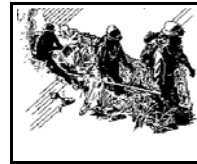


10 - Extended Attack



Extended attack is that transition phase of an incident when initial attack capabilities have been exceeded and a management team has not yet taken over.

Introduction

The extended attack phase of fire suppression has historically been the most dangerous and costly to the bureau's fire program. Extended attack actions can overwhelm an incident commander if specific ICS organizational issues are not addressed at an early stage. The Extended Attack Complexity Analysis must be used as soon as it is evident that the incident will entail the use of numerous types and kinds of resources.

Policy

All BLM units will utilize a decision-making process to determine the most appropriate management strategies for a wildland fire that exceeds initial management capabilities.

Complexity Analysis

The purpose of the complexity rating process is two-fold. It is to be used to identify elements or characteristics of an incident that pose special problems or concerns. Noting certain factors that are highly complex offers the opportunity to mitigate the situation through the selection of a different strategy, tactic, or higher qualification of incident management. The second purpose of the complexity analysis is to assist the manager in determining the level of management required to safely and effectively manage the incident.

Extended Attack Complexity Analysis

Appraising the Situation

An Incident Complexity Analysis (ICA) should be used as a guide for agency administrators. In developing this guide, certain assumptions are made:

- 1 As an incident becomes more complex, the need for an incident management organization increases.
- 2 To facilitate an efficient and effective organization, key incident management positions should be involved during the early stages of complexity analysis.
- 3 The guide is not a panacea for the decision process; local fire history and management requirements must be considered.

Guidelines for Using the ICA

One check in each of the five major elements would indicate a complexity level suggesting consideration of a Type 2 Incident Management Team. If all elements are not involved, use the following ranges:

- 1-3 Current management should be able to handle. District organization fills positions as needed. Continue to monitor objectives and accomplishments and consider a Type 3 organization.
- 4-6 Indicates complexity level suggesting a Type 3 Team.
- 7-10 Scrutinize overall complexity and safety concerns, consider past fire history and current and expected situation, and review WFSA. Consider ordering Type 2 team.

Prior to containment, the Wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WFSA) must be reviewed by a line officer and/or manager prior to each operational period to determine if it is still valid. If it is not valid, a new WFSA should be completed. All completed WFSAs shall become a part of the final incident package. The Incident Complexity Analysis should also be reviewed with the WFSA to determine the level of management required.

10

Extended Attack Incident Complexity Analysis

	Yes	No
Safety		
Exposure of personnel to unusually hazardous conditions	_____	_____
Accidents/injuries have occurred	_____	_____
Multiple fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters involved or anticipated	_____	_____
Potential for public evacuations	_____	_____
Terrain adversely affects performance of tactical resources, limits safety zones.	_____	_____
Performance of firefighting resources affected by cumulative fatigue	_____	_____
External/Political Factors		
Potential for numerous damage claims	_____	_____
More than one jurisdiction involved	_____	_____

Controversial fire policy	_____	_____
Sensitive public/media relationships	_____	_____
Smoke management problems	_____	_____
Lack of cohesive organizational structure	_____	_____

Resources Issues

Structures		
Cultural values	_____	_____
Recreational developments	_____	_____
Urban interface		_____
Critical municipal watershed		_____
T & E species		_____

Fire Behavior

Current or predicted fire behavior dictates indirect control strategy	_____	_____
Fuels extremely dry and susceptible to rapid and explosive spread	_____	_____
Extreme fire behavior/blow-up potential exhibited	_____	_____
Current or predicted winds above 20 MPH	_____	_____
Fuel moisture of eight percent or below (10-hour fuels)	_____	_____
Severe fire weather predicted for next two operational periods	_____	_____

Personnel/Equipment

100 or more personnel assigned to incident	_____	_____
Variety of special support personnel or equipment	_____	_____
Resources unfamiliar with local conditions and accepted tactics	_____	_____
Heavy commitment of local resources to logistical support	_____	_____
Existing forces worked two operational periods without success	_____	_____
Communication ineffective with tactical resources or dispatch	_____	_____

Complexity Rating

- 1-3 Current management should be able to handle. Consider a Type 3 organization.
- 4-6 Indicates complexity level suggesting a Type 3 Team.
- 7-10 Scrutinize overall complexity and safety concerns, consider past fire history and current and expected situation, and review WFSA. Consider ordering Type 2 team.

Remarks:

Prepared By: _____ Date _____ Time _____

Reviewed By: _____ Date _____ Time _____

Reviewed By: _____ Date _____ Time _____

WFSA Guide

Wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WFSA) is a decision making process in which the agency administrator or representative describes the situation, evaluates the expected effects, establishes objectives and constraints for the management of the incident, and documents that decision. The format and level of detail required is dependent on the specific incident and its complexity. The key is to document the decision made. The required elements to be addressed in the WFSA are:

- Current Situation
- Evaluation Criteria
- Alternatives
- Analysis of Effects
- Record of Decision
- Review/Evaluation/Update
- Probability of Success
- Consequence of Failure

Current Situation

This portion of the analysis provides basic information describing the fire situation at the time the analysis was conducted. It is important to clearly describe the situation that occurred at the time the decision was made. Elements to be addressed are:

- Fire name and number.
- Date of Analysis. This is the date on which the current analysis was made. Enter the month, day, and year.
- Time. Enter the time of day the analysis was completed. Enter the 24-hour clock time.
- Location. Use local terminology for point of origin. Include a legal description and latitude and longitude.
- Fire Weather and Behavior
 - Current. Briefly discuss the fire weather in terms of temperature, wind and daily patterns. Describe the fire in non-technical terms, such as creeping, spotting crowning, etc. Discuss the flame lengths, rates of spread, size, etc.
 - Predicted. Describe the predicted weather patterns, and fire behavior predictions based on weather, fuels, topography, and the potential size.
- Resource Availability. Briefly discuss the availability of suppression resources to control the fire and fire activity at the local, and geographic level.
- Management Objectives and Constraints. The management objectives and constraints should be summarized to assist in the decision process.
- Social or External Considerations. Discuss any issues that would contribute to making good suppression decisions.

Evaluation Criteria

Document the criteria used to evaluate suppression alternatives. The criteria should reflect the following:

- Safety (Firefighter/Public)
- Land and Resource Management Objectives.
- Environmental
- Social, Political, Economic
- Resources Availability. Local, geographic, and national fire activities and reinforcement capabilities.

Alternatives

Develop a sufficient number of alternatives to represent a reasonable range for the situation. Each alternative must be practical and contain the level of detail required to compare the alternatives and make a decision based on pre-identified evaluation criteria.

Strategy Briefly state the alternative strategies for management of the incident. Use geographic names, locations, etc. Roughly designate each strategy on a map.

Management Forces Required Make general estimates with enough detail to help in estimation of costs, determine if resources are available, etc.

Estimate Date of Control Estimates for each alternative should be made based on predicted weather and behavior factors, barriers, fuels etc., and the effects of suppression efforts.

Estimated Size at Containment Estimates for acreage burned under each alternative should be recorded and displayed on a map.

Estimated Cost Estimate total cost of suppression alternative. Include suppression costs, and rehabilitation. Estimated cost should also consider the probability of success, i.e., the consequences of failure. The WFSA "Decision Tree Application" describes the cost of failure based on the probability of success. (see attached description). (The "average acre cost" from the planning process often works better than trying to estimate the cost for a specific situation.)

Estimated Probability of Success Based on estimates from 0-100 for each alternative.

Analysis of Effects

Apply the above Evaluation Criteria to the alternatives. The results of the analysis will be the basis for selecting the appropriate alternative. The analysis of effects is based on the best estimates on the unit, resource and fire management. The

situation will determine the level of detail required. You may display the effects in dollars, or as positive or negatives, as demonstrated on the example forms. The important thing is to document your decision. Ensure that estimates of potential fire consequences are consistent with resource objectives, values, fire effects, and policy.

Record of Decision

Agency Administrator selects an alternative that best implements the objectives and constraints for the management of the area. Agency Administrator selects the level of management required to successfully implement the selected alternative. (Incident Management Team Type 1, 2, or 3). Briefly provide your rationale for decisions. The WFSA shall become a permanent part of the final fire record.

Monitoring/Evaluation/Update

The WFSA must be reviewed prior to each operational period to determine if the alternative is still valid. The responsible Agency Administrator must sign the WFSA to document the review has taken place.

WILDLAND FIRE SITUATION ANALYSIS (WFSA)

Wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WFSA) is a decision making process in which the Agency Administrator or representative described the situation, compares multiple strategic wildland fire management alternatives, evaluates the expected effects of the alternatives, establishes objectives and constraints for the management of the fire, selects the preferred alternative, and documents the decision. The format and level of detail required is dependent on the specific incident and it's complexity. The key is to document the decision made.

WFSA INITIATION

FIRE NAME	
JURISDICTION(S)	
DATE AND TIME INITIATED	

WFSA COMPLETION/FINAL REVIEW

THE SELECTED ALTERNATIVE ACHIEVED DESIRED OBJECTIVES ON (DATE/TIME):	
THE SELECTED ALTERNATIVE DID NOT ACHIEVE THE DESIRED OBJECTIVES AND A NEW WFSA WAS PREPARED ON (DATE/TIME):	
AGENCY ADMINISTRATOR OR REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE:	

WFSA Instructions

Section I. WFSA Information Page

The Agency Administrator completes this page.

- I.A. Jurisdiction(s): Assign the agency or agencies that have or could have fire protection responsibility, e.g., USFWS, Forest Service, BLM, etc.
- I.B. Geographic Area: Assign the recognized "Geographic Coordination Area" in which the fire is located, e.g., Northwest, Northern Rockies, etc.
- I.C. Unit: Designate the local administrative unit, e.g., Hart Mountain Refuge Area, Flathead Indian Reservation, etc.
- I.D. WFSA#: Identify the number assigned to the most recent WFSA for this fire.
- I.E. Fire Name: Self-explanatory.
- I.F. Incident Number: Identify the agency number assigned to the fire, e.g., BOD 296, BNF 001.
- I.G. Accounting Code: Insert the local unit's accounting code.
- I.H. Date/Time Prepared: Self-Explanatory.
- I.I. Attachments: Check here to designate attachments used in the completion of the WFSA. "Other" could include data or models used in the development of the WFSA. Briefly describe the "other" items used.

I. WILDLAND FIRE SITUATION ANALYSIS	
A. JURISDICTION(S):	B. GEOGRAPHIC AREA:
C. UNIT:	D. WFSA #:
E. FIRE NAME:	F. INCIDENT #:
G. ACCOUNTING CODE:	
H. DATE/TIME PREPARED:	
I. ATTACHMENTS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> COMPLEXITY MATRIX/ANALYSIS <input type="checkbox"/> RISK ASSESSMENT <input type="checkbox"/> PROBABILITY OF SUCCESS <input type="checkbox"/> CONSEQUENCES OF FAILURE <input type="checkbox"/> MAPS <input type="checkbox"/> DECISION TREE <input type="checkbox"/> FIRE BEHAVIOR PROJECTIONS <input type="checkbox"/> CALCULATIONS OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) 	

Section II. Objectives and Constraints

The Agency Administrator completes this page.

- II.A. Objectives: Specify criteria that should be considered in the development of alternatives.

Safety objectives for firefighters, aviation, and public must receive highest priority. Suppression objectives must relate to resource management objectives in the unit resource management plan.

Economic objectives could include closure of all or portions of an area, thus impacting the public, or impacts to transportation, communication, and resource values.

Environmental objectives could include management objectives for airshed, water quality, wildlife, etc.

Social objectives could include any local attitudes toward fire or smoke that might affect decisions on the fire, safety, etc.

Other objectives might include legal or administrative constraints which would have to be considered in the analysis of the fire situation, such as the need to keep the fire off other agency lands, etc.

- II.B. Constraints: List constraints on suppression action. These could include constraints to designated wilderness, wilderness study areas, environmentally or culturally sensitive areas, irreparable damage to resources or smoke management/air quality concerns. Economic constraints such as public and agency cost could be considered here.

II. OBJECTIVES AND CONSTRAINTS

A. OBJECTIVES

1. SAFETY:

Public

Firefighter

2. ECONOMIC:

3. ENVIRONMENTAL:

4. SOCIAL:

5. OTHER:

B. CONSTRAINTS

Section III. Alternatives

This page to be completed by FIRE MANAGER/COMMANDER

- III.A. Wildland Fire Management Strategy: Briefly describe the general wildland fire strategies for each alternative. Alternatives must meet resource management plan objectives.
- III.B. Narrative: Briefly describe each alternative with geographic names, locations, etc., that would be used when implementing a wildland fire strategy. For example, "contain within the Starvation Meadows' watershed by the first burning period."
- III.C. Resources Needed: Resources listed must be reasonable to accomplish the tasks described in Section III.B. It is critical to also look at the reality of the availability of these needed resources.
- III.D. Estimated Final Size: Estimated final size for each alternative at time of containment.
- III.E. Estimated Contain/Control Date: Estimates for each alternative shall be made based on predicted weather, fire behavior, resource availability and the effects of wildland fire management efforts.
- III.F. Cost: Estimate all fire costs for each alternative. Consider mopup, rehabilitation and other costs as necessary.
- III.G. Risk Assessment–Probability of Success/Consequences of Failure: Describe probability as a % and associated consequences for success and failure. Develop this information from models, practical experience or other acceptable means. Consequences described will include fire size, days to contain, days to control, costs and other information such as park closures and effect on critical habitat. Include fire behavior and long-term fire weather forecasts to derive this information.
- III.H. Complexity: Use the Wildland Fire Complexity Analysis
- III.I. Maps: A map for each alternative must be prepared.

III. ALTERNATIVES			
	A	B	C
A. WILDLAND FIRE STRATEGY:			
B. NARRATIVE:			
C. RESOURCES NEEDED: HANDCREWS ENGINES DOZERS AIRTANKERS HELICOPTERS			
D. ESTIMATED FINAL FIRE SIZE:			
E. ESTIMATED CONTAIN/ CONTROL DATE:			
F. COSTS:			
G. RISK ASSESSMENT: PROBABILITY OF SUCCESS CONSEQUENCES OF FAILURE			
H. COMPLEXITY:			

I. ATTACH MAPS FOR EACH ALTERNATIVE:

Section IV. Evaluation of Alternatives

This page is completed by the Agency Administrator(s), FMO, and/or Incident Commander.

IV.A. Evaluation Process: Conduct an analysis for each element of each objective and each alternative. Objective shall match those identified in section II.A. Use the best estimates available and quantify whenever possible. Provide ratings for each alternative and corresponding objective element. Fire effects may be negative, cause no change, or may be positive. Examples are: 1) a system which employs a "-" for negative effect, a "0" for no change, and a "+" for positive effect; 2) a system which uses a numeric factor for importance of the consideration (soils, watershed, political, etc.) and assigns values (such as -1 to +1, -100 to +100, etc.) to each consideration, then arrives at a weighted average. If you have the ability to estimate dollar amounts for resource and cultural values this data is preferred. Use those methods which are most useful to managers and most appropriate for the situation and agency. To be able to evaluate positive fire effects, the area must be included in the resource management plan and be consistent with prescriptions and objectives of the Fire Management Plan.

Sum Of Economic Values: Calculate for each element the net effect of the rating system used for each alternative. This could include the balance of: pluses (+) and minuses (-), numerical rating (-3 and +3), or natural and cultural values in dollar amounts. (Again resource benefits may be used as part of the analysis process when the wildland fire is within a prescription consistent with approved Fire Management Plans and in support of the unit's Resource Management Plan.)

IV. EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVES			
EVALUATION PROCESS	A	B	C
SAFETY Firefighter Aviation Public			
Sum of Safety Values			
ECONOMIC Forage Improvements Recreation Timber Water Wilderness Wildlife Other (Specify)			
Sum of Economic Values			
ENVIRONMENTAL Air Visual Fuels T & E Species Other (Specify)			
Sum of Environmental Values			
SOCIAL Employment Public Concern Cultural Other (Specify)			
Sum of Social Values			
OTHER			

Section V. Analysis Summary

This page is completed by the Agency Administrator(s), FMO, and/or Incident Commander.

- V.A. Compliance with Objectives: Prepare narratives that summarize each alternative's effectiveness in meeting each objective. Alternatives that do not comply with objectives are not acceptable. Narratives could be based on effectiveness and efficiency. For example: "most effective and least efficient," "least effective and most efficient," or "effective and efficient." Or answers could be based on a two-tier rating system such as "complies with objective" and "fully complies with or exceeds objective." Use a system that best fits the manager's needs.
- V.B. Pertinent Data: Data for this section has already been presented, and is duplicated here to help the Agency Administrator(s) confirm their selection of an alternative. Final Fire Size is displayed on page 3, section III.D. Complexity is calculated in the attachments and displayed on page 3, section III.H. Costs are displayed on page 3, section III.F. Economic Values have been calculated and displayed on page 4. Probability of Success/ Consequences of Failure is calculated in the attachments and displayed on page 3, section III.G.
- V.C. External and Internal Influences: Assign information and data occurring at the time the WFSA is signed. Identify the Preparedness Index (1 through 5) for National and Geographic levels. If available, indicate the Incident Priority assigned by the MAC group. Designate the Resource Availability status. This information is available at the Geographic Coordination Center and is needed to select a viable alternative. Designate "yes" indicating an up-to-date weather forecast has been provided to and used by the Agency Administrator(s) to evaluate each alternative. Assign information to the "other" category as needed by the Agency Administrator(s).

V. ANALYSIS SUMMARY			
ALTERNATIVES	A	B	C
A. COMPLIANCE WITH OBJECTIVES SAFETY ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIAL OTHER			
B. PERTINENT DATA FINAL FIRE SIZE COMPLEXITY COST RESOURCE VALUES PROBABILITY/ CONSEQUENCES OF SUCCESS/FAILURE			
C. EXTERNAL/ INTERNAL INFLUENCES: NATIONAL AND GEOGRAPHIC PREPAREDNESS LEVEL INCIDENT PRIORITY RESOURCE AVAILABILITY WEATHER FORECAST (LONG-RANGE) FIRE BEHAVIOR PROJECTIONS			

Section VII. Decision

Identify the alternative selected. Must have clear and concise rationale for the decision, and a signature with date and time. Agency Administrator(s) signature is mandatory.

VI. DECISION	
The selected alternative is: RATIONALE:	
AGENCY ADMINISTRATOR SIGNATURE	
DATE/TIME	

Section VII. Daily Review

This page is completed by agency administrator(s) or designate.

The date, time and signature of reviewing officials are reported in each column for each day of the Incident. The status of Preparedness Level, Incident Priority, Resource Availability, Weather Forecast, and WFSA Validity is completed for each day reviewed. Ratings for the Preparedness Level, Incident Priority, Resource Availability, Fire Behavior, and Weather Forecast are addressed on page 5, section V.C. Assign a "yes" under "WFSA Valid" to continue use of the this WFSA. A "no" indicates this WFSA is no longer valid and another WFSA must be prepared or the original revised.

