

RADIO FREQUENCIES		
Net	Frequency	Tone
Command	Rx	
	Tx	
Support/Dispatch	Rx	
	Tx	
Air-to-Ground	Rx	
	Tx	
Tactical	Rx	
	Tx	
Tactical	Rx	
	Tx	
Tactical	Rx	
	Tx	

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OTHER PRINTERS - 2 SIDED, SHORT EDGE)

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2017 INCIDENT ORGANIZER

**Shaded portions of pages 1, 2, 4, & 8 indicate
REQUIRED information for reporting purposes.**

Incident Name						
Incident #						
Start Date						
Fire Code						
Jurisdiction						
IC#1 Took Command	Name:	Date:		Time:		
IC#2 Took Command	Name:	Date:		Time:		
CONTAIN	Date:	Time:				
CONTROL	Date:	Time:				
OUT	Date:	Time:				
Declared Out By						
Final acres by ownership	BLM	USFS	NPS	State	Other	TOTAL

For fire reporting purposes – CONTAIN, CONTROL, OUT cannot be the same time.

IC#1 Signature: _____ Date: _____

Zone Duty Officer: _____ Date: _____

UNIT FMO/DFMO: _____ Date: _____

IF COUNTY FIRE, ZONE DO RESPONSIBLE FOR ORGANIZER

Fuel Type	Fuel Model	NFDRS DESCRIPTION
GRASS	*A	Represents grasslands vegetated by annual grasses and forbs. Some brush or trees may be present but occupy a small portion of the area. [Cheatgrass, oak savannah]
	*L	Represents grasslands vegetated by perennial grasses and forbs. Species are coarser and amounts heavier than those in fuel model A. Some shrubs and trees may be present but occupy a small portion of the area. [Fescue, Wheatgrass]
	C	Represents open pine stands. Perennial grasses, needle litter and branch wood significantly contribute to the fuel loading. [Longleaf, Ponderosa, and Sugar Pine]
	*T	Represents shrubs that burn easily and are not dense enough to shade out grasses and other herbaceous plants. The shrubs must occupy at least one-third of the site. [Sagebrush]
BRUSH	B	Represents mature, dense brush 6 feet or more in height. Much of the aerial fuel is dead. Foliage burns readily. Fires are typically intense and fast spreading. [Chaparral]
	*F	Represents mature oakbrush stands. [Pinon-Juniper]
TIMBER	*H	Represents healthy stands of short-needled conifers with sparse undergrowth and a thin layer of ground fuels. [White Pine, Spruces, Firs, Larchs]
	R	Represents hardwood areas after canopies leaf out in the spring. An “off-season” substitute for fuel model E. Best during the summer in all hardwood and mixed conifer-hardwood stands where more than half of the overstory is deciduous.
	*G	Represents dense conifer stands where there is a heavy accumulation of litter and downed woody material. Typically overmature and suffering insect and disease damage. Undergrowth is variable and restricted to openings. [Spruce-Fir, Lodgepole Pine; use for campfires]
SLASH	K	Represents light slash from thinning and partial cuts in conifer stands. Slash is typically scattered under an open canopy. Applies to hardwood slash and southern pine clearcuts where the fuel loading is relatively light. [Ponderosa Pine]
	J	Represents medium slash from clearcuts and heavily thinned conifer stands. Needles are still attached to branches. Material is typically less than 6” diameter.
	I	Represents heavy slash loading from conifer clearcuts. Needles are still attached to the branches.
<i>* Fuel models represented in the UCR.</i>		

RESOURCE SUMMARY	Request Number													
	Release Time													
	Assignment													
	Briefed Y/N													
	No. of People													
	Arrival Time													
	ERT/ETA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	Resource Type													
	Resource ID													

MAP SKETCH

Prepared by:	Position:	Date/Time
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FUELS TREATMENT

Was the area previously treated?	Yes / No
If so, what was the treatment method used? (Explain: roller chop, slash, lop and scatter, etc.)	
How did the treatment affect the fire behavior? (Explain: rate of spread, flame length, etc.)	
Did it help in the suppression efforts? (Explain: burn-out, water, hand-line, etc.)	Yes / No

RETARDANT DROPS

If retardant was dropped, did it encroach into any drainages? Y / N

If so, notify Dispatch as soon as possible, so a Resource Advisor can be notified to respond. Lat/Long: _____

FBPS FUEL MODELS

Grass Fuel Models

1. **Grass and savannas (correlates to NFDRS models A and L)***
2. **Open shrub land, pine and scrub oak stands covering less than 2/3 area (correlates to NFDRS model T)***
3. Tall prairie and marshland grasses where influence of wind is high

Shrub Fuel Models

4. Stands of mature shrubs, closed jack pine stands
5. Young green stands with no dead wood, such as laurel or vine maple
6. **Intermediate shrub stands, cured hardwood slash (correlates to NFDRS model F)***
7. Stands of shrub 2-6 feet, such as palmetto-gallberry with pine overstory

Timber Fuel Models

8. **Closed canopy stands of short-needle conifers or hardwoods that have leafed out and support fire in the compact litter layer (correlates to NFDRS model H)***
9. Long-needle conifer and hardwood stands
10. **Any stand with large quantities of dead-down fuel (correlates to NFDRS model G; use for campfires)***

Slash Fuel Models

11. Conifer or hardwood stands with light partial cuts or thinning
12. Heavily thinned conifer stands, clearcuts, medium – heavy partial cuts
13. Clearcuts and heavy partial cuts in mature stands where slash is dominated by material with diameter exceeding 3 inches

Fire Regime	Fire Return Interval	Fire Severity	Vegetative Examples
I	0-35 years	Low - most vegetation survives	Ponderosa pine, other long needle pine species, and dry site Douglas-fir
II	0-35 years	Stand Replacement - vegetation dead	Drier grassland types, tall grass prairie, and some Pacific chaparral & southern rough ecosystems, cheatgrass, sage
III	35-100 years	Mixed - some vegetation remaining, some dead	Interior dry site shrub communities such as sagebrush and chaparral ecosystems, oakbrush, younger P & J
IV	35-100 years	Stand Replacement	Lodge pole pine and jack pine, older P & J
V	Over 200 years	Stand Replacement	Temperate rain forest, boreal forest, and high elevation conifer species, subalpine fir, Colorado blue spruce

Condition Class	Description
1	Fire Regime within or near historical range. Risk of key ecosystem component loss LOW. ~ Pondo stand has been thinned or burned within the last 0-35 years, it's natural fire return interval/Fire Regime I
2	Fire regime moderately altered from historical range. Risk of key ecosystem component loss MODERATE. ~ Sage park with P & J lop/scatter chainsaw treatment. Oak thinning around Ponds but not the whole area.
3	Fire regime significantly altered from historical range. Risk of key ecosystem component is HIGH. ~ Nothing treated within the fire return interval for the vegetation type. Thick P & J, tall sage with cheatgrass understory. Most timber stands within the UCR.

FOR ALL FIRES

Managed For Multiple Objectives (circle one)	Yes / No	
In a Large Complex (circle one)	Yes / No	
Acres Burned In WUI (circle one)	Yes / No	
Managed Fire Converted to Suppression (circle one)	Yes / No	
Reimbursable	Trespass	Initial Strategy
Yes / No	Yes / No	Suppression
<i>Is another Agency responsible for costs?</i>	<i>Human caused fire on Federal Lands.</i>	Managed

COUNTY

SUMMIT	EAGLE	GARFIELD	PITKIN	MESA	RIO BLANCO
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FOR USFS FIRES

NFDRS MODEL	RANGER DISTRICT				
	Dillon	Eagle Holy Cross	Aspen Sopris	Rifle	Rio Blanco
REPRESENTATIVE RAWS STATION					

FOR BLM FIRES

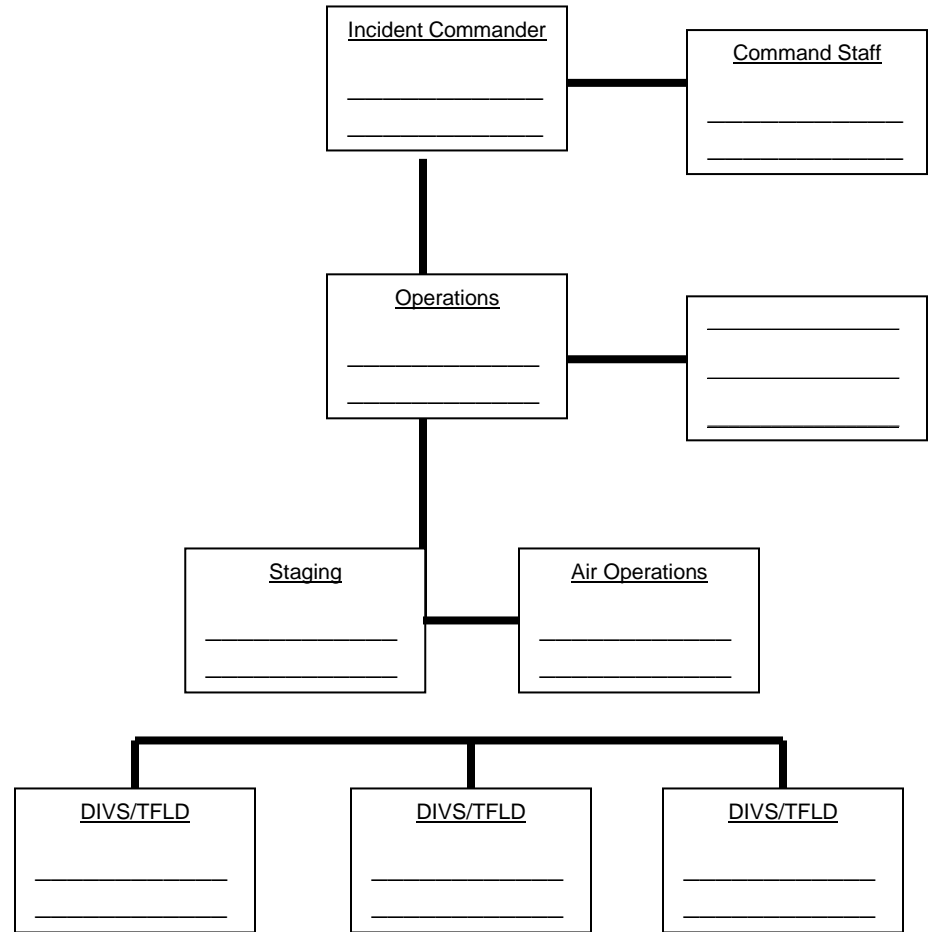
FBPS Fuel Model	Special Area Type	Field Office
	09 – Wilderness Study Area 20 – Range Allotment 21 – WUI 99 – No Special Area Type	Grand Junction Colorado River Valley
Fire Regime I-V	Condition Class 1, 2, 3	Acres

Fuel Models are located on pages 9 & 10

INCIDENT OBJECTIVES

1. Provide for firefighter and public SAFETY.
2.
3.
4.

INCIDENT ORGANIZATION



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

If you have checked "yes" on three or more the analysis boxes, consider the next level of incident management support.

Spot Weather Forecast Request											
1. Name of Incident / Project:			2. Requesting Agency:			3. Requesting Official:					
						Date:		Time:			
4. Location (Lat/Long):				5. Drainage Name:			6. Aspect:				
7. Size of Incident / Project (acres):				8. Elevation:		9. Fuel Type:		10. Sheltering:			
				Top	Bottom			Full Partial Unsheltered			
11. Weather Conditions at Incident / Project or from RAWS (please specify):											
Place	Elev.	Observation Date/Time	Wind Direction/ Velocity		Temperature			RH		DP	Sky/Weather
			20 ft	Eye-level	Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb					
12. Request Forecast for:		Today <input type="checkbox"/>			Tonight <input type="checkbox"/>			Tomorrow <input type="checkbox"/>			
		Clouds & Wx <input type="checkbox"/>	Temp <input type="checkbox"/>	RH <input type="checkbox"/>	20FT wind <input type="checkbox"/>	Smoke disp. <input type="checkbox"/>	Haines index <input type="checkbox"/>	LAL <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixing height <input type="checkbox"/>	Transport winds <input type="checkbox"/>	
13. Remarks:											
The Weather Forecaster will provide Block 14 information.								Date/Time:			
14. Discussion and Outlook:											