

IRON COMPLEX

Incident Action Plan

0600 to 2000 June 22, 2008

- MOST FIRES HAVE NOT BEEN SIZED UP OR SCOUTED
 - KEEP YOUR EYES IN THE GREEN
 - IDENTIFY ESCAPE ROUTES & SAFETY ZONES
- WATCH OUT FOR ILLEGAL PLANTATIONS
 - IDENTIFY & ADVISE
 - AVOID CONTACT IF POSSIBLE
- USE CAUTION ON HWY. 299
- KEEP A HIGH LEVEL OF SITUATIONAL AWARENESS
- COMMUNICATION ISSUES
 - MULTIPLE FIRES COMPEATING FOR FREQUENCIES

KEEP YOUR HEAD IN THE GAME

CA-SHF-001057
SHASTA-TRINITY NATIONAL FOREST

INCIDENT OBJECTIVES	1. Incident Name Iron Complex	2. Date 06/21/2008	3. Time 2130
4. Operational Period Day Shift 0600 - 2000 06/22/2008			
5. General Control Objectives for the Incident (include alternatives) 1. Utilizing the Risk Management process, provide for firefighter and public safety. 2. Assess and prioritize fires within the complex. 3. Protect local communities. 4. Protect Hoopa Reservation lands. 5. Provide for initial attack of new incidents.			
6. Weather Forecast for Period See Spot Weather forecast.			
7. General Safety Message Stay aware of the surrounding environment. Hazards to be aware of are steep, rocky terrain, rolling materials, and hazardous driving conditions on the FS roads.			
8. Attachments (mark if attached)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Organization List - ICS 203 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medical Plan - ICS 206 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (Other) Safety <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Div. Assignment Lists - ICS 204 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incident Map <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communications Plan - ICS 205 <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Plan <input type="checkbox"/>			
9. Prepared by (Planning Section Chief) Valery Lambeth		10. Approved by (Incident Commander) Paul Whitcome	

ORGANIZATION ASSIGNMENT LIST		Security Unit	
1. Incident Name Iron Complex		Food Unit	
2. Date June 21, 2008		3. Time 2200	
4. Operational Period DAY June 22, 2008 0600 - 2000			
Position	Name		
5. Incident Commander and Staff			
Incident Commander	Kent Swartzlander		
Deputy	Paul Whitcome		
Safety Officer	Michele Tanzi / Jim Mackensen		
Information Officer	Phyllis Swanson		
Liaison Officer			
6. Agency Representative			
SHF	Joyce Anderson		
Resource Advisor	Loren Everest		
7. Planning Section			
Chief	Valery Lambeth		
Deputy			
Resources Unit	Gary Deboi / Lou Ann Charbonnier / Rita Mustatia		
Situation Unit	Chris Wikeen		
Documentation Unit	Gary Deboi		
Demobilization Unit			
Technical Specialists			
Human Resources			
Training			
CTSP	George Steel		
GIS	Kyle Felker		
8. Logistics Section			
Chief	Paul Montgomery		
Deputy	Mike Jellison		
Supply Unit / Ordering	Tom Charlton		
Facilities Unit	Frank DelCarlo		
Ground Support Unit			
Communications Unit	Rick Stone		
Medical Unit	Ken Kumpe		
Receiving & Distribution			
		9. Operations Section	
Chief		Pete Duncan	
Planning OPS		Alec Lane	
a. Branch I - Division/Groups			
Branch Director			
Deputy			
Division/Group A	Robin Wills		
Division/Group B	Rico Gonzalez / Mark Vardanega		
Division/Group Y	Steve Burns		
Division/Group Z	TBA		
Division/Group			
b. Branch II - Division/Groups			
Branch Director			
Deputy			
Division/Group			
Division/Group			
Division/Group			
Division/Group			
Division/Group			
c. Branch III - Division/Groups			
Branch Director			
Deputy			
Division/Group			
Division/Group			
Division/Group			
Division/Group			
Division/Group			
Division/Group			
d. Air Operations Branch			
Air Operations Branch Director			
Air Attack Supervisor			
Air Support Supervisor			
Helicopter Coordinator			
Air Tanker Coordinator			
10. Finance Section			
Chief		Lois Charlton	
Deputy			
Time Unit		Sissy Anzora	
Procurement Unit		PJ Vilhauer	
Compensation/Claims Unit		Mona Lake	
Cost Unit		Adele Henderson	
Prepared by (Resource Unit Leader) Gary R. Deboi			

FNUS56 KEKA 220150 AAA
FWFEKA

FIRE WEATHER PLANNING FORECAST FOR NORTHWEST CALIFORNIA...UPDATED
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE EUREKA CA
650 PM PDT SAT JUN 21 2008

.DISCUSSION...

SKIES WILL CLEAR OVER THE DISTRICT OVER NIGHT. ONSHORE FLOW WILL DEVELOP LATE TONIGHT AND HUMIDITY RECOVERIES WILL BE VERY GOOD. DRY WEATHER IS EXPECTED FOR SUNDAY AND MONDAY.

CAZ277-283-221330-

WESTERN MENDOCINO NATIONAL FOREST / EASTERN MENDOCINO UNIT.-
TRINITY...WESTERN PORTION OF THE SHASTA TRINITY NATIONAL FOREST.-
650 PM PDT SAT JUN 21 2008

.TONIGHT...

SKY/WEATHER.....PARTLY CLOUDY.
MIN TEMPERATURE.....45-58.
24 HR TREND.....DOWN 7 DEGREES.
MAX HUMIDITY.....66-81 PERCENT VALLEYS...72-87 PERCENT HIGHER TERRAIN.
24 HR TREND.....UP 7 PERCENT.
20-FOOT WINDS.....
VALLEYS/LWR SLOPES...WEST WINDS 5 TO 7 MPH IN THE EVENING...BECOMING
DOWNSLOPE/DOWNVALLEY 2 TO 4 MPH.
RIDGES/UPR SLOPES.....WEST WINDS 5 TO 10 MPH...WITH GUSTS UP TO 16 MPH...
SHIFTING TO THE NORTHWEST AFTER MIDNIGHT.

LAL.....1.
CWR (>.10).....0 PERCENT.

.SUNDAY...

SKY/WEATHER.....PARTLY CLOUDY...THEN BECOMING SUNNY.
MAX TEMPERATURE.....78-88 VALLEYS...74-84 HIGHER TERRAIN.
24 HR TREND.....LITTLE CHANGE.
MIN HUMIDITY.....17-24 PERCENT VALLEYS...11-19 PERCENT HIGHER TERRAIN.
24 HR TREND.....DOWN 4 PERCENT.
20-FOOT WINDS.....
VALLEYS/LWR SLOPES...UPSLOPE/UPVALLEY 2 TO 4 MPH...BECOMING WEST
5 TO 6 MPH IN THE AFTERNOON.
RIDGES/UPR SLOPES.....NORTHWEST WINDS 5 MPH.

LAL.....1.
CWR (>.10).....0 PERCENT.

.SUNDAY NIGHT...

SKY/WEATHER.....MOSTLY CLEAR.
MIN TEMPERATURE.....41-49 VALLEYS...45-55 HIGHER TERRAIN.
MAX HUMIDITY.....76-91 PERCENT VALLEYS...53-68 PERCENT HIGHER TERRAIN.
20-FOOT WINDS.....
VALLEYS/LWR SLOPES...WEST WINDS 5 TO 7 MPH IN THE EVENING...BECOMING
DOWNSLOPE/DOWNVALLEY 2 TO 4 MPH.
RIDGES/UPR SLOPES.....NORTHWEST WINDS 5 TO 9 MPH.

INCIDENT RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PLAN			1. INCIDENT NAME IRON COMPLEX		2. DATE / TIME PREPARED 06/21/08 2200		3. OPERATIONAL PERIOD 06/22/08 DAY	
4. BASIC RADIO CHANNEL UTILIZATION								
SYSTEM / CACHE		CHANNEL	FUNCTION	FREQUENCY		ASSIGNMENT	REMARKS	
NIRSC	1	S-T SERVICE NET	Rx	164.1250 N		COMMAND	USE TONE 4	
			Tx	164.8250 N				
NIRSC	2	SHF RPT	Rx	171.5750 N		COMMAND 2	USE TONES 4, 5 OR 9	
			Tx	169.1000 N				
NIRSC	3	BLM TAC 1	Rx	166.7250 N		DIV A		
			Tx	166.7250 N				
NIRSC	4	BLM TAC 2	Rx	166.7750 N		DIV B		
			Tx	166.7750 N				
NIRSC	5	BLM TAC 3	Rx	168.2500 N		DIV Y		
			Tx	168.2500 N				
NIRSC	6	R5 TAC 6	Rx	173.9875 N		DIV Z		
			Tx	173.9875 N				
NIRSC	7	AIR TO GROUND	Rx	170.0000 N		AIR TO GROUND		
			Tx	170.0000 N				
NIRSC	8		Rx					
			Tx					
NIRSC	9		Rx					
			Tx					
NIRSC	10		Rx					
			Tx					
NIRSC	11		Rx					
			Tx					
NIRSC	12		Rx					
			Tx					
NIRSC	13		Rx					
			Tx					
NIRSC	14	AIR GUARD	Rx	168.6250 N		AIR GUARD	EMERGENCY USE ONLY	
			Tx	168.6250 N				
NIRSC	15		Rx					
			Tx					
NIRSC	16	AIR GUARD	Rx	168.6250 N		AIR GUARD	EMERGENCY USE ONLY	
			Tx	168.6250 N				
ICS 205 9/86 NFES 1330		5. PREPARED BY: (COMMUNICATIONS UNIT) <i>RICK STONE</i> COMMUNICATIONS UNIT LEADER						

Injury or Incident Communications Protocol

Notify the Communications Unit (ICP) on Command Channel Radio procedures for Communications Unit at ICP

1. Clear the Command or other appropriate channel for Emergency traffic
 2. Obtain the information above
 3. Communications unit will notify the DIVS, OSC, SOF, Med Unit Leader and IC. IC will notify PSC, LSC and PLAN OPS if declaring "Incident with-in an Incident."
 4. Notify Air OPS if air transport is requested
- If a minor injury or incident, state that so a false sense of urgency is not produced

Communications Unit will notify the following positions (check when notified)

DIVS OSC SOF MEDL IC

Provide the following information - Do not transmit the injured persons name

Location _____

Situation _____

Any special equipment required _____

Number of injured _____ Type of injuries _____

Immediate transport required Yes No Best method: Ambulance Helicopter Vehicle

Closest pick up point (DP, Helispot) _____

Patient Information:

PATIENT #1

Age _____ Gender _____ Agency/Position _____

LOC _____ Vital Signs _____

Injury _____

Weight _____ Medical History/Allergies _____

PATIENT #2

Age _____ Gender _____ Agency/Position _____

LOC _____ Vital Signs _____

Injury _____

Weight _____ Medical History/Allergies _____

PATIENT #3

Age _____ Gender _____ Agency/Position _____

LOC _____ Vital Signs _____

Injury _____

Weight _____ Medical History/Allergies _____

PATIENT #4

Age _____ Gender _____ Agency/Position _____

LOC _____ Vital Signs _____

Injury _____

Weight _____ Medical History/Allergies _____

PATIENT #5

Age _____ Gender _____ Agency/Position _____

LOC _____ Vital Signs _____

Injury _____

Weight _____ Medical History/Allergies _____

Iron Complex Incident Risk Analysis (215a)

Div.	LCES Analysis of Tactical Applications (Hazardous Actions or Conditions)	LCES Mitigations/Warnings/Remedies
All	Communications	Adhere to Communication Plan. Give intent, as well as instruction. Give and receive communication feedback as to effectiveness. Use Human repeaters where necessary
All	Fires not scouted or sized up. New fire starts/sleepers	Maintain situational awareness. Post lookouts. Keep eyes in the green.
All	Escape Routes to Safety Zones	Identify Trigger Points with Operations and Division Sups and make them known!
All	Steep terrain and Rolling material.	Watch out for rolling material on steep terrain igniting fuels below. Keep eyes in the green. Stay alert and watch your footing. Post lookouts. Have escape routes and make them known.
All	Cliffs	Give yourself room for recovery. Ensure your footing. Stay away if possible.
All	Direct / Downhill line construction	LCES is in place before engaging. Follow Downhill Checklist in IRPG (pg 8)
All	Bees and Snakes	ID EMT personnel on crews. If stung or bit, reactions could become extreme within minutes. Evaluate and notify Division Supervisor immediately!
All	Difficult terrain and conditions for providing for emergency medical needs.	Review Med Plan before the need arises. Limit high risk activities. Establish heli-spot/emergency landing zones.
All	Hazard Trees	Identify, Flag, Communicate to adjoining forces, and mitigate if safe to do so. Limit exposure. Use qualified fallers
All	Highway 299 traffic	Entering and exiting ICP and side roads use extreme caution when crossing traffic lanes, or merging onto 299.

Date & Time Prepared: June 21, 2008 @ 2130

Operational Period: June 22, 2008 from 0600-2000

Prepared By: Michele Tanzi, SOF2

CA-SHF-001057

Shasta-Trinity National Forest



Today's discussion is from the Fireline Safety Category.

Scenarios:
[Scenario 1](#)

[Six Minutes Home Page](#)

TRANSFER OF COMMAND

Risks to fireline personnel increase significantly during transfer of command periods regardless of the size or complexity of the incident. There is a high potential for fatalities, serious injuries, or incidents with potential during transfer of command periods (some have occurred in the past). Be proactive in mitigating the risks by proper implementation of LCES—Lookout, Communications, Escape Routes, and Safety Zones.

● Factors for increased risks to fireline personnel during transition periods include:

- No, or poor, briefing of incoming personnel
- Lack of fire weather and behavior information, both forecast and observed
- Communications; face-to-face briefings may not be possible and radio frequencies may be overextended and/or changing due to the increased demands on the system.
- Initial attack resources may not have checked-in and the Incident Commander may not be aware of the number, type and location of all resources.
- Location of safety zones and escape routes may not be known and communicated to all resources.

● Mitigation actions to take:

- Lookouts: Post and maintain your own lookouts.
- Communications: Maintain existing communications with your own and adjacent resources, as well as your original supervisor, while you are developing communications with incoming adjacent resources and your new supervisor.
- Escape routes and safety zones: Identify escape routes and assure incoming resources are aware of their locations; be aware that your original escape routes and safety zones may no longer be accessible due to changing fire behavior or your increased distance from them.

References:

Fireline Handbook--PMS410-1, NFES0065, NWCG

M.I.S.T. GUIDELINES
MINIMUM IMPACT SUPPRESSION TACTICS

A. Safety

Safety is of utmost importance. Constantly review and apply the “Watch Out Situations” and “Fire Orders.” Be particularly cautious with:

- Unburned fuel between you and the fire.
- Burning snags allowed to burn.
- Burning or partially burned live and dead trees.

Be constantly aware of surroundings; anticipate fire behavior and possible fire perimeter 1 or 2 days hence.

B. Fire Line Phase

Select procedures, tools, equipment that least impact the environment. Seriously consider use water as a fireline tactic. Fireline constructed with nozzle pressure, wetlining.

In light fuels, consider:

- Coldtrail line.
- Allowing fire to burn to natural barrier.
- Burning out and use of “gunny” sack or swatter.
- Constantly rechecking coldtrailed fireline.
- If constructed fireline is necessary, using minimum width and depth to check fire spread.

In medium/heavy fuels, consider:

- Using natural barriers and coldtrailing.
- Cooling with dirt and water, and coldtrailing.
- If constructed fireline is necessary, using minimum width and depth to check fire spread.
- Minimizing bucking to establish fireline. Preferably move or roll downed material out of the intended constructed fireline area. If moving or rolling out is not possible, or the downed bole is already on fire, build line around and let material be consumed.

In aerial fuels—brush, trees, snags:

- Adjacent to fireline: limb only enough to prevent additional fire spread.
- Inside fireline: remove or limb only those that if ignited would have potential to spread fire outside the fireline.
- Brush or small trees that are necessary to cut during fireline construction will be cut flush with the ground.

In trees, burned trees, and snags:

- Minimize cutting of trees, burned trees and snags.
- Live trees will not be cut, unless determined they will cause fire spread across the fireline or endanger workers. If tree cutting occurs, cut the stumps flush with the ground.
- Scrape around tree bases near fireline if hot and likely to cause fire spread.
- Identify hazardous trees with an observer, flagging, and/or glow sticks.

When using indirect attack:

- Do not fall snags on the intended unburned side of the constructed fireline, unless they are safety hazard to crews.
- On the unintended burn-out side of the line, fall only those snags that would reach the fireline should they burn and fall over.
- Consider alternative means to falling, i.e., fireline explosives, bucket drops.
- Review items listed above (aerial fuels, brush, trees, and snags).

C. Mop-up Phase

Consider using “hot-spot” detection devices along perimeter (aerial or hand-held).

Light fuels:

- Coldtrail areas adjacent to unburned fuels.
- Do minimal spading; restrict spading to hot areas near fireline.
- Use extensive coldtrailing to detect hot areas.

Medium and heavy fuels:

- Coldtrail charred logs near fireline; do minimal scraping or tool scarring.
- Minimize bucking of logs to check for hot spots or extinguish the fire.
- Return logs to original position after checking or ground is cool.
- Refrain from making boneyards; burned/partially burned fuels that were moved should be arranged in natural position as much as possible.
- Consider allowing larger logs near the fireline to burnout instead of bucking into manageable lengths. Use lever, etc., to move large logs.

Aerial fuels- brush, small trees, and limbs.

- Remove or limb only those fuels that if ignited, have potential to spread outside the fireline.

Burning trees and snags.

- See Section B.