Contents

CHAPTER 50 - AIRCRAFT .............................................................................................................. 125

Cooperator Aircraft .................................................................................................................. 125

  Montana Department of Natural Resources & Conservation (MT-DNRC) Aircraft .............. 125
  Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) Aircraft ................................................................. 128
  NW Compact (Northwest Wildland Fire Protection Agreement) ...................................... 131

Aircraft Mobilization .............................................................................................................. 131

  Kneeboard - Minimum Information Needed ........................................................................ 132
  Repositioning aircraft due to visibility concerns ............................................................. 132
  Hiring Aircraft on USFS CWN Contract vs DOI (OAS) Contracts .................................. 132

Initial Attack Load – Smoke Jumpers ................................................................................ 133

  Booster Orders ................................................................................................................... 134
  Cargo/Para Cargo/GPS Guided Para Cargo Flights ............................................................ 134

Aircraft Demobilization ........................................................................................................ 134

Flight Management Procedures ............................................................................................ 135

  National Flight Following Frequency (168.6500 MHz) ................................................... 135

Types of Flights: ....................................................................................................................... 135

  Point-to-Point ..................................................................................................................... 135
  Mission Flights ..................................................................................................................... 135
  FAA Flight Plans and Flight Following .............................................................................. 135
  Agency Flight Plans and Flight Following ......................................................................... 136

Resource Tracking ................................................................................................................... 136

Responsibilities ....................................................................................................................... 136

  Responsibilities of the Sending Unit: ............................................................................ 136
  Responsibilities of Sending GACC: ............................................................................... 137
  Responsibilities of NICC: ................................................................................................. 137
  Responsibilities of Receiving GACC: ............................................................................ 137
  Responsibilities of Receiving Unit: .................................................................................. 137

Automated Flight Following (AFF) Requirements and Procedures: .................................. 137

  Requirements to Utilize AFF: ....................................................................................... 138
  Procedures for Utilizing AFF: ......................................................................................... 138

NR Flight Following and Resource Tracking ........................................................................ 139

  Aircraft Flight Request/Schedules .................................................................................. 139
  Visual Flight Rules (VFR)/Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) as it relates to Flight Following: ... 139
Flight Following Handoff Procedures for Dispatch Centers ................................................. 140
Sterile Cockpit ...................................................................................................................... 141
Aircraft Accident and Incident Investigation ....................................................................... 141
Airtankers ............................................................................................................................. 141
Airtanker Management ........................................................................................................ 142
Airtanker Use in Optional and Post Season Periods: .............................................................. 142
Very Large Airtankers (VLATs) ............................................................................................. 143
Airtanker Management ........................................................................................................ 143
Airtanker Response .............................................................................................................. 144
MT-DNRC Airtankers ........................................................................................................... 145
Modular Airborne Firefighting Systems (MAFFS) ................................................................. 145
Objectives ............................................................................................................................ 145
Policy .................................................................................................................................... 145
NIFC Responsibility ............................................................................................................... 146
Ordering Criteria .................................................................................................................. 146
Water Scoopers ................................................................................................................... 147
Type 3 Multi-Engine Water Scoopers .................................................................................. 147
MT-DNRC CWN T3 Multi-Engine Water Scoopers ............................................................... 147
Single Engine Airtankers (SEATs & Fire Bosses) ................................................................. 147
IDL SEATs and Amphibious Water Scoopers (AWS): ......................................................... 148
DOI National Exclusive Use (EXU) SEAT Contracts:......................................................... 148
DOI Fire On-Call Contracts: ................................................................................................ 148
Mobile Retardant Bases ........................................................................................................ 149
Aerial Supervision Aircraft .................................................................................................. 149
Leadplanes and Aerial Supervision Modules (ASMs)............................................................. 150
Air Tactical Aircraft ............................................................................................................ 151
MT-DNRC Aerial Supervision Guidelines .......................................................................... 151
Smokejumper Aircraft .......................................................................................................... 152
Helicopters ............................................................................................................................ 152
Call-When-Needed (CWN) .................................................................................................. 152
Exclusive Use ....................................................................................................................... 153
MT-DNRC Helicopters .......................................................................................................... 154
IDL Helicopters ................................................................................................................... 155
Montana National Guard Helicopters ................................................................................... 155
Short-Haul Operations ......................................................... 155
Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Helicopters ......................... 156
Military Assistance to Safety and Traffic (MAST) Helicopters ............... 156
Forest Service Type 1 and Type 2 Helicopters ..................................... 157
Initial Attack Load – Rappellers .................................................. 157
Large Fire Support – Rappellers .................................................... 158
BLM Type 1 Helicopter .............................................................. 158
Large Transport Aircraft ............................................................ 158
Infrared (IR) Support to Fire Operations ........................................ 159
Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) ................................................... 161
Temporary Flight Restrictions, FAR 91.137 (TFR) ............................... 162
Airspace Conflicts ........................................................................ 163
FAA Temporary Control Tower Operations ..................................... 163
Dedicated Radio Frequencies .......................................................... 164
  FM, VHF, and UHF Frequencies: ................................................. 164
  AM Frequencies: ........................................................................ 164
  FM air-to-ground frequencies: ..................................................... 165
Communications/Frequency Zones .................................................. 165
Air Guard .................................................................................. 166
Boundary Zone Air Operations ..................................................... 166
Boundary Zone Airspace Coordination Plan ...................................... 166
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NICC is the sole source for large transport aircraft holding 14 CFR Part 121 Certificates and for Type 1 and 2 Call-When-Needed (CWN) Helicopters.

Cooperator aircraft (State contracted, State owned, State managed National Guard aircraft, county, city, or other) may be used on federal fires under the following conditions:

- Cooperator contracted aircraft also on an existing federal contract with federal aircraft and pilot cards may be utilized on federally protected lands when cooperative agreements are in place and the aircraft have been approved by USDA Forest Service/Department of the Interior letter.

- Cooperator exclusive use contracted aircraft not on an existing federal contract may be considered for approval on a case-by-case basis when cooperative agreements are in place. Approval will be by USDA Forest Service/DOI letter.

- Cooperator-owned or -operated aircraft may be utilized on federally managed fires when cooperative agreements are in place and the aircraft have been approved by USDA Forest Service/DOI letter. Cooperator-owned or -operated aircraft meeting requirements of the NWCG Standards for Interagency Cooperator Type 2 and Type 3 Helicopters or other applicable NWCG standards may be utilized on federally protected lands when cooperative agreements are in place and the aircraft have been approved by USDA Forest Service/DOI letter.

- The cooperator aircraft will be operated within limitations specified in the written approval.

- The cooperator aircraft will be used only in situations where federal aircraft are not reasonably available.

- The cooperator aircraft will 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 (National Interagency Mobilization Guide, chapter 80 Forms) to document the justification for aircraft utilization. https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/coord_forms.htm

Northern Rockies Supplement

Cooperator Aircraft

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 a MT State contract or agreement. This includes aircraft mobilized for wildfire through the Memorandum of Agreement between the Montana Department of Military Affairs, Montana Army National Guard and the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, through the Northwest Wildland
Fire Protection Agreement (Northwest Compact), CWN contracts, and through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).

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

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

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

The following conditions apply for MT-DNRC aircraft:

- No federal employees are allowed to ride on the aircraft.
- No federal employee may be assigned to a position that exercises contractual control.
- They are approved to have federal personnel load retardant at federal airtanker bases, regardless of jurisdiction.
- Federal personnel may provide aerial supervision (ATGS, ASM, HLCO, Leadplane) under existing standard procedures and agreements.
- They remain under State operational control regardless of the agency affiliation of the firefighters directing the aircraft on an incident with State jurisdiction.
- They are approved to interact with federal dispatch personnel as long as the aircraft remains under the operational control of the State.
- As exemptions are exercised, they must be documented by the approving federal line officer in accordance with their agencies guidance to include submitting a SAFECOM within 24 hours.
DNRC Aircraft and Duty Stations During Core Fire Season

DNRC fixed-wing aircraft:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duty Station</th>
<th>Aircraft</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Land Office – Helena</td>
<td>68M – Cessna 182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwestern Land Office – Missoula</td>
<td>12B – Cessna 182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwestern Land Office – Kalispell</td>
<td>91M – Cessna 185</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DNRC direct protection helicopters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duty Station</th>
<th>Aircraft</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Land Office – Helena</td>
<td>Helicopter – MT205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwestern Land Office – Missoula</td>
<td>Helicopter - MT205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwestern Land Office – Kalispell</td>
<td>Helicopter – MT205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Land Office - Billings</td>
<td>Helicopter – MT205</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DNRC Statewide resource helicopters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duty Station</th>
<th>Aircraft</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Various. Located in Helena, Host Dispatch HDC</td>
<td>Helicopter – Bell 206III Jet Ranger</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Outside of core fire season (est. October – May) or 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:
- Joint Operations Center - 24 hours 406-324-3170
- Army Aviation Support Facility – 406-324-5776 or 5775 (Flight Ops Specialist)
- Montana Department of Emergency Services (DES) – 24 hours 406-324-4777

Montana DNRC Flight Following Procedures:

Normal flight following will be accomplished with the AFF. Flight Following through Geographic Zone Dispatch Centers will be done for all fire mission flights (i.e., fire patrol, aerial survey, etc.). For normal point-to-point flying, a FAA flight plan may be filed or use of Air Operations internal flight following methods. Administrative flights occurring during the field position season (Approximately June 1 to September 30) the Air Operations Section duty officer will notify the Land Office Aviation Officer if the flight occurs in their area. In addition, a point-to-point flight plan may be filed with the FAA if appropriate and the flight will be tracked on DNRC internal AFF.
Montana DNRC Air Operations performs many different and varied missions for other state agencies throughout the year. Because of this, the most advantageous Flight Following available for non-fire missions will be determined by the Aviation Manager/Chief Pilot or Safety Pilot. The Air Operations duty officer will notify the Land Office Aviation officer if the flight occurs in their area. For administrative flights occurring outside the field position period (Approximately October 1st to May 31st) a FAA flight plan may be filed if appropriate and flight following will occur with DNRC internal AFF.

Questions regarding State of Montana aircraft should be addressed to Tal Williams, DNRC Chief Pilot, Office 406-444-4766/Cell 406-461-5590 or John Monzie FPB 406-542-4220.

Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) Aircraft

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

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

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

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

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

The following conditions apply for IDL aircraft not approved for use by federal agencies:

- No federal employees are allowed to ride on the aircraft.
- No federal employee may be assigned to a position that exercises contractual control.
- They are approved to have federal personnel load retardant at federal airtanker bases, regardless of jurisdiction.
- Federal personnel may provide aerial supervision (ATGS, ASM, HLCO, Leadplane) under
existing standard procedures and agreements.

- They remain under State operational control regardless of the agency affiliation of the firefighters directing the aircraft on an incident with State protection jurisdiction.
- They are approved to interact with federal dispatch personnel as long as the aircraft remains under the operational control of the State.
- As exemptions are exercised, they must be documented by the approving federal line officer in accordance with their agencies guidance to include submitting a SAFECOM within 24 hours.

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 Fire Management Bureau 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:**

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

*McCall Air Center and Payette Dispatch Center are located in the Great Basin Geographic Area. Therefore, information regarding this dispatch zone and associated resources are purely informational. They are not under the scope of the Northern Rockies mobilization guide and orders for resources located in other geographic areas will follow normal dispatch channels.

**IDL exclusive use helicopters and duty stations:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duty Station</th>
<th>Aircraft</th>
<th>Host Dispatch Center</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Located at USFS CDA Air Center</td>
<td>2 - Type II Standard Category Helicopters</td>
<td>Coeur d’ Alene Interagency Dispatch Center</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 host dispatch center and/or Fire Management Bureau 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 as it pertains to the national dispatching system. 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 in this mobilization guide 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 Fire Management Bureau Duty Officer. The Fire Management Bureau Duty Officer must authorize the use of the State aircraft outside of the State of Idaho.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**NW Compact (Northwest Wildland Fire Protection Agreement)**

“Member agencies include the States of Alaska, Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana as well as the Canadian Provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, and the Yukon and Northwest Territories.” This agreement only pertains to the sharing of state resources between the above stated member agencies.

Reference Ch. 10 States Compact Mobilization Procedures for additional information on compact ordering procedures. The full agreement can be found here: http://dnrc.mt.gov/divisions/forestry/fire-and-aviation/fire-business/agreements-plans-and-guides

**Aircraft Mobilization**

When a Geographic Area has depleted local and available aircraft resources, request(s) will be placed with NICC. Documentation of special needs, threats or specific reporting instructions are critical for the proper and timely processing of each request. Aircraft assigned will remain in the Geographic Area until released or reallocated by the NICC. The following selection factors will be considered when ordering aircraft:

- Initial Attack vs. Large Fire Support.
- Timeliness.
- Cost effectiveness.
- Performance specifications for density/high altitude operations.
- Airtanker Types T1 & T2 LATs, VLAT, or SEAT. (Closest resource, regardless of geographic area boundary).
- Special flights/capabilities, to include, short-haul, STEP, aerial ignition, rappel, hoist, etc.
- Special equipment, bucket vs. tank, tundra pads, floats, etc.
- The following terminology will be used when requesting aircraft through NICC:
  - Knots (kts.) will be the standard term used to reference airspeed.
  - VORs (Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Range) will be used to reference direction.
• Latitude and longitude must be provided in Degrees Decimal Minutes (DDM), utilizing GPS Datum WGS84 degrees and minutes.
• Aircraft registration numbers will be used when referencing helicopters, lead planes, and air attack aircraft. Airtankers and SEATs will be referenced by the airtanker number, e.g., T-40.

**Northern Rockies Supplement**

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

The NWCG standardized kneeboard form (PMS 250) is required for use by all dispatch centers beginning in 2022.

**Kneeboard - Minimum Information Needed**

The following is the minimum information needed on the kneeboard to process an initial attack aircraft request, such as rappeler, smokejumper, lead plane/ASM or airtanker.

- **Lat/Long** (in degrees decimal minutes)
- **Distance and Bearing** – include distance and bearing from all Northern Rockies LAT/VLAT bases as well as any specific other bases from which resources are being ordered
- **Frequency** – air-to-air, air-to-ground, flight following, etc.
- **Values at Risk and Timeframe of Threat** – must be entered in Special Needs of IROC order and on Kneeboard
- **Air or Ground Contact** - (prefer this info, if known, but should not hold up the order)
- **Descriptive Location** - (prefer this info, if known, but should not hold up the order)
- **Reload base** – ensure base identified can support resource being requested (e.g., if requesting VLAT ensure VLAT reload base is identified)
- **Hazards**

**Repositioning aircraft due to visibility concerns**

Zone aircraft dispatchers, in coordination with NRCC and aviation managers, will be proactive in repositioning aircraft when unfavorable flight conditions are forecasted which could ground aviation resources. It is the pilot’s ultimate responsibility to ensure conditions are favorable prior to any flight.

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

Some Northern Rockies CWN aircraft vendors hold contracts with both DOI/OAS and the USFS for each of their aircraft. Dispatch will ensure the IROC order is filled using the correct contract the aircraft is hired under based on the agency having protection responsibility for that incident.
Initial Attack Load – Smoke Jumpers

When smokejumpers are needed jump-ready for initial attack with aircraft, they are to be requested in IROC as “Load, Smokejumper, Initial Attack” on an Aircraft request. All Initial Attack Orders will be honored when smokejumpers are available.

Specifying the delivery system is not permitted. The sending unit will fill the request with a roster in IROC or by forwarding a manifest form, with name and agency identification, through the established ordering channels. This information can be acquired after the smokejumper aircraft is airborne. Any intent to retain Smokejumpers which have not been utilized as an IA load will be negotiated between the sending and receiving smokejumper base in concurrence with the NICC and the GACCs. GACCs pre-positioning smokejumpers when multiple starts are occurring or predicted will specify the anticipated duration. If not deployed during this period, smokejumpers will be made available for higher priorities, unless longer duration is negotiated between the sending and receiving smokejumper bases in concurrence with the 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.

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.

BLM 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.

Northern Rockies Supplement

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 down 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).

*IROC orders for WYS for the 2022 fire season will still be sent through normal dispatch channels to MT-BZC and addressed by Billings Dispatch

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

With concurrence from NICC, smokejumpers that have been trained and assembled from the same base may be assigned as Type 1 Crews.

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 should not be placed as A# requests. Instead, boost requests should come as O# SMKJ requests, 1 for each smokejumper being requested. All smokejumper booster requests, for any Northern Rockies jump base, may be ordered under the local NRGA Preposition and placed up to NRCC.

**Cargo/Para Cargo/GPS Guided Para Cargo Flights**

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

GPS Guided Para Cargo may be available. Contact Smokejumper Operations prior to ordering to discuss availability and needs for the incident.

**Aircraft Demobilization**

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

**Northern Rockies Supplement**

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

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 Automated Flight Following (AFF) on the National Flight Following frequency. All dispatch centers/offices will monitor the National Fight 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.

Types of Flights:

Point-to-Point

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

Mission Flights

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

FAA Flight Plans and Flight Following

All flights conducted under FAA Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) are automatically provided FAA flight following. Administrative flights conducted under Visual Flight Rules (VFR) flight plans require the pilot to file a flight plan with the appropriate FAA facility. The pilot must request FAA flight following. Air Traffic Control (ATC) may or may not provide it. It is the pilot’s responsibility to confirm with dispatch which type of FAA flight plan will be used. The pilot shall close out the flight plan with the FAA once the flight is completed. 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.

Verbal and AFF flight following is not required enroute when an FAA flight plan has been filed.
Agency Flight Plans and Flight Following

Agency flight plans are the responsibility of the pilot, to be distributed through originating dispatch office and are documented on an Aircraft Flight Request/Schedule. For mission flights, there are two types of Agency flight following: Automated Flight Following (AFF), and Radio Check-in. 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. All aircraft operating on Agency flight plans shall monitor AirGuard. Helicopters conducting Mission Flights shall check-in prior to and immediately after each takeoff/landing per the NWCG Standards for Helicopter Operations: https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/510

For point-to-point flights, AFF flight following may be used as well. The pilot or flight manager will, as a minimum, contact dispatch prior to the flight with an estimated time of departure, estimated time enroute, souls and fuel on board and will close out with dispatch once the aircraft is on the ground. Flight following is the responsibility of the originating dispatch office and will remain so until transferred through a documented, positive handoff. The flight following dispatch office shall be continually staffed while an aircraft is airborne. Confirmation of an aircraft’s arrival at a specified destination is required to ensure that a flight has been completed safely. It is the pilot’s responsibility to close out a flight plan. If an aircraft is overdue, it is the receiving dispatcher’s responsibility to initiate aircraft search and rescue actions. Flight following problems are documented through the SAFECOM system.

Resource Tracking

NICC will resource track, through the use of an Aircraft Flight Request/Schedule, all aircraft crossing Geographic Area boundaries, which have been ordered through NICC on:

- Aircraft Orders
- Flight Requests

Responsibilities

SENDING UNIT – The Sending Unit is the dispatch unit which sends the aircraft from the vendor or Government aviation unit.

RECEIVING UNIT – The Receiving Unit is the dispatch unit which is receiving the resource.

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 via established ordering channels.
• 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 flight requiring stops enroute to a destination, instruct the Pilot-In-Command or Flight Manager to contact NICC at (800) 994-6312. Aircraft support vehicles should contact NICC at fuel stops.

Responsibilities of Sending GACC:
• Sending GACC will relay the Aircraft Flight Request/Schedule to NICC via email or fax.
• Notify NICC of any route changes, and of any delay or advances of a flight plan exceeding thirty (30) minutes.
• Assist with search procedures for overdue aircraft. Utilize agency aircraft search and rescue guides, as appropriate.

Responsibilities of NICC:
• Relay Aircraft Flight Request/Schedule to the receiving GACC by email or fax.
• 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 by email or fax.
• Notify Receiving Unit of known delays/advances of a flight plan exceeding thirty minutes.
• Confirm arrival of all aircraft to NICC by telephone; notify NICC of any aircraft overdue by more than thirty minutes.
• Assist with search procedures for overdue aircraft. Utilize agency aircraft search and rescue guides, as appropriate.

Responsibilities of Receiving Unit:
• Confirm arrival of all aircraft by telephone 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. Utilize agency aircraft search and rescue guides, as appropriate.

Automated Flight Following (AFF) Requirements and Procedures:
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:

- Automated flight following 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.
- Procedures for flight requests, ordering aircraft, requirement for a Flight Manager, etc., are the same as radio check-in procedures.
- The aircraft must be equipped with the necessary hardware (transmitter and antenna).
- The dispatch office responsible for the flight following must have a computer connected to the Internet immediately available to them in the dispatch office. Dispatch office(s) responsible for flight following shall be staffed for the duration of the flight.
- Training: The flight following dispatcher must have a working knowledge of the automated flight following program (Web tracker) and must have a current username and password for the automated flight following system.

Procedures for Utilizing AFF:

- When an aircraft is ordered, or a user requests flight following from a dispatch office, and the above “Requirements to Utilize AFF” are met automated flight following shall be utilized.
- The dispatch office will log on to the automated flight following web site, verify that the aircraft icon is visible on the screen, and be able to quickly monitor this page at any time during the flight.
- The dispatch office will provide the pilot with FM frequencies and tones that will be monitored for the duration of the flight.
- When aircraft is initially airborne, and outside of sterile cockpit environment, the pilot will contact the dispatch office via radio stating call sign, departure location, number on board, fuel on board, ETE, destination, confirmation of AFF location. This is required to positively verify that both the aircraft and the dispatch office are utilizing AFF, radios are operational, and that the dispatcher can “see” the aircraft on the computer screen. If there is a problem at this point, change to radio 15-minute check-in procedures until the problem is resolved.
- If radio contact cannot be established the pilot will abort the mission and return to the airport/helibase.
- If there is a deviation from the planned flight route, the pilot will contact the dispatch office via radio with the changed information.
- The dispatch office will keep the AFF system running on a computer for the entire flight and will set a 15-minute timer and document the location for the duration of the flight.
• If the aircraft icon turns RED, it means the signal has been lost. Immediately attempt contact with the aircraft via radio and follow normal lost communication, missing aircraft, or downed aircraft procedures as appropriate. If radio contact is made after a lost signal, flight may continue utilizing 15-minute radio check-ins for flight following. (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.)

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

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

Northern Rockies Supplement

NR Flight Following and Resource Tracking

The requirements and procedures for flight following apply to all government owned and contracted aircraft. CWN aircraft being released from an incident are no longer under the operational control of the government and thus do not have agency flight following requirements.

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

Receiving and intermediate dispatch centers will be involved in tracking the aircraft when requested by the sending unit and/or resource (positive hand-off) or when the aircraft is overdue.

Aircraft Flight Request/Schedules

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

• Under agency operational control,

• Leaving the local area, and

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

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

It is important to confirm what method of flight following aircraft resources, under agency operational control, are utilizing (agency or FAA). If an aircraft is operating IFR they are concurrently being tracked by the FAA, thus alleviating agency flight following requirements. If an aircraft is operating VFR they can, in addition, file an FAA flight plan (FAA flight plan alleviates 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 are able to 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 Ch/3 Understanding VFR/IFR Flight Terms in NWCG Standard for Airspace Coordination Guide, PMS 520 for additional information on VFR and IFR flying.

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

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

**Mission Flights**

Flights which anticipate entering areas where radio communications are inadequate or are conducting operations at low level are expected to notify the monitoring dispatch center of their location, intentions and when to expect the next check-in. In these instances, a flight may not be out of radio contact for more than thirty minutes.

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

**Flight Following Handoff Procedures for Dispatch Centers**

- **Upon departure**, aircraft will relay their vitals, destination and flight following method (IFR, Filed FAA, or Agency) to the originating dispatch center and confirm AFF

- **If aircraft is agency flight following:**
  - The aircraft dispatcher for the sending unit will initiate flight following and then will transfer the responsibility of further monitoring via a documented positive hand-off to the next appropriate dispatch center in aircraft's flight path. Positive handoff and relaying of vitals can occur via phone or Teams.
  - The next dispatch, now having the vitals, can accept the aircraft with a positive radio handoff simply confirming AFF and not requiring the vitals
  - This process then repeats itself through to the receiving dispatch where the aircraft lands (point-to-point) or arrives on scene of the designated mission
    - If the sending unit is unable to make a documented positive hand-off to the next appropriate dispatch center, the sending unit will maintain flight following until
such a time that a documented positive hand-off can occur or until the aircraft is confirmed to be safely landed.

- If the aircraft is flight following with the FAA:
  - Originating/sending dispatch will record vitals from aircraft and relay to:
    - NRCC if the destination is non-local and a non-neighboring dispatch zone or outside of Northern Rockies geographic area
    - Receiving dispatch center if destination is within Northern Rockies geographic area.

**Sterile Cockpit**

As identified in the Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (Red Book) “Sterile cockpit rules apply within a 5-mile radius of the airport. The flight crew will not perform radio or cockpit communication during this time that is not directly related to safe flight of the aircraft...”

Unless directly related to the immediate safety of the aircraft, dispatch should refrain from contacting an aircraft following sterile cockpit rules (within 5 miles of airport).

**Aircraft Accident and Incident Investigation**

All minor and major aircraft accidents and incidents will be reported by the unit authorizing or responsible for the flight. 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 to immediately notify all agencies required by applicable FAR’s when an accident occurs.

The Agency Aviation Unit and Contracting Officer (if applicable) shall be consulted, prior to using any aircraft that has been involved in an accident or incident to ensure that all deficiencies have been corrected and the pilot/aircraft have been approved for further use.

**Airtankers**

Airtankers are National Resources, and their primary mission is initial attack. The NICC will prioritize and allocate federal airtankers by positioning them in areas of current or predicted highwildfire danger or activity. Geographic Areas managing these aircraft will make them available for wildland fire assignments when ordered by NICC. This will be accomplished by ensuring that all support functions (i.e., Airtanker Bases and Local Dispatch Centers) that are required for the mobilization of national assets (i.e., Airtankers, Lead Planes, ASMs, and Type 1 and 2 Helicopters) are staffed and maintained to support mobilizations. When a Geographic Area has depleted available VLAT or Large Airtanker (Type 1 or 2) resources, request(s) will be placed with NICC. Large Airtanker initial attack agreements between neighboring unit level dispatch centers are valid only where proximity allows the airtanker to respond loaded direct to the incident. All airtanker movement, regardless of existing border agreements, will be communicated to the NICC.
There are five types of airtankers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Capacity (Minimum)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VLAT</td>
<td>8,000 gallons or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3,000 to 4,999 gallons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,800 to 2,999 gallons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>800 to 1,799 gallons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Up to 799 gallons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Airtanker Management**

To ensure consistent utilization, rotation, and management of the national airtanker fleet, please refer to *Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations*, Chapter 16, Aviation Operations and Resources located at:

Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations | National Interagency Fire Center (nifc.gov)

and the Forest Service Standards for Airtanker Operations located at:

U.S. Forest Service and Interagency Aviation Publications | U.S. Forest Service (usda.gov)

**Airtanker Use in Optional and Post Season Periods:**

Post Season and Optional Use airtanker activations are processed by the Contracting Officer (CO), via a signed modification.

The following process is used to activate airtankers during the Post Season and Optional Use periods:

- The requesting GACC will place request(s) for airtankers with NICC.
- NICC will notify the National Fixed Wing Coordinator (NFWC) or designated representative of request(s).
- NFWC or designated representative notify the NAPM, who will determine the availability of airtankers. Airtanker/vendor selection will be communicated back to the NICC. NICC will notify the GACC of the airtanker activation.
- NICC will request the airtanker from the appropriate vendor once approved by the CO.
**Northern Rockies Supplement**


**Northern Rockies Tanker Bases and Associated Dispatch Centers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tanker Base</th>
<th>Dispatch Center</th>
<th>Capacity/Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coeur d’Alene Tanker Base</td>
<td>Coeur d’Alene Dispatch Center</td>
<td>Can accommodate up to LATs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(COE)</td>
<td>(CDC)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missoula Tanker Base</td>
<td>Missoula Dispatch Center</td>
<td>Can accommodate up to LATs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MSO)</td>
<td>(MDC)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helena Tanker Base</td>
<td>Helena Dispatch Center</td>
<td>Can accommodate up to VLATs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(HLN)</td>
<td>(HDC)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Billings Airtanker Base</td>
<td>Billings Dispatch Center</td>
<td>Can accommodate up to LATs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(BIL)</td>
<td>(BDC)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grangeville Tanker Base</td>
<td>Grangeville Dispatch Center</td>
<td>Can accommodate SEATs only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(GIC)</td>
<td>(GVC)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ronan Tanker Base</td>
<td>Ronan Dispatch Tier 4 under Missoula Dispatch Center</td>
<td>Can accommodate SEATs only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7S0)</td>
<td>(MDC)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miles City Tanker Base</td>
<td>Miles City Dispatch Center</td>
<td>Can accommodate SEATs only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MLS)</td>
<td>(MCC)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton Tanker Base</td>
<td>Bitterroot Dispatch Center</td>
<td>ON CALL BASE Can accommodate SEAT operations only and requires mobile retardant base to be operational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6S5)</td>
<td>(BRC)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plains Tanker Base</td>
<td>Missoula Dispatch Center</td>
<td>ON CALL BASE Must go through MDC to open base if needed Can accommodate SEATs only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(S34)</td>
<td>(MDC)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewistown Tanker Base</td>
<td>Lewistown Dispatch Center</td>
<td>ON CALL BASE Can accommodate SEATs only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(LWT)</td>
<td>(LEC)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Very Large Airtankers (VLATs)**

In the Northern Rockies, VLATs can operate out of Helena, MT (HLN). Next closest VLAT bases are Moses Lake, WA (MWH) and Pocatello, ID (PIH).

**Airtanker Management**

Airtanker days off will be in accordance with contractual requirements. Units with airtanker bases will schedule the aircraft and pilot for duty from 09:00 until 18:00 local time. Sending and receiving dispatch units must be aware of time zone changes. Units will contact NRCC if other hours are requested: early morning fire activity, on call-back due to inclement weather, etc.

Units with airtanker bases are also responsible for informing NRCC:
• when airtankers located at their base are out of service for any reason.
• when there are issues concerning the operating capability of the airtanker base (e.g., retardant shortage, fuel shortage, etc.).

Airtanker Response

Each unit may order the first airtanker through standard dispatch channels from the neighboring dispatch unit for the closest airtanker base, if applicable. This includes out-of-area bases covered by formal agreement. IROC orders, however, will still follow normal dispatch channels in these instances and notification of national resource usage should always be made to NRCC.

If the closest airtanker base cannot fill the request (airtanker currently committed or on day off), then the request must be placed with NRCC. If a NR airtanker is requested out-of-area for initial attack, the airtanker host unit must first call NRCC for coordinator approval to fill request.

NRCC requests all kneeboard forms for airtankers and lead planes/ASMs be sent to NRCC’s aircraft desk for situational awareness, prioritization, and further notification of national resource usage.

When airtankers are ordered the following priority criteria must be provided in the comment section of the aircraft kneeboard and in the special needs block of the IROC aircraft resource order.

Values at Risk

• Human Life: Entrapment, Reinforce escape routes/safety zones, Other (Medivac, Highways, Recreation Areas).
• Communities: Community infrastructure, historically significant cultural resources.
• Property: Primary Residences, Seasonal Residences, Commercial property including timber/plantations, Outbuildings. Other (Livestock).
• Natural Resources: T&E Species, Wildlife Habitat, Grazing Allotments, Designated Critical Areas.

Timeframe for Threat

• Imminent, within the operational period, 24 hours, etc.
• Centers may be asked if there are currently resources on the ground to support orders for retardant or bucket drops.
• At the end of shift all large and very large airtankers will be released in IROC to the appropriate base or to a local NRGA preposition order for a clean start on the next shift.
**Startup/Cutoff Times - Airtanker Dispatch Limitations**

To reduce the hazards to large airtanker operations posed by shadows in the early morning and late evening hours, limitations have been placed on times when airtankers may drop on fires.

**Note:** The limitations apply to the time the aircraft arrives over the fire and conducts its dropping activity, not the time the aircraft is dispatched from its base. Dispatchers and ATB Managers, in consultation with Leadplanes/ASMs or ATGSs, are mutually responsible for ensuring these limitations are not exceeded.

**MT-DNRC Airtankers**

Reference the Cooperator Aircraft - MT-DNRC Aircraft section of this chapter for additional information MT-DNRC Aircraft.

The Montana Department of Natural Resources (MT-DNRC) will solicit State CWN contracts for large airtankers, very large airtankers, single engine airtankers and amphibious water scooping aircraft. Sourcing and utilization of these resources is dependent on resource availability, as some resources may hold multiple contracts with other agencies.


**Modular Airborne Firefighting Systems (MAFFS)**

**Objectives**

MAFFS provides emergency capability to supplement commercial airtankers on wildland fires.

**Policy**

MAFFS are National Resources and are used as a reinforcement measure when contract airtankers are committed or not readily available. MAFFS will be made available to assist foreign governments when requested through the Department of State or other diplomatic Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).
Responsibility

Geographic Areas are responsible for ascertaining all suitable commercial airtankers are assigned to wildland fires or committed to initial attack before placing a request for a MAFFS Mission to NIFC. For additional information, see the MAFFS Operating Plan: https://www.fs.usda.gov/managing-land/fire/aviation

NIFC Responsibility

NIFC is responsible for ascertaining that all suitable commercial contract airtankers nationally are committed to wildland fires, initial attack, or cannot meet timeframes of requesting units. When this occurs, the Duty Coordinator will notify the FS Assistant Director for Operations, NIFC. The FS Assistant Director for Operations or his/her acting, NIFC, or in his/her absence, the FS Assistant Director for Aviation, Fire and Aviation Management Washington Office, is responsible for initiating a MAFFS mission. Once approval is given, the NICC Manager activates the request through proper DOD channels. After the initial contact has been made, the NICC will submit a Request for Assistance (RFA) to the DOD Liaison at NIFC. The Governors of California, and Wyoming, may activate their respective Air National Guard Units having MAFFS equipment and qualified crews for State-controlled fires. Approval for use of MAFFS equipment must be obtained from the FS Assistant Director for Operations, NIFC, prior to this activation.

When MAFFS are activated by a governor, the FS Regional Office for that State will assign an accounting code for the incident.

Ordering Criteria

FS domestic requests will be placed through established ordering channels to NICC. NICC will place a Request for Assistance (RFA) to the Region X Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO).

The requesting Geographic Area needs to order the following support:

- One each MAFFS Liaison Officer (MLO aka MAFF) and one each MLO trainee.
- One each Airbase Radio Kit (NFES 4660).
- One each MAFFS Communications Specialist (THSP). One each Assistant MAFFSLiaison Officer.
- One each MAFFS Airtanker Base Manager (MABM) and one each MABM trainee.
- Logistics, Finance, and Information personnel.

MAFFS Operations must also include a MAFFS qualified Lead Plane.

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 aircraft. Refer to the current MAFFS Operating Plan for specifics.
Northern Rockies Supplement

In the Northern Rockies, MAFFS can reload out of Helena, MT (HLN) and Billings, MT (BIL), with Boise, ID (BOI), Moses Lake, WA (MWH) and Rapid City, SD (RAP) as closest MAFFs hub-bases. See map of MAFFs bases: https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/aviation/MAFFS_Bases.pdf

Water Scoopers

Water scoopers are National Resources and their primary mission is initial attack operations. The NICC will prioritize and allocate federal water scoopers by positioning them in areas where they can be tactically effective and where current or predicted high wildfire danger or activity is occurring. Geographic areas managing these aircraft will make them available for wildland fire assignments when ordered by NICC.

Water Scoopers will be ordered as an Airtanker, Type 3 (Multi Engine) with Scooper capability feature in IROC. The capability should also be defined in the “Special Needs” block of the Resource Order as scooper capability.

Northern Rockies Supplement

Type 3 Multi-Engine Water Scoopers

Water scooper resources are commonly ordered in sets of two and will be supported with a scooper manager, ordered as a THSP.

MT-DNRC CWN T3 Multi-Engine Water Scoopers

Reference the Cooperator Aircraft - MT-DNRC Aircraft section of this chapter for additional information MT-DNRC Aircraft.

The Montana DNRC will solicit a State CWN contract for type 3 multi-engine water scooping aircraft. Because these resources also hold national, Federal CWN contracts, requests to bring on water scoopers under the DNRC CWN contract requires coordination between the NRCC DNRC Coordinator, NICC, and the requesting unit. The IROC resource items must be transferred from NICC to NRCC and attached to the appropriate DNRC CWN contract before a request can be filled and resources can be mobilized.

Scoopers hired under DNRC contract cannot be used on Federally protected lands unless there is direct threat to life and use is approved by a Federal line officer.

Single Engine Airtankers (SEATs & Fire Bosses)

Federal and/or State contracted SEATs are managed under either an Exclusive Use, On-Call, or CWN contract. A list of DOI Nationally funded SEATs is maintained and information can be requested through the National SEAT Coordinator. The national contract SEAT module includes the option for a support vehicle with batch mixing capability for wet and dry retardant. They are available for Interagency use and will be requested through established ordering channels. A SEAT can be managed by a SEMG or an ATBM. If the request is filled with a DOI On-Call SEAT, a SEMG or ATBM must be identified with contact information and documented in the Special Needs block before NICC assigns a SEAT.
Orders for SEATs placed to NICC are coordinated with the National SEAT Coordinator. Local Units or Geographic Area Coordination Centers hiring or releasing SEATs will notify the National SEAT Coordinator regardless of jurisdiction. Consistent with the DOI authorization (see the BLM National Aviation Plan), DOI Nationally funded SEATs will be managed as DOI National shared resources. As National assets, these SEATs can and will be moved to areas of greatest need. Geographic Areas and Fire Staff on an Interagency basis will provide direction to the Dispatch system on the mobilization and demobilization of SEATs to meet existing or forecasted fire loads within their jurisdiction. Nationally, when competition for SEATs exists, NMAC will provide SEAT allocation direction to NICC based on intelligence developed by the National SEAT Coordinator. The National SEAT Coordinator position is responsible for coordinating the allocation and reallocation of SEATs Nationwide as well as maintaining current status, location, and utilization of Federal and State contracted SEATs throughout the Nation.

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.


The National SEAT Coordinator can be reached at 208-387-5419, or via email at blm_fc_seat@blm.gov.

**Northern Rockies Supplement**

**IDL SEATs and Amphibious Water Scoopers (AWS):**

Reference Cooperator Aircraft-IDL Aircraft section at the beginning of this chapter for information on IDL aircraft.

**DOI National Exclusive Use (EXU) SEAT Contracts:**

Based on the number of DOI National Exclusive Use SEATs allocated to the GACC, the BLM State Aviation Manager (SAM) and BIA Regional Aviation Manager (RAM) will coordinate with fire staff and the Geographic Area Coordinating Group to determine the initial starting location of DOI EXU SEAT’s.

**DOI Fire On-Call Contracts:**

DOI Fire On-Call Contract requests for services will be placed with the contractor using standard dispatching procedures with an IROC aircraft resource order. Full consideration should be given to urgency, capability, location, availability, and cost of the aircraft by the unit making the request. Pay attention to the on-call emphasis of “Best Value Determination”,...
there could be an audit on dispatch center documentation on why a vendor was hired.

The electronic OAS 23E will be utilized for tracking and documenting aircraft use by OAS and the requesting unit.

For further information contact your Unit Aviation Officer. The three-page AQD-91 Flight Request Form and the AMD-23E form can be found in a fill-in format at: https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/dispatch/aviation/avforms.htm.

Mobile Retardant Bases

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 Special Needs block to identify type of aircraft utilizing the service:

- Helicopter
- SEAT
- LAT
- VLAT

Northern Rockies Supplement

Mobile retardant bases will be ordered as an A# Aviation-Service-Mobile Retardant Base (SMRB). In addition to including what type aircraft are expected to utilize the mobile retardant base, special needs should also include the specific location where the base is expected to be located.

Aerial Supervision Aircraft

Leadplanes, Exclusive Use Air Tactical Aircraft, and 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.

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

A Leadplane is a fixed-wing platform that provides low-level lead operations for airtankers. Leadplanes are required for non-IA rated airtankers, such as VLATs and MAFFS. Lead Planes may also be requested for congested airspace situations, by any airtanker pilot, or to determine adequate visibility for airtanker operations on an incident. Leadplanes are limited and specialized resources, therefore missions may need to be prioritized for non-IA rated airtanker
missions. Please contact the USFS National Fixed-Wing Coordinator, or appropriate agency program manager for any lead plane needs or for planning purposes.

For a list of all Leadplanes/Aerial Supervision Modules, refer to the following web site:
https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/aviation/aviation.htm

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

To ensure consistent utilization, rotation, and management of the exclusive use Air Tactical Aircraft fleet, please refer to Interagency Standards for Fire and Aviation Operations Chapter 16, Aviation Operations and Resources located at:
https://www.nifc.gov/policies/pol_ref_redbook.html

**Northern Rockies Supplement**

**Leadplanes and Aerial Supervision Modules (ASMs)**

ASMs will identify themselves by their “Bravo” call signs and leadplanes by their “Lead” call signs.

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

**Dispatching Leadplanes and ASMs**

Leadplanes/ASMs, like airtankers, may be ordered through standard dispatch channels from the dispatch unit of the closest hosting airbase as confirmed by computer software. Leadplanes/ASMs may be dispatched using the Aircraft Dispatch/Kneeboard form followed up by an IROC resource order as soon as possible. If the closest airbase cannot fill the request, place the request through NRCC.

NRCC requests all kneeboard forms for airtankers and leadplanes/ASMs be sent to NRCC’s aircraft desk for situational awareness, prioritization, and further notification of national resource usage.

Initial attack by a qualified initial attack airtanker pilot should not be delayed because of a lack of a leadplane/ASM in the area. In the event there is a shortage of leadplanes/ASMs, an NRCC aircraft coordinator will assess the fire situation and leadplane/ASM availability at that time and assign priorities. Where leadplanes/ASMs are appropriate but not available, ATGS shall be assigned in their place.

Leadplanes/ASMs assigned to alternate airbases will be dispatched by the dispatch center responsible for that airbase.
Requests to utilize these aircraft for non-leadplane/ASM missions requires approval from NRCC.

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

**Air Tactical Aircraft**

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

Only order aircraft carded for air tactical work. All patrol or recon aircraft must vacate air space over a fire to which initial attack aircraft have been dispatched.

For additional information on Aerial Supervision requirements and usage reference the NWCG Standards for Aerial Supervision at: [https://www.nwcg.gov/sites/default/files/publications/pms505.pdf](https://www.nwcg.gov/sites/default/files/publications/pms505.pdf)

Northern Rockies Geographic Area is committed to sharing ATGS resources amongst all IMTs, units, and dispatch centers.

- ATGS personnel affiliated with an IMT may be utilized for any assignment but will be reassigned if their respective IMT is activated CONTINGENT upon availability of a replacement ATGS resource. No reassignment will occur if replacement resources are not available.

- The FWOS will be utilized to assist with locating, moving, sharing, and placing aerial supervision resources. This position works closely with the NRCC Aircraft Coordinators.

**MT-DNRC Aerial Supervision Guidelines**

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

1. When multiple helicopters are operating on the same incident, a DNRC pilot will assume the responsibilities as a Flight Lead, coordinate with the Incident Commander (IC) and assist in the control of the rotary wing resources. The Flight Lead is typically the most experienced DNRC Pilot in charge on scene. This Flight Lead platform will continue tactical operations on the incident with the other aircraft to facilitate and maintain safe air operations.

2. When fixed wing airtankers or any non DNRC aircraft are ordered, an air attack or leadplane/ASM resource will be ordered for the incident.

3. Army National Guard helicopters require aerial supervision for all operations on staffed fire line. This requirement may be met by operating in tandem with DNRC helicopters or
through the use of a helicopter coordinator (HLCO) and/or air attack. Army National Guard helicopters may operate on unstaffed fire line without aerial supervision.

**Smokejumper Aircraft**

For a list of all Smokejumper Aircraft, refer to the following web site: [https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/aviation/aviation.htm](https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/aviation/aviation.htm)

**Northern Rockies Supplement**

**Smokejumper Aircraft in the Northern Rockies are:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Tail #</th>
<th>Call Sign</th>
<th>Load Size</th>
<th>Aircraft Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GIC</td>
<td>N683AR</td>
<td>“Jump 1-6”</td>
<td>8 pax</td>
<td>TWIN OTTER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSO</td>
<td>N266MC</td>
<td>“Jump 1-1”</td>
<td>8 pax</td>
<td>DORNIER 228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSO</td>
<td>N162Z</td>
<td>“Jump 6-2”</td>
<td>10 pax</td>
<td>SHORTS SD3-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSO</td>
<td>N174Z</td>
<td>“Jump 7-4”</td>
<td>10 pax</td>
<td>SHORTS SD3-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WYS</td>
<td>N263MC</td>
<td>“Jump 1-3”</td>
<td>8 pax</td>
<td>DORNIER 228</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Helicopters**

**Call-When-Needed (CWN)**

- Type 3 helicopters are ordered through normal ordering channels and are dispatched either locally, or through GACCs.
- All Type 1 and 2 helicopters are National Resources and will be dispatched by NICC.
- There are two categories of helicopters:
  - Restricted: No government personnel/passenger or internal cargo transport, lift only. See NWCG Standards for Helicopter Operations, PMS 510 for additional information.
  - Standard: Government personnel/passenger and cargo hauling.
- When processing requests for helicopters, NICC will inform the requesting GACC of the contract type of the assigned resource: Exclusive Use or CWN. Exclusive Use Contract helicopters are mobilized complete with an assigned module. If the request is filled with a CWN helicopter, the requesting Area must provide a module, in alignment with the NWCG Standards for Helicopter Operations, Exhibit 2.1. [https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/510](https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/510).
- A Helicopter Manager (HMGB) must be identified with contact information and documented in the Special Needs block before NICC assigns a CWN helicopter, with the exception of Alaska, due to the extended mobilization time of the aircraft from the Lower 48 to Alaska. It is preferred that CWN helicopter managers and/or modules meet with theirassigned 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. GACCs will obtain approval from NICC prior to reassigning Type 1 or 2 Helicopters to another incident.
Exclusive Use

- All Forest Service Exclusive Use Type 1 and 2 Helicopters are contracted by the Forest Service Procurement and Property Services, Incident Procurement Operations (IPO ISB) located at in Boise at the NIFC.

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

- 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.

- When ordering helicopters specifically for their rappel capability, these resources will be ordered as IA Load, Rappellers, in IROC.

- Helicopters ordered specifically for short haul capability will be ordered as either Type 2 Standard, Helicopter, or Type 3 Standard, Helicopter, 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 capability.

- Periodically, Forest Service Type 1 and Type 2 Exclusive Use Helicopters not within their Mandatory Availability Period (MAP) are hired under their Exclusive Use Contract for optional use periods for incidents or projects. A modification to the Exclusive Use Contract is required for the duration of the incident assignment. The Exclusive Use Contract designates the COR.

- If a Forest Service Exclusive Use Helicopter Manager is not immediately available, the requesting Geographic Area will assign a Helicopter Manager. The designated Helicopter Manager will then manage the helicopter thereafter. The COR will be notified that the Exclusive Use Helicopter is being dispatched.

Northern Rockies Supplement

IROC orders for CWN Type 1 or Type 2 helicopters for initial attack situations must specify this along with values at risk and identify the helicopter manager’s name, contact information and ETA to a marry-up point in special needs block.

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

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

- Helicopter manager + two helicopter crew members (with PPE and radios)
- Service truck
- Bucket
- Cargo net
- Long-line

**MT-DNRC Helicopters**

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

DNRC helicopters are State of Montana resources and may be considered the closest resources for all incidents under State of Montana fire protection responsibility. DNRC helicopters may be requested for initial attack operations or to support State fire incidents.

The coordination and dispatching for these aircraft is the responsibility of the respective DNRC Land Office via the aircraft’s host dispatch center. Daily availability and status will be reported through normal dispatch channels.

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

**Ordering MT-DNRC Statewide Helicopters**

Unlike helicopters assigned to a field assignment location, the duty station of the Statewide Resource Helicopters will be the DNRC Aviation Support Facility in Helena, and the host dispatch center will be Helena Dispatch unless requested and moved under a preposition order. The host dispatch center will work with the aircraft’s assigned helicopter manager or directly with the DNRC Aviation Support Facility to obtain and report availability status.

1. Check aircraft availability with the aircraft’s Host Zone Dispatch Center.

2. The Air Operations Section will maintain ongoing discussions with the FPB to establish aircraft use priorities in the use of Statewide resource helicopters. Requests are coordinated by the Fire Bureau Duty Officer. The FPB must authorize the use of the aircraft.

3. Order DNRC helicopters through your zone dispatch center. Dispatch will initiate a resource order with a name request for the specific aircraft and place it through a direct order to the aircraft’s host dispatch center. If the ordering dispatch is the host dispatch center, they may initiate a resource order and fill it locally with the DNRC Statewide Resource helicopter but must first make contacts as described in #2 above.

   a. If this is a mission flight for a Montana DNRC incident, ensure the order is on a Montana DNRC incident number.
b. DNRC Statewide resource helicopters may be dispatched to an initial incident with information provided via NWCG Aircraft Dispatch/Kneeboard form (PMS 250). The basic information that will be provided should include geographic location of incident, latitude/longitude (degrees decimal minutes), incident name, contact name and frequencies. If the resource is being sent outside of the host dispatch centers zone, the initial order should be followed up with an IROC order as soon as possible.

4. Orders for Statewide resource helicopters will generally be filled on a “first-come-first-served” basis unless circumstances concerning the Statewide fire situation dictate otherwise.

5. Depending on fire danger and other circumstances, a helicopter designated as a Statewide resource may be ordered under a DNRC preposition resource order. Orders for this helicopter, while deployed on the pre-position order, are placed to the pre-position dispatch center.

6. DNRC will make every effort to staff the Statewide resource helicopters with a helicopter manager and module. To order one of the remaining Statewide resource helicopters the ordering incident must provide or request appropriate helicopter management 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.

7. During initial action, all agencies (federal, State, local, and tribal) accept each other’s operating standards. Once the incident jurisdiction is clearly established, the standards of the agency with jurisdiction prevail. In the case of a wildfire under State of Montana fire protection responsibility employing federal personnel, the ordering incident must provide a NWCG certified helicopter manager and helicopter module.

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

Short-Haul Operations

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

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

Northern Rockies hosts two T3S short-haul helicopters, one based in Helena, MT and one
based in Yellowstone National Park. For more information contact Josh Ingle, Forest Service R1 Helicopter Operations Specialist 406-558-9690.

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

Select the Aviation map and open the Layers icon to select the Short-haul locations (blue circles have been updated within last 26 hours, gray circles are older).

The Interagency Emergency Helicopter Extraction (EHE) Source List can be found at: https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/pms512.

Ordering a short-haul helicopter for immediate need:

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

All short-haul operations will comply with the following policy:

- FS: Forest Service Standards for Short-haul Operations.

**Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Helicopters**

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

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

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

**Military Assistance to Safety and Traffic (MAST) Helicopters**

MAST helicopters can be ordered for emergency extraction using a hoist system. These helicopters can be dispatched with a flight surgeon, if requested, or may be used in conjunction with EMS helicopters. Dispatch procedures for ordering MAST services:

- Use the Military ONLY when private/contract services are not available
The use of MAST helicopters for assisting in the search and rescue for downed aircraft is coordinated through the AFRCC, Tyndal AFB, FL 800-851-3051 (Official Use Only).

Use the EMS Helicopter Ambulance Request Information form from the NWCG Aviation Mishap Response Guide. Orders for MAST services can go directly to the AFRCC or be made through NRCC which will contact the AFRCC at Tyndal AFB, FL with mission information.

Determine radio frequencies to be utilized and flight following procedures. Some military helicopters are restricted to VHF-AM communications. An agency aerial platform may be a necessary link for flight following communications.

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

Military MAST services available in the NRGA:

- **Fairchild AFB, Spokane WA.** 36th Rescue Squadron: UH1N helicopters (Bell 212) available with 240 feet of hoist cable and winch system.
  - Phone Numbers: 509-247-4051 Ops Desk; 800-851-3051 AFRCC, Tyndal AFB

- **Malmstrom AFB, Great Falls, MT.** 40th Helicopter Squadron: UH1N helicopters (Bell 212) available with 250 feet of hoist cable and winch system.
  - Phone Numbers: 406-731-3801 Command Post (24/7); 800-851-3051 Tyndal AFB

Forest Service Type 1 and Type 2 Helicopters

All Forest Service CWN and EU T1/T2 Helicopters & modules (helitack/rappellers), are National Resources, prepositioned and allocated by the NICC/National Aircraft Coordinator, in alignment with the NMAC and Agency prioritization and direction.

Forest Service EU helicopter utilization is closely monitored. In some cases, underutilized resources will be reallocated nationally, to higher priority incidents or geographic areas. When requested by the NICC, GACCs will make these aircraft available to the NICC.

As such, if a GACC has a need to backfill behind a Forest Service EU helicopter, that GACC will show the need by placing a request to the NICC. In no situation, will a GACC remove a Forest Service EU helicopter from another geographic area, without coordination with the NICC and/or the National Aircraft Coordinator. The standard 14-day assignment applies to the crew and not the helicopter platform. Modules leaders are expected to rotate their crew in order to maintain helicopter availability. Extenuating circumstances will be honored and coordinated with the Forest Service National Aircraft Coordinator. For additional direction please reference the NWCG Standards for Helicopter Operations and the FSM 5700.

Initial Attack Load – Rappellers

When rappellers are needed for initial attack with aircraft, they are to be requested in IROC as “Load, Rappeller, Initial Attack” on an Aircraft request. All initial attack orders will be honored when rappellers are available.

The sending unit will fill the request with a roster in IROC by ordering the aircraft with
subordinates, with name and agency identification, through the established ordering channels. This information can be acquired after the aircraft is airborne. Any intent to retain rappellers which have not been utilized as an IA load, will be negotiated between the sending and receiving rappel base in concurrence with the NICC and the GACCs. GACCs pre-positioning rappellers when multiple starts are occurring or predicted will specify the anticipated duration. If not deployed during this period, rappellers will be made available for higher priorities, unless longer duration is negotiated between the sending and receiving rappel bases in concurrence with the 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.

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.

Large Fire Support – Rappellers

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

BLM Type 1 Helicopter

The BLM Type 1 Helicopter’s primary mission is initial attack. While most effective at providing rapid initial response, the crew is well equipped to respond to extended attack incidents and critical need missions on large fires. In order to retain this helicopter and crew beyond initial attack for extended attack incidents, a request will be made to the GACC. Extended attack incidents that utilize the crew to fill critical positions, should immediately order replacement personnel for those positions in case the aircraft and crew are reassigned.

Large Transport Aircraft

Large transport aircraft are National Resources and will be requested through NICC.

- Scheduling: Large transport aircraft arranged by NICC are requested on a per mission basis. Flight Following ATD/ETE will be relayed by the NICC Aircraft Desk for each flight leg.
- Requests for Large Transport: 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 person and telephone number.

All personnel listed on the manifest and flight crew members should be provided at least one sack lunch.

**Northern Rockies Supplement**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Identifier</th>
<th>Pick Up/Drop Off points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>COE</td>
<td>Stancraft 208-772-6404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>LWS</td>
<td>Lewiston-Nez Perce County Airport 208-746-7962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MT</td>
<td>BIL</td>
<td>Edwards Jet Center 406-252-0508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MT</td>
<td>BTM</td>
<td>Butte Aviation 406-494-6694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MT</td>
<td>BZN</td>
<td>Yellowstone Jet Center 800-700-5381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MT</td>
<td>GTF</td>
<td>Holman Aviation 406-453-7613*</td>
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<tr>
<td>MT</td>
<td>HLN</td>
<td>Exec Air 406-442-2190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MT</td>
<td>MSO</td>
<td>Golf Taxiway to Tanker Base 406-728-4381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MT</td>
<td>WYS</td>
<td>Yellowstone Aviation 406-646-7359 (seasonal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND</td>
<td>BIS</td>
<td>Main Terminal 701-355-1808 day / 701-220-9885 24hr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND</td>
<td>FAR</td>
<td>Fargo Jet Center 701-235-3600 or 800-770-0538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND</td>
<td>MOT</td>
<td>Minot General Aviation &amp; Refueling Office 701-857-4738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA</td>
<td>GEG</td>
<td>Signature Flight Support 509-455-5204, answering service after hrs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* NICC Jet support is subject to availability of support personnel and area activity to assist with this operation. Please check with GDC before scheduling a NICC Jet in Great Falls.

**Infrared (IR) Support to Fire Operations**

Aircraft systems configured with infrared (IR) camera systems are available from agencies and private sector to provide support to wildland fire operations in three mission areas:

**Detection:** Use IR imagery to detect and map locations of new fires, typically following a lightning storm.

**Large Fire Perimeter Mapping:** Use IR imagery to map the heat perimeter of large fires, typically the role of National Infrared Operations (NIROPS).

**Tactical Incident Awareness and Assessment (IAA):** Use IR imagery to provide near real-time situational awareness, spot fire detection, over watch of ground operations, and map the heat perimeter of smaller fires or active portions of large fires. Can be conducted during the day or night.
Infrared camera systems can be categorized into two primary categories: 1) Line Scanner / Step-stare camera systems, or 2) gimbal mounted electro-optical / infrared (EO/IR) camera ball. Line scanners and step-stare systems can quickly scan and map large fires and are best used when the fire is actively burning with open flame. EO/IR camera balls are best used to provide over watch of a specific area and are more sensitive to detecting smoldering heat sources, however scan volume to map large fires is typically lower than line scanners or step-stare systems.

Aircraft assigned to NIROPS are predominantly equipped with line scanners or step-stare camerasystems. NIROPS will consists of agency as well as contracted aircraft. NIROPS aircraft are National Resources. To order, use the IR Online Scanner Request Form on the NIROPS website no later than 1530 hours Mountain Time https://fsapps.nwcg.gov/nirops/users/login.

Aircraft equipped with gimbal mounted EO/IR camera balls are typically better suited to detection or tactical IAA missions. Aircraft from federal, state, National Guard, and contractors are available. Ordering procedures varies depending on the aircraft. To order, contact the ordering GACC to discuss options.

The following are some guidelines to help select the right tool for the task:

Identify what the IR imagery is needed for, what information it is intended to provide, the desired products, and time of day.

If the fire is actively burning and a once per 24-hour perimeter map is sufficient, submit request for NIROPS.

If the fire is experiencing significant spread and additional day-time mapping and/or over watch is needed to monitor fire progression, consider requesting an aircraft equipped with thermal sensors for day-time flights in addition to nightly NIROPS.

If the fire is no longer actively spreading and IR imagery is needed to inform mop-up decisions, consider requesting an aircraft equipped with a gimbal mounted camera ball instead of NIROPS.

Following a lightning storm consider requesting an aircraft equipped with gimbal mounted camera ball to conduct a detection flight over the lightning affected area.

Most crewed aircraft systems are only capable of providing “periodic” over watch of an incident, limited by fuel cycle. For more “persistent” coverage of an incident, consider requesting a large UAS capable of providing 12-18 hours of flight time per day.

Northern Rockies Supplement

IR requests require the submission of both an IROC order (A#, Service – Infrared Flight) and a NIROPs order via the NIROPs website. In the special needs of the IROC order please include the name of the person completing the NIROPs request.

IR requests should arrive at NRCC by 15:00 mountain time to ensure adequate time for flight planning.

When completing the online IR scanner order form reference the National Infrared Operations (NIROPs) website for step-by-step instructions: https://fsapps.nwcg.gov/nirops/.

NICC will coordinate all assigned Infrared Interpreters (IRIN) when the National IR Coordinator has been assigned. As a ‘rule of thumb’ when defining the coordinates of the scan box use a one-mile perimeter outside the boundary of the fire.

Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS)

Incident UAS missions may be conducted on a small scale by agency owned UAS and an agency crew or on a larger scale by vendor owned and operated UAS with agency support.

For specifics on how to order UAS, please see: https://uas.nifc.gov/uas-ordering

There are three federal UAS ordering scenarios:

1. Agency UAS for situational awareness (SA)/ Infrared (IR)/mapping
2. Agency UAS for aerial ignition (also capable for SA/IR/mapping)
3. CWN contract UAS for large fire

Notes:

- UAS personnel are in high demand. Please order trainees when approved/possible.
- For RX Fire UAS Operations (including Aerial Ignition) please call the UAS Coordinator.
- Cooperators wishing to fly UAS on federally managed incidents must have a Cooperator letter issued by DOI or USFS.

There is an on-call UAS Coordinator available to answer questions regarding UAS capabilities and to help determine the type of UAS (1-4) and overhead (UASP, UASD, UASM, or UASL) to order. The ordering unit can contact the UAS Fire Coordinator at 208-387-5335 with ordering questions.

Northern Rockies Supplement

UAS are considered aircraft and therefore must adhere to host agency policy. UAS include any aircraft used for flight with no onboard pilot. UAS missions must be approved in advance prior to use on any USFS/DOI/State agency projects (to include fire/incidents/prescribed fire, BAER, etc.).

Region 1 UAS Specialists, Nate Hillenbrand and Shane Ralston, are the main points of contact for Region 1.

**DOI, USFS and State UAS policy and operational guidelines for UAS use is dynamic and expect differences in agency policies:**

- UAS flights under DOI or USFS operational control must adhere to appropriate agency policy and regulations. Reference links to policy found on the Interagency UAS Program website: https://uas.nifc.gov/policy-quick-reference.

- UAS flights under MT-DNRC operational control must adhere to MT-DNRC policy and regulations. Contact local DNRC Aviation Officer for more information on DNRC UAS policy.

- UAS flights under ID-IDL operational control must adhere to the ID-IDL policy and regulations. Contact local IDL Aviation Officer for more information on IDL UAS policy.

In the event of a UAS intrusion on wildfires or projects, fill out the Aircraft Conflict Initial Report Form and notify appropriate personnel.

**Temporary Flight Restrictions, FAR 91.137 (TFR)**

Temporary airspace restrictions will be established when incident related aviation activities present potential conflict with other aviation activities. The FAA requires that latitude/longitude information for TFRs (Temporary Flight Restrictions) must be provided in degrees, minutes, and 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: ddmssN/dddmssW or 450700N/1175030W. The corner points should be listed in a clockwise sequence around the requested TFR to avoid “bow tie” depictions. The NWCG Standards for Airspace Coordination, located at, https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/520, further describes how flight restrictions are requested and implemented.

Military Training Routes and Special Use Airspace that present conflicts with incident related aviation activities will be identified by local units. One source for this information is 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 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.

**Northern Rockies Supplement**

Temporary Flight Restrictions will be ordered through IROC from NRCC as an A#: Service – Aviation. The IROC order needs to be accompanied by a completed Request for Temporary Flight Restriction form which can be found on the NRCC website at: https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/dispatch/aviation/avforms.htm.

Always order a dedicated FAA VHF-AM Air to Air frequency for each TFR. If a TFR is desired to be effective ASAP, a zone’s IA Air to Air AM frequency can be used for the initial TFR. The dedicated Air to Air AM frequency will then be tied to the TFR for the next operational shift.
Whenever there are 5 or more TFRs in effect in the NRGA, NRCC will send a daily Aviation Summary, listing all TFRs in the Northern Rockies and associated dedicated incident A/A and A/G frequencies.

News Media Aircraft

Refer to the Interagency Airspace Coordination Guide (Chapter 6) for details governing media flights into restricted airspace over an Incident.

In the event of a TFR intrusion, fill out the Aircraft Conflict Initial Report Form and notify appropriate personnel including the controlling ARTCC.

Airspace Conflicts

Consult the NWCG Standards for Airspace Coordination at: https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/520

The Aircraft Conflict Initial Report can be accessed at: https://www.nwcg.gov/tags/iasc

Aviation personnel have a responsibility to identify and notify the FAA and report conflicts and incidents through the Interagency SAFECOM (Safety Communication) System to assist in the resolution of airspace conflicts. Notification to the FAA should be timely. When a conflict or incident occurs, it may indicate a significant aviation safety hazard. Conflicts may include Near Mid Air Collisions (NMAC), TFR intrusions, and FTA communication non-compliance. Further guidance is available in the NWCG Standards for Airspace Coordination.

Northern Rockies Supplement

An Aircraft Conflict Report is used to gather and report information on any aircraft conflicts including unauthorized aircraft in the fire traffic area, near miss/mid-air collisions, issues involving MTRs or SUAs, TFR intrusions, etc. This form does NOT however take the place of a SAFECOM and/or procedures outlined in the Aviation Mishap Response Guide if and when the situation dictates.

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. FAA Temporary Control Towers are ordered on an Aircraft Order. A lead time of 48 hours is desirable when ordering. Ordering procedures are outlined within the current agreement. The GACCs do not need to forward the request to NICC.

The Interagency agreement with the FAA requires that a Resource Order and a Temporary Tower Request form be forwarded to the FAA. The forms may be forwarded when the request is made by the GACC to the FAA’s Regional Operations Center (ROC). There is a helpful checklist found in NWCG Standards for Airspace Coordination, PMS 520 that aids in requesting a Temporary Tower.
When procuring a Temporary Tower with an EERA The Buying Team or a purchaser will need to begin with the AIMS process to set up an EERA with a contractor to provide Temporary Tower Services.

NOTE: The contractor will need to have a Letter of Agreement (LOA) and the Controllers need to be certified for the specific location. They 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. This is REQUIRED by the FAA. If the EERA route is utilized, please notify the National Airspace Coordinator. Please follow your local and Geographic Area protocols.

Currently the FAA is having difficulties with staffing to fulfill all of our needs for Temporary Towers utilizing our FAA Temp Tower Agreement. Additionally, the Temp Tower Contractors are no longer vendors and are not on the DPL.

**Northern Rockies Supplement**

A link to the current FAA Temporary Tower Agreement can be found on Aviation section of the NRCC website. [https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/dispatch/aviation/aviation.htm](https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/dispatch/aviation/aviation.htm)

**Dedicated Radio Frequencies**

All documents containing USDA Forest Service (FS) and/or Department of Interior (DOI) frequencies must have the following statement on the top and bottom of each page containing frequencies, “**Controlled Unclassified Information//Basic.**” This requirement is in accordance with direction from the Washington Office Frequency Managers for both Departments.

**FM, VHF, and UHF Frequencies:**

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

**AM Frequencies:**

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

When the tertiary assignment (if applicable) is used the NIICD CDO will be notified by phone or email. VHF AM assignments are used for air-to-air communications and are authorized only within the zone to which assigned. **IA assignments are not dedicated to 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, and after that a dedicated AM frequency should be ordered from the CDO through IROC.

**FM air-to-ground frequencies:**

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

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

**Northern Rockies Supplement**

**Communications/Frequency Zones**

The Northern Rockies Geographic Area has been divided into 14 Initial Attack Communication Zones (IACZ). The boundaries of these zones are closely aligned with initial attack areas for the dispatch centers that manage each frequency, however, some communication zones include more than one dispatch zone within their bounds. The zone boundaries and frequencies are printed on the IACZ map distributed by NRCC and NIICD. Copies of the map are available from each dispatch center and NRCC.

The initial attack frequencies for each IACZ are assigned by the NIICD Communications Duty Officer annually and managed by a designated local dispatch center.

**The IACZ assignments are:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISPATCH CENTER</th>
<th>Zone #</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ID-CDC</td>
<td>ID06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID-GVC</td>
<td>ID07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MT-KIC</td>
<td>MT01</td>
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<tr>
<td>MT-MDC</td>
<td>MT02</td>
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<tr>
<td>MT-DDC</td>
<td>MT03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MT-GDC/HDC</td>
<td>MT04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MT-BZC*</td>
<td>MT05*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MT-LEC</td>
<td>MT06</td>
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<tr>
<td>MT-BDC</td>
<td>MT07</td>
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<tr>
<td>MT-MCC</td>
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<tr>
<td>ND-NDC</td>
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<td>ND03</td>
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<tr>
<td>ND-NDC</td>
<td>ND04</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Bozeman Dispatch Center closed in the Spring of 2022. MT05 and MT07 will be managed under Billings Dispatch Center.*
**Air Guard**

Air Guard (168.625 MHz, TX Tone 110.9) is a national frequency utilized to contact aircraft while in flight. Air Guard shall be constantly monitored by a dedicated receiver in all aircraft in the vicinity of an incident as well as the assigned VHF-AM frequency. Scanning of Air Guard is not acceptable.

A separate receiver in the aircraft always permits monitoring of this frequency to accomplish quick reaction to emergency or changing conditions. Base stations and repeaters require specific approval and a radio frequency assignment (168.625 MHz) at each location. Fire cache portables have this frequency on channel 14 for the purpose of emergency correction of aerial delivery, aerial evacuation, and general safety. Ground-to-ground or other daily routine operational use of this frequency is prohibited.

**Conditions for use of Air Guard are:**

- Genuine emergency use between aircraft and between fire ground crews and aircraft.
- To correct or update critical navigation and/or communication information.
- Emergency contact with aircraft to identify proper frequency.
- Long distance dispatch/recall/redirection of aircraft that have exceeded range of other dispatch capabilities.

**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” (example: 2 nautical miles) 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 to establish safety control measures or implement a TFR. 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.