

# EMPLOYMENT WITH FEDERAL AGENCY WILDLAND FIRE PROGRAMS

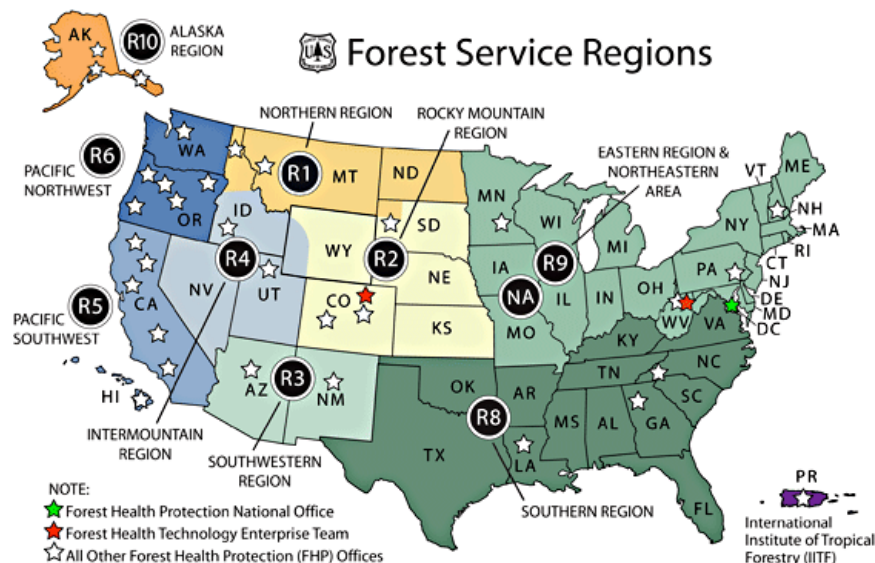
(may also be helpful for other federal seasonal positions)

## APPLICATION PROCESS

**Step #1)** Make the decision to become a wildland fire fighter. If you really want to have this experience in your life or start a career, then go into it determined to get a position. The impersonal and seemingly nonsensical nature of the federal hiring beast can leave people demoralized and confused. Have patience, be persistent, and make a solid plan using the advice below. Your perseverance will make you stronger and seeing fire move across a landscape for the first time will make all of your efforts worth it. If you haven't spent much time working physically outdoors, consider looking into conservation corps programs first. These programs are a great way to build your strength and experience as well as determine whether this type of work is for you.

**Step #2)** Decide where you would like to work. You have to balance casting a wide net with focusing on a few places and putting in the time to campaign for a particular position. If you just want to get your foot in the door, don't exclusively apply to duty stations that are desirable places to live. You may not get a position in Flagstaff, Durango, Missoula, Portland, Bozeman, or Bend your first season. Generally the further away from anywhere with craft breweries and bicycle coops you apply, the greater your chances of being picked up your first season will be. You will have opportunity to move to a position that is more desirable long term once you have some experience and perspective.

For the US Forest Service, each type of position that is being filled generally has the same USAjobs "announcement number" across the geographic region (see "Forest Service Regions" map below for an example and reference). So, if you are applying to GS 3 Forestry Aid/Fire positions with the forest service, you will likely be filling out one application for positions all over the region (ie: Southwestern, Northern, Pacific Northwest, etc.) The Department of Interior's National Park Service, and Bureau of Land Management, as well as other federal agencies, sometimes list their positions by individual duty station or groups of duty stations, which is why Step #3 (see below) of this process will come in handy. The temporary seasonal announcements for different regions and duty stations come out on USAjobs at all times of year for summer seasonal positions. Announcements will come out even as early as August for positions that don't start until the following spring. So don't waste time, keep an eye on regional websites, and make contacts early so you don't miss your opportunity to apply!



**Step #3)** Once you decide what regions of the country and which forests/parks/field offices/etc.(also known as "home units" or "local units") appeal to you, you can search online for the outreach for that area. Most forest service regions have a "Temporary Seasonal Hiring Outreach" PDF on their websites (find links to these outreaches in the appendix of this document). Each outreach will have the announcement numbers you need to find the positions on USAjobs and list a "vacancy contact". However, the vacancy contact may or may not actually be the supervisor for that specific position you are interest in, SO, I recommend you start making phone calls to the USFS district offices/BLM field offices/and National Parks (for US Forest Service positions, see "Forest search" link at the end of this document, click on the forest you are

interested in and there is usually a side bar on the left side of every forest's page that has contact info for each district). Centralized hiring makes it hard to establish a relationship with individual supervisors of the resources with which you want to work. They may have little to no say in who is hired as their seasonal employees, but sometimes they do have a say and at the very least, they can be a great help in walking you through the process, giving you advice, and keeping you in the loop. Most supervisors appreciate when applicants take that extra step because it shows you are motivated and have a desire to work for them. This phone call to the district office should go something like this:

- a) Ask to talk to someone in fire because you are interested in seasonal fire positions for the coming fire season. If the person at the main desk tells you to just apply online, thank them for the information, but you were hoping to talk to someone on the engines/crew/etc. to get more information on these particular resources and how they function.
- b) Once you are connected, find out what types of resources that district has (engines, hotshot crews, fuels crews, helitack etc.). If you are interested in a particular resource ask to talk to the leader of that crew/engine/etc. Tell them you are interested in seasonal fire employment on their particular district and are curious about the typical season start and end dates, what to expect etc. Give them a basic idea of your experience, work ethic, and desire to be a part of their organization.
- c) Confirm the **announcement number** and **duty station** for the available positions on their district (you will need this info to find the current positions on USAjobs.) Although it may seem like common sense, it can be tricky. For instance, when applying to Mormon Lake Hotshots, you must select "Flagstaff, AZ" as the duty station even though there is another crew with the name Flagstaff Hotshots and "Mormon Lake, AZ" could be a duty station option.
- d) Some of the announcements are pretty straightforward and have a close date after which referral lists will go to the hiring officials for the different positions. However, some announcements don't have a particular close date and are open continuously for months or even a year. Sometimes this is done so hiring officials can pull another round of applicants from the list if they don't get enough applicants the first time around. Additionally, there may be another round of announcement numbers that go up on USAjobs later in the season for another "phase" of hiring as has been the case with the US Forest Service the past couple years. The point is, you should ask the local supervisors when the "referral list" will be pulled if it is before the close of the announcement and if they know what the hiring timeline will be for these positions. This tells you when you need to have your application complete and submitted by so you don't miss the cutoff date. If you can't remember all of this or how to express this to the supervisor you are talking to, that's ok! Just ask them **"When do I need to get my application in by?"** and seek their guidance throughout the journey.
- e) Ask them if they have any other recommendations or suggestions for how you can become a stronger candidate or improve your chances of getting hired. If you have not taken S-130/S-190 (the basic firefighting classes) ask them if they will be offering those classes or if you need to take them prior to arrival. It is my recommendation that you play it safe and take the basic firefighter **S-130/S-190/L-180/ICS-100/IS-700 ASAP**. These classes can be taken in person or almost entirely online and will give you a leg up. It will keep you from possibly missing out on an opportunity because you don't have those courses (look for more information on these and other courses that will give you an advantage can be found under step #7 and the appendix.)
- f) Finally, if you are within driving distance, ask them if you can come for a visit to meet them and see the station. This will give them a face to put with the name they see on their referral list and will put you above the rest.

To recap: with the announcement number you'll know exactly what positions are being hired for and with the duty station, you'll know exactly where to apply. Otherwise, if you blindly apply for positions at random duty stations they may not be hiring for those positions or even have those types of crews in those places. The more focused approach outlined above is a lot more effective and less of a waste of everyone's time.

**Step #4)** Create a USAjobs account and search for the announcement numbers you were given during your phone conversation (or that you found listed on the region's outreach page). Fill out the application, select the duty stations of the crews/engines/etc. you connected with on the phone or are interested in, and make sure you submit your application before the date the referral lists are going to be pulled or the announcement is going to close. As was emphasized earlier, depending on the agency or even the year, supervisors may or may not have much control over who they hire for their crew. That is why talking to the supervisor is only half the battle. The other half is making yourself look really good on paper. Remember when your guidance counselor told you to limit your resume to one page? When making a government resume you want to put down EVERYTHING you've done even if you only performed that task once and especially if it

is fire related or science education related or could be construed as such. I recommend creating your own resume instead of using the resume builder on USAjobs. Additionally, don't forget to attach all the important documents like transcripts, copies of course certificates and cards for wildfire courses, emergency medical training, or any other remotely relative qualifications.

**Step #5)** Call a second time and then call a few more times (but not too many!). Some crews won't even look at an application of someone who hasn't talked to them. Even with more and more centralized hiring, supervisors can usually make known through one avenue or another who they want working for them. Make sure they know how determined you are to get onto their particular resource. Call to let the supervisor know when you submit your application. Call to see if you made it onto the referral list. You don't want to be annoying calling them every day and writing love letters, but you want to prove to them that you are excited about working with them, willing to learn, ready to work hard, and effective at functioning in a team environment.

**Step #6)** Monitor USAjobs to see if you were referred to the positions you applied. If you are not referred to a certain position that you think you are qualified for, call to contest the decision (this number is available on the USAjobs website). I've actually done this before and been successful, especially if you explain to them why you think you are eligible. The person who decides whether your applications get referred to the subject matter experts and hiring officials is usually someone who has never been in fire, so they just look at whether the experience you put down meets the criteria on the matrix they are using. Along with this, make sure you are applying for both GS 3 and 4 announcements even if you have no fire experience. Usually you can qualify for GS 4 positions if you have a bachelor's degree in science, but sometimes you can make previous conservation experience get you onto the 4 list. Sometimes GS 4 positions will specify 90 days of fire experience or a combination of education and experience. You don't want to lie, but if you've done hazard fuels mitigation work with a conservation corps crew, or other conservation work that is fire related, you may be able to bend that into the requirement they are looking for to qualify you as a GS 4. It's all about how you word things and present your experience. Many supervisors, when they have control of hiring, prefer to hire from the 4 list because they are better able to hire who they want. This is especially true at duty stations that are popular to live. The GS 3 list of qualified applicants will inevitably be much longer than the 4 list.

**Step #7)** Prepare for the job. All the while you are going through the application process, you should be working on getting yourself ready for the season. Don't wait until a month before your start date to start preparing. The more prepared you go into the job in terms of qualifications, knowledge, and physical fitness, the more opportunities you will have to do things like run a chainsaw or be given more responsibility and the more enjoyable the season will be. The follow is a list of ways you can prepare for the season:

- Build your qualifications...
  - There are several courses you can take that will make you a more attractive candidate for getting into wildland fire:
    - Firefighter training (S-130,S-190,L-180,ICS-100,IS-700)
      - To become a "red carded" firefighter with any government agency you will be required to take these courses, take a refresher training day (RT-130) and pass the pack test (3 miles on flat ground carrying a 45 lb. weight vest in 45 minutes.) A "red card" is an identification card you will carry with you on fire assignments showing your qualifications and certification to work on wildland fire incidents. All of these trainings can be taken online except for the field portion of S-130, but this can often be done in a day at your new unit when you report for duty. Alternatively these courses can be taken at a fire academy, local fire district, community college, or even during the winter at a federal government land management agency office. (see the appendix for links to these courses and institutions.) When submitting your application on USAjobs, make sure you list these courses even if you haven't completed them yet. Just list an "estimated completion date" next to the qualification.
    - Chainsaw training (S-212)
      - S-212 or "Wildland Fire Chainsaws", is one of the few additional S courses you can take before starting fire that will be useful and make sense to you without having been on a wildfire. Upon graduation from this course you are eligible to certify as an "A Faller" (FAL3) with an agency saw evaluator. Sometimes units will offer this course at the beginning of the season or even prior to your start (so make sure you ask if they are

putting one on!) But other times, they may not offer the full S-212 course once you start working and you will be stuck your entire first season not being able to run a chainsaw at work. This course is especially helpful to have pre-season for conservation corps alumni and other individuals with significant prior chainsaw experience so that you can put your talents to use in your new job. (In addition to calling federal, state, and local agencies nearby to ask where one of these courses are being offered, you can also try one of the fire academies listed in the appendix, although they tend to cost more money than taking it locally.)

- Wilderness medicine and other medical training
  - Wilderness Emergency Medical Technician (WEMT), Wilderness First Responder (WFR), and Wilderness First Aid (WFA) are all great courses that are highly sought after in the applicant pool for wildland fire. A traditional EMT or First Responder course will also be helpful, but the wilderness aspect will really set you apart and give you a valuable skill set. The higher the qualification the better it will look on your application and the more skills you will have to keep your crew safe. These skills will also give you a role and skill set that many other experienced firefighters may not have. This is a great chance for formal responsibility and training opportunities, which may otherwise will be very few during your first season. These courses are offered by various organizations across the country (please see the appendix for links to many of these organizations.)
- Develop your fire knowledge...
  - Memorize your 10 and 18's ("10 Standard Firefighting Orders", and "18 Watchout Situations".) Many crews require you to have these memorized by the time you start work. The fire orders and watch out situations were developed from lessons learned during past tragedy fires from actions firefighters took that cost them their safety and in many cases, their lives. As you gain more and more fire experience you will become habituated to going over these orders and situations in your head to elevate the risk of your current situation, build awareness, and stay vigilant. Also good to know are the "Common Denominators of Fire Behavior on Tragedy Fires" and the "Downhill Checklist". (Links to sites with this information are listed in the appendix below)
- Become physically (and emotionally) fit...
  - Make a physical fitness plan as soon as you decide you want to get into fire (see suggested plans and helpful reading in the appendix). When you get hired, ask the crew supervisor what typical physical training sessions are like for your crew and start emulating them on your own. You can also go for a run, hike, or workout with someone who is already a wildland firefighter, preferably someone who has been on a hotshot crew or whatever type of crew or resource you are applying for (feel free to contact me if you are looking to find a training mentor in your local area). A training mentor will also be able to tell you how your physical fitness compares to the folks you will be working with and what sort of goals you need to set to get to where you need to be come day 1 of the season. Remember, it will be rough if you get on a crew or engine that likes to run and you are not a good runner, but all you really need to do for the job is to be able to keep up hiking in and out of a fire and swing a tool or run a saw all day. So beyond traditional workout regimes, the best preparation you can do for a season is go out and hike uphill with weight on your back and stay in working shape when you can by running a saw or swinging a tool every once in a while. This gives people with a conservation corps background an advantage. Being in good physical shape is second only to having a good attitude. A caution with physical training: push yourself to come into the season in top shape, but **remember not to over train**. It's easy to hurt yourself and ruin a season by pushing too hard, not to mention it's important to have fun with the training process and come into the season well rested and mentally/emotionally prepared. If you work all winter at a tiring job, take a weekend off, and then go into fire season you will likely find yourself burned out before the end of the season, so take care of yourself, rest up, and enjoy some down time before going into the marathon that is a fire season.

## **AN INTRODUCTION TO WILDLAND FIRE FIGHTING RESOURCES**

When choosing the type of resource you want to be a part of in the wildland fire community, you should be thinking about several factors including: 1) Your level of physical fitness 2) Your desire to travel and work in different areas of the country versus having more of a regular work schedule and personal life/family time during the fire season 3) Your interests and level of suitability for different team environments. Do you want to work as part of a small group (4 or 5 people) or a larger organization (18-22 people.) Does the idea of learning hydraulics and attacking a fire with an engine

sound engaging to you or do you want to primarily dig in the dirt and run a chainsaw? Do you want to fly over fires and learn about helicopters or do you want to get into the science of fire behavior and weather?

It is common for different stereotypes and a perceived pecking order to develop in firefighting culture, but this is a disservice to the important roles and functions each of these resources play in supporting one another and the greater mission of the fire service. It is also unfair because of the priorities and values each of us have in our lives and how these priorities change throughout our lives. Some of us want to earn more money, see different parts of the country, or gain a lot of experience with fire behavior, others of us want to maintain more of a work/life balance or spend more time learning the seasonal changes and ecology of our local surroundings. Every resource has its pros and cons, the beauty of wildland firefighting is that there is a lot of opportunity to move around and try different jobs and responsibilities all within the same organization. You can start on one resource and then if it isn't suited to you, you can switch to a different one the next season or go out with another resource for an assignment to see how you like it. It is also important to remember your experience on a hotshot crew, type 6 engine, etc. could be drastically different depending on the region, local unit, supervisor, or even the fire season, so don't apply your experiences with one resource of a particular type to all resources of that type. If you take this open minded and positive approach to entering the world of wildland fire instead of joining the ego game, you will get a lot more out of your experience or career.

- Hotshot crew, type 1 (18-22 people)
  - As a type 1 resource, hotshot crews are available for assignments nationally for at least 90 days and often as much as 150 days. Because of this requirement they are not tied to their local unit like most other resources.
  - Often the most physically demanding and the largest time commitment during the season. It is not uncommon for a hotshot crew to accumulate 900 to 1,000 hours of overtime in a season.
  - 80% of the crew must have at least one season of fire experience, which can make it difficult to get on these crews your first season, but certainly not impossible.
  - More often assigned to large "campaign" or "extended attack" fires (fires that have gone beyond the initial response phase without containment and require more long term tactics and planning) as opposed to "initial attack" (first response efforts at containment of smaller new fire starts). Hotshot crews are usually given the most technical and physically demanding assignments on wildland fire incidents.
- Wildland fire module, type 1 and type 2 (7-10 people)
  - Primary focus of managing naturally ignited lightning fires, often in remote areas. Modules have the capability to observe, document, initiate firing operations, and suppress fires while providing for their own logistics with minimal support.
  - Type 1 modules are highly qualified and must have 90% of the crew with at least one season of fire experience, they also must be able to be self-sufficient for a minimum of 7 days without support, and are available nationally for at least 90 days. Like hotshot crews they are therefore less tied to the local unit and are even harder to get onto your first season because of the small crew size and experience requirement (only one person on the crew can be new to fire).
  - Type 2 modules have less rigorous standards they must meet and qualifications they must maintain. 60 % of the crew must have at least one season of fire experience and there is no national availability requirement.
- Fuels crew (often composed of 10 people)
  - Primary focus on "fuels" (thinning, fire effects monitoring, prescribed fire prep and implementation.) This mission often ties fuels crews more to the local unit. These crews often get a lot of experience with firing or lighting prescribed fires and managed lightning caused fires.
  - Usually offers a lot of opportunity to gain chainsaw experience.
  - Often an "initial attack" resource, meaning they are sent to new fire starts on their home unit.
  - Usually less overtime and more time spent on the local unit than other resources with longer periods of regional/national availability.
  - Most common in region 3 (Southwest.)
- Hand crew, Type II IA (18-20 people)
  - Similar function as a hotshot crew, but more often tied to their local unit and less time available regionally/nationally. These crews are often engaged in a variety of project work around their local unit when not on fire assignment and sometimes serve a similar role to fuels crews.
  - Primary function is "initial attack", but can be assigned to larger longer duration "extended attack" or "campaign" fires when these occur on the local unit, or when they are released and made available regionally/nationally.
  - 60 % of the crew must have at least one season of fire experience.

- Not common in region 3 (Southwest.)
- Hand crew, Type II (18-20 people)
  - Often not a standing crew, only 20 % of the crew must have at least one season of fire experience. These crews are often utilized for lower complexity, yet equally important assignments such as holding for firing operations, project work, and rehabilitation of post fire sites.
- Engine, Type 3, Type 4 (3 to 6 people)
  - Primary function is initial attack, but are also assigned to larger longer duration “campaign” fires when these occur on the local unit, or when they are made available nationally. Engines may also engage in project work on local units.
  - Larger water holding and pumping capacity than Type 6 engines but cannot get into as remote locations because of their larger size
  - Generally less overtime and national/regional availability than type 1 crews.
- Engine, Type 6 (3 to 6 people)
  - Primary function is “initial attack”, but are also assigned to larger longer duration “campaign” fires when these occur on the local unit, or when they are made available nationally. Engines may also engage in project work on local units.
  - Less water holding and pumping capacity than type 3 and 4 engines but can get into more remote locations because of their smaller size.
  - Generally less overtime and national/regional availability than type 1 crews.
- Helitack (10-20 people)
  - Available locally, regionally, or nationally for large fire support or initial attack, depending on fire potential on their local unit. However, these resources are generally not tied to their local unit as often due to contracting costs of the helicopter.
  - Assignments include aerial initial attack response, cargo transport, reconnaissance, crew transport, water bucket drops, medical evacuation, and aerial ignitions.
  - Often involves a lot of overtime and time spent away from home.
- Fire Prevention (1-2 people)
  - Prevention units are responsible for public education and patrolling for new fire starts, whether this be from an abandon campfire, lightning strike, or other source.
  - Opportunity to develop independent decision making skills and qualify as an Incident Commander Type 5 (smaller initial attack fires).
- Fire Dispatch
  - Office based position providing radio support communication to units in the field
  - Lifeline of support for all field operations. You will have the opportunity for developing radio communication skills and seeing the larger pictures elements of wildland fire management often not seen on the ground.
- Smokejumpers and Rappelers, type 1
  - These positions are not available to first year firefighters

## **CONCLUSION**

Hopefully this document has provided a good starting point from which to begin your journey into the world of wildland fire. Please don't hesitate to reach out whether it be for an inside perspective on a particular crew or unit, training advice, or assistance with your application. However, hiring rules change from season to season, so remember to contact those local units and the supervisors who are involved in the hiring process as well. Also, keep in mind that every crew is different and everyone has a different perspective on the subject, so seek out advice from as many sources as you can get. You are bound to be successful if you put the time and energy in. Good luck!

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# **APPENDIX**

## **JOB SEARCH**

Forest Search:

- [http://www.fs.fed.us/recreation/map/state\\_list.shtml](http://www.fs.fed.us/recreation/map/state_list.shtml)

Employee Search:

- [http://www.fs.fed.us/contactus/employee\\_search.shtml](http://www.fs.fed.us/contactus/employee_search.shtml)

Interagency Hotshot Crew Index:

- <https://www.fs.fed.us/science-technology/fire/people/ihc>

US Forest Service Regional temporary seasonal hiring pages:

- General Fire Employment Page:  
<http://www.fs.fed.us/fire/people/employment/>
- Region 3 (Southwest)  
<https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/r3/jobs>
- Region 6 (Northwest)  
<https://www.fs.usda.gov/detailfull/r6/jobs/openings/?cid=fseprd512302&width=full>
- Region 2 (Rocky Mountains)  
<https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/r2/jobs/?cid=fseprd479458>
- Region 1 (Northern Rockies)  
<https://www.fs.usda.gov/main/r1/jobs>
- Region 4 (Great Basin)  
<https://www.fs.usda.gov/main/r4/jobs>
- Region 5 (Pacific Southwest)  
<https://www.fs.usda.gov/main/r5/jobs/outreach>

National Park Service employment

- <https://www.nps.gov/aboutus/how-to-apply.htm>

Bureau of Land Management employment

- <https://www.blm.gov/careers>

## **KNOWLEDGE**

Standard Firefighting Orders and 18 Watchout Situations:

<https://www.nwcg.gov/committee/6mfs/10-standard-fire-orders>  
<https://www.nps.gov/articles/firefighting-orders-watchout-situations.htm>

Common Denominators of Fire Behavior on Tragedy Fires

<https://www.nwcg.gov/committee/6mfs/common-denominators-of-fire-behavior-on-tragedy-fires>

## Wildland Fire Lesson's Learned Center

- Podcasts:
  - <https://www.wildfirelessons.net/new-item2/podcast>
  
- Reports, and Youtube videos:
  - Horse Park (2018)
    - <https://www.youtube.com/user/WildlandFireLLC?feature=watch>
  
  - Canyon (2016)
    - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4yY-cFoIYfM>
  
  - Twisp River (2015)
    - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1q1JJP11xbY>
  
  - Yarnell Hill (2013)
    - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cSxSsjRmxIE>
  
  - Esperanza Fire (2006)
    - <https://www.wildfirelessons.net/orphans/viewincident?DocumentKey=97859081-944b-473d-a5d4-6e5350e5ca74>
  
  - Nuttall (2004)
    - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ofksOghWlg0&list=PLTjug05B4KNvpbSnGYWbx0N1OzDjf6t9u>
  
  - 30 Mile (2001)
    - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KK4SjPqYor4>
  
  - Cerro Grande (2000)
    - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kRJTnpq4mQA>
  
  - South Canyon (1994)
    - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PqWa7QhhkMg>
  
    - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0FZ98XJDzj0>
  
  - Dude Fire (1991)
    - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VP5k8nd3cdo&t=44s>
  
  - Loop Fire (1966)
    - <https://www.wildfirelessons.net/HigherLogic/System/DownloadDocumentFile.ashx?DocumentFileKey=1128b09e-dd83-4d93-8cf3-7a2c811cb22f&forceDialog=0>
  
    - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rS59QlowY9U>
  
  - Inaja Fire (1956)
    - <https://www.wildfirelessons.net/HigherLogic/System/DownloadDocumentFile.ashx?DocumentFileKey=bbdf2228-820f-e5ec-c0f7-6101290a03d3&forceDialog=0>
  
  - Man Gulch (1949)
    - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wbs1Uqc-y4c>



## QUALIFICATIONS

### National Wildland Fire Training site

- This site lists available training courses by geographic area (select your region of the country from the drop down menu and search for upcoming courses)
  - <https://nationalfiretraining.nwcg.gov/>

### Firefighter Training (Online):

- ICS 100
  - <https://training.fema.gov/is/courseoverview.aspx?code=IS-100.c>
- IS 700
  - <https://training.fema.gov/is/courseoverview.aspx?code=IS-700.b>
- L-180, S-130, S-190
  - <https://onlinetraining.nwcg.gov>

### Firefighter Training (In Person):

- Colorado fire camp
  - <http://www.coloradofirecamp.com>
- Arizona Wildfire Academy and Incident Management Academy
  - <http://www.cvent.com/events/2019-arizona-wildfire-and-incident-management-academy/event-summary-832bbcf27da7498a9fe055dccc65c96d.aspx?dvce=1>
- Sierra Blanca Wildfire Academy
  - <http://www.sbwfacademy.com>
- Colorado Wildland fire and Incident Management Academy
  - <https://www.cwfima.com>

### Wilderness EMT/Wilderness First Responder/Wilderness First Aid

- NOLS Wilderness Medical Institute
  - <https://www.nols.edu/en/about/wilderness-medicine/initial-training/>
- Remote Medical International
  - <https://remotemedicaltraining.com/collections/all-courses>
- SOLO
  - <https://soloschools.com/training-information/>
- Aerie Backcountry Medicine
  - <https://www.aeriemedicine.com>
- Wilderness Medical Associates
  - <https://www.wildmed.com/wilderness-medical-courses/>