INCIDENT ORGANIZER

Incident Name	
Protection Identifier and Incident Number (ie: ID-PAF-265001)	
Fire Number / SO #	
Financial Code / Override	
Fiscal Code (SITPA Only)	
Unit	
IC Date & Time	
IC Date & Time	
Containment Date & Time	
Control Date & Time	
Final Size	

DIRECTIONS AND INTENT

MOST INCIDENTS ONLY REQUIRE FILLING OUT THE FIRST FEW PAGES - ie, TYPE 4 AND 5 INCIDENTS.
(In these situations, fill out afterwards when doing your AAR.)

Intended to provide the IC with a format and focal point to begin processing an incident that is emerging. (ie, Start to plan the fight and delegate, rather than fighting the fight and possibly losing your situational awareness as IC.)

Use until an Incident is out or operating on an IAP.

Serves as an Incident Workbook used in conjunction with the Incident Response Pocket Guide, Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations ("Red Book"), or Fireline Handbook.

IC Signature and Qualification:

IC Signature and Qualification:

Once the incident is called out, return this Incident Organizer to the Zone Duty Officer.

2026 Version, Published by Payette Interagency Dispatch Center

LETTER TO THE INCIDENT COMMANDER

To: Type 3, 4, 5 Incident Commanders
From: Payette National Forest; Idaho Department of Lands; Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association; Boise and Coeur d'Alene Districts, Bureau of Land Management

Subject: Expectations and Responsibilities for Type 3, 4, and 5 Incident Commanders

The following list of expectations and responsibilities will help you in the role of Incident Commander:

- Our Fire Suppression Doctrine states "When it is time to fight fire, we do so with the highest regard for firefighter and public safety with maximum effectiveness." Our guiding principle is "No acre or structure is worth a human life." Keep these principles for safety and effectiveness in mind when fulfilling your duties as Incident Commander.
- The appropriate Duty Officer, either directly or through dispatch, will notify you of the specific wildfire management objectives and strategies.
- The appropriate Duty Officer will provide you with information regarding natural resources, threatened, endangered and sensitive (TES) species, and cultural resource protection, along with any other sensitive area(s) concerns and/or constraints.
- As the initial attack or extended attack IC, you have the discretion to make decisions related to fire management tactics.
- If you determine directives given to you by the appropriate Duty Officer cannot be safely implemented, take appropriate actions to ensure the safety of your people. Immediately contact the appropriate Duty Officer to discuss your concerns and recommend other possible strategies and tactics for the incident.
- Should your fire move into extended attack with structures threatened, notify the appropriate Duty Officer of your situation, who will then notify the appropriate parties.
- Use of motorized/mechanized equipment in wilderness requires prior approval by the Forest Supervisor, qualified District Ranger, or BLM Manager. Contact Payette Interagency Dispatch Center (PAC) or the appropriate Duty Officer to make this request. In the event there is an "imminent threat to public and firefighter safety" you may deviate from this requirement. If this occurs, inform the appropriate Duty Officer or dispatch as soon as possible.
- Manage risk of exposure for all fire personnel; constantly identify and abate hazards, refuse to accept unnecessary risk, and make risk related decisions in accordance with your NWCG Incident Commander Qualification level.
- Constantly monitor the effectiveness of the planned strategy and tactics. Immediately delay, modify, or abandon firefighting action on any part of a wildland fire where strategies and tactics cannot be safely implemented. Only execute suppression actions when and where they are safe and effective.
- Keep Payette Interagency Dispatch Center (PAC) and the appropriate Duty Officer informed of the incident situation and progress.
- Contact Payette Interagency Dispatch Center or the appropriate Duty Officer before exceeding 16 hours and/or the 2:1 work/rest ratio to inform them of your intent. The District Ranger will be informed of the need to exceed work/rest guidelines as they occur.
- Do not assume any collateral duties as a Type 3 Incident Commander.
- You may be requested to manage the incident to accomplish resource objectives as defined in the Payette Land and Resource Management Plan. Be sure you clearly understand the objectives and how they may affect management of the incident.
- Ensure that performance ratings are completed on all wildland fires for all fireline personnel assigned from outside the local area, or if requested.
- Complete and document an After Action Review (AAR) after each operational period.
- A Fire Investigator is needed for all suspected human-caused fires.
- Utilize aviation resources that are effective in controlling the fire and manage costs to be proportionate to values at risk.
- We have the utmost respect for your knowledge and professionalism. You serve an extremely important leadership role with critical responsibilities. Please understand that your actions will be supported in situations where you take actions to safeguard firefighters and the public.

Signed 2025, Digital Signatures on File.

INITIAL ACTION FIRE SIZE-UP

Fire Name: | **Fiscal Code:**

Date/Time of Initial Action: | **Incident Number:**

IC Name & Qual: | **Trainee Name & Qual:**

Legal: T_____ R_____ S_____ ¼_____ | **Elevation:**

Latitude (D,dM): Degrees Decimal Minutes (DDD° MM.MMM') | **Longitude (D,dM):** Degrees Decimal Minutes (DDD° MM.MMM')

Size acres | **Active Perimeter:** _____ %

Character:
- Smoldering ☐
- Creeping ☐
- Running ☐
- Torching ☐
- Crowning ☐
- Spotting ☐

Burning In:
- Grass ☐
- Brush/Sage ☐
- Re-Prod ☐
- Heavy Timber ☐
- Slash ☐
- Log-Duff ☐
- Doug Fir ☐
- Alpine Fir ☐
- Lodgepole ☐
- Snag ☐
- P-Pine ☐

Adjacent Fuels:
- Same ☐
- Grass ☐
- Brush/Sage ☐
- Re-prod ☐
- Heavy Timber ☐
- Slash ☐
- Doug Fir ☐
- Alpine Fir ☐
- Lodgepole ☐
- Snag ☐
- P-Pine ☐
- Log/Duff ☐

Wind Speed:
- None ☐
- 0-5 mph ☐
- 5-20 mph ☐
- 20+ mph ☐
- **Max Gusts:**

Wind Direction: N S E W
- Down Canyon
- Up Canyon
- Downslope
- Variable

Aspect: N S E W
- NE NW SE SW
- Ridgetop
- Flat

Slope %:
- Flat ☐
- 0-20 % ☐
- 20-40 % ☐
- 40+ % ☐

Position on Slope:
- Ridgetop ☐
- Upper 1/3 ☐
- Mid 1/3 ☐
- Lower 1/3 ☐
- Valley/Canyon Bottom ☐

Spread Potential: ☐ Low ☐ Moderate ☐ High ☐ Extreme

Major Hazards: ☐ None ☐ Snags ☐ Powerlines ☐ Hazmat ☐ Other:

Structures/Improvements:

Proximity to Fire: mi

Access:

Estimated # of Personnel to Control:

Resources on Scene:

Additional Resource Needs:

Cause: ☐ Natural ☐ Human ☐ Undetermined

If "Human" caused, Request INVF.
"Unknown" must be identified as either "Natural" or "Human" cause by the time the fire is declared out.

"Fast 5" listed on the back cover and as the highlighted items on this page.

WILDERNESS FIRE CONSIDERATIONS

(For any Detection / IA in a Wilderness area, please read the following boxes during the radio size-up.)

Proximity To:	Potential to Escape Wilderness:	Fuel Continuity:
• Boundaries • Admin Sites • Private Lands • Old Burns / Barriers	• ☐ Low • ☐ Moderate • ☐ High • ☐ Unknown	• ☐ Open • ☐ Broken • ☐ Continuous • ☐ Dense
Primitive Suppression Needs:	**Mechanized Suppression Needs:**	**Resupply:**
• ☐ Gravity Socks • ☐ Additional Crosscut Saw • ☐ Class 1 Crosscut Faller • ☐ Additional FF #: _____ • ☐ Additional Food or Water • ☐ Other: _____	• ☐ Chainsaw • ☐ Pump • ☐ Bucket / Blivet • ☐ Airtanker • ☐ Additional Helicopter • Items approved: _____	• Determine demob method prior to resupply • Consider including net & swivel with order
Demob Options:	**Trail Conditions:**	**Distance to Trail:**
• Packstock / Walk • Jet Boat • Airstrip • Helispot	• ☐ Poor • ☐ Good • ☐ Excellent • ☐ Trail #: _____	• ☐ 0-1 Miles • ☐ 1-3 Miles • ☐ >3 Miles
Stream Crossings:	**Demob Travel Time:**	**Gear Weight:**
• ☐ 0-1 • ☐ 2-4 • ☐ >4	• ☐ 1-3 Hours • ☐ 3-6 Hours • ☐ >6 Hours	• ☐ 30-50 lbs • ☐ 50-100 lbs • ☐ >100 lbs
Firefighter Condition:	**Weather Outlook:**	
• ☐ Good (Needs a day off after IA) • ☐ Very Good (Had a Day off prior to IA) • ☐ Unknown	• ☐ Poor (Inclement Wx likely) • ☐ Good (Expected to remain favorable) • ☐ Excellent (High pressure dominating) • ☐ Unknown	

Recommended Demob Based on FF Condition, Distance, Terrain, and Travel Times:	
Pack stock/Walk	*Inform Dispatch: Gear Pick Up Point and Travel Time*
Trail	*Inform Dispatch: Trail Information and Estimated Travel Time*
Jet Boat	*Inform Dispatch: Travel Time to Pick Up Point*
Aerial	*Inform Dispatch: Helispot or Airstrip Location*

Recommended Demob:

Approved Demob:	**Approved By:**	**Date:**	**Time:**

WILDERNESS FIRE CONSIDERATIONS

- Ensure intrusion authorization is approved prior to each mission, (i.e. longline, landings, paracargo, etc…)
- Plan early and make requests early to allow enough time for the approval process.

Authorized Mechanical Use	Suppression	Support	Demob	Dates of Use	Number of Uses	Hours of Use
Smokejumpers (# of jumps)						
Rappelers (# Rappelers)						
Helicopter Landing (# of Landings)						
Helispot Development (# of turns)						
Helicopter Longline (# of turns)						
Helicopter Buckets (# dips and drops)						
Para cargo/ Cargo Let-down (# of pieces)						
Airtankers (# of drops)						
Chainsaws (# of saws, hours used)						
Pumps (# of pumps, hours used)						
Generators (# of generators, hours used)						

Notes:

INCIDENT OBJECTIVES

Examples: Protect structures; Keep fire to east of road, river or ridge

1. SAFETY of firefighters and public.

2.

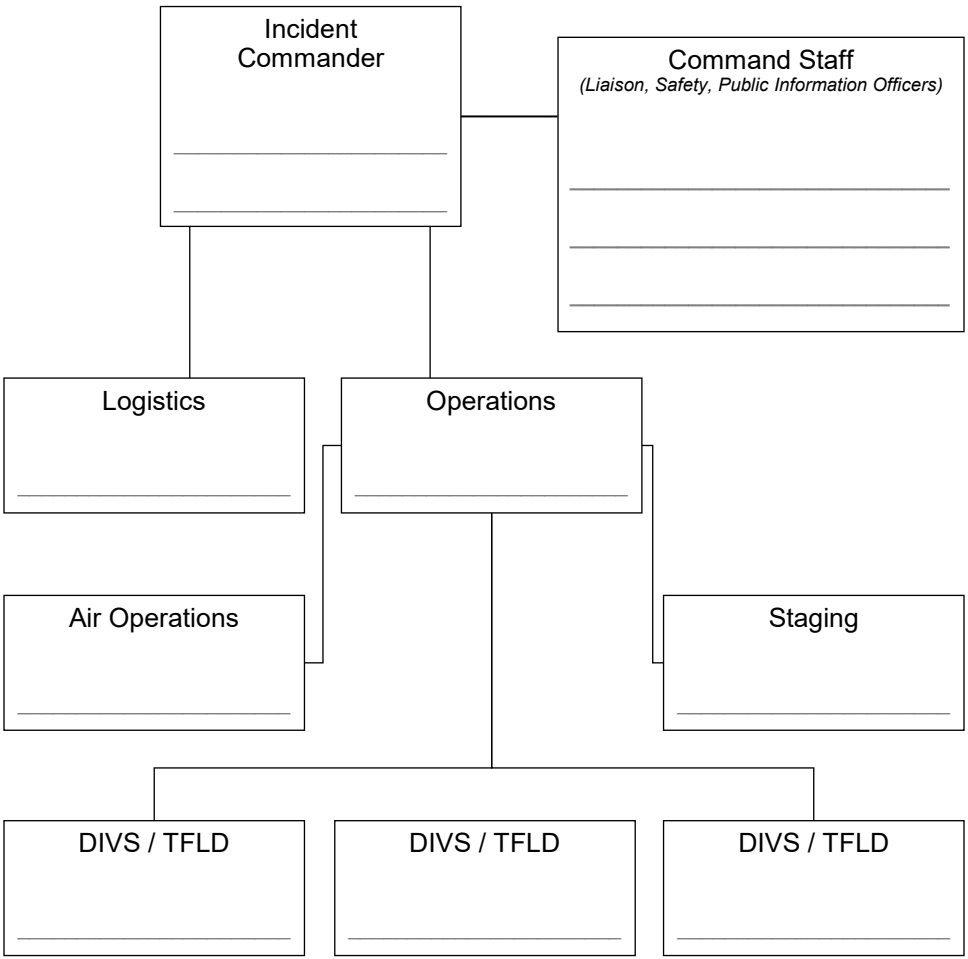
3.

4.

Your goal is to manage this incident and not create another.

INCIDENT ORGANIZATION

Use <u>either</u> Incident Organization Diagram on Pages 4 <u>or</u> 5, both are not necessary.



INCIDENT ORGANIZATION

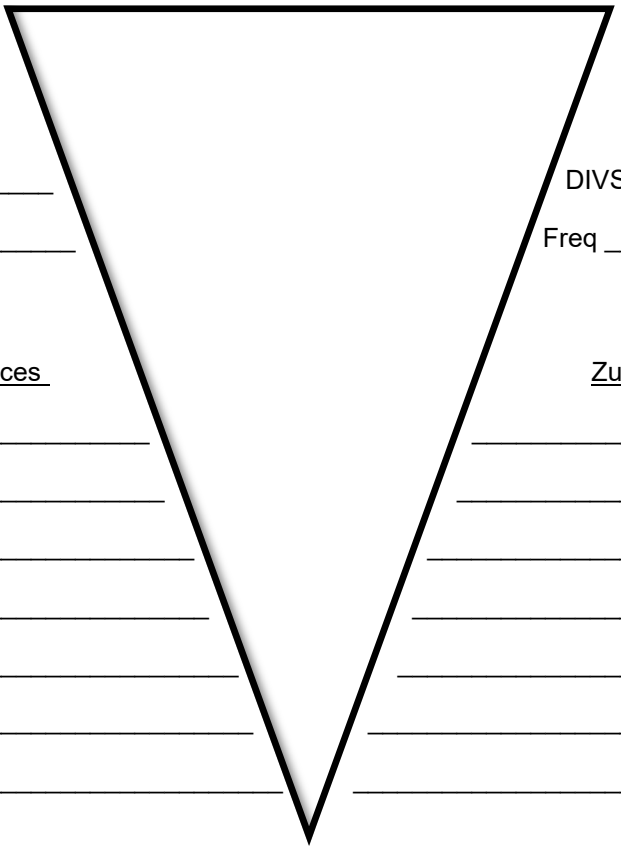
Use <u>either</u> Incident Organization Diagram on Pages 4 <u>or</u> 5, both are not necessary.

IC: _____

Ops: _____

Command Frequencies: _____

A/G Frequency: _____



A

DIVS _____

Freq _____

<u>Alpha Resources</u>

_____

_____

_____

_____

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_____

_____

_____

_____

Z

DIVS _____

Freq _____

<u>Zulu Resources</u>

_____

_____

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_____

RESOURCE SUMMARY

Resource ID	Resource Type	ETA / OS	Arrival Time	# of People	Briefed Y / N	Assignment	Release Time	Request Number

Document Briefing for All Incoming Resources (Use the inside back cover of the I.R.P.G.)

WORK-REST RATIO DOCUMENTATION WORKSHEET

This worksheet is designed to help the IC document and calculate the amount of rest required to meet the Work/Rest guidelines.

- For every 2 hours of work or travel, provide 1 hour of sleep or rest.
- IC must justify and document work shifts exceeding 16 hours and those that do not meet the 2:1 work/rest guidelines- See below.

Date	Operational Period Start Time	Operational Period Stop Time	Total Hours Worked	Rest Time (Document hours when employee or module rested)

Approval for shift lengths exceeding 16 hours given by:	Date/Time Approval Given:
IC Signature:	**Date:**

MAP SKETCH

Prepared by:	Position:	Date/Time:

All fires over 10 acres need to be input into Field Maps and the file provided to the supervisor/duty officer.

RADIO FREQUENCIES

Net	Name/Tone	Frequency
Command		*Rx*
		Tx
Support/Dispatch		*Rx*
		Tx
Air-to-Ground		*Rx*
		Tx
Air-to-Air		*Rx*
		Tx
Tac 1		*Rx*
		Tx
Tac 2		*Rx*
		Tx

SPOT WEATHER OBSERVATION AND FORECAST REQUEST

INCIDENT/PROJECT NAME

LOCATION

Latitude	Longitude	Elevation	
		Top	Bottom
Size (in Acres)	Drainage Name	Aspect	Control Agency

FUELS

Fuel Type	Sheltering
	☐ Full ☐ Partial ☐ Unsheltered

OBSERVATIONS

Site	Date/ Time	Eleva-tion	Winds (Eye-Level)		Temperature		RH	Dew Point (Td)	Sky*	Wx *
			Direc tion	Speed	Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb				

*Available Selections:
Sky: Clear, Few, Partly Cloudy, Scattered, Broken, Mostly Cloudy, Overcast, Cloudy
Wx: Drizzle, Rain, Snow, Ice Pellets, Hail, Mist, Fog, Smoke, Ash, Dust, Sand, Haze, Sea Spray

☐ **Request Hysplit**

REMARKS

Unless otherwise specified, forecast request will include each of the following: Sky/Weather, Temperature, Humidity, Chance of Wetting Rain (>0.10), Chance of Thunder, Wind (20 foot), Mixing Height, Transport Winds, Ventilation Index. **Please inform Forecast Requestor of any items you do not want.**

Forecast Starting: (Date/Time)	Delivery: (Date/Time)	Deliver To: (Email Addresses)	☐ Read Over Radio?

DISCUSSION AND OUTLOOK

Enter new requests and monitor/update existing requests, here: https://spot.weather.gov/new-request

NOTES

NOTES

NWCG WILDAND 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.

*Parts C and D intentionally left out of the Incident Organizer. Contact the Zone DO if these need to be completed.

Part A: Firefighter Safety Assessment

Evaluate the following items, mitigate as necessary, and note any 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 longrange 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.				

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
Intentionally left out of the Incident Organizer. See instructions to determine if this needs to be completed then contact the Zone DO.

Part D: Functional Complexity
Intentionally left out of the Incident Organizer. See instructions to determine if this needs to be completed then contact the Zone DO.

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. Select one of each Incident Complexity Level and Organization:

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:

_____

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

RISK MANAGEMENT

- Maintain your situational awareness.
- Ensure compliance with the 10 Standard Firefighting Orders and LCES.
- Continually monitor the 18 Watch-Out Situations and apply appropriate mitigation.
- As the incident progresses, continually re-evaluate your situation.
- When hazards are identified mitigate them or change tactics and/or strategy.
- Refer to the green pages in the IRPG.

YES	NO	Decision Points
		Controls in place for identified hazards? If no reassess your situation.
		Are selected tactics based on expected fire behavior? If no, reassess your situation.
		Are the current strategy and tactics working? If no, reassess your situation.

INCIDENT RISK ANALYSIS (ICS 215a)

Incident Area (Division/Group or Segment)	Hazards/Risks	Mitigations (Warnings/Remedies)

Operational Period			
Date From: **Time From:**		**Date To:** **Time To:**	

Financial Code/ Override:	**PAYETTE LINE SUPPLY ORDER***	Sent by:

Date & Time Needed:	Incident Name:	Mode of Delivery: Driven: Para Cargo: Helicopter: (Type acceptable?) Do you need nets, swivels, lead lines?	Location of Delivery: DIV / LZ / DP / Coordinates* * GPS Datum: NAD83, * GPS Format, Ex: 166° 05' 50"

Line Item	NFES#	Item Description	U/I	QTY	Line Item	NFES#	Item Description	U/I	QTY
1	Non-Warehouse	Fresh Food: *See Pg. 2 for REQUIRED info!*	#		31	000148	Pump, Mark III (Do you need Items #32, #33?)	EA	
2	Non-Warehouse	Meals – Breakfasts	EA		32	003870	Kit-Accessory, Pump, Portable, High-Pressure- Accessories for Mark III (Do you need Items #31, #33?)	KT	
3	Non-Warehouse	Meals – Lunches	EA		33	*	MK III Fish Screen	EA	
4	Non-Warehouse	Meals – Dinners	EA		34	*	Kit, Pump Shindaiwa	KT	
5	001842	Food, MRE's (12 in a Box)	BX		35	*	Kit, 1 ½" Hose Pack	KT	
6	*	Food Box (2 People/48 Hrs) *Post Fire Resupply Requires a GM*	EA		36	*	Kit, 1" Hose Pack	KT	
7	000048	Water (5 gal) FULL / EMPTY	EA		37	*	Kit, ¾" Hose Pack	KT	
8	Non-Warehouse	Gatorade	CS		38	*	Kit, PAF Extended Attack Hose Lay	KT	
9	000142	Paper, Toilet	RL		39	*	Kit, PAF 20 Person Spike Camp	KT	
10	Non-Warehouse	Port-a-Potties	EA		40	001048	Kit, Sprinkler	KT	
11	Non-Warehouse	Hand Wash Stations	EA		*41*	001143	First Aid, Belt Type	KT	
12	000128	Bag, Sleeping	EA		42	000909	Water Bag Assembly (Full)	EA	
13	000070	Tarp: Yellow Fly with Poles	EA		43	000909	Water Bag Assembly (Empty)	EA	
14	000533	Cord, Nylon Shroud	RL		44	000426	Tank, "Blivet" 72 Gal.	EA	
15	000222	Tape, filament (Fiber Tape)	RO		45	*	Tank, Collapsible, Specify: 1500, 1800, 3000 or 6000 Gal.	EA	
16	000030	Batteries, "AA" - 24/Package	PG		46	001239	Hose, 1 ½" x 100'	LG	
17	*	Batteries, Specify Type ____	*		47	001238	Hose, 1" x 100'	LG	
18	*	5 Gal. Pre-mixed Gas 50:1	EA		48	001016	Hose, garden 3/4" x 50'	LG	
19	Non-Warehouse	5 Gal. Straight Gas	EA		49	000010	Reducer, 1 ½" – 1"	EA	
20	001880	Bar Oil	GL		50	000733	Reducer, 1" – ¾"	EA	
21	000341	Oil, 2 Cycle (versus #22)	QT		51	000231	Valve, wye gated 1 ½"	EA	
22	007724	2 cycle oil 5 gal, 12.8 oz (versus #21)	EA		52	000259	Valve, wye gated 1"	EA	
23	000345	File, round 7/32", chainsaw	EA		53	000904	Valve, wye gated ¾" (brass)	EA	
24	000351	File, Flat 8"	EA		54	000835	Valve, shut off ¾" (brass)	EA	
25	000060	File, Flat 10"	EA		55	000731	Tee, hose 1 ½" x 1"	EA	
26	000021	Bag, garbage 33 Gal	BX		56	000137	Nozzle, plastic 1 ½"	EA	
27	*	Tool (Type & Amount) Pulaski Combi McLeod Shovel	EA		57	000138	Nozzle, Plastic 1"	EA	
28	000105	Fusee, signal device	BX		58	000136	Nozzle, Garden ¾"	EA	
29	000241	Torch, Drip (Do you need Item #30)	EA		59	*	Gravity Sock	EA	
30	Non-Warehouse	5 Gal. Torch, Drip MIX	EA						

(Continued)

PAYETTE LINE SUPPLY ORDER

Line Item #1

Fresh Food

Fresh food will not always be available. Fresh food is packaged to stay cold for up to 3 days. Food will be packaged per: 1. Crew 2. Number of personnel on each crew 3. Delivery Location (ie: If a crew is split between separate locations, list the crew/personnel/location separately.) Food is also packaged per the delivery method. It is important you consider each item, complete the grid below, and inform Dispatch of the following information.

Initial Order? *(Check, if yes)*	**Resup-ply?** *(Check, if yes)*	**Crew Name**	**# of Per-sonnel**	**Delivery Location** *(DIV / LZ / DP / Lat-Long)*	**Mode of Delivery** *(Ground, Sling, Para cargo)*

Please use the first page of this form to order the line items listed below. The following is for your information, only.

Line Item #35

1 ½" Trunk Hose Pack *Comes in 95 lb. slingable bag*
600' of 1 ½" Hose
6 – 1 ½" Gated Wye
6 – 1 ½" to 1" Reducers
1 – 1 ½" Adjustable Nozzles
1 – Rucksack

Line Item #36

1" Lateral Hose Pack *Comes in 80 lb. slingable bag*
700' of 1" Hose
7 – 1 ½" to 1" Reducers
7 – 1" Forester Nozzles
2 – 1" to ¾" Reducers
100' of ¾" Synthetic Hose
4 – ¾" Adj. Firemen's Nozzles
1 – Rucksack

Line Item #37

3/4 " Hose Pack *Comes in 40 lb. rucksack*
900' of ¾" Synthetic Hose
9 – 1" to ¾" Reducers
9 – ¾" Gated Wyes
12 – ¾" Inline Ball Valve
12 – ¾" Adj. Firemen's Nozzles

Line Item #38

PAF Extended Attack Hose Lay Kit

NFES #	**Item**	**QTY**
001239	Hose 1 ½"	2000'
000231	Valve, 1 ½" Gated Wye	20
000010	Reducers, 1 ½" – 1"	20
001238	Hose 1"	1000'
000138	Nozzle, 1"	10
000733	Reducers, 1" – ¾"	20
001016	Hose, ¾"	1500'
000272	Valve ¾" Gated Wye	15
000738	Shut Off Valve ¾"	15
000136	Nozzle, ¾"	15
000857	Double Female 1 ½"	1
000856	Double Male 1 ½"	1
002059	Valve, 1" Gated Wye	2

Line Item #39

PAF 20 Person Spike Camp Kit

QTY	**U/I**	**Description**
1	EA	Ice Chest, 48 Quart, with ice
2	EA	Serving Utensils: Spoons, Tongs
1	BX	Matches, Kitchen
1	BX	Cocoa Mix, 24 per box
2	BX	Instant Coffee, 24 per box
12	BX	AA Radio Batteries
1	RO	Aluminum Foil
1	BX	Sandwich Bags
1	BX	Baggies, Quart Size
1	EA	Hot Can Lid Remover
1	BX	Serving Gloves
6	RO	Toilet Paper
5	RO	Paper Towels
5	RO	Strapping Tape
2	EA	Wash Basins
2	BT	Anti-bacterial Soap
1	EA	Lantern, Camp, with Batteries
1	BX	Heavy Duty Trash Bags

- *Submit Order to Payette Dispatch to order supplies while on an active fire.*
  Once off the fire, the Payette Fire Warehouse has a separate form to resupply items they stock. A signed GM can be sent to Payette Dispatch for items they don't stock.

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SUMMARY OF ACTIONS (ICS 214)

DATE / TIME	**MAJOR EVENTS** (Important decisions, significant events, briefings, reports on conditions, etc…)

PAF FIRE UPDATE REPORT

Date:	**Time:**	**Size (Acres):**
Active perimeter (%)	**% Contained** **(Once Contained, provide P.O.O. lat/long to Dispatch!)**	
Current Fire Behavior (Actively burning, flame lengths, smoldering, creeping, etc.)		**Fuel Types** (Fuel models, grass, brush, timber, duff, large/small diameter logs, etc.)
Plans for the current and next operational period		**Resource needs for the current and next operational period**
Logistical needs for the current and next operational period		**Specific concerns** (Administrative, risk management, etc.)

PAF FIRE UPDATE REPORT

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Active perimeter (%)	**% Contained** **(Once Contained, provide P.O.O. lat/long to Dispatch!)**	
Current Fire Behavior (Actively burning, flame lengths, smoldering, creeping, etc.)		**Fuel Types** (Fuel models, grass, brush, timber, duff, large/small diameter logs, etc.)
Plans for the current and next operational period		**Resource needs for the current and next operational period**
Logistical needs for the current and next operational period		**Specific concerns** (Administrative, risk management, etc.)

AFTER ACTION REVIEW

Incident Name:	
IC:	Date:

Critiqued By: (Names of Attendees)

1. What was planned?
2. What actually happened?
3. What was the difference, if any, between questions one and two?
4. What can you do differently next time to meet objectives?

AAR Leader: (Name & Signature)	Date:
Reviewed By: (Name & Signature)	Date:

Comments:

DOCUMENTATION OF MEDICAL EVACUATION

Date:	Incident Number:	Incident Name:	Host Unit:
Incident Type:	**Operational Period:**	**Incident Commander:**	**IC Type (1-5)**

Name of Individual(s):

Level of medical care on-scene (Check): ☐ Paramedic ☐ AEMT ☐ EMT ☐ Other:

Transport Type (Check): ☐ Air Ambulance ☐ Ground Ambulance ☐ Combination

Nature of illness or injury and Name of Ambulance Provider:

Assessment of Severity of Emergency which triggered Medical Evacuation (Check):

☐ Red (Life or Limb threatening) ☐ Yellow (Serious injury or illness) ☐ Green (Minor illness or injury)

Describe the situation(s) that made extraction via ground or air ambulance necessary.
(In the description, consider factors including: Medical condition of the patient, proximity of fire, availability of other evacuation methods, terrain conditions, ground evacuation time, or other extenuating circumstances such as no resources available to carry the patient out, proximity of nearest ground ambulance, multiple patients or mass casualty, patient was short-hauled to helispot, immediate need for higher level of care).

Incidents are fluid and complex. Decisions to initiate a medical evacuation via ground or air ambulance are based on the best available knowledge, experience, and training of staff on-scene and at the incident command post. Based on the information obtained at the time and considering all the above factors, the Transportation Type decision was made that the above patient(s) would have the best chance of a positive outcome. After considering all factors mentioned above, the government authorized the medical evacuation above, to get the patient(s) to the appropriate higher level of medical care in a timely manner.
Employees are required to submit worker's compensation claims through their employing agency's prescribed process.

Signature of Medical Caregiver on scene (if available)

Name:	Title:	Date:

Signature of Medical Unit Leader (if available)

Name:	Title:	Date:

Signature of Incident Commander

Name:	Title:	Date:

Copy to be given to Patient for personal documentation purposes.

Form published by
Great Basin Coordinating Group — June 30, 2022

MEDICAL PLAN (ICS 206 WF)

Controlled Unclassified Information/Basic

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, Division 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, 2° – 3° 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, HAZ-MAT, 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 ETAs of resources ordered. Act according to your level of training. Be Alert. Keep Calm. Think Clearly. Act Decisively.

FAST 5 SIZE UP

IC:	
1. Lat:	Long:
2. Estimated Fire Size:	acres
3. Spread Potential: ☐Low ☐Med ☐High ☐Extreme Fire Behavior:	
4. Values at Risk: Proximity:	miles
5. Additional Resources Needed:	

Is this fire in the Wilderness? If so, see Wilderness Considerations on Page 4.

Establish Presence as IC

Provide Briefing

Operate as a Dedicated IC

Develop Action Plan

Maintain Situation Awareness

Contact Payette Interagency Dispatch at:

(208) 425-8613

idpac@firenet.gov

Website: https://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/dispatch/id-pac/

USFS 24/7 Backcountry Emergency Doctor:

(703) 605-5302

This 24/7, on-call line will forward to an ER Doctor with knowledge and experience in backcountry extended care for medical emergencies.
This USFS-specific emergency line can be used to provide protocols to wilderness EMTs during backcountry emergencies.