2019 INCIDENT ORGANIZER

Shaded portions and those outlined in red on pages 1, 2, 4, & 8 indicate REQUIRED information for fire reporting purposes.

Incident Name			
Incident #			
Start Date			
Fire Code			
Jurisdiction			
IC#1 Took Command	Name:	Date:	Time: format (HH:MM)
IC#2 Took Command	Name:	Date:	Time: format (HH:MM)
CONTAIN	Date:	Time: format (HH:MM)	
CONTROL	Date:	Time: format (HH:MM)	
OUT	Date:	Time: format (HH:MM)	
Declared Out By			

Final acres by ownership	BLM	USFS	NPS	State	Other	TOTAL
						0.00

For fire reporting purposes – CONTAIN, CONTROL, OUT cannot be the same time.

IC#1 Signature:		Date:	
IC#1 Name:			
Duty Officer Signature:		Date:	
Duty Officer Name:			

IF COUNTY FIRE, ZONE DO RESPONSIBLE FOR ORGANIZER

ON-SCENE SIZE-UP

Incident Name:

IC:

Observed hazard(s):

Estimated Size: 0.00 acres

Ownership:

Fuel Type: Make a selection

Spread Potential: Make a selection

Best Access:

Threat to Wildland/Urban Interface (WUI)? ◯ No ◯ Yes - specify:

Life or property (structures) threatened? ◯ No ◯ Yes - specify:

Additional resources needed? ◯ No ◯ Yes - specify:

Resources on scene:

FIRE SIZE-UP

Legal: Township Range Section(s)

DATUM

WGS 84

D, dM

Latitude Longitude

Character of Fire: Make a selection

Flame Length: ◯ Inches ◯ feet Slope: %

Position on Slope: Make a selection

Aspect: Make a selection

Weather Conditions: Make a selection

Wind Speed: Gusts: Direction:

Elevation:

Cause: Make a selection

Fire Investigator Required? ◯ No ◯ Yes *** if YES, fill out spot wx, pg. 7**

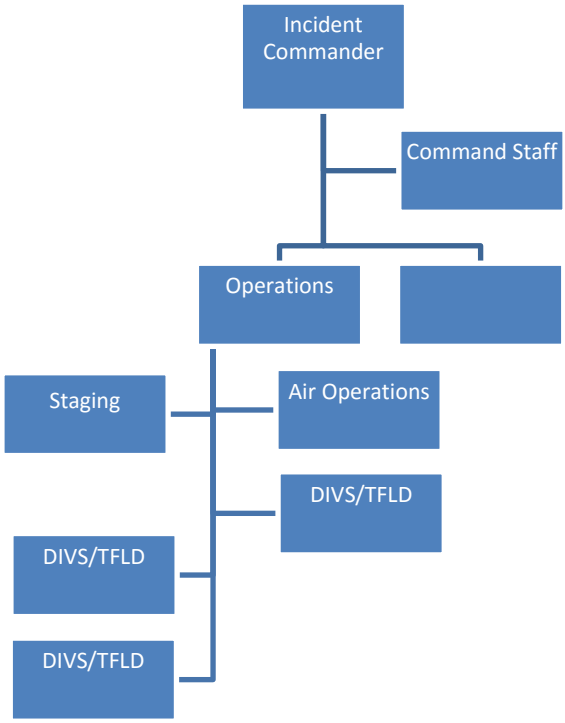
RESOURCE SUMMARY								
Resource ID	Resource Type	ERT/ETA	Arrival Time (HH:MM)	No. of People	Briefed? Y or N	Assignment	Release Time	Request Number
					No			
					No			
					No			
					No			
					No			
					No			
					No			
					No			
					No			
					No			
					No			
					No			
					No			
					No			
					No			
					No			
					No			
					No			
					No			
					No			
					No			
					No			
					No			

FUELS TREATMENT		
Was the area previously treated?	Yes ◯	No ◯
If so, what was the treatment method used? (Explain: roller chop, slash, lop and scatter, etc.)		
How did the treatment affect the fire behavior? (Explain: rate of spread, flame length, etc.)		
Did it help in the suppression efforts?	Yes ◯	No ◯
(Explain: burn-out, water, hand-line, etc.)		

RETARDANT DROPS		
If retardant was dropped, did it encroach into any drainages?	Yes ◯	No ◯
If so, notify Dispatch as soon as possible, so a Resource Advisor can be notified to respond.		
Lat/Long:		

INCIDENT OBJECTIVES
1. Provide for firefighter and public SAFETY.
2.
3.
4.
5.

INCIDENT ORGANIZATION



Incident Complexity Analysis (Type 3, 4, 5) *CIRCLE COMPLEXITY LEVEL ABOVE*	YES	NO
Fire Behavior		
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 the planned control perimeter.	◯	◯
Firefighter 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 operations.	◯	◯
Limited local resources available for initial attack.	◯	◯
Heavy commitment of local resources to logistical support.	◯	◯
Existing resources 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 in or threatening more than one jurisdiction and potential for unified command with different management objectives.	◯	◯
Unique natural resources, special-designated areas, critical municipal watershed, T&E species habitat, or cultural values sites.	◯	◯
Sensitive political concerns, media involvement, or controversial fire policy.	◯	◯

Spot Weather Forecast Request

1. Name of Incident / Project:	2. Requesting Agency:	3. Requesting Official:	
		Date:	Time:

4. Location (Lat/Long):	5. Drainage Name:	6. Aspect:

7. Size of Incident / Project (acres):	8. Elevation:		9. Fuel Type:	10. Sheltering:
	Top	Bottom		Full ◯ Partial ◯ Unsheltered ◯

11. Weather Conditions at Incident / Project or from RAWS (please specify):

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

12. Request Forecast for: Today ☐ Tonight ☐ Tomorrow ☐

Clouds & Wx	Temp	RH	20FT wind	Smoke disp.	Haines index	LAL	Mixing height	Transport winds
☐	☐	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

13. Remarks:

The Weather Forecaster will provide Block 14 information.	Date/Time:

14. Discussion and Outlook:

FOR ALL FIRES		
Managed For Multiple Objectives?	○ Yes	○ No
In a Large Complex ?	○ Yes	○ No
Acres Burned In WUI	○ Yes	○ No
Managed Fire Converted to Suppression?	○ Yes	○ No
Reimbursable? *Is another Agency responsible for costs?*	○ Yes	○ No
Trespass? *Human caused fire on Federal Lands.*	○ Yes	○ No
Initial Strategy?	○ Suppression	○ Managed

COUNTY					
SUMMIT ☐	**EAGLE** ☐	**GARFIELD** ☐	**PITKIN** ☐	**MESA** ☐	**RIO BLANCO** ☐

What is the land ownership at the Point of Origin (POO)?
For fires where the jurisdictional POO is USFS, State or Private and a BLM resource responds you should complete a fire report in WFMI (In the case of the USFS this will also be entered into the USFS fire reporting system - Firestat).

◉ BLM ○ USFS ○ BOR
○ Private ○ State ○ Other

FOR USFS FIRES					
NFDRS Model	Select One	**Cover Class**	Select One	**Maturity**	Select One
Representative RAWS Station	Select One			**Ranger District**	Select One

FOR BLM FIRES					
FBMS Fuel Model	Select One	**Field Office**	Select One	**Acres**	
Fire Type Protection Type	Select One			Link to FT/PT Flow Chart	

Fuel Models are located on pages 9 & 10

FBPS FUEL MODELS

Grass Fuel Models

1. ***Grass and savannas(correlates to NFDRS models A and L)****
2. ***Open shrub land, pine and scrub oak stands covering less than 2/3 area (correlates to NFDRS model T)****
3. Tall prairie and marshland grasses where influence of wind is high

Shrub Fuel Models

4. Stands of mature shrubs, closed jack pine stands
5. Young green stands with no dead wood, such as laurel or vine maple
6. ***Intermediate shrub stands, cured hardwood slash (correlates to NFDRS model F)****
7. Stands of shrub 2-6 feet, such as palmetto-gallberry with pine overstory

Timber Fuel Models

8. ***Closed canopy stands of short-needle conifers or hardwoods that have leafed out and support fire in the compact litter layer (correlates to NFDRS model H)****
9. Long-needle conifer and hardwood stands
10. ***Any stand with large quantities of dead-down fuel (correlates to NFDRS model G; use for campfires)****

Slash Fuel Models

11. Conifer or hardwood stands with light partial cuts or thinning
12. Heavily thinned conifer stands, clearcuts, medium – heavy partial cuts
13. Clearcuts and heavy partial cuts in mature stands where slash is dominated by material with diameter exceeding 3 inches

Fuel Type	Fuel Model	NFDRS DESCRIPTION
GRASS	***A**	Represents grasslands vegetated by **annual** grasses and forbs. Some brush or trees may be present but occupy a small portion of the area. [Cheatgrass, oak savannah]
	***L**	Represents grasslands vegetated by **perennial** grasses and forbs. Species are coarser and amounts heavier than those in fuel model A. Some shrubs and trees may be present but occupy a small portion of the area. [Fescue, Wheatgrass]
	C	Represents open pine stands. Perennial grasses, needle litter and branch wood significantly contribute to the fuel loading. [Longleaf, Ponderosa, and Sugar Pine]
	***T**	Represents shrubs that burn easily and are not dense enough to shade out grasses and other herbaceous plants. The shrubs must occupy at least one-third of the site. [Sagebrush]
BRUSH	**B**	Represents mature, dense brush 6 feet or more in height. Much of the aerial fuel is dead. Foliage burns readily. Fires are typically intense and fast spreading. [Chaparral]
	***F**	Represents mature oakbrush stands. [Pinon-Juniper]
TIMBER	***H**	Represents healthy stands of short-needled conifers with sparse undergrowth and a thin layer of ground fuels. [White Pine, Spruces, Firs, Larchs]
	R	Represents hardwood areas after canopies leaf out in the spring. An “off-season” substitute for fuel model E. Best during the summer in all hardwood and mixed conifer-hardwood stands where more than half of the overstory is deciduous.
	***G**	Represents dense conifer stands where there is a heavy accumulation of litter and downed woody material. Typically overmature and suffering insect and disease damage. Undergrowth is variable and restricted to openings. [Spruce-Fir, Lodgepole Pine; use for campfires]
SLASH	**K**	Represents light slash from thinning and partial cuts in conifer stands. Slash is typically scattered under an open canopy. Applies to hardwood slash and southern pine clearcuts where the fuel loading is relatively light. [Ponderosa Pine]
	J	Represents medium slash from clearcuts and heavily thinned conifer stands. Needles are still attached to branches. Material is typically less than 6” diameter.
	I	Represents heavy slash loading from conifer clearcuts. Needles are still attached to the branches.
**** Fuel models represented in the UCR.***		

SUMMARY OF ACTIONS (ICS 214)		
Date	***Time***	**Major Events** (Important decisions, significant events, briefings, reports on conditions, etc.)

RADIO FREQUENCIES		
Net	**Frequency**	**Tone**
Command	Rx	
	Tx	
Support Dispatch	Rx	
	Tx	
Air-to-Ground	Rx	
	Tx	
Tactical	Rx	
	Tx	
Tactical	Rx	
	Tx	
Tactical	Rx	
	Tx	

CLEAR FORM