

2025 Initial Attack Incident Organizer																		
				Cal	ll Into	Dis	patch	ı Imm	edi	ately								
Fire Name:								I.C.	Nam	ne:								
Descriptive Location	1:							-										
Coordinate V hddd° mm.mr	VGS84 nm'	Latitud	e:			Lo	ngitude:					Elevation:						
Cause:			H	Iuman				Ν	atura	ıl					Un	known		
Ownership:		BI	.M		FS	•			BIA			FWS			Otł	ner:		
Estimated Size:		Acres	;	Percent A	ctive Peri	meter	:	%		Structu	res Th	reatened	1? YES	S NO	) (E	Explain)		
Spread Potenti	al:		Low			1	Moderat	e				High				Extre	me	
Character of Eiro		Smolde	ering	Creepin	ıg		Runnin	ıg		Torch	ning		Crow	ning			Spotting	ţ
Character of File.	En	atic (Exp	olain):															
Fuel Type:		Gra	ass		Brush			Jı	inipe	er			Timber		Oth	Other:		
Wind speed:																		
Wind Direction:		S	SW	W		NW		Ν		NE		Е	E SE		Calm			
Are Other Resources Needed? YES NO Does the Fire Constitute Any Control Problems? YES NO (Explain)Terrain, WUI,						Л,												
				Call In	to Dis	pate	ch As	Soon	as	You	Can		× 1	/				
	Engines, Type 4 { }			Dozer { }	Dozer { } So			oft Track { } Han			Hand	nd crew, IHC { }			Air	Гanker,	Heavy {	}
Resources Needed	Engine	gines, Type 6 { }		Task Force Leader {		}	} Strike Team L		ader { } Han		Hand	nd crew, T2 IA { }			SEA	.T { }		
/ Number of Each	Engine	ngines, Structure { }		ICT3 1 OPS			Dľ		/S { } Ha		Hand	Hand crew, T2 { }			Heli	copter, '	Г1 {	}
	Water	Tender {	}	Safety	EMT	F or I	EMPF	Staging	Mgı		Air A	Attack Platform			Helicopter, T2 / T3 { }			
Hazards: WUI	Power Li	nes Ste	eep Terrain	Interstate/H	Highway -	Exc	essive S	nags O	ther	Rocky t	errain							
Fire Investigator Nee	eded:	YES	NO	Name:								Temp:		° F	R	:H:	%	
Slope at Head of Fire	e:		$0-15^{\circ}$			15 –	30°	30 -			- 45°			45°+				
Aspect:		S	SW	W		NW		Ν		NE		Е	2	SE			Flat	
Position on Slope (If Applicable):		Rolling Canyon Bottom Lower 1/3 Middle		liddle 1/3		Upper 1/3			Ridge Top									
Adjacent Fuel Type: Grass			Brush			Jı	inipe	er		Timber Other:								
Arrival Date: Time: Reported By:																		
Estimated Containm	ent Date:		Time:				Es	timated C	ontr	ol Date:		Time	:					
Directions to Fire:																		
					Ge	t Fr	om D	ispato	h									
Incident Number	r:			Fire Co	le:							E.R.C	<b>!::</b>		В	.I.:		

Most Type 4/5 incidents only require filling out Part 1 of this document (pages 1-6) and The Final Fire Information (page 10).

Resource Summary										
Resource ID / E #	Resource Type	ETA	Arrival	No. of People	Assignment	Briefed Y/N	Duty Day Start	16 Hour Shift End		
DOC	DOCUMENT BRIEFING FOR ALL INCOMING RESOURCES (USE BRIEFING FROM LR P.G.)									

Follow Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations Work/Rest Guidelines

Will you exceed 16 hours? \_\_\_\_\_ If yes, call Duty Officer **EARLY** for approval. Will you exceed 24 hours? \_\_\_\_\_ If yes, call Duty Officer **EARLY** for justification process.

Get your resources adequate rest and resume 2:1 work/rest ratio as soon as possible.





## NWCG Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment, PMS 236

The NWCG Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment should be used to evaluate firefighter safety issues, assess risk, and identify the appropriate incident management organization based on incident complexity. Assessing risk, determining incident complexity, and identifying an appropriate incident management organization is a subjective process based on examining a combination of indicators or factors, which can change over time. Incident managers should periodically re-evaluate incident complexity and the organization to ensure the incident is managed properly with the right resources.

### **Instructions:**

Agency administrators are responsible for assignment of the appropriate level of management, supervision, and staffing to every wildfire according to the level of complexity. Incident commanders and agency administrators should coordinate on all Parts of the Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment.

- Part A and B: Complete for all incidents.
- Part C: Complete if the fire exceeds initial attack or will be managed to accomplish resource management objectives.
- Part D: Complete if the recommended organization in Part C is a (CIMT). Agency administrators and incident commanders should discuss the need to increase or reduce capacity/positions.
- Part E: Determine Incident Complexity Level using the Indicators of Incident Complexity. The Incident Complexity Level is used to determine the Recommended Organization.

## Part A: Firefighter Safety Assessment

Evaluate the following items, mitigate as necessary, note concerns, mitigations, or other information.

Evaluate these items	Concerns, mitigations, notes
Lookouts, Communication, Escape Routes, and Safety Zones (LCES).	
Fire Orders and Watch Out Situations.	
Multiple operational periods have occurred without achieving initial objectives.	
Incident personnel are overextended mentally and/or physically and are affected by cumulative fatigue.	
Communication is ineffective with tactical resources and/or dispatch.	
Operations are at the limit of span of control.	
Aviation operations are complex and/or aviation oversight is lacking.	
Logistical support for the incident is inadequate or difficult.	

## Part B: Relative Risk Assessment

Values				Notes/Mitigation
B1. Infrastructure/Natural/Cultural Concerns				8
Based on the number and kinds of values to be protected, and the	T.	м	н	
difficulty to protect them, rank this element low, moderate, or high,	Ľ	141	- 11	
Considerations: key resources potentially affected by the fire such as				
urban interface, structures, critical municipal watershed, commercial				
timber, developments, recreational facilities, power/pipelines.				
communication sites, highways, potential for evacuation, unique natural				
resources, special-designation areas, T&F species habitat, cultural sites.				
and wilderness.				
<b>B2.</b> Proximity and Threat of Fire to Values				
Evaluate the potential threat to values based on their proximity to	L	м	н	
the fire, and rank this element low, moderate, or high.		171		
<b>B3. Social/Economic Concerns</b>				
Evaluate the potential impacts of the fire to social and/or economic	L	Μ	Н	
concerns, and rank this element low, moderate, or high.				
Considerations: impacts to social or economic concerns of an individual,				
business, community, or other stakeholder; other fire management				
jurisdictions; tribal subsistence or gathering of natural resources; air				
quality regulatory requirements; public tolerance of smoke; and				
restrictions and/or closures in effect or being considered.				
Hazards				Notes/Mitigation
<b>B4. Fuel Conditions</b>				
Consider fuel conditions ahead of the fire and rank this element low,	L	Μ	Н	
moderate, or high.				
Evaluate fuel conditions that exhibit high rate of spread (ROS) and				
intensity for your area, such as those caused by invasive species or				
insect/disease outbreaks; continuity of fuels; low fuel moisture.				
B5. Fire Behavior				
Evaluate the current fire behavior and rank this element low,	L	Μ	Н	
moderate, or high.				
Considerations: intensity; rates of spread; crowning; profuse or long-				
range spotting.				
B6. Potential Fire Growth				
Evaluate the potential fire growth, and rank this element low,	L	М	н	
moderate, or high.	_			
Considerations: Potential exists for extreme fire behavior (fuel moisture,				
continuity, winds, etc.); weather forecast indicating no significant relief				
or worsening conditions; resistance to control.				
Probability				Notes/Mitigation
B7. Time of Season				
Evaluate the potential for a long-duration fire and rank this element	T	м	н	
low, moderate, or high.	Ľ	141	- 11	
Considerations: time remaining until a season ending event.				
Do Demiser (c. Eine General				
<b>B8.</b> Barriers to Fire Spread	-			
If many natural and/or numan-made partiers are present and limiting fire	L	Μ	H	
spread, rank this element moderate. If no barriers are present and mining in e				
element high.				
RO Sageonal Severity	+			
<b>D7.</b> Seusonilli Severilly Evaluate fire danger indices and really this element low/moderate high en	1			
very high/extreme.	L/N	н	VH/E	
Considerations: energy release component (ERC); drought status; live and dead				
fuel moistures; fire danger indices; adjective fire danger rating; preparedness level.	1			
Futur the number of items selected for each column				
Enter the number of tiems selected for each column.	1		I	

# Relative Risk Rating (select one):

Low	Majority of items are Low, with a few items rated as Moderate and/or High.
Moderate	Majority of items are Moderate, with a few items rated as Low and/or High.
High	Majority of items are High; A few items may be rated as Low or Moderate.

# Part C: Organization Assessment

<b>Relative Risk Rating (From Part B)</b>					Notes/Mitigation
Select the Relative Risk Rating (from Part B).	N/A	L	М	Н	
Implementation Difficulty					Notes/Mitigation
C1. Potential Fire Duration					
Evaluate the estimated length of time that the fire may continue to burn if no action is taken and amount of season remaining. Rank this element low, moderate, or high. Note: This will vary by geographic area.	N/A	L	М	Η	
C2. Incident Strategies (Course of Action)					
Evaluate the level of firefighter and aviation exposure required to successfully meet the current strategy and implement the course of action. Rank this element as low, moderate, or high. Considerations: Availability of resources; likelihood that those resources will be effective; exposure of firefighters; reliance on aircraft to accomplish objectives; trigger points clear and defined.	N/A	L	М	Η	
C3. Functional Concerns					
Evaluate the need to increase organizational structure to manage the incident adequately and safely and rank this element N/A (current existing organization doesn't have functional concerns), low (adequate), moderate (some additional support needed), or high (current capability inadequate). Considerations: Incident management functions (logistics, finance, operations, information, planning, safety, and/or specialized personnel/equipment) are inadequate and needed; access to emergency medical services (EMS) support, heavy commitment of local resources to logistical support; ability of local businesses to sustain logistical support; substantial air operation which is not properly staffed; worked multiple operational periods without achieving initial objectives; incident personnel overextended mentally and/or physically; Incident Action Plans, briefings, etc. missing or poorly prepared; performance of firefighting resources affected by cumulative fatigue; and ineffective communications. Socio/Political Concerns	N/A	L	M	Н	Notes/Mitigation
C4. Objective Concerns					
Evaluate the complexity of the incident objectives and rank this element low, moderate, or high. Considerations: clarity; ability of current organization to accomplish; disagreement among cooperators; tactical/operational restrictions; complex objectives involving multiple focuses; objectives influenced by serious accidents or fatalities.	N/A	L	M	Н	
<u>C5. External Influences</u> Evaluate the effect external influences will have on how the fire is managed and rank this element low, moderate, or high. Considerations: limited local resources available for initial attack; increasing media involvement, social/print/television media interest; controversial fire policy; threat to safety of visitors from fire and related operations; restrictions and/or closures in effect or being considered; pre-existing controversies/ relationships; smoke management problems; sensitive political concerns/interests.	N/A	L	М	н	
<ul> <li><u>C6. Ownership Concerns</u></li> <li><u>Evaluate the effect ownership/jurisdiction will have on how the fire is managed</u> and rank this element low, moderate, or high.</li> <li>Considerations: disagreements over policy, responsibility, and/or management response; fire burning or threatening more than one jurisdiction; potential for unified command; different or conflicting management objectives; potential for claims (damages); disputes over suppression responsibility.</li> <li>Enter the number of items selected for each column.</li> </ul>	N/A	L	M	Н	

#### **Recommended Organization (select one):**

Type 5	Majority of items rated as N/A; a few items may be rated in other categories.
Type 4	Majority of items rated as Low, with some items rated as N/A, and a few items rated as Moderate or High.
Type 3	Majority of items rated as Moderate, with a few items rated in other categories.
CIMT	Majority of items rated as High with a few items rated as Moderate. Use Part D: Functional Complexity to document the need to increase or reduce capacity/positions.

#### **Rationale:**

Use this section to document the incident management organization for the fire. If the incident management organization is different than the Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment recommends, document why an alternative organization was selected. Use the Notes/Mitigation column to address mitigation actions for a specific element and include these mitigations in the rationale.

## **Part D: Functional Complexity**

				Notes/Mitigation
D1. Functional Complexity – Command	L	Μ	Н	
Evaluate the need to increase organizational structure of the command staff				
to manage the incident adequately and safely, and rank the element as low				
(adequate), moderate (some additional support needed), or high (current				
capability inadequate).				
Considerations may include but are not limited to unified command with a large				
number of jurisdictions involved; elected/appointed governing officials, political				
organizations, and stakeholders require a high level of coordination and				
communication; extensive community relations; incident personnel				
overextended mentally and/or physically; remote access and rugged terrain;				
multiple safety concerns noted in Part A require additional staff to mitigate;				
performance of firefighting resources affected by cumulative fatigue;				
pandemic/infectious disease-related issues; ineffective communications; law				
enforcement needs; evacuated/relocated populations; legislative affairs				
concerns; extensive cultural factors.				

				Notes/Mitigation
D2. Functional Complexity – Planning	L	Μ	Н	
Evaluate the need to increase organizational structure of the planning staff				
to manage the incident adequately and safely, and rank the element as low				
(adequate), moderate (some additional support needed), or high (current				
capability inadequate).				
Continual need for long-term strategic risk complexity assessment; complex				
operational risk management mitigation; incident action plans, briefings, etc.,				
missing, or poorly prepared; extensive number of responders; large electronic				
documentation package; multiple virtual or remote meetings/briefings to				
coordinate; complex mapping or situation products required; difficulty obtaining				
and/or multiple or complex situation summary reports.				
D3. Functional Complexity – Operations/Air Operations	L	Μ	Н	
Evaluate the need to increase organizational structure of the operations/air				
operations staff to manage the incident adequately and safely, and rank the				
element as low (adequate), moderate (some additional support needed), or				
high (current capability inadequate).				
Urban interface/intermix requirements; extensive equipment needs; remote				
access and rugged terrain; supervision requirements to reduce span of control;				
worked multiple operational periods without achieving initial objectives;				
unexploded ordnance; environmental/cultural/social/historical concerns; large				
amount of nazard trees, large initial attack response area, extensive fire area,				
properly staffed: airspace conflicts or impacts to air operations:				
multiple/overlapping Temporary Flight Restrictions (TFRs): military				
mobilization; and/or national guard personnel and aircraft mobilization.				
D4. Functional Complexity – Finance	L	Μ	Н	
Evaluate the need to increase organizational structure of the finance staff to				
manage the incident adequately and safely, and rank the element as low				
(adequate), moderate (some additional support needed), or high (current				
capability inadequate).				
Large volume of personnel and equipment time; significant amount of incident				
responders are contractors; complicated cost share methodology with multiple				
jurisdictions; complexing, merging, or multiple incidents; no preestabilished or				
long-term financial issues: large finance package: electronic records				
management: administering or establishing numerous complex contracts:				
established patterns of injuries/illnesses or tort claims; and/or distributed				
responders over long distances or remote camps without internet/cell				
connectivity.				
<b>D5.</b> Functional Complexity – Logistics	L	Μ	Н	
Evaluate the need to increase organizational structure of the logistics staff				
to manage the incident adequately and safely, and rank the element as low				
(adequate), moderate (some additional support needed), or high (current				
capability inadequate).				
harge number of personner, multiple bases/camps; remote access; significant				
(EMS) support: heavy commitment of local resources for logistical support:				
ability of local businesses to sustain logistical support; telecommunications				
difficulties; ordering from multiple agencies dispatch centers; supply chain				
challenges; facilities requirements; and/or remote areas that challenge support				
needs.				

Name of Incident:\_\_\_\_\_\_Unit(s):\_\_\_\_\_

Date/Time:\_\_\_\_\_\_ Agency Administrator or Designee:\_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Preparer:\_\_\_\_\_

## Part E: Incident Complexity Level

<u>Definition</u>: The incident level established by completing an incident complexity analysis considering the level of difficulty, severity, or overall resistance the incident or event presents to incident management or support personnel as they work to manage it; a categorization that helps leaders compare one type of incident or event to another.

Incident Complexity I	Level	Organization	
Туре 5 (	О	Type 5	0
Type 4	О	Type 4	$\bigcirc$
Туре 3 (	$\bigcirc$	Type 3	$\bigcirc$
Туре 2 ( Туре 1 (	00	CIMT	0

Name of Incident:	Unit(s):
Date/Time:	Agency Administrator or Designee:
Signature of Preparer:	

## **Indicators of Incident Complexity**

Common indicators may include the area (location) involved; threat to life, environment, and property; political sensitivity, organizational complexity, jurisdictional boundaries, values at risk, and weather. Most indicators are common to all incidents, but some may be unique to a particular type of incident. The following are common contributing indicators for each of the complexity types.

#### **Type 5 Incident Complexity Indicators**

General Indicators	Span of Control Indicators				
<ul> <li>Incident is typically terminated or concluded (objective met) within a short time once resources arrive on scene.</li> <li>For incidents managed for resource objectives, minimal staffing/oversight is required.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Incident Commander (IC) position filled.</li> <li>Single resources are directly supervised by the IC.</li> <li>Command Staff or General Staff positions not</li> </ul>				
• Resources vary from two to six firefighters.	needed to reduce workload or span of control.				
<ul> <li>Formal Incident Planning Process not needed.</li> </ul>					
• Written Incident Action Plan (IAP) not needed.					
• Minimal effects to population immediately surrounding the incident.					
Critical Infrastructure, or Key Resources, not adversely affected.					

#### **Type 4 Incident Complexity Indicators**

General Indicators	Span of Control Indicators
<ul> <li>Incident objectives are typically met within one operational period once resources arrive on scene, but resources may remain on scene for multiple operational periods.</li> <li>Multiple resources may be needed.</li> <li>Resources may require limited logistical support.</li> <li>Formal incident planning process not needed.</li> <li>Written IAP not needed.</li> <li>Limited effects to population surrounding incident.</li> <li>Critical infrastructure or key resources may be adversely affected, but mitigation measures are uncomplicated and can be implemented within one operational period.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>IC role filled.</li> <li>Resources either directly supervised by the IC or supervised through an Incident Command System (ICS) leader position.</li> <li>Task Forces or Strike Teams may be used to reduce span of control to an acceptable level.</li> <li>Command staff positions normally not filled to reduce workload or span of control.</li> <li>General staff position(s) normally not filled to reduce workload or span of control.</li> </ul>
• Elected and appointed governing officials, stakeholder groups, and political organizations require little or no interaction.	

## **Type 3 Incident Complexity Indicators**

General Indicators	Span of Control Indicators
<ul> <li>Incident typically extends into multiple operational periods.</li> <li>Incident objectives usually not met within the first or second operational period.</li> <li>Resources may need to remain at scene for multiple operational periods, requiring logistical support.</li> <li>Numerous kinds and types of resources may be required.</li> <li>Formal incident planning process is initiated and followed.</li> <li>Written IAP needed for each operational period.</li> <li>Responders may range up to 200 total personnel.</li> <li>Incident may require an incident base to provide support.</li> <li>Population surrounding incident affected.</li> <li>Critical infrastructure or key resources may be adversely affected and actions to mitigate effects may extend into multiple operational periods.</li> <li>Elected and appointed governing officials, stakeholder groups, and political organizations require some level of interaction.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>IC role filled.</li> <li>Numerous resources supervised indirectly through the establishment and expansion of the operations section and its subordinate positions.</li> <li>Division supervisors, group supervisors, task forces, and strike teams used to reduce span of control to an acceptable level.</li> <li>Command staff positions may be filled to reduce workload or span of control.</li> <li>General staff position(s) may be filled to reduce workload or span of control.</li> <li>ICS functional units may need to be filled to reduce workload.</li> </ul>

#### **Type 2 Incident Complexity Indicators**

General Indicators	Span of Control Indicators
<ul> <li>Incident displays moderate resistance to stabilization or mitigation and will extend into multiple operational periods covering several days.</li> <li>Incident objectives usually not met within the first several Operational Periods.</li> <li>Resources may need to remain at scene for up to 7 days and require complete logistical support.</li> <li>Numerous kinds and types of resources may be required including many that will trigger a formal demobilization process.</li> <li>Formal Incident Planning Process is initiated and followed.</li> <li>Written IAP needed for each Operational Period.</li> <li>Responders may range from 200 to 500 total.</li> <li>Incident requires an Incident Base and several other ICS facilities to provide support.</li> <li>Population surrounding general incident area affected.</li> <li>Critical Infrastructure or Key Resources may be adversely affected, or possibly destroyed, and actions to mitigate effects may extend into multiple Operational Periods and require considerable coordination.</li> <li>Elected and appointed governing officials, stakeholder groups, and political organizations require a moderate level of interaction.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>IC role filled.</li> <li>Large numbers of resources supervised indirectly through the expansion of the Operations Section and its subordinate positions.</li> <li>Branch Director position(s) may be filled for organizational or span of control purposes.</li> <li>Division Supervisors, Group Supervisors, Task Forces, and Strike Teams used to reduce span of control.</li> <li>All Command Staff positions filled.</li> <li>Most ICS functional units filled to reduce workload.</li> </ul>

#### **Type 1 Incident Complexity Indicators**

General Indicators	Span of Control Indicators
<ul> <li>Incident displays high resistance to stabilization or mitigation and will extend into numerous operational periods covering several days to several weeks.</li> <li>Incident objectives usually not met within the first several Operational Periods.</li> <li>Resources may need to remain at scene for up to 14 days, require complete logistical support, and several possible personnel replacements.</li> <li>Numerous kinds and types of resources may be required, including many that will trigger a formal demobilization process.</li> <li>Department of Defense (DOD) assets, or other nontraditional agencies, may be involved in the response, requiring close coordination and support.</li> <li>Complex aviation operational risk management mitigation is required.</li> <li>Formal Incident Planning Process is initiated and followed.</li> <li>Continual need for long-term strategic risk complexity assessment.</li> <li>Written IAP needed for each Operational Period.</li> <li>Responders may range from 500 to several thousand total.</li> <li>Incident requires an Incident Base and numerous other ICS facilities to provide support.</li> <li>Population surrounding the region or state where the incident occurred is affected.</li> <li>Numerous Critical Infrastructure or Key Resources adversely affected or destroyed. Actions to mitigate effects will extend into multiple Operational Periods spanning days or weeks and require long-term planning and considerable coordination.</li> <li>Elected and appointed governing officials, stakeholder groups, and political organizations require a high level of interaction.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>IC role filled.</li> <li>Large numbers of resources supervised indirectly through the expansion of the Operations Section and its subordinate positions.</li> <li>Branch Director Position(s) may be filled for organizational or span of control purposes.</li> <li>Division Supervisors, Group Supervisors, Task Forces, and Strike Teams used to reduce span of control.</li> <li>All Command Staff positions filled, and many include assistants.</li> <li>All General Staff positions filled, and many include deputy positions.</li> <li>Most or all ICS functional units filled to reduce workload.</li> </ul>

The *NWCG Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment*, PMS 236, is developed and maintained by the Incident and Position Standards Committee (IPSC), an entity of the National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG). This publication is available electronically at <u>https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/pms236</u>. Publication date: June 2024

Incident Organization					
Incident Commander	<u>Operations</u>	<u>Logistics/Base Camp</u> <u>Manager</u>			
	<u>Air Op</u>	erations			
<u>Fixed</u>	<u>Wing</u>	<u>Rotor</u>	· Wing		
ID #:		ID #:			
Туре:		Туре:			
Start:		Start:			
Division:	Division:	Division:	Division:		
Supervisor Name:	Supervisor Name:	Supervisor Name:	Supervisor Name:		
-					
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	A 64 A	an Darian		
	Alter Acti	on Review		
INCIDENT NAME: IC:				
INCIDENT NAME:		IC:		
Resources: (List names of attend	dees, if more than 10 use Crew Na	ame and/or Number)		
Resources: (List names of attender: Date:	dees, if more than 10 use Crew Na Date:	ame and/or Number) Date:	Date:	
Resources: (List names of attended) Date: Facilitator:	dees, if more than 10 use Crew Na Date: Facilitator:	ame and/or Number) Date: Facilitator:	Date: Facilitator:	
Resources: (List names of attender: Date: Facilitator:	dees, if more than 10 use Crew Na Date: Facilitator:	ame and/or Number) Date: Facilitator:	Date: Facilitator:	
Resources: (List names of attender: Date: Facilitator:	dees, if more than 10 use Crew Na Date: Facilitator:	ame and/or Number) Date: Facilitator:	Date: Facilitator:	
Resources: (List names of attender: Date: Facilitator:	dees, if more than 10 use Crew Na Date: Facilitator:	ame and/or Number) Date: Facilitator:	Date: Facilitator:	
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Resources: (List names of attender) Date: Facilitator:	dees, if more than 10 use Crew Na Date: Facilitator:	TC: ame and/or Number) Date: Facilitator:	Date: Facilitator:	
Resources: (List names of attender Date: Facilitator:	dees, if more than 10 use Crew Na Date: Facilitator:	ame and/or Number) Date: Facilitator:	Date: Facilitator:	
Resources: (List names of attender) Date: Facilitator:	dees, if more than 10 use Crew Na Date: Facilitator:	TC: ame and/or Number) Date: Facilitator:	Date: Facilitator:	
INCLIDENT NAME:         Resources: (List names of attending to the second seco	dees, if more than 10 use Crew Na Date: Facilitator:	TC: ame and/or Number) Date: Facilitator: Ans, actions and how well they wor rders, 18 Watchouts and LCES?	Date: Facilitator: ked. Did we follow Standard	
Resources: (List names of attend Date: Facilitator: The purpose of this After Act IC Signature:	dees, if more than 10 use Crew Na Date: Facilitator:	TC: ame and/or Number) Date: Facilitator:	Date: Facilitator: ked. Did we follow Standard Date:	

P.L.O.W.S. is an alternative to the standard After Action Review (AAR) emphasizing safety in a learning environment. Information as it pertains to facilitating an AAR in the standard format is still relevant and applicable. See 2014 IRPG (page xii) for original format.

#### PLAN:

State the plans that were in place. Follow up by asking any relevant questions.
Did everybody know what the plan was?
Was the plan sufficient to accomplish the objectives?

#### LEADERSHIP:

□What leadership was in place?

□Was the chain of command clear?

□Was leader's intent communicated and sufficient?

*OBSTACLES:* Uhat obstacles were encountered and how were they mitigated?

#### WEAKNESSES:

What were weaknesses that should be improved upon?How will they be improved?Is follow-up action required?

#### STRENGTHS:

□What were strengths that should be sustained? □How will they be sustained?

#### ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS:

Are there any additional questions or topics that should be discussed?

"Reframing HRO: A Focus on Behavior". Bureau of Land Management, 15 Mar. 2013. Web. 18 Mar. 2013.

# FINAL FIRE INFORMATION (REQUIRED FOR BLM FIRES)

CAUSE (Circle the number): 1) Lightning 2) Camp Fire 7) Railroad 8) Children	3) Smo 9) Othe	king 4) Debri er	s Burning 5) Arson 6) Equ	ipment Use
FUEL MODEL (Circle the number):1) Short Grass (1ft)2) Timber w/ Grass Understory3) Tall Grass (2 ½ ft)4) Chaparral (6ft) Oakbrush5) Brush (2ft)6) Dormant Brush, Hardwood Slash7) Southern Rough8) Closed Timber Litter9) Hardwood Litter (Aspen)10) Timber (Litter & Understory)11) Light Logging Slash12) Medium Logging Slash				
<b>GRASS TYPE:</b> $\Box$ Annual $\Box$ Pere	nnial			
<b>RESOURCES ON THE SCENE</b> (St	low how n	nany of each typ	e):	
Engines, Type 4 { }	Dozer {	}	Hand crew, IHC { }	Air Tanker, Heavy { }
Engines, Type 6 { }	Soft Tra	ack { }	Hand crew, T2 IA { }	SEAT { }
Engines, Structure{ }	OPS	DIVS { }	Hand crew, T2 { }	Helicopter, T1 { }
Water Tender { }	ICT3	Safety	Air Attack Platform	Helicopter, T2 / T3 { }
Other { }	Other	{ }	Other { }	Other { }
<b>TOPOGRAPHY</b> (Point of Origin): 1) Ridge Top 2) 5) Lower 1/3 of slope 6) <b>ASPECT</b> (Point of Origin):	Saddle Canyon B	3) Upp Bottom 7) Vall	per 1/3 of slope 4) Middle 1/3 ey Bottom 8) Mesa / Pla	3 of slope teau 9) Flat or Rolling
0) Flat 1) North 2) NE	3) East	4) SE 5) Sou	th 6) SW 7) West 8) NV	V 9) Ridge Top

SI OPE (Point of Origin):			Slope Conv	ersion
1) 0-25% 2) 26-40% 3)	41-55% 4) 56-75% 5) 76 + %		Degree (approx.)	Percent
			0-15	0-25
ELEVATION (Point of Origin):		0.0504 4500	15-22	26-40
0) 0-500' 1) 501-150	$0^{\circ}$ 2) 1501-2500° 3) 2500-3500° $00^{\circ}$ 7) 6501-7500° 8) 7501-8500°	4) 3501-4500 <sup>°</sup> 9) 8501 <sup>°</sup> ±	22-30	41-55
5) +501-5500 0) 5501-05	00 7)0501-7500 0)7501-0500	)) 0501	30-37	56-75
COORDINATES (Point of Origin):	Latitude:	Longitude:	37+	76+

FLAME LENGTH (Average Flame Length at the Head of Fire):

IC Signature:				Date:	:	
IC Printed Name:				Date:		
Fire Was Mapped By:			On:	/	/	
ACRES BURNED BY 1) BLM 6) Private .1	OWNERSHIP: 2) BIA 7) State	(Map All Fires 1 3) NPS 8) Other	10+ Acres with a Trin 4) FWS	nble GPS) 5) USFS	-	
OUT:	Date	Time	Acres			
CONTROL:	Date Time	Acres				
CONTAINMENT:	Date Time	Acres				

#### **NARRATIVE**

			SP	OT RI	EQUES	ST					
1. Time:	2. Da	ite:	9. Ign	ition Ti	me and	Dat	te (Rx	Only)	:		
10. Size (Acres):		11. Type o And Resci	f Incide	nt: Wi	ldfire	Rx	Fire	WFU	J	HAZMAT	Search
13. Lat./Long or I	13. Lat./Long or Legal (T/R/S):       14. Elevation (ft., Mean Sea Level)							l)			
						Τα	op:			Bottom	:
15. Drainage:			10	6. Aspec	e <b>t:</b>		17. Sl Unshe	helteri eltered	ing:	Partial	Full
18. Fuel Type: G	frass	Brush	T	imber	Sla	ash		Gr	ass/]	Fimber Und	lerstory
Fuel Model: 1	,2,3	4,5,6,7	8	9,10	11	,12,1	13	2,5	5,8		
	20. We	ather Obs	ervation	s from	fire/pro	ject	or nea	rby st	tatio	<b>n(s)</b> :	
Location	Flevation	(Winds s	hould be in 20 ft Wind	n compas	s direction	i e.g.	<u>N, NW</u> Temp	, etc.)	ture	R	marks
		Time	Dir. Speed	Dir	. Speed		Dry Wet	RH	DP	(Indicate rain, wind condition	T'storms, etc. Also and 10ths of cloud over)
Retu	rned Sp	ot Weathe	r Foreca	st from	Nation	al W	Veathe	r Serv	vice –	- Pocatello	
		Today			То	nigh	nt			Ton	orrow
Sky/Weather											
Temperature											
Humidity											
Eye Level Wind											
20 ft Wind											
Mixing Height											
Transport Winds											
Haines Index											
Lightning Activity											
Discussion:											

			Me	dical Incident Re	port		
FOR A NON-EMERGENCY INCIDENT, WORK THROUGH CHAIN OF COMMAND TO REPORT AND TRANSPORT INJURED							
FOR A M	FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY: IDENTIFY ON SCENE INCIDENT COMMANDER BY NAME AND POSITION AND ANNOUNCE "MEDICAL EMERGENCY" TO INITIATE RESPONSE FROM IMT COMMUNICATIONS/DISPATCH.						
U	Jse the follo	wina	items to comm	unicate situ	uation to con	nmunications/dispatch.	
1. CONTACT CO	OMMUNICATIONS	/ DISPA	CH (Verify correct frequ	ency prior to starting	report)		
Ex: "Commur	nications, Div. Alpha. S	Stand-by fo	or Emergency Traffic."				
2. INCIDENT SI Ex: "Commun Meadow Medical, I	ications, I have a Red C is TFLD Jones. EM	ent summ priority pa T Smith is	ary (including number of pa tient, unconscious, struck l providing medical care."	atients) and command by a falling tree. Requ	structure. esting air ambulance to	o Forest Road 1 at (Lat./Long.) This will be the Trout	
Severity of Eme Pr	ergency / Transport riority	RED     Ex:     VEL     Ex:     GRE     Ex:	<ul> <li>RED / PRIORITY 1 Life or limb threatening injury or illness. Evacuation need is IMMEDIATE Ex: Unconscious, difficulty breathing, bleeding severely, 2° – 3° burns more than 4 palm sizes, heat stroke, disoriented.</li> <li>YELLOW / PRIORITY 2 Serious Injury or illness. Evacuation may be DELAYED if necessary. Ex: Significant trauma, unable to walk, 2° – 3° burns not more than 1-3 palm sizes.</li> <li>GREEN / PRIORITY 3 Minor Injury or illness. Non-Emergency transport</li> </ul>				
Nature of Ir	njury or Illness						
Mechania	& sm of Injury					Brief Summary of Injury or Illness (Ex: Unconscious, Struck by Falling Tree)	
Transpo	ort Request					Air Ambulance / Short Haul/Hoist Ground Ambulance / Other	
Patient	t Location					Descriptive Location & Lat. / Long. (WGS84)	
Incide	ent Name					Geographic Name + "Medical" (Ex: Trout Meadow Medical)	
On-Scene Inci	dent Commander					Name of on-scene IC of Incident within an Incident (Ex: TFLD Jones)	
Patie	ent Care					Name of Care Provider (Ex: EMT Smith)	
3. INITIAL PATI	ENT ASSESSMEN	<b>T</b> : Comple	te this section for each patier	nt as applicable (start wi	th the most severe patie	nt)	
Patient Assess	ment: See IRPG pa	age 106					
Treatment:							
4. TRANSPORT	PLAN:						
Evacuation Loca	ition ( <i>if different</i> ): ( <i>D</i>	escriptiv	e Location (drop point, i	intersection, etc.) or	Lat. / Long.) Patie	nt's ETA to Evacuation Location:	
Helispot / Extract	tion Site Size and H	lazards:					
5. ADDITIONAL Example: Paramet	dic/EMT Crews Immo	ofilization	<b>I NEEDS:</b> Devices AFD Oxygen Tra	auma Bag, IV/Eluid(s)	Splints Rope rescue	Wheeled litter HAZMAT Extrication	
			, , , , , , , , <u>, , , , </u>	,			
6. COMMUNICA	TIONS: Identify St	ate Air/0	Ground EMS Frequenc	ies and Hospital C	ontacts as applica	ble	
Function	Channel Name/Nur	nber	Receive (RX)	Tone/NAC *	Transmit (TX)	Tone/NAC *	
COMMAND							
AIR-TO-GRND							
TACTICAL							
7. CONTINGENO	CY: <u>Considerations:</u>	It primar	v options fail, what actior	is can be implemente	ed in conjunction with	n primary evacuation method? Be thinking ahead	
8. ADDITIONAL	INFORMATION: U	odates/Ch	anges, etc.				
REMEMBER:	Confirm ETA's of	resource	es ordered. Act accord	ding to your level	of training. Be Ale	rt. Keep Calm. Think Clearly. Act Decisively.	

	SUMMARY OF ACTIONS (ICS 214)
DATE/TIME	MAJOR EVENTS
	(Important decisions, significant events, briefings, reports on conditions, etc)

East Idaho Fire Operations Supply Order												
Fire	Name	Firecode				Incident Order Number	Order Number					
		Thecode					0.00					
Date and Time Ordered						Delivery Location						
Date and Time Needed												
Ordered By												
Received By												
#	Item	NFES #	UI	QTY	#	Item	NFES #	UI	QTY			
	CAMP/SPIKE ITEMS				32	Ribbon, Flagging, Dark Pink	002401	RO	_			
1	Meals - Breakfast Hot/Cold	Local			33	Ribbon, Flagging, Orange	002398	RO				
	Special Needs:				34	Ribbon, Flagging, Killer Tree	006066	RO				
2	Meals - Lunches Hot/Cold	Local			35	Ribbon Flagging Spot Fire	006067	RO				
-	Special Needs:				36	Ribbon, Flagging, Escane Route	000566	RO				
3	Meals - Dinners Hot/Cold	local			37	Ribbon, Flagging, Vellow/Black	000267	RO				
	Special Needs:	Local			38	Pibbon Flagging Ped/White Access	007243	PO				
4	MPE (12/box)	001842	BY		30	Pibbon Elagging Day/Night Pink	007243	PO				
-4	Fruit (kind)	Local	DA		40	Ribbon, Hagging, Day/Night, Flik						
	Sports Drink	Local	~		40	Ribbon, Flagging, Day/Night, Green		RO				
7	Bottlad Water	Local	<u>c</u>		41	Tapa Filament 1"v60vd	000222	RO				
	Bottled Water	007442	CS EA		42	Lightstick Chamical Croop	000222	RU				
	Cubees (w/ drinking water, 5 gal)	007445	EA		45	Lightstick, Chemical, Green	003009					
10	Cubees (W/drinking water 2.5 gai	000602			44	Lightstick, Chemical, Red	005007					
11	Conee (4 gai) Don't Jorget cups!	Local	GL #		45	Meleckie 2.2/8"x7"	LOCAI	DC				
11	Cure Denses Coffee (25 (al.)	LOCAL	#		40	Moleskin, 5-5/8 X/	001154	PG				
12	Cup, Paper, Conee (25/pk)	000465	PG		47	Cashara Basa 20 cal	LOCAL	DV				
13	wash Basin (1 per 5 people)	000027	EA		48	Garbage Bags, 30 gal	000021	BX				
14	Soap	Local	EA		49	Dumpster, Garbage, 30 yd/60yd	Local	EA				
15	Washcloth (Bath in a Bag)	000206	EA		50	Fuel Truck, Gas/Diesel, 1000 gai	Local	EA				
16	Bath lowels	001038	BX			Staying or Fill and Leave?						
1/	Torret Paper	Local	RO			WATER HANDLING			_			
18	Porta-Potties (1 per 8 people)	Local	EA		51	Pump Kit, Mark III	000870	KI				
19	Sleeping Bag, Green Mummy	000022	EA		52	Pump Kit, Lightweight, 25-45 GPM	000670	KI				
20	Pad, Sleeping, Gray	001566	EA		53	Mop-up Kit, Lateral Line, 3-wand	000772	KI				
22	Fly, Plastic, Tent 16'x24',	000070	EA		54	Hose, cotton synthetic, 1-1/2" 100	001239	LG				
	w/ 10 guy ropes. May also need				55	Hose, cotton, synthetic, 1" 100"	001238	LG				
	# 27, 28, 29)				56	Hose, Suction (draft hose) Size?		EA				
23	Pole, Ridge, 16	000089	EA		57	Hose, Garden, Synthetic, 3/4" 50	001016	LG				
24	Pole, Upright, Adjustable	000083	EA		54	Hose, cotton synthetic, 1-1/2" 100'	001239	LG				
25	Stakes, Tent, Metal	000825	EA		55	Hose, cotton, synthetic, 1" 100'	001238	LG				
26	Sheeting, Plactic, Clear 16'x100'	000143	RO		56	Hose, Suction (draft hose) Size?		EA				
27	Sheeting, Plastic, Black, 20'x100'	000144	RO		57	Hose, Garden, Synthetic, 3/4" 50'	001016	LG				
28	Batteries, AA (24/pack)	000030	PG		58	Valve, gated wye, 1-1/2"	000231	EA				
29	Batteriess, AA Lithium (8/pack)	007730	PG		59	Valve, gated wye, 1"	000259	EA				
30	Cord, nylon shroud (parachute)	Local	FT		60	Valve, wye, shut off, 3/4"	000904	EA				
31	Ribbon, Flagging, Chartreuse	002396	RO		61	Valve, shut off, 3/4"	000835	EA				

#	Item	NFES #	UI	QTY	#	Item	NFES #	UI	QTY
62	Valve, Foot, 1-1/2"	000212	EA			FUEL/OIL			
63	Valve, Foot, 2"	000906	EA		105	Bar Oil, chainsaw, 1 gal	001880	GL	
64	Nozzle, 1-1/2", Plastic	000137	EA		106	Oil, SAE, 30 weight	Local	QT	
65	Nozzle, 1", plastic	000138	EA		107	Oil, 2 cycle, pump	000341	QT	
66	Nozzle, twin tip, combo (forester)	000024	EA		108	Oil, 2 cycle, chainsaw (50:1)	003444	QT	
67	Nozzle, garden, 3/4", brass	000136	EA			Stihl or Husky			
68	Reducer, 1-1/2" to 1"	000010	EA		109	Fuel Container, 5 gal, w/ gas	Local	EA	
69	Reducer, 1" to 3/4"	000733	EA		110	Fuel Container, 5 gal w/ diesel	Local	EA	
70	Coupling, double female, 1-1/2"	000857	EA		111	Fuel Container, 5 gal, no fuel	Local	EA	
71	Coupling, double female, 1"	000710	EA		112	Berm, Containment	000693	EA	
72	Coupling, double male, 1-1/2"	000856	EA		113	Initial Basecamp Order			
73	Coupling, double male, 1"	000916	EA			(1 Crew or 3-4 Eng/Day) (20 People)			l
74	Clamp, hose	000046	EA			MRES (12/box)	001842	BX	6
75	Tank, Collapsible, 1500 GL	000589	EA			Gatorade, no ice	Local	CS	5
76	Tank, Collapsible, 3000 GL	000568	EA			Bottled Water, no ice	Local	CS	5
77	Tank, Collapsible, 6000 GL	006031	EA			Cubees (w/drinking water, 5 gal)	007443	EA	10
78	Tank, Folding, 1000 GL w/ frame	000661	EA			Batteries, AA (24/pack)	000030	PG	
79	Blivet, Slingable, 72 GL	000426	EA		114	Mop-Up Hose Lay Order (1000')			
80	Foam, Class A (5 gal/pail)	001145	PL			Hose, cotton synthetic, 1-1/2" 100'	001239	LG	10
	SUPPORT ITEMS					Hose, cotton, synthetic, 1" 100'	001238	LG	10
81	Earplugs, foam, pair	001027	PG			Hose, Garden, Synthetic, 3/4" 50'	001016	LG	10
82	Glove, Leather, XS	001293	PR			Valve, gated wye, 1-1/2"	000231	EA	5
83	Glove, Leather, S	001294	PR			Valve, gated wye, 1"	000259	EA	5
84	Glove, Leather, M	001295	PR			Valve, wye, shut off, 3/4"	000904	EA	5
85	Glove, Leather, L	001296	PR			Valve, shut off, 3/4"	000835	EA	5
86	Glove, Leather, XL	001297	PR			Nozzle, 1-1/2", Plastic	000137	EA	5
87	Glasses, Safety, Clear	000475	PR			Nozzle, 1", plastic	000138	EA	5
88	Glasses, Safety, Amber	000476	PR			Nozzle, garden, 3/4", brass	000136	EA	5
89	Glasses, Safety, Gray	000474	PR			Reducer, 1-1/2" to 1"	000010	EA	5
90	Headlamp, Firefighters, LED	000718	EA			Reducer, 1" to 3/4"	000733	EA	5
	CHAINSAW					Coupling, double female, 1-1/2"	000857	EA	5
91	Chaps, 32	000045	PR			Coupling, double female, 1"	000710	EA	5
92	Chaps, 36	000078	PR			Coupling, double male, 1-1/2"	000856	EA	5
93	Chaps, 40	000150	PR			Coupling, double male, 1"	000916	EA	5
94	Bar, Chainsaw (size/brand/driver	Local	EA			Clamp, hose	000046	EA	5
95	Chain, Chainsaw (size)	Local	EA		115	Progressive Hose Lay Order (1000')			
96	Wedge, Felling, 6"	000515	EA			Hose, cotton synthetic, 1-1/2" 100'	001239	LG	10
97	Wedge, Felling, 8", Rifled	000516	EA			Hose, cotton, synthetic, 1" 100'	001238	LG	10
98	Wedge, Felling, 8", Textured	000884	EA			Valve, gated wye, 1-1/2"	000231	EA	10
99	Wedge, Felling, 12"	002725	EA			Reducer, 1-1/2" to 1"	000010	EA	10
100	File, Mill, 8", Bastard	000351	EA			Nozzle, 1", plastic	000138	EA	10
101	File, Mill, 10", Bastard	000060	EA			Valve, gated wye, 1-1/2"	000231	EA	10
102	File, Mill, 12", Bastard	001059	EA			Reducer, 1-1/2" to 1"	000010	EA	10
103	File, Round, 7/32", Chainsaw	000345	EA			Nozzle, 1", plastic	000138	EA	10
104	File, Round, 13/64, Chainsaw		EA						

# Supply Order Notes

# East Idaho Interagency Fire

Caribou- Targhee National Forest Idaho Department of Lands Idaho Falls District BLM SE Idaho NWRC, US FWS Fort Hall Agency, BIA



## 2025 Type 3, 4 & 5 Incident Commander Delegation of Authority and Expectations for all Firefighting Personnel

Initial fire response should align with land management goals, while applying risk management principles in consultation with the Line Officer and Duty Officer. This letter delegates authority for you to serve as a Type 3, 4, or 5 Incident Commander (IC) responsible for supervising wildfire response efforts.

ICs must understand and communicate the intent of the Line Officer and Duty Officer, while continuously managing strategy and tactics. Use the IRPG for risk analysis, considering severity, probability, and exposure, and ensure we utilize the risk management processes in every situation.

All activities must prioritize firefighter and public safety by following the 10 Standard Fire Orders, LCES, mitigating the 18 Watchout Situations, and adhering to work-rest guidelines. Shifts exceeding 16 hours must be approved, documented, and mitigated. Briefings must cover at a minimum organization, key safety factors, weather, fire behavior, risk management, incident objectives, and tactical details. Only qualified personnel should be assigned, and proper PPE must be worn.

ICs must ensure professional conduct free from discrimination and harassment, fostering a culture of learning, inclusivity, and respect. Daily updates to EIIFC and the Duty Officer are required, with immediate notification of any significant fire changes, injuries, or accidents. A Fire Investigator is required for suspected human-caused fires.

Coordinate with local cooperators and use unified command in multi-jurisdiction fires. Protecting life and responder safety is paramount. Prior to committing personnel, ensure a plan for treating and transporting injured individuals is in place and communicated. Utilize the Incident Organizer, conduct After Action Reviews (AARs), and complete required agency fire reports.

Thank you for your service as an Incident Commander!

MELVIN BOLLING

Digitally signed by MELVIN BOLLING Date: 2025.03.05 15:16:08 -07'00'

USFS, Caribou-Targhee National Forest Supervisor



US FWS, SE Idaho NWRC Project Leader

Digitally signed by MARY D'AVERSA Truchoa Date: 2025.03.18 09:45:47 -06'00'

BLM, Idaho Falls District District Manager

Ryan Woodland Digitally signed by Ryan Woodland Date: 2025.03.06 14:37:04 -07'00'

State of Idaho, Dept of Lands Eastern Area Manager

> DAWN DAVIS

Digitally signed by DAWN DAVIS Date: 2025.03.10 14:24:09 -06'00'

BIA, Fort Hall Agency Superintendent