Price Agreements, are not authorized for use on lands under federal protection.

The Cooperator Aircraft Use Validation Form must be completed for each response on federal lands.

Under emergency circumstances, where human life is immediately at risk by wildfire on federal lands under federal protection, a federal line officer can approve the use of non-federally approved aircraft to address the immediate threat. This exemption must only take place when sufficient federal firefighting aircraft are not readily available to meet the emergency need. The utilization of State of Idaho aircraft on federal protection is regulated by public law 103-411.

IDL may use State aircraft that have not been identified as an "Approved Cooperator Aircraft" on federal lands when and where the State is the protecting agency in a reciprocal or off-set agreement or when State lands are threatened, the State is paying for the aircraft and maintains operational control of the aircraft.

Operating procedures for Idaho National Guard aircraft are outlined in the Interagency Agreement between the Idaho Military Division and the Idaho Department of Lands – Cooperation in Wildland Fire Suppression.

IDL Exclusive Use Aircraft

Exclusive use IDL aircraft are assigned to a host dispatch center and duty station during their exclusive use contract period. Once IDL aircraft and pilots are assigned to duty stations, the daily coordination and dispatching for these aircraft are the responsibility of the respective IDL forest

protective districts or timber protection associations-via the aircraft's host interagency dispatch center. Daily availability and status will be reported to the host dispatch center and through normal dispatch channels. IDL/TPA fire managers may order IDL aircraft for local assignments using established dispatch procedures between the IDL forest protective district/TPA and the host interagency dispatch center.

With approval from the IDL State Duty Officer, IDL aircraft can be prepositioned outside their host dispatch zone under a preposition order. When IDL aircraft are dispatched outside their respective host interagency dispatch zone, the receiving dispatch center will now serve as the dispatch center for the aircraft and assume dispatch responsibilities over the aircraft.

IDL exclusive use fixed-wing aircraft and duty stations:

Duty Station	Aircraft	Host Dispatch Center
USFS CDA Air Center	4 – Type III Amphibious 802 Air Tractor	Coeur d'Alene Interagency Dispatch Center
USFS Grangeville Air Center	2 – Type III 802 Air Tractor	Grangeville Interagency Dispatch Center
USFS McCall Air Center*	2 – Type III 802 Air Tractor*	Payette Interagency Dispatch Center*

*McCall Air Center and Payette Dispatch Center are in the Great Basin Geographic Area.

IDL exclusive use helicopters and duty stations:

Duty Station	Aircraft	Host Dispatch Center
COE	T1R – Sikorsky UH-60A	Coeur d'Alene Interagency Dispatch Center

IDL helicopters and fixed wing aircraft serve as Statewide resources and will be considered the closest resources for all incidents under IDL fire protection responsibility. IDL aircraft may be requested for initial attack operations or to support incidents under IDL fire protection responsibility. Contact the host dispatch center and/or IDL Duty Officer regarding resource availability.

Ordering Exclusive-Use IDL Aircraft
The State of Idaho and associated territory under IDL protection falls between two different geographic areas. Coeur d'Alene Dispatch Zone and Grangeville Dispatch Zone fall under Northern Rockies Geographic Area and the Northern Rockies Coordination Center. All other dispatch zones in Idaho fall under the Great Basin Geographic Area and Great Basin Coordination Center. All ordering and dispatching references under the Northern Rockies supplement sections pertain to dispatch zones and resources within Northern Rockies Geographic Area. Orders for resources located outside of Northern Rockies will follow normal dispatch channels and/or procedures established by formal agreements between inter-GACC dispatch zones.
1. *Check aircraft availability with the aircraft's host dispatch center.*

2. *Dispatch requests outside of the aircraft's host dispatch zone are coordinated with the IDL Duty Officer. The IDL Duty Officer must authorize the use of the State aircraft outside of the State of Idaho.*

3. *An incident may order IDL aircraft through your zone dispatch center. Dispatch will initiate and process a resource order with a name request for the specific aircraft and place through normal dispatch channels with notification to the Fire Management Bureau Duty Officer. If the ordering dispatch is functioning as the host dispatch center for the resource, they may initiate a resource order and fill it locally with the IDL aircraft.*

4. *Orders for IDL aircraft will generally be filled on a "first-come-first-served" basis unless circumstances concerning the statewide fire situation dictate otherwise.*

5. *IDL aircraft may be ordered under an IDL preposition resource order. Orders for these aircraft, while deployed on the pre-position order, are placed to the pre-position dispatch center.*

6. *IDL will make every effort to staff IDL helicopters with a helicopter manager and module. When ordering IDL helicopters, the ordering incident will provide or request NWCG certified helicopter manager and support personnel. A complete helicopter module is not required for dispatch. However, a helicopter manager must be assigned to and meet the aircraft prior to arrival at the incident.*

IDL CWN Aviation Price Agreements (non-exclusive use aircraft sourcing):

In addition to exclusive-use IDL aircraft resources, IDL solicits State CWN Aviation Price Agreements (APAs) for aerial fire suppression, aerial detection, aerial supervision and rotor wing services to support its fire protection program. Aircraft secured through IDL APAs include SEATs, Type 1, 2, & 3 helicopters, single engine water scoopers, aerial detection, and aerial supervision aircraft. A list of IDL's CWN Aviation Price Agreements are posted under All-State Protection Agreements found on IDL's Fire Management webpage at the following link:
https://www.idl.idaho.gov/fire-management/incident-business/

Aircraft acquired off the IDL APA are not able to be utilized on lands where the federal government is the protecting agency unless there is direct and imminent threat to life. In this case, a federal line officer can approve the use of non-federally approved aircraft to address the immediate threat.

Sourcing and utilization of IDL APA aviation resources is dependent on resource availability, as some resources may hold multiple contracts with other agencies. Local units seeking to utilize IDL APA resources will verify the ability to appropriately staff such resources or determine any outstanding support personnel needs and place requests to their local dispatch center, who will determine the availability of requested APA resources and create and place orders utilizing established dispatch channels. Resources hired under IDL APAs will remain under IDL operational control and under the terms and financial obligations of the IDL APA until released.

NW Compact (Northwest Wildland Fire Protection Agreement)

"Member agencies include the States of Alaska, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Hawaii as well as the Canadian Provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, and the

Yukon and Northwest Territories." This agreement only pertains to the sharing of state resources between the above stated member agencies.

Reference Ch. 10 States Compact Mobilization Procedures for additional information on compact ordering procedures. The full agreement can be found here: https://nwffc.org/

HELICOPTERS

All Type 1 and 2 federally contracted helicopters are National Resources. There are two categories of helicopters:
- Standard: Government personnel/passenger and cargo hauling.
- Restricted: No government personnel/passenger or internal cargo transport, lift only.

For standard category helicopters, a module must be assigned. See *NWCG Standards for Helicopter Operations, PMS 510* for additional information.
https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/pms510

For information on helicopter module staffing, reference the *Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (NFES 2724)*. *https://www.nifc.gov/standards/guides/red-book*

There are two contractual types of helicopters:
- Exclusive-Use (EU) Contract helicopters are mobilized complete with an assigned module.
- Call-When-Needed (CWN) helicopters require the requesting unit to a provide a module.

When processing requests for helicopters, the NICC will inform the requesting GACC of the contract type of the assigned resource.

CWN Helicopters

With the exception of Alaska, NICC is the sole source for Type 1 and 2 federally contracted CWN Helicopters. GACCs will obtain approval from NICC prior to reassigning federally contracted CWN Type 1 or 2 Helicopters to another incident.

NICC is also the sole source for all FS Type 3 CWN Helicopters.

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

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

Northern Rockies Supplement

IROC orders for CWN Type 1 or Type 2 and FS CWN Type 3 helicopters for initial attack situations must specify this along with values at risk.

Prior to reassigning Type 1 or 2 CWN Helicopters to another incident, Dispatch Centers must obtain approval from NICC through NRCC.

As a minimum for local use, a qualified helicopter manager will be dispatched with each Type 3 helicopter during the fire season. Individual agency helicopter staffing minimums may be higher/more restrictive and adherence to those minimums shall take precedence over any minimum set by this guide. The ordering unit may be required to furnish a qualified helicopter manager during any optional use period.

As a minimum for off-unit use, unless otherwise specified, the following will be dispatched with each Type 3 helicopter:
- *Helicopter manager + two helicopter crew members (with PPE and radios)*
- *Service truck*
- *Bucket*
- *Cargo net*
- *Long-line*

Hiring Aircraft on USFS CWN Contract vs DOI (OAS) Contracts
Some Northern Rockies CWN aircraft vendors hold contracts with both DOI/OAS and the USFS for each of their aircraft. Dispatch will ensure the IROC order is filled using the correct contract the aircraft is hired under based on the agency having protection responsibility for that incident.

Exclusive-Use Helicopters

All FS EU Type 1, 2 and 3 Helicopters are contracted by the FS Procurement and Property Services, Incident Procurement Operations (IPO ISB) located at in Boise at the NIFC.
All Exclusive-Use Contract Helicopters for DOI Agencies are solicited, inspected, and contracted by DOI AQD and OAS.

For all EU Helicopter Aircraft, the following apply:
- Exclusive-Use Contract Helicopters are dispatched locally by the Administrative Unit.
- When requested by NICC, National Resources will be dispatched by the dispatch center hosting the resource at the time of request.

US Forest Service Type 1 and Type 2 Helicopters

All Type 1 and 2 US Forest Service (FS) Helicopters will be initially ordered through the NICC. All FS CWN and EU Type 1 and Type 2 Helicopters and their modules (both helitack and rappellers), are National Resources prepositioned and allocated by NICC and the FS National Aircraft Coordinator, in alignment with NMAC and Agency prioritization and direction.

Periodically, FS Type 1 and Type 2 EU Helicopters not within their Mandatory Availability Period (MAP) are hired under their EU Contract for optional use periods for incidents or projects. A modification to the EU Contract is required for the duration of the incident assignment. If an FS EU Helicopter Manager is not immediately available, the requesting Geographic Area will assign a Helicopter Manager. The designated Helicopter Manager will then manage the helicopter thereafter. The COR will be notified that the EU Helicopter is being dispatched.

FS EU Helicopter utilization is closely monitored. In some cases, underutilized resources will be reallocated nationally, to higher priority incidents or Geographic Areas. When requested by the NICC, GACCs will make these aircraft available. If a GACC has a need to backfill behind a Forest Service EU Helicopter, that GACC will show the need by placing a request to the NICC. In no situation, will a GACC remove a FS EU Helicopter from another Geographic Area, without coordination with the NICC and the FS National Aircraft Coordinator.

The standard 14-day assignment applies to the crew, not the helicopter platform. Module leaders are expected to rotate their crew to maintain helicopter availability. When numerous internal rotations of staffing Exclusive Use aircraft occur, consideration for aircraft exchange shall be given by aviation managers and coordinators. Requests for such an exchange shall be coordinated with all parties involved to include the aircraft manager, IMT or hosting unit, GACC, NICC, and applicable National Aircraft Coordinator. The ability to grant such requests during high fire activity or planning levels may be limited due to extenuating circumstances.
For additional direction please reference the *FSM 5700* and *NWCG Standards for Helicopter Operations, PMS 510*.

US Forest Service Type 3 Helicopters

All T3 CWN FS Helicopters will be initially ordered through the NICC. Notification will be made to the CWN Type 3 CORs, by the National Rotor-Wing Coordinators, at the time the orders are filled. Please reference payload category information in the MATOC section, below, for additional ordering directions. Type 3 EU helicopters will be transferred in IROC, to the host administrative unit, for the duration of the MAP. All pre and post MAP use will be coordinated with FS Procurement and Property Services, Incident Procurement Operations.
*All FS CWN helicopters ordered on non-suppression program/project funds will require a FS-6500-224 (Commitment & Obligation Request Form), signed by a Regional/Forest/Local Budget

Officer (or designee with budget authority), and uploaded in IROC, at the time the order is placed. The local ordering units should coordinate with their Unit Aviation Officer or Forest Aviation Officer for this information.

BLM Type 1 Helicopter

The BLM Type 1 Helicopter's primary mission is initial attack. While most effective at providing rapid initial response, the crew is well equipped to respond to extended attack incidents and critical need missions on large fires.

To retain this helicopter and crew beyond initial attack for extended attack incidents, a request will be made to the GACC. Extended attack incidents that utilize the crew to fill critical positions, should immediately order replacement personnel for those positions in case the aircraft and crew are reassigned.

Short-haul

Helicopters ordered specifically for short-haul capability, will be ordered as either "HE2S – Helicopter, Type 2 Standard" or "HE3S - Helicopter, Type 3 Standard" with the "Short-haul capability" feature in IROC. The capability should also be defined in the "Special Needs" block of the resource order as short-haul capable.

Northern Rockies Supplement

Short-Haul Operations
The short-haul mission is intended to extract injured or ill personnel from locations that are otherwise inaccessible and/or to reduce risk to additional personnel/responders. Short-haul operations will extract and transfer personnel to another type of medical transportation (ground ambulance, EMS/life flight or internal in an agency helicopter).

Individual short-haul programs within the National Park Service are authorized to conduct short-haul operations for missions other than to extract injured or ill personnel, e.g., insertion for initial attack fire response, helispot construction etc. Work with the short-haul spotter assigned to your incident or unit to get further information.

Northern Rockies hosts two T3S short-haul helicopters, one based in Helena, MT and one based in Yellowstone National Park. For more information contact Forest Service R1 Helicopter Program Manager Evan Day 406-214-2791.

Maps depicting current short-haul helicopter locations and 100-mile initial response circles can be found by logging in to the Enterprise Geospatial Portal (EGP) at:
https://egp.wildfire.gov/egp/default.aspx.

Select the Aviation map and open the Layers icon to select the Short-haul locations (blue circles have been updated within last 26 hours, gray circles are older).
The Interagency Emergency Helicopter Extraction (EHE) Source List can be found at:
https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/pms512.

Ordering a short-haul helicopter for immediate need:
- *Ordering units may order a short-haul helicopter by placing a call direct to the current helicopter manager or their hosting dispatch center. Ordering units or incidents must supply the information on a kneeboard form to facilitate an emergency response.*
- *Additional patient information may be obtained using the* Medical Incident Report ICS 206-WF.
- *A request for short haul will be processed by the host dispatch center or hosting IMT as a priority emergency response.*
- *The host dispatch center will notify the controlling GACC whenever a short-haul mission is launched.*
- *Short-haul extraction can occur only during daylight flight hours.*

All short-haul operations will comply with the following policy:
- *NPS: Helicopter Short-haul Handbook.*
- *FS: Forest Service Standards for Short-haul Operations.*

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Helicopters

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) helicopters are available throughout the NRGA. **EMS helicopters may be ordered by a local unit from the closest available source.** *Payment for EMS helicopters used to transport government employees (state and federal) is covered under Workers' Compensation Programs (APMC, OWCP, etc.). Refer to the Interagency Incident Business Management Handbook (NWCG Handbook #2) for specifics.*

Emergency medical helicopter services for private citizens should be coordinated through local law enforcement officials and/or the local line officer.

When hosting an Incident Management Team on a local unit, the ordering of EMS aircraft should be discussed at the in-briefing or in the delegation of authority.

Military Assistance to Safety and Traffic (MAST) Helicopters

MAST helicopters can be ordered for emergency extraction using a hoist system. These helicopters can be dispatched with a flight surgeon, if requested, or may be used in conjunction with EMS helicopters. Dispatch procedures for ordering MAST services:
- *Use the Military ONLY when private/contract services are not available*
- *The use of MAST helicopters for assisting in the search and rescue for downed aircraft is coordinated through the AFRCC, Tyndal AFB, FL 800-851-3051 (Official Use Only).*
- *Use the EMS Helicopter Ambulance Request Information form from the NWCG Aviation Mishap Response Guide. Orders for MAST services can go directly to the AFRCC or be made through NRCC which will contact the AFRCC at Tyndal AFB, FL with mission information.*
- *Determine radio frequencies to be utilized and flight following procedures. Some military helicopters are restricted to VHF-AM communications. An agency aerial platform may be a necessary link for flight following communications.*

- *The use of MAST helicopters for private citizens will normally be initiated by local law enforcement officials coordinated with the local line officer. The role of NRCC will be one of advice, assistance, and support.*

Military MAST services available in the NRGA:
- *Fairchild AFB, Spokane WA. 36th Rescue Squadron: UH1N helicopters (Bell 212) available with 240 feet of hoist cable and winch system.*
  - *Phone Numbers: 509-247-4051 Ops Desk; 800-851-3051 AFRCC, Tyndal AFB*
- *Malmstrom AFB, Great Falls, MT. 40th Helicopter Squadron: UH1N helicopters (Bell 212) available with 250 feet of hoist cable and winch system.*
  - *Phone Numbers: 406-731-3801 Command Post (24/7); 800-851-3051 Tyndal AFB*

MULTI-AWARD TASK ORDER CONTRACT (MATOC)

Helicopters

The following tables have been created to assist the field with ordering CWN MATOC helicopters by payload category. The Type 2's and Type 3's are currently the only MATOC helicopters.

Type 1 helicopters are on their final extension of the legacy CWN Basic Ordering Agreement (BOA). These BOA's end 12/31/24. This section will be updated to include Type 1 helicopters once the new contracts are awarded.
- Initial CWN orders for these aircraft need to be placed to the NICC to be competed nationally.
- The payload categories are a combination of the helicopter type and allowable payload, at 7,000 feet and 30 degrees Celsius.
  - Example: 2.1200
    - The 2 is the helicopter type.
    - The 1200 is the allowable payload.
- All awarded model aircraft are represented on the following charts with either a payload category, or a low to high end payload category range.
- When ordering, consider minimum performance needs when selecting a payload category. It is not necessary to use the range of payloads when ordering, if targeting a specific model aircraft. The range is used to illustrate the different capabilities of all vendor aircraft with that specific model.
- By specifying the lowest acceptable payload category in the special needs of your order, it will include competition at that payload category and above.
- Include any other specification in the special needs of your request.
- For all modern aircraft, an additional justification in your request, such as a specific Exhibit from the parent contract should be included.
- For twin engine, specify "twin engine" in your request.

Type 2 Standard w/Bucket (*indicates models with twin engine capability)

Payload Category	Model	Payload Range
2.1200	*212HP	N/A
2.1450 – 2.1700	205A1	Low - High
2.1700	210	N/A
2.1700	*212 Eagle	N/A
2.1700 – 2.1850	205A1++	Low - High
2.2450	214B1	N/A

Type 2 Restricted w/Bucket

Payload Category	Model	Payload Range
2.1450	UH1B	N/A
2.1650	UH-1F	N/A
2.1850	58T	N/A
2.2050 – 2.2650	UH-1H-17	Low - High

Type 2 Standard w/Tank

Payload Category	Model	Payload Range
2.900	205A1	N/A
2.900	*212HP	N/A
2.900 – 2.1450	205A1++	Low - High

Type 2 Restricted w/Tank

Payload Category	Model	Payload Range
2.1700-2.2650	UH-1H-17	Low - High

Type 2 Standard Modern Bucket/Tank

Payload Category	Model	Payload Range
2.1350+	*EC145 (Bucket)	N/A
2.1350+	*412EPX (Bucket)	N/A
2.900	*EC145 (Tanked)	N/A

Type 3 Standard w/Bucket

Payload Category	Model	Payload Range
3.270	AS350A/B2	NA
3.600-3.850	206L1	Low - High
3.600-3.850	206L3	Low - High
3.600-3.850	206L4	Low - High
3.700-3.800	*900/902	Low - High
3.950-3.1350	407A	Low - High
3.950-3.1350	407HP	Low - High
3.950-3.1350	AS350B3	Low - High
3.950-3.1350	AS350B3E	Low - High

Type 3 Standard w/Tank

Payload Category	Model	Payload Range
3.750-3.800	407A	Low - High
3.750-3.800	407HP	Low - High
3.750-3.800	AS350B3	Low - High
3.750-3.800	AS350B3E	Low - High

Type 3 Standard Modern

Payload Category	Model	Payload Range
3.650+	*429A	N/A

RAPPELLERS

The Forest Service National Helicopter Rappel Program's primary mission is initial attack. When rappellers are needed for initial attack with aircraft, they are to be requested in IROC as "RPIA – Load, Rappeller, Initial Attack" on an Aircraft request. All initial attack orders will be honored, regardless of Geographic Area boundary, when rappellers are available. The NICC, in conjunction with the FS National Aircraft Coordinator, may determine situations when closest resource is not applicable.

Please refer to Chapter 20 for specific guidance for ordering helicopter module personnel and booster orders.

The sending unit will fill the request with a roster in IROC by ordering the aircraft with subordinates, with name and agency identification, through the established ordering channels. This information can be acquired after the aircraft is airborne. Any intent to retain rappellers which have not been utilized as an IA load, will be negotiated between the sending, and receiving rappel base in concurrence with NICC and the GACCs.

GACCs prepositioning rappellers when multiple starts are occurring or predicted will specify the anticipated duration. If not deployed during this period, rappellers will be made available for higher priorities, unless longer duration is negotiated between the sending and receiving rappel bases in concurrence with NICC and the GACCs.

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

Rappel crews may be utilized for large fire support, all-hazard incident operations, and resource management objectives. Rappel crews are well equipped to respond to extended attack incidents and critical need missions on large fires. Extended attack incidents that utilize rappel crews to fill critical positions, should order replacement personnel for those positions in case the aircraft and crew are reassigned.

Helicopters ordered with rappel capability for preposition and/or large fire support, will be ordered as "HE2S – Helicopter, Type 2 Standard", with the "Rappel Capability" feature in IROC. The capability should also be defined in the "Special Needs" block of the resource order as rappel capable.

Rappeller Numbers

Planned staffing includes 285 Rappellers at the following locations (actual fire season numbers may vary):

Great Basin	Boise, ID	15
	Price Valley, ID	30
	Salmon, ID	45
Northern Rockies	Gallatin, MT	17
	Libby, MT	16
Northwest	Grants Pass, OR	21
	John Day, OR	28
	Prineville, OR	27
	La Grande, OR	38
	Wenatchee, WA	27
Northern California	Nevada City, CA	20
Southern California	Trimmer, CA	21

Rappeller Aircraft

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

Northern Rockies Supplement
MT-DNRC Helicopters

The DNRC maintains five MT205 helicopters and two Bell 206III Jet Rangers. Reference Cooperator Aircraft-DNRC Aircraft section at the beginning of this chapter for additional information on DNRC Aircraft and field assignment duty locations.

DNRC helicopters are State of Montana resources and may be considered the closest resources for all incidents under State of Montana fire protection responsibility. DNRC helicopters may be requested for initial attack operations or to support State fire incidents. The coordination and dispatching of these aircraft is the responsibility of the respective DNRC Land Office via the aircraft's host dispatch center. Daily availability and status will be reported through normal dispatch channels.

The minimum information for Initial Attack fire operations will be latitude/longitude (degrees decimal minutes), geographic location of incident, frequencies, and ground contact if available. DNRC helicopters may be dispatched to an initial incident with information provided via [NWCG Aircraft Dispatch/Kneeboard Form (PMS 250)](). *If the resource is being sent outside of the host dispatch centers zone, the initial order may be followed up with an IROC order.*

It will be the responsibility of local dispatch center, in coordination with the Area Land Office (i.e., aircraft users), to inform Air Operations of any changes in communication frequencies.

Aircraft assigned to the areas can be dispatched for any Fire Mission allowed under the DNRC 1500 manual. Pre-season and post-season non-fire dispatching will occur at the DNRC Aviation Support Facility (ASF), through the Chief pilot or designee.

DNRC fire managers may order helicopters directly and for local assignments using procedures established locally between the DNRC Land Office and the host dispatch center. These helicopters may be dispatched to other DNRC field offices with approval from the Area Fire Manager or his/her designated representative (duty officer).

IDL Helicopters
See information outlined under Cooperator Aircraft section at the beginning of this chapter.

Montana National Guard Helicopters
See information outlined under Cooperator Aircraft section at the beginning of this chapter.

SMOKEJUMPERS

Smokejumpers primary mission is initial attack. All initial attack orders will be honored when smokejumpers are available. While most effective at providing rapid initial response, smokejumpers are well equipped to respond to extended attack incidents and short-term critical need missions on large fires. Smokejumpers are normally configured by planeload, with each load ranging from eight to ten smokejumpers depending on aircraft type and smokejumper availability.

When smokejumpers are needed jump-ready for initial attack with aircraft, they are to be requested in IROC as "SMIA - Load, Smokejumper, Initial Attack" on an Aircraft request.
BLM smokejumper initial attack aircraft may be launched within its current dispatch zone to new incidents after having been provided location, bearing, distance, and flight following frequency. All other pertinent information will be provided to aircrews while enroute.
Specifying the delivery system is not permitted. The sending unit will fill the request with a roster in IROC or by forwarding a manifest form, with name and agency identification, through the established ordering channels. This information can be acquired after the smokejumper aircraft is airborne. Any intent to retain Smokejumpers which have not been utilized as an IA load will be negotiated between the sending and receiving smokejumper base in concurrence with the NICC and the GACCs.

GACCs prepositioning smokejumpers when multiple starts are occurring or predicted will specify the anticipated duration. If not deployed during this period, smokejumpers will be made available for higher priorities, unless longer duration is negotiated between the sending and receiving smokejumper bases in concurrence with NICC and the GACCs.
Smokejumpers held as boosters after release from the first IA assignment will be placed on an Overhead order using individual "O" requests. Smokejumpers recovered and mobilized to another assignment, internally or across Geographic Area boundaries, will also be placed on an Overhead order.

Smokejumpers may be configured as crews (hand crew, engine crew, or helitack crew) or as single resource overhead for Incident Command System positions. Concurrence with NICC must be obtained prior to configuring smokejumpers as crews or modules for extended attack operations.

Please refer to Chapter 20 for specific information on ordering smokejumper boosters.

Smokejumper Numbers

Planned staffing includes 480 smokejumpers at the following locations (actual fire season numbers may vary):

BLM Alaska	(Fairbanks)	75
BLM Great Basin	(Boise)	75
FS Northern Rockies	(Missoula)	70
	(Grangeville)	30
	(West Yellowstone)	30
FS Great Basin	(McCall)	70
FS North Ops	(Redding)	50
FS Northwest	(N. Cascade)	30
	(Redmond)	50

Satellite bases may be activated based on fire activity.

Daily availability is updated throughout the fire season and is posted at the following link: *https://www.nifc.gov/smokejumper/reports/smjrpt.php*

Smokejumper Aircraft

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

A list of all Smokejumper Aircraft can be found at: *https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/aviation*

Northern Rockies Supplement

Smokejumper Aircraft in the Northern Rockies are:

Location	Tail #	Call Sign	Load Size	Aircraft Type
GIC	N537AR	"Jump 1-6"	7 pax	TWIN OTTER
MSO	N266MC	"Jump 1-1"	8 pax	DORNIER 228
MSO	N110Z	"Jump 1-0"	10 pax	SHORTS SD3-60
MSO	N1144Z	"Jump 1-4"	10 pax	SHORTS SD3-60
WYS	N263MC	"Jump 1-3"	8 pax	DORNIER 228

*Each unit may order smokejumpers through standard dispatch channels from the host dispatch center of the **closest smokejumper base** to the incident, as confirmed by computer software. This includes out-of-area bases covered by formal agreement, however, **if smokejumpers are being requested for out-of-area, the host unit must call NRCC for coordinator approval.***

There are 3 permanent Jump Centers within the Northern Rockies:

- ***Missoula*** *– Missoula Jump Center (MSJC) serves as their own tier 3 dispatch center "under" Northern Rockies Coordination Center. Any orders for personnel out of MSJC go through NRCC and are passed to MSJC.*
- ***Grangeville*** *– Grangeville Jumpers are dispatched out of Grangeville Dispatch Center (GVC).*
- ***West Yellowstone*** *– West Yellowstone Jumpers are dispatched out of Billings Dispatch (BDC).*

If the closest smokejumper base cannot fill the request, then the unit must place the request with NRCC.

Smokejumper aircraft duty hours during fire season are normally from 09:30 to 18:00 local time. Neighboring dispatch units must be aware of time zone changes. If smokejumpers are needed for earlier hours the order should be placed the previous day. Units will notify NRCC when smokejumper aircraft are committed or unavailable for fire assignment due to mechanical issues, pilot duty limitations, etc. Units will notify NRCC before using the aircraft for other than smokejumper/para cargo use.

Booster Orders
Requests for smokejumper boosters will be placed as individual 'O#' SMKJ requests. All smokejumper booster requests, for any Northern Rockies jump base, may be ordered under the local NRGA Preposition and placed up to NRCC.

Cargo/Para Cargo/GPS Guided Para Cargo Flights
Order cargo/para cargo flights through standard dispatch channels from the host dispatch center to NRCC. Dispatch should be provided a flight schedule. The host dispatch may contact the smokejumper duty officer to discuss para cargo delivery and retrieval options. Para Cargo requests are ordered in IROC as an A #: Fixed Wing, Cargo. Reference the ordering guidelines in the Aviation section of the NRCC website for additional information.
GPS Guided Para Cargo may be available. Contact Smokejumper Operations prior to ordering to discuss availability and needs for the incident.

AERIAL SUPERVISION AIRCRAFT

Leadplanes, Exclusive-Use Air Tactical Aircraft, and Aerial Supervision Modules (ASM(s)) are National Resources. Areas administering these aircraft will make them available for wildland fire assignments when requested by NICC and approved by the parent agency. Requests for leadplanes may be filled with an ASM.

Aerial Supervision Module

The ASM is a fixed-wing platform that utilizes two (2) crew members to perform the functions of traditional air attack and low-level lead operations. The ASM requires both crew members to be trained to work as a team, utilizing Crew Resource Management (CRM) skills and techniques to enhance safety, efficiency, and effectiveness.

Leadplane

A Leadplane is a fixed-wing platform that provides low-level lead operations for airtankers. Lead planes are required for non-IA rated airtankers, such as VLATs and MAFFS. Landplanes may also be requested for congested airspace situations, by any airtanker pilot, or to determine adequate visibility for airtanker operations on an incident. Leadplanes are limited and specialized resources, therefore missions may need to be prioritized for non-IA rated airtanker missions.

Please contact the USFS National Fixed-Wing Coordinator, or appropriate agency program manager for any lead plane needs or for planning purposes.
A list of all Leadplanes/Aerial Supervision Modules can be found at:
https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/aviation

Air Tactical Aircraft

Air Tactical Aircraft are on agency Exclusive-Use Contracts and/or Call-When-Needed (CWN) Agreements. They are available for interagency use and will be requested through established ordering channels. Federal agencies have developed Air Tactical specific contracts and agreements that add performance capabilities and radio configurations specific to the role of aerial supervision.

To ensure consistent utilization, rotation, and management of the Exclusive-Use Air Tactical Aircraft fleet, refer to the Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (NFES 2724).

Northern Rockies Supplement

Leadplanes and Aerial Supervision Modules (ASMs)
Forest Service ASMs will use a "Bravo" call sign and BLM ASMs will use a "Kilo" call sign. Leadplanes are identified by their "Lead" call signs.

Only qualified leadplanes/ASMs and ATGSs will direct airtanker operations from the air, utilizing approved aircraft with mandatory communications equipment. Recon/air patrols will limit their proximity and instructions to identification of the correct fire and vacate the airspace prior to drop.

Dispatching Leadplanes and ASMs
Leadplanes/ASMs, like airtankers, may be ordered through standard dispatch channels from the dispatch unit of the closest hosting airbase as confirmed by computer software. Leadplanes/ASMs may be dispatched using the Aircraft Dispatch/Kneeboard form followed up by an IROC resource order as soon as possible. If the closest airbase cannot fill the request, place the request through NRCC.
NRCC requests all kneeboard forms for airtankers and leadplanes/ASMs be sent to NRCC's aircraft desk for situational awareness, prioritization, and further notification of national resource usage.

Initial attack by a qualified initial attack airtanker pilot should not be delayed because of a lack of a leadplane/ASM in the area. In the event there is a shortage of leadplanes/ASMs, an NRCC aircraft coordinator will assess the fire situation and leadplane/ASM availability at that time

and assign priorities. Where leadplanes/ASMs are appropriate but not available, ATGS shall be assigned in their place.

Leadplanes/ASMs assigned to alternate airbases will be dispatched by the dispatch center responsible for that airbase.

Requests to utilize these aircraft for non-leadplane/ASM missions requires approval from NRCC.

Leadplanes/ASMs will be released from incidents at the end of shift. Unlike exclusive use airtankers, leadplanes/ASMs cannot be 'released to base' in IROC, therefore, when stationed away from their home base, they should be reassigned to a local NRGA preposition order and toggled available national.

Air Tactical Aircraft
Attempts should be made to order exclusive use resources within the GACC before ordering call when needed resources or mobilizing aircraft from outside of the GACC. Specify all special needs such as twin engine, high wing, carded Instrument Flight Rules (IFR), flight into known icing conditions, pressurized, etc., in the special needs portion of the resource order and on the kneeboard form.

Only order aircraft carded for air tactical work. All patrol or recon aircraft must vacate air space over a fire to which initial attack aircraft have been dispatched.
For additional information on Aerial Supervision requirements and usage reference the NWCG Standards for Aerial Supervision at: https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/pms505

Northern Rockies Geographic Area is committed to sharing ATGS resources amongst all IMTs, units, and dispatch centers.
- *ATGS personnel affiliated with an IMT may be utilized for any assignment but will be reassigned if their respective IMT is activated CONTINGENT upon availability of a replacement ATGS resource. No reassignment will occur if replacement resources are not available.*
- *The FWOS will be utilized to assist with locating, moving, sharing, and placing aerial supervision resources. This position works closely with the NRCC Aircraft Coordinators.*

MT-DNRC Aerial Supervision Guidelines

To facilitate safe and efficient use of aviation assets that are operating on State and/or County protection or under the operational control of the DNRC which includes responses to boundary fires, the following will occur.

1. *When multiple helicopters are operating on the same incident, a DNRC pilot will assume the responsibilities as a Flight Lead, coordinate with the Incident Commander (IC) and assist in the control of the rotary wing resources. The Flight Lead is typically the most experienced DNRC Pilot in charge on scene. This Flight Lead platform will continue tactical operations on the incident with the other aircraft to facilitate and maintain safe air operations.*
2. *When any Federally contracted or owned aircraft are ordered, aerial supervision requirements outlined in the NWCG Standards for Aerial Supervision (PMS 505) will be followed and appropriate aerial supervision assets ordered.*
3. *Army National Guard helicopters require aerial supervision for all operations on staffed fireline. This requirement for the UH-60 "Blackhawks" may be met by operating in tandem with DNRC helicopters or using a helicopter coordinator (HLCO) and/or air attack. Army National Guard helicopters may operate on unstaffed fire line without aerial supervision.*

UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS (UAS)

Incident UAS missions may be conducted on a small scale by agency owned UAS and an agency crew or on a larger scale by vendor owned and operated UAS with agency support.

There are three federal UAS ordering scenarios:

- Agency UAS for situational awareness (SA)/ Infrared (IR)/mapping.
- Agency UAS for aerial ignition (also capable for SA/IR/mapping).
- CWN contract UAS for large fire.

For specifics on how to order UAS, please see: *https://uas.nifc.gov/uas-ordering*

There is an on-call UAS Coordinator available to answer questions regarding UAS capabilities and to help determine the type of UAS (1-4) and overhead (UASP, UASD, UASM, or UASL) to order. UAS personnel are in high demand. Please order trainees when approved/possible.

Cooperators wishing to fly UAS on federally managed incidents must have a Cooperator letter issued by DOI or FS.

UAS Coordinator: (208) 387-5335

Northern Rockies Supplement

UAS are considered aircraft and therefore must adhere to host agency policy. UAS include any aircraft used for flight with no onboard pilot. UAS missions must be approved in advance prior to use on any USFS/DOI/State agency projects (to include fire/incidents/prescribed fire, BAER, etc.).

Reference the NWCG Standards for Fire Unmanned Aircraft Systems Operations at:
https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/pms515

Contact Region 1 UAS Specialist Shane Ralston at 406-396-3526 for additional information.

DOI, USFS and State UAS policy and operational guidelines for UAS use is dynamic and expect differences in agency policies:
- *UAS flights under DOI or USFS operational control must adhere to appropriate agency policy and regulations. Reference links to policy found on the Interagency UAS Program website: https://uas.nifc.gov/policy-quick-reference.*
- *UAS flights under MT-DNRC operational control must adhere to MT-DNRC policy and regulations. Contact local DNRC Aviation Officer for more information on DNRC UAS policy.*
- *UAS flights under ID-IDL operational control must adhere to the ID-IDL policy and regulations. Contact local IDL Aviation Officer for more information on IDL UAS policy.*

In the event of a UAS intrusion on wildfires or projects, fill out the [Aircraft Conflict Initial Report Form](#) *and notify appropriate personnel.*

AIRTANKERS

Airtankers are National Resources, their primary mission is initial attack. NICC will prioritize and allocate federal airtankers by positioning them in areas of current or predicted high wildfire danger or activity.

Geographic Areas managing these aircraft will make them available for wildland fire assignments when ordered by NICC. This will be accomplished by ensuring that all support functions (i.e., Airtanker Bases, GACCs, and local dispatch centers) that are required for the mobilization of National Resources are staffed and maintained to support mobilizations. The following criteria apply to all airtankers:
- Airtankers should be dispatched by closest resource, regardless of Geographic Area boundaries.
- When a Geographic Area has depleted available VLAT or Large Airtanker (Type 1 or 2) resources, or the closest available resource is outside of the GACC, request(s) will be placed with NICC.
- All airtanker movement, regardless of existing border agreements, will be communicated to the NICC.
- There are five types of airtankers based on payload capacity:
   - VLAT = 8,000 gallons or more
   - Type 1 = 3,000 to 5,000 gallons
   - Type 2 = 1,800 to 2,999 gallons
   - Type 3 = 800 to 1,799 gallons
   - Type 4 = Up to 799 gallons

To ensure consistent utilization, rotation, and management of the national airtanker fleet, please refer to the following publications:

- *Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations*
- *Forest Service Standards for Airtanker Operations*
  https://www.fs.usda.gov/sites/default/files/2022-11/Standards-for-Airtanker-Ops.pdf

Airtanker Use in Optional and Post Season Periods

Post Season and Optional Use airtanker activations are processed by the Contracting Officer (CO), via a signed modification. The following process is used to activate airtankers during the Post Season and Optional Use periods:

- The requesting GACC will place request(s) for airtankers with NICC.
- NICC will notify the National Fixed-Wing Coordinator (NFWC) or designated representative of request(s).
- NFWC or designated representative notify the National Aviation Program Manager (NAPM), who will determine the availability of airtankers. Airtanker/vendor selection will be communicated back to the NICC. NICC will notify the GACC of the airtanker activation.
- NICC will request the airtanker from the appropriate vendor once approved by the CO.

Northern Rockies Supplement

Northern Rockies Tanker Bases and Associated Dispatch Centers

Tanker Base	*Dispatch Center*	*Capacity/Status*
Coeur d'Alene Tanker Base (COE)	*Coeur d'Alene Dispatch Center (CDC)*	*Can accommodate up to LATs*
Missoula Tanker Base (MSO)	*Missoula Dispatch Center (MDC)*	*Can accommodate up to LATs*
Helena Tanker Base (HLN)	*Helena Dispatch Center (HDC)*	*Can accommodate up to VLATs*
Billings Airtanker Base (BIL)	*Billings Dispatch Center (BDC)*	*Can accommodate up to LATs*
Grangeville Tanker Base (GIC)	*Grangeville Dispatch Center (GVC)*	*Can accommodate SEATs only*
Ronan Tanker Base (7S0)	*Ronan Dispatch Tier 4 under Missoula Dispatch Center (MDC)*	*Can accommodate SEATs only*
Miles City Tanker Base (MLS)	*Miles City Dispatch Center (MCC)*	*Can accommodate SEATs only*
Hamilton Tanker Base (6S5)	*Bitterroot Dispatch Center (BRC)*	*ON CALL BASE Can accommodate SEATs only requires mobile retardant base*
Plains Tanker Base (S34)	*Missoula Dispatch Center (MDC)*	*ON CALL BASE Can accommodate SEATs only*
Lewistown Tanker Base (LWT)	*Lewistown Dispatch Center (LEC)*	*ON CALL BASE Can accommodate SEATs only*

Very Large Airtankers (VLATs)

In the Northern Rockies, VLATs can operate out of Helena, MT (HLN). Next closest VLAT bases are Moses Lake, WA (MWH) and Pocatello, ID (PIH).

Airtanker Management

Airtanker days off will be in accordance with contractual requirements. Sending and receiving dispatch units must be aware of time zone changes. Units will contact NRCC if other hours are requested: early morning fire activity, on call-back due to inclement weather, etc.

Units with airtanker bases are also responsible for informing NRCC:
- *when airtankers located at their base are out of service for any reason.*
- *when there are issues concerning the operating capability of the airtanker base (e.g., retardant shortage, fuel shortage, etc.).*

Airtanker Response

Each unit may order the first airtanker through standard dispatch channels from the neighboring dispatch unit for the closest airtanker base, if applicable. This includes out-of-area bases covered by formal agreement. IROC orders will follow normal dispatch channels and notification of national resource usage should always be made to NRCC.

If the closest airtanker base cannot fill the request, the request must be placed with NRCC. If a NR airtanker is requested out-of-area for initial attack, the airtanker host unit must first call NRCC for coordinator approval to fill request.

NRCC requests all kneeboard forms for airtankers and lead planes/ASMs be sent to NRCC's aircraft desk for situational awareness, prioritization, and further notification of national resource usage.

When airtankers are ordered the following priority criteria must be provided in the comment section of the aircraft kneeboard and in the special needs block of the IROC aircraft resource order.

Values at Risk

- ***Human Life****: Entrapment, Reinforce escape routes/safety zones, Other (Medivac, Highways, Recreation Areas).*
- ***Communities****: Community infrastructure, historically significant cultural resources.*
- ***Property****: Primary Residences, Seasonal Residences, Commercial property including timber/plantations, Outbuildings. Other (Livestock).*
- ***Natural Resources****: T&E Species, Wildlife Habitat, Grazing Allotments, Designated Critical Areas.*

Timeframe for Threat
- *Imminent, within the operational period, 24 hours, etc.*

Centers may be asked if there are currently resources on the ground to support orders for retardant or bucket drops.

At the end of shift all large and very large airtankers will be released in IROC to the appropriate base or to a local NRGA preposition order for a clean start on the next shift.

Startup/Cutoff Times - Airtanker Dispatch Limitations
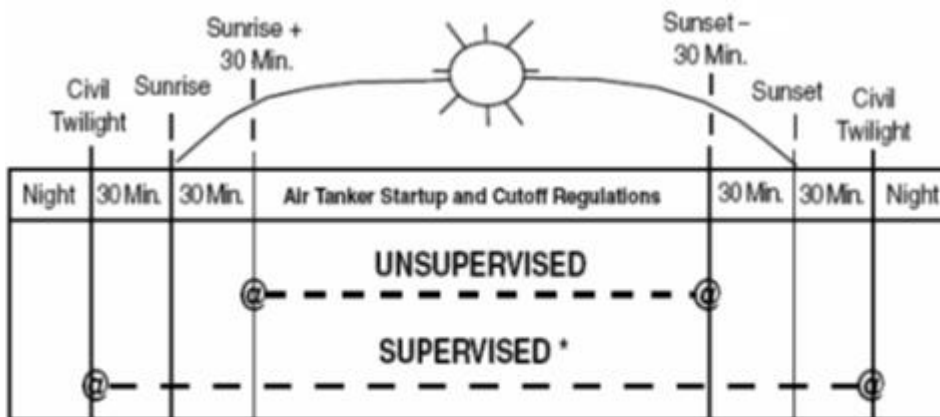
- *To reduce the hazards to large airtanker operations posed by shadows in the early morning and late evening hours, limitations have been placed on times when airtankers may drop on fires.*
- *Note: The limitations apply to the time the aircraft arrives over the fire and conducts its dropping activity, not the time the aircraft is dispatched from its base. Dispatchers and ATB Managers, in consultation with Leadplanes/ASMs or ATGSs, are mutually responsible for ensuring these limitations are not exceeded.*

MODULAR AIRBORNE FIREFIGHTING SYSTEMS (MAFFS)

MAFFS provide emergency capability to supplement commercial airtankers on wildland fires. MAFFS are National Resources and are used as a reinforcement measure when contract airtankers are committed or not readily available. MAFFS will be made available to assist foreign governments when requested through the Department of State or other diplomatic Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). Geographic Areas are responsible for ascertaining all suitable commercial airtankers are assigned to wildland fires or committed to initial attack before placing a request for a MAFFS Mission to NIFC.

US Forest Service and NICC Responsibility (for MAFFS)

The NICC is responsible for ascertaining nationally that all suitable commercial contract airtankers are committed to wildland fires, initial attack, or cannot meet timeframes of requesting units. When

this occurs, NICC will notify the FS Assistant Director for Operations, NIFC. Once approval is given, the NICC activates the request through proper Department of Defense (DOD) channels. After the initial contact has been made, NICC will submit a Request for Assistance (RFA) to the DOD Liaison at NIFC.

The Governors of California, Nevada, and Wyoming may activate their respective Air National Guard Units having MAFFS equipment and qualified crews for State-controlled fires. Approval for use of MAFFS equipment must be obtained from the FS Assistant Director for Operations, NIFC, prior to this activation. When MAFFS are activated by a governor, the FS Regional Office for that State will assign an accounting code for the incident.

MAFFS Ordering Criteria

MAFFS domestic requests will be placed through established ordering channels to NICC. NICC will place a RFA to the Region X Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO).

The requesting Geographic Area needs to order the following support for MAFFS Activation:
- One each MAFFS Liaison Officer (MLO aka MAFF) and one each MLO trainee.
- One each Airbase Radio Kit (NFES 4660).
- One each MAFFS Communications Specialist (THSP).
- One each Assistant MAFFS Liaison Officer (AMLO).
- One each MAFFS Airtanker Base Manager (MABM) and one each MABM trainee.
- Logistics, Finance, and Information personnel.

MAFFS Operations must also include a MAFFS qualified Leadplane.
For MAFFs activations, the Receiving Unit must be prepared to provide administrative support (procurement, motel rooms, phones, office space, clerical and timekeeping support, transportation) to accommodate as many as twenty-six people per two (2) aircraft.
For additional information, see the *MAFFS Operating Plan*:
https://www.nifc.gov/sites/default/files/document-media/MAFFS_Operations_Plan.pdf

Northern Rockies Supplement

In the Northern Rockies, MAFFS can reload out of Helena, MT (HLN) and Billings, MT (BIL), with Boise, ID (BOI), Moses Lake, WA (MWH) and Rapid City, SD (RAP) as closest MAFFs hub-bases.

WATER SCOOPERS

Water scoopers are National Resources, and their primary mission is initial attack operations. The NICC will prioritize and allocate federal water scoopers by positioning them in areas where they can be tactically effective and where current or predicted high wildfire danger or activity is occurring. Geographic Areas managing these aircraft will make them available for wildland fire assignments when ordered by NICC.

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

Northern Rockies Supplement

Type 3 Multi-Engine Water Scoopers
Water scooper resources are commonly ordered in sets of two and will be supported with a scooper manger, ordered as subordinate THSPs.

MT-DNRC CWN T3 Multi-Engine Water Scoopers
Reference the Cooperator Aircraft - MT-DNRC Aircraft section of this chapter for additional information MT-DNRC Aircraft.

The Montana DNRC will solicit a CWN contract for type 3 multi-engine water scooping aircraft. Because these resources also hold national, Federal CWN contracts, requests to bring on water scoopers under the DNRC CWN contract requires coordination between the NRCC DNRC Coordinator, NICC, and the requesting unit. The IROC resource items must be transferred from NICC to NRCC and attached to the appropriate DNRC CWN contract before a request can be filled and resources can be mobilized.

Scoopers hired under DNRC contract cannot be used on Federally protected lands unless there is direct threat to life and use is approved by a federal line officer.

SINGLE ENGINE AIRTANKERS (SEATS) AND WATER SCOOPERS

Managers for Single Engine Airtankers and Single Engine Water Scoopers must remain on-site with the assigned resource at all times unless repositioning, mobilizing or demobilizing.
Federal and/or State contracted SEATs are managed under either an Exclusive-Use, On-Call, or CWN contract. A list of DOI Nationally funded SEATs is maintained and information can be requested through the National SEAT Coordinator. The national contract SEAT module includes the option for a support vehicle with batch mixing capability for wet and dry retardant. They are available for Interagency use and will be requested through established ordering channels. A SEAT can be managed by an on-site SEMG or an ATBM.

Single Engine Water Scoopers may only be managed remotely for 24 hours to allow time for assigned SEMG/ATBM to relocate to the aircraft's operating location. Requests for a DOI On-Call SEAT or Single Engine Water Scooper must have a SEMG or ATBM identified with contact information, and the airbase/airport reporting location documented in the "Special Needs" block before NICC assigns a SEAT.

Orders for SEATs placed to NICC are coordinated with the National SEAT Coordinator. Local Units or Geographic Area Coordination Centers hiring or releasing SEATs will notify the National SEAT Coordinator regardless of jurisdiction. Consistent with the DOI authorization (see the BLM National Aviation Plan), DOI Nationally funded SEATs will be managed as DOI National shared resources. As National assets, these SEATs can and will be moved to areas of greatest need. Geographic Areas and Fire Staff on an Interagency basis will provide direction to the dispatch system on the mobilization and demobilization of SEATs to meet existing or forecasted fire loads within their jurisdiction.

DOI Nationally funded SEATs will have their IROC status set as available nationally. When assigned to an incident, DOI Nationally funded SEATs will be released back to the GACC/Hosting unit at the end

of each shift and shown as available "National" in IROC. Mobilization for incident response will occur via resource order; however, once a decision to reallocate a DOI Nationally funded SEAT to another GACC is made, the receiving GACC will place a request for the mobilization, and the resource item will be transferred after mobilization is complete.

Nationally, when competition for SEATs exists, NMAC will provide SEAT allocation direction to NICC based on intelligence developed by the National SEAT Coordinator. The National SEAT Coordinator position is responsible for coordinating the allocation and reallocation of SEATs Nationwide as well as maintaining current status, location, and utilization of federal and State contracted SEATs throughout the Nation.

National SEAT Coordinator: (208) 387-5419   *blm_fc_seat@blm.gov*

For additional SEAT and Single Engine Water Scooper information please see the following publications:

- *NWCG Standards for Airtanker Base Operations (SABO), PMS 508*
  https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/pms508
- *Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (NFES 2724)*

Northern Rockies Supplement

DOI National Exclusive Use (EXU) SEAT Contracts:
Based on the number of DOI National Exclusive Use SEATs allocated to the GACC, the BLM State Aviation Manager (SAM) and BIA Regional Aviation Manager (RAM) will coordinate with fire staff and the Geographic Area Coordinating Group to determine the initial starting location of DOI EXU SEAT's.

DOI Fire On-Call Contracts:
DOI Fire On-Call Contract requests for services will be placed with the contractor using standard dispatching procedures with an IROC aircraft resource order. Full consideration should be given to urgency, capability, location, availability, and cost of the aircraft by the unit making the request. Pay attention to the on-call emphasis of "Best Value Determination", there could be an audit on dispatch center documentation on why a vendor was hired.

The electronic OAS 23E will be utilized for tracking and documenting aircraft use by OAS and the requesting unit.

For further information contact your Unit Aviation Officer. The three-page AQD-91 Flight Request Form and the AMD-23E form can be found in a fill-in format at:
https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/dispatch/aviation/avforms.htm.

MOBILE RETARDANT BASES (MRBS)

Mobile Retardant Bases can be ordered to service Very Large Airtankers, Large Airtankers, helicopters and SEATS. Orders should be placed through normal dispatch channels to NICC. Units should identify physical location and any limiting factors affecting access to the area of planned use. Use the "Special Needs" block to identify type of aircraft utilizing the service:

- Helicopter
- SEAT
- LAT
- VLAT

Northern Rockies Supplement

Mobile retardant bases will be ordered as an A# Aviation-Service-Mobile Retardant Base (SMRB).

INFRARED (IR) SUPPORT TO FIRE OPERATIONS

Aircraft systems configured with infrared (IR) camera systems are available from agencies and private sector to provide support to wildland fire operations in three mission areas:
- New Fires. Use IR imagery to detect and map locations of new fires, typically following a lightning storm.
- Large Fire Perimeter Mapping: Use IR imagery to map the heat perimeter of large fires, typically the role of National Infrared Operations (NIROPS).
- Tactical Incident Awareness and Assessment (IAA): Use IR imagery to provide near real-time situational awareness, spot fire detection, over watch of ground operations, and map the heat perimeter of smaller fires or active portions of large fires. This can be conducted during the day or night.

Infrared camera systems can be categorized into two primary categories:
- Line Scanner / Step-stare camera systems. Line scanners and step-stare systems can quickly scan and map large fires and are best used when the fire is actively burning with open flame.
- Gimbal mounted electro-optical / infrared (EO/IR) camera ball. EO/IR camera balls are best used to provide over watch of a specific area and are more sensitive to detecting smoldering heat sources, however scan volume to map large fires is typically lower than line scanners or step-stare systems. Aircraft equipped with gimbal mounted EO/IR camera balls are typically better suited to detection or tactical IAA missions.

Aircraft assigned to NIROPS are predominantly equipped with line scanners or step-stare camera systems. NIROPS will consists of agency as well as contracted aircraft. NIROPS aircraft are National Resources. To order, use the IR Online Scanner Request Form on the NIROPS website no later than 1530 hours Mountain Time.

The form is located at: *https://fsapps.nwcg.gov/nirops/*

Aircraft from federal, state, National Guard, and Contractors are available. Ordering procedures varies depending on the aircraft. To order, contact the ordering GACC to discuss options. The following guidelines can help select the right tool for the task:
- Identify what the IR imagery is needed for, what information it is intended to provide, the desired products, and time of day.
- If the fire is actively burning and a once per 24-hour perimeter map is sufficient, submit request for NIROPS.

- If the fire is experiencing significant spread and additional day-time mapping and/or over watch is needed to monitor fire progression, consider requesting an aircraft equipped with thermal sensors for day-time flights in addition to nightly NIROPS.
- If the fire is no longer actively spreading and IR imagery is needed to inform mop-up decisions, consider requesting an aircraft equipped with a gimbal mounted camera ball instead of NIROPS.
- Following a lightning storm consider requesting an aircraft equipped with gimbal mounted camera ball to conduct a detection flight over the lightning affected area.
- Most crewed aircraft systems are only capable of providing "periodic" over watch of an incident, limited by fuel, for more "persistent" coverage of an incident, consider requesting a large UAS.

Visit the *Fire Imaging Technologies for Wildland Fire Operations* user guide for more detailed information. The guide can be found at: https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/reference-documents

Northern Rockies Supplement

NIROPs requests require the submission of both an IROC order (A#, Service – Infrared Flight) and a NIROPs order via the NIROPs website. In the special needs of the IROC order please include the name of the person completing the NIROPs request.

The National IR Coordinator will coordinate all assigned Infrared Interpreters (IRIN).

LARGE TRANSPORTATION AIRCRAFT

NICC is the sole source for large transport aircraft holding 14 CFR PART 121 Certificates. Large transport aircraft are National Resources and will be requested through NICC. Large transport aircraft arranged by NICC are requested on a per mission basis. Flight Following ATD/ETE will be relayed by the NICC Aircraft Desk for each flight leg. When requesting a large transport aircraft, the following information is required:

- Number of passengers and/or cargo weight per destination and combined total weight for the flight. Pick-up point at jetport and time passengers and/or cargo are available to load.
- NICC requires 48-hour lead time to plan and schedule aircraft for demobilization flights.
- Pick-up point at the jetport is the Fixed Base Operator (FBO) or gate at the airport terminal where the aircraft will park.
- Passengers must be weighed and manifested prior to boarding the aircraft.
- Government or contractor support available at each airport, including contact name and telephone number.
- All personnel listed on the manifest and flight crew members should be provided at least one sack lunch.
- **Note**: Lithium Batteries are not permitted and cannot be transported in the cargo hold on NICC large transport aircraft.

Northern Rockies Supplement

NIFC aircraft or large transport aircraft use the following Northern Rockies jetports:

State	Identifier	Pick Up/Drop Off points
ID	COE	Stancraft 208-772-6404
ID	LWS	Lewiston-Nez Perce County Airport 208-746-7962

MT	BIL	Edwards Jet Center 406-252-0508
MT	BTM	Butte Aviation 406-494-6694
MT	BZN	Yellowstone Jet Center 800-700-5381
MT	GTF	Holman Aviation 406-453-7613*
MT	HLN	Exec Air 406-442-2190
MT	MSO	Golf Taxiway to Tanker Base 406-728-4381
MT	WYS	Yellowstone Aviation 406-646-7359 (seasonal)
ND	BIS	Main Terminal 701-355-1808 day / 701-220-9885 24hr
ND	FAR	Fargo Jet Center 701-235-3600 or 800-770-0538
ND	MOT	Minot General Aviation & Refueling Office 701-857-4738
WA	GEG	Signature Flight Support 509-455-5204, answering service after hrs

* NICC Jet support is subject to availability of support personnel and area activity to assist with this operation. Please check with GDC before scheduling a NICC Jet in Great Falls.

FREQUENCIES

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

FM, VHF, and UHF Frequencies

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

AM Frequencies

Initial attack AM air-to-air frequencies will be assigned by the NIICD Communications Duty Officer (CDO) after annual coordination with the FAA. All available AM assignments will be published at the beginning of the fire season and will be available for use by the dispatch zones.
When the tertiary assignment (if applicable) is used the NIICD CDO will be notified by phone or email. VHF AM assignments are used for air-to-air communications and are authorized only within the zone to which they are assigned. IA frequency assignments are not to be used on project fires. To utilize the initial attack AM assignments to their fullest capabilities they should only be used on TFRs for the initial burning period, after that a dedicated AM frequency should be ordered from the CDO through IROC.

FM Air-to-Ground Frequencies

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

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

Northern Rockies Supplement

Communications/Frequency Zones

The Northern Rockies Geographic Area has been divided into 14 Initial Attack Communication Zones (IACZ). The boundaries of these zones closely align with initial attack areas for the dispatch centers that manage each frequency, however, some communication zones include more than one dispatch zone. The zone boundaries and frequencies are printed on the IACZ map distributed by NRCC and NIICD.

The initial attack frequencies for each IACZ are assigned by the NIICD Communications Duty Officer annually and managed by a designated local dispatch center.

The IACZ assignments are:

DISPATCH CENTER	Zone #
ID-CDC	*ID06*
ID-GVC	*ID07*
MT-KIC/KDC	*MT01*
MT-MDC	*MT02*
MT-DDC/BRC	*MT03*
MT-GDC/HDC	*MT04*
MT-BDC	*MT05*
MT-LEC	*MT06*
MT-BDC	*MT07*
MT-MCC	*MT08*
MT-MCC	*ND01*
MT-MCC	*ND02*
MT-MCC	*ND03*
MT-MCC	*ND04*

Air Guard

Air Guard (168.625 MHz, TX Tone 110.9) is a national frequency utilized to contact aircraft while in flight. Air Guard shall be constantly monitored by a dedicated receiver in all aircraft in the vicinity of an incident as well as the assigned VHF-AM frequency. Scanning of Air Guard is not acceptable.

A separate receiver in the aircraft always permits monitoring of this frequency to accomplish quick reaction to emergency or changing conditions. Base stations and repeaters require specific approval and a radio frequency assignment (168.625 MHz) at each location. Fire cache portables have this frequency on channel 14 for the purpose of emergency correction of aerial

delivery, aerial evacuation, and general safety. Ground-to-ground or other daily routine operational use of this frequency is prohibited.
Conditions for use of Air Guard are:

- *Genuine emergency use between aircraft and between fire ground crews and aircraft.*
- *To correct or update critical navigation and/or communication information.*
- *Emergency contact with aircraft to identify proper frequency.*

Boundary Zone Air Operations

Incidents that occur on or near dispatch jurisdiction boundaries require increased coordination and management emphasis for integrated air operations concerning flight routes, TFRs, resource assignments, and communications/frequency assignments.

The priority concern in a boundary fire situation involving aircraft is to first ensure airspace safety. Determining the exact location, fire behavior or additional resource needs should be secondary to this principle. The following measures are critical to the safety of air resources.

Boundary Zone Airspace Coordination Plan

To mitigate the inherent mid-air danger of multiple aircraft sharing the same airspace while on different radio frequencies; and in recognition that this situation is potentially created whenever aircraft operate near the often-invisible boundaries of different assigned frequency zones; aircraft and dispatch centers will implement the following procedures:

- *A "boundary zone" on each side of dispatching jurisdiction boundaries should be pre-identified by depiction on Flight Hazard Maps.*
- *Prior to entering the boundary zone, aircraft will notify their respective dispatch center of their intent to enter the boundary zone. Aircraft will not enter the boundary zone until they have been assured that any airspace conflicts have been mitigated.*
- *Dispatch will contact the adjoining unit/agency dispatch to notify of aircraft under their control within the boundary zone, request location information on any adjoining unit aircraft in the area and relay locations of other adjacent aircraft.*
- *Aircraft will confirm their location while within this boundary area through normal flight following procedures with dispatch.*
- *Aircraft within the boundary zone will monitor VHF-AM multicom frequency (122.900) for initial contact with other aircraft. This use of multicom is to provide a common Air-to-Air frequency for all aircraft, including general aviation, but is not intended for use as a tactical frequency. Pilots are also encouraged to provide occasional call-in-the-blind position reports on 122.900.*
- *When aircraft are flight following at a local level (i.e., district or incident) the local area contact shall contact the local dispatch center informing them of the status of boundary zone flight operations. The local dispatch center shall then inform the adjacent dispatch center of the boundary zone operations.*
- *Aircraft within boundary areas should also be provided assigned Air-to-Air and Air-to-Ground frequencies of the adjoining unit/agency.*

- *It is critical for adjoining dispatch centers to identify as soon as possible which unit's tactical frequencies (both A-A and A-G) or discrete frequencies will be assigned for use on those incidents which are near, on or overlap unit boundaries.*
- *Dispatch centers will notify adjoining dispatch centers when the status of an incident changes (i.e., change in number of aircraft, TFR requests).*
- *Agency aircraft that do not have avionic capability to utilize multicom or adjoining unit Air-Air frequencies or cannot establish radio contact for any other reason with aircraft known to be in the vicinity, shall immediately withdraw from the area.*

Units Sharing a Boundary with Another Administrative Unit Shall Implement the Following When Appropriate:
When aircraft resources from two or more adjoining dispatch centers are being committed to the same general area within the boundary zone:

- *Prompt initiation of a joint or shared Air Tactical Group Supervisor (Air Attack) will be considered.*
- *If adjacent unit aircraft are known to be in the boundary zone, the approaching aircraft will establish air-to-air contact before entering the general area.*
- *For an incident in progress, use of airtankers will be coordinated between adjoining dispatch centers.*

The identification of joint-use airspace or the possible need for a TFR within or overlapping the boundary zone will be negotiated between adjoining dispatch centers with input from the Unit Aviation Officers. The use of an area defined by terrain features (e.g., rim-to-rim concept) should be strongly considered when establishing incident management, initial attack, or airspace frequency areas. If possible, these areas should also be aligned with the TFR dimensions.

For joint-use airspace situations, the involved dispatch centers will identify a common aircraft frequency. This could be one of the unit's assigned initial attack air-to-air frequencies, or a discrete frequency if a TFR is established, but must be identified prior to launching aircraft.

During large fire operations, the initial attack area assigned to an Incident Management Team and the associated air travel routes within the boundary zone will be shared with the adjoining dispatch centers. When transitioning between incident management teams, the local unit aviation officers must ensure that this information is passed onto the incoming team members.

AIRSPACE

Temporary Flight Restrictions (TFR) FAR 91.137

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

add two zeroes to the description. Do not use spaces, commas, or other symbols in the description. Example: ddmmssN/dddmmssW or 450700N/1175030W. The corner points should be listed in a clockwise sequence around the requested TFR to avoid "bow tie" depictions.

For further information on how flight restrictions are requested and implemented, please reference the *NWCG Standards for Airspace Coordination, PMS 520* located at:
https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/pms520

Participating Aircraft

Internal procedures for requestors to participate in the hazard relief effort and work within incident TFRs will be coordinated to ensure the utmost safety. Please reference the *NWCG Standards for Airspace Coordination, PMS 520* for standard procedures for Participating Aircraft.

Military Training Routes and Special Use Airspace

Military Training Routes (MTR) and Special Use Airspace (SUA) that present conflicts with incident related aviation activities will be identified by local units. One source for this information is the *AP/1B, Flight Information Publication, Military Training Routes.* Each dispatch office should download a current edition of the AP/1B. Special Use Airspace may be found on Sectional Aeronautical Charts. Critical Airspace information pertinent to flight operations should be organized for easy and rapid utilization (i.e., displayed on local unit aviation hazard maps).

Further direction may be obtained in the *NWCG Standards for Airspace Coordination, PMS 520*.

Airspace Conflicts

Aviation personnel have a responsibility to identify and notify the FAA and report conflicts and incidents through the Interagency SAFECOM (Safety Communication) System to assist in the resolution of airspace conflicts. Notification to the FAA should be timely. When a conflict or incident occurs, it may indicate a significant aviation safety hazard. Conflicts may include Near Mid Air Collisions, TFR intrusions, and Fire Traffic Area (FTA) communication non-compliance. Further guidance is available in the *NWCG Standards for Airspace Coordination, PMS 520*.
The Aircraft Conflict Initial Report can be accessed at:
https://www.nwcg.gov/committee/interagency-airspace-subcommittee

Northern Rockies Supplement

Temporary Flight Restrictions will be ordered through IROC from NRCC as an A#: Service – Aviation. The IROC order needs to be accompanied by a completed Request for Temporary Flight Restriction form which can be found on the NRCC website at: https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/dispatch/aviation/avforms.htm.

Always order a dedicated FAA VHF-AM Air to Air frequency for each TFR. *If a TFR is desired to be effective ASAP, a zone's IA Air to Air AM frequency can be used for the initial TFR. The dedicated Air to Air AM frequency will then be tied to the TFR for the next operational shift.*

Whenever there are 5 or more TFRs in effect in the NRGA, NRCC will send a daily Aviation Summary, listing all TFRs in the Northern Rockies and associated dedicated incident A/A and A/G frequencies.

FAA Temporary Control Tower Operations

Geographic Areas within the FAA's Western Service Area (which includes the following states: AK, AZ, CA, CO, HI, ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WA and WY) may request FAA Air Traffic Control support through the Western Service Area Agreement when air operations in support of an incident becomes complex or unsafe at uncontrolled airports or helibases.

Geographic Areas within the FAA's Central Service Area (which includes, either entirely or portions of the following states: AR, AZ, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MI, MN, MO, MS, ND, NM, NY, OH, OK, PA, SD, TX, WI, WY) may request FAA Air Traffic Control support through the Central Service Area Agreement when air operations in support of an incident becomes complex or unsafe at uncontrolled airports or helibases.

FAA Temporary Control Towers are ordered on an Aircraft Order. A lead time of 48 hours is desirable when ordering. Ordering procedures are outlined within the current agreement. The GACCs do not need to forward the request to NICC.

The Interagency agreement with the FAA requires that a resource order and a Temporary Tower Request form be forwarded to the FAA. The forms may be forwarded when the request is made by the GACC to the FAA's Regional Operations Center (ROC). For additional information on requesting a temporary tower, please reference the checklist found in the *NWCG Standards for Airspace Coordination, PMS 520*.

When procuring a Temporary Tower with an EERA for Forest Service incidents, The Buying Team or a purchaser will need to begin with the At Incident Management Support (AIMS) process to set up an EERA with a contractor to provide Temporary Tower Services. All other agencies will need to follow their local procurement process.

NOTE: The contractor will need to have a Letter of Agreement (LOA) and the Controllers need to be certified for the specific location. The FAA will send a certifier to the location where the Temporary Tower Services are being requested once the contracted Mobile Temporary Control Tower is in place.

The contractor cannot provide services until the LOA is in place and the Controllers have been certified by the FAA. If the EERA route is utilized, please notify the National Airspace Coordinator. Please follow your local and Geographic Area protocols.

> ***Northern Rockies Supplement***
> *A link to the current FAA Temporary Tower Agreement can be found on Aviation section of the NRCC website:* https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/pms520.

CHAPTER 60
PREDICTIVE SERVICES

PREDICTIVE SERVICES OVERVIEW

Predictive Services is a decision support unit for federal, state and local land management agencies for operational management of and strategic planning for wildland fire management resources. Predictive Services accomplishes this through analysis of weather and climate, fuels, fire activity and behavior.

Intelligence gathering is a fundamental component of the national coordination system for federal, state and local land agencies. Intelligence coordination is accomplished through compiling reports from all levels of the firefighting organization as well as communicating with individual GACCs and local jurisdictions concerning their historic, current, and expected fire occurrence.

The products and services from both Predictive Services and the Intelligence section provide support for the proactive management of wildland fire with an eye toward safety, cost containment, efficiency and ecosystem health.

Wildland Fire Weather Forecasts

Wildland Fire Weather Forecasts are the responsibility of the National Weather Service.
Local dispatch centers will have protocols in place for monitoring, requesting, and disseminating fire weather forecasts, spot weather forecasts, fire weather watches, red flag warnings and other severe weather events (e.g., severe storm warnings, flash flood warnings, tornado warnings) to firefighters, incident commanders, and field-going personnel.

Northern Rockies Supplement

Fire Weather
The "Northern Rockies Area Fire Weather Annual Operating Plan" (AOP) is the official document to describe fire weather services in the Northern Rockies Area. The Fire Weather AOP, available fire weather forecasts, and a variety of weather intelligence is available online via the "Weather" section of the NRCC Web site at:
https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/predictive/weather/weather.htm

PREDICTIVE SERVICES PRODUCTS

7-Day Significant Fire Potential Outlook

The National 7-Day Significant Fire Potential Outlook is a composite of outlooks produced by each of the Geographic Area Predictive Services'. The 7-Day provides a week-long projection of fuel dryness, weather, and fire potential. The 7-Day depicts a nationwide view of the significant fire potential for the next seven days with links to the individual Geographic Area 7-Day Outlooks. The system is database-driven and is updated periodically as each Geographic Area Predictive Services posts its outlook. Each Geographic Area Predictive Services will determine whether to routinely produce a morning or afternoon product. Issuance times for each Area's outlook can be found in

their respective Geographic Area Mobilization Guide and/or National Weather Service/ Predictive Services Annual Operating Plan. Geographic Areas are required to provide 7-Day Outlooks daily, except when the Geographic Area Predictive Services is not staffed. Forecasts will include the forecaster's name or other agreed upon identifier to facilitate coordination.

The National 7-Day Outlook, as well as individual Geographic Area 7-Day Outlooks can be found at: *https://fsapps.nwcg.gov/psp/npsg/forecast#/outlooks?state=map*

National Wildland Significant Fire Potential Outlook

The National Significant Wildland Fire Potential Outlook is prepared and distributed by NICC Predictive Services on the first day of each month. It is a composite of outlooks prepared by the individual Geographic Areas Predictive Services and National Discussions prepared by NICC Predictive Services. It provides fire managers with the information needed to make long-range decisions concerning resource staffing and allocation. The Outlook identifies areas where significant wildland fire activity is expected to be above or below normal levels.

The Outlook covers a four-month period, divided into four one-month sections. Maps for each period display areas of below normal, normal, and above normal significant wildland fire potential. A brief synopsis of the current and predicted national and GACC situation is included in the report. The Outlook begins with an Executive Summary which provides a brief synopsis of the past month's weather and a national overview of each of the outlook periods. The Past Weather and Drought section summarizes the weather of the past month and the evolution of any drought conditions to illustrate how fuels and fire conditions reached the current state. The Weather and Climate Outlooks section summarizes the broad climate patterns that will affect temperature and precipitation for the next four months. The Geographic Area Forecasts section provides brief but more specific weather, fuels, and fire potential information for each of the Geographic Areas.

GACC monthly outlooks are mandatory. They provide greater detail than the national outlook issued by NICC. GACC monthly outlooks will adhere to the following protocols:
- GACC and NICC outlooks must be geospatially equivalent.
- GACC websites are required to link to the national outlook.
- GACCs are required to provide draft forecast maps, as well as narrative highlights for the outlook period to NICC no later than five business days before the end of each month.
- GACC monthly outlooks will be issued and posted to the web on the first business day of each month.
- Maps will show areas where above normal, normal, and below normal significant fire potential are expected.
- A discussion of fuel conditions, climate outlooks and other pertinent information will be included in the outlooks.

Northern Rockies Supplement

Video Briefings
Predictive Services personnel develop and post video representations of select products and services to the Predictive Services section of the NRCC website. The intent is to provide high-quality and flexible means for Predictive Services customers to view decision- support information. The information in these video briefings is meant to be strategic, in that it will apply to the entire Northern Rockies Area and focus on looking ahead a week or more.

Monthly/Seasonal Outlook Briefing – This briefing will feature the monthly and seasonal fire potential outlooks and is intended to mimic the briefings and presentations given to a variety of audiences in preparation for each fire season. These will be produced and posted prior to the beginning of fire season and may be periodically updated through the summer as needed. This will also be found in the Outlooks section of the NRCC Predictive Services Web Page.

Daily Outlooks
During the fire season, daily weather maps indicating a broad overview of the forecast weather for days 1, 2, and 3 will be posted. The maps will show General wind, Potential Weather, Fronts, High/Low Pressure Centers, and Minimum Relative Humidity. A brief written overview will also be provided with each map. These maps are generally produced by 11am MDT when the NRCC is in operation.

Fuel and Fire Behavior Advisories

Fuels and Fire Behavior Advisories are alerts issued as needed to address an exceptional or extreme circumstance that could threaten firefighter safety. Conditions that could be reasonably expected normally do not warrant a Fuels and Fire Behavior Advisory. Advisories will focus on fuel conditions and fire behavior that have long-term impacts, not atmospheric conditions that can change significantly over short periods of time and found in other products.

Advisories will highlight conditions that are currently ongoing and give specific examples that have been experienced in the field. Advisories should be tailored so that firefighters at all experience levels can recognize the situation and act accordingly. Advisories should be coordinated with neighboring administrative units to ensure that all areas with similar conditions are being addressed. All Advisories that extend beyond a single local administrative unit or will be posted on the National Advisory Map must be coordinated with the NICC and Geographic Area Coordination Center Predictive Services.

Each Advisory must include a map of the affected area. Only one Advisory may be active at any time over any area. If multiple Advisory conditions are present incorporate them into one Advisory. Advisories will remain in effect for 14 days from issuance. If the Advisory conditions continue beyond the 14 days a new Advisory will need to be issued to update conditions and circumstances with more timely information. Advisory templates can be found at: https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/predictive-services/fuels-fire-danger

During periods of high fire activity, general wildland fire behavior information will be distributed to zone dispatch centers through the NRCC. Zone dispatch centers will disseminate this information to firefighting personnel.

Incident Status Summary (ICS-209)

The Incident Status Summary (ICS-209) conforms to National Incident Management System (NIMS) policy. The ICS-209 is used to report large wildland fires and other significant events on lands under federal protection/ownership and is submitted to the GACC. Lands administered by states and other federal cooperators may also utilize this report.

The ICS-209 is submitted by the agency that has protection responsibility for the incident, regardless of who administers the land. If the protection agency is non-federal and chooses not to meet federal reporting standards, then the federal agency which has administrative jurisdiction will submit the ICS-209. Geographic Area Intelligence Coordination staff will ensure that their local dispatch centers submit complete and accurate ICS-209 reports for any wildland fire meeting the requirements specified in the *When to Report Wildland Fire Incidents with an ICS-209* flowchart shown in this chapter below and available at:
https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/predictive-services/intelligence

Northern Rockies Supplement

NRCC Intelligence Operations has overall responsibility for the management of the 209 Application for the Northern Rockies Geographic Area (NRGA), including facilitating access to the 209 Program, establishing procedures and protocols for the program in the NRGA, and maintaining a database of all ICS-209s for purposes of analysis. In conjunction with other information sources, the information included on the 209 can be used by managers (including the NR MAC Group) to determine the priority of an incident and allocation of scarce resources.

Each NRGA zone dispatch center has overall responsibility for initiating, updating, and finalizing all ICS-209s within the dispatch area, or being the point of contact for all ICS-209's within a dispatch area when the ICS-209 is completed outside of the dispatch center. Turning the rights of the application over to agency personnel outside of the dispatch office (i.e., IMT, District FMO/AFMO, Bureau FMO/AFMO, etc.) is beneficial to reducing the workload in the dispatch center, however, the dispatch center will continue to be the point of contact and must continue to oversee submissions of all ICS-209's in the 209 Program within their jurisdiction.

## Required Reporting of Wildland Fires

The NICC classifies large wildland fires as 100 acres or larger in timber and slash fuel models; and 300 acres or larger in grass or brush fuel models; or when a Complex, Type 1, or Type 2 Incident Management Team is assigned.

Wildland fires managed for complete perimeter control (full suppression) will submit an ICS-209 daily when that wildland fire meets large fire criteria by 0200 Mountain Time to report the previous

day's activity until the incident is contained. Refer to GACC Mobilization Guides or agency policy for reporting requirements once containment is achieved.

Wildland fires managed under a Monitor, Confine, or Point Zone Protection management strategy will submit an ICS-209 following the guidelines outlined below in the *When to Report Wildland Fire Incidents with an ICS-209*. For incidents that require daily reporting, ICS-209s should be submitted daily by 0200 Mountain Time to report the previous day's activity. For incidents that require weekly reporting, ICS-209s should be submitted weekly by Friday at 0200 Mountain Time.

When to Report Wildland Fire Incidents with an ICS-209
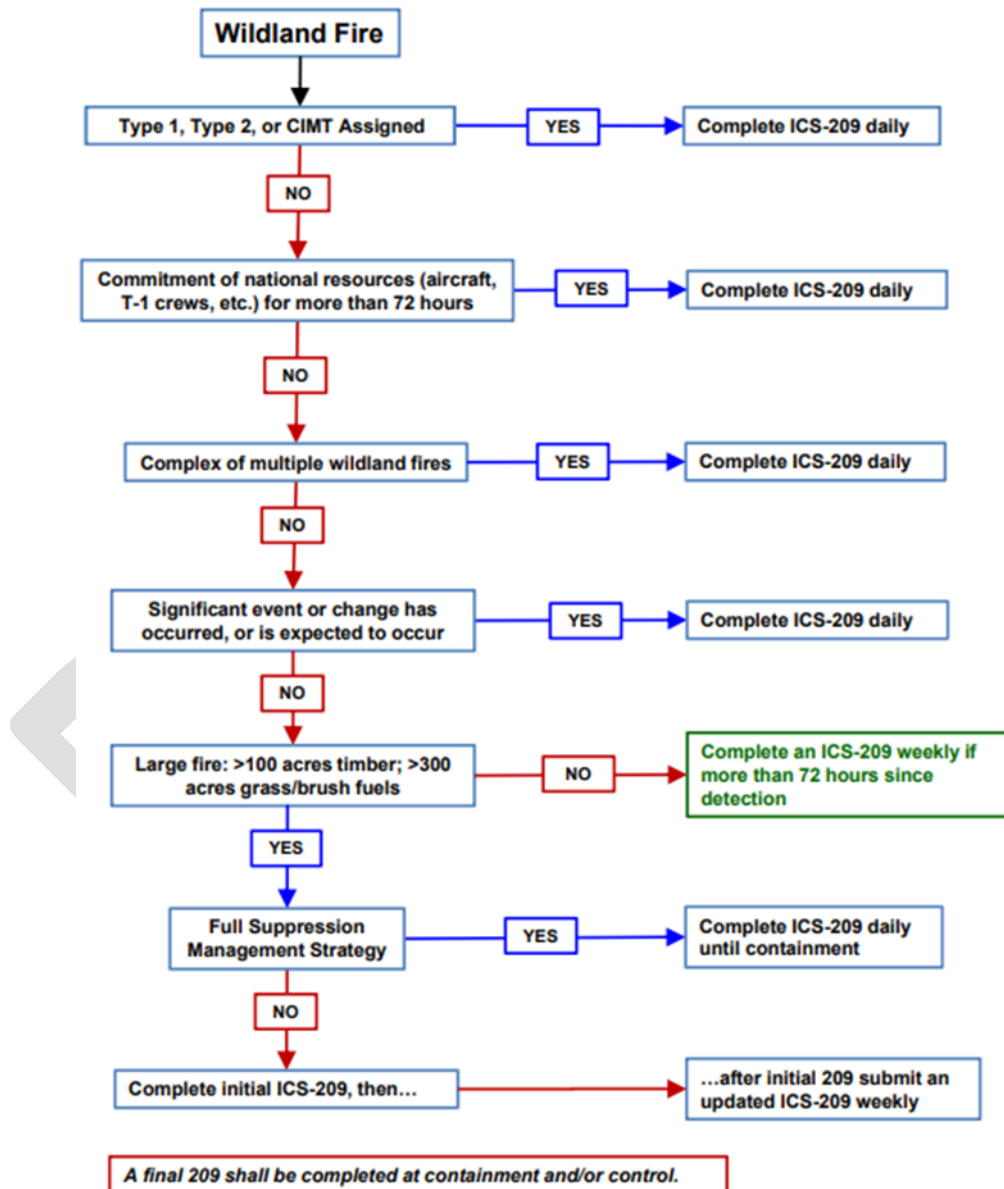
Non-Fire Incidents

An ICS-209 will be submitted for other events in which a significant commitment of wildland fire resources has occurred, or when a Complex, Type 1, or Type 2 Incident Management Team has been assigned.

Wildland fires within a complex should be aggregated and included in one ICS-209. A complex is two or more individual wildland fires located in the same general proximity, which are assigned to a single Incident Commander or Unified Command. Instructions on how to create a complex can be found at: *https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/predictive-services/intelligence*

> ### *Northern Rockies Supplement*
> #### *ICS-209*
> *It is imperative that an "initial" ICS-209 be submitted on the day an incident indicates it will meet the minimum reporting requirements (i.e., see below). Completing this "initial" ICS-209 early in the incident provides the intelligence needed at the NICC, NRCC, and NRMAC for incident prioritization and resource allocation decisions, as well as situational awareness of wildland fire activity on the landscape.*
>
> *Access to the SIT209 Application is via FAMAuth:* https://iwfirp.nwcg.gov/
>
> ***Reports are due no later than 1800 Mountain Time.*** *If this time frame cannot be met, the dispatch center will call the Northern Rockies Intelligence Desk and negotiate a later submission time. The ICS-209 User's Guide is located at:* https://www.nifc.gov/sites/default/files/document-media/2023_ICS-209_User_Guide.pdf
>
> - ***Full Suppression****: wildland fires managed for 100% full suppression strategy will submit an ICS-209:*
>   - o ***Daily*** *if a Complex, Type 1, or Type 2 IMT assigned (see IMT Assignment section below).*
>   - o ***Daily*** *if national resources (Type 1 or Type 2 Helicopter, Type 1 Crew, or Smokejumpers) are assigned to the incident for more than 72 hours.*
>   - o ***Daily*** *if the incident meets large fire criteria (>100 in timber/slash – Fuel Models 8-13, >300 in grass/brush fuels – Fuel Models 1-7).*
>   - o ***Daily*** *if a significant event occurs or is expected to occur. This may include:*
>   - ▪ *Damage to values at risk (i.e., structures, infrastructure, etc.).*
>   - ▪ *A significant accident, injury, or fatality occurs.*
>   - ▪ *Critical fire weather event (i.e., high Haines, dry cold front, etc.).*
>   - ▪ *Sufficient increase in acres or activity (such as smoke production) to create public health or nuisance concerns.*
>   - ▪ *The incident strategy is modified.*
>   - o ***Daily*** *if the incident is to be prioritized for resource allocation or meet situational awareness considerations for specific agency(s).*

- o *Incidents that will be active beyond 72-hours from discovery which do **not** meet large fire criteria and do **not** have national resources assigned will create an "Initial" ICS-209 and submit an "Updated" ICS-209 every __Thursday__ no later than 1800 (mountain time).*
- o *A **"Final"** ICS-209 can be submitted once the incident is declared 100% contained. An ICS-209 may be changed from "Final" status to an "Update" should the incident escape containment and then become "Final" once again upon re-containment.*

- **Monitor, Confine, Point Zone Protection, or a Combination:** *wildfires managed under one or a combination of these management strategies will submit an ICS-209:*
  - o __Daily__ *if the incident has a Complex, Type 1, or Type 2 IMT assigned.*
  - o __Daily__ *if national resources (Type 1 or Type 2 Helicopter, Type 1 Crew, or Smokejumpers) are assigned to the incident for more than 72 hours.*
  - o __Daily__ *if a significant event occurs or is expected to occur. This may include:*
    - ▪ *Damage to values at risk (i.e., structures, infrastructure, etc.);*
    - ▪ *A significant accident, injury, or fatality occurs;*
    - ▪ *Critical fire weather event (i.e., high Haines, dry cold front, etc.);*
    - ▪ *Sufficient increase in acres or activity (such as smoke production) to create public health or nuisance concerns;*
    - ▪ *The incident strategy is modified.*
  - o __Daily__ *if the incident is to be prioritized for resource allocation or meet situational awareness considerations for specific agency(s).*
  - o *Incidents that will be active beyond 72-hours from discovery which do **not** meet large fire criteria and do **not** have national resources assigned will create an "Initial" ICS-209 and submit an "Updated" ICS-209 every __Thursday__ no later than 1800 (mountain time).*
  - o *A **"Final"** ICS-209 will be submitted once the incident has been declared 100% contained, controlled or out. An ICS-209 may be changed from "Final" status to an "Update" should the incident escape containment and then become "Final" once again upon re-containment.*

In order to maintain data management, reporting integrity, resource management and cost accountability for individual wildland fire incidents within a parent complex and to facilitate the necessary data sharing between fire application systems through IRWIN, the following complex reporting business practices for ICS-209 and IRWIN must be followed.

- *The complex parent is a unique record and is not a converted wildland fire incident record.*
- *The complex parent record should be created in an IRWIN recognized CAD system, or as an individual ICS-209. The parent incident shall include the word "Complex" and not be named from an existing fire.*
- *Individual child incidents can be added to a complex within the 209 program as either preexisting ICS-209 incidents or as individual IRWIN incidents created from another IRWIN recognized application using the 'Complex by Incident' button in block 7 of the 209 data entry screen. Finalize an existing ICS-209 child incident prior to associating the incident to the parent Complex.*
- *Incidents that do not have a unique IRWIN record cannot be added to the complex using the 'Complex by Incident' button.*

- *If an incident is removed from the complex, it may resume ICS-209 reporting as an individual incident if appropriate, using normal ICS-209 reporting guidelines.*
- *Prescribed fires will be reported following the requirements outlined in the When to Report Wildland Fire Incidents document.*

IMT Assignment
- *If an IMT is to be assigned, the dispatch center will generally submit the "Initial" and any "Updated" ICS-209's until the IMT is in place and has assumed command.*
- *The dispatch center will need to give "ADS (Authoritative Data Source)" in WildCAD to the SIT209 Application for the period the IMT is in place.*
- *If an IMT remains assigned past the containment date, an ICS-209 will continue to be submitted by the IMT until the IMT transfers command at which time the receiving command (i.e., dispatch center/district/field office, etc.) will continue ICS-209 submissions.*
- *While an IMT is assigned, the dispatch center is responsible for receiving and entering daily acreage updates into the SIT application (i.e., Daily Fire Statistics tab).*
- *If an IMT departs before 100% containment, daily submission of the ICS-209 will be continued by the dispatch center (district/field office) until the incident is declared 100% contained.*

Note: When greater sage-grouse habitat is burned or threatened by wildland fire, the following documentation should be included on ICS-209 in accordance with National Multi-Agency Coordinating Group (NMAC) Correspondence #2015-7 dated June 23, 2015 and the Office of Wildland Fire (OWF) Policy Memorandum #2015-007:
- *"Sage-grouse habitat burned" in Block 30,*
- *Damage Assessment. "Sage-grouse habitat threatened" in Block 38, Current Incident Threat Summary and Risk Information in the 12-24-48-72-hour timeframes and beyond.*

Incident Prioritization Process
NRCC and NR MAC, when activated, will use the Risk Management Assistance (RMA) Fires Comparison Matrix supported by information contained within current ICS-209s and daily IC calls to establish priorities.

The Risk Management Assistance (RMA) Fires Comparison Matrix intersects predicted wildfire growth with all-lands risk assessment and GIS data on homes and businesses, population density, critical infrastructure, municipal drinking water, and commercial timber.

ICS-209's and IC calls will be used to evaluate social, political, economic impacts, cultural resources, incident objective attainment, containment/completion, and critical resource needs.

Interagency Situation Report
GACC Intelligence staff will ensure that all dispatch centers within their geographic area submit Situation Reports through the SIT/209 Application at different frequencies throughout the year. The reporting period for this report is 0001 to 2400. At National Preparedness Level 2 the NICC Intelligence Coordination staff will retrieve situation reports from the SIT/209 Application by 0200

Mountain Time. Fires and acres shall be reported by protection responsibility. Reporting is required for all prescribed fire activity on the same schedule as wildland fires.

Northern Rockies Supplement

To keep fire managers (locally, geographically, and nationally) abreast of current activity throughout the Northern Rockies Area, centers will report all wildland fire activity via the SIT/209 application accessed through FAMAuth (https://iwfirp.nwcg.gov/). Information from this application is utilized to produce summary reports which are used by agency managers as a decision-making tool. Agency information officers may also use the reports to disseminate incident activity to the media, congressional leaders, and the general public.

*As per national direction, **reporting is required for all fire activity year-round** through the Interagency Situation Report. Northern Rockies dispatch centers will report all activity:*

- *__May 19 through September 21:__ the SIT Report will be completed daily by close of business or 1800 Mountain Time, whichever comes first whether or not there are fires to report. If the 1800-time frame cannot be met, the dispatch center will call the Northern Rockies Intelligence Desk and negotiate a later submission time. Should the geographic area's Preparedness Level remain at 2 or higher prior to May 19, the SIT Report will be submitted daily. The NR Intel function produces the Morning Report on the same schedule, requiring daily SIT entries.*
- *__September 22 through May 17:__ The SIT Report will be submitted by close of business or 1800 Mountain Time, whichever comes first, when any wildland fire activity occurs (including prescribed fire). Should the geographic area's Preparedness Level be elevated to 2 or higher after September 22, the SIT Report will be submitted daily. The NR Intel function produces the Morning Report on the same schedule, requiring daily SIT entries.*

The Interagency Situation Report application is divided into five sections:

- *__Daily Fire Statistics:__ Dispatch centers will report fire danger, preparedness level, wildfire, and planned prescribed fire activity occurring during the past 24 hours (reporting period is 0001 to 2400 local time) on their units. Enter all fire and acreage statistics by land ownership for the unit with protection responsibilities. This means the specific piece of land the fire started on and land(s) on which the fire burned.*
  - *There is no relationship between the ICS-209 Program and the SIT Report Program regarding acres reported. This means data entered into the ICS-209 Program will not rollover into the SIT Report Program. If the wildland fire meets ICS-209 reporting criteria, all acres burned must be manually entered each day in the SIT Report Program. If an IMT is assigned to an incident, a good rule of thumb is to wait for the completion of the ICS-209 by an IMT and then enter the updated acreage. Do not wait until the fire is controlled or declared out to report acres in the SIT Report Program. If you need to adjust acres later due to better mapping you can do it in the YTD tab in the SIT Report Program.*
  - *Incidents that cross dispatch boundaries should be reported by each impacted dispatch center. Coordination among dispatch centers must occur to report the appropriate acres burned in each dispatch center's SIT Report. When this does occur, SIT Report Ownership and Protection acres may not match for the local dispatch center and/or GACC.*

- o *Do not use the daily statistics tab to catch-up activity from previous days. This is important because the users of the data assume the data is current and active for the given date only. Corrections in numbers of fires/acres should be made in the Year-to-Date statistics tab only.*
  - o *Rx fires and acres should be reported per burn plan. For example, one burn plan would be recorded as one fire and acres associated will aggregate without reporting a new fire, even if there are multiple units within the burn plan.*
- **Planned Rx:** *This tab is optional.*
- **Remarks:** *Dispatch Centers should select the preparedness level for the dispatch area and include a general synopsis of current or expected weather, fuel/drought conditions and anticipated fire activity in Remarks. Include significant events or problems, resource shortages, expected lightning or wind events and clarification for "Daily Fire Statistics" or "Year-to-Date Statistics". This area also captures on-call contact information for units/dispatch centers.*
- **YTD Statistics:** *This tab captures fire statistics on a calendar year basis (January 1 – December 31). The SIT Report Program automatically calculates the new fires and acres reported via the Daily Fire Statistics tab.*
  - o *Please note, if catch-up data needs to be entered, it should be accomplished through the YTD page. If updates are completed on this tab, please note this via the "Remarks" tab*
- **Incident Priority:** *Dispatch centers will use this tab to assign their internal incident priorities.*

Incident Management Situation Report

The National Incident Management Situation Report (IMSR) is issued at different frequencies throughout the year due based on incident activity. During periods of light activity, the IMSR shall be issued weekly on Fridays. As activity increases, the IMSR shall be issued daily Monday through Friday. The IMSR shall be issued daily at National Preparedness Level 3 and above, or when incident activity and resource mobilization determine the need for a daily IMSR.

The IMSR is prepared by the NICC Intelligence Program staff from information and data derived from the SIT/209 Application. What is included in the IMSR can be found at:

https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/incident-information/imsr

Large full suppression wildland fires are typically reported in the IMSR until:
- The incident is contained.
- The incident has less than 100 personnel assigned.
- The incident is no longer demonstrating significant activity.
- The incident fails to submit an ICS-209 three (3) days in a row.

Wildland fires managed under a Monitor, Confine, or Point Zone strategy will initially be reported on the IMSR when the event exceeds 100 acres in timber and slash fuel models, 300 acres in grass or brush fuel models, or a Complex, Type 1, or Type 2 Incident Management Team is assigned. Large, long-duration fires will be reported in the IMSR until activity diminishes, and thereafter when significant activity occurs (i.e., acreage increase of 1,000 acres or more since last reported, significant resource commitment, a significant event occurs, etc.).

The Active Incident Resource Summary is updated daily in the IMSR. It includes the total count of fires and acres with resources assigned that have been reported in the SIT-209 program within the last seven days.

Northern Rockies Supplement

Dispatch Center Call-Around

__June through September__ (as activity dictates), NRCC may call around to each zone dispatch center, approximately between 1445 and 1530 Mountain Time daily to collect information on the current day's situation. Incident activity received from each zone dispatch center will be disseminated to the Northern Rockies Operations Specialist and the NRCC staff for incident prioritization and resource allocation planning purposes within the geographic area. Current day's information is also shared with NICC for informational sharing and planning purposes at the national level.

NRCC will be requesting information on:
- *Initial attack activity for the day, including the number of fires and their sizes. Please provide protection unit and structures threatened information (how many, kind, proximity if known).*
- *Emerging Incidents with potential (any initial attack fires that are likely to grow to large fire size, i.e., 100 acres in timber/slash or 300 acres in grass/brush.)*
- *Whether a Complex, Type 1, or Type 2 Incident Management Team will or could potentially be assigned.*
- *National resource commitments (Airtankers, Lead planes/ASMs, Type 1 Crews, Smokejumpers, etc.).*
- *Notable resource shortages.*
- *Any other significant events that happened throughout the day (i.e. large incident updates, accidents, injuries, medical evacuations, etc.).*
- *Current critical fire potential weather (i.e. thunderstorm activity, receiving lightning, etc.)*

GYA Situation Report

The Greater Yellowstone Area Units will report their fire situation using the National Interagency Situation Reporting System.

IRWIN - Integrated Reporting of Wildland Fire Information

IRWIN is an "end-to-end" fire reporting capable system coordinating data exchange between several applications and programs. As the central hub, IRWIN moves data from one program to another and reverse, passing pre-populated data and keeping the data synchronized and up to date. In the Intelligence community, primary wildland fire applications currently within the IRWIN environment include EGP, SIT209 Application, WildCAD, and WFDSS, among others. As the IRWIN environment continues to grow and progress, all dispatch centers must be familiar with the purpose, function, and methodologies of IRWIN as they relate to Intelligence operations.

- *IRWIN Observer*
  - *Allows the monitoring of all incident-related activity throughout the day.*
  - *The program can be found via the NRCC website, Dispatch Operations page or at:* https://irwin.doi.gov/observer/.
  - *For additional information or if you have questions about IRWIN Observer as it relates to Intelligence applications, please contact the NRCC Intelligence Operations Section.*

CHAPTER 70
INCIDENT ADMINISTRATION

INCIDENT OVERVIEW

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

INCIDENT CREATION

Incidents will be created by the dispatch center with delegated authority for the benefiting agency(s) and associated Protecting Unit based on the incident's point of origin (POO). Unique Incident Identifiers are derived from the Protecting Unit Identifier and the Local Incident Identifier. Examples:
- MT-FNF-000567
- AZ-CRA-000231

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

Incident Record Creation and Data Integration

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

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

Local Dispatch Centers have the primary responsibility for creating incidents within an integrated fire application or program. For incident information to flow properly through IRWIN, incidents shall be created in one of the following ways:
- If there is a CAD present - Create the record in the CAD.
- If a CAD is not present - Create the record in InFORM.
- If neither option is available, coordinate with the local dispatch center to create the incident utilizing standard operating procedures.

- Creating an incident within FireCode should be rare.

NWCG Event Kind and Event Categories (Incident Type)

NWCG Event Kind and Event Category data standard specifies general, high-level codes and descriptions to use when categorizing incident types and planned events. Standard data values ensure consistency and accuracy within a given application and across multiple applications. Although an event can trigger multiple types of conditions requiring response, the primary focus should be identified when specifying the Event Kind and/or Event Type. For example, a hurricane may cause flooding, search and rescue operations, and hazardous waste spills; but the Event Kind and Event Category should be "Severe Weather and Natural Disaster" and "Hurricane/Typhoon" since the hurricane was the triggering event.

NWCG Event Kind and Event Category Standards and associated business rules are located at: *https://www.nwcg.gov/data-standards/approved/event-kind-category*

Multiple Events

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

Unprotected Lands

Areas for which no fire organization has responsibility for management of a wildfire authorized by law, contract, or personal interest of the fire organization (e.g., a timber or rangeland association) are defined as unprotected. In the event a Protecting Unit can not been determined for the POO, there are two acceptable rationales for incident creation.
- The responding organization determines it a threat to protected lands.
- The responding organization determines the incident has already burned onto protected lands.

The responding agency fire management or duty officer will determine if either criterion is met, resulting in the creation of an incident and associated response. The responding organization assumes responsibility for the incident and their respective Unit ID will be used for the Protecting Unit.

Incident Naming Protocols

When naming a wildland fire, thought should be given to ensure it is relevant and appropriate. Most land management agencies recommend that fires are named after geographic locations or landmarks. Sensitivity should be used in selecting an incident name that will not reflect negatively on the unit, fire organization or agency. What may seem to be a purely innocent name to the local unit may in fact have negative repercussions far beyond the fire itself.
Be mindful of naming a fire something that may be construed as offensive, derogatory, or inappropriate to any ethnic, religious, or political group. Avoid using names that are considered slang or may be construed as unprofessional.

The following should be avoided when naming a wildland fire:

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

Fire applications and programs that send and receive information through IRWIN have incident naming standards. Validation rules have been put in place that only allow certain naming conventions to flow properly through IRWIN. The following validation rules apply to incident naming conventions and their associated NWCG Event Code or Event Category:
- An Incident Complex (CX) record will have the word Complex in the naming convention.
- A Prescribe Fire record (RX) will have RX in the naming convention.
- An Emergency Stabilization/BAER (BR) record will have BAER in the naming convention.
- Fire Rehabilitation (FR) record will have FR in the naming convention.
- The Incident Name must be two or more alpha-numeric characters in length, limited to 55 characters.
- The Incident Name may be comprised of any combination of letters, numerals, and limited special characters.

More information regarding incident name validation and exchange rules can be found at: *https://fs-prod-nwcg.s3.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/2023-08/910-incident-name.pdf*

Unit Identifiers

NWCG Standards for Unit Identifiers, PMS 931 outlines business rules and practices for developing and utilizing NWCG Unit Identifiers. Additional information and instruction regarding appropriate creation, maintenance and application of wildland fire Unit Identifiers for incident management as it relates to land-based and non-land-based record creation, cooperator resource providers and incident support functions (i.e., dispatch, equipment/ radio cache and training centers) can be found within the standards.

Each Geographic Area Coordination Center Manager shall designate a Unit Identifier Data Custodian (GACC Data Custodian) and an alternate. GACC Data Custodians are responsible for ensuring each agency's internal process has been completed and have the authority to ensure appropriate NWCG Organizational Unit Codes are created.
Upon receipt of written requests, GACC Data Custodians are responsible for entering modified or newly created Unit Identifiers, and associated information, into the System of Record (SOR). The NWCG Unit Identifier Board Chair/Co-Chair is responsible for monthly publication of changes to NWCG Unit Identifiers after approval by the NWCG Unit Identifier Board.
NWCG Standards for Unit Identifiers, PMS 931 is found at:
https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/931

Incident Reporting

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

COST CODING

Interagency Fire and Severity Activities

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

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

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

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

FS severity support to DOI will use the following codes by DOI Bureau:
- S70001 1522 – FS resource used on BIA severity orders.
- S70002 1522 – FS resource used on BLM severity orders.
- S70003 1522 – FS resource used on FWS severity orders.
- S70004 1522 – FS resource used on NPS severity orders.

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

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

Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

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

- Wildland Fire Preparedness   LF1000000
- Suppression Operations   LF2000000 (subject to change)
- Severity   LF2100000
- Emergency Stabilization   LF2200000
- Fuels Management   LF3100000
- Burned Area Rehab   LF3200000
- Fire Facilities   LF3300000
- Joint Fire Science Program   LF3400000
- State Assist Suppression   LF5610000
- State Assist Preparedness   LF5710000
- Fire Reimbursable   LF6900000
- All-Hazard Reimbursable   LF6910000
- Fire Trespass   L53250000

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

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)

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

Wildland Fire Preparedness   **FBMS Functional Area**
- Preparedness   AF1002020.999900
- Interagency Fair Share   AF1003030.999900
- National Programs   AF1004040.999900
- FireBert   AF1005050.999900
- Self-Governance   AF1002900.999900
- Aviation   AF1002A00.999900
- Wildland Fire Prevention   AF1002T00.999900
- Interagency Hotshot Crews   AF1002U00.999900
- Fire Ready Reserve   AF1002V00.999900

Emergency Suppression
- Suppression   AF2001010.999900
- Severity   AF2105050.999900
- Emergency Stabilization   AF2202020.999900

Construction & Deferred Maintenance
- Construction & Deferred Maintenance AF3304000.999900

- Self-Governance   AF3302G00.999900

Burned Area Rehabilitation

- Burned Area Rehabilitation   AF3202B00.999900

Fuels Management

- Fuels Management   AF3102H00.999900
- Reserved Treaty Rights   AF3103131.999900
- Resilient Landscapes   AF3103636.999900

Reimbursable-Wildland Fire Management

- Preparedness   AF6901000.999900
- Emergency Operation   AF6902000.999900
- Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation   AF6903000.999900
- Fuels Management   AF6904000.999900
- All Risk Assistance   AF6910000.999900

Proceeds of Sale of Surplus

- Property/Equipment   AF6906000.999900

Proceeds of Sales of Surplus

- Property/Vehicles   AF6907000.999900
- Collections – Preparedness   AF6908000.999900
- Collections – Suppression   AF6909000.999900

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

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

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

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

National Park Service (NPS)

The NPS wildland fire management cost coding is as follows:

Wildland Fire Preparedness

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

Fire Facilities Construction & Maintenance

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

Suppression Operations

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

Burned Area Rehabilitation

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

Hazardous Fuels Reduction – Non-WUI

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

Hazardous Fuels Reduction – WUI

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

State Assistance

- PF46060C8.W00000   State Assistance Collect Operations

- PF47070C8.W00000   State Assistance Collect Preparedness
- PF56161C8.W00000   State Assistance Expenditures Operations
- PF57171C8.W00000   State Assistance Expenditures Preparedness

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

Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)

The FWS wildland fire management cost coding is provided below:
- Wildland fire Preparedness   FF.F10000##ZZZZ0
- Suppression Operations   FF.F20000##ZZZZ0
- Severity   FF.F21000##ZZZZ0
- Emergency Stabilization   FF.F22000##ZZZZ0
- Burned Area Rehabilitation   FF.F32000##ZZZZ0
- Hazardous Fuels Reduction (Non-WUI) FF.F31000##NZZZZ
- Hazardous Fuels Reduction (WUI)   FF.F31000##WZZZZ
  ## = FWS Region number (01-09)   ZZZZ = project assigned code/FireCode

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

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

Forest Service (FS)

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

"P" codes represent wildland fire suppression incidents.

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

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

Northern Rockies Supplement

Resource orders for state and local resources for use within the ordering organization's own state and local fire protection responsibility may not require a FireCode.

Idaho Department of Lands (IDL)
IDL's resource order numbering system requires each state unit to assign an incident number for every incident. This number is composed of the unit's assigned three-digit number followed by a sequential number. For example, incident number 42010 would designate Maggie Creek Area Fire Protection District (FPD)'s tenth fire.

UNIT	NUMBER
Priest Lake FPD	*110*
Kootenai Valley FPD	*210*
Mica FPD	*220*
Pend Oreille FPD	*230*
Cataldo FPD	*310*
West St. Joe FPD	*320*
Ponderosa FPD	*410*
Maggie Creek Area FPD	*420*
Craig Mountain Area	*430*
Southwest Idaho FPD	*610*
Southern Idaho Timber Protection Association	*980*
Clearwater-Potlatch Timber Protection Association	*990*

Montana Department of Natural Resources & Conservation (DNRC)
A Statewide Accounting Budgeting & Human Resources System (SABHRS) code needs to be assigned for incidents involving State of Montana resources that are dispatched out-of-state and for miscellaneous non-local SABHRS accounts. New SABHRS codes must be assigned to any new incident where DNRC resources have been reassigned within the IROC system, with proper paperwork to reflect changes. Because this new incident may not be visible in IROC to dispatch centers within the NRGA, DNRC personnel reassigned while on an out-of-state assignment must provide their home dispatch unit sufficient fire (Incident Project Order Number/Name) and accounting (FireCode) information to assign this new SABHRS number. The sending dispatch center or NRCC may issue the SABHRS for out of state incidents. The Montana DNRC Financial Code Generator (FCG) is the system used to issue the code: https://fcg.dnrc.mt.gov/codes.

The ordering/requesting zone dispatch center will assign the SABHRS number for most incidents located within the State of Montana. If you are filling a request with a DNRC resource on an order received with no SABHRS number, contact the ordering/requesting zone for the SABHRS number assignment. This data should be posted in the financial codes section of the IROC Incident Screen. Within the Montana Fire Code Generator, all SABHRS created are visible within the program.

To see current year pre-assigned numbers and numbering matrix go to: https://dnrc.mt.gov/Forestry/Wildfire/agreements-plans-guides, scroll towards the bottom of the page under Reference Information Dispatch Information click on 2024 SABHRS Fire and All-Hazard Financial Code.

Severity Authorization
Cooperator fire situations and status of forces must be considered prior to requests for severity action. Requests must include a summary of current and forecasted wildland fire severity, including weather, fuel moisture, and wildland fire danger.

Severity
Bureau of Land Management
All requests for BLM fire severity funding for the NRGA must be processed through the appropriate State Office, Fire Management Program. Requests should, as a minimum, include fire danger, additional resource needs, what each unit is planning, cost targets associated with the plan, and approximate duration of the plan. Fire severity funding includes all costs of escalated fire preparedness over and above approved Fire Management Plan levels due to abnormally high or extreme fire danger. Charges made against fire severity funds must be appropriate and contained in an approved fire severity fund plan. Requests should be processed to allow for timely review and approval through all levels of the Bureau of Land Management including the National Level Office. All charges against fire severity funds require a project code (Fire Number) that is assigned at the time of request from the requesting office.

Forest Service
When additional resources are needed for severity purposes, they may come from two sources. The first source is from program financed resources pre-positioned or moved into an area experiencing the above normal (90+ percentile) fire activity. The second source is from the Fire Severity Authorization. Severity funded resources exceeding the funded program are acquired utilizing the fire severity authorization. Before this source may be utilized, the process described in the Northern Region Forest Fire Severity Authorization process must be completed and approved. The intent of the fire severity authorization is to offset increased costs by authorizing the expenditure of funds to strengthen prevention, detection, initial attack and reinforcements when fire season activity is expected to exceed the average planned fire season severity. Since this process takes time, it must be proactive and start well in advance of the 90+ percentile burning conditions. The request covers the next 14 days, so fire severity conditions must be based on the best available information forecast for this period.

Montana Department of Natural Resources & Conservation
Authority to acquire resources for contingency purposes is obtained by using the Severity Cost Estimating Toll (SCTE) and submitting it to the Bureau Chief, DNRC Fire Protection Bureau for approval. Expenditures are documented using the DNRC SABHRS Responsibility Center assigned at the time. The intent of the SCET is to increase funding for fire prevention, fire detection and the preposition of initial attack and reinforcement resources. The request will cover a maximum period of 7 days. The decision to issue an SCET must be based on the best available information

regarding existing and predicted fire conditions (ERC, BI, 1000-hour fuel moisture, fire behavior, annual precipitation deficit, & others). Following a verbal request by a Land Office to the Chief of DNRC, FPB, all FSA's must be documented in writing listing the conditions that warrant this authorization. For more guidance's go to:
https://dnrc.mt.gov/_docs/forestry/Wildfire/agreements-plans-guides/DNRC-Manuals/300-Fire-Business-Manual/2020_Ch340.pdf.

CHAPTER 80
FORMS

Listed below are links to commonly used forms. It is suggested that units download and save these forms to assure access to them when they might not be immediately available via the internet. Frequent downloads will make sure units have the current version of the forms.
The following forms are all available at: *https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/coord_forms.htm*

- Resource Order Form
- Mobile Food and Shower Service Request
- Cooperator Aircraft Use Validation Form
- Passenger and Cargo Manifest
- Aircraft Flight Request/Schedule Form
- FAA Temporary Tower Request Form
- Request for a Temporary Flight Restriction Detail Request Form
- Wildland Fire Fatality and Entrapment Form
- Assignment Extension Requirements and Documentation Form
- Rationale for Assigning/Requesting Incident Management Teams
- Reimbursable Form

The ICS 209 Incident Status Summary is available at:
https://fam.nwcg.gov/fam-web/sit/ics209.pdf

The Fuels and Fire Behavior Advisory Template is located at:
https://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/fuels_fire-danger/fuels_fire-danger.htm

NWCG Aircraft Conflict Initial Report is located at:
https://www.nwcg.gov/sites/default/files/committee/docs/iasc-aircraft-conflict-initial-report-form.pdf

NWCG Hazard Relief Participant Request Form, PMS 520-1
https://www.nwcg.gov/sites/default/files/publications/pms520-1.pdf

Northern Rockies Supplement

The following forms are available at: https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/dispatch/dispatch.htm

- AD Travel Worksheet Template
- Aviation Forms
- Contracting for Fire Inspection and Certification Forms
- Incident Management Team Forms
- *Critical Incident Stress Debriefing Form* (.pdf)
- *Dispatch Personnel Rating Form* (.pdf) | (.docx)
- *Emergency Release Form* (.pdf)

- *Incident Replacement Requisition Order Form* (.pdf)
- *Medical Incident Report (ICS-206) Form* (.pdf)
- *Overhead Request Form* (.pdf)
- *Resource Detail Request Form* (.pdf) | (.rtf)
- *Resource Order - Smokejumper IA Form* (.pdf) | (.rtf)
- *Unserviceable, Lost, Stolen, Damaged or Destroyed Property* (.pdf)

CHAPTER 90
FIRE ORGANIZATION DIRECTORY

GACC AND DISPATCH CENTER TELEPHONE/EMAIL QUICK REFERENCE

CENTER	PHONE	EMAIL
Northern Rockies Coordination Center (NRCC)	406-329-4880	mtnrc@firenet.gov
Billings/Bozeman Dispatch Center (BDC)	406-896-2900	mtbdc@firenet.gov
Bitterroot Dispatch Center (BRC)	406-363-7133	mtbrc@firenet.gov
Coeur d'Alene Dispatch Center (CDC)	208-772-3283	idcdc@firenet.gov
Dillon Dispatch Center (DDC)	406-683-3975	mtddc@firenet.gov
Grangeville Dispatch Center (GVC)	208-983-6800	idgvc@firenet.gov
Great Falls Dispatch Center (GDC)	406-731-5300	mtgdc@firenet.gov
Helena Dispatch Center (HDC)	406-449-5475	mthdc@firenet.gov
Kalispell Dispatch Center (KIC)	406-758-5260	mtkic@firenet.gov
Kootenai Dispatch Center (KDC)	406-283-7740	SM.FS.mtkdc@usda.gov
Lewistown Dispatch Center (LEC)	406-538-1072	mtlec@firenet.gov
Miles City Dispatch Center (MCC)	406-233-2900	mtmcc@firenet.gov
Missoula Dispatch Center (MDC)	406-829-7070	mtmdc@firenet.gov

NORTHERN ROCKIES COORDINATING GROUP BOARD OF DIRECTORS

January 2024

Heath Estey Bureau of Indian Affairs Great Plains Region 115 4th Ave SE, Suite 400 MC-301 Aberdeen, SD 57401 Phone: <u>605-226-7621 Ext. 2362</u> Cell: <u>605-216-5936</u> heath.estey@bia.gov	**Darron Williams** Bureau of Indian Affairs Northwest Region 911 NE 11th Ave. Portland, Oregon 97232 Phone: 503-231-6759 Cell: 503-866-0017 darron.williams@bia.gov	**Bryce Rogers – Vice Chair** Bureau of Indian Affairs Rocky Mountain Region 2021 4th Ave N. Billings, Montana 59101 Phone: 406-247-7949 Cell: 406-696-5055 bryce.rogers@bia.gov
Aaron Thompson Bureau of Land Management Montana/Dakotas State Office 1299 Rimtop Drive Billings, Montana 59105 Phone: 406-896-2919 Cell: 307-330-6743 althompson@blm.gov	**Josh Harvey** Idaho Department of Lands 3284 West Industrial Loop Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83815 Phone: 208-666-8650 (Office) Cell: 208-568-0441 jharvey@idl.idaho.gov	**Patrick Lonergan** Montana County Fire Wardens Association Gallatin County Emer. Mgmt. 219 East Tamarack Bozeman, MT 59715 Phone: 406-548-0111 Cell: 406-599-7881 patrick@readygallatin.com
Matthew Hall Montana Department of Natural Resources & Conservation 2705 Spurgin Road Missoula, Montana 59804 Phone: 406-542-4304 Cell: 406-544-5102 matthall@mt.gov	**Rich Cowger – Chair** Montana State Fire Chiefs Association Columbus Fire and Rescue 944 East Pike, P.O. Box 285 Columbus, MT 59019 Phone: 406-322-4302 Cell: 406-321-1180 rcowger@columbusfirerescue.com	**Ryan Melin** North Dakota Forest Service 916 E Interstate Ave Suite #4 Bismarck, North Dakota 58503 Phone: 701-328-9985 Cell: 701-220-1475 ryan.melin@ndsu.edu
Steve Holton Montana Sheriffs & Peace Officers Association Ravalli County Sheriff 205 Bedford Suite G Hamilton, MT 59840 Phone: 406-375-4060 Cell: 406-868-2471 sholton@rc.mt.gov	**Paul Cerda** National Park Service - Regional Office – R6, 7, & 8 12795 W. Alameda Pkwy. Lakewood, CO 80228 Cell: 907-829-7261 paul_cerda@nps.gov	**Tate Fischer** US Fish & Wildlife Service Interior Regions 5 & 7 520-B Ave. North P.O. Box 247 Brookings, SD 57006 Phone: 303-236-8124 Cell: 720-635-1977 tate_fischer@fws.gov
Craig Glazier US Forest Service Region 1 Fire and Aviation Management 26 Fort Missoula Rd Missoula, Montana 59804 Phone: 406-329-3402 Cell: 208-659-1131 craig.glazier@usda.gov	**Brett Lloyd** Montana Disaster & Emergency Services 1956 Mt. Majo St. P.O. Box 4789 Fort Harrison, Montana 59636-4789 Cell: 406-417-9239 brett.lloyd@mt.gov	**Dennis Strange** Bureau of Land Management Idaho State Office 1387 S. Vinnell Way Boise, ID 83709 Phone: 208-373-3851 Cell: 208-631-1621 dstrange@blm.gov

COORDINATION & DISPATCH CENTERS

Northern Rockies Coordination Center (MT-NRC)

UNIT:
Northern Rockies Coordination Center
5765 W. Broadway
Missoula, MT 59808-9361

FIRE PHONE NUMBER: 406-329-4880

NIGHT OR 24HR NUMBER: 406-329-4880

E-MAIL: mtnrc@firenet.gov   WEBSITE: gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/index.htm

...IF NO ANSWER ON ABOVE NUMBERS, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW...

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	E-MAIL
BUHL, Corey Northern Rockies Operations		406-868-7419	cbuhl@blm.gov
HOLSAPPLE, Kate Center Manager	406-329-4709	406-274-6840	kate.l.holsapple@usda.gov
MCALLISTER, Jay Assistant Center Manager	406-329-4995	406-366-6941	jmcallis@blm.gov jay.mcallister@usda.gov
CARR, Holly Assistant Center Manager	406-329-4881	406-210-0661	holly.carr@usda.gov holly.carr@mt.gov
FINE, DJ Intel Coordinator	406-329-4884		dani.johnson@usda.gov
Brooks, Alex Intel Coordinator	406-329-4888	406-830-4292	alex.brooks@usda.gov alex_brooks@nps.gov
PAGE, Hannah Aircraft Coordinator	406-329-4883	406-360-2110	hannah.page@usda.gov
TAYLOR, Jenny Aircraft Coordinator	406-329-4882		jennifer.r.taylor@usda.gov
WALKS, David Operations Coordinator - Equipment/Supplies	406-329-4953	406-855-8292	david.walks@usda.gov
RICHARDSON, BEAU Dispatch Coordinator - IMT/Overhead	406-329-4885	406-218-8669	beau.richardson@usda.gov
BRAGONIER, Cade Dispatch Coordinator – Crews	406-329-4996	406-439-5862	cade.bragonier@usda.gov cade.bragonier@mt.gov
JOSON, Kris Administrative Support Asst.	406-329-4880	406-499-7454	kristian.joson@usda.gov
PHILLIPS, Billy RIST Program Manager	406-608-2175	406-370-4516	william.a.phillips@usda.gov billy_phillips@firenet.gov
NOONAN-WRIGHT, Erin Fire Analyst	406-329-4732	406-241-3993	erin.noonan@usda.gov
BORSUM, Dan Meteorologist	406-329-4703	406-591-0508	dborsum@blm.gov
MCCORMICK, Rebekah Meteorologist	406-329-4875	406-464-4186	rebekah.mccormick@fws.gov

REMARKS: If unable to reach the Duty Officer through the 24HR number, please try the Duty Officer Cell Phone at 406-544-2632.

Billings Dispatch Center (MT-BDC)

UNIT:
Billings Dispatch Center
1299 Rimtop Drive
Billings, MT 59105

FIRE PHONE NUMBER: 888-256-3473 **Fire Reporting**
                          406-896-2900 **Dispatch Center**
NIGHT OR 24HR NUMBER: 406-896-2900
FAX NUMBER: 406-896-2950

E-MAIL: mtbdc@firenet.gov   WEBSITE: gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/dc/mtbdc/index.html

...IF NO ANSWER ON ABOVE NUMBERS, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW...

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	E-MAIL
POLLOCK, Angie Center Manager	406-896-2901	406-670-2961	apollock@blm.gov
SNYDER, Zach Assistant Center Manager	406-896-2922		zachary.snyder@usda.gov
Elizabeth Patten Assistant Center Manager	406-896-2902		elizabeth.patten@mt.gov
RASMUSSEN, Laura Aircraft Dispatcher	406-896-2906		laura.rasmussen@usda.gov
Emily Kessler I.A. Dispatcher	406-896-2908		emily.quintana@usda.gov
Rodney Owen I.A. Dispatcher	406-896-2904		rodney.owen@bia.gov
Amber Olson I.A. Dispatcher	406-896-2903		aolson@blm.gov
Morgan Scheffelman I.A./Aircraft Dispatcher	406-896-2905		morgan.scheffelman@mt.gov

REMARKS: After hours the phone transfers to person on call.

Bitterroot Dispatch Center (MT-BRC)

UNIT:

Bitterroot Dispatch Center
1801 N 1st Street
Hamilton, MT 59840

FIRE PHONE NUMBER: 406-363-7133

NIGHT OR 24HR NUMBER: 406-363-7133
406-360-9545 **DO Phone**

E-MAIL: mtbrc@firenet.gov

WEBSITE: gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/dc/mtbrc/

...IF NO ANSWER ON ABOVE NUMBERS, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW...

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	E-MAIL
WILLIAMSON, Cobey Center Manager	406-363-7129	406-550-3221	cobey.williamson@usda.gov
KRATCH, Kevin Assistant Center Manager	406-363-7125	406-540-3688	kevin.kratch@usda.gov
VACANT Initial Attack Dispatcher			
VACANT Initial Attack Dispatcher			
VACANT Initial Attack Dispatcher			

REMARKS: After hours, 406-363-7133 is forwarded to the duty officer.
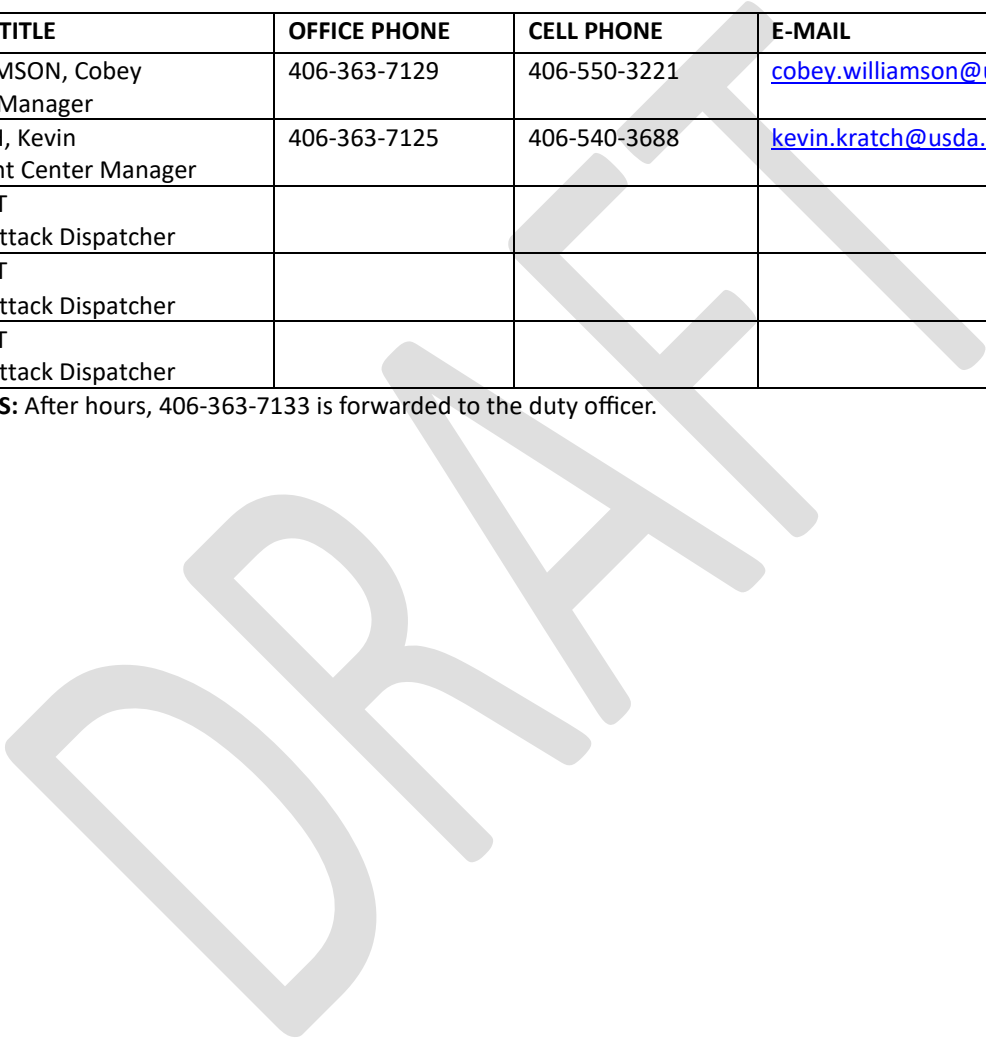
Coeur d'Alene Dispatch Center (ID-CDC)

UNIT:
Coeur d'Alene Dispatch Center
3260 West Nursery Drive
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815

FIRE PHONE NUMBER: 208-772-3283

NIGHT OR 24HR NUMBER: 208-772-3283

FAX NUMBER: 208-664-8097
208-664-3595

E-MAIL: idcdc@firenet.gov   WEBSITE: gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/dc/idcdc/

...IF NO ANSWER ON ABOVE NUMBERS, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW...

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	E-MAIL
ROOSE, Melanie Center Manager	208-762-6915	208-215-5186	melanie.roose@usda.gov
CROWELL, Beth Asst. CM - Logistics	208-762-6917	208-660-4253	beth.crowell@usda.gov
VACANT Asst. CM - Operations	208-772-3283		idcdc@firenet.gov
VACANT Intel/Logistics Dispatcher	208-772-3283		idcdc@firenet.gov
HOGAN, Cheryl Lead Dispatcher	208-772-3283	530-412-1239	cheryl.hogan@usda.gov
SCHELIN, Haley Lead Dispatcher	208-772-3283	208-651-0163	haley.schelin@usda.gov
FELTMANN, Louis Lead Dispatcher	208-772-3283	208-660-7112	louis.feltmann@usda.gov
MAY, Dylan Lead Dispatcher	208-772-3283		idcdc@firenet.gov
HAWKINS, Madisen Lead Dispatcher	208-772-3283		idcdc@firenet.gov

REMARKS: Main office phone number is forwarded to on call dispatcher's phone after hours.

Dillon Dispatch Center (MT-DDC)

UNIT:
Dillon Dispatch Center
420 Barrett Street
Dillon, MT 59725-3572

FIRE PHONE NUMBER: 406-683-3975

NIGHT OR 24HR NUMBER: 406-683-3975

E-MAIL: mtddc@firenet.gov   WEBSITE: gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/dc/mtddc/

...IF NO ANSWER ON ABOVE NUMBERS, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW...

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	E-MAIL
SMITH, Clair Center Manager (Acting)	406-683-3992	406-660-2998	claire.smith@mt.gov claire.smith@usda.gov
Stanaway, Joe Assistant Center Manager	406-683-3992	406-865-0247	joseph.stanaway@usda.gov
HORTON, Alex Lead Aircraft Dispatcher	406-683-3939	801-554-1594	alexander.horton@usda.gov
MICKELSON, Jason Lead I.A. Dispatcher	406-683-3827		jason.mickelson@usda.gov
CURTIS, Victoria Lead I.A. Dispatcher	406-683-3942		victoria.curtis@usda.gov
Vacant I.A. Dispatcher	406-683-3977		

REMARKS:

Grangeville Interagency Dispatch Center (ID-GVC)

UNIT:
Grangeville Interagency Dispatch Center 104 Airport Road
Grangeville, ID 83530

FIRE PHONE NUMBER: 208-983-6800

NIGHT OR 24HR NUMBER: 208-983-6800 On Call Phone

FAX NUMBER: 208-983-4065

E-MAIL: idgvc@firenet.gov

WEBSITE: gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/dc/idgvc/

...IF NO ANSWER ON ABOVE NUMBERS, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW...

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	E-MAIL
ARNZEN, Holly Center Manager	208-983-6801	208-507-2080	holly.arnzen@usda.gov
VACANT Assistant Center Manager	208-983-6802		
NEWMAN, Dottie Lead Logistics/Intel	208-983-6807		dottie.newman@usda.gov
Robertson, Nichole Logistics/Intel	208-983-6816		
VACANT Lead Aircraft Dispatcher	208-983-6803		
BAILEY, Meli IA Dispatcher	208-983-6806		
ROBERTSON, Earl IA Dispatcher	208-983-6817		earl.robertson@usda.gov

REMARKS: Duty Officers listed in Daily Situation Report

Great Falls Dispatch Center (MT-GDC)

UNIT:
Great Falls Interagency Dispatch Center
1220 38th Street North
Great Falls, MT 59405

FIRE PHONE NUMBER: 406-731-5300

NIGHT OR 24HR NUMBER: 406-731-5300

FAX NUMBER: 406-731-5301

E-MAIL: mtgdc@firenet.gov   WEBSITE: gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/dc/mthdc/index.htm

...IF NO ANSWER ON ABOVE NUMBERS, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW...

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	E-MAIL
COLLIER, Travis Center Manager	406-731-5311	406-750-0185	travis.collier2@usda.gov
BAUER, Liz Assistant Center Manager	406-731-5306	760-223-0698	Elizabeth.bauer@usda.gov
SMITH, Richard Dispatcher	406-731-5305	385-267-8621	Richard.smith1@usda.gov

REMARKS: After hours, phone is forwarded to a duty officer.

Helena Dispatch Center (MT-HDC)

UNIT:

Helena Dispatch Center
8001D North Montana
Helena, MT 59602

FIRE PHONE NUMBER: 406-449-5475
406-449-5476

NIGHT OR 24HR NUMBER: 406-444-4242

FAX NUMBER: 406-457-0764

E-MAIL: mthdc@firenet.gov   WEBSITE: gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/dc/mthdc/

...IF NO ANSWER ON ABOVE NUMBERS, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW...

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	E-MAIL
BEAVER, Kimberli Center Manager	406-495-3815	406-439-4432	kimberli.beaver@usda.gov
VACANT Assistant Center Manager	406-495-3822		
HARLAN, Ryan Lead Dispatcher	406-495-3823	209-746-9624	ryan.harlan@usda.gov
ROCKENBAUGH, Raina Dispatcher	406-495-3818		raina.rockenbaugh@mt.gov
BOOHER, Kevin Dispatcher	406-495-3822	406-450-8466	kevin.booher@usda.gov
CASEBOLT, Whitney Aircraft Dispatcher	406-495-3814	406-282-1831	whitney.casebolt@usda.gov

REMARKS: 24HR number is forwarded to answering service. Answering service will ask if immediate assistance is needed, if yes, they patch call to on call dispatcher.

Kalispell Interagency Dispatch Center (MT-KIC)

UNIT:

Kalispell Interagency Dispatch Center
650 Wolfpack Way
Kalispell, MT 59901

FIRE PHONE NUMBER: 406-758-5260

NIGHT OR 24HR NUMBER: 406-871-3894 **Duty Officer**

E-MAIL: mtkic@firenet.gov   WEBSITE: gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/dc/mtkic/

...IF NO ANSWER ON ABOVE NUMBERS, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW...

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	AFTER HOURS
WHETZEL, Sarah Center Manager	406-758-5330	406-731-7197	sarah.whetzel@usda.gov sarah_whetzel@firenet.gov
OTTO, Chris Assistant Center Manager Operations	406-758-5253	406-210-7975	christopher.otto@usda.gov
PIERSON, Faith DNRC Assistant Center Manager Logistics/Intel	406-758-5328	406-270-3120	faith.pierson@mt.gov faith.pierson@usda.gov faith_pierson@firenet.gov
STACY, Lucas Initial Attack Dispatcher	406-758-5260		lucas.stacy@usda.gov
HANSEN, Michele Initial Attack Dispatcher	406-758-5260		michele.hansen@usda.gov
ZUMSTEIN, Megan Aircraft Dispatcher	406-758-5306		megan.zumstein@usda.gov

REMARKS: After hours phone is forwarded to a dispatch duty officer.

Kootenai Dispatch Center (MT-KDC)

UNIT:
Kootenai Dispatch Center
31374 US Hwy 2
Libby, MT 59923-3022

FIRE PHONE NUMBER: 406-283-7740

NIGHT OR 24HR NUMBER: 406-334-0239 **DO after hrs.**

FAX NUMBER: 406-283-7710

E-MAIL: SM.FS.mtkdc@usda.gov

WEBSITE: gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/dc/mtkdc/INDEX.HTM

...IF NO ANSWER ON ABOVE NUMBERS, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW...

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	E-MAIL
VACANT Center Manager			
AWBREY, Alex Assistant Center Manager	406-283-7663	208-597-1719	alexander.awbrey@usda.gov
HAGENESS, Paige IA Dispatcher	406-283-7739		paige.hageness@usda.gov
MOOR, Amanda IA Dispatcher	406-283-7661		amanda.moor@usda.gov
THORSTENSEN, Lauren IA Dispatcher	406-283-7741		lauren.thorstenson@usda.gov
ROHRICH, Sami IA Dispatcher	406-283-7797		samantha.rohrich@usda.gov
BERGET, Kacie IA Dispatcher	406-283-7796		kacie.berget@usda.gov

REMARKS:

Lewistown Dispatch Center (MT-LEC)

UNIT:
Lewistown Dispatch Center

Physical Address:	Mailing Address:
303 E. Aztec Drive	920 NE Main St
Lewistown, MT 59457	Lewistown, MT 59457

E-MAIL: mtlec@firenet.gov

FIRE PHONE NUMBER:	406-538-1072
NIGHT OR 24HR NUMBER:	406-538-1072
FAX NUMBER:	406-538-1062

WEBSITE:

...IF NO ANSWER ON ABOVE NUMBERS, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW...

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	E-MAIL
VACANT
Dispatch Center Manager	406-538-1084		
STEWART, Shay (Detail)
Assistant Dispatch Center Mgr.	406-538-1077		
WERDIN, Danielle
Aviation/IA Dispatcher	406-538-1078		

REMARKS: After hours, 406-538-1072, is forwarded to the on-call-dispatcher. If unable to reach the on-call-dispatcher, please call the Center Manager.
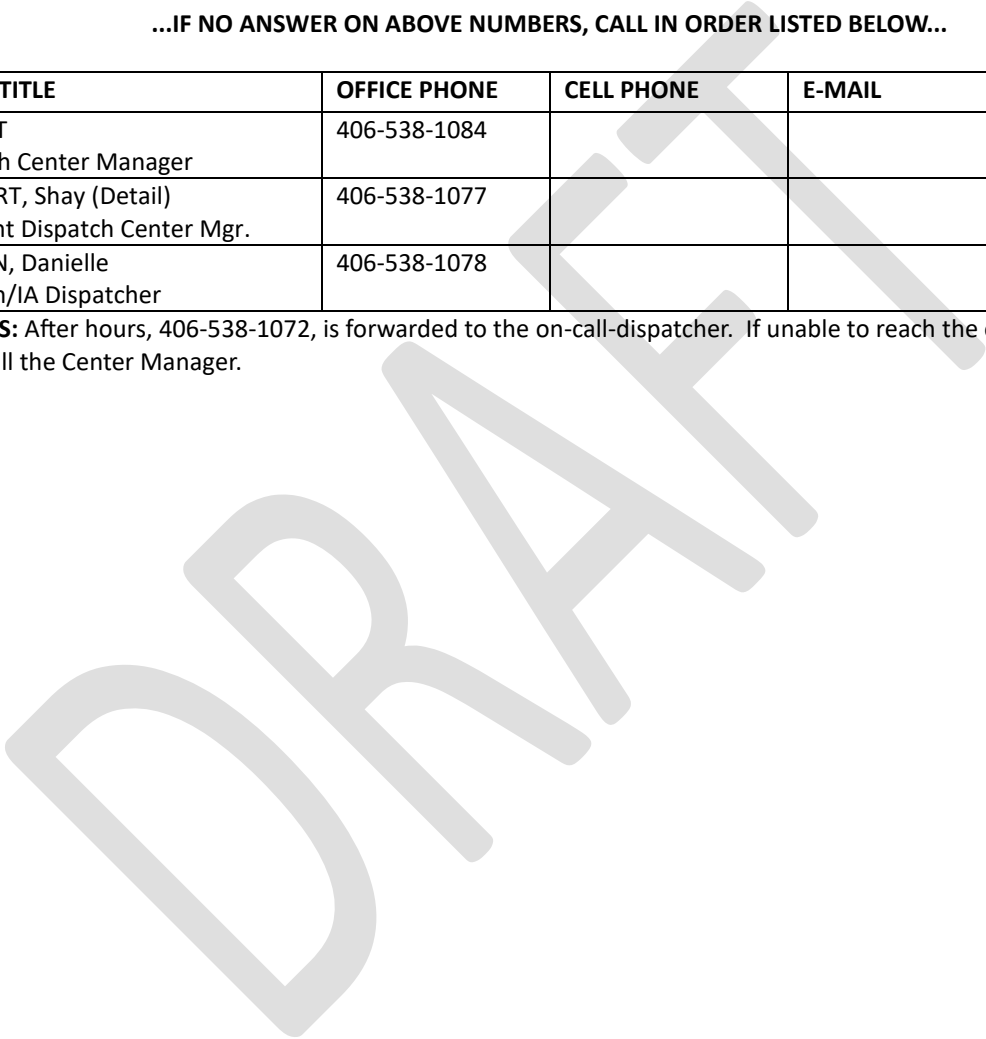
Miles City Dispatch Center (MT-MCC)

UNIT:

Miles City Dispatch Center
111 Garryowen Road
Miles City, MT 59301

FIRE PHONE NUMBER: 406-233-2900
877-569-3473

NIGHT OR 24HR NUMBER: 406-233-2900
406-853-2857 **On-call Cell**
406-233-2938 **Aircraft**

E-MAIL: mtmcc@firenet.gov   WEBSITE: gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/dc/mtmcc/

...IF NO ANSWER ON ABOVE NUMBERS, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW...

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	E-MAIL
LANCASTER, Amy Center Manager	406-233-2913		alancast@blm.gov
DAUENHAUER, Michelle BLM Assistant Center Manager	406-233-2907		mdaunhauer@blm.gov
PLUHAR, Kelsey DNRC Asst. Center Manager	406-233-2917		kpluhar@blm.gov
STEFFEN, Brett Senior Fire Dispatcher	406-233-2918		bsteffen@blm.gov
VIRAG, Tim Aircraft Dispatcher	406-233-2930		tvirag@blm.gov
LEPISTO, Mackenzie Fire Dispatcher	406-233-2916		
ZAMORSKI, Hannah Fire Dispatcher	406-233-2915		
VACANT Fire Dispatcher	406-233-2908		

REMARKS: After hours, 406-233-2900 is forwarded to the on-call dispatch cell (406-853-2857). If unable to reach the on-call dispatcher, please try the Duty Officer at 406-233-2925.

Missoula Dispatch Center (MT-MDC)

UNIT:

Missoula Dispatch Center　　　　　　　　**FIRE PHONE NUMBER:**　　406-829-7070 **Main**
1803 Strand　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　406-829-7060 **Aircraft**
Missoula, MT 59801　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　406-829-7040 **Expanded**
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　NIGHT OR 24HR NUMBER:　　406-829-7070

E-MAIL: mtmdc@firenet.gov　　　　　　　　WEBSITE: gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/dc/mtmdc/

...IF NO ANSWER ON ABOVE NUMBERS, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW...

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	E-MAIL
HELTERLINE, Maria Center Manager	406-829-7050	406-860-0530	maria.helterline@usda.gov
SIMPSON, Rachel Asst. Center Manager -OPS	406-829-7052		rachel.simpson@usda.gov
LEMIRE, Beth Asst. Center Manager - Logs	406-829-7070	406-499-1958	mary.e.lemire@usda.gov
STARK, Marin Lead Dispatcher	406-829-7070		marin.stark@usda.gov
COUGH, Chelsea Lead Dispatcher	406-829-7070		chelsea.cough@usda.gov
BONNEY, Ashley Dispatcher	406-829-7070		ashley.bonney@usda.gov
FONTAINE, Melodie Dispatcher	406-829-7070		melodie.siefertfontaine@usda.gov
MIZAK, Mark Dispatcher	406-829-7070		mark.mizak@usda.gov
LOWMAN, Andrew Dispatcher	406-829-7070		andrew.lowman@usda.gov
POWELL, Ben Dispatcher	406-829-7070		benjamin.powell@usda.gov
WEAVER, Nathan Dispatcher	406-829-7070		
PICKDARDT, Betsy Dispatcher	406-829-7070		
BOONE, Luke Dispatcher	406-829-7070		
BUNDY, Britta Dispatcher	406-829-7070		britta.bundy@usda.gov

REMARKS: For MDC Duty Officer after hours call 406-829-7070 and select option

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Idaho State Office (ID-ISO)

UNIT:
BLM - Idaho State Office
1387 S. Vinnell Way
Boise, ID 83709-1657

FIRE PHONE NUMBER:	**208-373-4080**
NIGHT OR 24HR NUMBER:	208-373-4080
FAX NUMBER:	208-373-3850

…IF NO ANSWER ON ABOVE NUMBERS, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW…

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	E-MAIL
STRANGE, Dennis State Fire Management Officer	208-373-3801	208-631-1621	dstrange@blm.gov
ADELL, Marty Deputy State AFMO	208-373-3855	208-510-7797	madell@blm.gov
HENRY, Susie State Fire Program Assistant	208-373-3873	208-577-1815	shenry@blm.gov
YTURRI, Nick Trespass Coordinator	208-373-3963	986-200-2780	nyturri@blm.gov
RICHARDS, Brad State Aviation Manager	208-373-3853	208-631-1624	barichards@blm.gov
HOPKINS, Billie State Fire Business Specialist	208-373-3852	208-805-0834	bhopkins@blm.gov
VACANT Acting State Fuels Program Manager			
BRIZENDINE, Kelsey Acting Fire Mitigation & Education Specialist	208-732-7315	208-308-5991	kbrizendine@blm.gov
NORTON, Kevin OMSP Coordinator	208-373-4030	986-217-5511	knorton@blm.gov
SISNEROS, Jeremy State Fire Planner	208-373-3871	208-999-1118	j1sisner@blm.gov
BURKHAMMER, Erin Great Basin Training Center Manager	208-387-5639	208-579-0661	eburkham@blm.gov
WEBB, Ian Training Specialist	208-387-5621	541-408-3473	iwebb@blm.gov
SORENSEN, Rebecca Training Specialist	208-387-5570	208-830-9633	rsorensen@blm.gov
ZAJANC, Dan ATGS	208-235-4703	208-251-6094	dzajanc@blm.gov
MCDONALD, Kurt ATGS	208-735-6509	208-308-3993	kmcdonald@blm.gov
ABOLS, Alex UAS Coordinator/ATGS	208-860-8001	208-860-8001	aabols@blm.gov
BLEHM, Jacob ATGS	208-387-5591	986-269-0115	jblehm@blm.gov

Montana/Dakotas State Office (MT-MSO)

UNIT:

BLM - Montana State Office
Fire Management and Aviation
1299 Rimtop Drive
Billings, MT 59105

FIRE PHONE NUMBER   406-896-2900 **BDC Dispatch**
NIGHT OR 24HR NUMBER: 406-896-2900 **BDC Dispatch**
FAX NUMBER: 406-896-2954

...IF NO ANSWER ON ABOVE NUMBERS, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW...

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	E-MAIL
THOMPSON, Aaron State Fire Management Officer	406-896-2919	307-330-6743	althompson@blm.gov
HOWELLS, Craig Assistant FMO	406-896-2914	406-591-3093	chowells@blm.gov
BUHL, Corey Northern Rockies Operations Specialist		406-868-7419	cbuhl@blm.gov
FLESCH, Bobby State Aviation Manager	406-896-2912	406-208-0984	bflesch@blm.gov
HARTY, Pat Fuels Management Specialist	406-896-2911	406-839-1179	wharty@blm.gov
KING, Josh Cache Manager	406-896-2872	406-855-0984	jking@blm.gov
HUNTER, Nathan Education & Mitigation Specialist	406-896-2913		nhunter@blm.gov
DEMARS, Karly State Fire Planner	406-896-2935	406-366-2434	kdemars@blm.gov
VAN KLEECK, Brandi Fire Business Lead		208-308-1050	bvankleeck@blm.gov
COLLINS, Brian GIS Specialist		406-493-2320	bwcollins@blm.gov

FOREST SERVICE

Northern Regional Office (MT-R01)

UNIT:

USFS – Region 1 Northern Regional Office	**FIRE PHONE NUMBER:** (Please call individuals)
26 Fort Missoula Road	NIGHT OR 24HR NUMBER: 406-329-4880 NRCC
Missoula, MT 59804	FAX NUMBER: 406-329-3536

...IF NO ANSWER ON ABOVE NUMBERS, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW...

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	E-MAIL
GLAZIER, Craig Director	406-329-3402	208-659-1131	craig.glazier@usda.gov
PICKERING, Chad Deputy Director	406-329-3296	406-360-4856	chad.pickering@usda.gov
MITZKUS, Marty Deputy Director		406-670-5421	martin.mitzkus@usda.gov
KETEL, Philip Regional Aviation Officer	406-329-4903	406-552-8978	philip.ketel@usda.gov
SCHLAPFER, Hon Fixed Wing Program Manager	406-329-4914	970-903-3592	hon.schlapfer@usda.gov
DAY, Evan Helicopter Program Manager		406-214-2791	evan.day@usda.gov
MCKNIGHT, Jordan Regional Operations AD		406-499-8172	jordan.mcknight@usda.gov
JOHNSON, Chris Cooperative Fire/Prevention	406-329-3409	406-529-7751	christopher.johnson5@usda.gov
DUMM, Gabe Fuels Program Manager	406-329-3266	406-580-8609	gabe.dumm@usda.gov
WILLIAMS, Dave Risk Management Specialist	406-329-3422	406-531-8952	david.williams1@usda.gov
HARRIS, John Aviation Safety Manager	406-329-4749	406-370-3342	john.m.harris@usda.gov
OLSON, Jonathan Regional Fire Planner	406-329-3232		jonathan.olson@usda.gov
SWAIN, Melissa Incident Business Coordinator		541-786-1275	melissa.swain@usda.gov
GOOD, Heather Incident Business Coordinator		986-200-9323	heather.good@usda.gov
SAVIOA, Charles Smokejumper Base Mgr.	406-329-4942		charles.savoia@usda.gov
WEGNER, Melissa Regional Training Officer	406-329-4925	406-396-1493	melissa.wegner@usda.gov
HUSKEY, Lily Workforce Development	406-466-5341	406-590-1764	lily.inabnit@usda.gov
WEBSTER, Jill Air Quality Program Manager	406-329-3672	406-361-5380	jill.webster@usda.gov
MORPHIS, SETH Smoke Management Program Coordinator	406-329-3524	406-203-8789	seth.morphis@usda.gov

FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE

Mountain-Prairie Region - Interior Regions 5/7 (CO-R6R)

UNIT:

FWS – Mountain-Prairie Region / Denver

Denver Federal Center	Fed-Ex Delivery	**FIRE PHONE NUMBER:**	720-464-2712 **Fire DO**
P.O. Box 25486	134 Union Blvd.	NIGHT OR 24HR NUMBER:	720-464-2712 Fire DO
Denver, CO 80225	Lakewood, CO 80228	FAX NUMBER:	303-236-4792

...IF NO ANSWER ON ABOVE NUMBERS, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW STARTING WITH CARTER...

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	E-MAIL
VACANT Regional Fire Mgmt. Coord.			
SHARPE, Ryan Deputy Reg. Fire Mgmt. Coord.		509-537-6361	ryan_sharpe@fws.gov
BEETCH, Neal Regional Fuels Specialist		303-888-9720	neal_beetch@fws.gov
FEASTER, Sonya Regional Data Analyst		520-349-6550	sonya_feaster@fws.gov
FISCHER, Tate Regional Fire Planner		720-635-1977	tate_fischer@fws.gov
MALCOLM, Brooke Budget Analyst		303-386-5152	brooke_malcolm@fws.gov

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Intermountain Region (CO-IMP)

UNIT:

NPS - Intermountain Region   **FIRE PHONE NUMBER:**   406-329-4880 **NRCC**
Lakewood, CO 80228

...IF NO ANSWER ON ABOVE NUMBERS, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW...

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	E-MAIL
CERDA, Paul Regional Deputy FMO (Operations)		970-829-7261	paul_cerda@nps.gov
LUSHER, Jay Regional FMO		928-606-3452	jeremy_lusher@nps.gov
MENDONCA, Mark Regional Wildland Fire Specialist (Operations)		970-593-8844	mark_mendonca@nps.gov
HICKERSON, Jeff Deputy FMO (Fuels)		505-629-9589	jeff_hickerson@nps.gov
JAEGER, Justin Regional Aviation Manager			justin_jaeger@nps.gov
ABENDROTH, Diane Fire Planning Specialist			diane_abendroth@nps.gov
Deane, Shannon Fire Budget Analyst		208-488-5614	shannon_deane@nps.gov
BUNN, Windy Regional Fire Ecologist		928-606-5599	windy_bunn@nps.gov
MACKIE, Maria Fire Program Management Assistant	303-969-2971	720-884-6125	maria_mackie@nps.gov
HARTSBURG, Sarah Regional Fire GIS Specialist		720-692-4998	sarah_hartsburg@nps.gov
GALLAGHER, Craig Regional Fire GIS Specialist		303-319-5530	craig_gallagher@nps.gov
PORTER, Brant Regional Fire Communication/Education Specialist		970-939-0419	brant_porter@nps.gov
SWEENEY, Kevin Regional Fire Communication/Education Specialist		720-703-0514	kevin_sweeney@nps.gov

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Great Plains Regional Office (SD-GPA)

UNIT:
BIA - Great Plains Regional Office
115 Fourth Avenue SE, Suite 400
MC-301
Aberdeen, SD 54701

FIRE PHONE NUMBER: 605-226-7621

NIGHT OR 24HR NUMBER:

FAX NUMBER: 605-226-7358

...IF NO ANSWER ON ABOVE NUMBERS, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW...

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	E-MAIL
HART, Ray Regional FMO	605-226-7621	605-216-2890	raymond.hart@bia.gov
MARTIN, Dave Regional AFMO	605-226-7621	605-216-3418	david.martin@bia.gov
THOMPSON, Avery Fuels Specialist	605-226-7621	605-216-5936	lawrence.thompson@bia.gov
BROWNING, Mark GIS Specialist	605-226-7621	605-380-0598	mark.browning@bia.gov
HAMLEY, Peter (Jim) Fire Prevention Specialist	701-477-0472	605-216-1381	peter.hamley@bia.gov
ESTEY, Heath East River Zone FMO	605-226-7621	605-377-7410	heath.estey@bia.gov
MARTIN, Craig Regional Fire operations Specialist (WFSO)	605-226-7621	605-290-0523	craig.martin@bia.gov
VACANT Prescribed Fire / Fuels Specialist (RTRL)	605-226-7621		
HERNANDEZ, Dawn Budget Analyst, Fire	605-226-7621	605-484-9341	Dawn.hernandez@bia.gov

Rocky Mountain Regional Office (MT-RMA)

UNIT:
BIA - Rocky Mountain Regional Office
2021 4th Ave. North
Billings, MT 59101

FIRE PHONE NUMBER:	406-247-7949
NIGHT OR 24HR NUMBER:	406-896-2900 - **BDC Disp**
FAX NUMBER:	406-247-7921

...IF NO ANSWER ON ABOVE NUMBERS, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW...

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	E-MAIL
ROGERS, Bryce Regional FMO	406-247-7949	406-696-5055	bryce.rogers@bia.gov
VACANT Regional AFMO	406-247-7949		
VACANT Regional Forester	406-247-7949		
JONES, Roberts Regional Fuels Specialist	406-247-7949	406-598-2406	robert.jones@bia.gov
VACANT Regional Fire Operation Specialist	406-247-7949		
VACANT Regional Asst. Fuels Specialist	406-247-7949		
BOATRIGHT, Amanda Program Analyst	406-247-7949	406-696-5069	amanda.boatright@bia.gov
VACANT Staff Support Assistant	406-247-7949		
VACANT GIS	406-247-7949		
RICHARDSON, Owen Asst. Cache Manager	406-896-2875		owen.richardson@usda.gov
LINTHICUM, Randy Budget Analyst	406-247-7949		randy.linthicum@bia.gov
RASMUSSEN, Daniel Forest Development Forester	406-247-7949	406-696-5061	daniel.rasmussen@bia.gov

Northwest Regional Office (OR-NWA)

UNIT:
BIA – Northwest Regional Office
911 NE 11th Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97232

FIRE PHONE NUMBER:	503-866-0017
NIGHT OR 24HR NUMBER:	503-866-0017
FAX NUMBER:	503-231-6774

...IF NO ANSWER ON ABOVE NUMBERS, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW...

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	E-MAIL
Bryan Mercier Regional Director	503-231-6701	503-930-1903	
SHAW, Bodie Deputy Regional Director (Trust Services)	503-231-6705	503-348-6323	
SEBASTION, Dale Regional Forester	503-231-6802	503-780-9751	
VACANT Regional FMO	503-780-4682	503-780-4682	
WILLIAMS, Darron Assistant Regional FMO	503-231-6459	503-866-0017	
MOYER, Jeff WUI Specialist	503-231-6806	503-706-2194	
KELLY, Kim Fire Management Specialist	503-231-2115	971-678-3832	
DYER, Daniel Fuels Specialist	785-393-7262	785-393-7262	
GOMEZ, Mike Training/Operations	541-504-7341	541-521-0108	

STATES

Idaho Department of Lands (ID-IDS)

UNIT:

IDS - Idaho Department of Lands
Bureau of Fire Management
3284 W. Industrial Loop,
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815

FIRE PHONE NUMBER: 208-769-1525

NIGHT OR 24HR NUMBER: 208-416-3604 **IDL D.O.**
208-772-3283 **CDC Disp**

FAX NUMBER: 208-769-1524 **Bureau Office**
208-769-1534 **CDA Cache**

...IF NO ANSWER ON ABOVE NUMBERS, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW...

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	E-MAIL
HARVEY, Josh Bureau Chief, Fire Management	208-666-8650	208-568-0441	jharvey@idl.idaho.gov
LAUCH, Julia Section Mgr - Fire Operations	208-334-0274	541-510-9644	jlauch@idl.idaho.gov
HAYES, Scott Section Mgr – Planning & Prevention	208-666-8647	507-459-2227	shayes@idl.idaho.gov
IVEY, Corrie Program Manager - Aviation	208-666-8651	208-982-1354	civey@idl.idaho.gov
HONSAKER, Amber Fire Program Manager - Business	208-666-8648	208-416-3791	ahonsaker@idl.idaho.gov
JORDAN, Bjorn Program Manager - Supply & Logistics	208-666-8654		bjordan@idl.idaho.gov
RUSSELL, Jennifer Program Specialist - Fire Prevention	208-666-8685		jrussell@idl.idaho.gov
HICKS, Matt Program Specialist - Fire Safety & Training	208-666-8652	208-608-6264	mhicks@idl.idaho.gov
LEE, Nicole Program Specialist - Fire Business	208-666-8644	208-860-4267	nlee@idl.idaho.gov
SVANCARA, Jason Operations Chief North	208-666-8605	208-669-1472	jsvancara@idl.idaho.gov
HEIN, Jay Operations Chief South	208-334-0252	719-367-6525	jhein@idl.idaho.gov
MYERS, Chris Cataldo FPD Fire Warden	208-682-4611		cmyers@idl.idaho.gov
STONEHAM, Ashley Kootenai Valley FPD Fire Warden	208-263-5104	208-290-6067	astoneham@idl.idaho.gov
ZUFELT, Terry Mica FPD Fire Warden	208-769-1577		tzufelt@idl.idaho.gov
HICKS, Brian Pend Oreille FPD Fire Warden	208-263-5104	208-446-6753	bhicks@idl.idaho.gov
MCMANUS, Mike Ponderosa FPD Fire Warden	208-877-1121		mmcmanus@idl.idaho.gov
THORNTON, Dave Priest Lake FPD Fire Warden	208-443-2516	208-610-5411	dthornton@idl.idaho.gov
FLESHER, Cory St. Joe Area Fire Warden	208-245-4551		cflesher@idl.idaho.gov
CHAFFEE, Kevin Maggie Creek FPD Fire Warden	208-935-2141	208-507-0174	kchaffee@idl.idaho.gov

ALLMAN, Al Craig Mountain FPD Fire Warden	208-924-5571		aallman@idl.idaho.gov
MILLER, Jeremiah IDL Central Zone FMO		208-816-3390	jmiller@idl.idaho.gov
ROGERS, Nate IDL North Zone FMO		208-659-5635	nrogers@idl.idaho.gov
LOFING, Tyke IDL South Zone FMO		968-217-2853	tlofing@idl.idaho.gov
HEASTY, Brooke Fire Bureau Administrative Assistant	208-666-8649		bheasty@idl.idaho.gov

Montana Department of Natural Resources & Conservation (MT-MTS)

UNIT:
MT DNRC - Fire Protection Bureau
2705 Spurgin Road
Missoula, MT 59804

FIRE PHONE NUMBER:	406-594-1829 **Duty Officer**
NIGHT OR 24HR NUMBER:	406-329-4880 **NR Dispatch**
FAX NUMBER:	406-542-4242 **FPB**

...IF NO ANSWER ON ABOVE NUMBERS, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW...

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	E-MAIL
Hall, Matt Chief, Fire Protection Bureau	406-542-4223	406-544-5102	matthall.mt.gov
CALNAN, Cory Deputy Chief, Fire Protection Bureau		406-788-7718	ccalnan@mt.gov
COPPLE, Don Fire Planning and Intelligence Program Manager		406-865-0556	dcopple@mt.gov
ANGELO, AJ Equipment, Development & Communications Manager		406-499-5580	amadeo.angelo@mt.gov
HAMILTON, Dave State/County Coop Program Mgr.		406-431-1948	dahamilton@mt.gov
Williams, Tal Acting Aviation, Chief Pilot	406-444-4766	406-461-5590	tawilliams@mt.gov
LINDGREN, Jay Aviation Program Manager		406-461-1652	jay.lindgren@mt.gov
DOWLER, Susan Westside Incident Business Specialist	406-751-2245	406-461-9977	sdowler@mt.gov
SHEPARD, Becky Eastside Incident Business Specialist	406-535-1902	406-366-1879	bshepard@mt.gov
MARCEAU, Joanne Fire Finance & Incident Business Supervisor	406-542-4252	406-546-3460	jmarceau@mt.gov
GERBER, Heath Training Safety & Workforce Development Program Mgr.	406-247-4454	406-366-5738	hgerber@mt.gov

North Dakota Forest Service (ND-NDS)

UNIT:

NDS - North Dakota Forest Service	**CONTACT NUMBER:**	701-328-9944 - **Bismarck**
916 East Interstate Ave. Suite #4		701-228-5422 - **Bottineau**
Bismarck, ND 58503	24HR NUMBER:	701-989-7330 **Dispatch/Fire**
	FAX NUMBER:	701-328-9947 - **Bismarck**
		701-228-5111 - **Bottineau**

...IF NO ANSWER ON ABOVE NUMBERS, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW...

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	E-MAIL
MELIN, Ryan Fire Manager	701-328-9985	701-220-1475	ryan.melin@ndsu.edu
WARMUTH, Peter Fuel Technician	763-234-8473	218-966-7670	peter.warmuth@ndsu.edu
BUCHOLZ, Aaron Cooperative Fire Protection Technician	701-328-9946	701-934-4149	aaron.bucholz@ndsu.edu
NOOR, Hunter Assistant Crew Lead		320-339-3622	hunter.noor@ndsu.edu
JOHNSON, Lezlee Forestry & Fire Team Leader	701-231-5138	701-871-7887	lezlee.johnson@ndsu.edu

OTHER

Northern Rockies Fire Cache (MT-NRK)

UNIT:

NRK - Northern Rockies Fire Cache	**PHONE NUMBER:**	406-329-4949 **Office**
5765 West Broadway, Bldg F		406-549-0991 **Return Whse**
Missoula, MT 59808	NIGHT OR 24HR NUMBER:	406-329-4949
	FAX NUMBER:	406-329-4962

...IF NO ANSWER ON ABOVE NUMBERS, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW...

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	E-MAIL
KRAUSE, Anthony Cache Manager	406-329-4932	406-529-0778	anthony.krause@usda.gov
HAWLEY III, Raymond Operations Supervisor	406-329-4904		raymond.hawley@usda.gov
WELCH, Christine Warehouse Supervisor	406-329-4908		christine.welch@usda.gov
STEURER, Cameron Admin Support Assistant	406-329-4701	406-274-4967	cameron.steurer@usda.gov
RODIRGUEZ, Michael Supply Technician	406-329-4975	460-499-9151	michael.rodriguez2@usda.gov
ZANDY, Shawn Inventory Mgmt Specialist	406-329-4949		shawn.zandy@usda.gov
SPANN, Matthew Work Supervisor	406-329-4927		matthew.spann@usda.gov
SMITH, Todd Work Supervisor	406-329-4700		todd.smith@usda.gov
RUSSETTE, Shawn Work Supervisor	406-329-4826		shawn.russette@usda.gov
VACANT Work Supervisor	406-329-4746		
ROBERTSON, Kevin Supervisory Head Mechanic	406-329-4928	406-546-8255	kevin.robertson@usda.gov
WALTON, Aeron Mechanic	406-329-4928		aeron.walton@usda.gov
NORWOOD, Jason Mechanic	406-329-4928		jason.norwood@usda.gov

Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region 10 (WA-FE10)

UNIT:
FEMA - Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region 10
Federal Regional Center
130 228th St. SW
Bothell, WA 98021

PHONE NUMBER:	425-487-4600
NIGHT OR 24HR NUMBER:	425-487-4600 **Duty Officer**
FAX NUMBER:	425-487-4692

...IF NO ANSWER ON ABOVE NUMBERS, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW...

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	E-MAIL
24 Hour Speak to person on duty	425-487-4600		

Montana Disaster & Emergency Services (MT-DES)

UNIT:

DES - Montana Disaster & Emergency Services
1956 Mt. Majo St.
PO Box 4789
Fort Harrison, MT 59636-4789

PHONE NUMBER:	406-324-4777
NIGHT OR 24HR NUMBER:	406-324-4777
FAX NUMBER:	406-226-7458

...IF NO ANSWER ON ABOVE NUMBERS, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW...

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	E-MAIL
DUTY OFFICER	406-324-4777	406-431-0411	mtdes@mt.gov
LLOYD, Brett Response Bureau Chief	406-417-9239	406-417-9239	brett.lloyd@mt.gov
GANIEANY, Jake Mitigation & Recovery Bureau Chief	406-417-9234	406-417-9234	jake.ganieany@mt.gov
BRUNO, Delila Administrator	406-417-9232	406-417-9232	dbruno@mt.gov

Idaho National Guard (ID-IDNG)

UNIT:

OES - Idaho National Guard
440 W. Guard St,
Bldg. 600, Joint Operations Center
Boise, ID 83705

PHONE NUMBER:	208-272-5755
NIGHT OR 24HR NUMBER:	208-272-5755
FAX NUMBER:	

...IF NO ANSWER ON ABOVE NUMBERS, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW...

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	E-MAIL
24 Hour Speak to person on duty	208-272-5755		

REMARKS: No longer Staffed 24 hours, 24HR phone will be forward to DO.

Montana Army National Guard (MT-MAG)

UNIT:
MAG - Montana Army National Guard
J3 DOMS
P.O. Box 4789
Fort Harrison, MT 59636-4789

PHONE NUMBER: 406-324-3000

NIGHT OR 24HR NUMBER: 406-324-3000

FAX NUMBER: 406-324-4928

...IF NO ANSWER ON ABOVE NUMBERS, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW...

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	E-MAIL
24 Hour Speak to person on duty	406-324-3000		

National Weather Service, Billings Forecast Office (MT-BLW)

UNIT:

NWS – Billings Forecast Office
2170 Overland Avenue
Billings, MT 59102

PHONE NUMBER:	406-652-2314
NIGHT OR 24HR NUMBER:	406-652-2314
	406-896-2900 **BDC Disp.**
FAX NUMBER:	406-652-3214

...IF NO ANSWER ON ABOVE NUMBERS, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW...

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	E-MAIL
PALMQUIST, Shawn Fire Weather Program Leader/Incident Meteorologist	406-652-2314	218-390-9917	shawn.palmquist@noaa.gov
WETENKAMP, John Meteorologist in Charge	406-652-0851 Ext. 222		john.wetenkamp@noaa.gov
VERTZ, Nick Warning Coordination Meteorologist	406-652-0851 Ext. 223		nicholas.vertz@noaa.gov
MATOS, Peter Assistant Program Leader	406-652-2314		peter.matos@noaa.gov
STETZER, Tessa Assistant Program Leader	406-652-2314		tessa.stetzer@noaa.gov

National Weather Service, Missoula Forecast Office (MT-MSW)

UNIT:
NWS - Missoula Forecast Office
6633 Aviation Way
Missoula, MT 59808-9381

PHONE NUMBER:	406-329-4716
NIGHT OR 24HR NUMBER:	406-329-4840
FAX NUMBER:	406-329-4842

...IF NO ANSWER ON ABOVE NUMBERS, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW...

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	E-MAIL
BAUCK, Bruce Meteorologist in Charge	406-329-4715		bruce.bauck@noaa.gov
KITSMILLER, Jennifer Fire Weather Focal Point	406-329-4715		jennifer.kitsmiller@noaa.gov
NESTER, Bob Incident Meteorologist	406-329-4715		robert.nester@noaa.gov
LEACH, Ryan Incident Meteorologist	406-329-4715		ryan.leach@noaa.gov
SMITH, Trent Incident Meteorologist Trainee	406-329-4715		trent.smith@noaa.gov

National Weather Service, Glasgow Forecast Office (MT-GGW)

UNIT:

NWS - Glasgow Forecast Office
92 Airport Road
Glasgow, MT 59230

PHONE NUMBER: 406-228-9622 **(If no answer, call** 406-263-0115**)**

24HR NUMBER: N/A
406-538-1072 **LEC Dispatch**

FAX NUMBER: 406-228-9627

...IF NO ANSWER ON ABOVE NUMBERS, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW...

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	E-MAIL
FRANSEN, Tanja Meteorologist In Charge	406-228-2850		tanja.fransen@noaa.gov
GILCHRIST, Patrick Warning Coordination Meteorologist/ Incident Meteorologist	406-228-2850	406-544-2714	patrick.gilchrist@noaa.gov
MOTTICE, Cory Fire Weather Program Leader/Incident Meteorologist	406-228-2850		cory.mottice@noaa.gov

National Weather Service, Great Falls Forecast Office (MT-GFW)

UNIT:
NWS - Great Falls Forecast Office
5324 Tri-Hill Frontage Road
Great Falls, MT 59404-4933

PHONE NUMBER:	406-453-8429
	406-952-3790
NIGHT OR 24HR NUMBER:	406-453-8429
	406-952-3790
	240-778-5305 IMET cell used on dispatches only
	406-731-5300 **GDC Disp**
FAX NUMBER:	406-453-3812

...IF NO ANSWER ON ABOVE NUMBERS, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW...

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	E-MAIL
HOENISCH, Bob Incident Meteorologist FWX Program Manager	406-453-8429	406-899-4112	robert.hoenisch@noaa.gov
CASSELL, Christian Incident Meteorologist FWX Program Manager	406-453-8429	907-250-5541	christian.cassell@noaa.gov
BRITTON, Don Meteorologist In Charge	406-453-9957 X222		donald.britton@noaa.gov
VACANT Warning Coordination Meteorologist	406-453-9957		

National Weather Service, Grand Forks Forecast Office (ND-GFW)

UNIT:
NWS - Grand Forks Forecast Office
4797 Technology Circle
Grand Forks ND 58203-0600

PHONE NUMBER: 701-795-5127

NIGHT OR 24HR NUMBER: 701-795-5127

FAX NUMBER:

...IF NO ANSWER ON ABOVE NUMBERS, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW...

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	E-MAIL
BEERENDS, Melinda Meteorologist In Charge	701-795-5198		melinda.beerends@noaa.gov
HOPKINS, Brad Fire Weather Program Leader	701-795-5119		brad.hopkins@noaa.gov
KAISER, James Asst. Fire Weather Program Leader	701-795-5119		james.kaiser@noaa.gov

National Weather Service, Spokane Forecast Office (WA-SPW)

UNIT:
NWS - Spokane Forecast Office
2601 N. Rambo Road
Spokane, WA 99224

PHONE NUMBER:	509-244-5031
NIGHT OR 24HR NUMBER:	509-244-5031
FAX NUMBER:	509-244-0554

...IF NO ANSWER ON ABOVE NUMBERS, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW...

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	E-MAIL
MILLER, Ronald Meteorologist in Charge	509-244-0110 Ext. 222		ronald.miller@noaa.gov
BODNAR, Steve Fire Weather Program Manager	509-244-0110 Ext. 227		stephen.bodnar@noaa.gov

National Weather Service, Riverton Forecast Office (WY-RIW)

UNIT:

NWS – Riverton Forecast Office	PHONE NUMBER:	307-857-3869
12744 W US Hwy 26		307-857-3898
Riverton, WY 82501		800-211-1448
	NIGHT OR 24HR NUMBER:	307-857-3869
		307-857-3898
	FAX NUMBER:	307-857-3861

...IF NO ANSWER ON ABOVE NUMBERS, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW...

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	E-MAIL
JONES, Chris Meteorologist in Charge	307-857-3898 Ext. 642		chris.jones@noaa.gov
VACANT Program Leader, Incident Meteorologist	307-857-3869		
STRAUB, Jason Incident Meteorologist	307-857-3869		jason.straub@noaa.gov
MYERS, Noah Incident Meteorologist Trainees	307-857-3869		noah.myers@noaa.gov

## National Weather Service, Bismarck Forecast Office (ND-BMW)

UNIT:

NWS – Bismarck Forecast Office
2301 University Drive, Building 27
Bismarck, ND 58504

CONTACT NUMBER:	701-250-4224
	701-223-4582 **Ops Room**
NIGHT OR 24HR NUMBER:	701-250-4224
	701-223-4582 **Ops Room**
FAX NUMBER:	701-250-4450

...IF NO ANSWER ON ABOVE NUMBERS, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW...

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	E-MAIL
SAVADEL, Jeff Meteorologist in Charge	701-250-4224		jeff.savadel@noaa.gov
SCHILD, Jeffrey Fire Weather Program Leader	701-223-4582		jeffrey.schild@noaa.gov
SCHULTZ, Chauncy Science and Operations Officer	701-250-4224		chauncy.schultz@noaa.gov
HEINERT, Nathan IMET	701-223-4582		nathan.heinert@noaa.gov
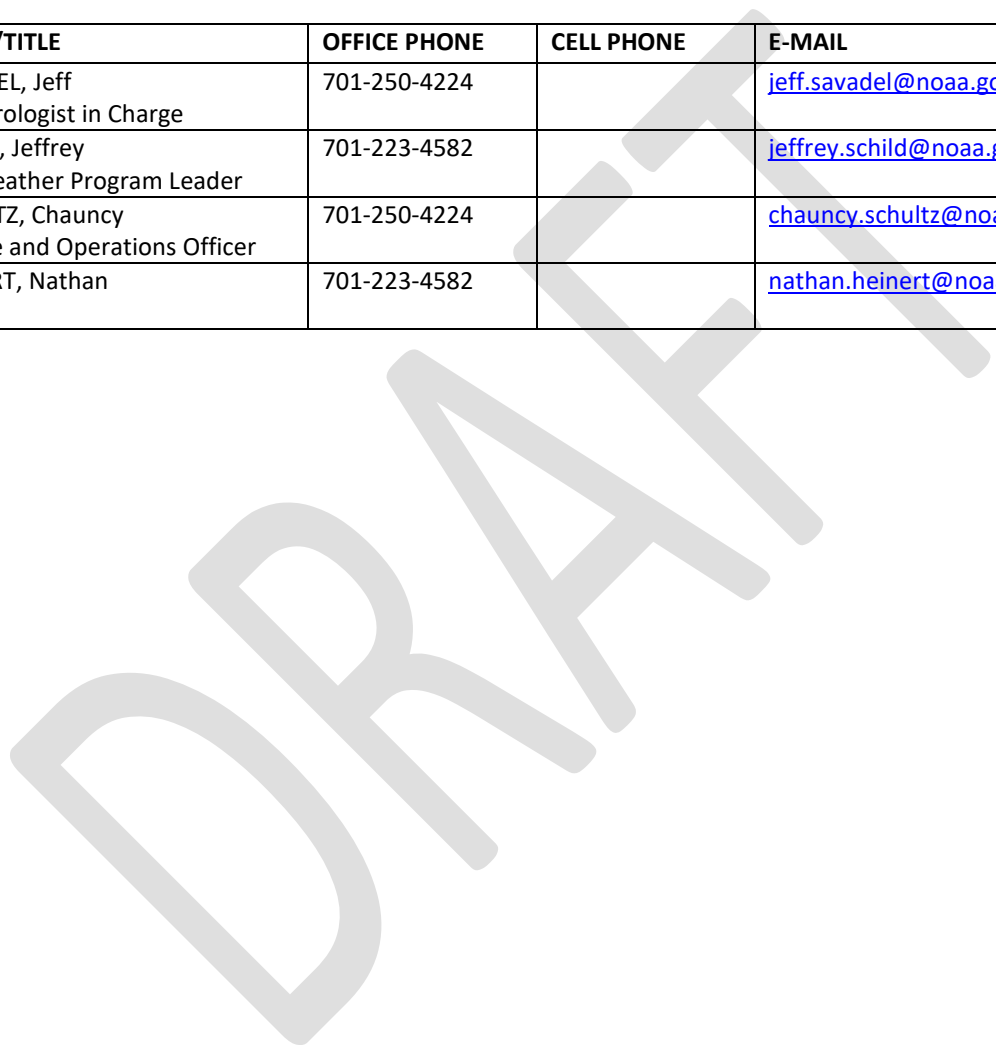
APPENDICES

Appendix A - NRCG Mobilization of Montana Local Government Resources

Guidelines for Montana Local Government Fire Forces (LGFF) apparatus, equipment, and personnel are hired by Northern Rockies Coordinating Group (NRCG) agencies. The most current version of this document can be located at:
https://dnrc.mt.gov/Forestry/Wildfire/agreements-plans-guides

Appendix B - Cooperative Agreements

Successful fire management within the Northern Rockies geographic area requires close cooperation among a variety of federal, state and local fire departments, agencies and other organizations. Dispatchers and fire personnel must be informed and knowledgeable about the capabilities and needs of cooperators. Copies of cooperative agreements and operating plans must be made available to dispatchers and fire managers. It is generally most effective to handle cooperative efforts at a local level.
Note: *The following agreements, plans, MOUs, and guides are dated with the most recently published date according to the source reference. More recently dated documents supersede those listed.*

COMPACTS

Northwest Wildland Fire Protection Agreement (Northwest Compact)
The purpose of the Northwest Compact is "…to promote effective prevention, pre-suppression and control of forest fires in the Northwest wildland region of the United States and adjacent areas of Canada…" The agreement allows the members; States of Oregon, Washington, Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Hawaii, Yukon, Northwest Territories, British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan to request and provide mutual aid resources from each other. "Members may request the United States Forest Service to act as the coordinating agency of the Northwest Wildland Fire Protection Agreement in cooperation with the appropriate agencies for each member". A copy of the current Agreement can be found at: https://nwffc.org/

Great Plains Interstate Forest Fire Compact
North Dakota and South Dakota are member states of this compact, along with the member states of Colorado, Kansas, Wyoming, Nebraska, New Mexico, and the Province of Saskatchewan. The Compact was enabled by the United States Congress and signed into federal law in 2005. The purpose of the Compact is to share forest fire prevention and suppression resources within the Compact and with other interstate forest fire Compacts across the nation. The Great Plains Compact Annual Operating Plan may be found at:
https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/nrcg/agreements_operating_plans/GPIFC-AOP.pdf

INTERAGENCY AGREEMENTS

Interagency Agreement for Air Traffic Control Services and Temporary Mobile Air Traffic Control Tower: https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/dispatch/aviation/FAA(WSA)TemporaryTowerAgreement.pdf

Master Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement Between USDI, Bureau of Land Management, Oregon and Washington; National Park Service, Pacific West Region; Bureau of Indian Affairs, Northwest Region; US Fish and Wildlife Service, Pacific Region and USDA, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest and Northern Regions Et Al.
This Agreement documents the commitment of agencies to improve wildland fire protection by facilitating the increased availability of resources including but not limited to: The exchange of personnel, equipment, supplies, services and funds among the agencies. A copy of the agreement and operating plan can be found at:
https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/nrcg/agreements_operating_plans/Master%20Interagency%20Agreement%20for%20Wildland%20Fire%20Mgmt%202017%20Final.pdf

Idaho Cooperative Wildland Fire Protection and Stafford Act Response Agreement Between State of Idaho Department Of Lands AND USDI, Bureau of Land Management, Idaho; National Park Service, Pacific West Region; Bureau of Indian Affairs, Northwest Region; US Fish and Wildlife Service, Pacific Region and USDA Forest Service, Region 1, Region 6, Region 4.
This agreement documents the commitment of agencies to improve wildland fire protection by facilitating the increased availability of resources including but not limited to: The exchange of personnel, equipment, supplies, services and funds among the agencies. The agreement also documents the commitment of agencies to provide cooperation, resources and support to the Secretary of Homeland Security in the implementation of the National Response Framework, as appropriate and consistent with their own authorities and responsibilities. Only Presidential declared emergencies and disasters are covered under this agreement. A copy of the agreement and operating plan can be found at:
https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/nrcg/agreements_operating_plans/Idaho-CFMA-Operating-Plan.pdf

Montana Cooperative Fire Management and Stafford Act Agreement between State Of Montana, Department Of Natural Resources and Conservation and USDI, Bureau of Land Management, Montana and Dakotas; National Park Service, Intermountain Region; Bureau of Indian Affairs, Northwest and Rocky Mountain Regions; US Fish and Wildlife Service, Mountain-Prairie Region and USDA Forest Service, Region 1.
This Agreement documents the commitment of agencies to improve wildland fire protection by facilitating the increased availability of resources including but not limited to: The exchange of personnel, equipment, supplies, services and funds among the agencies. The agreement also documents the commitment of agencies to provide cooperation, resources and support to the Secretary of Homeland Security in the implementation of the National Response Framework, as appropriate and consistent with their own authorities and responsibilities. Only Presidential declared emergencies and disasters are covered under this agreement. A copy of the agreement can be found at: https://dnrc.mt.gov/_docs/forestry/Wildfire/agreements-plans-guides/Six-Party-FINAL-23FI0156048_MTDNRC-OtherFeds_MontanaStatewideMasterCFMA_OP_EXECUTED.pdf#MT-Six-Party-Agreement

North Dakota Cooperative Wildland Fire Protection and Stafford Act Response Agreement Between State of North Dakota, North Dakota Forest Service and USDI, Bureau Of Land Management, Montana and Dakotas: National Park Service, Midwest Region; Bureau of Indian Affairs, Great Plains Region; US Fish and Wildlife Service, Mountain Prairie Region and USDA Forest Service, Northern Region.

This Agreement documents the commitment of agencies to improve wildland fire protection by facilitating the increased availability of resources including but not limited to: The exchange of personnel, equipment, supplies, services and funds among the agencies. The agreement also documents the commitment of agencies to provide cooperation, resources and support to the Secretary of Homeland Security in the implementation of the National Response Framework, as appropriate and consistent with their own authorities and responsibilities. Only presidentially declared emergencies and disasters are covered under this agreement. A copy of the agreement can be found at:
https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/nrcg/agreements_operating_plans/24FI0156003_ND_MasterStatewideCooperativeWildlandFireManagement_EXECUTED_NDS_BLM_FS_FWS_NPS.pdf

South Dakota Cooperative Wildland Fire Protection and Stafford Act Response Agreement Between State of South Dakota and USDI, Bureau of Land Management, Montana-Dakotas State Office; National Park Service, Midwest Region; Bureau of Indian Affairs, Great Plains Region; US Fish and Wildlife Service, Mountain Prairie Region and USDA Forest Service, Region 1.

The purpose of this cooperative fire management agreement is to document agreement and commitment to fire management assistance and cooperation. A copy of the agreement can be found at:
https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/nrcg/agreements_operating_plans/SD_CoopFireAgreement.pdf

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

International Support - Canada
https://www.nifc.gov/sites/default/files/NICC/CAN_US_Ops_Plan_2024.pdf

British Columbia and NW United States Wildfire Response Border Arrangement Between British Columbia Ministry of Forest Lands & Natural Resource Operations and US Forest Service Pacific Northwest, Alaska and Northern Regions and National Park Service Pacific West, Alaska and Intermountain Regions and Bureau of Land Management Oregon/Washington and Idaho State Offices

Provides framework for exchange of fire management resources along the United States British Columbia Border. A copy of the agreement and operating guideline can be found at:
https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/nrcg/agreements_operating_plans/BC-NWUS-Border-Arrangement.pdf

Australia Support – Policy and Operational Guidelines
https://www.nifc.gov/sites/default/files/document-media/Australia%20Support.pdf

New Zealand Support – Policy and Operational Guidelines
https://www.nifc.gov/sites/default/files/documentmedia/New%20Zealand%20Support.pdf

Mexico Support – Policy and Operational Guidelines
https://www.nifc.gov/sites/default/files/document-media/Mexico%20Support.pdf

MODULAR AIRBORNE FIREFIGHTING SYSTEMS OPERATIONS PLAN

This instruction implements Forest Service Operations Guidelines for the Modular Airborne Fire Fighting Systems (MAFFS) training and operations program. It provides guidance regarding the activation, operation, and training; and outlines actions associated with the MAFFS operations. This publication applies to Air national Guard (AND) Wings and Air Force Reserve (AFRC) Wings authorized for MAFFS deployment and agency employees holding the appropriate wildland firefighting certifications for MAFFS operations. *A copy of this ops plan may be found at:*
https://www.nifc.gov/sites/default/files/documentmedia/MAFFS_Operations_Plan.pdf

NATIONAL GUARD

Memorandum of Agreement between Montana Department of Military Affairs, Montana National Guard and Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division
The Cooperative Agreement outlines use and procedures for requesting assistance from the Montana National Guard for emergency firefighting aircraft, personnel and equipment for use on federal, state and private lands in Montana. A Copy of this agreement may be found at:
https://dnrc.mt.gov/Forestry/Wildfire/2024-Wildland-Fire-Fighting-MOA.pdf

Memorandum of Agreement for State Cooperation Fire Suppression Operations between Military Division, State Of Idaho and Idaho Department of Lands
The memorandum of agreement provides guidance to enhance cooperation between parties to facilitate employment of IDNG facilities, equipment and personnel for firefighting operations in Idaho. A copy of this agreement can be found at:
https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/administrative/policy_reports/Idaho%20Military%20Division%20-%20Cooperation%20in%20Wildland%20Fire%20Suppression.pdf

STATES

Idaho
Idaho Cooperative Mobilization Agreements: https://www.idl.idaho.gov/fire-management/incident-business/incident-business-idaho-cooperative-mobilization-agreements/
Preseason Contracts by Dispatch Zone: https://www.idl.idaho.gov/fire-management/incident-business/preseason-contracts/

Montana
Memorandum of Agreement between Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Sheriffs and Peace Officers Association [Project STAR] Valid until rescinded
Agreement facilitates rapid deployment of law enforcement strike teams to incidents needing large scale evacuation of public. A copy of this agreement may be found at:
https://dnrc.mt.gov/_docs/forestry/Wildfire/agreements-plans-guides/2024-2027_MSPOA-DNRC_FIRE_MOA.pdf

Cooperative Agreement between Department Of Natural Resources and Conservation and the Department of Corrections
Agreement to provide trained fire crews to suppress wildland fires burning on or threatening land protected by agencies recognized by the DNRC. A copy of this agreement may be found at:
https://dnrc.mt.gov/_docs/forestry/Wildfire/agreements-plans-guides/2023-2026_MOU-DNRC_MTCOR.pdf

Traffic Control MOU between DNRC and Department of Transportation
Provides for safe and efficient movement of road users around incident management activities. A copy of this agreement may be found at:
https://dnrc.mt.gov/_docs/forestry/Wildfire/agreements-plans-guides/2017-2019-Update_Traffic_Control_MOU_MDT_DNRC_April2017.pdf#Traffic-Control-MOU-DNRC-MDT-2017-2021

Interstate Mutual Aid Agreement for Wildland Fire Management Assistance between Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Forest Fire Service
A copy of this agreement may be found at:
https://dnrc.mt.gov/_docs/forestry/Wildfire/agreements-plans-guides/2022_NEW-JERSEY_MONTANA_AGREEMENT_FINAL.pdf#New-Jersey-Montana-Interstate-Mutual-Aid-Agreement-for-Wildland-Fire-2022-2027

Interstate Mutual Aid Agreement for Wildland Fire Management Assistance between Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and The South Carolina Forestry Commission
A copy of this agreement may be found at:
https://dnrc.mt.gov/_docs/forestry/Wildfire/agreements-plans-guides/2022_South-Carolina_MT_Agreement_2022-2027.pdf

Appendix C – Acronym Guide

The following acronyms are used throughout the National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization:

AA	Agency Administrator
ICAC	Incident Commanders Advisory Council
AD	Administratively Determined
AFF	Automated Flight Following
AGL	Above Ground Level
AIMS	At Incident Management Support
AMRS	All-Hazards Meteorological Response System
ARA	Air Resource Advisor
ASTAT	Aviation Safety and Technical Assistance Team
ASM1	Aerial Supervision Module
ATD	Actual Time of Departure
BAER	Burned Area Emergency Response
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BHA	Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BNML	Battalion Military Liaison
BPA	Blanket Purchase Agreement
BUYT	Buying Team
CDO	Communications Duty Officer
CIMT	Complex Incident Management Team
COD	Coordinator on Duty
COMC	Communications Coordinator
COML	Incident Communication Unit Leader
COP	Chief-of-Party
COR	Contracting Officer Representative
CORD	Expanded Dispatch Coordinator
CMAT	Community Mitigation Assistance Teams
CRWB	Crew Boss
CREP	Crew Representative
CRM	Crew Resource Management
CWN	Call-When-Needed
DASP	Disaster Assistance Support Program
DCO	Defense Coordinating Officer
DDP	Designated Dispatch Point
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DOD	Department of Defense

DOI	Department of Interior
EDSP	Expanded Dispatch Supervisory Dispatcher
EERA	Emergency Equipment Rental Agreement
EFTR	Emergency Firefighter Time Report
ESF	Emergency Support Function
EST	Emergency Support Team
ETA	Estimated Time of Arrival
ETD	Estimated Time of Departure
ETE	Estimated Time Enroute
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FAR	Federal Aviation Regulations
FAST	Fire and Aviation Safety Team
FFAST	Federal Fire and Aviation Safety Team
FBO	Fixed Base Operator
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FMO	Fire Management Officer
FOG	Field Operations Guide
FOR	Fixed Operating Rate
FRS	Family Radio Service
FS	Forest Service
FSS	Federal Supply System
FTA	Fire Traffic Area
FWS	Fish and Wildlife Service
GACC	Geographic Area Coordination Center
GACG	Geographic Area Coordinating Group
GMAC	Geographic Multi-Agency Coordinating Group
GSA	General Services Administration
HMGB	Helicopter Manager Single Resource
HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
HUCC	Host Unit Coordination Center
IA	Initial Attack
IAA	Incident Awareness and Assessment
IARR	Interagency Resource Representative
I-BPA	Incident Blanket Purchase Agreement
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
ICS 209	Incident Status Summary
IHC	Interagency Hotshot Crew
IMET	Incident Meteorologist
IMSR	Incident Management Situation Report

IMT	Incident Management Team
INBA	Incident Business Advisor
InFORM	Interagency Fire Occurrence Reporting Modules
IQCS	Incident Qualification Certification System
IQS	Incident Qualification System
IR	Infrared
IRAWS	Incident Remote Automatic Weather Station
IRIN	Infrared Interpreter
IROC	Interagency Resource Ordering Capability
IRWIN	Integrated Reporting of Wildland-Fire Information
ISO	Incident Support Organization
IWFAQRP	Interagency Wildland Fire Air Quality Response Program
JFO	Joint Field Office
MAC	Multi-Agency Coordinating Group
MAFFS	Modular Airborne Firefighting Systems
MAP	Mandatory Availability Period
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAPM	National Aviation Program Manager
NASF	National Association of State Foresters
NCO	National Contracting Officer
NCR	National Contract Resource
NFES	National Fire Equipment System
NFPET	National Fire Prevention Education Team
NFWC	National Fixed-Wing Coordinator
NFWOC	National Fire Weather Operations Coordinator
NICC	National Interagency Coordination Center
NIFC	National Interagency Fire Center
NIMO	National Incident Management Organization Teams
NIICD	National Interagency Incident Communications Division
NIROPS	National Infrared Operations
NISC	National Interagency Supply Cache
NISRM	National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization
NMAC	National Multi-Agency Coordination Group
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPS	National Park Service
NRCC	Northern Rockies Coordination Center
NRCC	National Response Coordination Center
NRF	National Response Framework
NSP	National Surge Package
NWCG	National Wildfire Coordinating Group

NWS	National Weather Service
OAS	Office of Aviation Services
OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PAX	Passengers
POE	Point of Entry
POO	Point of Origin
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PRAWS	Project Remote Automated Weather Station
RAO	Regional Aviation Officer
RAP	Review, Audit, Process Team
RAWS	Remote Automated Weather Station
RFA	Request for Assistance
RIST	Remote Incident Support Team
ROC	Regional Operations Center
RRCC	Regional Response Coordination Center
RSFWSU	Remote Sensing/Fire Weather Support Unit SA Situational Awareness
SAIT	Serious Accident Investigation Teams
SEAT	Single Engine Airtanker
SOR	System of Record
TFR	Temporary Flight Restriction
THSP	Technical Specialist
UAS	Unmanned Aerial Systems
UHF	Ultra High Frequency
USA	United States of America
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFA	United States Fire Administration
UTF	Unable to Fill
VHF	Very High Frequency
VOR	VHF Omnidirectional Range
VLAT	Very Large Airtanker
WFDSS	Wildland Fire Decision Support System
WUI	Wildland Urban Interface