Ada County Wildfire Response Plan

Ada County
Ada County Highway District
City of Boise
City of Eagle

City of Garden City
City of Kuna
City of Meridian
City of Star

Eagle Fire District
Kuna Rural Fire Protection District
North Ada County Fire & Rescue
Star Joint Fire Protection District
Whitney Fire Protection District

ADA COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

DRAFT AUGUST 2018

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Emergency Instructions

To use this plan in a Wildfire Emergency find and follow the appropriate [Roles and Responsibilities](#) description list.

Forward

Wildfire incidents can endanger human life, cause extensive property damage and result in significant harm to the environment. . This Wildfire Plan was developed to assist this community in dealing with the wide variety of wildfire hazards that exist locally. By training on and following this plan emergency responders can reduce the danger to themselves and the general public and lessen the likelihood and extent of damage to property and the environment. It is to be used in conjunction with the existing Emergency Operations Plans (EOP) and standard operating procedures maintained by the local jurisdictions and special purpose districts. Using the EOPs as the foundation for response permits the already established processes for multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional coordination to be implemented during a wildfire emergency.

Doug Hardman, Director
Ada County Emergency Management

Distribution List

The plan is distributed electronically to all jurisdictions, agencies, stake holders and officials listed below. It is available to the public online at:

https://adacounty.id.gov/accem/Emergency-Plans/Local-State-Federal-Plans

Ada County 911 Dispatch	Garden City Police Department
Ada County Highway District	Healthsouth Treasure Valley Hospital
Ada County Assessor	Idaho Office of Emergency Management
Ada County Commissioners	Idaho Department of Fish and Game
Ada County Coroner	Idaho Department of Lands
Ada County Development Services	Idaho State Communication Center
Ada County Fairgrounds	Idaho Transportation Department
Ada County Operations	Idaho Power
Ada County Paramedics	Idaho State Police
Ada County Parks	Kuna Fire District
Ada County Prosecutor	Kuna Mayor
Ada County Sheriff	Meridian City Clerk
American Red Cross	Meridian Fire Department
Boise Airport	Meridian Mayor
Boise Building Department	Meridian Police Department
Boise City Councilperson	Micron
Boise Emergency Preparedness Office	National Weather Service
Boise Fire Department	North Ada County Fire & Rescue District
Boise Mayor	Saint Alphonsus Regional Medical Center
Boise Parks Department	Saint Luke's Regional Medical Center
Boise Police Department	Star Fire District
Boise Public Library	Star Police
Boise Public Works	Star Mayor
Boise Risk Management	Star Public Library
Boise State University	SUEZ
Central District Health Department	US Bureau of Land Management
Community Planning Association	US Forest Service
Eagle Fire District	Valley Regional Transit
Eagle Mayor	Veterans Administration Medical Center
Flood Control District #10	Whitney Fire District
Garden City Mayor	

Promulgation Page

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

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1. Purpose

The purpose of this plan is to serve as a supplemental document to the community EOPs that provides wildfire specific information and procedures; and

To provide for life safety for responders and the populace; and

To rapidly coordinate fire control activities and actions required to initiate an operation; and

To minimize damage to valued resources and the environment from the adverse effects of wildfire incidents; and

To ensure the safest, most efficient and effective use of resources; and

To establish cooperative agency resource ordering procedures, command, and communications methods; and

To facilitate implementation of the Ada County Wildfire Mutual Aid Agreement (Automatic Aid/BLM Mutual Aid; and

To develop community awareness and understanding of the wildfire hazard and prepare for the accurate and timely provision of information during wildfire emergencies.

2. Authorities

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

2.1. State of Idaho

- Idaho Disaster Preparedness Act of 1975, amended by the Idaho Homeland Security Act of 2004, Idaho Title 46-10
- Idaho Fire Code 2006, 104.11 and 104.11.1
- Idaho Forestry Act, Title 38-Chapter 1 (Idaho Code).
- Idaho Emergency Operations Plan, November, 2012
- Idaho Title 31 – 20, County Officers In General
- Idaho Title 31 – 22, Sheriff - Search and Rescue
- Idaho Title 46 – 1008, Evacuations
- Idaho Title 59 – 14, Emergency Interim Executive and Judicial Succession Act
- Idaho State Disaster Preparedness Act, Section 46-1001; concerns disaster emergencies in Idaho
- Idaho Code, Section 42-3808; provides for Emergency Waivers necessary to protect life and property
- Ada County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC); conducts emergency planning in Ada County

2.2. Federal

- This Wildfire Response Plan follows the principles of the Incident Command System and is compliant with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), as per Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-5.
- The Wildfire Response Plan is consistent with the Presidential Directive 8 (PPD8) guidance; and is part of the larger capability building efforts within Ada County to protect, prevent, mitigate, respond to and recover from disasters both man-made and natural.
- Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, PL 920.
- Public Law 94-148 (16 USC 565a-1-3).
- Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (as amended), PL 93-288.
- Reciprocal Fire Protection Act of 1955 (42 USC 1856).
- Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (16 USC 2101)
- Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (43 USC 315).
- Federal Land Policy & Management Act of 1976 (43 USC 1701).
- Economy Act of 1932, Section 501 (31 USC 586) as amended
- Riegle Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994, PL 103 325.
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988, as amended
- Granger-Thye Act of 1950 (16 USC 572).
- Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006

3. Situation and Assumptions

3.1. Situation

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

- Ada County is approximately 1055 square miles in size, with a population of approximately 450,000 people. Roughly half of this land is public, while the other half is privately owned. Terrain ranges from 5900 feet in elevation in the northern mountains, to 2450 feet elevation along the broad southern floodplains.
- The climate in Ada County may be described as semiarid (dry and temperate). Most summers are dominated by a typical upland continental climate, with rainfall confined to occasional afternoon or evening thundershowers. Maximum temperatures of one hundred degrees or higher occur nearly every summer. Winds generally flow from the southeast down the Snake River valley at night and up the valley from the northwest during the daytime. Annual precipitation ranges from about ten inches in the southwest to twenty+ inches in the foothills north and east of Boise.
- Ada County contains federal (Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service), State (Idaho Department of Lands, Fish and Game Department), local, and private lands. The county includes many acres of grassland/sagebrush and a small amount of timbered land.

- Wildfires occur with varying frequency and intensity every year in Ada County.

- Continued migration from urban to rural areas has created a unique environment, an interface, between the urban areas and rural areas dense with vegetation. The vegetation (trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants) is abundant and flammable. These interface areas, where manmade structures are integrated into abundant, flammable vegetation, have created a fire protection challenge that increases in complexity annually. As interface areas grow both in size and number, the probability of more fires and greater losses increases.

- Wildfires may be caused by natural or human actions. The primary natural ignition source is lightning. Human sources include fireworks, power lines, campfires, motor vehicles and machinery (chain saws, lawnmowers, etc.). The other human source is arson.

- The resources of districts, cities, counties, Idaho State or the federal government, separately or in combination, may be required to cope with the situation. Trained federal, state and local emergency response personnel are available to assist in response activities. However delays can be expected due to the time and location of the incident.

- Saint Alphonsus Regional Medical Center and Eagle Health Plaza, Saint Luke's Regional Medical Center and Meridian Medical Center, Idaho Elks Rehabilitation Hospital, and the Veterans Administration Medical Center, as well as numerous other hospitals and medical centers in the Treasure Valley can provide medical treatment for wildfire victims.

- Evacuation is the primary protective action that may be taken to protect citizens at risk from wildfire. Promoting community self-help through public education, standardizing codes and enforcement through city and county ordinances, cohesive multi-agency protocols, creating defensible space, and the use of fire resistive vegetation are key elements to preventing the spread of wildfires.

- Response to a wildfire incident will require a high degree of interagency cooperation and communication.

- Automatic aid by local agencies/districts in conjunction with mutual aid from federal and state agencies will be encouraged.

- A wildfire incident site requires the same prudent management as a crime scene. This will ensure the preservation of evidence regarding the cause of the incident.

- Wildfire incident response agencies may include:

o Ada County Highway District

o Ada County Paramedics

o Ada County Sheriff's Office

o Boise Fire Department

o Boise Police Department

o Central District Health Department

o Eagle Fire District

o Garden City Police Department

o Kuna Fire District

o Meridian Fire Department

o Meridian Police Department

o Star Fire District

o Idaho Office of Emergency Management

o Idaho EMS Communications Center

o Idaho Department of Lands

o Idaho Fish and Game Department

o Idaho State Police

o Idaho Transportation Department

o US Bureau of Land Management

o US Forest Service

o US National Weather Service

o And other local, state and federal agencies.

3.2. Assumptions

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

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

4. Relationship to other Plans

The Ada County Wildfire Response Plan provides hazard specific information and role designation. Its principles and concepts are based on the National Response Framework. It is designed to be implemented in conjunction with city standard operating procedures, the county Joint Information System Plan and the county, city and district emergency operations plans. When local capabilities to respond to a wildfire have been exceeded, the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan may be implemented. In addition, plans from assisting federal agencies may also be activated. This plan provides wildfire response information not included the county's Community Wildfire Protection Plan (Ada County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan).

5. Reviewing, Exercising and Updating the Plan

5.1. Reviewing this Plan

This plan should be reviewed by the plan holders annually or more often as circumstances require.

5.2. Exercising this Plan

5.2.1. The Emergency Management Office, through the Local Emergency Planning Committee, is responsible for scheduling, conducting, and evaluating response plan seminars or tabletop exercises for community stakeholders.

5.2.2. An annual tabletop exercise or field simulation exercise may be conducted by response agencies to train personnel on the use of this plan. The plan may be revised based on the results of the exercise After Action Report.

5.3. Updating this Plan

5.3.1. After Action Reports from actual wildfire events may have findings that result in plan revisions.

5.3.2. Recommended changes to the plan should be sent to the Ada County Emergency Management Office.

5.3.3. Plans will be provided to agencies and individuals on the plan distribution list. It is the responsibility of the copy holder to keep individual plans current.

6. Training and Personal Protective Equipment

6.1. Wildfire Training

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

6.2. Protective Equipment and Physical Fitness

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

6.3. National Incident Management System Training

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

- ICS-100.a: Introduction to the Incident Command System (ICS)
- ICS-200.a: ICS for Single Resources and Initial Action Incidents
- ICS-700.a: National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- ICS-800.b: National Response Framework (NRF)

Supervisory positions including Command Staff, Section Chiefs, Strike and Task Force Leaders require appropriate additional ICS courses.

- ICS-300 Intermediate ICS
- ICS-400 Advanced ICS

7. Incident Command and Coordination

7.1. Incident Command System

The Incident Command System (ICS) will be used in wildfire incident response. The ICS is a flexible management tool that allows local, state, federal, and private entities to be integrated under a single command structure. Designating the use of ICS for incident response is consistent across all jurisdictional EOPs in Ada County.

7.2. Who's In Charge

Each municipal jurisdiction in Ada County has an Incident Command agency for wildfire. This agency will be in charge of wildfire response within their jurisdiction. They will be supported by other agencies, districts and departments through automatic and mutual aid agreements.

7.2.1. Each fire-fighting agency in Ada County will assume incident command responsibility for wildfires within their jurisdiction. For fires affecting more than one fire jurisdiction, the agencies involved should employ the Unified Command concept. Once unified command has been established, one person functioning as Operations Chief will be assigned to manage all interagency fire operations. There are some areas of Ada County that are not in any fire agency's jurisdiction. Wildfires in these areas will be investigated and fought at the discretion of the adjacent fire agencies or incidence under existing automatic and mutual aid agreements.

7.2.2. Regardless of which agency has primary responsibility for a particular fire scene, the department which arrives first will assume incident command as the initial attack Incident Commander (IC). If the officer who assumes command is not qualified to manage the incident, they should transfer command to the first qualified person with jurisdictional authority to arrive at the scene. The IC will direct fire-fighting efforts until Incident Command responsibility is transferred to another qualified individual. To ensure firefighter safety, it is critical that all personnel are informed of the name of the Incident Commander, especially when there is a change in command.

7.3. Jurisdictions and Responsibilities

The following local fire agencies have primary wildfire protection responsibility within their jurisdictions:

- Boise Fire Department
- Eagle Fire District
- Kuna Fire District
- Meridian Fire Department
- North Ada County Fire & Rescue (Boise Fire Department)
- Star Joint Fire Protection District
- Whitney Fire Protection District (Boise Fire Department)

7.3.1. Structural firefighting is the responsibility of the local jurisdiction fire agency.

7.3.2. The US Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has primary fire protection responsibility on public lands under their jurisdiction, and other agency lands under contract protection.

7.3.3. The BLM has protection agreement responsibility on National Forest land in Ada County. The US Forest Service (USFS) is an assisting agency. Only a small area of USFS land lies within Ada County.

7.3.4. The BLM, through contract, and the Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) have fire protection responsibility for public lands in Ada County.

7.3.5. Federal agencies may conduct fire suppression actions on private land without the landowner's permission when necessary to protect federal lands or in the execution of mutual aid agreements. However federal officials should obtain permission from the landowner where feasible. They should not delay fire suppression action while permission is being sought.

7.3.6. Participating agencies should keep the following records throughout the fire.

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

7.4. Unified Command

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

- Create objectives and define priorities
- Decide on Operations Chief

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

7.5. Incident Management Team

An Incident Management Team (IMT) is an incident command organization made up of command and general staff members and other appropriate personnel in an ICS organization and can be deployed or activated, as needed.

7.5.1. The purpose of an IMT is to aid in the management of incidents that overwhelm the incident management abilities of local emergency services by strengthening command, control, and communication. Before an IMT may assume Command responsibilities it must receive all necessary Delegations of Authority.

7.5.2. A Delegation of Authority is a statement provided to the Incident Commander by the Agency Executive delegating authority and assigning responsibility.

7.5.3. A Delegation of Authority should contain: objectives, priorities, expectations, constraints, and other considerations as needed. It should be prepared by senior agency personnel and signed by the Agency Executive or designee.

7.5.4. All Delegations of Authority should be reviewed by legal counsel.

7.6. City Coordination Centers

Significant wildfire incidents may require activation of a City Coordination Center (CCC) to coordinate resource ordering and provide support.

7.6.1. Jurisdictional EOPs designate the management and coordination activities of each CCC. When activated, the CCC is the first point of assistance and support for the Incident Command structure responding to an event.

7.6.2. The City of Boise CCC is located in City Hall West at 333 N. Mark Stall Pl. in Boise.

7.6.3. The City of Eagle CCC is located in Eagle Fire District Station #1 at 966 Iron Eagle Dr. in Eagle.

7.6.4. The City of Garden City CCC is located in the Garden City Police Department building at 301 E. 50th St. in Garden City.

7.6.5. The City of Kuna CCC is located in Kuna Fire District Station #1 at 150 W. Boise St. in Kuna.

7.6.6. The City of Meridian CCC is located in Meridian Fire Station #1 at 540 E. Franklin Rd. in Meridian.

7.6.7. The City of Star CCC in located in Star City Hall at 10769 W. State St. in Star.

7.7. Emergency Operations Center

Large, complex wildfire incidents, involving multiple jurisdictions, may require activation of the county Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to coordinate resource ordering and provide support.

7.7.1. The Ada County EOC is located in the Vernon L. Bisterfeldt Public Safety Building at 7200 Barrister Drive in Boise.

7.7.2. In a multi-jurisdictional incident, a Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Group may be designated to provide expertise and oversight in the EOC. A Wildfire MAC Group, which refers to agency administrators, landowners or their representatives, will normally be activated when the character and intensity of the wildfire significantly impacts or involves more than one jurisdiction.

8. Wildfire Notification and Communications

8.1. Wildfire Notification and Dispatching

8.1.1. The Ada County 911 Dispatch Center (911 Dispatch) and the Boise Interagency Dispatch Center (BIDC) will serve as the 24-hour contact points for notification of wildfire incidents.

8.1.2. When notified of a wildfire 911 Dispatch/BIDC will follow their own internal notification protocols and will also notify the other dispatch center (911 Dispatch/BIDC) of the situation when fires are of a mutual threat to the jurisdictions or at the request of the Incident Commander.

8.1.3. Public Alert and Warning notifications may be requested by the Incident Commander. 911 Dispatch can issue an emergency alert using the Community Mass Notification System (Code Red) or may request the message be delivered through ISAWS and/or the Idaho State Communications Center.

8.2. Wildfire Communications

8.2.1. The 911 Dispatch Center shall use the primary dispatch channel of the initially responding jurisdiction. See Section 16.4 for a list of channels. If the wildfire is not within a fire jurisdiction or the command channel is unknown to incoming resources the default channel will be Channel 1, until a command channel is established.

8.2.2. The Ada County Interagency Communication Plan will be used on all interagency fires within Ada County. The dispatch center with jurisdictional responsibility will assign channels for each incident in coordination with the other dispatch center.

8.2.3. Law Enforcement and Emergency Medical units should contact the dispatch center for information on the channel(s) designated for interoperable communications.

8.2.4. All coordination between the 911 Dispatch Center and Boise Interagency Dispatch Center (BIDC) will be made by telephone, or an email followed up by telephone confirmation.

8.2.5. Dispatch will assign channels based on a channel's ability to provide optimum radio coverage in the area of the wildfire.

8.2.6. As the incident grows and several agencies become involved communications can become complicated. It is the Incident Commander's responsibility to ensure that everyone has common communications.

8.2.7. All personnel will use proper radio etiquette and will use clear text for all radio transmissions, including ICS positions and resource designators.

8.2.8. If another wildfire is reported within the same jurisdictional area as the first incident, 911 Dispatch/BIDC will assign a separate channel that will not conflict with other events.

8.3. Public Warning

Public warning may be accomplished through a variety of means. Upon the request of the Incident Commander the following means of mass communication may be used:

- Community Mass Notification System (Code Red) – Contact 911 Dispatch
- Social Media (Agency Public Information Officers/Joint Information System)
- Idaho State Alert and Warning System (ISAWS) and Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA) - Contact 911 Dispatch.
- Emergency Alert System - Contact 911 Dispatch.
- National Weather Service (NOAA Weather Radios)
- Television and radio news broadcasts
- Vehicles equipped with loudspeakers / Door-to-door

9. Initial Actions

9.1. Situation Assessment

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

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

When the above items have been evaluated the Incident Commander can select the most appropriate attack method or combination of methods. The Initial Fire Size-Up worksheet or Wildfire Incident Organizer may be used to assist with this process.

The "Wildland Fire Incident Management Field Guide", produced by the National Wildfire Coordinating Group, provides guidance on assessment and initial attack. It is available online at:

https://www.nwcg.gov/sites/default/files/publications/pms210.pdf

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9.2. Priority of Goals

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

9.3. Command Post and Other ICS Facilities

9.3.1. The IC will set up an Incident Command Post (ICP) in a safe location. The ICP will be clearly identified with signage and/or lighting.

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

9.4. Evacuation

9.4.1. The Incident Commander will determine if evacuation of threatened areas should be recommended. The Incident Commander will ensure that provisions are made for evacuating access and functional needs populations.

9.4.2. Evacuation warning/notification should employ any of the appropriate methodologies listed in Section 8.3, Public Warning. An example pre-scripted message is available in Section 19.2

9.4.3. Door- to- Door or vehicle loudspeaker messaging should be carried out by law enforcement agencies whenever possible, or fire agencies if necessary.

9.4.4. Evacuation transportation options include:

- Personal vehicles
- Valley Regional Transit vehicles
- Emergency vehicles
- Local school busses
- Ada County Paramedics and ValleyRide have vehicles which can accommodate persons with access or functional needs.
- Additional resources may be available through the CCC's or the County EOC.

9.5. Access and Road Closures

9.5.1. An Incident Commander may barricade or stop the flow of vehicles as needed and may utilize responsible agencies to assist (International Fire Code 2015, 104.11 and 104.11.1). However, official public road closures may only be ordered by the governing agencies, as needed to protect the public(Ada County Highway District, Idaho Transportation Department).

9.5.2. The Incident Commander will determine perimeters to control access.

- Outer Perimeter - Access permitted to all home/land owners and approved emergency responders.
- Inner Perimeter - Access permitted only by approval of Incident Commander to those actually involved in fighting the wildfire.

9.5.3. At the direction of the Incident Commander, security and access control will be assigned to the jurisdictional law enforcement agency.

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9.6. Search and Rescue

The Incident Commander will determine when search and rescue operations are required.

9.6.1. As per Idaho State Statute, § 31-2229, the sheriff of each county shall be the official responsible for command of all search and rescue operations within the county. This does not apply to search and rescue operations within the incorporated limits of any city when the city performs such service; nor shall this apply to the rescue of entrapped or injured persons where their location is known to be within a fire district where the fire district performs such service.

9.6.2. If necessary, other law enforcement and fire agencies and resources such as Idaho Mountain Search and Rescue, may conduct search and rescue.

10. Roles and Responsibilities

This section lists those organizations and officials who are responsible for planning and/or executing the mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities for a wildfire incident. The Emergency Support Functions (ESF) listed with each discipline coincides with those found in the Ada County Emergency Operations Plan. The various ESF may be activated, dependent on need, to support wildfire operations in accordance with area emergency operations plans and located within City Coordination Centers or the Ada County EOC. These ESF may function as stand- alone components of the EOC Operations Support Section (Transportation, Health/Medical) or organized into more generalized branches consisting of complementary functions (Infrastructure, Human Services). ESF definitions are in Section 25.3

10.1. Local Emergency Planning Committee

The Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) is established through the authority of the Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM). The role of the LEPC is to form a partnership with state and local government, responders, and industry as an enhancement for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery, planning, exercising and training. Local government is responsible for planning and response within their jurisdiction. This includes ensuring the local hazard analysis adequately addresses any possible incidents that may occur in the jurisdiction; incorporating planning for those incidents in the local emergency operations plan; assessing capabilities and developing response capability using local resources, mutual aid and contractors; training responders; and exercising the plan.

The Committee may be composed of:

- Elected state or local officials
- Emergency Medical Personnel
- Fire Departments
- Health Officials
- Emergency Management
- Community Groups

- Law Enforcement
- Hospital personnel
- Owners and operators of covered facilities
- Broadcast and/or print media
- Local Environmental Groups
- Public Works and Engineering staff

10.2. Chief Elected Official

The Chief Elected Official has ultimate responsibility for decision making within their jurisdiction in the event of a wildfire incident. For most wildfires the Incident Commander will assume this responsibility. If multiple jurisdictions, districts and agencies are involved in the response, financial cost shares and reimbursements may be negotiated either pre or post event (depending on time available), by the elected officials involved in the response.

10.3. Incident Commander

The Incident Commander varies by jurisdiction see Who's In Charge on section 7.2.

Phase	Roles and Responsibilities
1. Preparedness	• Complete the appropriate level of ICS training to fulfill the duties of an Incident Commander. • Participate in interagency training and review of emergency and disaster response procedures.

2. Response Operations	• Appoint IC staff including Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance, expand the ICS structure as needed.
	• Establish a Command Post in a safe area, as needed.
	• Name the incident.
	• Request command level agency representatives with communications capability report to ICP.
	• Consider forming a Unified Command based on incident need and the number of jurisdictions/agencies involved in the response.
	• Conduct a Risk Assessment.
	  ◦ Priority 1: Life Safety
	  ◦ Priority 2: Incident stabilization
	  ◦ Priority 3: Property preservation
	• Assist in developing and approve the IAP.
	• Prioritize wildfire operations and deploy resources accordingly.
	• Establish Staging/Base in a safe area, as needed.
	• Advise 911 Dispatch of the situation and any need for additional resources. Request air operations through BIDC at 208-384-3400.
	• Monitor weather and other environmental factors to anticipate changes in fire behavior. Request spot forecasts from NWS as needed.
	• Immediately inform all personnel of any Red Flag Warnings.
	• Ensure adequate safety measures and personnel accountability measures are in place.
	• Determine and assign appropriate Channel/Talkgroup for fire response operations, coordinate with 911 Dispatch (ICS 205).
	• Designate a monitored, 700 MHz interoperable communications channel for Law Enforcement and Emergency Medical Services to directly communicate with Incident Command.
	• Approve the use of trainees, volunteers, and auxiliary personnel.
	• Observe and record data concerning the cause of the fire. If possible protect general area of origin and treat this area as a crime scene.
	• Recognize and protect local resources of natural or cultural significance.

- Keep agency administrator informed of incident status.
- Coordinate information with appropriate CCC, EOC and Joint Information System. Keep PIO updated throughout the incident, approve the release of information.
- Approve requests for additional resources or for the release of resources.
- If fire escapes initial attack:
  - Recognize the need for extended attack organization and make appropriate recommendation/requests for additional staff or an Incident Management Team.
  - Arrange for, incorporate/deploy incoming personnel.
  - Establish priorities of fire actions for interim period for an extended attack.
  - Consider requesting a Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG).FMAG requests are made through the County EOC.
- When it is determined that a Transfer of Command (face-to-face) briefing needs to take place, the minimum essential information should include the following
  - Situation Status
  - Objectives and Priorities
  - Current Organization
  - Resource Assignments
  - Resources En Route and/or Ordered
  - Facilities Established
  - Communications Plan
  - Prognosis, Concerns – Related Issues
- Determine the need and method(s) of providing public warning. (Section 18)
- Public Warning options include:
  - Community Mass Notification System (911 Dispatch) and the Idaho State Alert and Warning System (ISAWS)
  - Social Media (Twitter, Facebook, Next Door etc.)
  - Television and radio news services
  - Emergency vehicles with public address systems or door to door
  - NOAA Weather Radio – this requires Dispatch to contact the Idaho State Communications Center
  - Emergency Alert System – this requires Dispatch to contact the Idaho State Communications Center
  - Pres-scripted Evacuation message is available (Section 19.2)
- In coordination with on-scene authorities, activated CCCs and/or EOC, decide which public protection strategies are appropriate.
- Determine if evacuation is needed, take appropriate actions. Ensure

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	evacuation needs of functional and access needs populations are met. An Evacuation Information worksheet is available in Section 21.7.
	■ Designate area/s to be evacuated. ■ Determine evacuation routes. ■ Contact Red Cross at 800 853-2570 and request shelter arrangements for evacuees. ■ Inform public of the need to evacuate, the designated evacuation routes and shelter locations. (Section 18) ■ Request Paramedics and Valley Regional Transit (VRT) assist with evacuation of those with access or functional needs. ■ Assign responsibility for establishing barriers/security around evacuated area/s. ■ Develop re-entry plans for evacuated areas. - Coordinate with appropriate CCC or EOC for special resources. - When appropriate, in coordination with CCC/s and EOC, declare response phase over or incident terminated. - Implement Demobilization Plan - Complete and collect necessary documentation
3. Recovery	- Account for all resources. Ensure the fire area is clear of tools, equipment, and garbage. - Advise fire management personnel as to resources threatened during the fire and rehabilitation needs after the fire. - Arrange for Critical Incident Stress Management, if needed. - Conduct Post Incident Analysis, as appropriate.

10.4. Ada County Dispatch (Emergency Support Function 2)

Phase	Roles and Responsibilities
1. Preparedness	• Provide staff support to LEPC. • Maintain situational awareness; receive weather information from NWS and ACEM. • Participate in Wildfire Response Plan review and update process; provide input and information.
2. Response Operations	• Receive notification of a wildfire incident. Notify: • Appropriate fire agency/agencies • Ada County Sheriff • Boise Interagency Dispatch Center • Immediately record all available information. • Assign an Operational (Command) Channel/Talkgroup. Assign other channels as required to fulfill communication needs of responding agencies/jurisdictions. (Section 16.4) • Refer to the 911 Dispatch Wildland Fire Communications Plan. • All coordination between Ada County Dispatch and BLM will be made by land line telephone or fax. • Request Spot Forecast and updates from NWS and relay to Incident Commander. • Broadcast Red Flag Warnings to all local fire agencies by appropriate means. • Facilitate communications among emergency responders. • Gather and document important ICS information: 　◦ Incident Commander's name 　◦ Name and location of Command Post 　◦ Staging and Base locations, if established 　◦ Activation of CCCs or EOC • As more information becomes available continue to update all previous contacts, include the following: 　o Severity of situation 　o Additional services needed 　o Location of Command Post 　o Name of Incident Commander 　o If evacuation is needed • Make other notifications or contacts at the Incident Commander's request. • If the Incident Commander recommends evacuation notify:

	○ Law enforcement for notification and traffic control. ○ If evacuation is recommended, contact Red Cross at 800-853-2570 and request shelter arrangements for evacuees. Record the name and locations of shelters. - Ascertain from IC if the situation requires the use of the Community Mass Notification System (Code Red). - Obtain IC approved messaging to be delivered through Code Red; messaging may also be used for WEA text or EAS announcement. - At Incident Commanders request, facilitate activation of Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA), NOAA Weather Radios and Emergency Alert System (EAS) by communicating with Idaho State Communications Center. Policy requires that EAS requests must be verified, State Comm will ask to contact the requestor directly. Follow procedure in Section 19.1. - Assist in coordination of transportation requests for evacuations. - If a public information phone line is set up through the JIS, document and distribute the public information phone number as needed. - Notify responding units and the NWS when IC terminates incident. .
3. Recovery	- May designate and facilitate radio channels for recovery operations as needed. - Participate in Post Incident Analysis, if conducted.

10.5. Fire Service (Emergency Support Function 4, 9, 10)

Phase	Roles and Responsibilities
1. Preparedness and Mitigation	• Coordinate planning activities with appropriate agencies, jurisdictions, and departments to develop efficient departmental wildfire SOPs. • Develop procedures for conducting or assisting with evacuation and rescue, especially for disadvantaged persons, in wildfire areas. • Develop fire plans for vital structures that may be unattended during wildfire situations. • Ensure Incident Command System training for appropriate personnel. • Participate in interagency training and review of emergency and disaster response procedures. • Develop and maintain mutual aid and automatic aid agreements providing for emergency staffing and resources as required. • Provide staff support to the LEPC. • Participate in the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan process to develop initiatives and projects that reduce the hazard of wildfire.
2. Response Operations	o Conduct wildfire operations as the situation demands and as outlined in departmental SOPs. • Emphasize and maintain responder safety using the principles in the "18 Situations that Shout Watch Out" (Section 21.1) and "Ten Standard Order/LCES" (Section 21.2). o Fulfill wild land fire suppression duties and responsibilities as assigned within the ICS structure managing the incident. o Fulfill structure protection duties and responsibilities as assigned within the ICS structure managing the incident. o Provide field operations support to the Command Post. o Render lifesaving assistance as necessary and as conditions permit. o Respond to hazardous material incidents related to wildfire operations. • Report information about special activities, events and occurrences to appropriate staff within the Incident Command structure. • As needed, establish a Staging Area. • All responding units should follow established check-in process with Incident Command before beginning operations. • Ensure all incoming resources are sufficiently briefed on their assignments, situation status, and the communications plan. • All responders should provide their own provisions for at least the first four hours. • Determine and provide any support needs for equipment, sanitation

	and feeding. The jurisdiction or agency in charge will ultimately be responsible for food and beverage expenses incurred. • Maintain documentation of all resources engaged in operations, available in the Staging Area and out of service. o Conduct or assist with evacuations, as required. o Dependent on the needs of the incident, as available, provide staff to support activated CCC or EOC. o Maintain records and documentation of expenditures.
3. Recovery	o Assist in recovery of surviving persons or pets, damage assessment, and post-fire mitigation activities. • The jurisdiction or agency in charge will investigate the cause of the fire and complete a report. o Provide analysis and recommendations to eliminate fire access deficiencies during restoration. o Demobilize resources in accordance with operational requirements using the established procedure. • Participate in Post Incident Analysis, if conducted.

10.6. Law Enforcement (Emergency Support Functions 9, 13)

Phase	Roles and Responsibilities
1. Preparedness	• Participate in planning activities with appropriate agencies, jurisdictions, and departments to develop efficient departmental wildfire SOPs. • Ensure Incident Command System training for appropriate personnel. • Maintain mutual aid agreements providing for manpower and resources as needed. • Participate in interagency training and review of emergency and disaster response procedures. • Conduct training and develop procedures to conduct warning and evacuation. • Provide staff support to the LEPC.
2. Response Operations	• Provide field operations support to the Command Post. • Establish scene perimeters and access control points, in conjunction with the command post, to protect the public. • Perform traffic control and re-routing at wildfire scene and staging area(s). • Designate alternate routes for the traveling public, and coordinate placement of warning devices and barricades. • If possible, maintain security for vital facilities. • Report significant events or occurrences to appropriate staff within the Incident Command structure. • Ensure all incoming resources are sufficiently briefed on their assignments, situation status, and the communications plan. • Conduct or assist with searches and evacuations (Section 17); provide security to evacuated areas, if possible. • Dependent on the needs of the incident, as available, provide staff to support activated CCC or EOC. • Maintain records and documentation of expenditures.
3. Recovery	• Establish re-entry procedures for the general public to return to evacuated areas after those areas have been declared safe for reentry by the Incident Commander. • Supervise re-entry of the general public into evacuated areas. • Provide access for rescue and damage assessment teams. • Demobilize resources in accordance with operational requirements. • Participate in Post Incident Analysis, if conducted.

10.7. Emergency Medical Services (Emergency Support Function 8B)

Phase	Roles and Responsibilities
1. Preparedness	• Provide staff support to the LEPC • Develop and maintain efficient departmental wildfire SOPs. • Ensure Incident Command System training for appropriate personnel. • Assist in identifying disadvantaged and bedridden populations in wildfire prone areas. • Develop procedures for assisting in emergency evacuations of sick or disabled persons during a wildfire threat.
2. Response Operations	• Establish casualty collection points in a safe location in conjunction with command post requests. • County Standard Written Orders (SWOs) and agency protocols shall be used for Rehabilitation and Medical Monitoring for responders. • Provide on-site treatment of victims and transportation to hospitals. • Work with Valley Regional Transit to provide for evacuation of disabled persons, including those in nursing homes or hospitals, etc. • Dependent on the needs of the incident, as available, provide staff to support activated EOC. • Maintain records and documentation of expenditures.
3. Recovery	• Assist with return of medical evacuees to usable facilities. • Demobilize resources in accordance with operational requirements.

10.8. Coroner (Emergency Support Function 8B)

Phase	Roles and Responsibilities
1. Preparedness	• Ensure Incident Command System training for appropriate personnel. • Prepare guidelines for fatality management during a wildfire.
2. Response Operations	• Provide mortuary services for wildfire fatalities. • Make all death notifications to next of kin. • Maintain records and documentation of expenditures. • Demobilize resources in accordance with operational requirements.
3. Recovery	• Demobilize resources in accordance with operational requirements.

10.9. Health Department (Emergency Support Function 8A)

The Health Department will have a supportive role to the primary responders in a wildfire incident.

Phase	**Roles and Responsibilities**
1. Preparedness	• Provide staff support to LEPC. • Ensure Incident Command System training for appropriate personnel.
2. Response Operations	• Provide staff support to the EOC, if activated. • Assist in assessment of health effects of an evolving hazard. • Issue health and sanitation guidance for wildfire affected populations. • Coordinate medical services in accordance with Emergency Support Function 8 using the Hospital Bridge Call Process identified in the Health Department Operations Plan. • Provide facility assessments for shelter operations in consultation with the American Red Cross. • Test, or provide for the testing of water or food, as applicable. • Maintain records and documentation of expenditures.
3. Recovery	• Determine damage to sanitary waste and water systems (public and private), makes recommendations and oversee correction. • Recommend actions to improve and permanently restore sanitary systems. • Coordinate with Ada County Indigent Services, Idaho Health and Welfare Department Mental Health Services, and other agencies to provide mental health care for wildfire victims. • Demobilize resources in accordance with operational requirements.

10.10. Emergency Management (Emergency Support Function 5)

Phase	Roles and Responsibilities
1. Preparedness and Mitigation	• Maintain the Ada County Emergency Operations Center (EOC). • Maintain county plans, and coordinate training and exercise programs. • Maintain liaison with local response agencies. • Ensure Incident Command System training for appropriate personnel. • Provide community awareness of wildfire threat and partner with local agencies on outreach to residents living in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). • Provide administrative support to the LEPC • Coordinate and facilitate a community-wide planning process for the Ada County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.
2. Response Operations	• Activate and manage the county EOC, as required. • Coordinate requests for special resources and personnel. • Assist in the coordination of large-scale evacuations. • Maintain situational awareness, update elected officials as necessary. • Prepare/coordinate Disaster Emergency Declaration, if necessary. • Advise IOEM of the situation, as necessary. • Upon request from the jurisdiction having authority, contact IOEM to begin Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) Declaration process. • Provide coordination and support as needed with the FMAG Sub-grantee process. • Coordinate MAC Group during activation. • Assist in the facilitation and coordination of the Joint Information System and/or the Joint Information Center (JIC). • Coordinate Media announcements. • Establish Public Concern phone lines, if requested • Coordinate with the Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (IDAVOAD) for mass care and volunteer/donations management. • Maintain records and documentation of expenditures.
3. Recovery	• As needed, provide support and coordination for local jurisdiction(s) that received a FMAG Declaration. • Coordinate damage assessment activities along with state and federal support requests. • Coordinate processing Individual and Public Assistance applications, when necessary. • Close incident with the Idaho Office of Emergency Management.

10.11. American Red Cross (Emergency Support Function 6)

Phase	Roles and Responsibilities
1. Preparedness	• Conduct training in the operation of shelters and mass feeding. • Maintain list of shelters and shelter resources. • Attend scheduled county LEPC meetings when possible.
2. Response Operations	• As needed, provide sheltering, and mass care in accordance with current American Red Cross policy and procedures. • Utilize the National Shelter System (NSS) to identify shelter locations in close but safe proximity to the event. Time permitting, will coordinate with the EOC prior to final selection of shelter location/s. • Red Cross Health and Mental Health will provide minor first aid in shelters. • Coordinate with IDAVOAD organizations as needed for mass care and other volunteer operations.
3. Recovery	• Provide Direct Client Assistance in accordance with current American Red Cross policy and procedures. • Coordinate with IDAVOAD members to identify other forms of assistance that may correspond with unmet needs. • Demobilize resources in accordance with operational requirements. .

10.12.   Highway District (Emergency Support Function 1A)

Phase	Roles and Responsibilities
1. Preparedness	• Provide staff support to the LEPC. • Ensure Incident Command System training for appropriate personnel
2. Response Operations	• As directed by District policies, provide and maintain signs and other traffic control devices for road closures and detour routes. • As directed by District policies and authorization, conduct road closures requested and deemed necessary for public safety by the Incident Commander. • Provide additional equipment resources as requested. • Maintain records and documentation of expenditures. • Dependent on the needs of the incident, as available, provide staff to support activated EOC.
3. Recovery	• Conduct damage assessment (roads and bridges). • Facilitate and communicate with utility owners for the emergency restoration of vital utility services in affected areas. • Demobilize resources in accordance with operational requirements.

10.13.   Valley Regional Transit (Emergency Support Function 1B)

Phase	Roles and Responsibilities
1. Preparedness	• Provide staff support to the LEPC.
2. Response Operations	• If evacuation is implemented and upon request by Incident Command, establish emergency bus loops. • Transport evacuees to designated shelter/s. • Provide specialized transport for persons with functional and access needs. • Maintain records and documentation of expenditures.
3. Recovery	• Once evacuated area/s are declared safe by Incident Command, return evacuees to designated drop off locations. • Provide specialized transport for persons with functional and access needs. • Maintain records and documentation of expenditures. • Demobilize resources in accordance with operational requirements.

10.14. Public Works Departments (Emergency Support Function 3)

Phase	Roles and Responsibilities
1. Preparedness	• Provide staff support to the LEPC. • Ensure Incident Command System training for appropriate personnel. • Act as technical advisor to the Planning and Zoning Commission/Department regarding planning, zoning, and development in high-risk areas. • If possible, government facilities should be video-documented to establish current condition and contents.
2. Response Operations	• Provide staff to support appropriate CCC/EOC. • Provide field operations support to the Command Post, as requested.. • Provide GIS services to other departments/agencies.

3. Recovery	• If needed, prepare/submit a time/cost estimate for post-fire cleanup to appropriate CCC/EOC using:
	    o Public agency labor/equipment
	    o Private contractors
	• Perform damage assessment.
	• Assist in the cleanup/repair of the jurisdiction's structures affected by the wildfire.
	• If possible, fire damages to government facilities should be video-documented.
	• Coordinate emergency restoration of vital utility services.
	• Maintain records and documentation of expenditures.
	• Demobilize resources in accordance with operational requirements.

10.15. Building Departments (Emergency Support Function 3)

Phase	Roles and Responsibilities
1. Preparedness	• Identify contract resources to assist with building inspections during an emergency event.
2. Response Operations	• Assess damage; declare buildings safe/unsafe for occupancy. • Assist in the collection of damage loss information.
3. Recovery	• Conduct damage assessments, condemn unsafe buildings. • Assist in the collection of damage loss information. • Maintain records and documentation of expenditures. • Demobilize resources in accordance with operational requirements.

11. Requesting Federal Resources

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

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

12. Self-Deployed Responders

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

13. Documentation

Participating agencies should keep the following records throughout the fire.

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

14. Weather

- The National Weather Service (NWS) is responsible for fire weather forecasting.
- Once wildfire suppression begins the 911 Dispatch Center will immediately contact the NWS to request the Spot Forecast and continued updates of any weather changes. 911 Dispatch will immediately relay current weather information and any changes to the Incident Commander.

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

15. Red Flag Warnings

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

16. Responder Communications

16.1. Communications Plan

The Incident Commander shall establish a Communications Plan (CommPlan). This plan may include Command, Tactical and Support channels/talkgroups as required to manage an incident. The CommPlan may include telephone/cellphone numbers of individuals that may be of assistance to the incident or who may not have land mobile radio (LMR) communication capabilities.

16.2. Plain Language

All communications between organizational elements at an incident should be in plain English. No codes should be used and communications should be confined to essential messages.

16.3. Interoperable Communications

The Incident Commander will request Dispatch designate a Command Channel that will be used for interoperable communications between Law Enforcement, Emergency Medical and Fire response units.
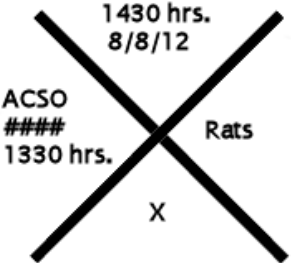
16.4. Ada County Interagency Communications

	ADA FIRE APX DUAL BAND RADIOS	
	ADA-FIRE-VHF	ADA FIRE 700 MHz
Channel	**ZONE B**	**ZONE C**
1	🟩 **1A-DISPATCH**	🟩 **1A-DISPATCH**
2	BLM LUCKY	🟩 **1A-FIRE-2**
3	CMD-3	🟩 **1A-FIRE-3**
4	CMD-4	🟩 **1A-FIRE-4**
5	CMD-5	🟩 **1A-FIRE-5**
6	CMD-6	🟩 **1A-FIRE-6**
7	TAC-7D	🟩 **1A-FIRE-7**
8	TAC-8D	🟩 **1A-FIRE-8**
9	TAC-9D	🟩 **1A-FIRE-9**
10	TAC-10D	🟩 **1A-FIRE-10**
11	TAC-11D	🟩 **1A-FIRE-11**
12	TAC-12D	🟩 **1A-FIRE-12**
13	TAC-13D	**1A-FIRE-13**
14	ADA A/G	🟩 **1A-AARF-14**
15	MUTUAL AID	**1A-M/A-15**
16	BLM A/G 17	**FIRE-16**
	CHANNELS 2-16 VHF ANALOG	CHANNEL 16 800 MHZ ANALOG

Legend:

700 MHz Trunked

VHF

800 MHz REPEATED

🟩 THIS CHANNEL RECORDED

17. Evacuation/Search Marking System

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

ACSO #### 1330 hrs.	A single slash drawn from the upper left to lower right, should be made upon entry to a structure or area to indicate that search operations are currently in progress. The left side should be labeled with the search personnel identification information and time entering the structure.
1430 hrs. 8/8/12 ACSO #### 1330 hrs.	A crossing slash drawn from upper right to lower left, should be made to indicate that search personnel have exited from the structure or area. Time and date exiting the structure should be written on the top.

1430 hrs.
8/8/12
 	
ACSO
#### Rats 	
1330 hrs.
 	
X
	Distinct markings may be made inside the four quadrants of the X to clearly denote the search status and findings at the time of this assessment.
	• LEFT QUADRANT – Agency/individual identifier.
	• TOP QUADRANT – Time and date that the personnel left the structure.
	• RIGHT QUADRANT – Personal hazards.
	• BOTTOM QUADRANT – Total victims still inside the structure.
	    V = Live Victims (e.g., 2-V)
	    V̶ = Dead Victims (e.g., 3-V̶)
	    X = No Victims (e.g., X)

Source: FIRESCOPE: Field Operations Guide (July 2007)

18. Methods for Alerting the Public

Multiple means of public alert and warning are available in Ada County. In order to keep information accurate and consistent, messages should be coordinated through the Joint Information System, by the PIO and approved through Incident Command.

18.1. Community Mass Notification System (Code Red)

A Community Mass Notification system can be activated from 911 Dispatch. This service can be programmed to call households and cell phones registered to a home address in a user-defined area. Emergency texts will also go to citizens that register their information on the website: https://public.coderedweb.com/cne/en-US/BF01DC4DD213

18.2. Social Media

Social media is used daily by agency PIOs to deliver information to the public. Examples of platforms used include Twitter, Facebook and Nextdoor. All of these and any others available at the time of the incident will be utilized to deliver messages coordinated through the Joint Information Center.

18.3. Idaho State Alert & Warning System (ISAWS)

ISAWS is the Community Mass Notification System managed by the Idaho office of Emergency Management. 911 Dispatch may request this system be employed by contacting State Communications. For those enrolled in this system, messages may be sent via cell phone, pager, email, home phone or other specialty communication device. This last capability grants greater flexibility in reaching those enrollees with special needs or who have English as a second language. ISAWS is also capable of delivering a Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA). A WEA is a geographically targeted, text-like message that will reach WEA enabled mobile phones within the selected area. No enrollment into ISAWS is required to receive a WEA.

ISAWS enrollment may be completed online at: http://www.isaws.org/SignUp/public.aspx

18.4. Emergency Alert System (EAS)

- The Emergency Alert System exists to furnish an expedited means of providing real time communications to the public, including information, direction, and instruction; in the event of war; threat of war; or grave national, regional, or local crisis.
- A law enforcement officer, county emergency management coordinator or a Fire Incident Commander may request EAS activation, through Idaho State Communications. (EAS Procedure Section 19.1)

A pre-scripted message is available and located in the plan at: Section 19.2 ,

18.5. Television and Radio News/Public Service Announcements

The news broadcast media may be contacted directly and requested to air messages aimed at alerting the public.

18.6. Loudspeakers on Emergency Vehicles/Door to Door

Law enforcement, fire, or other emergency personnel may warn the public by driving through the designated area in vehicles equipped with loudspeakers, or by going door-to-door. In some cases members of Neighborhood Watch Organizations or Amateur Radio Operators may assist emergency responders. The warning message delivered should include actions to be taken by the public, any special instructions, and how to obtain more information.

19. Public Warning Information

The Lead PIO may generate messaging appropriate to the situation at the time of the event. Included in this section is a template that may assist with this process or be used by Incident Command in the event a PIO is not available. Additionally, there is information on EAS activation.

19.1. EAS Activation Procedure

1) Emergency responders wanting to activate the Emergency Alert System (EAS) may select a pre-scripted message and fill in the missing essential information; or a PIO may write a message containing the appropriate information. The message should include a brief description of the emergency and specific instructions to the public. The EAS should only be activated for life threatening emergencies.

2) NOTE: Emergency Management, Law Enforcement or Fire Incident Commander and Dispatch (on behalf of Law Enforcement or Fire Incident Commander) can request activation of the EAS.

3) 911 Dispatch may assist an authorized request to activate EAS by contacting the Idaho State Communications Center (208-846-7610 or 800 632-8000). If the call is received from Dispatch, the Idaho State Communications Specialist will obtain the name and callback number of the Law Enforcement or Fire Incident Commander or Emergency Manager requesting EAS activation. The Communications Specialist will attempt to contact this person directly.

4) The Communications Specialist will obtain the following information from the requesting agency:
   - Name and title (i.e. Deputy, Emergency Manager, etc.).
   - Callback telephone number.
   - Situation taking place requiring EAS activation, documenting all pertinent information.
   - Location of the incident.
   - Coverage area the EAS is to be sent out to.
   - Duration of incident.
   - Script requested.

5) It is the responsibility of the requesting agency to prepare the script for the EAS. The Communications Specialist can assist with adjusting the script to meet requirements.

6) Upon authentication, local officials and EAS personnel will determine transmission details (i.e., live or recorded, immediate or delayed). EAS messages must be limited to 90 seconds.

7) Local officials should maintain contact with EAS personnel and communicate any changes in the EAS message(s).

8) If the EAS message has the potential to impact neighboring counties please notify appropriate Dispatch Centers and request they contact their local emergency management coordinators.

9) Also notify local media concerning the EAS message prior to broadcast. This should reduce the number of calls to 911 Dispatch Centers following an EAS alert.

   Notify the EAS personnel when the emergency is over and EAS should be de-activated.

19.2. Evacuation Pre-Scripted Message

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

(NAME/TITLE/AGENCY)

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

(LOCATION)

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

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

We are advising people to take the following protective actions:
1. Leave as soon as possible.
2. Take the following with you: pets, special medications or dietary needs, personal items, infant needs.
3. If you or someone in your household needs transportation help, call _____.

    (PHONE NUMBER)
4. Drive slowly and carefully obeying traffic laws and officials directing you along evacuation routes.

(READ LIST OF DESIGNATED EVACUATION ROUTES)

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

(READ LIST OF SHELTER LOCATIONS)

6. Before leaving your home or business turn off all electrical appliances, including heating or air conditioners systems.
7. If you cannot evacuate in time take shelter in your home. Bring pets inside. Close and lock all outside doors and windows.
8. For further information, ___(List media platforms being used to deliver information)___.

20. Methods for Informing the Public

Public information will be managed in accordance with the Ada County Joint Information System Plan. Some basics of that plan which could be employed during a wildfire incident include:

20.1. Joint Information Center (JIC)

A Joint Information Center may be virtual or a physical location. PIOs from multiple agencies will coordinate and share information through the JIC. The JIC will enhance information coordination, reduce misinformation and increase the accuracy and timeliness of messaging to the public.

> 20.1.1. A Joint Information Center (JIC) may be established in the Public Safety Building at 7200 Barrister Drive, Boise, or at another location.

> 20.1.2. The JIC should be equipped with telephones for a public concern section. The purpose of this section is to provide accurate, timely information, and to counteract misinformation and rumors.

20.2. Lead Public Information Officer

The Lead PIO coordinates the public information during multi-jurisdictional incidents.

> 20.2.1. The lead PIO is responsible for establishing and managing JIC operations. The size of a JIC is flexible and can grow or shrink to fit the situation. The JIC will coordinate pubic information with the Incident Command PIO.

> 20.2.2. The lead PIO is responsible for developing messages designed for release over the local media, as well as the Emergency Alert System, at the time of the emergency. These messages will provide the public with specific emergency instructions based on the seriousness of the incident. The Incident Commander must approve all incident information before it is released to the public.

20.3. Public Safety Information

The following are examples of the types of public safety information that may be included in messaging during a wildfire event.

When Wildfire Threatens
1) People in an area threatened by wildfire should keep situationally aware through social media and broadcast news. Power may go out during a wildfire; phones and pads need to be charged while power is available. Battery powered radios are always a good backup source for information.
2) Prepare to evacuate. Have a 72 hour Kit ready to go.
3) Pet owners need to make arrangements for temporary housing for their pets outside the threatened area in case an evacuation is advised.

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

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

Outside
1) Turn on exterior light(s).
2) Seal attic and ground vents with pre-cut plywood or commercial seals.
3) Turn off propane tanks.
4) Place combustible patio furniture inside.
5) Connect the garden hose to outside taps. Do not turn on until needed.
6) Wet the roof. Wet or remove shrubs within 15 feet of the home.

21. Incident Organization Tools

This section contains materials to assist in the organization, management and typing of a wildfire incident

21.1. 18 Situations That Shout "Watch out"

The **18 Situations That Shout "Watch Out"** are designed to help firefighters be aware of dangerous circumstances and reduce firefighting risks.

- The fire is not scouted and sized up.

- You're in country not seen in daylight.

- Your safety zones and escape routes are not identified.

- You're unfamiliar with weather and local factors influencing fire behavior.

- You're uninformed on tactics, strategy, and hazards.

- Instructions and assignments are not clear.

- You have no communication link with crew members and supervisors.

- You're constructing a line without a safe anchor point.

- You're building a fire line downhill with fire below.

- You're attempting a frontal assault on the fire.

- There is unburned fuel between you and the fire.

- You cannot see the main fire and you're not in contact with anyone who can.

- You're on a hillside where rolling material can ignite fuel below.

- The weather is getting hotter and drier.

- Wind increases and/or changes direction.

- You're getting frequent spot fires across the fire line.

- Terrain and fuels make escape to safety zones difficult.

- You feel like taking a nap near the fire line.

21.2. Ten Standard Orders/LCES

Ten Standard Orders

Fire Behavior

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

Fireline Safety

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

Organizational Control

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

If 1-9 are considered, then...
10. Fight fire aggressively, having provided for safety first.

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

LCES

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

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

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

21.3. LCES Planning Aid

Has **L**ookouts, **C**ommunications, **E**scape Routes and **S**afety Zones been established by Unit Leader and Command?

Incident Objectives		*Planning Check*				
1. **Firefighter and Public Safety.**		Is there a life-safety or evacuation problem?	No	Limited	Yes	**In progress**
2.		Structure loss potential?	None	Possibly	High	**Already Involved**
3.		Resistance to control?	None	Some	Moderate	**High**
4.		Multi-Agency	No	1	2	**3+**

21.4. Initial Fire Size-Up

Initial Fire Size-Up		

Location: Map Section _____   Street Cross _____ by _____

**Are any structures threatened?   ☐ No   ☐ Yes - specify:

Does the fire constitute any control problems?   ☐ No   ☐ Yes - specify:

Are additional resources needed?   ☐ No   ☐ Yes - specify:

**Hazards:

**Spread Potential:	**1. Low**	**2. Moderate**	**3. High**	**4. Extreme**
**Character of Fire:	**1. Smoldering 2. Creeping**	**3. Running**	**4. Spotting 5. Erratic**	

Position on Slope:	Flat	Canyon bottom	Lower 1/3 of slope	Middle 1/3 of slope
	Upper 1/3 of slope	Ridge top	Mesa/Plateau	

**Fuel Type:				
	1. Grass	River Bottom Trees/ Brush	Domestic Landscaping	
	2. Grass/brush	Creek Bottom Willow Trees	Structures	

Adjacent Fuels				
	1. Grass	River Bottom Trees/ Brush	Domestic Landscaping	
	2. Grass/brush	Creek Bottom Willow Trees	Structures	

Percent Active Perimeter: **Aspect:**			
	0 to 25 %	25 to 50 %	
	50 to 75 %	75 to 100 %	

Wind Speed: ****Wind Direction	1. Calm	North	East	South	West
	0 to 5 mph	5 to 10 mph	10 to 20 mph	20 + mph	

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

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

21.5. Ada County Wildfire Incident Organizer

		Incident Name	
		Incident Location/Jurisdiction	
		Incident Commander	

Yes	No	Incident Command Checklist
		Have multiple jurisdiction resources been ordered? • Unified Command been established? • Incident objectives been set and communicated?
		Have interagency radio channels been established? • Command • Divisions (TAC) • Air to Ground • Structure Group • Law Enforcement
		Span of Control (How many people are reporting to you?) • Have divisions been established (qualified)? • Operations been established (one person-qualified)? • Is staging area established, manager assigned, and location identified? • Additional overhead ordered (safety officer, information officer, PD, TFLD) (qualified)? • Has any position been involved in a transition? o Has the transition been communicated to the Resources? • Law Enforcement for crowd control or evacuation?
		Have Major Hazards Been Identified and communicated? • Hazard mitigation measures in place?
		Have All Unit Leaders Received a Incident Briefing And from who?
		Are aircraft on scene or ordered? • Air to Ground frequency assigned? • Helicopter water dip site plan activated?

<u>*If any NO's have been checked, response measures need to be implemented and documented</u>

21.6. Incident Resources

Incident Resources						
Resources Ordered	Resource Identification	Date/ETA	At Scene √	No. of People	Location/Assignment	Released √
☐			☐			☐ ( )
☐			☐			☐ ( )
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❑ **Use Incident Response Pocket Guide briefing – inside back cover (when applicable).**

https://www.nwcg.gov/sites/default/files/publications/pms461.pdf

21.7. Evacuation Information Sheet

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

21.8. Incident Complexity

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

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

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

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

21.9. NWCG Wildland Fire Risk/Complexity Assessment

The pages in this section contain a copy of the National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) publication: "Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment (2014)"

It is included in this plan as a tool to assist with the overall assessment, incident type designation and management of a wildfire incident.

It can also be found online at:

https://www.nwcg.gov/sites/default/files/publications/pms210_rca.pdf

Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment

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

Instructions:

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

Part A: Firefighter Safety Assessment

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

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

Part B Relative Risk Assessment

Values				Notes/Mitigation
B1. Infrastructure/Natural/Cultural Concerns **Based on the number and kinds of values to be protected, and the difficulty to protect them, rank this element low, moderate, or high.** Considerations: key resources potentially affected by the fire such as urban interface, structures, critical municipal watershed, commercial timber, developments, recreational facilities, power/pipelines, communication sites, highways, potential for evacuation, unique natural resources, special-designation areas, T&E species habitat, cultural sites, and wilderness.	L	M	H	
B2. Proximity and Threat of Fire to Values **Evaluate the potential threat to values based on their proximity to the fire, and rank this element low, moderate, or high.**	L	M	H	
B3. Social/Economic Concerns **Evaluate the potential impacts of the fire to social and/or economic concerns, and rank this element low, moderate, or high.** Considerations: impacts to social or economic concerns of an individual, business, community or other stakeholder; other fire management jurisdictions; tribal subsistence or gathering of natural resources; air quality regulatory requirements; public tolerance of smoke; and restrictions and/or closures in effect or being considered.	L	M	H	
Hazards				**Notes/Mitigation**
B4. Fuel Conditions **Consider fuel conditions ahead of the fire and rank this element low, moderate, or high.** Evaluate fuel conditions that exhibit high ROS and intensity for your area, such as those caused by invasive species or insect/disease outbreaks; continuity of fuels; low fuel moisture	L	M	H	
B5. Fire Behavior **Evaluate the current fire behavior and rank this element low, moderate, or high.** Considerations: intensity; rates of spread; crowning; profuse or long-range spotting.	L	M	H	
B6. Potential Fire Growth **Evaluate the potential fire growth, and rank this element low, moderate, or high.** Considerations: Potential exists for extreme fire behavior (fuel moisture, continuity, winds, etc.); weather forecast indicating no significant relief or worsening conditions; resistance to control.	L	M	H	

Probability				Notes/Mitigation
B7. _Time of Season_ **Evaluate the potential for a long-duration fire and rank this element low, moderate, or high.** Considerations: time remaining until a season ending event.	L	M	H	
B8. _Barriers to Fire Spread_ **If many natural and/or human-made barriers are present and limiting fire spread, rank this element low. If some barriers are present and limiting fire spread, rank this element moderate. If no barriers are present, rank this element high.**	L	M	H	
B9. _Seasonal Severity_ **Evaluate fire danger indices and rank this element low/moderate, high, or very high/extreme.** Considerations: energy release component (ERC); drought status; live and dead fuel moistures; fire danger indices; adjective fire danger rating; preparedness level.	L/M	H	VH/E	
Enter the number of items circled for each column.				

Relative Risk Rating (circle one)

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

Part C: Organization

Relative Risk Rating (From Part B)					
Circle the Relative Risk Rating (from Part B).		**L**	**M**	**H**	
Implementation Difficulty					**Notes/Mitigation**
C1. Potential Fire Duration **Evaluate the estimated length of time that the fire may continue to burn if no action is taken and amount of season remaining. Rank this element low, moderate, or high.** Note: This will vary by geographic area.	N/A	L	M	H	
C2. Incident Strategies (Course of Action) **Evaluate the level of firefighter and aviation exposure required to successfully meet the current strategy and implement the course of action. Rank this element as low, moderate, or high.** Considerations: Availability of resources; likelihood that those resources will be effective; exposure of firefighters; reliance on aircraft to accomplish objectives; trigger points clear and defined.	N/A	L	M	H	
C3. Functional Concerns **Evaluate the need to increase organizational structure to adequately and safely manage the incident, and rank this element low (adequate), moderate (some additional support needed), or high (current capability inadequate).** Considerations: Incident management functions (logistics, finance, operations, information, planning, safety, and/or specialized personnel/equipment) are inadequate and needed; access to EMS support, heavy commitment of local resources to logistical support; ability of local businesses to sustain logistical support; substantial air operation which is not properly staffed; worked multiple operational periods without achieving initial objectives; incident personnel overextended mentally and/or physically; Incident Action Plans, briefings, etc. missing or poorly prepared; performance of firefighting resources affected by cumulative fatigue; and ineffective communications.	N/A	L	M	H	

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Socio/Political Concerns					Notes/Mitigation
C4. Objective Concerns **Evaluate the complexity of the incident objectives and rank this element low, moderate, or high.** Considerations: clarity; ability of current organization to accomplish; disagreement among cooperators; tactical/operational restrictions; complex objectives involving multiple focuses; objectives influenced by serious accidents or fatalities.	N/A	L	M	H	
C5. External Influences **Evaluate the effect external influences will have on how the fire is managed and rank this element low, moderate, or high.** Considerations: limited local resources available for initial attack; increasing media involvement, social/print/television media interest; controversial fire policy; threat to safety of visitors from fire and related operations; restrictions and/or closures in effect or being considered; pre- existing controversies/ relationships; smoke management problems; sensitive political concerns/interests.	N/A	L	M	H	
C6. Ownership Concerns **Evaluate the effect ownership/jurisdiction will have on how the fire is managed and rank this element low, moderate, or high.** Considerations: disagreements over policy, responsibility, and/or management response; fire burning or threatening more than one jurisdiction; potential for unified command; different or conflicting management objectives; potential for claims (damages); disputes over suppression responsibility.	N/A	L	M	H	
Enter the number of items circled for each					

Part C: Organization (continued)
Recommended Organization (circle one)

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

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

Name of Incident_____

Unit(s)_____

Date/Time _____

Signature of Preparer _____

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Indicators of Incident Complexity

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

TYPE 5 INCIDENT COMPLEXITY INDICATORS

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

TYPE 4 INCIDENT COMPLEXITY INDICATORS

General Indicators	Span of Control Indicators
- Incident objectives are typically met within one operational period once resources arrive on scene, but resources may remain on scene for multiple operational periods - Multiple resources (over 6) may be needed - Resources may require limited logistical support - Formal Incident Planning Process not needed - Written Incident Action Plan (IAP) not needed - Limited effects to population surrounding incident - Critical Infrastructure or Key Resources may be adversely affected, but mitigation measures are uncomplicated and can be implemented within one Operational Period - Elected and appointed governing officials, stakeholder groups, and political organizations require little or no interaction	- IC role filled - Resources either directly supervised by the IC or supervised through an ICS Leader position - Task Forces or Strike Teams may be used to reduce span of control to an acceptable level - Command Staff positions may be filled to reduce workload or span of control - General Staff position(s) may be filled to reduce workload or span of control

TYPE 3 INCIDENT COMPLEXITY INDICATORS

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

TYPE 2 INCIDENT COMPLEXITY INDICATORS

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

TYPE 1 INCIDENT COMPLEXITY INDICATORS

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

End NWCG Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment
Thank you to the National Wildfire Coordinating Group for the use of this assessment tool.

22. Emergency Contact Information

Local Agencies/Districts	Emergency	Administrative
Boise Fire	911	208 570-6500
Eagle Fire	911	208 939-6463
Kuna Fire	911	208 922-1144
Meridian Fire	911	208-888-1234
Star Fire	911	208 286-7772
Ada County 911 Dispatch	911	208 377-6790
Ada County Emergency Management	208-377-6790	208-577-4750
Idaho Mountain Search and Rescue	800-632-8000	208-466-8345
State & Federal Agencies	**Emergency**	**Administrative**
American Red Cross	800-853-2570	208-947-4357
Boise Interagency Dispatch Center (BLM, USFS, ID Dept. Lands)	208-384-3400	208-384-3398
ID Office of Emergency Management	800 632-8000	208 258-6500
ID-Fish and Game Department	800-632-8000	208-334-3700
ID State Communications	800 632-8000	208 846-7610
US National Weather Service	208 334-9508	208 334-9861
Utilities	**Emergency**	**Administrative**
Andeavor Logistics (Nat'l 800-725-1514)	208 373-2144	208 373-2150
Idaho Power Company	800-488-6151	208 388-2200
Intermountain Gas	800-548-3679	208 377-6000
Williams - Northwest Pipeline	800 972-7733	208 884-4300
Public Works / Water / Sewer	**Emergency**	**Administrative**
Ada County Highway District	208 484-0398	208 387-6100
Boise Public Works	208 608-7200	208 384-4261
Eagle Water	208-939-3733	208 939-0242
Garden City Water, Sewer	208-941-5995	208 472-2930
Kuna Water District	208 573-7676	208 922-3397
Meridian Public Works		208 898-5500
Meridian Water	208 489-6302	208 888-5242
Star Sewer & Water District	208 631-8588	208 286-7388
SUEZ (Water Company)	208-362-1300	208 362-7325

23. Agency Identifiers

Boise Fire Department

Personnel

Administration		
Title	**Name**	**Identifier**
Fire Chief	Dennis Doan	101
Deputy Chief of Operations	Perry Oldenburg	102
Deputy Chief Fire Marshall	Romeo Gervais	103
Deputy Chief Administration	Kim Brown	
Division Chief of Training	Bob Kielty	104
Division Chief of Special Ops	Paul Roberts	105
Division Chief of EMS	Randy Howell	106
Division Chief Operations	Brad Bolen	107
Division Chief Logistics	Lance Carbone	108
Division Chief Asst. Fire Marshal	Ron Johnson	109
Division Chief Wildfire	Tony Piscopo	110
Operations		
Title	**Name**	**Identifier**
Battalion Chief BC1/A	Dave Cooper	135
Battalion Chief BC2/A	Greg Remey	136
Battalion Chief BC3/A	John Peugh	138
Battalion Chief BC1/B	Steve Rasulo	134
Battalion Chief BC2/B	Aaron Hummel	187
Battalion Chief BC3/B	Tom Moore	139
Battalion Chief BC1/C	Tom Pawek	137
Battalion Chief BC2/C	Jim Gross	133
Battalion Chief BC3/C	Tom Lovell	132
Logistics		
Title	**Name**	**Identifier**
Captain Logistics	Kevin Wilson	121
Captain Logistics	Thayne Olaso	122
Captain Logistics	Brian Skinner	123
Captain Logistics	Dan Hopkins	124
Fire Ops Support Specialist	Jen Sword	125

Training		
Title	**Name**	**Identifier**
Captain Training	Jeremy Kircher	151
Captain Training	James Ramey	152
Captain Training	Marcus Rainey	153
Captain Training	Kurt Freeman	154
Captain Training	Jason Lewis	155
Prevention		
Title	**Name**	**Identifier**
Captain Inspector	Brian Barber	141
Captain Inspector	Todd Callahan	142
Captain Inspector/ Investigator	Jerry McAdams	143
Captain Inspector	Roy Boehm	144
Captain Inspector/Investigator	Tom Gainor	145
Captain Inspector/Investigator	DeWaine Kuehl	146
Captain Inspector	Forrest France	147
Captain Inspector	Ray Criner	148

Apparatus

Category	#	Type	Availability	Staffing	Designator
Structural Engine	16	II	In-Service	3 Personnel	E1,E2,E3,E4,E5,E6,E7,E8,E9,E10,E11, E12,E14,E15,E16,E17
Structural Engine	5	II	Reserve	Not Staffed	R4,R5,R7,R10,R15
Structural Engine	1	II	Training	Not Staffed	
Aerial Platform	2	I	In-Service	4 Personnel	T6,T7
Aerial Ladder	1	I	In-Service	4 Personnel	T5 (Tiller)
Aerial Ladder	1	I	Reserve	Not Staffed	RT6 (Aerialscope Platform)
Heavy Rescue	1	II	In-Service	Per Incident	RSQ7- ITR2
Command	3		In-Service	1 Person	BC1, BC2, BC3
Wildland Engine	6	IV	In-Service	Per Incident	BR02,BR09,BROS,BR14,BR15,BR16
Wildland Engine	2	VI	In-Service	Per Incident	BR01,BR12
Water Tender	1	I	In-Service	1 Person	WT14 (3000 gal)
Water Tender	1	I	In-Service	Not Staffed	WT16 (3000 gal)
HazMat	1	I	In-Service	Per Incident	HazMat 17 (Hackney)- RRT4
HazCom	1		In-Service	Per Incident	HazCom 17 (30' Command)- RRT4
Decon	1		In-Service	Per Incident	Decon 17- RRT4
Rescue Squad	1		In-Service	Per Incident	RSQ Squad 7
Rescue Trailer	1		In-Service	Per Incident	
Dive Van/Boat	1	III	In-Service	Per Incident	Dive 1
Dive Van/Jet Ski	1		In-Service	Per Incident	Jet Ski 1
ARFF Command	1		In- Service	1 Person	Smokey 7
ARFF	1		In- Service	2 Personnel	Smokey 9 (1500 gal)
ARFF	1		In- Service	2 Personnel	Smokey 10 (3000 gal)
ARFF	1		Reserve	Not Staffed	Smokey 8 (1500gal)
Foam Engine	1		In-Service	Per Incident	Foam 7 (1160 gal)
Air Trailer	1		In-Service	Per Incident	Air (SCBA)
Power/Light	1		In- Service	Per Incident	Power
Rehab	1		In-Service	Per Incident	Rehab
AHIMT3	1		In-Service	Per Incident	Boise City AHIMT3

Eagle Fire District

Administration and Personnel

Title	Name	Identifier
Fire Chief	Rusty Coffelt	401
Deputy Chief – Fire Marshal	Kurt McClenny	402
Deputy Chief	Jamie Vincent	403
Deputy Fire Marshal	Scott Buck	404
Deputy Chief	Tyler Lewis	406
Division Chief	Nick Landry	407
Safety Officer	Stephen Tyler	451
50 Career Firefighters		

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

Category	Type	Staffing	Identifiers	Availability
Quint	1	3-4 Personnel	T41	In Service
Heavy Rescue		3-4 Personnel	R41	In Service
Water Tender	1	1-2 Personnel	WT41	In Service
Brush Engine	6	3-4 Personnel	B41	In Service
Brush Engine	6	3-4 Personnel	B45	Reserve
Command – Battalion 41		1	467	In Service
Command – Fire Chief		1	468	In Service
Command- Response Chief		1	471	In Service
Command – Investigation		1	462	In Service
Command – Safety		1	465	In Service
Command – Investigation		1	466	In Service
Command – Response Chief		1	472	In Service
Command – Response Chief		1	461	
Rehab Trailer		Per Incident	Rehab	In Service
Incident Communications Trailer		Per Incident	ICT	In Service

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

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

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

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

Kuna Rural Fire District

Personnel

Title	Name	Identifier
Fire Chief	Perry Palmer	601
Assistant Fire Chief	Terry Gammel	602
Battalion Chief		603
Captain	TJ Lawrence	6842
Captain	Joe Link	6830
Captain	John Charlton	6847

Apparatus

Category		Identifier
Structure Engine		E-61 (Type 2)
Structure Engine		E-62 (Type 2)
Water Tender		WT-61
Brush Squad		BR-61 (Type 4)
Brush Squad		BR-62 (Type 3)
Ambulance		KM-61 (Type 2)
Ambulance		KM-63 (Type 2)
Command	F-150	602
Command	Explorer	601

Meridian Fire Department

Personnel

Title	Name	Identifier
Chief	Mark Niemeyer	301
Deputy Chief Operations	TBD	302
Division Chief Planning	Charlie Butterfield	303
Deputy Chief Prevention	Joe Bongiorno	304
Division Chief of Training	Kevin Fedrizzi	305

Battalion Chief A Shift	Blake Campbell	BC31
Battalion Chief B Shift	TBD	BC31
Battalion Chief C Shift	Ken Welborn	BC31

Apparatus

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

Star Fire Protection District

Station #51

Personnel

Title	Name	Identifier
Fire Chief	Greg Timinsky	551
Deputy Chief of Operations	Dave Sparks	502
12 Career Firefighters		

Apparatus

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

Idaho Department of Lands

Southwest Supervisory Area

Casper Urbanek   Fire Warden   (Chief 6-1)
Tyke Lofing   Assistant Fire Warden (Div 6-1)
Colton McCarthy Assistant Fire Warden (Div 6-2)
Bob Pietras   Area Manager

Aircraft: Helicopters –
               N-212KA Bell 212 HP- Type 2 (Coeur d'Alene)
               N-214KA Bell 212 HP- Type 2 (Coeur d'Alene)

               Single Engine Air Tankers (SEAT's) -
               T-833   SEAT-802   McCall
               T822 and 835   SEAT-802   Grangeville
               T837   SEAT-802   Coeur d'Alene
               FB201   Fireboss-Scooper Coeur d'Alene

Equipment: Call #   Resource   Location
               E-06   Engine Type 5   Boise
               E-25   Engine Type 5   Boise Basin (Centerville)
               E-24   Engine Type 4   High Valley
               E-12   Engine Type 5   Boise
               E-17   Engine Type 6   Boise (Out of Service)
               Various Pickups, ATV's and UTV's

Crews: Call #   Resource   Location
               Crew 6   Hand Crew (Smoke chase)   Boise
               (This is a six person Smoke Chase Crew that is put together usually from the crew of Engine 6 to be used elsewhere in the state)

               Crew 38   10 Person Camp Crew (Inmate)
                  Boise (Southern Idaho Correctional Institute)

               Crew 39   Type 2- 20 person Hand Crew (Inmate)
                       Boise/Idaho City (Southern Idaho Correctional Institute)

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

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

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

US Bureau of Land Management

Last Update: July, 2018 10:21

POSITION	NAME	IDENTIFIER	PHONE
FIRE MANAGEMENT OFFICER	ANDY DELMAS	CHIEF 1-1	208.384.3401
ASST FIRE MANAGEMENT OFFICER	TODD FLOYD	CHIEF 1-2	208.384.3453
FUELS PROGRAM MANAGER	LANCE OKESON	CHIEF 1-3	208.384.3486
FIRE PLANNER	JUSTIN BOECK		208.384.3461
FIRE PREVENTION & MITIGATION (ACTING)	CARRIE BILBAO		208.384.3409
FIRE OPERATIONS SUPERVISOR - SOUTHERN AREA	DAN BETTS	BAT 30	208.384.3471
FIRE OPERATIONS SUPERVISOR - BOISE AREA	CODY KIDD	BAT 20	208.384.3481
FIRE OPERATIONS SUPERVISOR - NORTHERN AREA	LINDSEY NEIWERT	BAT 10	208.384.3284
FIRE OPERATIONS SUPERVISOR -	DENNIS KONRAD	BAT 21	208.384.3264
FIRE OPERATIONS SUPERVISOR - AVIATION	JOE ROGAN	BAT 40	208.334.1004
FIRE OPERATIONS SUPERVISOR - FUELS	BEN SITZ	BAT 50	208.384.3387
FIRE INVESTIGATOR	BOISE	INV 1	208.384.3409
FIRE INVESTIGATOR	BOISE	INV 2	208.384.3408
DAILY SUPERVISOR	WILD WEST	SUPT 11	208.384.3281
DAILY SUPERVISOR	UNIT A BOISE	SUPT 21	208.384.3285
DAILY SUPERVISOR	UNIT B BOISE	SUPT 22	208.384.3471
DAILY SUPERVISOR	UNIT C BOISE	SUPT 23	208.384.3283
DAILY SUPERVISOR	HAMMETT	SUPT 31	208.366.7722
DAILY SUPERVISOR	BRUNEAU	SUPT 32	208.845.2011
PREVENTION / INFORMATION	Jared Jablonski	FIRE INFO	208.384-3210
FUELS SUPERVISOR	CHRIS CROMWELL	FUELS 51	208.384.3469

Draft Wildfire Plan   AUGUST 2018

RESOURCE	LOCATION	IDENTIFIER	TYPE
ENGINE	STAR	E1301	TYPE 3
ENGINE	STAR	E1411	TYPE 4
ENGINE	STAR	E1412	TYPE 4
ENGINE	UNIT A - BOISE	E1415	TYPE 4
ENGINE	UNIT A - BOISE	E1421	TYPE 4
ENGINE	UNIT A - BOISE	E1422	TYPE 4
ENGINE	UNIT B - BOISE	E1416	TYPE 4
ENGINE	UNIT B - BOISE	E1424	TYPE 4
ENGINE	UNIT B - BOISE	E1425	TYPE 4
ENGINE	UNIT C - BOISE	E1427	TYPE 4
ENGINE	UNIT C - BOISE	E1428	TYPE 4
ENGINE	HAMMETT	E1302	TYPE 4
ENGINE	HAMMETT	E1432	TYPE 4
ENGINE	HAMMETT	E1433	TYPE 4
ENGINE	BRUNEAU	E1434	TYPE 4
ENGINE	BRUNEAU	E1435	TYPE 4
ENGINE	BRUNEAU	E1436	TYPE 4

HEAVY EQUIPMENT

RESOURCE	LOCATION	IDENTIFIER	TYPE
DOZER	BOISE	DZ1831	2
DOZER	BOISE	DZ1833	2
DOZER	BOISE	DZ1835	2
DOZER	HAMMETT	DZ1834	2
DOZER	BRUNEAU	DZ1832	2
WATER TENDER	BOISE	WT1831	2
WATER TENDER	BOISE	WT1832	2
WATER TENDER	BRUNEAU	WT1833	1
FUEL TENDER	BOISE	FT1199	

AVIATION

RESOURCE	LOCATION	IDENTIFIER	TYPE
AIR ATTACK	BOISE	AA5DT	FW

HELICOPTER	BOISE	3PJ	1

Boise National Forest Designators

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

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

Supervisors Office

Position	Designator	Name	Location
Forest Supervisor	Supervisor 1	Cecilia Seesholtz	Supervisors Office
Deputy Forest Supervisor	Supervisor 2	Tawnya Brummett	Supervisors Office
Forest FMO	Chief 1	Bob Shindelar	Supervisors Office
Forest AFMO	Chief 2	Steve Baran	Supervisors Office
Forest Fire Planner	Chief 3	Tony DeMasters	Supervisors Office
Forest Fuels Planner	Jones	Ryan Jones	Supervisors Office
Forest Aviation Officer	Marolf	Doug Marolf	Supervisors Office/BDC
Forest Fire Training Officer	Figgins	Julia Figgins	Supervisors Office
Interagency Center Manager	Leguineche	Jill Leguineche	Supervisors Office
Centennial FMO	Division 8	Mike Towers	Supervisors Office
Centennial AFMO	Battalion 8	Vacant	Supervisors Office
Crew 8	Crew 8		
Crew 8 Supervisor	Captain 8	Blake Abbott	Supervisors Office
Crew 8 Assistant Supervisor	8A	Jeff Brink	Supervisors Office
Crew 8 Squad Ldr	8B	Andrew Marienberg	Supervisors Office
Crew 8 Squad Ldr	8C	Vacant	Supervisors Office
Crew 9	Crew 9		
Crew 9 Supervisor	Captain 9	Preston Glaisyer	Supervisors Office
Crew 9 Assistant Supervisor	9A	Sam Dufurrena	Supervisors Office
Crew 9 Squad Ldr	9B	Taryn Robinson	Supervisors Office
Crew 9 Squad Ldr	9C	Brian Theiler	Supervisors Office

D-1 Mountain Home Ranger District

Position	Designator	Name	Location
District Ranger	Ranger 1	Stephaney Kerley	Mtn. Home Office
FMO	Division 1	Mike Brady	Mtn. Home Office
AFMO-Suppression	Battalion 1	Ryan Erne	Mtn. Home Office
AFMO-Fuels	Battalion 14	Vacant	Mtn. Home Office
Fuels Tech	Fuels 141	Michael Elles	Mtn. Home Office
Engine 411	Engine 411		
Mtn. Home Engine SFEO	Captain 411	Anthony Beauchaine	Mtn. Home Office
Mtn. Home Engine FEO	Engineer 411	Andrew Geringer	Mtn. Home Office
Mtn. Home Engine AFEO	Engine Operator 411	Vacant	Mtn. Home Office
Engine 412	Engine 412		
Lucky Peak Engine SFEO	Captain 412	Rob Smolczynski	Lucky Peak Station
Lucky Peak Engine FEO	Engineer 412	Colby Bertalatto	Lucky Peak Station
Lucky Peak Engine AFEO	Engine Operator 412	Cameron Stewart	Lucky Peak Station
Engine 413	Engine 413		
Lester Creek Engine SFEO	Captain 413	Joel Welch	Lester Creek Station
Lester Creek Engine FEO	Engineer 413	Vacant	Lester Creek Station
Lester Creek Engine AFEO	Engine Operator 413	Brian Gillespie	Lester Creek Station
Prevention			
Prevention	Prevention 11	Terry Carrico	Mtn. Home Office
Prevention	Patrol 12	Joseph Van Hoof	Lester Creek Station
Prevention	Patrol 21	Chad Cline	Lucky Peak Station
Prevention	Patrol 22	Zack Shively	Lucky Peak Station
Lucky Peak Helitack	Helicopter Superintendent 421	Jeremy Schwandt	Lucky Peak Station
Lucky Peak Helitack	Captain 421A	Greg Smith	Lucky Peak Station
Lucky Peak Helitack	Captain 421B	Colby Richmond	Lucky Peak Station
Lucky Peak Helitack	Squad 421C	Jose Munguia	Lucky Peak Station
Lucky Peak Helitack	Squad 421D	Morgan Meserth	Lucky Peak Station
Lucky Peak Helitack Vehicle	Heli-tender 421		Lucky Peak Station
Lucky Peak Fuel Truck	LP Fuel Truck 421		Lucky Peak Station

D-3 Idaho City Ranger District

Position	Designator	Name	Location
District Ranger	Ranger 3	Brant Peterson	Idaho City Office
FMO	Division 3	Chris Boldman	Idaho City Office
AFMO-Suppression	Battalion 3	Quincy Chung	Idaho City Office
AFMO-Fuels	Battalion 34	Allyn Spanfellner	Idaho City Office
Fuels Tech	Fuels 341	Ed Hunt	Idaho City Office
Engine 431	Engine 341		
Idaho City Engine SFEO	Captain 431	Ryan Green	Idaho City Station
Idaho City Engine FEO	Engineer 431	CJ Carter	Idaho City Station
Idaho City Engine AFEO	Engine Operator 341	Ben Winkler	Idaho City Station
Crew 3	Crew 3		
Crew 3 Supervisor	Captain 3	David McCarville	Idaho City Station
Crew 3 Asst. Supervisor	3A	Tyler Andrew	Idaho City Station
Crew 3 Squad Ldr	3B	Dan Smith	Idaho City Station
Crew 3 Squad Ldr	3C	Chris Trotter	Idaho City Station

Prevention			
Prevention	Patrol 32	Chris Hightower	Idaho City Station
Prevention	Patrol 31	Martin Ward	Idaho City Station
Idaho City Hotshots	Crew 2		
Hotshot Superintendent	Superintendent 2	Brian Cardoza	Idaho City Station
ICIHC Captain	Captain 2A	Randy Lamb	Idaho City Station
ICIHC Captain	Captain 2B	Steve Traverso	Idaho City Station
ICIHC Squad Ldr	Squad 2C	Todd Wanner	Idaho City Station
ICIHC Squad Ldr	Squad 2D	Guy Dodson	Idaho City Station

D-4 Cascade Ranger District

District Ranger	Ranger 4	Jake Strohmyer	Cascade Office
FMO	Division 4	Josh Warden	Cascade Office
AFMO-Suppression	Battalion 4	Patrick Morgan	Cascade Office
AFMO-Fuels	Battalion 44	Jim Bishop	Cascade Office
Fuels Tech	Fuels 441	Tim Dulhanty	Cascade Office
Crew 41	Crew 41		
Crew 41 Supervisor	Captain 41	Rory Anderton	Cascade Office
Crew 41 Assistant Supervisor	41A	David Nelson	Cascade Office
Crew 41 Squad Ldr	41B	Shane Kelly	Cascade Office
Engine 441	Engine 441		
Cascade Engine SFEO	Captain 441	James Brown	Cascade Office
Cascade Engine FEO	Engineer 441	Matt Haupt	Cascade Office
Cascade Engine AFEO	Engine Operator 441	Vacant	Cascade Office
Prevention			
Prevention	Patrol 41	Kim Drake	Cascade Office
Prevention	Prevention 42	Darcey Doyle	Cascade Office

D-5 Lowman Ranger District

District Ranger	Ranger 5	John Kidd	Lowman Office
FMO	Division 5	Jason Butler	Lowman Office
AFMO –Suppression	Battalion 5	Colin Good	Lowman Office
AFMO-Fuels	Battalion 54	Ryan Shannahan	Lowman Office
Fuels Tech	Fuels 541	Guy Blom	Lowman Office
Engine 451	Engine 451		
Lowman Engine SFEO	Captain 451	Coulter Stewart	Lowman Station
Lowman Engine FEO	Engineer 451	Chris Knight	Lowman Station
Lowman Engine AFEO	Engine Operator 451	Andy Wagner	Lowman Station
Crew 5	Crew 5		
Crew 5 Supervisor	Captain 5	Aaron Bell	Elk Creek Station
C 5 Assistant Supervisor	5A	Nick Terrell	Elk Creek Station
C 5 Squad Ldr	5B	Mike Wynkoop	Elk Creek Station
C 5 Squad Ldr	5C	Andrew Nielsen	Elk Creek Station
Prevention			
Prevention	Patrol 51	Chelsea Rounds	Lowman Station
Prevention	Patrol 52	Jason Overfelt	Lowman Station

D-6 Emmett Ranger District

District Ranger	Ranger 6	Richard Newton	Emmett Office
FMO	Division 6	Josh Erickson	Emmett Office
AFMO-Suppression	Battalion 6	Jason Sandusky	Garden Valley Office
AFMO-Fuels	Battalion 64	Justin Yankey	Emmett Office
Fuels Tech	Fuels 641	Tim Garity	Emmett Office
Engine 461	Engine 461		
Garden Valley Engine SFEO	Captain 461	Bryce Alexander	Garden Valley Station
Garden Valley Engine FEO	Engineer 461	Vacant	Garden Valley Station
Garden Valley Engine AFEO	Engine Operator 461	Vacant	Garden Valley Station
Prevention			
Prevention	Patrol 61	Jessica Kearney-Reeves	Garden Valley Station
Prevention	Prevention 62	Vacant	Emmett Office
Prevention	Patrol 63	Joseph Lords	Emmett Office
Garden Valley Helitack	Helicopter Superintendent 422	Tom Moxham	Garden Valley Station
Garden Valley Helitack	Captain 422A	Chad Walker	Garden Valley Station
Garden Valley Helitack	Squad Ldr 422B	Karl Briggs	Garden Valley Station
Garden Valley Helitack	Squad Ldr 422C	Donald Cook	Garden Valley Station
GV Helitack Vehicle	Heli-tender 422		Garden Valley Station
GV Fuel Truck	GV Fuel Truck 422		Garden Valley Station
Boise Hotshots	Crew 7		Garden Valley Station
BIHC Superintendent	Superintendent 7	Deon Berner	Garden Valley Station
BIHC Captain	Captain 7A	Dave Rogan	Garden Valley Station
BIHC Captain	Captain 7B	Tim Mason	Garden Valley Station
BHIC Squad Ldr	Squad 7C	Allison Lund	Garden Valley Station
BHIC Squad Ldr	Squad 7D	Jacob Harvey	Garden Valley Station

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Type 2 I.A. Crews - When on-forest, the Type 2 I.A. Crews will use their Crew-3, Crew-5, Crew 8 or Crew 9 designators. When off-forest on assignment, the Type 2 I.A. Crews will go by Boise NF Crew-3, 5, 8 or 9.

When Crews breaks down into their 6 person squads for Initial Attack, they will use their designators indicating Crew and Squad identifiers as:

Designator	Assistants	Squad
Crew – 2 IHC	Alpha	Bravo
Crew – 3		Charlie
Crew – 5		
Crew – 7 IHC		
Crew – 8		
Crew – 9		

Staffing (Forest Wide Resources)

- **Permanent Full Time: Approx 31**
- **Permanent Part Time: Approx   92**
- **Summer Seasonal: Approx   120**

Numbers may vary due to vacancies.

   Total: 243 Firefighters

Equipment:

Equip. Call #: **Type:** **Description:**

Engines:

E-411	Type 4	4x4 750 gallons; Mt. Home Ranger District
E-412	Type 4	4x4 750 gallons; Mt. Home Ranger District
E-413	Type 4	4x4 750 gallons; Mt. Home Ranger District
E-431	Type 4	4x4 750 gallons; Idaho City Ranger District
E-441	Type 4	4x4 750 gallons; Cascade Ranger District
E-451	Type 4	4x4 750 gallons; Lowman Ranger District
E-461	Type 4	4x4 750 gallons; Emmett/Garden Valley Guard Station
E-481	Type 4	4x4 750 gallons; Nampa Idaho Job Corp.

Crews:

Crew 2	Type 1	Interagency Hotshot 20 Person, Idaho City Ranger District
Crew 7	Type 1	Interagency Hotshot 20 Person, Emmett/Garden Valley Ranger District
Crew 3	Type 2IA	Wildland Fire Module, 20-person; Idaho City Ranger District
Crew 41		Wildland Fire Module, 10 person; Cascade Ranger District
Crew 5	Type 2IA	Wildland Fire Module, 20-person; Lowman Ranger District
Crew 8	Type 2IA	Wildland Fire Module, 20-person; Nampa Idaho Job Corp.
Crew 9	Type 2IA	Wildland Fire Module, 20-person; Nampa Idaho Job Corp.

Helicopters:

3FH	Type 1	Fire Hawk (Luck Peak Helibase)
N316LH	Type 2	Rappel Helicopter, 16-person; Mt Home Ranger District, Lucky Peak
64H	Type 3	Helitack, 10-person, Emmett/Garden Valley Ranger District
5DS	Air Attack	AC 690 Air Tactical Aircraft w/ Air Tactical Group Supervisor

100 day contract for 2018; approx. July 1 – Sept. 30

Prevention:

PV-11	Type 7	Pumper Unit, 4x4 50 gallons; Mt Home Ranger District
PV-12	Type 7	Pumper Unit, 4x4 150 gallons; Mt Home Ranger District
PV-21	Type 7	Pumper Unit, 4x4 150 gallons; Mt Home Ranger District
PV-22	Type 7	Pumper Unit, 4x4 150 gallons; Mt Home Ranger District
PV-31	Type 7	Pumper Unit, 4x4 150 gallons; Idaho City Ranger District
PV-32	Type 7	Pumper Unit, 4x4 150 gallons; Idaho City Ranger District
PV-41	Type 7	Pumper Unit, 4x4 150 gallons; Cascade Ranger District
PV-42	Pick-up	4x4 Cascade Ranger District
PV-51	Type 7	Pumper Unit, 4x4 150 gallons; Lowman Ranger District
PV-52	Type 7	Pumper Unit, 4x4 150 gallons; Lowman Ranger District
PV-61	Type 7	Pumper Unit, 4x4 150 gallons; Emmett/Garden Valley Ranger District
PV-62	Pick-up	4x4 Emmett/Garden Valley Ranger District
PV-63	Type 7	Pumper Unit, 4x4 150 gallons; Emmett/Garden Valley Ranger District

Other:

Fire Warehouse	N/A	Misc. Firefighting Equipment; ability to support multiple Type 3/4/5 fires

24. Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) Program

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

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

The following entities are eligible as defined under Title 44 CFR part 204.41 to apply through a State grantee for a subgrant under an approved fire management assistance grant:

State agencies; Local government; and Indian tribal governments.

Entities that are not eligible to apply for a subgrant, such as privately owned entities and volunteer fire fighting organizations, may be reimbursed through a contract or compact with an eligible applicant for cost associated with the fire complex.

Eligibility is contingent upon the finding that the applicant's resources were requested by the Incident Commander or comparable State official.

The activities performed must be the legal responsibility of the applying entity, required as a result of the fire complex for which a fire management assistance declaration was approved, and located within the declared area.

24.1. FMAG Application Process

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

- The local Incident Commander determines an FMAG request is warranted based on the above criteria. The Incident Commander obtains approval from the eligible, jurisdiction having authority to make a FMAG request.

- The local Incident Commander contacts ACEM and requests a fire management assistance declaration while the fire is burning out of control; a county disaster emergency declaration may also be requested.

- ACEM forwards the request to the Idaho Office of Emergency Management.

- The Idaho Office of Emergency Management, acting as the Governor's Authorized Representative, submits request to the FEMA Regional Director or designated Regional Fire Duty Liaison.

- The Regional Director gathers State's information and forwards to the Under Secretary, or designee. The Under Secretary, or designee, approves or denies request and notifies the Idaho Office of Emergency Management.

- The Idaho Office of Emergency Management notifies ACEM. ACEM notifies Incident Commander.

24.2. FMAG Assistance

FMAGP provides a 75% federal cost-share reimbursement to Grantees for actual costs. Before an initial FMAGP grant can be approved, eligible costs must meet or exceed the State's annual fire cost threshold for an individual declared fire (greater of $100,000 or 5% x $1.43*x state population), or on a cumulative basis for all declared and undeclared fires (greater of $500,000, or 3 x 5% x $1.43* x state population) during the calendar year.

24.3. FMAG Eligible Work

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

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

24.4. FMAG Decision Checklist

FIRE MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE GRANT DECLARATION REQUEST
Fire Event Information

INCIDENT FIRE:
Name of Fire/Complex_____
County/State/Tribe_____
Date Fire Started_____ Total Area Burned_____ Cause_____

EVALUATION FACTORS:
Community Threatened/Population_____

Number Persons Evacuated_____ Mandatory_____ Voluntary_____

Number of Residences/Businesses Threatened_____

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

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

Fire Proximity to Structures/Facilities_____

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

Number of Uncontrolled Large Fires in State (jurisdictions)_____

Other Critical Considerations_____

Fire Containment %_____

PROGNOSIS:
Weather Effects – winds_____ temperature _____ humidity_____

Fire Behavior_____
_____ Indices_____

Fire Forecast Next Burn Period_____

State & Local Burn Bans_____

Resources Committed_____

JURISDICTION:
 On Federal Land   On State & Private Land   On Tribal Land

24.5. FMAG SUBGRANT Example

Below is an example of an FMAG Subgrant Application. A form fillable PDF of the subgrant application can be found at: FEMA Form 089-0-24 Request for FMAG Subgrant

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
Federal Emergency Management Agency

OMB Control No. 1660-0058

REQUEST FOR FIRE MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE SUBGRANT

Expiration: January 31, 2018

PAPERWORK BURDEN DISCLOSURE NOTICE

Public reporting burden for this data collection is estimated to average 18 minutes per response. The burden estimate includes the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and submitting this form. This collection of information is required to obtain or retain benefits. You are not required to respond to this collection of information unless a valid OMB control number is displayed on this form. Send comments regarding the accuracy of the burden estimate and any suggestions for reducing the burden to: Information Collections Management, Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency,500 C Street, SW., Room 7NE, Washington, DC 20472-3100, Paperwork Reduction Project (1660-0058) **NOTE: Do not send your completed form to this address.**

1. APPLICANT (Political subdivision or eligible applicant)	1.a DUNS NUMBER	2. DATE

3. COUNTY (location of firefighting activities. If located in multiple counties, please indicate)

APPLICANT PHYSICAL LOCATION

1. STREET ADRESS

2. CITY	3. COUNTY	4. STATE	5. ZIP CODE

Primary Contact/Applicant's Authorized Agent	**Alternate Contact**
1. NAME	1. NAME
2. TITLE	2. TITLE
3. BUSINESS PHONE	3. BUSINESS PHONE
4. FAX NUMBER	4. FAX NUMBER
5. HOME PHONE	5. HOME PHONE
6. CELL PHONE	6. CELL PHONE
7. EMAIL ADDRESS	7. EMAIL ADDRESS
8. PAGER & PIN NUMBER	8. PAGER & PIN NUMBER

Title 44 CFR part 204.41 defines Fire Management Assistance eligibility criteria as: (a) The following entities are eligible to apply through a State grantee for a subgrant under an approved fire management assistance grant: 1) State agencies; 2) Local government; and 3) Indian tribal governments. (b) Entities that are not eligible to apply for a subgrant as identified in(a), such as privately owned entities and volunteer fire fighting organizations, may be reimbursed through a contract or compact with an eligible applicant for cost associated with the fire complex. (c) Eligibility is contingent upon the finding that the applicant's resources were requested by the Incident Commander or comparable State official. (d) The activities performed must be the legal responsibility of the applying entity, required as a result of the fire complex for which a fire management assistance declaration was approved, and located within the declared area.

FEMA FORM 089-0-24 (07/15)

25. Acronyms and Definitions

25.1. Acronyms

ACEM	Ada County Emergency Management	ITD	Idaho Transportation Department
ACHD	Ada County Highway District	JIC	Joint Information Center
ACP	Ada County Paramedics	KFD	Kuna Fire District
ACSO	Ada County Sheriff's Office	LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
ARC	American Red Cross	MAC	Multi-Agency Coordination (Group)
BFD	Boise Fire Department	MFD	Meridian Fire Department
BIDC	Boise Interagency Dispatch Center	NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
BLM	Bureau of Land Management	NIFC	National Interagency Fire Center
BPD	Boise Police Department	NIMS	National Incident Management System
BPW	Boise Public Works	NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
CCC	City Coordination Center		
CDHD	Central District Health Department	NWCG	National Wildfire Coordination Group
CEO	Chief Elected Official	NWS	National Weather Service
EAS	Emergency Alert System	PIA	Post Incident Analysis
ESF	Emergency Support Function	PIO	Public Information Officer
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency	PL	Public Law
IAP	Incident Action Plan	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
IC	Incident Command	SFD	Star Fire District
ICS	Incident Command System	SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
IDL	Idaho Department of Lands	USFS	United States Forest Service
IMT	Incident Management Team	USC	United States Code
IOEM	Idaho Office of Emergency Management	VA	Veterans Administration
		VRT	Valley Regional Transit
		WEA	Wireless Emergency Alert

25.2. Definitions

ACCESS CONTROL POINTS - Specified points of entry and exit to the controlled areas through which all personnel and equipment must pass.

ADVISORY - Public statement issued by NWS used to inform or advise the public of meteorological events which do not meet 'Warning' criteria but are considered to have significant impact.

BASE - That location at which the primary logistics functions are coordinated and administered. The Command Post may be co-located with the Base. Usually there is only one Base per incident, although for failure of a major dam on the Boise River there may be two.

CITY COORDINATION CENTER (CCC) – A physical location at which a city may perform the following three primary roles in a disaster: 1.) Manage emergency response policy-level processes; 2.) Share information with emergency organizations and the public; 3.) Perform jurisdictional level emergency response and coordination activities. Each city within Ada County has a designated City Coordination Center.

COMMAND POST - A facility established at a safe distance from an incident site where the Incident Commander, responders, and technical representatives can make response decisions, deploy personnel and equipment, maintain liaison with the media, and handle communications.

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

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

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

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM - Consists of broadcast stations and interconnecting facilities that have been authorized by the Federal Communications Commission to operate in a controlled manner during a war, state of public peril or disaster, or other emergency.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC) - The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support domestic incident management activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. The Ada County EOC is located in the basement at 7200 Barrister Drive in Boise.

EMERGENCY PLAN - A document developed to identify and catalog the elements required to respond to an emergency, to define responsibilities and specific tasks, and to serve as a response guide.

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

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS (ESFs) - Groupings of governmental and certain private sector capabilities into an organizational structure to provide support, resources, program implementation, and services that are most likely needed to save lives, protect property and the environment, restore essential services and critical infrastructure, and help victims and communities return to normal following domestic incidents.

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

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

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

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

HAZARD - A situation that may result in death or injury to persons or damage to property. It includes the effects of flood, fire, hazardous materials etc.

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

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

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM - A management tool designed so that diverse agencies can work together effectively during an emergency response. The system provides a structure for controlling personnel, facilities, equipment and communications. The Incident Command System can be established and expanded depending upon the changing conditions of an incident.

INCIDENT COMMANDER - The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and release of resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM - An Incident Management Team (IMT) is an incident command organization made up of command and general staff members and other appropriate personnel in an ICS organization and can be deployed or activated, as needed.

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

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

LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE (LEPC) - A committee created under the authority of the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security as required by Title III of SARA, to formulate a comprehensive emergency plan for its district.

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

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

NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM – A system described by Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 that provides a consistent nationwide approach for federal, state, local, and tribal governments; the private sector and non-governmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents regardless of cause, size or complexity.

ON-SCENE - The total area that may be impacted by the effects of an extraordinary situation.

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

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER- The person responsible for the transfer of information to other agencies, the public, and/or the news media during the response phase of an incident. The Public Information Officer may be the Incident Commander or a designee of the Incident Commander. In some Federal agencies this person is known as the Public Affairs Officer, tasked with similar duties.

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

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

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

RESPONSE - The efforts to minimize the hazards created by an emergency by protecting people, the environment, and property and returning the scene to normal pre-emergency conditions.

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

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

SPECIAL POPULATIONS - Concentrations of people in one area or building for a particular purpose or in special circumstances (for example deaf, handicapped, homebound persons; schools; hospitals; nursing homes; orphanages; shopping centers; etc.).

STAGING AREA - That location where personnel and equipment are assigned on a three-minute available status.

STATE COMMUNICATIONS CENTER -The communications center for Idaho State government. The Communications Center can be reached by calling 1 800 632 8000.

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

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

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

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

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

VULNERABILITY - Susceptibility of life, property, or the environment to damage if a hazard manifests its potential.

25.3. ESF Definitions

The information below describes the ESF positions listed in the wildfire plan that may be activated according to the City and County EOPs. Until an ESF is activated, the responsibility of that position falls to the appropriate ICS Section Chief, CCC or EOC Manager.

Transportation (ESF # 1A and 1B):

The ESF 1 Transportation positions provide coordination for all aspects of transportation-related support as it relates to an incident. This includes support for evacuation, coordination, and prioritization for transportation-related infrastructure; restoration and equipment support; and coordination for the movement of large numbers of people from point to point. ESF 1A manages the infrastructure issues and ESF 1B facilitates the movement of people.

Communications (ESF # 2):

The ESF 2 Communications position supports a variety of communications functions within the jurisdiction. These functions may include radio systems, telephone, computer networks, satellite communications, and critical data links.

Public Works and Engineering (ESF # 3):

The ESF 3 Public Works and Engineering position provides coordination for engineering and public works support services. These tasks include (but are not limited to) engineering evaluations for infrastructure, damage assessments, repair of essential services, planning, and repair and restoration of sewer and water services.

Firefighting (ESF # 4):

The ESF 4 Firefighting position coordinates all firefighting activities within the jurisdiction in response to an incident or event. Activities may include operational coordination of fire department assets, route alerting, coordination with evacuation, and the tracking of incident-specific equipment and needs.

Emergency Management (ESF # 5):

The ESF 5 Emergency Management position coordinates the collection, analysis, and distribution of information pertaining to a potential or actual emergency or disaster in an attempt to enhance preparedness, response, and/or recovery. In addition, the role of the ESF 5 position is to support and coordinate field response units prior to, during, and following an incident.

Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services (ESF # 6):

The ESF 6 Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services position supports the delivery of programs that provide sheltering, feeding, and emergency aid distribution following an incident. The position supports both the residential population impacted by the disaster and also the first responders mobilized to support the disaster response.

Health/Medical (ESF # 8A and 8B):

The ESF 8 Health/Medical positions support the health and medical assistance functions for residents and responders within the jurisdiction. Assistance may include medical care, disease prevention, and psychological support. ESF 8A is responsible for public health and ESF 8B provides emergency medical services.

Urban Search and Rescue (ESF # 9):

The ESF 9 Urban Search and Rescue position supports the search and rescue functions in all phases of emergency management in response to all hazards throughout a jurisdiction.

Oil and Hazardous Materials Response (ESF # 10):

The ESF 10 Oil and Hazardous Materials Response position provides coordination for the management of any emergent hazardous materials spill and/or any other unanticipated release of product.

Public Safety and Security (ESF # 13):

The ESF 13 Public Safety and Security position provides coordination and support for law enforcement, public safety, and security resources.

External Affairs (ESF #15)

The ESF 15 External Affairs position coordinates the release of public information in an effort to minimize the loss of life and property before, during, and after an incident. This position coordinates with the public information officers in the county, cities and private agencies through the Joint Information Center.