MNICS WORKING TEAM ASSIGNMENT WORKSHEET

TO: Operations **DATE**: 10/21/10

ASSIGNMENT: 4 regular assignments that ALL Working Teams

1. MNICS Mobilization Guide: Review sections pertaining to your team and make any changes or additions by Jan. 30, 2011
2. Write an article for the spring newsletter
3. Review Working Team list to update; list new Chair – send in TEAM list to MNICS Coordinator
4. Write an article for the Annual Report by Nov. 1 of each year.

BACKGROUND:

EXPECTED PRODUCT FROM THE TEAM: Assignments 1, 2, and 4 will be completed by their due dates.

REPLY DUE:

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TASK FORCE ACTION **APPROVED**: **DISAPPROVED**:

DATE IMPLEMENTED: **HOW**:

DATE WORKING TEAM NOTIFIED:

REMARKS:

BY:

MNICS WORKING TEAM ASSIGNMENT WORKSHEET

TO:MNICS Operations Working Team **DATE**: 2010

ASSIGNMENT 3: MNICS Operations Working Team Chair & Vice-Chair Rotation 5 Year Plan

BACKGROUND: Task Force has asked for a Plan showing who and what agency will be serving as Chairperson for your MNICS Working Team. Each agency should rotate thru until each agency has been represented as Chair; then repeat.

EXPECTED PRODUCT FROM THE TEAM: Develop a 5 year plan showing what agency and person will be serving a Chair. (Note: person named may change due to moves in position and job relocation, lay-offs, etc.) Current year's Vice Chair will serve as Chair for the following year to assist in transitioning for the new Chair.

DRAFT DUE to Task Force: March 15,, 2011

TASK FORCE ACTION APPROVED:_____ **DISAPPROVED**:_____

Working Team Meeting Date(s):12-7 &8 -2009 **Location:** MNICS Meeting DLH

Implementation Plan:

2010 Chair:	Steve Teeter, USFS	Vice Chair: Aaron Mielke, MNDNR
2011 Chair:	Steve Teeter, USFS	Vice Chair: Aaron Mielke, MNDNR
2012 Chair:	Aaron Mielke, MNDNR	Vice Chair: BIA
2013 Chair:	Aaron Mielke, MNDNR	Vice Chair: BIA
2014 Chair:	BIA	Vice Chair: NPS
2014 Chair:	BIA	Vice Chair: NPS

Remarks: _____

By: Steve Teeter

2011 Operations Working Team Roster

Aaron Mielke	aaron.mielke@state.mn.us	218-387-3037	MN DNR	2
Angela Biondich	anglea.biondich@state.mn.us	218-753-2580 x267	MN DNR	1
Ben Roy	broy@fs.fed.us	218-246-3456	USFS CPF	1
Brian Pisarek	brian.pisarek@state.mn.us	218-927-7508	DNR Forestry	12
Bruce Giersdorf	bgiersdorf@fs.fed.us	218-246-3460	USFS CPF	17
Jim Edgar	jim.edgar@state.mn.us	507-705-2740	DNR Forestry	7
Jim Hinds	jtjhinds@yahoo.com	218-365-6294	MN DNR	22
Kurt Fogelberg	kurt_fogelberg@nps.gov	218-283-6660	NPS	13
Kurt Schierenbeck	kschierenbeck@fs.fed.us	218-387-1750	USFS SUF	9
Luke Ettl	lukeettl@state.mn.us	218-327-4582	MN DNR	16
Mike Aultman	mike.aultman@state.mn.us	218-246-8343	DNR	17
Mike Hanson	mike.hanson@state.mn.us	218-757-3274	DNR	12 +
Mike Mansson	mmansson@fs.fed.us	218-387-3251	USFS SUF	2
Mike Wurst	mike.wurst@state.mn.us	218-757-3489	MN DNR	17
Paul Peterson	paul.peterson@state.mn.us	218-999-7841	DNR	7
Pete Lindgren	plindgren@fs.fed.us	218-387-3253	USFS SUF	5
Ron Guck	ron.guck@state.mn.us	218-753-2580 x265	DNR	8
Steven Teeter	steeter@fs.fed.us	218-365-7568	USFS SUF	3
Tim Bercher	tbercher@fs.fed.us	218-365-7565	USFS SUF	1
Tim Norman	tnorman@fs.fed.us	218-327-4462	USFS SUF	22
Travis Blacketter	trapb2008@yahoo.com	218-260-8236	BIA	2
Vance Hazelton	vhazelton@fs.fed.us	218-387-3251	USFS SUF	3
Wayne Erickson	weirksin01@fs.fed.us	218-365-7565	USFS SUF	21

MNICS WORKING TEAM ASSIGNMENT WORKSHEET

TO: MNICS Operations Working Team **DATE**: 2010-2011

ASSIGNMENT #5: Discuss and create "What to do" and "What Not to Do" unified perimeters and guidelines for wildland firefighters regarding structural protection

BACKGROUND: Sometimes responding to wildfires there may be a need to assist with structural protection. What are perimeters and guidelines? Is Agency specific one sheet with bullet statements needed or can there be one general that would cover all MNICS agencies

EXPECTED PRODUCT FROM THE TEAM: Comment list that can be forwarded to the MNICS Task Force; possible creation of a mini booklet with perimeters for use by agencies

DRAFT DUE to Task Force: March 15, 2011

TASK FORCE ACTION APPROVED:_____ **DISAPPROVED**:_____

Working Team Meeting Date(s):_____ **Location:**_____

Implementation Plan:_____

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_____

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_____

Anticipated Completion Due Date: _____

Remarks: _____

_____

BY: _____

MNICS Structure Protection Guidelines

What to do

- Public and Fire fighter Safety will always be the number 1 Priority.
- Develop a checklist/set of questions for Delegation of Authority.
    - Unified Command
    - Structure Protection and to what degree
    - Sprinkler Systems
    - Structure Wrap
    - Cost Share Agreement
    - When do VFD agreements start
- Structure protection involves the use of standard wildland fire suppression tactics and control methods; including the use of standard equipment, fire control lines, and the extinguishing of spot fires near or on the structure when safe and practical.
- Prior to task implementation, a specific structure protection role briefing should be accomplished.

Initial Attack

- Do wear full personal protective equipment
- Do keep at least 100 gallons of water reserve in your engine
- Do have a protective line for your crew and engine
- Do back you engine in, you may need to leave quickly to protect you and your crew
- Do use 1 ½ inch lines when possible
- Do post lookouts as necessary

During Type 1 & 2 Wildland Incidents

- A structure protection agreement should be completed and documented under Unified Command.
- A cost share agreement should be completed and documented.
- Structure protection responsibilities, cost and expectations should be addressed in the delegation of authority.

What not to do

- Suppress structure, vehicle, dump or any other fire where noxious gases are present, or where a self contained breathing apparatus and training for this equipment is required. Enter structures or work on roofs of structures for the purpose of direct suppression actions.

- Knowingly place employees in a position where exposure to noxious gases or chemicals or other situations require the use of self-contained breathing apparatus.

Initial Attack

- Don’t Park in saddles or in chimneys
- Don’t enter a burning structure unless you have been properly trained and are equipped for this actively

Agency Specific Information

USFS

Mission and Role
A significant role of the Forest Service is to manage natural resources on public land, and management of unwanted wildland fire is a primary mission in that role. Wildland firefighter training, tools, and personal protective equipment are based on the wildland environment. This does not prevent using wildland tactics in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) when risks are mitigated. Wildland firefighter training for the WUI, however, is centered on the concepts of preventing wildland fire from reaching areas of structures and/or reducing the intensity of fire that does reach structures. Fire suppression actions on structures that are outside federal jurisdiction, outside the scope of wildland firefighting training, or beyond the capability of wildland firefighting resources are not appropriate roles for the Forest Service. Forest Service leadership will express clear and concise "leader's intent" to ensure structure protection assignments are managed safely, effectively, and efficiently. Leaders are expected to operate under existing policies and doctrine under normal conditions. Where conflicts occur, employees will be expected to weigh the risk versus gain, and operate within the intent of Agency policy and doctrine.

Strategic Principles
1. The Forest Service actively supports creation of Firewise Communities and structures that can survive wildland fire without intervention. We support the concept that property owners have primary responsibility for reducing wildfire risks to their lands and assets.
2. The Forest Service will actively work toward applying Firewise concepts to all Forest Service owned structures, facilities, and permitted use to serve as a model to publics and communities.
3. The Forest Service will apply strategy and tactics to keep wildland fires from reaching structures, as prudent to do so, considering risk management for firefighters and publics, fire behavior, values at risk including natural resources, availability of firefighting resources, and jurisdictional authorities.
4. The Forest Service will be proactive in developing agreements with interagency partners to clarify its structure protection policy.
5. The Forest Service structure protection role is based on the assumption that other Departments and agencies will fulfill their primary roles and responsibilities. The Forest Service will not usurp individual, local, or state responsibility for structure protection.
6. Prior to task implementation, a specific structure protection role briefing will be accomplished.

Tactical Applications
Structure Protection Definition Actions taken in advance of a fire reaching structures or other improvements are intended to safely prevent the fire from damaging or destroying these values at risk. For the Forest Service, structure protection involves the use of standard wildland fire suppression tactics and control methods; including the use of standard equipment, fire control lines, and the extinguishing of spot fires near or on the structure when safe and practical.

Forest Service Structure Exposure Protection Principles
USFS Role As documented in a Forest Service doctrinal principle, "Agency employees respond when they come across situations where human life is immediately at risk or there is a clear emergency, and they are capable of assisting without undue risk to themselves or others." This principle serves as a foundational basis for the roles employees play in structure protection. Pursuant to this "structure protection" policy provided above, Forest Service personnel may engage support from other cooperators in structure protection activities when 1) requested by local government under terms of an approved cooperative agreement or 2) when operating within a unified command. The agency is permitted, without agreement, to render emergency assistance to a local government in suppressing wildland fires, and in preserving life and property from the threat of fire, when properly trained and equipped agency resources are the closest to the need, and there is adequate leadership to do so safely.

The agency will NOT routinely provide primary emergency response (medical aids, fire suppression, HAZMAT, etc… as identified on "run cards" or preplanned dispatch scenarios) nor will the agency supplant the local government responsibility to do so. The contents of a

cooperative agreement will clearly define the responsibilities of partners. Regarding structural fire protection, typical Forest Service responsibilities in the case of mutual aid, initial attack, extended attack, or large fire support include:

a) To provide initial attack through extended attack actions consistent with application of wildland fire strategy and tactics.
b) To supply water in support of tribal, state or local agencies having jurisdictional responsibility for the fire. This would include the use of water tenders, portable pumps, hose, tanks, and supporting draft sites.
c) To assist or supply foam or chemical suppressant capability with engines or aerial application.
d) To assist local authorities in the event of evacuations.
e) To assist local authorities by assessing (triaging) structures for defensibility from wildfire.
f) To coordinate with local authorities on actions taken by Private Structure Protection Companies.

As such, there should not be an expectation that the Forest Service will:
• "Wrap" or set up and administer sprinklers around privately owned structures
• Remove fuels immediately surrounding a structure such as brush, landscaping or firewood.

As addressed above, the Forest Service will apply strategy and tactics to keep wildland fires from reaching structures, as prudent to do so, considering risk management for firefighters and publics, fire behavior, values at risk including natural resources, availability of firefighting resources, and jurisdictional authorities.

Forest Service Structure Exposure Protection Principles
The Forest Service shall not:
• Take direct suppression actions on structures other than those that tactically reduce the threat of fire spread to them.
• Enter structures or work on roofs of structures for the purpose of direct suppression actions.

In consideration of Forest Service owned or leased structures outside of structure fire protection areas these same policies apply. The use of Firewise principles and aggressive fire prevention measures will be employed for Forest Service structures at every opportunity. If a Forest Service structure is determined to be at risk, "wrapping" or other indirect protection methods for the structure can be authorized by the Agency Administrator. Documentation of these decisions needs to be placed in the fire documentation package and the unit files. Any employee engaged in "wrapping" or other indirect methods of protection operations will be thoroughly briefed and trained in correct safety and personal protection equipment procedures, especially if the use of ladders or climbing on the structure is necessary. In any case, the Forest Service holds that no structure is worth the risk of serious injury to an employee in an attempt to protect that structure or facility from fire. Local Government Role Local government has the responsibility for emergency response, including structure protection, within their jurisdiction. This responsibility is usually found within the fire agencies' charter and is substantiated by tax dollar revenue (sales and/or property tax). Cost Local governments assume the financial responsibility for emergency response activities, including structure protection, within their jurisdictions. Local government will order resources deemed necessary to protect structures within their jurisdiction. Local agencies will not be reimbursed for performing their responsibilities within their jurisdiction. Tactical Operating Principles When engaging in structure protection activities, as defined above, Forest Service personnel will apply the following principles:
• The first priority for all risk-decisions is human survival, both of firefighters and the public.
• Incident containment strategies specifically address and integrate protection of defendable improved property and wildland values.
• Direct protection of improved property is undertaken when it is safe to do so, when there are sufficient time and appropriate resources available, and when the action directly contributes to achieving overall incident objectives.

• Firefighter decision to accept direction to engage in structure protection actions is based on the determination that the property is defendable and the risk to firefighters can be safely mitigated under the current or potential fire conditions.

Forest Service Structure Exposure Protection Principles
• A decision to delay or withdraw from structure protection operations is the appropriate course of action when made in consideration of firefighter safety, current or potential fire behavior, or defensibility of the structure or groups of structures.
• Firefighters at all levels are responsible to make risk-decisions appropriate to their individual knowledge, experience, training, and situational awareness.
• Every firefighter is responsible to be aware of the factors that affect their judgment and the decision-making process, including: a realistic perception of their own knowledge, skills, and abilities, the presence of life threat or structures, fire behavior, availability of resources, social / political pressures, mission focus, and personal distractions such as home, work, health, and fatigue.
• An individual's ability to assimilate all available factors affecting situational awareness is limited in a dynamic wildland urban interface fire environment. Every firefighter is responsible to understand and recognize these limitations, and to apply experience, training and personal judgment to observe, orient, decide, and act in preparation for the "worst case".
• It is the responsibility of every firefighter to participate in the flow of information with supervisors, subordinates, and peers. Clear and concise communication is essential to overcome limitations in situational awareness.

BIA

Wildland Urban Interface Firefighting

Introduction

A Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) exists where community defined values, structures, watersheds, roads and highways, power and gas lines, or other community resources intermingle with wildland fuels, and may be threatened by wildfires. Wildfires in these areas are often multi-jurisdictional and multi-agency. This complexity combined with the wildfire, public safety, increased media attention, political pressures, and other factors, may combine to overwhelm a normal size-up and decision-making process. The potential exists in areas of WUI for extremely dangerous and complex fire burning conditions

Policy

The operational role of the BIA in the WUI is wildland firefighting, hazardous fuels reduction, cooperative prevention and education, and technical assistance. Structural fire suppression is the responsibility of Tribal, state, or local governments. BIA managers and supervisors will not knowingly place BIA wildland firefighters in positions where exposure to noxious gases or chemicals would require the use of self-contained breathing apparatus. Cooperative agreements will not commit Agency personnel to suppression or other all-risk response activities outside of the guidance provided below. The authorized funding under the suppression (92310) operations sub-activity is for wildfire suppression activities only.

1. Structure Fires, Vehicle Fires, and Dump (Landfill) Fires 24

Structure, vehicle, and dump fire suppression is not a functional responsibility of BIA wildland fire resources. These fires have the potential to emit high levels of toxic gases, for which BIA wildland firefighters are neither trained nor equipped. BIA firefighters will not take direct suppression action on structure, vehicle, or dump fires. BIA

firefighters will not be dispatched to structure, vehicle, or dump fires unless there is an immediate and significant threat to lands and resources that are under BIA protection. This policy will be reflected in suppression response plans.

Should BIA firefighters encounter structure, vehicle, or dump fires, firefighting efforts will be limited to areas where the fire has spread onto BIA protected lands, and only when such actions can be accomplished safely and with no exposure to smoke emitted from the fire. Structure protection will be limited to exterior efforts, and only when such actions can be accomplished safely and in accordance with established wildland fire operations standards.

BIA fire managers should avoid giving the appearance that their wildland firefighter's resources are trained and equipped to perform structure and vehicle fire suppression

USFWS

How should I handle structural fire suppression? Structural firefighting is not our functional responsibility. We should only perform assistance in structure protection on an emergency basis to save lives. Our fire personnel may assist in protecting wildlands around a structure or protecting the structure's exterior from approaching fire when we can accomplish such action safely. We will make our fire personnel aware of safety hazards associated with suppression activities around structures and transportation systems.

A. Do not knowingly place employees in a position where exposure to noxious gases or chemicals or other situations require the use of self-contained breathing apparatus.

B. Cooperative agreements will not commit our personnel to structural fire suppression.

MN DNR

- The State of Minnesota has direct responsibilities for preventing and extinguishing wildfires on all lands within in their respective districts across the State. The prevention and extinguishing of wildfires by the State of Minnesota Department of Natural Resources is directed by current Minnesota State Statues and implemented with accepted wildfire training and practices. The following State Statues refer to the State's responsibilities and powers in regards to wildfire protection and suppression. Any suppression practices utilized within the State's scope of work as directed by these Statues are to follow standard wildland fire suppression tactics and control methods acquired through approved training. The State of Minnesota also enters into Cooperative Protection Agreements with local fire departments that may further define duties and responsibilities and provide for compensation.

89.01 COMMISSIONER**, POWERS AND DUTIES**

Subd. 2.**General duties.**

The commissioner shall execute all rules pertaining to forestry and forest protection within the jurisdiction of the state; have charge of the work of protecting all forests and lands from fire, forest pests, and shade tree pests; shall investigate the origin of all forest fires; and prosecute all violators as provided by law; shall prepare and print for public distribution an abstract of the forest fire laws of Minnesota, together with such rules as may be formulated.

88.10 AUTHORITY OF STATE FOREST OFFICERS.

Subdivision 1.**General authority.**

Under the direction of the commissioner, forest officers are charged with preventing and extinguishing wildfires in their respective districts and the performance of such other duties as may be required by the commissioner. They may arrest without warrant any person found violating any provisions of sections 88.03 to 88.22, take the person before a court of competent jurisdiction in the county charging the person so arrested, and the person so charged shall be arraigned and given a hearing on the complaint. The forest officers shall not be liable in civil action for trespass committed in the discharge of their duties. All authorized state forest officers, fire wardens, conservation officers, smoke chasers, fire supervisors or individuals legally employed as firefighters, may in the performance of their duties of firefighting go onto the property of any person, company, or corporation and in so doing may set backfires, dig or plow trenches, cut timber for clearing fire lines, dig water holes, remove fence wires to provide access to the fire or carry on all other customary activities necessary for the fighting of wildfires without incurring a liability to anyone, except for damages arising out of willful or gross negligence.

88.08 WILDFIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

The commissioner may create and establish wildfire protection districts, including all lands of both state and private ownership, upon which there is a probability of wildfires starting, and establish forest officers over these districts. All such wildfire districts heretofore established and now in existence are hereby continued until and unless hereafter abolished by the commissioner.

88.04 FIREBREAKS; PREVENTION OF FIRES.

Subdivision 1.**Local cooperation.**

The commissioner shall cooperate with the state highway authorities and with the supervising officers of the various towns and cities in the construction of firebreaks along section lines and public highways.

Subd. 2.**Firebreak authorization.**

All cities in the state situated in any wildfire area are hereby authorized to clear off all combustible material and debris and create at least two good and sufficient firebreaks of not less than ten feet in width each, which shall completely encircle such municipalities at a distance of not less than 20 rods apart, between which backfires may be set or a stand made to fight wildfires in cases of emergency.

Subd. 3.**Local responsibility; tax.**

All towns and cities shall take necessary precautions to prevent the starting and spreading of wildfires and to extinguish them. They may levy a tax annually on all taxable property in the city or town. The tax when collected shall be known as the fire fund and kept separate from all other funds and used only to pay all necessary and incidental expenses incurred in enforcing the provisions of sections 88.03 to 88.22. Up to $500 shall

be expended in any one year from any such fire fund for the support of any municipal fire department. No municipality shall make any levy for its fire fund at any time when the fund contains $5,000 or more, including cash on hand and uncollected taxes that are not delinquent.

Subd. 4.**General supervision.**

In all towns constituted within any of the wildfire protection districts which may be established by the commissioner, the respective town and city officers and employees shall cooperate with, and be under the general supervision and direction of, the commissioner.

88.45 MUNICIPALITIES TO COOPERATE.

Counties doing anything under sections 88.28 to 88.46 shall act by and through county boards; towns, by and through town boards; and cities, by and through their councils or other governing bodies. It shall be the duty of all such municipalities and their officials and employees to cooperate, as far as possible, with the director and other employees in the forestry service. In all cases where forest fires are actually burning the orders and directions of the director and district rangers shall be binding upon, and must be obeyed by, all officials and employees of any municipality until the fires shall have been extinguished.

MNICS WORKING TEAM ASSIGNMENT WORKSHEET

TO: Operations **DATE**: 12/13/10

ASSIGNMENT 6: Develop a power point presentation for crews mobilizing to Canada.
Proposed due date May 2, 2010

BACKGROUND: Procedures experienced by MIFC Crews deployed in Canada during the 2010 Fire

EXPECTED PRODUCT FROM THE TEAM: Power point presentation with lessons learned and what to expect while on an assignment in Canada.
Sub-committee Ron Guck, Jim Edgar, Angela Biondich, Brian Pisarek will work with the Air Ops Working Team for this Power point

REPLY DUE: _____

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TASK FORCE ACTION **APPROVED**:_____ **DISAPPROVED**:_____

DATE IMPLEMENTED:_____ **HOW**:_____

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DATE WORKING TEAM NOTIFIED: _____

REMARKS: _____

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BY: Steve Teeter

MN Pocket Guide Draft Outline

General Info

Radios

- Contact for Different Agencies, or Each Agency?
- Expand on 800 Mhz

Protection Areas, Districts, Contact Info

- Lots of info do we need it?

Weather / Fuels

- local conditions
- Canadian Indices

Safety Info – line safety, LCES risk assessment

- ✓ Schierenbeck

Aviation – Work with the Air Ops working team for this information

Types used in MN

Common Tactics

Working with air attack/aircraft

Operations

MIST/wilderness

- ✓ Backe

Structure protection/WUI

- ✓ Aultman/Pisarek

Peat Fires

- ✓ Aultman

Working with VFD's

- ✓ Roy

Sprinkler systems

- ✓ Aultman/Pisarek

Equipment – fuel mixes, pumps

- ✓ Pisarek

Please send information to
steeter@fs.fed.us
aaron.mielke@state.mn.us
mark.wurdeman@state.mn.us

MNICS WORKING TEAM ASSIGNMENT WORKSHEET

TO: Operations **DATE**: 12/13/10

ASSIGNMENT 7: Discuss and Plan Type 2 IA Crew AAR for October/November of each fire season.

Finalize 2011 Crew Application send out MNICS wide December 15, 2010

BACKGROUND: Continue with Type 2 IA Crew Availability and Mentorships

EXPECTED PRODUCT FROM THE TEAM: Get AAR info from 2010 Crew Bosses

Select new Crew Overhead for Type 2 IA Crews for the 2011 Fire Season.

Deadline for 2011 Applications January 10, 2011

Crew Boss selections by Ops Working Team January 20, 2011

Crew Overhead Selections by Crew Bosses February 2, 2011

Crew Cohesion Exercise March 30, 2011

2 Crews Available April 4, 2011

4 Crews Available June 2, 2011

REPLY DUE: _____

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TASK FORCE ACTION **APPROVED**:_____ **DISAPPROVED**:_____

DATE IMPLEMENTED:_____ **HOW**:_____

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DATE WORKING TEAM NOTIFIED: _____

REMARKS: _____

_____

_____

BY: Steve Teeter

MNICS WORKING TEAM ASSIGNMENT WORKSHEET

TO: Operations **DATE**: 12/13/10

ASSIGNMENT 8: Develop an outline for a Minnesota Handy Dandy quick reference booklet.

BACKGROUND: See a need for a quick reference guide for new firefighters and Fire personnel assigned to fires in Minnesota.

EXPECTED PRODUCT FROM THE TEAM: Outline of reference material due to the Ops working team by May 18th 2011

REPLY DUE:

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TASK FORCE ACTION **APPROVED**: **DISAPPROVED**:

DATE IMPLEMENTED: **HOW**:

DATE WORKING TEAM NOTIFIED:

REMARKS:

BY: Steve Teeter

MNICS Operations Working Team Calendar 2011

Date	Activity
December 13th	• Outreach/Application for 2011 Type 2 IA Crews will be mailed from MIFC
January 10th	• Application deadline for 2010 Type 2 IA Crews (returned to MIFC) ○ Faxed to 218-327-4528 Attn: Tom Fasteland/Ronda Estey ○ Eastern Area Priority Trainee Nominations are due in Jan 2011 ○ MNICS Priority Trainee Nominations are due end of Feb 2011
January 20th	• OWT meeting @ MIFC 1030 ○ Select new Crew Bosses for 2011 ○ Review any other OWT assignments
February 2nd @ MIFC 1000	• Application Review/Selections by 4 MNICS Crew Bosses ○ Assistant Crew Boss (CRWB T) ○ ICT5/Squad Boss (3 per crew) • Crew Overhead Roster Complete (OWT) ○ Address any questions/concerns about Type 2 IA Crews ○ Discuss any other open items
Mid March	• Task Force Meeting ○ 1100 @ MIFC
March 30th @ MIFC 0930	• Crew Cohesion Exercise (Overhead and Alternates) ○ Review/Update “Casual Firefighter Handbook”
April 4th	• 2 MIFC Type 2 IA Crews Available
May 2nd	• PowerPoint for Canada Mobilization ○ Guck, Edgar, Pisarek, Biondich Ops WT ○ Kessler, Schuster Air Ops WT
May 18th	• Draft of the Minnesota Handy Dandy
June 2nd	• 4 MIFC Type 2 IA Crews Available
Mid June	• Single Resource Boss Refresher
	•
Late October	• AAR OWT and Crew Overhead Location TBA
	•