



# 2016 Teton Interagency Incident Organizer

Incident Name	
Incident Number	
Fire Code	
Other Code	
Unit	
IC Time & Date	
IC Time & Date	
Containment Date & Time	
Control Date & Time	
Out Date & Time	
Final Size	
<b>AAR</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed      Date:
IC Signature:	
IC Signature:	
Reviewed By (FMO/Duty Officer):	

Version 2016

Initial Dispatch															
<b>Date:</b>	<b>Time:</b>	<b>Resource:</b>	<b>Reporting party:</b>												
<b>Geographic location:</b>		<b>Reported legal:</b> T: _____ R: _____ Sec: _____ 1/4: _____ 1/4: _____													
<b>RP suggested access:</b>		<b>Reported Lat/Long:</b> Lat: _____ Long: _____													
<b>Smoke description:</b> Small      Puff      White/Grey Medium    Layer      Black/Blue Large      Column		<b>Reported fire behavior/fuels:</b>													
<b>Wind reported out of:</b>		<b>Notes/other information:</b> (Fleeing vehicles, etc.)													
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>N</td> <td>0-5 mph</td> <td>5-10 mph</td> </tr> <tr> <td>W</td> <td>E</td> <td>10-15 mph</td> <td>15-20 mph</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>S</td> <td>20-25 mph</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			N	0-5 mph	5-10 mph	W	E	10-15 mph	15-20 mph		S	20-25 mph	
	N	0-5 mph	5-10 mph												
W	E	10-15 mph	15-20 mph												
	S	20-25 mph													
<b>Access hazards:</b>															
<b>Time en route:</b>		<b>Time on scene:</b>													
<b>Other resources en route:</b>															

IC shall complete the Incident Organizer and submit to the local unit. Pink shaded sections are required.

## Initial Attack Fire Size-Up

Fire Name:	Legal Location	Town:
IC Name:		Range:
Descriptive Location:		
*Coordinates:	Deg/Min/Sec Latitude:	
Datum:	Longitude	
	UTM:	E: N:
Reported by:		
*Cause: Human / Lightning		Ownership:
Fire Investigator Needed? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes   on order?		
*Character of Fire:		*Adjacent Fuel Type:
Smoldering	Torching	Grass/Sage      Heavy Timber
Creeping	Spotting	Aspen            Slash
Running	Crowning	Light Timber    Other
*Spread Potential:		*Slope at Head of Fire:
Low	High	0-25%            56-75%
Moderate	Extreme	26-40%           76+%
*Estimated Size:		*Aspect:
		Elevation:
*Estimated Windspeed:		Position on Slope:
		Top            Upper 1/3      Mid 1/3
		Lower 1/3    Bottom
*Wind Direction:		*Special Information
		Are any structures threatened?
		Access: (Trail, road, helispot)
		Other:
Weather Conditions		Resource Needs
Clear	Scattered Clouds	On Scene
Building Cumulus	T-Storms	En Route
Lightning	Overcast	Additional?
Showers	Heavy Showers	
*Fuel Type:		Special Equipment Needs
Grass	Snag	Retardant            Jumpers
Sage	Aspen	Pumps                Engines
Brush	Log/Duff	Bucket work
Light Timber	Other	Fallers
Heavy Timber	Slash	Is Water Available?
Hazards Identified:		<b>Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment</b> – IC's complete parts A and B. Complete Part C if applicable.
Estimated Containment	Date:	Time:

**\*Call into Dispatch Immediately**

## **Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment**

The Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment should be used to evaluate firefighter 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.**

<b>Evaluate these items</b>	<b>Concerns, mitigations, notes</b>
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
<p><b><u>B1. Infrastructure/Natural/Cultural Concerns</u></b>            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, designated areas (i.e. wilderness), T&amp;E species habitat, and cultural sites.</p>	L	M	H	
<p><b><u>B2. Proximity and Threat of Fire to Values</u></b>            Evaluate the potential threat to values based on their proximity to the fire, and rank this element low, moderate, or high.</p>	L Far	M	H Near	
<p><b><u>B3. Social/Economic Concerns</u></b>            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, including health impacts; potential for evacuation and ingress/egress routes; and restrictions and/or closures in effect or being considered.</p>	L	M	H	
Hazards				Notes/Mitigation
<p><b><u>B4. Fuel Conditions</u></b>            Consider fuel conditions ahead of the fire and rank this element low, moderate, or high.            Evaluate fuel conditions that exhibit high ROS and intensity for your area, such as those caused by invasive species or insect/disease outbreaks; and/or continuity of fuels.</p>	L	M	H	
<p><b><u>B5. Fire Behavior</u></b>            Evaluate the current and expected fire behavior and rank this element low, moderate, or high.            Considerations: intensity; rates of spread; crowning; profuse or long-range spotting.</p>	L	M	H	
<p><b><u>B6. Potential Fire Growth</u></b>            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.</p>	L	M	H	
Probability				Notes/Mitigation
<p><b><u>B7. Time of Season</u></b>            Evaluate the potential for a long-duration fire and rank this element low, moderate, or high.            Considerations: time remaining until a season ending event.</p>	L Late	M Mid	H Early	
<p><b><u>B8. Barriers to Fire Spread</u></b>            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 this element moderate. If no barriers are present, rank this element high.</p>	L Many	M	H Few	
<p><b><u>B9. Seasonal Severity</u></b>            Evaluate fire danger indices and rank this element low/moderate, high, or very high/extreme.            Considerations: Fire danger indices such as energy release component (ERC); drought status; live and dead fuel moistures; fire danger indices; adjective fire danger rating; geographic area preparedness level.</p>	L/M	H	VH/E	
Enter the number of items circled for each column.				

### Relative Risk Rating (circle 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**

**Relative Risk Rating (From Part B)**

Circle the Relative Risk Rating (from Part B).      L      M      H

Implementation Difficulty					Notes/Mitigation
<p><b><u>C1. Potential Fire Duration</u></b>  <b>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.</b></p>	N/A Very Short	L Short	M	H Long	
<p><b><u>C2. Incident Strategies (Course of Action)</u></b>  <b>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 very low, low, moderate, or high.</b>                      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.</p>	Very Low	L	M	H	
<p><b><u>C3. Functional Concerns</u></b>  <b>Evaluate the need to increase organizational structure to adequately and safely manage the incident, and rank this element very low (minimal resources committed), low (adequate), moderate (some additional support needed), or high (current capability inadequate).</b>                      Considerations: Incident management functions (logistics, finance, operations, information, planning, safety, and/or specialized personnel/equipment) are inadequate and needed; availability of resources; access to 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 incomplete; performance of firefighting resources affected by cumulative fatigue; and ineffective communications.</p>	Very Low	L	M	H	
Socio/Political Concerns					Notes/Mitigation
<p><b><u>C4. Objective Concerns</u></b>  <b>Evaluate the complexity of the incident objectives and rank this element very low, low, moderate, or high.</b>                      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.</p>	Very Low	L	M	H	
<p><b><u>C5. External Influences</u></b>  <b>Evaluate the effect external influences will have on how the fire is managed and rank this element very low, low, moderate, or high.</b>                      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.</p>	Very Low	L	M	H	
<p><b><u>C6. Ownership Concerns</u></b>  <b>Evaluate the effect ownership/jurisdiction will have on how the fire is managed and rank this element very low, low, moderate, or high.</b>                      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.</p>	Very Low	L	M	H	
<p><b>Enter the number of items circled for each column.</b></p>					

## Part C: Organization (continued)

### \*Recommended Organization (circle one):

<b>Type 5</b>	Majority of items rated as "Very Low"; a few items may be rated in other categories.
<b>Type 4</b>	Majority of items rated as "Low", with some items rated as "Very Low", and a few items rated as "Moderate" or "High".
<b>Type 3</b>	Majority of items rated as "Moderate", with a few items rated in other categories.
<b>Type 2</b>	Majority of items rated as "Moderate", with a few items rated as "High".
<b>Type 1</b>	Majority of items rated as "High"; a few items may be rated in other categories.

\*Indicators of Incident Complexity may be found in the IRPG, pgs. 10-11.

### 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.

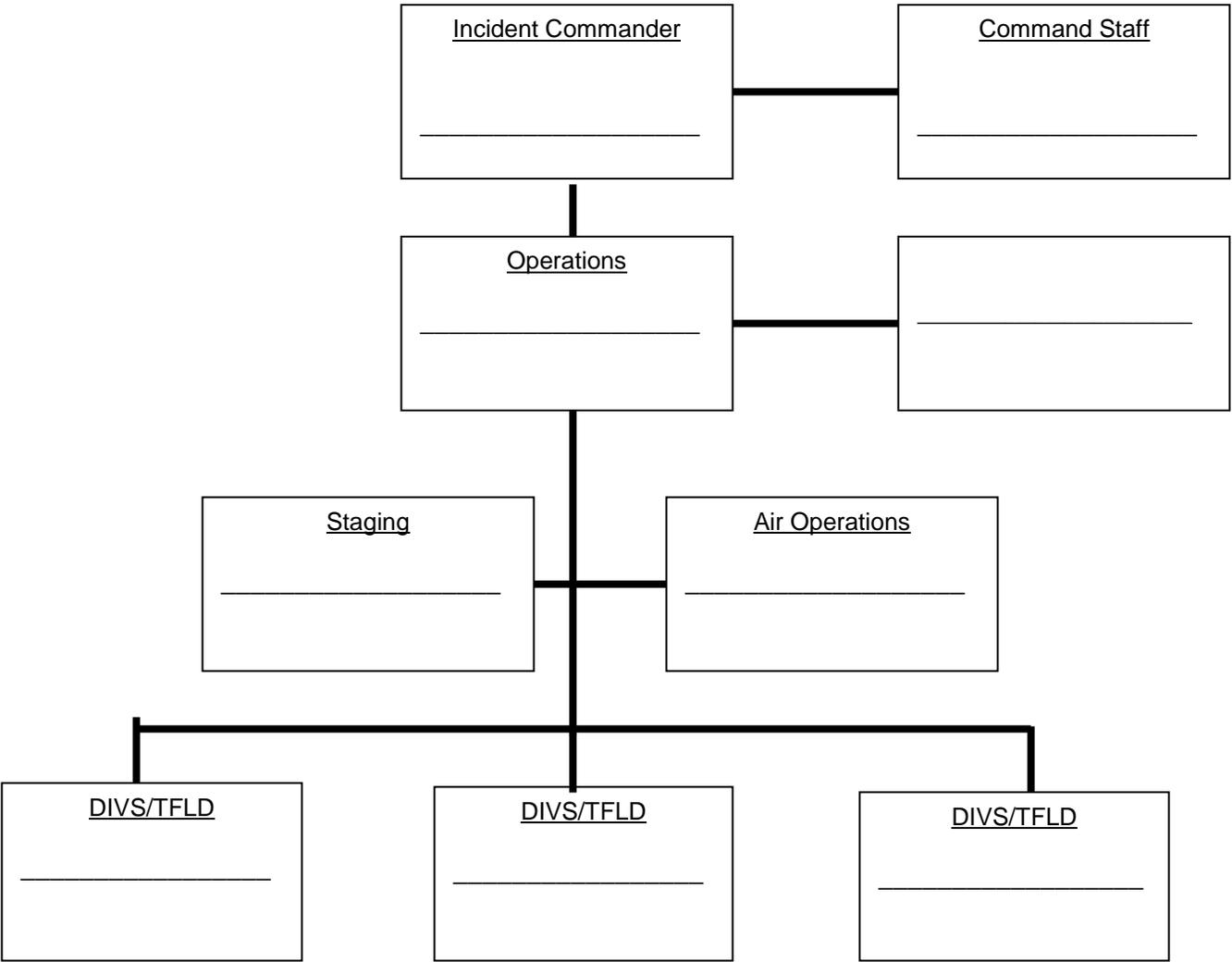
Name of Incident: \_\_\_\_\_ Unit(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Date/Time: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature of Preparer: \_\_\_\_\_

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

(Examples: protect structures, keep fire east of road, river or ridge)

**INCIDENT ORGANIZATION**

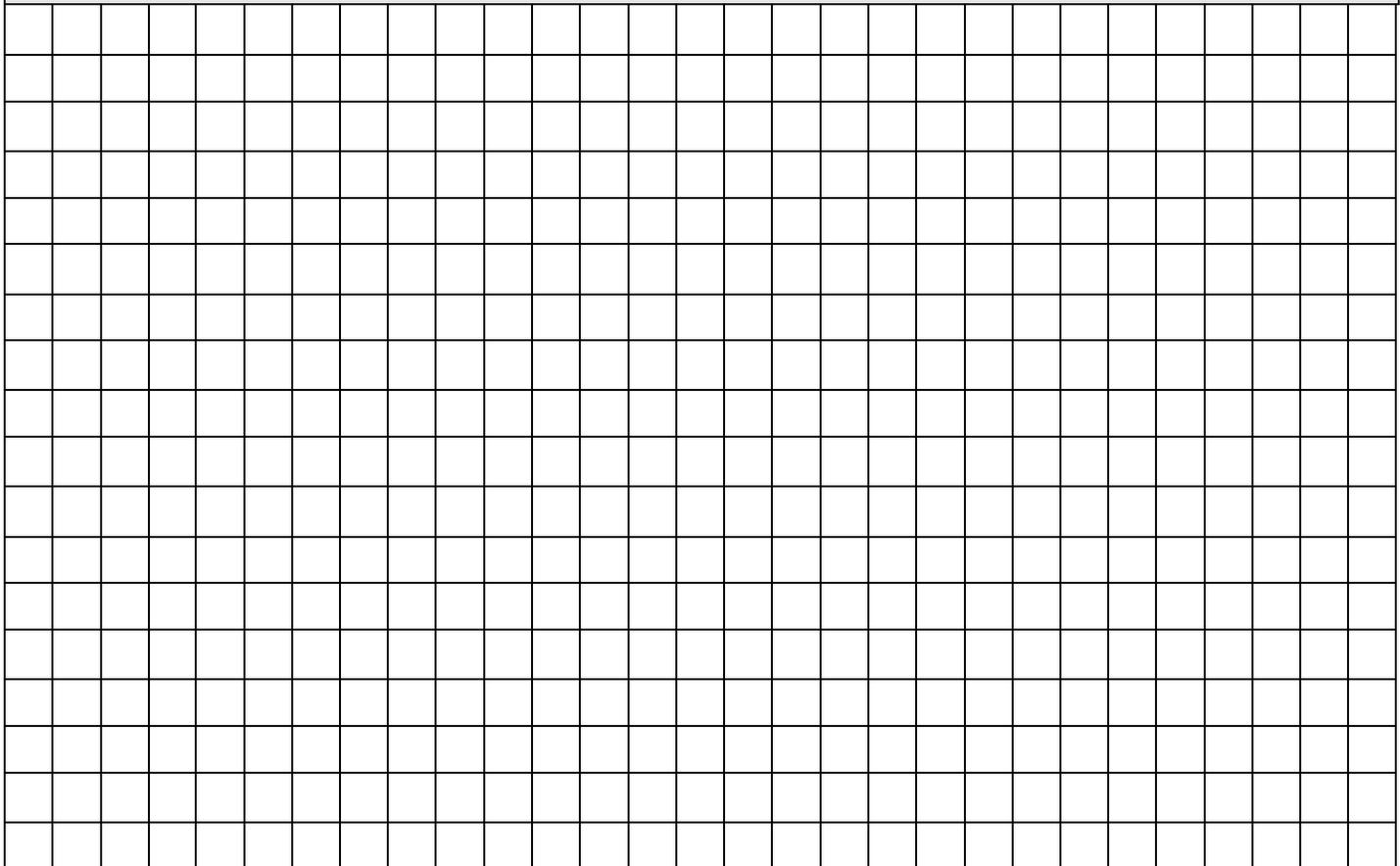


### Common Frequencies

<i>Radio Frequencies</i>	
<i>Net</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
<b>Command</b>	<i>Rx</i>
	<i>Tx</i>
<b>Support/Dispatch</b>	<i>Rx</i>
	<i>Tx</i>
<b>Air-to-Ground</b>	<i>Rx</i>
	<i>Tx</i>
<b>Air-to-Air</b>	<i>Rx</i>
	<i>Tx</i>
<b>Tactical</b>	<i>Rx</i>
	<i>Tx</i>
<b>Tactical</b>	<i>Rx</i>
	<i>Tx</i>

- |                      |                       |                 |                     |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| <b>Air-Ground 10</b> | Rx166.9375 Tx166.9375 | <b>FS TAC 1</b> | Rx166.225 Tx166.225 |
| <b>Air-Ground 19</b> | Rx168.1250 Tx168.1250 | <b>FS TAC 2</b> | Rx168.675 Tx168.675 |
| <b>Air-Ground 12</b> | Rx167.0750 Tx167.0750 | <b>FS TAC 3</b> | Rx168.775 Tx168.775 |
| <b>Air-Ground 60</b> | Request from Dispatch |                 |                     |

### MAP SKETCH





Notes:



## Spot Weather Forecast, cont'd

	<b>Today</b>	<b>Tonight</b>	<b>Tomorrow</b>
Sky/Weather			
Max Temp			
Min RH			
20' winds			
Ridge Top			
LAL			
CWR			
Haines			
Mix Height			
Trans Winds			
Smoke Dispersal			

Extended forecast Days 3-5

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## Work Rest Ratio Documentation Worksheet

This worksheet is designed to help the IC document and calculate 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 hrs given by:  
  
(Duty Officer or Line Officer **(REQUIRED)**)

Date/ Time Approval Given:

IC Signature:

Date:

## Teton Interagency Fire

Bridger-Teton National Forest  
National Elk Refuge  
Grand Teton National Park & John  
D. Rockefeller Jr. Memorial Parkway



### 2016 Type 4 & 5 Incident Commander Delegation of Authority and Expectations for all Firefighting Personnel

IC's shall understand Line Officer and Fire Management Officer's Intent, and assure that assigned fire personnel understand this intent. IC's and assigned personnel should continually assess the effectiveness of strategies and tactics and to Stop, Think, and Talk about strategies and tactics that are not meeting leaders intent and risk management/safety mitigations.

Initial response to the fire should be based on risk management principles regardless of the fire cause in consultation with the Line Officer and Duty Officer.

Ensure that all firefighting actions are in compliance with the Ten Standard Fire Orders and mitigation of applicable Watch Out Situations is accomplished; they are firm rules of engagement. All decisions to engage, disengage or re-engage are made in terms of a doctrinal approach to these orders. Implement strategies and tactics that commit responders only to operations where and when they can be successful. Appropriate hazard assessment and risk mitigation are critical steps before undertaking any wildland fire action. Please know that you have our support even if your reasoned decisions end up in a bad outcome.

All firefighters will work in a professional manner to ensure appropriate representation of our agencies. Foster a learning culture and an atmosphere free of discrimination, sexual harassment and other forms of inappropriate behavior.

IC's and supervisors will be aware of personnel conditions and follow the Work Rest Guidelines. Watch for fatigue, falling attitudes, distractions, and personal issues.

IC's shall ensure personnel on their incident are only assigned to fireline positions for which they are qualified as certified by their employing agency. Ensure trainees have a qualified trainer.

Ensure that all incoming resources as well as those already on the fireline receive appropriate briefings. Include an emphasis on safety related to local conditions and any out of the ordinary risks.

Ensure implementation of proper food storage policies/procedures.

IC's are responsible to update TIDC and the Duty Officer every morning and afternoon on the status of the incident. Immediate notification to TIDC will be made for any significant changes in fire behavior, conditions and all injuries or accidents.

For each incident, the IC is responsible for completing the appropriate sections of the Incident Organizer, conducting an After Action Review (AAR) and turning in that Organizer with the fire report. Formal agency fire reporting is a critical piece of successfully managing a fire. Know and follow the reporting requirement for the jurisdictional agency of the fire you are on. All final fire reports are due within 10 days of the fire being declared out.

Protection of life and the safety of the public and emergency responders is the most important objective for every fire. IC's are responsible for implementing risk management as outlined in the Incident Response Pocket Guide. Before Incident Commanders commit personnel they should ask:

- What will we do if someone gets hurt? If so, how do we treat and transport them?
- How long will it take to get them to a hospital?

You are all expected to plan for an event such as this, know the tools available to assist you, and practice for these scenarios

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Patrick Olin'.

USFS, Bridger-Teton National Forest  
Forest Supervisor

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Steven W. Yellin'.

USF&WS, National Elk Refuge  
Refuge Manager

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Dainelle'.

NPS, Grand Teton National Park &  
John D. Rockefeller Jr. Memorial Parkway  
Superintendent

## INCIDENT STATUS SUMMARY (ICS-209)

The Incident Commander is responsible to provide Teton Dispatch and/or the Zone Duty Officer with enough information to submit an ICS-209, for Fires >100 acres in Timber, >300 acres in Grass/Brush or fires managed for a long duration.

### Key information to communicate:

- Size/Area involved (growth since last report)
- Threats in the next 24 hours
  - life/safety any evacuations in progress or planned?
  - structures threatened, type – primary residences, outbuildings, cultural/historic?
  - critical infrastructure, powerlines, energy development, communications towers/repeaters?
- Critical Resource Needs
- Observed fire behavior
- Actions planned for next operational period
- Any significant event or change that has occurred or is expected to occur(ie. medical, land ownership, or management strategy)

Information should be provided to TIDC by 1800 hrs, **PLAN AHEAD!** Communicate with the Duty Officer and TIDC to develop a strategy to submit a 209 to meet timing and reporting requirements.

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### LOGISTICS

- Food: 1 case MRE's/day for 4 people **or** 5 cases/day for a 20 person crew
- Water: 1 cubie/day for 4 people **or** 5 cubies/day for a 20 person crew
- Fuel: portable pumps 5 gal will run for 4 hrs., chainsaws 1 gal/4 hrs 1 qt oil/2 hrs

### Pre-Assembled Water Handling Kits available from the Interagency Fire Cache in Jackson, WY

#### PUMP KIT "A"

I MARK 3 PUMP/KIT
15 GALLONS UNLEADED
1 GALLON 2 CYCLE

3000 X 1.5 HOSE
1500 X 1.0 HOSE
1000 X 3/4 HOSE

15 X 1.5 GATED Y's
8 X 1.0 GATED Y's
10 X 3/4 GATED Y's

15 X 1.0 NOZZLES
10 X 3/4 NOZZLES

15 X 1.5-1.0 REDUCERS
10 X 1.0-3/4 REDUCERS

#### PUMP SUPPORT KIT "B"

2000 X 1.5 HOSE
1000 X 1.0 HOSE
1000 X 3/4 HOSE

10 X 1.5 GATED Y's
5 X 1.0 GATED Y's
10 X 3/4 GATED Y's

10 X 1.0 NOZZLES
10 X 3/4 NOZZLES

10 X 1.5-1.0 REDUCERS
5 X 1.0-3/4 REDUCERS

**Appendix C: Logistics Toolbox**

**OPERATIONS SUPPLY ORDER**

Fire Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Order # _____	Order # _____
Ground Contact _____	Ground Contact _____
Order Date _____	Order Date _____
Order Time _____	Order Time _____
Ordered By _____	Ordered By _____
Received By _____	Received By _____
Deliver Date _____	Deliver Date _____
Deliver Time _____	Deliver Time _____
Location _____	Location _____
_____° _____'	_____° _____'
_____° _____'	_____° _____'
T      R      S	T      R      S

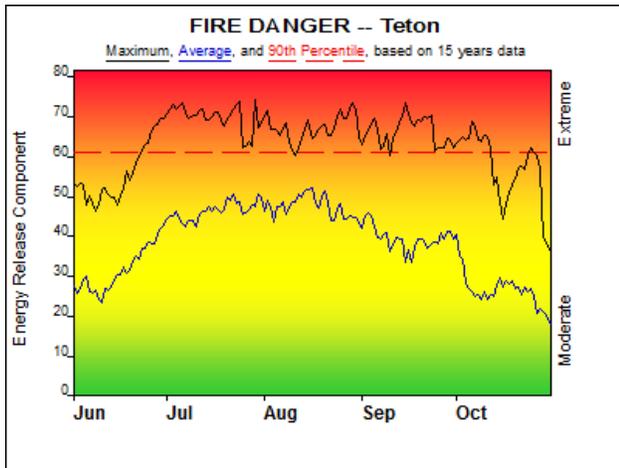
		Order Numbers					
	Camp/ Spike Items	NFES	UI	Qty	S#	Qty	S#
1	Meal, cold breakfast or hot breakfast (per individual)	Local	#				
2	Meal, sack lunches (per individual)	Local	#				
3	Meal, hot dinner (per individual)	Local	#				
4	MRE's (12 per box)	001842	BX				
5	Fruit (how many/kind)	Local	#				
6	Gatorade, on ice for fire camp only (ICE NO ICE)	Local	CS				
7	Cubees (with drinking water) (5 gallons)	000048	EA				
8	Coffee (5 gallons)	Local	Gal				
9	Ice (BLOCK CRUSHED)	Local	#				
10	Cup, paper, coffee	000465	EA				
11	Mess gear - 25 person 1 day, 60 plates, cups, bowls, utensils	000135	KT				
12	Table, Folding	002698	EA				
13	Chair, Folding, Metal	002047	EA				
14	Wash basin (1 basin for 5 people)	000027	EA				
15	Soap	Local	EA				
16	Towel, Waterless	000206	EA				
17	Bath Towels	001038	BX				
18	Toilet Paper	000142	RO				
19	Port - A - Toilets (1 toilet for 8 people, service daily)	Local	EA				
20	Sleeping bags (0022 Green Mummy) (1062 Blue Disposable)	000022 001062	EA				
21	Pad, sleeping, gray	001566	EA				
22	Tent, 2 person	000077	EA				
23	Fly, Plastic, Tent, 16' x 24', w/10 guy ropes (May also need #'s 26, 27 & 28)	000070	EA				
24	Fly, Sunscreen, 20' x 20', w/guy ropes	006131	EA				
25	Pole, ridge, 16'	000089	EA				
26	Pole, upright, adjustable	000083	EA				
27	Stakes, tent, metal	000825	EA				
28	Sheeting, plastic, clear 16'x100'	000143	RO				
29	Sheeting, plastic, black, 20' x 100'	000144	RO				
30	Batteries, AA (order by package) (24 per package)	000030	PG				
31	Cord, nylon shroud (parachute)	000533	PT				
32	Flagging, ribbon (specify color and/or wording below)	***	RO				





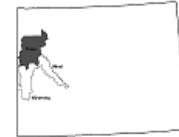
# Bridger-Teton NF and Grand Teton NP Pocket Card, 2016

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>FIRE DANGER -- Wind</b></p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">Maximum, Average, and 90th Percentile, based on 15 years data</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct</p>	<p><b>Fire Danger Area:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Teton Interagency Zone</li> <li>◆ NWS Zone 416</li> <li>◆ RAWS: 481309/481307</li> <li>* Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards</li> </ul> <p><b>Fire Danger Interpretation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>EXTREME</b> -- Use extreme caution</li> <li><b>(Caution)</b> -- Watch for change</li> <li><b>Moderate</b> -- Lower Potential, but always be aware</li> </ul> <p>Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 2001 - 2015  Average -- shows peak fire season over 15 years (2285 observations)  90th Percentile -- Only 10% of the 2285 days from 2001 - 2015 had an Energy Release Component above 64</p> <p><b>Local Thresholds - Watch out:</b> Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:  <b>20' Wind Speed</b> over 20 mph, RH less than 17%,  <b>Temperature</b> over 85, <b>1000-Hour Fuel Moisture</b> less than 12  <b>Woody Fuels</b> less than 90% <b>Herbaceous Fuels</b> less than 80%</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Years to Remember: <u>2002</u> <u>2008</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fuel Model: G - Short-Needle (Heavy Dead)</b></p>	<p><b>Remember what Fire Danger tells you:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature &amp; rh ranges, and precip duration.</li> <li>✓ Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.</li> <li>✓ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.</li> <li>✓ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.</li> </ul> <p><b>Past Experience:</b></p> <p>New Fork- Winds aligned with topographical features to allow for large fire growth the first few burn periods. The fire burned through beetle killed lodgepole pine. Monsoon was predominantly dry allowing 1000 hour fuels to dry at an accelerated rate leading up to the fire.</p> <p>Salt Lick - large fire growth occurred with wind and drainage alignment. The fire burned a majority of the south gypsum creek drainage in a half of a burn period. The same day the Pole Creek fire burned just outside the town of Pinedale.</p> <p><b>Additional Info:</b> <a href="http://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/dispatch/wy-tdc/">http://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/dispatch/wy-tdc/</a>  Responsible Agency: Bridger-Teton NF  FF+4.1 build 1622 05/09/2016-22:50 (C:\Users\ericaneiswanger\Des... \pocket card wind 15)</p> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>FIRE DANGER -- Wyoming</b></p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">Maximum, Average, and 90th Percentile, based on 15 years data</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct</p>	<p><b>Fire Danger Area:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Teton Interagency Fire</li> <li>◆ NWS Zone 414</li> <li>◆ RAWS 481208/481306/103904/481302</li> <li>* Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards</li> </ul> <p><b>Fire Danger Interpretation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>EXTREME</b> -- Use extreme caution</li> <li><b>(Caution)</b> -- Watch for change</li> <li><b>Moderate</b> -- Lower Potential, but always be aware</li> </ul> <p>Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 2001 - 2015  Average -- shows peak fire season over 15 years (2295 observations)  90th Percentile -- Only 10% of the 2295 days from 2001 - 2015 had an Energy Release Component above 64</p> <p><b>Local Thresholds - Watch out:</b> Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:  <b>20' Wind Speed</b> over 20 mph, RH less than 17%,  <b>Temperature</b> over 88, <b>1000-Hour Fuel Moisture</b> less than 12  <b>Woody Fuels</b> less than 90% <b>Herbaceous Fuels</b> less than 80%</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Years to Remember: <u>2007</u> <u>2012</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fuel Model: G - Short-Needle (Heavy Dead)</b></p>	<p><b>Remember what Fire Danger tells you:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature &amp; rh ranges, and precip duration.</li> <li>✓ Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.</li> <li>✓ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.</li> <li>✓ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.</li> </ul> <p><b>Past Experience:</b></p> <p>Fontenelle and Chall Creek- 2012 The warmest summer on record for WY. The Fontenelle fire started in late June/early July and Chall creek mid-September. Very warm, dry, and extremely windy May and June led to accelerated drying of 1000 fuels. Live fuels in drought stressed condition. High winds led to very large fire growth.</p> <p>Middle - The Middle fire started in early August. High winds and long range spotting led to large fire growth. Fire started during a period of above average temperatures.</p> <p><b>Additional Info:</b> <a href="http://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/dispatch/wy-tdc/">http://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/dispatch/wy-tdc/</a>  Responsible Agency: Bridger-Teton NF  FF+4.1 build 1622 05/09/2016-22:05 (C:\Users\ericaneiswanger... \Pocket card wyoming 15 yr)</p> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team</p>



#### Fire Danger Area:

- ◆ Teton Interagency Zone
- ◆ NWS Zone 415
- ◆ RAWS 480708/481307/481302
- \* Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards



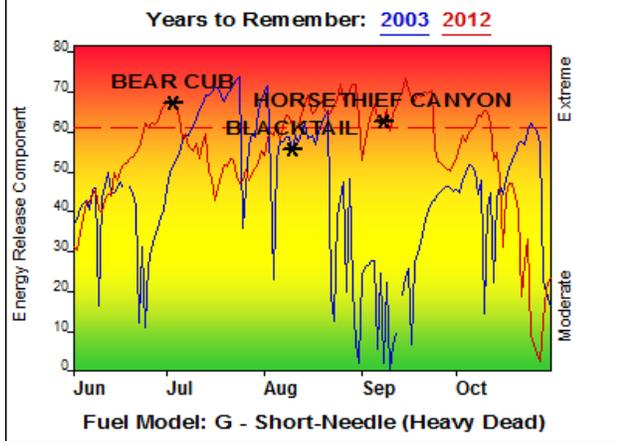
#### Fire Danger Interpretation:



- EXTREME** -- Use extreme caution
- (Caution)** -- Watch for change
- Moderate** -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

- Maximum** -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 2001 - 2015
- Average** -- shows peak fire season over 15 years (2279 observations)
- 90th Percentile** -- Only 10% of the 2279 days from 2001 - 2015 had an Energy Release Component above 61

**Local Thresholds - Watch out:** Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:  
**20' Wind Speed** over 20 mph, **RH** less than 17%,  
**Temperature** over 88, **1000-Hour Fuel Moisture** less than 12  
**Woody Fuels** less than 90% **Herbaceous Fuels** less than 80%



#### Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

- ✓ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- ✓ Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.
- ✓ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- ✓ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

#### Past Experience:

Bear Cub and Horsethief- 2012 The warmest summer on record for WY. The Bear Cub fire started in early July Horsethief in early September. Other large fires burned actively into October.

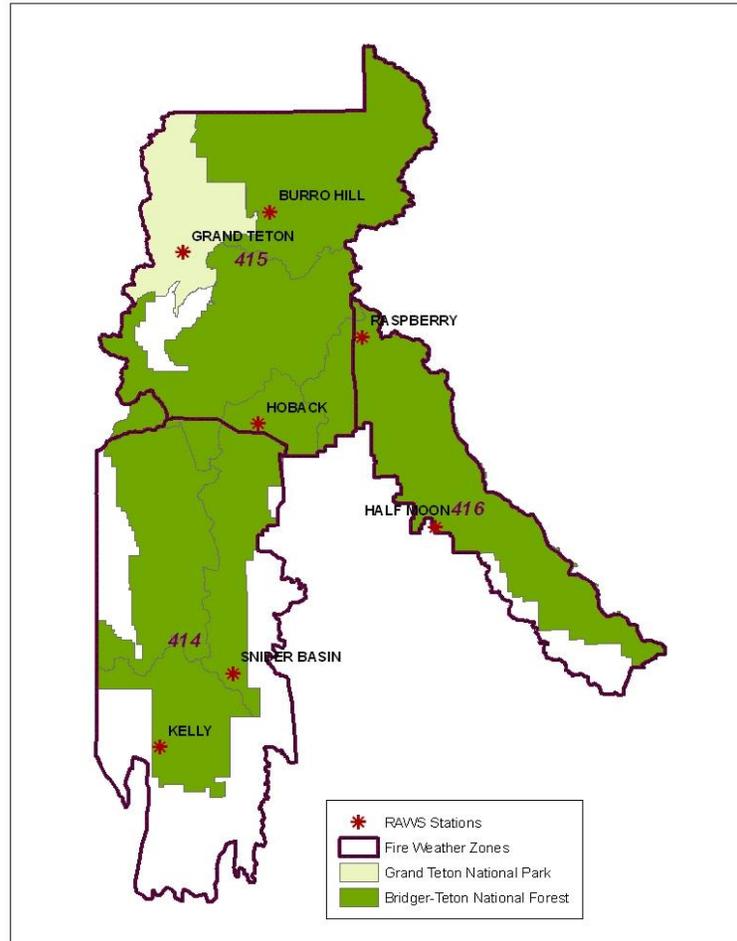
Blacktail - 2003 Fire was a wind driven fire supported by abundant/dense sagebrush with a smooth brome (non-native) understory. Increased fire growth due to wind with temp/Rh contributing to fine fuel curing rapidly during the day.

**Additional Info:** <http://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/dispatch/wy-tdc/>

Responsible Agency: Bridger-Teton NF and Grand Teton NP  
 FF+4.1 build 1622 05/10/2016-13:17 (C:\Users\enicane...WYBTF\_by\_FDRA\_2000-2014 edit)

Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team

## NWS-Riverton Fire Weather Zones and Fire RAWS locations (GTP/BTF)



### Commonly Used Phone Numbers (Use 307 for the area code)

**Teton Dispatch Center** **FIRE** - 739-3630 **All Risk** - 739-3301 **Expanded** - ( )

#### **BTF – Forest Fire Management**

Tobin Kelley	739-5576 / *413-2028*
Mike Johnston	739-5581 / 413-2022
Andy Norman	739-5571 / 413-2033
David Gomez	739-3339/ 413-4209
Rebecca Swenson	739-5024 / 231-9336
Heidi Zardus	739-5079 / 413-2030

#### **East Zone BTF**

Paul Hutta	367-5735 / 413-0542
<b>AFMO</b>	<b>276-5827 / 413-0978</b>
Paul Swenson	276-5817 / 413-0417

#### **West Zone BTF**

Kurt Thiel	886-5333 / 413-2029
Eddie Taylor	828-5116 / 200-1767
Ben Banister	828-5117 / 200-1762

#### **North Zone BTF**

Steve Markason	739-5413 / 413-2032
Chris Vero	739-5418 / 413-2035
Andy Hall	739-5425 / 413-0518

#### **GTP – Fire Management**

Chip Collins	739-3310 / 690-4400
Mack McFarland	739-3313 / 690-0573
William Willard	739-3311
<b>PIO</b>	<b>739-3692 / 690-1128</b>
Diane Abendroth	739-3665 / 690-9828
<b>Fuels Tech</b>	<b>739-3319 / 690-0459</b>
Ron Steffens	739-3675 / 541-404-8884

**Teton Helibase** 739-5557

**National Elk Refuge** 733-9212

#### **Additional:** **Name**

#### **Number**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

## **After Action Review**

The climate surrounding an AAR must be one in which the participants openly and honestly discuss what transpired, in sufficient detail and clarity, so everyone understands what did and did not occur and why. Most importantly, participants should leave with a strong desire to improve their proficiency.

- An AAR is performed as immediately after the event as possible by the personnel involved.
- The leader's role is to ensure skilled facilitation of the AAR.
- Reinforce that respectful disagreement is OK. Keep focused on the *what*, not the *who*.
- Make sure everyone participates.
- End the AAR on a positive note.

**What was planned?**

**What actually happened?**

**Why did it happen?**

**What can we do next time?** (Correct weaknesses/sustain strengths)

**Ensure this Incident Organizer is submitted to the appropriate Zone Duty Officer with the AAR.**

## Medical Incident Report

Use items one through nine to communicate situation to communications/dispatch.

### 1. CONTACT COMMUNICATIONS/DISPATCH

Ex: "Communications, Div. Alpha. Stand-by for Priority Medical Incident Report." (If life threatening request designated frequency be cleared for emergency traffic.)

### 2. INCIDENT STATUS: Provide incident summary and command structure

Nature of Injury/Illness	Describe the injury (Ex: Broken leg with bleeding)
Incident Name:	Geographic Name + "Medical" (Ex: Trout Meadow Medical)
Incident Commander:	Name of IC
Patient Care:	Name of Care Provider (Ex: EMT Smith)

### 3. INITIAL PATIENT ASSESSMENT: Complete this section for each patient. This is only a brief, initial assessment. Provide additional patient info after completing this 9 Line Report. See page 100 for detailed Patient Assessment.

Number of Patients:	Male/Female	Age:	Weight:
Conscious?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO = MEDEVAC	
Breathing?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO = MEDEVAC	
Mechanism of Injury: <i>What caused the injury?</i>			
Lat/Long: (Datum WGS84) Ex: N 40° 42.45' x W 123° 03.24'			

### 4. SEVERITY OF EMERGENCY, TRANSPORT PRIORITY

SEVERITY	TRANSPORT PRIORITY
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>URGENT-RED</b> Life threatening injury or illness. Ex: Unconscious, difficulty breathing, bleeding severely, 2°-3° burns more than 4 palm sizes, heat stroke, disoriented.	Ambulance or MEDEVAC helicopter. Evacuation need is <b>IMMEDIATE</b> .
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>PRIORITY-YELLOW</b> Serious injury or illness. Ex: Significant trauma, not able to walk, 2°-3° burns not more than 1-2 palm sizes	Ambulance or consider air transport if at remote location. Evacuation may be <b>DELAYED</b> .
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>ROUTINE-GREEN</b> Not a life threatening injury or illness. Ex: Sprains, strains, minor heat-related illness	Non-Emergency. Evacuation considered <b>Routine of Convenience</b> .

### 5. TRANSPORT PLAN:

Air Transport:	(Agency Aircraft Preferred)
<input type="checkbox"/> Helispot	<input type="checkbox"/> Short-haul/Hoist <input type="checkbox"/> Life Flight <input type="checkbox"/> Other
Ground Transport:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Self-Extract	<input type="checkbox"/> Carry-Out <input type="checkbox"/> Ambulance <input type="checkbox"/> Other

### 6. ADDITIONAL RESOURCE/EQUIPMENT NEEDS:

<input type="checkbox"/> Paramedic/EMT(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Crew(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> SKED/Backboard/C-Collar
<input type="checkbox"/> Burn Sheet(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Oxygen	<input type="checkbox"/> Trauma Bag
<input type="checkbox"/> Medication(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> IV/Fluid(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Cardiac Monitor/AED
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (e.g., splints, rope rescue, wheeled litter)		

### 7. COMMUNICATIONS:

Function	Channel Name/Number	Receive (Rx)	Tone/ NAC*	Transmit (Tx)	Tone/ NAC*
Ex: Command	Forest Rpt, Ch. 2	168.3250	110.9	171.4325	110.9
COMMAND					
AIR-TO-GRND					
TACTICAL					

*\*NAC for digital radio system*

### 8. EVACUATION LOCATION:

Lat/Long: (Datum WGS84) EX: N 40° 42.45' x W 123° 03.24'	
Patient's ETA to Evacuation Location:	
Helispot/Extraction Size and Hazards	

### 9. CONTINGENCY:

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

### REMEMBER:

- Confirm ETAs of resources ordered.
- Act according to your level of training.
- Be Alert. Keep Calm. Think Clearly. Act Decisively.

**Type 4/5 Medical Plan**

**Medical Resources:**

**Incident Medical Personnel :**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Level: \_\_\_\_\_  
Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Level: \_\_\_\_\_  
Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Level: \_\_\_\_\_

**Gear Available:**

\_\_\_\_\_ 1<sup>st</sup> Aid Kit      \_\_\_\_\_ 10 person  
\_\_\_\_\_ BLS Kit      \_\_\_\_\_ ALS Kit  
\_\_\_\_\_ O<sub>2</sub>      \_\_\_\_\_ Splints  
\_\_\_\_\_ Backboard      \_\_\_\_\_ Litter  
\_\_\_\_\_ Other:

**Additional medical gear/personnel needs :**

**Evacuation:**

**Air:**

**Landing Zones/Helisports:**

Primary (Lat/Long - DDD, MM.M):  
Lat: \_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_.\_\_\_\_\_  
Long: \_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_.\_\_\_\_\_  
LZ Hazards:

Secondary (Lat/Long - DD, MM.M):  
Lat: \_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_.\_\_\_\_\_  
Long: \_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_.\_\_\_\_\_  
LZ Hazards:

**Ground:**

Ground access/trailhead:

Distance to access/trailhead:

Terrain/access problems:

Potential ground transportation method:  
\_\_\_\_\_ Wheeled Litter    \_\_\_\_\_ Crew Carry    \_\_\_\_\_ UTV  
\_\_\_\_\_ Horse  
Other:

**ETA medical response:**

Air: \_\_\_\_\_    Ground: \_\_\_\_\_

**ETE to get injured to:**

LZ: \_\_\_\_\_    Ground access: \_\_\_\_\_

**Contingency Communications:**

Fire Dispatch 307-739-3630

**Primary Radio Repeater:**

**Secondary Radio Repeater:**

**Air to Ground :**

**Incident Sat Phone #:**

Cell Signal:  None     Poor     Good

**Considerations\*:**

- I can get my people out in a timely manner if I need to.
- My people can get me out in a timely manner if needed.
- Evacuation concerns or deficiencies discussed w/ Zone Duty Officer

**\*The intent of these considerations (and the plan in general) is to stimulate thought and discussion on the potential for medical evacuation during any incident response. The perception of timely evacuations may be a present condition, but realize that the situation can change, sometimes in rapid fashion, plan accordingly...**

**Emergency procedures reviewed and updated:**

Date/Time: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date/Time: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date/Time: \_\_\_\_\_

**Personnel briefed on medical plan:**

Date/Time: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date/Time: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date/Time: \_\_\_\_\_

**Emergency Procedures:**

- Provide initial lifesaving care (XABC).**
- Notify Teton Dispatch of medical emergency - request priority radio traffic.**
- Complete medical size up.**
- Provide Dispatch with medical size up.**

**STAY CALM, THINK CLEARLY, ACT DECISIVELY**