INCIDENT NAME/NUMBER*		DATE	TIME
ORDER # *			
DESCRIPTIVE LOCATION *			
LATITUDE *		LONGITUDE *	
BASE	BEARING	DISTANCE	

AIR TO AIR PRIMARY *	AIR TO AIR SECONDARY *
AIR TO GROUND *	GROUND TACTICS *
COMMAND *	FLIGHT FOLLOWING *

INCIDENT AIRCRAFT *	A-	A-
A-	A-	A-
A-	A-	A-

OTHER AIRCRAFT *	AIRCRAFT HAZARDS *

*Denotes required INTERCOM information
**Required INTERCOM information if applicable

ADDITIOINAL INFORMATION:

*Denotes required INTERCOM information
**Required INTERCOM information if applicable

Interagency Aircraft Dispatch Form Instructions

General Standards for Displaying FM Frequencies: Always displayed on three lines. Line 1 the name; line 2 the Receive Frequency (RX) to 4 decimal digits and the Receive Tone (RX tone) to 1 decimal digit (if no tone fill in with zeros); line 3 the Transmit Frequency (TX) to 4 decimal digits and the Transmit Tone (TX Tone) to 1 decimal digit (if no tone fill in with zeros). Examples:

AIR TO AIR PRIMARY	AIR TO GROUND
Air Tactics 22 **RX: 151.2875 RX Tone: 110.9** **TX: 151.2875 TX Tone: 110.9**	**Air to Ground 43** **RX: 167.6000 RX Tone: 000.0** **TX: 167.6000 TX Tone: 000.0**

General Standards for Displaying AM Frequencies: Always displayed on 2 lines. Line 1 the name (if not applicable, omit); line two the simplex frequency to 3 decimal digits. Examples:

AIR TO AIR PRIMARY	AIR TO AIR SECONDARY
TFR/Fixed Wing **126.825**	**Rotor Wing** **131.475**

General Standards for Displaying Latitude and Longitude: In degrees, minutes, decimal minutes. Latitude first with degrees in 2 digits. Longitude second with degrees in 3 digits. Minutes will be displayed with 2 digits for the whole number followed by a decimal and 2 digits after the decimal include all zeros. Example: 40 39.85 x 110 01.10

Name/Number: Display full name or if fire is not named display the fire identifier
Date: That the order is requested. Incidents will get a new form each day.
Time: Using 24 hour clock and update time if the form changes throughout the day.
Descriptive Location: Use well known aviation landmarks and distances.
Latitude and Longitude: Best known for center of fire.
Base: Location at which the resources receiving the form are located.
Bearing and Distance: Compass bearing to the incident in 3 digits and distance in nautical miles from base to incident.
Air to Air Primary: Primary radio frequency used for air-to-air communications and could be AM or FM frequency (typically FTA/TFR entry and Fixed-Wing operations).
Air to Air Secondary: Used for air to air communications if assigned. This will be an AM frequency (typically the Rotor-Wing operations).
Air to Ground: The primary frequency that Aircraft use to communicate with ground resources. This will be an FM frequency.
Ground Tactics: This is the primary frequency that ground resources will communicate with each other and may be monitored by air resources.
Command: This is the primary frequency that the fire uses to communicate with the dispatch center. This will be an FM frequency.
Flight Following: Used to flight follow aircraft with dispatch center. Can be a local frequency along with the National Flight Following Frequency**.**
Incident Aircraft: If "A Numbers" have not been assigned, list resources by their identifier. Example: A-1 Air Attack 55, A-2 Tanker 71 or A- Copter 4HT, A- Tanker 819.
Other Aircraft: Non-Incident Aircraft (Media, military, Life flight, etc.).
Aircraft Hazards: Any potential known flight hazard.
Additional Information: Any other pertinent information (Initial Points, elevation, reload bases, TFR NOTAM, Boundary Fire information, MTR/SUA, host dispatch center phone number and email address).

***Export Instructions: If PDF, export as flattened.
***Page 1 and 2 will be sized for kneeboard when issued. Page 3 will be omitted when issued.

*Denotes required INTERCOM information
**Required INTERCOM information if applicable