FINAL FIRE INFORMATION

CAUSE (circle the number)

1) Lightning	4) Debris burning	7) Railroad
2) Camp fire	5) Arson	8) Children
3) Smoking	6) Equipment Use	9) Other

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

_____Engines _____Helicopters _____Equipment

_____Handcrew(s) _____Loads Retardant _____Other (explain)

TOPOGRAPHY: (Point of Origin)

1) Ridgetop	4) Middle 1/3 of slope	7) Valley Bottom
2) Saddle	5) Lower 1/3 of slope	8) Mesa/Plateau
3) Upper 1/3 of slope	6) Canyon Bottom	9) Flat or Rolling

ASPECT: (Point of Origin)

0) Flat	2) Northeast	4) Southeast	6) Southwest	8) Northwest
1) North	3) East	5) South	7) West	9) Ridgetop

SLOPE: (Point of Origin)

1) 0-25% 2) 26-40% 3) 41-55% 4) 56-75% 5) 76-+%

ELEVATION: (Point of Origin)

0) 0-500'	2) 1501-2500'	4) 3501-4500'	6) 5501-6500'	8) 7501-8500'
1) 501-1500'	3) 2501-3500'	5) 4501-5500'	7) 6501-7500'	9) 8501- +'

ACTUAL CONTAINMENT:

DATE:_____ TIME:_____ ACRES:_____

ACTUAL CONTROL:

DATE:_____ TIME:_____ ACRES:_____

OUT:

DATE:_____ TIME:_____ ACRES:_____

ACRES BURNED BY OWNERSHIP:

1) BIA_____3) FWS_____5) PRIVATE_____7) USFS_____

2) BLM_____4) NPS_____6) STATE_____8) OTHER_____

DEBRIEFING ISSUES TO BE CARRIED FORWARD:_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

PSICC INITIAL RESPONSE SIZE-UP CARD AND IC INCIDENT ORGANIZER

FIRE NAME:_____Fire Number:_____

INCIDENT COMMANDER: _____

RESOURCES ASSIGNED:_____

FIRE LOCATION:_____

LATITUDE:_____**LONGITUDE:**_____**ELEVATION:**_____

TOWNSHIP:_____**RANGE:**_____**SECTION:**_____**1/4 SECTION:**____

ASPECT DIRECTION:_____(COLD/HOT) **SLOPE %:**_____

POSITION ON SLOPE:_____

JURISDICTION:_____**CAUSE:**_____

REPORTED SIZE:_____Reported By:_____

Date:_____Dispatch Time:_____

VALUES AT RISK:_____

*****IS FIRE ORIGIN PROTECTED?*****

CHARACTER OF FIRE: A) Smoldering B) Creeping C) Moderate Surface ROS D) Running Surface E) Torching/Spotting Occurring F) Group Torching/Short Crown Runs G) Extensive Crown Fire

ESTIMATED SIZE:_____

SPREAD POTENTIAL: A) None B) Low (0-5 acres) C) Moderate (6 25 acres) D) High (25-100 acres) E) Very High (100-1000 acres) F) Extreme (1000+ acres)

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES: A) Firefighters/Crews B) Engines C) SEAT's D) Helicopters E) Air Tankers F) OPS Leadership G) Law Enf/Evac H) Fire Investigator I) IMT3 J) Fire Information

WIND DIRECTION & SPEED:_____

FLAME LENGTHS:_____FUEL LOADING: A) Light B) Moderate C) Heavy

FUEL TYPES: A) Grass B) Oak brush C) Mtn. Shrub D) Sagebrush E) Slash F) Pinyon-Juniper G) Ponderosa Pine H) Douglas Fir/Mixed Conifer I) PP/Oak Brush J) Lodgepole Pine K) Spruce/Fir L) Other:_____

ADJACENT FUELS: A) Light B) Moderate C) Heavy

ADJACENT TOPOGRAPHY: A) Poor Access B) Roaded C) Steep D)Moderate E) Flat

OTHER HAZARDS: A) Snags B) Structures C) Other:_____

ESTIMATED CONTAINMENT TIME:_____

BOLD DENOTES QUICK 6 SIZE UP INFO

BOLD DENOTES SECONDARY SIZE UP INFO

*****IS WEATHER DOCUMENTED?****

4/2024

SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

WEATHER READINGS					SPOT WEATHER			
Time					Period	Today	Tonight	Tomorrow
Temp					Temp			
RH					RH			
Wind Speed					Wind Speed			
Direction					Direction			
Other					Haines			
					Other			

FIRE BEHAVIOR

	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme
Burning Index	0-16	17-57	58-77	78+
Flame Length	0-2	2-4	4-8	8+
Torching	None	Passive	Short Crown Runs	Large Runs
Spotting (ft)	None	Little/<100	Moderate/<600	Frequent/>600
Time	2000-1000	1800-2000	1000-1300	1300-1800
Slope (%)	0-10	10-30	30-50	>50
Aspect	North	East	South	SW/West
Wind (mph)	0-5	5-15	15-25	>25
RH (%)	>25	15-25	8-15	<8
Surface Fuel	Little to no ladders/down	Some ladders and jackpots	Moderate ladders & down	Extensive ladders & down
Fine Fuel	None or green	<4" green	>6" cured	Continuous cured, > 1ft
Canopy	None	Scattered/High crown height	>20' between crowns	<20' between & low crown height
Oak Brush	None	Scattered	Continuous	Continuous/ frost damaged or dormant w/dead leaves

Spot Weather Request

Time:	Date:	Fire Name:	Requesting Agency:
Requesting official:	Phone Number:	Fax Number:	Contact Person:
Incident time and date:	Latitude:		Longitude:
Size:	Elevation: Top: Bottom:	Aspect:	Sheltering: ☐ Full ☐ Partial ☐ Unsheltered

Fuel Type: ____Grass _____Brush _____Timber _____Slash _____Grass/Timber Understory _____ Other

Location and name of nearest weather observing station (distance & Direction from project:

Weather Observations from fire or nearby stations(s) : (winds should be in compass direction)

Place	Elevation	Ob Time	20 ft Wind Dir	20 ft Wind Speed	Eye Level Wind Dir	Eye Level Wind Speed	Temp. Dry	Temp. Wet	Moisture RH	Moisture DP	Remarks (Relevant Weather, etc)

Requested Forecast Period Date	Primary Forecast Elements (Check all that are needed)	Remarks (other needed forecast elements, forecast needed for specific time, etc
Start _____	Needed:	
End _____	Sky/Weather ☐	
Forecast needed for:	Temperature ☐	
☐ Today	Humidity ☐	
☐ Tonight	20 ft Wind ☐	
☐ Day 2	Valley ☐	
☐ Extended	Ridge Top ☐	
	Other ☐	

Remarks (Special requests, incident details, smoke dispersion elements needed, etc.):

	Unit Log	
Time		

Time:				
Fire Inspected				
Fire-situation/Wx as predicted				
Plan still effective				
LCES in Place				
Hazards Mitigation Still Place				
Any new Hazards identified mitigated				

Weather Forecaster will furnish the following:

Discussion Outlook:

Date and Time:

Burn Period	**Sky Cover**	**Temperatures**	**Humidity**	**Eye-level Wind**	**20-foot Wind**	**Indicies**
☐ Today (sunrise to dusk) ☐ This Afternoon (noon until dusk) ☐ This Evening (16:00 until dusk) ☐ Tonight (sunset to dusk)	☐ Mostly Sunny/Clear ☐ Fair ☐ Partly Cloudy ☐ Mostly Cloudy ☐ Cloudy ☐ Variable Clouds	____F° ☐ High ☐ Low ☐ Range	____% ☐ Maximum ☐ Minimum ☐ Range	☐ Upslope ☐ Downslope Direction_____ Velocity_____mph Gusts_____mph	☐ Upslope ☐ Downslope Direction_____ Velocity_____mph Gusts_____mph	Haines: LAL: BI: Clearing Index:
☐ Today (sunrise to dusk) ☐ This Afternoon (noon until dusk) ☐ This Evening (16:00 until dusk) ☐ Tonight (sunset to dusk)	☐ Mostly Sunny/Clear ☐ Fair ☐ Partly Cloudy ☐ Mostly Cloudy ☐ Cloudy ☐ Variable Clouds	____F° ☐ High ☐ Low ☐ Range	____% ☐ Maximum ☐ Minimum ☐ Range	☐ Upslope ☐ Downslope Direction_____ Velocity_____mph Gusts_____mph	☐ Upslope ☐ Downslope Direction_____ Velocity_____mph Gusts_____mph	Haines: LAL: BI: Clearing Index:
Outlook for (Date) _____	☐ Mostly Sunny/Clear ☐ Fair ☐ Partly Cloudy ☐ Mostly Cloudy ☐ Cloudy ☐ Variable Clouds	____F° ☐ High ☐ Low ☐ Range	____% ☐ Maximum ☐ Minimum ☐ Range	☐ Upslope ☐ Downslope Direction_____ Velocity_____mph Gusts_____mph	☐ Upslope ☐ Downslope Direction_____ Velocity_____mph Gusts_____mph	Haines: LAL: BI: Clearing Index:

Name of fire weather forecaster:

Fire weather office issuing forecast:

Forecast received by:	Date:	Time:	Forecast received at (location) via:

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION/MITIGATION

DIVISION/GROUP	A	B	C	LCES/MITIGATIONS
COVID-19 EXPOSURE	All locations			Social Distancing, cleaning, PPE as appropriate, etc.
Downhill Fireline				
Underslung Fireline				
Mid-Slope Fireline				
Frontal Assault				
Poor or Lack of Anchor Points				
Extreme Conditions, Spotting, Wind Driven				
Unburned Areas/Islands				
Snags				
Hazardous Materials				
Work/Rest Guidelines				
Communications				
Structure Protection/Evacuations				
Multiple Aircraft/High Winds/High Gust-Sustained Wind Differences				
Drive Time				
Poor Access/Difficult or Slow Medivac				
Other				

Extreme Fire Behavior : >80 deg, < 8%RH, 20' winds - 30+, Haines 6, conifer live foliar - < 90%, Duff - < 6%(6-10% on N/E slopes), 1000HR < 6%, 10/100 HR < 3%, Litter < 2%.

Severe Fire Behavior: >70 deg, < 12% RH, 20' winds - 20+, Haines 5, Conifer live foliar- <100%, Duff - 6-10%, 1000HR < 9%, 10/100 HR < 6%, Litter < 5%.

Oak Brush: Canopy fire in "leafed out" oak will occur at approximately 125% live FM with RH's <15%. FM's of 100 to 105 are critical thresholds for severe burning conditions in oak with RH's < 15% and especially below 10%. Wind and/or combination of other fuel/wx factors can raise the live FM/RH thresholds.

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, Div. Alpha. Stand-by for Emergency Traffic."

2. INCIDENT STATUS: *Provide incident summary (including number of patients) and command structure.*
Ex: "Communications, I have a Red priority patient, unconscious, struck by a falling tree. Requesting air ambulance to Forest Road 1 at (Lat./Long.) This will be the Trout Meadow Medical, IC is TFLD Jones. EMT Smith is providing medical care."

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

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

Patient Assessment: See IRPG page 106

Treatment:

4. TRANSPORT PLAN:

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

Helispot / Extraction Site Size and Hazards:

5. ADDITIONAL RESOURCES / EQUIPMENT NEEDS:

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

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

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

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

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

REMEMBER: Confirm ETA's of resources ordered. Act according to your level of training. Be Alert. Keep Calm. Think Clearly. Act Decisively.

Logistics Help Page

Pueblo Dispatch
719-553-1600
copbc@firenet.gov

- ☐ Place supply orders to dispatch by 1000 to receive before end of shift, or 1600 for early next shift.
- ☐ Dinners (nonMRE) for that day ordered by 1000, meals for next shift must be ordered by 1600.
- ☐ Base camps/spikes/staging areas/helibases should be on public lands if at all possible, private lands require a land use agreement prior to use.
- ☐ Is a fuel truck needed?
- ☐ If needed a pump kit, order two in case of mechanical problems
  Be specific about resource needs (Type, capability, high altitude, etc.)

One Day Order Form

ITEM	# OF RESOURCES		CONVERSION	ORDER	
	#	UNITS		UNITS	QUANITY
Water		people	Divide by 2	5 GALLON CUBEES	
Water		crews	Multiply by 7	5 GALLON CUBEES	
MRE's		people	Multiply by 7	CASES	
MRE's		crews	Divide by 3	CASES	
AA batteries		radios	Multiply by 1	PACKAGE (24 Batt.)	
Unleaded gas		# saws being run	Multiply by 2	GALLONS	
Saw 2Cycle Mix		gallons of saw fuel	**Order enough mix oil (specify ratio) for gallons of saw fuel ordered**		
Bar Oil		gal. of unleaded gas	Multiply by 2	QUARTS	
Pump Gas		# pumps being run	Multiply by 10	GALLONS	
Pump 2 cycle mix		Gallons of pump fuel	**Order enough mix oil (specify ratio) for gallons of saw fuel ordered**		
Breakfast		people	Add 2 to total <30, add 5 to total >30	BREAKFASTS	
Lunch		people	Same as breakfast	LUNCHES	
Dinner		people	Same as breakfast	DINNERS	
Gatorade		people	Divide by 12	CASE (24 drinks)	
Porta-potties		people	Divide by 10	PORTA-POTTIES (include pumping cleaning if needed)	
Handwash-ing stations		porta-potties	Divide by 2	HANDWASHING STATIONS	
100' of 1" lateral/1 nozzle/1 reducer/1 gated "Y" (1 ½") for every 200' of 1 ½" trunk line					
50' of ¾" hose with nozzle/reducer/"T" or "Y" for every 100' of 1" hose					
Remember garbage bags, toilet paper, etc. for camps					

PLANNING	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
ON SCENE - Do you need help locating from Air? Fire location correct & communicated? Initial Assessment done & communicated? Established presence as IC on-scene & w/Dispatch? **ANY IMMEDIATE NEEDS:**- More resources, OPS3, DIVS, ICT3 / IMT3 Evacuation/Law Enforcement., Air Resources, **PIO**, Fire Investigators, Safety?	
SIZE UP COMPLETED? - SA-Understand current fire situation? Forecasted future fire behavior & spread? Need spot WX? Scouted what's in front of fire? Know what resources are on-scene & have been ordered? Info from "significant" fire communicated to Forest DO? Complexity analysis? **Special Considerations** - Structures, T&E, Public, Access, Wilderness, FMO/FDO notified, Unified Command, Utilities on/off, etc? Other resource needs?	
RISK ASSESSMENT : Assess COVID risk. Mitiate risk to extent feasible. Trade-offs may be needed - minimize overall mission risk. Do not engage in high risk strategies/tactics to reduce COVID risk. Values Clearly Identified and Prioritized? Will fire reach values – how likely, when, what will be the impact, can they be protected? Probability of Success given the current & forecasted fire behavior and spread? Is there adequate time to plan for and implement plan? Are resource numbers & type sufficient? Values/objectives/strategy-tactics/risk in alignment? Hazards identified? Mitigations identified/implemented? Right type of resources for the task(s)? Is the risk necessary to implement the mission reasonable and acceptable – Benefits worth the risk? Implementing resources understand the risk? Are these occurring - Low probability of success? Risks with high probability/ high severity consequences? Low values versus high risk operations? Do we understand consequences of failure? Are there backup/contingency plans? Do we understand or need to assess risk associated with potential long-term fires?	
COMMAND & CONTROL: Tracking/Briefing/Assignment of resources? Proper span of control? Need additional operational fireline supervision? Need Staging? Logistical/Planning/Finance Support?	
IMPLEMENT PLAN: LCES? Commo working across terrain and agencies? Medical - sufficient capability? Evacuation plan? Hazard Controls? Additional resources ordered? Dispatch staffing? Tonight & tomorrow's plan, resource needs, etc. Plan for 48/72 hours? WFDSS/Duty officer needs? ICS 209 needed? Done?	
MONITORING: Anything changing - WX/fire behavior? Fuel type changes? Ordered resources still coming? Values at risk? Risk assessment and plan still valid?	
DOCUMENTATION / PERFORMANCE EVALUATIONS	

***Check/Request staffing for dispatch**
***209 needed for fires >100 acres or >300 acres in grass or brush**

Rapid Strategic Size-up

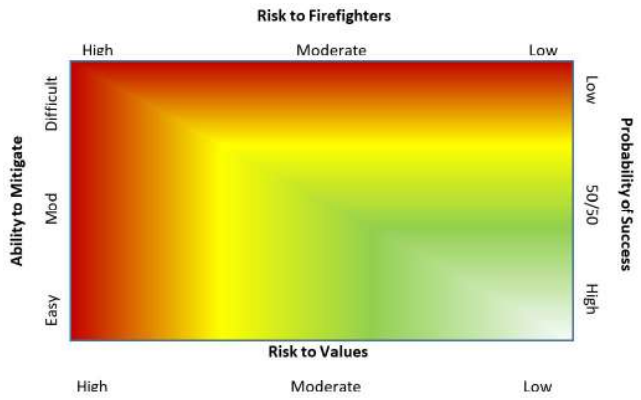
THE FOLLOWING CHART CAN BE UTILIZED TO ASSESS RISK AND/ OR PERFORM A TRADE-OFF ANALYSIS BETWEEN STRATEGIES IN A RELATIVELY QUICK TIME FRAME, EITHER AS PART OF INITIAL RESPONSE DECISIONS OR ON-GOING THROUGH THE LIFE OF A FIRE.

Risk to Values: Consider whether fire will reach values and impacts if it does; and defensibility **Low**: minimal or no important resources or low probability of impact and/or low consequences, or values will be enhanced (resource benefit); **Moderate**: good chance of fire impact, moderate negative consequences, **High**: High probability of fire impact which likely result in high consequences (i.e. structure loss, infrastructure loss, evacuations, closure of highways, significant impact to critical watersheds, loss of critical natural resources).

Risk to fire firefighters: Low: ability to not engage or low complexity operations with a low number of tactical hazards; **Moderate**: typical operations on fire line; **High**: numerous tactical hazards; difficult/ complex/slow response and extraction times, high densities of snags, extremely dry fuels or extreme fire potential, limited safety zones/travel times, etc.

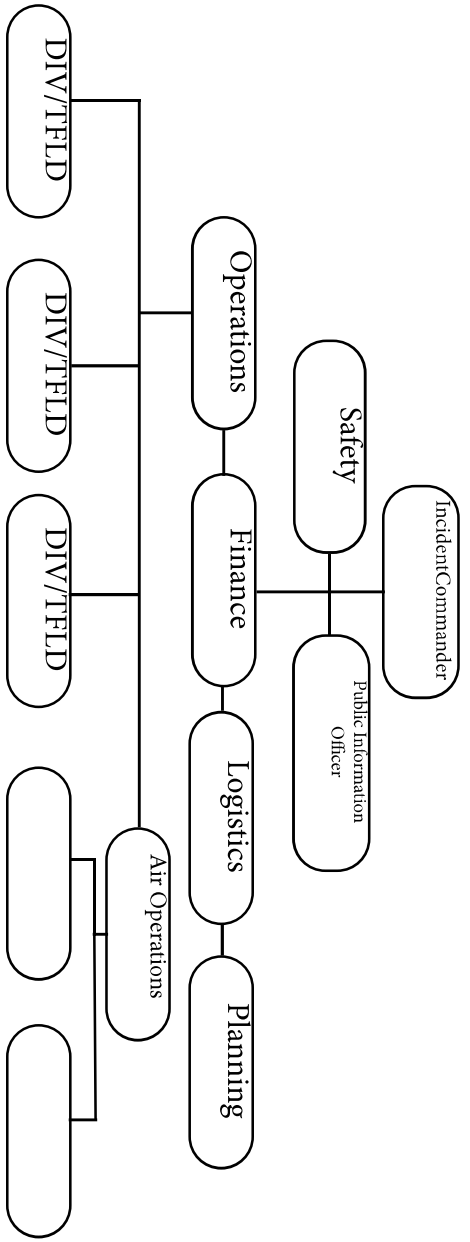
Ability to Mitigate Hazards: Easy: normal mitigations occur, low complexity tactical engagement; **Moderate**: more or above average level of mitigation needed, above average number of tactical hazards, uncommon hazards. **Difficult**: high level of analysis needed, uncommon hazards and/or excessive number, difficult or complex mitigations may be needed, trade-off analysis may be needed.

Probability of Success: **Low**: Likelihood of strategy being successfully implemented and/or objectives being met is low; **Probable**: The risk rides in the middle where one or more tactical assignments will meet incident objectives; **High**: Likelihood of strategy being successfully implemented and/or objectives being met is high.



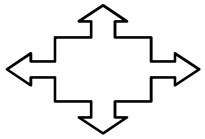
Communications Summary

		TX	RX	Tone	Remarks
Command	Simplex				
	Repeater				
Tactical (Tac)					
Tactical (Tac)					
Air To Ground					
Air to Air (Victor)					
Local Channel:					
Local Channel:					



Notes

MAP



INCIDENT OBJECTIVES
(Communicate to resources)

- ☐ Manage firefighter risk to the lowest level feasible and necessary to implement clearly articulated and prioritized objectives (see below) tied to values at risk utilizing strategies and tactics with a reasonable probability of success (given the current and forecasted conditions, available resources and time).
- ☐ Mitigate the risk of exposure and spread of COVID-19 to the lowest feasible levels given the mission and associated overall risks.
- ☐ Reduce risk to the public through the use of public information, appropriate orders and coordination with Law Enforcement for evacuations, evacuation planning, and closures.
- ☐ Protect known or identified critical infrastructure and habitat, or other high values, to the extent sound risk management, available resources and time allow.
- ☐ Provide for public information quickly and extensively using the full range of options, including social media.
- ☐ Assess incident complexity and organizational needs on a regular basis and keep agency administrator informed on changes or anticipated changes.
- ☐ Base incident management on land management direction as sound risk management and other constraints allow.
- ☐ Minimize suppression related resource impacts to the extent feasible given objectives and values at risk.
- ☐ Manage costs commensurate with the values at risk.
- ☐ Create a mutually respective command climate.
- ☐ Provide training opportunities when feasible for area personnel in order to strengthen organizational capabilities.

Fire Specific Objectives:

- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____

RESOURCES Resources Ordered and Type	ETA	On Scene Time	Leader + crew	Assignment	Briefed	AAR	Work/ Rest	Released To & ETA
			+					
			+					
			+					
			+					
			+					
			+					
			+					
			+					
			+					
			+					
			+					
			+					
			+					
			+					
			+					

DATE(S): _____

JUSTIFICATION FOR SHIFTS IN EXCESS OF 2:1 WORK/REST GUIDELINES

Resource/Employee(s)	Resource/Employee(s)

Reasons for Exceeding Guidelines

- ☐ Imminent Risk to life and/or property or other high values
- ☐ Establishing initial containment of fire
- ☐ Initial planning for extended attack fire
- ☐ Demobilization and/or travel times were longer than expected
- ☐ Coyote tactics and inadequate lodging & food per 2022 PMS-902 2 (Interagency Incident Business Mgmt. Handbook), Chapter 10- Personnel, pg 10-16, lines 36-39, created full play status for rest period (nonexempt employees only)
- ☐ Other_____

Risk Assessment

- ☐ Resources involved are not excessively fatigued from previous operational shifts/season or otherwise
- ☐ Probability of success is reasonable
- ☐ Values at risk are high, are threatened in immediate/near future, and can be protected
- ☐ Current operational and public risk will reduce overall long-term risk for both
- ☐ Medical response and evacuation can be planned for
- ☐ Mitigations can be implemented
- ☐ Other_____

Mitigations

- ☐ Personnel will be off next period for at least one-half the hours worked
- ☐ Other_____

2022 Red Book, Appendix E - Complexity Assessment (fillable form) *Web link*

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 five complexity type

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	☐ Incident Commander (IC) position filled
☐ For incidents managed for resource objectives, minimal staffing/oversight is required	☐ Single resources are directly supervised by the IC
☐ Resources vary from two to six firefighters.	☐ Command Staff or General Staff positions not needed to reduce workload or span of control
☐ 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	

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	☐ IC role filled
☐ Multiple resources may be needed Resources may require limited logistical support	☐ Resources either directly supervised by the IC or supervised through an ICS Leader position
☐ Formal Incident Planning Process not needed Written Incident Action Plan (IAP) not needed Limited effects to population surrounding incident	☐ Task Forces or Strike Teams may be used to reduce span of control to an acceptable level
☐ Critical Infrastructure or Key Resources may be adversely affected, but mitigation measures are uncomplicated and can be implemented within one Operational Period	☐ Command Staff positions normally not filled to reduce workload or span of control
☐ Elected and appointed governing officials, stakeholder groups, and political organizations require little or no interaction	☐ 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	☐ IC role filled
☐ Incident objectives usually not met within the first or second operational period	☐ Numerous resources supervised indirectly through the establishment and expansion of the Operations Section and its subordinate positions
☐ Resources may need to remain at scene for multiple operational periods, requiring logistical support	☐ Division Supervisors, Group Supervisors, Task Forces, and Strike Teams used to reduce span of control to an acceptable level
☐ Numerous kinds and types of resources may be required	☐ Command Staff positions may be filled to reduce workload or span of control
☐ Formal Incident Planning Process is initiated and followed Written Incident Action Plan (IAP) needed for each Operational Period	☐ General Staff position(s) may be filled to reduce workload or span of control
☐ Responders may range up to 200 total personnel	☐ ICS functional units may need to be filled to reduce workload
☐ 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	

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	☐ IC role filled
☐ Incident objectives usually not met within the first several Operational Periods	☐ Large numbers of resources supervised indirectly through the expansion of the Operations Section and its subordinate positions
☐ Resources may need to remain at scene for up to 7 days and require complete logistical support	☐ Branch Director position(s) may be filled for organizational or span of control purposes
☐ Numerous kinds and types of resources may be required including many that will trigger a formal demobilization process	☐ Division Supervisors, Group Supervisors, Task Forces, and Strike Teams used to reduce span of control
☐ Formal Incident Planning Process is initiated and followed Written Incident Action Plan (IAP) needed for each Operational Period	☐ All Command Staff positions filled
☐ Responders may range from 200 to 500 total	☐ All General Staff positions filled
Incident requires an Incident Base and several other ICS facilities to provide support	☐ Most ICS functional units filled to reduce workload
☐ 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	

The RCA is also available at: http://www.nwcg.gov/pms/pubs/pms210/

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	☐ IC role filled
☐ Resources may need to remain at scene for up to 14 days, require complete logistical support, and several possible personnel replacements	☐ Large numbers of resources supervised indirectly through the expansion of the Operations Section and its subordinate positions
☐ Numerous kinds and types of resources may be required, including many that will trigger a formal demobilization process	☐ Branch Director Position(s) may be filled for organizational or span of control purposes
☐ DOD assets, or other nontraditional agencies, may be involved in the response, requiring close coordination and support	☐ Division Supervisors, Group Supervisors, Task Forces, and Strike Teams used to reduce span of control
☐ Complex aviation operations involving multiple aircraft may be involved	☐ All Command Staff positions filled and many include assistants
☐ Formal Incident Planning Process is initiated and followed Written Incident Action Plan (IAP) needed for each Operational Period	☐ All General Staff positions filled and many include deputy positions
☐ Responders may range from 500 to several thous and total	☐ Most or all ICS functional units filled to reduce workload
☐ 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	