



SOUTHWEST IDAHO INCIDENT ORGANIZER



INCIDENT NAME	
INC NUMBER	
FIRE CODE	
OTHER CODE	
UNIT	

IC TIME & DATE	
IC TIME & DATE	

CONTAINMENT DATE & TIME	
CONTROL DATE & TIME	
FINAL SIZE	

IC Name: _____

Signature: _____

IC Name: _____

Signature: _____

Return the completed Incident Organizer to the Unit AFMO for Forest Service fires, Boise Dispatch for Bureau of Land Management, and the Southwest Fire Warden for State incidents.

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To: Type 3, 4, 5 Incident Commanders

From: Southwest Idaho Operations Group

Subject: Expectations and Responsibilities for Type 3, 4, and 5 Incident Commanders





The following list of expectations and responsibilities will help each of you in the role of Incident Commander:

- Firefighter and public safety will be your highest priority on every fire.
- Follow the procedure for completing this Incident Organizer as outlined in the table of contents.
- Develop, implement, and monitor safe and effective Incident Action Plan objectives which reflect local fire and management goals.
- Delay, modify, or abandon suppression activities immediately if strategies, tactics, and communications cannot be maintained safely.
- Maintain command and control of the incident at all times.
- Document any Transfer of Command on ICS214 form; relay this information to all fireline personnel and dispatch.
- Give complete briefings to personnel and document on the resource summary.
- Complete the Incident After Action Review.
- Do not assume collateral duties as a Type 3 IC.
- Implement the Risk Management Process, as outlined in the IRPG.
- Monitor fatigue levels; ensure that work/rest policy is followed.

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

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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
Approval for shift lengths exceeding 16 hrs given by:			Date/ Time Approval Given:	
IC Signature:			Date:	

AFTER ACTION REVIEW		
INCIDENT NAME:		IC:
DATE:	Incident Complexity:	
CRITIQUED BY: (Names of attendees)		
What was planned? What actually happened? What was the difference, if any, between questions one and two? What can you do different next time to meet objectives?		
AAR Leader Signature:		Date:
Reviewed by:		Date:

INITIAL ATTACK FIRE SIZE-UP

IC to Dispatch for Wildfires & Wildland Fire Use/AMR Incidents

Incident Name: _____	Date: _____
Estimated Size: _____	Time: _____
Approximate Location: _____	Datum: NAD83
Incident Number: _____	Lat/Long: DD _____ MM _____ SEC _____
	UTM: E _____ N _____
Incident Commander _____	Legal: T _____ R _____ S _____ 1/4 _____
Qualifications _____	Estimated # Personnel to Control _____
Home Unit _____	Estimated Equipment Needed _____
CAUSE: H L INV Needed? _____	Special Needs _____
If HUMAN Need: Temp _____ RH _____	_____
Today's ERC of Unit _____	Today's BI of Unit _____

Character _____	% Active _____	Adjacent Fuel _____	_____
smoldering	crowning	grass	snag
creeping	spotting	brush/sage	log/duff
running		re-prod	p. pine
		heavy timber	Doug fir
		logging slash	alpine fir
		thin slash	lodgepole
Estimated Size _____		Aspect _____	
spot	1 acre	flat	south
¼ - ½ acre	1-5 acres	north	southwest
½ - ¾ acre	6-25 acres	northeast	west
		east	northwest
		southeast	ridgetop
Estimated Wind _____		Slope (Percent) _____	
0-5	20+	flat	20-40
5-20	variable	0-20	40+
Wind Direction _____		Position on Slope _____	
down canyon	north	ridge top	lower 1/3
up canyon	south	upper 1/3	valley/canyon bottom
down slope	east	middle 1/3	flat or rolling
up slope	west		
variable		Elevation _____	
Fuel Type _____		Remember to give dispatch regular updates	
grass	snag		
brush/sage	log/duff		
re-prod	p. pine		
heavy timber	Doug fir		
logging slash	alpine fir		
thin slash	lodgepole		

FIRE USE / APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONSE FACTORS	
Values/Improvements _____	Fuel Continuity _____
Close proximity	Continuous Fuels
Distance from values	Abundant Breaks
Potential Fire Size _____	Limited Fuel Breaks
<1000 acres	Potential Duration _____
1000-5000 acres	Short Term
>5000 acres	May persist until WX change
Barriers (ie. oldburns) _____	Long Term
Few	
Moderate	
Numerous	

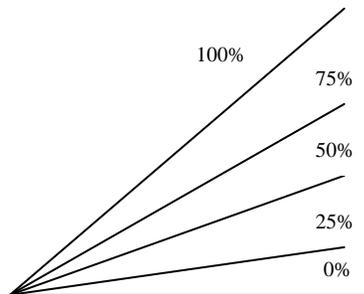
NFDRS Fuel Models

- A Annual grass and forbs
- B Brush—mature, dense, California chaparral (6 feet or more)
- C Timber—open stand/overstory of conifer or hardwoods with grass and/or scattered brush
- F Brush—moderate, less than six feet
- G Timber—dense conifer stand with heavy timber litter and down woody material
- H Timber—short-needled conifers, sparse undergrowth and thin layer of ground fuels
- I Timber—heavy slash (25+ tons/acre)
- J Timber—moderate slash, clearcuts, or heavily thinned stands
- K Timber—light slash, light thinning or scattered slash under an open overstory
- L Perennial grasses and forbs
- P Needle litter is primary fuel. Some small diameter branch wood & scattering of shrub & grass
- T Brush—light, less than four feet tall, sage brush
(grass types immature or stunted brush with grass)

GENERAL COVER TYPES

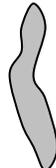
- 10 Annual grasses and weeds (mainly cheat grass)
- 11 Perennial grasses and weeds (bunch grass such as blue bunch and Idaho Fescue)
- 12 Mountain meadow grasses
- 15 Sage brush
- 16 Light brush (fairly easy to walk through)
- 17 Medium brush (taller and somewhat difficult to walk through)
- 18 Heavy brush (very difficult or impossible to walk through)
- 19 Old growth timber with an understory
- 20 Old growth timber with mixed brush and reproduction understory
- 21 Young timber (0"-4" DBH)
- 22 Young timber (4"-12" DBH, light understory and a moderate amount of litter)
- 23 Young timber (12"-22" DBH, light understory and heavy litter)
- 24 1-3 year old slash (5-10 tons/acre)
- 25 4-7 year old slash (5-10 tons/acre)
- 26 8 years old or more slash (5-10 tons/acre)
- 27 1-3 year old slash (21 tons/acre or more)
- 28 4-7 year old slash (21 tons/acre or more)
- 29 8 years old or more slash (21 tons/acre or more)
- 30 Litter and downfall (5-10 tons/acre)
- 31 Litter and downfall (11-20 tons/acre)
- 32 Litter and downfall (21+ tons/acre)
- 33 Pinion-Juniper
- 34 Non-forest fuels such as dumps, burning vehicles, buildings, etc.

SLOPE PERCENT



ESTIMATING FIRE SIZE

One chain equals 66 feet

-  Any fire less than about 5 chains around is about one-tenth (0.1) of an acre
-  A fire that is the shape of a circle and is 12 chains around is about one acre (27 chains=about 5 acres)
-  A fire that is long and narrow with a somewhat irregular shape that is 18 chains around is about one acre (about 40 chains would be close to 5 acres)

FIRE REPORT INFORMATION

Incident Commander **MUST** ensure local Fire Manager receives this report

Fire Name _____ INC# _____ FS SO# _____

Descriptive Location _____

FINAL Location: T _____ R _____ S _____ Quarter _____ USE: **DATUM NAD83** & *Point of Origin*

LAT/LONG: DD _____ MM _____ SEC _____ UTM E _____ N _____

Land Ownership _____ Protection Area _____

FIRE STATISTICS

Date/time of Ignition _____ Date/Time CONTROL _____

Discovery Time _____ Date/Time Fire OUT _____

Reported by _____ Total ACRES involved _____

Statistical Cause _____ Flame Length _____

General Cause _____ NFDRS Fuel Model _____

Specific Cause _____ General Cover Type _____

Class of people _____ Slope (%) _____

Date/time of IA _____ Aspect _____

Date/Time CONTAIN _____ Elevation (feet) _____

STATISTICAL CAUSE

- 1. lightning
- 2. equipment use
- 3. smoking
- 4. campfire
- 5. debris burning
- 6. railroad
- 7. arson
- 8. children
- 9. miscellaneous

GENERAL CAUSE

- 1. timber harvest
- 2. harvest other products
- 3. forest/range mgt activities
- 4. highway
- 5. power, reclamation
- 6. hunting
- 7. fishing
- 8. other residential
- 9. resident
- 0. other

SPECIFIC CAUSE

- 01 lightning
- 02 aircraft
- 03 burning vehicles
- 04 exhaust—power saw
- 05 exhaust—other
- 06 logging line
- 07 brakeshoe
- 08 cooking fire
- 09 warming fire
- 10 smoking
- 11 trash burning
- 12 burning dump
- 13 field burning
- 14 land clearing
- 15 slash burning
- 16 right-of-way burning
- 17 resource management burning
- 18 grudge fire
- 19 pyromania
- 20 smoking out bees or game
- 21 insect/snake control
- 22 job fire
- 23 blasting
- 24 burning building
- 25 powerline
- 26 fireworks
- 27 playing with matches
- 28 repel predatory animals
- 29 stove fuel sparks
- 30 other

CLASS OF PEOPLE

- 1. owner
- 2. permittee
- 3. contractor
- 4. public employee
- 5. local permanent
- 6. seasonal
- 7. transient
- 8. other
- 9. visitor
- 0. not person caused

Flame Length

Flame length is the distance between the tip of the flame and the ground (or surface of the remaining fuel) midway in the zone of active flaming. Because the flame tip is a very unsteady reference, you must estimate the average length over a reasonable period of time. NOT THE FLAME HEIGHT

INCIDENT OBJECTIVES
1. SAFETY of firefighters and public.
2.
3.
4.
<i>Your goal is to manage the incident and not create another. Remember to set contingency plans.</i>

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

RISK MANAGEMENT		
Maintain your situational awareness. Ensure compliance with the 10 Standard Firefighting Orders and LCES. Continually monitor the 18 Situations and apply appropriate mitigation. As the incident progresses, continually re-evaluate your situation. When hazards are identified mitigate them or change tactics and or strategy. <i>Refer to the green pages in the IRPG.</i>		
YES	NO	DECISION POINTS
		Controls in place for identified hazards? If no reassess your situation
		Are selected tactics based on expected fire behavior? If no reassess your situation
		Are the current strategy and tactics working? If no reassess your situation

INCIDENT RISK ANALYSIS (215A)			
Division/Group or Segment	Hazardous Actions or Conditions	Mitigations/Warnings/Remedies	
OPERATIONAL PERIOD			

30: Observed Weather for current operational period:
 Wind Direction: Peak Gusts:
 Max. Temperature: Min. Relative Humidity:

31: Fuels/Materials Involved: A drop down box with the 13 Fire Behavior Fuel Models has been added. The incident would select the predominant fuel model with the option to include additional fuels information in the text box.

32: Today's observed fire behavior (leave blank for non-fire events):

33: Significant events today (closures, evacuations, significant progress made, etc.):

34: Forecasted Weather for next operational period:
 Wind Speed (mph): Temperature:
 Wind Direction: Relative Humidity:

35: Estimated Control Date and Time:	36: Projected Final Size:	37: Estimated Final Cost:
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38: Actions planned for next operational period:

39: For fire incidents, describe resistance to control in terms of:

1. Growth Potential -
2. Difficulty of Terrain -

40: Given the current constraints, when will the chosen management strategy succeed?

41: Projected demobilization start date:

42: Remarks:

43: Committed Resources

Agency	CRW1		CRW2		HEL1	HEL2	HEL3	ENGS		DOZR	WTDR	OVHD	Camp Crews	Total Personnel
	SR	ST	SR	ST	SR	SR	SR	SR	ST	SR	SR			

44: Cooperating and Assisting Agencies Not Listed Above:

Approval Information

45: Prepared by:	46: Approved by:	47: Sent to: Date:	By: Time:
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ICS-209 INCIDENT STATUS SUMMARY

To assist the IC when dispatch or plans personnel need this information for the Situation Report and also can be used to justify the need when requesting resources.

1: Date	2: Time	3: Initial	Update	Final	4: Incident Number	5: Incident Name
6: Incident Kind/Strategy	7: Start Date Time	8: Cause	9: Incident Commander	10: Incident Command Organization	11: State-Unit	
12: County	13: Latitude and Longitude Lat: Long: Ownership at Origin:		14: Short Location Description (in reference to nearest town):			
15: Size/Area Involved	16: % Contained or MMA	17: Expected Containment Date:	18: Line to Build	19: Estimated Costs to Date	20: Declared Controlled Date: Time:	
21: Injuries this Reporting Period:	22: Injuries to Date:	23: Fatalities	24: Structure Information			
			Type of Structure	# Threatened	# Damaged	# Destroyed
25: Threat to Human Life/Safety: Evacuation(s) in progress ---- No evacuation(s) imminent -- Potential future threat ----- No likely threat -----			Residence			
			Commercial Property			
			Outbuilding/Other			
26: Projected incident movement/spread in 12, 24, 48 and 72 hour time frames:						
12 hours:						
24 hours:						
48 hours:						
72 hours:						
27: Values at Risk: include communities, critical infrastructure, natural and cultural resources in 12, 24, 48 and 72 hour time frames:						
12 hours:						
24 hours:						
48 hours:						
72 hours:						
28: Critical Resource Needs (amount, type, kind, and number of operational periods in priority order in 12, 24, 48 and 72 hour time frames): ex. 3 CRW1 (4); 1 HEL1 (5);						
12 hours						
24 hours:						
48 hours:						
72 hours:						
29: Major problems and concerns (control problems, social/political/economic concerns or impacts, etc.) Relate critical resources needs identified above to the Incident Action Plan.						

INCIDENT COMPLEXITY ANALYSIS (TYPE 3, 4, 5)		
FIRE BEHAVIOR	YES	NO
Fuels extremely dry and susceptible to long-range spotting or you are currently experiencing extreme fire behavior.		
Weather forecast indicating no significant relief or worsening conditions.		
Current or predicted fire behavior dictates indirect control strategy with large amounts of fuel within planned perimeter.		
FIREFIGHER SAFETY		
Performance of firefighting resources affected by cumulative fatigue.		
Overhead overextended mentally and/or physically.		
Communication ineffective with tactical resources or dispatch.		
ORGANIZATION		
Operations are at the limit of span of control.		
Incident action plans, briefings, etc. missing or poorly prepared.		
Variety of specialized operations, support personnel or equipment.		
Unable to properly staff air operations.		
Limited local resources available for initial attack.		
Heavy commitment of local resources to logistical support.		
Existing forces worked 24 hours without success.		
Resources unfamiliar with local conditions and tactics.		
VALUES TO BE PROTECTED		
Urban interface; structures, developments, recreational facilities, or potential for evacuation.		
Fire burning or threatening more than one jurisdiction and potential for unified command with different or conflicting management objectives.		
Unique natural resources, special-designation areas, critical municipal watershed, T&E species habitat, cultural value sites.		
Sensitive political concerns, media involvement, or controversial fire policy.		

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

TYPE 5 CHARACTERISTICS: • Ad hoc organization managed by a Type 5 Incident Commander • Primarily local resources used • ICS command and general staff positions are not activated • Resources vary from one to six firefighters • Incident is generally contained within the first burning period and often within a few hours after resources arrive on scene • Additional firefighting resources or logistical support are not usually required.

TYPE 4 CHARACTERISTICS: • Ad hoc organization managed by a Type 4 Incident Commander • Primarily local resources used • ICS command and general staff positions are not activated • Resources vary from a single resource to multiple resource task forces or strike teams • Incident is usually limited to one operational period in the control phase. Mopup may extend into multiple operational periods. • Written incident action plan IAP is not required. A documented operational briefing will be completed for all incoming resources. Refer to the *Incident Response Pocket Guide* for a briefing checklist.

TYPE 3 CHARACTERISTICS: • Ad hoc or pre-established Type 3 Organization managed by a ICT3 • The IC develops the organizational structure necessary to manage the incident. Some or all of the ICS functional areas are activated, usually at the division/group supervisor and/or unit leader level • The Incident Complexity Analysis process is formalized and certified daily with jurisdictional agency. It is the IC's responsibility to continually reassess the complexity level of the incident. • Local and non-local resources used. • Resources vary from several resources to several task forces/strike teams. • May be divided into divisions • May require staging area and incident base • May involve low complexity aviation operations • May involve multiple operational periods prior to control, which may require a written Incident Action Plan IAP. • Documented operational briefings will occur for all incoming resources and before each operational period. Refer to the *Incident Response Pocket Guide* for briefing checklist. • ICT3's will not serve concurrently as a single resource boss or have any non incident related responsibilities.

Spot Weather Forecasts should be requested for fires that will exceed initial attack, have potential for extreme fire behavior, or are located in areas where Red Flag Warnings or Fire Weather Watches have been issued.

Appendix E Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations

SPOT WX OBSERVATION & FORECAST REQUEST									
Name of Incident or Project:			Requesting Agency:						
			Request Made By:						
			Date				Time		
Legal Location (T,R,SEC)			NAD83 ZONE11	ELEVATION		FUEL TYPE: _____			
LAT/LONG (DDMMSS)				TOP	BOTTOM				
UTM E N				Drainage:		SHELTERING <input type="checkbox"/> FULL <input type="checkbox"/> PARTIAL <input type="checkbox"/> UNSHELTERED			
			Aspect:						
			Size:						
Weather Conditions at Incident or Project or from RAWs:									
Place	ELEV	OBS Date/Time	Wind Direction/ Velocity		Temperature		RH		Sky Condition
			20 ft	Eye-level	Dry bulb	Wet bulb		DP	
REQUEST FORECAST				REMARKS:					
TDA TNT TMR <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> LAL <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> HAINES INDEX <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> VENTILATION <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> SKY/WEATHER <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> TEMPERATURE <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> HUMIDITY <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> WIND – EYE LVL									

SPOT WEATHER FORECAST

The Fire Weather Forecast will furnish the following:

Date and Time:
Discussion Outlook

BURN PERIOD	SKY COVER	TEMPERATURE	HUMIDITY	EYE LEVEL WIND	20 FT WIND	INDICIES
<input type="checkbox"/> Today <input type="checkbox"/> This Afternoon <input type="checkbox"/> This Evening <input type="checkbox"/> This Afternoon	<input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Sunny/Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Partly Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Variable Clouds	_____ °F <input type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/> Low <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 _____ VELOCITY _____ MPH GUSTS _____ MPH	<input type="checkbox"/> Upslope <input type="checkbox"/> Downslope DIRECTION _____ VELOCITY _____ MPH GUSTS _____ MPH	HAINES _____ LAL _____ BI _____ ERC _____ VENT _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Today <input type="checkbox"/> This Afternoon <input type="checkbox"/> This Evening <input type="checkbox"/> This Afternoon	<input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Sunny/Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Partly Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Variable Clouds	_____ °F <input type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/> Low <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 _____ VELOCITY _____ MPH GUSTS _____ MPH	<input type="checkbox"/> Upslope <input type="checkbox"/> Downslope DIRECTION _____ VELOCITY _____ MPH GUSTS _____ MPH	HAINES _____ LAL _____ BI _____ ERC _____ VENT _____
OUTLOOK DATE _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Sunny/Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Partly Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Variable Clouds	_____ °F <input type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/> Low <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 _____ VELOCITY _____ MPH GUSTS _____ MPH	<input type="checkbox"/> Upslope <input type="checkbox"/> Downslope DIRECTION _____ VELOCITY _____ MPH GUSTS _____ MPH	HAINES _____ LAL _____ BI _____ ERC _____ VENT _____

Fire Weather Issuing Office: