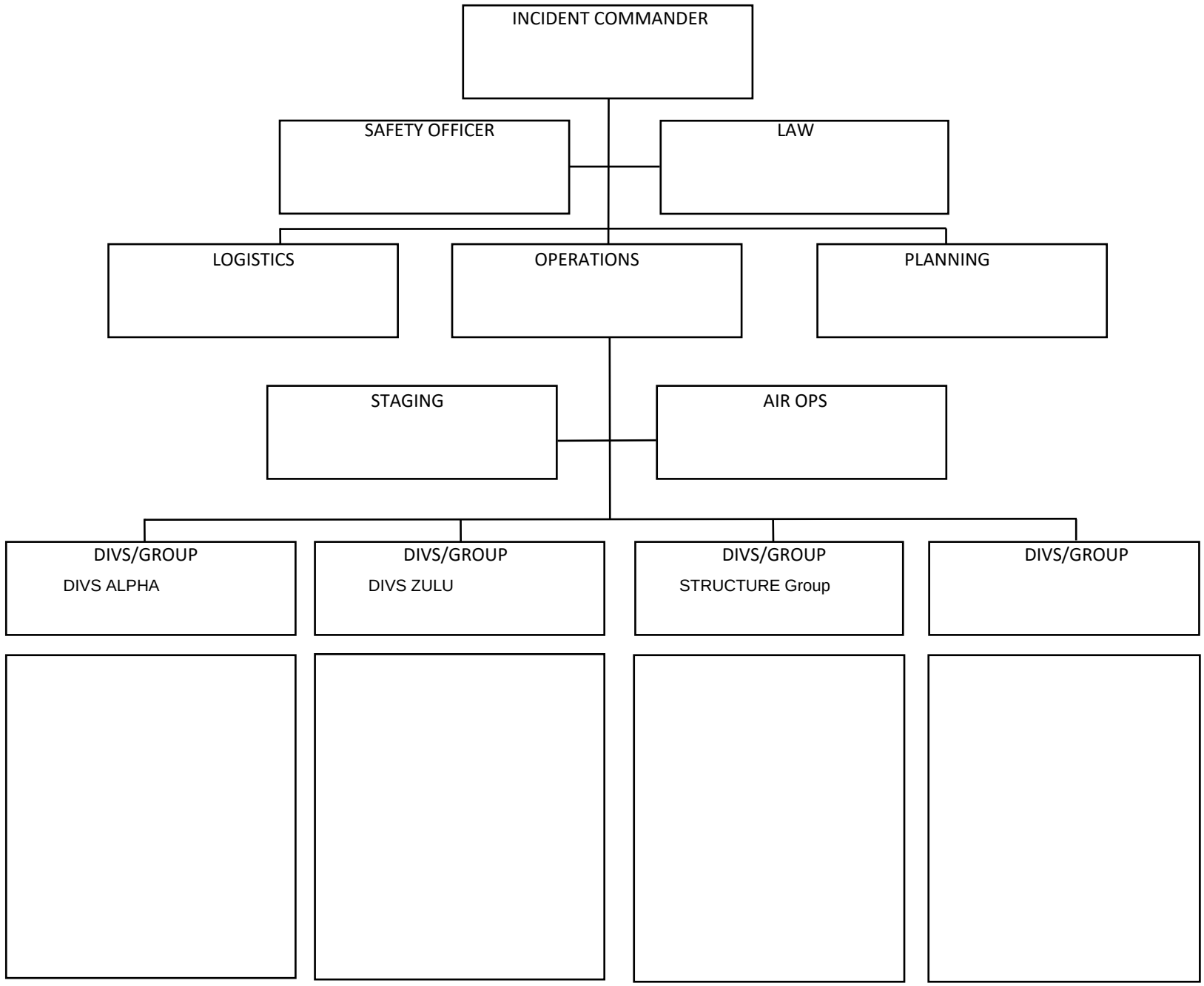
NoCo Incident Organizer

Initial Response – Fire Size Up

*Fire Name		*IC Name	
*Descriptive Location & Access			
*Coordinates (Datum: WGS-84) Degrees Decimal Minutes (DDM): *Latitude: N o .		*Longitude: W o .	
*Character of Fire	*Spread Potential		*Estimated Size
*Fuel Type	*Values at Risk		*Additional Recourses?
Adjacent Fuel Type	Cause	Investigator Needed? *Order if Human is suspected an/or undetermined	Ownership
Position on Slope	Slope at Head of Fire	Aspect	Elevation
Est. Wind Speed & Direction	Weather Conditions		
Special Equipment Needs Water Available:		Hazards Identified	
Est. Containment: hrs Est. Control: hrs		Red = Report to Dispatch once on scene Blue = Report to Dispatch as time allows	

Submit to Dispatch



INCIDENT OBJECTIVES
1. **SAFETY of firefighters and public.**
2.
3.
4.
Your goal is to manage the incident and not create another. (Examples: protect structures, keep fire to east of road, river or ridge)
INCIDENT RESPONSE STRATEGY

Resource Name + Type	ETA	Arrival Time	No. of People	Briefed Y/N	Assignment	Released Time
/ DIVS ALPHA						
/						
/						
/						
/						
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/ DIVS ZULU						
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Incident Commander Checklist	
☐	Verify all frequencies assigned and all units responding to the incident.
☐	Name the incident and obtain an alpha numeric incident code. Use the closest geographical reference and keep it short.
☐	Flag the route to the incident. Start from major roads and clearly flag each turn on both sides of road.
☐	Determine ownership and relay coordinates to Fort Collins Interagency Dispatch.
☐	Post lookouts, ensure communications work and identify escape routes and safety zones.
☐	Coordinate with State/County to account for all fire department resources.
☐	Designate a briefing and staging area. All resources will be checked in and briefed.
☐	Complete the Initial Size-up and relay this information to dispatch.
☐	Complete the Incident Complexity Analysis. Ensure the proper management is in place or ordered.
☐	Develop objectives for your incident in coordination with Duty Officer. Use strategies and tactics that are safe and achieve the objectives. All Type 3 Incidents require a written IAP. Incident objectives should be consistent with Land Use Plan resource objectives.
☐	When the fire is suspected to be human caused; complete the Fire Cause Determination Report.
☐	Establish a unified command when appropriate. Ensure dispatch and all resources on the incident know who the Incident Commander is.
☐	Order the necessary and appropriate operational resources through Dispatch.
☐	Plan for operational resources needed to control the incident.
☐	Ensure all contract resources are inspected prior to obtaining a dispatch.
☐	Complete Spot WX Forecast Request and relay the information to dispatch on all fires that will not be controlled in the current burn period or if a RED FLAG WARNING or FIRE WX WATCH has been issued.
☐	Notify dispatch as soon as possible to request extended staffing and overnight coverage.
☐	Logistic orders (i.e., meals, beverages, and other supplies) must be submitted by 1000 to receive meals that same day and by 1600 to receive meals and supplies the next morning.
☐	Facilitate incident AARs after each operational period. Document a final incident AAR after the fire is controlled.
☐	Complete all CTR's shift tickets, general messages, and evaluations for all resources prior to their demob.
☐	Keep dispatch informed on changes in conditions/personnel hourly or as needs arise.
☐	Demob resources according to driving limits and work/rest issues.
☐	Submit a completed Intelligence Summary (ICS-209) to dispatch by 1600 for all fires in timber over 100 acres and in grass or brush over 300 acres. Submit daily 209 updates until the fire is controlled—then submit final 209.
☐	Complete the Final Fire Report Data form in the Incident Organizer when the fire is declared out.

Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment

The NWCG 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
Lookouts, Communication, Escape Routes, and Safety Zones (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	L	M	H	Notes/Mitigation
B1. Infrastructure/Natural/Cultural Concerns **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 fire such as urban interface, structures, municipal watershed, commercial timber, recreational facilities, power/pipelines, comm. sites, highways, evacuation potential, unique natural resources, special-designation areas, T&E species habitat, cultural sites, and wilderness.				
B2. Proximity and Threat of Fire to Values **Evaluate the potential threat to values based on their proximity to the fire, and rankthis element low, moderate, or high.**				
B3. Social/Economic Concerns **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; other fire management jurisdictions; tribal subsistence or gathering of natural resources; air quality regulatory requirements; public tolerance of smoke; and restrictions and/or closures in effect or being considered.				
Hazards				**Notes/Mitigation**
B4. Fuel Conditions **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 asthose caused by invasive species or insect/disease outbreaks; continuity of fuels; low fuelmoisture.				
B5. Fire Behavior **Evaluate the current fire behavior and rank this element low, moderate, or high.** Considerations: intensity; rates of spread; crowning; profuse or long-range spotting.				
B6. Potential Fire Growth **Evaluate the potential fire growth, and rank this element low, moderate, or high.** Considerations: Potential exists for extreme fire behavior (fuel moisture, continuity, winds, etc.); weather forecast indicating no significant relief or worsening conditions; resistance to control.				
Probability				**Notes/Mitigation**
B7. Time of Season **Evaluate the potential for a long-duration fire and rank this element low, moderate,or high.** Considerations: time remaining until a season ending event.				
B8. Barriers to Fire Spread **If many natural and/or human-made barriers are present and limiting fire spread, rank this element low. If some barriers are present and limiting fire spread, rank this element moderate. If no barriers are present, rank this element high.**				
B9. Seasonal Severity **Evaluate fire danger indices and rank this element low/moderate, high, or very high/extreme.** Considerations: energy release component (ERC); drought status; live and dead fuel moistures; fire danger indices; adjective fire danger rating; preparedness level.				
Enter the number of items checked for each column.				

Relative Risk Rating (circle one):

Low (Type 5)	Majority of items are "Low", with a few items rated as "Moderate" and/or "High".
Moderate (Type 4)	Majority of items are "Moderate", with a few items rated as "Low" and/or "High".
High (Type 3 or Higher)	Majority of items are "High"; A few items may be rated as "Low" or "Moderate".

Fire Report Information	
Incident Name:	
Incident Number:	
Fire Code (P-Code):	
Unit ID:	
IC Date & Time:	
IC Date & Time:	
Containment Date & Time:	
Control Date & Time:	
Out Date & Time:	
Final Size:	
AAR Date & Time:	
IC Signature:	
Reviewed By (FMO or Duty Officer):	

Weather Observations						
Time	**Temp**	**RH**	**Wind Dir**	**Wind Speed**	**POI**	**Notes:**

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

Work Rest Ratio Documentation Worksheet

This worksheet is designed to help the IC document and calculate amount of rest required to meet the Work/Rest guidelines.

For every 2 hours of work or travel provide 1 hour of sleep or rest.

- IC must justify and document work shifts exceeding 16 hours and those that do not meet the 2:1 work/rest guidelines -- see below.

Date	Operational Period Start Time	Operational Period Stop Time	Total Hours Worked	Rest Time (document hours when employee or module rested)

Approval for shift lengths exceeding 16 hrs given by:	Date/ Time Approval Given:
IC Signature:	Date:

MEDICAL PLAN (ICS 206 WF)

Medical Incident Report

FOR A NON-EMERGENCY INCIDENT, WORK THROUGH CHAIN OF COMMAND TO REPORT AND TRANSPORT INJUREDPERSONNEL 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 / TransportPriority	☐ **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/HoistGround 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.

Reset Form