BRIEFING CHECKLIST

Situation

- ☐ Fire name, location, map orientation, other incidents in area
- ☐ Terrain influences
- ☐ Fuel type and conditions
- ☐ Fire weather (previous, current, and expected.)
  Winds, RH, temperature, etc.
- ☐ Fire behavior (previous, current, and expected.)
  Time of day, alignment of slope and wind, etc.

Mission/Execution

- ☐ Command
  Incident Commander/immediate supervisor
- ☐ Leader's intent
  Overall objectives/strategy
- ☐ Specific tactical assignments
- ☐ Contingency plans

Communications

- ☐ Communication plan
  Tactical, command, air-to ground frequencies
  Cell phone numbers
- ☐ Medevac plan

Service/Support

- ☐ Other resources
  Working adjacent and those available to order
  Aviation operations
- ☐ Logistics
  Transportation
  Supplies and equipment

Risk Management

- ☐ Identify known hazards and risks
- ☐ Identify control measures to mitigate hazards/reduce risk
- ☐ Identify trigger points for reevaluating operations

Questions or Concerns?

Incident Organizer 2024

Taos / Santa Fe Size-Up NAD83

Incident Name	
Incident Number	
Fire Code	
Other Code	
Unit	

IC Time and Date	
IC Time and Date	

Containment Date & Time	
Control Date & Time	
Final Size	
Date & Time Fire Declared Out	
Wilderness Fire	☐ YES ☐ NO

Directions and Intent:

MOST INCIDENTS ONLY REQUIRE FILLING OUT THE FIRST FEW PAGES (i.e., TYPE 4 AND 5 INCIDENTS: in these situations, fill out afterwards when doing your AAR).

- Intended to provide the IC with a format and focal point to begin processing an incident that is emerging (start the planning process; delegate; mitigate hazards on the incident and be aware of your situational awareness as an IC).
- Use this document until the Incident is declared OUT or IAP is established.
- Serves as an Incident Workbook in conjunction with the Incident Response Pocket Guide, Interagency Redbook and Wildland Fire & Aviation Program Management Blue Book, and information for InFORMs input.

IC Printed Name: _____

IC Signature: _____

SIZE UP

1. Date/Time:	**4. Incident Type(circle one): 1 2 3 4 5 SAR IWI**
2. Fire Name:	**5. Fire Location Legal: T R S**
3. Qual. IC:	**6. Elevation:**
Trainee IC:	**7. Lat:**
	Long:
8. Directions to Fire:	**18. Slope %:** ☐ 0-25 ☐ 26-40 ☐ 41-55 ☐ 56-75 ☐ Over 75
9. Cause of Fire: ☐Human ☐Lightning (If tree, size, type, height & diameter):	**19. Topography:** ☐Ridge top ☐Upper 1/3 ☐Middle 1/3 ☐Lower 1/3 ☐Valley Btm ☐Canyon Btm ☐ Mesa Top ☐ Saddle ☐ Flat
10. Character of Fire: ☐ Smoldering ☐ Creeping ☐ Running ☐ Crowning ☐ Spotting	**20. Spread Potential:** ☐ None ☐ Low 0-5 Ac.☐ Mod. 6-10 Ac ☐ High 10-50 Ac. ☐ Very High 50+ Ac.
11. Estimated Size: ☐ Spot ☐ ¼ - ½ ac. ☐ ½ - 1 ac. ☐ 2-3 ac.☐ 4-5 ac. ☐ other:	**21. Currently On Scene:**
12. Fuel Type Burning: ☐ Grass/Sage ☐ Oak Brush ☐ PJ ☐ Pond. Pine ☐ Doug Fir ☐ Logging/Thin. Slash ☐ Logs/Duff ☐ Other (specify)	**22. Additional People Needed:** ☐ None ☐ 1-3 ☐ 5-10 ☐ 20 Per. Crew ☐ Other: **23. Hazards/Threats/Values at Risk:**
13. Adjacent Fuels: ☐ Grass/Sage ☐ Oak Brush ☐ PJ ☐ Pond Pine ☐ Doug Fir ☐ Logging/Thin Slash ☐ Logs/Duff ☐ Other (specify)	**24. Special Equipment Needs (Quantity):** ☐ Helicopter ☐ Bucket/Crew ☐ Engines ☐ Dozer ☐ Faller ☐ Chainsaw ☐ INVF ☐ None ☐ Other:
14. Estimated Winds: ☐ Calm ☐ 0-5 ☐ 5-10 ☐ 10-20 ☐ 20+	**25: Estimated Time of Containment:** **Control:** **Mop-up/Out:**
15. Wind Direction: ☐ Calm ☐ North ☐South ☐ East ☐ West ☐Up-Slope ☐ Down-Slope ☐ Variable	**26. Jurisdiction:**
16. Flame Length ☐ 0-2 ☐ 2-4 ☐ 4-6 ☐ 6-8 ☐ 8-10 ☐ 10-12 ☐ 12+	**27. Stat fire:** YES ☐ NO
17. Aspect: ☐West ☐South ☐East ☐North ☐SW ☐NW ☐NE ☐SE ☐Ridge Top ☐Flat	**28. Is fire in the wilderness?** ☐ YES ☐ NO **Will it impact the wilderness?** ☐ YES ☐ NO

EXTENDED WORK SHIFT AUTHORIZATION FORM

OFFICIAL DOCUMENT FOR EXTENDED WORK SHIFT AND/OR DEVIATION FROM 2:1 WORK REST POLICY

Date:	Incident Number:	Incident Name:	Unit:
Incident Type:	Operational Period	Incident Commander:	IC Type (1-5)

JUSTIFICATION

Name of Individual(s) or Crew:
Describe the situation(s) that caused the work shift(s) to exceed 16 hours and provide justification(s).

Date: Hours in excess of 16

MITIGATION MEASURES

1. Describe what you did to mitigate the excess hours above

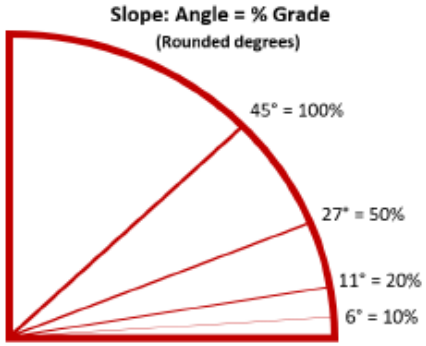
2. Date standard 2:1 work/rest restored:

SIGNATURE OF INCIDENT SUPERVISOR

NAME:	TITLE:	DATE:

SIGNATURE OF AGENCY ADMINISTRATOR, INCIDENTCOMMANDER OR DUTY OFFICER

NAME:	TITLE:	DATE:



NFDRS2016 Fuel Models	
V	GRASS
W	GRASS-SHRUB
X	BRUSH
Y	TIMBER
Z	SLASH

Fire Behavior Fuel Model	
1	Short Grass
2	Open Timber/Grass Understory
3	Tall Grass
4	Chaparral
5	Brush
6	Dormant Brush/Hardwood Slash
7	Southern Rough
8	Closed Timber Litter
9	Hardwood Litter
10	Timber (Litter & Understory)
11	Logging Slash, Light
12	Logging Slash, Medium
13	Logging Slash, Heavy

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
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 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, special-designation areas, T&E species habitat, cultural sites, and wilderness.	L	M	H	
B2. Proximity and Threat of Fire to Values **Evaluate the potential threat to values based on their proximity to the fire, and rank this element low, moderate, or high.**	L	M	H	
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.	L	M	H	
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 rate of spread (ROS) and intensity for your area, such as those caused by invasive species or insect/disease outbreaks; continuity of fuels; low fuel moisture.	L	M	H	
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.	L	M	H	
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.	L	M	H	
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.	L	M	H	
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.**	L	M	H	
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.	L/M	H	VH/E	
Enter the number of items selected for each column.				

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.

Resource Summary

Resource ID	Resource Type	ETA/ETS	Arrival Time	No. of People	Briefed Y/N	Assignement	Release Time	E-Number

DOCUMENT BRIEFING FOR ALL INCOMING RESOURCES

AIR FREQUENCIES

SANTA FE ZONE AIRCRAFT FREQUENCIES

NAME	RX/TX
SANTA FE A/G 51	168.3125
SANTA FE A/G 62	169.3625

TAOS ZONE AIRCRAFT FREQUENCIES

NAME	RX/TX
TAOS A/G 56	168.6625
TAOS A/G 60	169.1250

SHARED AIRCRAFT FREQUENCIES

NAME	RX/TX	TONE
AIR GUARD	168.625	110.9 TX/RX
NATIONAL FLIGHT FOLLOW	168.650	110.9 TX/RX
NM EMS VMED 28,	155.3400	156.7 TX
NM EMS VMED 29	155.3475	156.7 TX
NM STATE POLICE	154.3100 NB	

Part C: Organization

Relative Risk Rating (From Part B)					Notes/Mitigation
Select the Relative Risk Rating (from Part B).	N/A ☐	L ☐	M ☐	H ☐	
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 ☐	L ☐	M ☐	H ☐	
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 low, moderate, or high.** Considerations: Availability of resources; likelihood that those resources will be effective; exposure of firefighters; reliance on aircraft to accomplish objectives; trigger points clear and defined.	N/A ☐	L ☐	M ☐	H ☐	
C3. Functional Concerns **Evaluate the need to increase organizational structure to manage the incident adequately and safely and rank this element N/A (current existing organization doesn't have functional concerns), 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; access to emergency medical services (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 poorly prepared; performance of firefighting resources affected by cumulative fatigue; and ineffective communications.	N/A ☐	L ☐	M ☐	H ☐	
Socio/Political Concerns					**Notes/Mitigation**
C4. Objective Concerns **Evaluate the complexity of the incident objectives and rank this element 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.	N/A ☐	L ☐	M ☐	H ☐	
C5. External Influences **Evaluate the effect external influences will have on how the fire is managed and rank this element 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.	N/A ☐	L ☐	M ☐	H ☐	
C6. Ownership Concerns **Evaluate the effect ownership/jurisdiction will have on how the fire is managed and rank this element 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.	N/A ☐	L ☐	M ☐	H ☐	
Enter the number of items selected for each column.	☐	☐	☐	☐	

Recommended Organization (Circle one):

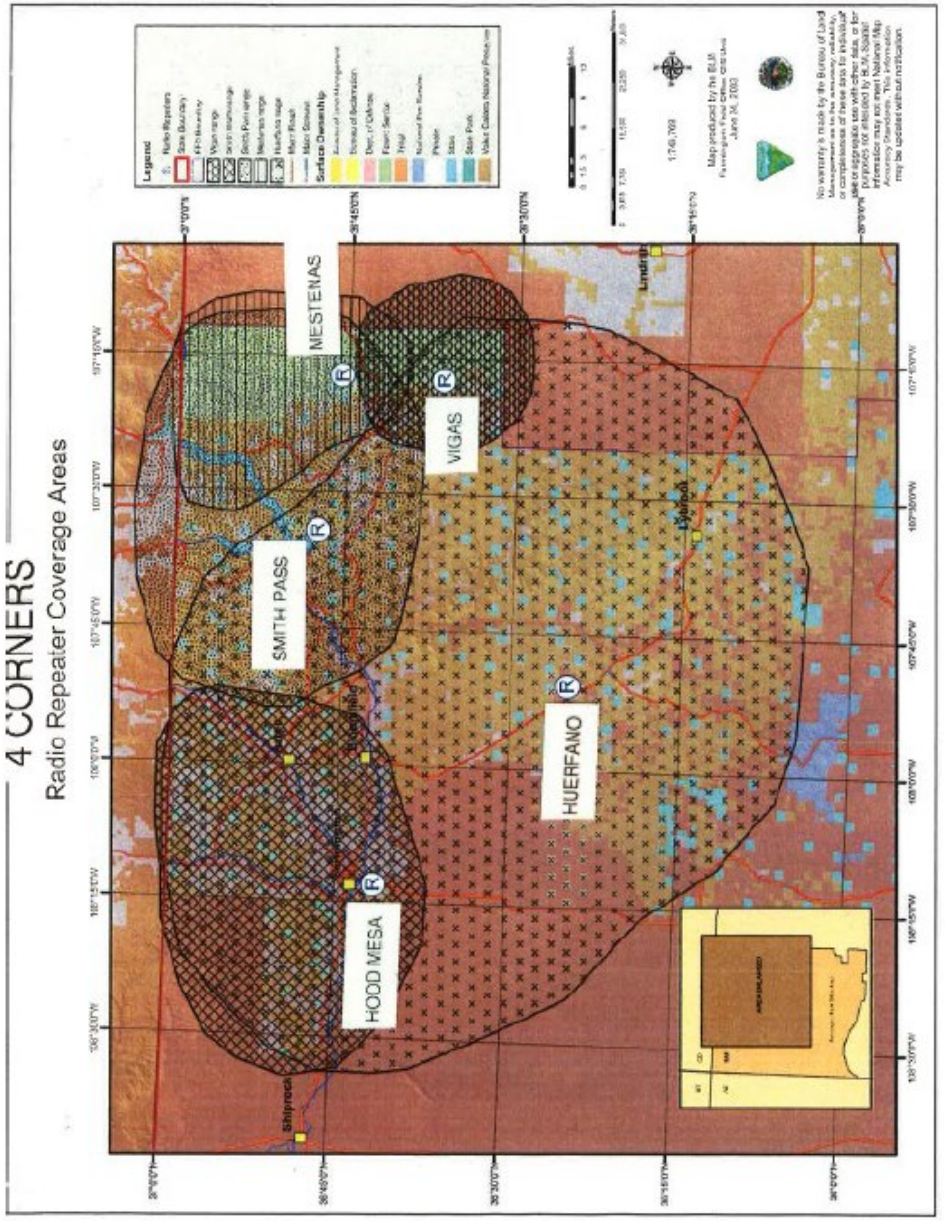
Type 5	Majority of items rated as N/A; a few items may be rated in other categories.
Type 4	Majority of items rated as Low, with some items rated as N/A, and a few items rated as Moderate or High.
Type 3	Majority of items rated as Moderate, with a few items rated in other categories.
Type 2/CIMT	Majority of items rated as Moderate, with a few items rated as High.
Type 1/CIMT	Majority of items rated as High; a few items may be rated in other categories.

Spot Weather Observation and Forecast Request

1. Lat. & Long.:	7. Phone Number:	10. Drainage:
2. Incident Type: ☐ Wildfire ☐ Prescribed Fire ☐ HAZMAT ☐ Search & Rescue (SAR) ☐ Other (Volcano, Flood, Special Event)	8. Reason for Spot Request (choose one only) ☐ **Wildfire** ☐ **Non-Wildfire** Under the Inter. Agreement for Meteorological Service (USFS, BLM, NPS USFWS, BIA). ☐ **Non-Wildfire** State, tribal or local fire agency working in coordination with a federal participant in the Interagency Agreement for Meteorological Services. ☐ **Non-Wildfire** Essential to public safety, e.g. due to the proximity of population centers or critical infrastructure.	11. Size: 12. Aspect: 13: Fuel Type: 14. Sheltering: ☐ Full ☐ Partial ☐ Unsheltered 15. NOAA Hysplit Model:
3. Project Name:		
4. Requesting Agency:		
5. Requesting Official:		
6. Email Address:	9. Elevation Top / Bottom	16. Nearest WX. station (dist. & dir. from project):

17. Weather Conditions at Incident or Project or from RAWS

Site	Date	Time	Elev.	Wind Dir.	Wind Speed	Temp	Wet	RH	TD	Sky/Weather



Taos Interagency Dispatch Center 208 Cruz Alta Road, Taos, NM 87571 24-Hour Phone: (575) 758-6208				
Name	**RX**	**RX CG**	**TX**	**TX CG**
Forest Direct	172.2750 N		172.2750 N	none
Taos Ski Valley	172.2750 N		166.2000 N	156.7
Picuris	172.2750 N		166.2000 N	110.9
Cerro Vista	172.2750 N		166.2000 N	114.8
Cerro Mojino	172.2750 N		166.2000 N	123
Kiowa	172.2750 N		166.2000 N	127.3
San Antonio	172.2750 N		166.2000 N	151.4
Cruces Basin	172.2750 N		166.2000 N	118.8
Boundary	172.2750 N		166.2000 N	146.2
Ortiz	172.2750 N		166.2000 N	107.2
Mogote	172.2750 N		166.2000 N	131.8
Deadman	172.2750 N		166.2000 N	136.5
LookOut&Mest	172.2750 N		166.2000 N	103.5
Sawmill&Vigas	172.2750 N		166.2000 N	141.3
Cerro Pelon	172.2750 N		166.2000 N	167.9
BLM Archuleta	168.5750 N		166.8750 N	107.2
BLM Hood Mesa	168.5750 N		166.8750 N	146.2
BLM Hurefano	168.5750 N		166.8750 N	123
BLM Smith Pass	168.5750 N		166.8750 N	136.5
BLM Cerro Pinon	168.5750 N		166.8750 N	110.9
BLM San Antonio	168.5750 N		166.8750 N	131.8
BIA Jicarilla Direct	172.6750 N	127.3	172.6750 N	127.3
BIA Ojitos	172.6750 N	127.3	166.3625	141.3
BIA Osborne	172.6750 N	127.3	166.3625	127.3
NMS Fire	159.4200 N		159.4200 N	156.7

Discussion:			
	Today	Tonight	Tomorrow
Sky/Weather			
Chance of Precip.			
Temp			
RH			
20 ft. Winds			
LAL			
Haines			
Max Vent Rate			
Mixing Height			
Transport Winds			

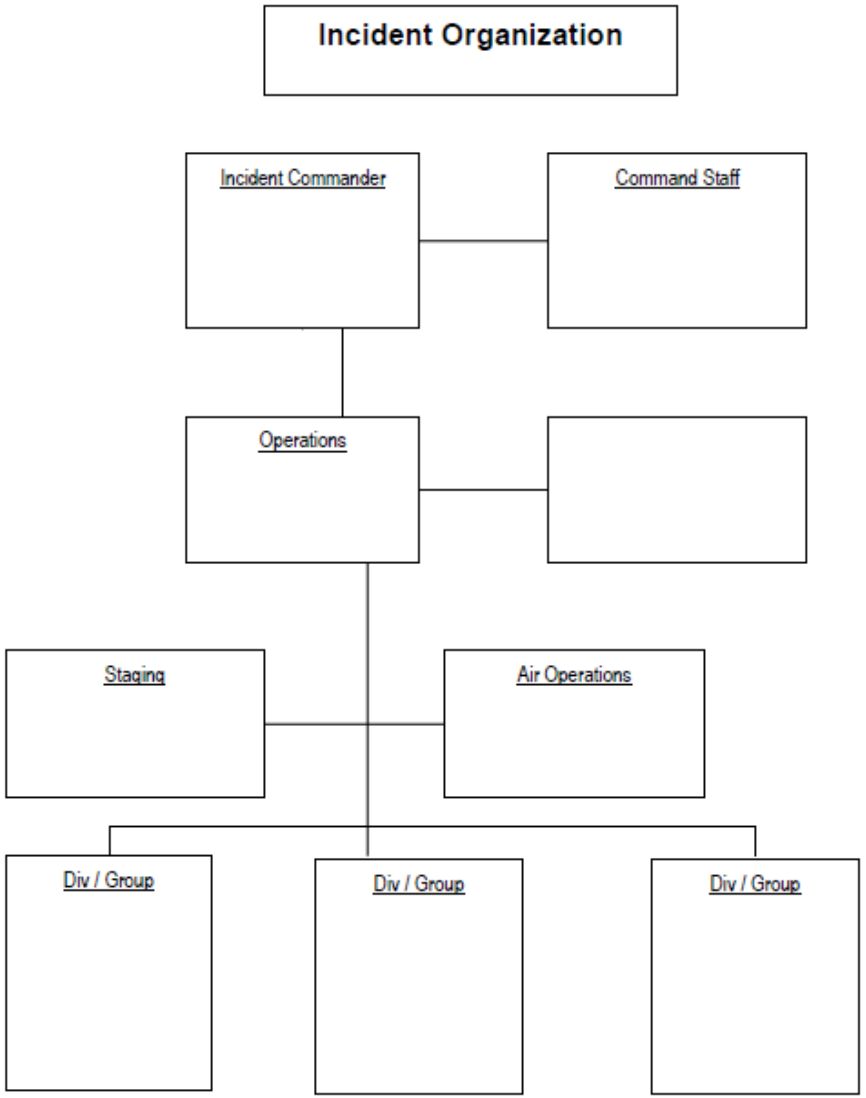
Discussion:			
	Today	Tonight	Tomorrow
Sky/Weather			
Chance of Precip.			
Temp			
RH 20 ft. Winds			
LAL			
Haines			
Max Vent Rate			
Mixing Height Transport Winds			

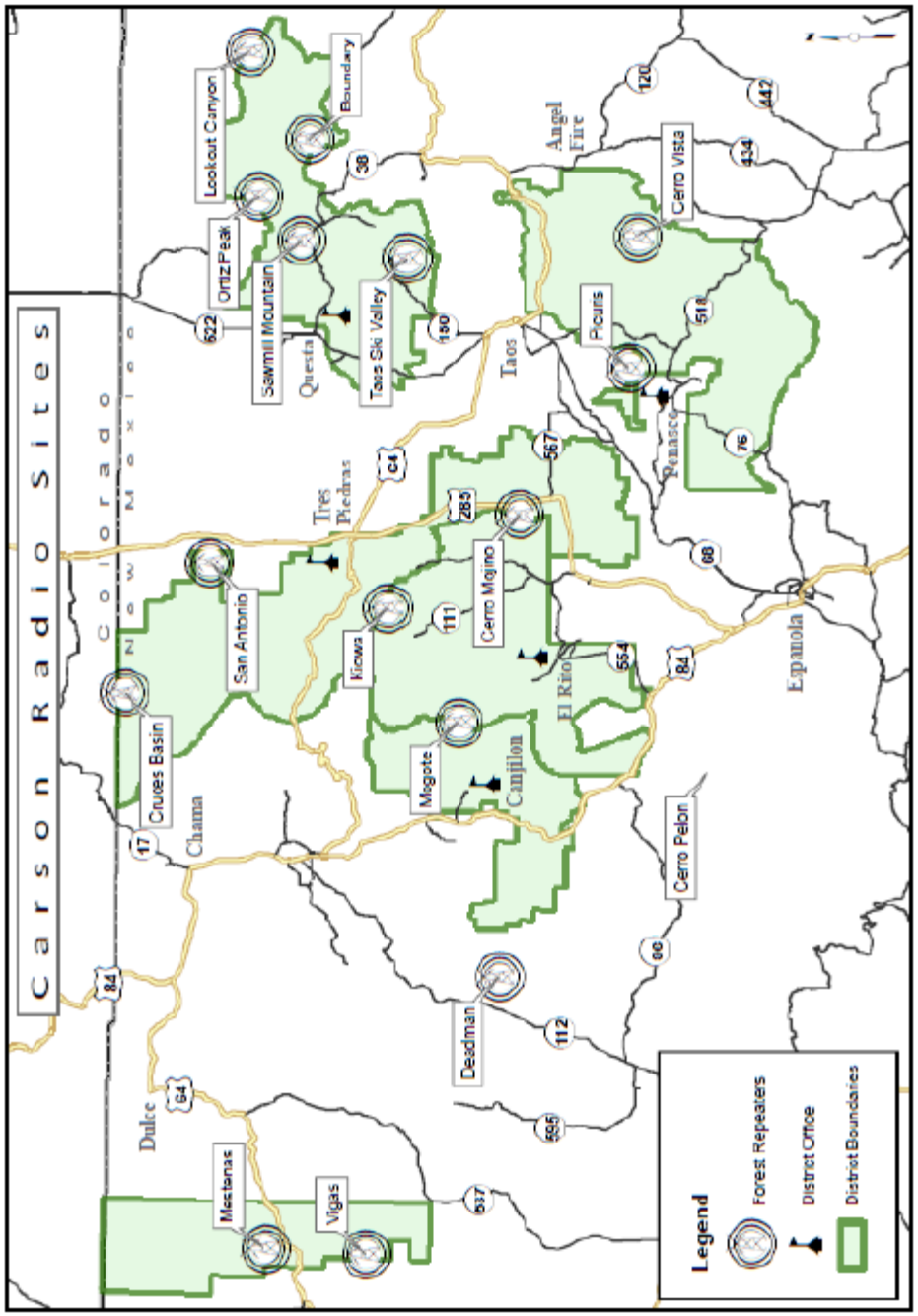
Discussion:			
	Today	Tonight	Tomorrow
Sky/Weather			
Chance of Precip.			
Temp			
RH			
20 ft. Winds			
LAL			
Haines			
Max Vent Rate			
Mixing Height			
Transport Winds			

Incident Objectives
1. **SAFETY of firefighters and public**
2.
3.
4.
Your goal is to manage the incident and not create another.

(Example: protect structures, keep fire east of road, river, ridge, etc.

Incident Organization





Santa Fe Interagency Dispatch Center 11 Forest Lane, Santa Fe, NM 87508 24-Hour Phone: (505) 438-5600				
Name	RX	RX CC	TX	TX CC
Santa Fe NF West	172.3000 N		172.3000 N	103.5
Santa Fe NF East	171.5500 N		171.5500 N	103.5
Tesuque Peak West	172.3000 N		165.0125 N	103.5
Cerro Pelado	172.3000 N		165.0125 N	131.8
Virgin Mesa	172.3000 N		165.0125 N	156.7
Eureka Mesa	172.3000 N		165.0125 N	123
Encino	172.3000 N		165.0125 N	110.9
Deadman	172.3000 N		165.0125 N	136.5
Wolf Draw	172.3000 N		165.0125 N	167.9
Cuba Mesa	172.3000 N		165.0125 N	146.2
Tesuque Peak East	171.5500 N		164.8750 N	103.5
LasVegas	171.5500 N		164.8750 N	146.2
Elk Mtn.	171.5500 N		164.8750 N	156.7
Baritas	171.5500 N		164.8750 N	100
Capulin	171.5500 N		164.8750 N	167.9
Santa Fe Fire	168.1250 N		168.1250 N	
NPS Dome	172.3000 N	151.4	165.0125 N	100.0
Abrigo	169.8250 N	156.7 NAC 0512	164.7250 N	156.7 NAC 0512
BIA Northern Pueblos	169.7875 N	123	164.4750 N	123

MAP SKETCH

N

* Scale:

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)

GPS Acres:_____.

GPS By:_____.

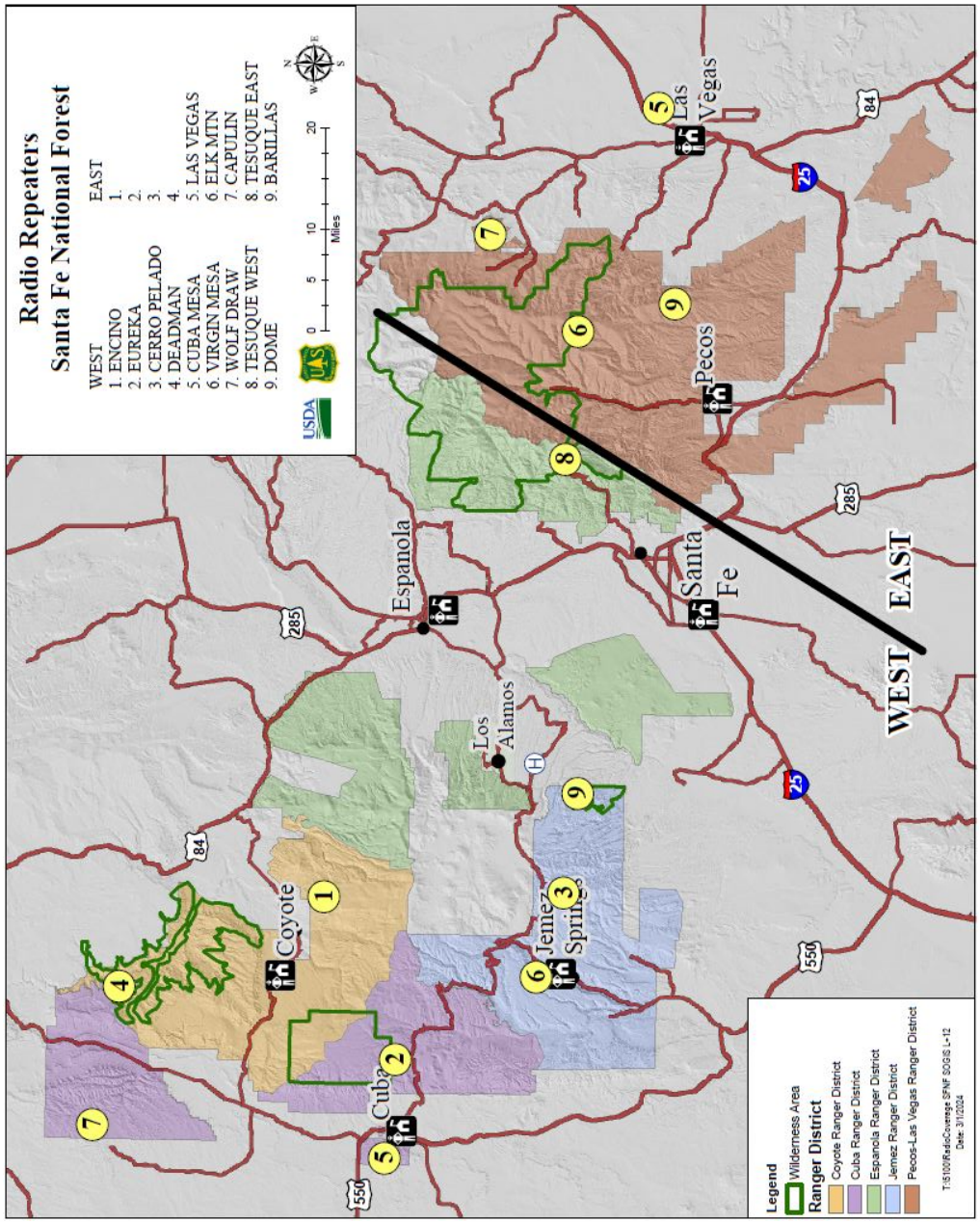
Work Rest Ratio Documentation Worksheet

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 work or travel proved 1 hour of sleep or rest.
- IC must justify and document work shifts exceeding 16-hrs and those that do not meet the 2:1 work/rest guidelines.

Date	Operational Period Start	Operational Period Stop	Total Hours Worked	Rest Time

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



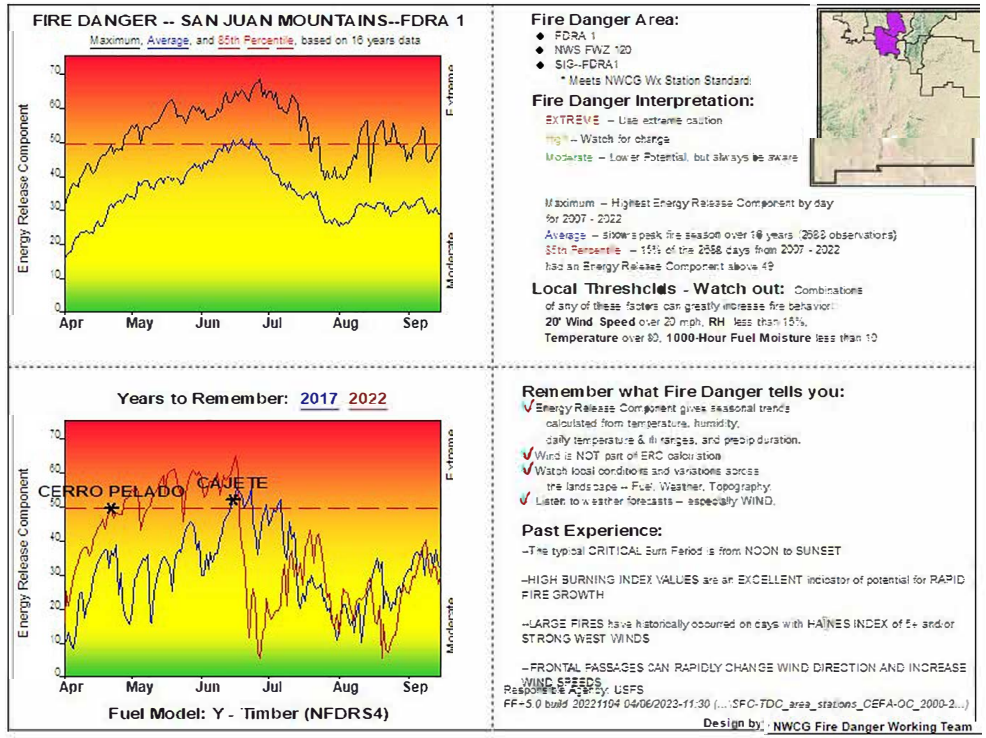
After Action Review

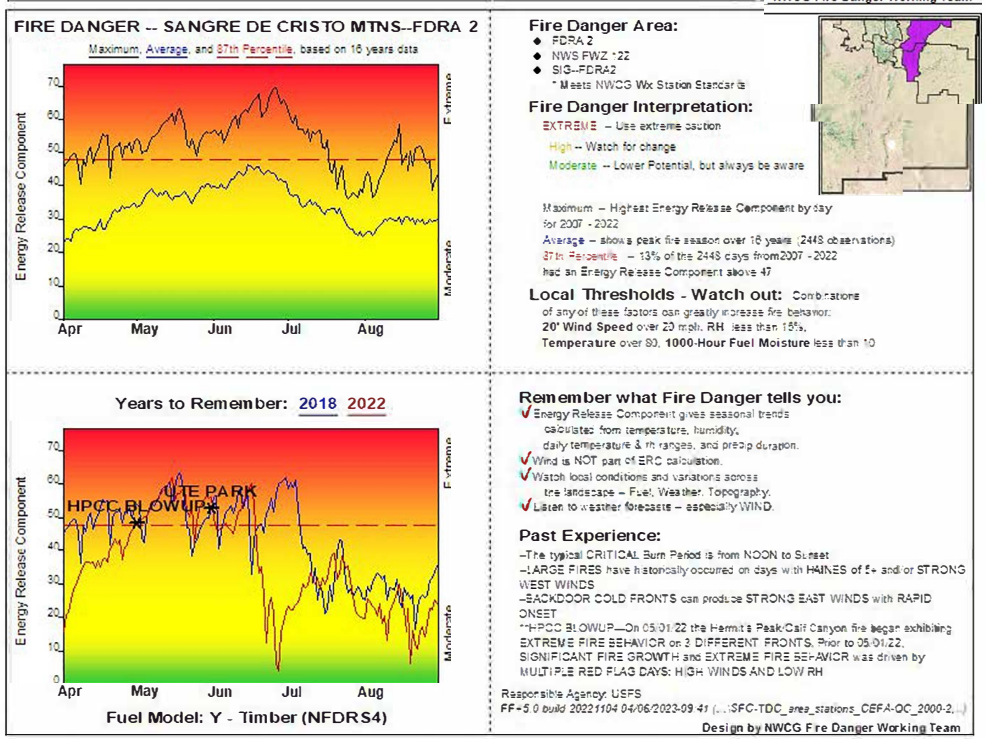
Incident Name:		**IC:**
Date:	**Incident Complexity:**	
Critiqued By: (Names of attendees)		

What was planned?
What actually happened?
Why did it happen?
What can we do better next time? (Correct Weaknesses/sustain strengths)

AAR Leader Signature:	**Date:**
Reviewed by:	**Date:**

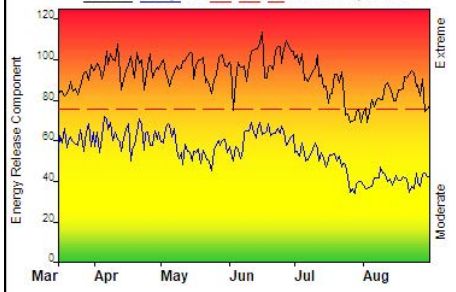
COMMENTS:





FIRE DANGER -- Rio Grande Valley -- FDRA 3

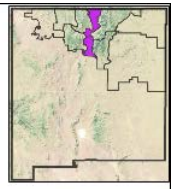
Maximum, Average, and 76th Percentile, based on 16 years data



Fire Danger Area:

- FDRA3
- NWS FWZ -- 121
- SIG -- FDRA 3

* Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards



Fire Danger Interpretation:

EXTREME -- Use extreme caution

High -- Watch for change

Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

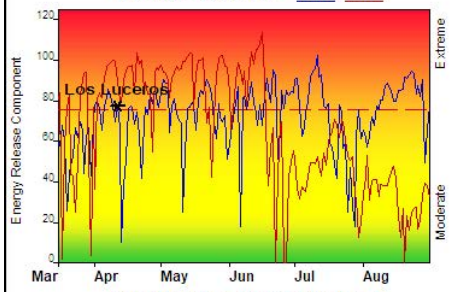
Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 2007 - 2022

Average -- shows peak fire season over 16 years (2719 observations)

76th Percentile -- 24% of the 2719 days from 2007 - 2022 had an Energy Release Component above 75

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:
20' Wind Speed over 20 mph, **RH** less than 10%,
Temperature over 85, **Woody Fuel Moisture** less than 100

Years to Remember: 2020 2022



Fuel Model: X - Brush (NFDRS4)

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

- ✓ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- ✓ Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.
- ✓ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- ✓ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

Past Experience:

SUPPRESSION ACTIONS have LIMITED SUCCESS when RH FALLS BELOW 10%

FIRES HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO BURN FOR MULTIPLE DAYS WHEN NIGHTIME RH RECOVERIES ARE LESS THAN 60%

SUPPRESSION ACTIONS ARE MOST SUCCESSFUL IN EARLY EVENING INTO NIGHT ON HIGH FIRE DANGER DAYS

MOST MULTI-DAY FIRES ARE ASSOCIATED WITH FRONTAL PASSAGES AND HIGH WINDS

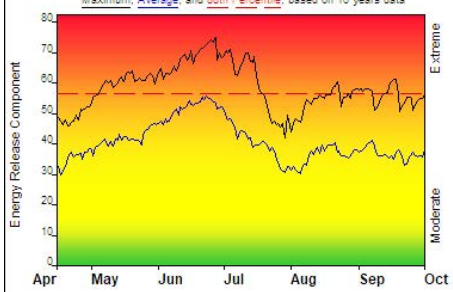
Responsible Agency: USFS

FF+5.0 build 20221104 04/06/2023-11:00 (...\SFC-TDC_area_stations_CEFA-QC_2000-2...)

Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team

FIRE DANGER -- JICARILLA--FDRA 5

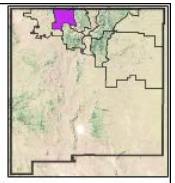
Maximum, Average, and 88th Percentile, based on 16 years data



Fire Danger Area:

- FDRA5
- NWS FWZ 120
- SIG--FDRA5

* Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards



Fire Danger Interpretation:

EXTREME -- Use extreme caution

High -- Watch for change

Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

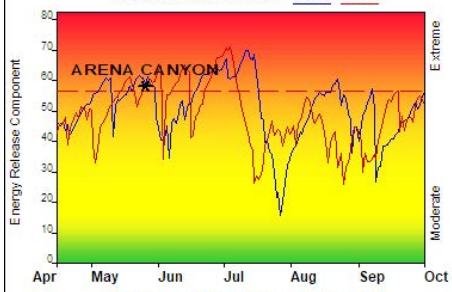
Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 2007 - 2022

Average -- shows peak fire season over 16 years (2719 observations)

88th Percentile -- 12% of the 2719 days from 2007 - 2022 had an Energy Release Component above 56

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:
20' Wind Speed over 20 mph, **RH** less than 10%,
Temperature over 85, **1000-Hour Fuel Moisture** less than 10

Years to Remember: 2020 2018



Fuel Model: Y - Timber (NFDRS4)

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

- ✓ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- ✓ Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.
- ✓ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- ✓ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

Past Experience:

--The typical CRITICAL Burn Period is from NOON to SUNSET

--LARGE FIRES have historically occurred on days with a HAINES INDEX of 5+ and STRONG WEST WINDS

--FRONTAL PASSAGES CAN RAPIDLY CHANGE WIND DIRECTION AND INCREASE WIND SPEEDS

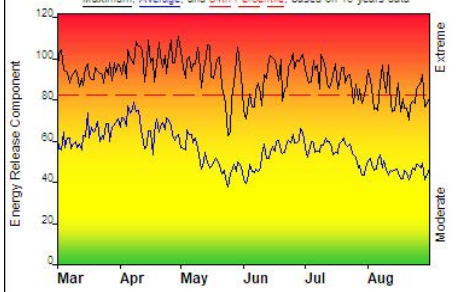
Responsible Agency: USFS

FF+5.0 build 20221104 04/06/2023-11:17 (...\SFC-TDC_area_stations_CEFA-QC_2000-2...)

Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team

FIRE DANGER -- EASTERN PLAINS -- FDRA 4

Maximum, Average, and 84th Percentile, based on 16 years data



Fire Danger Area:

- FDRA 4
- NWS FWZs--104/123/125/126
- SIG--FDRA 4

* Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

Fire Danger Interpretation:

EXTREME -- Use extreme caution

High -- Watch for change

Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

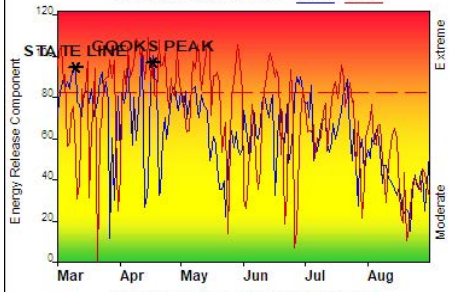
Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 2007 - 2022

Average -- shows peak fire season over 16 years (2943 observations)

84th Percentile -- 16% of the 2943 days from 2007 - 2022 had an Energy Release Component above 82

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:
20' Wind Speed over 20 mph, **RH** less than 10%,
Temperature over 85, **10-Hour Fuel Moisture** less than 10

Years to Remember: 2018 2022



Fuel Model: X - Brush (NFDRS4)

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

- ✓ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- ✓ Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.
- ✓ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- ✓ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

Past Experience:

SUPPRESSION ACTIONS HAVE LIMITED SUCCESS WHEN RH FALLS BELOW 10%

HEAVY CURED GRASS LOADING CAN CAUSE FIRES TO SPREAD RAPIDLY

FRONTAL PASSAGES CAN RAPIDLY CHANGE WIND DIRECTION AND INCREASE WINDSPEEDS

SUPPRESSION ACTIONS ARE MOST SUCCESSFUL IN EARLY EVENING INTO NIGHT ON HIGH FIRE DANGER DAYS

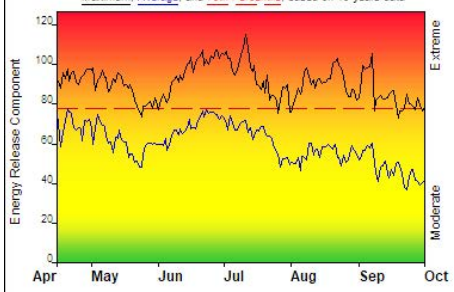
Responsible Agency: USFS

FF+5.0 build 20221104 04/06/2023-10:55 (...\SFC-TDC_area_stations_CEFA-QC_2000-2...)

Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team

FIRE DANGER -- SAN JUAN BASIN -- FDRA 6

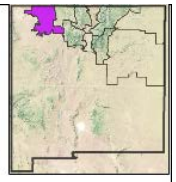
Maximum, Average, and 76th Percentile, based on 16 years data



Fire Danger Area:

- FDRA 6
- NWS FWZ 101
- SIG--FDRA 6

* Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards



Fire Danger Interpretation:

EXTREME -- Use extreme caution

High -- Watch for change

Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

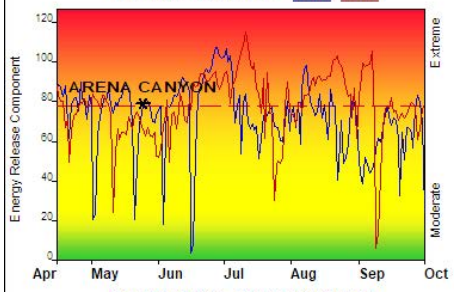
Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 2007 - 2022

Average -- shows peak fire season over 16 years (2720 observations)

76th Percentile -- 24% of the 2720 days from 2007 - 2022 had an Energy Release Component above 77

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:
20' Wind Speed over 20 mph, **RH** less than 10%,
Temperature over 85, **Woody Fuel Moisture** less than 100

Years to Remember: 2018 2020



Fuel Model: X - Brush (NFDRS4)

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

- ✓ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- ✓ Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.
- ✓ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- ✓ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

Past Experience:

SUPPRESSION ACTIONS have LIMITED SUCCESS when RH FALLS BELOW 10%

FIRES HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO BURN FOR MULTIPLE DAYS WHEN NIGHTIME RH RECOVERIES ARE LESS THAN 60%

SUPPRESSION ACTIONS ARE MOST SUCCESSFUL IN EARLY EVENING INTO HIGHT ON HIGH FIRE DANGER DAYS

MOST MULTI-DAY FIRES ARE ASSOCIATED WITH FRONTAL PASSAGES AND HIGH WINDS

Responsible Agency: USFS

FF+5.0 build 20221104 04/06/2023-11:25 (...\SFC-TDC_area_stations_CEFA-QC_2000-2...)

Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team

8. Activity Log…Continuation

UNIT LOG (ICS-214)

Time	Major Events

9. Prepared by (Name and Position)

UNIT LOG	1. Incident Name	2. Date Prepared	3. Time Prepared
4. Unit Name/Designators	5. Unit Leader (Name and Position)		6. Operational Period

7. Personnel Roster Assigned

Name	ICS Position	Home Base

8. Activity Log **UNIT LOG (ICS-214)**

Time	Major Events

MEDICAL INCIDENT LOG

Date/Time	Major Events

Prepared by (Name and Position):

MEDICAL PLAN (ICS 206 WF)

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.