

EIIFC TYPE 3 FIRE ORGANIZATION 2023 OPERATIONS PLAN

<p>MELVIN BOLLING Digitally signed by MELVIN BOLLING Date: 2023.05.01 10:46:59 -06'00'</p> <hr/> <p>FOREST SUPERVISOR CARIBOU/TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST, USFS</p>	<hr/> <p>DATE</p>
<p>/s/</p> <hr/> <p>DISTRICT MANAGER IDAHO FALLS DISTRICT, BLM</p>	<hr/> <p>DATE</p>
<p>/s/</p> <p>MICHELLE CHAPPELL Digitally signed by MICHELLE CHAPPELL Date: 2023.05.08 16:11:51 -06'00'</p> <hr/> <p>PROJECT LEADER SOUTHEAST IDAHO NWRC, FWS</p>	<hr/> <p>DATE</p>
<p>/s/</p> <hr/> <p>SUPERINTENDENT BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, BIA FORT HALL AGENCY</p>	<hr/> <p>DATE</p>

EIIFC TYPE 3 FIRE ORGANIZATION 2023 OPERATIONS PLAN

/s/ _____
FOREST SUPERVISOR
CARIBOU/TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST, USFS

DATE

/s/ **TODD KUCK** Digitally signed by TODD KUCK
Date: 2023.05.16 10:15:30
-06'00'

DISTRICT MANAGER
IDAHO FALLS DISTRICT, BLM

DATE

/s/ _____
PROJECT LEADER
SOUTHEAST IDAHO NWRC, FWS

DATE

/s/ _____
SUPERINTENDENT
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, BIA
FORT HALL AGENCY

DATE

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/s/ _____
FOREST SUPERVISOR
CARIBOU/TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST, USFS

DATE

/s/ _____
DISTRICT MANAGER
IDAHO FALLS DISTRICT, BLM

DATE

/s/ _____
PROJECT LEADER
SOUTHEAST IDAHO NWRC, FWS

DATE

/s/ **BODIE SHAW** Digitally signed by BODIE SHAW
Date: 2023.05.10 14:02:07 -06'00'

SUPERINTENDENT
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, BIA
FORT HALL AGENCY

DATE

EIIFC TYPE 3 ORGANIZATION OPERATIONS PLAN

INTRODUCTION

The intent of this plan is to provide information as to the purpose, function, and guidelines by which this organization will operate. This does not supersede the Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (Red Book).

The Caribou/Targhee National Forest (USFS), Fort Hall Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Idaho Falls District (BLM), and Southeast Idaho National Refuge Complex (FWS) have pooled personnel to create an overhead organization to manage type 3 complexity fires on local jurisdictions. The intent is to have a small group of overhead identified that can be quickly mobilized to manage any wildfire to meet protection objectives and/or land management objectives at the type 3 complexity level. This plan establishes minimum qualifications for Type 3 overhead personnel based on the Red Book guidelines with additional local input. The local unit has established higher qualifications for some positions than those listed in the Red Book. If positions can't be filled at the higher level established by the local unit, it may become necessary to fall back to the national standard. This plan provides a roster of potential names that can fill needed roles within the organization. There are no established teams or rotations.

The authority for this plan is in accordance with the Eastern Idaho Interagency Fire Center (EIIFC) Annual Operating and Financial Plan.

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EIIFC TYPE 3 ORGANIZATION INCIDENT COMMANDERS

Dispatch will send trainees with qualified positions when possible.

NAME	UNIT	NOTES
Dustin Williams	BLA	ICT3
Cory Berkebile	BLM	ICT3
Kenney Bochniak	BLM	ICT3
Zac Brouillette	BLM	ICT3
Chris Burger	BLM	ICT3
Austin Catlin	BLM	ICT3
Wade Christophersen	BLM	ICT3
Thaddeus Labrum	BLM	ICT3
Brian O'Donnell	BLM	ICT3
Garth Alleman	USFS	ICT3
Clint Bastian	USFS	ICT3
Dan Bartel	USFS	ICT3
Martell Gibbons	USFS	ICT3
Jeff Hill	USFS	ICT3
Jacob Hencie	USFS	ICT3
Dylan Johnson	USFS	ICT3
Mike Johnston	USFS	ICT3
Spencer Johnston	USFS	ICT3
Rebecca "Roo" Phelps	USFS	ICT3
Mickey Fearn	BLM	ICT3(T)
Farron Kunkel	BLM	ICT3(T)
Cindy McClellan	BLM	ICT3(T)
Lucas Stringfield	FWS	ICT3(T)
Bradley Oen	FWS	ICT3(T)
Shay Dahle	USFS	ICT3(T)
Adam James	USFS	ICT3(T)
Arik Jorgensen	USFS	ICT3(T)
Travis Taylor	USFS	ICT3(T)
Kevin Wangsguard	USFS	ICT3(T)

SAFETY OFFICER

A qualified line safety officer will be ordered.

NAME	UNIT	NOTES
Zac Brouillette	BLM	SOF2
Jeff Hill	USFS	SOF2
Clint Bastian	USFS	SOFR(T)
Cory Berkebile	BLM	SOFR(T)
Martell Gibbons	USFS	SOFR(T)

OPERATIONS SECTION-Type 3

Ops on a local type 3 must hold ICT-3 or DIVS on their current red card.

NAME	UNIT	NOTES
Dustin Williams	BLA	OPS3
Cory Berkebile	BLM	OPS3
Chris Burger	BLM	OPS3
Austin Catlin	BLM	OPS3
Wade Christophersen	BLM	OPS3
Brian O'Donnell	BLM	OPS3
Garth Alleman	USFS	OPS3
Clint Bastian	USFS	OPS3
Dan Bartel	USFS	OPS3
Martell Gibbons	USFS	OPS3
Jeff Hill	USFS	OPS3

Mike Johnston	USFS	OPS3
Spencer Johnston	USFS	OPS3
Arik Jorgensen	USFS	OPS3
Rebecca "Roo" Phelps	USFS	OPS3
Kevin Wangsgard	USFS	OPS3
Dustin Williams	BIA	DIVS
Kenney Bochniak	BLM	DIVS
Paul Davis	BLM	DIVS
Lucas Stringfield	FWS	DIVS
Dan Bartel	USFS	DIVS
Clint Bastian	USFS	DIVS
Shay Dahle	USFS	DIVS
Jacob Henrie	USFS	DIVS
Arik Jorgensen	USFS	DIVS
Rebecca "Roo" Phelps	USFS	DIVS
Kevin Wangsgard	USFS	DIVS
Chris Burger	BLM	DIVS(T)
Faron Kunkel	BLM	DIVS(T)
Cindy McClellan	BLM	DIVS(T)
Bradley Oen	FWS	DIVS(T)
Jose Contreras	USFS	DIVS(T)
Garrett Henry	USFS	DIVS(T)
Adam James	USFS	DIVS(T)
Austin Nielson	USFS	DIVS(T)
Jonathan White	USFS	DIVS(T)
Travis Taylor	USFS	DIVS(T)

DIVISION SUPERVISOR (MINIMUM TFLD/STLD)

NAME	UNIT	NOTES
Chris Burger	BLM	TFLD
Mickey Fearn	BLM	TFLD
Farron Kunkle	BLM	TFLD
Cindy McClellan	BLM	TFLD
Josh Parker	BLM	TFLD
Lucas Stringfield	FWS	TFLD
Ryan Baum	USFS	TFLD
Bradley Bugger	USFS	TFLD
Jose Contreras	USFS	TFLD
Garret Henry	USFS	TFLD
Adam James	USFS	TFLD
Arik Jorgensen	USFS	TFLD
Brian Milligan	USFS	TFLD
Austin Nielson	USFS	TFLD
Britton Parry	USFS	TFLD
Brendon Soper	USFS	TFLD
Travis Taylor	USFS	TFLD
Kevin Wangsguard	USFS	TFLD
Jonathan White	USFS	TFLD
Jarrold Zweigart	USFS	TFLD
Trevor Degarmo	BLM	TFLD(T)
Damon Gillespie	BLM	TFLD(T)
Brianna Bolton	USFS	TFLD(T)
Jesse Erickson	USFS	TFLD(T)
Jon Filardo	USFS	TFLD(T)
Joshua Holdsambeck	USFS	TFLD(T)
Derek Maughan	USFS	TFLD(T)
Nick Miller	USFS	TFLD(T)
Jesse Smith	USFS	TFLD(T)
Laurel Wright	USFS	TFLD(T)

The Red Book now recognizes functional responsibilities for the following sections from the PMS 310-1 Guide for the Type 3 level (PMS 310-1: PSC3, LSC3, and FSC3). Guidance suggests that the local unit can establish the level of skill needed to perform the following functions. Specific positions functioning within each section may serve as a section leader under this Type 3 Plan.

PLANNING SECTION (PSC3)

NAME	UNIT	NOTES
Austin Catlin	BLM	PSC3
Cory Berkebile	BLM	PSC3
Greg Man	BLM	PSC3
Ben Dyer	BLM	PSC3
Garth Alleman	USFS	PSC3
Clint Bastian	USFS	PSC3
Dan Bartel	USFS	PSC3
Chris Colt	USFS	PSC3
Martell Gibbons	USFS	PSC3
Jeff Hill	USFS	PSC3
Spencer Johnston	USFS	PSC3
Rebecca "Roo" Phelps	USFS	PSC3

LOGISTICS SECTION (LSC3)

NAME	UNIT	NOTES
Cory Berkebile	BLM	LSC3,
Garth Alleman	USFS	LSC3
Clint Bastian	USFS	LSC3
Dan Bartel	USFS	LSC3
Martell Gibbons	USFS	LSC3, STAM
Jeff Hill	USFS	LSC3
Spencer Johnston	USFS	LSC3
Kyle Moore	USFS	BCMG, FACL, FDUL(T)
Roo Phelps	USFS	LSC3
Glen Bee	USFS-AD	BCMG, FACL(T)
Rick Martin	BLM-AD	FACL, BCMG, FDUL
Steve Watkins	BLM-AD	FACL, BCMG, FDUL(T)

FINANCE SECTION (FSC3)

NAME	UNIT	NOTES
Cindy Jernigan	BLM	PTRC(T), EQTR(T)
Gayle Contreras	USFS	PTRC
Darby Seward	USFS	PTRC
Kevin Francisco	USFS	PTRC(T)
Becky Nedrow	USFS	PTRC(T)

INFORMATION SECTION

NAME	UNIT	NOTES
Chris Burger	BLM	PIO3(T)
Jared Fisher	USFS	PIO3
Sheila Larson	USFS	PIO3,PIO2
Sarah Wheeler	USFS	PIOC
Cheryl Beck	USFS	PIO3(T)
John Carnill	USFS	PIO3(T)

ORGANIZATION OBJECTIVES

This overhead organization is intended for use on extended attack fires. In some cases where an overhead team has been ordered, the EIIFC Type 3 Organization may be used to manage the incident until the team can arrive, be briefed, and assume management of the incident.

If the EIIFC Type 3 Organization is assigned to a fire that begins to exceed its capability, a Type 1 or Type 2 management team may be ordered due to results of the complexity analysis or consultation with the Fire Management Officer and Agency Administrator.

The BIA, BLM, FWS and USFS will provide a written delegation of authority and expectations annually (prior to fire season), from their Agency Administrators to all Type 3, 4, and 5 Incident Commanders.

GUIDELINES

The following Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment is a tool to be used by Incident Commanders to assist them in determining incident complexity. These elements are found in the EIIFC Incident Organizer, which is filled out by all Initial Attack Fires within the jurisdiction of the EIIFC. They are also found in the Incident Response Pocket Guide, which is carried by all federal firefighters on EIIFC fires.

SAFETY

The Organization will ensure that an emphasis is placed on implementing fire safety direction contained in the Incident Response Pocket Guide (IRPG) and Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations.

OPERATING PROCEDURES

Type 3 Incidents

- In-briefings and out briefings may be held and are more formal than a Type 4 or 5 incident.
- Some or all the Command and General Staff positions may be activated.
- Type 3 organizations manage (1) initial attack fires with a significant number of resources, (2) an extended attack fire until containment/control is achieved, or (3) an escaped fire until a Type 1 or a Type 2 team assumes command.
- Resources vary from several resources to several task force/strike teams.
- The incident may be divided into divisions and/or segments.
- The incident may involve multiple operational periods prior to control. Organization will use the EIIFC Incident Organizer until they develop and begin to function from an Incident Action Plan IAP (penciled in ICS forms are acceptable).
- A documented operation briefing will be completed for all incoming resources before each operational period. Refer to Incident Response Pocket Guide for Outline.
- Staging areas and an incident base may be used.
- Role of agency administrator:
 - Operational Plans, which include Objectives and Priorities.
 - Incident Complexity Analysis
 - WFDSS and delegation of authority is completed as needed.

MOBILIZATION/DEMOBILIZATION

Mobilization

The EIIFC will mobilize the IC and any other positions warranted. The requesting unit will specify the mobilization point, arrangements for briefing the IC, and any transportation requirements at the time of the order. The IC will order the needed positions with dispatch. A unified effort will be made between all agencies involved to provide training opportunities in the operations and support functions during the incident. Once an order for the group is placed with EIIFC Dispatch, they will contact the members and alternates as necessary to mobilize the organization. All necessary information will be passed on to the members as they are notified. All local personnel should be self-sufficient for a minimum of 48 hours.

Demobilization

The organization will demobilize as a unit unless special circumstances exist. The IC will approve any special demob. Emphasis should be placed on identifying resource needs well in advance and releasing unneeded resources in a timely manner.

Transition to either a Type 1 or 2 team, or back to the host agency, should be well coordinated and may require the organization to remain on the incident for an additional shift.

RECOMMENDED POSITIONS

<u>Position</u>	<u>Qualification Requirement (Minimum)</u>
INCIDENT COMMANDER	Incident Commander Type 3
SAFETY	Line Safety Officer
OPERATIONS	Operations Section Chief, Incident Commander Type 3, or Division Group Supervisor
DIVISION SUPERVISOR	Taskforce or Strike Team Leader
FINANCE	Personnel and or Equipment Time Recorder
INFORMATION OFFICER	Public Information Officer - Fire
LOGISTICS	Minimum trainee qualification within Logistic function
PLANS	Minimum trainee qualification within the Plans function

Every effort will be made to fill each position with a fully qualified individual. If unable to fill with a fully qualified individual, a trainee or the most qualified available individual will function in that position. However, dispatch will continue to seek a fully qualified person. This plan has established higher qualifications in many positions than are found in the Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations Guide, if these qualifications cannot be met, EIIFC will meet the national standard.

POSITION DUTIES/DESCRIPTIONS

Incident Commander

The Incident Commander is responsible for all coordination with the Agency Representative and ensuring agency objectives and strategies are implemented. The IC will have no collateral duties, except for those of unfilled command & general staff positions. The IC should delegate and clarify assignments to other organization members and personnel. The IC is also responsible to ensure a smooth transition if a Type 1 or a Type 2 team is ordered. The IC is responsible to see that other organization members do not exceed a normal span of control. The IC should monitor other positions and make recommendations in filling additional positions, if so needed. A plan will be documented by the IC on ICS 201 Form. This plan will be used to facilitate transition as necessary and briefing of assigned resources.

IC will ensure the appropriate ICS forms are used to build an Incident Action Plan (IAP). Agency Administrator is responsible to ensure an IAP is being used and that the details in the IAP are commensurate to the incident. Penciled in ICS forms are acceptable.

IC will ensure that a spot weather forecast is obtained for each operational period.

Conduct an After-Action Review with the Type 3 Organization, consider including support functions such as Dispatch, Incident Business and Administrative Leadership.

Operations

The Operations Chief reports directly to the IC and is responsible for the management of all operations in relation to the incident objectives. May act as Staging Area Manager, Air Operations Director, or fill various other Operational functions. The Operations Chief is responsible for managing span of control and initiating orders for additional resources if needed. When practical, personnel already assigned to the incident should be used in filling various positions if they have the necessary qualification.

Logistics

This position is responsible for providing facilities, services, and material in support of the incident. This may include setting up the base camp, arrangement of food, water, sanitation, sleeping areas, and first-aid unit. Ordering of resources, accountability of property items and equipment, providing transportation, communications, and security are major functions of this position. It is critical that a workable span of control is established, and lower-level positions filled early, preferably with personnel already on the fire. Logistics will work closely with the IC and Operations in consolidating orders and utilize the Supply Order Form to streamline orders.

Finance

This position is responsible for finance duties of posting personnel and equipment time, commissary, and providing cost analysis for the incident and the planning duties of Status Check-in Recorder. Also coordinates with Agency business management personnel for billing info for reimbursable fires.

As the Status Check-in Recorder responsibilities include establishing check-in procedures, preparation and processing of resource status change information, maintains a master check-in list of resources assigned to the incident, and maintaining a T-Card file.

During demobilization, must ensure personnel and equipment time/inspections are complete.

As with other positions, span of control should be monitored closely and if help is needed, identify the need and fill that position. Finance should work closely with the IC in determining additional needs.

Plans

This position will report to the Type 3 IC and Duty Officer. The intent of this position is to help with the preparation of a daily IAP for the incident. This individual obtains information from the IC, and Duty Officer (or FMO) to complete appropriate ICS forms. Usually, the IC or DO already completes these forms. This position will develop a very basic working plan that fulfills the needs of the Type 3 incident. The intent of the Type 3 IAP is to ensure resources assigned to the fire know what is planned for the day, organizational structure, have communications, weather, safety and medical issues addressed at a basic level and that it meets the intent of Type 3 complexity as defined in FSM5109.17. This plan is a working document that will be modified as needed. The plans person may have to travel back and forth from the ICP to the respective agency office to accomplish the task. The IC and Duty Officer are responsible for the contents of the IAP.

Safety

This position works for the Type 3 IC. The role of the Safety Officer is to monitor the overall operation of the incident from a risk management perspective and provide recommendations to mitigate known and anticipated hazards to provide for the welfare of assigned resources. The Safety Officer is responsible for supervising the Medical Unit Leader if one is assigned and assisting with the development of the medical plan.

One Safety Officer (SOFR) at minimum is required for all Type 3 fires. In the event no SOFR's are available assistant Safety Officers may be established if necessary, providing they meet the minimum requirement of Type 4 IC.

The Safety Officer will prepare a daily safety message for the IAP and develop the Incident Safety Analysis (ICS form 215A) with the Operations Chief or IC. In addition, the position will serve as oversight for tactical planning and ensure risk analysis and mitigations are in place.

Information

The information officer is responsible for the formulation and release of information about the incident to the news media, local communities, incident personnel and other appropriate agencies and organizations.

APPENDIX A: Complexity Assessment

Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment



NWCG Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment, PMS 236

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. Incident Commanders should complete Part D if the recommended organization in Part C is a Type 2/CIMT or Type 1/CIMT and should also discuss the need to increase or reduce capacity/positions with 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				Notes/Mitigation
<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, special-designation areas, T&E species habitat, cultural sites, and wilderness.	L	M	H	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<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.	L	M	H	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<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; 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	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Hazards				Notes/Mitigation
<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 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	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<u>B5. Fire Behavior</u> 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	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<u>B6. Potential Fire Growth</u> 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	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Probability				Notes/Mitigation
<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.	L	M	H	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<u>B8. Barriers to Fire Spread</u> 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	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<u>B9. Seasonal Severity</u> 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	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Enter the number of items selected for each column.	0	0	0	

Relative Risk Rating (select one):

Low	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Majority of items are Low, with a few items rated as Moderate and/or High.
Moderate	<input type="radio"/>	Majority of items are Moderate, with a few items rated as Low and/or High.
High	<input type="radio"/>	Majority of items are High; A few items may be rated as Low or Moderate.

Part C: Organization

Relative Risk Rating (From Part B)					Notes/Mitigation
<i>Select the Relative Risk Rating (from Part B).</i>	N/A	L	M	H	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Implementation Difficulty					Notes/Mitigation
<u>C1. Potential Fire Duration</u> 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	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<u>C2. Incident Strategies (Course of Action)</u> 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	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<u>C3. Functional Concerns</u> 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	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Socio/Political Concerns					Notes/Mitigation
<u>C4. Objective Concerns</u> 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	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<u>C5. External Influences</u> 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	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<u>C6. Ownership Concerns</u> 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	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Enter the number of items selected for each column.</i>	0	0	0	0	

Part C: Organization (continued)

Recommended Organization (select one):

Type 5	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Majority of items rated as N/A; a few items may be rated in other categories.
Type 4	<input type="radio"/>	Majority of items rated as Low, with some items rated as N/A, and a few items rated as Moderate or High.
Type 3	<input type="radio"/>	Majority of items rated as Moderate, with a few items rated in other categories.
Type 2/CIMT	<input type="radio"/>	Majority of items rated as Moderate, with a few items rated as High. Use Part D: Functional Complexity to document the need to increase or reduce capacity/positions.
Type 1/CIMT	<input type="radio"/>	Majority of items rated as High; a few items may be rated in other categories. Use Part D: Functional Complexity to document the need to increase or reduce capacity/positions.

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.

Part D: Functional Complexity

				Notes/Mitigation
<i>DI. Functional Complexity – Command</i> Evaluate the need to increase organizational structure of the command staff to manage the incident adequately and safely, and rank the element as low (adequate), moderate (some additional support needed), or high (current capability inadequate). Considerations may include but are not limited to unified command with a large number of jurisdictions involved; elected/appointed governing officials, political organizations and stakeholders require a high level of coordination and communication; extensive community relations; incident personnel overextended mentally and/or physically; remote access and rugged terrain; multiple safety concerns noted in Part A require additional staff to mitigate; performance of firefighting resources affected by cumulative fatigue; pandemic/infectious disease-related issues; ineffective communications; law enforcement needs; evacuated/relocated populations; legislative affairs concerns; extensive cultural factors.	L	M	H	

				Notes/Mitigation
<p><u>D2. Functional Complexity – Planning</u> Evaluate the need to increase organizational structure of the planning staff to manage the incident adequately and safely, and rank the element as low (adequate), moderate (some additional support needed), or high (current capability inadequate). Continual need for long-term strategic risk complexity assessment; complex operational risk management mitigation; incident action plans, briefings, etc., missing or poorly prepared; extensive number of responders; large electronic documentation package; multiple virtual or remote meetings/briefings to coordinate; complex mapping or situation products required; difficulty obtaining air travel or other demobilization challenges; high volume of extension requests; and/or multiple or complex situation summary reports.</p>	L	M	H	
<p><u>D3. Functional Complexity – Operations/Air Operations</u> Evaluate the need to increase organizational structure of the operations/air operations staff to manage the incident adequately and safely, and rank the element as low (adequate), moderate (some additional support needed), or high (current capability inadequate). Urban interface/intermix requirements; extensive equipment needs; remote access and rugged terrain; supervision requirements to reduce span of control; worked multiple operational periods without achieving initial objectives; unexploded ordnance; environmental/cultural/social/historical concerns; large amount of hazard trees; large initial attack response area; extensive fire area; night operations; substantial air operation and aerial supervision which is not properly staffed; airspace conflicts or impacts to air operations; multiple/overlapping Temporary Flight Restrictions (TFRs); military mobilization; and/or national guard personnel and aircraft mobilization.</p>	L	M	H	
<p><u>D4. Functional Complexity – Finance</u> Evaluate the need to increase organizational structure of the finance staff to manage the incident adequately and safely, and rank the element as low (adequate), moderate (some additional support needed), or high (current capability inadequate). Large volume of personnel and equipment time; significant amount of incident responders are contractors; complicated cost share methodology with multiple jurisdictions; complexing, merging or multiple incidents; no preestablished or extensive land use agreements; understaffed or no buying team; large scale or long-term financial issues; large finance package; electronic records management; administering or establishing numerous complex contracts; established patterns of injuries/illnesses or tort claims; and/or distributed responders over long distances or remote camps without internet/cell connectivity.</p>	L	M	H	
<p><u>D5. Functional Complexity – Logistics</u> Evaluate the need to increase organizational structure of the logistics staff to manage the incident adequately and safely, and rank the element as low (adequate), moderate (some additional support needed), or high (current capability inadequate). Large number of personnel; multiple bases/camps; remote access; significant need for law enforcement and security; access to emergency medical services (EMS) support; heavy commitment of local resources for logistical support; ability of local businesses to sustain logistical support; telecommunications difficulties; ordering from multiple agencies dispatch centers; supply chain challenges; facilities requirements; and/or remote areas that challenge support needs.</p>	L	M	H	

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 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 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 Incident Command System (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 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 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. • Department of Defense (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 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.

Complex Incident Complexity Indicators

General Indicators	Span of Control Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incident displays moderate to 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 7-21 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. • Department of Defense (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. • Complex incident and operational risk management mitigation is required. • Formal Incident Planning Process is initiated and followed. • Continual need for long-term strategic risk complexity assessment. • Written IAP needed for each Operational Period. • Responders may range from 200 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.

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