Firefighter Handbook





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I. INTRODUCTION

This booklet is to be used as a reference for firefighters participating in out-of-state fire assignments. It is designed to ensure that mobilized personnel have the required clothing and equipment, meet all mandatory physical standards and are fully aware of the conditions for which they accept employment.

II. INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

The Incident Command System (ICS) is just one part of the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The Incident Command System is designed to be used for all kinds of emergencies, including wildfires.

ICS can be applied to any size incident, from small to very large. The Minnesota application of the ICS model is coordinated by the Minnesota Incident Command System organization (MNICS).

There are six member agencies in MNICS:

- Minnesota Department of Natural Resources; Division of Forestry
- U.S. Forest Service: Superior and Chippewa National Forests
- Bureau of Indian Affairs
- National Park Service; Voyageurs, St. Croix National Scenic River Way and Isle Royal National Parks
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Minnesota Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
- The Minnesota State Fire Chief's Association (ex-officio member)

All MNICS agencies send fire resources out-of-state to help other agencies. More often MNICS mobilization assignments might include: a hand crew, strike team of engines or helicopter module with people from multiple agencies throughout Minnesota.

III. REQUIREMENTS

There are several requirements that must be met in order to be eligible for an out-ofstate fire assignment: training, physical fitness and commitment of time. Those who are not a regular agency firefighter are classified as a casual federal employee covered by applicable government rules, pay rates and worker compensation laws.

Training

Typically, Type 2 Initial Attack hand crews are how the MNICS organization sends crew resources. Type 2 Initial Attack crews are required to have a minimum of 32 hours of training in the basics of fire behavior and wildland firefighting. After this initial training, a refresher training session and physical fitness test are required annually.

Type 2 Initial Attack (IA) crews have more experience than Type 2 hand crews; and they are often ordered to places where they may perform initial attack. They **may be expected to be self-sufficient** and have the ability to be broken up into independent squads. All crews mobilized from Minnesota in the last five years have been Type 2 IA crews. A crew consists of a crew boss, assistant crew boss (or trainee), 3-4 squad bosses, 3-4 sawyers, and firefighters.

Physical Fitness

It is *essential* to be physically fit as a firefighter. Before assigned to a crew, one must pass a physical fitness test, or pack test at the arduous level. The standard pack test consists of carrying a 45 pound pack on a three-mile hike over level terrain in 45 minutes. This is the minimum standard and not necessarily an indicator of fitness, especially considering the physical demands experienced by firefighters in mountainous terrain. Wildland firefighting is a very physically demanding job; crews can be held back from completing assignments efficiently by individuals who aren't in shape. A crew is only as strong as its weakest member.

Some MNICS agencies require a physical to be taken before the pack test is completed. Check with your local wildland protection office for more information.

Time Commitment

If mobilized, be prepared to spend at least **14 days plus travel (usually 16-18 days)** on an out-of-state fire assignment. However, the actual length of the assignment will depend on the needs of the incident where the crew is assigned, location of the assignment and whether the crew drives or flies. <u>You will not be able to return to Minnesota until your assignment is complete unless a true emergency occurs.</u>



Do not take a fire assignment if personal business may interfere with the assignment. For example, if a family member is ill or in the latter stages of pregnancy, if school starts in a few weeks or if it's only possible to get one week of vacation from your "regular" job, then taking the fire assignment is not recommended.

Q: What happens if I quit while on assignment?

You will be terminated immediately and it will be your responsibility to arrange transportation home at your own expense. Your home unit will be notified and your rating as a firefighter will reflect an unsatisfactory performance. You will probably never work as a firefighter again.

IV. EXPECTATIONS

The general public and the news media have often glorified the job of firefighting. Firefighting is difficult, dangerous and dirty work. Fire crews and fire camps are run very much like a military unit. **Chain of command and orders MUST be followed; the per-formance and safety of both you and your crew depends on it.** Firefighters are not often given the opportunity to provide input and must have the ability to operate and conform to any given situation.

Typically, MNICS crews are made available as self-sufficient. Crew members may need to pay for food or lodging for 16 days or more. Crew members flying to an incident on a commercial airline may also need enough money to pay for baggage at the airport.

Minnesota crews represent all of the MNICS agencies. It is important to represent Minnesota as a whole – and all MNICS agencies - in a professional manner. Equally, it is crucial to interact with host units and local communities in a professional, courteous manner. Be attentive, use appropriate dress and language. Do not horse around, show respect and kindness, have a good attitude and use safe practices.



REMEMBER! Alcohol and drugs are NOT allowed on assignment.

Use of drugs or alcohol while on assignment is cause for *immediate* dismissal and possible termination. In some cases, the entire crew's ability to complete their assignment may be jeopardized.

Common questions firefighters have:

Q: What type of assignment will we have?

There is a wide variety of assignments ICS organizations and resources respond to including: hurricane or flood relief, constructing fireline on a large project fire, splitting into initial attack modules for a multitude of lightning strikes, or mopping up a fire for a period of two weeks. Assignments are determined by crew capability and experience. Self-sufficient crews offer more capabilities and lend themselves to gaining better assignments than other crews.

Q: Will I be able to call home?

Base camps may or may not have telephones available for personal calls. If they are available, there are typically long lines waiting to use them. Limit calls to five minutes or less so that everyone gets an opportunity to call. There are no phones available in spike (remote) camps. Personal cell phones may be taken on the fire assignment but are the responsibility of the individual. The government will not reimburse individuals for phone calls. Check with the crew boss on proper use of cell phones during the assignment.

Q: Is it ok to post information and pictures on social media?

Use good judgment with sharing incident photos or information on social media. Firefighters should adhere to the same professional conduct standards on social media sites as they would in any other professional setting. Distributing pictures of inappropriate or unsafe actions or posting incorrect or classified information can be cause for termination. It is your responsibility to follow all instructions regarding social media set by the incident.

<u>Q: If I have special medical issues (i.e. allergic to bee stings, asthma, severe reaction to poison ivy or poison oak) can I still go on an out-of-state detail?</u>

Yes, but bring enough prescription drugs to last at least three weeks. Advise your crew boss of your condition. Example: Those with asthma may use many asthma inhalers while fighting fires.

Q: How may my family contact me if there is an emergency?

Family should contact the hiring office that initially mobilized you to convey emergency messages through the Incident Command Post. Your crew boss or representative will make arrangements for you to have access to a phone.

V. EQUIPMENT

Q: What gear and supplies should I bring?

On your person:

- A Photo ID (an agency ID is not enough). All state issued ID's or licenses must be REAL ID compliant beginning October 2020. A passport, passport card or federally issued ID will be accepted
- 1 Fireline Qualification Card (Red Card)
- 1 pair of NFPA compliant fireline boots REQUIRED: minimum 8" height, lace type exterior leather boots with non-slip, Vibram sole. **Quality boots are a must**



The following items must be acquired before getting to the mobilization point. It is best to get them from your home unit. DO NOT leave the state without these. All of these items remain government property. **Total gear weight must be less than 65 pounds.**

Fireline Pack (~20 lbs):

- 1 fireline approved helmet, w/chinstrap, clips and shroud
- 1 pair of gloves, all leather
- 1 New Generation fire shelter, w/case and liner
- 1 personal first aid kit
- 1 pair of goggles
- 1-2 safety glasses (clear/tinted)
- 2 pair of earplugs/hearing protection
- 4-5 one-quart canteens (empty)
- 1 headlamp
- 1 compass, preferably with mirror
- 1 handheld radio (if agency provided)
- Incident Response Pocket Guide (IRPG)





14 day Pack, red pack (~45 lbs):

- 2 pair of nomex pants
- 2 nomex shirts
- 1 sleeping bag
- 1 small tent
- 1 sleeping pad

* The following items must be furnished on your own. This is not a hard and fast list. Be prepared to go a week or more before having to do laundry. Gather items together BEFORE listing yourself as "available" for assignments.

- 8 pair of socks, heavy duty work style
- 8 sets of underwear, all cotton see below**
- 8 appropriate undershirts, all cotton see below**
- 2 bandanas
- 1 pair of long underwear
- 1 stocking cap/ball cap
- 1 pair of jeans/sweats (for camp)
- 1 shirt and comfortable shorts (for camp)
- 1 light jacket or sweatshirt (for camp)
- 1 pair of shoes and flip-flops (for camp / PT)
- 1 alarm clock
- 1 towel/washcloth/ flip flops
- 1 personal toiletries kit
- 3 week supply of prescription medications/personal needs
- 1 set of rainwear (packable/lightweight)
- 1 multi-tool or knife
- 1 emergency or space blanket
- 1 lighter
- Wrist watch

Clothing materials

Polyester, polypropylene, nylon and silk materials are not to be worn, as they melt and stick to the skin when exposed to flame or heat. Because most synthetic fibers melt when exposed to flame or extreme radiant heat, personnel should wear only undergarments made of 100 percent cotton or wool, or other fire resistant materials.

Fire-resistant clothing should be cleaned or replaced when dirty, especially if soiled with petroleum products. In addition, clothing should be replaced when the fabric is too worn or faded as it reduces protection capability of the garment. Any modification to personal protective equipment that reduces fire protection capability, such as iron-on logos, is an unacceptable practice and will not be allowed on fires.

It is typical for temperatures to range from below or near freezing to over 100 degrees, depending on the time of year or elevation. There may be temperature differences up to 50 degrees from morning to mid-afternoon.

When you are flying, all packed gear will be weighed. Unnecessary items should be left at home. Personal items, such as: iPods/iPads, cameras and cell phones are subject to weight requirements and will not be replaced if lost or damaged. Avoid taking valuable

items. Theft does occur. The **maximum** permitted total packed gear weight is 65 pounds as follows: about 45 pounds may be in the red pack and about 20 pounds in the fireline pack. Airlines are now charging for a second checked bag. You may put this on your expense account for the fire but if at all possible travel with two bags. Overweight bags are subject to an airline fee.

Everything must be secured inside the packs. No gear such as sleeping bags or boots may be tied to the outside of your pack. All gear should be marked or tagged with your name and crew identifier.

Q: Will I be able to purchase personal supplies while on assignment?

Generally not, although there may opportunities to stop at a store for a short period of time.

Q: Can I get cash while at the incident?

No, not in camp. Bring enough money to cover expenses. Cash cards and credit cards may be useful while in travel status.

Q: What happens if I lose government issued supplies or equipment?

You must sign for all government issued supplies and equipment. All issued items must be returned to the original supply location before you can be released to return home. Items not returned will be charged against your pay through payroll deductions.

VI. MOBILIZATION

Reporting Time

When a fire crew is being mobilized, the local dispatch office will contact you. The dispatcher will advise you of the time and location where the crew is meeting. Be timley when reporting for your assignment, the crew may select an alternate if you do not show up on time. If you are an AD (or casual firefighter) make sure all appropriate paperwork is completed before traveling for mobilization.

Reporting Location

The location of the fire assignment will determine the mode of transportation and the reporting location. More than likely this will be the Minnesota Interagency Fire Center in Grand Rapids, but alternate locations may be selected. All resources MUST report to the mobilizations point of the initial briefing and official rostering.

Generally expect to travel to the reporting location in your own vehicle, unless your home unit can offer transport. Car-pooling is encouraged. Some agencies may provide group transportation from outlying areas. The names of individuals from your area who are being called up may be available from the dispatcher. If assigned to a Type 2 IA crew, it's likely the crew will drive to the incident in a team of engines or other agency vehicles.

Crews may travel by air (commercial or charter). Acquiring large transport aircraft for fire

crews is often difficult and can cause mobilization delays. If a delay occurs, the crew will remain at the mobilization point or airport until transportation arrives. The crew may be transported by a NICC jet (a national charter aircraft used specifically for transporting fire crews) or by commercial aircraft, likely split between several flights. MNCC dispatch tries to provide travel group support but please prepare to travel independently.

Last, it is possible to arrive at your mobilization point only to sit and wait. Be patient and flexible, as all aspects of fire assignments are subject to change at a moment's notice. Make sure to follow the directions of the crew boss and MNCC Dispatch.

Driving Guidelines

Anyone operating an agency vehicle is required to comply with their agency's requirements, including having a valid state driver's license. This policy addresses driving by personnel actively engaged in wildland fire suppression or all-risk activities, including driving while assigned to a specific incident (check-in to check-out) or during initial attack fire response (includes time required to control the fire and travel to a rest location).

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

- 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 (16 hrs.) 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 eight consecutive hours off duty before beginning a shift.
- All drivers are required to have an Agency approved Defensive Driving Course and AD's will need a Driver's authorization to operate Forest Service vehicles.

Exception to the minimum off-duty hour requirement is allowed when it is essential to accomplish immediate and critical suppression objectives; or address immediate and critical firefighter or public safety issues.

As stated in 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 behind the wheel driving time limitations. To manage fatigue, every effort should be made to conduct off unit (excluding IA response) mobilization and demobilization travel between 0500 hours and 2200 hours.

If you cannot make it to your location at the designated reporting time please be sure to notify MNCC Dispatch at 218.327.4558 (Duty Officer can be reached 24-hrs/day).

Crew Identifier

All crews are assigned an identifier or ID; this usually reflects where the crew is from. Make sure to know the crew identifier. This information is provided on the resource order and available from the crew boss. It's a good idea to tag all personal gear with the crew ID number.

Work Assignment

Most wildfire incidents occur in western states. However, crews can be assigned to incidents anywhere in Minnesota or the United States. Crews can be assigned a variety of tasks including building fire line near areas of intense fire activity or mopping up hot spots in the interior of the fire line.

The crew may also be assigned to an all risk incident, such as a flood or hurricane. Again, crews can be assigned to a variety of tasks, ranging from cleaning up storm damage to working in a warehouse handing out supplies.

Many fire locations are in mountainous terrain, far from large towns/cities. It's possible to be working out of a base camp, spike camp. Most camps are in very remote areas. Expect to not be near a telephone, TV, shower or store for days. Some areas will not have cell phone coverage or access to email. Please share this information with your family or friends.

Work/Rest Guidelines

Incidents attempt to plan for and ensure that all personnel are provided a minimum 2:1 work ratio (for every 2 hours of work/travel provide 1 hour of sleep or rest).

Work shifts that exceed 16 hours or consecutive days that do not meet the 2:1 work/rest ratio should be the exception. No work shift should exceed 24 hours. If this does occur (i.e., initial attack) incident management personnel will resume 2:1 work/rest ratio as soon as possible.

The Incident Commander or Agency Administrator must justify work shifts exceeding 16 hours or those not meeting the 2:1 work/rest ratio. Justification is documented in daily incident records, which includes mitigation measures 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.

VII. SAFETY

Firefighting is difficult, dangerous and dirty work. The fire itself creates a lot of the danger of firefighting but another danger is created by fatigue. Lack of concentration on the fireline, in transportation and in camp can lead to injuries. **THINK** at all times! Long work hours in the heat and smoke will exhaust firefighters quickly. Tired firefighters can make mistakes leading to accidents and injuries. Crew members should be concerned not only for their own safety but also for others. Your actions can jeopardize the safety of your crew.

The crew boss will give frequent safety briefings but it is up to each crew member to know "WATCH OUT" situations. If you see any of these scenarios tell your crew boss IMMEDIATELY!

- 1. Fire has not been scouted and sized up.
- 2. You are working in a location that you have never seen in daylight.
- 3. Safety zones and escape routes are not identified to you.
- 4. You are unfamiliar with weather and local factors influencing fire behavior.
- 5. You are uninformed on strategy, tactics and hazards.
- 6. Instructions and work assignments are not clear.
- 7. There is no communication link with crew members/supervisors.
- 8. You are constructing fireline without a safe anchor point.
- 9. You are building fireline downhill with fire below.
- 10. You are attempting a frontal assault on the fire.
- 11. There is unburned fuel between you and the fire.
- 12. You cannot see the main fire and you are not in contact with anyone who can.
- 13. You are on a hillside where rolling material can ignite fuel below.
- 14. The weather is getting hotter and drier.
- 15. The wind increases or changes direction.
- 16. Getting frequent spot fires across the fire line.
- 17. Terrain and fuels make escape to safety zones difficult.
- 18. Taking a nap near the fireline.

Each crew member should also be aware of the 10 standard Fire Orders

- 1. Keep informed on fire weather conditions and forecasts.
- 2. Know what your fire is doing at all times.
- 3. Base all actions on current and expected fire behavior.
- 4. Identify escape routes and safety zones and make them known.
- 5. Post lookouts when there is possible danger.
- 6. Be alert. Keep calm. Think clearly. Act decisively.
- 7. Maintain proper communications with your forces, your supervisor and adjoining forces.
- 8. Give clear instructions and ensure they are understood.
- 9. Maintain control of your forces at all times.
- 10. Fight fire aggressively but remember safety first.

VIII. INJURIES

Minor injuries and illnesses are usually treated at the base camp medical facility. No matter how minor, report all injuries to the crew boss. If rest or time away from the fireline is recommended, then arrangements will be made to keep the person at base camp. More serious injury or illness may require transport to a local clinic or hospital for

treatment. The crew boss must complete the required accident forms before outside treatment can be authorized. Don't seek treatment on your own.

The Office of Worker's Compensation (U.S. Department of Labor) will cover the cost of medical treatment for injuries and illnesses resulting from a fire assignment. Be sure all



injuries and illnesses are properly documented before leaving fire camp.

Employees should request and take copies of all paperwork home with them. This includes a CA-1, report of Traumatic Injury and Claim for compensation and/or a CA-16, Authorization for Examination and/or Treatment.

IX. FIRE ASSIGNMENT BEHAVIOR & HARASSMENT

Many wildfire assignments involve highly structured fire camps. Follow the rules of the camp. Breaking the rules could result in poor performance reviews, disciplinary action, being sent home at your own expense -or arrest- if it is a criminal action.

MNICS member agencies rely on each crew member to maintain high standards and a good reputation with other agencies. You and your co-workers are MNICS ambassadors and the people of Minnesota. Remember, this may be the only chance for the people you interact with on this assignment to meet a Minnesota firefighter.

The fire organization is sensitive to and cares about the wellbeing of its people. *Harassment of any kind* relating to an individual's race, color, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, age or disability (status regarding public assistance, membership or activity in a local commission and marital status is also covered under the Minnesota Human Rights Act) *is unacceptable and will not be tolerated in the fire organization.*

Harassment constitutes: unwelcome advances, physical contact or other verbal/physical/communication conduct when: 1) submission to that conduct or communication is made a term or condition, either explicitly or implicitly, of obtaining employment; 2) submission to or rejection of that conduct or communication is used as a factor in decisions affecting that individual's employment; 3) that conduct or communication has the purpose or effect of interfering with an individual's employment or behavior. *Anyone engaging in harassing activities will be disciplined, which could include being sent home.*

If you are receiving unwanted attention, take action! Ignoring the problem often encourages more of the same behavior. Tell the person that such behavior or conduct is unwelcome. If you are unable to speak to the person, report the incident to your supervisor (squad boss, crew boss, strike team leader) a Human Resource Officer (if one is assigned to your fire) or the Incident Commander. Another option would be to seek advice and assistance from your home unit.

X. SALARY AND EXPENSES

Salaries for a fire assignment depend on training, experience, the type of position and location of assignment. First time assignments will usually result in AD-C pay rate while those with higher qualifications may

be paid more. AD rates are adjusted annually; your hiring office or your crew boss will be able to tell you your rate of pay before you leave.

Casuals are paid on a straight-time basis; there is no hazard or overtime pay. You will be

guaranteed at least eight (8) hours of pay per 24-hour period. There are many different pay rates between federal, state and casual employees. It is recommended not to discuss pay rates with other crewmembers because they may be at a lower AD rate than you, which could cause morale problems.

Q: When does my pay begin?

Payroll usually begins at the time you leave your residence, unless some previous agreement has been made. Travel time is usually paid time.

Q: When will I be paid?

Expect to receive your paycheck 3-6 weeks after returning from assignment. Be sure to keep a copy of the **"EMERGENCY FIREFIGHTER TIME REPORT"** (OF-288). Any problems should be brought to the attention of your hiring office.

Q: Is room and board provided?

Possibly, depending on the crew's self-sufficiency status. Initial costs may be paid by the individual but reimbursed at the appropriate per diem rate when the assignment is completed. Wilderness camping may best describe the living conditions. Laundry facilities may be available on larger incidents but is not standard.

XI. DEMOBILIZATION

Demobilization of crews from a wildfire incident can sometimes take longer than the initial mobilization; please be patient.

Everyone on the crew will be evaluated. Evaluation reflects both exemplary and substandard performance. Evaluations will be kept by the crew boss and turned in as a group to be reviewed the MIFC Dispatch Coordinator and the home/sending unit.

Dispatchers will try to get the crew home using the most cost effective means of transportation. It is possible to not be transported home the same way you were mobilized. Upon arriving at the demobilization point, you are still considered a member of the crew until you have been released.

2200 Rule



When traveling to different mobilization centers, you may hear about the "2200 Rule." This requires personnel to return home no later than 2200 (10:00 p.m.) during demobilization. Occasionally, availability of large transport aircraft dictates the demobilization timeframe. If crews arrive late, be prepared to stay overnight at the demobilization point. Do not call home for transport arrangements unless cleared by your crew boss. The 2200 rule protects the personal safety of returning crews.

XII. SUMMARY

The firefighter and the whole crew are some of the most important elements in fire

suppression. Although communication technology, protective gear, procedures have improved over the years, wildland fire suppression success still relies heavily on the hard labor and intensive work of the firefighter. Your job can be very rewarding if you meet the requirements outlined in this booklet. Principle requirements are training, physical fitness, time and attitude. If you meet these requirements, you will be a great firefighter. **GOOD LUCK!!!!**

INCIDENT BEHAVIOR

Common Responsibilities - Volunteers and Single Resource Casual Hires

Inappropriate Behavior:

It is extremely important that inappropriate behavior be recognized and dealt with promptly.

Inappropriate behavior is all forms of harassment including sexual and racial harassment.

Harassment in any form will not be tolerated. When you observe or hear of inappropriate behavior you should:

- Inform and educate subordinates of their rights and responsibilities.
- Tell the harasser to stop the offensive conduct.
- Provide support to the victim.
- Report the incident to your supervisor and the individual's supervisor, if the behavior continues. Disciplinary action may be necessary.
- Develop appropriate corrective measures.
- Document inappropriate behavior and report it to the appropriate incident manager or agency official.
- While working in and around private property, recognize and respect all private property.

Drugs and Alcohol:

- Non-prescription unlawful drugs and alcohol are not permitted at the incident.
- Use of medical marijuana on incidents is prohibited.
- Possession or use of these substances will result in disciplinary action.
- During off-incident rest periods, personnel are responsible for proper conduct and to maintain fitness for duty. Drug or alcohol abuse resulting in unfitness for duty will result in disciplinary action.
- Be a positive role model. Do not be involved with drug or alcohol abuse.
- Report any observed drug or alcohol abuse to your supervisor.

I have read and understand the incident behavior responsibilities above.

Signature

Date

Adapted from the National Wildlife Coordinating Group (NWCG) PMS 935-1 guide (English - rev. August 2012)

Alternative format of this document is available upon request.

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