

NATIONAL INTERAGENCY STANDARDS FOR RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

ERRATA STATEMENT – JUNE 22, 2026

PURPOSE

Several changes have occurred since the National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization (NISRM) was originally published in March 2026. This errata has been created to identify updates and maintain NISRM version control. Updates will be identified by chapter, if a chapter is not listed, no changes were made to that chapter.

CHAPTER 10 – OBJECTIVES, POLICY AND SCOPE OF OPERATION

Total Mobility (Page 1)

- **Added:** *“Regardless of the benefiting jurisdiction, Geographic Areas can preposition resources utilizing their assigned support codes 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.”*

Assignment Definition (Page 6)

- **Removed:** *“An assignment is defined as the time (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.”*
- **Replaced with:** *“An assignment is defined as the time period (days) between the first full operational period at the first incident or reporting location on the original resource order and commencement of return travel to the home unit. Assignments include staging/preposition, prescribed fire, and fuels treatments.”*

Maximum Consecutive Days Worked – Home Unit (Page 8)

- **Removed:** *“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.”*
- **Replaced with:** *“During periods of non-routine or extended activity, these employees will have a minimum of one day off in any 21-day period. Home unit is defined as the duty station. Employees shall follow agency-specific direction for implementation of day off standards.”*

Initial Attack Definition (Page 9)

- **Removed:** *“Initial Attack (IA) is a preplanned response to a wildland fire, given the wildland fire’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.”*
- **Replaced with:** *“Initial Attack (IA) is a preplanned response to a wildland fire, given the wildland fire’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 response will utilize the following guidelines:

- *All available resources should be dispatched using the closest forces concept, regardless of dispatch or Geographic Area boundaries. Available resources located on or adjacent to mutual jurisdictional wildland fire management boundaries should be utilized if they are the closest resource when possible. Resources assigned through this process shall be considered a local initial attack resource and may not be reassigned to another dispatch center without prior approval by the home unit and the GACC. When National Resources are being utilized for IA across Geographic Area boundaries, the sending GACC and the NICC must be notified of their movement.*
- *At the time it becomes evident the incident will not be contained during the first operational period, exceeds the mutual aid period, or at the request of the sending unit, resources assigned will be either released back to the sending unit or formally requested and assigned for extended attack through established ordering channels. This does not include VIPR resources as they are allowed to be assigned beyond Initial Attack once filled.”*

CHAPTER 50 – AIRCRAFT

Resource Tracking (Page 65)

- **Removed:** *“NICC and most GACCs complete resource tracking—neither are a flight following entity. ONCC and OSCC complete flight following because they have direct radio communication with all interagency aircraft.”*
- **Replaced with:** *“NICC and most GACCs complete resource tracking but are not flight following entities. ONCC, OSCC, and AICC have flight following responsibilities because they have direct radio communication with all interagency aircraft. ONCC and AICC are the originating dispatch center for numerous aviation assets and have the same responsibilities as a local dispatch center for flight following, along with GACC responsibilities.”*

CHAPTER 60 – PREDICTIVE SERVICES

Required Reporting of Wildland Fires (Page 89)

- **Removed:** *“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 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."

- **Replaced with:** *"All wildland fires that meet large fire criteria, regardless of suppression strategy, will submit an ICS-209 by 0200 Mountain Time to report the previous day's activity until the incident is controlled or contained. Refer to GACC Mobilization Guides or agency policy for reporting requirements once containment is achieved."*
- **Added:** *"Change in suppression strategies for lands under USFS and DOI jurisdiction can be found in the [Fire Management Board Memorandum No. 26-002](#)."*

When to Report Wildland Fire Incidents with an ICS-209 – Flow Chart (Page 90)

- **Updated Flow Chart:** [When to Report Wildland Fire Incidents with an ICS-209](#)

Incident Management Situation Report (Page 9)

- **Removed:** *"The National Incident Management Situation Report (IMSR) is issued at different frequencies throughout the year based on incident activity."*
 - *The IMSR shall be issued weekly on Fridays at National Preparedness Level 1.*
 - *The IMSR shall be issued daily, Monday through Friday, at National Preparedness Level 2.*
 - *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."*
- **Replaced with:** *The National Incident Management Situation Report (IMSR) will be issued seven days a week, regardless of the National Preparedness Level.*
- **Removed:** *Large full suppression wildland fires are typically reported in the IMSR until:*
 - *The incident is contained.*
 - *The incident is 90% contained and 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.*
- **Replaced with:** *Large wildland fires are typically reported in the IMSR until:*
 - *The incident is contained.*
 - *The incident is 90% contained and has less than 100 personnel assigned.*
 - *The incident is no longer demonstrating significant activity.*
- **Removed:** *"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, or a significant event occurs, etc.)."*