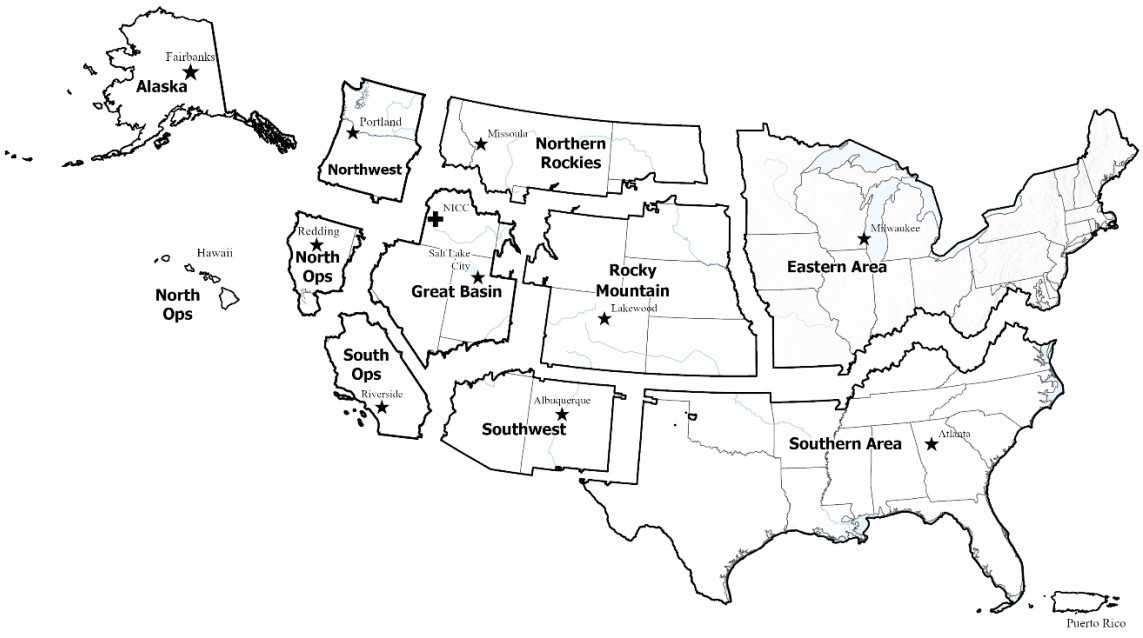
NATIONAL INTERAGENCY STANDARDS for RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

Geographic Areas



March 2025

NATIONAL INTERAGENCY FIRE CENTER

3833 South Development Avenue Boise ID 83705

DATE: March 1, 2025

TO: Agency Personnel

FROM: NIFC-Multi-Agency Coordinating Group

SUBJECT: 2025 National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization

Attached is the 2025 National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization. These standards are written to reflect the interagency needs of the user and formatted to accept local inserts.

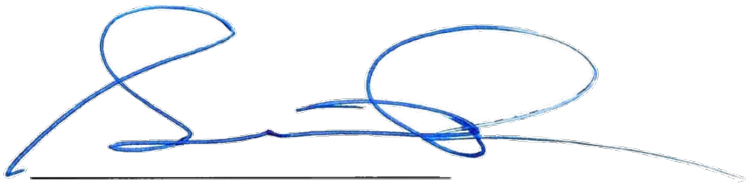
The National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization states, references, or supplements policy and for Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, and Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The signatory agencies have directed the National Interagency Coordination Center (NICC) with review and oversight from the National Multi-Agency Coordinating Group (NMAC) to annually revise, publish, and distribute the National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization by March 1, and issue errata to this document.

The National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization establishes the standards for mobilization and demobilization of resources in response to wildland fire and all-hazard events. It is the foundational document instituting overarching processes for total mobility of resources.

Suggestions for modification of the publication can be submitted at any time during the calendar year. The NICC will accept suggestions for changes either through your signatory agency, through your Coordination Center (GACC), or through established interagency organizations such as NWCG Committees, recognized interagency groups (CGAC, ICAC, etc.), and functional areas (NIICD, RAWS, etc.).

The NICC will present all recommended changes to NMAC for their final acceptance and approval. Explanation of the modification process, instructions on how to submit changes, and the change request form are located on the NICC website located at https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/mobguide/index.html



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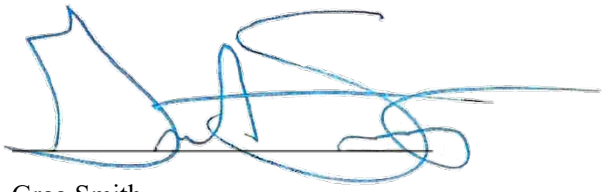

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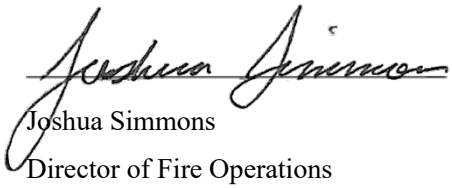

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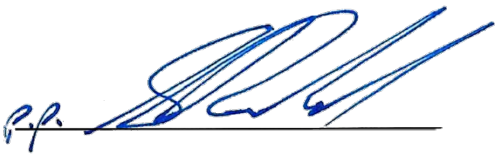

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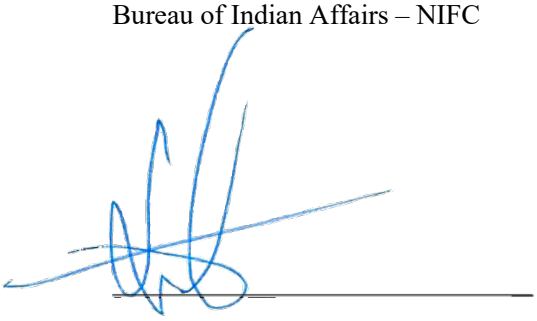

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CHAPTER 10
OBJECTIVES, POLICYAND SCOPE OF OPERATION

MISSION STATEMENT – NATIONAL INTERAGENCY COORDINATION CENTER

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

PURPOSE

The National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization identifies standard procedures that guide the operations of multi-agency operational and logistical support activity throughout the national coordination system. These standards are intended to facilitate interagency dispatch coordination, ensuring timely and cost-effective incident support services are provided. It is designed to accommodate amendments as needed and will be retained as current material until amended. Local and Geographic Mobilization Guides should be used to supplement the National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization.

TOTAL MOBILITY CONCEPT

The national coordination system uses the total mobility concept to position and utilize resources to meet existing and anticipated incident, preparedness, severity, wildland and prescribed fire needs regardless of geographic location or agency affiliation.

To accomplish total mobility, all resources will be statused and assigned in the resource ordering system regardless of incident type or location.

PRIORITIES

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

The delegation of authority for NMAC states:

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

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

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

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

Protecting communities and community infrastructure, other property and improvements, and natural and cultural resources.
Maintaining initial attack capability.
Limiting costs without compromising safety.
Meeting agency suppression objectives.
Support to National Response Framework (NRF) taskings.

Resource allocation decisions are based on the following considerations:

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

NATIONAL RESOURCES

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

Complex Incident Management Teams (CIMT).
National Incident Management Organization Teams (NIMO).
Area Command Teams.
National Buying Teams.
Type 1 Interagency Hotshot Crews.
Large and Very Large Airtankers.
Modular Airborne Firefighting System.
Type 3 Multi-Engine Water Scoopers.
National Aerial Supervision Modules and Lead Planes.
Exclusive-Use Air Tactical Aircraft and personnel.
Smokejumpers and Smokejumper Aircraft.
National Contract Type 1 and Type 2 Helicopters, helitack (including rappel) and associated contract personnel.
National Contract and agency owned Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) and modules.
National Infrared Aircraft (Agency and Contract).
Large Transport Aircraft.
National Contract Mobile Food Services Units.
National Contract Mobile Shower Facilities.
Incident Remote Automatic Weather Station.
National Interagency Support Cache (NISC) System.

National Fire Equipment System (NFES) Managed Items.

When requested by NMAC, GACCs will notify NICC of the commitment of National Resources within their Geographic Area.

LOCAL AND GEOGRAPHIC AREA DRAWDOWN LEVELS

Drawdown is the predetermined number and type of fire suppression resources that are required to maintain viable initial attack (IA) capability at either the local or Geographic Area.

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

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

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

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

NATIONAL SURGE PACKAGES

National Surge Package (NSP) resources are intended to assist GMACs with a means to accomplish critical tactical missions. Prioritization and use of NSP resources should be based on probability of success, values at risk, and a strategy that will likely result in completing key incident objectives that may maintain or reduce incident complexity and/or resource needs.

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

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

The intent of NSP resource allocation is to assign the group of resources to a series of specific incidents to accomplish critical tactical and/or key incident objectives over the course of a three-to-seven-day span, then move the resources to the next priority incident. NSP resources should not be spread to multiple incidents where key incident objectives cannot be attained with a single NSP resource.

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

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

NATIONAL READY RESERVE

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

National Ready Reserve implementation responsibilities are as follows:

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

NICC implements NMAC intent by directing individual GACCs to place specific categories, types, and quantities of resources on National Ready Reserve.

GACCs direct local dispatch centers and/or assigned IMTs to specifically identify resources to be placed on National Ready Reserve.

NICC mobilizes National Ready Reserve resources through established ordering channels, as necessary.

National Ready Reserve resources must meet the following requirements:

May be currently assigned to ongoing incidents.

Must be able to demobilize and be enroute to the new assignment in less than 2 hours.

Resources must have a minimum of 7 days left in a 14-day rotation (extensions will not be factored in this calculation).

May be assigned to incidents after being designated ready reserve, in coordination with NICC; and

Designated ready reserve resources may be adjusted on a daily basis.

NMAC will adjust ready reserve requirements as needed. Furthermore, in order to maintain national surge capability, NMAC may retain available resources within a Geographic Area, over and above the established Geographic Area drawdown level.

SCOPE OF OPERATION

National Response Framework (NRF)

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

Activities will be accomplished utilizing established dispatch coordination concepts. The affected GACC will coordinate ordering points with Regional Response Coordination Centers (RRCC) and

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

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

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

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

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

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

MOBILIZATION/DEMOBILIZATION

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

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

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

https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/310-1

Resources assigned to emergency incidents will follow sending agency dispatch procedures for travel to the incident. Incident agency dispatch procedures will be followed for return travel from

the incident with the hosting dispatch office making travel arrangements and providing airline tickets or travel information to individuals and resources as needed. Travel arrangements made outside of incident agency dispatch procedures may not be reimbursed without proper approvals and authorization. Commercial and/or contract transportation methods may be used.

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

WORK/REST

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

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

Personnel will resume 2:1 work/rest ratio as quickly as possible.
The IC or agency administrator will justify work shifts that exceed 16 hours and/or consecutive days that do not meet 2:1 work to rest ratio. Justification will be documented in the daily incident records, made available to the employee by the finance section/local unit, and must include mitigation measures used to reduce fatigue.
The time officer's/unit leader's approval of the Emergency Firefighter Time Report (OF-288), or other agency pay document, certifies that the required documentation is on file and no further documentation is required for pay purposes.

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

LENGTH OF ASSIGNMENT

Refer to the *NWCG Standards for Interagency Incident Business Management*, PMS 902, https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/pms902, as the authoritative source for definitions in this section.

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

Assignment Definition

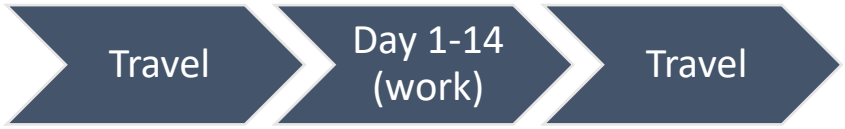
An assignment is defined as the time period (days) between the first full operational period, excluding travel, and the last operational period. The last operational period is the last full day

worked, excluding all travel. Assignments include staging/preposition, prescribed fire, and fuels treatments.

Length of Assignment

Standard assignment length is 14 days, exclusive of travel from and to the home unit, with possible extensions identified below. **Time spent in staging and preposition status counts toward the 14-day limit, regardless of pay status, for all personnel, including incident management teams (IMT).** Contracted aircraft are not restricted by length of assignment. In order to limit disruption to operations, reduce strain on the ordering system and reduce unnecessary mobilization and demobilization of these high-cost resources, exclusive-use aviation personnel are encouraged to utilize a personnel rotation schedule that meets staffing criteria required of the resource. When numerous internal rotations of staffing Exclusive-Use aircraft occur, consideration for aircraft exchange shall be given by aviation managers and coordinators. Requests for such an exchange shall be coordinated with all parties involved to include the aircraft manager, IMT or hosting unit, GACC, NICC and applicable National Aircraft Coordinator. The ability to grant such requests during high fire activity or planning levels may be limited due to extenuating circumstances.

14-day Scenario



Days Off

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Assignment Extension

Extensions beyond 14-day assignments should be made sparingly. Consider the health, readiness, and capability of incident personnel prior to authorizing back-to-back assignments. The health and safety of incident personnel and resources will not be compromised under any circumstance. Assignments may be extended when:

- Life and property are imminently threatened.
- Suppression objectives are close to being met.
- A military battalion is assigned.
- Replacement resources are unavailable or have not yet arrived.

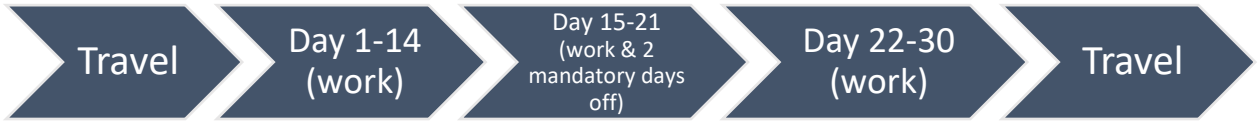
The assignment is a planned event (e.g., fuels treatment, prescribed fire implementation) with fatigue mitigations (e.g., shorter workdays, adequate rest in hotels, etc.).

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

21-day Scenario

A 21-day assignment is exclusive of travel from and to home unit. Time spent in staging and preposition status counts toward the 21-day assignment, regardless of pay status, for all personnel, including IMTs.

30-day Scenario



An assignment longer than 22 days is exclusive of travel from and to home unit. Time spent in staging and preposition status counts toward the assignment, regardless of pay status, for all personnel, including IMTs. For an assignment exceeding 21 days, two mandatory days off will be provided prior to the 22nd day of the assignment.

For an assignment exceeding 21 days, two mandatory days off will be provided prior to the 22nd day of the assignment. Upon completion of the assignment and return to the home unit, three mandatory days off will be provided.

Contracts, incident blanket purchase agreements (I-BPA), and emergency equipment rental agreements (EERA) should be reviewed for appropriate pay requirements and length of assignment. If the contract, I-BPA, or EERA do not address this, the incident Finance/Administration Section chief or the procurement official should be consulted as to whether compensation for a day off is appropriate.

Single Resource/Kind Extensions

The section chief or IC will identify the need for assignment extension and will obtain the affected resource's concurrence. The section chief and affected resource will acquire and document the home unit supervisor's approval.

The IC approves the extension. If a convened Geographic Multi-Agency Coordinating Group (GMAC) or the National Multi-Agency Coordinating Group (NMAC) directs, the IC approves only after GMAC/NMAC concurrence.

If the potential exists for reassignment to another incident during the extension, the home unit supervisor and the affected resource will be advised and must concur prior to reassignment.

CIMT Length of Assignment and Mandatory Unavailability

The assignment length and unavailability period for CIMTs is determined based on the Incident Commander's (IC) travel and follows the process outlined below:

Day 1 will be the first full day following IC travel to the reporting location on the original resource order, whether it is staging/preposition, to shadow, or the first day in command of the incident.

For a 14-day assignment, transfer of command may happen on day 14 or the morning of day 15, provided travel back to the home unit begins on day 15. Closeouts, evaluations, and other final processes should be conducted prior to day 15.

Should an extension be approved, the transfer of command will occur no later than the final extension date.

Requests to NMAC for a CIMT to be available again prior to the 7-day unavailability period should occur prior to the start of the 7 days. Only in exceptional circumstances will a CIMT be asked by NMAC within the 7-day period to roster prior to the end of the 7 days.

The day following return travel by the IC will be day 1 of the CIMT unavailability period. The CIMT will be available to roster after a full 7 days have passed. Agency approved days off are included in the 7-day unavailability period.

Tracking of these days will be accomplished by the Geographic Areas and shared with the NICC CIMT Coordinator for planning purposes.

Incident Management Team Extensions

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

Maximum Consecutive Days Worked – Home Unit

During extended periods of activity at the home unit, personnel will have a minimum of 2 days off in any 21-day period. Home unit is defined as the duty station.

- *FS – During extended periods of activity in support of local fire management, personnel will have a minimum of 2 days off in any 14-day period.*

INCIDENT OPERATIONS DRIVING

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

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

No driver will drive more than 10 hours (behind the wheel) within any duty day.

Multiple drivers in a single vehicle may drive up to the duty day limitation provided no driver exceeds the individual driving (behind the wheel) time limitation of 10 hours.

A driver shall drive only if they have had at least 8 consecutive hours off-duty before beginning a shift. Exception to the minimum off-duty hour requirement is allowed when essential to:

- Accomplish immediate and critical suppression objectives, or
- Address immediate and critical firefighter or public safety issues.

As stated in the current agency work/rest policy, documentation of mitigation measures used to reduce fatigue is required for drivers who exceed 16-hour work shifts. This is required regardless of whether the driver was still compliant with the 10-hour individual (behind the wheel) driving time limitations.

INITIAL ATTACK DEFINITION

Initial Attack (IA) is a preplanned response to a wildfire, given the wildfire's potential. Initial attack may include size up, patrolling, monitoring, holding action, or suppression. Initial Attack will take priority over extended attack incidents.

Dispatch centers are to inform all resources of the name of the assigned Incident Commander and all other pertinent information. All changes in Incident Command leadership will be announced to assigned and incoming resources during initial and extended attack incidents. This information should also be relayed to Fire Management staff.

Initial attack involving the commitment of resources across recognized dispatch boundaries must comply with the following guidelines:

Resources dispatched are identified in formalized Agreements, Operating Plans, or Memoranda of Understanding and are located on/or adjacent to mutual jurisdictional wildland fire management boundaries.

At the time it becomes evident the incident will not be contained during the first operational period, at the request of the sending unit, resources assigned will be formally ordered through established ordering channels.

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

To ensure safe and efficient mobilization of resources to incidents, resources are requested and mobilized using the Interagency Resource Ordering Capability (IROC). Standard interagency

mobilization processes are identified within the *Interagency Standards for Resource Ordering Guide (ISROG)* located at the following link:

https://www.nifc.gov/sites/default/files/NICC/3-Logistics/Reference%20Documents/ISROG.pdf

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Compacts

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

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

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

State and federal agencies use the national interagency mobilization system as authorized in master cooperative wildland fire agreements. Forest fire compact orders are often processed in the national interagency mobilization system under the authorities of the forest fire compacts. Resources shared under compact authorities remain under compact control for the duration of their assignment and are separate from national interagency mobilizations. The two systems sometimes overlap, and understanding compact mobilizations is an important part of dispatching.

WILDLAND FIRE ENTRAPMENT/FATALITY

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

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

NICC COD: nicc.cod@firenet.gov

The form is located at the following web site:

https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/reference-documents

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

UNABLE TO FILL (UTF) PROCEDURE

A 48 hour "Unable to Fill" (UTF) policy exists nationally. NICC will return requests to the ordering GACC with a "UTF" no more than 48 hours after receipt, unless notified the order can be filled. NICC will not accept or process any request previously UTF'd unless a new request number is assigned.

STANDARD CUBES, WEIGHT, AND GEAR POLICY FOR ALL PERSONNEL

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

One frameless, soft pack, not to exceed 45 pounds.

Web gear or briefcase (not both), not to exceed 20 pounds.

Maximum allowable crew weight, including equipment, is 5,300 pounds (6,625 pounds for 25 person crews).

All personnel baggage weights must be displayed separately from individual weights on flight manifests.

Pre-identified Complex Incident Management Team members are authorized additional weight, not to exceed 300 pounds, for equipment per team. The Incident Commander must designate, in advance, which team members are authorized additional weight and make this a matter of record.

NATIONAL FIRE PREPAREDNESS PLAN

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

WHY PREPAREDNESS LEVELS ARE ESTABLISHED

Preparedness Levels are established to:

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

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC AREA PREPAREDNESS LEVELS

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

PREPAREDNESS LEVEL DESCRIPTIONS

Preparedness Level 1

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

Conditions are not favorable to support significant wildland fire activity in most Geographic Areas.
Resource capability is adequate with little or no mobilization of resources occurring through NICC.
Potential for emerging significant wildland fires is expected to remain minimal.

Preparedness Level 2

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

Significant wildland fire or non-fire activity is increasing in a few Geographic Areas.

Resources within most Geographic Areas are adequate to manage the current situation, with light to moderate mobilization of resources occurring through NICC.

Potential for emerging significant wildland fires is normal to below normal for the time of year.

Preparedness Level 3

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

Significant wildland fire or non-fire activity is occurring in multiple Geographic Areas with Incident Management Teams (IMTs) actively engaged.

Mobilization of resources through NICC is moderate to heavy.

Potential for emerging significant wildland fires is normal for the time of year.

Preparedness Level 4

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

Significant wildland fire or non-fire activity is occurring in multiple Geographic Areas with a substantial commitment of IMTs.

NICC increasingly engages GACCs to coordinate and fill orders for available resources.

Potential for significant incidents emerging in multiple Geographic Areas indicates that resource demands will continue or increase.

Preparedness Level 5

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

Full commitment of National Resources is ongoing.

NICC coordinates resource requests with GACCs as resources become available.

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

PREPAREDNESS LEVEL ACTIONS TAKEN BY NICC/NMAC

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

Preparedness Level 1

NICC produces the Incident Management Situation Report (IMSR) weekly on Fridays or as needed based on significant activity.

NMAC meets as needed to accomplish administrative and procedural business.

NICC manages national resource allocations as coordinated with NMAC based on pre-established prioritization criteria and resource mobilization guidelines.

NICC CIMT Coordinator will monitor and coordinate CIMTs.

Preparedness Level 2

NICC produces the IMSR daily Monday through Friday.

NMAC meets on a regular basis to ensure situational awareness nationally as well as assessing resource commitment and availability.

NICC manages national resource allocations as coordinated with NMAC based on pre-established prioritization criteria and resource mobilization guidelines.

NICC will actively engage with the Geographic Areas for the assessment and coordination of Incident Management Teams.

Preparedness Level 3

NICC produces the IMSR daily.

NMAC will assume management of Type 1 and Type 2IA Crew assignments.

NMAC will monitor CIMT assignments and may engage with GAs as necessary to achieve team experience objectives, ensure proficiency, manage fatigue, or for other reasons.

NMAC activates the following support functions:

- Crew Coordinator
- CIMT Coordinator
- SMKJ Coordinator

NMAC implements a formal meeting schedule to align with the national situation.

Geographic Areas must identify a CIMT Coordinator to serve as the communication link with the NMAC CIMT Coordinator for all CIMT actions.

Preparedness Level 4

NMAC will manage all crew assignments.

NMAC will manage all CIMT assignments. CIMT rationale forms may be required for all requests.

NMAC will evaluate the need for activations of military and/or international assistance.

NMAC meets daily Monday through Friday and on weekends as needed.

Preparedness Level 5

NMAC may activate additional support functions as needed:

NMAC receives requests for and assembles/allocates surge packages.

NMAC may activate military and/or international assistance.

NMAC has the delegated authority and may actively manage all suppression resources as needed.

MULTI-AGENCY COORDINATING GROUPS (MAC) ORGANIZATION

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

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

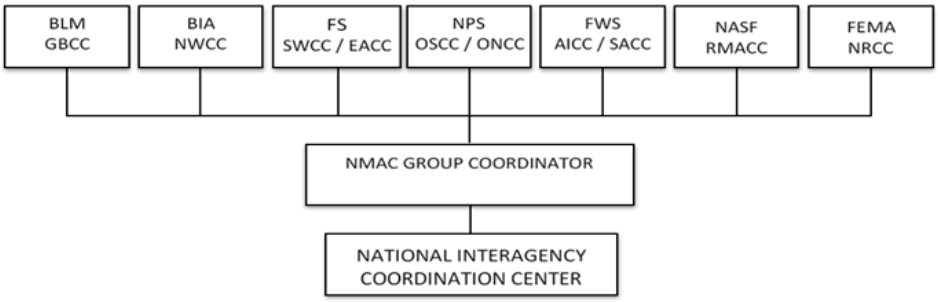
There may be a need for Geographic Areas to activate their MAC Groups when the National Preparedness Level is at 5, enabling geographic area response to requests and direction from NMAC.

National Multi-Agency Coordinating Group (NMAC) Organization

During National Preparedness Levels 4 and 5, NMAC is activated for daily briefings and meetings. Through intergovernmental coordination, NMAC provides national wildland fire operations direction, prioritization, allocation, and oversight.

For information regarding NMAC go to:

https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/nmac



NIFC Directors' Delegations

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

NMAC Roles/Responsibilities:

Establish national priorities among the Geographic Areas.

Direct, allocate or reallocate resources among or between Geographic Areas to meet national priorities.

Anticipate and identify future national fire management resource requirements (prepositioning).

Provide oversight of general business practices between NMAC and GMAC groups.

Distribute and archive decisions, direction, and best management practices.

Provide an NMAC member as the media spokesperson assisting NIFC External Affairs for issues of national importance (as requested).

NMAC members serves as liaisons to specific Geographic Areas.

NMAC members are responsible for dissemination of written correspondence to their respective agencies.

Determine National Preparedness Levels (PLs).

Determine national fire resource availability to support non-fire/all-hazard operations (Reference Support to the National Response Framework).

Determine activation, coordination, and involvement of military and international resources.

- Requests for assistance from the military that may include MAFFS, military ground support, etc.
- Requests for assistance from foreign countries such as New Zealand, Australia, Canada, Mexico, etc.

Manage Area Command Teams.

Provides liaison and oversight to the Incident Commanders Advisory Council (ICAC).

Manage Complex Incident Management Team rotations, monitor work/rest cycles, and may modify national rotations.

NMAC Support Function Responsibilities:

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

Incident Management Team Coordinator:

Coordinates with NICC and the GA to implement NMAC decisions.

Tracks all IMT utilization.

Provide recommendations to NMAC for team assignments.

Crew Coordinator:

Coordinates with NICC and the GA to implement NMAC decisions.

Tracks all Type 1 and 2IA crew assignments.

At PL 4 and 5, NMAC may delegate tracking of all crew types.

Provides recommendations to NMAC for crew allocations.

Works directly with GAs to track crew needs and availability.

Smokejumper Coordinator:

Coordinates with NICC and the GA to implement NMAC decisions.

Tracks all smokejumper movement and availability.

Assists NMAC and the NICC in prioritizing competing booster requests.

Responsibilities of GMACs:

Determine and set Geographic Area priorities.

Acquire, allocate, and reallocate resources.

Issue coordinated Situation Assessment Statements.

MAC Group Coordinator

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

Responsibilities of the MAC Group Coordinator:

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

Arrange for and manage facilities and equipment necessary to support the MAC Group function.

Facilitate the MAC Group decision process by ensuring the analysis and display of information that will assist the MAC Group, or their representatives, in keeping abreast of the total situation.

Provide the data necessary for setting priorities, resource allocation and other collective decisions.

Complexity

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

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

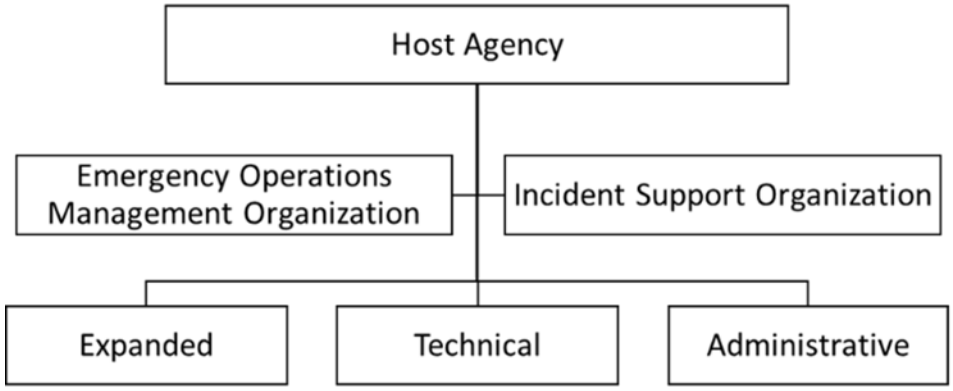
INCIDENT SUPPORT ORGANIZATION (ISO)

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

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

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

Incident Support Organization (ISO)



Expanded Dispatch Organization

The Expanded Dispatch function of the ISO relieves the host agency's dispatch unit by focusing exclusively on the large or complex incident(s).

Expanded Dispatch Functional Areas

Overhead
Crews
Aircraft, Logistical
Equipment
Supplies

The volume of orders and complexity of the incident(s) determines staffing levels and the degree of expertise required of the Expanded Dispatch organization. In less complex situations, one (1) dispatcher can handle more than one (1) functional area. Additional personnel may also work within the Expanded Dispatch,

The Expanded Dispatch Supervisory Dispatcher (EDSP) is a facilitator accomplishing the direction provided by the Center Manager or Fire Management Officer, who has delegated authority from the Agency Administrator. Facilitation is accomplished by adequately staffing and supervising the operations of the Expanded Dispatch organization, maintaining positive and effective liaison with the host agency and incident management team(s), and assisting in clarifying the roles and responsibilities for the ISO and the host agency dispatch unit as needed. The individual filling this position must be a qualified EDSP and capable of performing all functions within the Expanded Dispatch organization.

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

Technical Support

The Technical Support function of the ISO provides specialized skills, which assist off-incident support operations. These can vary from situation to situation. Common Technical Support

functions are telecommunications, caching of supplies, transportation services, equipment inspection, aviation ramp services, mobilization or demobilization center management, and security.

Administrative Support

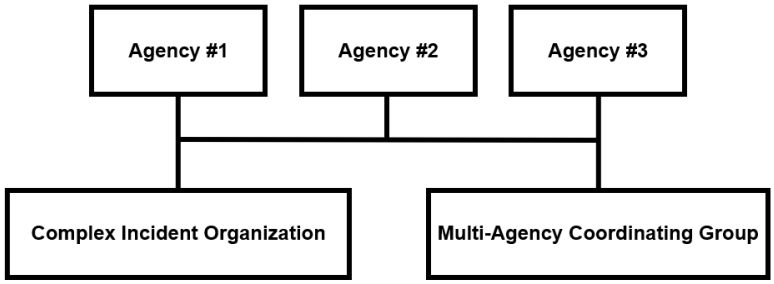
The Administrative Support function of the ISO provides administrative services for the host agency, ISO, and incident(s). These can vary from situation to situation. Common Administrative Support functions are equipment and personnel timekeeping, procurement services such as a Buying Team(s), hiring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

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

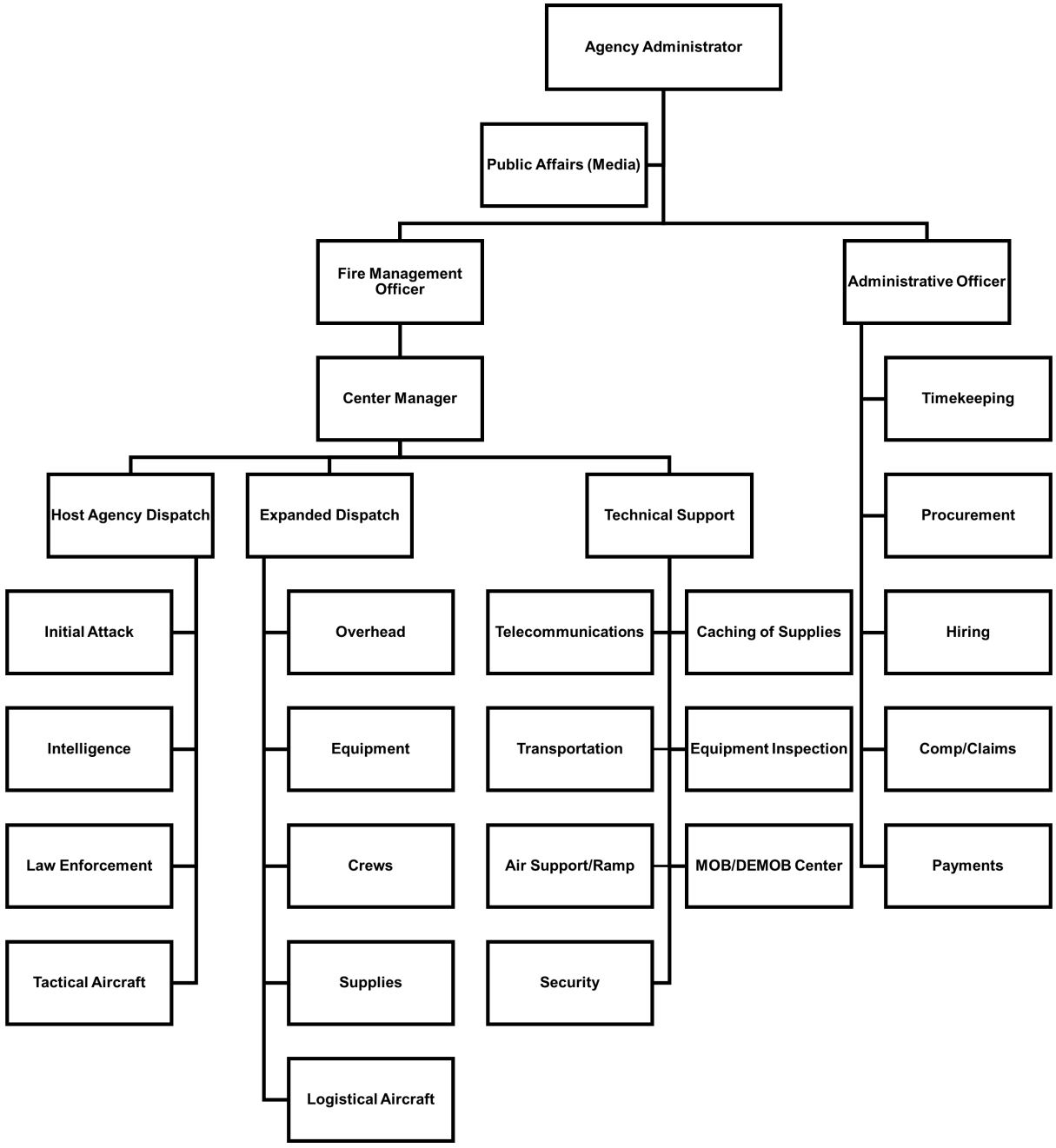
Example Organizations

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

Incident Support Organization (ISO), Example – Complex Incident:



Incident Support Organization (ISO), Example:



MOBILIZATION PROCEDURES FOR MILITARY ASSETS

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

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

INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS

International Arrangements and Agreements, and respective Operating Plans, can be found at:

https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/reference-documents

Canada Support

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

Australia and New Zealand Support

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

Mexico Support

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

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

Other Nations Support for Large Scale Mobilizations

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

Processes for International Mobilization of Federal Resources

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

Dispatch Procedures for International Mobilization

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

Ensure the resource is aware of all attached documentation within the order (i.e.: briefing packets, Special Needs documents, etc.)

International Manifest is accurately completed and returned in a timely manner. The manifest must be submitted to NICC no later than **72 hours** before the Needed Date and Time on the Resource Order Form.

- Failure to meet the 72-hour timeframe will result in the order being canceled.

Vehicle Information is completed (if applicable) within the manifest.

Travel can be arranged but not implemented until notification is received from the NICC International Coordinator that they are cleared for travel. (This process may be different based on which country we are providing assistance/support.)

- A copy of the itinerary is required to be submitted with the international manifest.

Once the manifest is received by the NICC, it is sent to be reviewed for international travel clearance. (This may take 48 hours or longer)

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

No travel can occur until this confirmation is received.

ORDERING PROCESS AND PROCEDURES

All agencies have designated ordering procedures for incident and wildland fire support and services. These established ordering channels provide for: rapid movement of requests, agency review, efficient utilization of resources, and cost effectiveness.

Geographic Area Coordination Centers (GACCs)

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

ALASKA – Fort Wainwright, Alaska: https://fire.ak.blm.gov/

EASTERN – Milwaukee, Wisconsin: https://gacc.nifc.gov/eacc/

GREAT BASIN – Salt Lake City, Utah: https://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA OPERATIONS – Redding, California: https://gacc.nifc.gov/oncc/

NORTHERN ROCKIES – Missoula, Montana: https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/

NORTHWEST – Portland, Oregon: https://gacc.nifc.gov/nwcc/

ROCKY MOUNTAIN – Lakewood, Colorado: https://gacc.nifc.gov/rmcc/

SOUTHERN – Atlanta, Georgia: https://gacc.nifc.gov/sacc/

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA OPERATIONS – Riverside, California: https://gacc.nifc.gov/oscc/

SOUTHWEST – Albuquerque, New Mexico: https://gacc.nifc.gov/swcc/

Name Requests

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

All name requests not filled by the item being requested will be returned to the requesting unit with the appropriate associated documentation i.e., Unable to honor this request due to outstanding needs within the geographic area.

Name Requests on Budgeted, Severity or Non-Suppression Funds

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

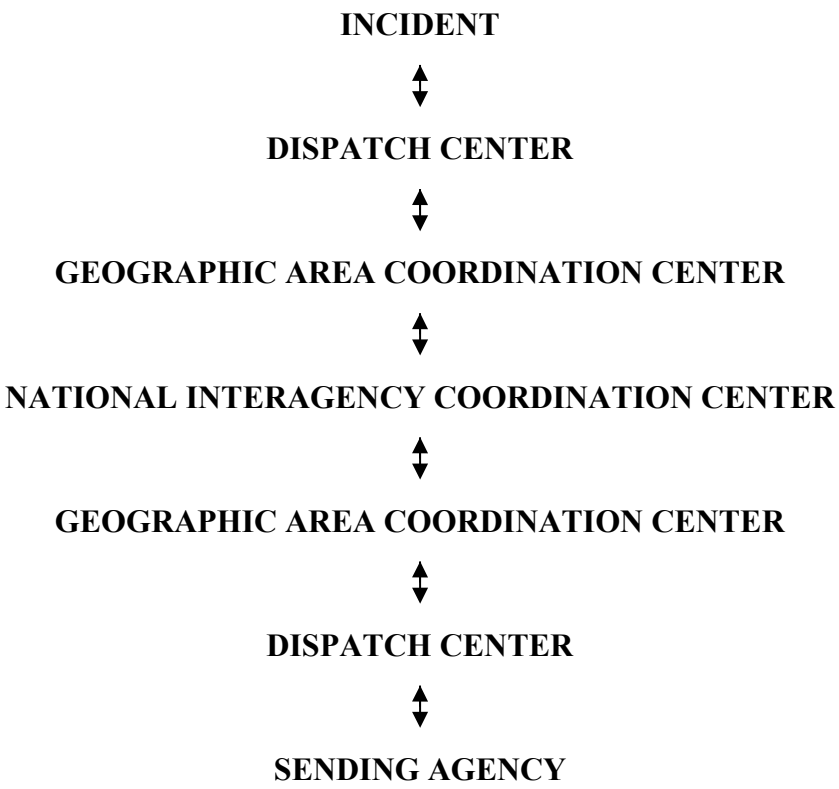
Severity requests often involve strategic movement of resources from area with lower fire potential, being directed by agency managers and/or duty officers and will be honored.

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

Ordering Process for All Orders

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

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



Support to Border Fires

Border fires are defined as a wildfire that has crossed the boundary from one (1) Geographic Area into another or where the fire is expected to cross the boundary within two (2) burning periods.

Whereas both Geographic Areas have a vested interest and authority to provide resource support to the incident, they may order directly from each other in support of the incident. The following protocols apply:

A single ordering point will be designated to ensure proper assignment and demobilization of resources. The incident will remain with the originating unit for situation reporting and prioritization.

The dispatch organization designated as the single ordering point may place orders to either GACC using established ordering channels, however only the GACC of the originating unit dispatch is authorized to place orders with NICC.

Prior to initiating border fire support operations, concurrence and agreement must occur between the two GACCs and NICC. To maintain effective coordination and ensure that the appropriate resources are mobilized, communication will be necessary between both GACCs and the ordering unit dispatch organization.

MOBILIZATION AND DEMOBILIZATION INFORMATION

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

NON-INCIDENT RELATED ORDERING

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

CHAPTER 20
OVERHEAD AND TEAMS

OVERHEAD AND TEAMS OVERVIEW

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

Standards for Wildland Fire Position Qualifications

Overhead positions are listed in the *NWCG Standards for Wildland Fire Position Qualifications, PMS 310-1.* This document is located at: https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/310-1

The Incident Qualifications and Certification System (IQCS), and the Incident Qualification System (IQS) are information management systems that track training and certifications for Wildland Firefighters. For a complete list of all NWCG recognized Position Codes, refer to the Position Codes listed at: https://www.nwcg.gov/positions

Overhead Mobilization and Demobilization

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

Supplemental Fire Department Resources

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

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

Mobilization will follow established ordering procedures as identified in National, Geographic, and Local Mobilization Guides.

Resources will be mobilized from the Host Dispatch Zone in which the department is located. Personnel will be provided a copy of the resource order request after confirmation of availability and prior to departure from their home jurisdiction.

Resource orders shall clearly indicate incident assignment, incident location, expected incident arrival time, and any additional special needs or equipment authorizations (laptops, and rental vehicles).

If a request requires individuals to be self-sufficient for the duration of the assignment, they must be able to procure food, lodging, and local transportation.

Name Requesting Single Resource Overhead

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

Trainee Requests

Name request for geographic area priority trainee positions will be justified within the special needs as being approved by the GATR and will be processed without delay. Hosting GA priority trainee list should be utilized first.

Technical Specialist

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

Remote Employee

Remote employees who are detached from their home unit (e.g., USFS Washington Office, NIFC, etc.) should typically be dispatched from the dispatch area where they physically reside. Incident qualifications and training administration will remain with the resource's home unit.

Interagency Wildland Fire Modules

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

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

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

For minimum module standards for national mobilization, see:

Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (NFES 2724):
https://www.nifc.gov/standards/guides/red-book
NWCG Standards for Wildfire Module Operations, PMS 430:
https://www.nwcg.gov/sites/default/files/publications/pms430.pdf

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

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

Wildland Fire Module Mobilization

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

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

Helicopter Module

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

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

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

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

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

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

Helicopter Rappellers

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

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

Rappellers primary mission is initial attack. When Rappellers are needed for initial attack with aircraft, they are to be requested in IROC as “RPIA – Load, Rappeller, Initial Attack” on an Aircraft request. All initial attack orders will be honored, regardless of Geographic Area boundary, when rappellers are available. Additional mission specific information should be documented on the resource order. When ordered for initial attack, Rappellers will be self-sufficient for 36 hours after deployment on an incident and are assigned to the user unit until released.

Rappel boosters will be ordered by individual Overhead requests. Any additional support needs may be documented on the resource order.

Smokejumpers

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

Smokejumpers primary mission is initial attack. All initial attack orders will be honored when smokejumpers are available. There are two primary methods for ordering smokejumpers, initial attack load or booster load/individual smokejumper. The type of order should be predicated on immediate need or augmentation.

Smokejumper boosters are utilized to increase smokejumper capability at a base or within a Geographic Area. Booster requests should be based on current and/or expected fire activity with an understanding that boosters should be released back to home or hosting unit(s) or made available to higher activity areas if activity does not develop at receiving unit.

Boosters are ordered by individual Overhead requests and can be filled from one or multiple bases. Booster requests may specify a desired delivery system (round or square parachutes). Smokejumper aircraft must be ordered separately if the aircraft is needed beyond delivery of the smokejumpers. NICC, GACCs, and local dispatch centers should communicate with the hosting and potential sending smokejumper base(s) before the order(s) are placed and filled.

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

Non-Standard Overhead Groups

The generic overhead catalog items "FUMD – Module, Fuels" or "SMOD – Module, Suppression" will be used to order non-standard overhead groups. All requests for these catalog items will be placed through established ordering channels using an Overhead Group Request. Coordination between requesting and sending units must occur.

Communications Coordinator (COMC)

A COMC must be assigned when a second 4390 Starter System is assigned to any incident within a one hundred (100) mile radius of the first assigned 4390 Starter System. The COMC should be requested as a name requested position.

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

NIICD Communications Duty Officer: (208) 387-5644

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

Duties and Responsibilities:

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

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

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

Field COMC Duties and Responsibilities:

Maintains an accurate inventory of all communications equipment assigned to incidents under their control.

Keep current on the availability of communications resources for future Geographic Area and National requirements. The COMC should be current with procedures needed to obtain such resources.

Provide problem-solving recommendations and advice on communications issues to the respective Geographic Area Coordinators, the Area Command Teams, and/or to Incident Management Teams within a complex or single incident. National, as well as Geographic Area priorities will be considered when making recommendations and/or providing advice.

Assist incidents with communication system design and in obtaining specialized communications equipment.

Incident Meteorologist (IMET)

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

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

NWS Incident Response Desk: (877) 323-IMET

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

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

When the NWS cannot provide transportation, the sending dispatch office is responsible for arranging and providing mobilization needed for the IMET and any required equipment to the

incident. The host agency is responsible for arranging and providing demobilization needed for the release of the IMET and required equipment back to the home unit.

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

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

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

Air Resource Advisors

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

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

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

IWFAQRP: (661) GET-1ARA or (661) 438-1272.

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

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

Cache Support Positions

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

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

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAMS (IMTS)

Incident Management Teams will be ordered by type using an Overhead Group Request in IROC. The following standards apply to all wildfire incident assignments. Assignments to other incidents, such as all-hazard response, may not adhere to these standards.

NMAC Management of IMTs

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

When situations warrant (determined by NMAC), rationale is required by NMAC for assignment of Complex, NIMO, and Area Command Teams prior to mobilization. The current rationale form is found at https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/reference-documents.

To manage fatigue, promote mental health and well-being, and provide opportunities for IMT members to attend to work and personal responsibilities, all IMTs will have 7 days of unavailability upon return from any assignment geographically or nationally (including preposition) of 7 days or more (exclusive of travel). (This applies to the IMT; individuals may have differing agency requirements.) During periods of elevated need, there may be a request by NMAC for earlier availability. This will be determined and communicated as early as practicable and prior to the start of the team's unavailability period. A GA may extend a team's unavailability period for additional rest. Refer to Chapter 10, CIMT Length of Assignment and Mandatory Unavailability for specific information or to the *NWCG Standards for Interagency Incident Business Management*, PMS 902, https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/pms902.

Appropriate Use of Interagency IMTs

Suppression repair work is limited to the repair of resources, land, and facilities that were damaged as a direct result of suppression actions taken on the incident. Only the most critical suppression repair work should be completed during high preparedness levels. During high preparedness levels firefighting resources are scarce and the deployment and work of these resources should be focused on priority, emerging, and expanding incidents of concern that possess critical values at risk. NMAC's intent is to return CIMTs to availability and/or reassign CIMTs once wildfire incidents have stopped expanding, reached high containment levels, shifted primarily to suppression repair work, and/or when the complexity of the incident decreases such that it can be managed by a lower complexity incident management organization. CIMTs should not be used to manage ongoing indirect line construction or other non-suppression work when

the need is no longer justified and there is a reduction of fire growth, behavior, and projected spread. Once suppression repair becomes the primary emphasis of work, a CIMT may be reassigned to manage other higher priority incidents. Agency Administrators may consider limiting suppression repair until both fire activity and preparedness levels have decreased. The Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation (DOI) or Burned Area Emergency Response (FS) process should be used for tasks like hazard tree abatement within the burned area.

Interagency Complex Incident Management Teams (CIMTs)

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

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

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

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

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

IMT Configurations – All

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

- Finance/Admin. Section Chief
- Procurement Unit Leader
- Comp/Claims Unit Leader

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

CIMT Configuration

CIMTs are expected to be fully rostered when available. CIMTs will be considered unavailable for assignment without a minimum roster of the seven Complex Command and General Staff (C&G) plus 17 discretionary qualified positions, for a total of 24 positions.

All CIMT rosters shall follow the standard CIMT configuration:

- Master roster refers to any team's roster for the calendar year based upon approval by their coordinating group/oversight body. The number of personnel and positions on this roster is approved by the coordinating group/oversight body.
- Mobilization roster refers to any team's roster in IROC which will be used to fill a current request.
    - The minimum required configuration is the seven Complex C&G plus 17 discretionary positions, for a total of 24 positions.
    - See the list of recommended positions at https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/overhead.

POSITIONS	##	NOTES
Minimum Required Roster	24	7 Complex C&G + 17 discretionary qualified positions
Discretionary	51	May be filled as qualified or trainee at IC discretion
TOTAL	75	CANNOT exceed without documented negotiation

    - The maximum roster is 75 personnel unless approved in writing by the host Agency Administrator (AA) and attached in IROC.
- Roster requests of above 75 personnel must be approved in writing by the host unit AA following roster negotiations through the Pre-Mobilization Incident Management Team (IMT) Call, found at https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/reference-documents.
    - Personnel may work virtually or on-site, as dictated by GA business rules and IC discretion; however, they still count towards the team's total size.
    - Supporting personnel and functions are not included in the team's mobilization numbers (i.e., Resource Advisors, Air Resource Advisors, etc.).
    - Local unit personnel assigned to work on the incident with the team are not considered team members but additional support.

CIMT Roster Negotiation

Upon receiving an order, the mobilization roster will be finalized based upon incident complexity. The IC shall negotiate the mobilization roster configuration through communications with the ordering AA. The Pre-Mobilization Incident Management Team (IMT) Call is intended to facilitate this communication and convey initial situation and intent, which should drive roster negotiations and approvals of over 75 personnel. It should include an overview of fire activity and resource availability geographically and nationally, to inform overhead and resource allocation, provided by a representative from the hosting GA. This representative may be one of the following:

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

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

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

- The RCA will inform complexity by functional area and assist in identifying additional Incident Command System (ICS) position needs.
    - Continued use of Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) is equally important for those agencies who do so, using the Part D output to guide the negotiation.
- Document the agreed upon mobilization roster in the delegation of authority and on the Pre-Mobilization Incident Management Team (IMT) Call, https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/reference-documents. For rosters above 75, the approved document must be attached in IROC. Identify how further scaling will be communicated and accomplished during the team's assignment.
- For all-hazard incidents, ICs will negotiate the roster with the Regional ESF #4 Coordinator. Refer to the section **IMT Assignments to All-Hazard Incidents** for more information.
- The additional negotiated positions will be immediately added to the roster for mobilization. ICs may provide names of qualified available personnel to fill these additional negotiated positions; these name requests will be honored.
- GA Coordinating/Operations Groups should additionally approve, directly or by proxy/delegation to the GA CIMT Coordinator, the mobilization roster.
- Hosting GA representative will notify the receiving GA of any position shortages.
- When a CIMT is ordered to preposition, ICs will negotiate any positions in addition to the master roster with the ordering GA coordinating group chair or delegate to determine the mobilization roster.
    - Rosters for NICC preposition orders will be negotiated between the IC and NICC CIMT Coordinator based on direction from NMAC.
- To support incident workforce development and succession, assignment of trainees is strongly encouraged.
    - AAs and ICs should negotiate the number and types of trainees; consideration should be given to trainees critical to CIMT succession and to trainees in positions that are chronically difficult to fill nationally.
    - ICs should utilize trainees in their trainee position, not in a position in which the individual is already qualified.
    - Assignment of regular agency employees (including full time state and local agency personnel) deploying as trainees should be given priority over all other Administratively Determined (AD) trainees.

Mobilization rosters in IROC will be closed at either 75 total positions or at the time of in-briefing. While it is recognized there may be incidents that require large numbers of overhead personnel for safe and effective management, additional personnel should be ordered based upon the specific incident needs rather than by increasing the CIMT roster beyond the approved configuration of 75 total personnel.

CIMT National Rotation Process

For 2025, all 41 interagency CIMTs are eligible for mobilization through the national rotation. Additional teams (such as state or local teams) may be integrated appropriately by the GA with NMAC coordination. (See section on Surge Capacity IMTs below.)

- GACCs will ensure their respective CIMTs are available for the national rotation and their roster in IROC meets the mobilization configuration standards.
- The national rotation rotates every seven (7) days on Thursday, effective 0001.
    - All GAs will manage their internal rotations to rotate on Thursday also.
- The national rotation will be posted/reallocated by April 1 annually.
- The national rotation will be identified by GA; each GA will determine which teams fills the order based on internal rotations and availability.
    - GAs are expected to effectively manage workload distribution across all CIMTs to mitigate fatigue, to enable team members to meet home unit responsibilities, to provide experience opportunities to all CIMTs, to meet training and workforce succession goals, and to ensure availability of CIMTs nationally when competition exists.
    - To ensure distribution of assignments and days committed to incidents, NMAC strongly encourages GAs consider utilization of the national rotation.
    - Historical data suggests a median of 3 assignments per calendar year per CIMT is an optimal goal for NMAC and GAs to manage towards.
- For the months of January through April and October through December, the national rotation will identify two (2) GAs for a 7-day period.
    - IMT rosters may differ from peak season rosters; ad hoc CIMT rosters are acceptable.
- For the months of May through September, the national rotation will identify a minimum of six (6) GAs for a 7-day period.
    - If necessary, the rotation could restart with the first position within the 7-day period.
- At any time, NMAC may adjust the number of GAs in the national rotation to meet demands.
- Orders will be placed to GAs according to the order of the national rotation. GAs must return a resource order as Unable to Fill (UTF) if no eligible CIMT can meet the date and time needed.
- GAs unable to provide a CIMT when ordered for assignment from the national rotation will be listed as unavailable on the national rotation.
- If the IC determines that the CIMT is underprepared for the incident due to experience or comfort levels of the C&G due to incident complexity, the GA may maintain their place in the national rotation without penalty and the next available GA will be requested to provide a CIMT.
- Prepositioned/staged CIMTs will be considered part of the rotation and will be the first utilized.
    - CIMTs on GACC preposition will be first within the GACC.
    - CIMTs on NICC preposition will be first nationally.
    - CIMTs preposition assignments longer than 7 days will be coordinated with NMAC.
    - Preposition will count as an assignment when the CIMT is assigned 96 hours or longer from the date and time needed.
- Reassignment of a committed CIMT prior to demobilization will be counted as a single assignment.

- The GA will coordinate with the national CIMT Coordinator before reassigning an out-of-area CIMT to another incident.
- Any CIMT mobilized in the previous calendar year whose assignment extends into the next calendar year will not be shown as assigned in the new calendar year.
- If a GA fills a CIMT order but the order is canceled or released within 72 hours, the GA will return to its position on the national rotation for the remainder of its regular rotation period.
- CIMT extensions can be requested by the incident agency through existing approval processes using the appropriate form, https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/reference-documents.
- The CIMT current national rotation and assignment history is maintained throughout the calendar year at: https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/overhead.

Regardless of Preparedness Level, NMAC retains the authority to manage all CIMT assignments or amend the national rotation as necessary.

NICC CIMT Coordinator

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

NICC CIMT Coordinator: (208) 207-2859

NMAC CIMT Coordination Support

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

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

of day or NMAC meeting schedule. This decision will be promptly communicated through the GA's NMAC liaison and the coordination system.

Surge Capacity IMTs

For transparency of national capabilities at all Preparedness Levels, each Geographic Area (GA) will identify annually any CIMTs within their area that may mobilize nationally and report it to the national CIMT Coordinator. Any special mobilization needs, such as supplemental positions or supporting equipment, should also be communicated.

Surge IMTs must meet national standards, including mobilization through IROC. Each GA may establish processes by which the teams mobilize within the GA – either through the GA's rotation or in a surge capacity – and through the national process at any time of the year to supplement CIMT capabilities, as either a standing team or an ad hoc organization. This must be clearly written in the GA's mobilization standards and may not conflict with any national rotation business rules. This must also be communicated to the CIMT Coordinator for NMAC awareness annually. While the identified surge teams may include state or local teams, this process does not preclude or supersede the ability for teams and resources to mobilize through compacts, state-to-state mobilizations, or agency-specific agreements, whether they occur through IROC or not.

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

IMT Assignment to All-Hazard Incidents

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

- Planned events should be managed internally by the respective agency.
- An ESF #4 coordinator will be assigned by the regional ESF #4 coordinator as a representative to the IMT.
- IMTs will be given a letter of expectations and an in briefing packet from the ESF #4 representative.
- The NRF establishes the USFS as the primary link between firefighting and IMT resources and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and FEMA by appointing the USFS as the Executive Agent for oversight of ESF #4 missions. During disasters and other major emergencies, the USFS coordinates and staffs ESF #4 to represent federal firefighting assistance (including IMTs) to FEMA and other responding agencies.
- The planned length of assignment should not exceed fourteen (14) days without negotiated approval from the sending geographic area and NICC. A FEMA mobilization under the NRF will be accomplished according to the national call-out procedures. The standard length of assignment of fourteen (14) days may be extended up to thirty (30) days after negotiated approval between the IC, Regional ESF #4 Coordinator and FEMA. Base hours for federal employees, in most cases, are not reimbursed by FEMA. Overtime, premium pay, and travel expenses may be paid by FEMA.

The standards for wildland fire mobilization found herein, to include national rotation process and CIMT configuration, may not apply for all-hazard incident assignments. Rosters will be negotiated appropriately with the ordering authority to be as small as practical for to meet the mission. The Regional ESF #4 Coordinator will participate in the Pre-Mobilization Incident Management Team (IMT) Call, https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/reference-documents, and document the approved roster on the form for attachment in IROC.

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

CIMT Assignments for Suppression Repair

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

NMAC's intent is to return CIMTs to availability and/or reassign CIMTs once wildfire incidents have stopped expanding, reached high containment levels, shifted primarily to suppression repair work, and/or when the complexity of the incident decreases such that it can be managed by a lower complexity incident management organization.

CIMTs should not be used to manage ongoing indirect line construction or other non-suppression work when the need is no longer justified and there is a reduction of fire growth, behavior, and projected spread. Once suppression repair becomes the primary emphasis of work, a CIMT may be reassigned to manage other higher priority incidents.

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

National Incident Management Organization (NIMO)

There are four (4) National Incident Management Organizations (NIMO). NIMO configuration consists of seven (7) command and general staff positions. Incident Commander Complex (ICCI), Public Information Officer Complex (POIC), Safety Officer Complex (SOFC), Operations Section Chief Complex (OSCC), Planning Section Chief Complex (PSCC), Finance Section Chief Complex (FSCC), and Logistics Section Chief Complex (LSCC). Assignments for NIMO should be designed strategically, as traditional IMT assignments may not be ideal due to the need for additional personnel to support incidents effectively. Appropriate uses for NIMO may include, but are not limited to, Unified Command as a Federal Representative, augmenting Complex Incident Management Teams, Strategic Operational Command over multiple Type 3 organizations, and support for military mobilizations. NIMO rosters will be held by NICC. Timely communication about availability will be provided to NICC by the NIMO Coordinator.

Area Command Team

Orders for Area Command Teams will be placed through established ordering channels using an Overhead Group Request to NICC. Area Command Teams are comprised of six (6) positions: four (4) specific and two (2) trainees, which are the following:

- Area Commander (ACDR)
- Assistant Area Commander, Planning (ACPC)
- Assistant Area Commander, Logistics (ACLC)
- Area Command Aviation Coordinator (ACAC)
- Area Command trainees (2 each)

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

All-Hazard Incident Management Teams

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

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

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

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

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

In addition, some All Hazard IMT's may not have significant wildland fire experience and/or NWCG qualifications in the Finance, Planning, and Logistics Sections. It is recommended that the Incident Commander and mobilizing Geographic Area identify any additional needs for

NWCG qualified personnel (i.e. ORDM, ITSS, GISS, etc.) to be attached to the All Hazard IMT roster or filled by the host/ordering unit.

Type 3 Incident Management Teams

The standards for Type 3 IMTs apply to any Type 3 IMT mobilizing across GA boundaries. Internally, a local unit may assign ad hoc Type 3 organizations appropriately configured to the incident.

- Each GA determines their internal rotation and availability periods. Year-round availability of any Type 3 IMT is neither expected nor intended.
- No national rotation will exist for Type 3 IMTs; they will be ordered and filled as needed, following standard ordering processes.
- GAs are encouraged to enact a 7-day unavailability period for standing Type 3 IMTs.
- The minimum roster to mobilize beyond the Type 3 IMT's home GA is the 10 qualified positions as noted below.
- The remaining 25 positions are identified at the full discretion of the IC and may be either qualified or trainee responders. The pre-mobilization calls between the IC and (AA) will assist in right-sizing the roster and configuration needs based on the specific incident.
    - Type 3 IMTs are encouraged to include Medical Unit Leader (MEDL), Communications Technician (COMT), Helibase Manager (HEBM), Geographic Information System Specialist (GISS), and an additional Division/Group Supervisor (DIVS)/Task Force Leader (TFLD) in the organization.
- The maximum mobilization roster size is not to exceed 35 without documentation of approval from the incident AA.

Minimum Qualified Positions Required for Mobilization	Number	Notes
Incident Commander Type 3 (ICT3)		
Safety Officer Type 3 (SOF3)		
Public Information Officer Type 3 (PIO3)		
Operations Section Chief Type 3 (OPS3)		
Division/Group Supervisor (DIVS)		
Planning Section Chief Type 3 (PSC3)		
Logistics Section Leader Type 3 (LSC3)		
Unit Leader		Discretionary, any Logs Unit Leader
Finance/Administration Section Chief Type 3 (FSC3)		
Unit Leader		Discretionary, any Finance Unit Leader
Minimum Personnel	10	

Discretionary Positions	25	Trainee or Qualified acceptable
Maximum Personnel	35	Not to exceed without documented negotiation

- Type 3 IMTs are not expected to staff for completing strategic planning such as the Incident Strategic Alignment Process (ISAP), to branch operations, or to mobilize with Liaison Officers (LOFR). These tasks imply an inherent level of complexity to necessitate management by a CIMT.
- Roster negotiation process:
  - Upon receiving the order, the IC, AA, local fire management officer, and other appropriate entities will review the *NWCG Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment (RCA)*, PMS 236 and/or Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) decision to discuss incident specifics and negotiate roster size and other details as needed.
  - Rosters above 35 must be based on RCA/WFDSS, specifically Part D: Functional Complexity, and documented on Pre-Mobilization Incident Management Team (IMT) Call, https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/reference-documents, which should be attached in the IROC.
- Suggested business rules for roster management:
  - GA Coordinating/Operations Groups should additionally approve, directly or by proxy/delegation to the GA CIMT Coordinator, the mobilization roster.
  - Rosters above 35 will not be mobilized without written approval from the incident AA.
  - The minimum IMT roster will be used when an IMT is made available for assignment in IROC.
  - Required positions for mobilization will preferably not be rostered as Fill on Mob.
  - A GA should consider whether a standing Type 3 IMT should be unavailable if the ICT3 or two Command and General Staff (C&G) positions are vacant or designated as Fill on Mob.
  - Personnel may work virtually or on-site, as dictated by GA business rules and IC discretion; however, they still count towards the team's total size.
  - The same mobilization standards will apply to preposition requests.
  - Supporting personnel and functions are not included in the team's mobilization numbers (i.e., drivers, Remote Incident Support Team [RIST], etc.).

Local unit personnel assigned to work on the incident with the team are not considered team members but additional support.

INTERAGENCY BUYING TEAMS (BUYT)

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

Additional information on BUYT, including responsibilities and coordination, can be found in the following:

NWCG Standards for Incident Business Management, PMS 902:
https://www.nwcg.gov/sites/default/files/publications/pms902.pdf
National Interagency Buying Team Guide:
https://www.nwcg.gov/committees/incident-business-committee

BUYT Configuration

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

Two (2) qualified procurement personnel.
Four (4) personnel support positions.
One (1) procurement or leader trainee.

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

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

BUYT Mobilization

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

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

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

BUYTs Rotation Process

BUYTs will remain on-call for a maximum fourteen (14) days.

At the time (clock hour and day of week) a BUYT from the BUYT Rotation list is requested, the next eligible BUYT in rotation will be notified and will remain in call status for the next fourteen (14) day period. The next two (2) BUYTs in rotation will also be notified of the schedule change.

Geographic Areas unable to provide a BUYT when ordered for a national assignment will be listed as unavailable on the BUYT Rotation and will not be considered until the designated Geographic Area slot rotates into position again.

Geographic Areas with more than one (1) BUYT may decide which "eligible" team responds to a national call. Geographic Areas must pass if no "eligible" BUYT can meet the needed date/time of the request.

BUYTs will be considered unavailable for a national assignment if more than two (2) procurement or support positions are to be filled with a substitute.

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

The national rotation and current assignment history can be found at:

https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/overhead

PAYMENT TEAMS

National Park Service Payment Teams are no longer ordered on a rotational basis.

Before a Payment Team is ordered to audit and process DOI incident invoices, the ordering unit should contact one of the individuals listed below:

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

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

REMOTE INCIDENT SUPPORT TEAM (RIST)

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

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

immediately upon request while out-season support may have increased mobilization time depending on resource availability.

Program Management

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

RIST Configuration

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

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

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

Planning RISL
- Recommended RISL Quals: PSCC, PSC1, PSC2, PSC3, or RESL
- Supervises the following Remote/Virtual Support Positions:
  - PSC, RESL, SCKN, DMOB, DOCL, TNSP, HRSP

Situation RISL
- Recommended RISL Quals: PSCC, PSC1, PSC2, PSC3, SITL, or GISS
- Supervises the following Remote/Virtual Support Positions:
  - SITL, GISS

Finance RISL
- Recommended RISL Quals: FSCC, FSC1, FSC2, FSC3, TIME, or PROC
- Supervises the following Remote/Virtual Support Positions:
  - PTRC, EQTR, COMP, PROC, COST

Information RISL
- Recommended RISL Quals: PIOC, PIO1, PIO2, or PIO3
- Supervises the following Remote/Virtual Support Positions:
  - PIOF, THSP-ASL, THSP-CART

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

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

Requesting RIST Support

To request support from the RIST, call the RIST Coordinator number to discuss the incident support type, duration, and contact information. Resources are encouraged not to place an order through a dispatch center, as RIST personnel are already on resource orders. RIST Coordinators will communicate with the local dispatch center to ensure all are informed.

RIST Coordinator: (480) 608-2175

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

BURNED AREA EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM (BAER)

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

Department of Interior (DOI) BAER

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

DOI National BAER Team Configuration

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

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

DOI Burned Area Emergency Response Team Mobilization Process

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

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

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

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

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

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

USDA Forest Service BAER

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

NATIONAL FIRE PREVENTION AND EDUCATION TEAMS (NFPET)

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

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

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

Teams are highly effective in their ability to reduce unwanted human-caused wildland ignitions and are equipped to rapidly complete on-site prevention assessments and plans, initiate implementation of such plans, and to begin immediate prevention and education activities.

NFPET Configuration

A basic team is composed of three (3) personnel with these minimum qualifications:

PETL – Fire Prevention Education Team Leader
PETM – Fire Prevention Education Team Member
PIO2 – Public Information Officer Type 2

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

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

Requests for National Fire Prevention and Education Teams will be placed through established ordering channels in IROC using an Overhead Group Request; "FPET – Team, Fire Prevention/Education."

The NFPET Geographic Area Coordinators listed below will work with Geographic Area Coordination Centers to fill team orders.

NFPET Coordinators

Geographic Area	Geographic Area Coordinator	Alternate
Great Basin	Dennis Fiore Phone: (971) 420-7050 dennis.fiore@usda.gov	Jennifer Hansen Phone: (435) 289-8966 jehansen@blm.gov
Eastern	Raymond Parrish Cell: (414) 323-0859 raymond.j.parrish@usda.gov	N/A
Northern Rockies	Chris Johnson Phone: (406) 529-7751 christopher.johnson5@usda.gov	N/A
Northwest and Alaska	Jacob Gear Phone: (541) 589-4669 jacob.gear@usda.gov	Stacy Long Phone: (541) 410-5311 stacy.lacey@usda.gov
California	Joe Labak Phone: (951) 202-0627 joseph.labak@usda.gov	Barbara Geringer-Frazier Phone: 202-577-4827 Barbara.geringer-frazier@usda.gov
Rocky Mountain	James White Phone: (970) 420-2726 james.a.white@usda.gov	Sam Strain Phone:: (224) 622-1492 samuel.strain@usda.gov
Southern	E.J. Bunzendahl Phone: (859) 556-2347 elizabeth.bunzendahl@usda.gov	N/A

Southwest	Matthew Engbring Phone: (928) 326-3753 matthew.engbring@usda.gov	Francisco Salazar Phone: (505) 842-3897 Alternate: (505) 239-2668 francisco.Salazar@usda.gov
National	Zach Ellinger Phone: (503) 798-5499 zellinger@blm.gov	Stacey Grimes Phone: 503-307-2256 stacey.grimes@usda.gov

COMMUNITY MITIGATION ASSISTANCE TEAMS (CMAT)

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

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

https://www.forestsandrangelands.gov/strategy/thestrategy.shtml

CMAT Configuration

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

Teams are comprised of a team lead, mitigation specialists and may include trainees. Additional support positions may be required and will be jointly determined by the team lead and the ordering unit.

Team members represent federal, state, local government and non-government partners who specialize in effective community wildfire risk reduction.

Team members are name requested as THSP - CMAT through established ordering channels.

Requesting a CMAT

To request a CMAT, complete the request form found on the USDA Forest Service, Community Mitigation Assistance Team website located at:

https://www.fs.usda.gov/managing-land/fire/cmat

FIRE AND AVIATION SAFETY TEAM (FAST)

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

Guidance to ensure fire and aviation programs are conducted safely.

Assist with providing immediate corrective actions.

Review compliance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) abatement plans, reports, reviews, and evaluations.

Review compliance with Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations.

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

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

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

FAST Configuration

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

FAST Mobilization Process

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

AVIATION SAFETY AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TEAM (ASTAT)

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

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

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

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

ASTAT Configuration

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

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

THSP – Avionics Maintenance Inspector (optional)
ACDP – Aircraft Dispatcher (optional)

SERIOUS ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION TEAMS (SAIT)

SAITs are mobilized to investigate serious wildland fire accidents. Serious wildland fire accidents are defined in the *Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (NFES 2724)*

Team members ordered through established channels will be mobilized as THSPs. Requests for SAIT members will be placed using individual overhead requests.

Normal SAIT Configuration is as follows:

THSP – Team Leader
THSP – Chief Investigator
THSP – Advisor/Safety Manager
THSP – Interagency Representative
THSP – Subject Matter Expert (experienced in specialized occupation)
THSP– Public Affairs Officer

CHAPTER 30
CREWS

CREW STANDARDS FOR NATIONAL MOBILIZATION

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

For a detailed description of minimum crew standards see *Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (NFES 2724):*

https://www.nifc.gov/standards/guides/red-book

TYPE 1 INTERAGENCY HOTSHOT CREWS (IHCS)

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

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

When Type 1 IHCs are transported by aircraft, the receiving unit should be prepared to provide the following:

Crew transportation.
Vehicle to transport saws, fuel, and hand tools separate from crew transportation.
Firing equipment (minimum two cases of fuses).
Chain saws (four kits).
Saw fuel (ten gallons, unmixed).
Bar oil (five gallons).

Interagency Hotshot Crews (IHC) meet or exceed all standards found in the *Standards for Interagency Hotshot Crew Operations (SIHCO)*.

https://www.nifc.gov/sites/default/files/standards/SIHCO.pdf

For a complete list of all Type 1 Interagency Hotshot Crews refer to:

https://www.fs.usda.gov/science-technology/fire/people/ihc

Interagency Hotshot Crews as T2IA, T2 or Suppression Modules

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

appropriately. When an IHC falls below the crew standards, an Overhead Group - Suppression Module resource item should be created in IROC.

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

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

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

SMOD – Kern Valley IHC

TYPE 2 AND TYPE 2 IA CREWS

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

Type 2 and Type 2 IA Crews may or may not come equipped with hand tools and chain saws. Crews attempting to transport chain saws on other than NIFC contract jets should be prepared to ship their chain saws via an alternative method should loading be refused.

All equipment will be inspected and weighed at time of mobilization to ensure adherence to safe transportation procedures.

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

A CREP assigned to Type 2 or Type 2 IA Crew will remain with the crew from the initial dispatch until the crew is released to home unit. CREPs are not required for agency regular crews.

All crew personnel mobilized and demobilized outside the local unit through NICC will be identified on a crew manifest form. Crew weights will be manifested separate from personal gear and equipment weights. The crew supervisor or CREP will ensure compliance with weight limitations.

US FOREST SERVICE CONTRACTED CREWS

Type 2IA Crews

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

For copies of the T-2IA NCR Contract contact:

U.S. Forest Service, Contracting
National Interagency Fire Center
3833 S. Development Avenue
Boise, Idaho 83705-5354
Phone: (208) 387-5665

Type 2 Crews

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

For copies of the Type 2 Contract contact:

U.S. Forest Service, Contracting
National Interagency Fire Center
3833 S. Development Avenue
Boise, Idaho 83705-5354
Phone: (208) 387-5665

INTERAGENCY RESOURCE REPRESENTATIVE (IARR)

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

CHAPTER 40
EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES OVERVIEW

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

Name Requests for Equipment

Name requests for equipment for suppression support or all-hazard incidents should be rare and are appropriate only for highly specialized reasons or to meet specific agency objectives. For example, a request between state agencies, or long-duration assignments where the sending unit will provide rotating personnel.

NMAC always retains the right to modify or adjust this policy at any time regardless of preparedness level or national activity. Name requests for contract resources are never acceptable.

The ordering unit must confirm availably for the resources being ordered prior to placing the request. All name requests must include the resources current dispatch center.

Suppression requests are prioritized by closest forces concept. Regardless of ordering agency, the resource that has the shortest timeframe to reach an incident should be mobilized and a name request may not be honored if a closer, like resource, is available.

EQUIPMENT/SUPPLIES MOBILIZATION

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

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

Examples of Contract Equipment resources are:

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

Examples of Supplies resources are:

NFES items
Mobile Cache Vans
Local Purchase

EQUIPMENT/SUPPLIES DEMOBILIZATION

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

NATIONAL INTERAGENCY SUPPORT CACHE ORDERING PROCEDURES

NFES Items in Short Supply

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

Field Office Replenishment During Fire Season

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

Field Office Replenishment Outside of Fire Season

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

Incident Replacement of NFES Items

Prior to release from an incident, personnel may request replacement of equipment and supplies that were consumed, lost, damaged, or rendered unserviceable on the incident.

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

https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/902

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

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

Incident to Incident Transfer of Equipment and Supplies

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

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

NATIONAL INTERAGENCY INCIDENT COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION (NIICD)

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

NIICD stocks NFES 004390 Starter Systems, which will provide the initial Command/Tactical, Air Operations, and Logistical communications requirements of a single incident. Individual kits are available to supplement Starter Systems or to provide support for smaller incidents. The NIICD CDO can provide assistance in determining a specific incident's communication requirements.

NIICD radios are synthesized and contain both FS and DOI frequencies. FS and DOI frequencies are not "cleared" nationally. Other agencies use these frequencies and, in some cases, in very critical and sensitive areas. All frequencies must be approved for the areas where they will be used. Any of the national frequencies (FS or DOI) are not to be used without prior coordination with the NIICD CDO.

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

For a complete listing of NIICD telecommunications components, refer to the following:

National Incident Radio Support Cache (NIRSC) User's Guide (NFES 000968).
https://www.nifc.gov/resources/NIICD/niicd-documents

NWCG NFES Catalog - Part 1: Fire Supplies and Equipment, PMS 449-1.
https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/pms449-1

Radio Ordering

Requests for NIICD radio systems and kits will be placed in with NICC through established ordering channels. To ensure proper frequency coordination, the ordering office must include a

Needed Date/Time, Latitude and Longitude of the incident, shipping address and receiving incident phone number. For shipping purposes, a physical address which includes a street name and number, city, state, and zip code is required. For emergency air charter a local Fixed Base Operator (FBO), airport and receiver contact information must be included.

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

NIICD CDO: (208) 387-5644

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

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

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

Frequency and Radio Demobilization

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

GACCs will order stand-alone frequencies directly from NIICD.

REMOTE AUTOMATIC WEATHER STATIONS (RAWS)

Seventy-five (75) IRAWS are cached at the Remote Sensing Fire Weather Support Unit for response to wildland fires and other projects requiring environmental monitoring.

For specific use and description, refer to the *NWCG NFES Catalog - Part 1: Fire Supplies and Equipment, PMS 449-1.*

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

NIFC RSFWSU Coordinator: (208) 387-5726

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

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

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

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

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

Smoke Monitor Kits should be requested through IROC as a Supply request. Kit information, primary contacts, and ordering instructions can be found at:

https://www.wildlandfiresmoke.net/home/smoke-monitoring

NATIONAL CONTRACT MOBILE FOOD SERVICE AND SHOWER FACILITIES

National Contract Mobile Food Service Units

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

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

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

National Contract Mobile Shower Facilities Units

Any time mobile Shower Facilities are needed for federal wildland fire incidents in the western United States, the Federal Wildland Fire Agencies, (NATIONAL MOBILE SHOWER FACILITIES CONTRACT, SECTION J.10), are obligated to order services from the National Mobile Shower

Facilities Contractors, provided that the Contactors can reasonably meet the incident's needs and required time frames (NATIONAL MOBILE SHOWER FACILITIES CONTRACT, SECTION C.2, 2.2).

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

National Contract Mobile Food Services and Shower Facilities Mobilization

All National Contract Mobile Food Service Units and Mobile Shower Facility Units in the lower 48 States are ordered through and mobilized by NICC using established ordering channels.

Requests for Mobile Food Service Units and Mobile Shower Facilities require a completed Mobile Food & Shower Service Request Form at:

https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/reference-documents

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

National Contract Mobile Food Services and Shower Facilities Reassignments

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

National Contract Mobile Food Services and Shower Facilities Demobilization

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

The National Mobile Food Service and National Shower contracts can be obtained at:

http://fsweb.wo.fs.fed.us/aqm3/pages/nifc/

https://www.fs.usda.gov/managing-land/fire/contracting

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

ENGINES AND WATER TENDERS

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

https://www.nifc.gov/standards/guides/red-book

CHAPTER 50
AIRCRAFT

AIRCRAFT MOBILIZATION

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

The following selection factors will be considered when ordering aircraft:

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

The following terminology will be used when requesting aircraft through NICC:

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

TYPES OF FLIGHTS

Point-to-Point

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

Mission Flights

Mission flights (also known as FS Special Use Mission flights) are defined as flights not meeting the definition of point-to-point flight. A mission flight requires work to be performed in the air (retardant or water delivery, fire reconnaissance, smokejumper delivery), or through a combination of ground and aerial work (delivery of personnel and/or cargo from helibases to helispots or

unimproved landing sites, rappelling or cargo let-down, horse herding). Special Use Mission Flights may require special pilot endorsements, flight evaluations, training, and/or specialized aircraft equipment.

Flight Manager

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

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

https://www.iat.gov/docs/IAT_Guide.pdf

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

Brief passengers and personnel providing an overview of the purpose, final destination, route of travel, intermediate stops, if applicable and estimated time(s) of arrival (ETAs).

Ensure the passenger manifest is accurate and contains the correct names and weights of the passengers. Note: The pilot is ultimately responsible for ensuring correct weights, balance, and power computations. The Flight Manager will provide one copy of the manifest to the pilot-in-command and ensure that additional copies are available for the receiving unit and the sending dispatcher.

Ensure proper Resource Tracking procedures are met.

Ensure passenger aircraft safety briefing is conducted.

Maintain a current list of telephone numbers for the sending and receiving units. The Flight Manager will contact the sending unit dispatch when the flight plan has deviated more than 30 minutes from the original flight plan.

Have all personnel within the weight limitations, assembled, and ready to board in the designated staging area.

Ensure the pilot and aircraft are currently authorized for the intended mission and the pilot – in-command can verify the aircraft is within weight and balance limitations.

Responsible for signing the Daily Flight Report – Invoices (Form 6500-122 or AMD-23) for all flights (except for domestic air carriers, airlines, and NIFC contract aircraft).

For Canadian travel, the Flight Manager will ensure proper documentation is included.

FLIGHT FOLLOWING MANAGEMENT

FAA Flight Plans

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

All flights conducted under FAA Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) are automatically provided FAA flight following. Administrative flights conducted under Visual Flight Rules (VFR) flight plans

require the pilot to file a flight plan with the appropriate FAA facility. The pilot must request FAA flight following. Air Traffic Control (ATC) may or may not provide it.

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

Agency Flight Plans

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

Aircraft Flight Request/Schedules

Tool used between aviation crews and the dispatch system to share flight information critical for resource tracking, identification on intended method of flight following and, if warranted, mishap response.

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

Under Agency Operational Control

- Applies to CWN aircraft hired on resource orders and mobilizing to requested delivery location. Does not apply to CWN aircraft released back to the vendor "provided no government personnel or cargo on board."
- Applies to all government owned aircraft
- Does NOT apply to contracted aircraft relocating in preparation for the beginning of a mandatory availability period (MAP) for an exclusive use contract. These aircraft are not under agency operational control until beginning of their exclusive use MAP.
- Leaving the local area (dispatch zone), and
- Admin/non-tactical/point-to-point flight OR tactical/mission flight that is leaving the local area and includes a scheduled stop for a tactical briefing, fuel stop, or passenger pick-up/drop-off enroute to an incident.

Flight Following

- The process(s) through which an aircraft is actively monitored, at regular intervals, using approved flight following methods from departure point to destination. This results in the knowledge of aircraft location and condition providing a reasonable degree of certainty such that, in the event of a mishap, search and rescue may be initiated.
- For point-to-point flights across dispatch or geographic area boundaries, it is preferred and recommended that the pilot operate IFR or flight follow with the FAA, alleviating the need for local dispatch agency flight following. Flight following with the FAA does not negate obligation to complete a flight schedule when required.

Resource Tracking

- An approved method by which the intended movement of a resource is documented and coordinated prior to departure, at completion of each leg, and upon arrival at destination. This results in the reasonable confirmation of a resource's status and location.
- GACC's and NICC complete resource tracking, neither are a flight following entity except for North Ops and South Ops.

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

Automated Flight Following (AFF). AFF is the preferred method of agency flight following. If the aircraft and flight following office have AFF capability, it shall be utilized. Periodic radio transmissions are acceptable when utilizing AFF. (See AFF procedures below for more information).
Radio Check-in. Radio Check-in/Check-out flight following requires verbal communication via radio every 15 minutes. The dispatcher will log the aircraft call sign, latitude, longitude, and heading.

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

https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/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.

Flight Following for Demobilization

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

National Flight Following Frequency (168.6500 MHz)

The National Flight Following Frequency is used to monitor interagency and contract aircraft. All aircraft on point-to-point or mission flights should establish/terminate flight following and confirm

AFF on the National Flight Following frequency. All dispatch centers/offices will monitor the National 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.

Automated Flight Following (AFF)

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

Requirements to Utilize AFF

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

Procedures for utilizing AFF:

When an aircraft is ordered, or a user requests flight following from a dispatch office.

The dispatch office will verify the aircraft icon is visible on the screen and be able to quickly monitor the page at any time during the flight.

The dispatch office will provide the pilot with FM frequencies and tones that will be monitored for the duration of the flight.

When aircraft is initially airborne, and outside of sterile cockpit environment, the pilot will contact the dispatch office via radio stating call sign, departure location, number on board, fuel on board, ETE, destination, confirmation of AFF location. This is required to positively verify that both the aircraft and the dispatch office are utilizing AFF, radios are operational, and that the dispatcher can "see" the aircraft on the computer screen. If there is a problem at this point, change to radio check-in procedures until the problem is resolved.

If radio contact cannot be established the pilot will abort the mission and return to the airport/helibase.

If there is a deviation from the planned flight route, the pilot will contact the dispatch office via radio with the changed information.

The dispatch office will keep the AFF system running on a computer for the entire flight and will set a 15-minute timer and document the location for the duration of the flight.

If the aircraft icon turns RED, it means the signal has been lost. Immediately attempt contact with the aircraft via radio and follow normal lost communication, missing aircraft, or downed aircraft procedures as appropriate. (During tactical operations below 500' a periodic red indication is normal and does not necessitate an 'immediate' contact especially if flight following has been established with the incident. This should be addressed during the pre-flight briefing.)

If radio contact is made after a lost signal, the flight may continue utilizing radio check-ins for flight following.

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

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

Responsibilities of the Sending Unit:

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

NICC Flight Tracking: (800) 994-6312

Responsibilities of Sending GACC:

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

Responsibilities of NICC:

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

Responsibilities of Receiving GACC:

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

Responsibilities of Receiving Unit:

Confirm arrival of all aircraft to Receiving GACC.
Notify Receiving GACC of any delays of a flight plan exceeding thirty minutes; notify receiving GACC of any aircraft overdue by more than thirty minutes.

Initiate/assist with search procedures for overdue aircraft.

COOPERATOR AIRCRAFT

Refer to the *Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (NFES 2724)* for additional information regarding cooperator aircraft.

https://www.nifc.gov/standards/guides/red-book

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

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

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

https://www.nwcg.gov/sites/default/files/publications/pms525-1.pdf

All cooperator aircraft used on federally protected lands must be approved by FS/DOI letter. Utilization of approved, cooperator aircraft shall be limited based on 49 UNITED 16 STATES CODE §40125.

All approved cooperator aircraft used on federally managed fires shall be released when federal aircraft become reasonably available.

The use of cooperator aircraft must involve a "significant and imminent threat to life or property" documented daily on the Cooperator Aircraft Use Validation Worksheet (chapter 80) to document the justification for aircraft utilization.

Non-Federally Approved Cooperator Aircraft

Cooperator-contracted, exclusive-use aircraft not on an existing federal contract may be considered for approval on a case-by- case basis when cooperative agreements are in place.

The following conditions apply for non-federally approved aircraft:

No federal employees are allowed to ride on board the aircraft.

No federal employee may be assigned to a position that exercises contractual control.

Federal personnel may load retardant at federal airtanker bases, regardless of jurisdiction.

Federal personnel may provide aerial supervision (ATGS, ASM, HLCO, Leadplane) under existing standard operating procedures and agreements.

The aircraft remains under State operational control regardless of the agency affiliation of the firefighters directing the aircraft on an incident with State jurisdiction.

The aircraft are approved to interact with federal dispatch personnel as long as the aircraft remains under the operational control of the State or for safety reasons.

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

Approving Federal Line Officer must document exemptions in accordance with agency guidance to include submitting a SAFECOM within 24 hours.

https://www.safecom.gov/

HELICOPTERS

All Type 1 and 2 federally contracted helicopters are National Resources. There are two categories of helicopters:

Standard: Government personnel/passenger and cargo hauling.

Restricted: No government personnel/passenger or internal cargo transport, lift only.

For standard category helicopters, a module must be assigned. See *NWCG Standards for Helicopter Operations, PMS 510* for additional information.

https://www.nwcg.gov/sites/default/files/publications/pms510.pdf

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

There are two contractual types of helicopters:

Exclusive-Use (EU) Contract helicopters are mobilized complete with an assigned module.

Call-When-Needed (CWN) helicopters require the requesting unit to a provide a module.

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

CWN Helicopters

FS CWN

All CWN Type 1, Type 2, and Type 3 US Forest Service (FS) Helicopters will be initially ordered through the NICC. Please reference payload category information in the MATOC section, below, for additional ordering directions. GACCs will obtain approval from NICC prior to reassigning FS contracted CWN Type 1, Type 2, and Type 3 Helicopters to another incident.

DOI CWN

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

For all CWN Helicopters , the following apply:

The requesting unit must provide a helicopter manager name and contact information, documented in the "Special Needs" of the resource order, before NICC will assign the helicopter.

Any federal restricted category helicopter may be filled with either a HMGB (Helicopter Manager) or HMLR (Helicopter Manger Limited Use/Restricted).

Any Standard category helicopter shall only be filled by a HMGB, unless the Standard category helicopter is put into "Limited-Use" as outlined in the NWCG Standards for Helicopter Operations and notated in the resource order request under "Special Needs," then a HMLR may fill the resource order as the manager.

It is preferred that CWN Helicopter Managers and/or modules meet with their assigned helicopter off-site from the incident prior to performing work.

The specific reporting location should be identified on the resource order, such as a Fixed Base Operator (FBO) or other easily located site.

Exclusive-Use Helicopters

FS EU Helicopters

All FS EU Type 1, 2 and 3 Helicopters are contracted by the FS Procurement and Property Services, Incident Procurement Operations (IPO ISB) located at in Boise at the NIFC. Forest Service EU helicopters will be transferred in IROC, to the host administrative unit, for the duration of the MAP.

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

For additional direction please reference the *FSM 5700* and *NWCG Standards for Helicopter Operations, PMS 510*

DOI EU Helicopters

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

***For all EU Helicopter Aircraft, the following apply:**

Exclusive-Use Contract Helicopters are dispatched locally by the Administrative Unit.

When requested by NICC, National Resources will be dispatched by the dispatch center hosting the resource at the time of request.

US Forest Service Type 1 and Type 2 Helicopters

All FS CWN and EU Type 1 and Type 2 Helicopters and their modules (both helitack and rappellers), are National Resources prepositioned and allocated by NICC and the FS National Rotor-Wing Coordinator, in alignment with NMAC and Agency prioritization and direction.

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

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

US Forest Service Type 3 Helicopters

All T3 CWN FS Helicopters will be initially ordered through the NICC. Notification will be made to the CWN Type 3 CORs, by the National Rotor-Wing Coordinators, at the time the orders are filled. Please reference payload category information in the MATOC section, below, for additional ordering directions.

***All FS CWN helicopters ordered on non-suppression program/project funds will require a FS-6500-224 (Commitment & Obligation Request Form), signed by a Regional/Forest/Local Budget Officer (or designee with budget authority), and uploaded in IROC, at the time the order is placed. The local ordering units should coordinate with their Unit Aviation Officer or Forest Aviation Officer for this information.**

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

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

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

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

**Low	National

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

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

BLM Type 1 Helicopter

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

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

Short-haul

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

FS Short Haul

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

MULTI-AWARD TASK ORDER CONTRACT (MATOC)

Helicopters

The following tables have been created to assist the field with ordering CWN MATOC helicopters by payload category. All CWN FS Type 1, Type 2, and Type 3's are MATOC helicopters.

Initial CWN orders for these aircraft need to be placed to the NICC to be competed nationally.

The payload categories are a combination of the helicopter type and allowable payload, at 7,000 feet and 30 degrees Celsius for Type2 and Type 3 helicopters, and 8,000 feet and 25 degrees Celsius for Type 1 helicopters.

- Example: 2.1200
  - The 2 is the helicopter type.
  - The 1200 is the allowable payload.

All awarded model aircraft are represented on the following charts with either a payload category, or a low to high end payload category range.
When ordering, please identify **only one** payload category in the special needs of the request. This is the lowest payload category that is technically acceptable for your request. **Do not specify make or model.**

By specifying the lowest acceptable payload category in the special needs of your order, it will include competition at that payload category and above.

- **Example: You need a Type 1 w/a bucket that can lift a minimum of 9,000 lbs.**
  - **Your order would be for a 1.9000 helicopter with a bucket**
    - **We would then compete all T1's with a bucket that could lift 9,000 lbs. and above.**

Please include any other specification in the special needs of your request. For all modern aircraft, please include an additional justification in your request, such as a specific Exhibit from the parent contract. For twin engine, specify "twin engine" in your request.
For additional assistance with ordering, please contact your Regional Helicopter Operations Specialist or National Rotor-Wing Coordinators.

Type 1 Restricted w/Bucket

Payload Category	Model	Payload Range
1.2100 – 1.3300	UH-60	Low – High
1.2100 – 1.3300	332L1	Low - High
1.3300	K-1200	N/A
1.2100 – 1.3300	S-61N	Low – High
1.5000	S-61A/SH-3H CMRB	N/A
1.3000 – 1.3300	BV-107	Low – High
1.3300 – 1.7000	UH-60+/HH-60L	Low - High
1.7000 – 1.9000	CH-54A/S-64E	Low – High
1.11000 – 1.17000	CH-54B/S-64F	Low High
1.9000 – 1.15000	BV-234/CH-47	Low - High

Type 1 Restricted w/ Tank

Payload Category	Model	Payload Range
1.2100	UH-60	N/A
1.2100 – 1.3300	332L1	Low - High
1.2100	S-61N	N/A
1.3300 – 1.5000	S-61A/SH-3H CMRB	Low – High
1.3000 – 1.5000	UH-60+/HH-60L	Low - High
1.5000 – 1.7000	CH-54A/S-64E	Low - High
1.9000 – 1.13000	CH-54B/S-64F	Low – High

1.9000 – 1.11000	BV-234/CH-47	Low - High

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

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

Type 2 Restricted w/Bucket

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

Type 2 Standard w/Tank

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

Type 2 Restricted w/Tank

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

Type 2 Standard Modern Bucket/Tank

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

Type 3 Standard w/Bucket

Payload Category	Model	Payload Range
3.270	AS350A/B2	NA
3.600-3.850	206L1	Low - High
3.600-3.850	206L3	Low - High

3.600-3.850	206L4	Low - High
3.700-3.800	*900/902	Low - High
3.950-3.1350	407A	Low - High
3.950-3.1350	407HP	Low - High
3.950-3.1350	AS350B3	Low - High
3.950-3.1350	AS350B3E	Low - High

Type 3 Standard w/Tank

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

Type 3 Standard Modern

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

RAPPELLERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rappeller Numbers

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

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

Rappeller Aircraft

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

SMOKEJUMPERS

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

When smokejumpers are needed jump-ready for initial attack with aircraft, they are to be requested in IROC as "SMIA - Load, Smokejumper, Initial Attack" on an Aircraft request.

BLM smokejumper initial attack aircraft may be launched within its current dispatch zone to new incidents after having been provided location, bearing, distance, and flight following frequency. All other pertinent information will be provided to aircrews while enroute.

Specifying the delivery system is not permitted. The sending unit will fill the request with a roster in IROC or by forwarding a manifest form, with name and agency identification, through the

established ordering channels. This information can be acquired after the smokejumper aircraft is airborne. Any intent to retain Smokejumpers which have not been utilized as an IA load will be negotiated between the sending and receiving smokejumper base in concurrence with the NICC and the GACCs.

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

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

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

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

Smokejumper Numbers

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

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

Satellite bases may be activated based on fire activity.

Daily availability is updated throughout the fire season and is posted at the following link:

https://www.nifc.gov/smokejumper/reports/smjrpt.php

Smokejumper Aircraft

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

A list of all Smokejumper Aircraft can be found at:

https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/aviation

AERIAL SUPERVISION AIRCRAFT

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

Aerial Supervision Module

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

Leadplane

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

Please contact the USFS National Fixed-Wing Coordinator, or appropriate agency program manager for any lead plane needs or for planning purposes.

A list of all Leadplanes/Aerial Supervision Modules can be found at:

https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/aviation

Air Tactical Aircraft

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

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

UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS (UAS)

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

There are three federal UAS ordering scenarios:

Agency UAS for situational awareness (SA)/ Infrared (IR)/mapping.
Agency UAS for aerial ignition (also capable for SA/IR/mapping).
CWN contract UAS for large fire.
For specifics on how to order UAS, please see:

https://uas.nifc.gov/uas-ordering

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

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

UAS Coordinator: (208) 387-5335

AIRTANKERS

Airtankers are National Resources, their primary mission is initial attack. NICC will prioritize and allocate federal airtankers by positioning them in areas of current or predicted high wildfire danger or activity.

Geographic Areas managing these aircraft will make them available for wildland fire assignments when ordered by NICC. This will be accomplished by ensuring that all support functions (i.e., Airtanker Bases, GACCs, and local dispatch centers) that are required for the mobilization of National Resources are staffed and maintained to support mobilizations. The following criteria apply to all airtankers:

Airtankers should be dispatched by closest resource, regardless of Geographic Area boundaries.

When a Geographic Area has depleted available VLAT or Large Airtanker (Type 1 or 2) resources, or the closest available resource is outside of the GACC, request(s) will be placed with NICC.

All airtanker movement, regardless of existing border agreements, will be communicated to the NICC.

There are five types of airtankers based on payload capacity:

- VLAT = 8,000 gallons or more
- Type 1 = 3,000 to 5,000 gallons
- Type 2 = 1,800 to 2,999 gallons
- Type 3 = 800 to 1,799 gallons
- Type 4 = Up to 799 gallons

To ensure consistent utilization, rotation, and management of the national airtanker fleet, please refer to the following publications:

Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (NFES 2724)
Forest Service Standards for Airtanker Operations.
https://www.fs.usda.gov/sites/default/files/2022-11/Standards-for-Airtanker-Ops.pdf

Airtanker Use in Optional and Post Season Periods

Post Season and Optional Use airtanker activations are processed by the Contracting Officer (CO), via a signed modification. The following process is used to activate airtankers during the Post Season and Optional Use periods:

The requesting GACC will place request(s) for airtankers with NICC.

NICC will notify the National Fixed-Wing Coordinator (NFWC) or designated representative of request(s).

NFWC or designated representative notify the National Aviation Program Manager (NAPM), who will determine the availability of airtankers. Airtanker/vendor selection will be communicated back to the NICC. NICC will notify the GACC of the airtanker activation.

NICC will request the airtanker from the appropriate vendor once approved by the CO.

MODULAR AIRBORNE FIREFIGHTING SYSTEMS (MAFFS)

MAFFS provide emergency capability to supplement commercial airtankers on wildland fires. MAFFS are National Resources and are used as a reinforcement measure when contract airtankers are committed or not readily available. MAFFS will be made available to assist foreign governments when requested through the Department of State or other diplomatic Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). Geographic Areas are responsible for ascertaining all suitable commercial airtankers are assigned to wildland fires or committed to initial attack before placing a request for a MAFFS Mission to NIFC.

US Forest Service and NICC Responsibility (for MAFFS)

The NICC is responsible for ascertaining nationally that all suitable commercial contract airtankers are committed to wildland fires, initial attack, or cannot meet timeframes of requesting units. When this occurs, NICC will notify the FS Assistant Director for Operations, NIFC. Once approval is given, the NICC activates the request through proper Department of Defense (DOD) channels. After the initial contact has been made, NICC will submit a Request for Assistance (RFA) to the DOD Liaison at NIFC.

The Governors of California, Nevada, and Wyoming may activate their respective Air National Guard Units having MAFFS equipment and qualified crews for State-controlled fires. Approval for use of MAFFS equipment must be obtained from the FS Assistant Director for Operations, NIFC, prior to this activation. When MAFFS are activated by a governor, the FS Regional Office for that State will assign an accounting code for the incident.

MAFFS Ordering Criteria

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

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

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

MAFFS Operations must also include a MAFFS qualified Leadplane.

For MAFFs activations, the Receiving Unit must be prepared to provide administrative support (procurement, motel rooms, phones, office space, clerical and timekeeping support, transportation) to accommodate as many as twenty-six people per two (2) aircraft.

For additional information, see the *MAFFS Operating Plan*:

https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/reference-documents

WATER SCOOPERS

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

Water Scoopers will be ordered as a "ATM3 - Airtanker, Type 3 (Multi-Engine)" with Water Scooper capability feature in IROC. The capability should also be defined in the "Special Needs" block of the resource order as scooper capability.

SINGLE ENGINE AIRTANKERS (SEATS) AND WATER SCOOPERS

Managers for Single Engine Airtankers and Single Engine Water Scoopers must remain on-site with the assigned resource at all times unless repositioning, mobilizing or demobilizing.

Federal and/or State contracted SEATs are managed under either an Exclusive-Use, On-Call, or CWN contract. A list of DOI Nationally funded SEATs is maintained and information can be requested through the National SEAT Coordinator. The national contract SEAT module includes the option for a support vehicle with batch mixing capability for wet and dry retardant. They are available for Interagency use and will be requested through established ordering channels. A SEAT can be managed by an on-site SEMG or an ATBM.

Single Engine Water Scoopers may only be managed remotely for 24 hours to allow time for assigned SEMG/ATBM to relocate to the aircraft's operating location. Requests for a DOI On-Call SEAT or Single Engine Water Scooper must have a SEMG or ATBM identified with contact information, and the airbase/airport reporting location documented in the "Special Needs" block before NICC assigns a SEAT.

Orders for SEATs placed to NICC are coordinated with the National SEAT Coordinator. Local Units or Geographic Area Coordination Centers hiring or releasing SEATs will notify the National SEAT Coordinator regardless of jurisdiction. Consistent with the DOI authorization (see the BLM National Aviation Plan), DOI Nationally funded SEATs will be managed as DOI National shared resources. As National assets, these SEATs can and will be moved to areas of greatest need. Geographic Areas and Fire Staff on an Interagency basis will provide direction to the dispatch system on the mobilization and demobilization of SEATs to meet existing or forecasted fire loads within their jurisdiction.

DOI Nationally funded SEATs will have their IROC status set as available nationally. When assigned to an incident, DOI Nationally funded SEATs will be released back to the GACC/Hosting unit at the end of each shift and shown as available "National" in IROC. Mobilization for incident response will occur via resource order; however, once a decision to reallocate a DOI Nationally funded SEAT to another GACC is made, the receiving GACC will place a request for the mobilization, and the resource item will be transferred after mobilization is complete.

Nationally, when competition for SEATs exists, NMAC will provide SEAT allocation direction to NICC based on intelligence developed by the National SEAT Coordinator. The National SEAT Coordinator position is responsible for coordinating the allocation and reallocation of SEATs

Nationwide as well as maintaining current status, location, and utilization of federal and State contracted SEATs throughout the Nation.

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

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

NWCG Standards for Airtanker Base Operations (SABO), PMS 508
https://www.nwcg.gov/sites/default/files/publications/pms508.pdf
Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (NFES 2724)

MOBILE RETARDANT BASES (MRBS)

Mobile Retardant Bases can be ordered to service Very Large Airtankers, Large Airtankers, helicopters and SEATS. Orders should be placed through normal dispatch channels to NICC.

Units should identify physical location and any limiting factors affecting access to the area of planned use. Use the "Special Needs" block to identify type of aircraft utilizing the service:

Helicopter
SEAT
LAT
VLAT

INCIDENT AWARENESS & ASSESSMENT (IAA)

IAA utilizes aerial, satellite-based assets, and ground-based cameras to collect and disseminate incident data and products to resources in near-real time.
IAA is available to provide support to wildland fire operations in three mission areas:

Large Fire Perimeter Mapping

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

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

Product deliverables: The delivered products are a shapefile, pdf map, kmz, and IRIN log posted to the incident specific folder in the NIFC File Transfer Protocol (FTP) site.

Aircraft 3 is a Department of Defense asset that is available to provide support for incidents that may not be reachable by regular aircraft. Aircraft 3 products are derived from multiple sources and closely resemble products from the other platforms. Analysis is performed jointly between the National Geospatial Agency (NGA) and the United States Geographic Survey Civil Applications Center (CAC). This asset typically requires a 1-2 day spin up for new incidents, and product delivery timeframes can be highly variable.

New Heat Detection/Lightning Reconnaissance

Order Process: Visit the IAA Hub and select Request Support
Product deliverables: A size-up is reported to the responsible Dispatch Center. This may include an email to the center's Firenet account and phone/radio communications/confirmation. Imagery, videos, perimeter information will be posted to NIFC EGP.

Operational Support

GIS Perimeters, narrated/unnarrated videos, imagery overlay, and isolated heat identification.
How to Order: Go to the IAA Hub and select Request Support
Product deliverables: All products are posted in NIFC EGP within the Airborne Intel Tool. The requestor will receive a close out email once products have posted.

To request IAA support, visit the IAA Hub at:

https://iaa-nifc.hub.arcgis.com/

IAA requestors must have a NIFC AGOL account to submit requests in the IAA Hub. Follow the instructions on the IAA Hub to request a new NIFC AGOL account. For additional ordering information refer to the User's Guide on the IAA Hub.

Certain Interagency Multi-mission aircraft can support wildland fires as Air Attack (ATGS), Helicopter Coordinator (HLCO) and IAA mission support; these resources are known as enhanced Air Attack or Enhanced HLCO. Only one mission can be ordered, performed, and completed for each individual request. An enhanced Air Attack will only perform as an IAA resource if directly ordered for IAA mission support.

Visit the Fire Imaging Technologies for Wildland Fire Operations user guide for more detailed information. The guide can be found at:

https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/reference-documents

LARGE TRANSPORTATION AIRCRAFT

NICC is the sole source for large transport aircraft holding 14 CFR PART 121 Certificates. Large transport aircraft are National Resources and will be requested through NICC. Large transport aircraft arranged by NICC are requested on a per mission basis. Flight Following ATD/ETE will be relayed by the NICC Aircraft Desk for each flight leg. When requesting a large transport aircraft, the following information is required:

Number of passengers and/or cargo weight per destination and combined total weight for the flight.
Pick-up point at jetport and time passengers and/or cargo are available to load.
NICC requires 48-hour lead time to plan and schedule aircraft for demobilization flights.
Pick-up point at the jetport is the Fixed Base Operator (FBO) or gate at the airport terminal where the aircraft will park.
Passengers must be weighed and manifested prior to boarding the aircraft.

Government or contractor support available at each airport, including contact name and telephone number.
All personnel listed on the manifest and flight crew members should be provided at least one sack lunch.
Note: Lithium Batteries are not permitted and cannot be transported in the cargo hold on NICC large transport aircraft.

FREQUENCIES

All documents containing USDA Forest Service (FS) and/or Department of Interior (DOI) frequencies must have the following statement on the top and bottom of each page containing frequencies, "CONTROLLED UNCLASSIFIED INFORMATION//BASIC." This requirement is in accordance with direction from the Washington Office Frequency Managers for both Departments.

FM, VHF, and UHF Frequencies

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

AM Frequencies

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

When the tertiary assignment (if applicable) is used the NIICD CDO will be notified by phone or email. VHF AM assignments are used for air-to-air communications and are authorized only within the zone to which they are assigned. IA frequency assignments are not to be used on project fires. To utilize the initial attack AM assignments to their fullest capabilities they should only be used on TFRs for the initial burning period, after that a dedicated AM frequency should be ordered from the CDO through IROC.

FM Air-to-Ground Frequencies

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

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

AIRSPACE

Temporary Flight Restrictions (TFR) FAR 91.137

Temporary airspace restrictions will be established when incident related aviation activities present potential conflict with other aviation activities. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) requires that latitude/longitude information for TFRs must be provided in degrees, minutes, seconds, including reference to north latitude and west longitude. If seconds' information is not available, add two zeroes to the description. Do not use spaces, commas, or other symbols in the description. Example: ddmmssN/dddmmssW or 450700N/1175030W. The corner points should be listed in a clockwise sequence around the requested TFR to avoid "bow tie" depictions.

For further information on how flight restrictions are requested and implemented, please reference the *NWCG Standards for Airspace Coordination, PMS520* located at: https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/520

Participating Aircraft

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

Military Training Routes and Special Use Airspace

Military Training Routes (MTR) and Special Use Airspace (SUA) that present conflicts with incident related aviation activities will be identified by local units. One source for this information is the *AP/1B, Flight Information Publication, Military Training Routes.* Each dispatch office should download a current edition of the AP/1B. Special Use Airspace may be found on Sectional Aeronautical Charts. Critical Airspace information pertinent to flight operations should be organized for easy and rapid utilization (i.e., displayed on local unit aviation hazard maps).

Further direction may be obtained in the *NWCG Standards for Airspace Coordination, PMS520.*

Airspace Conflicts

Aviation personnel have a responsibility to identify and notify the FAA and report conflicts and incidents through the Interagency SAFECOM (Safety Communication) System to assist in the resolution of airspace conflicts. Notification to the FAA should be timely. When a conflict or incident occurs, it may indicate a significant aviation safety hazard. Conflicts may include Near Mid Air Collisions, TFR intrusions, and Fire Traffic Area (FTA) communication non-compliance. Further guidance is available in the *NWCG Standards for Airspace Coordination, PMS520.*

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

FAA Temporary Control Tower Operations

Geographic Areas within the FAA's Western Service Area (which includes the following states: AK, AZ, CA, CO, HI, ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WA and WY) may request FAA Air Traffic Control support through the Western Service Area Agreement when air operations in support of an incident becomes complex or unsafe at uncontrolled airports or helibases.

Geographic Areas within the FAA's Central Service Area (which includes, either entirely or portions of the following states: AR, AZ, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MI, MN, MO, MS, ND, NM, NY, OH, OK, PA, SD, TX, WI, WY) may request FAA Air Traffic Control support through the

Central Service Area Agreement when air operations in support of an incident becomes complex or unsafe at uncontrolled airports or helibases.

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

The Interagency agreement with the FAA requires that a resource order and a Temporary Tower Request form be forwarded to the FAA. The forms may be forwarded when the request is made by the GACC to the FAA's Regional Operations Center (ROC). For additional information on requesting a temporary tower, please reference the checklist found in the *NWCG Standards for Airspace Coordination, PMS520.*

When procuring a Temporary Tower with an EERA for Forest Service incidents, The Buying Team or a purchaser will need to begin with the At Incident Management Support (AIMS) process to set up an EERA with a contractor to provide Temporary Tower Services. All other agencies will need to follow their local procurement process.

NOTE: The contractor will need to have a Letter of Agreement (LOA) and the Controllers need to be certified for the specific location. The FAA will send a certifier to the location where the Temporary Tower Services are being requested once the contracted Mobile Temporary Control Tower is in place.

The contractor cannot provide services until the LOA is in place and the Controllers have been certified by the FAA. If the EERA route is utilized, please notify the National Airspace Coordinator. Please follow your local and Geographic Area protocols.

Airspace Coordination

All assigned Airspace Coordinators will actively participate in the Airspace Coordination meeting at National Preparedness Level 3, and above, Monday – Friday.

CHAPTER 60
PREDICTIVE SERVICES

PREDICTIVE SERVICES OVERVIEW

Predictive Services is a decision support unit for federal, state and local land management agencies for operational management of and strategic planning for wildland fire management resources. Predictive Services accomplishes this through analysis of weather and climate, fuels, fire activity and behavior.

Intelligence gathering is a fundamental component of the national coordination system for federal, state and local land agencies. Intelligence coordination is accomplished through compiling reports from all levels of the firefighting organization as well as communicating with individual GACCs and local jurisdictions concerning their historic, current, and expected fire occurrence.

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

Wildland Fire Weather Forecasts

Wildland Fire Weather Forecasts are the responsibility of the National Weather Service.

Local dispatch centers will have protocols in place for monitoring, requesting, and disseminating fire weather forecasts, spot weather forecasts, fire weather watches, red flag warnings and other severe weather events (e.g., severe storm warnings, flash flood warnings, tornado warnings) to firefighters, incident commanders, and field-going personnel.

PREDICTIVE SERVICES PRODUCTS

7-Day Significant Fire Potential Outlook

The National 7-Day Significant Fire Potential Outlook is a composite of outlooks produced by each of the Geographic Area Predictive Services'. The 7-Day provides a week-long projection of fuel dryness, weather and fire potential. The 7-Day depicts a nationwide view of the significant fire potential for the next seven days with links to the individual Geographic Area 7-Day Outlooks. The system is database-driven and is updated periodically as each Geographic Area Predictive Services posts its outlook. Each Geographic Area Predictive Services will determine whether to routinely produce a morning or afternoon product. Issuance times for each Area's outlook can be found in their respective Geographic Area Mobilization Guide and/or National Weather Service/ Predictive Services Annual Operating Plan. Geographic Areas are required to provide 7-Day Outlooks daily, except when the Geographic Area Predictive Services is not staffed. Forecasts will include the forecaster's name or other agreed upon identifier to facilitate coordination.

The National 7-Day Outlook, as well as individual Geographic Area 7-Day Outlooks can be found at:

https://fsapps.nwcg.gov/psp/npsg/forecast#/outlooks?state=map.

National Wildland Significant Fire Potential Outlook

The National Significant Wildland Fire Potential Outlook is prepared and distributed by NICC Predictive Services on the first day of each month. It is a composite of outlooks prepared by the individual Geographic Areas Predictive Services and National Discussions prepared by NICC Predictive Services. It provides fire managers with the information needed to make long-range decisions concerning resource staffing and allocation. The Outlook identifies areas where significant wildland fire activity is expected to be above or below normal levels.

The Outlook covers a four-month period, divided into four one-month sections. Maps for each period display areas of below normal, normal, and above normal significant wildland fire potential. A brief synopsis of the current and predicted national and GACC situation is included in the report. The Outlook begins with an executive summary which provides a brief synopsis of the past month's weather and a national overview of each of the outlook periods. The Past Weather and Drought section summarizes the weather of the past month and the evolution of any drought conditions to illustrate how fuels and fire conditions reached the current state. The Weather and Climate Outlooks section summarizes the broad climate patterns that will affect temperature and precipitation for the next four months. The Geographic Area Forecasts section provides brief but more specific weather, fuels and fire potential information for each of the Geographic Areas.

GACC monthly outlooks are mandatory. They provide greater detail than the national outlook issued by NICC. GACC monthly outlooks will adhere to the following protocols:

GACC and NICC outlooks must be geospatially equivalent.

GACC websites are required to link to the national outlook.

GACCs are required to provide draft forecast maps, as well as narrative highlights for the outlook period to NICC no later than five business days before the end of each month.

GACC monthly outlooks will be issued and posted to the web on the first business day of each month.

Maps will show areas where above normal, normal and below normal significant fire potential are expected.

A discussion of fuel conditions, climate outlooks and other pertinent information will be included in the outlooks.

Fuel and Fire Behavior Advisories

Fuels and Fire Behavior Advisories are alerts issued as needed to address an exceptional or extreme circumstance that could threaten firefighter safety. Conditions that could be reasonably expected normally do not warrant a Fuels and Fire Behavior Advisory. Advisories will focus on fuel conditions and fire behavior that have long-term impacts, not atmospheric conditions that can change significantly over short periods of time and found in other products.

Advisories will highlight conditions that are currently ongoing and give specific examples that have been experienced in the field. Advisories should be tailored so that firefighters at all experience levels can recognize the situation and act accordingly. Advisories should be coordinated with neighboring administrative units to ensure that all areas with similar conditions are being addressed. All Advisories that extend beyond a single local administrative unit or will be posted on the National Advisory Map must be coordinated with the NICC and Geographic Area Coordination Center Predictive Services.

Each Advisory must include a map of the affected area. Only one Advisory may be active at any time over any area. If multiple Advisory conditions are present incorporate them into one Advisory. Advisories will remain in effect for 14 days from issuance. If the Advisory conditions continue beyond the 14 days a new Advisory will need to be issued to update conditions and circumstances with more timely information. Advisory templates can be found at:

https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/predictive-services/fuels-fire-danger

Incident Status Summary (ICS-209)

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

The ICS-209 is submitted by the agency that has protection responsibility for the incident, regardless of who administers the land. If the protection agency is non-federal and chooses not to meet federal reporting standards, then the federal agency which has administrative jurisdiction will submit the ICS-209. Geographic Area Intelligence Coordination staff will ensure that their local dispatch centers submit complete and accurate ICS-209 reports for any wildland fire meeting the requirements specified in the *When to Report Wildland Fire Incidents with an ICS-209* flowchart shown below.

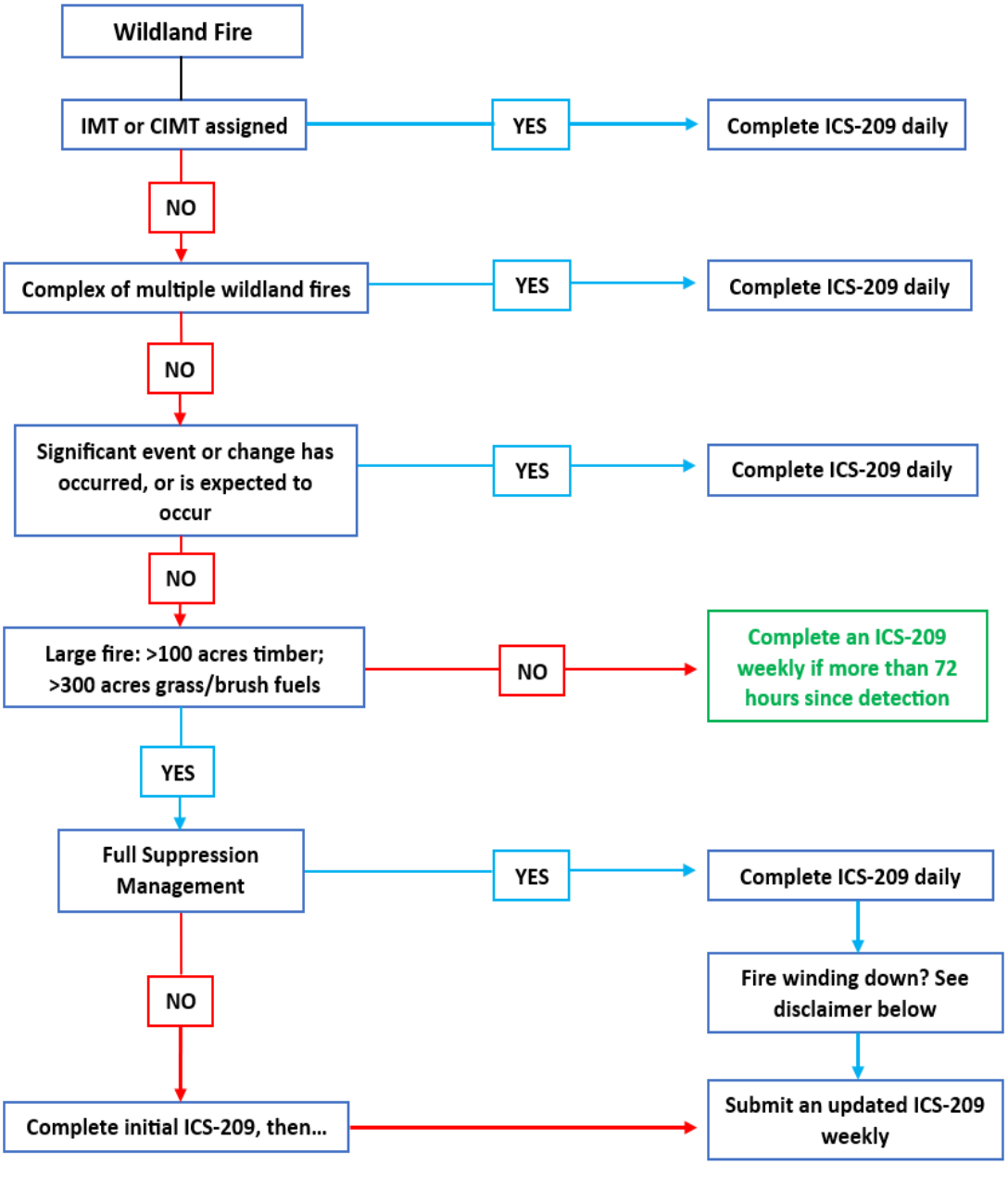
Required Reporting of Wildland Fires

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

Wildland fires managed for complete perimeter control (full suppression) will submit an ICS-209 daily when that wildland fire meets large fire criteria by 0200 Mountain Time to report the previous day's activity until the incident is contained. Refer to GACC Mobilization Guides or agency policy for reporting requirements once containment is achieved.

Wildland fires managed under a Monitor, Confine, or Point Zone Protection management strategy will submit an ICS-209 following the guidelines outlined below in the *When to Report Wildland Fire Incidents with an ICS-209*. For incidents that require daily reporting, ICS-209s should be submitted daily by 0200 Mountain Time to report the previous day's activity. For incidents that require weekly reporting, ICS-209s should be submitted weekly by Friday at 0200 Mountain Time.

When to Report Wildland Fire Incidents with an ICS-209



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

Disclaimer: Submit 209s weekly when incidents have reached at least 90% containment with no growth for several days, low commitment of resources (less than 100 personnel), and suppression repair has commenced. For questions, please contact your GACC or NICC Intel @ 208-387-5093

Non-Fire Incidents

An ICS-209 will be submitted for other events in which a significant commitment of wildland fire resources has occurred, or when a Complex, Type 1, or Type 2 Incident Management Team has been assigned.

Wildland fires within a complex should be aggregated and included in one ICS-209. A complex is two or more individual wildland fires located in the same general proximity, which are assigned to a single Incident Commander or Unified Command.

Interagency Situation Report

GACC Intelligence staff will ensure that all dispatch centers within their geographic area submit Situation Reports through the SIT/209 Application at different frequencies throughout the year. The reporting period for this report is 0001 to 2400. At National Preparedness Level 2 the NICC Intelligence Coordination staff will retrieve situation reports from the SIT/209 Application by 0200 Mountain Time. Fires and acres shall be reported by protection responsibility.

Incident Management Situation Report

The National Incident Management Situation Report (IMSR) is issued at different frequencies throughout the year based on incident activity. During periods of light activity, the IMSR shall be issued weekly on Fridays. As activity increases, the IMSR shall be issued daily Monday through Friday. The IMSR shall be issued daily at National Preparedness Level 3 and above, or when incident activity and resource mobilization determine the need for a daily IMSR.

The IMSR is prepared by the NICC Intelligence Program staff from information and data derived from the SIT/209 Application. What is included in the IMSR can be found here.

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

The incident is contained.
The incident has less than 100 personnel assigned.
The incident is no longer demonstrating significant activity.
The incident fails to submit an ICS-209 three (3) days in a row.

Wildland fires managed under a Monitor, Confine, or Point Zone strategy will initially be reported on the IMSR when the event exceeds 100 acres in timber or slash fuel models, 300 acres in grass or brush fuel models, or a Complex, Type 1, or Type 2 Incident Management Team is assigned. Large, long-duration fires will be reported in the IMSR until activity diminishes, and thereafter when significant activity occurs (i.e., acreage increase of 1,000 acres or more since last reported, significant resource commitment, a significant event occurs, etc.).

The Active Incident Resource Summary is updated daily in the IMSR. It includes the total count of fires and acres with resources assigned that have been reported in the SIT-209 program within the last seven days.

CHAPTER 70
INCIDENT ADMINISTRATION

INCIDENT OVERVIEW

Local dispatch centers receive initial smoke reports from various entities and are responsible for coordinating an initial response to suspected wildland fires, and other emergency incidents under appropriate authorities. The standard business practice is one ignition, one record, one authoritative data source and one centralized ordering point per incident.

INCIDENT CREATION

Incidents will be created by the dispatch center with delegated authority for the benefiting agency(s) and associated Protecting Unit based on the incident's point of origin (POO). Unique Incident Identifiers are derived from the Protecting Unit Identifier and the Local Incident Identifier. Examples:

MT-FNF-000567
AZ-CRA-000231

The Unique Incident Identifier includes the calendar year but is only visible in some dispatch applications. Incident data and all ordering for the incident is tracked under the Unique Incident Identifier for the life of the incident.

Incident Record Creation and Data Integration

The Integrated Reporting of Wildland-Fire Information (IRWIN) service is designed to provide "end-to-end" fire reporting capability. IRWIN provides data exchange capabilities between integrated fire applications used to manage data related to wildland fire incidents. IRWIN focuses on the goals of reducing redundant data entry, identifying authoritative data sources, and improving the consistency, accuracy, and availability of operational data.

IRWIN can be thought of as a central hub that orchestrates data between integrated fire applications. Examples of integrated applications are various Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) programs, the Interagency Resource Ordering Capability (IROC) program, the FireCode system, the SIT/209 application, the Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS), and the Interagency Fire Occurrence Reporting Modules (InFORM). Data is synchronized between participating applications to ensure the most current data is available in near-real-time. IRWIN supports conflict detection and resolution on all new wildfire incidents to support a unique record for each incident.

Local Dispatch Centers have the primary responsibility for creating incidents within an integrated fire application or program. For incident information to flow properly through IRWIN, incidents shall be created in one of the following ways:

If there is a CAD present - Create the record in the CAD.
If a CAD is not present - Create the record in InFORM.
If neither option is available, coordinate with the local dispatch center to create the incident utilizing standard operating procedures.
Creating an incident within FireCode should be rare.

NWCG Event Kind and Event Categories (Incident Type)

NWCG Event Kind and Event Category data standard specifies general, high-level codes and descriptions to use when categorizing incident types and planned events. Standard data values ensure consistency and accuracy within a given application and across multiple applications.

Although an event can trigger multiple types of conditions requiring response, the primary focus should be identified when specifying the Event Kind and/or Event Type. For example, a hurricane may cause flooding, search and rescue operations, and hazardous waste spills; but the Event Kind and Event Category should be "Severe Weather and Natural Disaster" and "Hurricane/Typhoon" since the hurricane was the triggering event.

NWCG Event Kind and Event Category Standards and associated business rules are located at:

https://www.nwcg.gov/data-standards/approved/event-kind-category

Multiple Events

Multiple event/records will not be created when an incident burns onto or crosses jurisdictional boundaries. When duplicate records are inadvertently created, every effort will be made to rectify by aligning incident and resource data associated with multiple records to the correct record.

Unprotected Lands

Areas for which no fire organization has responsibility for management of a wildfire authorized by law, contract, or personal interest of the fire organization (e.g., a timber or rangeland association) are defined as unprotected. In the event a Protecting Unit can not been determined for the POO, there are two acceptable rationales for incident creation.

The responding organization determines it a threat to protected lands.
The responding organization determines the incident has already burned onto protected lands.

The responding agency fire management or duty officer will determine if either criterion is met, resulting in the creation of an incident and associated response. The responding organization assumes responsibility for the incident and their respective Unit ID will be used for the Protecting Unit.

Incident Naming Protocols

When naming a wildland fire, thought should be given to ensure it is relevant and appropriate. Most land management agencies recommend that fires are named after geographic locations or landmarks. Sensitivity should be used in selecting an incident name that will not reflect negatively on the unit, fire organization or agency. What may seem to be a purely innocent name to the local unit may in fact have negative repercussions far beyond the fire itself.

Be mindful of naming a fire something that may be construed as offensive, derogatory, or inappropriate to any ethnic, religious, or political group. Avoid using names that are considered slang or may be construed as unprofessional.

The following should be avoided when naming a wildland fire:

Including "Fire" in the incident name.
Naming a wildland fire after a person.

Naming a wildland fire after private property or company.
Naming a wildland fire that includes the phrase "Dead Man" or "Deadman."
Naming a wildland fire after another catastrophic fire (one that experienced fatalities, high property losses, etc.).
Naming a wildland fire after a well-publicized event that could cause confusion.

Fire applications and programs that send and receive information through IRWIN have incident naming standards. Validation rules have been put in place that only allow certain naming conventions to flow properly through IRWIN. The following validation rules apply to incident naming conventions and their associated NWCG Event Code or Event Category:

An Incident Complex (CX) record will have the word Complex in the naming convention.
A Prescribe Fire record (RX) will have RX in the naming convention.
An Emergency Stabilization/BAER (BR) record will have BAER in the naming convention.
Fire Rehabilitation (FR) record will have FR in the naming convention.
The Incident Name must be two or more alpha-numeric characters in length, limited to 55 characters.
The Incident Name may be comprised of any combination of letters, numerals, and limited special characters.

More information regarding incident name validation and exchange rules can be found at:

https://www.nwcg.gov/sites/default/files/publications/910-incident-name.pdf

Unit Identifiers

NWCG Standards for Unit Identifiers, PMS 931 outlines business rules and practices for developing and utilizing NWCG Unit Identifiers. Additional information and instruction regarding appropriate creation, maintenance and application of wildland fire Unit Identifiers for incident management as it relates to land-based and non-land-based record creation, cooperator resource providers and incident support functions (i.e., dispatch, equipment/ radio cache and training centers) can be found within the standards.

Each Geographic Area Coordination Center Manager shall designate a Unit Identifier Data Custodian (GACC Data Custodian) and an alternate. GACC Data Custodians are responsible for ensuring each agency's internal process has been completed and have the authority to ensure appropriate NWCG Organizational Unit Codes are created.

Upon receipt of written requests, GACC Data Custodians are responsible for entering modified or newly created Unit Identifiers, and associated information, into the System of Record (SOR). The NWCG Unit Identifier Board Chair/Co-Chair is responsible for monthly publication of changes to NWCG Unit Identifiers after approval by the NWCG Unit Identifier Board.

NWCG Standards for Unit Identifiers, PMS 931 is found at:

https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/931

Incident Reporting

The NICC has defined reporting requirements for wildfires meeting specific criteria, refer to Chapter 60 for more information.

COST CODING

Interagency Fire and Severity Activities

The five Federal Land Management Agencies with Wildland Fire Management appropriations (BLM, BIA, NPS, FWS, and USFS) have an Interagency Agreement for Wildfire Management which provides a basis for cooperation on all aspects of wildfire activities. This agreement includes the direction to NOT cross-bill for services rendered for emergency fire suppression, including severity activities.

Regardless of the benefiting jurisdiction, Geographic Areas can preposition resources utilizing their assigned support FireCode in advance of predicted significant wildland fire potential, to meet ongoing fire activity needs when the resource assignment is not yet known, or for resources supporting multiple incidents.

For Severity, the BLM, FWS, NPS and BIA will use a four-digit interagency FireCode to track and compile costs for all severity activities; the ordering office must include the word "severity" within the resource order incident name. These DOI agencies will use FireCode D0YY when supporting FS severity activities.

Information on the interagency FireCode system can be found at:

https://www.firecode.gov/help/User_Guide.pdf

FS severity support to DOI will use the following codes by DOI Bureau:

S70001 1522 – FS resource used on BIA severity orders.
S70002 1522 – FS resource used on BLM severity orders.
S70003 1522 – FS resource used on FWS severity orders.
S70004 1522 – FS resource used on NPS severity orders.

All wildfire suppression orders are to have a four-character (alpha-numeric) interagency FireCode assigned by the ordering office. Interagency dispatch procedures have been established to incorporate assigning one FireCode per incident for use by all Federal Wildland Fire Agencies.

Orders processed through NICC must have at least one FireCode or agency financial code assigned by the ordering office. Financial codes should be consistent with the Incident Type.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

The BLM wildland fire management cost coding is divided into thirteen (13) activities:

Wildland Fire Preparedness	LF1000000
Suppression Operations	LF2000000 (subject to change)
Severity	LF2100000
Emergency Stabilization	LF2200000
Fuels Management	LF3100000
Burned Area Rehab	LF3200000
Fire Facilities	LF3300000
Joint Fire Science Program	LF3400000
State Assist Suppression	LF5610000

State Assist Preparedness	LF5710000
Fire Reimbursable	LF6900000
All-Hazard Reimbursable	LF6910000
Fire Trespass	L53250000

Except for Wildland Fire Preparedness and State Assist Preparedness, a project number is required regardless of the activity code being used. The standard fund coding guidelines used for suppression, rehabilitation, and fuels activities apply. The standard severity coding procedure of converting from the severity number to a fire number applies when dispatched to a specific fire. All fire severity numbers have been assigned under program LF2100000.HT0000.

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)

The BIA wildland fire management funding is divided into six (6) activities and various sub-activities:

Wildland Fire Preparedness	**FBMS Functional Area**
Preparedness	AF1002020.999900
Interagency Fair Share	AF1003030.999900
National Programs	AF1004040.999900
FireBert	AF1005050.999900
Self-Governance	AF1002900.999900
Aviation	AF1002A00.999900
Wildland Fire Prevention	AF1002T00.999900
Interagency Hotshot Crews	AF1002U00.999900
Fire Ready Reserve	AF1002V00.999900
Emergency Suppression	
Suppression	AF2001010.999900
Severity	AF2105050.999900
Emergency Stabilization	AF2202020.999900
Construction & Deferred Maintenance	
Construction & Deferred Maintenance	AF3304000.999900
Self-Governance	AF3302G00.999900
Burned Area Rehabilitation	
Burned Area Rehabilitation	AF3202B00.999900
Fuels Management	
Fuels Management	AF3102H00.999900
Reserved Treaty Rights	AF3103131.999900
Resilient Landscapes	AF3103636.999900

Reimbursable-Wildland Fire Management

Preparedness	AF6901000.999900
Emergency Operation	AF6902000.999900
Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation	AF6903000.999900
Fuels Management	AF6904000.999900
All Risk Assistance	AF6910000.999900

Proceeds of Sale of Surplus

Property/Equipment	AF6906000.999900

Proceeds of Sales of Surplus

Property/Vehicles	AF6907000.999900
Collections – Preparedness	AF6908000.999900
Collections – Suppression	AF6909000.999900

The Wildland Fire Management branch employs the Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) and Fire Codes (Prescribed by the Department and Congressional mandate) to facilitate funding programs. This will be accomplished through the use of FBMS accounting codes, including the following elements: Fund Code, Cost Center, Functional Area, Budget Object Class- Commitment Item and WBS.

A BIA example of a suppression, fire code, should look like: 18XA1125TR AAK4004401 AF2001010.999900 261A00 WBS AF. SPFAX60000.00000.

The WBS code will be on all obligation and expenditure documents. WBS codes must be established by the BIA-NIFC Budget Office or the Central Office. This will ensure all costs are tracked by the projects or missions.

Four-digit FireCode numbers are generated by the FireCode system, used by USDA and DOI. These FireCodes are entered into the FBMS system and used as appropriate. Severity FireCodes must be approved by the BIA Fire Operations Director. Preparedness, Burned Area Rehabilitation, Fuels Management and Construction and Reimbursable cost codes require funding transactions documents (FBMS Entry Document) to be approved.

National Park Service (NPS)

The NPS wildland fire management cost coding is as follows:

Wildland Fire Preparedness

PF100PP85.WX0000	Base-8 for All-Hazard support
PF100PP85.Y00000	Program Management
PF100PP85.WR0000	Readiness
PF100PP85.MF0000	Preparedness Fleet Maintenance
PF100PP85.EF0000	Research
PF100PP85.YP0000	Plan/Compliance
PF100PP85.S00000	Provide Community Assistance

PF100PP85.WW0000	Respond to Wildfires
PF100PP85.P00000	Preventative Maintenance
PF100PP85.M00000	Corrective Maintenance

Fire Facilities Construction & Maintenance

PF330FF85.M00000	Fire Facility Corrective Maintenance
PF330FF85.CN0000	Fire Facility Construction

Suppression Operations

PF200SP85.WW0000	Respond to Wildfires
PF210SV85.WV0000	Severity
PF210SV85.WU0000	Step-Up
PF220ES85.RM0000	Wildfire Burned Area Response

Burned Area Rehabilitation

PF320BR85.RM0000	Wildfire Burned Area Response
PF320BR85.Y00000	Program Management
PF320BR85.AM0000	Monitor Treatment

Hazardous Fuels Reduction – Non-WUI

PF310HF85.Y00000	Program Management
PF310HF85.WP0000	Implement Prescribed Fire
PF310HF85.YP0000	Plan/Compliance
PF310HF85.AM0000	Monitor Treatment
PF310HF85.WM0000	Implement Mechanical Treatments
PF310HF85.WC0000	Implement Other Treatments
PF310HF85.MF0000	Non-WUI Fleet Maintenance
PF310HF85.EF0000	Research

Hazardous Fuels Reduction – WUI

PF310WF85.Y00000	Program Management
PF310WF85.WP0000	Implement Prescribed Fire
PF310WF85.YP0000	Plan/Compliance
PF310WF85.AM0000	Monitor Treatment
PF310WF85.WM0000	Implement Mechanical Treatments
PF310WF85.WC0000	Implement Other Treatments
PF310WF85.EF0000	Research

State Assistance

PF46060C8.W00000	State Assistance Collect Operations
PF47070C8.W00000	State Assistance Collect Preparedness

PF56161C8.W00000	State Assistance Expenditures Operations
PF57171C8.W00000	State Assistance Expenditures Preparedness

The interagency FireCode will be used by the National Park Service for tracking and compiling costs for wildland fire suppression, severity (including step-up), emergency stabilization and burned area rehabilitation activities.

Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)

The FWS wildland fire management cost coding is provided below:

Wildland fire Preparedness	FF.F10000##ZZZZ0
Suppression Operations	FF.F20000##ZZZZ0
Severity	FF.F21000##ZZZZ0
Emergency Stabilization	FF.F22000##ZZZZ0
Burned Area Rehabilitation	FF.F32000##ZZZZ0
Hazardous Fuels Reduction (Non-WUI)	FF.F31000##NZZZZ
Hazardous Fuels Reduction (WUI)	FF.F31000##WZZZZ

= FWS Region number (01-09) ZZZZ = project assigned code/FireCode

All cost codes require a ten-digit cost center, then a fifteen-digit Work Breakdown Structure (WBS), which includes the interagency FireCode or project number. The interagency FireCode will be used with the appropriate account as stated in the FWS Fire Business Guide. All fire operations activities require a project number.

The interagency FireCode will be used by the Fish and Wildlife Service for tracking and compiling costs for wildland fire suppression, severity, and subsequent rehabilitation activities.

Forest Service (FS)

The interagency FireCode Program will be used to generate a four (4) character code that will be used to track and compile costs.

“P” codes represent wildland fire suppression incidents.

“S” codes represent severity requests. Each Region/Forest will have one S-code for Regional Office approved severity. Regional severity codes will be established in the format: S#1111. Region/Unit overrides will be used.

“F” codes indicate FEMA supported incidents. An “F” code will be assigned by the Forest Service Regional Office that is within the affected FEMA Region. Individual resources ordered to a FEMA incident will charge to the appropriate “F” code. Units providing support to a FEMA incident will charge to the “F” code in accordance with the FS annual incident job code guidance. Under the NRF, overtime, travel, and per diem are reimbursable. Base salary of all employees on assignment to a FEMA incident will be charged to the appropriate “F” code and paid from the Emergency Operations (WFSU) account.

CHAPTER 80
FORMS

Listed below are links to commonly used forms. It is suggested that units download and save these forms to assure access to them when they might not be immediately available via the internet. Frequent downloads will make sure units have the current version of the forms.

The following forms are all available at: https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/coord_forms.htm

Resource Order Form

Mobile Food and Shower Service Request

Cooperator Aircraft Use Validation Form

Passenger and Cargo Manifest

Aircraft Flight Request/Schedule Form

FAA Temporary Tower Request Form

Request for a Temporary Flight Restriction Detail Request Form

Wildland Fire Fatality and Entrapment Form

Assignment Extension Requirements and Documentation Form

Rationale for Assigning/Requesting Incident Management Teams

Reimbursable Form

Checklist for Large Aircraft Mobilization

Prohibited Items in Accordance with FAA & TSA Regulations

The ICS 209 Incident Status Summary is available at:

https://fam.nwcg.gov/fam-web/sit/ics209.pdf

The Fuels and Fire Behavior Advisory Template is located at:

https://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/fuels_fire-danger/fuels_fire-danger.htm

NWCG Aircraft Conflict Initial Report is located at:

https://www.nwcg.gov/sites/default/files/committee/docs/iasc-aircraft-conflict-initial-report-form.pdf

NWCG Hazard Relief Participant Request Form, PMS 520-1

https://www.nwcg.gov/sites/default/files/publications/pms520-1.pdf

CHAPTER 90
FIRE ORGANIZATION DIRECTORY

GEOGRAPHIC AREA COORDINATION CENTERS (GACCS)

National Interagency Coordination Center (NICC)

Alaska Interagency Coordination Center (AICC)

Eastern Area Coordination Center (EACC)

Great Basin Coordination Center (GBCC)

Northern California Coordination Center (ONCC)

Northern Rockies Coordination Center (NRCC)

Northwest Area Coordination Center (NWCC)

Rocky Mountain Area Coordination Center (RMCC)

Southern Area Coordination Center (SACC)

Southern California Coordination Center (OSCC)

Southwest Area Coordination Center (SWCC)

National Interagency Support Caches (NISC)

National Interagency Coordination Center (NICC)

UNIT AND CONTACT INFORMATION	
National Interagency Coordination Center Main Line (24 hours): (208) 387-5400 Facsimile Number: (208) 387-5663 or 5414 **Functional Area Desks: (208) 387-5400** FIXED WING AIRCRAFT: Option 1 ROTOR WING AIRCRAFT: Option 2 CREWS: Option 3 OVERHEAD/IMTs: Option 4	3833 Development Ave. Boise, Idaho 83705 Flight Following: (800) 994-6312 Electronic Mail: nicc.cod@firenet.gov **Functional Area Desks: (208) 387-5400** EQUIPMENT/SUPPLIES: Option 5 INTERNATIONAL/MILITARY: Option 6 COD (Coordinator on Duty): Option 7

NAME/TITLE	CITY/STATE	OFFICE PHONE	ALTERNATE
PETERSON, Sean Center Manager	Boise, ID	(208) 387-5418	(208) 258-4267
MAUGHAN, Maegan Deputy Center Manager	Boise, ID	(208) 387-5662	(208) 780-9435
HARTMAN, Derrek Deputy Center Manager	Boise, ID	(208) 387-5439	(208) 296-0986
JOHNSTON, Nicki Administrative Assistant	Boise, ID	(208) 387-5002	N/A
BENDER, Jesse CIMT Coordinator	Boise, ID	(208) 207-2859	N/A
BENOIT, Rob Emergency Operations Coordinator	Boise, ID	(208) 387-5657	(208) 387-5439
DUNN, Sean Emergency Operations Coordinator	Boise, ID	(208) 387-5654	(208) 809-0331
LEE, David Emergency Operations Coordinator	Boise, ID	(208) 387-5655	(208) 617-9517
CLACK, Wade Emergency Operations Coordinator	Boise, ID	(208) 387-5661	(208) 841-9994
HUNT, Will Lead Logistics Coordinator	Boise, ID	(208) 387-5400	N/A
BREITENSTEIN, Perry Lead Logistics Coordinator	Boise, ID	(208) 387-5400	(208) 954-9136
KENNEDY, Ty Lead Logistics Coordinator	Boise, ID	(208) 387-5400	(208) 972-2621
VANHOOZER, Dane Logistics Coordinator	Boise, ID	(208) 387-5400	N/A

NAME/TITLE	CITY/STATE	OFFICE PHONE	ALTERNATE
MUNGUIA, Jose Logistics Coordinator	Boise, ID	(208) 387-5400	(208) 994-1452
MOORE, Jason Logistics Coordinator	Boise, ID	(208) 387-5400	(986) 200-2492
MACKEY, Troy Logistics Coordinator	Boise, ID	(208) 387-5400	N/A
SMITH, Greg Logistics Coordinator	Boise, ID	(208) 387-5400	(986) 200-3051
TERREL, Nick Logistics Coordinator	Boise, ID	(208) 387-5400	N/A
DOYLE, Darcy Logistics Coordinator	Boise, ID	(208) 387-5400	N/A
MARTINDALE, Jason Logistics Coordinator	Boise, ID	(208) 387-5400	N/A
OWCZARZAK, Kim Airspace Program Manager	Boise, ID	(208) 387-5567	(208) 296-9818
VACANT Meteorologist	Boise, ID	(208) 387-XXXX	N/A
WALLMAN, Jim Meteorologist	Boise, ID	(208) 387-5449	(208) 661-8389
LARRABEE, Steve Fire Analyst	Boise, ID	(208) 387-5586	(208) 484-9398
KEPHART, Megan Intelligence Coordinator	Boise, ID	(208) 387-5093	(208) 914-4302
OROZ, Teri Intelligence Officer	Boise, ID	(208) 387-5093	N/A
MAYER, Scott Intelligence Officer	Boise, ID	(208) 387-5093	(208) 954-6133

Alaska Interagency Coordination Center (AICC)

UNIT AND CONTACT INFORMATION	
Alaska Interagency Coordination Center Main Line (24 hours): (907) 356-5680 Flight Following: (800) 237-3633 Facsimile Number: (907) 356-5678	1541 Gaffney Road Ft. Wainwright, Alaska 99703 Mailing Address: PO Box 35005 Ft. Wainwright, AK 99703 Electronic Mail: akacc@firenet.gov

NAME/TITLE	CITY/STATE	OFFICE PHONE	ALTERNATE
CROWE, Ray Center Manager	Fairbanks, AK	(907) 356-5677	(907) 370-6728
HUMPHREY, Jennifer Deputy Center Manager	Fairbanks, AK	(907) 356-5685	(907) 378-0840
COLLET, Karis Deputy Center Manager/Intelligence Coordinator	Fairbanks, AK	(907) 356-5671	(907) 388-0732
KELLEY, Katie Coordinator, State of Alaska	Fairbanks, AK	(907) 356-5682	(907) 799-5022
DECK, Brooke Logistics Management Specialist	Fairbanks, AK	(907) 356-5684	(907) 482-0523
VACANT Emergency Operations Coordinator	Fairbanks, AK	(907) 356-5690	N/A
ELLIOTT, Jennifer Aircraft Coordinator	Fairbanks, AK	(907) 356-5689	N/A
TAYLOR, Christine Equipment Coordinator	Fairbanks, AK	(907) 356-5687	(907) 370-9378
VACANT Overhead/Crew Coordinator	Fairbanks, AK	(907) 356-5684	N/A
STRADER, Heidi Fire Weather Program Meteorologist	Fairbanks, AK	(907) 356-5691	N/A
PERRINE, Nate Fire Behavior Analyst	Fairbanks, AK	(907) 356-5673	(907) 483-0496

Eastern Area Coordination Center (EACC)

UNIT AND CONTACT INFORMATION	
Eastern Area Coordination Center Main Line (24 hours): (844) 237-3508	Electronic Mail: wieacc@usda.gov

NAME/TITLE	CITY/STATE	OFFICE PHONE	ALTERNATE
PARRISH, Jennifer Center Manager	Milwaukee, WI	(844) 237-3508	N/A
HAMMAN, Amanda Deputy Center Manager	Redmond, OR	(844) 237-3508	N/A
SELLNER, Samantha Aviation Coordinator	Milwaukee, WI	(844) 237-3508	N/A
VACANT Logistics Coordinator	Milwaukee, WI	(844) 237-3508	N/A
HECKEL, Matt Intelligence Coordinator	Taos, NM	(844) 237-3508	N/A
MARIEN, Steve Fire Weather Program Manager	St. Paul, MN	(844) 237-3508	N/A
BRIGHT, Cheryl Fire Analyst	Spooner, WI	(844) 237-3508	N/A

Great Basin Coordination Center (GBCC)

UNIT AND CONTACT INFORMATION	
Great Basin Coordination Center Main Line: (801) 531-5320 Toll Free: (800) 844-5497 Facsimile Number: (801) 531-5321	401 Jimmy Doolittle Road, Suite 202 Salt Lake City, Utah 84116 1st on-call, after hours: (801) 556-0647 2nd on-call, after hours: (801) 556-1698 Electronic Mail: utgbc@firenet.gov

*****IF NO ANSWER AT ABOVE NUMBER, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW*****

NAME/TITLE	CITY/STATE	OFFICE PHONE	ALTERNATE
DINGMAN, Gina Center Manager	Salt Lake City, UT	(801) 531-5320	N/A
McINTOSH-HARRIS, Shauna Deputy Center Manager	Salt Lake City, UT	(801) 531-5320	N/A
STUCKI, Sarah Intelligence Coordinator	Salt Lake City, UT	(801) 531-5320	N/A
JASBERG, Jeff Operations Coordinator – Aircraft	Salt Lake City, UT	(801) 531-5320	N/A
JONES, Jeremiah Operations Coordinator – Crews	Salt Lake City, UT	(801) 531-5320	N/A
TALLON, Megan Operations Coordinator – Equipment	Salt Lake City, UT	(801) 531-5320	N/A
PLATT, John Operations Coordinator – Overhead	Salt Lake City, UT	(801) 531-5320	N/A
NEWMERZHYCKY, Basil Fire Weather Program Manager	Salt Lake City, UT	(801) 531-5320	N/A
LAW, Shelby Fire Weather Assistant	Salt Lake City, UT	(801) 531-5320	N/A
MCGUIRE, Gina Fire Weather Assistant	Salt Lake City, UT	(801) 531-5320	N/A
TIPPETS, Ryan Webmaster	Salt Lake City, UT	(801) 531-5320	N/A
MARTINEZ, Ana Intelligence Assistant	Salt Lake City, UT	(801) 531-5320	N/A
LOSO, Virginia Logistics Coordinator	Salt Lake City, UT	(801) 531-5320	N/A
VACANT Logistics Coordinator	Salt Lake City, UT	(801) 531-5320	N/A
ANDERSON, Richard Administrative Assistant	Salt Lake City, UT	(801) 531-5320	N/A

Northern California Coordination Center (ONCC)

UNIT AND CONTACT INFORMATION	
Northern Operations Coordination Center Main Line (24 hours): (530) 226-2800 Main Line: (530) 226-2801 Facsimile Number: (530) 223-4280	6101 Airport Road Redding, California 96002 Electronic Mail: caoncc@firenet.gov Logistics: SM.FSonclogistics@usda.gov Aviation: onc-aviation@usda.gov Intelligence: SM.FS.oncintell@usda.gov Expanded: caoncc_expanded@firenet.gov

NAME/TITLE	CITY/STATE	OFFICE PHONE	ALTERNATE
VACANT Assistant Director Operations	Redding, CA	(530) 226-2700	N/A
HACKETT (FORNI), Laurie Center Manager	Redding, CA	(530) 226-2839	(530) 227-9102
VACANT Deputy Center Manager	Redding, CA	(530) 226-2800	N/A
COMPTON, Shawn DOI Deputy Center Manager	Redding, CA	(530) 226-2831	(530) 640-0420
WILLIAMSON, Kerri Geographic Area Training Rep.	Redding, CA	(530) 226-2719	(530) 355-7422
VACANT Mobilization Coordinator	Redding, CA	(530) 226-2800	N/A
CLOUGH, Ed Aviation Coordinator	Redding, CA	(530) 226-2800	(530) 605-9895
VAUGHN, Kenneth Aircraft Dispatcher	Redding, CA	(530) 226-2800	(530) 440-5029
PUCKETT, Matt Aircraft Dispatcher	Redding, CA	(530) 226-2800	(530) 440-6160
BAVETTA, Chris Aircraft Dispatcher	Redding, CA	(530) 226-2800	(530) 510-1840
KRAUSHAAR, Jennifer Aircraft Dispatcher	Redding, CA	(530) 226-2800	N/A
MOORE, Juel Logistics Coordinator	Redding, CA	(530) 226-2800	(530) 215-9039
MILOVICH, Rob Logistics Coordinator	Redding, CA	(530) 226-2800	(530) 440-4162
WHEELER, Ryan Logistics Coordinator	Redding, CA	(530) 226-2800	(530) 410-8441
FLANAGAN, Samantha Logistics Coordinator	Redding, CA	(530) 226-2800	(530) 685-0478

NAME/TITLE	CITY/STATE	OFFICE PHONE	ALTERNATE
PARKER, Stephen Logistics Coordinator	Redding, CA	(530) 226-2800	(530) 816-0084
GARDUNIO, Billy Fire Management Specialist	Redding, CA	(530) 226-2730	(530) 604-8643
OSBORNE, Kevin Fire Management Specialist	Redding, CA	(530) 226-2730	(530) 782-2712
LUTZ, Brett DOI Meteorologist / Forecaster	Redding, CA	(530) 226-2730	(541) 218-5203
RUTHFORD, Julia Meteorologist / Forecaster	Redding, CA	(530) 226-2730	(971) 221-6728
WACHTER, Brent Meteorologist / Forecaster	Redding, CA	(530) 226-2730	(505) 414-0227
TONKIN, Jeff Meteorologist / Forecaster	Redding, CA	(530) 226-2730	(530) 410-1615
RUSSELL, Troy Intelligence Coordinator	Redding, CA	(530) 226-2811	(530) 768-4943
EISZELE, Dan Intelligence Officer	Redding, CA	(530) 226-2810	(530) 941-3068
MEANS, Ryan Intelligence Officer	Redding, CA	(530) 226-2811	(530) 410-2121
KINGSBURY, Jessie Intelligence Officer	Redding, CA	(530) 226-2811	(530) 410-4033

Northern Rockies Coordination Center (NRCC)

UNIT AND CONTACT INFORMATION	
Northern Rockies Coordination Center Main Line (24 hours): (406) 329-4880 Facsimile Number: (406) 329-4891	Aerial Fire Depot, 5765 W. Broadway, Bldg C Missoula, Montana 59808-9361 Northern Rockies Fire Cache: (406) 329-4962 Electronic Mail: mtnrc@firenet.gov

NAME/TITLE	CITY/STATE	OFFICE PHONE	ALTERNATE
BUHL, Corey Northern Rockies Operations Specialist	Billings, MT	(406) 868-7419	N/A
HOLSAPPLE, Kate Center Manager	Missoula, MT	(406) 329-4709	N/A
MCALLISTER, Jay Center Manager	Glasgow, MT	(406) 329-4995	N/A
CARR, Holly DNRC Direct Protection Coordinator	Missoula, MT	(406) 329-4881	N/A
PAGE, Hannah Logistics Coordinator – Aircraft	Missoula, MT	(406) 329-4883	N/A
VACANT Assistant Logistics Coordinator – Aircraft	Missoula, MT	(406) 329-4882	N/A
BROOKS, Alex Intelligence Coordinator	Missoula, MT	(406) 329-4888	N/A
FINE, DJ Intelligence Coordinator	Missoula, MT	(406) 329-4884	N/A
WALKS, David Operations Coordinator - Equipment	Missoula, MT	(406) 329-4953	N/A
RICHARDSON, Beau Logistics Coordinator - Overhead	Missoula, MT	(406) 329-4885	N/A
VACANT Logistics Coordinator – Crews	Missoula, MT	(406) 329-4996	N/A
COUGH, Chelsea Asst Logistics Coordinator	Missoula, MT	(406) 329-4967	N/A
BORSUM, Daniel Predictive Services Meteorologist	Billings, MT	(406) 591-0508	N/A
VACANT Predictive Services Meteorologist	Billings, MT		N/A
NOONAN-WRIGHT, Erin Fire Analyst	Missoula, MT	(406) 241-3993	N/A
PHILLIPS, Billy RIST Program Manager	Missoula, MT	(406) 370-4516	N/A
JOSON, Kristian Administrative Support	Missoula, MT	(406) 329-4880	N/A

Northwest Area Coordination Center (NWCC)

UNIT AND CONTACT INFORMATION	
Northwest Area Coordination Center Main Line (24 hours): (503) 808-2720 Facsimile Number: (503) 808-2750	150 SW Harrison St, Suite 400 Portland, Oregon 97201 Electronic Mail: ornwc@firenet.gov

NAME/TITLE	CITY/STATE	OFFICE PHONE	ALTERNATE
PIERCE, Ted Center Manager	Portland, OR	(503) 808-2732	N/A
WALTHER, Jeff Emergency Operations Manager	Portland, OR	(503) 808-2722	N/A
VACANT ACM Pred. Services / Intelligence	Portland, OR	(503) 808-2734	N/A
POE, Brandon Asst. Emergency Operations Manager	Portland, OR	(503) 808-2724	N/A
VACANT Asst. Emergency Operations Manager	Portland, OR	(503) 808-2725	N/A
MOORE, Evan Asst. Emergency Operations Manager	Portland, OR	(503) 808-2726	N/A
PRIME, Kevin Aircraft Coordinator	Portland, OR	(503) 808-2720	N/A
LUARCA, Kira Overhead/Crew Coordinator	Portland, OR	(503) 808-2720	N/A
VACANT Aviation/Airspace Specialist	Portland, OR	(503) 808-2730	N/A
CONNOLLY, Carol Public Affairs Specialist	Portland, OR	(503) 808-2764	N/A
MOORE, Chris Fire Management Analyst	Portland, OR	(503) 808-2733	N/A
SALTENBERGER, John Fire Weather Program Manager	Portland, OR	(503) 808-2737	N/A
BONK, Jon Fire Weather Meteorologist	Portland, OR	(503) 808-2756	N/A
GRELL, Jon DNR Intelligence Coordinator	Portland, OR	(503) 808-2780	N/A
ASSALI, Desraye GIS Specialist	Portland, OR	(503) 808-2741	N/A
MUND, Justin GIS Specialist	Portland, OR	(503) 808-2741	N/A

Rocky Mountain Area Coordination Center (RMCC)

UNIT AND CONTACT INFORMATION	
Rocky Mountain Area Coordination Center Main Line (24 hours): (303) 445-4300 Toll Free (24 hours): (800) 494-2073 Facsimile Number: (303) 445-4300	Denver Federal Center Building 40 Lakewood, Colorado 80225 Mailing Address: PO Box 151029 Lakewood, CO 80215 Electronic mail: cormc@firenet.gov

NAME/TITLE	CITY/STATE	OFFICE PHONE	ALTERNATE
HARTSBURG, Travis Center Manager	Lakewood, CO	(303) 445-4302	N/A
PEREA, Marco Deputy Center Manager	Lakewood, CO	(303) 445-4301	N/A
YOUNG, Aaron Keith Operations Coordinator- Crews	Lakewood, CO	(303) 445-4300	N/A
WEITZ, Alex Operations Coordinator- Aircraft	Lakewood, CO	(303) 445-4300	N/A
VACANT Operations Coordinator- Aircraft	Lakewood, CO	(303) 445-4300	N/A
DRAPEAU, Bruce Operations Coordinator- Overhead	Lakewood, CO	(303) 445-4300	N/A
JUHOLA, Rob Operations Coordinator- Equipment	Lakewood, CO	(303) 445-4300	N/A
COURNOYER, Bennett Intelligence Coordinator	Lakewood, CO	(303) 445-4303	N/A
REIMER, Nickolai Fire Weather Meteorologist	Lakewood, CO	(303) 445-4309	N/A
VACANT Fire Weather Meteorologist	Lakewood, CO	(303) 445-4308	N/A
VACANT Dispatcher	Lakewood, CO	(303) 445-4322	N/A

Southern Area Coordination Center (SACC)

UNIT AND CONTACT INFORMATION	
Southern Area Coordination Center Main Line (24 hours): (678) 320-3000 Facsimile Number: (678) 320-3036	1200 Ashwood Parkway, Suite 230 Atlanta, Georgia 30338 Electronic Mail: gasac@firenet.gov

NAME/TITLE	CITY/STATE	OFFICE PHONE	ALTERNATE
ELLSWORTH, Nancy Center Manager	Atlanta, GA	(678) 320-3001	(775) 304-1037
MILLER, Calvin Deputy Center Manager	Atlanta, GA	(678) 320-3005	(404) 909-0238
ROBINSON, Tracy Assistant Area Coordinator – Overhead & Teams	Atlanta, GA	(678) 320-3002	(678) 841-5186
TURNER, Jesse Logistics Coordinator – Crews, Modules, Equipment & Supply	Atlanta, GA	(678) 320-3004	(404) 909-1197
MCBRIDE, Chandel Assistant Logistics Coordinator	Atlanta, GA	(678) 320-3006	(423) 458-0524
MEBANE, Alan Operations Coordinator – Aviation	Atlanta, GA	(678) 320-3003	(470) 487-7671
PHILLIPS, Kasie Assistant Aviation Coordinator	Atlanta, GA	(678) 320-3010	(936) 285-5789
ROBBINS, Heather Intelligence Coordinator	Atlanta, GA	(678) 320-3007	(951) 295-8494
SNYDER, Andy Fire Weather Meteorologist	Atlanta, GA	(678) 320-3008	N/A
IPPOLITI, Steven Fire Weather Meteorologist	Atlanta, GA	(678) 320-3009	N/A

Southern California Coordination Center (OSCC)

UNIT AND CONTACT INFORMATION	
Southern California Coordination Center Main Line (24 hours): (951) 276-6721 24hr Mobilization D.O.: (951) 276-6725 24hr Intelligence D.O.: (951) 214-6922 **Functional Area Desks: (951) 276-6721** Aircraft: Option 1 Equipment/Supplies/Crews: Option 2 Overhead: Option 3 Facsimile - Business: (951) 782-4900	23300 Castle Street Riverside, California 92518 Toll-Free/Flight Following: (800) 995-3473 24hr Aviation D.O.: (951) 320-2093 24hr Duty Chief: (951) 214-6921 Weather D.O.: (951) 782-4852 Electronic Mail: caoscc@firenet.gov SM.FS.osc-aviation@usda.gov SM.FS.OSCIntel@usda.gov

NAME/TITLE	CITY/STATE	OFFICE PHONE	ALTERNATE
AHEARN, Matt Assistant Fire Director, Operations	Riverside, CA	(951) 315-5856	N/A
LANNEN-LITTLEFIELD, Andrea GACC Center Manager	Riverside, CA	(951) 269-9021	N/A
RAPHAEL, David Deputy GACC Manager, FS	Riverside, CA	(909) 518-4363	N/A
VACANT Deputy GACC Manager, BLM	Riverside, CA		N/A
REYES, Steve Aviation Coordinator	Riverside, CA	(951) 295-6630	N/A
SALAS, Manny Mobilization Coordinator	Riverside, CA	(951) 532-2690	N/A
ALLISON, Kristen Fire Management Specialist Climate/Meteorology	Riverside, CA	(626) 590-6809	N/A
ST PIERRE, Chris Predictive Services Program Manager Intelligence	Riverside, CA	(818) 939-7596	N/A
GANDOLFI, Eric Intelligence Coordinator	Riverside, CA	(909) 486-1719	N/A

Southwest Area Coordination Center (SWCC)

UNIT AND CONTACT INFORMATION	
Southwest Area Coordination Center Main Line (24 hours): (505) 842-3473 Facsimile Number: (505) 842-3801	333 Broadway SE Albuquerque, NM 87102 Electronic Mail: nmswc@firenet.gov

NAME/TITLE	CITY/STATE	OFFICE PHONE	ALTERNATE
JAYCOX, Kenan Center Manager	Albuquerque, NM	(505) 842-3473	(505) 250-7193
ORTIZ, Juan Deputy Center Manager	Albuquerque, NM	(505) 842-3473	(575) 534-7722
HAMMER, Dominic Area Coordinator	Albuquerque, NM	(505) 842-3473	(505) 218-2763
CAMPBELL, Anastasia Area Coordinator	Albuquerque, NM	(505) 842-3473	(425) 231-2532
TSADIASI, Bryant Area Coordinator	Albuquerque, NM	(505) 842-3473	(505) 697-0890
CARSON, Julianne Area Coordinator	Albuquerque, NM	(505) 842-3473	(505) 607-4238
SANTARIGA, Alexis Aircraft Dispatcher	Albuquerque, NM	(505) 842-3473	(505) 546-3382
SEDILLO, Oscar Asst. Coordinator	Albuquerque, NM	(505) 842-3473	N/A
GENTRY, Jacob Intelligence Coordinator	Albuquerque, NM	(505) 842-3473	(505) 870-5079
VACANT Predictive Services Program Manager	Albuquerque, NM	(505) 842-3473	N/A
NADEN, Rich Fire Weather Meteorologist	Albuquerque, NM	(505) 842-3473	(505) 803-0710

National Interagency Support Caches (NISC)

NAME	CITY/STATE	OFFICE PHONE	FAX NUMBER
Alaska Incident Support Cache (AKK)	Ft. Wainwright, AK	(907) 356-5742	(907) 356-5754
State of Alaska Fire Warehouse (AKS)	Fairbanks, AK	(907) 451-2641	(907) 451-2669
Billings Interagency Incident Support Cache (BFK)	Billings, MT	(406) 896-2870	(406) 896-2881
Coeur D'Alene Incident Support Cache (CDK)	Coeur D'Alene, ID	(208) 666-8694	(208) 769-1534
Great Basin Area Incident Support Cache (GBK)	Boise, ID	(208) 387-5104	(208) 387-5573
La Grande Incident Support Cache (LGK)	La Grande, OR	(541) 975-5420	(541) 975-5478
Northern California Incident Support Cache (NCK)	Redding, CA	(530) 226-2850	(530) 226-2854
Northern Rockies Area Incident Support Cache (NRK)	Missoula, MT	(406) 329-4949	(406) 329-4962
Northeast Area Incident Support Cache (NEK)	Grand Rapids, MN	(218) 327-4579	(218) 327-4581
Northwest Area Incident Support Cache (NWK)	Redmond, OR	(541) 504-7234	(541) 504-7240
Rocky Mountain Area Incident Support Cache (RMK)	Lakewood, CO	(303) 202-4940	(303) 202-4965
Southern Area Incident Support Cache (SAK)	London, KY	(606) 878-7430	(606) 864-9559
Southern California Incident Support Cache (LSK)	Ontario, CA	(909) 930-3208	(909) 947-6391
Southwest Area Prescott Incident Support Cache (PFK)	Prescott, AZ	(928) 777-5630	(928) 777-5608
Southwest Area Silver City Incident Support Cache (SFK)	Silver City, NM	(505) 538-5611	(505) 388-5672

APPENDIX:
ACRONYM GUIDE

The following acronyms are used throughout the National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization:

AA	Agency Administrator
ICAC	Incident Commanders Advisory Council
AD	Administratively Determined
AFF	Automated Flight Following
AGL	Above Ground Level
AIMS	At Incident Management Support
AMRS	All-Hazards Meteorological Response System
ARA	Air Resource Advisor
ASTAT	Aviation Safety and Technical Assistance Team
ASM1	Aerial Supervision Module
ATD	Actual Time of Departure
BAER	Burned Area Emergency Response
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BHA	Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BNML	Battalion Military Liaison
BPA	Blanket Purchase Agreement
BUYT	Buying Team
CDO	Communications Duty Officer
CIMT	Complex Incident Management Team
COD	Coordinator on Duty
COMC	Communications Coordinator
COML	Incident Communication Unit Leader
COP	Chief-of-Party
COR	Contracting Officer Representative
CORD	Expanded Dispatch Coordinator
CMAT	Community Mitigation Assistance Teams

CRWB	Crew Boss
CREP	Crew Representative
CRM	Crew Resource Management
CWN	Call-When-Needed
DASP	Disaster Assistance Support Program
DCO	Defense Coordinating Officer
DDP	Designated Dispatch Point
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DOD	Department of Defense
DOI	Department of Interior
EDSP	Expanded Dispatch Supervisory Dispatcher
EERA	Emergency Equipment Rental Agreement
EFTR	Emergency Firefighter Time Report
ESF	Emergency Support Function
EST	Emergency Support Team
ETA	Estimated Time of Arrival
ETD	Estimated Time of Departure
ETE	Estimated Time Enroute
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FAR	Federal Aviation Regulations
FAST	Fire and Aviation Safety Team
FFAST	Federal Fire and Aviation Safety Team
FBO	Fixed Base Operator
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FMO	Fire Management Officer
FOG	Field Operations Guide
FOR	Fixed Operating Rate
FRS	Family Radio Service
FS	Forest Service
FSS	Federal Supply System
FTA	Fire Traffic Area

FWS	Fish and Wildlife Service
GACC	Geographic Area Coordination Center
GACG	Geographic Area Coordinating Group
GMAC	Geographic Multi-Agency Coordinating Group
GSA	General Services Administration
HMGB	Helicopter Manager Single Resource
HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
HUCC	Host Unit Coordination Center
IA	Initial Attack
IAA	Incident Awareness and Assessment
IARR	Interagency Resource Representative
I-BPA	Incident Blanket Purchase Agreement
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
ICS 209	Incident Status Summary
IHC	Interagency Hotshot Crew
IMET	Incident Meteorologist
IMSR	Incident Management Situation Report
IMT	Incident Management Team
INBA	Incident Business Advisor
InFORM	Interagency Fire Occurrence Reporting Modules
IQCS	Incident Qualification Certification System
IQS	Incident Qualification System
IR	Infrared
IRAWS	Incident Remote Automatic Weather Station
IRIN	Infrared Interpreter
IROC	Interagency Resource Ordering Capability
IRWIN	Integrated Reporting of Wildland-Fire Information
ISO	Incident Support Organization
IWFAQRP	Interagency Wildland Fire Air Quality Response Program
JFO	Joint Field Office

MAC	Multi-Agency Coordinating Group
MAFFS	Modular Airborne Firefighting Systems
MAP	Mandatory Availability Period
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAPM	National Aviation Program Manager
NASF	National Association of State Foresters
NCO	National Contracting Officer
NCR	National Contract Resource
NFES	National Fire Equipment System
NFPET	National Fire Prevention Education Team
NFWC	National Fixed-Wing Coordinator
NFWOC	National Fire Weather Operations Coordinator
NICC	National Interagency Coordination Center
NIFC	National Interagency Fire Center
NIMO	National Incident Management Organization Teams
NIICD	National Interagency Incident Communications Division
NIROPS	National Infrared Operations
NISC	National Interagency Supply Cache
NISRM	National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization
NMAC	National Multi-Agency Coordination Group
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPS	National Park Service
NRCC	National Response Coordination Center
NRF	National Response Framework
NSP	National Surge Package
NWCG	National Wildfire Coordinating Group
NWS	National Weather Service
OAS	Office of Aviation Services
OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PAX	Passengers

POE	Point of Entry
POO	Point of Origin
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PRAWS	Project Remote Automated Weather Station
RAO	Regional Aviation Officer
RAP	Review, Audit, Process Team
RAWS	Remote Automated Weather Station
RFA	Request for Assistance
RIST	Remote Incident Support Team
ROC	Regional Operations Center
RRCC	Regional Response Coordination Center
RSFWSU	Remote Sensing/Fire Weather Support Unit
SA	Situational Awareness
SAIT	Serious Accident Investigation Teams
SEAT	Single Engine Airtanker
SOR	System of Record
TFR	Temporary Flight Restriction
THSP	Technical Specialist
UAS	Unmanned Aerial Systems
UHF	Ultra High Frequency
USA	United States of America
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFA	United States Fire Administration
UTF	Unable to Fill
VHF	Very High Frequency
VOR	VHF Omnidirectional Range
VLAT	Very Large Airtanker
WFDSS	Wildland Fire Decision Support System
WUI	Wildland Urban Interface

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF CHANGES FOR 2025

Summary of Changes Definitions

Non-Policy Changes

- **Changed:** Wording was changed or updated by NICC for clarification or conciseness.
- **Updated:** Topics, descriptions and wording is new and added by NICC.
- **Deleted:** Topics, descriptions, sentences, etc., removed by NICC that are no longer applicable.
- **Moved:** Subject headings and content moved into a new chapter. Subjects rearranged/reorder within the same chapter do not meet this definition.

Policy Related Changes

- **Replaced:** Wording was changed or updated by NMAC for clarification or conciseness
- **Added:** Topics, descriptions and wording is new and added by NMAC
- **Removed:** Topics, descriptions, sentences, etc., removed by NMAC that are no longer applicable.

Chapter 10 Objectives, Policy, and Scope of Operation

Priorities

Added: *Suppression repair to the* "*Resource allocation decisions are based on the following considerations:*

Length of Assignment

Added: *Refer to the NWCG Standards for Interagency Incident Business Management*, *PMS 902, https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/pms902, as the authoritative source for definitions in this section.*

Assignment Definition

Replaced: **"***An assignment is defined as the time period (days) between the first full operational period excluding travel, and the last operational period. The last operational period is the last full day worked which excludes all travel. Assignments include prescribed fire and fuels treatments.*" With: *An assignment is defined as the time period (days) between the first full operational period, excluding travel, and the last operational period. The last operational period is the last full day worked, excluding all travel. Assignments include staging/preposition, prescribed fire, and fuels treatments.*

Preparedness Level Actions Taken By NICC/NMAC

Preparedness Level 3

Added: *At National PL 3, GAs must identify a CIMT Coordinator to serve as the communication link with the NMAC CIMT Coordinator for all CIMT actions.*

Chapter 20 Overhead and Teams

Overhead Name Requests

Updated: **"*Name Requesting of Single Resource Overhead Orders***
Name requests for qualified Overhead resources will be honored regardless of the type of order. The ordering unit must confirm availability for the individual being requested prior to placing the request.

Trainee Requests

Updated: **"*Trainee Requests***
Name request for geographic area priority trainee positions will be justified within the special needs as being approved by the GATR and will be processed without delay. Hosting GA priority trainee list should be utilized first.

Technical Specialist

Changed: *"The use of the Technical Specialist (THSP) position code should be name requested and used when no established NWCG catalog item representative of the job to be performed exists. (Duty Officer, Air Resource Advisor etc.)"* To: *"Use of THSP position code is appropriate when no other position code exists and requires additional information describing the specialty or work to be included in the assignment. Example: THSP – Duty Officer or THSP Center Manager."*

Incident Management Teams (IMTS)

Replaced section with*:*

Incident Management Teams will be ordered by type using an Overhead Group Request in IROC. The following standards apply to all wildfire incident assignments. Assignments to other incidents, such as all-hazard response, may not adhere to these standards.

NMAC Management of IMTs

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

When situations warrant (determined by NMAC), rationale is required by NMAC for assignment of Complex, NIMO, and Area Command Teams prior to mobilization. The current rationale form is found at https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/reference-documents.

To manage fatigue, promote mental health and well-being, and provide opportunities for IMT members to attend to work and personal responsibilities, all IMTs will have 7 days of unavailability upon return from any assignment geographically or nationally (including preposition) of 7 days or more (exclusive of travel). (This applies to the IMT; individuals may have differing agency requirements.) During periods of elevated need, there may be a request by NMAC for earlier availability. This will be determined and communicated as early as practicable and prior to the start of the team's unavailability period. A GA may extend a team's unavailability period for additional rest. Refer to Chapter 10, CIMT Length of Assignment and Mandatory Unavailability for specific information or to the NWCG Standards for Interagency Incident Business Management, PMS 902, https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/pms902.

Appropriate Use of Interagency IMTs

Suppression repair work is limited to the repair of resources, land, and facilities that were damaged as a direct result of suppression actions taken on the incident. Only the most critical suppression repair work should be completed during high preparedness levels. During high preparedness levels firefighting resources are scarce and the deployment and work of these resources should be focused on priority, emerging, and expanding incidents of concern that possess critical values at risk. NMAC's intent is to return CIMTs to availability and/or reassign CIMTs once wildfire incidents have stopped expanding, reached high containment levels, shifted primarily to suppression repair work, and/or when the complexity of the incident decreases such that it can be managed by a lower complexity incident management

organization. CIMTs should not be used to manage ongoing indirect line construction or other non-suppression work when the need is no longer justified and there is a reduction of fire growth, behavior, and projected spread. Once suppression repair becomes the primary emphasis of work, a CIMT may be reassigned to manage other higher priority incidents. Agency Administrators may consider limiting suppression repair until both fire activity and preparedness levels have decreased. The Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation (DOI) or Burned Area Emergency Response (FS) process should be used for tasks like hazard tree abatement within the burned area.

Interagency Complex Incident Management Teams (CIMTs)

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

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

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

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

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

IMT Configurations – All

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

- *Finance/Admin. Section Chief*
- *Procurement Unit Leader*
- *Comp/Claims Unit Leader*

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

CIMT Configuration

CIMTs are expected to be fully rostered when available. CIMTs will be considered unavailable for assignment without a minimum roster of the seven Complex Command and General Staff (C&G) plus 17 discretionary qualified positions, for a total of 24 positions.

All CIMT rosters shall follow the standard CIMT configuration:

- *Master roster refers to any team's roster for the calendar year based upon approval by their coordinating group/oversight body. The number of personnel and positions on this roster is approved by the coordinating group/oversight body.*

- *Mobilization roster refers to any team's roster in IROC which will be used to fill a current request.*
  - *The minimum required configuration is the seven Complex C&G plus 17 discretionary positions, for a total of 24 positions.*
  - *See the list of recommended positions at https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/overhead.*

POSITIONS	*##*	*NOTES*
Minimum Required Roster	*24*	*7 Complex C&G + 17 discretionary qualified positions*
Discretionary	*51*	*May be filled as qualified or trainee at IC discretion*
TOTAL	*75*	*CANNOT exceed without documented negotiation*

  - *The maximum roster is 75 personnel unless approved in writing by the host Agency Administrator (AA) and attached in IROC.*
- *Roster requests of above 75 personnel must be approved in writing by the host unit AA following roster negotiations through the Pre-Mobilization Incident Management Team (IMT) Call, found at https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/reference-documents.*
  - *Personnel may work virtually or on-site, as dictated by GA business rules and IC discretion; however, they still count towards the team's total size.*
  - *Supporting personnel and functions are not included in the team's mobilization numbers (i.e., Resource Advisors, Air Resource Advisors, etc.).*
  - *Local unit personnel assigned to work on the incident with the team are not considered team members but additional support.*

CIMT Roster Negotiation

Upon receiving an order, the mobilization roster will be finalized based upon incident complexity. The IC shall negotiate the mobilization roster configuration through communications with the ordering AA. The Pre-Mobilization Incident Management Team (IMT) Call is intended to facilitate this communication and convey initial situation and intent, which should drive roster negotiations and approvals of over 75 personnel. It should include an overview of fire activity and resource availability geographically and nationally, to inform overhead and resource allocation, provided by a representative from the hosting GA. This representative may be one of the following:

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

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

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

- *The RCA will inform complexity by functional area and assist in identifying additional Incident Command System (ICS) position needs.*
  - *Continued use of Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) is equally important for those agencies who do so, using the Part D output to guide the negotiation.*
- *Document the agreed upon mobilization roster in the delegation of authority and on the Pre-Mobilization Incident Management Team (IMT) Call, https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/reference-documents. For rosters above 75, the approved document must be attached in IROC. Identify how further scaling will be communicated and accomplished during the team's assignment.*

- *For all-hazard incidents, ICs will negotiate the roster with the Regional ESF #4 Coordinator. Refer to the section **IMT Assignments to All-Hazard Incidents** for more information.*
- *The additional negotiated positions will be immediately added to the roster for mobilization. ICs may provide names of qualified available personnel to fill these additional negotiated positions; these name requests will be honored.*
- *GA Coordinating/Operations Groups should additionally approve, directly or by proxy/delegation to the GA CIMT Coordinator, the mobilization roster.*
- *Hosting GA representative will notify the receiving GA of any position shortages.*
- *When a CIMT is ordered to preposition, ICs will negotiate any positions in addition to the master roster with the ordering GA coordinating group chair or delegate to determine the mobilization roster.*
    - *Rosters for NICC preposition orders will be negotiated between the IC and NICC CIMT Coordinator based on direction from NMAC.*
- *To support incident workforce development and succession, assignment of trainees is strongly encouraged.*
    - *AAs and ICs should negotiate the number and types of trainees; consideration should be given to trainees critical to CIMT succession and to trainees in positions that are chronically difficult to fill nationally.*
    - *ICs should utilize trainees in their trainee position, not in a position in which the individual is already qualified.*
    - *Assignment of regular agency employees (including full time state and local agency personnel) deploying as trainees should be given priority over all other Administratively Determined (AD) trainees.*

Mobilization rosters in IROC will be closed at either 75 total positions or at the time of in-briefing. While it is recognized there may be incidents that require large numbers of overhead personnel for safe and effective management, additional personnel should be ordered based upon the specific incident needs rather than by increasing the CIMT roster beyond the approved configuration of 75 total personnel.

CIMT National Rotation Process

For 2025, all 41 interagency CIMTs are eligible for mobilization through the national rotation. Additional teams (such as state or local teams) may be integrated appropriately by the GA with NMAC coordination. (See section on Surge Capacity IMTs below.)

- *GACCs will ensure their respective CIMTs are available for the national rotation and their roster in IROC meets the mobilization configuration standards.*
- *The national rotation rotates every seven (7) days on Thursday, effective 0001.*
    - *All GAs will manage their internal rotations to rotate on Thursday also.*
- *The national rotation will be posted/reallocated by April 1 annually.*
- *The national rotation will be identified by GA; each GA will determine which teams fills the order based on internal rotations and availability.*
    - *GAs are expected to effectively manage workload distribution across all CIMTs to mitigate fatigue, to enable team members to meet home unit responsibilities, to provide experience opportunities to all CIMTs, to meet training and workforce succession goals, and to ensure availability of CIMTs nationally when competition exists.*
    - *To ensure distribution of assignments and days committed to incidents, NMAC strongly encourages GAs consider utilization of the national rotation.*
    - *Historical data suggests a median of 3 assignments per calendar year per CIMT is an optimal goal for NMAC and GAs to manage towards.*

- *For the months of January through April and October through December, the national rotation will identify two (2) GAs for a 7-day period.*
    - *IMT rosters may differ from peak season rosters; ad hoc CIMT rosters are acceptable.*
- *For the months of May through September, the national rotation will identify a minimum of six (6) GAs for a 7-day period.*
    - *If necessary, the rotation could restart with the first position within the 7-day period.*
- *At any time, NMAC may adjust the number of GAs in the national rotation to meet demands.*
- *Orders will be placed to GAs according to the order of the national rotation. GAs must return a resource order as Unable to Fill (UTF) if no eligible CIMT can meet the date and time needed.*
- *GAs unable to provide a CIMT when ordered for assignment from the national rotation will be listed as unavailable on the national rotation.*
- *If the IC determines that the CIMT is underprepared for the incident due to experience or comfort levels of the C&G due to incident complexity, the GA may maintain their place in the national rotation without penalty and the next available GA will be requested to provide a CIMT.*
- *Prepositioned/staged CIMTs will be considered part of the rotation and will be the first utilized.*
    - *CIMTs on GACC preposition will be first within the GACC.*
    - *CIMTs on NICC preposition will be first nationally.*
    - *CIMTs preposition assignments longer than 7 days will be coordinated with NMAC.*
    - *Preposition will count as an assignment when the CIMT is assigned 96 hours or longer from the date and time needed.*
- *Reassignment of a committed CIMT prior to demobilization will be counted as a single assignment.*
- *The GA will coordinate with the national CIMT Coordinator before reassigning an out-of-area CIMT to another incident.*
- *Any CIMT mobilized in the previous calendar year whose assignment extends into the next calendar year will not be shown as assigned in the new calendar year.*
- *If a GA fills a CIMT order but the order is canceled or released within 72 hours, the GA will return to its position on the national rotation for the remainder of its regular rotation period.*
- *CIMT extensions can be requested by the incident agency through existing approval processes using the appropriate form, https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/reference-documents.*
- *The CIMT current national rotation and assignment history is maintained throughout the calendar year at: https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/overhead.*

Regardless of Preparedness Level, NMAC retains the authority to manage all CIMT assignments or amend the national rotation as necessary.

NICC CIMT Coordinator

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

NICC CIMT Coordinator: (208) 207-2859

NMAC CIMT Coordination Support

When there is increased fire activity in multiple GAs and high demand and limited availability of IMTs, it is necessary to manage assignment of these critical resources nationally. NMAC will activate the NMAC

CIMT Coordinator who will gather intelligence and make recommendations to NMAC on the allocation of these critical resources. The following standard practices will apply when this role is activated:

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

Surge Capacity IMTs

For transparency of national capabilities at all Preparedness Levels, each Geographic Area (GA) will identify annually any CIMTs within their area that may mobilize nationally and report it to the national CIMT Coordinator. Any special mobilization needs, such as supplemental positions or supporting equipment, should also be communicated.

Surge IMTs must meet national standards, including mobilization through IROC. Each GA may establish processes by which the teams mobilize within the GA – either through the GA's rotation or in a surge capacity – and through the national process at any time of the year to supplement CIMT capabilities, as either a standing team or an ad hoc organization. This must be clearly written in the GA's mobilization standards and may not conflict with any national rotation business rules. This must also be communicated to the CIMT Coordinator for NMAC awareness annually. While the identified surge teams may include state or local teams, this process does not preclude or supersede the ability for teams and resources to mobilize through compacts, state-to-state mobilizations, or agency-specific agreements, whether they occur through IROC or not.

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

IMT Assignment to All-Hazard Incidents

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

- *Planned events should be managed internally by the respective agency.*
- *An ESF #4 coordinator will be assigned by the regional ESF #4 coordinator as a representative to the IMT.*
- *IMTs will be given a letter of expectations and an in briefing packet from the ESF #4 representative.*

- *The NRF establishes the USFS as the primary link between firefighting and IMT resources and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and FEMA by appointing the USFS as the Executive Agent for oversight of ESF #4 missions. During disasters and other major emergencies, the USFS coordinates and staffs ESF #4 to represent federal firefighting assistance (including IMTs) to FEMA and other responding agencies.*
- *The planned length of assignment should not exceed fourteen (14) days without negotiated approval from the sending geographic area and NICC. A FEMA mobilization under the NRF will be accomplished according to the national call-out procedures. The standard length of assignment of fourteen (14) days may be extended up to thirty (30) days after negotiated approval between the IC, Regional ESF #4 Coordinator and FEMA. Base hours for federal employees, in most cases, are not reimbursed by FEMA. Overtime, premium pay, and travel expenses may be paid by FEMA.*

The standards for wildland fire mobilization found herein, to include national rotation process and CIMT configuration, may not apply for all-hazard incident assignments. Rosters will be negotiated appropriately with the ordering authority to be as small as practical for to meet the mission. The Regional ESF #4 Coordinator will participate in the Pre-Mobilization Incident Management Team (IMT) Call, https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/reference-documents, and document the approved roster on the form for attachment in IROC.

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

CIMT Assignments for Suppression Repair

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

NMAC's intent is to return CIMTs to availability and/or reassign CIMTs once wildfire incidents have stopped expanding, reached high containment levels, shifted primarily to suppression repair work, and/or when the complexity of the incident decreases such that it can be managed by a lower complexity incident management organization.

CIMTs should not be used to manage ongoing indirect line construction or other non-suppression work when the need is no longer justified and there is a reduction of fire growth, behavior, and projected spread. Once suppression repair becomes the primary emphasis of work, a CIMT may be reassigned to manage other higher priority incidents.

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

National Incident Management Organization (NIMO)

There are four (4) National Incident Management Organizations (NIMO). NIMO configuration consists of seven (7) command and general staff positions. Incident Commander Complex (ICCI), Public Information Officer Complex (POIC), Safety Officer Complex (SOFC), Operations Section Chief Complex (OSCC), Planning Section Chief Complex (PSCC), Finance Section Chief Complex (FSCC), and Logistics Section Chief Complex (LSCC). Assignments for NIMO should be designed strategically, as traditional IMT assignments may not be ideal due to the need for additional personnel to support incidents effectively. Appropriate uses for NIMO may

include, but are not limited to, Unified Command as a Federal Representative, augmenting Complex Incident Management Teams, Strategic Operational Command over multiple Type 3 organizations, and support for military mobilizations. NIMO rosters will be held by NICC. Timely communication about availability will be provided to NICC by the NIMO Coordinator.

Area Command Team

Orders for Area Command Teams will be placed through established ordering channels using an Overhead Group Request to NICC. Area Command Teams are comprised of six (6) positions: four (4) specific and two (2) trainees, which are the following:

- *Area Commander (ACDR)*
- *Assistant Area Commander, Planning (ACPC)*
- *Assistant Area Commander, Logistics (ACLC)*
- *Area Command Aviation Coordinator (ACAC)*
- *Area Command trainees (2 each)*

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

All-Hazard Incident Management Teams

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

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

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

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

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

In addition, some All Hazard IMT's may not have significant wildland fire experience and/or NWCG qualifications in the Finance, Planning, and Logistics Sections. It is recommended that the Incident Commander and mobilizing Geographic Area identify any additional needs for NWCG qualified personnel

(i.e. ORDM, ITSS, GISS, etc.) to be attached to the All Hazard IMT roster or filled by the host/ordering unit.

Type 3 Incident Management Teams

The standards for Type 3 IMTs apply to any Type 3 IMT mobilizing across GA boundaries. Internally, a local unit may assign ad hoc Type 3 organizations appropriately configured to the incident.

- *Each GA determines their internal rotation and availability periods. Year-round availability of any Type 3 IMT is neither expected nor intended.*
- *No national rotation will exist for Type 3 IMTs; they will be ordered and filled as needed, following standard ordering processes.*
- *GAs are encouraged to enact a 7-day unavailability period for standing Type 3 IMTs.*
- *The minimum roster to mobilize beyond the Type 3 IMT's home GA is the 10 qualified positions as noted below.*
- *The remaining 25 positions are identified at the full discretion of the IC and may be either qualified or trainee responders. The pre-mobilization calls between the IC and (AA) will assist in right-sizing the roster and configuration needs based on the specific incident.*
    - *Type 3 IMTs are encouraged to include Medical Unit Leader (MEDL), Communications Technician (COMT), Helibase Manager (HEBM), Geographic Information System Specialist (GISS), and an additional Division/Group Supervisor (DIVS)/Task Force Leader (TFLD) in the organization.*
- *The maximum mobilization roster size is not to exceed 35 without documentation of approval from the incident AA.*

Minimum Qualified Positions Required for Mobilization	***Number***	***Notes***
Incident Commander Type 3 (ICT3)		
Safety Officer Type 3 (SOF3)		
Public Information Officer Type 3 (PIO3)		
Operations Section Chief Type 3 (OPS3)		
Division/Group Supervisor (DIVS)		
Planning Section Chief Type 3 (PSC3)		
Logistics Section Leader Type 3 (LSC3)		
Unit Leader		*Discretionary, any Logs Unit Leader*
Finance/Administration Section Chief Type 3 (FSC3)		
Unit Leader		*Discretionary, any Finance Unit Leader*
Minimum Personnel	*10*	
Discretionary Positions	*25*	*Trainee or Qualified acceptable*
Maximum Personnel	*35*	*Not to exceed without documented negotiation*

- *Type 3 IMTs are not expected to staff for completing strategic planning such as the Incident Strategic Alignment Process (ISAP), to branch operations, or to mobilize with Liaison Officers (LOFR). These tasks imply an inherent level of complexity to necessitate management by a CIMT.*
- *Roster negotiation process:*
  - *Upon receiving the order, the IC, AA, local fire management officer, and other appropriate entities will review the NWCG Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment (RCA), PMS 236 and/or Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) decision to discuss incident specifics and negotiate roster size and other details as needed.*
  - *Rosters above 35 must be based on RCA/WFDSS, specifically Part D: Functional Complexity, and documented on Pre-Mobilization Incident Management Team (IMT) Call, https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/reference-documents, which should be attached in the IROC.*
- *Suggested business rules for roster management:*
  - *GA Coordinating/Operations Groups should additionally approve, directly or by proxy/delegation to the GA CIMT Coordinator, the mobilization roster.*
  - *Rosters above 35 will not be mobilized without written approval from the incident AA.*
  - *The minimum IMT roster will be used when an IMT is made available for assignment in IROC.*
  - *Required positions for mobilization will preferably not be rostered as Fill on Mob.*
  - *A GA should consider whether a standing Type 3 IMT should be unavailable if the ICT3 or two Command and General Staff (C&G) positions are vacant or designated as Fill on Mob.*
  - *Personnel may work virtually or on-site, as dictated by GA business rules and IC discretion; however, they still count towards the team's total size.*
  - *The same mobilization standards will apply to preposition requests.*
  - *Supporting personnel and functions are not included in the team's mobilization numbers (i.e., drivers, Remote Incident Support Team [RIST], etc.).*
    - *Local unit personnel assigned to work on the incident with the team are not considered team members but additional support.*

Chapter 50 Aircraft

Aircraft Flight Request/Schedules

Added: *Tool used between aviation crews and the dispatch system to share flight information critical for resource tracking, identification on intended method of flight following and, if warranted, mishap response.*

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

Under Agency Operational Control

- *Added: Applies to CWN aircraft hired on resource orders and mobilizing to requested delivery location. Does not apply to CWN aircraft released back to the vendor "provided no government personnel or cargo on board."*
- *Applies to all government owned aircraft*

- *Does NOT apply to contracted aircraft relocating in preparation for the beginning of a mandatory availability period (MAP) for an exclusive use contract. These aircraft are not under agency operational control until beginning of their exclusive use MAP.*
- *Leaving the local area (dispatch zone), and*
- *Admin/non-tactical/point-to-point flight OR tactical/mission flight that is leaving the local area and includes a scheduled stop for a tactical briefing, fuel stop, or passenger pick-up/drop-off enroute to an incident.*

Flight Following

Added:

- *The process(s) through which an aircraft is actively monitored, at regular intervals, using approved flight following methods from departure point to destination. This results in the knowledge of aircraft location and condition providing a reasonable degree of certainty such that, in the event of a mishap, search and rescue may be initiated.*
- *For point-to-point flights across dispatch or geographic area boundaries, it is preferred and recommended that the pilot operate IFR or flight follow with the FAA, alleviating the need for local dispatch agency flight following. Flight following with the FAA does not negate obligation to complete a flight schedule when required.*

Resource Tracking

Added:

- *An approved method by which the intended movement of a resource is documented and coordinated prior to departure, at completion of each leg, and upon arrival at destination. This results in the reasonable confirmation of a resource's status and location.*
- *GACC's and NICC complete resource tracking, neither are a flight following entity except for North Ops and South Ops.*

CWN Helicopters

FS CWN

Added: *All CWN Type 1, Type 2, and Type 3 US Forest Service (FS) Helicopters will be initially ordered through the NICC. Please reference payload category information in the MATOC section, below, for additional ordering directions. GACCs will obtain approval from NICC prior to reassigning FS contracted CWN Type 1, Type 2, and Type 3 Helicopters to another incident.*

DOI CWN

Added: *Any federal restricted category helicopter may be filled with either a HMGB (Helicopter Manager) or HMLR (Helicopter Manger Limited Use/Restricted).*

Any Standard category helicopter shall only be filled by a HMGB, unless the Standard category helicopter is put into "Limited-Use" as outlined in the NWCG Standards for Helicopter Operations and notated in the resource order request under "Special Needs," then a HMLR may fill the resource order as the manager.

FS EU Helicopters

Added: *Forest Service EU helicopters will be transferred in IROC, to the host administrative unit, for the duration of the MAP.*

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

For additional direction please reference the FSM 5700 and NWCG Standards for Helicopter Operations, PMS 510

US Forest Service Type 1 and Type 2 Helicopters

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

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

For additional direction please reference the FSM 5700 and NWCG Standards for Helicopter Operations, PMS 510.

US Forest Service Type 3 Helicopters

Removed: *Type 3 EU helicopters will be transferred in IROC, to the host administrative unit, for the duration of the MAP. All pre and post MAP use will be coordinated with FS Procurement and Property Services, Incident Procurement Operations.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

FS Short Haul

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

MULTI-AWARD TASK ORDER CONTRACT (MATOC)

Helicopters

Updated: *The following tables have been created to assist the field with ordering CWN MATOC helicopters by payload category. The Type 2's and Type 3's are currently the only MATOC helicopters.* To: *The following tables have been created to assist the field with ordering CWN MATOC helicopters by payload category. All CWN FS Type 1, Type 2, and Type 3's are MATOC helicopters.*

Removed: *Type 1 helicopters are on their final extension of the legacy CWN Basic Ordering Agreement (BOA). These BOA's end 12/31/24. This section will be updated to include Type 1 helicopters once the new contracts are awarded.*

Updated: *Initial CWN orders for these aircraft need to be placed to the NICC to be competed nationally. The payload categories are a combination of the helicopter type and allowable payload, at 7,000 feet and 30 degrees Celsius.* To: *Initial CWN orders for these aircraft need to be placed to the NICC to be competed nationally. The payload categories are a combination of the helicopter type and allowable payload, at 7,000 feet and 30 degrees Celsius for Type2 and Type 3 helicopters, and 8,000 feet and 25 degrees Celsius for Type 1 helicopters.*

Added*: When ordering, please identify* ***only one*** *payload category in the special needs of the request. This is the lowest payload category that is technically acceptable for your request.* ***Do not specify make or model.***

Removed: *When ordering, consider minimum performance needs when selecting a payload category. It is not necessary to use the range of payloads when ordering, if targeting a specific model aircraft. The range is used to illustrate the different capabilities of all vendor aircraft with that specific model.*

Added:

- ***Example: You need a Type 1 w/a bucket that can lift a minimum of 9,000 lbs.***
  - ***Your order would be for a 1.9000 helicopter with a bucket***
    - ***We would then compete all T1's with a bucket that could lift 9,000 lbs. and above.***

Please include any other specification in the special needs of your request. For all modern aircraft, please include an additional justification in your request, such as a specific Exhibit from the parent contract. For twin engine, specify "twin engine" in your request.
For additional assistance with ordering, please contact your Regional Helicopter Operations Specialist or National Rotor-Wing Coordinators.

Removed: *Include any other specification in the special needs of your request. For all modern aircraft, an additional justification in your request, such as a specific Exhibit from the parent contract should be included. For twin engine, specify "twin engine" in your request.*

Added:

Type 1 Restricted w/Bucket

Payload Category	*Model*	*Payload Range*
1.2100 – 1.3300	*UH-60*	*Low – High*
1.2100 – 1.3300	*332L1*	*Low - High*
1.3300	*K-1200*	*N/A*
1.2100 – 1.3300	*S-61N*	*Low – High*
1.5000	*S-61A/SH-3H CMRB*	*N/A*
1.3000 – 1.3300	*BV-107*	*Low – High*
1.3300 – 1.7000	*UH-60+/HH-60L*	*Low - High*
1.7000 – 1.9000	*CH-54A/S-64E*	*Low – High*
1.11000 – 1.17000	*CH-54B/S-64F*	*Low High*
1.9000 – 1.15000	*BV-234/CH-47*	*Low - High*

Type 1 Restricted w/ Tank

Payload Category	*Model*	*Payload Range*
1.2100	*UH-60*	*N/A*
1.2100 – 1.3300	*332L1*	*Low - High*
1.2100	*S-61N*	*N/A*
1.3300 – 1.5000	*S-61A/SH-3H CMRB*	*Low – High*

1.3000 – 1.5000	*UH-60+/HH-60L*	*Low - High*
1.5000 – 1.7000	*CH-54A/S-64E*	*Low - High*
1.9000 – 1.13000	*CH-54B/S-64F*	*Low – High*
1.9000 – 1.11000	*BV-234/CH-47*	*Low - High*

INFRARED (IR) SUPPORT TO FIRE OPERATIONS

Changed to: ***INCIDENT AWARENESS & ASSESSMENT (IAA)***

Entire section removed and replaced with: *IAA utilizes aerial, satellite-based assets, and ground-based cameras to collect and disseminate incident data and products to resources in near-real time. IAA is available to provide support to wildland fire operations in three mission areas:*

Large Fire Perimeter Mapping

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

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

Product deliverables: The delivered products are a shapefile, pdf map, kmz, and IRIN log posted to the incident specific folder in the NIFC File Transfer Protocol (FTP) site.

Aircraft 3 is a Department of Defense asset that is available to provide support for incidents that may not be reachable by regular aircraft. Aircraft 3 products are derived from multiple sources and closely resemble products from the other platforms. Analysis is performed jointly between the National Geospatial Agency (NGA) and the United States Geographic Survey Civil Applications Center (CAC). This asset typically requires a 1-2 day spin up for new incidents, and product delivery timeframes can be highly variable.

New Heat Detection/Lightning Reconnaissance

Order Process: Visit the IAA Hub and select Request Support Product deliverables: A size-up is reported to the responsible Dispatch Center. This may include an email to the center's Firenet account and phone/radio communications/confirmation. Imagery, videos, perimeter information will be posted to NIFC EGP.

Operational Support

GIS Perimeters, narrated/unnarrated videos, imagery overlay, and isolated heat identification. How to Order: Go to the IAA Hub and select Request Support Product deliverables: All products are posted in NIFC EGP within the Airborne Intel Tool. The requestor will receive a close out email once products have posted.

To request IAA support, visit the IAA Hub at:

https://iaa-nifc.hub.arcgis.com/

IAA requestors must have a NIFC AGOL account to submit requests in the IAA Hub. Follow the instructions on the IAA Hub to request a new NIFC AGOL account. For additional ordering information refer to the User's Guide on the IAA Hub.

Certain Interagency Multi-mission aircraft can support wildland fires as Air Attack (ATGS), Helicopter Coordinator (HLCO) and IAA mission support; these resources are known as enhanced Air Attack or Enhanced HLCO. Only one mission can be ordered, performed, and completed for each individual request. An enhanced Air Attack will only perform as an IAA resource if directly ordered for IAA mission support.

Visit the Fire Imaging Technologies for Wildland Fire Operations user guide for more detailed information. The guide can be found at:

https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/reference-documents

Airspace Coordination

Added: *All assigned Airspace Coordinators will actively participate in the Airspace Coordination meeting at National Preparedness Level 3, and above, Monday – Friday.*

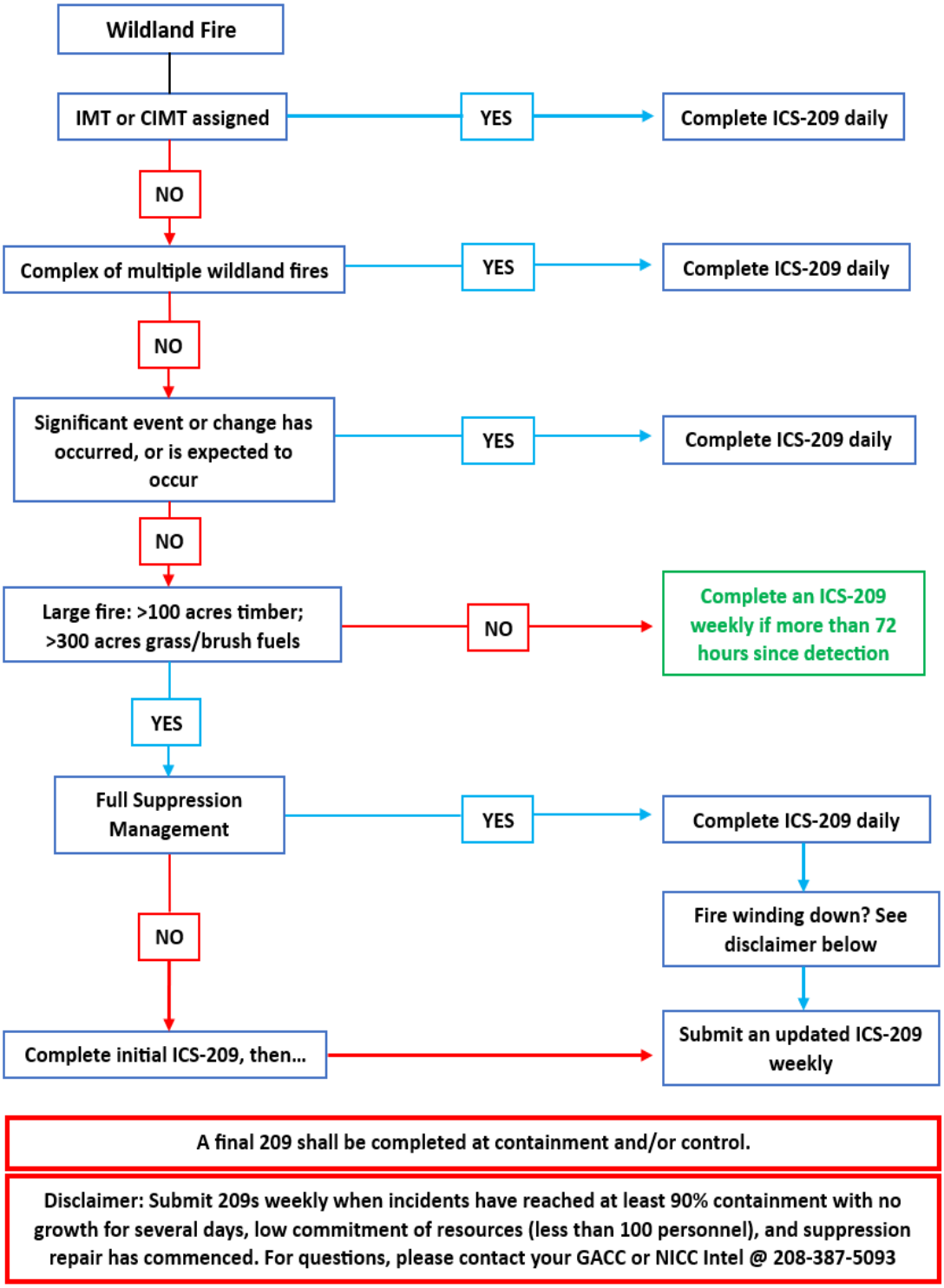
Chapter 60 Predictive Services

Incident Status Summary (ICS-209)

Updated**:** When to Report Wildland Fire Incidents with an ICS-209 *flowchart shown in this chapter below and available at: https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/predictive-services/intelligence.* To: When to Report Wildland Fire Incidents with an ICS-209 *flowchart shown below.*

Updated table:

When to Report Wildland Fire Incidents with an ICS-209



Non-Fire Incidents

Removed: *Instructions on how to create a complex can be found at: https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/predictive-services/intelligence*

Interagency Situation Report

Removed: *Reporting is required for all prescribed fire activity on the same schedule as wildland fires.*

Incident Management Situation Report

Removed: *https://www.nifc.gov/nicc/incident-information/imsr*

Chapter 80 Forms

Added: *Checklist for Large Aircraft Mobilization*

Added: *Prohibited Items in Accordance with FAA & TSA Regulations*

Updated Online

Chapter 90 Organization Directory

Updated