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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, NICC will also meet the requirements of all-hazard incidents as directed by the NRF or Presidential and Secretarial direction. NICC accomplishes this through planning, situation monitoring, and expediting resource orders between the U.S. Wildland Fire Service (USWFS), the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), the National Association of State Foresters (NASF), the National Weather Service (NWS), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the U.S. 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 tracked and assigned in the Interagency Resource Ordering Capability (IROC) application regardless of incident type or location.

Regardless of the benefiting jurisdiction, Geographic Areas can preposition resources utilizing their assigned support codes 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.

Northern Rockies Supplement

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 drawn down 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:

- Wildland fire suppression.
- Emergency Support Function (ESF) / National Response Framework.
- Agency Prescribed Fire operations.
- International cooperation.
- Suppression repair.

Northern Rockies Supplement

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.

NATIONAL RESOURCES

National Resources are resources in high demand, with limited availability that require unique status reporting at NICC. They are:

- Complex Incident Management Teams (CIMT).
- National Incident Management Organization Teams (NIMO).
- Area Command 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 Stations.
- National Interagency Support Cache (NISC) System.
- National Fire Equipment System (NFES) Managed Items.

When requested by NMAC, GACCs will notify NICC when National Resources are assigned within their Geographic Area.

LOCAL AND GEOGRAPHIC AREA DRAWDOWN LEVELS

Drawdown is the predetermined number of fire suppression resources 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 NICC and the Geographic Areas to meet higher priority obligations.

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

Northern Rockies Supplement

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 NRGAs and potentially preposition resources to areas having current or increased potential for fire activity. NR Operations/MAC may determine an alternate resource drawdown baseline for NRGAs prepositioned resources based on the actual need to support current fire activity or future fire potential.

NRGA Resource Drawdown Levels Matrix

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

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 NRGBA core fire season (June through September). Resource drawdown levels fluctuate and are subject to change based on additional influences.

NATIONAL READY RESERVE

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

National Ready Reserve implementation responsibilities are:

- 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 daily.

NMAC will adjust ready reserve requirements as needed. Furthermore, 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, coordination activities will pass on to NICC 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.

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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 NRG 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 NRGAs, 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.*

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 of the 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 *NWCG Standards for Wildland Fire Position Qualifications, PMS 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.

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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.

Demobilization Guidance

Once a resource is assigned to an incident, the Incident Commander determines the order of demobilization in coordination with the host unit. All releases should support operational needs, resource accountability, and efficient movement of personnel and equipment.

Release Standards

- *Aviation, Crews, and Engines:* Release these resources based on the needs of the Operations Section, consideration of local, regional, and national resource demands, and the resource's geographic destination. Contract and Call-When-Needed resources should generally be evaluated for release prior to agency-owned resources.
- *Equipment and Supplies:* Release non-government, privately owned equipment and supplies as they become surplus to incident needs.
- *Overhead:* To support transportation efficiency, consolidate release dates and times within each section whenever possible.
 - *AD and Contract Resources:* AD and contracted personnel should typically be considered for release before agency personnel, provided this does not conflict with operational requirements.

WORK/REST

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

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

- Personnel will resume 2:1 work/rest ratio as quickly as possible.
- The IC or agency administrator will justify work shifts that exceed 16 hours and/or consecutive days that do not meet 2:1 work to rest ratio. Justification will be documented in the daily incident records, made available to the employee by the finance section/local unit, and must include mitigation measures used to reduce fatigue.
- The time officer's/unit leader's approval of the Emergency Firefighter Time Report (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](#) guidelines, or agency policy if more restrictive.

LENGTH OF ASSIGNMENT

Refer to the [NWCG Standards for Interagency Incident Business Management, PMS 902](#), as the authoritative source for definitions in this section.

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

Assignment Definition

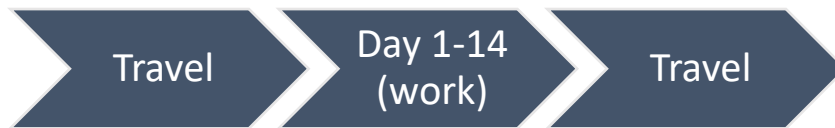
An assignment is defined as the time period (days) between the first full operational period at the first incident or reporting location on the original resource order and commencement of return travel to the home unit. Assignments include staging/preposition, prescribed fire, and fuels treatments.

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 including the aircraft manager, IMT or hosting unit, GACC, NICC and applicable National Aircraft Coordinator. The ability to grant such requests during high fire activity or planning levels may be limited due to extenuating circumstances.

14-day Scenario



Days Off

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

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 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.).

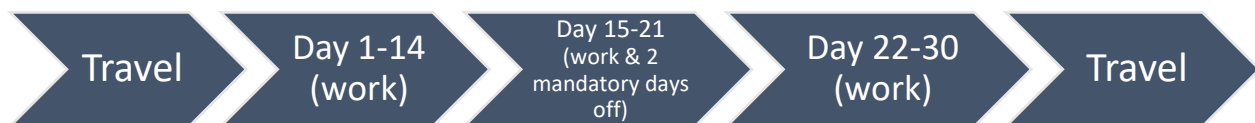
Upon completion of the standard 14-day assignment, an extension of up to an additional 14 days may be allowed (for a total of up to 30 days, inclusive of mandatory days off, and exclusive of travel).

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 days will be completed 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 periods of non-routine or extended activity, these employees will have a minimum of one day off in any 21-day period. Home unit is defined as the duty station. Employees shall follow agency-specific direction for implementation of day off standards.

- *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:
 - Accomplish immediate and critical suppression objectives, or
 - 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.

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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 conducted 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 wildland fire, given the wildland fire'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 response will utilize the following guidelines:

- All available resources should be dispatched using the closest forces concept, regardless of dispatch or Geographic Area boundaries. Available resources located on or adjacent to mutual jurisdictional wildland fire management boundaries should be utilized if they are the closest resource when possible. Resources assigned through this process shall be considered a local initial attack resource and may not be reassigned to another dispatch center without prior approval by the home unit and the GACC. When National Resources are being utilized for IA across Geographic Area boundaries, the sending GACC and the NICC must be notified of their movement.
- At the time it becomes evident the incident will not be contained during the first operational period exceeds the mutual aid period, or at the request of the sending unit, resources assigned will be either released back to the sending unit or formally requested and assigned for extended attack through established ordering channels. This does not

include VIPR resources as they are allowed to be assigned beyond Initial Attack once filled.”

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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.

Initial Attack Response Plans

Response Plans

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

Daily Resource Status

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

Operational Status Tracking

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

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

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

To ensure safe and efficient mobilization of resources to incidents, resources are requested and mobilized using the Interagency Resource Ordering Capability (IROC). Standard interagency mobilization processes are identified within the [*Interagency Standards for Resource Ordering Guide \(ISROG\)*](#).

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.

A complete list of Unit Identifiers can be found on the [Unit IDx](#) website.

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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 ensure 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.

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

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

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

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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, California, Nevada, 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, Arizona, Nevada and the 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.

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.”

If a wildland fire entrapment or fatality occurs, it should be reported immediately to 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). Please Submit this report even if some data is missing to:

NICC COD: nicc.cod@firenet.gov

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.

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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

NMAC establishes National Preparedness Levels throughout the calendar year. Burning conditions, fire and non-fire activity, and resource availability dictate Preparedness Levels, with resource availability remaining the primary concern. Preparedness Levels address wildland fires, prescribed fires, all-hazard response, and international assistance.

At Preparedness Levels 4 or 5, agencies may continue or initiate prescribed fire operations if the Regional or State Office approves the proposed action. The approving office must base its decision on a risk assessment and evaluate the impacts on area resources and activities. At any Preparedness Level, NMAC may curtail new prescribed fire (Rx) applications to meet national resource needs for emergency operations. Refer to specific agency guidance for additional direction.

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 national wildland fire activity and Geographic Area Preparedness Levels and will recommend a National Preparedness Level to NMAC. Significant resource commitments to non-fire incidents may also affect National Preparedness Levels. National Preparedness Levels will also respond to the Homeland Security Advisory System.

Officials determine National Preparedness Levels from the ground up and use them to guide resource allocations, including in Geographic Areas not experiencing significant activity, to ensure sufficient resources are available to support 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 NICC and/or NMAC will take the following specific actions at each corresponding Preparedness Level, regardless of activity or time of year. At any Preparedness Level, NMAC may assume NICC responsibilities 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.
- The 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
 - SMKJ Coordinator
- NMAC implements a formal meeting schedule to align with the national situation.
- Geographic Areas must identify a CIMT Coordinator to serve as the communication link with the CIMT Coordinator for all CIMT actions.

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 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 Operations Officer to determine Level 3. The NRCC Center Manager will coordinate with the Northern Rockies Coordinating Group (NRCCG) or Multi-Agency Coordinating (MAC) group, when the MAC is activated, to determine Levels 4 and 5. Coordination may be accomplished through emails, conference calls or formalized meetings. Rationale 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 NRGAs may have activity occurring at a lower level than is reflected by the National Preparedness Levels. NRGAs 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 NRGAs are derived from 2-tiered approach. These can be summed up by measuring the following:

What is occurring? This includes measuring fire business such as fire activity, Incident Management Team (IMT), and Operational Resource commitments.

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 (PSAs) 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 NRGAs. “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 on 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 NRCCG or NR MAC if convened.

What is occurring?

Fire Activity (within the NRGAs):

- 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 NRGAs zones experiencing large fire activity.
- Moderate – Daily IA in some NRCG Zones. 3 NRGAs 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 NRGAs):

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

IMT Commitments (within the NRGAs):

- 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 NRGAs may be on order
- Maximum – Four NRGAs 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 NRCG 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.

<i>Management Consideration</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>
<i>Report all "planned" (prescribed fire) and "unplanned" (all other fires) fire activity via the Interagency Situation (SIT) Report program.</i>	<i>Unit Administrator</i>
<i>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.</i>	<i>Incident Commander/ Unit Administrator</i>
<i>Provide the NRCC with timely intelligence on existing and emerging situations.</i>	<i>Unit Administrator</i>
<i>Via the Interagency SIT Report program and NRCC website, provide a report of area fire activity as appropriate.</i>	<i>NRCC Coordinator</i>
<i>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</i>	<i>Agency Administrator</i>

providing an after-hours contact to staffing the center on 24 hours/7 days a week basis.

Northern Rockies - Preparedness Level 1

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

Northern Rockies - Preparedness Level 2

Previous Preparedness Level Actions remain in effect.

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

Northern Rockies - Preparedness Level 3

Previous Preparedness Level Actions remain in effect.

<i>Management Considerations</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>
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. Weekly (Wednesday) GACC briefing at the NRCC.	NRCC Coordinator
6. Coordinate the prepositioning of Resources as may be appropriate.	NRCC Coordinator
7. Monitor prescribed fire activities and suppression requirements to maximize efficient resource utilization for identified priorities. Review contingency plans.	Unit Administrator
8. 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
9. Consider ordering additional positions (FBAN, Frequency, Airspace, GISS, EDSO, PIO, Decision Support etc.) for NRCC.	NRCC Coordinator
10. 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
11. Consider weekly GMAC conference calls or MAC (Area or local level) activation when wildfire numbers, complexities, and competition for resources increase.	Agency Fire Chiefs/ NRCC Coordinator

*Northern Rockies - Preparedness Level 4**Previous Preparedness Level Actions remain in effect.*

<i>Management Considerations</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>
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 GACC briefing at the NRCC.	NRCC Coordinator
5. Evaluate and coordinate interagency restrictions 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.*

<i>Management Considerations</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>
1. GMAC activated.	Agency Fire Chiefs
2. Hold a daily GMAC briefing and strategy meeting.	Agency Fire Chiefs

<i>3. Provide for liaisons with military and international resources.</i>	<i>Agency Administrators/ NRCC Coordinator</i>
<i>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.</i>	<i>Agency Administrators/ GMAC</i>
<i>5. Develop interagency contingency actions to address anticipated situations or events.</i>	<i>GMAC</i>
<i>6. Evaluate need to train additional crews.</i>	<i>GMAC</i>
<i>7. Identify and staff additional staging areas as needed.</i>	<i>GMAC</i>
<i>8. Preposition critical resources where needed.</i>	<i>Agency Fire Chiefs/ NRCC Coordinator</i>
<i>9. Consider extended staffing of GACC prepositioned aircraft.</i>	<i>NRCC Coordinator/NR Ops Specialist</i>
<i>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.</i>	<i>Chief Fire & Aviation Management/ Agency Administrators/ Area Restriction Coordinators</i>
<i>11. Increase Media Effort – Consider an Information Center to coordinate multiple fire and/or complex urban interface situation media needs.</i>	<i>Agency Administrators/ GMAC</i>

MULTI-AGENCY COORDINATING GROUPS (MAC) ORGANIZATION

Multi-Agency Coordinating Groups (MAC) at the National and Geographic Area levels should activate in accordance with the needs identified in the National or Geographic Area Mobilization Guides.

As the number and complexity of wildland fires increases, and as agency involvement, impacts, and competition for resources grow, agencies must expand the normal coordination system to ensure the efficient use of critical national resources.

When the National Preparedness Level reaches 5, Geographic Areas may need to activate their MAC Groups to support geographic area response to requests and direction from NMAC.

National Multi-Agency Coordinating Group (NMAC) Organization

During National Preparedness Levels 4 and 5, NMAC conducts daily briefings and meetings. Through intergovernmental coordination, NMAC provides national direction, prioritization, allocation, and oversight for wildland fire operations. Additional information about NMAC can be found on the [NICC](#) website.

NIFC Directors' Delegations

The USFS, USWFS, 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. NMAC Roles/Responsibilities are:

- Establish national priorities amongst the Geographic Areas.
- Direct, allocate or reallocate resources amongst 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 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.
- 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.

- Provides 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 crew allocation recommendations to NMAC.
- 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:

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Agency Fire Chief Position</i>
<i>Idaho Department of Lands</i>	<i>Bureau Chief, Fire & Aviation Mgmt.</i>
<i>Montana Department of Natural Resources & Conservation</i>	<i>Chief, Fire Protection Bureau</i>
<i>Montana Disaster & Emergency Services</i>	<i>Representative</i>
<i>Montana County Fire Wardens Association</i>	<i>Representative</i>
<i>Montana Fire Chiefs Association</i>	<i>Representative</i>
<i>Montana Sheriff's & Peace Officers Association</i>	<i>Representative</i>
<i>North Dakota State</i>	<i>ND Forest Service Fire Coordinator</i>

<i>United States Forest Service</i>	<i>Geographic Area Fire Director</i>
<i>Wildland Fire Service</i>	<i>Geographic Area Fire Chief</i>

These individuals have delegated authority from their respective agency administrators 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.

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 NRCCG web site.

Northern Rockies Zone MAC Groups

The Northern Rockies Coordinating Group has implemented a management strategy in which the zone MAC group's 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 forwarded 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

Agencies should assign a MAC Group Coordinator when they activate a MAC Group. The MAC Group Coordinator facilitates multi-agency decision-making. The Coordinator obtains and summarizes multi-agency information to support collective decisions at the MAC Group level and to implement agency priorities. MAC Group Coordinator Responsibilities:

- 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

As complexity increases, management must become more involved. Complex situations include multiple problem fires, multiple agency involvement, or high competition for resources. Agencies may activate MAC Groups during the most complex situations or when a Preparedness Level directs activation. MAC Groups provide direction for off-incident coordination and support. They set priorities, allocate resources, and issue coordinated situation assessments to the media. MAC Groups operate at all organizational levels.

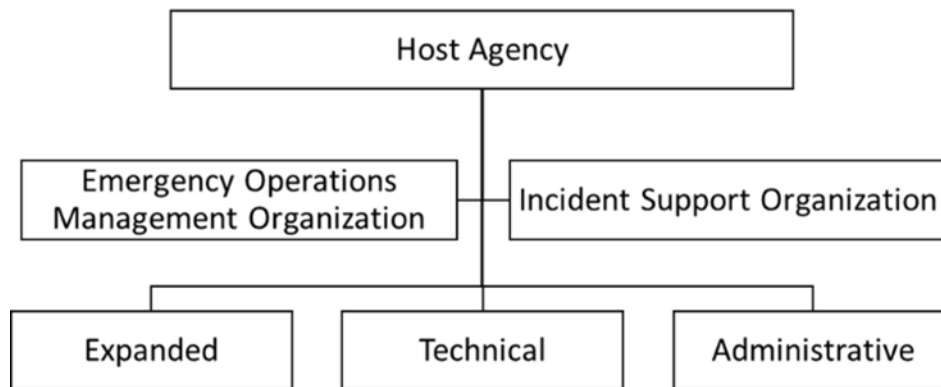
The host agency's dispatch unit manages communications to and from the incident(s) through established dispatch channels. These communications include ICS-209s, supplemental intelligence worksheets, situation assessments, analyses, prognoses, and fire behavior and weather information.

The Agency Administrator communicates specific direction and policy directly to the Incident Commander(s), and Public Affairs contacts the Incident Information Officer(s) for media information and news releases. Personnel must avoid redundant contacts.

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 Supplement*****Northern Rockies Incident Support Organization (ISO)***

The NRCC Coordinator is responsible for expanding 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 GMAC and ISO are implemented.

For additional details, refer to Appendix 3 of the [Northern Rockies Multi-Agency Coordinating Group Operating Handbook](#). 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 exceed 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 who fills 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

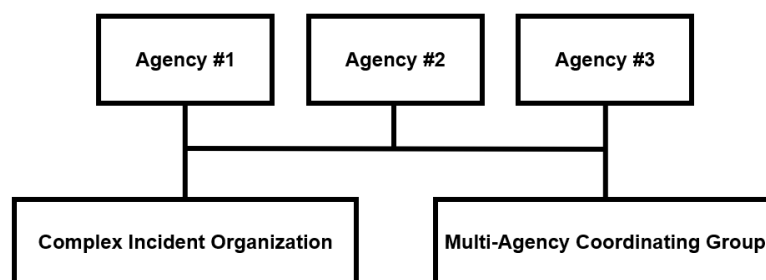
The Administrative Support function of the ISO provides administrative services for the host agency, ISO, and incident(s). These can vary from situation to situation. Common Administrative Support functions are equipment and personnel timekeeping, procurement services such as a Buying Team(s), hiring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

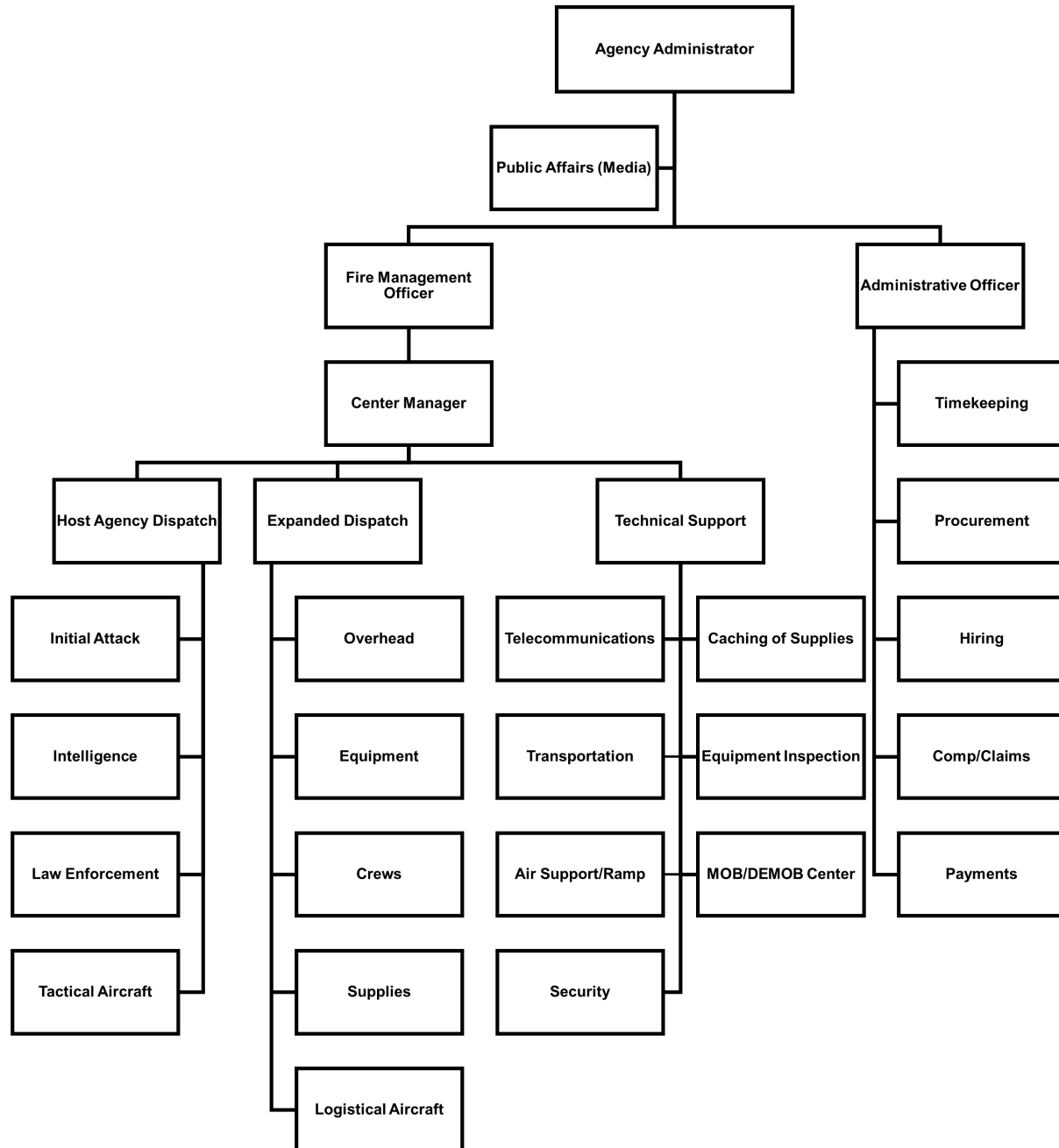
An Incident Business Advisor (INBA) may be ordered by the Agency Administrator to assist with incident business.

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](#).

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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.

INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS

International Arrangements and Agreements, and respective Operating Plans, can be found [here](#).

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.

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Montana DNRC and Idaho Department of Lands have authority to mobilize Canadian resources through the Northwest Compact.

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

The NICC coordinates Requests For Assistance (RFA) for firefighting support from foreign countries that are under arrangements with the US Forest Service and Department of Interior, namely Canada, Mexico, Australia, and New Zealand. The NICC will also assist with requests for firefighting support to other foreign countries in coordination with the US Forest Service Disaster Assistance Support Program (DASP) through Department of State's Office of International Disaster Response.

Process 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, and 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/>

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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 eleven (11) 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 Potlatch 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)*

Helena Interagency Dispatch Center (MT-HDC)

- *Central Land Office -Helena Unit, MT DNRC (MT-CES)*
- *Central Land Office - Conrad Unit, MT DNRC (MT-CES)*
- *Helena - Lewis and Clark National Forest, USFS (MT-HLF)*
- *Southwest Land Office - Lincoln Field Office, MT DNRC (MT-SWS)*
- *Blackfeet Agency, BIA (MT-BFA)*
- *Great Falls Weather Service, NWS (MT-GFW) (Personnel dispatch)*

Kalispell Interagency Dispatch Center (MT-KIC)

- *Flathead National Forest, USFS (MT-FNF)*
- *Glacier National Park, NPS (MT-GNP)*
- *Northwest Land Office – Kalispell, 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)*
- *Benton Lake National Wildlife Refuge, USFWS (MT-BLR)*
- *Fort Peck Agency, BIA (MT-FPA)*
- *Fort Belknap Agency, BIA (MT-FBA)*
- *Rocky Boy Agency, BIA (MT-RBA)*
- *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, Plains, 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

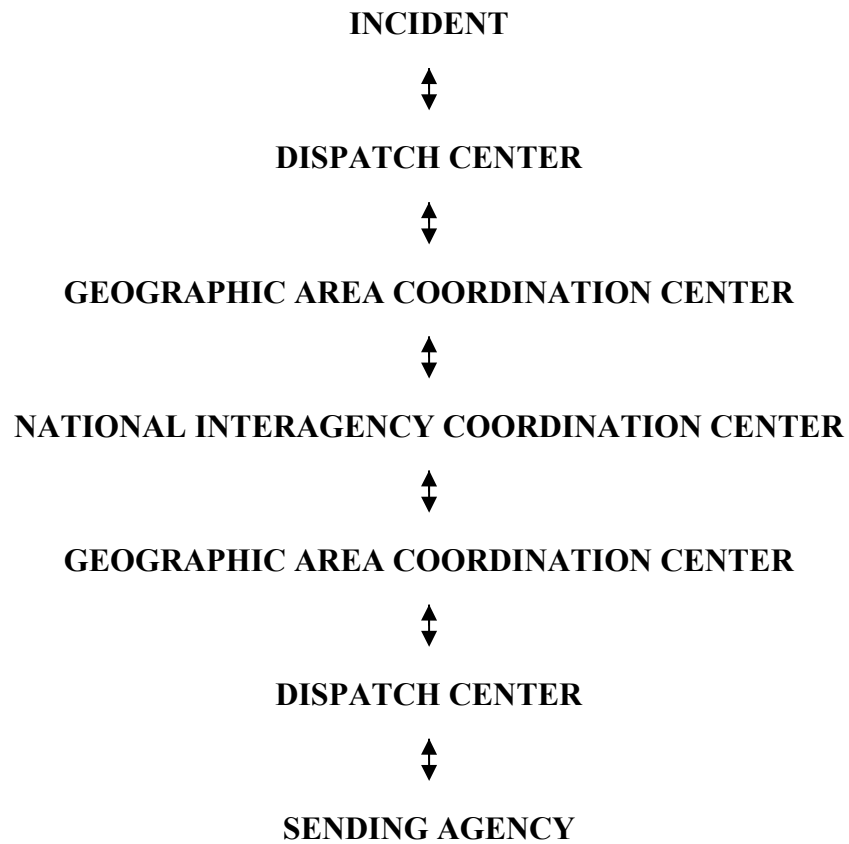
Name requests charged to severity, budgeted/programmed, or non-suppression funds are acceptable and will be processed without delay.

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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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.)

<i>DISPATCH</i>	<i>CAN ORDER DIRECTLY FROM ...</i>
<i>BDC</i>	<i>DDC, HDC, LEC, MCC</i>
<i>BRC</i>	<i>DDC, GVC, MDC</i>
<i>CDC</i>	<i>GVC, KDC, MDC</i>
<i>DDC</i>	<i>BRC, BDC, HDC, MDC</i>
<i>GVC</i>	<i>BRC, CDC, MDC</i>
<i>HDC</i>	<i>BDC, DDC, KIC, LEC, MDC</i>
<i>KIC</i>	<i>HDC, KDC, MDC</i>
<i>KDC</i>	<i>CDC, KIC, MDC</i>
<i>LEC</i>	<i>BDC, HDC, MCC</i>
<i>MCC</i>	<i>BDC, LEC</i>

MDC	BRC, CDC, DDC, GVC, HDC, KDC, KIC
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The following conditions must be met when resource ordering via the neighborhood:

- *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.*
- *Local Centers are responsible for notifying NRCC as to the commitment of locally hosted national resources and resources assigned to NRGAs or R1 Fire Support prepositions (aircraft, crews, etc.). This assists with situational awareness on resource utilization, availability and prioritization. NRCC may request additional information, such as values at risk, depending on resource type and current preparedness levels/activity.*
- *Neighborhood ordering allows for the efficient movement of resources across dispatch boundaries. If, however, the workload at any local center is excessively compounded by neighborhood ordering due to concurrent initial attack activity, a local center can request, through NRCC, that direct ordering to that specific center from their neighbors be suspended for a period of time. This will be specific to an individual center's needs and requests and NRCC will help disseminate requests to impacted neighbor centers.*
- *The NRCC Center Manager may terminate the neighborhood policy for the entire geographic area 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 wildland fire 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 either GACC using established ordering channels, however the GACC of the originating unit dispatch is authorized to place orders with NICC.
- Prior to initiating border fire support operations, concurrence and agreement must occur between the two GACCs and NICC. To maintain effective coordination and ensure that the appropriate resources are mobilized, communication will be necessary between both GACCs and the ordering unit dispatch organization.

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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 may be 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.

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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.

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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 of ground resources is for incident-to-incident use only. Lend/Lease is not appropriate for ground 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.*

**The above lend/lease restrictions apply to the lend/lease of ground resources. Lend/lease of specific manned aviation resources assigned to preposition/support incidents is allowable in coordination with NRCC, Northern Rockies Operations and/or appropriate agency aviation operations specialists. Not all aviation resource types (e.g. Large Airtankers, Very Large Airtankers, Leadplanes, UAS, etc.) and situations fall under lend/lease allowances – thus communication and coordination with appropriate parties is key. Aviation costs (flight time,*

etc.) associated with work on lend/lease incidents will still be delineated in appropriate agency aviation cost system.

A new IROC order should not be created for resources being utilized on approved lend/lease basis or as a tracking mechanism to track the use of these resources. IROC documentation can be added to the original order if needed.

Reference the NRCG Incident Business Committee Lend/Lease of Resources document for additional information.

CHAPTER 20 OVERHEAD AND TEAMS

OVERHEAD AND TEAMS OVERVIEW

Ordering units must request personnel by the overhead description found in the [NWCG Standards for Wildland Fire Position Qualifications, PMS 310-1](#) or other agency-approved qualification guides.

Standards for Wildland Fire Position Qualifications

The Incident Qualifications and Certification System (IQCS), and the Incident Qualification System (IQS) are information management systems that track training and certifications for Wildland Firefighters. For a complete list of all NWCG recognized Position Codes, refer to the [NWCG Position Catalog](#).

Overhead Mobilization and Demobilization

Units filling requests for personnel are responsible for ensuring all performance criteria are met. Requests will be processed as "fully qualified" unless "Trainee Required/Acceptable" is selected 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 provided by a local fire department through agreements and are mobilized primarily for response to incidents/wildland fires outside of their district or mutual aid zone. They are not a permanent part of the local fire organization and are not required to attend scheduled training, meetings, etc. of the department staff.

When mobilizing Supplemental Fire Department Resources outside of the fire district or mutual aid zone the following apply:

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

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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 a 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/EFs) 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 contacts the home dispatch unit to 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.

Name Requesting Single Resource Overhead

Name requests for qualified 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 individual's current dispatch location.

Trainee Requests

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

Northern Rockies Supplement

Trainees

The NRCG determined that all trainees are considered Priority Trainees in the NRG for 2026. 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 Standards for Resource Mobilization 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 acceptable” 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: NRGPA 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.

NOTE: *Name requests for Out-of-Area trainees should be confirmed at the time of the order and ensure that the trainee has been approved by their GATR before the order is created. Out-of-Area trainees are prioritized differently in other Geographic Areas and may be denied if they are determined not to be the current priority for that specific position within that specific Geographic Area.*

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](#).

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

- Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (NFES 2724)
- NWCG Standards for Wildfire Module Operations, PMS 430

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

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

Wildland Fire Module Mobilization

Geographic Areas will mobilize local Interagency Wildland Fire Modules internally. There are local unit agreements to share Wildland Fire Modules between bordering units in different Geographic Areas.

The Wildland Fire Module Leader will contact the ordering unit to discuss incident/project requirements.

Northern Rockies Supplement

The NRGBA hosts the following WFM's:

<i>WILDLAND FIRE MODULE</i>	<i>TYPE</i>	<i>UNIT</i>	<i>HOME DISPATCH</i>
<i>Selway</i>	<i>WFM1</i>	<i>ID-NCF</i>	<i>ID-GVC</i>
<i>St. Joe</i>	<i>WFM2</i>	<i>ID-IPF</i>	<i>ID-CDC</i>
<i>Kaniksu</i>	<i>WFM2</i>	<i>ID-IPF</i>	<i>ID-CDC</i>
<i>Spotted Bear</i>	<i>WFM2</i>	<i>MT-FNF</i>	<i>MT-KIC</i>
<i>Lewis & Clark</i>	<i>WFM2</i>	<i>MT-HLF</i>	<i>MT-GDC</i>
<i>Woodhawk</i>	<i>WFM2</i>	<i>MT-NCD</i>	<i>MT-LEC</i>

Helicopter Module

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

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

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

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

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

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

Helicopter Rappellers

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

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

Rappellers' primary mission is initial attack. All initial attack orders will be honored, regardless of Geographic Area boundary, when rappellers are available. Additional mission specific information should be documented on the resource order. When ordered for initial attack, Rappellers will be self-sufficient for 36 hours after deployment on an incident and are assigned to the user unit until released.

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

Smokejumpers

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

Smokejumpers' primary mission is initial attack. All initial attack orders will be honored when smokejumpers are available. There are two primary methods for ordering smokejumpers, initial attack load or booster load/individual smokejumper. The type of order will be determined by immediate need or augmentation. Smokejumper boosters are utilized to increase smokejumper capability at a base or within a Geographic Area. Booster requests should be based on current and/or expected fire activity with an understanding that boosters should be released back to home or hosting unit(s) or made available to higher activity areas if activity does not develop at receiving unit.

Boosters are ordered by individual Overhead requests and can be filled from one or multiple bases. Booster requests may specify a desired delivery system (round or square parachutes).

Smokejumper aircraft must be ordered separately if the aircraft is needed beyond delivery of the smokejumpers. NICC, GACCs, and local dispatch centers should communicate with the hosting and potential sending smokejumper base(s) before the order(s) are placed and filled.

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

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 NRCC 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.

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 NRGGA 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, and will use the following naming convention: Groups, Module - Rapid Extraction Support – Unit – Resource Name.

Orders for REMS will be placed through established ordering channels in IROC using an Overhead Group Request; Module, Rapid Extraction Support.

Minimum REMS configuration will consist of:

NWCG REMS Training and Qualifications Requirements

The REMS team personnel shall meet the training and qualification requirements as outlined in the section below.

TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III
<u>Recommended:</u> 4 Rope Rescue Technicians or <u>Required:</u> 2 Rope Rescue Technicians and 2 Rope Rescue Operations Equivalent (all team members shall meet or exceed NFPA 1006)	<u>Required:</u> 2 Rope Rescue Technicians and 2 Rope Rescue Operations Equivalent (all team members shall meet or exceed NFPA 1006)	<u>Required:</u> 1 Rope Rescue Technician and 1 Rope Rescue Operations Equivalent (all team members shall meet or exceed NFPA 1006)
REMS Leader – Single Resource Boss Qualified (Required)	REMS Leader – Single Resource Boss Qualified (Required)	N/A
Vehicle Extrication or Equivalent (Required)	Vehicle Extrication or Equivalent (Recommended)	N/A
Firefighter 1 or 2 (FFT1 or FFT2) Wildland Qualified (all team members)	Firefighter 1 or 2 (FFT1 or FFT2) Wildland Qualified (all team members)	Firefighter 1 or 2 (FFT1 or FFT2) Wildland Qualified (all team members)
Physical Fitness Level - Arduous	Physical Fitness Level - Arduous	Physical Fitness Level - Arduous

All necessary extraction equipment is referenced in the Northern Rockies Supplements to the NWCG Standards for Interagency Incident Business Management, Chapters 20 & 50.

**Within the Northern Rockies Geographic Area, REMS requests should follow the following procedure:*

- 1. Determine if the County and Local Government can provide the service and needs of the incident. If they are able, no order needs to be created, and mobilization will occur based on the preferred communication methods of the specific County and Local Government.*
- 2. If the County and Local Government are not able to meet the needs of the incident, orders for REMS of the specific type will be created and directed to AIMS (or other agency specific procurement methods) to pursue contracted resources on an EERA for that incident only.*
- 3. If none of the above are successful, orders for REMS of the specific type may be placed through normal dispatch channels in IROC.*

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 NRGAs. Contract REMS would be desirable only if local government could not provide.

Reference PMS 552 – NWCG Standards for Rapid Extraction Module Support.

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.

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 for additional information.*

Note: Explosives can only be delivered to a person with Blaster Trainee or higher certification.

***Lead Blasters can help in locating qualified personnel and assist in locating blasting products. They can also assist in logistics and transport if needed.*

<i>Lead Blasters</i>	<i>Primary Contact #</i>
<i>Isaac Karuzas</i>	<i>406-570-8606</i>

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 name requested.

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

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

COMC Duties and Responsibilities:

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

- Manage the frequency resources for all incidents under assigned jurisdiction. This includes all frequencies for ground tactical, command, logistics, and air operations.

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

Field COMC Duties and Responsibilities:

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

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 NRG, the following responsibilities are assigned.

The Northern Rockies Coordination Center will:

- *Review all orders for all radio systems/kits and frequencies assigned within the NRG.*
- *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 NRGAs 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)

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

When a National Weather Service (NWS) IMET is needed for an incident or project, the request will be placed up to the GACC. When ordering, specify whether the request is for wildland fire 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 wildland fires as NWS can incur expenses in response to wildland fires and bill the agencies for reimbursement afterwards). The NFWOC will then identify the name and location of the available IMET to fill the ordering incidents IMET request. If the available IMET is located within the Geographic Area where the incident or project is located, the IMET will be ordered by name request and internally mobilized using established procedures. If the available IMET is located in another Geographic Area, the IMET request will be placed to the NICC as a name

request using established procedures. NICC will place the IMET request to the appropriate Geographic Area to be filled.

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

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

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

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

Reimbursement of costs associated with utilization of standard NWS equipment such as cell phone usage charges, satellite communication charges, and four-wheel drive SUV, truck, or similar rental vehicle to travel to incident locations with their equipment (including remote locations) is authorized under the INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT FOR METEOROLOGICAL AND OTHER TECHNICAL

SERVICES, SECTION V., PART B ITEM 4. Damages, failure, and daily wear incurred to standard equipment during an assignment are also eligible for reimbursement.

Air Resource Advisors

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

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

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

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.

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. The following standards apply to all wildland fire incident assignments. Assignments to other incidents, such as all-hazard response, may not adhere to these standards.

NMAC Management of IMTs

NMAC has delegated authority to prioritize and direct the use of all Complex Incident Management Teams (CIMTs), National Incident Management Organizations (NIMOs), and Area Command Teams as necessary to achieve team experience objectives, ensure proficiency, manage fatigue, or to meet other needs. NMAC will manage IMT engagement in accordance with the direction contained herein.

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

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

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

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

Appropriate Use of Interagency IMTs

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

NMAC's intends to return CIMTs to availability and/or reassign CIMTs once wildland fire incidents have stopped expanding, reached high containment levels, shifted primarily to suppression repair work, and/or when the complexity of the incident decreases such that it can be managed by a lower complexity incident management organization. CIMTs should not be used to manage ongoing indirect line construction or other non-suppression work when the need is no longer justified and there is a reduction of fire growth, behavior, and projected spread. Once suppression repair becomes the primary emphasis of work, a CIMT may be reassigned to manage other higher priority incidents.

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

Interagency Complex Incident Management Teams (CIMTs)

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

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

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

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

IMT Configurations – All

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

- Finance/Admin. Section Chief
- Procurement Unit Leader

- Comp/Claims Unit Leader

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

CIMT Configuration

CIMTs are expected to be fully rostered when available. CIMTs will be considered unavailable for assignment without the minimum 24 positions that must be filled (which includes ordered, filled and enroute) at the time of CIMT mobilization. This minimum ensures every CIMT has the core capability to safely and effectively manage a complex incident from the initial transition period forward. Beyond the minimum of 24, the roster size will be based upon the incident complexities. Additional personnel, trainees, assistants, technical specialists and expanded Command & General (C&G) positions may be added through negotiations between the IC and ordering unit representative.

All CIMT rosters shall follow the standard CIMT configuration:

- Master roster refers to any team's roster for the calendar year based upon approval by their coordinating group/oversight body. The number of personnel and positions on this roster is approved by the coordinating group/oversight body.
- Mobilization roster refers to any team's roster in IROC which will be used to fill a current request.
- All 24 positions must meet current NWCG qualification standards for the position identified.
- Additional personnel above the minimum 24 (including Deputy IC, additional C&G, technical specialists, assistants, trainees, etc.) are at the discretion of the IC and ordering unit representative, which should be determined by the complexities of the incident.
- Geographic Area Coordinating Groups (GACGs), or by delegation their Operations Groups, are responsible for monitoring roster sizes within their respective GA. If a GA intends to maintain its current number of available CIMTs, GACGs must ensure roster sizes remain appropriate and proportional to the complexities of the incident(s) being managed.
- All parties must practice responsible resource stewardship which is essential to sustaining the viability of national CIMT availability.

Minimum CIMT Mobilization Configuration (24 positions)

Number	Position	Section	Notes
1	Incident Commander Complex (ICCI)	Command	
2	Safety Officer Complex (SOFC)	Command	
3	Public Information Officer Complex (PIOC)	Command	
4	Liaison Officer (LOFR)	Command	
5	Operations Section Chief (OSCC)	Operations	
6	Operations Section Chief (OSCC)	Operations	

7	Operations Section Chief (OSCC) OR Operations Branch Director (OPBD)	Operations	One MUST be filled at mobilization
8	Air Operations Branch Director (AOBD) OR Air Support Group Supervisor (ASGS)	Operations	One MUST be filled at mobilization
9	Division/Group Supervisor (DIVS)	Operations	Minimum of three (3) required
10	Division/Group Supervisor (DIVS)	Operations	
11	Division/Group Supervisor (DIVS)	Operations	
12	Planning Section Chief (PSCC)	Planning	
13	Any Planning Unit Leader	Planning	Minimum of three (3) Planning Unit Leaders
14	Any Planning Unit Leader	Planning	
15	Any Planning Unit Leader	Planning	
16	Logistics Section Chief (LSCC)	Logistics	
17	Communications Unit Leader (COML) OR Communications Technician (COMT)	Logistics	One MUST be filled at mobilization
18	Medical Unit Leader (MEDL)	Logistics	
19	Any Logistics Unit Leader	Logistics	Minimum of two (2) Logistics Unit Leaders
20	Any Logistics Unit Leader	Logistics	
21	Finance Section Chief (FSCC)	Finance	
22	Any Finance Section Unit Leader	Finance	A minimum of three (3) Finance Unit Leaders
23	Any Finance Section Unit Leader	Finance	
24	Any Finance Section Unit Leader	Finance	

CIMT Roster Negotiation

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

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

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

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

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

- The RCA will inform complexity by functional area and assist in identifying additional Incident Command System (ICS) position needs.
 - Continued use of Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) is equally important for those agencies who do so, using the Part D output to guide the negotiation.
- For all-hazard incidents, ICs will negotiate the roster with the Regional ESF #4 Coordinator. Refer to the section **IMT Assignments to All-Hazard Incidents** for more information.
- Additional negotiated positions will be immediately added to the roster for mobilization. ICs may provide names of qualified available personnel to fill these additional negotiated positions; these name requests will be honored.
- The hosting GA representative will notify the receiving GA of any position shortages.
- When a CIMT is ordered for preposition, ICs will negotiate any positions in addition to the master roster with the ordering Geographic Area Coordinating Group Chair or delegate to determine the mobilization roster.
 - Rosters for NICC preposition orders will be negotiated between the IC and National CIMT Coordinator based on direction from NMAC.
- To support incident workforce development and succession, trainee assignments are strongly encouraged.
 - Agency Administrators and ICs should negotiate the number and types of trainees; consideration should be given to trainees critical to CIMT succession planning and to trainees in positions that are chronically difficult to fill nationally.
 - ICs should utilize trainees in their trainee position, not in a position in which the individual is already qualified.
 - Assignment of regular agency employees (including full-time state and local agency personnel) deploying as trainees should be given priority over all other Administratively Determined (AD) trainees.

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

CIMT National Rotation Process

For 2026, all 38 interagency CIMTs are eligible for mobilization through the national rotation. Additional teams (such as state or local teams) may be integrated appropriately by the GA with NMAC coordination. (See section on Surge Capacity IMTs below.)

- GACCs will ensure their respective CIMTs are available for national rotation and their roster in IROC meets the mobilization configuration standards.
- The national rotation switches every seven (7) days on Thursday, effective 0001.

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

Seasonal Differences

May 1 – September 30 (Peak Season)

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

October 1 – April 30 (Shoulder Season)

- Only the top two GAs in the rotation are required to maintain an active CIMT roster (ad-hoc rosters are acceptable).

- Each Thursday, the top two GAs drop to positions 8 and 9; all others move up two slots.
- If a shoulder-season order is placed to NICC, the top available GA fills it. No additional coverage will be requested from GAs lower on the rotation.

Filling Orders

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

Assignment Limits and National Capacity Protection

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

Prepositioning

- Prepositioned teams are used before placing new orders to the rotation:
 - GACC-prepositioned teams are used first within that GA.
 - NICC-prepositioned teams are used first nationally.
- Prepositioning of 4 or more days counts as an assignment.
- Prepositioning longer than 7 days requires NMAC coordination.
- All prepositioned CIMTs may receive an extension up to 21 days to account for unassigned days.
- CIMTs ordered through NICC or prepositioned by NICC from the national rotation for staging within a GA will be prioritized for assignment to any new federal incident within that area or when a replacement team is needed within that area.

Reassignments, Extensions and Cancellations

- Reassignment before demobilization counts as one assignment.
- Out-of-GA reassignments require NMAC approval.
- Assignments that begin in one year and extend into the next count toward

the initial calendar year assignment data.

- If an order is canceled, or the team is released within 3 days of the original order date, the GA returns to its original rotation position and the mobilization does not count as an assignment.
- [Extension requests](#) are submitted by the GA using established NMAC procedures.
- If the IC determines that the CIMT is underprepared for the incident due to experience or comfort levels of the Command and General Staff due to incident complexity, the GA may maintain their place in the national rotation without penalty and the next available GA will be requested to provide a CIMT.

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

NATIONAL CIMT COORDINATOR

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

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

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

- All extension requests will be approved by NMAC.
- At PL5, a [Request for CIMT Extension or Assignment](#) form is required for all CIMT orders. The form will be submitted by the GACC or a Coordinating Group representative.
- Reallocation of assigned CIMTs within the GA will be done in coordination with the NMAC liaison and the National CIMT Coordinator.
- When allocating CIMTs, NMAC will consider multiple criteria including, but not limited to: national rotation, availability, number of assignments, workload distribution, and travel/logistical considerations.
- Requests to NMAC for a CIMT to be available again prior to the 7-day unavailability period should occur prior to the start of the 7 days. Only in exceptional circumstances will a CIMT be asked by NMAC within the 7-day period to roster prior to the end of the 7 days.
- Surge capacity CIMTs (which may include state, local government, or ad hoc IMTs) will be part of the allocation and factored in with the above criteria as appropriate.
- CIMTs may be allocated to incidents up to 3 days prior to their availability.
- To remain flexible in case a higher priority arises and the CIMT needs to be reassigned, CIMTs will not be filled in IROC until they are available or until it's necessary to begin travel.
- If CIMT availability is insufficient for potential emerging incidents. As part of the daily prioritization process:
 - GAs with multiple committed CIMTs, in coordination with the National CIMT Coordinator, will reprioritize internally to meet any emerging needs.

- GAs with multiple committed CIMTs may be asked to identify CIMT(s) to be reassigned for emerging and exigent needs in a bordering GA.
 - All GAs will assure appropriate use of IMTs.
- CIMT extensions should be considered and utilized to manage the number of transitions on an incident, to mitigate limited availability of CIMTs, and to reach suppression objectives.
- NMAC supports internal GA reallocation. A request is still required when reallocating to ensure the CIMT goes to the highest priority need, which could be outside the GA.

Surge Capacity IMTs

To maintain transparency of national capabilities at all Preparedness Levels, each GA must annually identify the CIMTs within its area that can mobilize nationally and report that information to the national CIMT Coordinator. Each GA must also communicate any special mobilization needs, including supplemental positions or supporting equipment.

Surge IMTs must meet national standards, including mobilizing through IROC. Each Geographic Area (GA) may establish processes for mobilizing these teams within the GA—either through the GA’s rotation or in a surge capacity—and may mobilize them through the national process at any time of the year to supplement CIMT capabilities as either a standing team or an ad hoc organization. Each GA must clearly document this process in its mobilization standards and ensure it does not conflict with national rotation business rules. Each GA must also communicate this information annually to the National CIMT Coordinator for NMAC awareness.

Identified surge teams may include state or local teams; however, this process does not preclude or supersede the ability of teams and resources to mobilize through compacts, state-to-state mobilizations, or agency-specific agreements, whether they occur through IROC.

At Preparedness Level 4, NMAC will request all GAs to status surge teams for availability in IROC and communicate this status with the National CIMT Coordinator. This includes teams previously identified as standing teams and ad hoc organizations assembled based on extenuating needs. Once status is set as available, NMAC has the discretion to prioritize and direct assignment of these teams based upon national priorities.

IMT Assignments to All-Hazard Incidents

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

- Planned events should be managed internally by the respective agency.
- An ESF #4 coordinator will be assigned by the regional ESF #4 coordinator as a representative to the IMT.
- IMTs will be given a letter of expectations and an in-briefing packet from the ESF #4 representative.
- The NRF establishes the USFS as the primary link between firefighting and IMT resources and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and FEMA by appointing the USFS as the Executive Agent for oversight of ESF #4 missions. During disasters and other major emergencies, the USFS coordinates and staffs ESF #4 to represent federal firefighting assistance (including IMTs) to FEMA and other responding agencies.

- The planned length of assignment should not exceed fourteen (14) days without negotiated approval from the sending geographic area and NICC. 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.

The standards for wildland fire mobilization in this document, including the national rotation process and CIMT configuration, may not necessarily apply to all-hazard incident assignments. The ordering authority will negotiate rosters to keep them as small as practical while meeting mission requirements.

The Regional ESF #4 Coordinator will participate in the [Pre-Mobilization IMT Call](#) and document the approved roster on the appropriate form for attachment in IROC.

Roster configurations for all-hazard incidents will include 8 Command and General Staff positions plus 12 discretionary positions, for a total of 20 personnel including trainees. ICs are strongly encouraged to include either a Communications Unit Leader (COML) or Communications Technician (COMT) and a Basecamp Manager (BCMG) or Staging Area Manager (STAM) in the discretionary positions.

National Incident Management Organization (NIMO)

There are four (4) National Incident Management Organizations (NIMO). NIMO configuration consists of seven (7) command and general staff positions.

- Incident Commander Complex (ICCI)
- Public Information Officer Complex (POIC)
- Safety Officer Complex (SOFC)
- Operations Section Chief Complex (OSCC)
- Planning Section Chief Complex (PSCC)
- Finance Section Chief Complex (FSCC)
- Logistics Section Chief Complex (LSCC)

NIMO assignments should be designed strategically, as traditional IMT assignments may not be ideal due to the need for additional personnel to support incidents effectively. Appropriate use of NIMO may include but are not limited to: Unified Command as a Federal Representative, augmenting Complex Incident Management Teams, Strategic Operational Command over multiple Type 3 organizations, and support for military mobilizations. NIMO rosters will be held at 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)

Incident managers may assign specialists in aviation, safety, information, long-term fire planning, or risk planning, depending on the complexity of the interface between incidents.

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 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 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.

If an All-Hazard IMT is mobilized specifically to manage wildland fire, there must be NWCG qualified personnel in key incident positions that require prerequisite wildland firefighting experience and qualifications. These positions include:

- Incident Commander or Deputy
- Operations Section Chief
- Safety Officer(s)
- Division Supervisors
- All aviation positions (when using aviation resources)
- Communications Unit Leader (when using command repeater systems)

If the team being mobilized does not have NWCG qualified personnel in these positions (if utilized), the requesting region or unit must ensure these positions are ordered to work jointly with the All-Hazard IMT Command & General Staff.

In addition, some All-Hazard IMT’s may not have significant wildland fire experience and/or NWCG qualifications in the Finance, Planning, and Logistics Sections. It is recommended that the Incident Commander and mobilizing Geographic Area identify any additional needs for NWCG qualified personnel (i.e. ORDM, ITSS, GISS, etc.) to be attached to the All-Hazard IMT roster or filled by the host/ordering unit.

Type 3 Incident Management Teams

- The standards for Type 3 IMTs apply to any Type 3 IMT mobilizing across GA boundaries. Internally, a local unit may assign ad hoc Type 3 organizations appropriately configured for the incident.
- Each GA determines their internal rotation and availability periods. Year-round availability

of any Type 3 IMT is neither expected nor intended.

- No national rotation will exist for Type 3 IMTs; they will be ordered and filled as needed, following standard ordering processes.
- GAs are encouraged to enact a 7-day unavailability period for standing Type 3 IMTs.
- The minimum roster to mobilize beyond the Type 3 IMT's home GA is the 10 qualified positions as noted below.
- The remaining 25 positions are identified at the full discretion of the IC and may be either qualified or trainee responders. The pre-mobilization calls between the IC and AA will assist in right-sizing the roster and configuration needs based on the specific incident.
- Type 3 IMTs are encouraged to include Medical Unit Leader (MEDL), Communications Technician (COMT), Helibase Manager (HEBM), Geographic Information System Specialist (GISS), and an additional Division/Group Supervisor (DIVS)/Task Force Leader (TFLD) in the organization.
- The maximum mobilization roster size is not to exceed 35 without documentation of approval from the incident AA.

Minimum Qualified Positions Required for Mobilization

- Incident Commander Type 3 (ICT3)
- Safety Officer Type 3 (SOF3)
- Public Information Officer Type 3 (PIO3)
- Operations Section Chief Type 3 (OPS3)
- Division/Group Supervisor (DIVS)
- Planning Section Chief Type 3 (PSC3)
- Logistics Section Leader Type 3 (LSC3)
- Finance/Administration Section Chief Type 3 (FSC3)
- 2 Discretionary Positions, Qualified
- Minimum Personnel (10)
- Additional Discretionary Positions (25)
- Maximum Personnel (Not to exceed 35 unless negotiated and documented)

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

Type 3 Incident Management Team Roster negotiation process:

Upon receiving the order, the IC, AA, local fire management officer, and other appropriate entities will review the [NWCG Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment \(RCA\)](#), [PMS 236](#) and/or the Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) decision to discuss incident specifics and negotiate roster size and other details as needed.

Rosters above 35 must be based on RCA/WFDSS, specifically Part D: Functional Complexity, and documented on *Pre-Mobilization Incident Management Team (IMT) Call* form which should be attached in the IROC.

Suggested business rules for roster management:

- GA Coordinating/Operations Groups should additionally approve, directly or by proxy/delegation to the GA CIMT Coordinator, the mobilization roster.
- Rosters above 35 will not be mobilized without written approval from the incident AA.
- The minimum IMT roster will be used when an IMT is made available for assignment in IROC.
- Required positions for mobilization will preferably not be rostered as Fill on Mob.
- A GA should consider whether a standing Type 3 IMT should be unavailable if the ICT3 or two Command and General Staff (C&G) positions are vacant or designated as Fill on Mob.
- Personnel may work virtually or on-site, as dictated by GA business rules and IC discretion; however, they still count towards the team's total size.
- The same mobilization standards will apply to preposition requests.
- Supporting personnel and functions are not included in the team's mobilization numbers (i.e., drivers, Remote Incident Support Team [RIST], etc.).
- Local unit personnel assigned to work on the incident with the team are not considered team members but additional support.

Northern Rockies Supplement

Northern Rockies Interagency Incident Management Teams (IMTs)

The Northern Rockies support four 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. Please reference the Northern Rockies IMT Standard Operating Guide for additional information.

Northern Rockies IMTs:

<i>Team Number</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Incident Commander</i>
<i>NR Team 1</i>	<i>CIMT</i>	<i>Brent Olson</i>
<i>NR Team 2</i>	<i>CIMT</i>	<i>Aaron Thompson</i>
<i>NR Team 3</i>	<i>CIMT</i>	<i>Mike Behrens</i>
<i>NR Team 6</i>	<i>CIMT</i>	<i>Rich Cowger</i>
<i>NR Team 8</i>	<i>IMT3</i>	<i>Brad Bergman</i>
<i>NR Team 9</i>	<i>IMT3</i>	<i>Shane Martin</i>

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 to notify and ensure receipt of the request. 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 on the [Northern Rockies Overhead webpage](#).

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 the 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.*

INTERAGENCY BUYING TEAMS (BUYT)

Northern Rockies Supplement

For 2026, incident acquisition will no longer be supported through the historical use of Interagency Buying Teams. The Expanded Procurement Support Organization will provide procurement support. Please reference NMAC Correspondence M2026-03 for further information and ordering process.

REMOTE INCIDENT SUPPORT TEAM (RIST)

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

As fire activity increases, virtual or remote RIST support personnel are placed on a National or Geographic Area resource order in a call-when-needed status. Resources charge time worked to

incident codes but may occasionally utilize a national/geographic support code depending on arrangements established with each Geographic Area. Personnel may transition to a full-time work schedule and may be supporting multiple incidents. Support is available year-round with increased capacity during the months of May through October. In-season incident support begins immediately upon request while out-season support may have increased mobilization time depending on resource availability.

Program Management

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

RIST Configuration

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

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

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

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

- Expanded Dispatch RISL
 - Recommended RISL Quals: CORD, or EDSP
 - Supervises the following Remote/Virtual Support Positions:
 - EDSP, EDSD, EDRC, ORDM

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

Requesting RIST Support

To request RIST support, call the RIST Coordinator number to discuss the incident support type, duration, and contact information. Ordering units are not encouraged 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 can be found at the [Remote Incident Support page](#).

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 wildland fire incidents.

Department of Interior (DOI) BAER

The DOI maintains one National BAER Team to assist field units with 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	Christopher Anthony	(208) 576-0592	christopher_anthony@fws.gov
NPS	Jennifer Gibson	(458) 231-4343	jennifer_gibson@nps.gov
BLM	Jake Ferguson	(986) 256-0277	jferguson@blm.gov
BIA	Darryl Martinez	(505) 331-3514	darryl.martinez@bia.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 Education Teams (NFPETs) is to provide unit and agency managers with skilled and mobile personnel which can supplement or enhance ongoing local wildfire prevention activities where hazard or risk is currently or is expected to be elevated above normal. Teams are highly effective in their ability to reduce unwanted human-caused wildland ignitions and are equipped to rapidly complete on-site prevention assessments and plans, initiate

implementation of such plans, and to begin immediate wildland fire prevention activities. Ordering NFPETs for normal, routine, or project work is discouraged.

NFPET Organization

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ordering

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

NFPET Coordinators

Geographic Area	Geographic Area Coordinator	Alternate
Great Basin	Kelsey Brizendine Cell: (208)732-7315 kbrizendine@blm.gov	Josh Warden Cell: (208) 849-2464 joshua.warden@usda.gov

Eastern	Bob Klages Cell: (414) 308-6426 robert.klages@usda.gov	Caleb Schreiber Phone: (715) 628-6999 caleb.schreiber@usda.gov
Northern Rockies	Chris Johnson Cell: (406) 529-7751 christopher.johnson5@usda.gov	Mario Gomez Cell: (530) 598-4120 mario.gomez@usda.gov
Northwest and Alaska	Stacy Long Cell: (541) 410-5311 stacy.long@usda.gov	Zach Ellinger Cell: (503) 758-5499 zellinger@blm.gov
California	Barbara Geringer-Frazier Cell: (202) 577-4827 barbara.geringer-frazier@usda.gov	Jan Palecek Cell: (559) 288-5881 jan.palecek@usda.gov
Rocky Mountain	Angela Gee Cell: (970) 278-6655 angela.gee@usda.gov	Tanner Hunt Cell: (907) 787-0880 tanner.hutt@usda.gov
Southwest	Francisco Salazar Cell: (505) 239-2668 francisco.slazar@usda.gov	Matthew Engbring Cell: (928) 326-3753 matthew.engbring@usda.gov
Southern Area	E.J. Bunzendahl Cell: (859) 745-3148 elizabeth.bunzendahl@usda.gov	Sean O'Neal Cell: (352) 425-1915 sean.o'neal@usda.gov Tiffany Rook Cell: (252) 599-7779 tiffany.rook@usda.gov
National	Matthew Engbring Cell: (928) 326-3753 matthew.engbring@usda.gov	Melissa Jenkins Phone: (202) 744-9094 melissa.l.jenkins@usda.gov Stacey Grimes Phone: 503-307-2256 stacey.grimes@usda.gov

COMMUNITY MITIGATION ASSISTANCE TEAMS (CMAT)

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

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

CMAT Configuration

- Teams number 3 to 8 people depending on community need and deployment training opportunities.

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

Requesting a CMAT

To request a CMAT, complete the request form found on the USDA Forest Service, Community Mitigation Assistance Team [website](#).

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.

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

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

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

FAST Configuration

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

FAST Mobilization Process

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

AVIATION SAFETY AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TEAM (ASTAT)

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

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

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

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

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

ASTAT Configuration

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

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

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)

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 NRG. 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.

<i>Peer Team Coordinator</i>	<i>Office Phone</i>	<i>Cell Phone</i>
<i>Tony Maillet</i>	<i>406-821-2155</i>	<i>406-370-6080</i>
<i>Dan Cottrell</i>		<i>847-217-6692</i>

Jennifer Woods	406-791-7765	406-799-6567
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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 is (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.*

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 NRGAs 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 2026, 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.

One Host Center in MT: MT-NRCC

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 21A crews can be ordered and are structured to be broken into squads for initial attack. If Type 21A 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 2026.

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 NRGAs 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).

<i>AGENCY</i>	<i>NAME</i>	<i>EMAIL ADDRESS</i>	<i>OFFICE PHONE</i>	<i>CELL PHONE</i>
IDL	Scott Hayes*	shayes@idl.idaho.gov	208-666-8647	507-459-2227
IDL	Andrew Mock	amock@idl.idaho.gov	208-666-8630	
MTDNRC	Don Copple	dcopple@mt.gov	406-925-7081	406-865-0556
ND FS	Ryan Melin*	ryan.melin@ndsu.edu	701-328-9985	701-516-7289
USFS	Jonathan Olsen*	jonathan.olsen@usda.gov		406-868-7926
USWFS	Karly DeMars*	kdemars@blm.gov	406-896-2935	406-366-2434
USWFS	Morgan Voss*	morgan_voss@nps.gov		

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 \(NFES 2724\)](#).

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 NRGAs. The manifest form needs to include at least two contact phone numbers. Use the following form: [Crew Manifest Form 245](#)

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 \(SIHCO\)](#). a complete list of all Type 1 Interagency Hotshot Crews can be found at [Interagency Hotshot Crews-Contact](#).

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 receiving 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

<i>Crew Name</i>	<i>Superintendent</i>	<i>Zone Dispatch</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Home Base</i>	<i>Start</i>
<i>Bitterroot</i>	<i>Cache Gibbons</i>	<i>MT-BRC</i>	<i>MT-BRF</i>	<i>Darby, MT</i>	<i>4/20</i>
<i>Flathead</i>	<i>Matthew DeLaney</i>	<i>MT-KIC</i>	<i>MT-FNF</i>	<i>Hungry Horse, MT</i>	<i>5/08</i>
<i>Helena</i>	<i>Charles Palermo</i>	<i>MT-HDC</i>	<i>MT-HLF</i>	<i>Helena, MT</i>	<i>4/20</i>
<i>Idaho Panhandle</i>	<i>William Bowman</i>	<i>MT-CDC</i>	<i>MT-IPF</i>	<i>Coeur d'Alene, ID</i>	<i>5/04</i>
<i>Lewis & Clark</i>	<i>Nick Wydra</i>	<i>MT-HDC</i>	<i>MT-HLF</i>	<i>Great Falls, MT</i>	<i>4/20</i>
<i>Lolo</i>	<i>Shawn Faiella</i>	<i>MT-MDC</i>	<i>MT-LNF</i>	<i>Missoula, MT</i>	<i>4/27</i>

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 NRGAs 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 NRGAs 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.

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:

<i>Zone Dispatch</i>	<i>Crew Name</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Home Base</i>
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 2 contract crews and Type 2 Initial Attack contract crews must be ordered to a specific reporting location, identified by a physical address such as a designated incident, forest or district office, or other government-specified location.

Type 2IA Crews

The U.S. Forest Service has contracted nationally for T2IA 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.

The contractor shall provide properly trained crews, consisting of 20 people. The crews are always required to have 20 crew members. However, the Government may allow the contractor to operate with no less than 18 crew members (see Section C.29.1 (b)). Each crew shall be directly supervised on site by one Crew Boss (CRWB), and three (3) Incident Commander, Type 5 (ICT5) and must meet the language requirements in Section D.1.7 (f) (See Exhibit D.7). The remaining crew members must meet all other minimum requirements listed in Tables D.2, D.3, and D.4 as applicable. All crew personnel must be trained and qualified with training records maintained in accordance with [National Wildfire Coordinating Group \(NWCG\) Wildland Fire Qualification System Guide PMS 310-1](#).

Minimum Crew Requirements for Type 2IA

Standard	Minimum Requirement
Fire Line Capability	Initial attack; Crew can be broken up into Squads; fireline construction; firing to include burnout
Crew Size	18 – 20 Persons
Leadership Qualifications	1 CRWB and 3 ICT5
Experience	At Least 60% of the crew must have one season or more experience
Full Time Organized Crews	Mandatory Availability Period only, as required herein
Communications	4 Programmable Radios
Sawyers	3 qualified sawyers (FAL3, FAL2, FAL1) Minimum FAL3 qualification
Training (See Section D.1.5)	Basic firefighter training and or annual firefighter safety refresher
Fitness	Arduous
Maximum Crew Weight	5,300 lbs.
Dispatch Availability	Available during Mandatory Availability Period and/or per status in IROC
Production Factor	0.8 (reference Fireline Handbook 410-1)
Transportation	See Section D.1.8 for Ground Transportation and D.1.9 for Air Transportation
Tools & Equipment	Contractor Supplied (See Section D.1.3 and Table D.1)
Personal Gear	Contractor Supplied
PPE	Contractor Supplied (See Section D.1.7(e))

Copies of the generic Type 2IA crew contract are available at [USFS Procurement & Property Services](#).

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 NRGAs unless they are on a resource order and in pay status.

MT DNRC Crews

MT DNRC sponsors two exclusive use (EU) Type 2 IA, as well as Type 2 IA, and Type 2 call when-needed contract crews.

The “Gold” and “Silver” exclusive use MT DNRC T2IA Handcrews are assigned throughout Montana during their 90-day mandatory availability period (MAP) July 1- September 28. During the MAP, the crew is staffed for 14-day tours and a minimum of 8 hours per day. MT DNRC EU T2IA crews are an initial attack resource available to interagency partners and can be dispatched by hosting Dispatch Centers and NRCC under a closest forces concept, boundary fires, and/or mutual aid. As approved by the DNRC Duty Officer, this can include initial attack on fires on federal jurisdiction, as long as like/kind federally contracted crews are ordered behind them. Contact the host dispatch center and/or DNRC Duty Officer regarding resource availability.

State of Montana CWN contract crews may only be used on Montana or Idaho State or local fires. Federal agencies may enter into incident only EERA’s with these CWN crews with approval from an AA/INBA.

NR Contract Type 2 IA & Type 2 Crews

<i>Zone Disp</i>	<i>Crew Type / Name</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Home Base</i>
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	T2IA Rocky Mountain Fire EXU - #1 GOLD	MT-MTS	Missoula, MT
MT-MDC	T2IA Rocky Mountain Fire EXU - #2 SILVER	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. 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. **Notification of Receiving Unit - Prior to dispatch or repositioning, the Department of Corrections Fire Crew Supervisor and/or DNRC Crew boss is responsible for notifying county law enforcement in the county where the crew will be located.**

The State of Idaho Department of Corrections (DOC) hand crews, camp crews, and kitchen crews fall under the jurisdiction of the respective state governors. The DOC inmate crews may be utilized by states within the Northern Rockies or outside of the geographic area. Movement of these crews, across state lines, may not be done without prior written approval from the receiving unit's authorized state representative. Written approval must be forwarded, via e-mail, to the sending unit's authorized state representative, who will forward a copy, via e-mail, to NRCC, before an out-of-state request will be filled with a DOC crew.

Notification of Receiving Unit - Once written approval is received by the sending unit's authorized state representative and forwarded to NRCC, NRCC will notify the receiving GACC and/or dispatch center. These notifications must be made before a DOC resource can be mobilized across state boundaries. It is the responsibility of both the sending and receiving units' authorized state representatives to make other notifications to local, county and state entities, as jurisdictional requirements dictate.

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.

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.

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

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

The contractor shall provide properly trained crews, consisting of 20 people. The crews are always required to have 20 crew members. However, the Government may allow the contractor to operate with no less than 18 crew members (see Section C.25.1 (b)).

Each crew shall be directly supervised on site by one Crew Boss (CRWB), and three (3) FFT1/Squad Boss (and must meet the language requirements in Section D.1.7 (f). (See Exhibit D.7) The remaining crew members must meet all other minimum requirements listed in Tables D.2 and D.3 as applicable. All crew personnel must be trained and qualified with training records maintained in accordance with the [National Wildfire Coordinating Group \(NWCG\) Wildland Fire Qualification System Guide PMS 310-1](#).

Minimum Crew Requirements for Type 2 Mobilization

Standard	Minimum Requirement
Fire Line Capability	Initial attack; fireline construction; firing to include bumout
Crew Size	18 – 20 Persons
Leadership Qualifications	1 CRWB and 3 FFT1/Squad Boss
Experience	At Least 20% of the crew must have one season or more experience
Communications	4 Programmable Radios
Sawyers	3 qualified sawyers Minimum FAL3 qualification
Training (See Section D.1.5)	Basic firefighter training and or annual firefighter safety refresher
Fitness	Arduous
Maximum Crew Weight	5,300 lbs.
Dispatch Availability	Per status in IROC
Production Factor	0.8 (reference Fireline Handbook 410-1)
Transportation	See Section D.1.2 for Ground Transportation and D.1.8 for Air Transportation
Tools & Equipment	Contractor Supplied (See Section D.1.3 and Table D.1)
Personal Gear	Contractor Supplied
PPE	Contractor Supplied (See Section D.1.7(e))

Copies of the generic Type 2 crew contract are available from the [USFS Procurement & Property Services](#) website.

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). The designated NFES Cache Manager(s) will coordinate redistribution of excess supply items. 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 noncompetitive 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 on the Northern Rockies Equipment and Supplies SharePoint Page.

Specific information regarding administrative procedures and awards for competitive agreements and non-competitive resources can be found on the Contracting for Fire page on the NRCC Equipment Webpage.

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 the resource's availability prior to placing the order. All name requests must include the resource's current dispatch GACC and 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 take 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. Personnel must promptly relay release information for equipment and accountable supply items 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). Field offices will order all other items 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 incident's servicing cache will forward the request to the resource's servicing cache. Caches may only process requests for NFES items. Requests for non-NFES items should be requested on a separate incident replacement requisition to be processed by the home unit. Please refer to the current *NWCG Standards for Interagency Incident Business Management, PMS 902* for procedures dealing with replacement of non-NFES supplies and equipment.

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

The host unit's 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. The ordering unit may only conduct this transfer 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 NRG. 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 for providing 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.

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.

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).

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 Appendix K, page 3 of the Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations and, Standards for Interagency Incident Business Management, Chapter 20, for specific documents to be included in the service and supply plan.

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 *National Incident Radio Support Cache (NIRSC) User's Guide (NFES 000968)*.

Radio Ordering

Requests for NIICD radio systems and kits will be placed to NICC through established ordering channels. To ensure proper frequency coordination, and efficient radio kit mobilization, the ordering office must provide the following:

- Needed Date/Time
- Latitude and Longitude of the incident
- A shipping address that includes a physical address, a receiving contact, and their phone number

If the ICP or base camp is unknown, the requested equipment must be shipped to the closest field office, ranger station, or other designated government building.

Each Geographic Area may order up to four Starter Systems for preposition during their established fire season. The ordering unit must contact the NIICD CDO when placing an order for a Starter System 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. Units will immediately return defective radio equipment to NIICD for maintenance. To maintain quality and quantity for the field, each Starter System or kit will be returned to NIICD for rehabilitation immediately after each assignment. The incident or unit charged with custody of the radio equipment is responsible for a complete inventory of that equipment upon return from the incident.

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

Frequency and Radio Demobilization

Units will release temporary frequencies and any radio equipment with temporary frequencies first, due to licensing requirements. Incidents should inventory, seal, and promptly return NIICD radio systems and kits 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.

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 of shipping methods are:

- *Ground: physical address required*
- *Commercial Freight: physical address required*
- *Charter: Airport/FBO/Air Tanker base ramp required*

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.

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. Units are recommended to coordinate by phone with the NIFC Remote Sensing/Fire Weather Support Unit (RSFWSU) Coordinator prior to ordering.

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.

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.

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 the *Interagency Wildland Fire Air Quality Response Program* website.

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 200 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 200 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 will be followed for all orders.

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 Contractors 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 listed in the contract will be followed for all orders.

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*.

If a reporting location has known road access difficulties—such as steep or winding roads, height or width restrictions, or hairpin turns—the requesting unit must clearly identify this in the request special needs.

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).

For copies of the above generic contracts email the Forest Service Acquisition Management Service Branch: sm.fs.fsaqmisb@usda.gov

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In addition to the national food service/caterers, the following options are available to the NRGAs:

- *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.*

ENGINES AND WATER TENDERS

See the Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (NFES 2724) for NWCG Engine and Water Tender Typing Standards.

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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 NRGAs 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 Standards for Resource Mobilization, 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.

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.

The NRGAs do not solicit for tactical water tenders.

NRGAs do 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 NRGAs, 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. Reference SIIBM CH 20-Acquisition. For specific personnel, equipment, and licensing requirements reference NRCG SIIBM Supplement CH 20 Acquisition.

State Contracts

For Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation (MT-DNRC), Idaho

Department of Lands (IDL), North Dakota Fire Service (NDFS), South Dakota Wildland Fire (SDWF) specifics, reference NRCG SIIBM Supplement CH 50.

Note: The states of Idaho, Montana and North Dakota 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 NRGAs 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 center 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.

Resource Lists

- *Montana DNRC*

- *Idaho IDL*
- *North Dakota Forest Service*

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, Great Basin and Northwest Geographic Areas. 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.

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.

CHAPTER 50

AIRCRAFT

AIRCRAFT MOBILIZATION

For all aircraft orders, documenting special needs, threats, or specific reporting instructions is 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 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, SEATs, and scoopers will be referenced by the airtanker/scooper number, e.g., T-40/S-260.

Personnel utilize *The NWCG Aircraft Dispatch/Kneeboard form* to mobilize aircraft to initial attack incidents

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An Aircraft Dispatch/Kneeboard form is used for efficient initial attack mobilization followed up by an IROC resource order, when needed, as soon as possible. The NWCG Aircraft Dispatch/Kneeboard form (PMS 250) can be found under Aviation Forms on the NRCC website. 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
- *Frequencies* – air-to-air, air-to-ground, flight following, etc.
- *Values at Risk and Timeframe of Threat* – if known. Orders for Leadplanes/ASMs, LATs, VLATs or multi-engine scoopers must have this information entered in special needs of IROC order and on kneeboard for prioritization purposes.
- *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*

Aircraft Turn Down

Per Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (Red Book) “If the assignment has been turned down previously and the supervisor asks another resource to perform the assignment; he or she is responsible to inform the new resource that the assignment had been turned down and the reasons why. “

If an aviation resource turns down a mission assignment for any reason, articulation of this turn down and reason for turn down must be relayed to any other resources asked to perform mission and documented appropriately (kneeboard, resource order, etc).

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 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). 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 responsible for coordinating, managing, and supervising flight operations. The Flight Manager is not required to be on board 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](#).

The Sending Unit dispatcher supervises the Flight Manager until the destination is reached. 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 and 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.

The pilot must confirm with dispatch which type of FAA flight plan will be used. Automated Flight Following (AFF) or Verbal flight following is not required when an FAA flight plan has been filed.

Agency Flight Plans

The pilot is responsible for completing agency flight plans and distributing them through the originating dispatch office and documented on an Aircraft Flight Request/Schedule. All aircraft operating on Agency Flight Plans shall monitor Air Guard.

Aircraft Flight Request/Schedules

Aircraft Flight Request/Schedules are tools used between aviation crews and the dispatch system to share flight information critical for resource tracking, identification on intended method of flight following and, if warranted, mishap response.

Aircraft Flight Request/Schedules will be completed by the pilot or flight manager (regardless of type of flight plan filed) and shared with the originating dispatch center when the flight meets all the following criteria.

Under Agency Operational Control

- Applies to CWN aircraft hired on resource orders and mobilizing to requested delivery location. Does not apply to CWN aircraft released back to the vendor “provided no government personnel or cargo on board.”
- Applies to all government owned aircraft
- Does NOT apply to contracted aircraft relocating in preparation for the beginning of a mandatory availability period (MAP) for an exclusive-use contract. These aircraft are not under agency operational control until beginning of their exclusive-use MAP.
- Leaving the local area (dispatch zone), 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.

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For flight schedule requirements, "local area (dispatch zone)" will be defined as the host local Tier 3 dispatch zone as well as (inclusive to) neighboring, within Geographic Area, dispatch center zones. Within this area, expectation exists that aviation resources will still maintain communication with host dispatch center as to planned flight operations, desired flight following method and flight vitals when operating within this “local area” and host dispatch will communicate with dispatch center neighbors as needed.

Sterile Cockpit – All Aircraft

Sterile cockpit rules apply within a 5-mile radius of the airport. The flight crew will not perform radio or cockpit communication during that time that is not directly related to safe flight of the aircraft from taxi to 5 miles out and from 5 miles out until clearing the active runway. This would consist of reading checklists, communication with ATC, flight service stations, Unicom, or other aircraft with the intent of ensuring separation or complying with ATC requirements. Communications by passengers or air crew members can be accomplished when the audio panels can be isolated and do not interfere with flight operations of the flight crew.

Exception: When conducting firefighting missions within 5 miles of an uncontrolled airport, maintain a sterile cockpit until departing the traffic pattern and reaching final altitude. Monitor common traffic advisory frequency (CTAF) frequency if feasible while engaged in firefighting

activities. Monitor CTAF as soon as practical upon leaving the fire and returning to the uncontrolled airport. When conducting firefighting missions within class B, C, or D airspace, notify dispatch that ATC communications will have priority over dispatch communications.

Flight Following – All Aircraft

- The process(s) through which an aircraft is actively monitored, at regular intervals, using approved flight following methods from departure point to destination. This results in the knowledge of aircraft location and condition providing a reasonable degree of certainty such that, in the event of a mishap, search and rescue may be initiated.
- 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. Flight following with the FAA does not negate obligation to complete a flight schedule when required.

Resource Tracking

- An approved method by which the intended movement of a resource is documented and coordinated prior to departure, at completion of each leg, and upon arrival at destination. This results in the reasonable confirmation of a resource's status and location.
- NICC and most GACCs complete resource tracking but are not flight following entities. ONCC, OSCC, and AICC have flight following responsibilities because they have direct radio communication with all interagency aircraft. ONCC and AICC are the originating dispatch center for numerous aviation assets and have the same responsibilities as a local dispatch center for flight following, along with GACC responsibilities.

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

- Automated Flight Following (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/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*](#).

For point-to-point flights, AFF may also be used. The pilot or flight manager will, at 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.

The originating dispatch office is responsible for flight following and retains that responsibility until transferring it 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, the receiving dispatcher must initiate aircraft search and rescue actions.

Personnel can document flight following problems using the [SAFECOM](#) system.

Flight Following for Demobilization

Dispatch offices will perform flight following 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. Dispatchers will enter all aircraft release information into IROC.

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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.

The following procedures apply when utilizing AFF:

- 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.
- Outside of the sterile cockpit environment, the pilot will contact the dispatch office via radio stating call sign, departure location, number on personnel 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 to contact 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 they are on the ground.

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, delays, 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*Northern Rockies 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.

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 can, in addition, request flight following via the FAA (FAA flight following alleviates the need for agency flight following) but this is an optional 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 NWCG Standards for Aerial Supervision, PMS 505 and Ch. 3 Understanding VFR/IFR Flight Terms in NWCG Standard for Airspace Coordination Guide, PMS 520 for additional information on VFR and IFR flying.

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, Flight Following with the FAA, or Agency Flight Following) 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 as long as documented confirmation of hand-off occurs and is officially recorded.*
 - *The next dispatch, now having the vitals, can accept the aircraft with a positive radio handoff simply confirming AFF and not requiring repeat 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.*

Montana DNRC Flight Following Procedures:

Flight Following through local IA Dispatch Centers will be done for all fire mission flights (i.e., fire patrol, aerial survey, etc.) utilizing procedures identified above.

Montana DNRC Air Operations perform many different, varied, non-fire-related missions for other state agencies throughout the year. Because of this, the most advantageous flight following available for these administrative, non-fire missions will be determined by the

Aviation 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, non-fire related 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. When administrative, non-fire related flights occur during the field position period, the Pilot in Charge or the Land Office Aviation Duty Officer will also 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.

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. Cooperator-contracted aircraft that also hold 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.

Cooperators may utilize their owned or operated aircraft on federally managed fires when they have cooperative agreements in place and have received approval through an FS/DOI letter. Cooperators can use aircraft that meet the requirements in the [*NWCG Standards for Interagency Cooperator Type 2 and Type 3 Helicopters, PMS 525-1*](#) or other applicable NWCG standards on federally protected lands, provided they have cooperative agreements and FS/DOI approval.

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 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*](#) 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. Such approval should be documented utilizing the [Non-Federally Approved Cooperator Aircraft form](#). This exemption must only take place when sufficient federal firefighting aircraft are not readily available to meet emergency needs. 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 and submit [SAFECOM](#) within 24 hours.

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[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 on cooperative agreements and approved by a USDA Forest Service/DOI Cooperator letter are authorized for use on federally protected lands. Use should be in accordance with [Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations](#). The [Cooperator Aircraft Use Validation Form](#) must be completed for each response on federal lands.

MT-DNRC aircraft not approved by a USDA Forest Service/DOI Cooperator letter (non-approved cooperator aircraft) may only be utilized on federal protection under emergency circumstances, where human life is immediately at risk by wildfire. Under these circumstances, in accordance with the [Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations](#), 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 [Non-Federally Approved Cooperator Aircraft Use Approval 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:

<i>Duty Station</i>	<i>Aircraft</i>
<i>Central Land Office – Aerial Supervision – Helena</i>	<i>AA-53M (N353M) – Kodiak (Statewide Use)</i>
<i>Central Land Office – Detection – Helena</i>	<i>61M – Cessna 206</i>
<i>Southwestern Land Office – Detection – Missoula</i>	<i>62M – Cessna 206</i>
<i>Northwestern Land Office – Detection – Kalispell</i>	<i>91M – Cessna 206</i>
<i>Statewide–Multi-Mission Aircraft – Bozeman</i>	<i>220QK – Kodiak</i>

DNRC direct protection helicopters:

<i>Duty Station</i>	<i>Aircraft</i>
<i>Central Land Office – Helena</i>	<i>88M – MT205</i>
<i>Central Land Office – Helena</i>	<i>81M – MT205 (Statewide Use)</i>
<i>Southwestern Land Office – Missoula</i>	<i>87M -- MT205</i>
<i>Northwestern Land Office – Kalispell</i>	<i>94M – MT205</i>
<i>Southern Land Office - Billings</i>	<i>95M – MT205</i>
<i>Home Unit to Be Determined</i>	<i>Type 1 Helicopter, Restricted</i>
<i>Southern Land Office - Billings</i>	<i>HE1R - 588AJ – CH47D (Statewide Use)</i>

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

Questions regarding State of Montana aircraft should be addressed to the local Aviation Officer or Aviation Duty Officer.

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 on cooperative agreements and approved by a USDA Forest Service/DOI Cooperator letter are authorized for use on federally protected lands. Use should be in accordance with Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations. The Cooperator Aircraft Use Validation Form must be completed for each response on federal lands.

IDL aircraft not approved by a USDA Forest Service/DOI Cooperator letter (non-approved cooperator aircraft) may only be utilized on federal protection under emergency circumstances, where human life is immediately at risk by wildfire. Under these circumstances, in accordance with the Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations, 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. The Non-Federally Approved Cooperator Aircraft Use Approval Form must be completed for each response on federal lands.

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:

<i>Duty Station</i>	<i>Aircraft</i>	<i>Host Dispatch Center</i>
<i>USFS CDA Air Center</i>	<i>2 – Type III Amphibious 802 Air Tractor</i>	<i>Coeur d’Alene Interagency Dispatch Center</i>
<i>USFS Grangeville Air Center</i>	<i>2 – Type III 802 Air Tractor</i>	<i>Grangeville Interagency Dispatch Center</i>
<i>USFS McCall Air Center*</i>	<i>2 – Type III Amphibious 802 Air Tractor*</i>	<i>Payette Interagency Dispatch Center*</i>

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

IDL exclusive use helicopters and duty stations:

<i>Duty Station</i>	<i>Aircraft</i>	<i>Host Dispatch Center</i>
<i>COE</i>	<i>T1R -Helicopter</i>	<i>Coeur d’Alene Interagency Dispatch Center</i>

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 their 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.

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, California, Nevada 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 Northern Rockies Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization, Chapter 10 “States Compact Mobilization Procedures” for additional information on compact ordering.

HELICOPTERS

All Type 1 and Type 2 federally contracted helicopters are classified as National Resources. They fall into two categories:

- 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.

For information on helicopter module staffing, reference the *Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (NFES 2724)*.

There are two contractual types of helicopters:

- Exclusive-Use (EU) Contract helicopters are mobilized with an assigned module.
- Call-When-Needed (CWN) helicopters require the requesting unit to provide a helicopter and/or module.

When processing helicopter requests, NICC will inform the requesting GACC about the assigned resource's contract type.

CWN HELICOPTERS

The following applies to all CWN Helicopters:

- The requesting unit must provide a helicopter manager name and contact information, documented in the "Special Needs" of the resource order, before NICC will assign the helicopter.
- Any federal restricted category helicopter may be filled with either a HMGB (Helicopter Manager) or HMLR (Helicopter Manager Limited Use/Restricted).
- Any Standard category helicopter shall only be filled by a HMGB. If the Standard category helicopter is put into "Limited Use" as outlined in the NWCG Standards for Helicopter Operations and notated in the resource order request under "Special Needs," a HMLR may fill the resource order as the manager.
- It is preferred that CWN Helicopter Managers and/or modules meet with their assigned helicopter off-site from the incident prior to performing work.
- The specific reporting location should be identified on the resource order, such as a Fixed Base Operator (FBO) or other easily located site.

FS CWN

All CWN Type 1, Type 2, and Type 3 FS Helicopters will initially be ordered through NICC. Please reference payload category information in the MATOC section below, for additional ordering directions.

GACCs will obtain approval from NICC prior to reassigning FS contracted CWN Type 1, Type 2, and Type 3 Helicopters to another incident. The incident or dispatch office will communicate any intent to fully demobilize and release a CWN helicopter from an incident to NICC, who will relay the information to the National Rotor-Wing Coordinator as soon as practicable. If the release is anticipated 24 hours or more in advance, notification will be made at that time.

DOI CWN

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

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IROC orders for FS CWN Type 1, 2, or 3 helicopters for initial attack situations must specify this. 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 (or qualified helicopter manager limited/restricted use if resource is restricted or in limited status) 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 document. 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)*
- *Fuel Service truck*
- *Bucket*
- *Cargo net*
- *Long-line*

Hiring Aircraft on USFS CWN Contract vs DOI (OAS) On Call Contracts

Some Northern Rockies CWN aircraft vendors hold contracts with both DOI/OAS and the USFS for each of their aircraft.

DOI On-Call Contract requests for services will be placed with the contractor from DOI Aviation Resource List using standard dispatching/ordering procedures (will differ based on if order is for project/RX or wildland fire) with an IROC aircraft resource order and best value determination. 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. If needed, the electronic OAS 23E will be utilized for tracking and documenting aircraft use by OAS and the requesting unit. Reference OAS acquisition forms (including AQD-91 and AMD-23E).

For further information on and assistance with DOI On Call vendor sourcing and appropriate paperwork, contact your DOI Unit Aviation Officer and/or appropriate Agency Aviation Specialist.

If applicable, dispatch will ensure the IROC order is filled using the correct contract the aircraft is being hired under (OAS vs Forest Service).

EXCLUSIVE-USE HELICOPTERS

The following applies to all EU helicopters:

- **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.**

FS EU 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 NIFC. Forest Service EU helicopters will be transferred in IROC, to the host administrative unit, for the duration of their MAP. Any intent to release EU helicopters from a contract extension will be coordinated with the National Rotor-Wing Coordinator, no less than 24 hours prior to release. Only the Contracting Officer and COR have the authority to release any FS helicopter from contract.

For FS EU helicopters, 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, Regional Helicopter Operations Specialist, and applicable National Rotor-Wing Coordinator. The ability to grant such requests during high fire activity or planning levels may be limited due to extenuating circumstances.

For additional direction, reference the [*NWCG Standards for Helicopter Operations, PMS 510*](#)

DOI EU Helicopters

All Exclusive-Use Contract Helicopters for DOI Agencies are solicited, inspected, and contracted by DOI AQD and OAS.

FS Type 1 and Type 2 Helicopters

NICC and the FS National Rotor-Wing Coordinator preposition and allocate all FS CWN and EU Type 1 and Type 2 helicopters, along with their modules (both helitack and rappellers), as National Resources 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 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 manage the helicopter thereafter. The COR will be notified that the EU Helicopter is being dispatched. EU extension releases must be coordinated as stated, above, for all FS EU helicopters.

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 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 NICC. In no situation will a GACC remove a FS EU Helicopter from another Geographic Area, without coordinating with NICC and the FS Rotor-Wing Coordinator.

US Forest Service Type 3 Helicopters

All T3 CWN FS Helicopters will be initially ordered through NICC. Notification will be made to 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.

***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. *Please include an estimated number of days and hours of flight time in your request.**

FS Type 3 EU helicopters play a critical role in local, geographic and national response. Mandatory Availability Periods associated with the Exclusive-Use Type 3 fleet directly correlate with the hosting Forest's historical fire season and include time periods considerate of program stand-up and stand-down. As fire danger varies throughout any given year, Forests hosting FS suppression funded Type 3 EU helicopters should base resource availability off the National Fire Danger Rating System Adjective.

The following chart depicts the appropriate availability status correlating to an NFDRS adjective:

During a host forest's NFDRS rating of Low or de-escalating Moderate, Type 3 EU helicopters and modules are expected to be available nationally, upon request by NICC, unless already committed in their host GACC. An escalating Moderate, High, or above rating should constitute availability at the geographic/region or hosting forest level. Helicopters at or above moderate fire danger ratings may be made available nationally at the discretion of the GACC.

Hosting Forest NFDRS Adjective	Type 3 EU Availability Status
Extreme	Hosting Forest of geographic/regional level
Very High	Hosting Forest of geographic/regional level
High	Hosting Forest of geographic/regional level
*Escalating Moderate	Hosting Forest of geographic/regional level
**De-escalating Moderate	National
**Low	National

To request a forest EU or a like/kind backfill, place an order with the forest's NFDRS rating in the special needs of the request.

Resource needs shall be coordinated with all parties involved, including the aircraft manager, CIMT or receiving unit, GACC/MAC Group, NICC, Regional HOS/or other delegated regional aviation authority, and the National Rotor-Wing Coordinator. The aircraft's current day on assignment will be considered. Reference Forest Service EU direction, above, regarding length of assignment. The forest's NFDRS rating will be used in resource prioritization when filling the order. Depending on conditions, orders from forests with low to de-escalating moderate NFDRS ratings may be filled with a CWN resource.

DOI Type 1 Helicopter

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

To retain this helicopter and crew beyond initial attack for extended attack incidents, the incident must place a request with 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.

FS Short-Haul

The primary mission for FS Short-haul helicopters is initial attack. The program also maintains staffing for emergency medical response and can mobilize upon request during their contract availability periods.

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Short-haul emergency medical operations are 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).

Short-haul programs are also 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 as to these capabilities.

Northern Rockies hosts one T3S short-haul helicopter based in Helena and one T2S short-haul helicopter based in Missoula. For more information, reference the Interagency Emergency Helicopter Extraction (EHE) Source List (PMS 512) or contact Forest Service R1 Helicopter Program Manager Evan Day 406-214-2791.

Maps depicting current short-haul helicopter locations and initial response circles can be found:

- By logging in to the Enterprise Geospatial Portal (EGP) via FamAuth. Navigate to the Apps portion of EGP and request access to the ShortHaul map.*

Ordering a short-haul helicopter for immediate medical extraction 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 should 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, with agency assets, 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 NRGAs. 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 emergency hoist extraction and/or search and rescue for downed aircraft is coordinated through the AFRCC, Tyndal AFB, FL 800-851-3051 (Official Use Only).*
 - *Orders for MAST services can be routed through local 911 centers, State Department of Emergency Services or may be made directly from local interagency dispatch center to the AFRCC. NRCC can also assist with coordination by contacting AFRCC with mission information and request for assistance.*
- *Use the EMS Helicopter Ambulance Request Information form from the NWCG Aviation Mishap Response Guide, PMS 503 to consolidate mission request 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 NRG:

- *Fairchild AFB, Spokane WA. 36th Rescue Squadron: UH1N helicopters (Bell 212) available with 240 feet of hoist cable and winch system.*
 - *Phone Numbers: 800-851-3051 AFRCC, Tyndal AFB who will route to appropriate 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: 800-851-3051 AFRCC, Tyndal AFB who will route to appropriate AFB*

MULTI-AWARD TASK ORDER CONTRACT (MATOC)

Helicopters

The following tables will assist the field with ordering CWN MATOC helicopters by payload category. All CWN FS helicopters are on MATOC contract and are ordered using the tables below.

- The initial CWN orders for these aircraft is placed to NICC and competed nationally.
- The payload categories are a combination of the helicopter type and allowable payload, at 7,000 feet and 30 degrees Celsius for Type 2 and Type 3 helicopters, and 8,000 feet and 25 degrees Celsius for Type 1 helicopters.
 - 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.
- Please identify **one** payload category in special needs of the request. This is the lowest payload category that is technically acceptable for the request. **Do not specify make or model.**
- By specifying the lowest acceptable payload category in the special needs, it will include competition at that payload category and above. Example:
 - **The need is for Type 1 w/a bucket that can lift a minimum of 9,000 lbs. The order would be for a 1.9000 helicopter with a bucket. NICC will then compete all T1's with a bucket that lift 9,000 lbs. and above.**
- Include any other specification in the special needs of the request. For all modern aircraft, include an additional justification in the request, such as a specific Exhibit from the parent contract. For twin engine, specify "twin engine" in the request.
- For additional assistance with ordering, contact the Regional Helicopter Operations Specialist or National Rotor-Wing Coordinators.

Type 1 Restricted w/Bucket

Payload Category	Model	Payload Range
1.2100-1.3000	S-61N	LOW-HIGH
1.2100-1.7000	Various UH-60 Models	LOW-HIGH
1.3000	BV-107	NA
1.3000	K-1200	NA
1.3300	332L1	NA
1.5000	S-61A/SH-3H	NA
CMRB	NA	LOW-HIGH
1.7000-1.9000	CH-54A/	LOW-HIGH
S-64E	LOW-HIGH	LOW-HIGH

Type 1 Restricted w/ Tank

Payload Category	Model	Payload Range
1.2100	S-61N	N/A
1.2100 – 1.3300	332L1	Low - High
1.2100-1.5000	Various UH-60 Models	LOW-HIGH
1.3000-1.5000	S-61A/SH-3H CMRB	LOW-HIGH
1.5000-1.7000	CH-54A/S-64E	LOW-HIGH
1.9000-1.13000	CH-54B/S-64F	LOW-HIGH
1.9000-1.11000	BV-234/CH-47	LOW-HIGH

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

Payload Category	Model	Payload Range
2.1200	*212	NA
2.1450-2.1700	205A1	LOW-HIGH
2.1700	*212 HP	NA
2.1850-2.2050	210	LOW-HIGH
2.1850-2.2050	205A1++	LOW-HIGH

Type 2 Restricted w/Bucket

Payload Category	Model	Payload Range
2.1450	UH1B	NA
2.1650	UH-1F	NA
2.2050-2.2650	UH-1H-17	LOW-HIGH

Type 2 Standard w/Tank

Payload Category	Model	Payload Range
2.900	205A1	NA
2.900	*212HP	NA
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 (*indicates models with twin engine capability)

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 will 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.

NICC, in conjunction with the FS National Rotor Wing Coordinator, may determine situations when closest resource is not applicable. When existing border agreements exist between GACCs, IA loads may be placed forest to forest, if the resource is the closest available. Courtesy notification shall be made to the GACC(s) and NICC at the time the order is placed.

Refer to Chapter 20 for specific guidance on 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 established ordering channels. This information can be acquired after the aircraft is airborne. Any intent to retain rappellers that were utilized on 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 predicted or occurring will specify the anticipated duration. If not deployed during this period, rappellers will be made available for higher priorities, unless a 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 equipped to respond to extended attack incidents and critical 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 approximately 320 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

	Coeur d'Alene	18
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.

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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 of these aircraft is the responsibility of the respective DNRC Land Office and the aircraft's host dispatch center. Daily availability and status will be reported through normal dispatch channels.

Requests for DNRC aviation assets to mobilize for fire response should occur through proper dispatching channels. DNRC aviation assets will be dispatched with information provided via NWCG Aircraft Dispatch/Kneeboard Form (PMS 250) by the host dispatch center. Minimum kneeboard information required for DNRC resources for initial attack within current dispatch zone includes: location (latitude/longitude), geographic location, frequencies and ground contact if available. If the resource is being sent outside of the host dispatch centers zone, the initial order may be followed up with an IROC order.

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 missions will occur at the DNRC Aviation Support Facility (ASF), through the Chief pilot or designee.

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 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, they will be requested in IROC as "SMIA - Load, Smokejumper, Initial Attack" on an Aircraft request.

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 names and agency identification, through 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 NICC and the GACCs.

GACCs prepositioning smokejumpers when multiple starts are predicted or occurring will specify the anticipated duration. If not deployed during this period, smokejumpers will be made available for higher priorities, unless a 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. Units must obtain concurrence with NICC prior to configuring smokejumpers as crews or modules for extended attack operations.

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):

DOI Alaska	(Fairbanks)	75
DOI 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.

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.

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Smokejumper Aircraft and Bases in the Northern Rockies are:

<i>Location</i>	<i>Tail #</i>	<i>Call Sign</i>	<i>Load Size</i>	<i>Ave. Cruise Speed</i>	<i>Aircraft Type</i>
<i>GIC</i>	<i>N257MC</i>	<i>"Jump 1-6"</i>	<i>8 pax</i>	<i>200 kts</i>	<i>DORNIER 228</i>
<i>MSO</i>	<i>N993BH</i>	<i>"Jump 1-1"</i>	<i>14 pax</i>	<i>265 kts</i>	<i>DHC-8-202 "Dash 8"</i>
<i>MSO</i>	<i>N148Z</i>	<i>"Jump 4-8"</i>	<i>10 pax</i>	<i>190 kts</i>	<i>SHORTS SD3-60</i>
<i>MSO</i>	<i>N161Z</i>	<i>"Jump 6-1"</i>	<i>10 pax</i>	<i>190 kts</i>	<i>SHORTS SD3-60</i>
<i>MSO</i>	<i>N162Z</i>	<i>"Jump 6-2"</i>	<i>10 pax</i>	<i>190 kts</i>	<i>SHORTS SD3-60</i>
<i>WYS</i>	<i>N263MC</i>	<i>"Jump 1-3"</i>	<i>8 pax</i>	<i>200 kts</i>	<i>DORNIER 228</i>

*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 NRGPA 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 or to NRCC. The incident dispatch may contact the smokejumper duty officer to discuss para cargo delivery and retrieval options. For fresh food orders please order one day in advance. The Jump Center filling request will coordinate drop date and time with the local dispatch center and the hosting dispatch office.

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 (ASMs) are National Resources. Areas administering these aircraft will make them available for wildland fire assignments when requested by NICC and approved by the parent agency. Requests for leadplanes may be filled with an ASM.

Aerial Supervision Module

An 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. Leadplanes 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.

Contact the USFS National Fixed-Wing Coordinator, or appropriate program manager, for any leadplane needs or planning purposes.

Air Tactical Aircraft

Air Tactical Aircraft are on 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)*.

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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 should 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, a 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. 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: EXU vs CWN, mission category if applicable, twin engine, high wing, flight into known icing conditions, etc., in the special needs portion of the resource order.

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 PMS 505](#).

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 Fixed Wing Operations Specialist 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

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 DNRC 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 rotor 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 fire line. 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 (ATGS). 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 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.

An on-call UAS Coordinator is available to answer questions regarding UAS capabilities and help determine the type of UAS (1-4) and associated overhead (UASP, UASD, UASM, or UASL) to order. UAS personnel are in high demand. Order trainees when approved/possible.

Cooperators wishing to fly UAS on federally managed incidents must have a Cooperator letter issued by the DOI or FS.

UAS Coordinator: (208) 387-5335

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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, PMS 515](#).

Contact Region 1 UAS Specialists Shane Ralston at 406-396-3526 or Nate Harrison 406-897-3037 for additional information.

DOI, USFS and State UAS policy and operational guidelines for UAS use is dynamic, 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](#).*
- *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 and their primary mission is initial attack. NICC will prioritize and allocate federal airtankers by positioning them in areas of current or predicted high wildland fire danger or activity.

Geographic Areas that manage these aircraft will make them available for wildland fire assignments when requested by NICC. GACCs will staff and maintain all required support functions—such as Airtanker Bases, GACCs, and local dispatch centers—to support the mobilization of national resources. 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 to NICC.
- All airtanker movement, regardless of existing border agreements, will be communicated to NICC.

There are five types of airtankers based on payload capacity:

- VLAT = 6,000 gallons or more
- Type 1 = 3,000 to 5,999 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, refer to the following publications:

- *Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (NFES 2724)*
- *Forest Service Standards for Airtanker Operations*

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 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 the request(s).
- The NFWC or designated representative will notify the National Airtanker Program Manager (NAPM), or designated representative, who will determine the availability of airtankers. Airtanker/vendor selection will be communicated back to NICC. NICC will notify the GACC of the airtanker activation.
- NICC will request the airtanker from the appropriate vendor once approved by the CO.

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Northern Rockies Tanker Bases and Associated Dispatch Centers

<i>Tanker Base</i>	<i>Dispatch Center</i>	<i>Capacity/Status</i>
<i>Coeur d'Alene Tanker Base (COE)</i>	<i>Coeur d'Alene Dispatch Center (CDC)</i>	<i>Can accommodate up to LATs</i>
<i>Missoula Tanker Base (MSO)</i>	<i>Missoula Dispatch Center (MDC)</i>	<i>Can accommodate up to LATs</i>
<i>Helena Tanker Base (HLN)</i>	<i>Helena Dispatch Center (HDC)</i>	<i>Can accommodate up to VLATs</i>
<i>Billings Airtanker Base (BIL)</i>	<i>Billings Dispatch Center (BDC)</i>	<i>Can accommodate up to LATs</i>
<i>Grangeville Tanker Base (GIC)</i>	<i>Grangeville Dispatch Center (GVC)</i>	<i>Can accommodate SEATs only</i>
<i>Ronan Tanker Base (7SO)</i>	<i>Ronan Dispatch Tier 4 under Missoula Dispatch Center (MDC)</i>	<i>Can accommodate SEATs only</i>
<i>Miles City Tanker Base (MLS)</i>	<i>Miles City Dispatch Center (MCC)</i>	<i>Can accommodate SEATs only</i>
<i>Hamilton Tanker Base</i>	<i>Bitterroot Dispatch Center</i>	<i>ON CALL BASE</i>

(6S5)	(BRC)	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), Boise (BOI) 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 airtankers 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 an airtanker within Northern Rockies 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

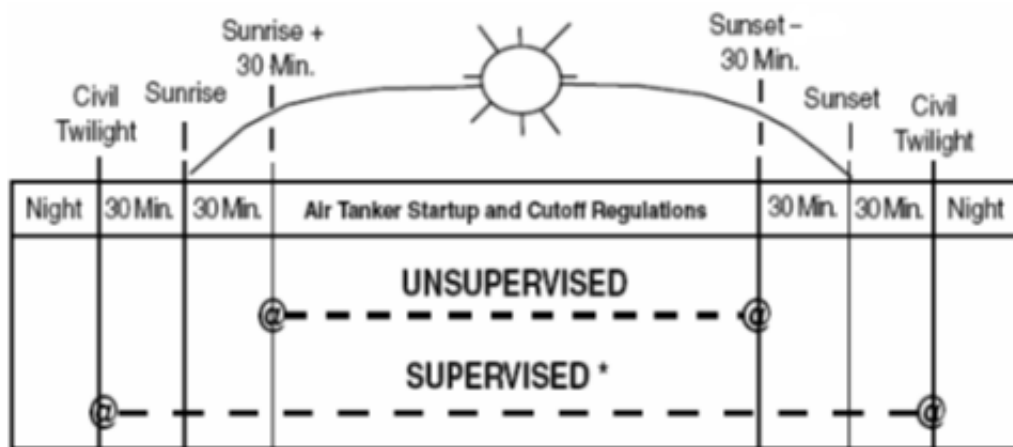
- **Human Life:** Entrapment, Reinforce escape routes/safety zones, Other (Medivac, Highways, Recreation Areas).
- **Communities:** Community infrastructure, historically significant cultural resources.

- **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/reassigned in IROC to a local NRGAs preposition order for a clean start on the next shift.

Startup/Cutoff Times - Airtanker Dispatch Limitations



ⓧ = Arrival over the fire (no earlier in the morning or later than in the evening).

* = SUPERVISED (Defined as Air Tanker Coordinator or Air Tactical Group Supervisor).

Note: Sunrise and sunset are determined by the official sunrise and sunset tables of the nearest reload base.

- 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 surge 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 upon request through the Department of State or other diplomatic Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). GACCs must ascertain that 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)

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, NICC activates the request through proper Department of War (DOW) channels. After the initial contact has been made, NICC will submit a Request for Assistance (RFA) to the DOW Liaison at NIFC.

The Governors of California, Nevada, and Wyoming may activate their respective Air National Guard Units that have MAFFS equipment and qualified crews for State-controlled fires. Approval of the use of MAFFS equipment must be obtained from the FS Assistant Director for Operations 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

Domestic requests for MAFFS will be placed through established ordering channels to NICC. NICC will place an RFA to the Region X Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO).

The requesting Geographic Area will order the following support for MAFFS Activation:

- One each MAFFS Liaison Officer (MLO aka MAFF) and one each MAFF trainee.
- One each Airbase Radio Kit (NFES 4660).
- One each MAFFS Communications Specialist (THSP).
- One each MAFFS Airtanker Base Manager (MABM) and one each MABM trainee.
- Ramp, 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*](#).

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In the Northern Rockies, MAFFS can reload out of Helena, MT (HLN) and Billings, MT (BIL), with Boise, ID (BOI), Moses Lake, WA (MWH), Casper (CPR) 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. 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 wildland fire 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.

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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 AWSM (Amphibious Water Scooper Manager).

SINGLE ENGINE AIRTANKERS (SEATS) AND WATER SCOOPERS

Single Engine Airtankers and Single Engine Water Scoopers managers 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 an Exclusive-Use, On-Call, or CWN contract. The National SEAT Coordinator maintains a list of DOI Nationally funded SEATs and can provide information upon request. The national SEAT contract module includes the option for a support vehicle with batch mixing capability for wet and dry retardant. SEATs 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 GACCs hiring or releasing SEATs will notify the National SEAT Coordinator regardless of jurisdiction. Consistent with the DOI authorization (see the DOI 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 and maintaining current status, location, and utilization of federal and State contracted SEATs nationally.

National SEAT Coordinator: (208) 387-5419 blm_fc_seat@blm.gov

For additional SEAT and Single Engine Water Scooper information, see the following publications:

- [NWCG Standards for Airtanker Base Operations \(SABO\), PMS 508](#)
- [Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations \(NFES 2724\)](#)

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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 from DOI Aviation Resource List using standard dispatching/ordering procedures with an IROC aircraft resource order and best value determination. 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. If needed, the electronic OAS 23E will be utilized for tracking and documenting aircraft use by OAS and the requesting unit. Reference OAS acquisition forms (including AQD-91 and AMD-23E).

For further information on and assistance with DOI On Call vendor sourcing contact your Unit Aviation Officer and/or appropriate Agency Aviation Specialist.

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

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Mobile retardant bases will be ordered as an A# Aviation-Service-Mobile Retardant Base (SMRB).

When submitting a Mobile Retardant Base order please also complete the appropriate Service Request Form and attach to the resource order. This form is not required but recommended in order to provide information to ensure the appropriate resource/product is assigned. Please use below Long-Term Fire Retardant (LTFR) table reference when completing form.

Long-Term Fire Retardant (LTFR) Product, Use and Typical Order Quantity

Product Name	Typical Use	Typical Initial Order Quantities
259-FS (powder)	Helicopter/GAU/GT	88,000 lbs/2 truckloads (44 phosbins)
LC95A-R (liquid)	VLAT/LAT/SEAT/GAU/GT	50,000 lbs/1 truckload (4k gallons)
LC95A-Fx (liquid)	VLAT/LAT/SEAT/GAU/GT	50,000 lbs/1 truckload (4k gallons)
MVP-Fx (powder)	VLAT/LAT/SEAT/GAU/GT	88,000 lbs/2 truckloads (44 phosbins)
LCE90-Fx (liquid)	VLAT/LAT/SEAT/GAU/GT	50,000 lbs/1 truckload (4k gallons)

INCIDENT AWARENESS & ASSESSMENT (IAA)

IAA utilizes aerial, satellite-based assets, and ground-based cameras to collect and disseminate incident data and products to resources in near-real time. To request IAA support, visit the [IAA Hub](#).

IAA requestors must have a NIFC AGOL account to submit requests in the IAA Hub. Follow the instructions on the IAA Hub to request a new NIFC AGOL account. For additional information refer to the IAA User Guide and/or the Fire Imaging Program Guide linked on the IAA Hub. For additional support email iaa.support@firenet.gov

IAA is available to provide support to wildland fire operations to three mission areas.

Large Fire Perimeter Mapping

This mission is historically known as National Infrared Operations (NIROPS) and is flown at night. It consists of agency owned aircraft, contracted aircraft, and Aircraft 3. NIROPS aircraft are National Resources. The National IR Coordinator will coordinate all Infrared Interpreters (IRIN).

Ordering Process: Visit the IAA Hub and select Request Support. NIROPS requests require the submission of both an IROC order A# Service, Infrared Night SIRN and a pending request placed in the IAA Hub no later than 1530 Mountain Time.

Product deliverables: A shapefile, KMZ, and PDF map(s) are posted to the incident specific folder in the NIFC File Transfer Protocol (FTP) site. The requestor(s) will receive the IRIN log and notes within the mission closeout email once products have posted.

Aircraft 3 is a Department of Defense asset that is available to provide perimeter mapping support for incidents that may be out of range for fixed-wing aircraft. Products are derived from multiple sources and closely resemble products from the other fixed-wing platforms. Analysis is performed jointly between the National Geospatial Agency (NGA) and the United States Geographic Survey Civil Applications Center (CAC). This asset typically requires 24-48 hours of initial lead time for new incidents.

New Heat Detection/Lightning Reconnaissance

Ordering Process: Visit the [IAA Hub](#) and select Request Support.

Product deliverables: A size-up is reported to the responsible dispatch center. This may include an email to the center's Firenet account and phone/radio communications/confirmation. Imagery, videos, and perimeter information will be posted to EGP/Wildfire SA. All new detections found nationally can be viewed under New Detections on the top menu of the IAA Hub.

Operational Support

This includes GIS perimeters, narrated/unnarrated videos, imagery overlay, and isolated heat identification.

Ordering Process: Go to the [IAA Hub](#) and select Request Support.

Product deliverables: All products are posted in NIFC EGP within the Airborne Intel Tool. The requestor will receive a close out email once products have posted.

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In the special needs of the IROC order for Infrared Night SIRM requests (large fire perimeter mapping historically known as NIROPS) please include the name of the person completing the IAA Hub request.

MT-DNRC Multi-Mission Aircraft

MT DNRC has contracted, on an exclusive use basis, a multi-mission aircraft (MMA) (N220QK) for the purpose of performing IAA-like operational support missions including mapping (non-NIROPS) and detection/recon with primary focus being detection.

Ordering process is dependent on the protecting agency for the incident/area requesting support and occurs in coordination with DNRC.

- *Request process for Montana state protection incidents/land*
 - *Montana State ordering officials will direct requests for 220QK to Land Office Fixed-Wing Program Managers who will submit requests to DNRC MMA representatives/specialists.*
 - *Requests will be prioritized and coordinated by DNRC MMA Representatives with the goal that mission assignments are set by 1800 on the day of mission.*
 - *No IROC order is required for these scenarios (state request for state resource)*
- *Request for support for other state agencies*
 - *DNRC MMA Representatives will coordinate with external state counterparts as to support needs and 220QK availability*
 - *Once availability and need are confirmed, requests will be submitted via the National IAA (Incident Awareness and Assessment) HUB as early as possible per normal IAA HUB procedures.*
 - *DNRC MMA Representatives will coordinate with National IAA Coordinators to identify IAA HUB submission meant for state-to-state support utilizing N220QK. Representatives will assign in HUB accordingly*
 - *NICC will create an IROC A# SIRD and place to NRCC for fill. This resource order will justify reimbursement of the state for mission.*
- *Request for operational support (perimeter non-NIROPS mapping, etc) or detection/recon of federal protection incidents/land will follow the below guidelines*
 - *Requests will be submitted via the National IAA HUB as early as possible per normal IAA HUB procedures.*

- *If unable to fill with federal IAA assets, National IAA Coordinators will work with DNRC MMA Representatives to determine the availability of DNRC MMA aircraft 220QK to complete requested mission.*
 - *Keep in mind, DNRC 220QK cannot fill NIROPs requests, they will only be utilized to assist with IAA lightning recon/detection or operational support (perimeter non-NIROPs mapping, etc) submitted via the HUB as coordinated via National IAA Reps and DNRC MMA representatives.*
- *NICC will create an IROC A# SIRD resource order for any occurrences where a state aviation asset fills an IAA Hub request for federal protection incident/area. Required for reimbursable flights on federal lands and all out of-state requests*
 - *This resource order will justify reimbursement of the state for mission.*

Flight schedules will be provided detailing missions and areas of work for all above scenarios. DNRC MMA representatives will distribute completed flight schedules to NRCC and to the National IAA Program (iaa.support@firenet.gov) for awareness of and deconfliction with National IAA mission assignments. NRCC will assist in further distributing flight schedule to impacted local centers.

The DNRC has also added sensors to their Central, Southwest and Northwest Land Office detection aircraft (Cessna 206's 61M, 62M, & 91M). These aircraft will not be utilized to fill any National IAA missions requested through the National IAA HUB for the 2026 season. Use of these aircraft for fire detection and/or fire related imagery missions will be coordinated by local zone DNRC Aviation Officers, DNRC MMA Coordinators, and host/impacted local dispatch centers. Depending on areas of flight and mission, advance coordination between appropriate DNRC Aviation Representative and impacted dispatch zone(s) may be needed to allow for notification of and deconfliction with appropriate Federal Zone Aviation Officer(s). DNRC MMA Coordinators will also deconflict with the National IAA Coordinators to avoid overlap of mission areas.

LARGE TRANSPORT 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. The NICC Aircraft Desk will relay Flight Following ATD/ETE 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.

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*NIFC aircraft or large transport aircraft use the following Northern Rockies jetports: **

<i>State</i>	<i>Identifier</i>	<i>Pick Up/Drop Off points</i>
<i>ID</i>	<i>COE</i>	<i>Stancraft 208-772-6404</i>
<i>ID</i>	<i>LWS</i>	<i>Lewiston-Nez Perce County Airport 208-746-7962 / 208-746-4471</i>
<i>MT</i>	<i>BIL</i>	<i>Edwards Jet Center 406-252-0508</i>
<i>MT</i>	<i>BTM</i>	<i>Butte Aviation 406-494-6694</i>
<i>MT</i>	<i>BZN</i>	<i>Yellowstone Jet Center 406-388-4152</i>
<i>MT</i>	<i>GTF</i>	<i>Holman Aviation 406-453-7613</i>
<i>MT</i>	<i>HLN</i>	<i>Exec Air 406-442-2190</i>
<i>MT</i>	<i>MSO</i>	<i>Golf Taxiway to Tanker Base 406-728-4381 (MSO ATB 406-829-7325)</i>
<i>MT</i>	<i>WYS</i>	<i>Ascension 406-646-7359 (seasonal)</i>
<i>ND</i>	<i>BIS</i>	<i>Main Terminal 701-355-1808 day / 701-220-9885 24hr</i>
<i>ND</i>	<i>FAR</i>	<i>Fargo Jet Center 701-235-3600 or 800-770-0538</i>
<i>ND</i>	<i>MOT</i>	<i>AvFlight Minot 701-857-4738</i>

** NICC Jet support is subject to availability of support personnel and area activity to assist with this operation. Please check with dispatch centers before scheduling a NICC Jet.*

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

The NIICD Communications Duty Officer (CDO) will assign initial attack AM air-to-air frequencies 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 dispatch zones.

When the tertiary assignment (if applicable) is used, units will notify the NIICD CDO 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

The NIICD CDO will facilitate and coordinate FM air-to-ground frequencies in cooperation with agency frequency managers with the intent to create permanent assignments. Both AM and FM assignments will be used on an interagency basis and the NIICD CDO maintains master records of the assignments. 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 FS and DOI frequencies as well as any additional frequencies released by other agencies for wildland fire support. Frequencies are ordered on an Frequency “F” request.

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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.

The IACZ assignments are:

<i>DISPATCH CENTER</i>	<i>Zone #</i>
<i>ID-CDC</i>	<i>ID06</i>
<i>ID-GVC</i>	<i>ID07</i>
<i>MT-KIC/KDC</i>	<i>MT01</i>
<i>MT-MDC</i>	<i>MT02</i>
<i>MT-DDC/BRC</i>	<i>MT03</i>
<i>MT-HDC</i>	<i>MT04</i>
<i>MT-BDC</i>	<i>MT05</i>
<i>MT-LEC</i>	<i>MT06</i>
<i>MT-BDC</i>	<i>MT07</i>
<i>MT-MCC</i>	<i>MT08</i>
<i>MT-MCC</i>	<i>ND01</i>
<i>MT-MCC</i>	<i>ND02</i>
<i>MT-MCC</i>	<i>ND03</i>
<i>MT-MCC</i>	<i>ND04</i>

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. Air Guard is pre-programmed on the last channel of all NIICD VHF radios 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:

- Emergency air-to-air initial communications*
- Emergency ground-to-air communications*
- Initial call, recall, and redirection of aircraft when no other frequency is available*

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 Flight Restrictions (TFRs) regulate the National Airspace System (NAS). The Geographic Area Coordination Center or an assigned Airspace Coordinator (ASCO) will originate TFRs. TFRs are not an administrative function of a local dispatch center.

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 and must be provide 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: ddmmsN/ddmmssW or 450700N/1175030W. The corner points should be listed in a clockwise sequence around the requested TFR to avoid "bow tie" depictions.

For further information on how flight restrictions are requested and implemented, please reference the *NWCG Standards for Airspace Coordination, PMS520*.

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Temporary Flight Restrictions will be ordered through IROC to 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](#).

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. A dedicated Air to Air AM frequency will be ordered and then be tied to the TFR for the next operational shift.

Whenever there are 5 or more TFRs in effect in the NRGAs, NRCC will send a daily Aviation Summary, listing all TFRs in the Northern Rockies and associated dedicated incident A/A and A/G frequencies.

Participating Aircraft

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

Military Training Routes and Special Use Airspace

Military Training Routes (MTR) and Special Use Airspace (SUA) that present conflicts with incident related aviation activities will be identified by local units. One source for this information is the [AP/1B, Flight Information Publication, Military Training Routes](#). 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, PMS520](#).

Airspace Conflicts

Aviation personnel are responsible for reporting airspace conflicts and incidents through the [Interagency SAFECOM \(Safety Communication\) System](#) to assist in the resolution of airspace conflicts. Aviation personnel should notify the FAA in a timely manner. 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, PMS520](#).

To report an Aircraft Conflict, use the [Aircraft Conflict Initial Report Form](#).

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 GACC may forward the forms when making the

request to the FAA's Regional Operations Center (ROC). For additional information on requesting a temporary tower, reference the checklist found in the [NWCG Standards for Airspace Coordination, PMS520](#).

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, notify the National Airspace Coordinator. Follow your local and Geographic Area protocols.

[Northern Rockies Supplement](#)

A link to the current FAA Temporary Tower Agreement can be found on [Aviation Contracts](#) section of the NRCC website.

Airspace Coordination

The National Airspace Coordinator will coordinate Airspace Coordinator (ASCO) assignments to support regional and geographical airspace coordination. All assigned Airspace Coordinators will actively participate in the Airspace Coordination meeting at National Preparedness Level 3, and above, Monday – Friday.

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 and strategic planning for wildland fire management resources. Predictive Services accomplishes this by analyzing weather, climate, fuels, fire activity, and fire behavior.

Intelligence gathering is a fundamental component of Predictive Services for federal, state and local land agencies. Intelligence staff accomplish intelligence coordination by compiling reports from each level of the firefighting organization and communicating with individual GACCs and local jurisdictions about their historic, current, and expected fire occurrence.

The products and services from Predictive Services provide support for proactive management of wildland fire with an eye toward safety, cost containment, efficiency, and ecosystem health.

Wildland Fire Weather Forecasts

The National Weather Service provides Wildland Fire Weather.

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: [click here for the NRCC weather web site](#).

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.

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 Area Predictive Services units and National Discussions are prepared by NICC Predictive Services. The Outlook identifies areas where significant wildland fire activity is expected to be above or below normal levels, and provides fire managers with the information needed to make long-range decisions concerning resource staffing and allocation.

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. The report includes a brief synopsis of the current and predicted national and GACC situation. 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.
- Outlooks will include a discussion of fuel conditions, climate outlooks, and other pertinent information.

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NRGA Fire Environment Video Briefings

Predictive Services personnel post videos of select products and services to the Weather section of the NRCC website. The intent is to provide a flexible means for Predictive Services customers to view decision- support information. Frequency of video posting is dependent on fire activity and staffing.

Monthly/Seasonal Outlook Briefing

This briefing will feature the monthly and seasonal fire potential outlooks. These will be produced and posted usually in the first 5 days of each month except for January. This will 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 through 7 will be posted. The maps will show General wind, Potential Weather, Fronts, High/Low Pressure Centers, and Minimum Relative Humidity. These maps are generally produced by 10 am 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. <https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/predictive-services/fuels-fire-danger>

Northern Rockies Supplement

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.

INTELLIGENCE

Incident Status Summary (ICS-209)

The Incident Status Summary (ICS-209) conforms to National Incident Management System (NIMS) policy and is used to report large wildland fires and other significant events on lands under federal protection/ownership. Lands administered by states and other federal cooperators may also utilize this report.

The ICS-209 is submitted by the agency with protection responsibility for the incident, regardless of which agency administers the land. If the protection agency is non-federal and chooses not to meet federal reporting standards, the federal agency which has administrative jurisdiction should 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.

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NR Intelligence Coordinator(s) have 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 Northern Rockies Multiagency Coordinating Group – NR MAC) 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 responsibility of updating the ICS-209 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 within their jurisdiction.

Required Reporting of Wildland Fires

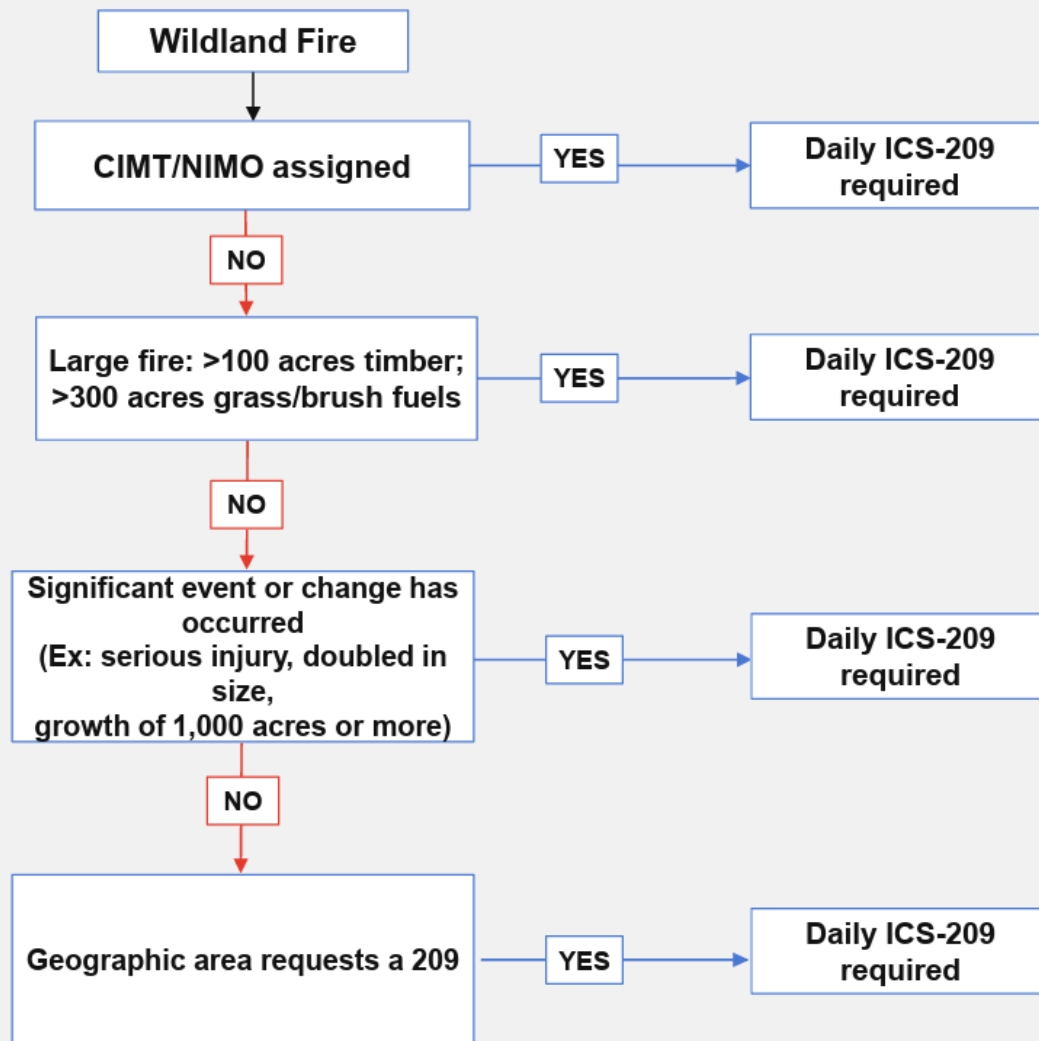
The NICC classifies large wildland fires as 100 acres or larger in timber or slash fuel models; and 300 acres or larger in grass or brush fuel models; or when a Complex, Type 1, or Type 2 Incident Management Team is assigned.

All wildland fires that meet large fire criteria, regardless of suppression strategy, will submit an ICS-209 by 0200 Mountain Time to report the previous day's activity until the incident is controlled or contained. Refer to GACC Mobilization Guides or agency policy for reporting requirements once containment is achieved.

Change in suppression strategies for lands under USFS and DOI jurisdiction can be found in the [Fire Management Board Memorandum No. 26-002.](#)

When to Report Wildland Fire Incidents with an ICS-209

Daily ICS-209 is required for any incident that meets at least one criterion below.



A final 209 shall be completed at containment and/or control.

A 209 shall be submit daily if the total acreage of a complex meets large fire criteria.

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, assigned to a single Incident Commander or Unified Command.

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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 NR MAC 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 FAMAAuth: [click here for the FAMAAuth login page](#).

***Reports are due no later than 1800 Mountain Time.** If this time frame cannot be met, the dispatch center will call the NR Intelligence Coordinator(s) and negotiate a later submission time. ICS-209 User’s Guide: [click here to download the ICS-209 User’s Guide](#).*

- ***Daily** if a Complex, Type 1, or Type 2 IMT assigned (see IMT Assignment section below).*
- ***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.*
- ***Daily** if the incident is one of the following large fire criteria:*
 - *Greater than 100 acres when the primary fuel model is timber/slash (Fuel Models 8-13)*
 - *Greater than 300 acres when the primary fuel model is grass/brush (Fuel Models 1-7)*
 - *The following tables describe the 13 fuel models, which category they fall into (grass/brush or timber/slash), and correlating selection for block 29.*

<i>Grass / Brush</i>		<i>Timber / Slash</i>	
1	<i>Short Grass (1 foot)</i>	8	<i>Closed Timber Litter</i>
2	<i>Timber (Grass Understory)</i>	9	<i>Hardwood Litter</i>
3	<i>Tall Grass (2.5 feet)</i>	10	<i>Timber (Litter and Understory)</i>
4	<i>Chaparral (6 feet)</i>	11	<i>Light Logging Slash</i>
5	<i>Brush (2 feet)</i>	12	<i>Medium Logging Slash</i>
6	<i>Dormant Brush, Hardwood Slash</i>	13	<i>Heavy Logging Slash</i>
7	<i>Southern Rough</i>		

- ***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., low relative humidity, strong surface wind, unstable air, etc.).*
 - *Sufficient increase in acres or activity (such as smoke production) to create public health or nuisance concerns.*
 - *The incident strategy is modified.*

- The incident commander changes.
- **Daily** if the incident is to be prioritized for resource allocation or meet situational awareness considerations for specific agency(s).
 - 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 **Thursday** no later than 1800 (mountain time). If/when it reaches large fire criteria or a CIMT or NIMO is assigned, daily reporting will be required.
 - A "**Final**" ICS-209 can be submitted once the incident is declared 100% contained or completed. 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.
- **Complex Incidents:** 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 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 cannot 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.
- **When a Prescribed Fire is Declared a Wildfire:** 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-E 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 unit (i.e., dispatch center/district/field office, etc.) will continue ICS-209 submissions or submit a final ICS-209.*
- *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 or completion, daily submission of the ICS-209 will be continued by the dispatch center (district/field office) until the incident is declared 100% contained or completed. If needed, the dispatch center can call the NR Intelligence Coordinator(s) and negotiate an alternative schedule.*

***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 [Click here to download the NMAC #2015-7 correspondence](#) dated June 23, 2015 or [click here for 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 Dashboard (RMA) supported by information contained within current ICS-209’s and daily IC calls to establish priorities. [Click here to access the RMA Dashboard](#).

The Risk Management Assistance Dashboard (RMA) intersects predicted wildfire growth with all-lands risk assessment and GIS data associated with values at risk.

ICS-209’s and IC calls will be used to evaluate social, political, economic impacts, cultural resources, incident objective attainment, containment/completion, critical resource needs, and any other relevant considerations.

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. NICC Intelligence staff will retrieve situation

reports from the SIT/209 Application by 0200 Mountain Time. Fires and acres shall be reported by protection responsibility.

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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 ([to access FAMAuth click here](#)). 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 SIT/209 application. Northern Rockies dispatch centers will report all activity:*

- ***May 17 through September 19:** SIT reporting will be completed daily by close of business or 1800 Mountain Time, whichever comes first whether or not there are fires or acres to report. If the 1800 time frame cannot be met, the dispatch center will call the NR Intelligence Coordinator(s) and negotiate a later submission time. Should the geographic area's Preparedness Level remain at 2 or higher prior to May 17, SIT reporting will be submitted daily. The NR Intelligence Coordinator(s) produce the Morning Report on the same schedule, requiring daily SIT entries.*
- ***September 20 through May 15:** SIT reporting 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 20, SIT reporting will be submitted daily. NR Intelligence Coordinator(s) will produce the Morning Report at PL 2 or higher.*

The SIT Report application is divided into five tabs:

- ***Daily Fire Statistics:** Dispatch centers will report fire danger, preparedness level, wildfire activity, and completed 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 application. 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 application. If acres need adjusted later due to better mapping, acres must be updated in the YTD Statistics tab in the SIT Report application.*
 - *Incidents that cross dispatch boundaries will be reported by each impacted dispatch center. Coordination among dispatch centers must occur to report the appropriate acres burned in each dispatch center's jurisdiction. When this does occur, SIT Report Ownership and Protection acres may not match for the local*

dispatch center and/or GACC. Reference the National Acreage Summary Dashboard or spreadsheet.

- *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 will be made in the YYTD Statistics tab only.*
- *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 “YTD 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 application automatically calculates the new fires and acres reported via the Daily Fire Statistics tab.*
 - *Please note, if catch-up data needs to be entered, it should be accomplished through the YTD Statistics tab. 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) will be issued seven days a week, regardless of the National Preparedness Level.

NICC Intelligence staff prepares the IMSR from information and data derived from the SIT/209 Application.

Large full suppression wildland fires are typically reported in the IMSR until:

- The incident is contained.
- The incident is 90% contained and has less than 100 personnel assigned.
- The incident is no longer demonstrating significant activity.

Northern Rockies Supplement

How to Read the IMSR

Dispatch Center Call-Around

June through September (as activity dictates), NR Intelligence Coordinator(s) 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. NR Intelligence Coordinator(s) may be able to gather most required information from CAD systems but may contact dispatch centers to

ensure accuracy. Incident activity received from each zone dispatch center will be disseminated to the Northern Rockies Operations Specialist, the NRCC staff, and NR GMAC (during NR PL 4 and 5) 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.

NR Intelligence Coordinator(s) 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, structures destroyed, 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 SIT application.

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 on the Dispatch Operations page or click this link to the IRWIN Observer website.*
 - *For additional information or if you have questions about IRWIN Observer as it relates to Intelligence applications, please contact the NR Intelligence Coordinator(s).*

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

The dispatch center with delegated authority for the benefiting agency(s) and associated Protecting Unit will create incidents 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 wildland fire incidents to support a unique record for each incident.

Local Dispatch Centers are primarily responsible 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 standards specify 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. The Event Kind and Event Category should be “Severe Weather and Natural Disaster” and “Hurricane/Typhoon” since the hurricane was the triggering event.

Multiple Events

Multiple event records will not be created when an incident burns onto or crosses jurisdictional boundaries. When duplicate records are inadvertently created, staff will make every effort 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 wildland fire authorized by law, contract, or personal interest of the fire organization (e.g., a timber or rangeland association) are defined as unprotected. In the event a Protecting Unit cannot be determined for the POO, there are 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 the responding organization’s Unit ID will serve as 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. Use sensitivity when 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 ensure that only certain naming conventions 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 Prescribed 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.

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) are available 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 publishes monthly changes to NWCG Unit Identifiers after approval by the NWCG Unit Identifier Board.

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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.

<i>UNIT</i>	<i>NUMBER</i>
<i>Priest Lake FPD</i>	<i>110</i>
<i>Kootenai Valley FPD</i>	<i>210</i>
<i>Mica FPD</i>	<i>220</i>
<i>Pend Oreille FPD</i>	<i>230</i>
<i>Cataldo FPD</i>	<i>310</i>
<i>West St. Joe FPD</i>	<i>320</i>
<i>Ponderosa FPD</i>	<i>410</i>
<i>Maggie Creek Area FPD</i>	<i>420</i>
<i>Craig Mountain Area</i>	<i>430</i>
<i>Southwest Idaho FPD</i>	<i>610</i>
<i>Southern Idaho Timber Protection Association</i>	<i>980</i>
<i>Clearwater-Potlatch Timber Protection Association</i>	<i>990</i>

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 NRGAs, 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.

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.

All current year pre-assigned numbers and the numbering matrix are posted on [the Montana DNRC Agreements, Plans and Guides webpage](#). Scroll towards the bottom of the page under

Reference Information. On the Dispatch Information Tab, click on [2026 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/Wildland Fire Service

All requests for BLM/ Wildland Fire Service fire severity funding for the NRGAs 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 (SCET) 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 refer to the MT DNRC Fire Business Manual, Chapter 340.

CHAPTER 80 FORMS

Below are links to commonly used forms listed on the [NICC](#) website. Units should download and save these forms to ensure access when internet service is unavailable. Units should also download them regularly to ensure they use the most current versions.

- *Resource Order Form*
- *Mobile Food and Shower Service Request Form*
- *Cooperator Aircraft Use Validation Form*
- *Non-Federally Approved Cooperator Aircraft Use Approval Form*
- *Passenger and Cargo Manifest Form*
- *Aircraft Flight Request/Schedule Form*
- *FAA Temporary Tower Request Form*
- *Request for a Temporary Flight Restriction Detail Request Form*
- *Wildland Fire Fatality and Entrapment Form*
- *Assignment Extension Requirements and Documentation Form*
- *Request for Complex Incident Management Team Assignment or Extension*
- *Checklist for Large Aircraft Mobilization*
- *Prohibited Items in Accordance with FAA & TSA Regulations*
- *ICS-209 Incident Status Summary*
- *Fuels and Fire Behavior Advisory Template*
- *NWCG Aircraft Conflict Initial Report Form*
- *NWCG Hazard Relief Participant Request Form*

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The following forms are available on the Dispatch Operations [page of the NRCC Website](#).

- *[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 \(.pdf\)](#)*
- *[General Message Form \(.pdf\)](#)*
- *[Incident Replacement Requisition Order Form \(.pdf\)](#)*
- *[Medical Incident Report \(ICS-206\) Form \(.pdf\)](#)*
- *[Overhead Request Form \(.pdf\)](#)*
- *[Resource Detail Request Form \(.pdf\) | \(.rtf\)](#)*
- *[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 Dispatch Center (BDC)	406-896-2900	mtbdc@firenet.gov
Bitterroot Dispatch Center (BRC)	406-829-7070	mtmdc@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
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

Aaron Thompson – Vice Chair DOI - U.S. Wildland Fire Service 1299 Rimtop Drive Billings, Montana 59105 Phone: 406-896-2919 Cell: 307-330-6743 althompson@blm.gov	Steve Holton Montana Sheriffs and 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
Craig Glazier US Forest Service Region 1 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 Phone: 406-417-9239 Cell: 406-417-9239 brett.lloyd@mt.gov
Ryan Melin - Chair 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	Adriane Beck Montana County Fire Wardens Association Missoula Office of Emergency Management Missoula, MT 59804 Phone: 406-258-3632 Cell: 406-830-0974 abeck@missoulacounty.us
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 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
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	Karly DeMars NRCG Facilitator DOI- U.S. Wildland Fire Service 920 NE Main Street Lewistown, Montana 59457 Phone: 406-896-2935 kdemars@blm.gov

COORDINATION & DISPATCH CENTERS

NORTHERN ROCKIES COORDINATION CENTER (MT-NRC)

Northern Rockies Coordination Center	FIRE PHONE NUMBER:	406-329-4880
5765 W. Broadway	NIGHT OR 24HR NUMBER:	406-329-4880
Missoula, MT 59808-9361		
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
RICHARDSON, Beau Assistant Center Manager	406-329-4995	406-802-0713	brichardson@blm.gov beau.richardson@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
BAUER, Liz Asst. Aircraft Coordinator	406-329-4882	406-303-0108	elizabeth.bauer@usda.gov
WALKS, David Equipment/Supplies Coordinator	406-329-4953	406-855-8292	david.walks@usda.gov
SNYDER, Zach IMT/Overhead Coordinator	406-329-4885		zachary.snyder@usda.gov
COUGH, Chelsea Crew Coordinator	406-329-4967	406-273-8185	chelsea.cough@usda.gov
VACANT DNRC Coordinator	406-329-4996		
JOSON, Kris Administrative Support Asst.	406-329-4880		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
VACANT Meteorologist			

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)

Billings Dispatch Center	FIRE PHONE NUMBER:	888-256-3473 Fire Reporting
1299 Rimtop Drive		406-896-2900 Dispatch Center
Billings, MT 59105	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
OATNEY, Christine Assistant Center Manager	406-896-2922		coatney@blm.gov
PATTEN, Elizabeth Assistant Center Manager	406-896-2902		elizabeth.patten@mt.gov
RASMUSSEN, Laura Aircraft Dispatcher	406-896-2906		laura.rasmussen@usda.gov
KESSLER, Emily I.A. /Aircraft Dispatcher	406-896-2908		emily.quintana@usda.gov
OWEN, Rodney I.A. Dispatcher	406-896-2903		rodney.owen@bia.gov
KING, Liz I.A. Dispatcher	406-896-2904		elizabeth.king@mt.gov
Vacant I.A./Aircraft Dispatcher	406-896-2907		

REMARKS: After hours the phone transfers to person on call.

BITTERROOT DISPATCH CENTER (MT- BRC)

Bitterroot Dispatch Center	FIRE PHONE NUMBER: 406-829-7070
1803 Strand Ave	NIGHT OR 24HR NUMBER: 406-829-7070
Missoula, MT 59801	ON CALL PHONE: 406-550-3937
E-MAIL: mtmdc@firenet.gov	WEBSITE: https://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
SIMPSON, Rachel Center Manager	406-829-7050	307-214-5458	rachel.simpson@usda.gov
POWELL, Benjamin Assistant Center Manager	406-829-7070	406-274-3683	benjamin.powell@usda.gov
VACANT Assistant Center Manager	406-829-7070		
KRATCH, Kevin Assistant Center Manager	406-829-7070	406-540-3688	kevin.kratch@usda.gov
WELCH, Michael Assistant Center Manager (DNRC)	406-829-7070	406-499-2395	michael.welch@mt.gov
BUNDY, Britta Dispatcher	406-829-7070		
SIEFERT-FONTAINE, Melodie Dispatcher	406-829-7070		
MAREMA, Mitch Dispatcher	406-829-7070		
RYAN, Chris Dispatcher	406-829-7070		
DUNCAN, Parker Dispatcher	406-829-7070		
SCHEID, Conrad Dispatcher	406-829-7070		
MIZAK, Mark Dispatcher	406-829-7070		
SANDERS, John Dispatcher	406-829-7070		
LEGG, Patrick Dispatcher	406-829-7070		
FISHMAN, Keeley Dispatcher	406-829-7070		
STARK, Marin Dispatcher	406-829-7070		
HIEBER, Sarah Dispatcher	406-829-7070		
KING, Sam Dispatcher (detail)	406-829-7070		
HEITMAN, Caroline Dispatcher (detail)	406-829-7070		

REMARKS: After hours, 406-829-7070 is forwarded to the on-call dispatcher.

COEUR D'ALENE INTERAGENCY DISPATCH CENTER (ID-CDC)

Coeur d'Alene Dispatch Center 3260 West Nursery Road Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815 EMAIL: idcdc@firenet.gov	FIRE TELEPHONE: NIGHT or 24 HR Number: FAX: WEBSITE:	208-772-3283 208-772-3283 208-664-8097/3595 https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/dc/idcdc/
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...IF NO ANSWER ON ABOVE NUMBERS, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW...

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	EMAIL
ROOSE, Melanie Center Manager	208-772-3283	208-661-7113	melanie.roose@usda.gov
CROWELL, Beth Asst. Center Manager - Logistics	208-772-3283	208-304-0976	beth.crowell@usda.gov
SCHELIN, Haley Asst. Center Manager - Operations	208-772-3283	208-651-0163	haley.schelin@usda.gov
WEBB, Delta Asst. Center Manager - Aircraft	208-772-3283		delta.webb@usda.gov
FALCON, Stephanie Asst. Center Manager – Intel	208-772-3283	360-480-3219	stephanie.falcon@usda.gov
SCHEFFLEMEN, Morgan Aircraft Zone Coordinator	208-772-3283	406-200-0491	morgan.scheffelman@usda.gov
FELTMANN, Louis IA Zone Coordinator	208-772-3283	208-660-7112	louis.feltmann@usda.gov
LOSCHNER, Joshua IA Zone Coordinator	208-772-3283	520-907-8511	jloschner@idl.idaho.gov
HAWKINS, Madisen IA Zone Coordinator	208-772-3283	208-512-4940	madisen.hawkins@usda.gov
DAVIS, D'Hana Logistics Coordinator	208-772-3283		d'hana.davis@usda.gov
TAYLOR, Crystal Intel Coordinator	208-772-3283		crystal.taylor@usda.gov
FERGUSON, Jackalyn Logistics Dispatcher	208-772-3283		jackalyn.ferguson@usda.gov
AGETON, Amanda IA/ Aircraft Dispatcher	208-772-3283		idcdc@firenet.gov
WOODALL, Joe Aircraft Dispatcher	208-772-3283		joseph.woodall@usda.gov
DEITRICK, Amanda IA Dispatcher	208-772-3283		adeitrick@idl.idaho.gov
SKALICKY, Carla Receptionist	208-772-3283		cskalicky@idl.idaho.gov

DILLON DISPATCH CENTER (MT-DDC)**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, Claire Center Manager	406-683-3992	406-660-2998	claire.smith@usda.gov
HORTON, Alex Asst. Center Manager (Acting)	406-683-3992	406-865-0247	alexander.horton@usda.gov
MICKELSON, Jason Aircraft Dispatcher	406-683-3939	801-554-1594	jason.mickelson@usda.gov
CURTIS, Victoria Intel Dispatcher	406-683-3942		victoria.curtis@usda.gov
HOFFMAN, Ella I.A. Dispatcher	406-683-3872		ella.hoffman@mt.gov ella_hoffman@firenet.gov

REMARKS:

GRANGEVILLE INTERAGENCY DISPATCH CENTER (ID-GVC)

Grangeville Interagency Dispatch Center	FIRE PHONE NUMBER:	208-983-6800 (24HR Number)
104 Airport Road	AIRCRAFT COORDINATOR:	208-983-6805
Grangeville, ID 83530	LOGS/INTEL CORD:	208-983-6811
	IA FLOOR SUPERVISOR:	208-983-6811
	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
MOYLE, Courtnee Assistant Center Manager	208-983-6802	208-790-8759	courtnee.moyle@usda.gov
VACANT Assistant Center Manager	208-983-6810		
VACANT Lead Aircraft Dispatcher	208-983-6803		
VACANT Aircraft Dispatcher	208-983-6804		
VACANT Aircraft Dispatcher	208-983-6808		
ROBERTSON, Nikki Logs/Intel Dispatcher	208-983-6818		
UNIS, Joanne Logs/Intel Dispatcher	208-983-6816		
NEWMAN, Dottie Lead Logistics/Intel	208-983-6807		dottie.newman@usda.gov
VACANT Receptionist/Intel/Logs	208-983-6800		
BAILEY, Meli IA Dispatcher	208-983-6806		
NOSTRANT, Kellie IA Dispatcher	208-983-6812		
VACANT IA Dispatcher	208-983-6813		
VACANT IA Dispatcher	208-983-6814		
VACANT IA Dispatcher	208-983-6815		
SNIPES, Eric IA Dispatcher	208-983-6817		
VACANT Night IA Dispatcher	208-983-6800		
VACANT Warehouse Manager	208-983-5155		

REMARKS: Duty Officers listed in Daily Situation Report

HELENA DISPATCH CENTER (MT-HDC)

Helena Dispatch Center 8001D North Montana Helena, MT 59602	FIRE PHONE NUMBER: 406-449-5475 NIGHT OR 24HR 406-444-4242 NUMBER:
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 - Operations	406-438-4010	406-439-4432 w 406-431-4043 c	kimberli.beaver@usda.gov
COLLIER, Travis Center Manager - Logistics	406-438-4032	406-750-0185	travis.collier2@usda.gov
HOGAN, Cheryl Assistant Center Manager	406-438-4035	530-412-1239	cheryl.hogan@usda.gov
VACANT Assistant Center Manager	406-438-4033		
GILLESPIE, Kris Logistics Dispatcher	406-438-4034	406-980-1966	kristine.gillespie@usda.gov
MURPHY, Savanah Lead Aircraft Dispatcher	406-438-4014	307-899-3014	savannah.murphy@usda.gov
AIRCRAFT Desk #2	406-438-4013		
HARLAN, Ryan Lead Dispatcher	406-438-4023	209-743-9624	ryan.harlan@usda.gov
LARSON, Zack Lead IA Dispatcher DNRC	406-438-4018	406-459-2463	zack.larson@mt.gov
BOOHER, Kevin IA Dispatcher	406-438-4022	460-540-8466	kevin.boohar@usda.gov
CATALANO, Chelsea IA Dispatcher	406-438-4015	605-630-0284	chelsea.catalano@usda.gov
GOOSMAN, Alex IA Dispatcher	406-438-4012		alexander.goosman@usda.gov
MOONEY, Jen IA Dispatcher	406-438-4020		jennifer_mooney@firenet.gov
LaMOTT, Calli IA Night Dispatcher	406-438-4020		callista.lamott@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)

Kalispell Interagency Dispatch Center 650 Wolfpack Way Kalispell, MT 59901	FIRE PHONE NUMBER: 406-758-5260 Main Line 406-758-5306 Aircraft Desk NIGHT OR 24HR 406-871-3894 Duty Officer NUMBER:
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	541-731-7197	sarah.whetzel@usda.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@firenet.gov faith.pierson@mt.gov faith.pierson@usda.gov
STACY, Lucas Dispatcher			lucas.stacy@usda.gov
ZUMSTEIN, Megan Dispatcher			megan.zumstein@usda.gov
REIUTZ, Michele Dispatcher			michele.reiutz@mt.gov
TILTON, Brad Dispatcher			bradley.tilton@usda.gov
JEWELL, Kyla Dispatcher			kyla.jewell@usda.gov
VASTBINDER, Calder Dispatcher			calder.vastbinder@usda.gov

REMARKS: After hours phone is forwarded to a dispatch duty officer.

KOOTENAI DISPATCH CENTER (MT-KDC)

Kootenai Dispatch Center	FIRE PHONE NUMBER:	406-283-7740
31374 US Hwy 2	NIGHT OR 24HR NUMBER:	406-334-0239 DO after hrs.
Libby, MT 59923-3022	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			
HAGENESS, Paige Assistant Center Manager	406-283-7739		paige.hageness@usda.gov
VACANT IA Dispatcher			
MOOR, Amanda IA Dispatcher	406-283-7661		amanda.moor@usda.gov
THORSTENSEN, Lauren IA Dispatcher	406-283-7741		lauren.thorstenson@usda.gov
ROHRICH, Sami FS IA Dispatcher	406-283-7796		samantha.rohrich@usda.gov
BERGET, Kacie IA Dispatcher	406-283-7797		kacie.berget@usda.gov

REMARKS: After hours phone is forwarded to a dispatch duty officer.

LEWISTOWN DISPATCH CENTER (MT-LEC)

Lewistown Dispatch Center		FIRE PHONE NUMBER: 406-538-1072
Physical Address:	Mailing Address:	NIGHT OR 24HR 406-538-1072
303 E. Aztec Drive	920 NE Main St	NUMBER:
Lewistown, MT 59457	Lewistown, MT 59457	
E-MAIL: mtlec@firenet.gov		WEBSITE: SharePoint (request access)

...IF NO ANSWER ON ABOVE NUMBERS, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW...

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	E-MAIL
AWBREY, Alex Dispatch Center Manager	406-538-1084		
WERDIN, Danielle Assistant Dispatch Center Mgr.	406-538-1077		
TURNER, Cailyn 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)

Miles City Dispatch Center	FIRE PHONE NUMBER:	406-233-2900
111 Garryowen Road	NIGHT OR 24HR	406-233-2900
Miles City, MT 59301	NUMBER:	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	406-233-2939		bsteffen@blm.gov
VACANT Aircraft Dispatcher	406-233-2916		
VACANT Fire Dispatcher	406-233-2915		
VACANT Fire Dispatcher	406-233-2918		
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)

Missoula Dispatch Center 1803 Strand Missoula, MT 59801	FIRE PHONE NUMBER: 406-829-7070 Main 406-829-7060 Aircraft 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
SIMPSON, Rachel Center Manager	406-829-7050	307-214-5458	rachel.simpson@usda.gov
POWELL, Benjamin Assistant Center Manager	406-829-7070	406-274-3683	benjamin.powell@usda.gov
VACANT Assistant Center Manager	406-829-7070		
KRATCH, Kevin Assistant Center Manager	406-829-7070	406-540-3688	kevin.kratch@usda.gov
WELCH, Michael Assistant Center Manager (DNRC)	406-829-7070	406-499-2395	michael.welch@mt.gov
BUNDY, Britta Dispatcher	406-829-7070		
SIEFERT-FONTAINE, Melodie Dispatcher	406-829-7070		
MAREMA, Mitch Dispatcher	406-829-7070		
RYAN, Chris Dispatcher	406-829-7070		
DUNCAN, Parker Dispatcher	406-829-7070		
SCHEID, Conrad Dispatcher	406-829-7070		
MIZAK, Mark Dispatcher	406-829-7070		
SANDERS, John Dispatcher	406-829-7070		
LEGG, Patrick Dispatcher	406-829-7070		
FISHMAN, Keeley Dispatcher	406-829-7070		
STARK, Marin Dispatcher	406-829-7070		
HIEBER, Sarah Dispatcher	406-829-7070		
KING, Sam Dispatcher (detail)	406-829-7070		
HEITMAN, Caroline Dispatcher (detail)	406-829-7070		

REMARKS: After hours, 406-829-7070 and select option 2 is to be connected to the on-call dispatcher.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

US WILDLAND FIRE SERVICE (MT-MSO)

DOI – USWFS – Northern Rockies 1299 Rimtop Drive Billings, MT 59105	FIRE PHONE NUMBER NIGHT OR 24HR NUMBER: FAX NUMBER:	406-896-2900 BDC Dispatch 406-896-2900 BDC Dispatch 406-896-2954
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...IF NO ANSWER ON ABOVE NUMBERS, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW...

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	E-MAIL
THOMPSON, Aaron Geographic Area Fire Chief	406-896-2919	307-330-6743	althompson@blm.gov
HOWELLS, Craig Deputy GA Fire Chief	406-896-2914	406-591-3093	chowells@blm.gov
BUHL, Corey Northern Rockies Operations		406-868-7419	cbuhl@blm.gov
FLESCHE, Bobby Assistant Fire Chief - Aviation	406-896-2912	406-208-0984	bflesch@blm.gov
HARTY, Pat Assistant Fire Chief - Programs	406-896-2911	406-839-1179	wharty@blm.gov
SCHUSTER, Scott Assistant Chief of Operations – West			
SKALSKY, Rod Assistant Chief of Operations – East	701-426-9813		rod_skalsky@nps.gov
ROGERS, Bryce Associate Fire Chief – Tribal Operations	406-247-7949	406-696-5055	bryce.rogers@bia.gov
DEMARS, Karly Senior Fire Advisor	406-896-2935	406-366-2434	kdemars@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
VOSS, Morgan Fire Planner	402-699-7130		morgan.voss@nps.gov
VAN KLEECK, Brandi Fire Business		208-308-1050	bvankleeck@blm.gov
BOATRIGHT, Amanda Fire Business	406-247-7949	406-696-5069	amanda.boatright@bia.gov
COLLINS, Brian GIS Specialist		406-493-2320	bwcollins@blm.gov
PATTEN, Ben Workforce Development & Training Specialist		218-731-1845	bpatten@blm.gov
KNUDSEN, Willie Workforce Development & Training Specialist		406-830-4401	wknudsen@nps.gov
BEHRENS, Michael Unit 1 Interim Unit Fire Chief (North Idaho)	208-659-1392		michael.behrens@usda.gov

HARKER, Jeremy Unit 2 Interim Unit Fire Chief (Glacier NP)	406-888-5803		jeremy_harker@nps.gov
BERGMAN, Brad Unit 3 Interim Unit Fire Chief (Western MT)	715-617-2738		bbergman@blm.gov
CATALDO, John Unit 4 Interim Unit Fire Chief (Yellowstone NP)	307-344-2182		john_cataldo@nps.gov
FORSYTHE, Jim Unit 5 Interim Unit Fire Chief (MT FWS Lands)	406-538-8706		jim_forsythe@fws.gov
BARTA, Josh Unit 6 Interim Unit Fire Chief (North Central MT)	406-538-1083		jbarta@blm.gov
JONES, Bob Unit 7 Interim Unit Fire Chief (Rocky Boys, Fort Belknap, Fort Peck and Crow agencies)	406-247-7949		robert.jones@bia.gov
ROGGE, Klayton (Shay) Unit 8 Interim Unit Fire Chief (Eastern MT/Northern Cheyenne)	406-233-2932		krogge@blm.gov
WAGNER, Jason Unit 9 Interim Unit Fire Chief (North Dakota)	701-766-4825	701-213-9579	jason.wagner@fws.gov

FOREST SERVICE

NORTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE (MT-R01)

USFS – Region 1 Northern Regional Office 26 Fort Missoula Road Missoula, MT 59804	FIRE PHONE NUMBER: NIGHT OR 24HR NUMBER: FAX NUMBER:	(Please call individuals) 406-329-4880 NRCC 406-329-3536
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...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
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
WILLIAMS, Dave Regional Operations AD	406-329-3422	406-531-8952	david.williams1@usda.gov
BAKER, Brian Fixed Wing Program Manager (Detailed)	406-329-3508	530-394-8110	brian.baker@usda.gov
DAY, Evan Helicopter Program Manager		406-214-2791	evan.day@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
VACANT Risk Management Specialist			
ARGOTA, Alex Aviation Safety Manager	406-880-9425	406-830-5787	alejandro.argota@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
ROHRBACH, Kurt Smokejumper Base Mgr.	406-329-4896		kurt.rorhbach@usda.gov
VACANT Regional Training Officer			
COUNTS, Tiffany Workforce Development		406-241-8305	tiffany.counts@usda.gov
WEBSTER, Jill Air Quality Program Manager	406-329-3672	406-361-5380	jill.webster@usda.gov
VACANT Smoke Management Program Coordinator			

STATES

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS (ID-IDS)

IDS - Idaho Department of Lands	FIRE PHONE NUMBER:	208-769-1525
Bureau of Fire Management	NIGHT OR 24HR NUMBER:	208-416-3604 IDL D.O.
3284 W. Industrial Loop,		208-772-3283 CDC Disp
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815	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
MILLER, Jeremiah Deputy Chief, Operations	208-666-8621	208-816-3390	jmiller@idl.idaho.gov
HAYES, Scott Deputy Chief, Plans	208-666-8647	507-459-2227	shayes@idl.idaho.gov
MUNSON, Gary Fire Aviation Program Manager		208-982-1354	gary.munson@idl.idaho.gov
MARVIN, Jack Aviation Section Manager		208-507-8787	jonathan.marvin@idl.idaho.gov
HONSAKER, Amber Deputy Chief, Fire Business	208-666-8644	208-416-3791	ahonsaker@idl.idaho.gov
JORDAN, Bjorn Deputy Chief, Logistics	208-666-8694	208-691-7778	bjordan@idl.idaho.gov
ARLEDGE, Sharla State Public Information Officer	208-334-0286	208-315-7396	sarledge@idl.idaho.gov
HICKS, Matt Safety/Training	208-666-8652	208-608-6264	mhicks@idl.idaho.gov
LEE, Nicci Program Specialist - Fire Business	208-666-8648	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
ROGERS, Nate IDL North Zone FMO	208-666-8645	208-659-5635	nrogers@idl.idaho.gov
VACANT IDL Central Zone FMO			
LOFING, Tyke IDL South Zone FMO	208-334-0266	968-217-2853	tlofing@idl.idaho.gov
HEASTY, Brooke Fire Bureau Administrative Assistant	208-666-8649		bheasty@idl.idaho.gov
GAMMEL, Terry Fire Emergency Support Program Manager	208-334-0265	208-841-8907	terry.gammel@idl.idaho.gov
WEEKS, Rodney Investigations Program Manager	208-666-8608	208-818-8382	rweeks@idl.idaho.gov

MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES & CONSERVATION (MT-MTS)

MT DNRC - Fire Protection Bureau	FIRE PHONE NUMBER:	406-594-1829 Duty Officer
2705 Spurgin Road	NIGHT OR 24HR NUMBER:	406-329-4880 NR Dispatch
Missoula, MT 59804	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	406-542-4325	406-499-5580	amadeo.angelo@mt.gov
HAMILTON, Dave State/County Coop Program Mgr.		406-431-1948	dahamilton@mt.gov
WILLIAMS, Tal 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
GREENE, Lindsey Fire Finance & Incident Business Supervisor	406-542-4230		greenes@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)

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
VACANT Forestry & Fire Team Leader	701-231-5138		

OTHER

NORTHERN ROCKIES FIRE CACHE (MT-NRK)

NRK - Northern Rockies Fire Cache	PHONE NUMBER:	406-329-4949 Office
5765 West Broadway, Bldg F	NIGHT OR 24HR NUMBER:	406-549-0991 Return Whse
Missoula, MT 59808	FAX NUMBER:	406-329-4949
		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	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
NELSON, Victoria Supply Technician	406-329-4975	460-610-2875	victoria.nelson@usda.gov
ZANDY, Shawn Inventory Mgmt Specialist	406-329-4949	406-493-5786	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
FRIESE, Eric Work Supervisor	406-329-4927		eric.friese@usda.gov
BROWN, Jesse Work Supervisor	406-329-4926		jesse.brown@usda.gov
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)

FEMA - Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region 10	PHONE NUMBER:	425-487-4600
Federal Regional Center	NIGHT OR 24HR NUMBER:	425-487-4600 Duty Officer
130 228th St. SW	FAX NUMBER:	425-487-4692
Bothell, WA 98021		

...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)

DES - Montana Disaster & Emergency Services	PHONE NUMBER:	406-324-4777
1956 Mt. Majo St.	NIGHT OR 24HR	406-324-4777
PO Box 4789	NUMBER:	
Fort Harrison, MT 59636-4789	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)

OES - Idaho National Guard	PHONE NUMBER:	208-272-5755
440 W. Guard St,	NIGHT OR 24HR	208-272-5755
Bldg. 600, Joint Operations Center	NUMBER:	
Boise, ID 83705	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 forwarded to DO.

MONTANA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD (MT-MAG)

MAG - Montana Army National Guard	PHONE NUMBER:	406-324-3000
J3 DOMS	NIGHT OR 24HR	406-324-3000
P.O. Box 4789	NUMBER:	
Fort Harrison, MT 59636-4789	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)

NWS – Billings Forecast Office	PHONE NUMBER:	406-652-2314
2170 Overland Avenue	NIGHT OR 24HR NUMBER:	406-652-2314
Billings, MT 59102		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)

NWS - Missoula Forecast Office	PHONE NUMBER:	406-329-4716
6633 Aviation Way	NIGHT OR 24HR NUMBER:	406-329-4840
Missoula, MT 59808-9381	FAX NUMBER:	406-329-4842

...IF NO ANSWER ON ABOVE NUMBERS, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW...

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	E-MAIL
VACANT Meteorologist in Charge	406-329-4715		
KITSMILLER, Jennifer Fire Weather Focal Point	406-329-4715		jennifer.kitsmiller@noaa.gov
VACANT Incident Meteorologist	406-329-4715		
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)

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
GILCHRIST, Patrick Meteorologist In Charge	406-228-2850	406-544-2714	patrick.gilchrist@noaa.gov
STOINSKI, Ben Fire Weather Program Leader/Incident Meteorologist	406-228-2850		ben.stoinski@noaa.gov

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE, GREAT FALLS FORECAST OFFICE (MT-GFW)

NWS - Great Falls Forecast Office	PHONE NUMBER:	406-453-8429
5324 Tri-Hill Frontage Road		406-952-3790
Great Falls, MT 59404-4933	NIGHT OR 24HR	406-453-8429
	NUMBER:	406-952-3790
		240-778-5305 IMET cell used on dispatches only
	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
VACANT Incident Meteorologist FWX Program Manager	406-453-8429		
NUTTER, Paul Meteorologist In Charge	406-453-9957 X222		paul.nutter@noaa.gov
CASEY, Maura Warning Coordination Meteorologist	406-453-9957		maura.casey@noaa.gov

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE, GRAND FORKS FORECAST OFFICE (ND-GFW)

NWS - Grand Forks Forecast Office	PHONE NUMBER:	701-795-5127
4797 Technology Circle	NIGHT OR 24HR	701-795-5127
Grand Forks ND 58203-0600	NUMBER:	
	FAX NUMBER:	

...IF NO ANSWER ON ABOVE NUMBERS, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW...

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	E-MAIL
VACANT Meteorologist In Charge	701-795-5198		
VACANT Fire Weather Program Leader	701-795-5119		
KAISER, James Asst. Fire Weather Program Leader	701-795-5119		james.kaiser@noaa.gov

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE, SPOKANE FORECAST OFFICE (WA-SPW)

NWS - Spokane Forecast Office	PHONE NUMBER:	509-244-5031
2601 N. Rambo Road	NIGHT OR 24HR NUMBER:	509-244-5031
Spokane, WA 99224	FAX NUMBER:	509-244-0554

...IF NO ANSWER ON ABOVE NUMBERS, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW...

NAME/TITLE	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	E-MAIL
BROWN, Andrew Meteorologist in Charge	509-244-0110 Ext. 222		andrew.brown@noaa.gov
BODNAR, Steve Fire Weather Program Manager	509-244-0110 Ext. 227		stephen.bodnar@noaa.gov
BUTLER, Daniel Fire Weather Focal Point	509-244-0110		daniel.butler@noaa.gov

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE, RIVERTON FORECAST OFFICE (WY-RIW)

NWS – Riverton Forecast Office 12744 W US Hwy 26 Riverton, WY 82501	PHONE NUMBER:	307-857-3869
		307-857-3898
		800-211-1448
	NIGHT OR 24HR	307-857-3869
	NUMBER:	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)

NWS – Bismarck Forecast Office	CONTACT NUMBER:	701-250-4224
2301 University Drive, Building 27		701-223-4582 Ops Room
Bismarck, ND 58504	NIGHT OR 24HR	701-250-4224
	NUMBER:	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
VACANT Meteorologist in Charge	701-250-4224		
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
JOHNSON, Matthew	701-250-4224		matthew.d.johnson@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.

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, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, 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”.

Great Plains Interstate Forest Fire Compact (Great Plains Compact)

North Dakota and South Dakota are member states of this compact, along with the member states of Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, Wyoming, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, 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.

Interagency Agreements

FAA CSA Mobile Airport Traffic Control Tower Guidance

FAA WSA Mobile Airport Traffic Control Tower Guidance

National Memorandum of Understanding Agreement for Wildland Fire Management Between USDI, Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, US Fish and Wildlife Service, and USDA, Forest Service.

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.

Idaho Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management 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, Northern Region, Pacific Northwest Region, and Intermountain 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 Presidential declared emergencies and disasters are covered under this agreement.

Montana Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response 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, 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 Presidential declared emergencies and disasters are covered under this agreement.

North Dakota Statewide Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management 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.

South Dakota Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement Between State of South Dakota, Department of Public Safety and Wildland Fire, 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, Rocky Mountain 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.

International Agreements

Canada/United States Reciprocal Forest Fire Fighting Arrangement

This Operating Plan is to facilitate mutual assistance in wildland fire between Canada and the United States of America (USA). This plan does not override or supersede any existing cooperative wildland firefighting arrangements such as border or compact agreements. Local agencies sharing common international borders are encouraged to enter into "Border Agreements" to facilitate pre-suppression and suppression on fires posing common threat. Canada or the United States may, pursuant to this operating plan and associated authorities (see Section 3. Authority), request and receive forest fire fighting assistance from the other country.

British Columbia and NW United States Wildfire Response Border Arrangement Between British Columbia Ministry of Forests and US Forest Service Pacific Northwest, Alaska and Northern Regions and USDI, National Park Service Pacific West, Alaska and Intermountain Regions and Bureau of Land Management Oregon, Washington and Idaho State Offices

The purpose of the Arrangement is to provide the framework under which wildfire management activities, identification, initial response, mutual aid and planning allows for cooperative pre suppression and wildfire protection along the United States and Canada's British Columbia portion of the international border.

Australia Support – Policy and Operational Guidelines

The purpose of this Arrangement is to set out procedures for the exchange of Wildland Fire Management Resources between Australia and the United States and to establish a framework encouraging the Agencies to support mutual assistance and to facilitate cooperation between the Agencies.

New Zealand Support – Policy and Operational Guidelines

The purpose of this Arrangement is to set out procedures for the exchange of Wildland Fire Management Resources between New Zealand and the United States and to establish a framework encouraging the Agencies to support mutual assistance and to facilitate cooperation between the Agencies.

Mexico Support – Policy and Operational Guidelines

The purpose of the Agreement is to continue ensuring in appropriate circumstances that the Parties' wildfire protection resources are able to cross the United States-Mexico border

within the Zone of Mutual Assistance for use in suppression wildfires and to collaborate on wildfire preparedness activities in that Zone and to facilitate the Parties' cooperation to suppress wildfires and to collaborate on wildfire preparedness activities outside the Zone of Mutual Assistance, including through reimbursement in the cases provided in this agreement.

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 (ANG) Wings and Air Force Reserve (AFRC) Wings authorized for MAFFS deployment and agency employees holding the appropriate wildland firefighting certifications for MAFFS operations.

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.

Reciprocal Fire Protection Agreement for Cooperation in Wildland Fire Suppression between Idaho Military Division 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.

States

Idaho

Idaho Cooperative Mobilization Agreement

This agreement describes the required procedures for certifying, mobilizing, and reimbursing Fire Service Organizations throughout the state of Idaho. It also establishes standard rates for equipment and personnel while mobilized in support of Wildfire assignments, or while hired under local agreements.

IDL Preseason Contracts by Dispatch Zone

Montana

Memorandum of Agreement between Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Sheriffs and Peace Officers Association [Project STAR]

Agreement facilitates rapid deployment of law enforcement strike teams to incidents needing large scale evacuation of public.

Memorandum of Understanding between the State of Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and the Department of Corrections

Agreement provides trained fire crews to suppress wildland fires burning on or threatening land protected by agencies recognized by the DNRC.

Memorandum of Understanding for Traffic Control between the State of Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and the Montana Department of Transportation

Provides for safe and efficient movement of road users around incident management activities.

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

Interstate Mutual Aid Agreement for Wildland Fire Management Assistance between Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and The South Carolina Forestry Commission

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	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
WFS	Wildland Fire Service
WUI	Wildland Urban Interface