

# **Klamath Falls Interagency Fire Center Extended Attack Operations Plan**

**March 21, 1997**

This document will be used to guide the actions taken by the fire suppression forces of the Winema National Forest and Klamath Unit of the Klamath-Lake District of the Oregon Department of Forestry. The lands protected by these agencies will be hereafter referred to as the Protection Area.

## **Definition:**

Extended Attack Incident is a wildfire that has not been controlled by the Initial Attack Forces and additional firefighting resources are arriving, en route, or being ordered by the Initial Attack Incident Commander. Historical wildfire occurrence within the Protection Area, indicate that wildfires fitting this definition move rapidly from Initial Attack to Extended Attack.

### Extended Attack Incident is normally Characterized by:

A wildfire quickly exceeding the capability of the Initial Attack forces, and is expected to burn actively until the diurnal shift occurs around sundown.

Initial Attack Resources described on the Pre-Planned Dispatch cards are committed and reinforcements are ordered. Reinforcements consist of Air-tankers, Hand crews, Engines, Dozers, and Overhead.

The complexity of an Extended Attack Incident requires a fully qualified Type III Incident Commander be assigned as soon as it becomes apparent the incident will escape Initial Attack.

The incident is divided into Divisions, but would not meet the Division Supervisor complexity in regards to span-of-control.

Command and General Staff positions such as Planning, Logistics, Safety and Liaison will be filled, but at the Division/Group Supervisor and Unit Leader level as opposed to Type I or Type II.

The incident is expected to be contained within the first operational period if complexity warrants, it will transition to a Incident Management Team.

The ICS Briefing Form 201 will be used to document all actions.

## **Transition from an Initial Attack Incident to an Extended Attack Incident**

The Unit Duty Officer is responsible to recognize the need to transition into Extended Attack. The Unit Duty Officer should recognize early that a wildfire will not be controlled by the Initial Attack Forces. This will be the key to success of the extended attack plan. As soon as the Unit Duty Officer recognizes the Incident Commander will be ordered and assigned of the Unit Duty Officer will assume command of the incident. If the Unit Duty Officer assumes command a placement duty officer will be found for the unit.

If the incident involves or has the potential to involve multiple jurisdictions such as structural and private ownership, request an Incident Commander from the other agency be assigned in a Joint Unified Command.

## **The following are key responsibilities of the Extended Attack Incident Command:**

- Notify Dispatch by radio the incident is now declared an Extended Attack Incident and to activate the Extended Attack Incident Plan.

- Establish and Incident Command Post (ICP) and Staging Area(s) to receive, brief, and assign incoming forces. Notify Dispatch of the location of the ICP and Staging Area(s).
- Develop a control strategy and an Incident Action Plan with objectives to organize the Initial Attack forces and to brief incoming resources. Use scouts and/or air resources such as Air Attack or Leadplane to provide information as the best locations for control lines.
- Identify special needs such as a Structural Task Force to protect structures it are involved or threatened by the fire.
- Identify and order resource advisors such as Cultural Resource Technicians, Wildlife biologists, hydrologists, etc.
- Order additional resources needed to meet the objectives and to implement the strategy.
- Divide the fire into areas of responsibility, use jurisdictional or geographical boundaries for Division breaks. Assign individuals responsibility for these Divisions. Initially these individuals will usually be Single Resource Bosses, but as more resources arrive consideration should be given to aggregating them into Task Forces with a Task Force Leader to reduce span of control. As they arrive assign Division Supervisors to the Divisions.
- Develop an Incident Communications Plan that has a Command Frequency, an air to ground frequency utilize ICS Form N. Notify Dispatch of these frequencies.
- Assess the need for an Incident Management Team based on projected fire size and complexity.
- Initiate actions to insure an Escaped Fire Situation Analysis is being prepared for fires on Federal lands. If possible this task should be assigned to an additional person not involved in the suppression action.
- Utilize ICS Briefing Form 201 to:
- Sketch a map of the fire and identify resource assignments. Document the fire organization.
- Keep track of all resources that are on scene, en route, and ordered. Document strategy, tactics, and current actions.
- As they arrive brief the Operations, Plans, Logistics, Safety, and Liaison positions.

### **Operations**

- Maintain awareness of suppression activity for the entire fire.
- Directly supervise the tactics needed to meet the suppression objectives.
- Consult with the Division Supervisor as to the adequacy of the current strategy or the need to modify it.
- Manage the air attack. Insure that retardant is being used effectively. If it is not effective, shut it off.

### **Staging Area Manager ( s)**

- Establish the Staging Area.
- Insure location is known by IC and Zone Dispatch.

- Establish Check-in utilize ICS form 211. Request a Check-in Recorder for assistance.
- Keep Operations informed of resources in staging.
- Respond to requests for resource assignment.

### **Division Supervisor**

- Organize and direct assigned resources to meet the suppression strategy.
- Keep Operations informed on Division status, this includes number of resources, type of resources.

### **Plans**

- Update and manage the ICS 201.
- Establish formal check-in utilizing ICS form 211. Insure documentation of status for all resources on-scene, ordered, and needed.
- Provide for formal briefing of out of dispatch area resources arriving at the Incident. (see briefing checklist attached)
- Document and update strategy and objectives as they are changed.
- Provide summary of Current Actions.
- Provide for on-scene weather information and request a spot weather forecast.
- Request Geographic Information Systems for pertinent maps of the area.
- Request the local unit for aerial photos.
- Assist with information needed to develop a Escaped Fire Situation Analysis.
- Assist with briefing of Incident Management Team.
- Work with Incident Commander to write the Incident Action Plan

### **Logistics**

- Assess the need for a Cache Van. If it is needed make the request and manage e distribution of supplies and equipment.
- Request an Equipment Manager
- Assist the IC and operations with the ordering and tracking of equipment and pplies ordered. Work with Dispatch on confirmation of equipment and supplies received. Coordinate with Plans to insure orders are not duplicated and documentation is complete.
- Assess the needs for lunches, drinking water, sleeping areas. Order these items as needed.
- Determine an area for base camp.

## **Safety**

- Identify any extraordinary safety concerns, include the safety concerns in the safety briefing for incoming resources.

## **Fire Information**

- Notify agency Public Information Officers to make them aware of the incident under Fire Information personnel as needed.
- Insure media is accompanied by a responsible, fire qualified person while on scene gathering their story and video.
- Establish a contact place and person for local affected public to talk to.

## **Next Operational Period**

- If containment is expected and the incident is of a size and complexity that op-up and patrol will be managed locally, the Extended Attack Incident command Team will:
  - Will prepare an incident action plan.
  - Request relief overhead and resources for the next operational period, with shift change to be at 0600 the next day.
  - The Protection Area Initial Attack Resources will be released as early as possible from the incident. An effective holding and mop-up organization will be maintained throughout the night to take advantage of cooler temperatures and higher humidities.
  - Specific regulations for each agency regarding Work/Rest Guidelines will be adhered to. Regulations specific to agency restrictions on driving after extended duty time will also be adhered to.

## **Transition to an Overhead Team**

- For Federal Agencies an Escaped Fire Situation Analysis will be initiated by the Fire Management Officer in conjunction with the Unit Fire Duty Officer.
- The Incident Commander will brief the Overhead Team on the current status of the incident using the latest version of the ICS 201 Briefing Form.
- As soon as the Overhead Team begins to arrive in Klamath Falls, their operations Section will be encouraged to report to the ICP and begin transition with the Type III Incident Team.
- If fire conditions warrant, the Type II Operations Section will be integrated with the Type III organization with the objective of assuming responsibility or Operations as rapidly as possible.
- The Line Officer's Briefing to the Incident Management Team will be set for 300 to 2400 hours of the first day of the fire. This will allow for the Incident Management Team to prepare an Incident Action Plan for the next operational period beginning at 0600.
- The Line Officer's Briefing will generally be conducted at the closest facility to the established Incident Base Location. Chemult Ranger Station, Chiloquin Ranger Station, Klamath Ranger Station, ODF Headquarters in Klamath Falls.

## ➤ **Extended Dispatch Plan**

- Upon notification by the Unit Duty Officer an incident is going to Extended attack, the Zone Dispatch Coordinator will take the following actions:
- Establish an Extended Dispatch Organization to handle Resource Orders.
- Support Dispatcher(s) for Overhead and Crews.
- Support Dispatcher(s) for Equipment and Supplies.
- Coordinate with the Unit Duty Officer to fill the following positions either through ordering or with personnel on-scene:
- Type III Incident Commander (both agencies for joint command if needed)
- A person for Operations, Division Supervisor qualified.
- Two persons for Division Supervisor, Division Supervisor qualified. Task force/Strike Team Leader is minimum.
- Fill the following positions with personnel, plans, logistics, safety (safety officer qualified) and a staging area manager (Division Supervisor qualified) If possible and incident complexity is great enough, assign a trainee to each of these positions.
- The positions listed above will be dispatched to the ICP designated by the Unit Duty Officer or Type III Incident Commander.
- When an order is received for a Type II Incident Management Team refer the project Fire Checklist for actions to take.

## **SUMMARY OF POSITIONS TO BE FILLED**

Type III Incident Commander

Support Dispatchers

Operations Section Chief\*

Staging Area Manager\*

Division Supervisors (3)\*

Plans\*

Logistics\* .

Safety\*

Fire Information\*

\*Can fill these positions with Division Supervisor qualified personnel or Task Force Leader