Great Basin Incident Organizer

Incident Name	
Incident Number	
Fire Code Number	
IC Name Time & Date	Drop Down List
Incident Complexity Type	
Actual Containment Date & Time	
Actual Control Date & Time	
Actual Out Date & Time	
Final Size	CHOOSE FROM DROP DOWN LIST
Protection Agency at Point of Origin	
IC Phone Number	

Directions and Intent:

- **Intended to provide the IC with a format and focal point to begin processing an incident that is emerging. (Start to plan your actions-delegate-instead of engaging directly and possibly losing your situational awareness as IC.)**
- **Use until an Incident is out or operating on an IAP.**
- **Serves as an Incident Workbook when used in conjunction with the IRPG**
- **Red Blocked items are required to be filled in for the 30-mile incident accident prevention (Forest Service)**

IC Print Name	
I C Digital // Signature	

The final IC will submit the Incident Organizer along with all other associated documentation to the appropriate agency contact OR to **CCIFC**
1770 W Kittyhawk, Cedar City, UT 84721 Phone: **435-865-4600**
No Later Than 5 days after the fire is called out.

YES	NO	IC's CHECKLIST
		Incident complexity analysis completed.
		Risk management process completed
		Hazard mitigations in place.
		IRPG Briefing checklist used for all incoming resources and documented
		Work/Rest Guidelines reviewed and tracked
		Personnel are qualified for positions.
		Type 3 IC accepts no collateral duties except for unfilled command and general staff positions.
		After action review performed and documented by IC

Initial Fire Size-Up (Complete immediately upon arrival)

Fire Name:				IC Name:			
Descriptive Location:							
Coordinates at ORIGIN:	Geographic:	Lat.		Long.			
	Legal:	Twn.		Rng.		Sec.	
Estimated Size(acres):		Elevation (feet):					
Apparent Cause:	Natural ☐	Human ☐	→ Fire Investigator				
Are structures threatened?	No ☐	Yes ☐	Specify				
Additional resources needed?	No ☐	Yes ☐	Specify				

Additional Resources needed:

Type	
Number	

Expanded Fire Size-Up (Complete within 15 minutes of arrival)

Any control problems?	No ☐	Yes ☐	Specify						
Any other values threatened?	No ☐	Yes ☐	Specify						
Unified Command?	No ☐	Yes ☐	Specify						
Ground Hazards:									
Aerial Hazards:									
Fire Complexity	Type 3		Type 4		Type 5				
Estimated Containment:	Date		Time						
Estimated Control:	Date		Time						
Spread Potential	Low ☐	Moderate ☐	High ☐	Extreme. ☐					
Fire Behavior	Smoldering ☐	Running ☐	Torching ☐	Crown/Spotting ☐					
	Creeping ☐	Spotting ☐	Crowning ☐	Erratic ☐					
Flame Length									
Slope at head of fire		0-25% ☐	26-40% ☐	41-55% ☐	56-75% ☐	76+%			
Position on Slope		Ridge Top ☐	Middle 3 of slope ☐	Valley Bottom					
		Saddle ☐	Lower 1/3 of slope ☐	Mesa/Plateau					
		Upper 1/3 of slope ☐	Canyon Bottom ☐	Flat or rolling					
Aspect		Flat ☐	Northeast ☐	Southeast ☐	Southwest ☐	Northwest			
		North ☐	East ☐	South ☐	West ☐	Ridgetop			
Fuel	☐ 1 Short Gras s(1 ft) ☐	5 Brush (2 ft) ☐	10 Timber (litter & understory)						
	☐ 2 Timber w/Grass ☐	6 Dormant Brush ☐	11 Light Logging Slash						
	☐ 3 Tall Grass9 3 (ft) ☐	8 Closed Timber Litter ☐	12 Medium Logging Slash						
	☐ 4 Chaparral Brush (6 ft) ☐	9 Hardwood Litter ☐	13 Heavy Logging Slash						
Wind Speed (mph):		Gusts (mph):							
Wind Direction	☐	Calm ☐	Northeast ☐	Southeast ☐	Southwest ☐	Northwest			
	☐	North ☐	East ☐	South ☐	West ☐	Erratic			
Current Weather Conditions:									
LCES in Place (Refer to IRPG)	☐	**YES**	☐	NO					
Today's ERC or BI for FDRA	**ERC:**		**BI:**						

Incident Objectives	
1. **SAFETY of firefighters and public.**	
2.	
3	
4	
Your goal is to manage the incident and not create another.	

Radio Frequencies				
Net			Frequency	Tone
Command		*Rx*		
		Tx		
Air-to-Ground		*Rx*		
		Tx		
Tac		*Rx*		
		Tx		
Tac		*Rx*		
		Tx		

Risk Management

Maintain your situational awareness. Ensure compliance with the 10 Standard Firefighting Orders and LCES. Continually monitor the 18 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 (215a)

Division/Group or Segment	Hazardous Actions or Conditions	Mitigations/Warnings/Remedies
OPERATIONAL PERIOD VALID		

RESOURCE SUMMARY

Resource ID	Resource Type	Personnel	On Shift	Assignment	Briefed Y/N	
Date:						
Date:						
Date:						
Document Briefing for all Incoming Resources.						

INCIDENT COMPLEXITY ANALYSIS (Type 3,4,5)

FIRE BEHAVIOR	**YES***	**NO**
Fuels extremely dry and susceptible to long-range spotting or you are currently experiencing extreme fire behavior		
Weather forecast indicating no significant relief or worsening conditions.		
Current or predicted fire behavior dictates indirect control strategy with large amounts of fuel within planned perimeter.		
FIREFIGHER SAFETY		
Performance of firefighting resources affected by cumulative fatigue		
Overhead overextended mentally and/or physically		
Communication ineffective with tactical resources or dispatch.		
ORGANIZATION		
Operations are at the limit of span of control		
Incident action plans, briefings, etc. missing or poorly prepared.		
Variety of specialized operations, support personnel or equipment.		
Unable to properly staff air ops.		
Limited local resources available for initial attack.		
Heavy commitment of local resources to logistical support.		
Existing forces worked 24 hours without success.		
Resources unfamiliar with local conditions and tactics.		
VALUES TO BE PROTECTED		
Urban interface; structures, developments, recreational facilities, or potential for evacuation.		
Fire burning or threatening more than on jurisdiction and potential for unified command with different or conflicting management objectives.		
Unique natural resources, special-designation areas, critical municipal watershed, T&E specials habitat, cultural value sites.		
Sensitive political concerns, media involvement, or controversial fire policy.		

* If you have checked *"Yes"* on 3-5 of the analysis boxes, consider requesting the next level of incident management support.

Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment

The Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment should be used to evaluate fire- fighter safety issues, assess risk, and identify the appropriate incident management organization. Determining incident complexity is a subjective process based on examining a combination of indicators or factors. An incident's complexity can change over time; incident managers should periodically re-evaluate incident complexity to ensure that the incident is managed properly with the right resources.

Instructions:

Incident Commanders should complete Part A and Part B and relay this information to the Agency Administrator. If the fire exceeds initial attack or will be managed to accomplish resource management objectives, Incident Commanders should also complete Part C and provide the information to the Agency Administrator.

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
LCES	
Fire Orders and Watch Out Situation	
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.** Consideration: 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 Far	M	H Near	
	☐	☐	☐	
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, degree of support for the wildland fire program and resulting fire effects, other fire management jurisdictions, tribal subsistence or gathering of natural resources; air quality regulatory requirements; public tolerance of smoke; potential for evacuation and ingress/egress routes and restrictions and/or closures in effect or being considered.	L	M	H	
	☐	☐	☐	

Part B: Relative Risk Assessment

Hazards				Notes/Mitigation
B4. Fuel Conditions **Consider fuel conditions ahead of the fire and rank the element low, moderate, or high.** Evaluate fuel conditions that exhibit high ROS and intensify for your area, such as those caused by invasive species or insect/disease outbreaks; continuity of fuels;	**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: Considerations would include current and expected fire growth based on fire behavior analysis and the weather forecast and/or the ability to control the fire.	**L**	**M**	**H**	
	☐	☐	☐	

Part B: Relative Risk Assessment

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 Late ☐	M Mid ☐	H Early ☐	
B8. Barriers to Fire Spread **Evaluate the barriers to fire spread and their potential to limit fire growth, and rank this element low, moderate, or high.** Considerations: If many natural and/or human-made barriers are present, rank this element low. If some barriers are present, rank it moderate. If no barriers are present, then rank it high.	L Many ☐	M ☐	H Few ☐	
B9. Seasonal Severity **Evaluate fire danger in- dices 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; geographical preparedness level.	L/M ☐	H ☐	VH/ E ☐	
Enter the number of items circled for each column.				

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".**

Relative Risk Rating (From Part B)		L	M	H	
Check the Relative Risk Rating from Part B					Comments
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 Short ☐	M ☐	H Long ☐	
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.** Consider the likelihood that those resources will be effective; exposure of firefighters; reliance on aircraft to accomplish objectives; and whether there are clearly defined trigger points.	Very Low ☐	L ☐	M ☐	H ☐	
C3. Functional Concerns **Evaluate the need to increase organizational structure to adequately and safely manage the incident, and rank this element very low (some resources committed), 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 EMS support, heavy commitment of local resources to logistical support; substantial air operations 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 pre- pared; performance of firefighting re- sources affected by cumulative fatigue; and ineffective communications.	Very Low ☐	L ☐	M ☐	H ☐	

Part C: Organization (continued)

Socio/Political Concerns					
C4. Objective Concerns **Evaluate the complexity of the incident objective and rank the element low, moderate, or high.** Considerations: clarity; ability of cur- rent organization to accomplish; disagreement among cooperators; tactical/ operational restrictions; complex objectives involving multiple focuses; objectives influenced by serious accidents or fatalities.	Very Low ☐	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; re- strictions and/or closures in effect or being considered; preexisting controversies/ relationships; smoke management problems; sensitive political concerns/ interests.	Very Low ☐	L ☐	M ☐	H ☐	
C6. Ownership Concerns **Evaluate the effect ownership/ jurisdiction will have on how the fire is managed and rank the 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.	Very Low ☐	L ☐	M ☐	H ☐	
Enter the number of items circled for each column.					

Part C: Organization (continued)
Recommended Organization (circle one)

☐ Type 5	Majority of items rated as *"Very Low"; a few items may be rated in other categories.*
☐ Type 4	Majority of items rated as *"Low"* with some items rated as *"Very Low"* 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.
☐ Type 2	Majority of items rated as *"Moderate",* with a few items rated as *"High".*
☐ Type 1	Majority of items rated as *"High"; a few items may be rated in other categories.*

Rationale:

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

Incident Name	
Date / Time	
Unit(s)	
Name & Signature of Preparer	

UNIT LOG (ICS 214)	1. Incident Name	2. Date Prepared	3. Time Prepared

4. Unit Name/Designators	5. Unit Leader (Name and Position)	6. Operational Period

7. Personnel Roster Assigned		
Name	ICS Position	Home Base

8. Activity Log	
Time	Major Events

9. Prepared by (Name and Position)		

8. Activity Log

Time	Major Events

9. Prepared by (Name and Position)

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS

DATE	TIME	TEMP. Wet	TEMP. Dry	% RH	DP	ELEV.	WIND Speed/Direction	ASPECT

NOTES:

FIRE BEHAVIOR CHECK

RH	>45	35-45	20-35	<20
Wind	calm	<10	10-20	>20
Slope %	flat	<15	15-30	>30
Flame Length	<2 ft	2'-4'	4'-8'	>8'
Aspect	north	east	west	south
Spotting	none	minor	moderate	extensive
Time of Day	2000 to 1000	1600 to 2000	1000 to 1200	1200 to 1600

Fire behavior increases left to right

SPOT WEATHER OBSERVATION and FORECAST REQUEST

1. Name of Incident or Project	2. Control Agency:	3. Request Made			
		Date:		Time:	

4. Location: (Township, Range, Section)	5. Drainage Name:	6. Exposure / Aspect

7. Size of Incident or Project (acres):	8. Elevation		9. Fuel Type:	10. Project On:	
	Top	Bottom		Ground	
				Crowning	

11. Weather Conditions at Incident or Project or from RAWS:

Place	Elev.	Observation Date/Time	Wind Direction/ Velocity		Temperature				Sky Condition
			20 ft.	Eye level	Dry bulb	Wet bulb	RH	DP	

Date/Time:	

Discussion and Outlook:

Official Document for Extended Work Shift

And/or Deviation from 2:1 Work Rest Policy

Date	Time	Incident Number	Incident Name	Unit

Incident Type	Operational Period	Incident Commander	IC Type (1-5)

Justification

Name of Individual or Crew		

Description of the Situation

Shifts in excess of 16 hours on_____was due to:

X	----------
☐	Travel Time not administratively controllable.
☐	Mobilization and travel of resources to incident location or relocation to incident facilities.
☐	Establishing and maintaining administrative, planning and logistical support for incident.
☐	Evacuation, triage, structure protection or emergency rescue.
☐	Establishing initial control lines of the fire.
☐	Extended attack efforts to Control potentially devastating incident activity.
☐	Incident unable to provide personnel with adequate food and lodging.
☐	Other/ Additional.
☐	

Extended Hour(s) Date:		Work Hours		Total hours	

Rational:

X	----------
☐	Emergency Mobilization of resources to and from incident or facilities.
☐	Efforts required setting up, supporting, and undertaking incident control actions.
☐	Imperative operational defensive actions to prevent loss of life, resources and property damage.
☐	Extenuation circumstances resulted in personnel being left on location without food or lodging.
☐	Other/Additional:
☐	Other

Mitigation Measures

Actions taken to reduce impact on firefighter safety and reduce fatigue.

X	----------	-------	----------	----------
☐	Rest extended into the following operational period. Hours adjusted		On shift by	
☐	Other			
☐	Other			

Mitigation Hour(s) Date:		Hours:		Total Hours	

SIGN below

Incident Commander

Agency Line Officer or Duty Officer

After Action Review

INCIDENT NAME:		IC:	
DATE:		Incident Complexity:	

CRITIQUED BY: (Names of attendees)

1		9		17	
2		10		18	
3		11		19	
4		12		20	
5		13		21	
6		14		22	
7		15		23	
8		16		24	

What was planned?
What actually happened?
What was the difference, if any, between questions one and two? What can you do different next time to meet objectives?

AAR Leader Signature:		**Date:**	
Reviewed by:		**Date:**	

Final Fire Report

Fire Numbers:	DOI:	State:	USFS:	SO#:
Descriptive Location:				
Discovery Date:		Time:	☐ Estimated	☐ Actual
Initial Attack Date:		Time:	☐ Estimated	☐ Actual
Coordinates at Origin:	Geographic: Lat.		Long.	
	UTM (nad83): E.		N.	
	Legal: Tn.	Rg.	Sec.	¼ Sec.
Elevation(ft):		Slope(%):	County:	

General Cause:	☐ Lightning	☐ Smoking	☐ Equipment	☐ Firearms/Weapons	☐ Railroad
	☐ Camping	☐ Incendiary	☐ Utilities	☐ Debris/Open Burning	☐ Other Human Cause

Specific Cause:	☐ Accident/Derailment	☐ Debris/Trash Burning	☐ Matches
	☐ Aerial Luminaries	☐ Ditch/Fence Burning	☐ Motor Vehicle
	☐ Agricultural	☐ Drug Ops/ Paraphernalia	☐ Mowing
	☐ Aircraft	☐ Dump Burning	☐ Other _____
	☐ Ammunition	☐ Exhaust System Particle	☐ Portable Stove
	☐ Arson	☐ Exploding Targets	☐ Power Gen/Trans
	☐ Ash Disposal	☐ Farm Equipment	☐ Power Tools
	☐ Barrel	☐ Field Burning	☐ Rail/Track Grinding
	☐ Blasting	☐ Fire Play	☐ Right of Way
	☐ Bonfire	☐ Fireworks	☐ Signal Flares
	☐ Brake Shoe Particle	☐ Flue Sparks	☐ Smoke Out Bees/Game
	☐ Broadcast/Prescribed Burn	☐ Glass Refract/Magnification	☐ Smoking
	☐ Campfire	☐ Grazing/Habitat Improvement	☐ Spontaneous Combustion
	☐ Ceremonial/Cultural	☐ Heavy Equipment	☐ Structure
	☐ Cigar/Cigarette	☐ Incendiary Device	☐ Turbocharger
	☐ Cooking/Cook Fire	☐ Lighter	☐ Warming Fire
	☐ Cutting/Welding	☐ Logging Equipment	☐ Wheel Bearing Failure

Fuel Group:	☐ Grass (GR)	☐ Grass – Shrub (GS)	☐ Shrub (SH)
	☐ Timber – Understory (TU)	☐ Timber Litter (TL)	☐ Slash – Blowdown (SB)

Fire Behavior Fuel Model:	☐ GR1 Short, Sparse Dry Climate Grass	☐ GR2 Low Load, Dry Climate Grass	☐ GR3 Low Load, Very Coarse, Humid Climate Grass
	☐ GR4 Moderate Load, Dry Climate Grass	☐ GR5 Low Load, Humid Climate Grass	☐ GR6 Moderate Load, Humid Climate Grass
	☐ GR7 High Load, Dry Climate Grass	☐ GR8 High Load, Very Coarse, Humid Climate Grass	☐ GR9 Very High Load, Humid Climate Grass
	☐ GS1 Low Load, Dry Climate Grass-Shrub	☐ GS2 Moderate Load, Dry Climate Grass-Shrub	☐ GS3 Moderate Load, Humid Climate Grass-Shrub
	☐ GS4 High Load, Humid Climate Grass-Shrub	☐ SH1 Low Load Dry Climate Shrub	☐ SH2 Moderate Load Dry Climate Shrub
	☐ SH3 Moderate Load, Humid Climate Shrub	☐ SH4 Low Load, Humid Climate Timber-Shrub	☐ SH5 High Load, Dry Climate Shrub
	☐ SH6 Low Load, Humid Climate Shrub	☐ SH7 Very High Load, Dry Climate Shrub	☐ SH8 High Load, Humid Climate Shrub
	☐ SH9 Very High Load, Humid Climate Shrub	☐ TU1 Low Load Dry Climate Timber-Grass-Shrub	☐ TU2 Moderate Load, Humid Climate Timber-Shrub
	☐ TU3 Moderate Load, Humid Climate Timber-Grass-Shrub	☐ TU4 Dwarf Conifer With Understory	☐ TU5 Very High Load, Dry Climate Timber-Shrub
	☐ TL1 Low Load Compact Conifer Litter	☐ TL2 Low Load Broadleaf Litter	☐ TL3 Moderate Load Conifer Litter
	☐ TL4 Small downed logs	☐ TL5 High Load Conifer Litter	☐ TL6 Moderate Load Broadleaf Litter
	☐ TL7 Large Downed Logs	☐ TL8 Long-Needle Litter	☐ TL9 Very High Load Broadleaf Litter
	☐ SB1 Low Load Activity Fuel	☐ SB2 Moderate Load Activity Fuel or Low Load Blowdown	☐ SB3 High Load Activity Fuel or Moderate Load Blowdown

Color Country
Fire Management

Bureau of Land Management AZ
Dixie National Forest
Utah, Forestry, Fire, and State Lands
Bureau of Land Management UT
Zion and Bryce National Parks
Bureau of Indian Affairs

To: Type 3, 4 and 5 Incident Commanders — May 1, 2022
From: Color Country Interagency Fire Management Board
Subject: Delegation of Authority and Letter of Expectations for Type 3, 4 and 5 Incident Commanders

We delegate the authority to manage wildland fires within the Color Country Interagency Fire Management Area (CCIFMA) to all Color Country Type 3, 4 and 5 Incident Commanders(IC), to include out of area resources assisting within Color Country. This delegation primarily applies to short duration or emerging incidents, an incident specific delegation of authority may be initiated if the situation warrants. **As an IC, you must keep firefighter and public safety your highest priority on every fire. Ensure that you are implementing key guidance and best practices as identified by the various agency specific and interagency COVID-19 response protocols.** Additionally, you should manage the incident cost-efficiently and with as little environmental damage as possible while committing resources only when there is a reasonable expectation of success in protecting life and critical values at risk.

We further want to convey our expectations about your responsibilities. The following list of expectations and responsibilities will guide you to achieving your mission:

- Develop and implement viable strategies and tactics for the incident utilizing the risk management process and monitor their effectiveness. Reassess if the chosen strategies and tactics cannot be implemented in a manner that minimizes risk and exposure to responders and the public.
- Give thorough and complete briefings (see the Incident Response Pocket Guide).
- Establish a unified command quickly when appropriate (multi-jurisdictional situations).
- Follow established guidance and protocols for special areas of concern contained in the CCIFMA Annual Operating Plan.
- For Type 3 ICs, do not assume any collateral duties.

We have the utmost respect for your knowledge and professionalism. You serve an extremely important leadership role. Please understand that your actions will be supported in any cases where you take appropriate precautions to safeguard firefighters and the public.

USFS, Dixie National Forest
Forest Supervisor

BLM, Arizona Strip District Office
District Manager

Utah Division of Forestry, Fire & State Lands
Southwest Area Manager

Clarence Begay
Clarence Begay (Mar 30, 2022 12:37 PDT)
BIA, Southern Paiute Agency
Superintendent

Gloria Tibbetts
Gloria Tibbetts (Mar 31, 2022 11:37 MDT)
BLM, Color Country District Office
District Manager

Harry A Barber (Mar 31, 2022 11:10 MDT)
BLM, Paria River District Office
District Manager

Jeffrey S. Bradybaugh
Jeffrey S. Bradybaugh (Mar 31, 2022 11:31 MDT)
NPS, Zion National Park
Superintendent