INITIAL ATTACK INCIDENT COMMANDER Type 4 (ICT4) S-200

Student Workbook

December 1996

NFES 1382

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

on behalf of the

NATIONAL WILDFIRE COORDINATING GROUP

The following training material attains the standards prescribed for courses developed under the interagency curriculum established and coordinated by the National Wildfire Coordinating Group. The instruction is certified for interagency use and is known as:

Initial Attack Incident Commander Type 4 (ICT4), S-200
Certified at Level I

Member NWCG and Training Working Team Liaison

Date 12/10/96

Chair, Training Working Team

Date 12/2/96

Description of the Performance Based System

The Wildland Fire Qualifications System is a "performance based" qualifications system. In this system, the primary criteria for qualification is individual performance as observed by an evaluator using approved standards. This system differs from previous wildland fire qualifications systems which have been "training based." Training based systems use the completion of training courses or a passing score on an examination as a primary criteria for qualification.

A performance based system has two advantages over a training based system:

- Qualification is based upon real performance, as measured on the job, versus perceived performance, as measured by an examination or classroom activities.
- Personnel who have learned skills from sources outside wildfire suppression, such as agency specific training programs or training and work in prescribed fire, structural fire, law enforcement, search and rescue, etc., may not be required to complete specific courses in order to qualify in a wildfire position.

1. The components of the wildland fire qualifications system are as follows:

   a. Position Task Books (PTB) contain all critical tasks which are required to perform the job. PTB's have been designed in a format which will allow documentation of a trainee's ability to perform each task. Successful completion of all tasks required of the position, as determined by an evaluator, will be the basis for recommending certification.

      IMPORTANT NOTE: Training requirements include completion of all required training courses prior to obtaining a PTB. Use of the suggested training courses or job aids is recommended to prepare the employee to perform in the position.

   b. Training courses and job aids provide the specific skills and knowledge required to perform tasks as prescribed in the PTB.

   c. Agency Certification is issued in the form of an incident qualification card certifying that the individual is qualified to perform in a specified position.

2. Responsibilities

   The local office is responsible for selecting trainees, proper use of task books, and certification of trainees, see the Task Book Administrators Guide 330-1 for further information.

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Comments regarding the content of this publication should be directed to: National Interagency Fire Center, BLM National Fire & Aviation Training Support Group, 3833 South Development Avenue, Boise, Idaho 83705.
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Additional copies of this publication may be ordered from: National Interagency Fire Center, ATTN: Great Basin Cache Supply Office, 3833 S. Development Avenue, Boise, Idaho 83705. Order NFES # 1382.

PREFACE

This course has been developed by an interagency development group with guidance from the National Interagency Fire Center, National Fire and Aviation Training Support Group under authority of the National Wildfire Coordinating Group.

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INTRODUCTION

Incident Commander, Type 4 (ICT4), S-200 is a 16 hour course designed to meet the training needs of the ICT4.

The course is designed to be presented in a lecture/discussion format and supplemented with group exercises. This course meets all requirements of the National Wildfire Coordinating Group's (NWCG), Wildland Fire Qualification Subsystem for the position of Incident Commander, Type 4.

For an individual to become fully qualified as an ICT4, the individual should meet the standards set forth in the Wildland Fire Qualifications Subsystem, 310-1.

The Wildland Fire Qualifications Subsystem, 310-1 provides guidance and a national wildfire standard for establishing minimum training, skills and knowledge, experience and physical fitness requirements for the participating agencies of the NWCG.

COURSE INSTRUCTIONS

I. Trainee Target Group

This course is directed at individuals that have shown an interest, demonstrated the necessary skills, and met all the prerequisites, to include; established minimum training, skills and knowledge, experience and physical fitness requirements for the position of Incident Commander, Type 4 (ICT4).

II. Trainee Prerequisites

Required training:

Fire Operations in the Urban Interface, S-205

Suggested prerequisite training:

Firing Methods and Procedures, S-234
Wildfire Cause and Determination, P-151

Prerequisite experience: being fully qualified as a single resource boss (CRWB, ENGB, DOZB, TRPB) on a wildfire incident.

III. Student materials

What is presented here are units of instruction. The units contain a broad outline of the subject, viewgraphs, and exercises to cover the subject area.

A. The student workbook is in an outline format and is to be used as a note taking guide during the course.

B. The task book for the position of Incident Commander, Type 4 should have been given to the trainees by the home agency prior to attending this course. If necessary, the task books can be ordered from the National Interagency Fire Center, Cache Unit, NFES 2302.

C. The trainee should bring a Fireline Handbook NWCG (Handbook 3) 410-1. The instructor may have a few of these available.

IV. Course Objective

Upon completion of the course, the student will:

A. Gather essential data about the fire and lead the initial attack resources to the fire.

B. Size up the fire, plan the strategy and tactics with the available resources.

C. Communicate information to the designated officer.

D. Brief and deploy initial attack resources and make adjustments to the plan when necessary.

E. Maintain adequate records and participate in post fire activities with the designated officer.

V. Unit Objectives

Introduction Unit

1. Introduction of instructors and students.

2. Discuss the administrative requirements for the course.

3. Review the roles and duties of the Incident Commander, Type 4.

Unit 1 Readiness and Mobilization

1. Discuss what items you would assemble in a incident commander's kit for use on the fire.

2. Develop a checklist that the ICT4 could use for gathering data about the fire.

3. Describe actions you would take to ensure that you and your suppression forces are ready and fully equipped for dispatch to a fire.

4. Describe what you would do and look out for while en route to the fire.

5. Describe safety precautions for traveling to a fire.

6. Describe procedures you would take if you are not able to immediately locate the fire.

Unit 2 Size-up, Planning and Ordering

1. List six items that should be considered in the initial size-up of a fire.

2. Locate the origin, determine the cause and protect the scene.

3. Describe elements to consider in initial attack planning.

4. Discuss the information you would provide home base (dispatch) after your size-up and planning.

5. Describe local ordering procedures and the importance of completeness and timeliness in ordering resources.

6. Discuss ways of assessing incident complexity level versus skill level.

Unit 3 Deployment and Containment

1. Describe what items you would cover in your briefing.

2. Describe your actions for directing and maintaining control of suppression forces on a fire.

3. Give four factors that need to be monitored on a fire to ensure safe and effective control of fire perimeters.

4. Describe some situations that would require special precautions and give usual actions taken.

5. Discuss the need for and the items of information the ICT4 provides to their supervisor or designated officer during suppression action.

6. Describe actions you would take if the fire escapes initial attack or cannot be contained within your established objectives.

7. Describe what interim actions you take if you are to be relieved by another IC within a certain period of time.

8. Complete Incident Briefing, ICS Form 201.

Unit 4 Control, Mopup and Management

1. Describe the actions you would take after containment to ensure the security of control lines in various fire situations.

2. Describe situations that an IC may experience in dealing with non-fire personnel at the fire.

3. Describe how incidents and injuries should be treated on a fire.

4. Discuss four examples of when priority setting is required during a fire action.

5. Describe what fire actions might require designated officer's consent before proceeding.

6. Discuss how and when subordinate fire personnel might receive additional training in firefighting skills during a suppression action.

7. Describe how to determine whether fires in various fuels are safe to leave.

8. Discuss the procedures that are often taken to rehabilitate damage and clean-up.

9. Discuss readiness of suppression forces for next assignment.

Unit 5 Administrative Requirements

1. List the kinds of information that must be noted or recorded for administrative needs during fire suppression activities.

2. Discuss the administrative requirements for using various types of equipment on a fire: agency, rental and cooperator.

3. Provide necessary data to complete an individual fire report.

4. Describe the ICT4's responsibility for personnel, tools, equipment and supplies on a fire.

5. Describe the ICT4's administrative responsibilities when relieved by another IC on the fire.

6. Describe the ICT4's responsibilities for informing fire management personnel as to resource values threatened or lost and possible rehabilitation needs to the fire area.

7. Discuss the procedures that are often taken to rehabilitate damage and clean-up.

Unit 6 Post Fire Evaluation

1. Discuss the topics normally covered in post fire critiques.

2. Discuss the areas of performance in subordinate's work activities that normally would be evaluated.

3. Discuss the ICT4's role in identifying training needs for subordinates and self.

VI. Evaluation

The course has two methods of evaluation.

The instructor may subjectively evaluate the individual trainees as they participate as part of the group. A set of criteria should be made up by each individual instructor to accomplish this task. This set of criteria should include:

participation by each individual in the group,
being goal oriented in reaching the objective of the group discussion or an exercise,
knowledge of subject matter,
verbalizing and cooperative sharing of ideas,
discussing possible alternatives,
leadership versus passive participation.

The course also has unit tests. These test are a short answer, true/ false or multiple choice type and require the trainees to answer questions on each of the units of instruction and a final scenario. A passing grade is 80%.

The trainees should also come with the task book for ICT4. This task book will ensure that each trainee is evaluated on the job and has each task signed off as part of the performance based training system. This is a requirement to become fully qualified for this position.

INTRODUCTORY UNIT

Objectives:

1. Introduction of instructors and students.
2. Discuss the administrative requirements for the course
3. Review the roles and duties of the Incident Commander, Type 4

I. Introduction of instructors and trainees

A. Instructor's introductions include;

1. Name
2. Brief background
3. Present job
4. Other points of interest

B. Trainees' introductions include;

1. Name
2. Brief background, including fire experience
3. Present job
4. Other points of interest

C. Course Administration

1. Transportation needs
2. Ground rules
3. Facilities
4. Meal and break schedules
5. Messages and telephone use

II. Course Objectives

Upon completion of this course, the student will:

A. Gather essential data about the fire and lead the initial attack resources to the fire.

B. Size up the fire, plan the strategy and tactics with the available resources.

C. Communicate information to the designated officer.
D. Brief and deploy initial attack resources and make adjustments to plan when necessary.

E. Maintain adequate records and participate in post fire activities with the designated officer.

III. Evaluation

The course has two methods of evaluation.

A. Each unit has exercises. The instructor has the option of subjectively evaluate each individual with in the exercise work groups as they participate. A set of criteria should be made up by each individual instructor to accomplish this task. This set of criteria should include:
participation by each individual in the group,
being goal oriented in reaching the objective of the exercise,
knowledge of subject matter,
verbalizing and cooperative sharing of ideas,
discussing possible alternatives,
leadership versus passive participation.

B. The course also has unit tests and a final evaluation. These test are a short answer and multiple choice type and requires the trainees to answer questions on each of the units of instruction and a final scenario. A passing grade is 80%. This is a closed book test.

IV. Review of the Roles and Duties of the Incident Commander, Type 4.

Each year, hundreds of wildfires strike our national forests, range lands, and in some cases the interface zone between the wildland and urban areas. Nationally, 95% of these fires remain small and relatively simple in complexity, requiring very few firefighting resources. These fires are classified as Type 4. Following ICS guidelines, each incident will have an incident commander, someone supervising and directing that suppression force. Even though on the surface this type of fire may seem small and non-complex, the IC is responsible for the safety and welfare of the personnel and resources assigned, and for the suppression of the fire. Listed here are the tasks the IC has to perform when supervising resources in a wildfire

situation. Although all are important there are several that stand out as carrying a little more weight than the others. These are underlined.

A. Ensure for proper readiness prior to incident dispatch.

B. Establish and maintain positive interpersonal and interagency working relationships.

C. Obtain and assemble information and materials needed for an IC's kit. The kit will be assembled and prepared prior to receiving an assignment. Kits will contain critical items needed for the assignment and will be easily transportable within agency weight limitations (per the National Mobilization Guide).

D. Provide for the safety and welfare of assigned personnel during the entire period of command.

E. Initiate and maintain ICS Form 201.

F. Gather initial data, observe and record.

G. Follow the standard fire orders based on the eighteen watch out situations.

H. Size up the fire situation.

I. Identify the Incident Command Post.

J. Determine if incident complexity exceeds the IC's skill level.

K. Plan the most appropriate method of attack.

L. Determine the general area of origin.

M. Report to supervisor or designated officer.

N. Recognize and protect resources of natural and cultural significance.

O. Recognize jurisdictional boundaries requiring unified command.

P. Brief subordinates and keep them informed.

Q. Direct and coordinate the initial attack forces.

R. Communicate using concise messages with clear text.

S. Monitor the weather and other environmental factors to anticipate changes in fire behavior.

T. Keep information current on Incident Briefing, ICS Form 201.

U. Evaluate progress.

V. Adjust tactics to meet changing conditions.

W. Keep supervisor or designated officer informed of progress, problems and needs.

X. Take necessary precautions to ensure the security of control lines and containment of the fire.

Y. Determine when the fire is out or safe to leave.

Z. Maintain adequate records as to events, use of personnel, equipment and supplies, and other data for fire management needs.

AA. Brief and submit complete documentation to supervisor or designated officer at end of suppression action.

BB. Prepare and discuss performance evaluations with subordinates.

CC. Participate in a post incident analysis.

CONTINGENCY: Initial attack resources do not contain fire.

DD. Maintain safety, communications, and control of initial attack and incoming forces.

EE. Determine priorities with designated officer for interim period until relieved.

FF. Brief and provide complete and accurate records to relief when appropriate.

UNIT 1—READINESS AND MOBILIZATION

Objectives:

1. Discuss what items you would assemble in a incident commander's kit for use on the fire.
2. Develop a checklist that the ICT4 could use for gathering data about the fire.
3. Describe actions you would take to ensure that you and your suppression forces are ready and fully equipped for dispatch to a fire.
4. Describe what you would do and look out for while en route to the fire.
5. Describe safety precautions for traveling to a fire.
6. Describe procedures you would take if you are not able to immediately locate the fire.

An initial attack fire is defined as the first suppression work on a fire. All wildland fires that are controlled by suppression forces undergo initial attack. The number and type of resources responding to initial attack varies depending upon fire danger, fuel type, values at risk and other factors.

Generally, initial attack involves relatively few resources and the fire size is small.

Characteristics of a Type 4 incident:

- Resources vary from a single firefighter to several single resources. Possibly a single task force or strike team.
- Normally limited to one operational period-at least the control phase. Mopup may extend into multiple periods
- Normally does not require a written action plan.
- The initial attack incident commander is normally the most experienced firefighter on the scene and is responsible for performing all command and general staff functions.

I. Readiness

A. Discuss why it is important to have each item listed below in a initial attack commander kit.

CA MOB GUIDE
SENSITIVE RESOURCE MAPS
ICS-201
PHONE LIST
UNIT LOGS
OVERHEAD/CREW PERFORMANCE EVALUATIONS
CA-1/16
30 MILE ABATEMENT
FIRE & AVIATION GUIDE
FIRELINE HANDBOOK
PENCILS/PENS
MAPS
RADIO & RADIO BATTERIES
FLAGGING
FIRST AID KIT
BELT WEATHER
NOTEBOOK

B. Initial attack data checklist

SEE ATTACHED

C. Operational readiness

EQUIPMENT SUPPLIES - GAS/WATER/OIL/TIRES
PERSONNEL & PPE
QUALIFICATIONS
DAILY STAFFING
SAFETY 10/18

D. Describe the personal needs of fire personnel while assigned to a fire.

FOOD & WATER
WORK REST PERIODS
PPE
SLEEPING GEAR

E. Readiness briefing

FREQUENCIES
TACTICS
HAZARDS
FIRE BEHAVIOR
WEATHER

II. Mobilization

A. Describe what you would do and watch for en route to the fire.

IA RESOURCES
SMOKE - fuel, wind
VERIFY FIRE LOCATION
ACCESS
PEOPLE/VEHICLES IN AREA
CONSIDER ADDITIONAL RESOURCES NEEDED/CANCEL
JURISDICTION
VALUES AT RISK

B. List possible safety precautions that the initial attack incident commander would need to be aware of while en route to the fire.

POWERLINES DOWN
LOAD LIMITS
TRAFFIC CONDITIONS
WEATHER
EXCESSIVE VEHICLE SPEEDS
PUBLIC

C. What would you do if you cannot immediately find the fire?

RECONTACT RP
EYE IN THE SKY
STAGE EQUIPMENT
LOOKOUTS / HIGH GROUND
KEEP LOOKING

UNIT 2—SIZE-UP, PLANNING AND ORDERING

Objectives:

1. List six items that should be considered in the initial size-up of a fire.
2. Locate the origin, determine the cause and protect the scene.
3. Describe elements to consider in initial attack planning.
4. Discuss the information you would provide home base (dispatch) after your size-up and planning.
5. Describe local ordering procedures and the importance of completeness and timeliness in ordering resources.
6. Discuss ways of assessing incident complexity level versus skill level.

I. Size-up

SEE ATTACHED

II. Locate the origin, determine the cause and protect the scene.

A. Fire direction indicators:

CUPPING
GRASS STEM
CHAR PATTERNS
BURN PATTERNS
GATORING ON FENCE POSTS
SUT PATTERN

B. Protecting origin of fire

LE TAPE
POST GUARD
BLOCK VEHICLE

C. Determining cause of fire

HUMAN CAUSED OBVIOUS IGNITION SOURCES
- DOZERS
- CAMPFIRES
- VEHICLE
- LAND CLEARING
- SMOKING
- SIGNAL FIRES

NOT OBVIOUS
- BRAKE SHOES
- CUTTING / WELDING
- BLASTING
- FIREWORKS

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION

D. Documentation

OBSERVATION NOTATIONS - UNIT LOG

III. Planning

Discuss information needed to develop a strategy for suppressing the fire.

SEE ATTACHED

IV. Discuss information you would give home base.

A. When arriving on the fire scene
- LEGAL DESCRIPTION
- STRUCTURES THREATENED
- ESTIMATED SIZE
- PROBABLE CAUSE
- BEST TRAVEL ROUTES
- FUELS
- WEATHER

B. After you have developed a plan of attack.
- ADDITIONAL RESOURCES NEEDED
- CONFIRM FUEL TYPE
- ESTIMATE CONTAINMENT
- RADIO FREQUENCIES
- TACTICS
- CAUSE OF FIRE
- SPECIAL CONCERNS
- STRUCTURES THREATENED

V. Discuss local ordering procedures and the importance of timelines in ordering resources and the importance of placing complete orders using common terminology.

A. Develop a list and consolidate orders for supplies and resources prior to requesting.

B. Order in timely manner. Proper lead time.

C. Prioritize ordered items.
RESOURCES

D. Support needs for ordered resources.
FUEL TOOLS
FOOD
WATER
TRANSPORTATION

E. Document what is ordered. What time it was ordered.
UNIT LOG
ICS FORM
GENERAL MESSAGE

F. Required time and the location where orders are to be delivered.
STAGING

G. Correct terminology for items.

H. Follow up on orders with dispatch

I. Follow agency guidelines

VI. Fire Complexity levels

NO. RESOURCES COMMITTED/NEEDED
JURISDICTION
FIRE SIZE
RATE OF SPREAD
IC SKILL LEVEL
VALUES AT RISK
SPAN OF CONTROL
PREDICTED WEATHER
POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Incident Complexity Guidelines

The purpose of the complexity rating process is two-fold. It is to be used to review incidents to identify elements or characteristics of an incident that pose special problems or concerns. Noting certain factors that are highly complex offers the opportunity to mitigate the situation through the selection of a different strategy, tactic, or higher qualification of incident management. The second purpose of the complexity analysis is to assist the manager in determining the level of management required to safely and effectively manage the incident.

Appraising Situation

An Incident Complexity Analysis (ICA) should be used as a guide for agency administrators in establishing the complexity of a fire and an aid in determining the need for and type of incident management organization necessary to manage the fire. In developing this guide, certain assumptions are made:

1. As an incident becomes more complex, the need for an incident management organization increases.

2. To facilitate an efficient and effective organization, key incident management positions should be involved during the early stages of complexity development.

3. The guide is not a panacea for the decision process; knowledge of local fire history and management requirements must be considered.

Guidelines for Using the ICA

One check in each of the five major elements would indicate a complexity level suggesting consideration of a Type 2 Incident Management Team. If all elements are not involved, use the following ranges:

1-3 Current management should be able to handle. District organization fill positions as needed. Continue to monitor objectives and accomplishments and consider a Type 3 organization.

4-6 Indicates complexity level suggesting a Type 3 Organization.

7-10 Scrutinize overall complexity, and safety concerns, consider past fire history, current and expected situation, and review EFSA. Consider ordering more experienced organization.

The Escaped Fire Situation Analysis (EFSA) must be reviewed until containment by a Line Officer and/or Manager prior to each operational period to determine if it is still valid. If not valid, a new EFSA should be completed. All completed EFSA's shall become a part of the final incident package. The Incident Complexity Analysis should also be reviewed with the EFSA to determine the level of management required.

Incident Complexity Guidelines

Safety	**Yes**	**No**
Exposure of personnel to unusually hazardous condition	____	____
Accidents/injuries have occurred	____	____
Multiple fixed-wing and helicopters involved or anticipated	____	____
Current or potential for public evacuations	____	____
Terrain adversely affects performance of tactical resources, limits safety zones	____	____
Performance of firefighting resources affected by accumulative fatigue	____	____
External/Political Factors		
Potential for numerous damage claims	____	____
More than one jurisdiction involved	____	____
Controversial fire policy	____	____
Sensitive public/media relationships	____	____
Smoke management problems	____	____
Lack of cohesive organizational structure	____	____
Resources Threatened		
Structures are threatened or involved	____	____
Cultural values at risk	____	____
Recreational developments	____	____
Urban interface	____	____
Critical municipal watershed threatened	____	____
Fire Behavior		
Current or predicted fire behavior **dictates** indirect control strategy	____	____
Fuels extremely dry and susceptible to rapid and explosive spread	____	____
Extreme fire behavior/blow-up potential exhibited	____	____
Current or predicted winds above 20 MPH	____	____
Fuel moisture of eight percent or below (10 hour fuels)	____	____
Severe fire weather predicted for next two operational periods	____	____

Personnel/Equipment

100 or more personnel assigned to incident	____	____
Variety of special support personnel or equipment	____	____
Resources unfamiliar with local conditions and accepted tactics	____	____
Heavy commitment of local resources to logistical support	____	____
Existing forces worked two operational periods without success	____	____
Communication ineffective with tactical resources or dispatch	____	____

Complexity Rating

1-3 Current management should be able to handle. Consider a Type 3 organization.
4-6 Indicates complexity level suggesting a Type 3 Team.
7-10 Scrutinize overall complexity, safety concerns, consider past fire history, current and expected situation, and review EFSA. Consider ordering Type 2 team.

Remarks:

Prepared By:_____Date _____Time_____
Reviewed By:_____Date _____Time_____
Reviewed By:_____Date _____Time_____

Action: Include in "Fire Operations Handbook."

UNIT 3—DEPLOYMENT OF SUPPRESSION RESOURCES AND CONTAINMENT OF FIRE

Objectives:

1. Describe what items you would cover in your briefing.
2. Describe your actions for directing and maintaining control of suppression forces on a fire.
3. Give four factors that need to be monitored on a fire to ensure safe and effective control of fire perimeters.
4. Describe some situations that would require special precautions and give usual actions taken.
5. Discuss the need for and the items of information the ICT4 provides to their supervisor or designated officer during suppression action.
6. Describe actions you would take if the fire escapes initial attack or cannot be contained within your established objectives.
7. Describe what interim actions you take if you are to be relieved by another IC within a certain period of time.
8. Complete Incident Briefing, ICS Form 201.

I. Brief resources

SEE ATTACHED

II. Direct the attack in a safe and effective manner

MAINTAIN CONTROL

ASSIGN RESPONSIBILITIES FOR AREAS OR FUNCTIONS

PRACTICE & GOOD LEADERSHIP

USE ICS POSITIONS AS NEEDED

III. What factors need to be monitored to ensure safe and effective control of the fire perimeters?

SAFETY
WEATHER
RESOURCES
TACTICS
TOPOGRAPHY
PATROLLING ESTABLISHED LINES

IV. Situations that would require special precautions and actions to take.

A. Fuel situations that could require special precautions.

LOW FUEL MOISTURE
DISEASE
REBURN - UNDERSTORY
FLASHY FUELS
LOADING

LCES
PATROLLING

B. Weather situations that could require special precautions.

WINDS
THUNDER STORMS
TEMPERATURE
COLD FRONTS
UNSTABLE AIRS
LOW RH

LCES
SPOT WEATHER

C. Topography situations that could require special precautions.

STEEP SLOPES
BOX CANYON
CHIMNEYS
SADDLES
RIDGES

LCES

D. Fire behavior situations that could require special precautions.

SPOTTING
CROWNING
RUNNING
FLAME LENGTHS

LCES
PATROL

E. Line construction standards situations that could require special precautions.

DOWN HILL
INDIRECT
WIDTH

LCES
PATROL
CONSIDER ALTERNATIVES

F. Personnel fatigue situations that could require special precautions.

HEAT
HYDRATION
WORK/REST

REST
WATER
COMMUNICATIONS
MONITOR

H. Patrolling established lines situations that could require special precautions.

SNAGS
SPOTTING
LINES NOT ANCHORED
TYPE OF LINE
TERRAIN

LCES
PATROL

V. Discuss the items of information that the ICT4 needs to provide to their supervisor or designated officer.

FIRE BEHAVIOR CHANGES
VALUES AT RISK
RESOURCES NEEDED
PROGRESS MADE
IMPENDING HAZARDS

SOCIAL ISSUES
CULTURAL ISSUES
POLITICAL ISSUES
PUBLIC INFO.
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

VI. Describe actions you would take if fire escapes initial attack or established objectives cannot be met.

IMPLEMENT CONTINGENCY PLAN
SAFETY
COMMUNICATION
NOTIFY HQ.
EXTENDED ATTACK
LOGISTICAL SUPPORT
ORDER ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

VII. Describe what actions you will take if you are to be relieved by another IC, extended attack or Type 2 team.

A. Principles, during transition period, that need to be addressed before establishing priorities.

SEE ATTACHED

B. Brief and provide complete records to relief.

SEE ATTACHED

INCIDENT COMMANDER TYPE 4 (ITC4) - DEVIL FISH LAKE FIRE.

You are the incident commander on the Devil Fish Lake Fire. You arrive on the scene at 1400, July 6, 19XX. The weather has been hot with no rain for 4 weeks. The fire is burning in bug killed balsam. The terrain is a mixture of rocky ridges and moss covered rocky knobs. There is a lake to the south and a wet beaver flowage (slough) in the middle of the fire.
Resources assigned:

2- Type 6, 200 gallon engines E-10- Koski, E-11- Redelman with 3 people per engine.
2- Type 1, D8 dozers, one of these has wide pads (tracks). Operators; Johnson, Smith. Dozer boss is Lunki.
1- 6 person squad of firefighters, Kelly is squad boss.
1- 3 person helitack crew, Tuper is the foreman.
1- Type 3 helicopter (with bucket)

Equipment:

2 Mark III pump kits and 1000 feet of hose.

You and the IA forces arrived on the scene and found that the fire was started from a camp fire located at Devil Fish Lake. You start the narrow tracked dozer (Smith) opening up a road between Devil Fish Lake and a gravel pit.

One pump with engine crew E-10 and E-11 is established at Devil Fish Lake, working a hose lay, north along the east flank. The second pump with the six person squad is working north from the beaver flowage.

The helicopter with bucket is working hotspots.

Because of terrain and the shortage of resources, your initial attack forces were unable to contain the fire. You request an ICT3 and additional resources.

In your groups address these four items pertaining to the transition period.

1. What are the established suppression priorities for this new fire? (Use the principles of suppression priorities for determining your priorities.)

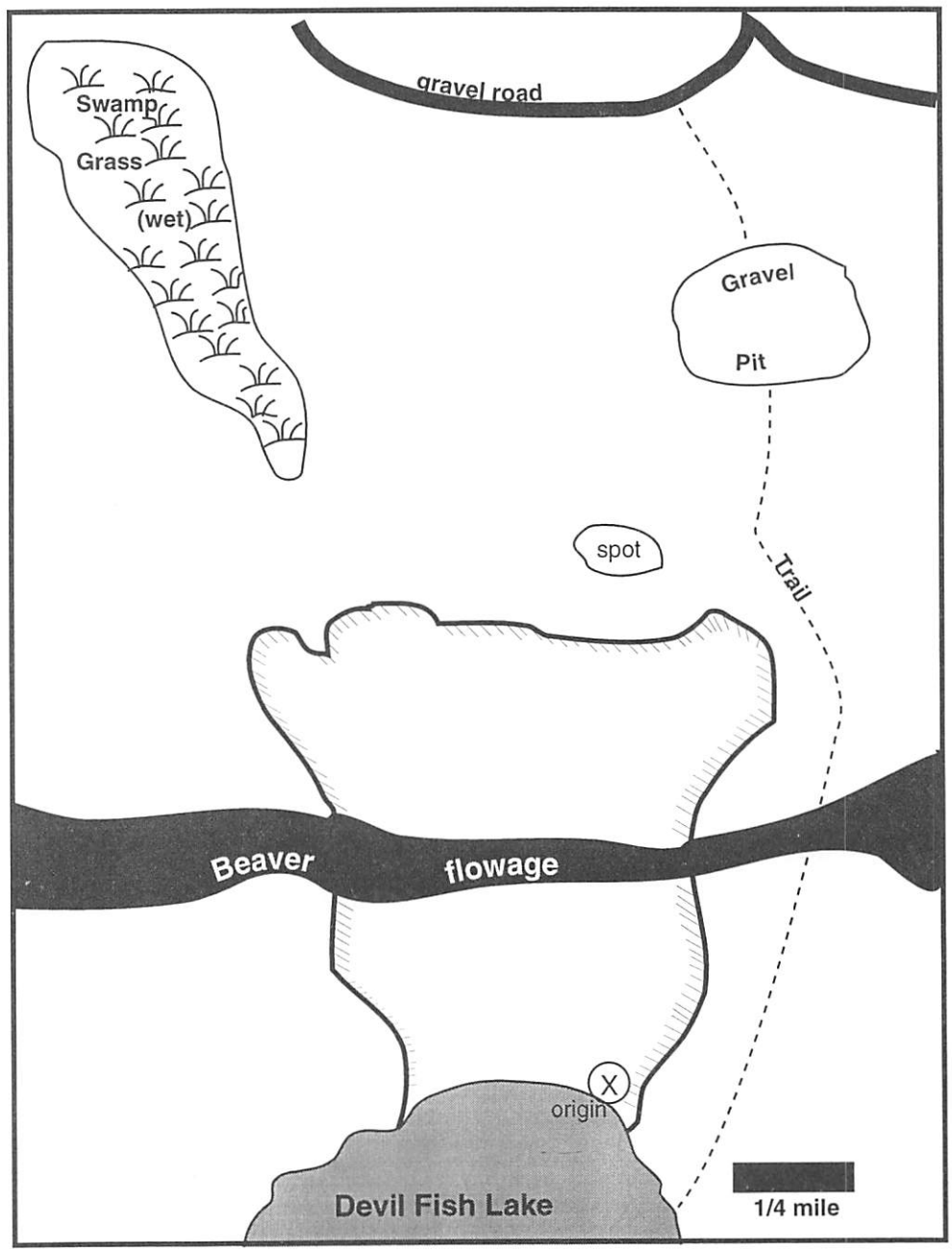
2. With whom do you discuss these suppression priorities?

3. Develop strategy and tactics for the transition period that deal with your suppression priorities.

4. Make a list of tasks (jobs) that should be delegated during the transition period. Describe the job and to which position, of the resources available, that you would delegate the responsibilities. Keep in mind that all positions not delegated are the responsibility of the IC.

VIII. Complete ICS Form 201

Complete the ICS Form 201, Incident Briefing, for the Devil Fish Lake Fire.



INCIDENT BRIEFING	1. INCIDENT NAME	2. DATE	3. TIME

4. MAP SKETCH

201 ICS (12/93) NFES 1325	PAGE 1	8. PREPARED BY (NAME AND POSITION)

6. SUMMARY OF CURRENT ACTIONS		
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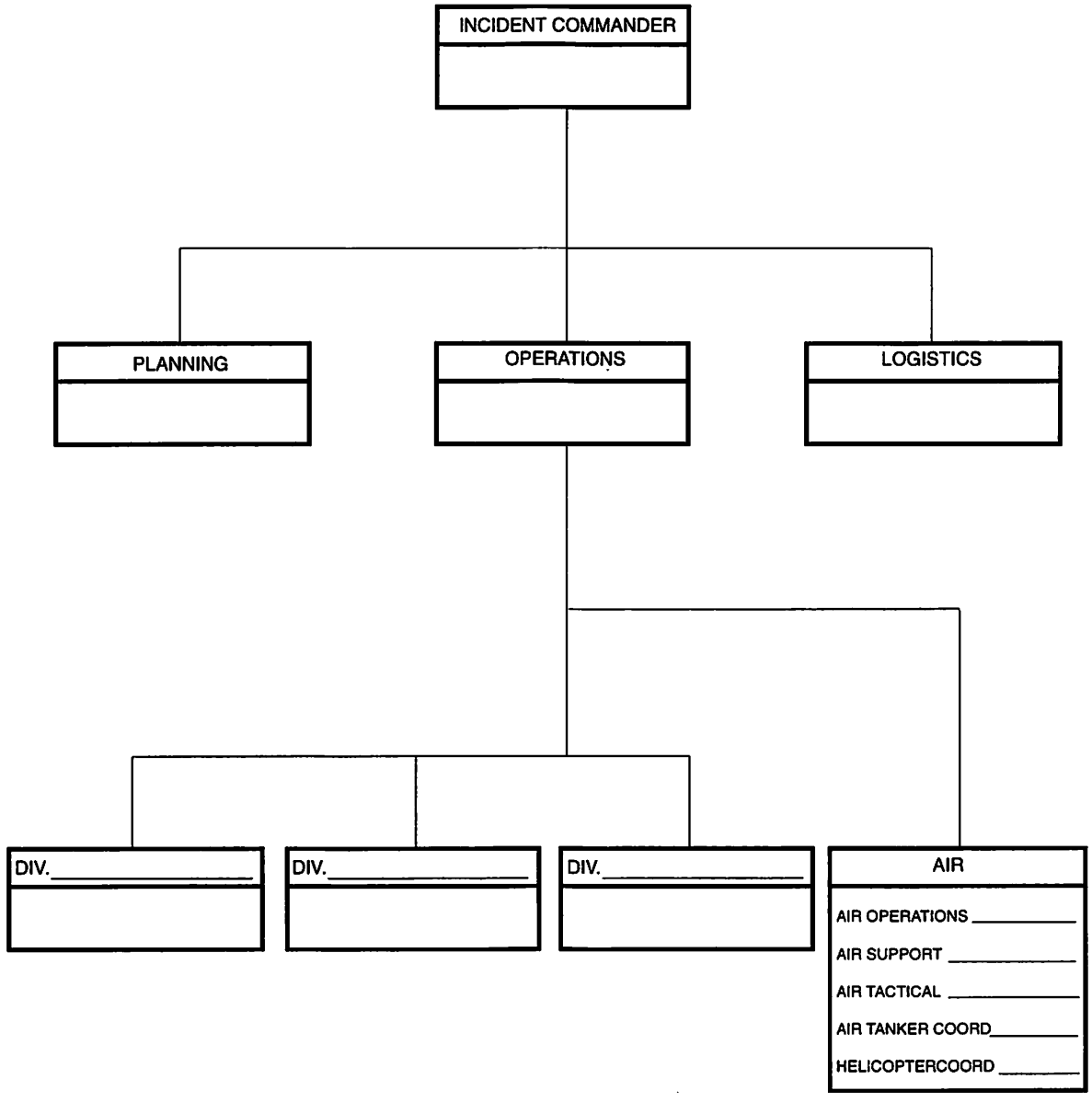
7. CURRENT ORGANIZATION



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8. RESOURCES SUMMARY				
RESOURCES ORDERED	RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION	ETA	ON SCENE	LOCATION/ASSIGNMENT
IC			1100	ICP
TYPE 6	E-16 (3x)		1400	FAST FLANK
TYPE 6	E-16 (3x)		1400	EAST FLANK
TYPE 1	D8		1400	EAST FLANK
DOZER BOSS	LUNK 1		1400	
TII CREW	KELLY (6x)		1400	
HELITACK	TUPER (3x)		1400	
TIII HELO	HELO		1400	
PUMP 1			1400	
PUMP II			1400	
ICT3			1800	
T-1 HC				
T-1 HC				
T-1 HC				
T-1 HC				
T-3 ENG				
T-3 ENG				
T-3 ENG.				
T-1 HEAVY				
T-1 HEAVY				
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UNIT 4 -CONTROL, MOPUP, AND MANAGEMENT

Objectives:

1. Describe the actions you would take after containment to ensure the security of control lines in various fire situations.
2. Describe situations that an IC may experience in dealing with non-fire personnel at the fire.
3. Describe how incidents and injuries should be treated on a fire.
4. Discuss four examples of when priority setting is required during a fire action.
5. Describe what fire actions might require designated officer's consent before proceeding.
6. Discuss how and when subordinate fire personnel might receive additional training in firefighting skill during a suppression action.
7. Describe how to determine whether fires in various fuels are safe to leave.
8. Discuss the procedures that are often taken to rehabilitate damage and clean up.
9. Discuss readiness of suppression forces for next assignment.

I. Ensure containment and security of control lines.

SEE ATTACHED

II. Non-fire personnel that ICT4 may have to deal with.

SEE ATTACHED

III. Accidents and injuries on a fire.

A. Determine the extent and seriousness of injuries.

B. Document incidents.

C. Request investigator for more serious accidents.

D. Ensure follow-up examination and/or treatment of all injuries.

G. Keep designated officer informed.

IV. Priority setting during incident.

A. Safety considerations

ENVIRONMENTAL - LIGHTING, DUST
BIOLOGICAL - FOAM, PLANT
LCES -
HUMAN - FATIGUE, EXPERIENCE
FIRE BEHAVIOR
AIRCRAFT

B. Values at risk

STRUCTURES
ADJACENT PROPERTY
HISTORICAL
ARCHAEOLOGICAL

C. Control portions of fire before anticipated weather changes.

D. Stop fire from getting into hazardous fuels or difficult terrain

V. Fire actions that might require designated officer's consent.

A. Non-routine actions on cooperators' lands

CONTRACT OR AGREEMENT
DIP SITES

B. Using mechanized equipment

C. Using retardant

D. Requests from non-fire personnel

RESOURCE MANAGERS
LAND OWNERS

VI. Fire training on incident

A When the fire is controlled

B. When training activities will not jeopardize the security of the fire or safety of personnel and equipment and there are no apparent hazards.

C. When training is authorized by supervisor and/or the ICT4.

D. When activities are planned, supervised, and documented.

VII. Determining when the fire is safe and appropriate to leave.

A. Some environmental conditions that could result in a re-burn.

WIND
ISLANDS - UNBURNED FUEL
FUEL TYPE
LOADING
HEAT SOURCES REMAINING

B. Human factors that help determine when a fire is safe to leave.

VALUES AT RISK SAFE
AMOUNT OF FIRE ACTIVITY IN AREA.
RESOURCE AVAILABILITY
AGENCY POLICY

C. Precautions to take prior to leaving a fire.

INSPECT FIRELINE
COLD TRAIL OCCATION & MOP UP
WAIT "X" HOURS FROM LAST SMOKE
INFRA RED SCANNING DEVICE

D. Determine local policy for abandonment of an initial attack fire.

PATROL SCHEDULE
MONITOR WITH AIRCRAFT
RECHECK SCHEDULE

VIII. Procedures to rehabilitate damage done by fireline construction activities

WATER BAR CONTROL LINES ON STEP SLOPES
REBUILD/PATCH FENCES
SEED CONTROL LINES
PICK-UP LITTER
SCATTER LOG PILES & DEBRIS
REPLACE VEGETATION

IX. Readiness requirements for the ICT4 during and after the fire.

A. Reconditioning or refurbishing tools and equipment.

INSPECTION FORMS
TAG & REPORT BROKEN EQUIPMENT

B. Readiness Procedures

WORK/REST GUIDELINES
ROTATE PERSONNEL

C. Fuel and load vehicles for next assignment.

UNIT 5—ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Objectives:

1. List the kinds of information that must be noted or recorded for administrative needs during fire suppression activities.
2. Discuss the administrative requirements for using various types of equipment on a fire: agency, rental and cooperator.
3. Provide necessary data to complete an individual fire report.
4. Describe the ICT4's responsibility for personnel, tools, equipment and supplies on a fire.
5. Describe the ICT4's administrative responsibilities when relieved by another IC on the fire.
6. Describe the ICT4's responsibilities for informing fire management personnel as to resource values threatened or lost and possible rehabilitation needs to the fire area.

I. Information that must be noted or recorded during fire suppression activities.

A. Individual fire report form information

RESOURCES ASPECT MAP
LOCATION ELEVATION
CAUSE T-R-S
COSTS

B. Personnel time CTR

C. Performance evaluations

D. Equipment forms CONTRACT RENTAL AGREEMENTS
INSPECTION

E. Fire trespass information

F. Accident forms (personnel, equipment)

G. Property loss and damage

H. Procurement items

I. Sensitive issues

II. Administrative requirements for using equipment on a fire.

A. Agency equipment

B. Rental equipment

C. Cooperator equipment

III. Individual fire report information

A. Some items would be:

B. Special equipment needs

C. Cultural considerations

D. Environmental considerations

IV. ICT4's responsibilities for personnel, tools, equipment and supplies.

A. Responsible for personnel

B. Responsible for tools and equipment.

C. Supplies

V. Administrative responsibilities when ICT4 is relieved.

A. Brief relief on actions taken.

B. Bring all administrative forms and records up to date. 201

C. Notify dispatch when relieved.

VI. Describe the ICT4's responsibilities for informing fire management personnel as to resource values threatened or lost and possible rehabilitation needs to the fire area.

A. Keep resource personnel informed

B. Keep management informed.

C. ICT4's recommendations on fireline rehabilitation may be required by local policy.

UNIT 6—EVALUATION

Objectives:

1. Discuss the topics normally covered in post fire critiques.
2. Discuss the areas of performance in subordinate's work activities that normally would be evaluated.
3. Discuss the ICT4's role in identifying training needs for subordinates and self.

I. Topics normally covered in post fire critiques

TACTICS & STRATEGY
LOGISTICS
FINANCE
PLANS
CALL
ASSIGNMENTS

II. Evaluate subordinate work activities

HONEST
OBJECTIVE

III. ICT4's role in identifying training needs for subordinates and self.

A. Observes performance of personnel of fire to detect deficiencies.

B. Conducts OJT on fire when need is identified and conditions permit.

C. Makes recommendations to supervisor for follow-up training.

D. Certify tasks in the Position Task Book (PTB).

APPENDIX A

JOB AID

INITIAL ATTACK FIRE SIZE-UP

Incident Commander: _____

Date: _____ Time: _____ Run Card #: _____ Fire #: _____

Geographic Location/Road Access;

Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

Township: _____ Range: _____ Section: _____ 1/4 S: _____ 1/4 1/4 S: _____

VOR: _____ Distance: _____ nm Radial: _____ (degrees)

Structures Threatened? _____ Yes ____ No. If Yes, Type of Structures: _____

Apparent Cause: _____ Human _____ Lightning

Temporary Flight Restriction? ____ Yes ____ No. If Yes, Radius: _____ nm Altitude ____ MSL

Aviation Hazard(s): _____

ALPHA- Established Size: _____ acres _____ BRAVO - Elevation: _____

CHARLIE - Fuel Type(s) _____

DELTA - Current Character of Fire (*Mark one or more)*

1___Smoldering	3___Running	5___Torching	7___Crowning/Spotting
2___Creeping	4___Running/Spotting	6___Crowning	8___Erratic

ECHO - Slope at Origin (*If Origin Cannot be Determined, Mark Where Fire is Now Burning*)

1___0-25%	2___26-40%	3___40-55%	4___55-75%	5___76+%

FOXTROT - Aspect (*Aspect at Fire Origin; If Origin Cannot be Determined, Mark Where Fire is now Burning*)

0___Flat	2___Northeast	4___Southeast	6___Southwest	8___Northwest
1___North	3___East	5___South	7___West	9___Ridgetop

GOLF - Position on Slope Where Fire is Now Burning

1____Ridgetop
2____Saddle
3____Upper 1/3 on slope
4____Middle 1/3 on slope
5____Lower 1/3 on slope
6____Canyon Bottom
7____Valley Bottom
8____Mesa or Plateau
9____Flat or Rolling

HOTEL - Wind Speed:_____mph

INDIA - Wind Direction

0____Calm
1____North
2____Northeast
3____East
4____Southeast
5____South
6____Southwest
7____West
8____Northwest
9____Erratic

JULIET - Wind Direction/Topography

1___Down Canyon 2___Up Canyon 3___Down Slope 4___Up Slope 5___Erratic

KILO - Current Weather Conditions (*Mark as Appropriate*)

1___Clear
2___Scattered Clouds
3___Building Cumulus
4___Tstrm Overhead
5___Tstrm Nearby
6___Lightning in area
7___Overcast
8___Inter. Showers
9___Drizzling
10___Heavyrain
11___Hailing
12___Snowing

LIMA - Spread Potential

1___Low 2____Moderate 3____High 4____Extreme

MIKE - Flame Length at Fire Head:_____feet

NOVEMBER - Resistance to Control

1___Low 2____Moderate 3____High 4____Extreme

OSCAR-Personnel/Equipment/Aircraft Needs (*Enter Number Needed Next to Each Type*)

_____Helicopter
_____Airtanker-Large
_____Airtanker-Single Engine
_____Air Tactical Aircraft
_____Lead Plane
_____Smokejumper Load
_____Type 1 Crew
_____Type 2 Crew
_____ Type 3 Engine
_____ Type 4 Engine
_____ Type 5 Engine
_____ Type 6 Engine
_____ Type 7 Engine
_____ Dozer
_____ Resource Advisor
_____ Other:

PAPA - Estimated Containment Date:__/__/____ Time:_____

QUEBEC - Estimated Control Date:__/__/____ Time:_____

ROMEO - Estimated Out Date:__/__/____ Time:_____

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