

# Task Force/ Strike Team Leader S-330



NFES 002186

**Student Workbook**  
**SEPTEMBER 2014**





**CERTIFICATION STATEMENT**

**on behalf of the**

**NATIONAL WILDFIRE COORDINATING GROUP**

*The following material attains the instructional design standards prescribed for training products developed and coordinated by the National Wildfire Coordinating Group. The training material is certified for interagency use and is known as:*

Task Force/Strike Team Leader, S-330

  
Training Committee Chair

9/30/14  
Date



# Task Force/Strike Team Leader S-330

## Student Workbook September 2014 NFES 002186

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## **PREFACE**

Task Force/Strike Team Leader, S-330 is a required training course in the National Incident Management System: Wildland Fire Qualification System Guide (PMS 310-1).

This course was developed by an interagency group of subject matter experts with direction and guidance from the National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) Training Branch.

The NWCG appreciates the efforts of these personnel and all those who have contributed to the development of this training product.



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## Task Force/Strike Team Leader, S-330

### Unit 0 – Introduction

#### OBJECTIVES:

Upon completion of this unit, the instructor will:

1. Introduce the course coordinator, instructors, and students.
2. Discuss course logistics.
3. Provide a course overview.
4. Discuss course expectations.
5. Identify course reference materials.
6. Discuss position responsibilities.
7. Review pre-course work.



## I. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

### A. Course Objectives

At the successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- Demonstrate the ability to apply the Risk Management Process found in the Incident Response Pocket Guide (IRPG) to various incidents.
- Identify and describe the responsibilities of a Task Force/Strike Team Leader (TFLD/STL).
- Demonstrate the ability to apply appropriate tactics with assigned resources organized into strike teams or task forces.

### B. Introductions

- Name and job title
- Agency and home unit
- ICS qualifications
- How long they have been involved with incident management and their major discipline of work.
- Identify one of the main responsibilities of the TFLD/STL.

## II. COURSE LOGISTICS

- Course agenda
- Registration roster
- Breaks
- Facility locations (restrooms, vending machines, drinking fountains, smoking areas, evacuation policy, etc.)
- Message location
- Cell phone policy
- Local information (restaurants, local map, transportation)

## III. COURSE OVERVIEW

This course is designed to meet the training needs of Task Force/Strike Team Leader (TFLD/STL) as outlined in the Wildland Fire Qualifications System Guide (PMS 310-1) and the position task book developed for the position.

The S-330 course is scheduled for 19-20½ hours. It is designed to support completion of the knowledge and skills element identified in the position task book.

The course will provide a “day in the life” of the TFLD/STL.

The course scenario will provide students practice functioning as a TFLD/STL.

A. Instructional Methods

1. The course will be run as an incident, with short lecture, followed by exercises to apply learning objectives.
2. PowerPoint
3. Discussion

B. Evaluating Student Performance

A final exam (closed book) will be administered at the conclusion of the course. During the final exam, students may refer only to the Wildland Fire Incident Management Field Guide and IRPG.

To successfully complete the course, students must:

- Participate in all classroom discussions, exercises, and scenarios.
- Obtain a score of 70% or higher on the final exam to receive a certificate of completion for the course.

C. Student Training Course Evaluation Form

Students are given the opportunity to comment on the course, the units, and the quality of instruction at the end of the course.

D. Course Reference Materials

Below is a list of materials that are referenced throughout the course:

- Wildland Fire Incident Management Field Guide (PMS 210)
- Incident Response Pocket Guide (PMS 461)

## IV. COURSE EXPECTATIONS

### A. Student Expectations

#### **EXERCISE: STUDENT EXPECTATIONS FOR THE COURSE**

Purpose: Students develop a list of their expectations for the course.

Format: Students work in small groups of three to five students.

Materials Needed: Flip charts and markers

#### Instructions:

1. Instruct groups to write their responses to the following question on a flip chart:
  - What do you expect to learn from this course?
2. Present expectations to the class.

#### **End of Exercise.**

### B. Instructor Expectations

Students will:

- Have an interest in becoming a TFLD/STL.
- Have completed their pre-course work.
- Exhibit mutual cooperation with the group.
- Participate actively in all of the training exercises presented in the course.
- Return to class at stated times.
- Have all questions answered.

## V. POSITION DESCRIPTIONS

### A. Wildland Fire Incident Management Field Guide Position Description.

The Wildland Fire Incident Management Field Guide contains positions in the ICS system. The TFLD/STL will be covered in detail throughout the course.

### B. Position Task Book (PTB) Description

The PTB contains common tasks for all unit leaders and additional specific tasks for the TFLD/STL.

The PTB is the primary tool for observing and evaluating performance.

In the current performance based system, trainees must complete the tasking in the PTB to become qualified as a TFLD/STL.

The PTB can only be initiated by the home unit, not at this course.

## VI. REVIEW PRE-COURSE WORK



## Task Force/Strike Team Leader, S-330

### 1 – Pre-Incident and Mobilization Responsibilities

#### OBJECTIVES:

Upon completion of this unit, students will be able to:

1. Identify the responsibilities of the Task Force/Strike Team Leader before and during mobilization.
2. Identify the capabilities and limitations of assigned personnel and equipment.
3. Identify the responsibilities of the Task Force/Strike Team Leader during the check-in process.
4. List information to be provided at the incident during the check-in process.



## I. RESPONSIBILITIES PRIOR TO MOBILIZATION

### A. Assemble a Kit for an Assignment

1. Kit should be assembled prior to receiving an assignment.
2. The kit should contain enough critical information and materials to allow you to operate for the first 48 hours without need for support.
3. The kit should be easily transportable and meet national mobilization guide weight limitations for travel.

### B. TFLD/STL Kit Contents

- Programmable radio
- Cell phone
- Writing materials
- Clipboard
- Compass and GPS
- IRPG and other reference guides
- Signal mirror
- Belt weather kit
- Flagging
- Camera
- Calculator
- Government credit card
- Batteries
- White shoe polish

It is important to keep your kit updated with current forms and information concerning Federal, State, Agency laws, and safety guidelines, and forms.

### C. Personal Preparedness

Ensure that you have fulfilled your responsibilities at work and at home.

Be prepared to be away for 14 days.

D. ICS Typing and Production Rates of Resources (Wildland Fire Incident Management Field Guide and IRPG)

1. Type 1 versus Type 2 crew
  - Initial attack production rates
  - Sustained attack production rates
2. Engines
3. Dozer
4. Tractor/plow
5. Other resources

E. Strike Team/Task Force Configuration

1. Strike Team of engines – 5 engines of the same ICS type
2. Strike Team of crews – 2 crews of the same ICS type
3. Strike Team of dozers – 2 dozers
4. Strike Team of tractor/plows – 2 tractor/plows
5. Task Force – Combination of resources not exceeding span of control.

A task force may be made up of personnel and equipment assembled for a specific incident purpose that is not typed in ICS.

## II. MOBILIZATION

A taskforce or strike team is usually assembled on the incident from available resources. This method is more common than a TFLD/STL and Task Force Strike Team both being ordered through dispatch.

### A. Incident Information

Obtain complete information from agency dispatch concerning incident assignment:

- Incident/project name
- Incident/project order number
- Office reference number
- Descriptive location
- Legal description
- Incident/base phone number
- Jurisdiction/agency
- Ordering office
- Aircraft information
- Request number
- Incident type/status
- Size or scope of incident
- Reporting location
- Rendezvous point for resources

- Phone contacts
- Radio frequencies/contact
- Transportation arrangements
- Travel routes
- Special equipment needs
- Weather
- Assigned resources
  - Agency
  - Private/contract
- Task Force/Strike Team designator

## **EXERCISE: MARRE FIRE RESOURCE ORDER STATUS SYSTEM (ROSS)**

Purpose: To give students practice filling out a crew resource order.

Format: Students will work independently.

Instructions:

Refer to the completed resource order on page 1.19. Discuss information in block 12 columns of the resource order.

Cadre will present Marre Fire ROSS exercise.

Fill in the ROSS crew resource order (SW page 1.21) with the information provided on slide 20.

Review answers on slide 21. Indicate that dispatch does not always provide all the information listed on the example of their ROSS crew resource order.

Discuss which items can be obtained from the resource order and your dispatch office. Discuss methods for finding other information. Discuss how the information on the ROSS order can benefit the TFLD/STL.

**End of Exercise.**

## B. Mixed Agency Task Force/Strike Team Considerations

1. Common radio frequencies.
2. Agency travel restrictions.
3. Length of assignments.
4. Length of duty day (2:1 work/rest).
5. DOT driving hour restrictions.
6. Equipment fuel types/needs.
7. Resources prepared for extended assignments.
8. Personnel/personal conflicts.
9. Union/military/cooperators/inmate considerations.

## C. Private/Contract Equipment Considerations

1. Contract or Agreement
  - Documents the terms and conditions of the rental of contractor's equipment.
  - Contractor must provide a copy.
2. Pre-Use Inspection
  - Contract must be established.
  - Equipment inspected prior to season start.
3. Resource Order
  - Contractor must provide copy. E# is required for payment.

4. Vehicle/Heavy Equipment Safety Inspection Checklist (OF-296)
  - Equipment inspected at contract establishment must be re-inspected at time of incident use.
  - Required at time of order or upon arrival at incident or designated location.
  - Logistics section chief is responsible for all equipment arriving at incident.
  
5. Emergency Shift Ticket
  - Start upon completion of satisfactory inspection.
  - Documents equipment time, use and status.
  - Documents remarks for release, down time, problems, etc.
  - Signed and dated by contractor and government officer (first line supervisor).
  
6. Performance Evaluation
  - Completed by first line supervisor.
  - Forwarded to Finance Section Chief.
  - FSC ensures original is forwarded to awarding contracting officer.
  - Copy provided to contractor.
  - Copy retained for incident documentation package.

7. Emergency Equipment Use Invoice (OF-286)
  - Documents the daily use from shift tickets.
  - Shows additions or deductions.
  - Calculates the payment due.
  - Signed by the appropriate incident official and the contractor.
8. National contract compliance (Interagency Incident Business Management Handbook).

D. Initial Assessment of Strike Team/Task Force

An initial assessment of assigned resources will provide you with information about them, and provide them an understanding of who you are. Your first impression on the resources will set the stage for the assignment.

1. Physical/mental condition. Consider recent assignments and travel.
2. Qualifications and experience level.
3. Identify trainees.
4. Ensure each resource has assigned order and request number.
5. Obtain manifests for assigned resources.

Record names and numbers of single resource bosses and all personnel, unit designators.

6. Prior to departure assess assigned resources and report to the sending dispatch the following information:
  - a. Failed inspection.
  - b. Equipment does not meet ICS standards for type and kind.
  - c. Certification requirements (red card), and/or equipment contract specifications not met.
  - d. Travel route, radio frequency/phone number, estimated time of departure (ETD), rest overnight (RON), estimated time of arrival (ETA).
  - e. Confirm TFLD/STL designator.

E. Brief Assigned Resources

Reaffirm your expectations with all resources.

1. Travel
  - a. Routes
  - b. Pre-established stops
  - c. Vehicle order/driving standards
  - d. Radio frequencies/phones
  - e. Safety
  - f. Confirm individual manifest information with dispatch.
2. Reporting location

3. Incident status summary
4. Meet with the Task Force/Strike Team single resource bosses to establish your expectations.

F. Resolving Potential Problems

Resolve issues using the chain of command.

1. Immediate supervisor
2. Ordering dispatch
3. Contracting officer

## **EXERCISE: MARRE FIRE TRAVEL**

Purpose: To give students practice giving a briefing and problem solving in a travel context.

### Instructions:

Use the travel map on page 1.23.

One student will be selected to brief the single resource bosses (cadre member) on the travel route. What document provides agency contact phone numbers? (ROSS order)

Discuss what actions TFLD/STL would take for the events on slides 1-38 to 1-41.

**End of Exercise.**

### III. REPORTING TO/CHECKING-IN TO AN INCIDENT

#### A. Check-In Locations:

1. Staging Area
2. Incident Command Post (ICP)
3. Base
4. Camp
5. Helibase
6. Active division or branch
7. Dispatch Center

If you do not formally check-in the TF/ST at the ICP, you may need to check-in at the end of the operational period.

## B. Purpose of the Check-In Process

1. Records arrival time of personnel and equipment.
2. Records identifiers of personnel and equipment (agency, names, and numbers).
3. Supports demobilization by recording home base and method of travel.
4. Records other qualifications the TFLD/STL or other assigned personnel may have to support incident needs.
5. ICS 211

The information entered on the ICS 211 must be accurate; it is used by all sections in the overall management of the incident.

It is used to populate the I-Suite database (tracks resources assigned to the incident).

## **EXERCISE: MARRE FIRE ICS 211**

Purpose: To give students experience filling out an ICS 211

Instructions:

Using ROSS form, have students complete Marre Fire ICS 211. Students will check-in their strike team on the overhead and crew ICS 211.

**End of Exercise.**

## REFERENCE MATERIALS

NFES 1077	Incident Response Pocket Guide
NFES 2943	Wildland Fire Incident Management Field Guide
NFES 2724	Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations
NFES 2160	Interagency Incident Business Management Handbook
NFES 2092	Mobilization Guide (national and/or geographic area)

Calendar, road atlas, agency maps, and Geographic Area or local Incident Organizer (to supplement ICS 201).

## FORMS

### Medical

CA 1	Federal Employees Notice of Traumatic Injury and Claim for Continuation of Pay
CA 2	Notice of Occupational Disease and Claim for Compensation
CA 16	Authorization for Examination and/or Treatment

### Standard Forms

SF-91	Motor Vehicle Accident Report
SF-261	Crew Time Report

### Optional Forms

OF-297	Emergency Shift Ticket
OF-288	Emergency Firefighter Time Report

### ICS Forms

ICS 201	Incident Briefing
ICS 213	General Message
ICS 214	Activity log
ICS 224	Crew Performance Rating
ICS 225	Incident Personnel Performance Rating



RESOURCE ORDER		Initial Date/Time		2. Incident / Project Name		3. Incident / Project Order Number		4. Office Reference Number								
Overhead		09/23/XX		MARRE		CA-LPF-080555		P5AZA8 AZA8								
5. Descriptive Location		6. SEC.		RNG		Base MDM		9. Jurisdiction / Agency								
San Marcos Camp		TWN		RNG		CA-LPCC		Los Padres National Forest								
30 Miles N of Santa Barbara on Hwy 154		LAT. 34 31 0		LONG. 119 38 0		South OPS 909-276-5555		10. Ordering Office								
								Los Padres Communications Center								
11. Aircraft Information		Radio Freq Type		Contact Name		Reload Base		Other Aircraft/Hazards								
Bearing	Distance	Base or OMNI							Financial Codes							
74	7	RZS			SBA		Multiple tankers, helicopters		AZA8							
78	23	GVO			FAT				P5AZA8							
291	32	CMA														
12. Req. Number	Ordered Date/Time	From	To	Qty	Resource Requested	Needed Date/Time	Deliver To	From Unit	To Unit	Assign Date/Time	Agency	Resource Assigned	Job ETD	Job ETA	Rel Date	Rel To
O-65	09-28-200X 14:00:26 PDT	CA-LPCC	CA-LPCC	1	DIVISION/GROUP SUPERVISOR	09-29-200X 12:00:00 PDT	San Marcos Camp	CA-SQF	CA-LPF	09-29-200X 06:00:00 PDT	CA-SQF	HUNTER DOUGLAS	09-29-200X 06:00:00 PDT	09-29-200X 12:00:00 PDT		FAT
O-66	09-28-200X 14:00:26 PDT	CA-LPCC	CA-LPCC		STRIKE TEAM LEADER- CREW	09-29-200X 12:00:00 PDT	San Marcos Camp	CA-S330	CA-LPF	09-29-200X 06:00:00 PDT	CA-S330	YOU	09-29-200X 06:00:00 PDT	09-29-200X 12:00:00 PDT		FAT
O-67	09-28-200X 14:00:26 PDT	CA-LPCC	CA-LPCC		STRIKE TEAM LEADER- CREW	09-29-200X 12:00:00 PDT	San Marcos Camp	CA-ANF	CA-LPF	09-29-200X 06:00:00 PDT	CA-ANF	FRED COUSTEAU	09-29-200X 06:00:00 PDT	09-29-200X 12:00:00 PDT		SBD
O-68	09-28-200X 14:00:26 PDT	CA-LPCC	CA-LPCC		PERSONNEL TIME RECORDER	09-29-200X 12:00:00 PDT	San Marcos Camp	AZ-TNF	CA-LPF	09-29-200X 10:00:00 PDT	AZ-TNF	ALLA TIME	09-29-200X 10:00:00 PDT	09-29-200X 18:00:00 PDT		PRC
O-69	09-28-200X 14:00:26 PDT	CA-LPCC	CA-LPCC		EQUIPMENT TIME RECORDER	09-29-200X 12:00:00 PDT	San Marcos Camp	AZ-PHD	CA-LPF	09-29-200X 10:00:00 PDT	AZ-PHD	SOMA TIME	09-29-200X 10:00:00 PDT	09-29-200X 18:00:00 PDT		PHX
13. Order Relayed																
Req. No.	Resource Requested		Action Taken		Date/Time		From Unit		To Unit							
O-65	DIVISION/GROUP SUPERVISOR		Enter		09-29-14:00:28		CA-LPCC		CA-BFCC							
O-66	STRIKE TEAM LEADER- CREW		Enter		09-29-14:00:28		CA-LPCC		CA-BFCC							
O-67	STRIKE TEAM LEADER- CREW		Enter		09-29-14:00:28		CA-LPCC		CA-RSCC							
O-68	PERSONNEL TIME RECORDER		Enter		09-29-14:00:28		CA-LPCC		CA-PHCC							
O-69	EQUIPMENT TIME RECORDER		Enter		09-29-14:00:28		CA-LPCC		CA-PHCC							















## Task Force/Strike Team Leader, S-330

### 2 – Pre-Engagement

#### OBJECTIVES:

Upon completion of this unit, students will be able to:

1. Discuss sources of information to develop incident situation awareness.
2. Identify the actions necessary to ensure assigned resources are fully equipped and prepared for assignment.
3. Identify the elements of a pre-engagement briefing.



## I. INFORMATION GATHERING AND SITUATION AWARENESS

Situation awareness (SA) should be ongoing.

It is important for the TFLD/STL to determine if resources assigned are adequate to accomplish tactical objectives.

Use all available sources of information to develop a complete picture of the capabilities and limitations of the assigned personnel and equipment.

- Personal observations
  - Mobilization inspection
  - Single resource boss information
- Briefings
  - Supervisory briefing
  - Operational period briefing
- Incident Action Plans (IAP)
  - Current
  - Past
- The resources being relieved

## II. ENSURING RESOURCES ARE READY FOR ASSIGNMENT

All resources must be fully line ready when they leave for the incident. One of the most important duties that the TFLD/STL performs is ensuring that their assigned resources leave the incident base or staging area fully equipped and line ready.

### A. Actions to Ensure Line Readiness

1. Plan ahead
2. Delegate to assigned supervisors
  - Assign specific responsibilities to ensure needs are promptly handled.
  - Follow up
3. Keep your supervisor informed
4. Brief all personnel
  - Brief assigned personnel fully about the mission.
  - Determine status of assigned resources.
  - Inform resources of assigned radio frequency(ies).
5. Document
  - Ask questions and take written notes.
  - Maintain a current Activity Log.
6. Ensure tools and equipment are appropriate for assignment.
7. Daily readiness

## **EXERCISE: PRE-ENGAGEMENT BRIEFING**

Purpose: To give students information gathering and briefing experience.

Instructions:

Refer to pages 2.9 – 2.14 for this exercise. Watch the video clip on slide 9. Extract the necessary information and give a pre-engagement briefing to strike team.

**End of Exercise.**

B. Transportation to and from Assigned Area

1. Meet time objectives.
2. Safe and adequate transportation for all assigned resources.
3. Adequate transportation for all equipment and supplies.
4. Resources are briefed on procedures for method of travel.
5. All assigned vehicles fully equipped and ready to go.
6. All equipment has been inspected and is under rental or cooperative agreement, if required.

C. Coordination

Coordination is extremely important and is required during all stages of the incident to meet safety, tactical, logistical, and administrative needs.

Cooperation is important as all functional groups work together to meet incident objectives.

## **EXERCISE: MARRE ICS COORDINATION**

Purpose: To give students knowledge about types of information they need to communicate.

### Instructions:

Refer to pages 2.15 – 2.19 for this exercise. You will be assigned one ICS section area (command, operations, plans, logistics, and finance). Identify positions within their assigned section areas.

What type of Marre incident information would the TFLD/STL exchange with that section?

**End of Exercise.**



## **Pre-Engagement Briefing**

You and your hand crew strike team have arrived at the Marre Fire Base Camp. It is 1830 on September 29.

After checking-in, you gathered Situation Awareness (SA) by walking through the camp. You also received a map of the camp from the Facilities Unit Leader, a copy of the Communication Plan from the Communications Unit, and a copy of the weather report.

During a conversation with the Planning Section Chief, you were informed that you had not been assigned to the night shift and the day shift operational briefing would begin at 0600 the following morning. It will be held at the briefing area located next to the ICP.

Due to the size of the fire and the number of resources assigned, the PSC has decided that there is only enough room for single resource supervisors and above to attend the briefing. He was amazed at how many resources were assigned to this incident considering the number of incidents throughout the west and the fact that we are at National Preparedness Level 5.

While you were talking to the PSC, the OSC stopped by and you were introduced. The OSC wanted to discuss the next operational period with the PSC because a Dozer Boss from his home unit had approached him a few hours ago looking for an assignment.

Since the PSC knew you were also qualified as a Task Force Leader he recommended that the Dozer Boss and the Bow Valley dozer be assigned to you and the STLD become a TFLD. The OSC feels this will help keep the span of control issues reduced for the DIVS.

As you were leaving, you overheard the OSC and PSC speaking about an 1830 meeting to prepare the ICS-215 for the next shift.

Your next stop was at Finance.

While turning in your crew manifests to the time unit, you were told that the 2:1 work rest guidelines are being strictly enforced and that no start times earlier than the 0600 briefing time would be accepted without a justification with signatures from both the IC and OSC.

Your next stop was the food unit to find out when dinner will be served. The Food Unit Leader told you that dinner will be chicken and potatoes and wouldn't be ready until 2030 instead of 1800 because the caterer had just finished moving the dining area. Breakfast will open at 0430.

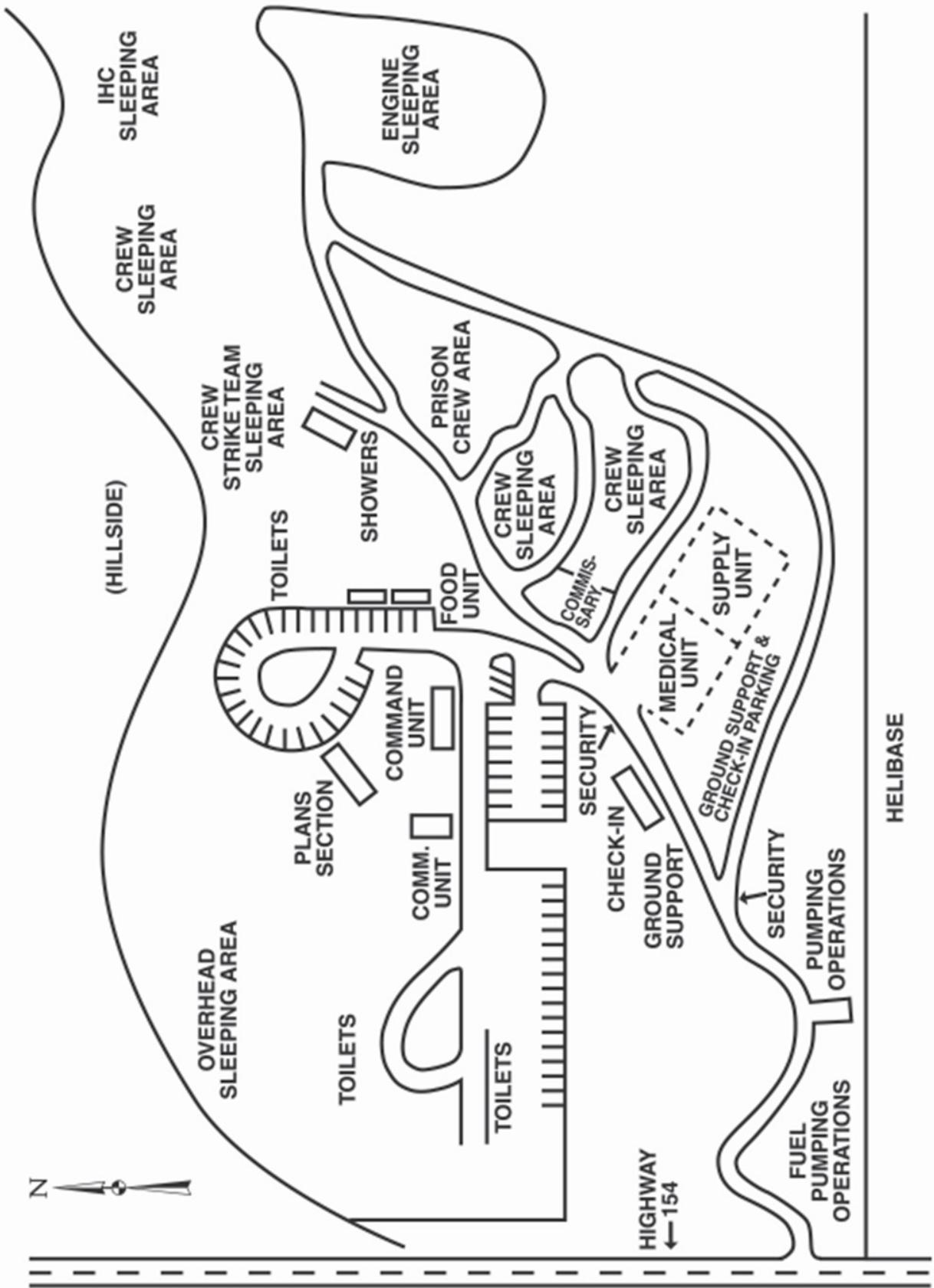
The FUDL was obviously a little upset and when you asked him why, he explained that the SOFR had just made the caterers move their equipment because it was near an old shed suspected of being infested with mice which may carry Hanta virus.

The FUDL had already received complaints from crew bosses that had to be at the 1800 night shift briefing.

As you were giving your information to the supply unit, the SUPL informed you that only crew supervisors and above would be allowed to sign out equipment. He also told you that all firing device requests would need to be provided in writing on a General Message Form and would need the signature of the OSC or IC before being accepted.

Walking back to your strike team, you notice the shower units have already been set up and they are closed between 0001 and 0400 for cleaning.

Work with your group to prepare a pre-engagement briefing for your strike team/task force. You have 5 minutes.



## INCIDENT RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PLAN (ICS 205)

<b>1. Incident Name:</b> MARRE		<b>2. Date/Time Prepared:</b> Date: 09/28/XX Time: 1930				<b>3. Operational Period:</b> Date From: 09/29/XX Time From: _____ Date To: _____ Time To: _____				
<b>4. Basic Radio Channel Use:</b>										
Zone Grp.	Ch #	Function	Channel Name/Trunked Radio System Talkgroup	Assignment	RX Freq N or W	RX Tone/NAC	TX Freq N or W	TX Tone/NAC	Mode (A, D, or M)	Remarks
	3	Command	King NIFC	Branch 2	168.700		168.700			
	4	Logistics	King NIFC		414.650		414.650			
	5	Command	King NIFC	Branch 1	170.975		170.975			Command repeater on order.
	2	TAC	King NIFC	DIV C, D	168.200		168.200			
	6	TAC	King NIFC	DIV A, B	168.250		168.250			
	7	TAC	King NIFC	DIV E, F	168.350		168.350			
	8	TAC	King NIFC	DIV X, Y, Z	168.300		168.300			
	13	Air to Ground	King NIFC		170.000		170.000			
<b>5. Special Instructions:</b>										
<b>6. Prepared by (Communications Unit Leader):</b> Name: _____								Signature: _____		
<b>ICS 205</b>				<b>IAP Page</b> _____		Date/Time: _____				

## **FIRE WEATHER FORECAST**

FORECAST NO: 10

NAME OF FIRE: Marre

FOR: 0600-1800 Day

UNIT: Fresno Weather

SHIFT DATE: Sept. 29, 20XX

TIME AND DATE: Sept. 28, 20XX

SIGNED: Larry Greis

FORECAST ISSUED: 2230 PDT

FIRE BEHAVIOR ANALYST

**WEATHER SUMMARY:** High pressure moving onto the Pacific Northwest coast is pushing the subtropical low south away from the California coast. This will cause the current warming and drying trend to continue. Winds aloft are becoming predominately northeast to east, shifting to south after sundown. Any gusty offshore winds will be diminishing with a return to more normal speeds. The outlook calls for the west coast high to slowly shift east and allow a weak area of lower pressure to near the coastline.

### **WEATHER FORECAST**

**WEATHER:** CLEAR SKIES. SMOKE LIFTING OUT OF CANYONS BY MIDMORNING.

**TEMPERATURES:** AFTERNOON HIGHS 80-87 ON LOWER SLOPES AND 73-80 HIGHER PEAKS AND RIDGES.

**HUMIDITY:** MINIMUM RH 20-25 PERCENT ON LOWER AND MID SLOPES. MINIMUM OVER HIGH TERRAIN 27-33 PERCENT.

**RIDGE TOP WINDS:** NORTHEAST TO EAST IN THE MORNING 5-10 MPH WITH LOCALLY STRONGER GUSTS SHIFTING TO MORE SOUTHEASTERLY IN THE AFTERNOON 6-12 MPH.

**SLOPE WINDS:** LIGHT AND VARIABLE EARLY MORNING. UPSLOPE 3-5 MPH BY 1000 INCREASING TO 5-9 MPH DURING THE AFTERNOON.

OUTLOOK FOR NEXT SHIFT (1800-0600) FRIDAY NIGHT CLEAR SKIES. INVERSION FORMING AROUND 2300 FEET. CONTINUED WARM ON MID AND UPPER SLOPES THROUGH THE NIGHT WITH OVERNIGHT LOWS 66-74. LOWER ELEVATION LOWS 62-68. MAXIMUM HUMIDITIES MID AND UPPER SLOPES 25-35 PERCENT AND HIGHER IN VALLEY BOTTOMS AT 40-55 PERCENT. RIDGE WINDS MOSTLY SOUTHEASTERLY 5-10 MPH. DOWNSLOPE WINDS 1-4 MPH INCREASING TO 2-7 MPH BY MIDNIGHT EXCEPT LIGHT AND VARIABLE IN DRAINAGE BOTTOMS BELOW THE INVERSION LAYER.

## ICS Coordination Exercise

Based on the events you have experienced up until now, what interactions will you have with the five ICS functional areas?

Functional Area: **Command**

What positions would you meet with and what information should be exchanged?

Functional Area: Operations

What positions would you meet with and what information should be exchanged?

Functional Area: Planning

What positions would you meet with and what information should be exchanged?

Functional Area: Logistics

What positions would you meet with and what information should be exchanged?

Functional Area: **Finance**

What positions would you meet with and what information should be exchanged?



## Task Force/Strike Team Leader, S-330

### 3 – Tactical Engagement

#### OBJECTIVES:

Upon completion of this unit, students will be able to:

1. Demonstrate the ability to receive and provide an operational briefing.
2. Demonstrate the ability to manage assigned resources using the Incident Response Pocket Guide Risk Management Process in the exercises.
3. List the factors required to establish and maintain communications with adjoining forces, your supervisor, and assigned resources.
4. Demonstrate the use of field reference guides during tactical decision making exercises.
5. Demonstrate the ability to modify the tactical plan.
6. Demonstrate the ability to lead an after action review (AAR).
7. List the responsibilities to complete at the end of engagement.



## I. BRIEFINGS

Although the secondary elements of the Briefing Checklist may not apply to each briefing, the following primary elements should be addressed:

### A. Core Briefing Elements

#### 1. Situation

Discuss information specific to the incident.

- On a wildland fire – fuel, weather, and topography.
- On a tanker truck rollover – spilling toxic chemicals into a stream.

#### 2. Mission/Execution

- Commander's intent
- Specific tactical assignment
- Contingency plan

#### 3. Communications

What types of communications are available and appropriate?

- Tactical
- Command
- Air-to-ground frequencies

#### 4. Service/Support

What kind and type resources and leaders are you working next to?

What resources are available for order?

What aviation resources are assigned or available?

What logistical support is required to accomplish commander's intent with resources assigned?

All of these items may need to be discussed in briefings.

- Firing and holding
- Agency versus contract engines
- Water tender use
- Identifying staging areas
- Draft sites
- Fuel and hose needs

#### 5. Risk Management

Identify the tools and guides available to help with mitigation of the following topics.

- Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)
- Downhill line construction
- Air operations
- General safety
- Line construction standards
- Risk refusal
- Firing
- Mixed resources

## B. Operational Briefings

There are three types of initial operational briefings in which the TFLD/STL will participate: operational period briefings, division breakout briefings and tactical engagement briefings.

### 1. Operational period briefing

- Obtain IAPs
- Ensure single resource bosses are present so that information missed by one person will be picked up by another.
- Incident objectives and strategies identified.
- Section chiefs provide information for the operational period.
- Updates and corrections to IAP information are provided.

### **Marre Update-Operational Briefing**

Show the video clip on slide 13 (narration of the Marre update). Students can refer to the narration on page 3.21 of their Student Workbook.

### 2. Division breakout briefing

- Roll call
- Travel routes
- Drop points
- Communication
- Tactical assignments
- Special instructions
- Safety
- Identify adjoining resources
- Contingency plans

## **EXERCISE: MARRE BRIEFINGS AND INFORMATION GATHERING**

Purpose: To give students experience with multiple operational briefings and tactical information gathering.

### **MARRE UPDATE – Division Breakout Briefing**

#### Instructions:

Refer to the Marre IAP exercise map.

Locate the following on the exercise map using the “topo map” on slide 17:

- Drop point 16/Figueroa Mountain
- Catway Road
- Road 8N03
- Davey Brown Campground
- Willow Spring Canyon
- Manzana Creek Drainage

## **Marre Update Division Briefing:**

Hello. I am (**instructor name**) the new Division D Supervisor. Now that I have completed the roll call and confirmed that everyone is here, I'll go ahead with the division briefing.

### **Briefing information:**

Our basic assignment is to complete and improve the line north off Figueroa Mountain at Drop Point 16 down to Catway Road at the upper right hand corner of section 25. Improve Catway Road and then improve Road 8N03 down to Davey Brown Campground. Division E crews should be working from Manzana Creek towards Davey Brown Campground and eventually on up a ridge to us.

I have not had an opportunity to meet with the night shift division; I would like to wait until we are at Drop Point 16 to give specific tactical assignments.

Manzana Creek is the major drainage to the northeast of Division D. Only a small part of it can be seen on the upper right hand corner of your maps.

Our tactical frequency is 168.200. Air to ground is 170.000.

We will work the dozers where we can; where we can't get the dozers, we will use the hand crews. We're going to leave the engines to protect the structures around Figueroa Mountain Lookout; they can also lay some hose as we put in the dozer line.

There is supposed to be a bunch of fallers assigned to the division but I haven't met with their falling boss yet.

Apparently the fire hasn't moved for over 24 hours, but we'll still need to scout out the perimeter and plans may change if the fire's grown during the night. These northeast/east winds will be blowing across our line most of the day, so we'll need to keep heads up, there's still potential for active fire behavior out there.

Again, air support will be minimal if we can get it at all. Seems to be a lot of other priorities on the incident and 'tankers are committed to other fires.

Does anyone have any questions?

## **STUDENT DISCUSSION.**

In groups, discuss what information is missing for a tactical engagement briefing.

### **MARRE UPDATE-Travel to DP 16.**

Update the IAP map with fire spread location with each video or map update slide.

Watch the video clip on slide 18 (travel to DP 16).

A map update is on slide 19.

**What additional SA do you have? Based on SA, what concerns do you have?**

Refer to the IRPG Risk Management Process (RMP) and identify safety zones and escape routes.

### **MARRE UPDATE-Debrief from Night resources.**

Watch the video clip on slide 21 (DIVS line briefing). A map update is on slide 22.

**What additional direction and SA do you have?**

Revisit the RMP.

**End of Briefing and Information Gathering Exercise.**

**End of Exercise.**

3. Tactical/Engagement briefing
  - a. Methods to improve communication:
    - Use the chain of command.
    - Meet with adjoining resources.
    - Check accuracy of communication plan.
    - Follow the communication plan in the IAP.
  - b. Identify potential communication problems:
    - Radio limitations such as line of sight for direct radio frequencies.
    - Too much chatter on assigned frequency.
    - Barriers: language, fatigue, experience, attitudes
  - c. Capabilities and limitations of mixed resources
    - Typical uses of equipment/crews.
    - Safety considerations associated with each resource.

## **EXERCISE: TACTICAL BRIEFING.**

Purpose: To give students practice in tactical briefings.

### Instructions:

Deliver a tactical briefing using the following format. Refer to the IRPG.

- **SITUATION**  
  
How has your actual assignment changed from the assignment given in the incident action plan?
- **MISSION/EXECUTION**  
  
Describe how you will deploy your task force to complete the assignment.
- **COMMUNICATIONS**  
  
Are communications adequate? (Face to face and radio.)  
  
The TAC frequency for Division E in the IAP is different from that in the communication plan received on the previous day. How will this affect operations on your division? Who should you contact to confirm the change?
- **SERVICE/SUPPORT**  
  
Coordinate with adjacent resources. Adequate supplies to conduct burnout.
- **RISK MANAGEMENT**  
  
Describe your escape routes and safety zones. Who is functioning as a lookout and what information do you give to the lookout(s)? Identify management action points (also known as “trigger points”).

## **MARRE UPDATE – Firing Operation**

Watch the video clip on slide 29 (firing operation).

Note the location of the safety zone on slide 30.

How does this new information affect the TFLD/STL decision making process?

## **MARRE UPDATE – Activity Increases**

Watch the video clip on slide 32 (increased fire behavior and assignment change).

Show map update on slide 33.

## **EXERCISE – SITUATION AWARENESS (SA)**

Purpose: To increase students' situation awareness through a combination of discussion, map work, and question and answer sessions.

### Instructions:

In groups, discuss what additional SA they have acquired. Review the RMP, identify new risks and the consequences of the new risks, and answer the following questions:

- How would you describe the fire environment at this time?
- What are your thoughts about your new assignment?
- Describe how you will deploy your task force to complete your new assignment.

## **MARRE UPDATE – New Assignment.**

Watch the video clip on slide 35.

A map update is on slide 36.

## **EXERCISE: NEW ASSIGNMENT AND RESPONDING TO CHANGE**

Purpose: To give students practice adjusting to new information and new assignments.

### Instructions:

Complete the following:

- What is your reaction to the new spot fire and request for assistance from the engine captain?
- What do you tell the Division D supervisor?
- Illustrate on the map where you would construct line to stop the spread of the new spot fire. What, if any, combination of resources would you use to accomplish this task in a timely manner?

## **MARRE UPDATE – RESPONSE TO SPOT FIRE**

Watch the graphics on slide 38 (response to spot fire 2). A map update is on slide 39.

## **ESCAPE ROUTES/SAFETY ZONES**

Watch the video clip on slide 40. A map update is on slide 41.

## **EXERCISE: MODIFYING THE TACTICAL PLAN**

Purpose: Analyze tactical decisions made prior to the entrapment and identify indicators or trigger points that may have been ignored. Students can identify possible tactical or risk management solutions that may have prevented the entrapment.

### Instructions:

Discuss the chain of events associated with the Marre Fire and identify events leading up to the entrapment. Demonstrate how you would have modified the tactical plan while utilizing the risk management process.

Discuss the questions below and present your answers to the class.

- The tactical plan was modified from the original morning briefing due to changes in the predicted fire weather and fire activity. Was this plan adequate?
- What were some indicators that lead to the entrapment and were trigger points set or ignored prior to signs of a changing fire environment?
- What are some alternative tactical or risk management solutions that may have avoided this entrapment?

## II. DEMONSTRATE THE ABILITY TO LEAD AN AFTER ACTION REVIEW (AAR)

The after action review is a debriefing format designed to get people to talk. An AAR focuses on the successes and failures of the individual and the team.

### A. What was planned?

Review the primary objectives and expected action plan.

### B. What actually happened?

Review the day's actions:

- Identify and discuss effective and non-effective performance.
- Identify barriers that were encountered and how they were handled.
- Discuss all actions that were not standard operating procedure or those that presented safety problems.
- Identify lessons learned and best practices to apply in future situations.

**AAR as soon as possible after the action has occurred to capture the emotion of the actions.**

### C. Why did it happen?

Discuss the reasons for ineffective or unsafe performance.

Concentrate on WHAT, not WHO, is right.

### D. What can we do next time?

Determine lessons learned and how to apply them in the future.

### III. DEBRIEFING

#### A. Resources to Communicate with:

- Assigned resources
- Supervisor
- Incoming/replacement resources
- Adjacent resources

#### B. Items to Cover in Debriefing Session:

- Effectiveness of strategies and tactics
- Accomplished goals/incident objectives
- Lessons to learn
- Safety concerns

#### C. Mobilize to Camp

Facilitate safe and appropriate mobilization back to camp.

- Make sure assigned resources are in good mental/physical condition to travel safely.
- Ensure equipment and vehicles are in condition to travel back to camp (fuel, damage issues?).
- Reevaluate travel guidelines (headlights on, travel together, communications).
- Abide by safety rules and regulations (seat belts, appropriate speed, etc.).

## **MARRE UPDATE – NIGHT RESOURCES ARRIVE.**

Night resources arrive; it is 1930 hours. Your task force has been relieved. Your options are:

1. Return to camp with your task force.
2. Stay and brief the incoming resources.

### **D. Documentation**

Documentation in the Activity Log is essential to track events through the operational period.

It provides narrative information on what actually occurred that day for all incident resources. It is reviewed by the Planning Section for details on incident status.

The ICS 214 is included in the final fire package, providing documentation for possible litigation or investigation needs, and provides material for developing training products.

Include only facts, not opinions. Document:

- Significant events
- Safety concerns
- Human resource issues
- Include names, places, times, and actions
- Lessons learned (tactical management action point, watchouts, weather factors affecting fire behavior)

## **EXERCISE: TACTICAL DECISION GAME (TDGS)**

Purpose: To give students experience in a variety of decision making scenarios.

### Instructions:

Instructors may choose the included sand table exercises, create other locally based sand table exercises, do a staff ride, or do a paper based exercise of choice.

For instructions and tips on conducting a TDGS, refer to  
[http://www.fireleadership.gov/toolbox/TDG\\_Library/default.htm](http://www.fireleadership.gov/toolbox/TDG_Library/default.htm)

**End of exercise.**







## **MARRE UPDATE OPERATIONAL BRIEFING**

Time is 0600. You have just finished attending the operational briefing for the Marre Fire and you are assigned to Division D. Attending the briefing with you were two crew bosses and a dozer boss assigned to your task force.

During the division introduction, the Division Supervisor assigned to your Division, F. Bueller, did not respond after his name was called several times. An unassigned Division Supervisor will be assigned after the Operational Briefing.

The Operation Section Chief stated that the night resources had good success constructing line in Branch I.

The day shift assignment for Branch I is to complete line construction tying in to division breaks. The Operations Section Chief encouraged divisions to switch to direct tactics when possible.

Safety Officer is pleased with the efforts by the line resources and wants to continue the outstanding safety record.

During the briefing, the day resources were told that several crews had exceeded the 16 hour duty day and justifications are required. Supervisors must ensure that no shifts exceed 16 hours.

The Incident Meteorologist predicted afternoon temperatures to reach highs of 88-95 degrees on lower slopes and 75-85 degrees on higher peaks and ridges.

Relative humidity may drop to 1625 percent at lower elevations and 2228 percent at higher elevations.

Morning winds are expected to be northeast to east at 614 mph and shift to southeast in the afternoon. Slope winds will follow normal diurnal patterns.

The Fire Behavior Analyst said that the fire behavior will be similar to the previous day.

The fuel moisture will continue to drop and unburned fuels will have the potential for rapid fire spread.

The inversion is predicted to lift at 1200 hours. Areas above 2500 feet will be less influenced by the inversion and have the potential to be active during the entire shift.

East winds are predicted on Branch I, which may contribute to rapid fire spread. The potential for spotting is higher than on previous days.

# Marre Incident



**9/30/XX**  
**Day Operational Period**

<b>INCIDENT OBJECTIVES</b>	1. Incident Name MARRE	2. Date 09/30/XX	3. Time 2100
4. Operational Period 09/30/XX Day Operational Period 0600 to 1800			
5. General Control Objectives for the Incident (include alternatives) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide for firefighter and public safety by implementing the Risk Management Process and ICS 215A.</li> <li>2. Protect structures by implementing the Structure Protection Plan.</li> <li>3. Protect the riparian zones in Lion Canyon, Cachuma, Sisquoc, Manzana and Davy Brown creeks.</li> <li>4. Protect timber, especially plantations on the north perimeter.</li> <li>5. Maintain visual quality to the extent possible along scenic highway 154.</li> <li>6. Provide regular updates to the media and public on fire activities.</li> </ol>			
6. Weather Forecast for Period See attached weather forecast.			
7. General Safety Message Drive with headlights on at all times. Carry and drink plenty of fluids, <b>especially water!</b> Avoid any unnecessary felling. Watch out for rattlers, bees and poison oak. Apply and update risk management practices throughout the shift.			
8. Attachments (mark if attached)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Organization List - ICS 203 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medical Plan - ICS 206 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fire Behavior Forecast <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Div. Assignment Lists - ICS 204 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incident Map <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fire Weather Forecast <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communications Plan - ICS 205 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Traffic Plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Air Operations Summary			
9. Prepared by (Planning Section Chief) Dennis Cooper		10. Approved by (Incident Commander) Bob Geribaldi	

<b>DIVISION ASSIGNMENT LIST</b>		1. Branch I	2. Division/Group C				
3. Incident Name MARRE		4. Operational Period DAY Date: 09/30/XX Time: 0600-1800					
5. Operations Personnel							
Operations Chief	S. Vaill	Division/Group Supervisor	F. Baugher				
Branch Director	M. Harkness	Air Attack Supervisor No.	R. Johnson				
6. Resources Assigned this Period							
Strike Team/Task Force/ Resource Designator	Leader	Number Persons	Trans. Needed	Drop Off PT./Time	Pick Up PT./Time		
Smoking Eagles	Patterson	21	N	DP-17/0700	DP-17/1700		
Scorpions #1	A. Setzer	18	N	DP-17/0700	DP-17/1700		
Scorpions #2	M. Lopez	20	N	DP-17/0700	DP-17/1700		
BDF Eng 42	Taylor	6	N	DP-17/0700	DP-17/1700		
BDG Eng 56	Smith	5	N	DP-17/0700	DP-17/1700		
ANF Eng 52	J. Payne	5	N	DP-17/0700	DP-17/1700		
ANF Eng 16	Bingham	5	N	DP-17/0700	DP-17/1700		
ANG Eng 15	Giao	5	N	DP-17/0700	DP-17/1700		
ST OC-31	M. Johnson	20	N	DP-17/0700	DP-17/1700		
WT Avila #6			N	DP-17/0700	DP-17/1700		
DIVS (T)	E. Chico	1		DP-17/0700	DP-17/1700		
STLE	A. Johnson	1		DP-17/0700	DP-17/1700		
STLE (T)	Lacey	1		DP-17/0700	DP-17/1700		
7. Control Operations Mop up and patrol 300 feet inside fireline. Utilize backpack pumps.  SOFR Johnny Law							
8. Special Instructions Pick up backpack pumps.  Protect heritage resources, follow wilderness policies, protect T&E species.  Be advised of sensitive archeological sites and protect cabins.							
9. Division/Group Communication Summary							
Function	Frequency	System	Channel	Function	Frequency	System	Channel
Command	170.975	King NFC	5	Logistics	414.650	NFC	4
Tactical Div/Group	168.200	King	2	Air to Ground	170.000	King	13
Prepared by (Resource Unit Leader) B. Lee		Approved by (Planning Section Chief) W. Riker		Date 09/30/XX		Time 0412	

DIVISION ASSIGNMENT LIST		1. Branch I	2. Division/Group D				
3. Incident Name MARRE		4. Operational Period DAY Date: 09/30/XX Time: 0600-1800					
5. Operations Personnel							
Operations Chief	S.Vail	Division/Group Supervisor	F. Buheller				
Branch Director	M. Harkness	Air Attack Supervisor No.	R. Johnson				
6. Resources Assigned this Period							
Strike Team/Task Force/ Resource Designator	Leader	Number Persons	Trans. Needed	Drop Off PT./Time	Pick Up PT./Time		
Dalton IHC	Carado	18	N	DP-16/0700	DP-16/1700		
Vista Grade IHC	McCre	20	N	DP-16/0700	DP-16/1700		
Black Eagle #4	P. Roche	20	N	DP-16/0700	DP-16/1700		
Black Eagles #2	D. Garcia	21	N	DP-16/0700	DP-16/1700		
Scorpions #4	G. Attwood	19	N	DP-16/0700	DP-16/1700		
Scorpions #5	Carothers	19	N	DP-16/0700	DP-16/1700		
ENG ST 3660C	Sablan	16	N	DP-16/0700	DP-16/1700		
San Carlos # 113	S. Satter	18	N	DP-16/0700	DP-16/1700		
San Carlos #114	B. Baylish	18	N	DP-16/0700	DP-16/1700		
ST 1566C	Estrada	16	N	DP-16/0700	DP-16/1700		
WT 3	E. Sanaval	1	N	DP-16/0700	DP-16/1700		
Dozer Ames	Ames	1		DP-16/0700	DP-16/1700		
Dozer Bow Valley		2		DP-16/0700	DP-16/1700		
SOF2	L. Templin	1	Unk	DP-16/0700	DP-16/1700		
TFLD	M. Student	1	Unk	DP-16/0700	DP-16/1700		
7. Control Operations DOZB D. Hagen, SOF2(T) T. Frances, Fallers: J.Boyer; A. Taylor; J. Cornell; L. Austin; E. Rivas Complete line construction, hold and improve line. Fall all hazard trees. NEED FALLING BOSS FROM TYPE 1 CREW.							
8. Special Instructions Protect heritage resources, follow wilderness policies, protect T&E species.  Be advised of sensitive archeological sites and protect cabins.							
9. Division/Group Communication Summary							
Function	Frequency	System	Channel	Function	Frequency	System	Channel
Command	170.975	King NFC	5 5	Logistics	414.650	King NFC	4
Tactical Div/Group	168.200	King NFC	2 2	Air to Ground	170.00	King NFC	13
Prepared by (Resource Unit Leader) B. Lee		Approved by (Planning Section Chief) W. Riker		Date 09/30/XX		Time 0330	

<b>DIVISION ASSIGNMENT LIST</b>		1. Branch I	2. Division/Group E				
3. Incident Name MARRE		4. Operational Period DAY Date: 09/30/XX Time: 0600-1800					
5. Operations Personnel							
Operations Chief	S. Vall	Division/Group Supervisor	J. Leach				
Branch Director	M. Harkness	Air Attack Supervisor No.	R. Johnson				
6. Resources Assigned this Period							
Strike Team/Task Force/ Resource Designator	Leader	Number Persons	Trans. Needed	Drop Off PT./Time	Pick Up PT./Time		
Zig Zag IHC	W. Anderson	20					
Horseshoe IHC	Barratt	17					
Helena IHC	Edwards	20					
Lolo IHC	S. Karkanen	20					
Fresno #1	Nolan	18					
Red Hawks	Forester	20					
OC-24	Bloom	20	N				
FSR #33	Gondor	20	N				
SOF2	Linelauger	1					
DIVS (T)	J. Clem	1					
Fire Behavior Spec.	J. Perkins	1					
7. Control Operations Continue line construction toward Division D. Shift length will not exceed 16 hours without IC approval today.  Follow wilderness policies.							
8. Special Instructions Protect heritage resources, follow wilderness policies, protect T&E species.  Be advised of sensitive archeological sites and protect cabins.							
9. Division/Group Communication Summary							
Function	Frequency	System	Channel	Function	Frequency	System	Channel
Command	170.975	King NIFC	5	Logistics	414.650	King NIFC	4
Tactical Div/Group	168.200	King NIFC	2	Air to Ground	170.000	King NIFC	13
Prepared by (Resource Unit Leader) B. Lee		Approved by (Planning Section Chief) W. Riker		Date 9/30/XX		Time 0330	

## **FIRE WEATHER FORECAST**

FORECAST NO: 11

NAME OF FIRE: Marre

FOR: 0600-1800 Day

UNIT: Fresno Weather

SHIFT DATE: Sept. 30, 20XX

TIME AND DATE: Sept 29, 20XX

SIGNED: Larry Greis

FORECAST ISSUED: 2230 PDT

FIRE BEHAVIOR ANALYST

**WEATHER SUMMARY:** High pressure now off the Pacific Northwest coast extends southeast along the California coast. This will cause the current warming and drying trend to continue through the afternoon before ending on Sunday. Winds aloft are becoming predominately northeast to east and will shift to more southeast tonight. Any gusty offshore winds will be diminishing with a return to more normal speeds. The outlook calls for the west coast high to slowly shift east and allow a weak area of lower pressure to near the coastline late Sunday or Monday. This will cause a shift in winds to more southwesterly, deepen the marine layer enough to possibly spread into interior valleys, and spread cooler and moister air into inland valleys.

### **WEATHER FORECAST**

**WEATHER:** CLEAR SKIES. SMOKE LIFTING OUT OF CANYONS BY MID MORNING.

**TEMPERATURES:** AFTERNOON HIGHS 88-95 ON LOWER SLOPES AND 75-85 HIGHER PEAKS AND RIDGES.

**HUMIDITY:** MINIMUM RH 16-25 PERCENT ON LOWER AND MID SLOPES. MINIMUM OVER HIGH TERRAIN 22-28 PERCENT.

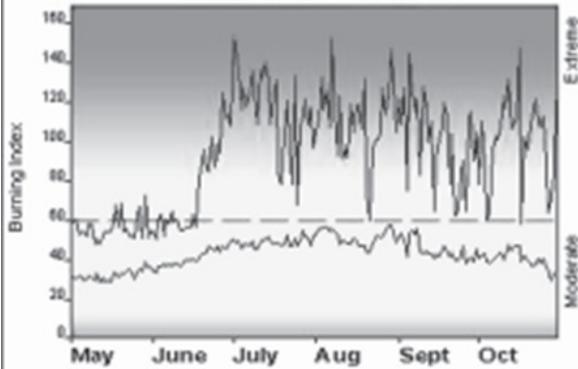
**RIDGE TOP WINDS:** NORTHEAST TO EAST IN THE MORNING 6-14 MPH WITH LOCALLY STRONGER GUSTS SHIFTING TO MORE SOUTHEASTERLY IN THE AFTERNOON 6-12 MPH.

SLOPE WINDS: LIGHT AND VARIABLE EARLY MORNING. UPSLOPE 3-7 MPH BY 1000 INCREASING TO 5-12 MPH DURING THE AFTERNOON.

OUTLOOK FOR NEXT SHIFT (1800-0600) SATURDAY NIGHT CLEAR SKIES. INVERSION FORMING AROUND 2300 FEET. CONTINUED WARM ON MID AND UPPER SLOPES THROUGH THE NIGHT WITH OVERNIGHT LOWS 66-74. LOWER ELEVATION LOWS 62-68. MAXIMUM HUMIDITIES MID AND UPPER SLOPES 22-30 PERCENT AND HIGHER IN VALLEY BOTTOMS AT 40-55 PERCENT. RIDGE WINDS MOSTLY SOUTH-EASTERLY 5-10 MPH. DOWNSLOPE WINDS 1-4 MPH INCREASING TO 2-7 MPH BY MIDNIGHT EXCEPT LIGHT AND VARIABLE IN DRAINAGE BOTTOMS BELOW THE INVERSION LAYER.

**FIRE DANGER -- Los Padres NF, SantaBarbara RD**

Maximum, Average, and 90th Percentile



**Fire Danger Area:**

- Los Padres Nat. Forest
- Santa Barbara RD
- NFDRS Area 588

**Fire Danger Interpretation:**



- EXTREME** -- Use extreme caution
- CAUTION** -- Watch for change
- Moderate** -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Burning Index by day for 1972 - 2001

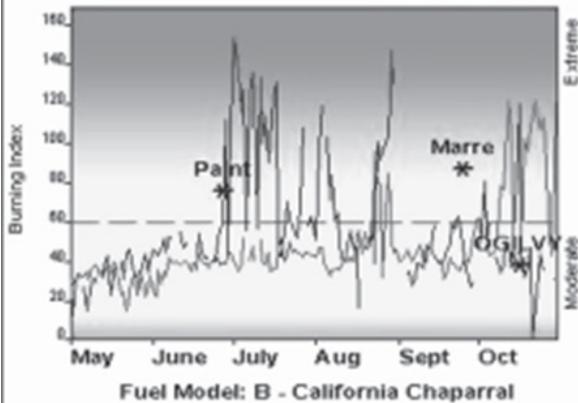
Average -- shows peak fire season

90th Percentile -- Only 10% of the days from 1972 - 2001 had an Burning Index above 50

**Local Thresholds - Watch out:**

- Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:
- 20' Wind Speed over 15 mph, RH less than 25%,
- Temperature over 90, Live fuel moisture below 60%,
- Burning Index over 42

**Years to Remember: 1985 1999**



**Remember what Fire Danger tells you:**

- ✓ Burning Index gives day-to-day fluctuations calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, wind, daily temperature 8 hr range, and precip duration.
- ✓ Wind is part of BI calculation.
- ✓ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- ✓ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

**Past Experience:**

The Santa Barbara RD has had one of the most costly urban interface fires:

- Painted Cave - 1990 - 4,267 acres  
641 structures were lost, most within 2 hours of the initial report. Sundowner winds were reported to be 40-70 mph. One civilian fatality.

Other large fires include:

- Mame - 1990 - 40,201 acres
- Ogilvy - 1998 - 4,000 acres

-HEADS UP for Sundowner Winds: Strong downslope winds can reach well over 30+ mph, very low relative humidity, and temps can rise above 100 deg F at the coast.  
-HEADS UP for frost-killed brush and snow-killed brush. April 2002

Developed by NAGFDR--National Advisory Group for Fire Danger Rating

## **FIRE BEHAVIOR FORECAST**

FORECAST NO: 12

FOR: 0600-1800 DAY SHIFT

NAME OF FIRE: MARRE

SHIFT DATE: SEPT 30, 20XX

TIME AND DATE: SEPT. 29, 20XX  
FORECAST ISSUED: 2130

SIGNED: Richard Carmichael  
FIRE BEHAVIOR ANALYST

WEATHER SUMMARY: See attached fire weather forecast.

### **FIRE BEHAVIOR**

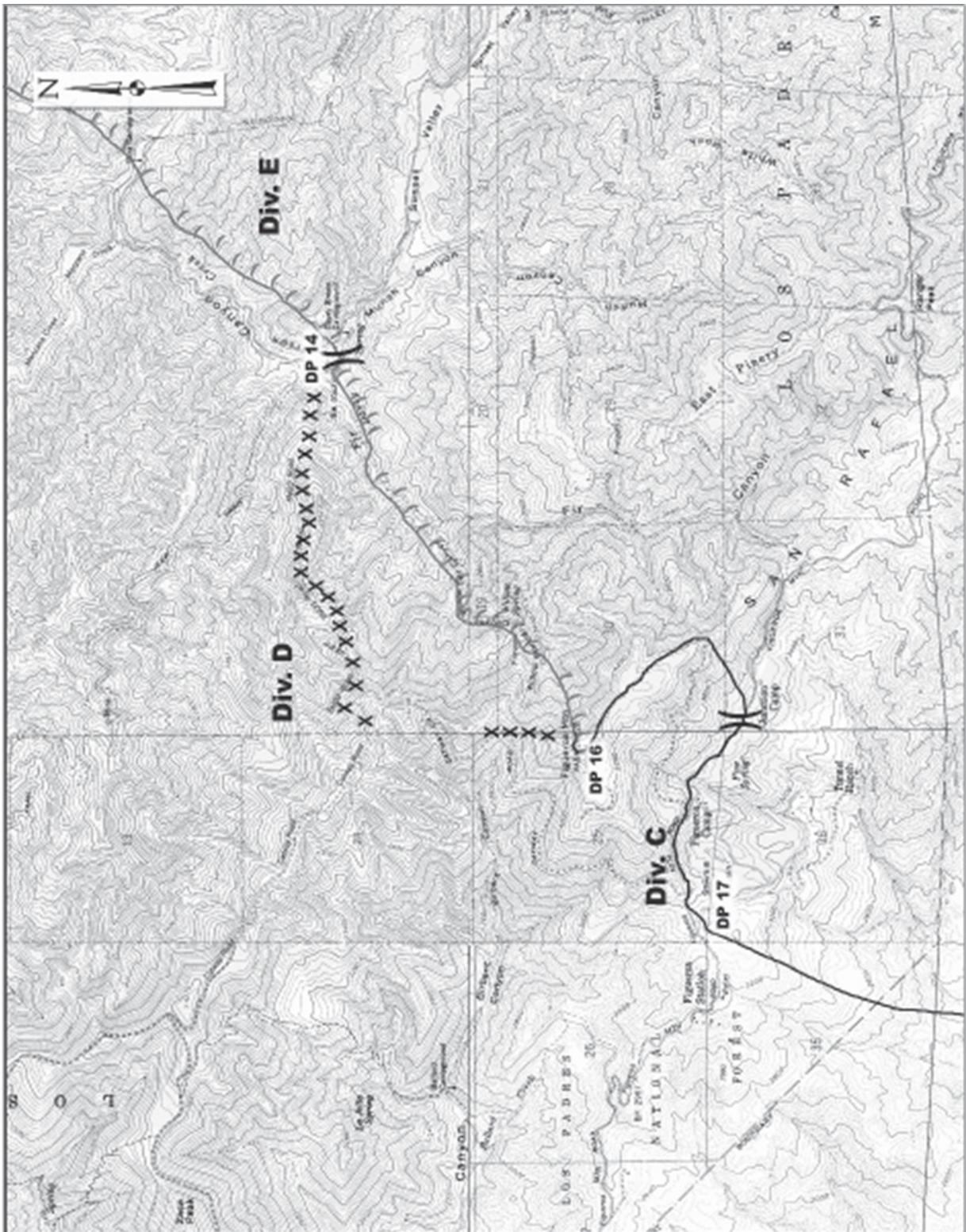
GENERAL: FIRE ACTIVITY WILL BE MUCH THE SAME AS DAY SHIFT YESTERDAY. FUEL MOISTURES CONTINUE DRYING AND ANY UNBURNED FUELS HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO SPREAD RAPIDLY. EXPECT INVERSION TO CLEAR AROUND NOON, HOWEVER, FIRE WILL BE ACTIVE ABOVE 2500 FEET THROUGHOUT THIS SHIFT. EASTERLY WINDS ARE DIMINISHING AND SHOULD NOT HAVE THE IMPACT ON THE DIVISIONS AS YESTERDAY, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF DIVISION D. THIS PORTION OF THE FIRE, ESPECIALLY AT THE HIGHER ELEVATIONS, WILL HAVE THE WIND PUSHING ANY FIRE TOWARDS THE LINE.

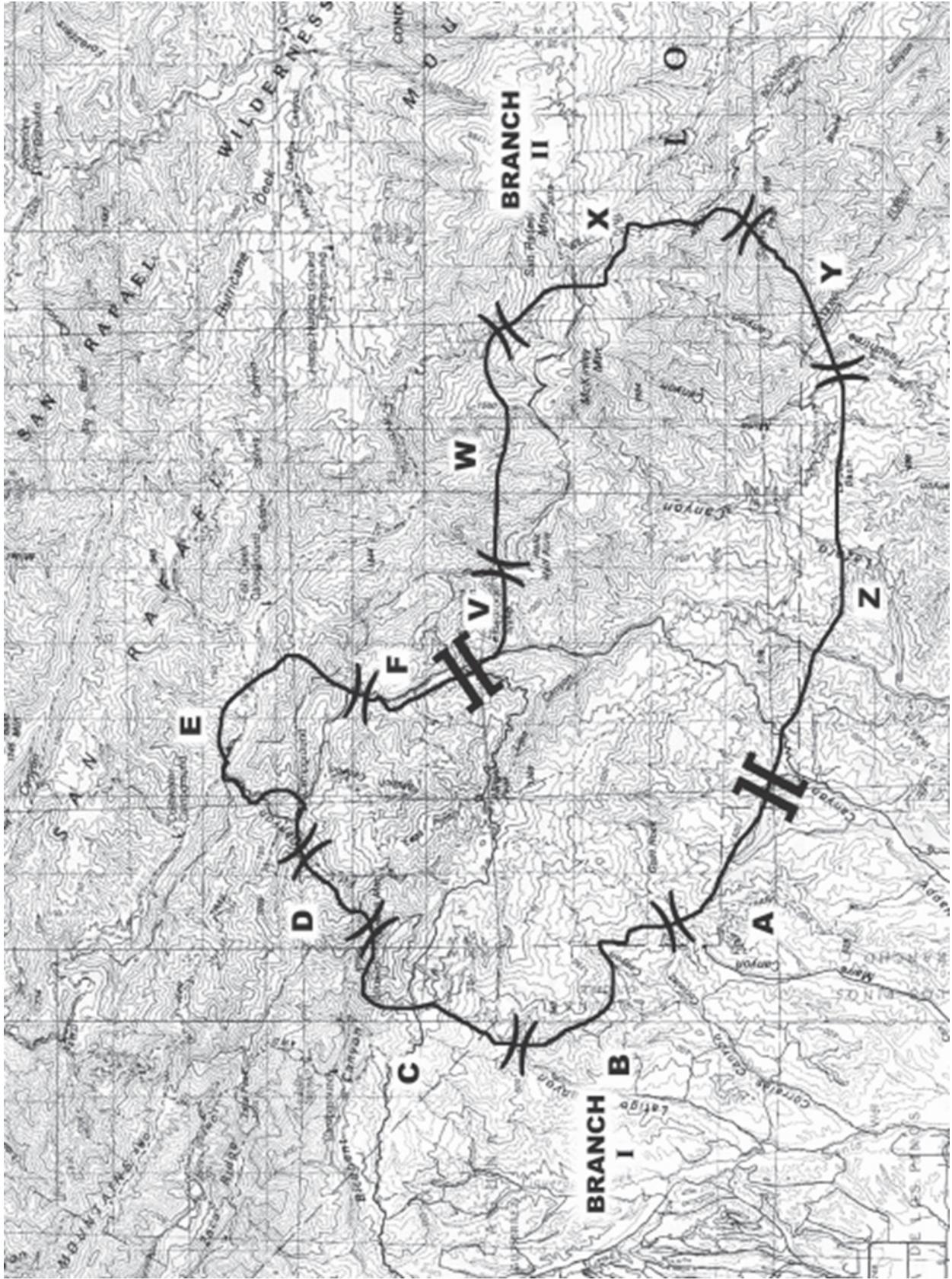
SPECIFIC: BRANCH I DIVISION D – EASTERLY WINDS HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO CAUSE ANY UNBURNED FUELS TO SPREAD RAPIDLY TOWARDS THE LINE AND SPOTTING COULD OCCUR FROM ANY FLARE-UPS.

BRANCH II DIVISION V – THIS DIVISION EXPERIENCED A SIGNIFICANT UPHILL RUN YESTERDAY AS SLOPE AND SOLAR RADIATION CAME INTO ALIGNMENT. CONDITIONS EXIST TODAY FOR A SIMILAR OCCURRENCE AS A LARGE AREA ADJACENT TO FIRE IS SOUTHERLY EXPOSURE. IF FIRE BACKS TO THE BOTTOM OF ONE OF THESE SLOPES EXPECT ANOTHER INTENSE UPHILL RUN.

AIR OPERATIONS: EXPECT GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS OVER THE FIRE THIS MORNING. IMPACTS ON HELICOPTER OPERATIONS SHOULD BE LESS TODAY THAN YESTERDAY, AS THE WIND SPEED SHOULD NOT BE AS HIGH.

SAFETY: MAINTAIN SITUATION AWARENESS AT ALL TIMES, DON'T LET UP BECAUSE THE LAST FEW SHIFTS HAVE BEEN RELATIVELY INACTIVE. YESTERDAY'S FLARE-UP IN DIVISION V WAS TRIGGERED BY A DUST DEVIL PICKING UP AND FANNING TO LIFE DYING EMBERS. ALONG WITH SPOTTING AND ROLLING MATERIAL, THESE DEVILS HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO SPREAD FIREBRANDS INTO UNBURNED FUELS AS HAPPENED ON DIVISION V YESTERDAY.









## TACTICAL DECISION GAMES

### SCENARIO INFORMATION

#### **Briefing:**

You have been assigned to Division C of the Shotgun Fire as a Strike Team Leader Crew for the past five days. You have two contract crews [Porter Crew and Rocky Mountain with two saws each] and one falling team. Your assignment has been to construct line along Shotgun Ridge. Your crews have been making great progress despite the extensive amount of saw work involved. The fire behavior and weather has been constant for the past shifts and looks to continue today. The conditions are as follows.

- August 8
- Fuel Model 9 (Thick Ponderosa Pine with light under story and dense canopy)
- Temperature – high 88
- RH – low 20
- Winds calm
- Fire behavior has been very light on your Division. For the most part you are putting in line just to secure it. The burn ran hot and the black is clean but full of snags.

It takes approximately two hours to hike into the fire and you are delayed behind the crew. When you arrive on the line the falling team and crews are already in place and hard at work. Air Attack is above for the morning recon.

The terrain is steep and inaccessible. The largest challenge for the division has been maintaining logistics. You and the division have identified several sling sites for supply (identified on the map).

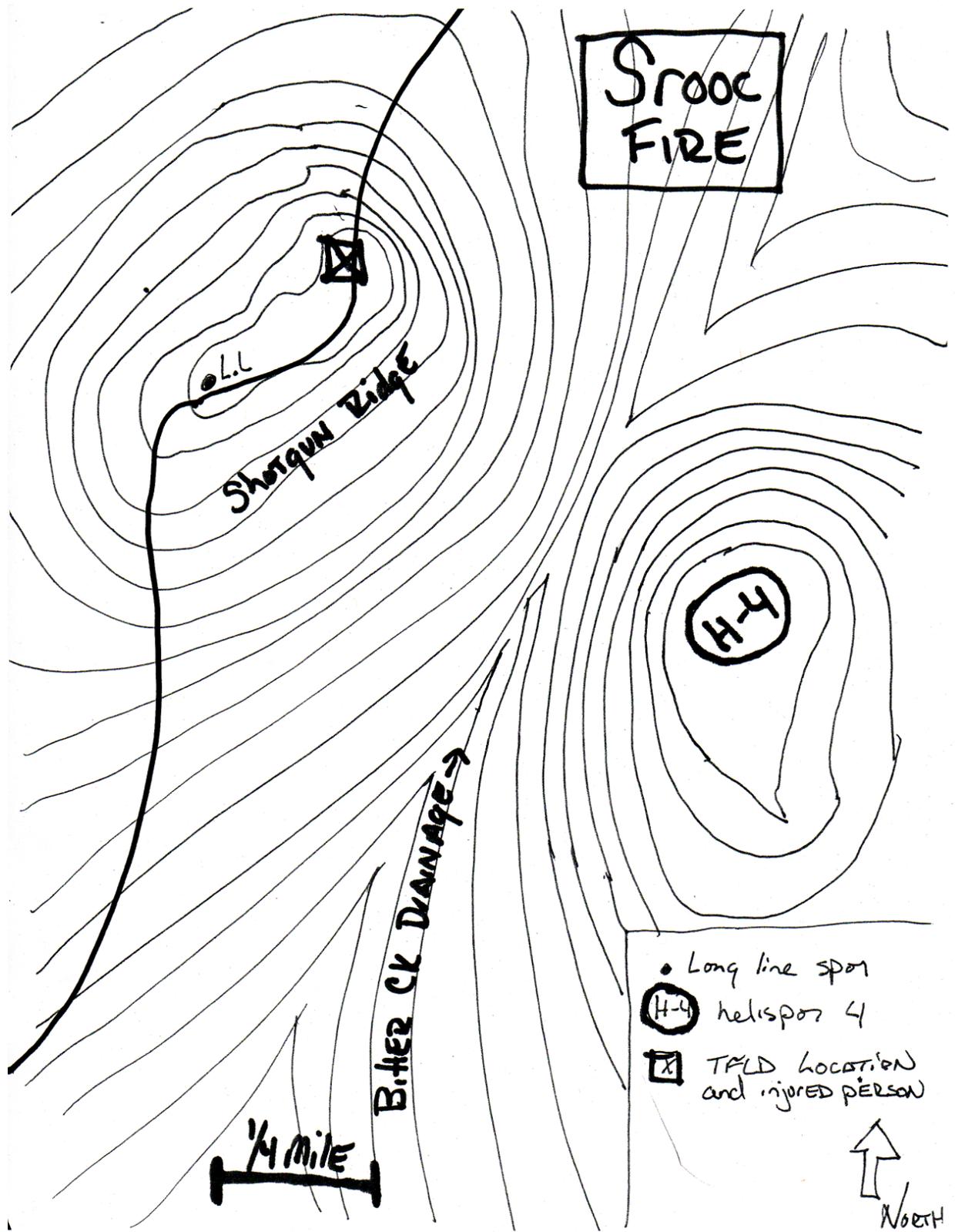
After several hours of work, the Porter Crew Boss calls and informs you a crewmember has been injured. As you arrive on scene with the injured crewmember and Porter Crew Boss, you assess the following conditions:

“He was digging line and working on removing a small root. He pulled back, slipped, and rolled down hill on his back. He is experiencing slight back pain. He is definitely in pain, but all vitals are okay.”

There is no one on the Division who is medically trained and you quickly realize you have more basic medical knowledge than anyone else. In addition, you are the only one qualified in helicopter operations and have been running all aviation for the Division. Your assessment is to transport him by helicopter although this is not a life threatening injury. However, the only possible place on Shotgun Ridge you can transport from is the closest sling site location, which is ¼ mile away. The Division Supervisor is two hours away at fire camp.

You are unable to contact division because of unreliable repeaters on your Division.

What do you do?



## SCENARIO INFORMATION

### **Briefing:**

You are assigned to the Hokey Pokey Fire in R3 on a T2 incident. This is the team's first shift. The resources assigned to this area are all from out of the area and have never worked together before.

It is 1130 and you have just been reassigned to DIV X. You are first on scene and you must assume the role of TFLD. En-route to the DIV you observe weather conditions to be 85 degrees, RH 18%, Winds 5 out of the West with gusts to 10. It is now 1200 and you have just arrived on scene to find fire actively burning in heavy fuels (sage, cheat grass, and juniper) mid-slope with a subdivision of approximately 25 homes just above the fire.

This is a breakout/slop on an emerging fire. All equipment is inspected and has frequencies.

You have scouted the area and all resources are on scene.

Take 5 minutes to decide your course of action and prepare any communication contacts you think are necessary.

## Quick TDGS/STEX

### Scenario Narrative Worksheet

You are task force leader. It is 0700 on July 30th. You are in Idaho on the Slide Gulch Fire on the Boise National Forest. Typical fuels for the area are mixed brush and grass with some standing dead timber.

Other scenario information the fire has been burning for 3 days. Each morning the fire has been smoldering and each afternoon there have been flare ups and short range spotting. A small burn out was conducted the previous shift in an effort to keep up with the fire's progression and to keep the fire from crossing NF Rd 113.

<b>Conditions</b>	<b>Current</b>	<b>Expected Afternoon</b>
Temperature	62	80-87
RH	28	12-15
Wind Speed and Direction	Calm	10-15 Gust 20
Sky	Clear	Clear
Known Fire Danger Indicators		

“The fire is currently 300 acres, on an eastern aspect in rolling terrain, burning in moderate fuels of grass and shrubs with areas of snags. Fire behavior so far has been creeping during the mornings, with some running and short range spotting during the afternoon. Expected weather is temperature highs of 80-87 R.H. minimums of 12 to 17 percent, winds are expected to be from the south / south west of 5-10 mph, switching to upslope / up canyon at 10-15 mph with gusts to 20 in the afternoon.”

“Your assignment is to keep the fire south and west of NF Road 113, secure the burn out conducted along NF road 113 during the previous shift and to scout and continue fire line progression up the left flank of the fire from where the fire leaves road 113 towards the head of the fire.

“Communications are being handled on Tac 1 channel 1 with command on Command 6 channel 6 and Air to Ground on Channel 12.”

“Resources assigned to your task force are are Bonneville IHC, Type II crews – Shungnak #2 and Fort Yukon #4, 2 Engine, one is a type 4 – Boise NF Engine 431 and Wallowa Whitman NF 662, Tactical Water tender (1500 gallon) – Lone Wolf Enterprises #1” There are also 3 more type 6 engines and another Type II crew that are assigned to another part of the division and they are working with Task Force Leader, Gholson.

You arrive on scene at 0715 and find out that the following actions have been taken: The burn out from the previous shift (objective of the burn was to keep up with fire progression and keep the fire south and west of NF RD 113) has held throughout the night and is mostly smoldering at this time. The resources assigned to your task force are on scene and are waiting to be assigned a specific task. You are also informed that some of the supply order place the prior shift has begun to arrive. The supply order is as follows:

- 4000 feet 1.5 inch hose
- 2000 feet 1 inch hose
- 20 1.5 inch gated Y's
- 20 1.5 inch to inch reducers
- 20 1 inch nozzles
- 4 mark 3 pump kits
- 4 1500 gallon fold a tanks

**What Now?** Take 3 minutes develop your plan of action, prepare instructions to your subordinates, and any communication reports to others that you think are necessary.

## SCENARIO INFORMATION

### **Briefing:**

You are a Strike Team Leader on Division A on the Trinity fire in Idaho on the Boise National Forest managed by a Great Basin Type 1 Incident Management Team. The resources assigned to you are two type 1 crews from out of the area but have worked together in multiple occasions.

You have attended the morning briefing and the information that you have attained in the briefing and the current IAP consist as:

**Weather** – 89- 93 degrees

**RH** – 15 – 20

**Winds** – S SW 5 -10 with gust to 20 MPH

**Fuels** – Ponderosa Pine with grass understory with moderate dead and down fuel loading

**Haines** - 6

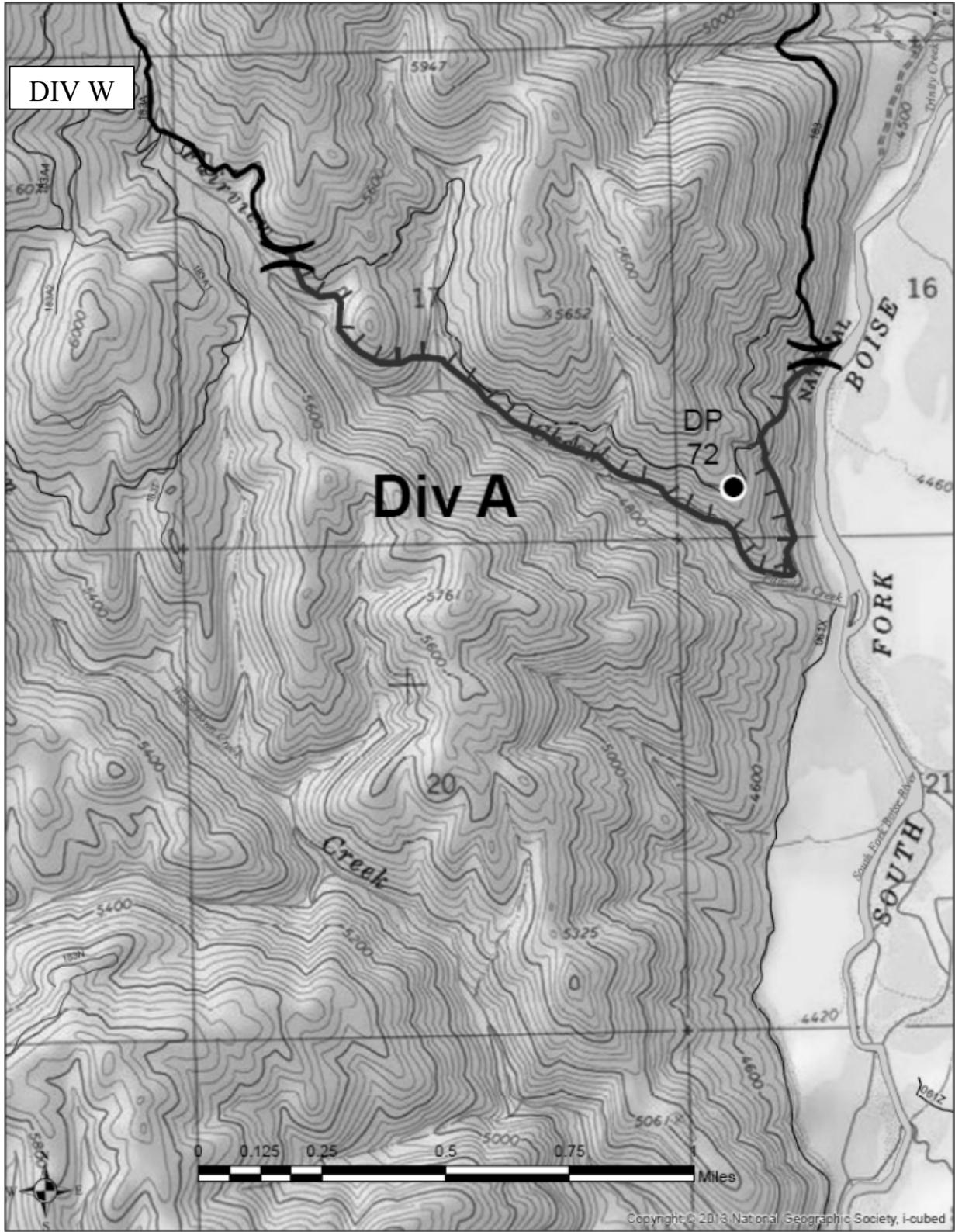
**Fire Weather** – Moderate fire growth with possible short runs in DIV A

**Safety** – Displayed on 208 (Typical line safety concerns with steep terrain and snags)

The operational plan for resources on Division Alpha not assigned to you are to mop-up north of Wagon Town Loop Road to Division W. Your assignment with the two hotshot crews are to go direct from Wagon Wheel Loop Road down through the drainage to the South fork of the Boise River tying in the last piece of open line on the division A and fire. The fuel in your work area is P-Pine with grass understory and moderate dead and down. Topography is relatively steep terrain in the drainage.

It is 0800 and you have just arrived on scene at DP 72 and are getting ready to tie in with the two hotshot Superintendents for further tactical and risk management discussions.

Take 5 minutes to decide your course of action and prepare any communication directions and concerns you may have.



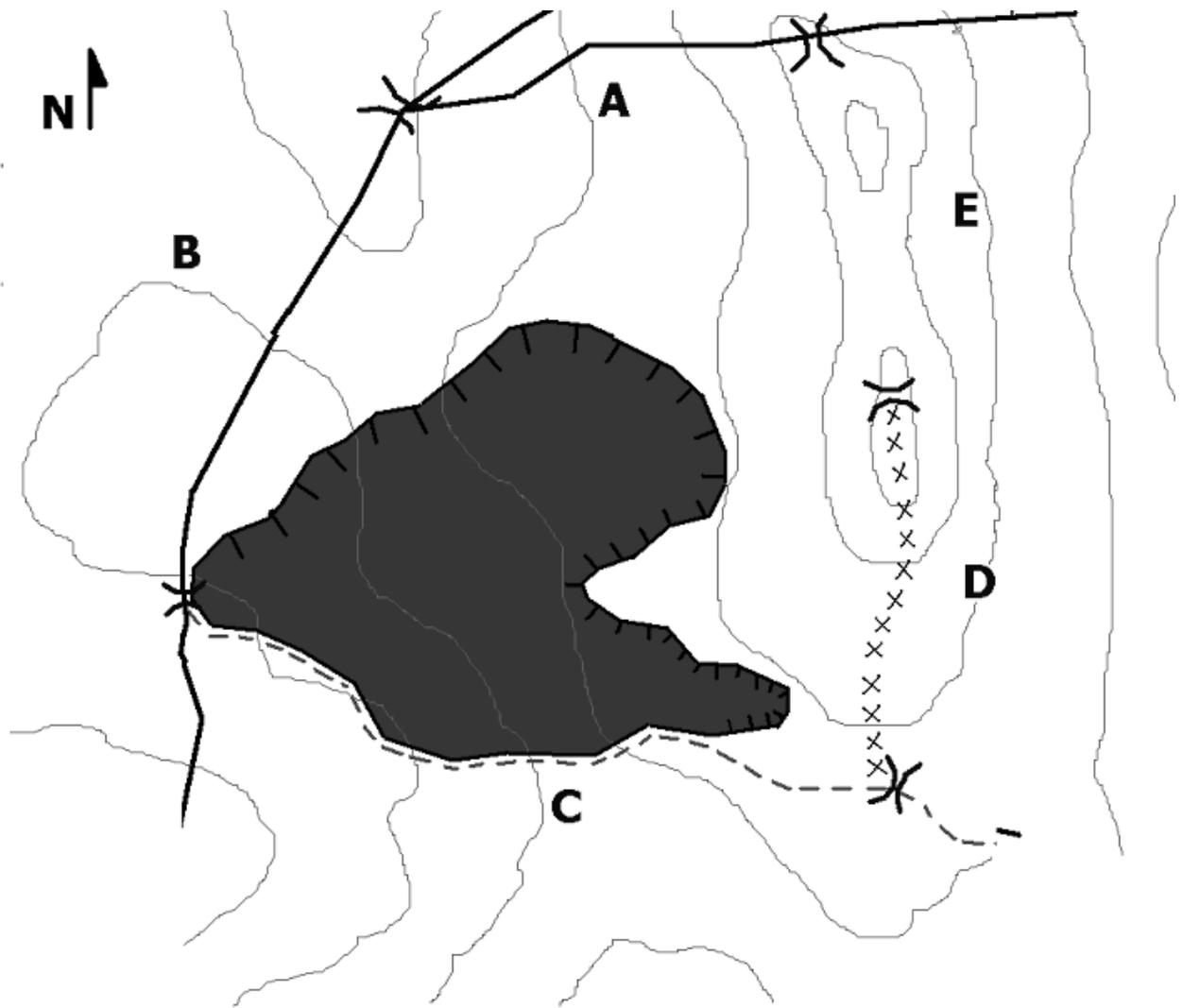
## SCENARIO INFORMATION

### **Briefing:**

It is June 3<sup>rd</sup> and you are a Strike Team Leader for two Type 2 handcrews on the Carlsbad Fire. You've already attended the morning briefing with the Incident Management Team. You were informed of a Red Flag warning for winds at 1300. You have noted that some resources may be available from adjoining divisions and there are several aircraft shown available today on the Air Operations plan. You were given the assignment to punch easy indirect line south, along a slight ridge from the Division A-E break toward the dozer line coming from division D. You are to be on the line by 0700 and are assigned to complete 24 chains of line before assisting the Smokey Bear Hotshots with firing this piece of line at 1100. This will tie together the dozer line from Division D to the south with the paved road you are anchoring from the north. You can assume that the fire's current location is of no concern to your safety today, even in the face of the Red Flag warning.

Due to problems with one of your bus drivers, your crews are late and you are not ready to begin your assignment until 0730. In the tactical briefing with Division E Supervisor, a trigger point of completing 12 chains of line by 0930 has been established. As the line cutting progresses, the crews are running into thicker brush than anticipated and some of the inexperienced sawyers are frequently "rocking" their saws. The morning is hotter than expected and a few crewmembers are experience fatigue due to the heat. By 0925, you estimate that your two crews have only completed 8 chains of line, and you are now concerned about meeting the 1100 deadline.

Since Division E Supervisor failed to present options or contingencies to reaching the identified trigger point, assess your situation, your relationship to the plan, and present options to Division "E" supervisor. Do you have any questions on the information given? You have 3 minutes to assess the situation and prepare any communication contacts you think are necessary.



## SCENARIO INFORMATION

### **Briefing:**

You are (select from Target Audience group) on the Crazy Horse Fire, a long duration project size incident. This is your 3<sup>rd</sup> shift and you are beginning to feel comfortable with the area. The previous 2 shifts you were assigned no resources and your mission was to figure out how to complete a piece of line located on the north side of the fire. Other large fires in the area are higher priority fires and your resource orders are not being filled in a timely manner. On the 3<sup>rd</sup> shift, at the briefing you notice in the Incident Action Plan that your division has been filled with all kinds of mechanical contract equipment, Field Observer, Heavy Equipment Boss and these guys are eager to get to work. The fire's edge is about 2 miles long and halfway up the slope from the bottom it goes in to the wilderness. The fire behavior is moderate, observed rates of spread with isolated small, sustained uphill runs with some spotting. The probability of ignition is forecasted to be in the high 80's. The canopy is closed with evidence of pre-heating. The understory is covered with lots of slash that makes walking difficult. The fuel model on the lower part of slope is dense lodgepole transitioning to sub-alpine fir towards the top of the edge. The weather is typical for the time of year (August); however, Montana is experiencing an abnormally dry year. Temps are forecasted to be in the mid 80's and RH's are in the lower 20's. The wind is out of the south with a forecast to switch to the west later in the week. You are at the bottom of the fire with your resources.

As soon as you arrive you make the following observations and are contacted by the folks listed.

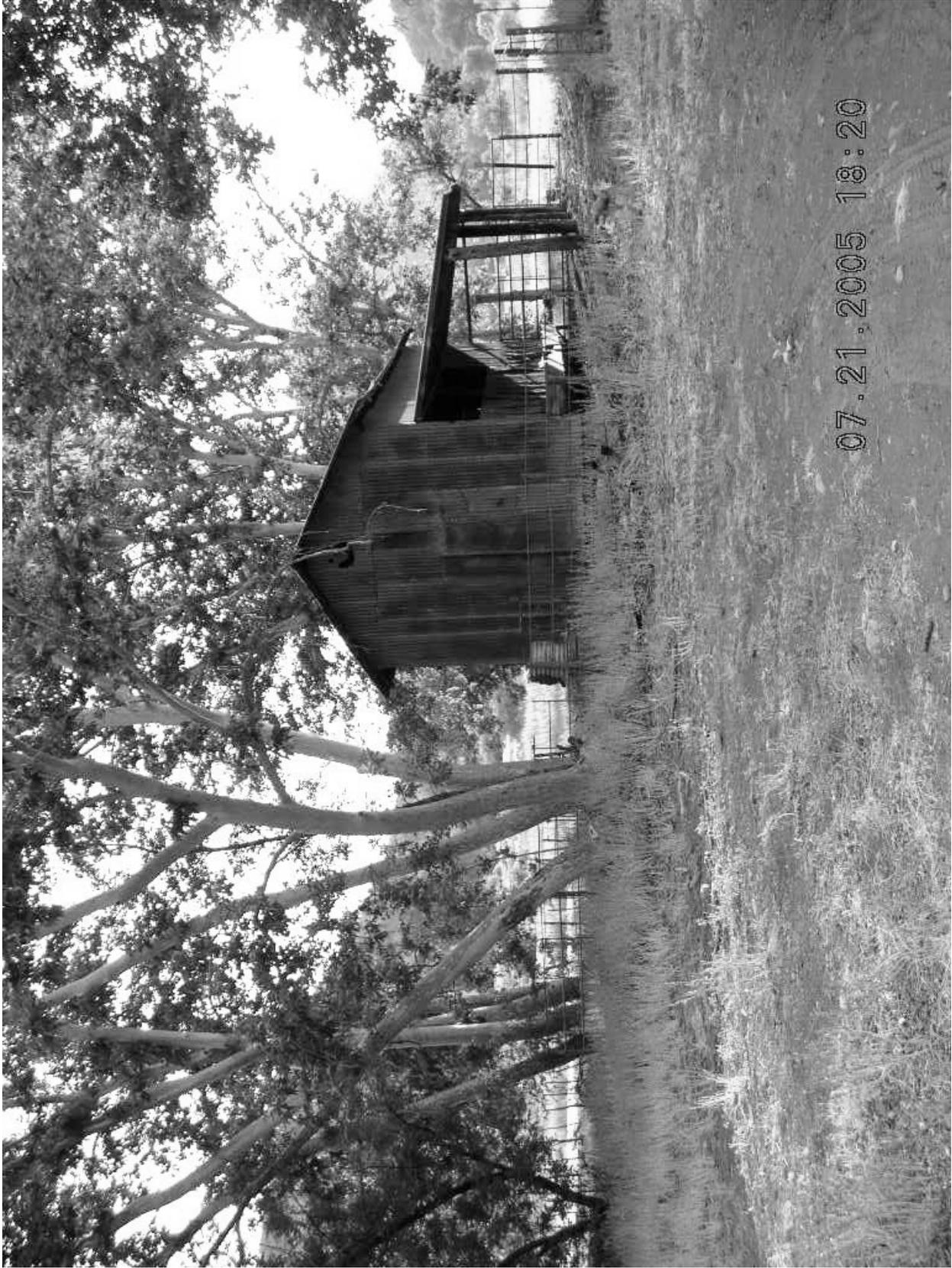
- The terrain is too steep to work mechanically and wilderness rules do not allow for mechanical work in the wilderness.
- Adjacent to your line is Elk Creek (about 1/8 of mile to the north). The local fisheries biologist has made contact with you and suggested that you need to do whatever possible to keep the out of bull creek. This is the largest breeding ground for Bull trout in the U.S.
- The District Ranger has also requested that you meet with him to discuss options for completing this line.
- The landownership is mixed between the F.S. and private logging companies. A representative from the local logging company also wants to be kept in the loop on your decision.
- A fire behavior experiment team has also decided to deploy some research equipment. The team consists of 4 people that are fireline qualified with some other ICS qualifications as well.

## SCENARIO INFORMATION

### **Briefing:**

You are the Task Force Leader for one Type 1 handcrew and 2 local engines. You have been dispatched to the Boundary WFU Fire. This is the first WFU on the forest and must be a success to get the program started. The fire started 3 days ago and has grown to 1000 acres. The fire use manager informs you that the ERC is 45, which is below average, and that this weather (100<sup>0</sup> and 20%RH) is expected to continue for about 2 days, at which time, there is a chance of rain. Fuel is as shown in the photo and the forest has had an above average fire season with several large fires. The fire has been running and spotting until today. Your instructions are as follows: “The Miles Ranch is historic and must be saved. The fire must also be held at the wilderness boundary. I need your resources to protect the ranch and assess the threat to the wilderness boundary. There is a dozer available about 2 hours away if you need it to reinforce the boundary along Pinto Creek. Before you start punching any handline in the wilderness I need to clear it with the Forest Supervisor. Communications may be difficult in the bottom of that canyon. You are the first to go in there and assess the situation. Doing wildland fire use has been a tough sell around here and if this fire gets out of the wilderness our program will be set back five years.”

As you approach the fire, you see that there is moderate activity in the interior. As you drop into the drainage, you see that it is indeed a deep, narrow canyon where visibility and communications may both be difficult. The time is 1600 hours. Now what? Take 2 minutes to assess the situation and prepare any communication contacts you think are necessary.





## SCENARIO INFORMATION

### **Briefing:**

In the aftermath of Hurricane Shane, Hometown is faced with multiple issues in getting the town and its people back on its feet. You are the Division Supervisor assigned to run a Point of Distribution (POD) to supply drinking water, MREs and ice to the local community. You hitched a ride today from the jet port via helicopter due to the multiple road closures in and out of town. Upon arrival at 1500, you are welcomed by the mayor of Hometown and he is happy to see you and that help is arriving. The local government is trained in NIMS and the use of ICS. The Fire Chief is the incident commander at this time.

It is two days post storm and the town's emergency plans are fully activated. A command center is established at City Hall. Multiple residents are homeless and the town infrastructure has suffered a severe blow. Many residents and tourists were evacuated in time. However, many chose to stay. Fortunately at this time, local emergency response units are functioning at a high efficiency level. It is very hot and humid and many areas in town are not safe to walk through due to pockets of contaminated storm water and debris. The water has receded in the outlying areas. Local search and rescue teams have been recovering victims and patients for the last two days and have been performing missions today as well.

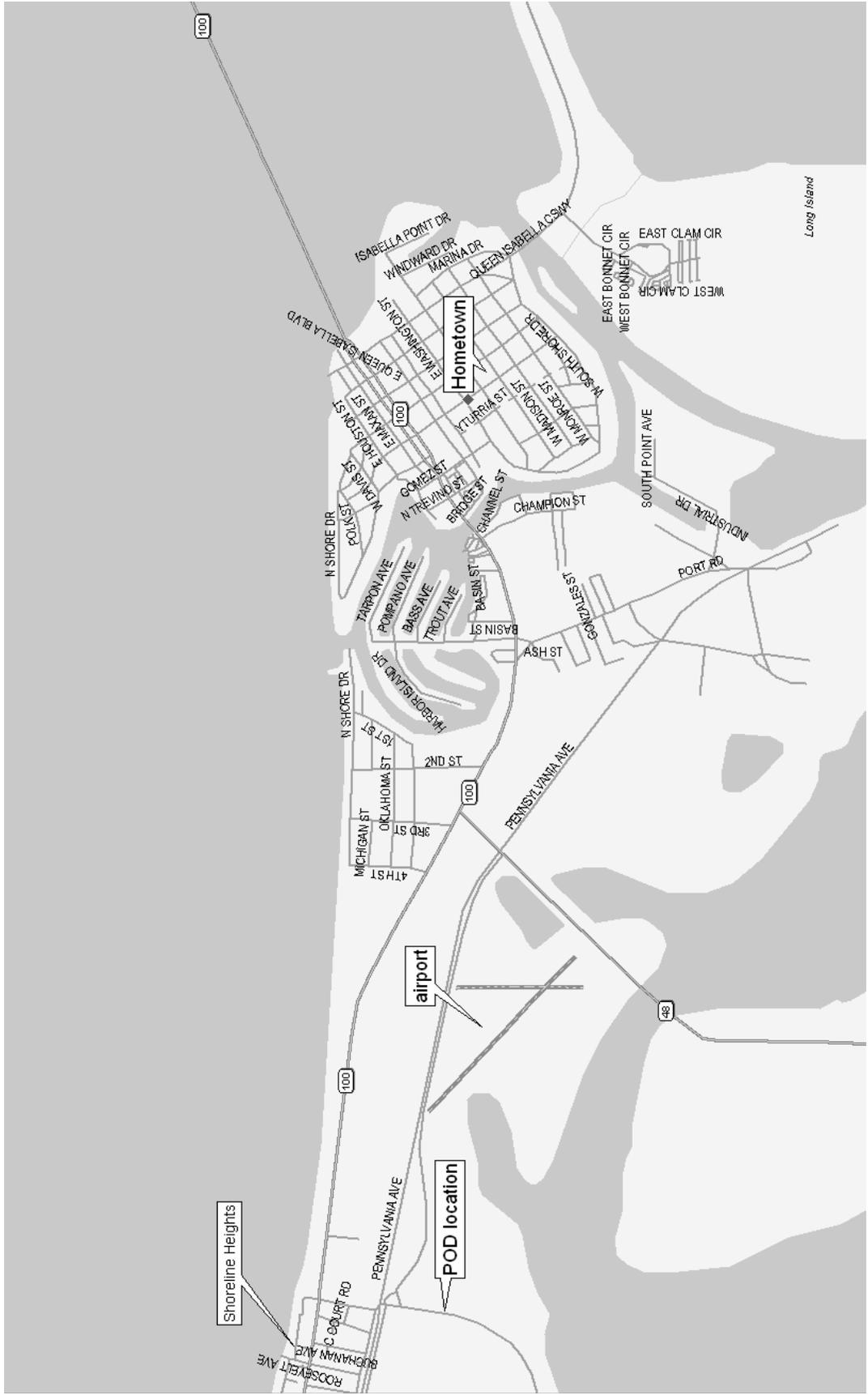
The town's drinking water supply has been contaminated but city workers have managed to repair some damages to the sewage system. It is functioning at 50% efficiency level. City essential functions are being powered by gas and diesel generators, but there is no power throughout most of the town including all outlying areas. Minimal stores of drinking water are present in the local community but supply is estimated to reach critical levels by tomorrow evening.

Highway 48 is open at this time, but travel is slow. Hwy 100 is still closed due to debris and road damage. Many secondary roads in and around town are impassable. Department of Transportation and City crews are working as fast as they can to open the roads. The bridge to South Island is out. Preliminary reports indicate everyone made it off the island in time.

The area selected for your POD is located on the west of town, west of the airport. It is a large parking lot for a local business. The buildings themselves are not safe to utilize due to storm damage and there is no power. Curiosity has spread about your operation and public are starting to trickle in to your location.

In five minutes, assess the situation, prepare, and then communicate to contacts you think are necessary.





## Task Force/Strike Team Leader, S-330

### 4 – Post Engagement

#### OBJECTIVES:

Upon completion of this unit, students will be able to:

1. Describe procedures to prepare resources for the next operational period.
2. Identify post engagement administrative responsibilities.



For the purpose of this course, post engagement activities are responsibilities the TFLD/STL has once they are back in camp.

## I. PREPARE FOR NEXT OPERATIONAL PERIOD

Inspection of assigned personnel and equipment.

### A. Personnel Readiness for Engagement

Multiple assignments can have cumulative effects on personnel readiness. The 2:1 work/rest guidelines are a minimum standard.

To ensure the welfare of assigned resources, the TFLD/STL must make an honest and accurate assessment of their fatigue level.

### B. Equipment Ready for Next Engagement

The task force/strike team is required to be in a full state-of-readiness at the end of each operational period in preparation for the following day.

The TFLD/STL must communicate their expectations to the assigned resources.

- Contract versus Agency
- Inspections
- Logistical needs
- Fuel
- Supplies

Not all incidents will inspect agency owned equipment. The TFLD/STL needs to take the initiative with the Ground Support Unit Leader to ensure inspections are completed.

Agency specific inspection forms are used to document daily vehicle readiness and track maintenance issues.

Contract equipment obtained either from Emergency Equipment Rental Agreement (EERA) or national contract must be inspected prior to use.

The EERA or contract will define standards for restocking and fuel and oil issues. It is the TFLD/STL responsibility to ensure that contract resources meet the terms of the contract.

## II. ADMINISTRATIVE

### A. Personnel and Equipment Time

It is the TFLD/STL responsibility to review and sign personnel and equipment time for daily submission.

## **EXERCISE: PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT TIME**

Purpose: To give students practice solving problems related to timekeeping.

### Instructions:

In groups, read the following scenario and answer the questions.

Use the information on page 4.9 to complete the exercise.

Select a spokesperson to report their answers to the class.

Discuss answers and share personal experiences.

### **Scenario:**

While completing your administrative responsibilities, the Heavy Equipment Boss assigned to your task force approaches you for equipment time signatures. You notice there are three separate tickets, one for each of the previous three days. The Heavy Equipment Boss explains to you there was no supervisor for the dozer during those three days. While reviewing the shift ticket, you notice that the hours reported exceed the 2:1 ratio on two of the three days.

**Questions:**

1. Do you have a problem? If so, what steps do you take?
2. Do you sign none, part, or all of the dozer time? Explain.
3. How could you prevent this from happening again?
4. What are the potential issues and who would need to be involved?
5. Should you be concerned about equipment time for a contract transport with the dozer?

**End of Exercise.**

B. Coordinating with Other Functional Areas

1. Safety Officer (filing of a SAFENET/SAFECOM)
2. Compensation/Claims
3. Human Resources
4. Planning Unit
5. Medical Unit

C. Completed Activity Log (ICS Form 214)

Submit the signed and completed Activity log to the Documentation Unit at the end of each operational period.

## **EXERCISE: ICS 214 ACTIVITY LOG**

Purpose: To give students practice using an Activity Log.

Instructions:

Complete the Activity Log. Discuss the important items that should be included regarding the last operational period of the Marre Fire.

Review answers on slide 12.

EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT SHIFT TICKET					
NOTE: The responsible Government Officer will update this form each day or shift and make initial and final equipment inspections.					
1. AGREEMENT NUMBER <i>AG761298</i>			2. CONTRACTOR <i>LT Logging</i>		
3. INCIDENT OR PROJECT NAME <i>Marre</i>		4. INCIDENT NUMBER <i>P5604</i>	5. OPERATOR (name) <i>R. Jensen</i>		
6. EQUIPMENT MAKE <i>Caterpillar</i>		7. EQUIPMENT MODEL <i>D</i>	8. OPERATOR FURNISHED BY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTRACTOR <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT		
9. SERIAL NUMBER <i>DH4986890</i>		10. LICENSC E NUMBER	11. OPERATING SUPPLIES FURNISHED BY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTRACTOR (wet) <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT (dry)		
12. DATE MO/DAY/YR	13. EQUIPMENT USE				
	START	STOP	HOURS/DAYS/MILES (circle one)		SPECIAL
<i>9/26</i>	<i>0600</i>	<i>2300</i>	<i>17</i>		
				15. EQUIPMENT STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> a. Inspected and under agreement <input type="checkbox"/> b. Released by Government <input type="checkbox"/> c. Withdrawn by Contractor	
				16. INVOICE POSTED BY (Recorder initials)	
17. CONTRACTOR'S OR AUTHORIZED AGENT'S SIGNATURE <i>Rick Jensen</i>			18. GOVERNMENT OFFICER'S SIGNATURE		19. DATE SIGNED

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NOTE: The responsible Government Officer will update this form each day or shift and make initial and final equipment inspections.					
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12. DATE MO/DAY/YR	13. EQUIPMENT USE				
	START	STOP	HOURS/DAYS/MILES (circle one)		SPECIAL
<i>9/27</i>	<i>0530</i>	<i>2200</i>	<i>16.5</i>		
				15. EQUIPMENT STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> a. Inspected and under agreement <input type="checkbox"/> b. Released by Government <input type="checkbox"/> c. Withdrawn by Contractor	
				16. INVOICE POSTED BY (Recorder initials)	
17. CONTRACTOR'S OR AUTHORIZED AGENT'S SIGNATURE <i>Rick Jensen</i>			18. GOVERNMENT OFFICER'S SIGNATURE		19. DATE SIGNED

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NOTE: The responsible Government Officer will update this form each day or shift and make initial and final equipment inspections.					
1. AGREEMENT NUMBER <i>AG761298</i>			2. CONTRACTOR <i>LT Logging</i>		
3. INCIDENT OR PROJECT NAME <i>Marre</i>		4. INCIDENT NUMBER <i>P5604</i>	5. OPERATOR (name) <i>R. Jensen</i>		
6. EQUIPMENT MAKE <i>Caterpillar</i>		7. EQUIPMENT MODEL <i>D</i>	8. OPERATOR FURNISHED BY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTRACTOR <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT		
9. SERIAL NUMBER <i>DH4986890</i>		10. LICENSC E NUMBER	11. OPERATING SUPPLIES FURNISHED BY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTRACTOR (wet) <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT (dry)		
12. DATE MO/DAY/YR	13. EQUIPMENT USE				
	START	STOP	HOURS/DAYS/MILES (circle one)		SPECIAL
<i>9/28</i>	<i>0600</i>	<i>2200</i>	<i>16</i>		
				15. EQUIPMENT STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> a. Inspected and under agreement <input type="checkbox"/> b. Released by Government <input type="checkbox"/> c. Withdrawn by Contractor	
				16. INVOICE POSTED BY (Recorder initials)	
17. CONTRACTOR'S OR AUTHORIZED AGENT'S SIGNATURE <i>Rick Jensen</i>			18. GOVERNMENT OFFICER'S SIGNATURE		19. DATE SIGNED



## Task Force/Strike Team Leader, S-330

### 5 – Responsibilities and Assessing Risk

#### OBJECTIVES:

Upon completion of this unit, students will be able to:

1. Discuss duties and responsibilities of the TFLD/STL during initial attack assignments.
2. Identify duties and responsibilities of the TFLD/STL during an incident transition.
3. Discuss duties and responsibilities of the TFLD/STL in a Type 3 incident organization.
4. Identify methods to ensure assigned resources follow appropriate safety procedures.
5. Describe appropriate actions to take on improved properties during a wildland/urban interface incident.
6. Explain the process for directing a firing operation.



## I. INTRODUCTION

Depending on the stage of the incident, the TFLD/STL may be assigned roles and responsibilities not normally considered appropriate for the position. In these situations, the TFLD/STL must maintain their responsibilities to their assigned resources (safety and supervision).

## II. INITIAL ATTACK

You may be the initial attack Incident Commander until relieved.

### A. Initial Attack Considerations

#### 1. Collateral duties

Fire fatality reviews (30 Mile, South Canyon, Cramer) identified collateral duties as contributing to the incident.

#### 2. Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment

Assists the Incident Commander in determining when they have exceeded their capabilities.

### B. Initial Attack References

Initial attack checklists assist initial attack Incident Commanders in the decision making processes.

- Wildland Fire Incident Management Field Guide, IRPG, Red Book
- ICS-201
- Incident Organizer
- Standard Firefighting Orders

### III. INCIDENT TRANSITIONS

Transition periods have been identified as the time period at which most fireline accidents and fatalities occur.

Considerations:

- Unclear objectives, strategies, and tactics
- Chain of command
- Delegation of authority
- Communication
- Increasing incident complexity
- Unclear on number, type, and location of resources

These elements vary on the level of transition (Type 4 to Type 3, Type 3 to Type 2, etc.).

#### IV. TYPE 3 ORGANIZATION

The TFLD/STL might function as Operations Section Chief, Division Group Supervisor, and/or other overhead positions.

- Cover large geographic areas.
- May be determining strategy and tactics for the incident.
- Responsible for meeting the expectations and the Standard Firefighting Orders and Risk Management Process.
- Span of control may be an issue.
- Type 3 organization may be managing a more complex incident until a more qualified management organization is available.

## V. SAFETY PROCEDURES

The TFLD/STL is responsible for ensuring that team members and others are following safety procedures.

A major emphasis of the position is recognizing hazards and unsafe conditions and mitigating them. The Task Force/Strike Team Leader should also communicate and brief crews about hazards.

Safety Considerations for the TFLD/STL:

- Identify and communicate location of escape routes and safety zones.
- Ensure hazards are communicated and mitigated.
- Brief Task Force/Strike Team on safety expectations for the assignment.
- Follow or establish medical plan. Be aware of names and locations of medically trained people.
- Order law enforcement if necessary.
- Create or follow an evacuation plan if necessary.
- Observe and correct unsafe procedures.

## VI. WILDLAND/URBAN INTERFACE

The TFLD/STL may be tasked to identify, evaluate, and take action on improved properties during a wildland/urban interface (WUI) incident.

**Do not** commit to stay and protect a structure unless a safety zone for firefighters and equipment has been identified at the structure during sizeup and triage.

WUI Considerations:

- Ingress and egress
- Review map if available.
- Logistical needs
- Resource requirements
- Use appropriate tactics (perimeter control versus structure defense.)
- Contact information (internal/external)

## VII. FIRING OPERATIONS

As a TFLD/STL, you may be put into a situation in which you are called to direct and assist with various types of firing operations.

These firing operations may be as simple as tying off fingers, burning out around out-buildings, or cleaning up pockets of unburned fuel.

Firing operations may also be large-scale or high-complexity operations such as burnout operations.

Firing Operations Considerations:

- Remember your level of engagement (leading versus doing)
- Do you have a qualified Firing Boss?
- Do you have ample resources?
- Do you have enough time?
- Do you have the delegation to take action on or around private property or structures? Who would you contact for this delegation?

## **EXERCISE: MARRE INITIAL ATTACK.**

Purpose: This exercise is designed to focus on the duties and responsibilities of the TFLD/STL during IA and incident transition.

### Instructions:

For this exercise, work in groups using pages 5.13 – 5.18.

Read the scenario and initial fire size up information.

### Scenario, Part 1:

Your task force has been disbanded and you have been reassigned to IA at the staging area located at Figueroa Station. Your new strike team consists of five Type 6 engines that have never worked together and have varying levels of experience. A Type 3 helicopter is also available for IA.

A new start has been reported northwest of the Marre Fire, near landmark La Jolla Spring. You are dispatched from the staging area at 1040 and arrive on scene at 1127. There are no other ICs available at this time so you have been asked to assume the role until a qualified IC can be located and dispatched to the fire.

The weather, fuel, and fire behavior conditions are similar to those found in yesterday's IAP and should be used as point of reference. Use your Marre IAP map to gain SA of the terrain.

You also receive a partial initial fire sizeup from an air attack plane that is on its way to refuel and perform a pilot switch, which will delay its availability to you as a resource.

Initial fire size up:

- Access: Heavily brushed two track road leaving Ballard campground
- Estimated size: 10 Acres
- Spread potential: Moderate
- Character of fire: Some isolated torching and short-range spotting
- Active fire perimeter: 50% at the head
- Position on slope: Lower 1/3
- Winds: SE 6 – 12 mph
- Structures threatened: 2 located on the SE flank of the fire next to the two-track

Air attack contacts you on a local frequency and lets you know that an agency dozer is about 15 minutes out. Air attack also mentions that the heel of the fire has died down considerably and his relief is about 10 minutes out.

**Assignment:**

1. Develop a tactical plan to include structure protection and burnout for the operational period on the ICS 201. What alternatives do you have to the ICS 201?
2. Develop an order for additional resources.
3. Develop incident objectives on the ICS 202. What alternative forms might an Incident Commander/ TFLD/STL typically carry?
4. Create a briefing sketch map on the flip chart. How would the briefing be held in the field?

Scenario, Part 2:

Air attack arrives, contacts you on the radio, and gives you a quick update. He mentions that he can see the dozer starting to put in line near the heel of the fire. Air attack informs you that firing operations will be needed soon to protect the structures.

You drive up the road to check on progress of the crews. When you arrive, you see six engine crewmembers working extremely close to the dozer. You notice that the dozer is knocking down large trees. What steps would you take?

**End of Exercise.**





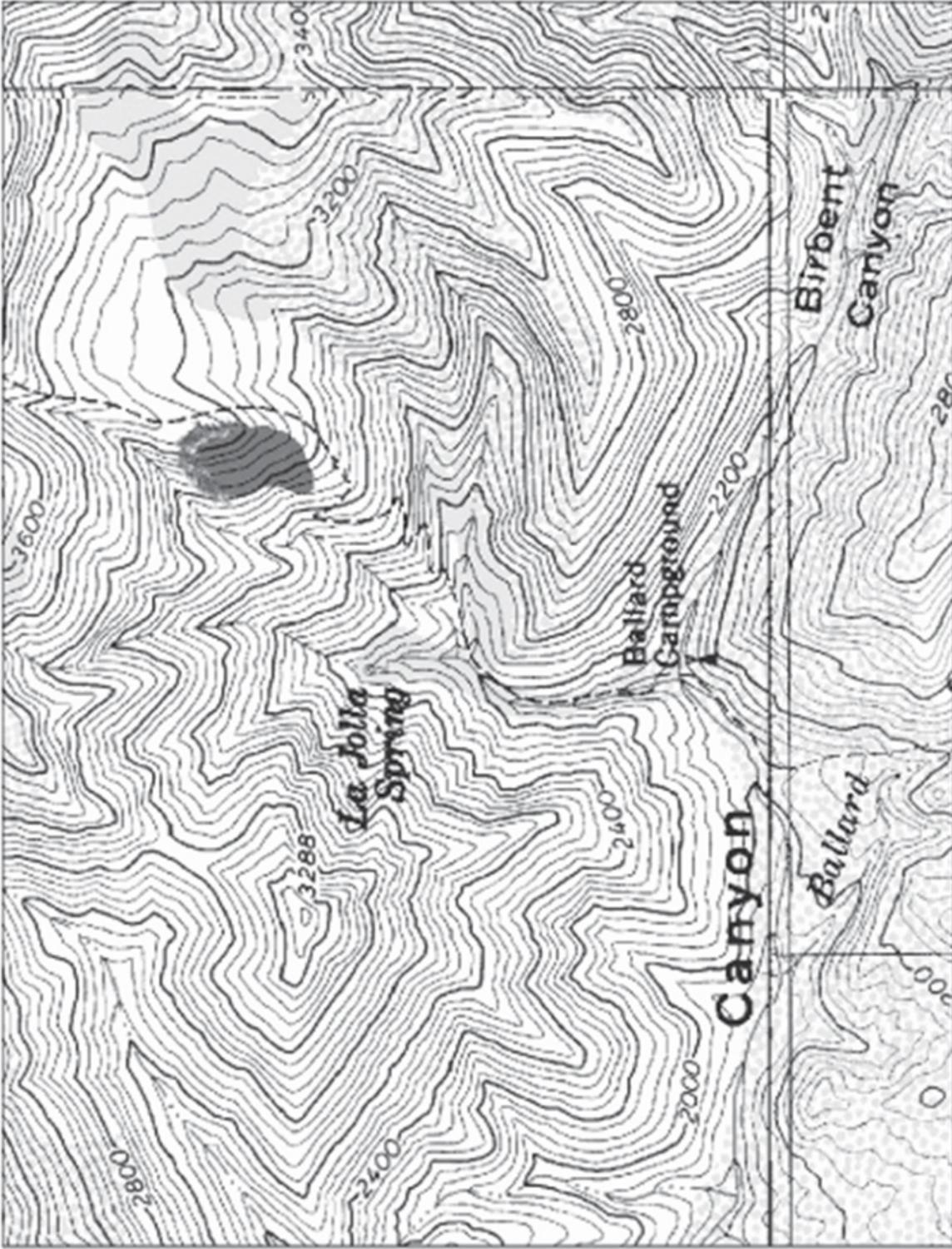


## INCIDENT BRIEFING (ICS 201)

<b>1. Incident Name:</b>	<b>2. Incident Number:</b>	<b>3. Date/Time Initiated:</b> Date: _____ Time: _____
<b>9. Current Organization</b> (fill in additional organization as appropriate):		
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px;">Incident Commander(s)</div> <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Liaison Officer</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Safety Officer</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">Public Information Officer</div> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 22%;">Planning Section Chief</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 22%;">Operations Section Chief</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 22%;">Finance/Administration Section Chief</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 22%;">Logistics Section Chief</div> </div>		
<b>6. Prepared by:</b> Name: _____ Position/Title: _____ Signature: _____		
<b>ICS 201, Page 3</b>	Date/Time: _____	







## Task Force/Strike Team Leader, S-330

### 6 – Demobilization

#### OBJECTIVES:

Upon completion of this unit, students will be able to:

1. Describe the process to prepare assigned resources for demobilization.
2. List administrative duties for demobilization.
3. List TFLD/STL responsibilities post incident.



## I. POST INCIDENT PREPARATION

A. Confirm Demobilization and Obtain Demobilization Instructions

B. Inspection of Assigned Personnel and Equipment

1. Personnel adequately rested.
2. Equipment inspected and safe to operate. Appropriate documentation is complete.
3. Necessary repairs completed.
4. Equipment fueled.
5. Supplies and equipment replenished; incident replacement orders made.
6. Ensure resources assigned to task force/strike team prepared for new assignment.
7. Route of travel confirmed with all task force/strike team members. All members have informed home unit of travel arrangements.

## C. Administrative Duties

1. Task books entries are completed and reviewed with the Training Specialist (if assigned).
2. Performance evaluations completed for self and assigned resources.

Performance evaluations **must** be completed for contract resources.

The evaluation for contract resources is submitted with their pay documentation. This assists in verifying performance met contract standards.

3. Time documents reviewed, signed, and distributed to resources.
4. Final inspection of vehicles and equipment.
5. Complete Demobilization Checkout (ICS-221 or variation depending on management team).

Return completed form to the demobilization unit in the planning section.

Give demobilization unit your estimated time of departure and arrival at home base for each resource. This time may vary if resources are from widespread locations.

Give ETA to each resource's home base. Contact home agency with specific times while en route to home base.

## II. DEMOBILIZATION

The TFLD/STL may be disbanded at this time, especially if they were formed at the incident. They may also be reassigned to other incidents. The TFLD/STLD should help coordinate regardless of status.

Assemble TFLD/STL for departure from the incident.

- Visual assessment of personnel assures readiness.
- Discuss travel route and rest stops.
- Radio frequency and cell phone numbers for travel.
- Depart incident.
- Update home unit, or new incident if reassigned, on delays en route, or RON information. The dispatcher will need to know if food or lodging support must be provided and where to contact you in case of an emergency.

## III. POST INCIDENT RESPONSIBILITIES

- Complete agency-specific documentation and timekeeping.
- Ensure all vehicles and equipment assigned to you are in service.
- Ensure all of your personal gear is ready for duty or reassignment.
- Ensure personnel are adequately rested and ready for duty or reassignment.
- Remind resources to close out with their home dispatch on arrival.

## **EXERCISE: DEMOBILIZATION**

Purpose: To give students practice solving demobilization issues as a Task force/Strike Team Leader.

### Instructions:

Go through the demobilization process and resolve problems with the proper unit or section.

### Examples:

- Missing checked-out supplies
- Vehicle damage
- Property loss and damage
- Missing Crew Time Reports (CTRs)
- Contractor issues (evaluations, resupply, etc.)

### **End of Exercise.**

CREW PERFORMANCE RATING (instructions on back)					
1. Crew Name and Designator		2. Incident Name and Number		3. Location of Incident	
4. Crew Home Unit and Address		5. Dates Assigned to Incident		6. Number of Operational Periods (Shifts) _____ No. of Shifts Constructing Hotline _____	
7. Evaluation Criteria					
Crew Type: (check one) IHC/T1 ___ T2IA ___ T2 ___ Engine ___ Helitack ___ Other ___ Agency Crew ___ Contract Crew ___ Contract Number _____		Superior	Satisfactory	Needs Improvement	Not Applicable
<b>Rating Factors</b> (not all criteria apply to all crews)					
LEADERSHIP (CREW OVERHEAD) PERFORMANCE					
Communications (Inter- and Intra-crew)					
Coordination, Supervision, and Finance/Administration					
Risk Management and Decision Making					
Training and Mentoring					
Crew Conduct (Fireline / Camp or Off Fireline)		/	/	/	/
Work and Tasks Completed as Assigned (Quantity and Quality of Work)					
TACTICS					
Safety Practices					
Line Construction / Hotline Construction or Direct Attack		/	/	/	/
Lookouts and Scouting					
Fire Weather and Fire Behavior Observations					
Chainsaw Operations and Felling Trees Operations					
Spot Fire Attack					
Mop Up					
Spot Grid Organization					
Portable Pump and Hose Lay Setup and Operations					
SPECIALIZED OPERATIONS					
Initial Attack Organization					
Firing and Holding Organization					
Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Operations					
Map, Compass, and GPS Navigation					
Incident Within an Incident					
AVIATION OPERATIONS					
Safe Operations Around Aviation Assets					
Helispot Specifications and Construction					
Directing Aviation Assets and Drops by Radio					
Longline and Sling Load Operations					
Coordination with Aerial Supervision and Air Resources					
MISCELLANEOUS					
Physical Condition					
Other (specify)					
All Hazard Incident (specify incident type and assignment in Remarks section)					
Remarks (use separate sheet if necessary and attach)					
8. Crew Supervisor ( <i>printed name</i> )		Crew Supervisor ( <i>signature</i> )		<input type="checkbox"/> This rating has been discussed with me.	Date
9. Rated by ( <i>printed name</i> )		Rated by ( <i>signature</i> )			Date
Position on Incident		Home Unit Identifier and Phone Number			



<b>INCIDENT PERSONNEL PERFORMANCE RATING</b>		INSTRUCTIONS: The immediate job supervisor will prepare this form for each subordinate. It will be delivered to the planning section before the rater leaves the fire. Rating will be reviewed with employee who will sign at the bottom.													
<b>THIS RATING TO BE USED ONLY FOR DETERMINING AN INDIVIDUAL'S PERFORMANCE</b>															
1. Name				2. Fire Name and Number											
3. Home Unit ( <i>address</i> )				4. Location of Fire ( <i>address</i> )											
5. Fire Position		6. Date of Assignment From:                      To:		7. Acres Burned		8. Fuel Type(s)									
9. Evaluation															
Enter X under appropriate rating number and under proper heading for each category listed. Definition for each rating number follows:															
0 - Deficient. Does not meet minimum requirements of the individual statement. DEFICIENCIES MUST BE IDENTIFIED IN REMARKS.															
1 - Needs to improve. Meets some or most of the requirements of the individual element. IDENTIFY IMPROVEMENT NEEDED IN REMARKS.															
2 - Satisfactory. Employee meets all requirements of the individual element.															
3 - Superior. Employee consistently exceeds the performance requirements.															
Rating Factors				Hot Line		Mop-Up		Camp		Other (Specify)					
				0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
Knowledge of the job															
Ability to obtain performance															
Attitude															
Decisions under stress															
Initiative															
Consideration for personnel welfare															
Obtain necessary equipment and supplies															
Physical ability for the job															
Safety															
Other ( <i>specify</i> )															
10. Remarks															
11. Employee ( <i>signature</i> ) This rating has been discussed with me												12. Date			
13. Rate By ( <i>signature</i> )				14. Home Unit ( <i>address</i> )				15. Position of Fire				16. Date			







## Task Force/Strike Team Leader, S-330

### 7 – Military Assignments (Optional)

#### OBJECTIVES:

Upon completion of this unit, students will be able to:

1. Identify considerations when assigned as a Strike Team Leader/Military (STLM) or Military Crew Advisor (MCAD).
2. Define military organization and assigned military counterparts that a STL may interact with during a military assignment.



## I. INTRODUCTION

During times of high national fire activity, resources may become scarce and competition for them high.

If National Preparedness Level 5 is reached, the Military may be asked to assist in the fire suppression effort by exercising a pre-existing Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between NIFC and the Department of Defense (DOD).

It is important that civilian firefighters involved in that effort be aware of the responsibilities that may be placed upon them during these situations.

## II. REQUIREMENTS

### A. Position Requirements

1. Strike Team Leader: Crew (STLC).
2. Military Crew Advisors (MCAD) function at a level similar to single resource boss crew, but due to the complexities of military coordination a higher level of training is required.
3. Prior military deployment experience or military background is useful, but not required.
4. Strong leadership and communication skills, a good understanding of human factors and the ability to coordinate with a military command structure are essential.
5. Experience in delivering basic wildland fire training and mentoring fireline skills.
6. Arduous fitness level.
7. Individual and Agency must commit to minimum 30-day assignment.

## B. Equipment Requirements

1. Line gear and PPE.
2. Tent, sleeping bag, red bag.
3. Programmable hand-held radio (if available).
4. Personal gear for extended assignment.

## III. ORGANIZATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

### A. Military Structure for Mobilizations

1. Battalions: 500 plus people.
2. Companies: 100 plus people (5 crews each).
3. Crews: 20 people (platoons are divided into crews).
4. Organization: Integrated into our Command Structure.
  - S-1: Finance
  - S-2: Plans
  - S-3: Operations
  - S-4: Logistics

## B. Military Chain of Command

Use it and respect it!

### 1. Commissioned Officers

- Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Captain, Major, Lt. Colonel, Colonel, and Generals.
- Attended Officer Candidate School and College.
- They are saluted, called sir, and shown respect.
- Personal interaction with enlisted ranks is limited.

### 2. Non-Commissioned Officers: NCOs

- Corporals, Technical Specialists, Sergeants, and above.
- Attended leadership training and have experience.
- Ensure actions are taken and accomplished.

## C. Our Chain of Command

### 1. Battalion Military Liaison (BNML)

- Counterpart to Battalion Commanding Officer (CO): Lt. Colonel.
- Coordinates Operational and Support functions.
- Supervises STLMs.
- Liaison between the Incident Management Team and the Military Command Structure.
- Some of these responsibilities may be delegated to a deputy.

### 2. Strike Team Leader Military (STLM)

- Counterpart to Company or Battery Commander: Captain.
- Supervises MCADs.

### 3. Military Crew Advisor (MCAD)

- Counterpart to Military Crew Leaders: Lieutenant.
- Coordinates crew needs.

#### D. Our Role

1. Coordinate the Incident Command System with the military.
2. Use appropriate chain of command.
3. Train military personnel to function in a wildland fire environment.
4. Provide for safety above all.
5. Assume authority when critical safety issues arise.
6. Ensure quality briefings are provided.
7. Maintain close contact with our counterparts at all times. **This is critical.**

**Remember, these folks are professionals.**

#### IV. TRAVEL TO NIFC

- Assemble the military support group:
  - BNML
  - Deputy BNML
  - 5 STLMs
  - 25 MCADs
- BNML will brief the group establishing expectations, priorities, and protocols.
- STLMs: usually people with prior military mobilizations or experience, and higher qualifications than the position requires.
- MCADs: five work for each STLM.
- Obtain needed supplies.

## V. TRAVEL TO MILITARY INSTALLATION

- Advance party completes political and administrative requirements.
  - Logistics: Firefighting gear delivered to the battalion ready to be issued prior to training.
  - Training: Cadre prepared with training material.
  - Finance: Coordinate per prior agreements.
- Travel via charter or civilian aircraft, housing off or on base.
- Join up with counterparts: a formal process at formations.
- Classroom training: one five-hour session, presented twice.
  - Condensed version of S-130, S-190, I-100, with emphasis on ICS, fire terminology, fire behavior, and safety.

## VI. TRAVEL TO INCIDENT

- Military or charter flight with your battalion.
- Organize camp
  - Military in their own area.
  - STLMS and MCADs in close proximity.
- Briefings, briefings, and more briefings
  - Information exchange will be two way.

## VII. AT THE INCIDENT

- Field training is normally two days.
- It is the responsibility of the MCAD, STLM, and BNML to certify and document that military crews are ready for assignment.
- Chain saw training coordinated by BNML.
- Type 1 Team assigned and the military will be integrated into the organization. The military will participate in strategy, planning meetings, etc.
- Military crews are considered Type 2. You and your counterparts decide what assignments they are capable of performing.
  - Provide meaningful assignments. Crews are normally capable of much more than mop-up after working together for a period of time.
  - Spiking out: some units are willing to participate.
  - Coordinate with Division Supervisors. After troops have experience, they will take a more direct role in their own supervision, but you must maintain close contact.
  - Military will normally have medics with the crews.
  - Military may provide support vehicles and aircraft when allowed by the incident.

## VIII. DEMOBILIZATION

- Ceremonies will normally be held to thank the Military Advisors.
- Military fire gear will be collected.
- Advisors will demob through the normal process.
- Evaluations will be completed by STLMs and BNMLs.

## **EXERCISE: MILITARY OPERATIONS**

Purpose: To familiarize students with working with the military.

Instructions:

Read the following scenario, answer questions, and discuss answers.

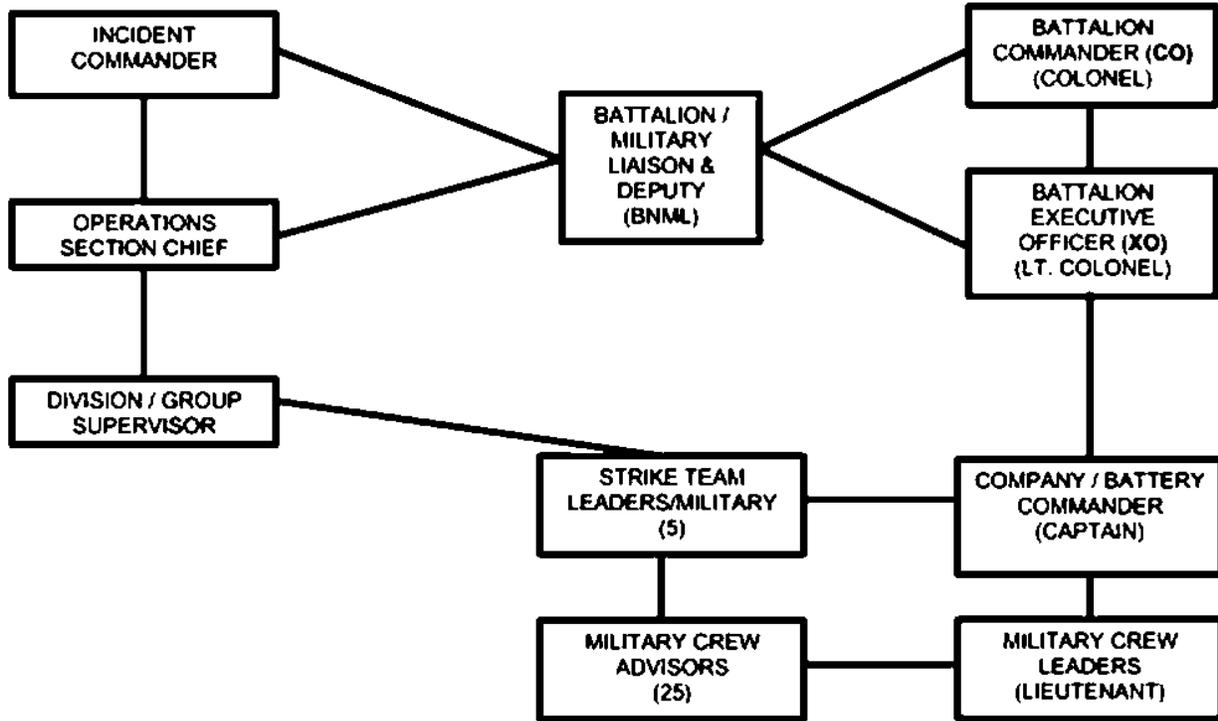
### **Scenario:**

You are assigned as a STLM with C Company, 1st Battalion, 7th Infantry out of Ft. Lewis, Washington. After initial training, you are deployed to the Tyee Fire in Central Washington. After further training at the incident, your unit is ready for fire assignment.

Your company's initial line assignment is to mop up in Division E. In the heat of the day, the division supervisor from Division D says she needs help in her division. She has numerous flare-ups that are threatening the control line and has no other resources to work with.



# Military Chain of Command





## Task Force/Strike Team Leader, S-330

### 8 – All-Hazards

#### OBJECTIVES:

Upon completion of this unit, students will be able to:

1. Discuss different types of all-hazards incidents.
2. Discuss special considerations that a TFLD/STL needs to identify when assigned to an all-hazards incident.



## I. INTRODUCTION

The wildland fire community has become more involved in supporting different types of incidents. Many of these incidents require support and participation of diverse agencies that have not worked together before or come from different backgrounds.

In these incidents, the Incident Command System (including the use of Task Forces and Strike Teams), may or may not be utilized. As a Task Force or Strike Team Leader, your job has just become more complicated due to the varying risks and hazards.

Be prepared for any type of call out. Many steps and issues are the same with managing a strike team/task force on a wildfire but need to be adapted to the new type of incident. The best way to be ready to respond to these varying incidents is to prepare before the call.

What type of information would you want to know prior to deployment?

- What type of incident are you responding to?
- Who will you work for?
- Who is in charge?
- What is the current status of the situation?
- What type of resources will you be managing?
- What is the expected tour of duty?
- Contact number
- Location
- Name of incident

- ROSS order
- Are there any special considerations to be aware of?
- How will you be mobilized and will you be with the task force/strike team or meet them at the incident or along the way?
- Others?

## II. DIFFERENT TYPES OF ALL-HAZARDS INCIDENTS

It is important that the TFLD/STL understands the different types of responses they may be called to support:

- Terrorism acts (World Trade Center, Pentagon attacks on September 11, 2001)
- Planned activities (Olympics, large concerts, Rainbow gatherings, Burning Man, parades, festivals, training academies, etc.)
- Search and rescue missions (mountain terrain, water, blizzards, etc.)
- Hurricanes, tornadoes, earthquakes, floods
- Law enforcement related (escaped convicts, riots, etc.)
- Plane crash, multi-patient incident
- Recovery efforts (Columbia Shuttle recovery effort in 2003)
- Exotic Newcastle disease
- Erosion control
- Structure fire
- Hazardous material incident
- Others?

### III. SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR AN ALL-HAZARDS INCIDENT

#### A. Identify Potential Safety Concerns of Different All-Hazards Incidents

- Need for Personal Protective Equipment
- Unknown hazards
- Unfamiliar with strategy and tactics of situation
- Communication issues
- Hazardous materials
- Law enforcement needs
- Requested tasks do not match assigned resources
- Management unfamiliar with abilities/limitations of assigned resources
- Lack of management/use of ICS
- Increased incident complexity
- Increased public interaction

B. Identify Information Sources Available to Develop SA Related to the Incident Objectives/Hazards

- Incident Action Plan or other documentation
- Request incident specific reference materials
- Obtain briefing with subject matter experts and technical specialists
- Observations, look, listen and keep mind open to different perspectives and situations
- Your supervisor/adjoining forces
- Resources assigned to you may have incident specific skills/experience
- Others?

C. What Type of Resources Might Comprise a Strike Team/Task Force?

- Urban Search and Rescue Teams
- Heavy equipment strike teams
- Welding crews
- Others?

#### D. Needs of Assignment

Identify some of the different types of equipment/gear that may be required of an all-hazards incident. Try to establish needs prior to departure.

- Cold weather gear for a blizzard call, clothing, bring a snowmobile, etc.
- Air filter/self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) – urban interface incident, hazardous materials that may be present, etc.
- Hazardous material book, other guides.
- Others?

#### E. Meet with your Resources

- Orient yourself with the type of resources that are assigned to you.
- Meet and brief with the supervisors and crew members assigned.
- Learn the special skills of the personnel and equipment that may assist the mission.
- Learn the abilities/limitations of the equipment, personnel. Example: some of the firefighters may also have dive/rescue credentials and equipment.
- Compare the assigned resources to the expected duties of the assignment.
  - IRPG, Risk Management Process
  - IRPG, How to Properly Refuse Risk

F. Obtain the Necessary Resources to do the Job

1. Safety

Be prepared for all the expected/potential safety concerns.

Obtain necessary supplies, information, precautions, before deployment.

2. Logistics (supplies and equipment necessary)

Obtain the necessary supplies to carry out the assigned task for the operational period (and possibly beyond):

- Air filter masks
- Radio equipment
- Batteries
- Food
- Water

3. Planning

Obtain maps, IAPs, and other sources of information for you and your resources.

G. Response

- Conduct the operations in a safe and effective manner.
- Use the Risk Management Process often, especially if you or your resources are unfamiliar with the type of assignment/incident.
- Document in the Activity Log and/or other forms throughout the incident.

## H. After the Assignment

- Make sure all hazards are mitigated. If equipment needs to be decontaminated before entering ICP/staging area, do so before possibly contaminating others.
- Complete an after action review with crews; make this a learning experience.
- Consider use of a critical incident stress debriefing team when resources have been exposed to trauma, mass casualty, or other traumatic experiences.
- Replenish used supplies, document special circumstances, problems, etc.
- Complete Activity Log and other documentation.
- Debrief with your supervisor. Relay important circumstances, special cases, effectiveness of resources, etc.
- Check-out
- Demobilize yourself and your resources safely to home unit.

## I. Back at Home Unit

- Prepare yourself for the next deployment; get back into state of readiness.
- Take necessary rest and relaxation.
- Get necessary counseling or other support to decompress and deal with assignment.
- Learn from the incident and debrief with fellow employees and agencies. Share the lessons with those who may have to respond to the next one.
- Complete necessary agency specific exposure records.

## **EXERCISE: ALL-HAZARDS**

Purpose: To give students practice working through a variety of all hazards situations.

### Input 1

You are a newly assigned task force leader who has been dispatched to an all-hazards assignment. You are uncertain on the type of incident and what resources you will be assigned. You've seen the afternoon news mention something about mudslides and sinkholes in the area. What are your thoughts on planning for this assignment? What do you take with you on the assignment?

### Input 2

When you arrive at the incident, a large tornado has ripped through the heart of a small community. There is not an ICP at this time and everyone seems confused as to the make-up of the incident organization. Who do you contact for your assignment?

### Input 3

After you check in, you are assigned two ambulances with four personnel, two Type 3 engines, and one contract felling team with agency felling boss. Your assignment is to clear roadways of debris so that rescue personnel can access missing or injured people. You're given a city roadmap and frequencies.

You have briefed your crew and started clearing the road, when you come across a downed powerline. What is your course of action?

#### Input 4

You continue clearing roads. Twenty minutes later you come across a turned-over semi-truck with a placard on it; it's leaking something from the tank and you aren't sure what it is. You can hear someone yelling for help across the street from where the semi-truck is turned over. What is your course of action?

#### Input 5

You begin rescue operations near where you heard someone yelling for help. You cannot see anyone; it is a fairly large pile of debris, and you hear multiple people calling for help. What is your course of action?

### Input 6

As debris is removed, you come across multiple victims. The lead paramedic informs you there are five victims. One victim has very serious injuries and needs to be transported to a hospital quickly. The road to the hospital is blocked. What is your course of action?

**End of Exercise.**

