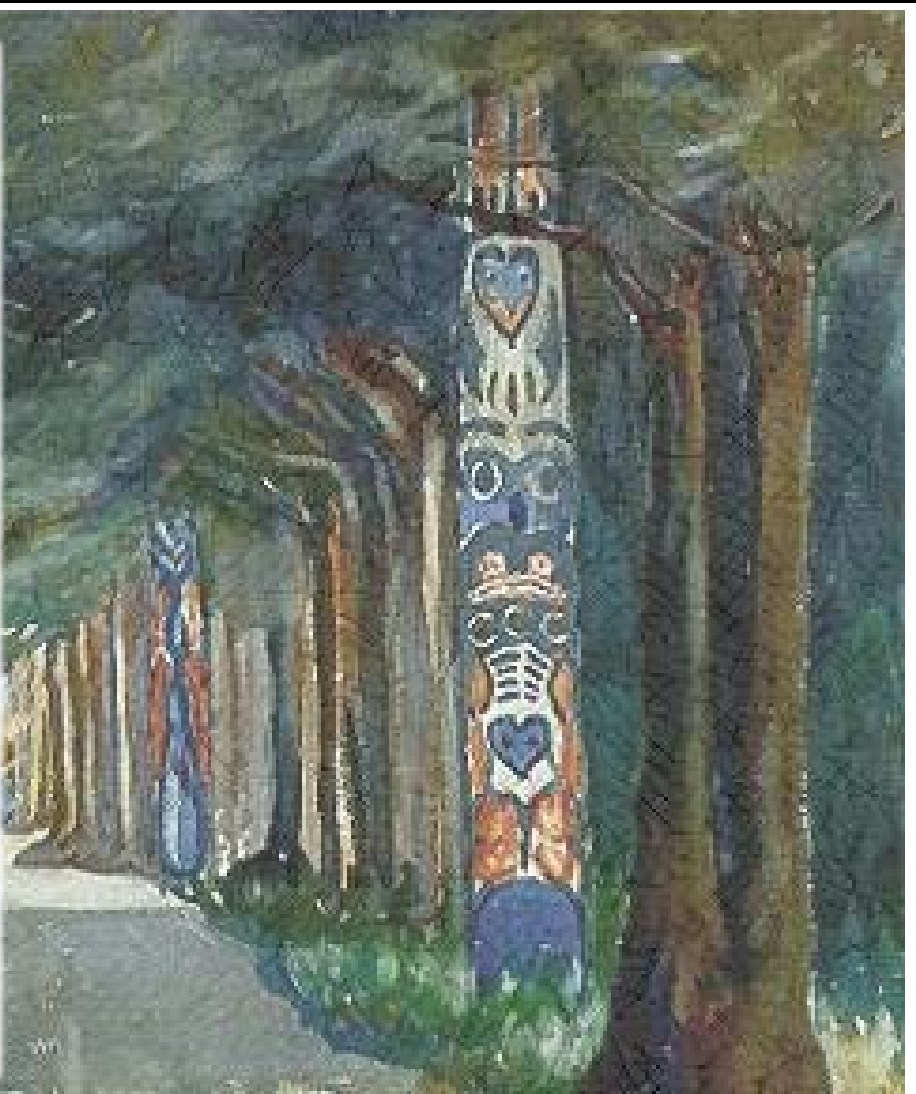


Wildfire Emergency Response Procedures

Sitka National Historic Park

2016



Sitka National Historical Park preserves and interprets, for public benefit, a culturally and historically significant landscape that tells the story of Southeast Alaska Native peoples, signature totemic art forms, the 1804 Battle of Sitka, and Russian exploration and colonization.

Fundamental Resources and Values:

1. Fort Site
2. Totem Trail
3. Totem Poles (Brady Collection and CCC)
4. Russian Bishop's House
5. Tlingit Ceremonial Objects
6. Russian Orthodox Ceremonial Objects
7. Clan Relationships
8. Salmon Migrations
9. Water Quality
10. Historic and Ecological Landscape
11. Intertidal Ecosystem

Wildfire Emergency Response Procedures

Sitka National Historic Park
Alaska Region
National Park Service

Effective Date: January 1, 2016

Prepared by:



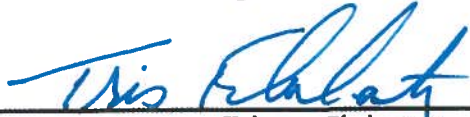
12/10/2015

Date

Matt Dutton

Fire Management Specialist (NPS)

Reviewed by:



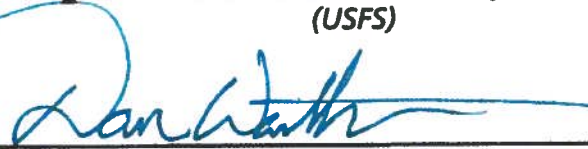
12/10/2015

Date

Tristan Fluharty

Tongass National Forest Fire Management Officer
(USFS)

Recommended by:



12/10/15

Date

Dan Warthin

Alaska Region Fire Management Officer (NPS)

Approved by:



12/10/15

Date

Mary Miller

Sitka NHP Superintendent

✓ Annual Review History

Review Date:	Reviewers:
Comments:	
Review Date:	Reviewers:
Comments:	
Review Date:	Reviewers:
Comments:	

A. Overview

The *Department of Interior (DOI) Fire Management Plan (FMP) Framework* (2014) allows greater flexibility in fire management planning and addresses the wide range of complexity associated with individual units. This FMP Framework aligns with the National Park Service strategic planning efforts to allow plans to be both functionally effective and efficient. Therefore, this document known as a *Wildfire Emergency Response Procedure* (WERP) represents Sitka National Historic Park (Sitka NHP), where wildfire occurrence is low and the response objective is solely protection based.

The National Park Service recognizes that fire occurrence is a vital component of many ecosystems, and important to the biodiversity of the resources and the long-term ecological health of the land including those associated with coastal rain forests where fire occurrence is low. Jurisdictional agencies in Alaska have acknowledged and supported a natural fire regime in their planning efforts. However, the need to protect certain resources and the density and distribution of populated areas warrants fire management that also regulates the extent of fire on the landscape. In Alaska, wildland fire management options have been pre-defined to provide a range of responses from suppression actions that restrict size and extent of fire, to monitoring and continuing the natural fire regime. Under this strategy defined in the Alaska Interagency Wildland Fire Management Plan (2010), Sitka NHP falls within the predesignated **‘Critical’ Management Option** set. The Critical Management Option represents the highest priority areas/sites for suppression actions and assignment of available firefighting resources.

Per the *Alaska Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Agreement* (2015), the United States Forest Service – Tongass National Forest (Tongass NF) is the designated Protecting Agency for Sitka NHP, whereas the National Park Service is the Jurisdictional Agency. However, due to the overwhelming vastness of Alaska, Sitka NHP has also entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the City and Borough of Sitka and its Fire Department (hereinafter Sitka Fire Department), which states that the Sitka Fire Department will provide personnel services and equipment required for prevention/suppression of vehicle, structural, and wildland fires and the protection of life and property from these fires within Sitka NHP. Following the “Closest Forces Concept”, the Sitka Fire Department would be working at the behest of the Protecting Agency (Tongass NF) because they are the closest responders. Within the 2015 Alaska Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement, the Closest Forces Concept is defined as: “Dispatching of initial attack suppression resources uses the closest available and appropriate resources as determined by the Protecting Agency Fire Management Officer regardless of which agency the resources belong, and regardless of which agency has protection responsibility.”

This plan shall be reviewed and updated annually.

OBJECTIVES – PROTECTION BASED

1. Protect human life.
2. Prioritize areas for protection actions and allocation of available firefighting resources without compromising firefighter safety.
3. Protect area from wildland fire.
4. Protect critical values at risk from fire *and* suppression damage while minimizing over all disturbance/impact to the area(s) (ex. Totem Poles and Fort site).
5. Provide for protection actions on fires that threaten human life, qualifying properties, or high-value resources with available firefighting resources and without compromising firefighter safety.

B. INTELLIGENCE

- **FIRE WEATHER:** Sitka has a mild humid temperate climate with warm summers and no dry season. The land cover within the boundary of Sitka National Historic Park is comprised of forest (48%), water (primarily ocean) (35%), beach, intertidal and tidal lands (11%), meadow (3%) and developed areas (3%). June is generally both the warmest and driest month of the year. However, spring through early summer has the greatest potential for meaningful wildfire activity. The Alaskan fire season has potential to stretch into late summer especially if summer precipitation patterns are sporadic, or become interrupted by polar jet stream undulations. Generally, winds are light – and rarely exceed 27 mph. The wind typically is from the east and southeast. The greater wind speeds are generally observed during the winter, whereas the lowest average wind speeds are observed during the summer.
 - ***Sitka is in the AKZ023 fire weather zone.*** *This zone is defined as Cape Decision to Salisbury Sound Coastal Area*
(http://firewx.arh.noaa.gov/firewx_zonefcst.php?zone=023).
- **INTERAGENCY ENVIRONMENT:** The U.S. Forest Service – Tongass NF is the Protecting Agency for Sitka NHP; whereas the National Park Service is the Jurisdictional Agency. The Sitka Fire Department is the closest wildfire response resource.
- The Tongass NF maintains an interagency dispatch center in Sitka, AK. Other cooperators in the area may include the U.S. Coast Guard, the City and Borough of Sitka police and fire departments, the Alaska Fire Service, State of Alaska Division of Forestry, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Sitka Tribe of Alaska, and the National Park Service.

C. OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES

1. Response to Wildfire
 - **Initial Action:** Provide protection to the area/sites from a wildfire without compromising public or firefighter safety.

1. The objectives in order of priority are human life and safety, site protection and fire control. Response is also dependent on the availability of fire-related resources.
2. Notification Requirements: Contact Sitka NHP, Sitka Fire Department (dial 911), the Tongass NF Sitka Dispatch Office (907-747-4306) and the NPS Regional Fire Management Officer (or designated Duty Officer).

- **Extended Action (more than one operational period):**

1. If a wildfire is not contained with initial action forces, Tongass NF will initiate a documented decision analysis and support process to determine a course of actions and associated costs.
2. Additional resources and/or relief for initial action resources will be managed by the Tongass NF.
3. Notification Requirements: Contact Sitka NHP, the Tongass NF Sitka Dispatch Office (907-747-4306) and the NPS Regional Fire Management Officer (or designated Duty Officer).

D. PROCEDURES

1. At Report of Fire

- Immediately notify appropriate Sitka NHP staff by phone or radio.
- Notify response organization (Sitka Fire Department) by dialing 911 and confirm response.
- Notify the Tongass NF Sitka Dispatch Office (907-747-4306). As the Protecting Agency, the Tongass NF retains operational control of all wildfires within Sitka NHP regardless of who is responding.
- Notify the NPS Regional Fire Management Officer (or designated Duty Officer).
- Cooperate and where appropriate coordinate actions with Sitka NHP staff.
- Reference attached map for Values at Risk and Access concerns: Identify appropriate tactics commensurate with Sitka NHP and NPS policies and requirements especially those concerning the use of vehicles and other equipment off of established roadways.
- Through all actions, commit to minimizing impact and damage to historical, natural, and cultural resources.
- Protect point of origin as practicable.

2. During Fire

- Operational control of wildfire incidents is the responsibility of the Tongass NF. The Tongass NF Fire Management Officer will assign an Incident Commander and provide supervision and support including oversight direction and logistical support. The Tongass NF is responsible for fulfilling daily interagency reporting requirements as well as for fulfilling all other responsibilities assigned to the Protecting Agencies in the Alaska Interagency Wildland Fire Management Plan, Alaska Master

Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement and Alaska Statewide Annual Operating Plan.

- The use of tractors/dozers and equipment that may disturb the ground requires Superintendent Approval.
- Use water as a retardant. Retardants other than water must be approved by the Superintendent or designee.
- Utilize Sitka NHP staff as qualified and available to assist with visitor, traffic, and safety related concerns.
- Modify suppression tactics to minimize impact and disturbance to historical, natural, and cultural resources.
- Consult with Sitka NHP before disturbing soils during suppression/mop-up activities.
- Coordinate media related requests through Sitka NHP

3. After the Fire

- The Tongass NF as the Protecting Agency is responsible for ensuring wildfires are declared out and making appropriate notifications upon doing so.
- The Tongass NF will complete the final fire report which will be provided to Sitka NHP and the Alaska Interagency Coordination Center.
- The NPS Alaska Regional Wildland Fire Program is responsible for generating an NPS Fire Report within the Wildland Fire Information System (WFMI).
- The Sitka NHP (NPS) as the jurisdictional agency is responsible for any investigation requirements.
- Sitka NHP will coordinate the damage assessment and burned area rehabilitation requirements (if needed).
- Sitka NHP will coordinate a review of actions as needed to improve or enhance response procedures.

E. SAFETY

Protecting human life is the first priority in every fire management activity.

Setting priorities among protecting communities and community infrastructure, other property and improvements, and natural and cultural resources is done based on human health and safety, the values to be protected, and protection costs. Once people have been committed to an incident, their health and safety is the primary protection concern.

The commitment to and accountability for safety is a shared responsibility of all firefighters, managers, and administrators. Individuals must be responsible for their own performance and accountability. Every supervisor, employee, and volunteer is responsible for following safe work practices and procedures, as well as identifying and reporting unsafe conditions. All firefighters, fireline supervisors, fire managers, and agency administrators have the responsibility to ensure compliance with established safe firefighting practices.

All actions shall conform to safety policies defined in agency and departmental policy, including, but not limited to:

1. *Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (Redbook)*
2. *DOI Departmental Manual 485 (appropriate sections)*
3. *NPS Director's Order 18 Wildland Fire*
4. *NPS Reference Manual 18, Chapter 3 - Standards for Operations and Safety*

F. OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS and REQUIREMENTS

1. There are **AVOIDANCE AREAS** within the park. Principally that includes the meadow adjacent to the fort site. Disturbing this area in any capacity is prohibited. Please do not drive on or dig in this area.
2. To the extent possible, minimum impact suppression tactics should be used. The use of water (hose lays) shall in most cases serve as the suppressing agent, whereas digging and/or disturbing soils during activities like mop-up shall be avoided. A fireline rehabilitation plan (if warranted) for wildfire suppression activity damage, as approved by Sitka NHP, must be completed before the final demobilization occurs.
3. Accessing the fire and the use of tracked or off-road vehicles (for example, pickups, engines, bulldozers, or all-terrain vehicles) shall be coordinated with Sitka NHP.
4. Application of aerial fire retardant near lakes, wetlands, streams, rivers, and sources of human water consumption or areas adjacent to water sources shall be avoided.
5. Suppression activities on or near non-structural cultural sites must be coordinated with Sitka NHP.

G. RESPONSE ORGANIZATION & ROLES

Action(s)	Description	Contact(s)	Responsible Party
Protecting Agency	<i>Agency responsible for all wildland fire activities</i>	Tristan Fluharty	Tongass N.F.
Primary Response Organization (MOU)	<i>Through an agreement between the CBS and the NPS, the Sitka F.D. provides all prevention and suppression related support to vehicle, structure, and wildland fires.</i>	Dave Miller	City of Sitka Fire Department
Traffic Control and Public Safety	<i>Evacuations, smoke impacts to roads, visitor safety, and traffic control are often required during wildfire events.</i>	Neil Akana	Sitka NHP
Jurisdictional Agency	<i>National Park Service. Sitka NHP is the land manager.</i>	Mary Miller	Sitka NHP
Delegation of Authority	<i>Document granting authority for safe and congruent operations through defined expectations</i>	Dan Warthin	Alaska Regional Office (NPS)
Media	<i>Any action or request regarding Sitka NHP and associated wildfires from any form of media should be forwarded to Sitka NHP</i>	Becky Latanich	Sitka NHP
Fire Investigation	<i>Determination of cause is required on all wildland fire incidents. In the case where determination is not apparent (i.e., lightning) an investigation may be required.</i>	Neil Akana	Sitka NHP
Wildland Fire Decision Support System	<i>Computer based documentation system used by federal fire agencies.</i>	Tristan Fluharty	Tongass N.F.
After Action Review	<i>In person process in which events are shared and revisited in an effort to improve and enhance procedures and operations</i>	Mary Miller	Sitka NHP
NPS Fire Report	<i>Fire Reports chronicle date, time, place, size, and total effort of fire response. Shall be completed within one week of fire being declared out.</i>	Brian Sorbel	Alaska Regional Office (NPS)
Burned Area Rehabilitation	<i>Any post fire rehabilitation or damage repair caused by suppression activities.</i>	Dan Warthin Jennifer Barnes	Alaska Regional Office (NPS)

H. NOTIFICATION LIST (EMERGENCY ALWAYS DIAL 911)

Contact Name	Title	Office Number	Mobile Number	Email
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE				
Mary Miller	Superintendent	907-747-0111	907-738-3482	mary_miller@nps.gov
Neil Akana	Chief Ranger	907-747-0127	907-738-3851	neil_akana@nps.gov
Brinnen Carter	Resources Chief	907-747-0140	907-739-4960	brinnen_carter@nps.gov
Michael Trainor	Maintenance Chief	907-747-0150	907-623-0871	michael_j_trainor@nps.gov
Becky Latanich	Interpretation Chief	907-747-0132	907-738-5795	becky_latanich@nps.gov
Dan Warthin	Regional FMO	907-644-3409	907-444-8788	dan_warthin@nps.gov
Jennifer Barnes	Regional Ecologist	907-455-0652	907-244-9073	jennifer_barnes@nps.gov
CITY of SITKA				
Dave Miller	Fire Chief	907-747-3233	907-738-6890	davem@cityofsitka.com
Al Stevens	Assistant Fire Chief	907-747-3233		als@cityofsitka.com
Sheldon Schmidt	Police Chief	907-747-3248	907-738-3150	sheldons@sitkapd.com
Lance Evers	Police Lt.	"	907-315-4999	lance@sitkapd.com
Jeff Ankerfelt	Police Lt.	"		jeffa@sitkapd.com
USFS – TONGASS NF				
Tristan Fluharty	Forest FMO	907-228-6223	907-617-8598	tfluharty@fs.fed.us
Seth Ross	Forest AFMO	907-945-1204	907-209-3029	sethross@fs.fed.us
Jeff Wickett / Dana Ahlin	Sitka Dispatch	907-747-4306	907-209-1997	
Patti Huddlestun	Forest Aviation Off.	907-228-6345	907-617-3190	phuddlestun@fs.fed.us
US COAST GUARD				
Air Station Daytime	Sitka	907-966-5420		
Air Station Emergency 24 hours	Sitka	907-966-5556		
Marine Safety	Sitka	907-966-5454		
Marine Safety Emergency 24 hours	Sitka	1800-478-5555		
Captain of the Port	Juneau	907-436-2836		

I. COMMUNICATION PLAN

NAME	Rx Freq	RX CG	Tx Freq	Tx CG	Bandwidth	Agency
Fire	154.445	136.5	159.060	136.5	N	City
TAC 1	155.055	225.7	159.240	225.7	N	City
TAC 2	154.130	110.9	154.130	110.9	N	City
Command	158.835	91.5	154.040	91.5	N	City
N Kruz	168.725		168.725	141.3	N	USFS
Mud Bay	171.475		168.675	141.3	N	USFS
Biorka	171.475		168.675	136.5	N	USFS
Moore	171.475		168.675	123.0	N	USFS
Furhelm	171.475		168.675	114.8	N	USFS
Air to Ground	167.475		167.475		N	USFS
Crew Net	169.175		169.175		N	USFS

J. Appendices

1. Map

2. Weather Trends

3. Risk and Complexity Analysis

4. Medical Plan

- 206 and Incident within Incident Protocols

Sitka National Historic Park
Wildfire Emergency Response Planning

Alaska Region
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



135°19'15"W

135°19'0"W

135°18'45"W

135°18'30"W

57°30'N

57°30'N

57°24'5"N

57°24'5"N

135°19'15"W

135°19'0"W

135°18'45"W

135°18'30"W



 **Totem Poles**

 **Trails**

 **Sitka NHP Boundary**

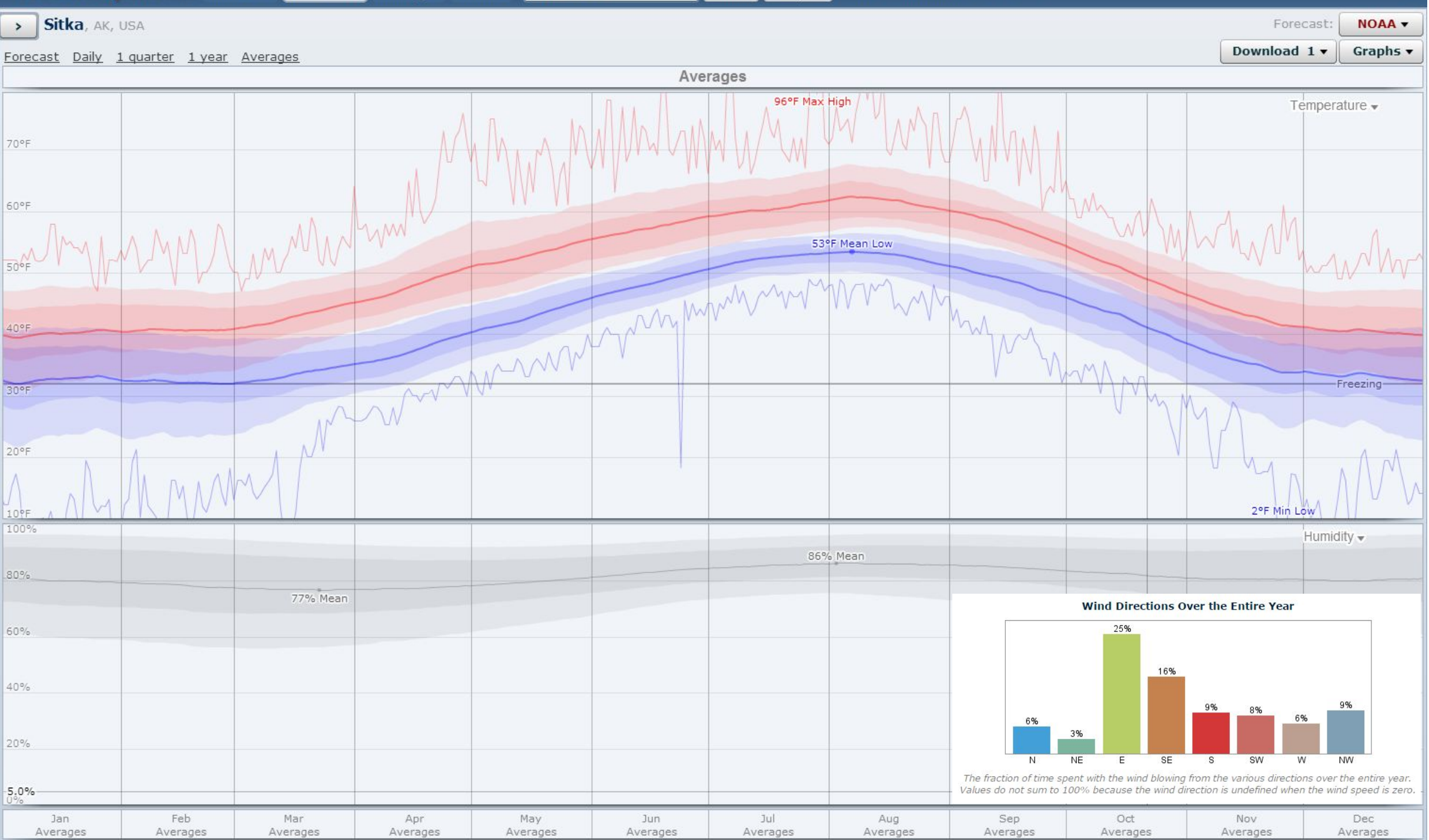
 **NPS Building Footprint**

 **Avoidance Areas**



050100200

Yards





NATIONAL WILDFIRE COORDINATING GROUP

NWCG Memorandum No. 14-019

Date: 2 December 2014

TO: NWCG Member Agencies

FROM: Dan Smith, Chair, NWCG Executive Board

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Dan Smith", is placed next to the "FROM:" line.

SUBJECT: Revision of the Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment (RCA)

The Wildfire Risk and Complexity Assessment (RCA) was adopted by the National Wildfire Coordinating Group on December 17, 2013 as a replacement for the Complexity Analysis and the Organizational Needs Assessment.

During the 2014 wildfire season, field personnel recommended revisions to the RCA. The NWCG Operations and Workforce Development Committee (OWDC) assessed these recommendations and revised the RCA accordingly. Revisions include:

- Clarification of existing text in some elements to reduce redundancy and simplify instructions;
- Addition of text in the element ratings (i.e. Low, Moderate, and High columns) to clarify rating criteria;
- Replacement of the "N/A" element ratings with "Very Low"; and
- Clarification of existing text in the "Indicators of Incident Complexity" portion of the RCA to address number of firefighters instead of number of resources assigned at the type 5 level, and use of Command and General Staff at the type 4 and type 3 levels.

The revised RCA is posted at: <http://www.nwcg.gov/>. Field personnel should discontinue use of the previous version.

The complete RCA is located in the *Wildland Fire Incident Management Field Guide* (PMS 210).

An excerpt from the RCA, "Indicators of Incident Complexity," is included in the *Incident Response Pocket Guide* (PMS 461) and the *Incident Commander's Organizer* (PMS 206).

These documents will be updated during their normal revision cycles.

Attachment: Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment

Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment

The Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment should be used to evaluate firefighter safety issues, assess risk, and identify the appropriate incident management organization. Determining incident complexity is a subjective process based on examining a combination of indicators or factors. An incident's complexity can change over time; incident managers should periodically re-evaluate incident complexity to ensure that the incident is managed properly with the right resources.

Instructions:

Incident Commanders should complete Part A and Part B and relay this information to the Agency Administrator. If the fire exceeds initial attack or will be managed to accomplish resource management objectives, Incident Commanders should also complete Part C and provide the information to the Agency Administrator.

Part A: Firefighter Safety Assessment

Evaluate the following items, mitigate as necessary, and note any concerns, mitigations, or other information.

Evaluate these items	Concerns, mitigations, notes
LCES	
Fire Orders and Watch Out Situations	
Multiple operational periods have occurred without achieving initial objectives	
Incident personnel are overextended mentally and/or physically and are affected by cumulative fatigue.	
Communication is ineffective with tactical resources and/or dispatch.	
Operations are at the limit of span of control.	
Aviation operations are complex and/or aviation oversight is lacking.	
Logistical support for the incident is inadequate or difficult.	

Part B: Relative Risk Assessment

Values				Notes/Mitigation
<u>B1. Infrastructure/Natural/Cultural Concerns</u> Based on the number and kinds of values to be protected, and the difficulty to protect them, rank this element low, moderate, or high. Considerations: key resources potentially affected by the fire such as urban interface, structures, critical municipal watershed, commercial timber, developments, recreational facilities, power/pipelines, communication sites, highways, potential for evacuation, unique natural resources, designated areas (i.e. wilderness), T&E species habitat, and cultural sites.	L	M	H	
<u>B2. Proximity and Threat of Fire to Values</u> Evaluate the potential threat to values based on their proximity to the fire, and rank this element low, moderate, or high.	L Far	M	H Near	
<u>B3. Social/Economic Concerns</u> Evaluate the potential impacts of the fire to social and/or economic concerns, and rank this element low, moderate, or high. Considerations: impacts to social or economic concerns of an individual, business, community or other stakeholder; degree of support for the wildland fire program and resulting fire effects; other fire management jurisdictions; tribal subsistence or gathering of natural resources; air quality regulatory requirements; public tolerance of smoke, including health impacts; potential for evacuation and ingress/egress routes; and restrictions and/or closures in effect or being considered.	L	M	H	
Hazards				Notes/Mitigation
<u>B4. Fuel Conditions</u> Consider fuel conditions ahead of the fire and rank this element low, moderate, or high. Evaluate fuel conditions that exhibit high ROS and intensity for your area, such as those caused by invasive species or insect/disease outbreaks; and/or continuity of fuels.	L	M	H	
<u>B5. Fire Behavior</u> Evaluate the current and expected fire behavior and rank this element low, moderate, or high. Considerations: intensity; rates of spread; crowning; profuse or long-range spotting.	L	M	H	
<u>B6. Potential Fire Growth</u> Evaluate the potential fire growth, and rank this element low, moderate, or high. Considerations: Considerations would include current and expected fire growth based on fire behavior analysis and the weather forecast and/or the ability to control the fire.	L	M	H	
Probability				Notes/Mitigation
<u>B7. Time of Season</u> Evaluate the potential for a long-duration fire and rank this element low, moderate, or high. Considerations: time remaining until a season ending event.	L Late	M Mid	H Early	
<u>B8. Barriers to Fire Spread</u> Evaluate the barriers to fire spread and their potential to limit fire growth, and rank this element low, moderate, or high. Considerations: If many natural and/or human-made barriers are present, rank this element low. If some barriers are present, rank this element moderate. If no barriers are present, rank this element high.	L Many	M	H Few	
<u>B9. Seasonal Severity</u> Evaluate fire danger indices and rank this element low/moderate, high, or very high/extreme. Considerations: Fire danger indices such as energy release component (ERC); drought status; live and dead fuel moistures; fire danger indices; adjective fire danger rating; geographic area preparedness level.	L/M	H	VH/ E	
Enter the number of items circled for each column.				

Relative Risk Rating (circle one):

Low	Majority of items are "Low", with a few items rated as "Moderate" and/or "High".
Moderate	Majority of items are "Moderate", with a few items rated as "Low" and/or "High".
High	Majority of items are "High"; A few items may be rated as "Low" or "Moderate".

Part C: Organization

Relative Risk Rating (From Part B)					
Circle the Relative Risk Rating (from Part B).			L	M	H
Implementation Difficulty					Notes/Mitigation
<u>C1. Potential Fire Duration</u> Evaluate the estimated length of time that the fire may continue to burn if no action is taken and amount of season remaining. Rank this element low, moderate, or high. Note: This will vary by geographic area.		N/A Very Short	L Short	M	H Long
<u>C2. Incident Strategies (Course of Action)</u> Evaluate the level of firefighter and aviation exposure required to successfully meet the current strategy and implement the course of action. Rank this element as very low, low, moderate, or high. Consider the likelihood that those resources will be effective; exposure of firefighters; reliance on aircraft to accomplish objectives; and whether there are clearly defined trigger points.		Very Low	L	M	H
<u>C3. Functional Concerns</u> Evaluate the need to increase organizational structure to adequately and safely manage the incident, and rank this element very low (minimal resources committed), low (adequate), moderate (some additional support needed), or high (current capability inadequate). Considerations: Incident management functions (logistics, finance, operations, information, planning, safety, and/or specialized personnel/equipment) are inadequate and needed; availability of resources; access to EMS support; heavy commitment of local resources to logistical support; ability of local businesses to sustain logistical support; substantial air operation which is not properly staffed; worked multiple operational periods without achieving initial objectives; incident personnel overextended mentally and/or physically; Incident Action Plans, briefings, etc. missing or incomplete; performance of firefighting resources affected by cumulative fatigue; and ineffective communications.		Very Low	L	M	H
Socio/Political Concerns					Notes/Mitigation
<u>C4. Objective Concerns</u> Evaluate the complexity of the incident objectives and rank this element very low, low, moderate, or high. Considerations: clarity; ability of current organization to accomplish; disagreement among cooperators; tactical/operational restrictions; complex objectives involving multiple focuses; objectives influenced by serious accidents or fatalities.		Very Low	L	M	H
<u>C5. External Influences</u> Evaluate the effect external influences will have on how the fire is managed and rank this element very low, low, moderate, or high. Considerations: limited local resources available for initial attack; increasing media involvement, social/print/television media interest; controversial fire policy; threat to safety of visitors from fire and related operations; restrictions and/or closures in effect or being considered; pre-existing controversies/ relationships; smoke management problems; sensitive political concerns/interests.		Very Low	L	M	H
<u>C6. Ownership Concerns</u> Evaluate the effect ownership/jurisdiction will have on how the fire is managed and rank this element very low, low, moderate, or high. Considerations: disagreements over policy, responsibility, and/or management response; fire burning or threatening more than one jurisdiction; potential for unified command; different or conflicting management objectives; potential for claims (damages); disputes over suppression responsibility.		Very Low	L	M	H
Enter the number of items circled for each column.					

Part C: Organization (continued)

Recommended Organization (circle one):

Type 5	Majority of items rated as “Very Low”; a few items may be rated in other categories.
Type 4	Majority of items rated as “Low”, with some items rated as “Very Low”, and a few items rated as “Moderate” or “High”.
Type 3	Majority of items rated as “Moderate”, with a few items rated in other categories.
Type 2	Majority of items rated as “Moderate”, with a few items rated as “High”.
Type 1	Majority of items rated as “High”; a few items may be rated in other categories.

Rationale:

Use this section to document the incident management organization for the fire. If the incident management organization is different than the Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment recommends, document why an alternative organization was selected. Use the “Notes/Mitigation” column to address mitigation actions for a specific element, and include these mitigations in the rationale.

Name of Incident: _____ Unit(s): _____

Date/Time: _____ Signature of Preparer: _____

Indicators of Incident Complexity

Common indicators may include the area (location) involved; threat to life, environment and property; political sensitivity, organizational complexity, jurisdictional boundaries, values at risk, and weather. Most indicators are common to all incidents, but some may be unique to a particular type of incident. The following are common contributing indicators for each of the five complexity types.

TYPE 5 INCIDENT COMPLEXITY INDICATORS

General Indicators	Span of Control Indicators
- Incident is typically terminated or concluded (objective met) within a short time once resources arrive on scene - For incidents managed for resource objectives, minimal staffing/oversight is required - Resources vary from two to six firefighters - Formal Incident Planning Process not needed - Written Incident Action Plan (IAP) not needed - Minimal effects to population immediately surrounding the incident - Critical Infrastructure, or Key Resources, not adversely affected	- Incident Commander (IC) position filled - Single resources are directly supervised by the IC - Command Staff or General Staff positions not needed to reduce workload or span of control

TYPE 4 INCIDENT COMPLEXITY INDICATORS

General Indicators	Span of Control Indicators
- Incident objectives are typically met within one operational period once resources arrive on scene, but resources may remain on scene for multiple operational periods - Multiple resources may be needed - Resources may require limited logistical support - Formal Incident Planning Process not needed - Written Incident Action Plan (IAP) not needed - Limited effects to population surrounding incident - Critical Infrastructure or Key Resources may be adversely affected, but mitigation measures are uncomplicated and can be implemented within one Operational Period - Elected and appointed governing officials, stakeholder groups, and political organizations require little or no interaction	- IC role filled - Resources either directly supervised by the IC or supervised through an ICS Leader position - Task Forces or Strike Teams may be used to reduce span of control to an acceptable level - Command Staff positions normally not filled to reduce workload or span of control - General Staff position(s) normally not filled to reduce workload or span of control

TYPE 3 INCIDENT COMPLEXITY INDICATORS

General Indicators	Span of Control Indicators
- Incident typically extends into multiple operational periods - Incident objectives usually not met within the first or second operational period - Resources may need to remain at scene for multiple operational periods, requiring logistical support - Numerous kinds and types of resources may be required - Formal Incident Planning Process is initiated and followed - Written Incident Action Plan (IAP) needed for each Operational Period - Responders may range up to 200 total personnel - Incident may require an Incident Base to provide support - Population surrounding incident affected - Critical Infrastructure or Key Resources may be adversely affected and actions to mitigate effects may extend into multiple Operational Periods - Elected and appointed governing officials, stakeholder groups, and political organizations require some level of interaction	- IC role filled - Numerous resources supervised indirectly through the establishment and expansion of the Operations Section and its subordinate positions - Division Supervisors, Group Supervisors, Task Forces, and Strike Teams used to reduce span of control to an acceptable level - Command Staff positions may be filled to reduce workload or span of control - General Staff position(s) may be filled to reduce workload or span of control - ICS functional units may need to be filled to reduce workload

TYPE 2 INCIDENT COMPLEXITY INDICATORS

General Indicators	Span of Control Indicators
• Incident displays moderate resistance to stabilization or mitigation and will extend into multiple operational periods covering several days • Incident objectives usually not met within the first several Operational Periods • Resources may need to remain at scene for up to 7 days and require complete logistical support • Numerous kinds and types of resources may be required including many that will trigger a formal demobilization process • Formal Incident Planning Process is initiated and followed • Written Incident Action Plan (IAP) needed for each Operational Period • Responders may range from 200 to 500 total • Incident requires an Incident Base and several other ICS facilities to provide support • Population surrounding general incident area affected • Critical Infrastructure or Key Resources may be adversely affected, or possibly destroyed, and actions to mitigate effects may extend into multiple Operational Periods and require considerable coordination • Elected and appointed governing officials, stakeholder groups, and political organizations require a moderate level of interaction	• IC role filled • Large numbers of resources supervised indirectly through the expansion of the Operations Section and its subordinate positions • Branch Director position(s) may be filled for organizational or span of control purposes • Division Supervisors, Group Supervisors, Task Forces, and Strike Teams used to reduce span of control • All Command Staff positions filled • All General Staff positions filled • Most ICS functional units filled to reduce workload

TYPE 1 INCIDENT COMPLEXITY INDICATORS

General Indicators	Span of Control Indicators
• Incident displays high resistance to stabilization or mitigation and will extend into numerous operational periods covering several days to several weeks • Incident objectives usually not met within the first several Operational Periods • Resources may need to remain at scene for up to 14 days, require complete logistical support, and several possible personnel replacements • Numerous kinds and types of resources may be required, including many that will trigger a formal demobilization process • DOD assets, or other nontraditional agencies, may be involved in the response, requiring close coordination and support • Complex aviation operations involving multiple aircraft may be involved • Formal Incident Planning Process is initiated and followed. • Written Incident Action Plan (IAP) needed for each Operational Period • Responders may range from 500 to several thousand total • Incident requires an Incident Base and numerous other ICS facilities to provide support • Population surrounding the region or state where the incident occurred is affected • Numerous Critical Infrastructure or Key Resources adversely affected or destroyed. Actions to mitigate effects will extend into multiple Operational Periods spanning days or weeks and require long-term planning and considerable coordination • Elected and appointed governing officials, stakeholder groups, and political organizations require a high level of interaction	• IC role filled • Large numbers of resources supervised indirectly through the expansion of the Operations Section and its subordinate positions • Branch Director Position(s) may be filled for organizational or span of control purposes • Division Supervisors, Group Supervisors, Task Forces, and Strike Teams used to reduce span of control • All Command Staff positions filled and many include assistants • All General Staff positions filled and many include deputy positions • Most or all ICS functional units filled to reduce workload

Medical Plan 2015
(Coordinate Standard WGS 84)

MEDICAL AID STATIONS OR CLINICS						
MEDICAL AID STATIONS	LOCATION	PARAMEDICS YES OR NO				
SITKA FIRE DEPARTMENT	209 Lake St. Sitka, AK Ph: (907) 747-3233	No				
TRANSPORTATION						
AMBULANCE SERVICES 911 / Sitka Fire Dept. (907) 747-3233						
NAME	ADDRESS/LOCATION	PHONE #	PARAMEDICS YES OR NO			
SITKA FIRE DEPARTMENT	209 Lake St. Sika, Ak Ph: (907) 747-3233	(907) 747-3233 or 911	No			
AIR AMBULANCE OR FLIGHT FOR LIFE						
NAME	ADDRESS/LOCATION	PHONE #	PARAMEDICS YES OR NO			
GUARDIAN FLIGHT	SITKA, AK	(866) 997-3822 (dispatch) (907) 245-6230 (secondary)	YES			
- Can use 123.025 to communicate with air medical helicopters. - Use degrees, minutes, decimal minutes in WGS 84 when giving location to aircraft.						
HOSPITALS						
NAME	ADDRESS OR LOCATION	TRAVEL TIME		PHONE #	BURN CENTER Y OR N	HELIPAD Y OR N
SITKA COMMUNITY HOSPITAL	209 Moller Ave, Sitka, AK <i>N 57 3.567 W 135 20.771</i>	1 min	5 min	(907) 747-3241	N	N
SEARHC MT. EDGE CUMBE HOSPITAL	222 Tongass Drive, Sitka, AK <i>N 57 3.150 W 135 21.589</i>	1 min.	5 min	(907) 966-2411	N	N
MEDICAL EMERGENCY PROCEDURES						
✓ On site Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics will be identified at the briefing. ✓ Any injuries will be reported through the chain of command. ✓ Utilize attached 'incident within an incident' protocols and the Medical Incident Report to efficiently manage the medical. ✓ The name of any injured party should not be announced over the radio.						

MEDICAL PLAN (ICS 206 WF)

Medical Incident Report

**FOR ALL MEDICAL EMERGENCIES: IDENTIFY ON SCENE INCIDENT COMMANDER BY NAME AND POSITION AND ANNOUNCE
"MEDICAL EMERGENCY" TO INITIATE RESPONSE FROM IMT COMMUNICATIONS/DISPATCH.**

Use items one through nine to communicate situation to communications/dispatch.

1. CONTACT COMMUNICATIONS/DISPATCH

Ex: "Communications, Div. Alpha. Stand-by for Priority Medical Incident Report." (If life threatening request designated frequency be cleared for emergency traffic.)

2. INCIDENT STATUS: Provide incident summary and command structure.

Nature of Injury/Illness		Describe the injury (Ex: Broken leg with bleeding)
Incident Name		Geographic Name + "Medical" (Ex: Trout Meadow Medical)
Incident Commander		Name of IC
Patient Care		Name of Care Provider (Ex: EMT Smith)

3. INITIAL PATIENT ASSESSMENT: Complete this section for each patient. This is only a brief, initial assessment. Provide additional patient info after completing this 9 Line Report.

Number of Patients:	Male / Female	Age:	Weight:
Conscious? ☐ YES ☐ NO = MEDEVAC!			
Breathing? ☐ YES ☐ NO = MEDEVAC!			
Mechanism of Injury: What caused the injury?			
Lat/Long (Datum WGS84) Ex: N 40° 42.45' x W 123° 03.24'			

4. SEVERITY OF EMERGENCY, TRANSPORT PRIORITY

SEVERITY	TRANSPORT PRIORITY
☐ URGENT-RED Life threatening injury or illness. <i>Ex: Unconscious, difficulty breathing, bleeding severely, 2° – 3° burns more than 4 palm sizes, heat stroke, disoriented.</i>	Ambulance or MEDEVAC helicopter. Evacuation need is IMMEDIATE.
☐ PRIORITY-YELLOW Serious Injury or illness. <i>Ex: Significant trauma, not able to walk, 2° – 3° burns not more than 1-2 palm sizes.</i>	Ambulance or consider air transport if at remote location. Evacuation may be DELAYED.
☐ ROUTINE-GREEN Not a life threatening injury or illness. <i>Ex: Sprains, strains, minor heat-related illness.</i>	Non-Emergency. Evacuation considered Routine of Convenience.

5. TRANSPORT PLAN:

Air Transport: (Agency Aircraft Preferred)

☐ Helispot	☐ Short-haul/Hoist	☐ Life Flight	☐ Other
Ground Transport:			
☐ Self-Extract	☐ Carry-Out	☐ Ambulance	☐ Other

6. ADDITIONAL RESOURCE/EQUIPMENT NEEDS:

☐ Paramedic/EMT(s)	☐ Crew(s)	☐ SKED/Backboard/C-Collar
☐ Burn Sheet(s)	☐ Oxygen	☐ Trauma Bag
☐ Medication(s)	☐ IV/Fluid(s)	☐ Cardiac Monitor/AED
☐ Other (i.e. splints, rope rescue, wheeled litter)		

7. COMMUNICATIONS:

Function	Channel Name/Number	Receive (Rx)	Tone/NAC *	Transmit (Tx)	Tone/NAC *
<i>Ex: Command</i>	<i>Forest Rpt, Ch. 2</i>	<i>168.3250</i>	<i>110.9</i>	<i>171.4325</i>	<i>110.9</i>
COMMAND					
AIR-TO-GRND					
TACTICAL					

*(NAC for digital radio system)

8. EVACUATION LOCATION:

Lat/Long (Datum WGS84) <i>EX: N 40 42.45' x W 123 03.24'</i>	
Patient's ETA to Evacuation Location:	
Helispot/Extraction Size and Hazards:	

9. CONTINGENCY:

Considerations: If primary options fail, what actions can be implemented in conjunction with primary evacuation method? Be thinking ahead...	REMEMBER: Confirm ETA's of resources ordered Act according to your level of training Be Alert. Keep Calm. Think Clearly. Act Decisively.
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