



Incident Organizer

2024

Incident Name	
Incident Number	
Fire Code	
Other Code	
Unit	

IC Time & Date	
IC Time & Date	

Containment Date & Time	
Control Date & Time	
Final Size	

Directions and Intent:

MOST INCIDENTS ONLY REQUIRE FILLING OUT THE FIRST FEW PAGES - i.e., TYPE 4 AND 5 INCIDENTS. (In these situations, fill out afterwards when doing your AAR.)

- Intended to provide the IC with a format and focal point to begin processing an incident that is emerging. (Start to plan the fight – delegate – instead of fighting the fight and possibly losing your situational awareness as IC.)
- Use until an Incident is out or operating on an IAP.
- Serves as an Incident Workbook used in conjunction with the Incident Response Pocket Guide, Redbook or Fireline Handbook.
- Red-blocked items are required to be filled in for 30-mile accident prevention (Forest Service).

IC Signature: _____

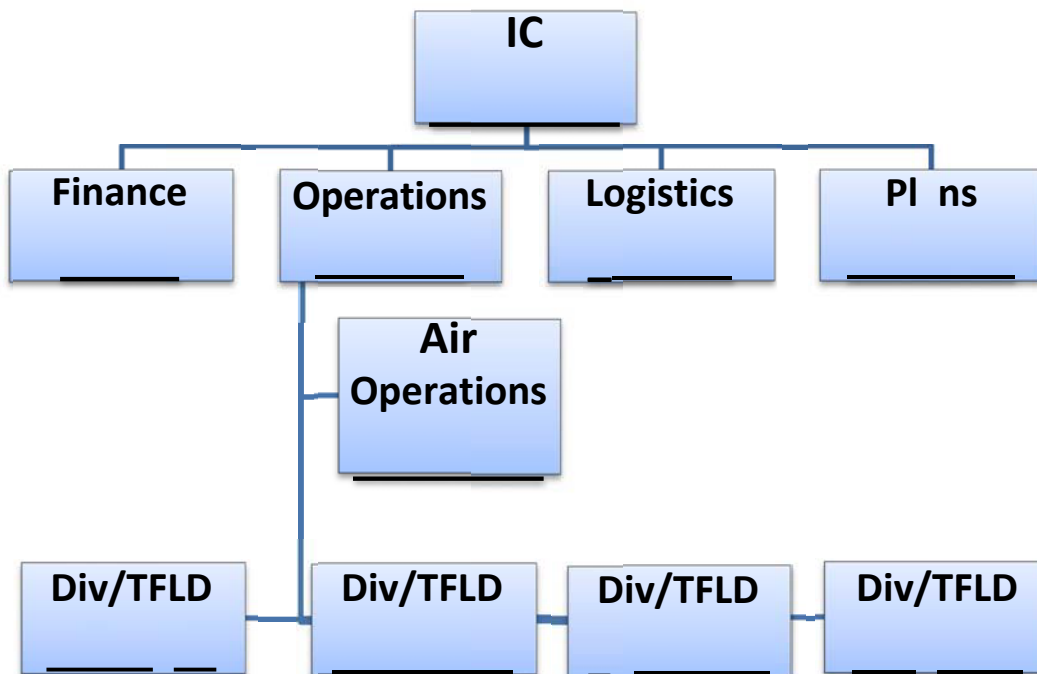
IC Signature: _____

Incident Objectives

- 1). Provide for public and firefighter safety
- 2).
- 3).
- 4).
- 5).
- 6).
- 7).
- 8).

Remember your job is to manage the incident.

Incident Organization



Risk Management

Maintain your situational awareness. Ensure compliance with the 10 Standard Firefighting Orders and LCES. Continually monitor the 18 Situations and apply appropriate mitigation. As the incident progresses, continually re-evaluate your situation. When hazards are identified mitigate them or change tactics and or strategy.

Refer to the green pages in the IRPG.

YES	NO	Decision Points
		Controls in place for identified hazards? If no reassess your situation
		Are selected tactics based on expected fire behavior? If no reassess your situation
		Are the current strategy and tactics working? If no reassess your situation

Incident Risk Analysis (215a)

Division/Group or Segment	Hazardous Actions or Conditions	Mitigations/Warnings/Remedies
Operational Period		



NWCG Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment, PMS 236

The NWCG 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. Incident Commanders should complete Part D if the recommended organization in Part C is a Type 2/CIMT or Type 1/CIMT and should also discuss the need to increase or reduce capacity/positions with 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
Lookouts, Communication, Escape Routes, and Safety Zones (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
<p><u>B1. Infrastructure/Natural/Cultural Concerns</u> Based on the number and kinds of values to be protected, and the difficulty to protect them, rank this element low, moderate, or high. Considerations: key resources potentially affected by the fire such as urban interface, structures, critical municipal watershed, commercial timber, developments, recreational facilities, power/pipelines, communication sites, highways, potential for evacuation, unique natural resources, special-designation areas, T&E species habitat, cultural sites, and wilderness.</p>	L	M	H	
<p><u>B2. Proximity and Threat of Fire to Values</u> Evaluate the potential threat to values based on their proximity to the fire, and rank this element low, moderate, or high.</p>	L	M	H	
<p><u>B3. Social/Economic Concerns</u> Evaluate the potential impacts of the fire to social and/or economic concerns, and rank this element low, moderate, or high. Considerations: impacts to social or economic concerns of an individual, business, community, or other stakeholder; 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.</p>	L	M	H	
Hazards				Notes/Mitigation
<p><u>B4. Fuel Conditions</u> Consider fuel conditions ahead of the fire and rank this element low, moderate, or high. Evaluate fuel conditions that exhibit high rate of spread (ROS) and intensity for your area, such as those caused by invasive species or insect/disease outbreaks; continuity of fuels; low fuel moisture.</p>	L	M	H	
<p><u>B5. Fire Behavior</u> Evaluate the current fire behavior and rank this element low, moderate, or high. Considerations: intensity; rates of spread; crowning; profuse or long-range spotting.</p>	L	M	H	
<p><u>B6. Potential Fire Growth</u> 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.</p>	L	M	H	
Probability				Notes/Mitigation
<p><u>B7. Time of Season</u> Evaluate the potential for a long-duration fire and rank this element low, moderate, or high. Considerations: time remaining until a season ending event.</p>	L	M	H	
<p><u>B8. Barriers to Fire Spread</u> 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.</p>	L	M	H	
<p><u>B9. Seasonal Severity</u> 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.</p>	L/M	H	VH/E	
Enter the number of items selected for each column.				

Relative Risk Rating (select 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)					Notes/Mitigation
<i>Select the Relative Risk Rating (from Part B).</i>	N/A	L	M	H	
Implementation Difficulty					Notes/Mitigation
<u>C1. Potential Fire Duration</u> Evaluate the estimated length of time that the fire may continue to burn if no action is taken and amount of season remaining. Rank this element low, moderate, or high. Note: This will vary by geographic area.	N/A	L	M	H	
<u>C2. Incident Strategies (Course of Action)</u> Evaluate the level of firefighter and aviation exposure required to successfully meet the current strategy and implement the course of action. Rank this element as 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	
<u>C3. Functional Concerns</u> Evaluate the need to increase organizational structure to manage the incident adequately and safely and rank this element N/A (current existing organization doesn't have functional concerns), 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 emergency medical services (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	
Socio/Political Concerns					Notes/Mitigation
<u>C4. Objective Concerns</u> 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	
<u>C5. External Influences</u> 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	
<u>C6. Ownership Concerns</u> 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	
<i>Enter the number of items selected for each column.</i>					

Part C: Organization (continued)

Recommended Organization (select 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/CIMT	Majority of items rated as Moderate, with a few items rated as High. Use Part D: Functional Complexity to document the need to increase or reduce capacity/positions.
Type 1/CIMT	Majority of items rated as High; a few items may be rated in other categories. Use Part D: Functional Complexity to document the need to increase or reduce capacity/positions.

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.

Part D: Functional Complexity

				Notes/Mitigation
<p><u>D1. Functional Complexity – Command</u> Evaluate the need to increase organizational structure of the command staff to manage the incident adequately and safely, and rank the element as low (adequate), moderate (some additional support needed), or high (current capability inadequate). Considerations may include but are not limited to unified command with a large number of jurisdictions involved; elected/appointed governing officials, political organizations and stakeholders require a high level of coordination and communication; extensive community relations; incident personnel overextended mentally and/or physically; remote access and rugged terrain; multiple safety concerns noted in Part A require additional staff to mitigate; performance of firefighting resources affected by cumulative fatigue; pandemic/infectious disease-related issues; ineffective communications; law enforcement needs; evacuated/relocated populations; legislative affairs concerns; extensive cultural factors.</p>	L	M	H	

				Notes/Mitigation
<p><u>D2. Functional Complexity – Planning</u> Evaluate the need to increase organizational structure of the planning staff to manage the incident adequately and safely, and rank the element as low (adequate), moderate (some additional support needed), or high (current capability inadequate). Continual need for long-term strategic risk complexity assessment; complex operational risk management mitigation; incident action plans, briefings, etc., missing or poorly prepared; extensive number of responders; large electronic documentation package; multiple virtual or remote meetings/briefings to coordinate; complex mapping or situation products required; difficulty obtaining air travel or other demobilization challenges; high volume of extension requests; and/or multiple or complex situation summary reports.</p>	L	M	H	
<p><u>D3. Functional Complexity – Operations/Air Operations</u> Evaluate the need to increase organizational structure of the operations/air operations staff to manage the incident adequately and safely, and rank the element as low (adequate), moderate (some additional support needed), or high (current capability inadequate). Urban interface/intermix requirements; extensive equipment needs; remote access and rugged terrain; supervision requirements to reduce span of control; worked multiple operational periods without achieving initial objectives; unexploded ordnance; environmental/cultural/social/historical concerns; large amount of hazard trees; large initial attack response area; extensive fire area; night operations; substantial air operation and aerial supervision which is not properly staffed; airspace conflicts or impacts to air operations; multiple/overlapping Temporary Flight Restrictions (TFRs); military mobilization; and/or national guard personnel and aircraft mobilization.</p>	L	M	H	
<p><u>D4. Functional Complexity – Finance</u> Evaluate the need to increase organizational structure of the finance staff to manage the incident adequately and safely, and rank the element as low (adequate), moderate (some additional support needed), or high (current capability inadequate). Large volume of personnel and equipment time; significant amount of incident responders are contractors; complicated cost share methodology with multiple jurisdictions; complexing, merging or multiple incidents; no preestablished or extensive land use agreements; understaffed or no buying team; large scale or long-term financial issues; large finance package; electronic records management; administering or establishing numerous complex contracts; established patterns of injuries/illnesses or tort claims; and/or distributed responders over long distances or remote camps without internet/cell connectivity.</p>	L	M	H	
<p><u>D5. Functional Complexity – Logistics</u> Evaluate the need to increase organizational structure of the logistics staff to manage the incident adequately and safely, and rank the element as low (adequate), moderate (some additional support needed), or high (current capability inadequate). Large number of personnel; multiple bases/camps; remote access; significant need for law enforcement and security; access to emergency medical services (EMS) support; heavy commitment of local resources for logistical support; ability of local businesses to sustain logistical support; telecommunications difficulties; ordering from multiple agencies dispatch centers; supply chain challenges; facilities requirements; and/or remote areas that challenge support needs.</p>	L	M	H	

Name of Incident: _____ Unit(s): _____

Date/Time: _____ Signature of Preparer: _____

Indicators of Incident Complexity

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

Type 5 Incident Complexity Indicators

General Indicators	Span of Control Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incident is typically terminated or concluded (objective met) within a short time once resources arrive on scene. • For incidents managed for resource objectives, minimal staffing/oversight is required. • Resources vary from two to six firefighters. • Formal Incident Planning Process not needed. • Written Incident Action Plan (IAP) not needed. • Minimal effects to population immediately surrounding the incident. • Critical Infrastructure, or Key Resources, not adversely affected. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incident objectives are typically met within one operational period once resources arrive on scene, but resources may remain on scene for multiple operational periods. • Multiple resources may be needed. • Resources may require limited logistical support. • Formal incident planning process not needed. • Written 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IC role filled. • Resources either directly supervised by the IC or supervised through an Incident Command System (ICS) leader position. • Task Forces or Strike Teams may be used to reduce span of control to an acceptable level. • Command staff positions normally not filled to reduce workload or span of control. • General staff position(s) normally not filled to reduce workload or span of control.

Type 3 Incident Complexity Indicators

General Indicators	Span of Control Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IC role filled. • Numerous resources supervised indirectly through the establishment and expansion of the operations section and its subordinate positions. • Division supervisors, group supervisors, task forces, and strike teams used to reduce span of control to an acceptable level. • Command staff positions may be filled to reduce workload or span of control. • General staff position(s) may be filled to reduce workload or span of control. • ICS functional units may need to be filled to reduce workload.

Type 2 Incident Complexity Indicators

General Indicators	Span of Control Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Department of Defense (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 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Complex Incident Complexity Indicators

General Indicators	Span of Control Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incident displays moderate to 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 7-21 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. • Department of Defense (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. • Complex incident and operational risk management mitigation is required. • Formal Incident Planning Process is initiated and followed. • Continual need for long-term strategic risk complexity assessment. • Written IAP needed for each Operational Period. • Responders may range from 200 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

The *NWCG Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment*, PMS 236, is developed and maintained by the Incident and Position Standards Committee (IPSC), an entity of the National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG). This publication is available electronically at <https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/236>.

Logistics Quick Ordering Guide

Cater Ordering

-National Cater if you have 150 people for more than 72 hours (must order food unit leader)

-NDF Sonoma Kitchen for 150 people or less

20 Person Handcrew (Per Day)

10-Cubies

5-MRE Cases

5-Gallons unleaded

2-Gallons bar oil

1-gallon 2 cycle oil

1-Flat of batteries

4 Person Engine Crew (Per Day)

2-Cubies

1-MRE Cases

½ Flat batteries

10 Person Helitack Crew (Per Day)

5-Cubies

3 MRE Cases

1/2-Flat of batteries

1 pallet of water per 144 People

1 pallet of Gatorade per 144 People

1 case of AA batteries per 24 people

Chainsaw Information

Part numbers for “commonly”
replaced Stihl chainsaw parts.

E-clips	9460 624 0801
Sprocket Washer	0000 958 1032
Air Filters	0000 120 1654
Rim Sprockets	3/8-7 or 3/8-8
Pull cord w/handle	1128 190 3400
Fuel/oil caps	0000 350 0525
Spark plug	Bosch WSR6F
Bar nuts	0000 955 0801
Files-size & type	(7/32” Round)

Length of bar vs. number of drivers

Bar	Drivers
20”	72
24”	84
28”	91
32”	105
36”	115

Fuel Ordering

BLM Fuel Trailer

125 gallons gas

375 gallons diesel

Portable Toilets

10 people per toilet

Quantity	EQUIPMENT	Drop Off Location	ETA	Quantity	CREWS	Drop Off Location	ETA
	Trailer - Communications				Crew, Camp (10 person)		
	Command Repeater/Radio Kit NFES (004381)				Crew, Type 1		
	Trailer, Logistics				Crew, Type 2 IA		
	Toilets (Portable)				Crew, Type 2		
	Truck, Grey Water				OVERHEAD		
	Tender, Potable Water				Division Group Supervisors (DIVS)		
	Sink Unit (Service)				Task Force Leader (TFLD)		
	Shower, Mobile				Dozer Boss (DOZB)		
	Food Service, Mobile				Line Safety or Better (SOFR)		
	Truck, Trailer refrigeration				EMT Intermediate (Female)		
	Truck, Service (Type 1 or Type 2)				EMT Intermediate (Male)		
	Tender, Fuel (Diesel and Gas)				Field Observer (FOBS)		
	Weed Wash Station				Equipment Time Recorder (EQTR)		
	30 Yard Dumpster w/daily service				Personnel Time Recorder (PTRC)		
	Engine Type 6 (4X4)				Procurement Unit Leader (PROC)		
	Engine Type 4 (4X4)				Comps and Claims Unit Leader (COMP)		
	Engine, Type 3 (4x4)				Food Unit Leader (FDUL)		
	Engine, Type 1 or 2				Ordering Manager (ORDM)		
	Water Tender (Tactical)				Base/ Camp Manager (BCMG)		
	Water Tender (Non- Tactical)				Communications Unit Leader (COML)		
	Dozer, Type 1				Radio Operator (RADO)		
	Dozer, Type 2				Public Information Officer (PIOF)		
					Helicopter Coordinator (HLCO)		
					Air Support Group Supervisor (ATGS)		

Quantity	SUPPLIES	NFES	Drop Off Location	ETA
	Bottled Water (cases)			
	Gatorade (cases)			
	MRE's (cases)	1842		
	Cubes	7033		
	Ice (bagged)			
	Tables and Chairs			
	AA Batteries	0030		
	Copy Machine Rental			
	Hand Sanitizer	7034		
	Insect Repellant	0705		
	Foot Powder	1117		
	Mole Skin	1134		
	First Aid Kit 20-24 person	1143		
	Flagging (Rolls)	7033		
	Toilet Paper (Rolls)	7031		
	Garbage Bags 30 Gallon (Boxes)	0021		
	Foam Concentrate (5 gallon containers)	1145		

SND District BLM Warehouse Type 3 Incident Supply Kits

Full Kit

NFES#	QTY	U/I	Item
7033	20	EA	Cubies-Filled
1842	20	BX	MRE
0105	2	BX	Fusee
1145	2	PL	Foam Concentrate, Class A
0021	1	BX	Bag, Garbage, 30 GL
0030	24	PG	Battery, AA
0713	12	EA	Headlamp
7033	12	RO	Ribbon, Red/White
1143	1	KT	Kit,First Aid 20-24 Person
1149	6	EA	Pump, Backpack
7031	6	RO	Paper,Toilet
7025	1	KT	Kit, Incident Forms
1062	10	EA	Bag, Sleeping (blue)
0146	2	EA	Pulaski
0171	2	EA	Shovel

Half Kit

NFES#	QTY	U/I	Item
7033	10	EA	Cubies-Filled
1842	10	BX	MRE
0105	1	BX	Fusee
1145	1	PL	Foam Concentrate, Class A
0021	1	BX	Bag, Garbage, 30 GL
0030	12	PG	Battery, AA
0713	6	EA	Headlamp
7033	6	RO	Ribbon, Red/White
1143	1	KT	Kit,First Aid 20-24 Person
1149	3	EA	Pump, Backpack
7031	3	RO	Paper,Toilet
1062	5	EA	Bag, Sleeping (blue)
0146	1	EA	Pulaski
0171	1	EA	Shovel

Incident Cost Tracker					
Incident Name			Fire Code		
Incident Number			Responsible Agency		
Crews: Average Cost			Equipment: Average Cost		
HC2	Handcrew TY2	\$10,500	ENG#	Federal ENG Type 3-4 Ave	\$2,000
HC1	Hotshots TY1	\$10,500	ENG#	Federal ENG Type 6 Ave	\$1,500
HC2	AD Crew TY2	\$5,100	ENG#	Cooperator ENG TY 1-3 Ave	\$3,000
HC2	Contract Crew TY2	\$11,400	ENG#	State /Coop ENG TY 4-6 Ave	\$2,200
HC2	State / Coop Crew TY2	\$10,800	ENG#	Pvt ENG Type 3-4 Ave	\$2,600
HCI2	Inmate Crew TY2 (10 pers)	\$2,800	ENG#	Pvt ENG Type 6 Ave	\$2,300
HMOD	Helitack Mod (5 pers)	\$2,500	CHIP	Chipper	\$1,800
CC	Camp Crew (10 pers)	\$2,800	DOZ#	Dozer PVT - TY2 and 3	\$1,800
Support: Average Costs			LOWB	Lowboy/Transports	\$1,400
AMBU	Ambulance / ALS	\$2,300	WAT#	Water Tender Support TY2	\$1,400
BUYM	Buying Teams (4) Regional	\$2,000	WTT#	Water Tender Tactical	\$2,300
AMBU	Ambulance / ALS	\$2,300	Aircraft: Average Cost		
BUYM	Buying Teams (4) Regional	\$2,000	FT/HR	HEL1 - Sikorsky	\$4,500-8,200
BUS	Buses	\$850	FT/HR	HEL2 (205, 212, UH-1H)	\$2,000
CACH	Cache (x # people)	\$50	FT/HR	HEL3 (500-D, 206, B3)	\$1,000
CTR	Caterer (x # people)	\$60	FT/HR	Tanker -1&2 (with RET)	\$14,000
EDRC	Disp.Expanded per person	\$450	FT/HR	SEAT 800 gal (w/RET)	\$5,000
FT	w/Operator	\$2,000	FT/HR	National Guard UH-60 w/Crew	\$5,800
GEN	Generator / w Distribution	\$350	FT/HR	CONVAIR 580 (with / RET)	\$10,000
GRAY	Gray Water Trk	\$1,350	FT/HR	Sherpa /Dornier- Jumper	\$1,600
TRCL	Garbage / Dumpsters (EA)	\$200	FT/HR	Air Attack / Lead Plane / IR	\$1,500
HNDW	Hand washing Stations	\$100	Day 1 Cost		
LITE	Lite Towers	\$150	Day 2 Cost		
LUA	Land Use Agmts (EA)	\$200	Day 3 Cost		
MEC	Mechanic Trk w/Operator	\$1,450	Day 4 Cost		
MOOF	Clerical or Helibase Trailer	\$3,000	Day 5 Cost		
CHIP	Chipper	\$1,800	Day 6 Cost		
TLT	w/service	\$80	Day 7 Cost		
POT	Potable H2O Truck TY2	\$1,200	Day 8 Cost		
REN	Vehicles	\$90	Day 9 Cost		
PU	Pickup with Operator	\$450	Day 10 Cost		
REF	Reefer	\$300	Day 11 Cost		
SHW	(mobile unit)	\$3,000	Day 12 Cost		
TENT	(Trailers=MO	\$500	Day 13 Cost		
WEED	Weed Wash	\$1,700	Day 14 Cost		
			Total Cost		

Incident Cost Tracker

Incident Name		Fire Code			
Incident Number		Responsible Agency			
Date		Date			
Resource Type	Units	Daily Cost	Resource Type	Units	Daily Cost
Total Cost			Total Cost		

Incident Cost Tracker

Incident Cost Tracker					
Incident Name			Fire Code		
Incident Number			Responsible Agency		
Date			Date		
Resource Type	Units	Daily Cost	Resource Type	Units	Daily Cost
Total Cost			Total Cost		

Incident Cost Tracker

Incident Name			Fire Code		
Incident Number			Responsible Agency		
Date			Date		
Resource Type	Units	Daily Cost	Resource Type	Units	Daily Cost
Total Cost			Total Cost		

Spot Weather Observation and Forecast Request

1. Name of Incident or Project	2. Control Agency:	3. Request Made	
		Date:	Time:

4. Location: (Township, Range, Section)	5. Drainage Name:	6. Exposure / Aspect
---	-------------------	----------------------

7. Size of Incident or Project (acres):	8. Elevation		9. Fuel Type:	10. Project On:
	Top	Bottom		

11. Weather Conditions at Incident or Project or from RAWS:

Place	Elev.	Observation Date/Time	Wind Direction/ Velocity		Temperature				Sky Condition
			20 ft	Eye-level	Dry bulb	Wet bulb	RH	DP	

The Weather Forecaster will furnish the information for block 13	Date/Time:
--	------------

13. Discussion and Outlook:

Work Rest Ratio Documentation Worksheet

This worksheet is designed to help the IC document and calculate amount of rest required to meet the Work/Rest guidelines.

- For every 2 hours of work or travel provide 1 hour of sleep or rest.
- IC must justify and document work shifts exceeding 16 hours and those that do not meet the 2:1 work/rest guidelines -- see below.

Date	Operational Period Start Time	Operational Period Stop Time	Total Hours Worked	Rest Time (document hours when employee or module rested)
Approval for shift lengths exceeding 16 hrs given by:			Date/ Time Approval Given:	
IC Signature:			Date:	

**EXTENDED WORK SHIFT AUTHORIZATION
AND/OR DEVIATION FROM 2:1 WORK REST POLICY**

Date/Time:	Verbal Permission Received: Y N	Incident Number:	Incident Name:	Unit:
Incident Type: Wildfire	Operational Period:	Incident Commander:	IC Type (1-5)	

JUSTIFICATION

**NAME OF INDIVIDUAL(S) OR CREW:
DESCRIPTION OF SITUATION:**

Shifts in excess of 16 hours on _____ was due to:

- Travel time not administratively controllable.
- Mobilization and travel of resources to incident location or relocation to incident facilities.
- Establishing and maintaining administrative, planning, & logistical support for incident.
- Evacuation, triage, structure protection, or emergency rescue.
- Establishing initial control lines of the fire.
- Extended attack efforts to control potentially devastating incident activity.
- Incident unable to provide personnel with adequate food and lodging.
- Other/additional:

<u>Extended hours</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Work Hours</u>	<u>Total Hours</u>
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RATIONAL:

- Emergency mobilization of resources to and from incident or facilities.
- Efforts required setting up, supporting, and undertaking incident control actions.
- Imperative operational defensive actions to prevent loss of life, resources and property damage.
- Extenuating circumstances resulted in personnel being left on-location without food and lodging.
- Other/additional:

MITIGATION MEASURES

Actions taken to reduce impact on firefighter safety and reduce fatigue:

- Rest extended into the following operational period.
- Hours adjusted: _____ On shift by: _____
- Other:

<u>Mitigation hours</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Total Hours</u>
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Signature of Line Officer and Incident Commander or Duty Officer

NAME:	TITLE:	DATE:
NAME:	TITLE:	DATE:

*** Duty Officer or IC completes this form for any approval given for any resource to extend past a 16-hour shift. Complete the form within 12 hours of approval.

Note: The NIMS ICS-209 paper form below does not correspond precisely to the FAMWEB 209 electronic program. This is because some adjustments had to be made to the electronic form in order for the program to function correctly.

Asterisks (*) below denote required blocks in the electronic program.

INCIDENT STATUS SUMMARY (NIMS ICS 209)

*1. Incident Name:		*2. Incident Number:	
*3. Report Version (check one box on left): <input type="checkbox"/> Initial Rpt # _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Update (if used): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Final		*4. Incident Commander(s) & Agency or Organization: _____	
7. Current Incident Size or Area Involved (use unit label – e.g., “sq mi,” “city block”): _____		8. Percent (%) Contained or Completed (circle one): _____	
9. Incident Definition: _____		10. Incident Complexity Level: _____	
*6. Incident Start Date/Time: Date: _____ Time: _____ Time Zone: _____		*11. For Time Period: From Date/Time: _____ To Date/Time: _____	

Approval & Routing Information

*12. Prepared By: Print Name: _____ ICS Position: _____ Date/Time Prepared: _____		*13. Date/Time Submitted: Time Zone: _____	
*14. Approved By: Print Name: _____ ICS Position: _____ Signature: _____		*15. Primary Location, Organization, or Agency Sent To: _____	

Incident Location Information

*16. State: _____		*17. County/Parish/Borough: _____		*18. City: _____	
19. Unit or Other: _____		20. Incident Jurisdiction: _____		*21. Incident Location Ownership (if different than jurisdiction): _____	
22. Longitude (indicate format): _____ Latitude (indicate format): _____		23. US National Grid Reference: _____		24. Legal Description (township, section, range): _____	
*25. Short Location or Area Description (list all affected areas or a reference point): _____				26. UTM Coordinates: _____	
27. Note any electronic geospatial data included or attached (indicate data format, content, and collection time information and labels): _____					

Incident Summary

*28. Observed Fire Behavior or Significant Events for the Time Period Reported (Describe fire behavior using accepted terminology. For non-fire incidents, describe significant events related to the materials or other causal agents): _____ _____

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***29. Primary Materials or Hazards Involved** (hazardous chemicals, fuel types, infectious agents, radiation, etc.):

30. Damage Assessment Information (summarize damage and/or restriction of use or availability to residential or commercial property, natural resources, critical infrastructure and key resources, etc.):	A. Structural Summary	B. # Threatened (72 hrs)	C. # Damaged	D. # Destroyed
	E. Single Residences			
	F. Nonresidential Commercial Property			
	G. Other Minor Structures			

Additional Incident Decision Support Information

31. Public Status Summary:	A. # This Reporting Period	B. Total # to Date	32. Responder Status Summary:	A. # This Reporting Period	B. Total # to Date
<i>C. Indicate Number of Civilians (Public) Below:</i>			<i>C. Indicate Number of Responders Below:</i>		
D. Fatalities			D. Fatalities		
E. With Injuries/Illness			E. With Injuries/Illness		
F. Trapped/In Need of Rescue			F. Trapped/In Need of Rescue		
G. Missing <i>(note if estimated)</i>			G. Missing		
H. Evacuated <i>(note if estimated)</i>			H.		
I. Sheltering in Place <i>(note if estimated)</i>			I. Sheltering in Place		
J. In Temporary Shelters <i>(note if est.)</i>			J.		
K. Have Received Mass Immunizations			K. Have Received Immunizations		
L. Require Immunizations <i>(note if est.)</i>			L. Require Immunizations		
M. In Quarantine			M. In Quarantine		
<i>N. Total # Civilians (Public) Affected:</i>			<i>N. Total # Responders Affected:</i>		
33. Life, Safety, and Health Status/Threat Remarks:			*34. Life, Safety, and Health Threat Management:	A. Check if Active	B. Notes
			C. No Likely Threat		
			D. Potential Future Threat		
			E. Mass Notifications in Progress		
			F. Mass Notifications Completed		
			G. No Evacuation(s) Imminent		

	H. Planning for Evacuation					
	I. Planning for Shelter-in-Place					
<p>35. Weather Concerns (synopsis of current and predicted weather; discuss related factors that may cause concern):</p>	J. Evacuation(s) in Progress					
	K. Shelter-in-Place in Progress					
	L. Repopulation in Progress					
	M. Mass Immunization in Progress					
	N. Mass Immunization Complete					
	O. Quarantine in Progress					
	P. Area Restriction in Effect					
<p>*36. Projected Incident Activity, Potential, Movement, Escalation, or Spread and influencing factors during the next operational period and in 12-, 24-, 48-, and 72-hour timeframes:</p> <p>12 hours:</p> <p>24 hours:</p> <p>48 hours:</p> <p>72 hours:</p> <p>Anticipated after 72 hours:</p>						
	<p>37. Strategic Objectives (define planned end-state for incident):</p>					
		<p>*38. Current Incident Threat Summary and Risk Information in 12-, 24-, 48-, and 72-hour timeframes and beyond. Summarize primary incident threats to life, property, communities and community stability, residences, health care facilities, other critical infrastructure and key resources, commercial facilities, natural and environmental resources, cultural resources, and continuity of operations and/or business. Identify corresponding incident-related potential economic or cascading impacts.</p> <p>12 hours:</p> <p>24 hours:</p> <p>48 hours:</p> <p>72 hours:</p> <p>Anticipated after 72 hours:</p>				

39. Critical Resource Needs in 12-, 24-, 48-, and 72-hour timeframes and beyond to meet critical incident objectives. List resource category, kind, and/or type, and amount needed, in priority order:

12 hours:

24 hours:

48 hours:

72 hours:

Anticipated after 72 hours:

40. Strategic Discussion: Explain the relation of overall strategy, constraints, and current available information to:

- 1) critical resource needs identified above,
- 2) the Incident Action Plan and management objectives and targets,
- 3) anticipated results.

Explain major problems and concerns such as operational challenges, incident management problems, and social, political, economic, or environmental concerns or impacts.

41. Planned Actions for Next Operational Period:

42. Projected Final Incident Size/Area (use unit label – e.g., “sq mi”):

43. Anticipated Incident Management Completion Date:

44. Projected Significant Resource Demobilization Start Date:

***45. Estimated Incident Costs to Date:**

46. Projected Final Incident Cost Estimate:

47. Remarks (or continuation of any blocks above – list block number in notation):

Incident Resource Commitment Summary

48. Agency or Organization:	49. Resources (summarize resources by category, kind, and/or type; show # of resources on top ½ of box, show # of personnel associated with resource on bottom ½ of box):														50. # of Personnel not assigned to a resource:	51. Total Personnel (includes those associated with resources – e.g., aircraft or engines –and individual overhead):				
<i>resources</i>																				
<i>personnel</i>																				
<i>resources</i>																				
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<i>personnel</i>																				
52. Total Resources	<i>resources</i>																			
<i>personnel</i>																				
53. Additional Cooperating and Assisting Organizations Not Listed Above:																				

34. Forecasted Weather for next Operational Period Wind Speed (mph): Temperature: Wind Direction: Relative Humidity:	34: Estimated Control Date: Time:	36: Projected Final Size:	37: Estimated Final Cost:
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38: Actions planned for next operational period:

39: For fire incidents, describe resistance to control in terms of:

1. Growth Potential (Low, Medium, High, Extreme) -

2. Difficulty of Terrain (Low, Medium, High, Extreme) -

40: Given the current constraints, when will the chosen management strategy succeed?

41: Projected Demobe Start Date: Time:

42: Remarks:

43: Committed Resources

Agency	CRW1		CRW2		HEL1	HEL2	HEL3	ENGS		DOZR		WTDR	OVHD	Camp Crews	Total Personnel
	SR	ST	SR	ST	SR	SR	SR	SR	ST	SR	ST	SR	SR		
Total															

46: Cooperating and Assisting Agencies Not Listed Above:

Approval Information

47: Prepared by:	48: Approved by:	49: Sent to: Submission Date:	by: Submission Time:
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Medical Emergency Plan

Southern Nevada District

Nevada On Call BLM Medical Director: 775-800-6134 or 775-303-6474

Nevada Fire & Aviation
Bureau of Land Management
U.S. Department of the Interior



Medical Incident Report

FOR ALL MEDICAL EMERGENCIES: IDENTIFY ON SCENE I.C. BY NAME AND POSITION AND ANNOUNCE "MEDICAL EMERGENCY" TO INITIATE RESPONSE FROM DISPATCH.

Use items 1 through 8 to communicate situation to dispatch							
1. CONTACT DISPATCH: Ex: "Dispatch, Div. Alpha. Stand-by for Emergency Traffic"							
2. INCIDENT STATUS: Provide incident summary (including number of patients) and command structure. Ex: "Dispatch, I have a Red priority patient, unconscious, struck by a falling tree. Requesting air ambulance to Forest Road at (Lat./Long.). This will be the Trout Meadow Medical, IC is TFLD Jones. EMT Smith is providing medical care."							
Severity of Emergency / Transport Priority	<div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="width: 20px; height: 20px; background-color: red; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div> <p>RED / PRIORITY 1 Life or limb threatening injury or illness</p> <p>Evacuation need is IMMEDIATE</p> <p><i>Ex: Unconscious, difficulty breathing, bleeding severely, 2°-3° burns more than 4 palm sizes, heat stroke, disoriented.</i></p> </div> </div>						
	<div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="width: 20px; height: 20px; background-color: yellow; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div> <p>YELLOW / PRIORITY 2 Serious injury or illness</p> <p>Evacuation may be DELAYED if necessary</p> <p><i>Ex: Significant trauma, unable to walk, 2°-3° burns not more than 1-3 palm sizes.</i></p> </div> </div>						
	<div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="width: 20px; height: 20px; background-color: green; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div> <p>GREEN / PRIORITY 3 Minor injury or illness</p> <p>Non-emergency transport</p> <p><i>Ex: Sprains, strains, minor heat-related illness</i></p> </div> </div>						
Nature of Injury or Illness & Mechanism of Injury							<i>Brief Summary of Injury or Illness (Ex: Unconscious, Struck by Falling Tree)</i>
Transport Request							<i>Air Ambulance / Short Haul/Hoist / Ground Ambulance / Other</i>
Patient Location							<i>Descriptive Location & Lat/Long (WGS 84)</i>
Incident Name							<i>Geographic Name + "Medical" (Ex: Trout Meadow Medical)</i>
On-Scene Incident Commander							<i>Name of on-scene IC of incident within an Incident (Ex:TFLD Jones)</i>
Patient Care							<i>Name of Care Provider (Ex: EMT Smith)</i>
3. INITIAL PATIENT ASSESSMENT: Complete this section for each patient as applicable (start with the most severe patient).							
Number of patients:	Male / Female	Age:	Weight:	Conscious? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO = RED / PRIORITY 1! Breathing? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO = RED / PRIORITY 1!			
Initial Vital Signs							
TIME	BP	PULSE	RESP.	PUPILS	SKIN COLOR & TEMP	MEDICATIONS ADMINISTERED	AVPU (mental status/level of conscious) <small>(Alert Verbal Painful Unresponsive)</small>
Treatment:							

Medical Emergency Plan

Southern Nevada District

Nevada On Call BLM Medical Director: 775-800-6134 or 775-303-6474

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4. TRANSPORT PLAN:					
Evacuation Location (If different): (Descriptive Location (drop point, intersection, etc.) or Lat./Long.)					
Patient's ETA to Evacuation Location:					
Helispot / Extrication Site Size & Hazards:					
5. ADDITIONAL RESOURCES / EQUIPMENT NEEDS:					
<input type="checkbox"/> Paramedic/EMT(s)			<input type="checkbox"/> Crew(s)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Immobilization Devices			<input type="checkbox"/> AED's		
<input type="checkbox"/> Oxygen			<input type="checkbox"/> Trauma Bag		
<input type="checkbox"/> IV/Fluid(s)			<input type="checkbox"/> Splints		
<input type="checkbox"/> Rope Rescue			<input type="checkbox"/> Wheeled Litter		
<input type="checkbox"/> HAZMAT			<input type="checkbox"/> Extrication		
<input type="checkbox"/> Other:					
6. COMMUNICATIONS: Identify State Air/Ground EMS Frequencies and Hospital Contacts as applicable					
Function	Channel Name/#	Receive (RX)	Tone/ NAC*	Transmit (TX)	Tone/ NAC
Command					
Air-to-Ground					
Tactical					
7. CONTINGENCY: Considerations: If primary options fail, what actions can be implemented in conjunction with primary evacuation method? Be thinking ahead.....					
8. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: Updates/Changes. etc.					
REMEMBER: Confirm ETA's of resources ordered. Act according to your level of training. Be Alert, Keep Calm. Think Clearly. Act Decisively					

Vital Signs							
TIME	BP	PULSE	RESP.	PUPILS	SKIN COLOR & TEMP	MEDICATIONS ADMINISTERED	AVPU (mental status/level of conscious) (<u>A</u> LERT <u>V</u> ERBAL <u>P</u> AINFUL <u>U</u> NRESPONSIVE)

Medical Emergency Plan
Southern Nevada District

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Definitive Care Transport Details		
Immediate Transport Need?	Transport Method:	
<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	AIR: <input type="checkbox"/> ROTOR WING <input type="checkbox"/> FIXED WING	Ground: <input type="checkbox"/> AMBULANCE <input type="checkbox"/> GOV'T <input type="checkbox"/> POV
Transporting Agency Name:	Hospital Name:	Hospital Location:
Time Departed:	Patient's Supervisor:	Patient's Supervisor's Phone:

Incident Log

Medical Emergency Plan

Southern Nevada District

Nevada On Call BLM Medical Director: 775-800-6134 or 775-303-6474

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Medical Transport Resources

ROTOR WING (see map): 150mi. response area based on one fuel cycle. If injury location is outside of response area helicopter will have to refuel en-route

Use mutual aid VMED / NEVCORD frequencies for communications with air-ambulance resources

VMED 28 / NEVCORD 1 (primary): 155.3400 (VHF simplex)

VMED 29 / NEVCORD 2 (secondary): 155.3475 (VHF simplex)

Name	Location	Dispatch #	Max Patients	Capabilities
Mercy Air	Henderson, Pahrump, Mesquite, NV	800-222-3456	2	Night Flight
Intermountain Lifeflight	Salt Lake City, St. George, UT	801-321-1234	1	Night Flight
Las Vegas Metro	North Las Vegas, NV	702-828-3567 or 3552	Extraction/SAR Only	SAR, Hoist, Night Flight
*Military	NAS Fallon, NV & Nellis AFB Las Vegas, NV	800-851-3051	Varies	Hoist & Night Flight

* Military does not require pre-approval, call direct.

FIXED WING: Larger response area, fuel is not normally a factor. Consider ordering with a rotor wing if more than 1 patient

Name	Location	Dispatch #	Max Patients	Aircraft
Life Guard Int.	Las Vegas & Tonopah, NV	888-359-6428	2	King Air C90, B100, B200 & LearJet 35A
MedX AirOne	Ely, NV	844-771-4955	2	Pilatus PC-12 NG

GROUND TRANSPORT:

Name	Location	Contact #	No. of Units	Life Support Rating
Clark County Dispatch	Multiple locations	702-229-0291	Multiple	Advanced
Nye County	Multiple locations	775-784-1626	Multiple	Advanced
Esmeralda County	Multiple Locations	775-485-6370	Multiple	Intermediate
Lincoln County	Multiple locations	775-962-8080	Multiple	Intermediate

AIRPORTS (see map):

Airport	Des.	Lat/Lon	Contact #	Elev.	Runway	Surface	Fuel
Beatty	BTY	36° 51' 40"N, 116° 47' 13"W	775-751-6855	3120	5615 x 60 ft.	Asphalt	No Fuel
Boulder City	BVU	35° 56' 51"N, 114° 51' 40"W	702-293-9405	2146	4803 x 75 ft.	Asphalt	100LL & Jet A
Goldfield	0L4	37° 29' 09"N, 117° 11' 27"W	775-485-3406	4682	6100 x 80 ft.	Dirt	No Fuel
McCarran International	LAS	36° 04' 59"N, 115° 09' 13"W	702-261-5605	2110	14512 x 150 ft.	Concrete	100LL & Jet A
Mesquite	67L	36° 49' 60"N, 114° 03' 30"W	702-346-5295	1913	5121 x 75 ft.	Asphalt	100LL & Jet A
North Las Vegas	VGT	36° 12' 36"N, 115° 11' 42"W	702-261-3800	2188	5005 x 75 ft.	Asphalt	100LL & Jet A
Overton-Echo Bay	0L9	36° 18' 40"N, 114° 27' 50"W	702-293-8908	1509	3400 x 50 ft.	Asphalt	No Fuel
Overton-Perkins	U08	36° 34' 05"N, 114° 26' 36"W	702-397-9617	1358	4811 x 75 ft.	Asphalt	100LL Only
Sandy Valley	3L2	35° 47' 43"N, 115° 37' 38"W	702-723-5123	2575	3340 x 45 ft.	Asphalt	No Fuel

Medical Emergency Plan

Southern Nevada District

Nevada On Call BLM Medical Director: 775-800-6134 or 775-303-6474

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U.S. Department of the Interior



Medical Care Resources

Definitive Care (see map):				
Type	Name	Address	Lat/Lon	Contact #
Medical Trauma Burn	Univ. Med. Center/Lion's Burn Center	1800 Charleston Blvd. Las Vegas, NV	36° 09' 36"N, 115° 09' 59"W	702-383-2575
	University Medical Center	1800 Charleston Blvd. Las Vegas, NV	36° 09' 36"N, 115° 09' 59"W	702-383-3969
Medical Trauma	St. Rose Dominican, Siena Campus	3001 St. Rose Parkway Henderson, NV.	36° 02' 18"N, 114° 59' 06"W	702-616-5600
	Sunrise Hospital & Med. Center	3186 South Maryland Parkway Las Vegas, NV	36° 07' 57"N, 115° 08' 07"W	702-731-8098
	Advanced Medical Center	1501 E Calvada Blvd. Pahrump, NV	36° 11' 29"N, 115° 59' 14"W	775-727-5500
Medical	Boulder City Hospital	901 Adam Blvd. Boulder City, NV	35° 58' 04"N, 114° 50' 34"W	702-294-5751
	Dixie Reg. Med. Center	1380 S Medical Center Dr. St. George, UT	37° 05' 52"N, 113° 33' 13"W	435-251-1059
	Henderson Hospital	1050 W. Galleria Dr. Henderson, NV 89011	36° 04' 22"N, 115° 01' 49"W	Main Line: 702-963-7000 Nurses Station: 702-963-7100
	Mesa View Reg. Hospital	1299 Bertha Howe Mesquite, NV	36° 48' 36"N, 114° 06' 57"W	702-346-2612
	Mountain View Hospital	3100 N. Tenaya Way Las Vegas, NV	36° 12' 58"N, 115° 14' 56"W	702-255-5025
	Summerlin Hospital	657 N. Town Center Dr. Las Vegas, NV	36° 10' 52"N, 115° 19' 02"W	702-233-7033
	Valley Hospital	620 Shadow Lane Las Vegas, NV	36° 09' 47"N, 115° 09' 59"W	702-388-4506
	Westen Arizona Reg. Med. Center	2735 Silver Cr. Rd. Bullhead City, AZ	35° 06' 39"N, 114° 33' 18"W	928-763-0245
	Poison Control	American Association of Poison Control Centers	National	Several Locations
Nevada Poison Center		Nevada	Several Locations	800-446-6179
Utah Poison Control Center		Easten Nevada / Utah	Several Locations	801-587-0600

Law Enforcement Resources

NEVADA HIGHWAY PATROL: 775-687-5300	
Las Vegas (Southern Command) 702-486-4100	
Alamo	775-725-3325
Beatty	775-553-9358
Indian Springs	702-879-3025
Jean	702-874-1284
Laughlin	702-298-7455
Moapa	702-864-2323
Pahrump	775-727-7090

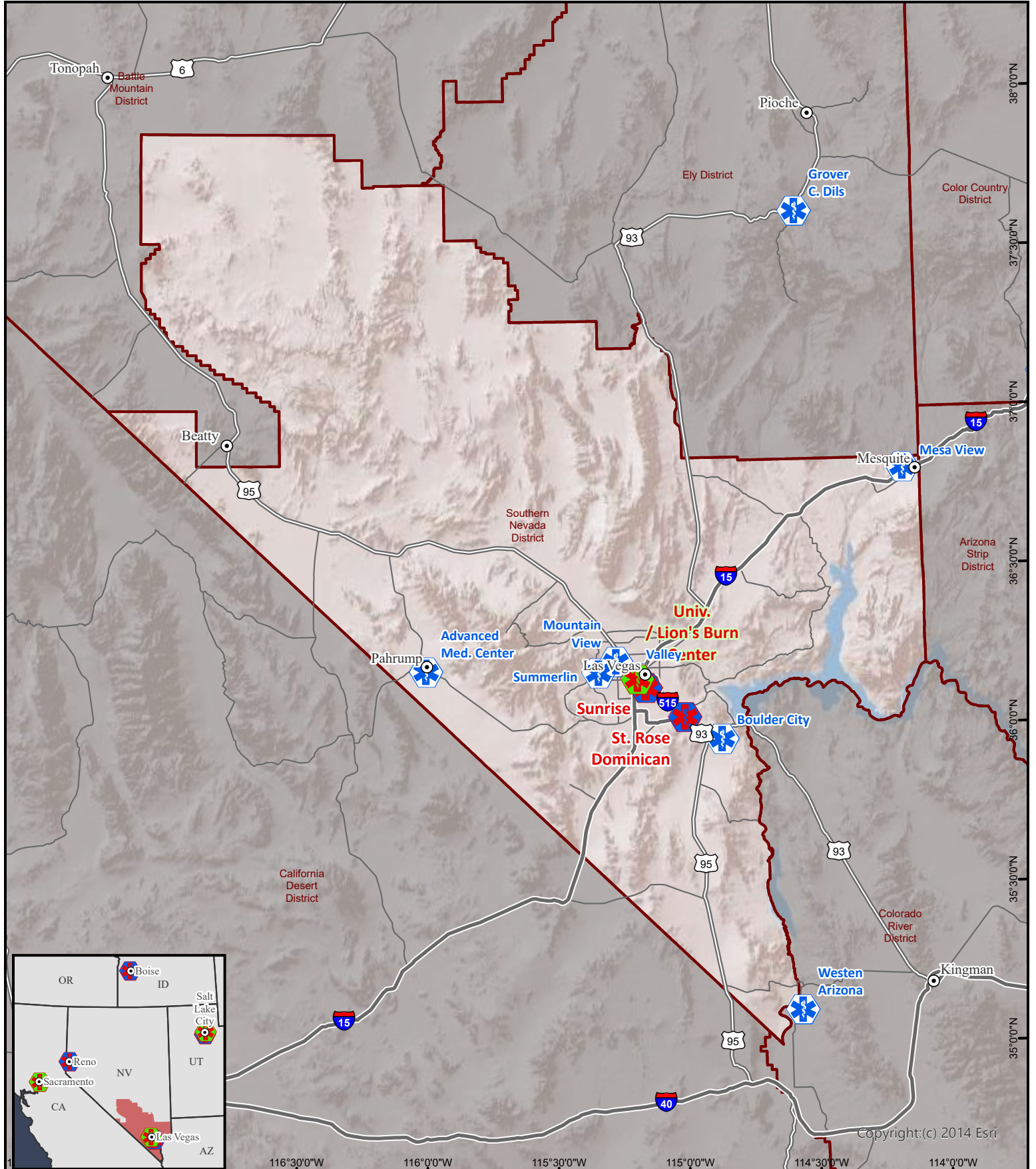
SHERIFF'S OFFICES	
Clark County Sheriff's Office	702-455-0000
Lincoln County Sheriff's Office	775-962-8080
Nye County Sheriff's Office	775-482-8101
SEARCH & RESCUE	
Metro Search & Rescue – Las Vegas	702-828-3567 or 3552
Military Search & Rescue-Blackjack	702-653-4707
Military Search and Rescue Langley	800-851-3051
<small>*Requests can go direct through this number, no additional approval needed</small>	

Medical Emergency Plan

Southern Nevada District

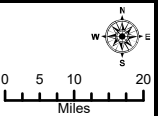
Regional Medical/Trauma/Burn Centers

Nevada Fire & Aviation
 Bureau of Land Management
 U.S. Department of the Interior



Updated: Thursday, March 23, 2023
 No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data.

-  Medical/Trauma/Burn
-  Medical/Trauma
-  Medical

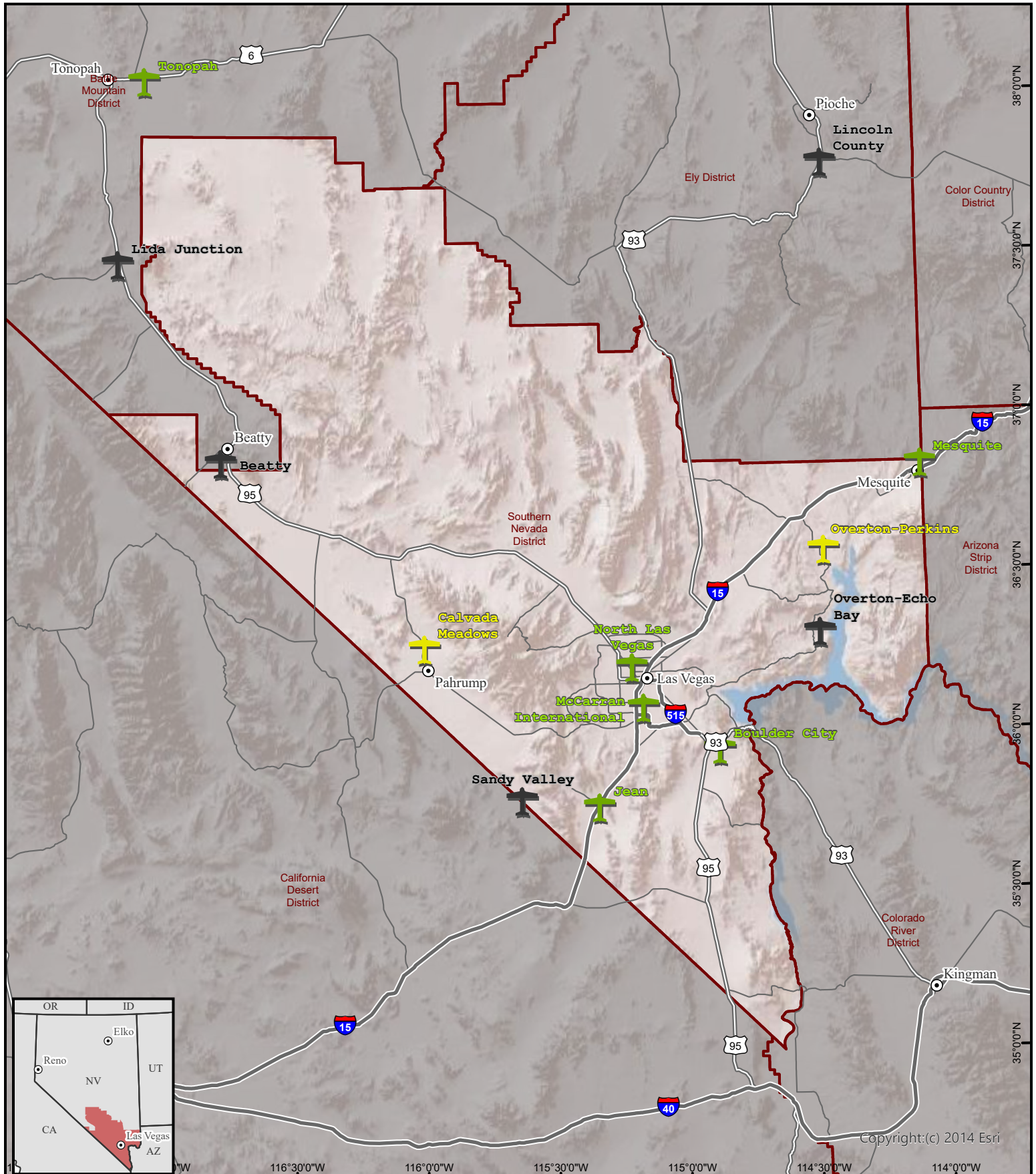


Medical Emergency Plan

Southern Nevada District

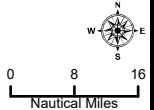
Airports & Fuel Availability

Nevada Fire & Aviation
Bureau of Land Management
U.S. Department of the Interior



Updated: Thursday, March 23, 2023
No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data.

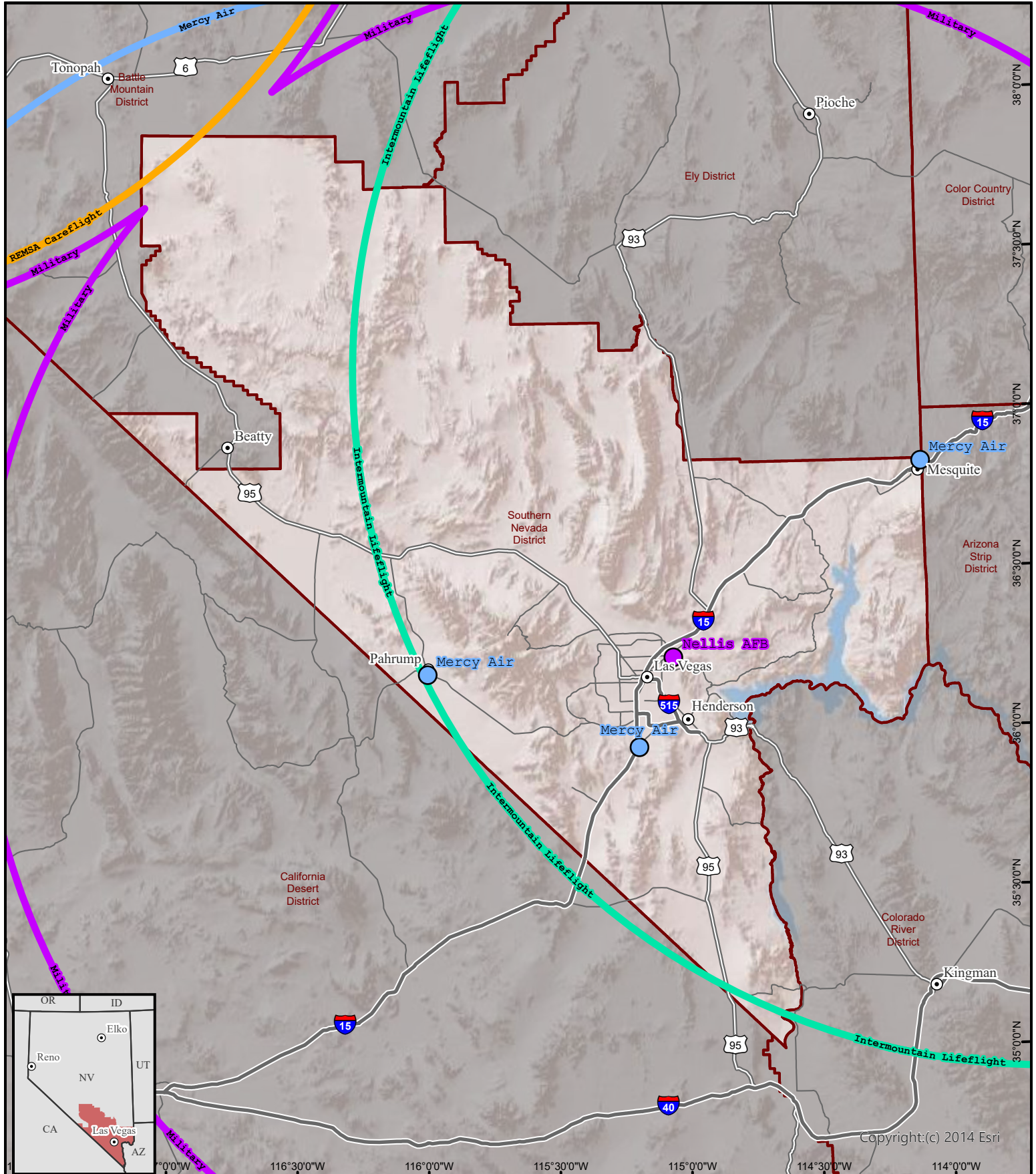
- 100LL & Jet A Fuel
- 100LL Only
- No Fuel



Medical Emergency Plan Southern Nevada District

Rotorwing Coverage - 150mi Radius

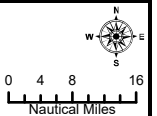
Nevada Fire & Aviation
Bureau of Land Management
U.S. Department of the Interior



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Radio Frequencies:
NEVCORD 1 - 155.3400
NEVCORD 2 - 155.3475

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Air St. Luke's | MedX AirOne | REMSA Careflight |
| Intermountain Lifeflight | Mercy Air | Reach Air Med |
| Life Flight | Military | Univ. of Utah Air Med |



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SNDO Fire 3-29-2023

Table with columns for Zone, Chans 1-16, and various equipment types like VEGAS, BLM, Potosi, etc. Includes rows for zones 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20.

Table with columns for Zone, Chans 1-16, and various equipment types like VEGAS, BLM, Potosi, etc. Includes rows for zones 17, 18, 19, 20.