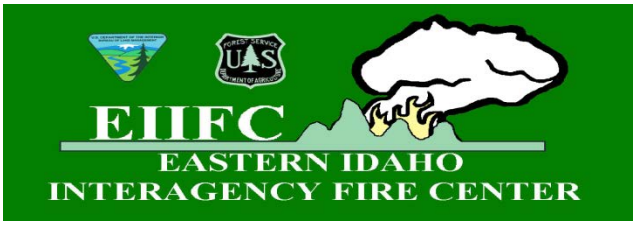


2026 Initial Attack Incident Organizer

Call Into Dispatch Immediately

Fire Name:			I.C. Name:		
Descriptive Location:					
Coordinate WGS84 hddd° mm.mmm'	Latitude:		Longitude:		Elevation:
Cause:	Human ☐		Natural ☐		Unknown ☐
Ownership:	BLM ☐	FS ☐	BIA ☐	FWS ☐	Other:
Estimated Size: Acres	Percent Active Perimeter: %		Structures Threatened? ☐YES ☐NO (Explain)		
Spread Potential:	Low ☐	Moderate ☐	High ☐	Extreme ☐	
Character of Fire:	Smoldering ☐	Creeping ☐	Running ☐	Torching ☐	Crowning ☐ Spotting ☐
	Erratic (Explain):				
Fuel Type:	Grass ☐	Brush ☐	Juniper ☐	Timber ☐	Other:
Wind speed:					
Wind Direction:	S ☐ SW ☐	W ☐ NW ☐	N ☐ NE ☐	E ☐ SE ☐	Calm ☐
Are Other Resources Needed? YES ☐ NO ☐	Does the Fire Constitute Any Control Problems? YES ☐NO ☐ (Explain)Terrain, WUI, Does the Fire require Evacuations? ☐YES ☐NO (Explain)				

Call Into Dispatch As Soon as You Can

Resources Needed / Number of Each	Engines, Type 4 { }	Dozer { }	Soft Track { }	Hand crew, IHC { }	Air Tanker, Heavy { }
	Engines, Type 6 { }	Task Force Leader { }	Strike Team Leader { }	Hand crew, T2 IA { }	SEAT { }
	Engines, Structure{ }	ICT3 1	OPS / DIVS { }	Hand crew, T2 { }	Helicopter, T1 { }
	Water Tender { }	Safety	EMTF or EMPF / Staging Mgr.	Air Attack Platform	Helicopter, T2 / T3 { }

Hazards: WUI ☐ Power Lines ☐ Steep Terrain ☐ Interstate/Highway ☐ Excessive Snags ☐ Other Rocky terrain ☐
(list):_____

Fire Investigator Needed: YES ☐ NO ☐	Name:		Temp: ° F	RH: %
Slope at Head of Fire:	0 – 15° ☐	15 – 30° ☐	30 – 45° ☐	45°+ ☐
Aspect:	S ☐ SW ☐ W ☐ NW ☐ N ☐ NE ☐ E ☐ SE ☐ Flat ☐			
Position on Slope (If Applicable):	Rolling ☐	Canyon Bottom ☐	Lower 1/3 ☐	Middle 1/3 ☐ Upper 1/3 ☐ Ridge Top ☐
Adjacent Fuel Type:	Grass ☐	Brush ☐	Juniper ☐	Timber ☐ Other:
Arrival Date: Time:			Reported By:	
Estimated Containment Date: Time:			Estimated Control Date: Time:	
Directions to Fire:				

Get From Dispatch

Incident Number:	Fire Code:	E.R.C.:	B.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
DOCUMENT BRIEFING FOR ALL INCOMING RESOURCES (USE BRIEFING FROM I.R.P.G.)								

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

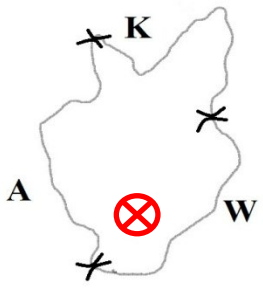
Will you exceed 16 hours? ____ If yes, call Duty Officer **EARLY** for approval.
Will you exceed 24 hours? ____ If yes, call Duty Officer **EARLY** for justification process.

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

MAP SKETCH

Divisions Initially Lettered Clockwise From The Origin. Leave Room For Growth In All Directions

Recommended ICS Map Display Symbols			
⊗ Fire Origin	Completed Hand Line		
)(Division Breaks (lettered clockwise)	XXXXXXXX Completed Dozer Line		
Ridge	Spot Fire		
Uncontrolled Perimeter	●H-1 Helispot	◥ ICP	



Prepared by:	Position:	Date/Time:

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 **Based on the number and kinds of values to be protected, and the difficulty to protect them, rank this element low, moderate, or high.** 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&E species habitat, cultural sites, and wilderness.	**L** ☐	**M** ☐	**H** ☐	
B2. Proximity and Threat of Fire to Values **Evaluate the potential threat to values based on their proximity to the fire, and rank this element low, moderate, or high.**	**L** ☐	**M** ☐	**H** ☐	
B3. Social/Economic Concerns **Evaluate the potential impacts of the fire to social and/or economic 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.	**L** ☐	**M** ☐	**H** ☐	
Hazards				**Notes/Mitigation**
B4. Fuel Conditions **Consider fuel conditions ahead of the fire and rank this element low, 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.	**L** ☐	**M** ☐	**H** ☐	
B5. Fire Behavior **Evaluate the current fire behavior and rank this element low, moderate, or high.** Considerations: intensity; rates of spread; crowning; profuse or long-range spotting.	**L** ☐	**M** ☐	**H** ☐	
B6. Potential Fire Growth **Evaluate the potential fire growth, and rank this element low, 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.	**L** ☐	**M** ☐	**H** ☐	
Probability				**Notes/Mitigation**
B7. Time of Season **Evaluate the potential for a long-duration fire and rank this element low, moderate, or high.** Considerations: time remaining until a season ending event.	**L** ☐	**M** ☐	**H** ☐	
B8. Barriers to Fire Spread **If many natural and/or human-made barriers are present and limiting fire spread, rank this element low. If some barriers are present and limiting fire spread, rank this element moderate. If no barriers are present, rank this element high.**	**L** ☐	**M** ☐	**H** ☐	
B9. Seasonal Severity **Evaluate fire danger indices and rank this element low/moderate, high, or very high/extreme.** Considerations: energy release component (ERC); drought status; live and dead fuel moistures; fire danger indices; adjective fire danger rating; preparedness level.	**L/M** ☐	**H** ☐	**VH/E** ☐	
Enter the number of items selected for each column.	0	0	0	

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

Relative Risk Rating (From Part B)					Notes/Mitigation
Select the Relative Risk Rating (from Part B).	**N/A** ☐	**L** ☐	**M** ☐	**H** ☐	
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** ☐	**M** ☐	**H** ☐	
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** ☐	**M** ☐	**H** ☐	
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.	**N/A** ☐	**L** ☐	**M** ☐	**H** ☐	
Socio/Political Concerns					**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** ☐	**H** ☐	
C5. External Influences **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** ☐	**M** ☐	**H** ☐	
C6. Ownership Concerns **Evaluate the effect ownership/jurisdiction will have on how the fire is managed and rank this element low, moderate, or high.** 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.	**N/A** ☐	**L** ☐	**M** ☐	**H** ☐	
Enter the number of items selected for each column.	0	0	0	0	

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 **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.	**L** ☐	**M** ☐	**H** ☐	

				Notes/Mitigation
D2. Functional Complexity – Planning **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 air travel or other demobilization challenges; high volume of extension requests; and/or multiple or complex situation summary reports.	**L** ☐	**M** ☐	**H** ☐	
D3. Functional Complexity – Operations/Air Operations **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 hazard trees; large initial attack response area; extensive fire area; night operations; substantial air operation and aerial supervision which is not 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.	**L** ☐	**M** ☐	**H** ☐	
D4. Functional Complexity – Finance **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 preestablished or extensive land use agreements; understaffed or no buying team; large scale 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.	**L** ☐	**M** ☐	**H** ☐	
D5. Functional Complexity – Logistics **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).** Large number of personnel; multiple bases/camps; remote access; significant need for law enforcement and security; access to emergency medical services (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.	**L** ☐	**M** ☐	**H** ☐	

Name of Incident:_____ Unit(s):_____

Date/Time:_____ Agency Administrator or Designee:_____

Signature of Preparer:_____

Part E: Incident Complexity Level

Definition: 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 Level		Organization	
Type 5	○	Type 5	○
Type 4	○	Type 4	○
Type 3	○	Type 3	○
Type 2 Type 1	○ ○	CIMT	○

Name of Incident:_____ Unit(s):_____

Date/Time:_____ Agency Administrator or Designee:_____

Signature of Preparer:_____

CLEAR PRINT

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

Type 4 Incident Complexity Indicators

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

Type 3 Incident Complexity Indicators

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

Type 2 Incident Complexity Indicators

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

Type 1 Incident Complexity Indicators

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

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 https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/pms236. Publication date: June 2024

Incident Organization

Incident Commander	*Operations*	*Safety Officer*	*Logistics/Base Camp Manager*

Air Operations

Fixed Wing	*Rotor Wing*
ID #: _________ _________ _________ _________ _________	**ID #:** _________ _________ _________ _________ _________
Type: _________ _________ _________ _________ _________	**Type:** _________ _________ _________ _________ _________
Start: _________ _________ _________ _________ _________	**Start:** _________ _________ _________ _________ _________

Division:__________ *Supervisor Name:* ______________________	*Division:__________* *Supervisor Name:* ______________________	*Division:__________* *Supervisor Name:* ______________________	*Division:__________* *Supervisor Name:* ______________________
______________________	______________________	______________________	______________________
______________________	______________________	______________________	______________________
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_____	_____	_____	_____
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_	_	_	_
_____	_____	_____	_____
_	_	_	_

After Action Review

INCIDENT NAME:	**IC:**

Resources: (List names of attendees, if more than 10 use Crew Name and/or Number)

Date:	**Date:**	**Date:**	**Date:**
Facilitator:	**Facilitator:**	**Facilitator:**	**Facilitator:**

The purpose of this After Action Review is to evaluate decisions, actions and how well they worked. Did we follow Standard Operating Procedure, 10 Fire Orders, 18 Watchouts and LCES?

IC Signature:	**Date:**
Reviewed by:	**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:
- ☐What 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 3) Smoking 4) Debris Burning 5) Arson 6) Equipment Use
7) Railroad 8) Children 9) Other _____

FUEL MODEL (Circle the number):

1) Short Grass (1ft) 2) Timber w/ Grass Understory 3) Tall Grass (2 ½ ft)
4) Chaparral (6ft) Oakbrush 5) Brush (2ft) 6) Dormant Brush, Hardwood Slash
7) Southern Rough 8) Closed Timber Litter 9) Hardwood Litter (Aspen)
10) Timber (Litter & Understory) 11) Light Logging Slash 12) Medium Logging Slash

GRASS TYPE: □ Annual □ Perennial

RESOURCES ON THE SCENE (Show how many of each type):

Engines, Type 4 { }	Dozer { }			Hand crew, IHC { }	Air Tanker, Heavy { }		
Engines, Type 6 { }	Soft Track { }			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 { }		

TOPOGRAPHY (Point of Origin):

Ridge Top Saddle Upper 1/3 of slope Middle 1/3 of slope
Lower 1/3 of slope Canyon Bottom Valley Bottom Mesa / Plateau 9) Flat or Rolling

ASPECT (Point of Origin):

Flat North NE East SE South SW West NW Ridge Top

SLOPE (Point of Origin):

0-25% 26-40% 41-55% 56-75% 76 + %

Slope Conversion	
Degree (approx.)	**Percent**
0-15	0-25
15-22	26-40
22-30	41-55
30-37	56-75
37+	76+

ELEVATION (Point of Origin):

0-500' 501-1500' 1501-2500' 2500-3500' 3501-4500'
4501-5500' 5501-6500' 6501-7500' 7501-8500' 8501' +

COORDINATES (Point of Origin): Latitude: Longitude:

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

CONTAINMENT: Date Time Acres

CONTROL: Date Time Acres

OUT: Date _____ Time _____ Acres _____

ACRES BURNED BY OWNERSHIP: (Map All Fires 10+ Acres with a Trimble GPS)

1) BLM _____ 2) BIA _____ 3) NPS _____ 4) FWS _____ 5) USFS _____
6) Private .1 7) State _____ 8) Other _____

Fire Was Mapped By: _____ On: _____ / _____ / _____

IC Printed Name: _____ Date: _____

IC Signature: _____ Date: _____

NARRATIVE

SPOT REQUEST

1. Time:	2. Date:	9. Ignition Time and Date (Rx Only):

10. Size (Acres):	11. Type of Incident: Wildfire Rx Fire WFU HAZMAT Search And Rescue

13. Lat./Long or Legal (T/R/S):	14. Elevation (ft., Mean Sea Level) Top: Bottom:

15. Drainage:	16. Aspect:	17. Sheltering: Partial ☐ Full ☐ Unsheltered ☐

18. Fuel Type: ○ Grass ○ Brush ○ Timber ○ Slash ○ Grass/Timber Understory

Fuel Model: ○ 1,2,3 ○ 4,5,6,7 ○ 8,9,10 ○ 11,12,13 ○ 2,5,8

20. Weather Observations from fire/project or nearby station(s):

(Winds should be in compass direction e.g. N, NW, etc.)

Location	Elevation	Obs. Time	20 ft. Wind Dir.	20 ft. Wind Speed	Eye Level Wind. Dir.	Eye Level Wind. Speed	Temp. Dry	Temp. Wet	Moisture RH	Moisture DP	Remarks *(Indicate rain, T'storms, etc. Also wind condition and 10ths of cloud cover)*

Returned Spot Weather Forecast from National Weather Service – Pocatello

	Today	Tonight	Tomorrow
Sky/Weather			
Temperature			
Humidity			
Eye Level Wind			
20 ft Wind			
Mixing Height			
Transport Winds			
Haines Index			
Lightning Activity Level (LAL)			

Discussion:

End of Incident Organizer – Part 1

Medical Incident Report

FOR A NON-EMERGENCY INCIDENT, WORK THROUGH CHAIN OF COMMAND TO REPORT AND TRANSPORT INJURED PERSONNEL AS NECESSARY.

FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY: IDENTIFY ON SCENE INCIDENT COMMANDER BY NAME AND POSITION AND ANNOUNCE "MEDICAL EMERGENCY" TO INITIATE RESPONSE FROM IMT COMMUNICATIONS/DISPATCH.

Use the following items to communicate situation to communications/dispatch.

1. CONTACT COMMUNICATIONS / DISPATCH **(Verify correct frequency prior to starting report)**
   Ex: "Communications, Div. Alpha. Stand-by for Emergency Traffic."
2. INCIDENT STATUS: *Provide incident summary (including number of patients) and command structure.*
   Ex: "Communications, I have a Red priority patient, unconscious, struck by a falling tree. Requesting air ambulance to Forest Road 1 at (Lat./Long.) This will be the Trout Meadow Medical, IC is TFLD Jones. EMT Smith is providing medical care."

Severity of Emergency / Transport Priority	☐ RED / PRIORITY 1 Life or limb threatening injury or illness. Evacuation need is IMMEDIATE *Ex: Unconscious, difficulty breathing, bleeding severely, 2º – 3º burns more than 4 palm sizes, heat stroke, disoriented.* ☐ YELLOW / PRIORITY 2 Serious Injury or illness. Evacuation may be DELAYED if necessary. *Ex: Significant trauma, unable to walk, 2º – 3º burns not more than 1-3 palm sizes.* ☐ GREEN / PRIORITY 3 Minor Injury or illness. Non-Emergency transport *Ex: Sprains, strains, minor heat-related illness.*	
Nature of Injury or Illness & Mechanism of Injury		*Brief Summary of Injury or Illness* *(Ex: Unconscious, Struck by Falling Tree)*
Transport Request		*Air Ambulance / Short Haul/Hoist* *Ground Ambulance / Other*
Patient Location		*Descriptive Location & Lat. / Long. (WGS84)*
Incident Name		*Geographic Name + "Medical"* *(Ex: Trout Meadow Medical)*
On-Scene Incident Commander		*Name of on-scene IC of Incident within an Incident (Ex: TFLD Jones)*
Patient Care		*Name of Care Provider* *(Ex: EMT Smith)*

3. INITIAL PATIENT ASSESSMENT: *Complete this section for each patient as applicable (start with the most severe patient)*

Patient Assessment: See IRPG page 106

Treatment:

4. TRANSPORT PLAN:

Evacuation Location (*if different*): (*Descriptive Location (drop point, intersection, etc.) or Lat. / Long.*) Patient's ETA to Evacuation Location:_____

Helispot / Extraction Site Size and Hazards:

5. ADDITIONAL RESOURCES / EQUIPMENT NEEDS:

Example: Paramedic/EMT, Crews, Immobilization Devices, AED, Oxygen, Trauma Bag, IV/Fluid(s), Splints, Rope rescue, Wheeled litter, HAZMAT, Extrication

6. COMMUNICATIONS: Identify State Air/Ground EMS Frequencies and Hospital Contacts as applicable

Function	Channel Name/Number	Receive (RX)	Tone/NAC *	Transmit (TX)	Tone/NAC *
COMMAND					
AIR-TO-GRND					
TACTICAL					

7. CONTINGENCY: ***Considerations:*** ***If primary options fail, what actions can be implemented in conjunction with primary evacuation method? Be thinking ahead...***

8. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: *Updates/Changes, etc.*

REMEMBER: **Confirm ETA's of resources ordered. Act according to your level of training. Be Alert. 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

Date and Time Ordered	Delivery Location
Date and Time Needed	

Ordered By

Received By

#	Item	NFES #	UI	QTY
	CAMP/SPIKE ITEMS			
1	Meals - Breakfast Hot/Cold	Local		
	Special Needs:			
2	Meals - Lunches Hot/Cold	Local		
	Special Needs:			
3	Meals - Dinners Hot/Cold	Local		
	Special Needs:			
4	MRE (12/box)	001842	BX	
5	Fruit (kind)	Local		
6	Sports Drink	Local	CS	
7	Bottled Water	Local	CS	
8	Cubees (w/ drinking water, 5 gal)	007443	EA	
9	Cubees (w/drinking water 2.5 gal	000602	EA	
10	Coffee (4 gal) *Don't forget cups!*	Local	GL	
11	Ice (Block/Crushed)	Local	#	
12	Cup, Paper, Coffee (25/pk)	000465	PG	
13	Wash Basin (1 per 5 people)	000027	EA	
14	Soap	Local	EA	
15	Washcloth (Bath in a Bag)	000206	EA	
16	Bath Towels	001038	BX	
17	Toilet Paper	Local	RO	
18	Porta-Potties (1 per 8 people)	Local	EA	
19	Sleeping Bag, Green Mummy	000022	EA	
20	Pad, Sleeping, Gray	001566	EA	
22	Fly, Plastic, Tent 16'x24',	000070	EA	
	w/ 10 guy ropes. May also need # 27, 28, 29)			
23	Pole, Ridge, 16'	000089	EA	
24	Pole, Upright, Adjustable	000083	EA	
25	Stakes, Tent, Metal	000825	EA	
26	Sheeting, Plactic, Clear 16'x100'	000143	RO	
27	Sheeting, Plastic, Black, 20'x100'	000144	RO	
28	Batteries, AA (24/pack)	000030	PG	
29	Batteriess, AA Lithium (8/pack)	007730	PG	
30	Cord, nylon shroud (parachute)	Local	FT	
31	Ribbon, Flagging, Chartreuse	002396	RO	

#	Item	NFES #	UI	QTY
32	Ribbon, Flagging, Dark Pink	002401	RO	
33	Ribbon, Flagging, Orange	002398	RO	
34	Ribbon, Flagging, Killer Tree	006066	RO	
35	Ribbon, Flagging, Spot Fire	006067	RO	
36	Ribbon, Flagging, Escape Route	000566	RO	
37	Ribbon, Flagging, Yellow/Black	000267	RO	
38	Ribbon, Flagging, Red/White, Access	007243	RO	
39	Ribbon, Flagging, Day/Night, Pink		RO	
40	Ribbon, Flagging, Day/Night, Green		RO	
41	Ribbon, Flagging, Day/Night, Orange		RO	
42	Tape, Filament, 1"x60yd	000222	RO	
43	Lightstick, Chemical, Green	003009	BX	
44	Lightstick, Chemical, Red	003007	BX	
45	Lip Balm, Individual	Local	TU	
46	Moleskin, 3-3/8"x7"	001134	PG	
47	Foot Powder, 1 1/2 oz can	Local	CN	
48	Garbage Bags, 30 gal	000021	BX	
49	Dumpster, Garbage, 30 yd/60yd	Local	EA	
50	Fuel Truck, Gas/Diesel, 1000 gal	Local	EA	
	Staying or Fill and Leave?			
	WATER HANDLING			
51	Pump Kit, Mark III	000870	KT	
52	Pump Kit, Lightweight, 25-45 GPM	000670	KT	
53	Mop-up Kit, Lateral Line, 3-wand	000772	KT	
54	Hose, cotton synthetic, 1-1/2" 100'	001239	LG	
55	Hose, cotton, synthetic, 1" 100'	001238	LG	
56	Hose, Suction (draft hose) Size?		EA	
57	Hose, Garden, Synthetic, 3/4" 50'	001016	LG	
54	Hose, cotton synthetic, 1-1/2" 100'	001239	LG	
55	Hose, cotton, synthetic, 1" 100'	001238	LG	
56	Hose, Suction (draft hose) Size?		EA	
57	Hose, Garden, Synthetic, 3/4" 50'	001016	LG	
58	Valve, gated wye, 1-1/2"	000231	EA	
59	Valve, gated wye, 1"	000259	EA	
60	Valve, wye, shut off, 3/4"	000904	EA	
61	Valve, shut off, 3/4"	000835	EA	

#	Item	NFES #	UI	QTY
62	Valve, Foot, 1-1/2"	000212	EA	
63	Valve, Foot, 2"	000906	EA	
64	Nozzle, 1-1/2", Plastic	000137	EA	
65	Nozzle, 1", plastic	000138	EA	
66	Nozzle, twin tip, combo (forester)	000024	EA	
67	Nozzle, garden, 3/4", brass	000136	EA	
68	Reducer, 1-1/2" to 1"	000010	EA	
69	Reducer, 1" to 3/4"	000733	EA	
70	Coupling, double female, 1-1/2"	000857	EA	
71	Coupling, double female, 1"	000710	EA	
72	Coupling, double male, 1-1/2"	000856	EA	
73	Coupling, double male, 1"	000916	EA	
74	Clamp, hose	000046	EA	
75	Tank, Collapsible, 1500 GL	000589	EA	
76	Tank, Collapsible, 3000 GL	000568	EA	
77	Tank, Collapsible, 6000 GL	006031	EA	
78	Tank, Folding, 1000 GL w/ frame	000661	EA	
79	Blivet, Slingable, 72 GL	000426	EA	
80	Foam, Class A (5 gal/pail)	001145	PL	
	SUPPORT ITEMS			
81	Earplugs, foam, pair	001027	PG	
82	Glove, Leather, XS	001293	PR	
83	Glove, Leather, S	001294	PR	
84	Glove, Leather, M	001295	PR	
85	Glove, Leather, L	001296	PR	
86	Glove, Leather, XL	001297	PR	
87	Glasses, Safety, Clear	000475	PR	
88	Glasses, Safety, Amber	000476	PR	
89	Glasses, Safety, Gray	000474	PR	
90	Headlamp, Firefighters, LED	000718	EA	
	CHAINSAW			
91	Chaps, 32	000045	PR	
92	Chaps, 36	000078	PR	
93	Chaps, 40	000150	PR	
94	Bar, Chainsaw (size/brand/driver	Local	EA	
95	Chain, Chainsaw (size)	Local	EA	
96	Wedge, Felling, 6"	000515	EA	
97	Wedge, Felling, 8", Rifled	000516	EA	
98	Wedge, Felling, 8", Textured	000884	EA	
99	Wedge, Felling, 12"	002725	EA	
100	File, Mill, 8", Bastard	000351	EA	
101	File, Mill, 10", Bastard	000060	EA	
102	File, Mill, 12", Bastard	001059	EA	
103	File, Round, 7/32", Chainsaw	000345	EA	
104	File, Round, 13/64, Chainsaw		EA	

#	Item	NFES #	UI	QTY
	FUEL/OIL			
105	Bar Oil, chainsaw, 1 gal	001880	GL	
106	Oil, SAE, 30 weight	Local	QT	
107	Oil, 2 cycle, pump	000341	QT	
108	Oil, 2 cycle, chainsaw (50:1)	003444	QT	
	Stihl or Husky			
109	Fuel Container, 5 gal, w/ gas	Local	EA	
110	Fuel Container, 5 gal w/ diesel	Local	EA	
111	Fuel Container, 5 gal, no fuel	Local	EA	
112	Berm, Containment	000693	EA	
113	**Initial Basecamp Order**			
	(1 Crew or 3-4 Eng/Day) (20 People)			
	MRES (12/box)	001842	BX	6
	Gatorade, no ice	Local	CS	5
	Bottled Water, no ice	Local	CS	5
	Cubees (w/drinking water, 5 gal)	007443	EA	10
	Batteries, AA (24/pack)	000030	PG	
114	**Mop-Up Hose Lay Order (1000')**			
	Hose, cotton synthetic, 1-1/2" 100'	001239	LG	10
	Hose, cotton, synthetic, 1" 100'	001238	LG	10
	Hose, Garden, Synthetic, 3/4" 50'	001016	LG	10
	Valve, gated wye, 1-1/2"	000231	EA	5
	Valve, gated wye, 1"	000259	EA	5
	Valve, wye, shut off, 3/4"	000904	EA	5
	Valve, shut off, 3/4"	000835	EA	5
	Nozzle, 1-1/2", Plastic	000137	EA	5
	Nozzle, 1", plastic	000138	EA	5
	Nozzle, garden, 3/4", brass	000136	EA	5
	Reducer, 1-1/2" to 1"	000010	EA	5
	Reducer, 1" to 3/4"	000733	EA	5
	Coupling, double female, 1-1/2"	000857	EA	5
	Coupling, double female, 1"	000710	EA	5
	Coupling, double male, 1-1/2"	000856	EA	5
	Coupling, double male, 1"	000916	EA	5
	Clamp, hose	000046	EA	5
115	**Progressive Hose Lay Order (1000')**			
	Hose, cotton synthetic, 1-1/2" 100'	001239	LG	10
	Hose, cotton, synthetic, 1" 100'	001238	LG	10
	Valve, gated wye, 1-1/2"	000231	EA	10
	Reducer, 1-1/2" to 1"	000010	EA	10
	Nozzle, 1", plastic	000138	EA	10
	Valve, gated wye, 1-1/2"	000231	EA	10
	Reducer, 1-1/2" to 1"	000010	EA	10
	Nozzle, 1", plastic	000138	EA	10

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

2026 Type 3, 4 & 5 Incident Commander Delegation of Authority and Expectations for all Firefighting Personnel

This letter delegates authority for you to serve as a Type 3, 4, or 5 Incident Commander (IC) responsible for supervising wildfire response efforts. All wildfires will be managed under a full suppression strategy. We expect ICs to utilize sound risk management principles to develop a suppression strategy in alignment with land management plans.

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.

Wildfires on USFS lands impacting rangelands must have a wildfire liaison assigned for the purpose of interacting with the ranching community. Coordinate with the Line Officer or Duty Officer to assign a liaison.

Thank you for your service as an Incident Commander!

KIMBERLY PIERSON — Digitally signed by KIMBERLY PIERSON Date: 2026.06.08 13:54:15 -06'00'

USFS, Caribou-Targhee NF
Forest Supervisor

Ryan Woodland — Digitally signed by Ryan Woodland Date: 2026.06.08 12:58:49 -06'00'

State of Idaho, Dept of Lands
Eastern Area Manager

ZACHARY BROUILLETTE — Digitally signed by ZACHARY BROUILLETTE Date: 2026.06.08 12:49:48 -06'00'

Great Basin DOI WFS
Unit 3 Fire Chief