

## **MODULAR AIRBORNE FIREFIGHTING SYSTEM**

## MAFFS II

## Elements

- Eight Modular Airborne Fire-Fighting Systems (MAFFS) in three Air National Guard units and one Air Force Reserve unit
- Air National Guard Units:
  - 145<sup>th</sup> Airlift Wing Charlotte, NC
  - 146<sup>th</sup> Airlift Wing Channel Islands, CA
  - **153<sup>rd</sup> Airlift Wing** Cheyenne, WY
- Each unit consists of five pressurized tanks and two 18inch discharge tubes, which can hold and disperse 3,000 gallons of retardant -- in 1,000 gallon increments or all at once
- Aircraft can be rapidly refilled with retardant, allowing operators to spend more time in the air, fighting fires
- Retardant or water is released from the tank in under five seconds, through two tubes at the rear of the plane
- Ability to respond within 48 hours
- MAFFS aircrew receive specialized training and annual refresher training

"Air tankers are a critical component of the fire suppression program" ~Mark Rey, USDA under secretary for natural resources and environment



**Mission:** Provides the United States Forest Service with additional aerial fire fighting assets to assist after the capabilities of commercial and contract air tankers have been exhausted.

**Overview:** In the 1970's Congress established the Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System (MAFFS) to assist in the wildfire suppression program. MAFFS use Air National Guard aircraft to release retardant or water from special tanks in less than five seconds through two tubes at the rear of the plane. Today a total of eight MAFFS units are operated by the Air National Guard and the Air Force Reserve.

MAFFS aircraft loaded with retardants are guided to fire-ravaged areas by United States Forestry Service piloted aircraft. MAFFS units do not require any aircraft modifications and can be loaded or unloaded using specially designed trailers located at each MAFFS operational unit.

Military Airborne Firefighting System (MAFFS II): A new system implemented in 2011, MAFFS II has several improvements, including less reliance on ground equipment and personnel. Now a selfcontained system, its onboard compressor decreases ground time and allows for multiple drops on each mission. MAFFS II provide better coverage and is cleaner and more environmentally-friendly.

The legacy MAFFS will be kept by the U.S. Forest Service as spares until their service life has expired.

Air National Guard MAFFS crews have fought wildfires in the United States, Europe, Africa and Indonesia.