

Appendix 5

Support to the National Response Framework

NMAC will support all-hazard incidents. The primary mission for the agency fire programs is wildland fire management. It is recognized that situations and events may influence this principle, and in a given situation, an all-hazard incident may be given priority. The National Response Framework (NRF) was developed to establish a comprehensive, national, all-hazards approach to domestic incident management across a spectrum of activities including prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery. Generally, requests under the NRF are given priority over Departmental or agency requests. In all cases responses will be measured against program impacts to the wildland fire agencies. Alternative solutions to meeting the requested capability will be identified as appropriate.

Wildland fire agencies have tremendous capability that can make significant contributions to emergency management requirements regardless of source. The agency fire programs are responsive, proficient and disciplined. NMAC will promote actions to facilitate development of ICS and emergency management skills in cooperating agencies, with the goal for them to develop self-sufficiency and response capability.

NMAC will use the following planning thresholds determine appropriate response to resources requests originating from all-risk incidents.

<u>Prep. Level</u>	<u>Action</u>
1 – 2	Request will be evaluated considering the gravity of the all-hazard incident, current and future conditions and situations. Incident Management Teams (IMT), labor (firefighting personnel), contracted resources/services (ground/aviation) response very likely. Impacts to scheduled training, prescribed fire and other priority projects evaluated. Manage response to avoid cancellation/re-scheduling.
3	Request will be evaluated considering the gravity of the all-hazard incident, current and future conditions and situations. IMT, labor (firefighting personnel), contracted resources/services (ground/aviation) response is likely. Initial attack resources are drawn only from areas of low-moderate risk. Support services and contracted personnel/equipment available unless supporting active wildland fire incidents or being held in paid standby as a contingency resource. Impacts to scheduled training, prescribed fire and other priority projects evaluated. Manage response to avoid cancellation/re-scheduling.
4 – 5	Request will be evaluated considering the gravity of the all-hazard incident, current and future conditions and situations. IMT, labor (firefighting personnel), contracted resources/services (ground/aviation) response is not likely. Aside from current commitments, NMAC will

maintain two Type 1 IMTs and five Type 2 IMTs for potential wildland fire assignments. Initial attack resources are drawn only from areas of low-moderate risk. Support services and contracted personnel/equipment available unless supporting active wildland fire incidents or being held in paid standby as a contingency resource. Impacts to prescribed fire evaluated. Manage response to avoid cancellation/re-scheduling.

On a ten day timeline NMAC will provide FEMA a general list of resources that could be mobilized through an NRF Tasking to support a declared disaster. This information will be provided during National Preparedness Levels 3, 4 and 5.

During extreme draw down levels of PL 4 and 5 should the wildland fire agencies receive Mission Tasking through the NRF it will be NMAC's responsibility to develop recommendations on how to meet these conflicting demands and what the impacts will be toward meeting the agencies wildland fire mission. These recommendations will be provided to the Fire Executive Counsel (FEC) to assist with developing a final solution.