



Wyoming High Desert District

Incident Organizer- 2016



INCIDENT NAME		
INCIDENT NUMBER / DATE	IA#	Date:
INCIDENT COMMANDER		
FIRE CODE		
UNIT/FO		

Directions and Intent: USE FIRE REPORT GUIDE!

MOST INCIDENTS ONLY REQUIRE FILLING OUT THE FIRST FEW PAGES – i.e., TYPE 4 & TYPE 5 INCIDENTS.

- Intended to provide the IC with format and focal point to begin processing an incident that is emerging.
(Start to plan the fight – delegate – instead of fighting the fight and possibly losing your situational awareness as the IC.)
- Use until an Incident is out or operating on an IAP.
- Serves as an Incident Workbook used in conjunction with the Incident Response Pocket Guide, Redbook and Fireline Handbook.

IC Signature and date: _____
Fire Operations Supervisor (sign & date): _____

YES	NO	IC's CHECKLIST
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Risk and Complexity Assessment Completed for extended attack fires.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fire has been mapped (provide GPS shape file to District GIS Specialist).
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hazard mitigations in place.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	IRPG Briefing Checklist used for all incoming resources and documented.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Work/Rest Guidelines reviewed and tracked.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Personnel are qualified for positions.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Performance evaluations completed for resources assigned from outside the local area.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Type 3 IC accepts no collateral duties except unified command and general staff positions.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	AAR/PLOWS performed and documented by IC.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If multiple jurisdictions are involved provide for a unified command structure.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Provided Dispatch with 209 information for extended attack fires.

SITUATIONAL CHECK

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| L: Has fire been thoroughly scouted and lookouts posted? | Yes | No |
| C: Are communications with dispatch and personnel adequate? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E: Have escape routes been identified and understood by everyone? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| S: Have safety zones been identified and understood by everyone? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Provide explanation for "NO" answers:

IA SIZE UP REPORT – Call into Dispatch Immediately

FIRE NAME: _____

FIRE CODE: _____

DATE: _____

TIME: _____

INCIDENT COMMANDER: _____

DESCRIPTIVE LOCATION: _____

LEGAL: Township: _____ **Range:** _____ **Section(s):** _____

COORDINATES (DMS): Latitude: _____ **Longitude:** _____

EVEVATION: _____ FT **CORE HABITAT:** YES NO (ask Dispatch)

EST. SIZE: _____ Acres **FOCAL HABITAT:** YES NO(ask Dispatch)

OWNERSHIP: 1. _____ **Percentage:** _____

2. _____ **Percentage:** _____

3. _____ **Percentage:** _____

4. _____ **Percentage:** _____

CAUSE: Natural Human → Fire Investigator: _____

ESTIMATED CONTAINMENT: Date: _____ Time: _____

ESTIMATED CONTROL: Date: _____ Time: _____

VALUES THREATENED: No Yes → Specify: _____

CONTROL PROBLEMS: No Yes → Specify: _____

WUI: No Yes → Specify: _____

SPREAD POTENTIAL:

1. Low 2. Moderate 3. High 4. Extreme

FIRE BEHAVIOR:

1. Smoldering 3. Running 5. Torching 7. Crowning/Spotting
 2. Creeping 4. Spotting 6. Crowning 8. Erratic

FLAME LENGTH (Average flame length at head of fire): _____ feet

WEATHER CONDITIONS:

1. Clear 4. T-Storm in Area 7. Intermittent Showers
 2. Scattered Cumulus 5. Lightning 8. Heavy Showers
 3. Building Cumulus 6. Overcast

SLOPE (Percentage of slope in vicinity of fire origin):

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

ASPECT

0. Flat 2. NE 4. SE 6. SW 8. NW
 1. North 3. East 5. South 7. West 9. Ridgetop

TOPOGRAPHY (Topography in vicinity of fire origin):

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

FBPS FUEL MODEL:

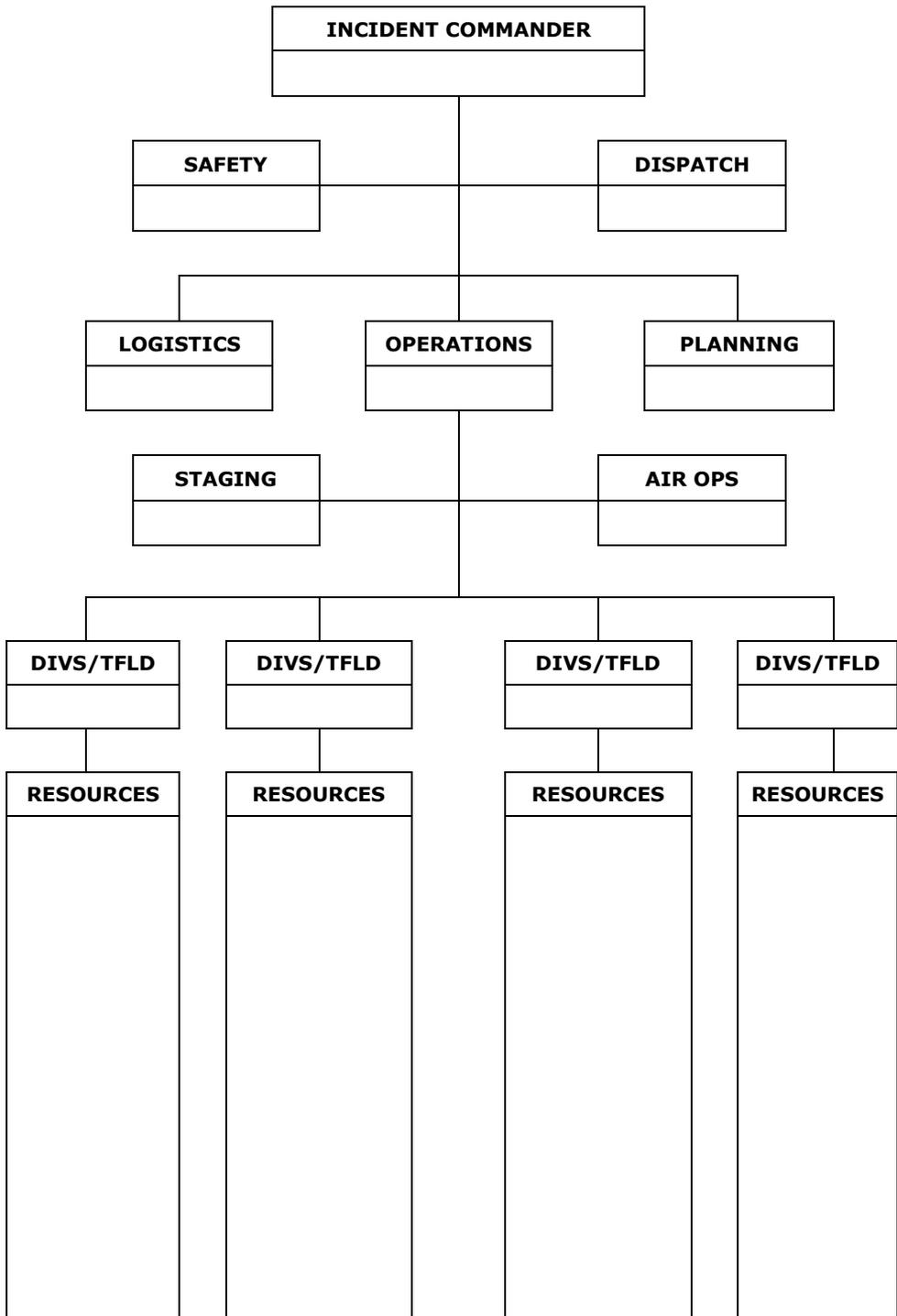
1. Short Grass (1 ft) 5. Brush (2 ft) 9. Hardwood Litter
 2. Timber w/ Grass Understory 6. Dormant Brush 10. Timber (Litter & Understory)
 3. Tall Grass (2 ½ ft) 7. Southern Rough 11. Light Logging Slash
 4. Chaparral/Brush (6 ft) 8. Closed Timber Litter 12. Medium Logging Slash
 13. Heavy Logging Slash 14. Debris Pile 15. Custom

WIND DIRECTION:

1. Calm 3. NE 5. SE 7. SW 9. NW
 2. North 4. East 6. South 8. West

WINDSPEED: _____ MPH **Burning Index:** _____ (request from dispatch)

Organization



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.

Evaluate these items	Concerns, mitigations, notes
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><u>B1. Infrastructure/Natural/Cultural Concerns</u> 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&E species habitat, and cultural sites.</p>	L	M	H	
<p><u>B2. Proximity and Threat of Fire to Values</u> 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><u>B3. Social/Economic Concerns</u> 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><u>B4. Fuel Conditions</u> 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><u>B5. Fire Behavior</u> 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><u>B6. Potential Fire Growth</u> 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><u>B7. Time of Season</u> 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><u>B8. Barriers to Fire Spread</u> 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><u>B9. Seasonal Severity</u> 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	
<p>Enter the number of items circled for each column.</p>				

Part C: Organization

Relative Risk Rating (From Part B)

Circle the Relative Risk Rating (from Part B).

L M H

Circle 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”.

Implementation Difficulty

Notes/Mitigation

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
Very Short
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 very low, 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 (minimal 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; 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.

Very Low
L
M
H

Socio/Political Concerns

Notes/Mitigation

C4. Objective Concerns

Evaluate the complexity of the incident objectives and rank this element very low, low, moderate, or high.

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.

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 very low, 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; restrictions and/or closures in effect or being considered; pre-existing 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 this element very low, 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 the other categories.

Type 4 Majority of items rated as “Low”; with some 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 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: _____

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 types.

Type 5 Incident Complexity Indicators

General Indicators	Span of Control Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incident is typically terminated or concluded (objective met) within a short time once resources arrive on scene • For incidents managed for resource objectives, minimal staffing/oversight is required • Resources vary from two to six firefighters • Formal Incident Planning Process not needed • Written Incident Action Plan (IAP) not needed • Minimal effects to population immediately surrounding the incident • Critical Infrastructure, or Key Resources, not adversely affected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incident Commander (IC) position filled • Single resources are directly supervised by the IC • Command Staff or General Staff positions not needed to reduce workload or span of control

Type 4 Incident Complexity Indicators

General Indicators	Span of Control Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incident objectives are typically met within one operational period once resources arrive on scene, but resources may remain on scene for multiple operational periods • Multiple resources may be needed • Resources may require limited logistical support • Formal Incident Planning Process not needed • Written Incident Action Plan (IAP) not needed • Limited effects to population surrounding incident • Critical Infrastructure or Key Resources may be adversely affected, but mitigation measures are uncomplicated and can be implemented within one Operational Period • Elected and appointed governing officials, stakeholder groups, and political organizations require little or no interaction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IC role filled • Resources either directly supervised by the IC or supervised through an ICS Leader position • Task Forces or Strike Teams may be used to reduce span of control to an acceptable level • Command Staff positions normally not filled to reduce workload or span of control • General Staff position(s) normally not filled to reduce workload or span of control

Type 3 Incident Complexity Indicators

General Indicators	Span of Control Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incident typically extends into multiple operational periods • Incident objectives usually not met within the first or second operational period • Resources may need to remain at scene for multiple operational periods, requiring logistical support • Numerous kinds and types of resources may be required • Formal Incident Planning Process is initiated and followed • Written Incident Action Plan (IAP) needed for each Operational Period • Responders may range up to 200 total personnel • Incident may require an Incident Base to provide support • Population surrounding incident affected • Critical Infrastructure or Key Resources may be adversely affected and actions to mitigate effects may extend into multiple Operational Periods • Elected and appointed governing officials, stakeholder groups, and political organizations require some level of interaction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IC role filled • Numerous resources supervised indirectly through the establishment and expansion of the Operations Section and its subordinate positions • Division Supervisors, Group Supervisors, Task Forces, and Strike Teams used to reduce span of control to an acceptable level • Command Staff positions may be filled to reduce workload or span of control • General Staff position(s) may be filled to reduce workload or span of control • ICS functional units may need to be filled to reduce workload

Type 2 Incident Complexity Indicators

General Indicators	Span of Control Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incident displays moderate resistance to stabilization or mitigation and will extend into multiple operational periods covering several days • Incident objectives usually not met within the first several Operational Periods • Resources may need to remain at scene for up to 7 days and require complete logistical support • Numerous kinds and types of resources may be required including many that will trigger a formal demobilization process • Formal Incident Planning Process is initiated and followed • Written Incident Action Plan (IAP) needed for each Operational Period • Responders may range from 200 to 500 total • Incident requires an Incident Base and several other ICS facilities to provide support • Population surrounding general incident area affected • Critical Infrastructure or Key Resources may be adversely affected, or possibly destroyed, and actions to mitigate effects may extend into multiple Operational Periods and require considerable coordination • Elected and appointed governing officials, stakeholder groups, and political organizations require a moderate level of interaction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IC role filled • Large numbers of resources supervised indirectly through the expansion of the Operations Section and its subordinate positions • Branch Director position(s) may be filled for organizational or span of control purposes • Division Supervisors, Group Supervisors, Task Forces, and Strike Teams used to reduce span of control • All Command Staff positions filled • All General Staff positions filled • Most ICS functional units filled to reduce workload

Type 1 Incident Complexity Indicators

General Indicators	Span of Control Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incident displays high resistance to stabilization or mitigation and will extend into numerous operational periods covering several days to several weeks • Incident objectives usually not met within the first several Operational Periods • Resources may need to remain at scene for up to 14 days, require complete logistical support, and several possible personnel replacements • Numerous kinds and types of resources may be required, including many that will trigger a formal demobilization process • DOD assets, or other nontraditional agencies, may be involved in the response, requiring close coordination and support • Complex aviation operations involving multiple aircraft may be involved • Formal Incident Planning Process is initiated and followed. • Written Incident Action Plan (IAP) needed for each Operational Period • Responders may range from 500 to several thousand total • Incident requires an Incident Base and numerous other ICS facilities to provide support • Population surrounding the region or state where the incident occurred is affected • Numerous Critical Infrastructure or Key Resources adversely affected or destroyed. Actions to mitigate effects will extend into multiple Operational Periods spanning days or weeks and require long-term planning and considerable coordination • Elected and appointed governing officials, stakeholder groups, and political organizations require a high level of interaction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IC role filled • Large numbers of resources supervised indirectly through the expansion of the Operations Section and its subordinate positions • Branch Director Position(s) may be filled for organizational or span of control purposes • Division Supervisors, Group Supervisors, Task Forces, and Strike Teams used to reduce span of control • All Command Staff positions filled and many include assistants • All General Staff positions filled and many include deputy positions • Most or all ICS functional units filled to reduce workload

SPOT WEATHER OBSERVATION AND FORECAST REQUEST

Requesting Agency will Furnish Information for Blocks 1-12

1. Incident or Project	2. Control Agency	3. Request Made	
		Time:	Date:
4. Location (Designate Township, Range and Section (& ¼ section)):		5. Drainage Name:	6. Exposure/Aspect:

7. Size of Incident or Project Acres	8. Elevation		9. Fuel Type	10. Project On:
	Top	Bottom		<input type="checkbox"/> Ground <input type="checkbox"/> Crowning

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

Place	Elev	Observation Time	Wind Direction/Velocity		Temperature		No entry necessary: To be completed by the Fire Weather Forecaster.		Remarks
			20-Foot	Eye Level	Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb	RH	DP	

12. Send Forecast To (Person):	Send Forecast To (Location):	Send Forecast Via:	Send Copy To: RSFO Fax 307-352-0218
--------------------------------	------------------------------	--------------------	---

The Fire Weather Forecaster will Furnish the Information for Block 13:

13. Discussion & Outlook:	Date & Time:
---------------------------	--------------

Burn Period	Sky Cover	Temperature	Humidity	Wind		Indices
				Ridge Top	20-Foot	
<input type="checkbox"/> Today (sunrise to dusk) <input type="checkbox"/> This Afternoon (noon to dusk) <input type="checkbox"/> This Evening (1600 to dusk) <input type="checkbox"/> Tonight (sunset to sunrise)	<input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Sunny <input type="checkbox"/> Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Partly Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Variable	°F _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Max <input type="checkbox"/> Min <input type="checkbox"/> Range	_____% <input type="checkbox"/> Max. <input type="checkbox"/> Min. <input type="checkbox"/> Range	<input type="checkbox"/> Upslope <input type="checkbox"/> Downslope Direction _____ Vel. _____ mph Gusts _____ mph	<input type="checkbox"/> Upslope <input type="checkbox"/> Downslope Direction _____ Vel. _____ mph Gusts _____ mph	Haines: LAL: BI: CI: CWR:
<input type="checkbox"/> Today (sunrise to dusk) <input type="checkbox"/> This Afternoon (noon to dusk) <input type="checkbox"/> This Evening (1600 to dusk) <input type="checkbox"/> Tonight (sunset to sunrise)	<input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Sunny <input type="checkbox"/> Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Partly Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Variable	°F _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Max <input type="checkbox"/> Min <input type="checkbox"/> Range	_____% <input type="checkbox"/> Max. <input type="checkbox"/> Min. <input type="checkbox"/> Range	<input type="checkbox"/> Upslope <input type="checkbox"/> Downslope Direction _____ Vel. _____ mph Gusts _____ mph	<input type="checkbox"/> Upslope <input type="checkbox"/> Downslope Direction _____ Vel. _____ mph Gusts _____ mph	Haines: LAL: BI: CI: CWR:
Outlook for (Date): _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Sunny <input type="checkbox"/> Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Partly Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Variable	°F _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Max <input type="checkbox"/> Min <input type="checkbox"/> Range	_____% <input type="checkbox"/> Max. <input type="checkbox"/> Min. <input type="checkbox"/> Range	<input type="checkbox"/> Upslope <input type="checkbox"/> Downslope Direction _____ Vel. _____ mph Gusts _____ mph	<input type="checkbox"/> Upslope <input type="checkbox"/> Downslope Direction _____ Vel. _____ mph Gusts _____ mph	Haines: LAL: BI: CI:

Name of Fire Weather Forecaster:	Fire Weather Office Issuing Forecast:
----------------------------------	---------------------------------------

14. Forecast Received By (Name):	Date:	Time	Forecast Received at (Location) Via:
----------------------------------	-------	------	--------------------------------------

IC TYPE 3 / EXTENDED ATTACK HELP-LIST

What is your span-of-control? How many people do you have answering to you? If there are too many to manage properly, make some changes.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

Optimum

Too Many

1. Recognize situation / limitations:

- IC needs to create a sense of organization.
- Type 3 IC needs to be a dedicated Incident Commander.
- Utilize experience of other fire fighters on the fire.
- Assign the most qualified individuals to manage segments of the fire.

2. Determine objectives and needs:

- Firefighter and public safety in the highest priority.
- Establish a maximum allowable area MMA for the incident, and develop appropriate suppression strategies for the fire.
- Resource values: What's at risk? What are their values? What's adjacent to your fire and its value? Special use areas, wildlife management areas, etc.

3. Coordinate and recognize additional resource needs:

- Coordinate through the Southern Wyoming Interagency Dispatch Center to request additional resources, including overhead.
- Create a sense of organization and delegate tasks to the most qualified individuals' on-scene. Order additional overhead as needed to assist in planning, logistics, and operations.

4. Establish Appropriate ICS Structure—Delegate:

POSSIBLE OVERHEAD POSITIONS

Operations: Directly supervise suppression efforts.

Logistics: Begin assessing logistical support needs such as food, water, fuel, sleeping arrangements, specials needs, etc.

Plans: to address the following incident needs...

- Develop a communications plan.
- Establish formal check-in and resource status with Dispatch.
- Gather record and provide on-site information to firefighting personnel and Dispatch.
- Take on-site weather and obtain weather reports and forecasts.
- The Incident Organizer is the initial Incident Action Plan. Prepare maps.
- Assist in providing information for developing a Wildland Fire Situation Analysis.
- Utilize local and regional people: Ask about local drivers for logistics. Inquire about meals at or from local establishments. A local camp manager is a great help usually.

OTHER POSITIONS TO CONSIDER

- Finance, Time Keeper
- Helispot Manger
- Situation Unit Leader
- EMT/Medical Unit Leader
- Strike Team Leader/Task Force Leader
- Division Group Supervisor
- Staging Area Manger
- Safety Officer

5. Costs

- Estimate daily and total costs. Record information on overall hours worked, number of retardant drops, and overall helicopter time on the incident.

ONE DAY ORDER AMOUNTS:

- MREs: 1 case of MREs for 4 people per day. 6 cases per day for (1) 20 person crew.
- WATER: 3 gallons/person, (12) cubies per crew.
- FUEL: pumps (5 gal. 4 hours) chainsaws (1 gal. Fuel/4 hrs) (1 qt. Oil/2 hrs)

- Batteries?
- Toilet facilities?
- Tools?
- Hot meals?
- Garbage bags?
- Flagging/tape?
- Fuel truck?
- Medical plan?

HDD PHONE LIST

Name	Agency	Office	Cell
FMO Frank Keeler	BLM-HDD	307-352-0282	307-350-6994
AMFO-Ops Kevin Cahill	BLM-HDD	307-352-7217	307-350-6996
Rock Springs FOS Shane McCormick	BLM-HDD	307-212-7251	307-350-2201
Rock Springs Station Lead Rich Howe	BLM-HDD	307-328-4394	307-350-6995
Rawlins FOS Jeff Liday	BLM-HDD	307-328-4390	307-710-1092
Rawlins Station Leader Tim Sherwin	BLM-HDD	307-328-4399	307-710-1091
Helicopter Manager Scott McConchie	BLM-HDD	307-328-7106	307-710-1094
Asst. Helicopter Manager. Vacant	BLM-HDD	307-328-7106	307-320-5903
Dispatch Center Manager Tina Flodeen	BLM-HDD	307-328-4397	307-277-3992
Asst. Dispatch Center Manager Gary Batchelder	BLM-HDD	307-328-4391	
Management & Program Analyst- Fire Glenda Lindsay	BLM-HDD	307-352-0265	Fax: 307-352-0290

DISPATCH CENTER LISTING

Rawlins Interagency Dispatch Center – Rawlins, Wyoming

Phone: (800) 295-9953 / (307) 328-4391 Fax: (307) 328-4229

FIELD OFFICE LISTING

Kemmerer Field Office

Phone: (307) 828-4500

Fax: (307) 828-4539

Pinedale Field Office

Phone: (307) 367-5300

Fax: (307) 367-5329

Rawlins Field Office

Phone: (307) 328-4200

Fax: (307) 328 4224

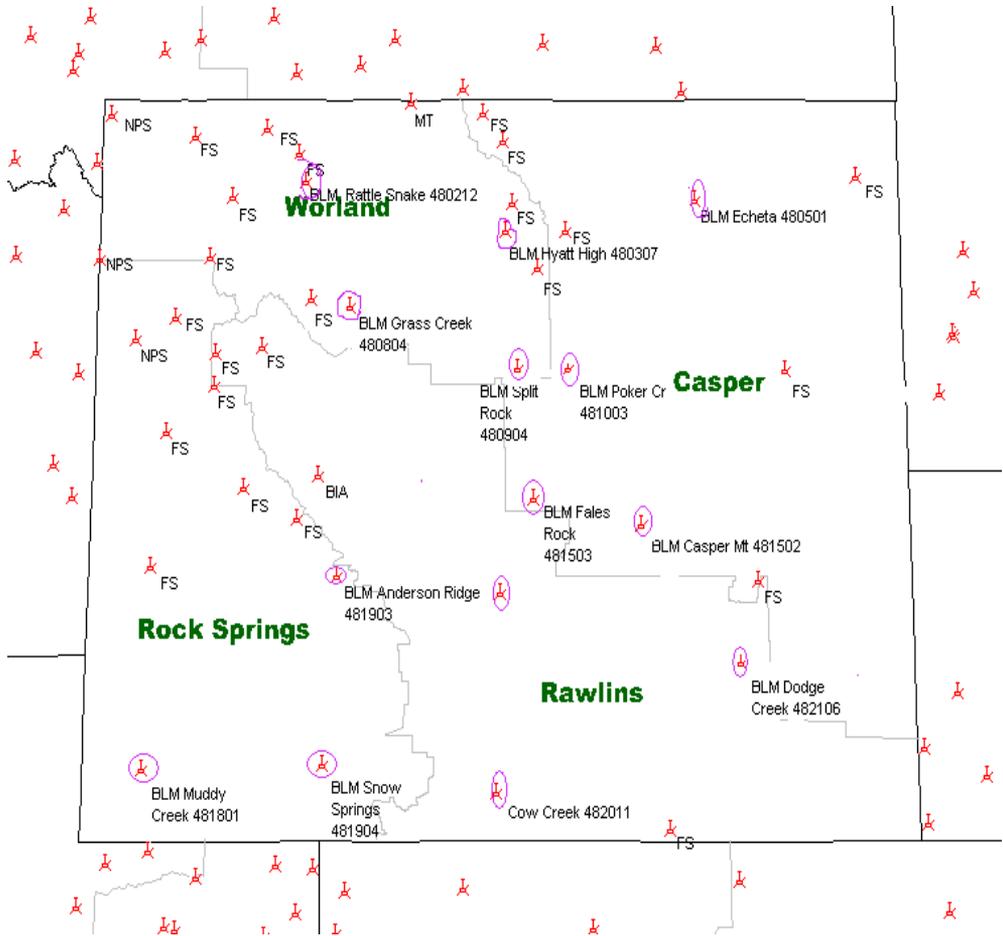
Rock Springs Field Office

Phone: (307) 352-0256

Fax: (307) 352-0218

RAWS Station Locations

Remote Automatic Weather Stations in or near the High Desert District, use the station number in the Organizer



FINAL FIRE INFORMATION REPORT

FIRE NUMBERS: DOI: _____ USFS: _____ STATE: _____ OTHER: _____

STATE: _____ **COUNTY:** _____

DESCRIPTIVE LOCATION: _____

FIELD OFFICE AREA: Kemmerer Pinedale Rawlins Rock Springs

FIRE TYPE /PROTECTION TYPE CODE: (REFER TO PAGE 16 OF THE FIRE REPORTING BOOK) _____

REIMBERSABLE: Yes No **BURNING INDEX (BI):** _____

DETECTION TYPE:

- A. Bureau Lookout B. Other Lookout C. Bureau Fire Patrol
 D. Other Bureau Employee E. Cooperator F. Bureau Patrol Aircraft
 G. Cooperator Aircraft H. Other Aircraft I. Permittee J. Visitor K. Local Resident
 L. Other, Explain _____
 M. Smokejumper Patrol Flight N. Non-fire related Bureau Flight
-

DISCOVERY DATE: **Date:** _____ **TIME:** _____

INITIAL ATTACK: **Date:** _____ **TIME:** _____

RESOURCES USED:

Resource Type/Kind	Amount

VEGETATION TYPE: 1. Commercial Forest Land 2. Non-commercial Forest Land
 3. Non-Forest watershed

WEATHER STATION _____ **NFDRS Model (see back page)** _____

GRASS: Annual Perennial

CLIMATE: Arid/Semi-Arid Sub-humid (rain deficient in summer)
 Sub-humid (rain adequate all year/Humid) Wet

STRUCTURES LOST: (Number lost) _____

FIRE ECOLOGY: (See Fire Management Plan)

Fire Regime Group	Pre-Fire Condition Class	Acres

REMARKS:

- 1= Arid/Semi-arid
- 2= Sub-humid (rain deficient in summer)
- 3= Sub-humid (rain adequate all year)/ Humid
- 4= Wet

NFDRS Model

- G= Dense conifer w/ heavy litter
- H= short needle conifer
- L= Western perennial grasses
- T= sage brush and grass
- B= mature brush (6feet) (juniper)

Final Fire Status

CONTAINMENT DATE & TIME	@
CONTROL DATE & TIME	@
OUT DATE & TIME	@
FINAL FIRE SIZE	Acres

