

ICS 239-CG Incident Complexity Analysis (Type 1 and 2)

1. Incident Name:

2. From:

(Incident Commander or Agency Executive)

To:

3. The following is my analysis of the complexity for this incident. This analysis is accurate as of _____ (time) on _____ (date).

A. Incident Behavior (Observed or Predicted)	Yes	No
Incident predicted to increase in magnitude, duration, or in the total affected area.		
Weather forecast indicating worsening conditions or no significant relief.		
Public impact is increasing in magnitude and complexity (number of people affected and duration is increasing).		
Potential exists for extreme public impact.		
Total		
B. Resources Committed		
200 or more personnel are assigned.		
More than five divisions and/or groups.		
Wide variety of special support personnel (highly specialized functions).		
Substantial air operation which is not properly staffed.		
Majority of available initial responder resources committed.		
Total		
C. Resources Threatened		
Marine Transportation System		
Developments and infrastructure facilities - CIKR? NIPP?		
Restricted, threatened, or endangered species habitat		
Cultural or historical sites		
Unique natural resources, special-designation areas, wilderness		
Other special resources		
Total		
D. Safety		
Unusually hazardous incident conditions		
Serious accidents or fatalities		
Threat to public safety from the incident and related operations		
Restrictions and/or closures of area surrounding the incident in effect or being considered		
No night operations inplace for safety reasons		

ICS 239-CG Incident Complexity Analysis (Type 1 and 2) Instructions

1. Analyze each element and check the response, Yes or No
2. Total the responses in each section (A through G), these are the primary factors. If total number of "yes" responses is greater than or equal to the number of "no" responses in the section then the section is considered positive.
3. If any three (3) of the primary factors (A through G) are positive, this indicates the incident situation is or is predicted to be of Type 1 complexity.
4. Factor H should be considered after elements 1-3 are completed. If more than two of the elements in factor H are answered yes, and three or more of the other primary factors are positive, a Type 1 organization should be considered.
5. If the composites of H are negative, and there are fewer than three positive responses in the primary factors (A-G), a Type 2 organization should be considered. If the answers to all questions in H are negative, it may be advisable to allow the existing overhead to continue action on the incident.