

Ada County Wildfire Response Plan

This plan covers the following jurisdictions:

Ada County

Ada County Highway District

City of Boise

City of Eagle

City of Garden City

City of Kuna

City of Meridian

City of Star

Eagle Fire District

Kuna Rural Fire Protection District

North Ada County Fire & Rescue

Star Joint Fire Protection District

Whitney Fire Protection District





Emergency Instructions

To use this plan in a Wildfire emergency find and follow the appropriate Checklist

Forward

Wildfire incidents can endanger human life, cause extensive property damage and result in significant harm to the environment. Efficient and coordinated response to wildfire incidents demands a well-written emergency response plan. This Wildfire Plan was developed to assist this community in dealing with the wide variety of wildfire hazards that exist locally. This plan defines who does what, when, where and how they will do it. By training on and following this plan emergency responders can reduce the danger to themselves and the general public and lessen the likelihood and extent of damage to property and the environment.

Doug Hardman, Director
Ada City-County Emergency Management

Distribution List

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Ada County 911 Dispatch | Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security |
| Ada County Highway District | Idaho Department of Fish & Game |
| Ada Community Public Library | Idaho Department of Lands |
| Ada County Administration | Idaho EMS Communications Center |
| Ada County Assessor | Idaho Transportation Department |
| Ada County Commissioners | Idaho Power |
| Ada County Fairgrounds | Idaho State Police |
| Ada County Operations | Kuna Fire District |
| Ada County Paramedics | Kuna Mayor |
| Ada County Prosecutor | Kuna Public Library |
| Ada County Sheriff | Meridian City Clerk |
| American Red Cross | Meridian Fire Department |
| Boise Airport | Meridian Mayor |
| Boise City Councilperson | Meridian Police Department |
| Boise Fire Department | Meridian Public Library |
| Boise Mayor | Micron |
| Boise Police Department | North Ada County Fire & Rescue |
| Boise Public Library | Saint Alphonsus Regional Medical Center |
| Boise Public Works | St. Luke's Regional Medical Center |
| Boise Safety Coordinator | Star Fire District |
| Boise State University | Star Mayor |
| Central District Health Department | Star Public Library |
| Community Planning Association | US Boise Interagency Dispatch Center |
| Eagle Fire District | US Bureau of Land Management |
| Eagle Mayor | US Forest Service |
| Eagle Public Library | US National Weather Service |
| Garden City Mayor | United Water Idaho |
| Garden City Police Department | Veterans Administration Medical Center |
| Garden City Public Library | Whitney Fire District |

Promulgation Page

(The Promulgation page will be substituted here at a later date.)

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1. Purpose

- The purpose of this plan is to provide for life safety for responders and the populace; and
- To coordinate and expedite fire control activities and actions required to initiate an operation; and
- To minimize damage to valued resources and the environment from the adverse effects of wildfire incidents; and
- To ensure the safest, most efficient and effective use of resources; and
- To establish cooperative agency resource ordering procedures, command, and communications methods; and
- To establish cooperative fire prevention planning efforts; and
- To facilitate implementation of the Ada County Wildfire Mutual Aid Agreement.

2. Legal Authority for the Plan

The following is a partial list of laws and regulations pertinent to wildfire incident planning in Ada County.

- This Wildfire Plan follows the principles of the Incident Command System and is compliant with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), as per Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-5. It is also designed to mesh effectively with the National Response Framework.
- Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (16 USC 2101 (note)).
- Reciprocal Fire Protection Act of 1955 (42 USC 1856).
- Public Law 94-148 (16 USC 565a-1-3).
- Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (43 USC 315).
- Federal Land Policy & Management Act of 1976 (43 USC 1701).
- Granger-Thye Act of 1950 (16 USC 572).
- Economy Act of 1932, Section 501 (31 USC 586) as amended.
- Idaho State Disaster Preparedness Act, Section 46-1001; concerns disaster emergencies in Idaho.
- Idaho Forestry Act, Title 38-Chapter 1 (Idaho Code).
- Ada County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC); conducts emergency planning in Ada County.
- Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement, 01-FI-11046000-014.
- Idaho Fire Code 2006, 104.11 and 104.11.1
- Idaho Statute, Title 31, 31-2229

3. Planning Factors and Assumptions

3.1. *Planning Factors*

This section summarizes local conditions, which influence the content of the Ada County Wildfire Response Plan.

- 3.1.1. Ada County is approximately 1055 square miles in size, with a population of approximately 400,000 people. Roughly half of this land is public, while the other half is privately owned. Terrain ranges from 5900 feet in elevation in the northern mountains, to 2450 feet elevation along the broad southern floodplains.

- 3.1.2. The climate in Ada County may be described as semiarid (dry and temperate). Most summers are dominated by a typical upland continental climate, with rainfall confined to occasional afternoon or evening thundershowers. Maximum temperatures of one hundred degrees or higher occur nearly every summer. Winds generally flow from the southeast down the Snake River valley at night and up the valley from the northwest during the daytime. Annual precipitation ranges from about ten inches in the southwest to twenty+ inches in the foothills north and east of Boise.
- 3.1.3. Ada County contains federal (Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service), State (Idaho Department of Lands, Fish and Game Department), local, and private lands. The county includes many acres of grassland/sagebrush and a small amount of timbered land.
- 3.1.4. Wildfires occur with varying frequency and intensity every year in Ada County.
- 3.1.5. Continued migration from urban to rural areas has created a unique environment, an interface, between the urban areas and rural areas dense with vegetation. The vegetation (trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants) is abundant and flammable. These interface areas, where manmade structures are integrated into abundant, flammable vegetation, have created a fire protection challenge that increases in complexity annually. As interface areas grow both in size and number, the probability of more fires and greater losses increases.
- 3.1.6. Wildfires may be caused by natural or human actions. The primary natural ignition source is lightning. Human sources include fireworks, power lines, campfires, motor vehicles and machinery (chain saws, lawnmowers, etc.). The other human source is arson.
- 3.1.7. The resources of districts, cities, counties, Idaho State or the federal government, separately or in combination, may be required to cope with the situation. Trained federal, state and local emergency response personnel are available to assist in response activities. However delays can be expected due to the time and location of the incident.
- 3.1.8. Saint Alphonsus Regional Medical Center and Eagle Health Plaza, Saint Luke's Regional Medical Center and Meridian Medical Center, Idaho Elks Rehabilitation Hospital, and the Veterans Administration Medical Center, as well as numerous other hospitals and medical centers in the Treasure Valley can provide medical treatment for wildfire victims.
- 3.1.9. Evacuation is the primary protective action that may be taken to protect citizens at risk from wildfire. Promoting community self-help through public education, standardizing codes and enforcement through city and county ordinances, cohesive multi-agency protocols, creating defensible space, and the use of fire resistive vegetation are key elements to preventing the spread of wildfires.
- 3.1.10. Wildfire incident response agencies may include:
 - Ada County Highway District
 - Ada County Paramedics
 - Ada County Sheriff's Office
 - Boise Fire Department
 - Boise Police Department
 - Central District Health Department
 - Eagle Fire District
 - Garden City Police Department
 - Kuna Fire District
 - Meridian Fire Department

Meridian Police Department
Star Fire District
Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security
Idaho EMS Communications Center
Idaho Department of Lands
Idaho Fish and Game Department
Idaho State Police
Idaho Transportation Department
US Bureau of Land Management
US Forest Service
US National Weather Service

And other local, state and federal agencies.

- 3.1.11. Response to a wildfire incident will require a high degree of interagency cooperation and communication.
- 3.1.12. Mutual aid between federal, state, and local agencies will be encouraged.
- 3.1.13. A wildfire incident site requires the same prudent management as a crime scene. This will ensure the preservation of evidence regarding the cause of the incident.

3.2. Planning Assumptions

This section describes advance judgments that have been made concerning what might happen in the event of a wildfire.

- 3.2.1. A single large fire or multiple small fires may exceed fire-fighting resources.
- 3.2.2. Hot, dry weather; lightning storms; and high winds can significantly increase the danger of wildfires.
- 3.2.3. Certain unforeseen events may occur which may require modifying this plan. The amount of time available to determine the scope and magnitude of the incident may impact the protective actions recommended.
- 3.2.4. Ada County 911 Dispatch Center will follow communications protocols specified in this plan and under 911 Dispatch Center operating policy.
- 3.2.5. Communications between Ada County and the Idaho State Emergency Operations Center may be limited or non-existent.

4. How the Plan Works

4.1. Notification & Dispatching

- 4.1.1. The Ada County 911 Dispatch Center (911 Dispatch) and the Boise Interagency Dispatch Center (BIDC) will serve as the 24-hour contact points for notification of wildfire incidents.
- 4.1.2. When notified of a wildfire 911 Dispatch/BIDC will follow their own internal notification protocols and will also notify the other dispatch center (911 Dispatch/BIDC) of the situation when fires are of a mutual threat to the jurisdictions or at the request of the Incident Commander.

4.2. Communications

- 4.2.1. The 911 Dispatch Center shall use the primary dispatch channel of the initially responding jurisdiction. See IP-2.11 for a list of channels. If the wildfire is not within a fire jurisdiction or the command channel is unknown to incoming resources the default channel will be Channel 1, until a command channel is established.

- 4.2.2. The Ada County Interagency Communication Plan will be used on all interagency fires within Ada County. The dispatch center with jurisdictional responsibility will assign channels for each incident in coordination with the other dispatch center.
- 4.2.3. All coordination between the 911 Dispatch Center and Boise Interagency Dispatch Center (BIDC) will be made by telephone, or a fax followed up by telephone confirmation.
- 4.2.4. Dispatch will assign channels based on a channel's ability to provide optimum radio coverage in the area of the wildfire.
- 4.2.5. As the incident grows and several agencies become involved communications can become complicated. It is the Incident Commander's responsibility to ensure that everyone has common communications.
- 4.2.6. All personnel will use proper radio etiquette and will use clear text for all radio transmissions, including ICS positions and resource designators.
- 4.2.7. If another wildfire is reported within the same jurisdictional area as the first incident, 911 Dispatch/BIDC will assign a separate channel that will not conflict with other events.

4.3. Incident Command System

- 4.3.1. The Incident Command System (ICS) will be used for all wildfire incident response. The ICS is a management tool that provides a flexible structure for response to emergency situations. It allows local, state, federal, and private entities to be integrated under a single command structure.
- 4.3.2. The Incident Command System is organized into five functional areas that may be used on a major fire.
 - Command – Overall incident management
 - Operations – Manages tactical plan to accomplish incident objectives
 - Planning – Gathers information, formulates incident action plan
 - Logistics – Provides service and support functions
 - Finance/Administration – Monitors all aspects of the incident for cost effectiveness

4.4. Who's in Charge

- 4.4.1. Each fire-fighting agency in Ada County will assume incident command responsibility for wildfires within their jurisdiction. For fires affecting more than one fire jurisdiction, the agencies involved should employ the Unified Command concept. Once unified command has been established, one person functioning as Operations Chief will be assigned to manage all interagency fire operations. There are some areas of Ada County that are not in any fire agency's jurisdiction. Wildfires in these areas will be investigated and fought at the discretion of the adjacent fire agencies or incidence with existing mutual aid agreements.
- 4.4.2. Regardless of which agency has primary responsibility for a particular fire scene, the department which arrives first will assume incident command as the initial attack Incident Commander (IC). If the officer who assumes command is not qualified to manage the incident, they should transfer command to the first qualified person with jurisdictional authority to arrive at the scene. The IC will direct fire-fighting efforts until Incident Command responsibility is transferred to another qualified individual. To ensure firefighter safety, it is critical that all personnel are informed of the name of the Incident Commander, especially when there is a change in command.

4.5. Unified Command

When a fire burns or threatens the lands of more than one agency a unified command may be established, depending on the size of the fire. To facilitate communications, the members of a unified command should always work at the same Incident Command Post. A wildfire burning in more than one jurisdiction will be considered a major incident. Unified Command's functions include:

- Create objectives and define priorities
- Decide on Operations Chief
- Designate Operational Periods.
- Decide on cost share agreements of each party to finance the suppression of that fire.
- Decide on whom, from Unified Command will be the spokesperson.
- Select Command Staff (Public Information Officer, Safety, and Liaison) and General Staff where needed.
- Decide on major expenditures whenever the suppression plan must be modified, including mop up and patrol after demobilization.

4.6. Initial Actions

4.6.1. The Incident Commander (IC) will immediately assess the situation and report information to the appropriate dispatch center. The IC should consider the following:

- Size-up (evaluate factors, weather probabilities)
- Exposures (wild-land fuel bed and structures)
- Confinement (topography factors and access)
- Extinguishment (resources and personnel available)

When the above items have been evaluated the Incident Commander can select the most appropriate attack method or combination of methods.

4.6.2. The IC will set up an Incident Command Post (ICP). Displaying a flashing green light or a fluorescent orange flag or traffic cone will signify the ICP.

4.6.3. Other ICS facilities: Staging, Base, etc., should be established as required.

4.7. Priority of goals

- First: Life safety
- Second: Incident stabilization
- Third: Property conservation

4.8. Incident Management Team

An Incident Management Team (IMT) is an incident command organization made up of command and general staff members and other appropriate personnel in an ICS organization and can be deployed or activated, as needed. The purpose of an IMT is to aid in the management of incidents that overwhelm the incident management abilities of local emergency services by strengthening command, control, and communication. Before an IMT may assume Command responsibilities it must receive all necessary Delegations of Authority. A Delegation of Authority is a statement provided to the Incident Commander by the Agency Executive delegating authority and assigning responsibility. A Delegation of Authority should contain: objectives, priorities, expectations, constraints, and other considerations as needed. It should be prepared by

senior agency personnel and signed by the Agency Executive or designee. All Delegations of Authority should be reviewed by legal counsel.

4.9. Multi-Agency Coordinating (MAC) Groups

A MAC Group refers to agency administrators or their representatives. In complex situations a MAC Group with a MAC Group support organization may be formed to facilitate collective agency administrator decision-making. MAC Groups should be activated at the local and Geographic Area level whenever wildfire activities are affecting more than one agency or there is competition for incident resources. The MAC Group may include representatives from all jurisdictions and/or landowners involved in the fire. Responsibilities of the MAC Group on all levels are: determine priorities, allocate/reallocate resources, develop-recommend contingency action plans, and issue coordinated situation assessments. The MAC Group Coordinator position should only be filled during complex situations when two or more agencies are involved with large fires or priorities need to be established. The MAC Group Coordinator must be a qualified Coordinator. The Coordinator serves as a facilitator for multi-agency decision-making. The position provides expertise in obtaining and summarizing multi-agency information to affect collective decisions at the agency administrator level and implementing agencies priorities. The MAC Group Coordinator serves as a facilitator in organizing and accomplishing the mission, goals, and direction of the MAC Group. The Coordinator will:

- Facilitate the MAC Group decision process by obtaining, developing and displaying situation information.
- Fill and supervise necessary unit and support positions within the MAC.
- Acquire and manage facilities and equipment necessary to carry out the MAC Group functions.
- Implement the decisions made by the MAC Group.

4.10. Emergency Operations Center

Large, complex wildfire incidents may require activation of the county Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to coordinate resource ordering and provide support to the incident(s). The Ada County EOC is located in the Vernon L. Bisterfeldt Public Safety Building, 7200 Barrister Drive, Boise.

4.11. Self-Deployed Responders

Occasionally on large incidents some off-duty emergency responders may self-deploy. Although their motives may be altruistic their actions must be tempered by restraint and common sense. The initial stages of large incidents, such as wildfires, are often very chaotic and hazardous. Under these conditions it can be difficult to ensure accountability of deployed responders, without the added challenge of self-deployed personnel. Therefore self-deployed personnel that turn up at incidents should be directed to the staging area, where they may be officially checked in to the event. Later, if needed, they may be given an assignment and formally deployed to the incident.

4.12. Spontaneous Unaffiliated Volunteers

Spontaneous unaffiliated volunteers may attempt to respond to an incident. Although well-intentioned, they can consume first responder resources by their presence at an incident site. Spontaneous unaffiliated volunteers should be directed to a centralized

Volunteer Service Center that will try to place them with an appropriate volunteer organization that is involved in response or recovery.

4.13. Air Operations

The use of aerial resources is a tactical decision that is made by the Incident Commander. Requests for aerial resources must be made through the Boise Interagency Dispatch Center.

4.14. Requesting Federal Resources

All local resource requests will be made through Ada County 911 Dispatch Center or Emergency Operations Center, where applicable. When requesting Federal resources from the Boise Interagency Dispatch Center it is important to specify exactly what resources are needed. If the request for resources is not specific, the planned response based on fire weather conditions for the day will be delivered, depending on resource availability.

- Low Response: 1 Battalion chief and 2 engines
- Moderate Response: 1 Battalion chief, 4 engines, and air attack, and helicopter
- High Response: 2 Battalion chiefs, 6 engines, air attack, helicopter, dozer

4.15. Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) Program

4.15.1. Applying for Assistance Under the FMAG Program (see IP-1.13)

For eligible grant applicants to receive assistance under FMAGP, the Governor or the Governor's Authorized Representative must request a fire management assistance declaration while the fire is burning out of control and threatens to become a major disaster. FEMA's Recovery Division Director makes declarations on a 24-hour real-time basis. Declaration Eligibility determinations are based upon the following criteria:

- Threat to lives and improved property, including threats to critical infrastructure, and critical watershed areas;
- Availability of State and local firefighting resources;
- High fire danger conditions; and
- Potential for major economic impact.

4.15.2. Declaration Process

Declarations operate on a 24-hour real-time basis and are frequently conducted over the telephone and with written follow-up.

- The local Incident Commander determines an FMAG request is warranted based on the above criteria.
- The local Incident Commander contacts ACCEM and requests a fire management assistance declaration while the fire is burning out of control; and a county disaster emergency declaration.
- ACCEM forwards the request to the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security.
- The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security, acting as the Governor's Authorized Representative, submits request to the FEMA Regional Director.
- The Regional Director gathers State's information and forwards to the Under Secretary, or designee. The Under Secretary, or designee, approves or denies request and notifies the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security.
- The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security notifies ACCEM. ACCEM notifies Incident Commander.

4.15.3. FMAG Assistance

FMAGP provides a 75% federal cost-share reimbursement to Grantees for actual costs. Before an initial FMAGP grant can be approved, eligible costs must meet or exceed the State's annual fire cost threshold for an individual declared fire (greater of \$100,000 or 5% x \$1.14*x state population), or on a cumulative basis for all declared and undeclared fires (greater of \$500,000, or 3 x 5% x \$1.14* x state population) during the calendar year.

4.15.4. Eligible Work

In order for work to be eligible for reimbursement, it must be associated with the declared fire and must have occurred within the approved incident period. Eligible work may include:

- Labor costs for overtime of permanent or reassigned state and local employees; regular time and overtime for temporary and contract employees hired to perform fire-related activities;
- Operation and maintenance of equipment used in eligible firefighting activities;
- Equipment and supplies, including tools, materials, expended, or lost (less insurance proceeds);
- Personal comfort and safety items for firefighter health and safety;
- Travel and per diem;
- Field camps and meals in lieu of per diem.
- Emergency work (evacuations and sheltering, police barricading, and traffic control);
- Evacuations and sheltering, search and rescue;
- State emergency operations center (when used as a Unified Command Center);
- Mobilization and demobilization;
- Mitigation, management, and control of declared fires burning on co-mingled Federal land, when such costs are not reimbursable by another Federal agency;
- Temporary repair of damage caused by firefighting activities; and
- Pre-positioning of Federal and out-of-State resources for up to 21 days when used in response to declared fire and approved by the Regional Director.

4.16. Public Concern Phones

For extreme wildfire events, Public Concern telephone lines may be established. These phone numbers will be disseminated to the public so that they can call for official information concerning the wildfire. The intent of this is to relieve pressure on the 911 Dispatch Center.

4.17. Weather

4.17.1. The National Weather Service (NWS) is responsible for fire weather forecasting.

4.17.2. Once wildfire suppression begins the 911 Dispatch Center will immediately contact the NWS to request the Spot Forecast and continued updates of any weather changes. 911 Dispatch will immediately relay current weather information and any changes to the Incident Commander.

4.17.3. Upon notification from the Incident Commander that fire suppression activity is terminated, 911 Dispatch will notify the NWS and advise them to discontinue weather updates.

4.18. Red Flag Warnings

- 4.18.1. Fire Weather Watches and Red Flag Warnings are used to convey the possibility of severe fire weather to fire control agencies.
- 4.18.2. A Fire Weather Watch will be issued when the potential exists for severe fire weather in the near future.
- 4.18.3. A Red Flag Warning will be issued to indicate the imminent danger of severe fire weather. These events stand a relatively high probability of occurring.
- 4.18.4. The NWS will issue Red Flag Warnings and cancellations. The 911 Dispatch Center shall immediately broadcast a weather warning alert on Primary radio channels, and as required by 911 Dispatch Center Policy.
- 4.18.5. Fire Weather Watches and Red Flag warnings are issued when both weather and range land fuel conditions are conducive to rapid spread of wildfire should ignition occur. The Boise BLM is responsible for determining when range land fuel conditions are dry enough to carry wildfire and will rate the fire danger as high or extreme.

4.19. Access and Road Closures

- 4.19.1. An Incident Commander may barricade or stop the flow of vehicles as needed and may utilize responsible agencies to assist (IFC 2006, 104.11 and 104.11.1). However official Road Closures may only be ordered by the governing agencies, as necessary (ACHD, ITD).
- 4.19.2. The Incident Commander will determine perimeters to control access.
 - Outer Perimeter - Access permitted to all home/land owners and approved emergency responders.
 - Inner Perimeter - Access permitted only by approval of Incident Commander to those actually involved in fighting the wildfire.
- 4.19.3. At the direction of the Incident Commander, security and access control will be assigned to the jurisdictional law enforcement agency.

4.20. Evacuation and Transportation

- 4.20.1. The Incident Commander will determine if evacuation of threatened areas should be recommended. The Incident Commander will ensure that provisions are made for evacuating disabled, elderly, or other special needs populations.
- 4.20.2. Evacuation warning/notification should be carried out by law enforcement agencies whenever possible, or fire agencies if necessary.

4.21. Methods of Warning the Public

- Phone dialing system
- Local broadcast media
- Emergency vehicle public address systems
- Door-to-door
- NOAA Weather Radio
- Emergency Alert System

4.22. Evacuation Transportation Options

- Personal vehicles
- Emergency vehicles
- Valley Regional Transit vehicles

- Local school busses
- Ada County Paramedics and ValleyRide have vehicles which can accommodate certain disabled persons.
- For further assistance or additional resources needed for evacuation contact the Ada City-County Emergency Management office.

4.23. Sheltering

- 4.23.1. Any time evacuation occurs due to a wildfire, the Incident Commander will notify 911 Dispatch, who will then contact the American Red Cross (ARC).
- 4.23.2. The ARC will open a shelter or make other arrangements for evacuees, as required.

4.24. Rehab / Food

- 4.24.1. All responders should provide their own subsistence for at least the first four hours. The BLM has contract food suppliers. The American Red Cross/Salvation Army and other agencies may provide food and beverage for emergency responders, when requested.
- 4.24.2. The jurisdiction or agency in charge will ultimately be responsible for food and beverage expenses incurred.

4.25. Rehab / Medical

- 4.25.1. County Standard Written Orders (SWOs) and agency protocols shall be used for Rehabilitation and Medical Monitoring for responders.
- 4.25.2. The Incident Commander may request Paramedics through 911 Dispatch.
- 4.25.3. As soon as command has identified a large fire situation, 911 Dispatch should dispatch Paramedics for medical monitoring/treatment.
- 4.25.4. If necessary, aerial medical transport may be requested through 911 Dispatch.

4.26. Search and Rescue

- 4.26.1. The Incident Commander will determine when search and rescue operations are required.
- 4.26.2. As per Idaho State Statute, § 31-2229, the sheriff of each county shall be the official responsible for command of all search and rescue operations within the county. This does not apply to search and rescue operations within the incorporated limits of any city when the city performs such service; nor shall this apply to the rescue of entrapped or injured persons where their location is known to be within a fire district where the fire district performs such service.
- 4.26.3. If necessary, other law enforcement and fire agencies and resources such as Idaho Mountain Search and Rescue, may conduct search and rescue.

5. Jurisdictions and Responsibilities

- 5.1. The US Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has primary fire protection responsibility on public lands under their jurisdiction, and other agency lands under contract protection.
- 5.2. The BLM has protection agreement responsibility on National Forest land in Ada County. The US Forest Service (USFS) is an assisting agency. Only a small area of USFS land lies within Ada County.

- 5.3. The BLM, through contract, and the Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) have fire protection responsibility for public lands in Ada County.
- 5.4. The following local fire agencies have primary wildfire protection responsibility within their jurisdictions:
 - Boise Fire Department
 - Eagle Fire District
 - Kuna Rural Fire Protection District
 - Meridian Fire Department
 - North Ada County Fire & Rescue
 - Star Joint Fire Protection District
 - Whitney Fire Protection District
- 5.5. Structural firefighting is the responsibility of the local jurisdiction fire agency.
- 5.6. Federal agencies may conduct fire suppression actions on private land without the landowner's permission when necessary to protect federal lands or in the execution of mutual aid agreements. However federal officials should obtain permission from the landowner where feasible. They should not delay fire suppression action while permission is being sought.
- 5.7. There are some areas of Ada County that are not covered by any fire district.

6. Documentation

Participating agencies should keep the following records throughout the fire.

- Personnel records
- Time keeping records
- Injury records
- Equipment procurement and use records
- Equipment repair records
- Equipment return records
- Dispatch Logs

7. Safety

The safety and welfare of personnel shall be the first and foremost consideration in all incident operations and decisions.

7.1. Training

7.1.1. Firefighters should be trained in the Incident Command System appropriate to their level of responsibility. Minimum wildland fire training and qualification are recommended, as identified in the Idaho Department of State Lands operational guide. Annual wildland firefighter recurrent training is recommended, reviewing Standards for Survival, Fire Shelter Use, Fire Behavior, and Wildland Fire Suppression Tactics. Four key factors should be constantly emphasized as central to safe wildfire fighting: Lookouts, Communications, Escape Routes, and Safety Zones (LCES). LCES is much more manageable in crisis situations than the 10 Standard Orders and 18 Situations that Shout Watch Out.

7.1.2. National Incident Management System (NIMS) Training

In order to satisfy NIMS regulations, at a minimum emergency responders must complete the following courses.

- ICS-100.a: Introduction to the Incident Command System (ICS)
 - ICS-200.a: ICS for Single Resources and Initial Action Incidents
 - ICS-700.a: National Incident Management System (NIMS), An Introduction
 - ICS-800.b: National Response Framework (NRF), An Introduction
- Supervisory positions including Command Staff, Section Chiefs, Strike and Task Force Leaders require appropriate additional ICS courses.
- ICS-300 Intermediate ICS
 - ICS-400 Advanced ICS

7.2. Protective Equipment and Physical Fitness

Minimum standards for personal protective equipment (PPE) as identified in the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) or National Wildfire Coordination Group (NWCG) for wildland fire suppression are recommended. Physical fitness recommendations, as identified by the Idaho Department of Lands, are optional, with individual firefighters participating in physical fitness to the best of their abilities.

8. Fire Investigation

Every wildfire responded to by the fire agencies shall be investigated for fire cause, and an investigation report shall be completed.

9. Plan Review

This plan will be reviewed annually by the participating agencies. Changes or amendments to the plan should be adopted at this time. Changes may also be made after a post incident analysis (PIA) following a wildfire incident.

10. Definitions and Abbreviations

10.1. Definitions

BASE - That location at which the primary logistics functions are coordinated and administered. The Incident Command Post may be collocated with the Base. There is only one base per incident.

CONTAINMENT - Completion of a line around a fire and any associated spot fires that can reasonably be expected to stop the fire's spread.

CONTROL - When an adequate line has been established completely around the perimeter of the fire and it no longer has a potential for additional destruction or for escaping under foreseeable conditions. The fire has reached the phase in which mop-up and patrol are the only activities required to extinguish the fire.

DEMOBILIZATION - The release of incident personnel, apparatus and related equipment.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC) - An EOC is the physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support domestic incident management activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a

more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction.

EMERGENCY RESPONDER - Person affiliated with an emergency response agency that is dispatched to the scene upon notification of a wildfire incident. Emergency responders may be local, state, federal, or industry personnel who have received appropriate wildfire training.

EXTENDED ATTACK - A wildfire that has not been contained or controlled by the initial attack forces and additional fire-fighting resources are arriving, en route, or being ordered by the incident commander.

FIRE SHELTER - An aluminized tent offering protection by means of reflecting radiant heat and providing a volume of breathable air in a fire entrapment situation.

FIRE SUPPRESSION - All the work of confining and extinguishing wildfires.

FUEL BED - An array of fuels usually constructed with specific loading, depth and particle size to meet experimental requirements; also, commonly used to describe the fuel composition in natural settings.

INCIDENT ACTION PLAN – Initially in verbal form and later as a written plan for the next operational period contains general control objectives reflecting the overall incident strategy and specific action plans to support incident objectives. When complete, the incident action plan will have a number of attachments.

INCIDENT COMMANDER - The individual responsible for the overall management of all activities at the incident. This person must be fully trained and knowledgeable in the Incident Command System.

INCIDENT COMMAND POST (ICP) - The location from which the Incident Commander manages all incident operations. There is only one ICP for each incident or event. Every incident or event must have some form of an ICP.

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM - A management tool designed so that diverse agencies can work together effectively during an emergency response. The system provides a structure for command, control, and common communications. The Incident Command System is modular and can be expanded or contracted based upon the needs of an incident.

INITIAL ATTACK - The control efforts taken by the first resources to arrive at the incident.

JOINT INFORMATION CENTER (JIC) – A JIC is a collocated group of representatives from agencies and organizations involved in an event that are designated to handle public information needs. The JIC structure is designed to work equally well for large or small situations and can expand or contract to meet the needs of the incident. Under the ICS/UCS, the JIC is led by the Public Information Officer.

MAC-GROUP - A Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Group is a panel of agency administrators or their representatives formed to facilitate collective agency administrator decisions that ensure efficient use of critical personnel and equipment. A qualified MAC-Group Coordinator leads this group.

MOP UP - The act of making a fire safe after it is controlled, such as extinguishing or removing burning material along or near the control line, felling dead trees (snags), and trenching logs to prevent rolling.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) - The basic protective equipment for wildfire suppression includes a helmet, protective footwear, fire shelter, goggles, gloves, and flame-resistant clothing.

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER - The person responsible for the transfer of information to other agencies, the public, and/or the news media. The Public Information Officer may be the Incident Commander or a designee.

RED FLAG WARNING - National Weather Service weather advisory issued when there is imminent danger of severe fire weather. These events stand a relatively high probability of occurring. Usually the fire danger is in the high to extreme category.

REHAB - The rest and rehabilitation of all members operating at the scene. Provisions shall include: medical evaluation, treatment and monitoring, food and fluid replenishment, mental rest, and relief from extreme climatic conditions and other environmental parameters of the incident. The rehabilitation shall include the provision of Emergency Medical Services (EMS) at the Basic Life Support (BLS) level or higher.

RESOURCES - All personnel and major items of equipment that are available, or potentially available, for assignment to incidents.

SIZE UP - The observation and evaluation of existing factors that are used to develop objectives, strategy, and tactics for fire suppression.

SPECIAL INTEREST AREAS - Areas established and managed for their unique special feature. They include geological, historical, and archaeological areas of interest; habitats of threatened or endangered species; and other memorable features.

STAGING AREA - Staging Areas are locations set up at an incident where resources can be placed while awaiting a tactical assignment. The Operations Section assigns a Staging Area Manager or manages Staging Areas.

STRATEGY - The science and art of command as applied to overall planning and conduct of an incident.

TACTICS - Deploying and directing resources on an incident to accomplish the objectives designated by strategy.

TOPOGRAPHY - The configuration of a land surface, including its relief and the position of its natural and man-made features.

UNIFIED COMMAND - Unified Command (UC) is composed of designated agency officials representing different legal authorities and functional areas of responsibility. UC uses a collaborative process to jointly determine objectives, priorities and a single Incident Action Plan. One member of UC is designated as spokesperson.

WILDFIRE - An unplanned and unwanted fire requiring suppression action; an uncontrolled fire. These fires can threaten structures or other improvements.

10.2. Abbreviations

ACCEM = Ada City-County Emergency Management

ACHD = Ada County Highway District

ACP = Ada County Paramedics

ARC = American Red Cross

BIDC = Boise Interagency Dispatch Center

BFD = Boise Fire Department

BLM = Bureau of Land Management

CTCSS = Continuous Tone-Coded Squelch System

EFD = Eagle Fire District

EOC = Emergency Operations Center

IAP = Incident Action Plan

IC = Incident Commander

ICP = Incident Command Post

ICS = Incident Command System

IDL = Idaho Department of Lands

IP = Implementing Procedure

ITD = Idaho Transportation Department

JIC = Joint Information Center

KFD = Kuna Fire District

LEPC = Local Emergency Planning Committee

LSC = Logistics Section Chief

MAC = Multi-Agency Coordination (Group)

MFD = Meridian Fire Department

NFPA = National Fire Protection Association

NIFC = National Interagency Fire Center

NWCG = National Wildfire Coordination Group

NWS = National Weather Service

OSC = Operations Section Chief

PIA = Post Incident Analysis

PSC = Planning Section Chief

PPE = Personal Protective Equipment

RX = Receive

SFD = Star Fire District

TX = Transmit

USC = United States Code

USFS = United States Forest Service

IP-1.01 Incident Commander Checklist

The Incident Commander’s responsibility is the overall management of the incident. On most incidents, a single Incident Commander carries out the command activity. However, Unified Command may be appropriate.

| ACTIONS | COMMENTS |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 1) Assess the situation or receive briefing from the prior Incident Commander. | _____ |
| 2) Determine Incident Objectives and strategy. | _____ |
| 3) Establish immediate priorities. | _____ |
| 4) Establish an Incident Command Post (ICP) and activate the ICP signal. | _____ |
| 5) Name the incident (e.g., Homer Rd. Command). | _____ |
| 6) Consider the need for Unified Command. If more than one fire jurisdiction is involved form a Unified Command. | _____ |
| 7) Don ICS position vest, if available. | _____ |
| 8) Establish an appropriate ICS organization. | _____ |
| 9) Deploy ICS position vests to all Command and General Staff, if available. | _____ |
| 10) Determine and assign appropriate Channel/Talkgroup (ICS 205). Use clear text and ICS terminology. | _____ |
| 11) Request command level agency representatives with communications capability report to ICP. | _____ |
| 12) Review the Ada County Wildfire Incident Organizer, IP-2.08. | _____ |
| 13) Assist in developing and approve the IAP. | _____ |
| 14) Advise 911 Dispatch of the situation and the need for additional resources. Request air operations through BIDC at 384-3400. | _____ |
| 15) Ensure planning meetings are scheduled as required. | _____ |
| 16) Ensure adequate safety measures and personnel accountability measures are in place. | _____ |
| 17) Coordinate activity for all Command and General Staff. | _____ |
| 18) Coordinate with key people and officials. | _____ |
| 19) Ensure that all personnel know the name of the Incident Commander, especially when Command changes. | _____ |
| 20) Monitor weather and other environmental factors to anticipate changes in fire behavior. Request spot forecasts from NWS as needed. | _____ |
| 21) Immediately inform all personnel of any Red Flag Warnings. | _____ |
| 22) Approve requests for additional resources or for the release of resources. | _____ |
| 23) Determine if evacuation is needed, take appropriate actions. See IP-2.02. Ensure evacuation needs of disabled and special needs populations are met. | _____ |

- 24) If fire escapes initial attack:
 - a) Consider requesting a Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG).
 - b) Recognize the need for extended attack organization and make appropriate recommendation/requests for an Incident Management Team.
 - c) Arrange for, incorporate/deploy incoming personnel.
 - d) Establish priorities of fire actions for interim period for an extended attack.
- 25) If necessary, request a MAC Group convene.
- 26) Keep agency administrator informed of incident status.
- 27) Approve the use of trainees, volunteers, and auxiliary personnel.
- 28) Authorize release of information to the news media.
- 29) Ensure Incident Status Summary (ICS Form 209) is completed and forwarded to appropriate higher authority.
- 30) Observe and record data concerning the cause of the fire. If possible protect general area of origin and treat this area as a crime scene.
- 31) Recognize and protect local resources of natural or cultural significance.
- 32) When it is determined that a Transfer of Command (face-to-face) briefing needs to take place, the minimum essential information should include the following (it may be captured on ICS Form 201):
 - Situation Status
 - Objectives and Priorities
 - Current Organization
 - Resource Assignments
 - Resources En Route and/or Ordered
 - Facilities Established
 - Communications Plan
 - Prognosis, Concerns – Related Issues
- 33) Order the demobilization of the incident when appropriate.
- 34) Maintain appropriate records and Unit/Activity Log (ICS 214).
- 35) Account for all resources. Ensure the fire area is clear of tools, equipment, and garbage.
- 36) Advise fire management personnel as to resources threatened during the fire and rehabilitation needs after the fire.
- 37) Consider further training needs.
- 38) Arrange for Critical Incident Stress Management, if needed.
- 39) Conduct Post Incident Analysis, if appropriate.

IP-1.02 Safety Officer Checklist

The Safety Officer's function is to develop and recommend measures for ensuring personnel safety and to assess and/or anticipate hazardous and unsafe situations. Only one Safety Officer will be assigned for each incident.

The Safety Officer may have assistants, as necessary, and the assistants may also represent assisting agencies or jurisdictions. Safety assistants may have specific responsibilities, such as hazardous materials, extrication, etc.

| ACTIONS | COMMENTS |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 1) Receive appointment from Incident Commander. | _____ |
| 2) Don ICS position vest, if available. | _____ |
| 3) Obtain situation briefing from Incident Command. | _____ |
| 4) Know the assigned Channel/Talkgroup for your area of responsibility (ICS 205). Use clear text and ICS terminology. | _____ |
| 5) Organize, assign, and brief assistants. | _____ |
| 6) Participate in planning meetings, and advocate effective risk management. | _____ |
| 7) Identify hazardous situations associated with the incident. Ensure that solutions are developed to correct identified problems. | _____ |
| 8) Review the Medical Plan (ICS 206). | _____ |
| 9) Prepare the Incident Safety Analysis (ICS 215A), as appropriate to be included in the IAP. | _____ |
| 10) Review Incident Action Plan for safety implications. | _____ |
| 11) Exercise emergency authority to stop and prevent unsafe acts. | _____ |
| 12) Ensure that a Personnel Accountability System has been implemented. | _____ |
| 13) Investigate accidents within incident areas. | _____ |
| 14) Prepare, organize and provide appropriate information to the Documentation Unit. | _____ |
| 15) Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS 214). | _____ |
| 16) Demobilization. | _____ |
| 17) Participate in Post Incident Analysis, if conducted. | _____ |

IP-1.03 Public Information Officer Checklist

The Public Information Officer is responsible for developing and releasing information about the incident to the news media, to incident personnel, and to other appropriate agencies, organizations, and the public.

Only ONE PIO will be assigned for each incident, including incidents operating under Unified Command and multi-jurisdiction incidents. The PIO may have assistants as necessary, and the assistants may also represent assisting agencies or jurisdictions. Major responsibilities of the PIO include:

| ACTIONS | COMMENTS |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 1) Receive assignment from Incident Commander or BIDC. | _____ |
| 2) Don ICS position vest, if available. | _____ |
| 3) Obtain situation briefing from Incident Command. | _____ |
| 4) Know the assigned Channel/Talkgroup for your area of responsibility (ICS 205). Use clear text and ICS terminology. | _____ |
| 5) Confirm with the Incident Commander limits on information release. | _____ |
| 6) Prepare an initial information summary for use in media briefings. | _____ |
| 7) Establish safe media staging and briefing areas distant from the Incident Command Post. | _____ |
| 8) Conduct regularly scheduled media briefings. Include key agency representatives in media briefings to answer questions. | _____ |
| 9) Stick to the facts and do not speculate. Give short, concise answers. Do not use jargon. | _____ |
| 10) Be truthful and factual. False information will eliminate your credibility with the media and the public. | _____ |
| 11) Use media for public service announcements. | _____ |
| 12) Obtain Incident Commander's approval of media releases. | _____ |
| 13) Determine what information is appropriate to release to avoid panic. Coordinate with Incident Commander to develop Emergency Alert System (EAS) messages to alert and update the community. | _____ |
| 14) Release non-sensitive information regarding the event: | _____ |
| a) Where, what, why, how. | _____ |
| b) Responding units. | _____ |
| c) Number of casualties. | _____ |
| 15) Develop information releases that support response activities: | _____ |
| a) Public safety information. | _____ |
| b) Chronology of the event. | _____ |
| c) Transportation avenues and other areas that are closed off to the public, locations the public should avoid. | _____ |
| d) Location of evacuation shelter facilities. | _____ |
| e) Do not release names of fatalities (responders or citizens) | _____ |

- 16) Arrange for tours, props, visuals, and other interviews or briefings that may be required.
- 17) If necessary establish a Joint Information Center.
- 18) Obtain media information that may be useful to incident planning.
- 19) Maintain current information summaries and/or displays on the incident and provide information on the status of the incident to assigned personnel.
- 20) Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS 214).
- 21) Demobilization.
- 22) Participate in Post Incident Analysis, if conducted.

IP-1.04 Liaison Officer Checklist

Incidents that are multi-jurisdictional or have several agencies involved will require the appointment of a Liaison Officer on the Command staff.

Only one Liaison Officer will be assigned for each incident, including incidents operating under Unified Command and multi-jurisdiction incidents. The Liaison Officer may have assistants as necessary, and the assistants may also represent assisting agencies or jurisdictions. The Liaison Officer is assigned to the incident to be the contact for assisting and/or cooperating Agency Representatives.

| ACTIONS | COMMENTS |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 1) Receive assignment from Incident Commander. | _____ |
| 2) Don ICS position vest, if available. | _____ |
| 3) Obtain situation briefing from Incident Command. | _____ |
| 4) Know the assigned Channel/Talkgroup for your area of responsibility (ICS 205). Use clear text and ICS terminology. | _____ |
| 5) Be a contact point for Agency Representatives. | _____ |
| 6) Maintain a list of assisting and cooperating agencies and Agency Representatives. | _____ |
| 7) Assist in establishing and coordinating interagency contacts. | _____ |
| 8) Brief supporting agencies on incident status. | _____ |
| 9) Monitor incident operations to identify current or potential inter-organizational problems. | _____ |
| 10) Participate in planning meetings, providing current resource status, including limitations and capability of assisting agency resources. | _____ |
| 11) Coordinate response resource needs, and needs for incident investigation activities. | _____ |
| 12) Coordinate activities of visiting dignitaries. | _____ |
| 13) Ensure that all required forms, reports and documents are completed prior to demobilization. | _____ |
| 14) Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS 214). | _____ |
| 15) Demobilization | _____ |
| 16) Participate in Post Incident Analysis, if conducted. | _____ |

IP-1.05 Operations Section Chief Checklist

The Operations Section Chief, a member of the General Staff, is responsible for the management of all operations directly applicable to the primary mission. The Operations Section Chief activates and supervises organization elements in accordance with the Incident Action Plan (IAP) and directs its execution. When Unified Command is established the Operations Section Chief should also be part of the Unified Command structure.

The Operations Section Chief also directs the preparation of Unit operational plans, requests or releases resources, makes expedient changes to the IAP, as necessary, and reports such to the Incident Commander.

| ACTIONS | COMMENTS |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 1) Receive appointment from Incident Commander. | _____ |
| 2) Don ICS position vest, if available. | _____ |
| 3) Obtain situation briefing from Incident Command. | _____ |
| 4) Know the assigned Channel/Talkgroup for your area of responsibility (ICS 205). Use clear text and ICS terminology. | _____ |
| 5) Develop operations portion (ICS 215) of the IAP. | _____ |
| 6) Brief and assign Operations Section personnel in accordance with the IAP. | _____ |
| 7) Supervise Operations Section. | _____ |
| 8) Establish staging area (and assign Staging Area Manager when needed). | _____ |
| 9) Determine need and request additional resources. | _____ |
| 10) Review suggested list of resources to be released and initiate recommendation for release of resources. | _____ |
| 11) Assemble and disassemble strike teams assigned to the Operations Section. | _____ |
| 12) Repost information about special activities, events and occurrences to the Incident Commander. | _____ |
| 13) Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS 214). | _____ |
| 14) Demobilization. | _____ |
| 15) Participate in Post Incident Analysis, if conducted. | _____ |

IP-1.06 Staging Area Manager Checklist

The Staging Area Manager is responsible for managing all activities within a Staging Area.

| ACTIONS | COMMENTS |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 1) Receive appointment from IC or OSC. | _____ |
| 2) Don ICS position vest, if available. | _____ |
| 3) Obtain situation briefing from IC or OSC. | _____ |
| 4) Know the assigned Channel/Talkgroup for your area of responsibility (ICS 205). Use clear text and ICS terminology. | _____ |
| 5) Proceed to Staging Area. | _____ |
| 6) Request staging support personnel when needed. | _____ |
| 7) Establish Staging Area layout. | _____ |
| 8) Determine any support needs for equipment, feeding, sanitation, and security. | _____ |
| 9) Establish check-in function (ICS 211) as appropriate. | _____ |
| 10) Post areas for identification and traffic control. | _____ |
| 11) Request maintenance service for equipment at Staging Area as appropriate. | _____ |
| 12) Respond to request for resource assignments. (This may be direct from the Operations Chief or via the Incident Communications Center.) | _____ |
| 13) Obtain and issue receipts for equipment and supplies distributed and received at Staging Area. | _____ |
| 14) Determine required resource levels from Operations Section Chief. | _____ |
| 15) Advise the Operations Section Chief when reserve levels reach minimums. | _____ |
| 16) Brief incoming and outgoing resources on their assignments, situation status, and communications plan. | _____ |
| 17) Maintain and provide status to Resource Unit of all resources in Staging Area. | _____ |
| 18) Maintain Staging Area in orderly condition. | _____ |
| 19) Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS 214). | _____ |
| 20) Demobilize Staging Area in accordance with the incident Demobilization Plan. | _____ |
| 21) Participate in Post Incident Analysis, if conducted. | _____ |

IP-1.07 Agency Representative Checklist

In many multi-jurisdiction incidents, an agency or jurisdiction may send a representative who is not on direct tactical assignment, but is there to assist in coordination efforts. An Agency Representative is an individual assigned to an incident from an assisting or cooperating agency who has been delegated authority to make decisions on matters affecting that agency's participation at the incident. Agency Representatives report to the Liaison Officer or the Incident Commander in the Liaison Officer's absence.

| ACTIONS | COMMENTS |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 1) Report to Liaison Officer or Incident Commander. | _____ |
| 2) Don ICS position vest, if available. | _____ |
| 3) Obtain situation briefing from Liaison Officer or Incident Command. | _____ |
| 4) Know the assigned Channel/Talkgroup for your area of responsibility (ICS 205). Use clear text and ICS terminology. | _____ |
| 5) Ensure that all agency resources are properly checked-in at the incident. | _____ |
| 6) Inform assisting or cooperating agency personnel on the incident that the Agency Representative for that agency has been filled. | _____ |
| 7) Attend briefings and planning meetings as required. | _____ |
| 8) Provide input on the use of agency resources as required. | _____ |
| 9) Cooperate fully with the Incident Commander and the General Staff on agency involvement at the incident. | _____ |
| 10) Advise the Liaison Officer of any special agency needs or requirements. | _____ |
| 11) Report to home agency dispatch or headquarters on a pre-arranged schedule. | _____ |
| 12) Ensure that all agency personnel and equipment are properly accounted for and released prior to departure. | _____ |
| 13) Ensure that all required agency forms, reports and documents are completed prior to demobilization. | _____ |
| 14) Have a debriefing session with the Liaison Officer or Incident Commander before demobilization. | _____ |
| 15) Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS 214). | _____ |
| 16) Demobilization. | _____ |
| 17) Participate in Post Incident Analysis, if conducted. | _____ |

IP-1.08 Initial Unified Command Meeting Checklist

It is essential to begin unified planning as early as possible. Initiate Unified Command as soon as two or more agencies having jurisdictional authority or functional responsibilities come together on an incident. It is especially important on those incidents where there may be competing priorities based on agency responsibilities.

All of the jurisdictional agencies Incident Commanders need to get together before the first operational period planning meeting in an Initial Unified Command Meeting. This meeting provides the responsible agency officials with an opportunity to discuss and concur on important issues prior to joint incident action planning. The agenda for the command meeting should include the following.

| ACTIONS | COMMENTS |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 1) Identify who should be in Unified Command. | _____ |
| 2) State jurisdictional/agency priorities and objectives. | _____ |
| 3) Present jurisdictional limitations, concerns, and restrictions. | _____ |
| 4) Develop a collective set of incident objectives. | _____ |
| 5) Establish and agree on acceptable priorities. | _____ |
| 6) Agree on the basic organization structure. | _____ |
| 7) Designate the most qualified and acceptable Operations Section Chief (and Deputy Operations Chief, when needed). | _____ |
| 8) The Operations Section Chief will normally be from the jurisdiction or agency that has the greatest involvement in the incident, although that is not essential. | _____ |
| 9) Agree on General Staff personnel designations and planning, logistical, and finance agreements and procedures. | _____ |
| 10) Designate length and starting time of operations periods. | _____ |
| 11) Agree on the resource ordering process to be followed. | _____ |
| 12) Agree on cost-sharing procedures. | _____ |
| 13) Agree on informational matters. | _____ |
| 14) Designate one agency official to act as the Unified Command spokesperson. | _____ |

Command Meeting Requirements

Unified Incident Commanders should meet prior to the Command and General Staff Meeting to discuss a number of key items. This meeting will serve to clarify issues and provide direction to other incident personnel who will develop the formal Incident Action Plan.

The following checklist provides a series of items to be addressed during the meeting between Incident Commanders where the development of incident strategy and objectives is done:

- The Command Meeting should include only agency Incident Commanders.

- The meeting should be brief, and important points should be documented. The important points should include agency capabilities and limitations, functional and jurisdictional responsibilities and the individual agency's objectives.
- Prior to the meeting, the respective responsible officials should have reviewed the purposes and agenda items described above, and are prepared to discuss them.

The end result of the planning process will be a single Incident Action Plan that addresses multi-jurisdiction or multi-agency priorities and objectives, and provides an appropriate level of tactical direction and resource assignments for the unified effort.

IP-1.09 Ada County 911 Dispatch Center Checklist

| ACTIONS | COMMENTS |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) Immediately record all available information. | _____ |
| 2) Dispatch notify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate fire agency/agencies • Ada County Sheriff • Boise Interagency Dispatch Center. | _____ _____ _____ _____ |
| 3) Assign an Operational (Command) Channel/Talkgroup. | _____ |
| 4) All coordination between Ada County Dispatch and BLM will be made by land line telephone or fax. | _____ _____ |
| 5) Request Spot Forecast and updates from NWS and relay to Incident Commander. | _____ _____ |
| 6) Broadcast Red Flag Warnings to all local fire agencies by appropriate means. | _____ _____ |
| 7) Obtain updated information from Incident Commander at fire scene. | _____ _____ |
| 8) As more information becomes available continue to update all previous contacts, include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severity of situation • Additional services needed • Location of Command Post • Name of Incident Commander • If evacuation is needed | _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ |
| 9) If the Incident Commander recommends evacuation notify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Law enforcement for notification and traffic control. b) American Red Cross for sheltering. | _____ _____ _____ |
| 10) Notify NWS when incident is terminated. | _____ |
| 11) Refer to the 911 Dispatch Wildland Fire Communications Plan. | _____ |
| 12) Participate in Post Incident Analysis, if conducted. | _____ _____ |

IP-1.10 Law Enforcement Checklist

| ACTIONS | COMMENTS |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 1) Report to the Incident Command Post (ICP). | _____ |
| 2) Don ICS position vest, if assigned. | _____ |
| 3) Know the assigned Channel/Talkgroup for your area of responsibility (ICS 205). Use clear text and ICS terminology. | _____ |
| 4) Obtain situation briefing from Incident Command. | _____ |
| 5) Obtain missions from Incident Command. Missions may include: | _____ |
| • Provide security at wildfire ICP, staging/base, as required. | _____ |
| • Close roads and restrict access as directed by IC. | _____ |
| • Designate alternate traffic routes. | _____ |
| • Stop all unauthorized vehicles entering or leaving fire area. | _____ |
| • Conduct/assist with warning and evacuation of threatened areas. | _____ |
| • Patrol evacuated areas, if it is safe to do so. | _____ |
| • Conduct/assist with search/rescue. | _____ |
| • Protect fire origin scene; treat it as a crime scene. | _____ |
| • ACSO Marine Patrol Units transport firefighters across reservoirs, if requested and if possible. | _____ |
| 6) Move vehicles and equipment to Staging/Base Area, as directed. | _____ |
| 7) Formulate plan, procure equipment and personnel, execute plan. | _____ |
| 8) Maintain coordination with EOC, if activated, and required. | _____ |
| 9) Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS 214). | _____ |
| 10) Demobilization. | _____ |
| 11) Participate in Post Incident Analysis, if conducted. | _____ |

IP-1.11 Paramedic Checklist

| ACTIONS | COMMENTS |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 1) Report to location designated by Incident Command or to the Incident Command Post (ICP), if requested by Command. | _____ |
| 2) Don ICS position vest, if assigned. | _____ |
| 3) Know the assigned Channel/Talkgroup for your area of responsibility (ICS 205). Use clear text and ICS terminology. | _____ |
| 4) Obtain situation briefing from Incident Command. | _____ |
| 5) Obtain missions from Incident Command. Missions may include: | _____ |
| • Assist with evacuation of elderly, disabled. | _____ |
| • Establish casualty collection points. | _____ |
| • Provide on-site treatment to victims. | _____ |
| • Transport victims to hospitals. | _____ |
| 6) Move vehicles and equipment to Staging/Base Area, as directed. | _____ |
| 7) Formulate plan, procure equipment and personnel, execute plan. | _____ |
| 8) Maintain coordination with EOC, if activated, and if required. | _____ |
| 9) Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS 214). | _____ |
| 10) Demobilization. | _____ |
| 11) Participate in Post Incident Analysis, if conducted. | _____ |

IP-1.12 Boise Interagency Dispatch Center Checklist

| ACTIONS | COMMENTS |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 1) Record all available information on the Incident Log/Resource Order Sheet. | _____ |
| 2) Dispatch appropriate fire resources. | _____ |
| 3) Select a Command Channel/Talkgroup based on wildfire location. | _____ |
| 4) Notify 911 Dispatch Center. All coordination between 911 Dispatch and BIDD will be made by telephone or fax. | _____ |
| 5) Request law enforcement through 911 Dispatch. | _____ |
| 6) Request current weather and updates from NWS and relay to Incident Commander. | _____ |
| 7) Obtain information from Incident Commander at fire scene and complete Document Incident Size-up. | _____ |
| 8) As more information becomes available continue to update all previous contacts, include the following: | _____ |
| • Severity of situation. | _____ |
| • Additional services needed. | _____ |
| • Location of Incident Command Post. | _____ |
| • Name of Incident Commander. | _____ |
| • If evacuation is needed. | _____ |
| 9) Participate in Post Incident Analysis, if conducted. | _____ |

IP-1.13 FMAG Decision Checklist

FIRE MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE GRANT DECLARATION REQUEST Fire Event Information

INCIDENT FIRE:

Name of Fire/Complex _____
County/State/Tribe _____
Date Fire Started _____ Total Area Burned _____ Cause _____

EVALUATION FACTORS:

Community Threatened/Population _____

Number Persons Evacuated _____ Mandatory _____ Voluntary _____

Number of Residences/Businesses Threatened _____

Threat to Facilities _____
(i.e., buildings, roads & bridges, infrastructure, utilities, recreation, equipment, etc.)

Threat to Resources _____
(i.e., watershed, irrigation, flood control, fishing streams & spawning sites, wildlife, environment resources, cultural resources, economic injury, etc.)

Fire Proximity to Structures/Facilities _____

Natural/Man-Made Barriers (i.e., rivers, roads, etc.)

Number of Uncontrolled Large Fires in State (jurisdictions) _____

Other Critical Considerations _____

Fire Containment % _____

PROGNOSIS:

Weather Effects – winds _____ temperature _____ humidity _____

Fire Behavior _____
_____ Indices _____

Fire Forecast Next Burn Period _____

State & Local Burn Bans _____

Resources Committed _____

JURISDICTION:

On Federal Land On State & Private Land On Tribal Land

IP-2.01 Media Fact Sheet

| | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Date of Occurrence: | | Time: |
| Location: | | |
| Range: | Township: | Section: |
| Ownership: | | |
| Approximate Size in Acres: | | |
| Agencies Involved: | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| Number of Firefighters: | | |
| Other Information: | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| Recommendations to Public (Restricted areas, Volunteer Firefighters, Donations, Evacuation, Shelters, etc.): | | |
| | | |
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IP-2.02 Evacuation Information Sheet

| |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Area Recommended to be Evacuated: |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| Evacuation Instructions: |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| Contact American Red Cross to open Shelters for Evacuees: |
| |
| |
| |
| Suggested Evacuation Routes: |
| |
| |
| |
| Assembly areas for Evacuees who require transportation: |
| |
| |
| |
| For Special Transportation arrangements contact: |
| |
| |
| |
| Other Information: |
| |
| |
| |
| |

IP-2.03 Ten Standard Orders / LCES

Ten Standard Orders

Fire Behavior

1. Keep informed on fire weather conditions and forecasts.
2. Know what your fire is doing at all times.
3. Base all actions on current and expected behavior of the fire.

Fireline Safety

4. Identify escape routes and make them known.
5. Post lookouts when there is possible danger.
6. Be alert. Keep calm. Think clearly. Act decisively.

Organizational Control

7. Maintain prompt communications with your forces, your supervisor and adjoining forces.
8. Give clear instructions and insure they are understood.
9. Maintain control of your forces at all times.

If 1-9 are considered, then...

10. Fight fire aggressively, having provided for safety first.

The 10 Standard Fire Orders are firm. We Don't Break Them; We Don't Bend Them. All firefighters have a Right to a Safe Assignment.

LCES

LCES is based on the 10 Standard Orders and 18 Situations that Shout Watch Out, but is much more manageable in crisis situations.

Four key factors should be constantly emphasized as central to safe wildfire fighting:

- Lookouts (L)
- Communications (C)
- Escape routes (E)
- Safety zones (S)

IP-2.04 18 Situations That Shout “Watch Out”

The **18 Situations That Shout “Watch Out”** are designed to help firefighters be aware of dangerous circumstances and reduce firefighting risks. Firefighters responding to wildfires should know, and be able to recognize the 18 “Watch Out” Situations.

- The fire is not scouted and sized up.
- You’re in country not seen in daylight.
- Your safety zones and escape routes are not identified.
- You’re unfamiliar with weather and local factors influencing fire behavior.
- You’re uninformed on tactics, strategy, and hazards.
- Instructions and assignments are not clear.
- You have no communication link with crew members and supervisors.
- You’re constructing a line without a safe anchor point.
- You’re building a fire line downhill with fire below.
- You’re attempting a frontal assault on the fire.
- There is unburned fuel between you and the fire.
- You cannot see the main fire and you’re not in contact with anyone who can.
- You’re on a hillside where rolling material can ignite fuel below.
- The weather is getting hotter and drier.
- Wind increases and/or changes direction.
- You’re getting frequent spot fires across the fire line.
- Terrain and fuels make escape to safety zones difficult.
- You feel like taking a nap near the fire line.

IP-2.05 Incident Complexity and Types

Incident Complexity

“Incident Complexity” is the combination of involved factors that affect the probability of control of an incident. Many factors determine the complexity of an incident, including, but not limited to: area involved, threat to life and property, political sensitivity, organizational complexity, jurisdictional boundaries, values at risk, weather strategy and tactics, and agency policy.

Incident complexity is considered when making incident management level, staffing, and safety decisions.

Various analysis tools have been developed to assist consideration of important factors involved in incident complexity. Listed below are the factors that may be considered in analyzing incident complexity:

- Impacts to life, property, and the economy
- Community and responder safety
- Potential hazardous materials
- Weather and other environmental influences
- Likelihood of cascading events
- Potential crime scene (including terrorism)
- Political sensitivity, external influences, and media relations
- Area involved, jurisdictional boundaries
- Availability of resources

Incident Types

Incidents may be typed in order to make decisions about resource requirements. Incident types are based on the following five levels of complexity. (Source U.S. Fire Administration)

| | |
|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Type 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The incident can be handled with one or two single resources with up to six personnel.• Command and General Staff positions (other than the Incident Commander) are not activated.• No written Incident Action Plan (IAP) is required.• The incident is typically contained within an hour or two after resources arrive on scene.• Examples include a vehicle fire, an injured person, or a police traffic stop. |
| Type 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Command staff and general staff functions are activated only if needed.• Several resources are required to mitigate the incident, possibly including Task Forces or Strike Teams.• The incident is typically contained within one operational period in the control phase, usually within a few hours after resources arrive on scene.• The agency administrator may have briefings, and ensure the complexity analysis |

| | |
|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | <p>and delegation of authority are updated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No written Incident Action Plan (IAP) is required, but a documented operational briefing will be completed for all incoming resources. • Examples may include a major structure fire, a multiple vehicle crash with multiple patients, or an armed robbery. |
| Type 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type 3. When capabilities exceed initial attack, the appropriate ICS positions should be added to match the complexity of the incident. • Some or all of the Command and General Staff positions may be activated, as well as Division/Group Supervisor and/or Unit Leader level positions. • A Type 3 Incident Management Team (IMT) or incident command organization manages initial action incidents with a significant number of resources, an extended attack incident until containment/control is achieved, or an expanding incident until transition to a Type 1 or 2 team. • The incident typically extends into multiple operational periods. • A written IAP is typically required for each operational period. • Examples include a tornado touchdown, earthquake, flood, or multi-day hostage standoff situation. |
| Type 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the incident extends beyond the capabilities for local control and the incident is expected to go into multiple operational periods. A Type 2 incident may require the response of resources out of area, including regional and/or national resources to effectively manage the operations, command and general staffing. • Most or all of the Command and General Staff positions are filled. • A written IAP is required for each operational period. • Many of the functional units are needed and staffed. • Operations personnel normally do not exceed 200 per operational period and total incident personnel do not exceed 500 (guidelines only). • The Agency Administrator is responsible for the incident complexity analysis, agency administrator briefings, and the written delegation of authority. • Typically involves incidents of regional significance. |
| Type 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This type of incident is the most complex, requiring national resources to safely and effectively manage and operate. • All Command and General Staff positions are activated. • Operations personnel often exceed 500 per operational period and total personnel will usually exceed 1,000. • Branches may need to be established. • The Agency Administrator will have briefings and ensure that the complexity analysis and delegation of authority are updated. • Use of resource advisors at the Incident Base is recommended. • There is a high impact on the local jurisdiction, requiring additional staff for office administrative and support functions. • Typically involves incidents of national significance. |

IP-2.06 Evacuation Message

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE PREPARER ARE CAPITALIZED AND IN PARENTHESIS, AND SHOULD NOT BE READ OVER THE AIR. FILL OUT THE MESSAGE COMPLETELY BEFORE CONTACTING RADIO OR TV STATION. GET EVACUATION ROUTES FROM LAW ENFORCEMENT, TRANSPORTATION PHONE NUMBER FROM THE 911 DISPATCH CENTER, AND SHELTER INFORMATION FROM THE RED CROSS.

(NAME/TITLE/AGENCY)

has/have announced that a dangerous wildfire has occurred, or is likely at:

(LOCATION)

and recommends the evacuation of everyone living or working in this area. This advisory affects persons in the following areas:

(REPEAT THE LIST OF AREAS ONE TIME, THEN CONTINUE WITH THE MESSAGE)

We are advising people to take the following protective actions:

1. Leave as soon as possible.
2. Take the following with you: pets, special medications or dietary needs, personal items, infant needs.
3. If you or someone in your household needs transportation help, call _____.
(PHONE NUMBER)
4. Drive slowly and carefully obeying traffic laws and officials directing you along evacuation routes.

(READ LIST OF DESIGNATED EVACUATION ROUTES)

5. If you will need a place to stay, report to the Shelter at:

(READ LIST OF SHELTER LOCATIONS)

6. Before leaving your home or business turn off all electrical appliances, including heating or air conditioners systems.
7. If you cannot evacuate in time take shelter in your home. Bring pets inside. Close and lock all outside doors and windows.
8. For further information, stay tuned to this station.

IP-2.07 Public Safety Information

When Wildfire Threatens

- 1) If you are warned that a wildfire is threatening your area, listen to your battery-operated radio for reports and evacuation information. Follow the instructions of local officials.
- 2) Back your car into the garage or park it in an open space facing the direction of escape. Shut doors and roll up windows. Leave the key in the ignition. Close garage windows and doors, but leave them unlocked. Disconnect automatic garage door openers.
- 3) Confine pets to one room. Make plans to care for your pets in case you must evacuate.
- 4) Arrange temporary housing at a friend or relative's home outside the threatened area.

If Advised to Evacuate, Do So Immediately

- 1) Wear protective clothing - sturdy shoes, cotton or woolen clothing, long pants, a long-sleeved shirt, gloves, and a handkerchief to protect your face.
- 2) Take your pets, if time permits.
- 3) Take your Disaster Supplies Kit.
- 4) Lock your home.
- 5) Tell someone when you left and where you are going.
- 6) Choose a route away from fire hazards. Watch for changes in speed and direction of fire and smoke.

If You're Sure You Have Time, Take Steps to Protect Your Home

Inside

- 1) Close windows, vents, doors, venetian blinds or non-combustible window coverings and heavy drapes. Remove lightweight curtains.
- 2) Shut off gas at meter. Turn off pilot light.
- 3) Open fireplace damper. Close fireplace screens.
- 4) Move flammable furniture into the center of the home away from windows and sliding-glass doors.
- 5) Turn on a light in each room to increase visibility of your home in heavy smoke.

Outside

- 1) Turn on exterior light(s).
- 2) Seal attic and ground vents with pre-cut plywood or commercial seals.
- 3) Turn off propane tanks.
- 4) Place combustible patio furniture inside.
- 5) Connect the garden hose to outside taps. Do not turn on until needed.
- 6) Set up the portable gasoline-powered pump.
- 7) Place lawn sprinklers on the roof and near above-ground fuel tanks. Wet the roof.
- 8) Wet or remove shrubs within 15 feet of the home.
- 9) Gather fire tools.

IP-2.08 Ada County Wildfire Incident Organizer

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Incident Name | | |
| Incident Location/Jurisdiction | | |
| Incident Commander | | |
| Yes | No | Incident Command Checklist |
| | | Have multiple jurisdiction resources been ordered <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unified Command been established? • Incident objectives been set and communicated |
| | | Have interagency radio channels been established <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Command • Divisions (TAC) • Air to Ground • Structure Group • Law Enforcement |
| | | Span of Control (How many people are reporting to you) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have divisions been established (qualified) • Operations been established (one person-qualified) • Is staging area established, manager assigned, and location identified. • Additional overhead ordered (safety officer, information officer, PD, TFLD) (qualified) • Has any position been involved in a transition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Has the transition been communicated to the Resources • Law Enforcement for crowd control or evacuation |
| | | Have Major Hazards Been Identified and communicated? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazard mitigation measures in place |
| | | Have All Unit Leaders Received a Incident Briefing (IRPG) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • And from who? |
| | | Are aircraft on scene or ordered? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air to Ground frequency assigned? • Helicopter water dip site plan activated? |

****If any NO's have been checked, mitigation measures need to be implemented and documented***

Personal Log

| Initial Fire Size-Up | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Location: Map Section _____ | | Street Cross _____ | | by _____ | |
| **Are any structures threatened? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - specify: | | | | | |
| Does the fire constitute any control problems? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - specify: | | | | | |
| Are additional resources needed? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - specify: | | | | | |
| **Hazards: | | | | | |
| **Spread Potential: 1. Low 2. Moderate 3. High 4. Extreme | | | | | |
| **Character of Fire: 1. Smoldering 2. Creeping 3. Running 4. Spotting 5. Erratic | | | | | |
| Position on Slope: | Flat | | Canyon bottom | Lower 1/3 of slope | Middle 1/3 of slope |
| | Upper 1/3 of slope | | Ridge top | Mesa/Plateau | |
| **Fuel Type: | 1. Grass | | River Bottom Trees/ Brush | Domestic Landscaping | |
| | 2. Grass/brush | | Creek Bottom Willow Trees | Structures | |
| Adjacent Fuels | 1. Grass | | River Bottom Trees/ Brush | Domestic Landscaping | |
| | 2. Grass/brush | | Creek Bottom Willow Trees | Structures | |
| Percent Active Perimeter: Aspect: | | | | | |
| | 0 to 25 % | | 25 to 50 % | | |
| | 50 to 75 % | | 75 to 100 % | | |
| **Wind Speed: **Wind Direction | 1. Calm | North | East | South | West |
| | 0 to 5 mph | 5 to 10 mph | 10 to 20 mph | 20 + mph | |

Red Flag Warnings? No Yes – Critical Elements: Wind Thunderstorms Low RH Dry Cold Front

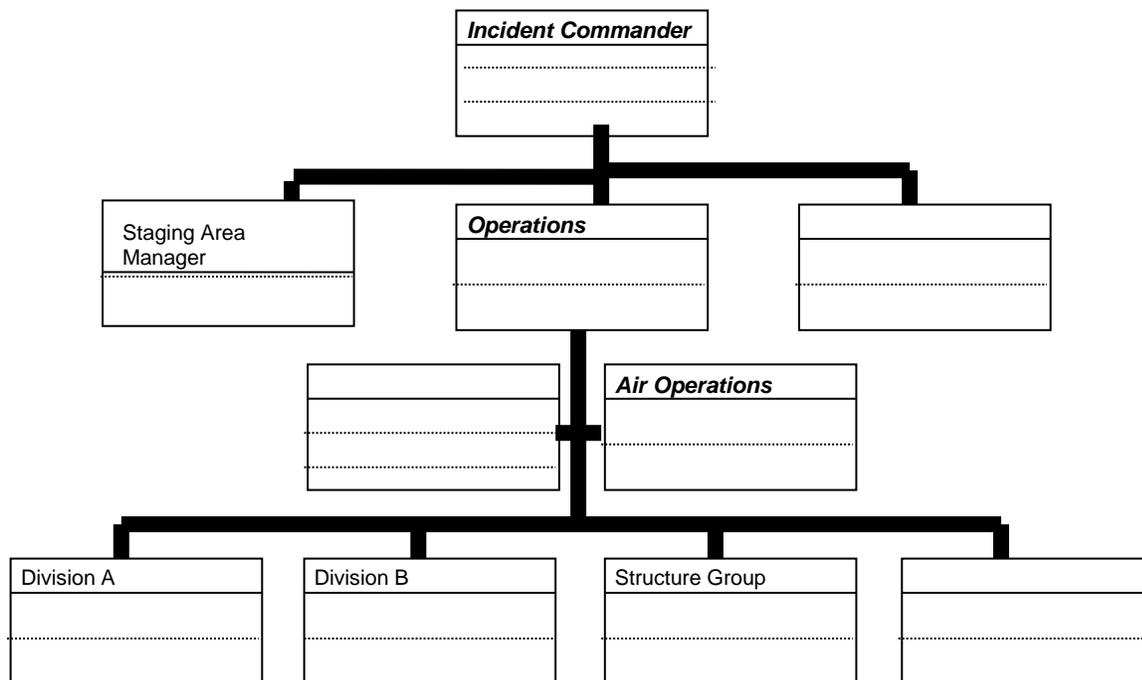
| Weather Conditions | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Current | Time _____ Wind _____ Temperature _____ RH _____ |
| Expected: (Spot Weather Forecast) | Time _____ Wind _____ Temperature _____ RH _____ |

Has LCES Been Established By Unit Leaders and Command? Lookouts, Communications, Escape Routes, and Safety Zones

| Incident Objectives |
|------------------------------------------|
| 1. Firefighter and Public Safety. |
| 2. |
| 3. |
| 4. |

| <i>Planning Check</i> | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|------|----------|----------|------------------|
| Is there a life-safety or evacuation problem? | No | Limited | Yes | In progress |
| Structure loss potential? | None | Possibly | High | Already Involved |
| Resistance to control? | None | Some | Moderate | High |
| Multi-Agency | No | 1 | 2 | 3+ |

INCIDENT ORGANIZATION



Ada County Interagency Fire Radio Plan – Radio Group 13

| Numeric Selector | Alpha Label (When Used) | New Receive | Rx CTCSS | New Transmit | Tx CTCSS | 700 MHz | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|----------|--------------|----------|---------|-------------|
| | | | | | | Zone | Channel |
| 1 | DISPATCH-1 (P) (R) (Dispatch) | 155.3850 | 088.5 | 159.0600 | 088.5 | 1 | 1A-DISPATCH |
| 2 | Fire-2 (R) | 155.6700 | 088.5 | 159.2100 | 088.5 | 2 | 1A-FIRE-2 |
| 3 | Fire-3 (R) | 155.1300 | 088.5 | 158.9700 | 088.5 | 3 | 1A-FIRE-3 |
| 4 | | | | | | 4 | 1A-FIRE-4 |
| 5 | | | | | | 5 | 1A-FIRE-5 |
| 6 | FIRE-6 (R) | 155.0550 | 088.5 | 158.7750 | 088.5 | 6 | 1A-FIRE-6 |
| 7 | Black Mut. Aid | 154.2800 | CSQ | 154.2800 | None | 7 | MUTUAL AID |
| 8 | AIR/GROUND (VTAC14) | 159.4725 | None | 159.4725 | None | 8 | AIR/GROUND |
| 9 | TAC-9 | 154.385 | CSQ | 154.385 | 156.7 | 9 | TAC-9 |
| 10 | OPS-10 | 154.2050 | CSQ | 154.2050 | 156.7 | 10 | OPS-10 |
| 11 | OPS-11 (VTAC13) | 158.7375 | CSQ | 158.7375 | 156.7 | 11 | OPS-11 |
| 12 | OPS-12 Fire | 154.2650 | 088.5 | 154.2650 | 088.5 | 12 | OPS-12 |
| 13 | OPS-13 Fire | 153.9950 | 088.5 | 153.9950 | 088.5 | 13 | OPS-13 |
| 14 | OPS-14 Fire | 154.1600 | 088.5 | 154.1600 | 088.5 | 14 | OPS-14 |
| 15 | OPS-15 Fire | 153.7400 | 088.5 | 153.7400 | 088.5 | 15 | OPS-15 |
| 16 | OPS-16 Fire | 154.4300 | 088.5 | 154.4300 | 088.5 | 16 | OPS-16 |
| BLUE = Patched to 700 MHz (Ch 1,2,3,6,7,8,10,11,12,14,15,16) | | | | | | | |

| |
|----------------------|
| Phone Numbers |
|----------------------|

Incident Map

IP-2.09 Agency Contact List

| AGENCY | OFFICE | FAX |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------|
| Ada City-County Emergency Management | 577-4750 | 577-4759 |
| Ada County 911 Dispatch | 377-6790 | 377-7371 |
| American Red Cross | 800 853-2570 | 947-4371 |
| Boise Interagency Dispatch Center (BLM, USFS, ID Dept. Lands) | 384-3400 | 384-3405 |
| Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security | 422-3040 | 422-3044 |
| Idaho EMS Communications Center | 800 632-8000 | 334-5015 |
| Idaho Fish & Game Dept. | 334-3700 | |
| Idaho Mountain Search & Rescue | 466-8345 | |
| National Weather Service | 334-9508 | 334-1660 |
| | | |
| Boise Fire | 570-6500 | 570-6586 |
| Eagle Fire | 939-6463 | 939-2717 |
| Kuna Fire | 922-1144 | 922-1135 |
| Meridian Fire | 888-1234 | 895-0390 |
| Star Fire | 286-7772 | 286-7784 |

IP-2.10 Agency Identifiers

Boise Fire Department

Personnel

| Administration | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Title | Name | Identifier |
| Fire Chief | Dennis Doan | 101 |
| Deputy Chief of Operations | Perry Oldenburg | 102 |
| Deputy Chief Fire Marshall | Romeo Gervais | 103 |
| Division Chief of Training | Bob Kielty | 104 |
| Division Chief of Special Ops | Paul Roberts | 105 |
| Division Chief of EMS | Randy Howell | 106 |
| Division Chief Operations | Brad Bolen | 107 |
| Division Chief Logistics | Lance Carbone | 108 |
| Manager of Finance | Kim Brown | |
| Operations | | |
| Title | Name | Identifier |
| Battalion Chief BC1/A | Dave Cooper | 135 |
| Battalion Chief BC2/A | Tom Lovell | 132 |
| Battalion Chief BC3/A | John Peugh | 138 |
| Battalion Chief BC1/B | Steve Rasulo | 134 |
| Battalion Chief BC2/B | Aaron Hummel | 187 |
| Battalion Chief BC3/B | Don Gifford | 139 |
| Battalion Chief BC1/C | Tom Pawek | 137 |
| Battalion Chief BC2/C | Jim Gross | 133 |
| Battalion Chief BC3/C | J.D. Ellis | 136 |
| Logistics | | |
| Title | Name | Identifier |
| Captain Logistics | Randy Stevens | 121 |
| Captain Logistics | Thayne Olaso | 122 |
| Captain Logistics | Brian Skinner | 123 |
| Captain Logistics | Glen Smith | 124 |
| Supply/Inventory Specialist | Stan Peterson | 125 |
| Training | | |
| Title | Name | Identifier |
| Captain Training | Jeremy Kircher | 151 |
| Captain Training | Rich Kuehn | 152 |
| Captain Training | Marcus Rainey | 153 |
| Captain Training | Kurt Freeman | 154 |
| Captain Training | Mike Walker | 155 |
| Prevention | | |
| Title | Name | Identifier |
| Captain Inspector | Jim Poe | 141 |
| Captain Inspector/ Investigator | Shane Walker | 142 |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|-----|
| Captain Inspector | Jerry McAdams | 143 |
| Captain Inspector | Roy Boehm | 144 |
| Captain Inspector/Investigator | Tom Gainor | 145 |
| Captain Inspector/Investigator | Joel Bradshaw | 146 |
| Captain Inspector/Investigator | Gordon Goldsmith | 147 |
| Captain Inspector | Ray Criner | 148 |

Apparatus

| Category | # | Type | Availability | Staffing | Designator |
|-------------------|----|------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Structural Engine | 16 | II | In-Service | 3 Personnel | E1,E2,E3,E4,E5,E6,E7,E8,E9,E10,E11, E12,E14,E15,E16,E17 |
| Structural Engine | 5 | II | Reserve | Not Staffed | R4,R5,R7,R10,R15 |
| Structural Engine | 1 | II | Training | Not Staffed | |
| Aerial Platform | 2 | I | In-Service | 4 Personnel | T6,T7 |
| Aerial Ladder | 1 | I | In-Service | 4 Personnel | T5 (Tiller) |
| Aerial Ladder | 1 | I | Reserve | Not Staffed | RT6 (Aerialscope Platform) |
| Heavy Rescue | 1 | II | In-Service | Per Incident | RSQ7- ITR2 |
| Command | 3 | | In-Service | 1 Person | BC1, BC2, BC3 |
| Wildland Engine | 6 | V | In-Service | Per Incident | BR02,BR09,BROS,BR14,BR15,BR16 |
| Wildland Engine | 2 | VII | In-Service | Per Incident | BR01,BR12 |
| Water Tender | 1 | I | In-Service | 1 Person | WT14 (3000 gal) |
| Water Tender | 1 | I | In-Service | Not Staffed | WT16 (3000 gal) |
| HazMat | 1 | I | In-Service | Per Incident | HazMat 17 (Hackney)- RRT4 |
| HazCom | 1 | | In-Service | Per Incident | HazCom 17 (30' Command)- RRT4 |
| Decon | 1 | | In-Service | Per Incident | Decon 17- RRT4 |
| Rescue Squad | 1 | | In-Service | Per Incident | RSQ Squad 7 |
| Rescue Trailer | 1 | | In-Service | Per Incident | |
| Dive Van/Boat | 1 | III | In-Service | Per Incident | Dive 1 |
| Dive Van/Jet Ski | 2 | | In-Service | Per Incident | Jet Ski 1, Jet Ski 2 |
| ARFF Command | 1 | | In- Service | 1 Person | Smokey 7 |
| ARFF | 1 | | In- Service | 2 Personnel | Smokey 9 (1500 gal) |
| ARFF | 1 | | In- Service | 2 Personnel | Smokey 10 (3000 gal) |
| ARFF | 1 | | Reserve | Not Staffed | |
| Foam Engine | 1 | | In-Service | Per Incident | Foam 7 (1160 gal) |
| Air Trailer | 1 | | In-Service | Per Incident | Air (SCBA) |
| Power/Light | 1 | | In- Service | Per Incident | Power |
| Rehab | 1 | | In-Service | Per Incident | Rehab |
| AHIMT3 | 1 | | In-Service | Per Incident | Boise City AHIMT3 |

Eagle Fire District

Administration and Personnel

| Title | Name | Identifier |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Fire Chief | Mike Winkle | 401 |
| Deputy Chief – Fire Marshal | Kurt McClenny | 402 |
| Deputy Chief – Operations | James Vincent | 403 |
| Division Chief – Code Enforcement | Scott Buck | 404 |
| Division Chief – Public Education | Neville Humphreys | 405 |
| Division Chief – Training | Bill Stone | 407 |
| Training Captain – Safety | Jeff Krochmal | 451 |
| Logistics Captain | Tyler Lewis | 4911 |
| 40 Career Firefighters | | |
| 30 Volunteer Firefighters | | |

Apparatus

Station: #1 – 966 E. Iron Eagle Dr. Eagle, Idaho

| Category | Type | Staffing | Identifiers | Availability |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Structural Engine | 1 | 3-4 Personnel | E44 | Reserve |
| Quint | 1 | 3-4 Personnel | T41 | In Service |
| Heavy Rescue | | 3-4 Personnel | R41 | In Service |
| Water Tender | 1 | 1-2 Personnel | WT41 | In Service |
| Brush Engine | 6 | 3-4 Personnel | B41 | In Service |
| Brush Engine | 6 | 3-4 Personnel | B45 | Reserve |
| Command – Response Chief | | | 451 | In Service |
| Command – Fire Chief | | | 461 | In Service |
| Command | | | 462 | In Service |
| Command – Response Chief | | | 463 | In Service |
| Command – Safety | | | 464 | In Service |
| Command – Investigate | | | 465 | In Service |
| Command – Response Chief | | | 466 | In Service |
| Rehab Trailer | | Per Incident | Rehab | In Service |
| Incident Communications Trailer | | Per Incident | ICT | In Service |

Station #2 – 3180 E. Floating Feather Rd. Eagle, Idaho

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---------------|-------|------------|
| Structural Engine | 1 | 3-4 Personnel | E42 | In Service |
| Brush Engine | 6 | 3-4 Personnel | B42 | In Service |
| ATV / Tactical Rescue Vehicle | | 3-4 Personnel | TRV42 | In Service |

Station #3 – 825 N. Cactus Creek Ave. Eagle, Idaho

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---------------|-----|------------|
| Structural Engine | 1 | 3-4 Personnel | E43 | In Service |
| Brush Engine | 6 | 3-4 Personnel | B43 | In Service |
| Rescue – Swift Water Rescue | | 2-3 Personnel | R43 | In Service |

Kuna Rural Fire District

Personnel

| Title | Name | Identifier |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Interim Fire Chief | Jon Tillman | 602 |
| Battalion Chief | Doyle McPherson | 603 |
| Captain | TJ Lawrence | 6842 |
| Captain | Joe Link | 6830 |
| Captain | John Charlton | 6847 |

Apparatus

| Category | Identifier |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Structure Engine | E-61 |
| Structure Engine | E-62 |
| Structure Engine | E-63 |
| Ladder Truck | T-61 |
| Water Tender | WT-61 |
| Brush Squad | BR-61 (Type 6) |
| Brush Squad | BR-62 (Type 6) |
| Brush Truck | BR-65 (Type 4) |
| Ambulance | KM-61 |
| Ambulance | KM-63 |
| Ambulance | KM-64 |
| Rescue/Support | R-61 |

Meridian Fire Department

Personnel

| Title | Name | Identifier |
|--------------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Chief | Mark Niemeyer | 301 |
| Deputy Chief Administration / Planning | Chris Amenn | 302 |
| Deputy Chief Prevention | Perry Palmer | 303 |
| Deputy Chief Operations | David Jones | 304 |
| Battalion Chief Communications / Logistics | Tyler Rountree | 321 |

| | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----|
| Battalion Chief A Shift | Rod Shaul | 331 |
| Battalion Chief B Shift | Blake Campbell | 332 |
| Battalion Chief C Shift | Ken Welborn | 333 |

Apparatus

| Category | # | Type | Availability | Staffing | Identifier |
|-------------------------|----------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Structural Engine | 5 | II | In-service | 3 Personnel | E31, E32, E33, E34, E35 |
| Structural Engine | 2 | II | Reserve | Not staffed | E38, E39 |
| Aerial Platform | 1 | II | In-service | 4 Personnel | T31 - Cross Staffed with E31 |
| Command | 2 | | In-service | 1 Person | BC31, BC32 |
| Wildland Engine | 2 | VI | In-service | 3 Personnel | BR34, BR35 - Cross Staffed with E34, E35 |
| Water Tender | 1 | II | In-service | 2 Personnel | WT32 Cross Staffed with E32 - 3000 Gallons |
| Air Support Unit (SCBA) | 1 | | In-service | Per incident | AR-31 |
| Command Trailer | 1 | | In-service | Per incident | COMM Trailer |

Star Fire Protection District

Station #51

Personnel

| Title | Name | Identifier |
|------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Fire Chief | Greg Timinsky | 551 |
| 12 Career Firefighters | | |

Apparatus

| Category | Identifier | Staffing / Availability |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Structural Engine | E-51 | Staffed with min of 3 per shift |
| Structural Engine | E-52 | Reserve Engine |
| Tender | WT-51 | Available Per Incident |
| Brush Engine Type 5 | B-51 | Available per Incident |
| Air Trailer | A-51 | Available Per Incident |
| Command Vehicle | 551 | Staffed or available per incident |

Idaho Department of Lands

Dan Christman Fire Warden
Rick Finis Assistant Fire Warden
Casper Urbanek Assistant Fire Warden
Bob Pietras Area Manager

Aircraft: Available statewide from mid-June through October

Helicopters - Bell 212 HD seven (7) person helitack staffed in Coeur d'Alene
Long Ranger six (6) person helitack staffed at Craigmont

Single Engine Air Tankers (SEAT's) - McCall (1), Grangeville (2), Coeur d'Alene (2, includes Scooper)

| Equipment: | <u>Call #</u> | <u>Resource</u> | <u>Location</u> |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | E-06 | Engine Type 5 | Boise |
| | E-25 | Engine Type 5 | Boise |
| | E-17 | Engine Type 6 | High Valley |
| | E-12 | Engine Type 5 | Boise Basin |

| Crews: | <u>Call #</u> | <u>Resource</u> | <u>Location</u> |
|---------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Crew 6 | Hand Crew (Smoke chase) | Boise |
| | Crew 38 | 10 - 20 person inmate Camp Crew, Boise | Boise / |
| | Crew 39 | Type 2 /20 person inmate IA Crew, Boise | Idaho City / |

Additional Type 2/20 person inmate crews are available from Orofino and St. Anthony, ID

Other staff includes:

Fire Information, Investigation, Prevention, and Mitigation programs are administered by district fire staff.

The Bureau of Fire Management staff in Coeur d'Alene provides state wide support in fire business, resource and incident management, and interagency fire cache operations.

US Bureau of Land Management

| Boise District BLM Call Numbers 2014 | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Call # | Name | Title | Call # | Resource | Location |
| Chief 1 | Andy Delmas | FMO | E1411 | Engine Type IV | Wild West |
| Division 1-1 | Steve Acarregui | AFMO | E1412 | Engine Type IV | Wild West |
| Division 1-3 | Lance Okeson | Fuels Program Coordinator | | | |
| Division 1-4 | Josh Renz | Prevention/Information | E1421 | Engine Type IV | Unit A Boise |
| | | | E1422 | Engine Type IV | Unit A Boise |
| | | | E1415 | Engine Type IV | Unit A Boise |
| Investigation/Prevention | | | | | |
| Investigation 1 | Carrie Bilbao | Daily-Investigator | | | |
| Investigation 2 | Bob Stroud | Daily-Investigator | E1423 | Engine Type IV | Unit B Boise |
| Information 1 | TBD | Information Officer | E1424 | Engine Type IV | Unit B Boise |
| Information 2 | TBD | Information Officer | E1416 | Engine Type IV | Unit B Boise |
| Battalion/FOS Group | | | | | |
| Bat 10 | TBD | FOS North/Owyhee | E1427 | Engine Type IV | Unit C Boise |
| Bat 20 | Justin Schellenberg | FOS Boise/Four Rivers | E1428 | Engine Type IV | Unit C Boise |
| Bat 21 | Dennis Konrad | FOS Seasonal | E1431 | Engine Type IV | Unit C Boise |
| Bat 30 | Todd Floyd | FOS South/Bruneau | | | |
| Bat 40 | Joe Rogan | FOS/Helitack Supervisor | E1432 | Engine Type IV | Hammett |
| Bat 50 | Ben Sitz | FOS Fuels, Boise | E1433 | Engine Type IV | Hammett |
| Unit Superintendents | | | | | |
| Supt 11 (Wild West) | Nick Loveless | Daily Supervisor | E1434 | Engine Type IV | Bruneau |
| Supt 21 (Unit A) | TBD | Daily Supervisor | E1435 | Engine Type IV | Bruneau |
| Supt 22 (Unit B) | Dan Betts | Daily Supervisor | E1436 | Engine Type IV | Bruneau |
| Supt 23 (Unit C) | Nick Yturri | Daily Supervisor | | | |
| Supt 31 (Hammett) | Cody Kidd | Daily Supervisor | E1301 | Engine Type III | Boise |
| Supt 32 (Bruneau) | Wylee Aquiso | Daily Supervisor | E1302 | Engine Type III | Boise |
| *Supts will be qualified as a TFLD and ICT4 or will use Chase as Designator | | | | | |
| Helitack | | | | | |
| HT41 | Chase Truck | Yellow Chase | DZ1280 | Dozer Type II, D6 | Bruneau |
| HT42 | Chase Truck | Blue Chase | DZ1281 | Dozer Type II, D6 | Boise |
| HT43 | Chase Truck | White Chase | DZ1182 | Dozer Type I, D6R | Boise |
| HT44 | Chase Truck | Yellow Chase | WT1290 | Water Tender Type II/3500 gal | Boise |
| Fuels | | | | | |
| Fuels Chase 51 | | | WT1291 | Water Tender Type II/3500 gal | Boise |
| Fuels Chase 52 | | | FT1199 | Fuel Tender | Boise |
| Fuels Chase 53 | | | Air Attack | | |
| The district is divided into 3 areas. North, Middle, and South | | | | | |
| 1- all resources stationed in the North will have a 1 designator | | | | | |
| 2- all resources stationed in the Boise Yard will have a 2 designator | | | | | |
| 3- all resources stationed in the South will have a 3 designator | | | | | |
| 4- all resources assigned to Helitack will have a 4 designator | | | | | |
| 5- all resources assigned to Fuels group will have a 5 designator | | | | | |
| 8- all resources assigned to the Heavy equipment group will have a 8 designator | | | | | |
| Helicopter | | | | | |
| | | | | 536SA | Heli- Base, Boise |
| | | | | 350MMW (Type III Helicopter) | Heli- Base, Boise |

US Forest Service, Boise National Forest

Boise National Forest

Designators have been established for key positions within Fire Management on the Boise National Forest consistent with the Intermountain Region's policy for designators and fire emergency vehicle marking standards. The intent of the designator and emergency vehicle standard is to enhance emergency and daily operations through standard nomenclature, represent the Boise NF as a cohesive professional federal fire organization while retaining unit identity, and avoid miss-communications that can be associated with using a person's last name.

The use of designators is primarily for radio communication and emergency vehicle striping, and is intended to clearly identify a person's working title within the Boise National Forest organization, associated NWCG qualification standards or Line Officer status.

Supervisors Office

| Position | Designator | Name | Location |
|------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Forest Supervisor | Supervisor 1 | Cecilia Seesholtz | Supervisors Office |
| Deputy Forest Supervisor | Supervisor 2 | M.L. Smith | Supervisors Office |
| Forest Fire Staff Officer | Chief 1 | Bob Shindelar | Supervisors Office |
| Forest FMO | Chief 2 | Sean Johnson | Supervisors Office |
| Fire Planner | Chief 3 | Lance Carbone | Supervisors Office |
| Fire Prevention Officer | 2003 | Vacant | Supervisors Office |
| Forest Fuels Planner | 2004 | Dusty Pence | Supervisors Office |
| Interagency Aviation Officer | 2005 | Vacant | BDC |
| Forest Fire Training Officer | 2006 | Vacant | Supervisors Office |
| Fire Ecologist | 2008 | Kathleen Geier-Hayes | Supervisors Office |

D-1 Mountain Home Ranger District

| Position | Designator | Name | Location |
|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| District Ranger | Ranger 1 | Stephaney Church | Mtn. Home Office |
| FMO | Division Chief 1 | Mike Brady | Mtn. Home Office |
| AFMO-Suppression | Battalion Chief 1 | Matt Ziegler | Mtn. Home Office |
| AFMO-Fuels | Battalion Chief 14 | Robert Burnside | Mtn. Home Office |
| Lester Creek Engine | Engine 411 | | Lester Creek Station |
| Lester Creek Engine SFEO | Captain 411 | Joel Welch | Lester Creek Station |
| Lester Creek Engine | Engineer 411 | Mike Elles | Lester Creek Station |
| Lester Creek Crew | Crew 11 | Patrick Johnson | Lester Creek Station |
| Lucky Peak Engine | Engine 421 | | Lucky Peak Station |
| Lucky Peak Engine | Captain 421 | Rob Smolczynski | |
| Lucky Peak Engine | Engineer 421 | Ryan Erne | Lucky Peak Station |
| Prevention | Prevention 11 | Terry Carrico | Lester Creek Station |

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Prevention | Patrol 12 | | Lester Creek Station |
| Prevention | Patrol 21 | Jason Sandusky | Lucky Peak Station |
| Prevention | Patrol 22 | Vacant | Lucky Peak Station |
| Boise Helitack | Boise Helitack | Don Campbell | Lucky Peak Station |
| Boise Helitack Vehicle | Helitender 421 | | Lucky Peak Station |
| Boise Fuel Truck | Boise Fuel Truck | | Lucky Peak Station |

D-3 Idaho City Ranger District

| | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| District Ranger | Ranger 3 | Ruth Esperance | Idaho City Office |
| FMO | Division Chief 3 | Rich Zimmerlee | Idaho City Office |
| AFMO-Suppression | Battalion Chief 3 | Jason Butler | Idaho City Office |
| AFMO-Fuels | Battalion Chief 34 | Alan Spanfellner | Idaho City Office |
| Fuels Tech | Fuels 41 | Ann Brown | Idaho City Office |
| Idaho City Engine | Engine 431 | | Idaho City Station |
| Idaho City Engine SFEO | Captain 431 | Jarod Peak | Idaho City Station |
| Idaho City Engine | Engineer 431 | Ryan Green | Idaho City Station |
| Idaho City Type 2 IA Crew | Crew 3 | | Idaho City Station |
| Crew 3 Supervisor | Captain 3 | Wade Clack | Idaho City Station |
| Crew 3 Asst. Supervisor | 3 Alpha | Emily Webb | Idaho City Station |
| Prevention | Patrol 31 | Mick Yardley | Idaho City Station |
| Prevention | Patrol 32 | VACANT | Idaho City Station |
| Idaho City Hotshots | Crew 2 | | Idaho City Station |
| Hotshot Superintendent | Superintendent 2 | Brian Cardoza | Idaho City Station |
| ICIHC Captain | Captain 2A | Randy Lamb | Idaho City Station |
| ICIHC Captain | Captain 2B | TJ Gholson | Idaho City Station |
| ICIHC Module A | Crew 2C | Brian Brennan | Idaho City Station |
| ICIHC Module B | Crew 2D | Amanda Carr | Idaho City Station |

D-4 Cascade Ranger District

| | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| District Ranger | Ranger 4 | Mary Fautot | Cascade Office |
| FMO | Division Chief 4 | Mike Theisen | Cascade Office |
| AFMO-Suppression | Battalion Chief 4 | Patrick Morgan | Cascade Office |
| AFMO-Fuels | Battalion Chief 44 | Vacant | Cascade Office |
| Fuels Tech | Fuels 41 | Mike Beckettold | Cascade Office |
| Landmark Hand Crew | Crew 41 | | Landmark Station |
| Crew 41 Supervisor | Captain 41 | Vacant | Landmark Station |
| C-41 Assistant Supervisor | 4 Alpha | Rory Anderton | Landmark Station |
| Cascade Engine | E 641 | | Cascade |
| Cascade Engine SFEO | Captain 641 | James Brown | Cascade |
| Cascade Engine | Engineer 641 | Jeremiah Deleon-Guerrero | Cascade |
| Prevention | Patrol 41 | Kim Drake | Cascade |
| Prevention | Prevention 42 | Vacant | Cascade |

D-5 Lowman Ranger District

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| District Ranger | Ranger 5 | John Kidd | Lowman Office |
| FMO | Division Chief 5 | Sue Daniels | Lowman Office |
| AFMO –Suppression | Battalion Chief 5 | Vacant | Lowman Office |
| AFMO-Fuels | Fuels 54 | Rebecca Swenson | Lowman Office |
| Fuels Tech | Fuels 451 | Guy Blom | Lowman Office |
| Lowman Engine | E 451 | | Lowman Station |
| Lowman Engine SFEO | Captain 451 | Colin Good | Lowman Station |
| Lowman Engine | Engineer 451 | Sam Duffurena | Lowman Station |
| Elk Creek Type 2 IA Crew | Crew 5 | | Elk Creek Station |
| Crew 5 Supervisor | Captain 5 | David Halcomb | Elk Creek Station |
| C-5 Assistant Supervisor | 5 Alpha | Alan Raining Bird | Elk Creek Station |
| Prevention | Patrol 51 | Penny Myers | Lowman Station |
| Prevention | Prevention 52 | Carissa Silvis | Lowman Station |

D-6 Emmett Ranger District

| | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| District Ranger | Ranger 6 | Richard Newton | Emmett Office |
| FMO | Division Chief 6 | Josh Erickson | Emmett Office |
| AFMO-Suppression | Battalion Chief 6 | Tony DeMasters | Garden Valley Office |
| AFMO-Fuels | Battalion 64 | Tam Cook | Emmett Office |
| Fuels Tech | Fuels 641 | Bob Dobbs | Emmett Office |
| Garden Valley Engine | Engine 461 | | Garden Valley Station |
| Garden Valley Engine SFEO | Captain 461 | Brian Harrison | Garden Valley Station |
| Garden Valley Engine | Engineer 461 | Beau Burley | Garden Valley Station |
| Prevention | Patrol 61 | Larry Bolen | Garden Valley Station |
| Prevention | Prevention 62 | Francis White | Silver Creek G.S. |
| Garden Valley Helitack | Garden Valley Helitack | Tom Moxham | Garden Valley Station |
| GV Helitack Vehicle | Helitender 422 | | Garden Valley Station |
| GV Fuel Truck | GV Fuel Truck | | Garden Valley Station |
| Boise Hotshots | Crew 7 | | Garden Valley Station |
| Hotshot Superintendent | Superintendent 7 | Deon Berner | Garden Valley Station |
| BIHC Captain | Captain 7A | Dave Rogan | Garden Valley Station |
| BIHC Captain | Captain 7B | Tim Mason | Garden Valley Station |
| BIHC Module 71 | Squad 71 | Jared Bybee | Garden Valley Station |
| BIHC Module 72 | Squad 72 | Dan Crowell | Garden Valley Station |

Chief – Equivalent to Fire Staff Officer, Forest FMO or Forest AFMO.

Division Chief – Equivalent to FMO. The designator will be used to identify the FMO or, provided that the incumbent meets the minimum DIVS and ICT3 qualification. Currency is required (see PMS 310-1 pg 11 definition of ‘currency’). In the event that the incumbent does not meet the qualification criteria or loses currency, they will revert to a designator that recognizes their GS-11 status, but will not be designated as a Division Chief.

Battalion Chief – Equivalent to district AFMO, fire or fuels. The incumbent must meet the minimum DIVS and/or ICT3 qualification. Currency is required (see PMS 310-1 pg 11 definition of ‘currency’). In the event that the incumbent does not meet these criteria, or loses currency, they will revert to a designator that recognizes their AFMO status, but will not be designated as a Battalion Chief. For example: Fuels-X4 (X signifying the District number).

Engines – All Boise NF engines will follow Intermountain Region Fire Emergency Vehicle Markings standards. Example: ID-BOF-ENG-431, where ‘4’ designates the type, where ‘3’ designates Idaho City RD, and ‘1’ indicates the primary engine for that district.

Captain – Is a designator for Module Leaders, such as Engine Captain, Type 2 I.A. Crew Captain, or Hotshot Captain. Captains will only use their designator when they are away from their assigned module. At all other times they will use their module designator.

Example: Captain-431 would use this designator when he is on the hill and is requesting something from Engine-431; or Captain-431 remained in station while Engine-431 is out doing project work... i.e. “Engine-431”, this is “Captain-431”.

Engineer – Is the R-4 Engine Committee standard designator for the Assistant Captain on a wildland fire engine, i.e. Engineer-431.

Prevention - A prevention unit consists of one Prevention Officer without pumping capability.

Patrol - A patrol unit consists of a Type 6 or 7 engine with one firefighter. The minimum qualification for a Patrol Officer is FFT2. Note: To be utilized as a Type 6 or 7 engine on a wildfire, the staffing level must meet Redbook standards for personnel and qualification, and Fireline Handbook standards for equipment.

Type 2 I.A. Crews - When on-forest, the Type 2 I.A. Crews will use their Crew-3 or Crew-5 designators. When off-forest on assignment, the Type 2 I.A. Crews will go by Boise NF Crew-3 or 5.

When Crew-3 breaks down into their 6 person squads for Initial Attack, they will use their designators indicating Crew and Squad number as follows:

| Designator | Squad |
|-------------------|--------------|
| Crew – 31 | Squad 1 |
| Crew – 32 | Squad 2 |
| Crew – 33 | Squad 3 |

IP-2.11 Ada County Interagency Communications Plan

| Numeric Selector | Alpha Label (When Used) | New Receive | Rx CTCSS | New Transmit | Tx CTCSS | 700 MHz | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|----------|--------------|----------|---------|-------------|
| | | | | | | Zone | Channel |
| 1 | DISPATCH-1 (P) (R) (Dispatch) | 155.3850 | 088.5 | 159.0600 | 088.5 | 1 | 1A-DISPATCH |
| 2 | Fire-2 (R) | 155.6700 | 088.5 | 159.2100 | 088.5 | 2 | 1A-FIRE-2 |
| 3 | Fire-3 (R) | 155.1300 | 088.5 | 158.9700 | 088.5 | 3 | 1A-FIRE-3 |
| 4 | | | | | | 4 | 1A-FIRE-4 |
| 5 | | | | | | 5 | 1A-FIRE-5 |
| 6 | FIRE-6 (R) | 155.0550 | 088.5 | 158.7750 | 088.5 | 6 | 1A-FIRE-6 |
| 7 | Black Mut. Aid | 154.2800 | CSQ | 154.2800 | None | 7 | MUTUAL AID |
| 8 | AIR/GROUND (VTAC14) | 159.4725 | None | 159.4725 | None | 8 | AIR/GROUND |
| 9 | TAC-9 | 154.385 | CSQ | 154.385 | 156.7 | 9 | TAC-9 |
| 10 | OPS-10 | 154.2050 | CSQ | 154.2050 | 156.7 | 10 | OPS-10 |
| 11 | OPS-11 (VTAC13) | 158.7375 | CSQ | 158.7375 | 156.7 | 11 | OPS-11 |
| 12 | OPS-12 Fire | 154.2650 | 088.5 | 154.2650 | 088.5 | 12 | OPS-12 |
| 13 | OPS-13 Fire | 153.9950 | 088.5 | 153.9950 | 088.5 | 13 | OPS-13 |
| 14 | OPS-14 Fire | 154.1600 | 088.5 | 154.1600 | 088.5 | 14 | OPS-14 |
| 15 | OPS-15 Fire | 153.7400 | 088.5 | 153.7400 | 088.5 | 15 | OPS-15 |
| 16 | OPS-16 Fire | 154.4300 | 088.5 | 154.4300 | 088.5 | 16 | OPS-16 |

CTCSS = Continuous Tone-Coded Squelch System

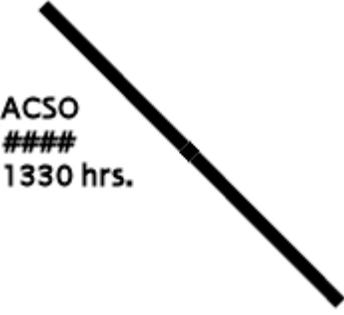
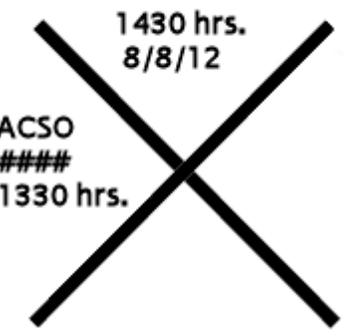
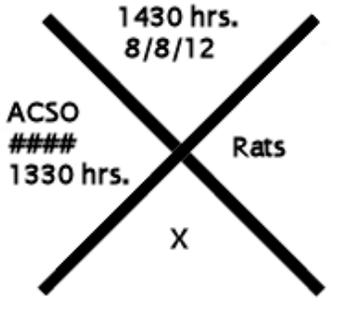
P = Primary

R = Repeated

BLUE = Patched to 700 MHz (Ch 1,2,3,6,7,8,10,11,12,14,15,16)

IP-2.12 Evacuation / Search Marking System

A search marking system is necessary to clearly communicate the presence or results of search efforts. Search markings must be easy to make, easy to read and easy to understand. To be easily seen the search marks must be large and of a contrasting color to the background surface. An "X" that is 2-feet by 2-feet in size may be made on a structure. It should be made near the main entrance to the structure or where it will be easily visible from a vehicle approaching from the driveway. Smaller markings may be made on a mailbox. The marks may be made with carpenter or sidewalk chalk, lumber crayon, or duct tape and black magic marker (on strips of duct tape). Spray paint may be used to mark a driveway, but should not be used on a structure unless it is severely damaged. The X will be constructed in two operations, described below.

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | <p>A single slash drawn from the upper left to lower right, should be made upon entry to a structure or area to indicate that search operations are currently in progress. The left side should be labeled with the search personnel identification information and time entering the structure.</p> |
|  | <p>A crossing slash drawn from upper right to lower left, should be made to indicate that search personnel have exited from the structure or area. Time and date exiting the structure should be written on the top.</p> |
|  | <p>Distinct markings may be made inside the four quadrants of the X to clearly denote the search status and findings at the time of this assessment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LEFT QUADRANT – Agency/individual identifier. • TOP QUADRANT – Time and date that the personnel left the structure. • RIGHT QUADRANT – Personal hazards. • BOTTOM QUADRANT – Total victims still inside the structure. <p style="margin-left: 40px;">V = Live Victims (e.g., 2-V) ♠ = Dead Victims (e.g., 3-♠) X = No Victims (e.g., X)</p> |

Source: FIRESCOPE: Field Operations Guide (July 2007)