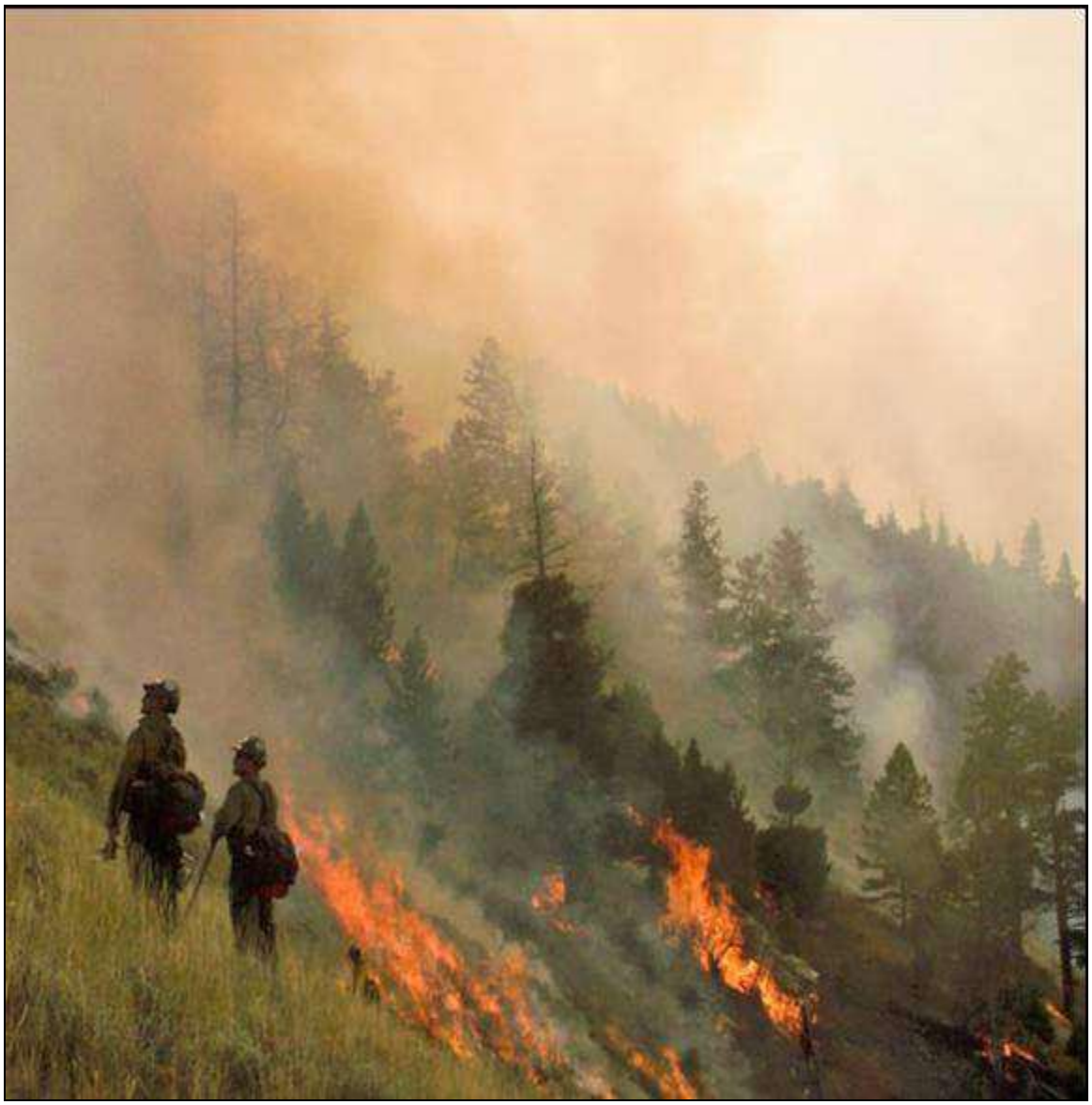
SALMON-CHALLIS NATIONAL FOREST
FIRE OPERATING GUIDEBOOK 2011



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SECTION I
WILDLAND FIRE
MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Chapter 1
New Policy Direction

Chief's Letter of Intent – 2011 Fire Season

Forest Service
Washington Office
1400 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20250

File Code: 5100
Route To:

Date: MAR 22 2011

Subject: Chief's Letter of Intent - 2011 Fire Season

To: Regional Foresters, Station Directors, Area Director, IITF Director and Deputy Chiefs

Fire management is central to meeting the Forest Service mission – conserving natural resources, restoring ecological health, and protecting communities. In my letter to all employees of December 21, 2010, I highlighted five focus points for the future. There is a connection between fire management and each of those points. As we anticipate our 2011 fire season, I'd like to share my expectations and make a particular connection to safety and our relationship with communities.

Safety: Our commitment to employee and public safety is a part of who we are. Our *Safety Journey* acknowledged that getting to better outcomes will take more than commitment. In visits to organizations with world class safety outcomes, we learned that creating a learning culture and more effectively managing risk are critical to success. To that end, I expect us to use our risk assessment and analysis process to inform decisions and assure ourselves that the exposure we are committing our people to is commensurate with the values at risk and the probabilities of success. I think it is particularly important for us to ensure that we are not exposing incident responders to unnecessary risk. Successful risk management will vector us towards our goal of zero fatalities.

Community: Successful fire management is essential to the continued support for the Forest Service mission. Quality relationships with communities and our partners are required in order to create successful outcomes. We must develop our capacity to explain risk management decisions to stakeholders. I expect that we will carry out our responsibilities before, during, and after fire incidents in a manner that builds confidence with the public and our partners. To those ends, success is defined as "*safely achieving reasonable objectives with the least firefighter exposure necessary, while enhancing stakeholder support for our management.*" That's a high standard we can live up to.

It's an honor to be part of the world's pre-eminent wildland fire management organization. The dramatic changes in our operating environment demand our commitment to continual learning and adaptation. Thank you for your dedication to the safety of our employees, the communities we serve, and the land for which we are stewards.

Thomas L. Tidwell

THOMAS L. TIDWELL
Chief

U.S. Forest Service Intermountain Region
Accountable Direction for the 2011 Fire Season

Topic	Direction
Core Value	Firefighter and public safety is the most important consideration in all fire management activities.
National Direction	Agency Administrators need to ensure that all employees participating in fire management are familiar with the Chief's Intent and Guidance for the 2011 fire season. They should also ensure that all units are using the new complexity analysis (http://www.fs.fed.us/r4/fire/support/index.shtml).
Risk Management	Strategies and tactics should be based on objectives related to protecting values at risk and that consider probability of success. Ensure that meeting the objectives is balanced with the exposure to incident responders. Do not commit incident responders where there is a low probability of success, or when risk of injury or death cannot be mitigated. The Risk Decision Framework is designed to guide decisions on fire incidents (http://www.fs.fed.us/r4/fire/support/2011framework.docx). The formal risk decision must be documented for fires that require a signed WFDSS decision. Documentation should be entered in the Rationale section as part of each decision. Develop thresholds that will require you to re-evaluate your risk decision. Consider thresholds such as fire spread, fire behavior/modeling, weather, resource availability, time of season, and social, economic, and political concerns.
Initial Attack	The initial attack risk decision must be timely -- if human life and/or property are threatened and you have a high probability of success then take action quickly and safely. If there are no immediate threats to human life or property OR if your chance of success of direct attack is low, incident commanders need to develop strategies that provide the best balance between protecting the critical values at risk and that will prevent severe injury and fatalities to incident responders. Risk sharing between Incident Commanders, Duty Officers, and Agency Administrators should begin as soon as practical.
Regional Forester Role in the Risk Decision	Risk Sharing between the local Agency Administrator (e.g., Forest Supervisor) and the RF should occur when a fire is of Regional Significance. Regional Significance is consistent with other (non-fire issues) that the RF expects to be informed about. Examples of Regional Significance might include increased need for interaction with State Governors or State Foresters or for fires that have the potential to impact other jurisdictions, communities, or other stakeholders. Risk sharing and communication with the RF should increase as the fire shows potential to become a fire of National Significance (e.g., national political engagement or loss of life/property). Risk decisions should be elevated to the RF if the fire becomes a fire of National Significance.
Approval Levels for Wildfire Decisions	Line officer's must be certified and may not approve decisions above their certification level. The Intermountain Region oversight and decision authorities are: • Type 4 and 5 wildfire decisions/delegations may be made by Agency Administrators with working level Line Officer Certification with oversight by the Forest Supervisor/designee. • Type 3 wildfire decisions/delegations may be made by Agency Administrators with journey level Line Officer Certification with oversight by the Forest Supervisor/designee. • Type 1 and 2 wildfire decisions/delegations may be made by Agency Administrators with advanced level Line Officer Certification with oversight by the Regional Forester. • Fires (of any complexity) with National significance will have decisions/delegations made by the Regional Forester with oversight by the Chief of the Forest Service. * Oversight must be provided by someone (other than the Decision-maker) who meets the minimum Line Officer certification for the fire complexity. If a situation arises where the Oversight official does not meet that certification, coaching from another certified Agency Administrator must be arranged.
Social Capacity Social Capacity (cont.)	Continue to work pre-season with fire management partners, local elected officials, and resource specialists to complete scenarios, describe risks, identify values to be protected, and reach an understanding of what successful outcomes look like. During incidents Agency Administrators and Incident Managers engage fire management partners and local officials in the decision (WFDSS) process – including values at risk and Management Action Points, probabilities of success, and managing risks to incident responders.
Human-Caused Fires	All human-caused fires must have management objectives that focus on protection. Choose suppression strategies based on safety, values at risk, and probability of success. We will not identify objectives, or take credit for achieving benefits to resources for any human-caused fires.

Suppression Strategies for all Fires	Every fire is a fire we intend to suppress. The variables are where and when, based on opportunities to balance risk exposure with gain. This should be documented in the fire decision.
Incident Leadership	Agency Administrators must assign an Incident Commander to all uncontained fires that have potential for continued growth. Duty Officers must not have collateral duties as an IC/ SOPL on any uncontained fire that has the potential for continued growth.
Accident Reporting	Forest Supervisor should discuss accident reporting with Line Officers and key fire personnel paying special attention to roles, responsibilities, and working to develop a learning organization.
Decision Support	All wildfires will be entered into Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS). Decisions must be documented for all wildfires that exceed initial response (see the Red Book, page 11-11, http://www.nifc.gov/policies/red_book.htm). Agency Administrators will approve decisions electronically in WFDSS by the close of business the day following the need for the decision OR in draft form prior to a Type 1 or Type 2 in-briefing (whichever comes first).
Key Decisions	Key Decisions for all fires that require a decision must be documented in the Periodic Assessment section of the Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) OR the Key Decision Log (KDL). Information should be updated to include key decisions that lead to changes in: • incident complexity and management level • risk management and safety • exposure of incident responders • incident objectives • cost efficiency • political and/or social implications The WFDSS Periodic Assessment should also continue to be used to validate the current strategy and to provide an update on whether the selected strategy remains valid or needs to be updated.

Risk Decision Framework
Intermountain Region
2011

The Risk Decision Framework is designed to be part of making and validating decisions on fire incidents. The intent of the Framework is to understand risks associated with an incident by:

→ Stimulating thinking and prompting dialogue.
→ Analyzing and assessing risk and having better informed decisions.
→ Recognizing shared risks and communicating those risks within the Agency (all levels) and with partners.

The intended outcome of the dialogue is to:

→ Build trust in the organization and externally.
→ Communicate expectations and define roles.
→ Build understanding for the process/framework.
→ Provide flexibility for all incidents and allow for revalidation/updating.
→ Provide documentation to meet FLAME ACT requirements.
→ Document outcomes within WFDSS/ other existing tools.

Risk Assessment

1. Describe the critical values at risk.
2. What is the chance the critical values will be impacted, and if so what are the consequences?
3. What are the opportunities to manage the fire to meet LRMP objectives?
4. Describe the possible low probability/high consequence events?
5. Who are the stakeholders that should be consulted prior to making a decision?

Risk Decision

1. What alternatives (objectives, strategies and tactics) are being considered?
2. What is the exposure to responders for the alternatives being considered?
3. What is the relative (high, medium, low) probability of success associated with the alternatives being considered?
4. Describe the alternative that provides for the best balance between the desired outcome and exposure to responders.
5. What are the critical thresholds that will trigger reconsideration of the proposed alternative and how will they be monitored?

Risk Sharing Risk sharing of decisions should occur throughout the life of an incident and occur between the Agency Administrator and the next level of line both up and down the chain of command. Dialogue should occur as thresholds are met (e.g., time, fire behavior, complexity, location, etc.) to inform decisions and provide higher-level support to the Agency Administrator.

Following the conclusion of the wildfire event, the next level line officer and the Agency Administrator responsible for the wildfire should revisit the questions above, facilitating a dialogue to capture lessons learned and validate/promote alignment around conclusions drawn during the risk assessment and risk decision process.

Documentation

- → For fires that do not require a WFDSS decision, *no documentation* is required. The process may focus on identification of the critical values at risk and opportunities for safe suppression of the fire.
- → The process must be *documented* for fires that require a signed WFDSS decision. Documentation should be entered in the Rationale section as part of each decision.

Chapter 2
General Management Considerations

On the Salmon-Challis National Forest, all responses to fires will be based on:

1. Safety
2. Values at Risk
3. Costs commensurate with values at risk
4. Firefighter and public safety will be the primary consideration during implementation of the Fire Management Program.

The BLM Salmon and Challis Field Offices are interagency partners with Salmon-Challis National Forest. The BLM provides one full time and one part time employee in the Interagency Dispatch Center located in Salmon. The S-C has a goal of continuous improvement of interagency relationships.

Priority setting for wildland fires will take into account social and economic considerations including firefighter and public safety, threats to private property, threats to natural resource values and wilderness values. Fire Management Zone prioritization will be done by the assigned duty officer and affected Ranger. Forest level prioritization will be done by the Forest Duty Officer with input from Zone Duty Officers.

Adherence to Forest Service Policy All actions taken during the implementation of this plan will be evaluated for consistency with FS Policy. If any part or portion of this plan is found to be inconsistent with FS Policy that portion or part may be amended or abandoned.

The Guidance for Implementation of Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy (Feb. 2009) identified that all wildland fires will be classified into only 2 categories:

- Wild Fire – Unplanned ignitions or prescribed fires that are declared wildfires, or
- Prescribed Fire – Planned Ignitions.

Collaborative Processes Collaboration will be focused on other federal agencies, state agencies, county agencies, and local governments. The purpose of collaboration will be to help develop agency actions that are as consistent as possible with the goals and objectives of cooperating governmental entities.

Public Information and Education Several activities that inform the public about wildland fire are ongoing across the Forest. These activities include the Smokey Bear Program in local schools, informative and educational articles in local papers, as well as web-based information.

Initial Attack In instances where multiple wildland fire starts require prioritization, the Forest Duty officer and Zone Fire Managers will consult with Rangers, Staff Officers and the Forest Supervisor, as needed, to set priorities for initial attack. The following criteria will be considered when assigning incident priorities (adopted from the National Mobilization Guide):

1. The potential to destroy or harm human life.
2. The potential to destroy:
    - Communities
    - Community infrastructure (including long term effects to economic sustainability and viability)
    - Historically significant cultural resources
    - Commercial business
    - Principle residence (year-round homes)
    - Non-principle residence (seasonal homes, cabins, etc.)
    - Out-buildings (barns, unattached garages, utility buildings, etc.)

3. Potential to adversely impact cultural and natural resource values
4. Probability of meeting incident objectives

Criteria for the Appropriate Initial Attack Response All initial attack actions will be those identified on the WilDCAD Runcards, provided to CIICC by Zone Fire Managers, for the appropriate National Fire Danger Rating System index threshold for Burn Index (BI). These thresholds are described as Low, Moderate, or High and have a progressively greater level of response. These initial actions were designed with the following considerations in mind:

1. Available fire management options prescribed by the LRMP for the specific area,
2. Current and expected fuel and weather conditions,
3. The probability the fire will continue to spread,
4. Availability of resources,
5. Ability to maintain firefighter safety,
6. Risk the fire poses to the public, and
7. Management discretion and flexibility.

Restrictions and Special Concerns Fire management tools, such as dozers, retardant, aircraft and fireline explosives, are available for use although some restrictions do apply. Both Forest Plans are mute on everything but dozers.

Tractor/Dozer Use As identified in the Salmon Land and Resource Management Plan:

> The incident commander is responsible for consulting with the resource advisor whenever tractor or dozer use is being considered and/or planned. Tractor line width must be commensurate with the situation at hand. Lines in excess of one blade wide are rarely needed and will not be permitted without prior approval of the Forest Supervisor, except in emergency situations. Safety zones up to 300 feet wide and vehicle turnouts may be constructed as necessary.

Social and Political Concerns Residents of the communities within the proclaimed boundaries of the Salmon-Challis, as well as those who are proximal to it, are generally supportive of the fire management program. Wildland fire suppression is a source of seasonal employment within the local communities. Purchasing in support for fire management is often done within local communities when possible.

The impact of smoke is perhaps the greatest concern within local communities. Both wildland and prescribed fires can contribute to the load of smoke that affects the area. Smoke from suppression fires is less of an issue than is smoke from fire use events because the public sees the latter as discretionary. During the past few years local residents have experienced periods of heavy smoke concentrations that have affected their physical and mental health.

Complexity Decision Process for Incident Management Transition An Incident Complexity Analysis, found in Appendix "L" (for Type 1 or 2) and "M" (for Type 3, 4 or 5) of the Redbook, will be used as a guide for ICs, fire managers and Agency Administrators to evaluate emerging fires in order to determine the level of management organization required to meet agency objectives. This will assist in identifying resource, safety, and strategic issues that will require mitigation (NFES 2724, 10-6).

The need to transition from initial attack to extended attack and from extended attack to Type 1 or 2 Incident Management Teams will be predicated on the following:

1. An Incident Complexity Analysis,
2. Current fire management workload,
3. Expected fire management workload based on historic records,
4. Local, regional and national management considerations,
5. Firefighter and public safety considerations. and
6. Local political concerns.

During the transition period to a more complex level of management, local resources assigned to the fire will be managed within the capability of the assigned IC. All resources will remain engaged in the accomplishment of incident objectives although they may be disengaged to a safer location. Resources will be deployed to accomplish the following priorities:

1. Protection of public safety,
2. Protection of firefighter safety,
3. Protection of the wildland urban interface,
4. Fire suppression actions such as establishing an anchor point or constructing control line,
5. Protection of high resource values, amd
6. Logistical support activities for the incoming team.

Local suppression resources assigned to the incident at the time of transition to a Type 1 or 2 IMT may be either assigned to the fire for the remainder of their 14 day tour or released to their home unit. This issue will be agreed to at the time of transition of command between the incoming Incident Commander and the Agency Administrator. The Forest will make resources available to the extent possible. Factors to be considered in making this decision include:

1. Initial attack responsibility areas, both of the team and Forest,
2. Current and expected initial attack load and resource need, and
3. Mental and physical condition of assigned Forest resources.

The Forest Duty Officer is responsible for overseeing the completion of the Delegation of Authority prior to the arrival of a Type 1 or Type 2 Incident Management Team on the unit. The local unit is responsible for the actual WFDSS development. The Agency Administrator will be responsible for the IMT in-briefing and the WFDSS completion with applicable incident objectives to guide tactical suppression actions.

Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST) Requirements Implementation of the appropriate management response for all wildfires, within and external to designated wilderness areas, will utilize appropriate suppression tactics to minimize ground-disturbing activities. Fire suppression actions in wilderness will be based on a minimum tools analysis that is intended to determine how management objectives can be met with the least impact to wilderness values.

The requirement to use MIST tactics within wilderness is at the discretion of the responsible line officer who must weigh the potential resource impacts of aggressive fire fighting against the increased commitment of resources to implement MIST tactics.

Fire Suppression Considerations Contained in the Salmon and Challis Land and Resource Management Plans

Petroleum based fuel:

1. Store all fuel outside of RHCAs. During refueling, ensure that no fuel enters a water source or is spilled within the riparian area.

2. All refueling sites shall have a spill containment kit (adequate to contain the amount of fuel being stored) on site while there are petroleum-based products being stored.
3. All trucks hauling fuel for project implementation shall have Forest Service approved spill containment kits in the truck as well as at the storage area.
4. Provide containment for any operation using a pump connected to a five-gallon gas container, to prevent any fuel spill or leakage from entering the stream channel or riparian area.

Pump screening:

1. Screen pump suction hoses with a 3/32" or smaller mesh size screen with the water velocity at the screen not exceeding 0.4 feet per second.

Chapter 3
SCNF Duty Officer Delegation

Forest Duty Officer Delegation of Authority

This letter is the delegation of authority for you to act in the capacity of the Forest Duty Officer on the Salmon-Challis National Forest. The Forest Duty Officer is responsible for implementation of the Forest-wide Wildland Fire Program as defined by the Fire Management Plan; priority setting of Wildland fire responses; prescribed fire implementation among the Ranger Districts; and recommending actions to the Forest Supervisor, District Rangers and fire managers.

Specific responsibilities are:

- Coordinate resource availability, planning, and staffing during Planning Level 3, 4 and 5 with Central Idaho Coordination Center, interagency partners, and Zone Duty Officers.
- Coordinate between zones to ensure the most efficient use of fire resources is being made. Move resources across zone boundaries as necessary.
- Monitor forest-wide fire behavior conditions and request severity assistance through the Intermountain Region Office (severity funding).
- Assess fire management fatigue by monitoring work/rest guidelines.
- Assist Line Officers in the completion of Wildland Fire Decision Support documents as needed.
- Coordinate daily with Central Idaho Interagency Fire Management cooperators during planning levels 3 – 5.
- Monitor fires that are in the transition phase to ensure plans are complete, incident complexity matches IC qualifications, and the incident command system is clear and functioning.
- Provide oversight for incoming incident management team briefings.
- In rare cases, the Forest Duty Officer is authorized to implement a suppression response for candidate fires that have the potential to impact on-going suppression operations of other fires or pose a risk to life and property without Line Officer approval if the Line Officer cannot be contacted within a reasonable time frame. However, this should be a rare occurrence, and the Duty Officer should document the decision and contact the Line Officer at the next available opportunity.
- Ensure that incident commanders on Type 1 – 3 wildland fires have no collateral duties, except for those of unfilled Command and General Staff positions.
- Assess and assist in the coordination and implementation of prescribed fire operations (conditions, multiple ignitions, and contingency force availability).

Scheduling of the Duty Officer will be coordinated by the Forest Fire Management Officer or their acting. The Forest Duty Officer cannot take an off-forest assignment unless arrangements are made for a replacement.

Zone Duty Officer Delegation of Authority

This letter outlines the expectations for you when working in the capacity of Zone Duty Officer. Developmental Duty Officers do not meet current qualifications requirements for a high complexity fire organization, but will be allowed to serve as a Zone Duty Officer during periods of low fire danger (local preparedness levels 1 or 2) provided he/she is in direct communication with a fully qualified Zone Duty Officer.

Below is an outline of the roles and responsibilities that are expected of you as a zone duty officer. You will be responsible for:

- Serving as the primary zone contact with Central Idaho Coordination Center for both on and off-unit assignments, staffing, and resource deployment.
- Providing for safe, cost effective initial attack, while implementing appropriate management response as allowed by the Salmon and Challis Land Management Plans.
- Maintaining adequate zone staffing as identified in the Salmon-Challis Staffing Plan.
- Assuring that incident commanders are adequately prepared to assess and initiate actions on emerging fires.
- Determining incident complexity at time of initial attack by initiating a complexity analysis found in the Interagency Standards for Fire and Aviation Operations (Redbook) Appendix F or G.
- Coordinating with the Forest Duty Officer on prioritization, management, and deployment of fire suppression resources across each zone of the Salmon-Challis National Forest.
- Monitoring work/rest guidelines of resources under her/his jurisdiction.
- Approving work shift lengths over 16 hours during type 4 and type 5 initial attack fires. After completing the long shift resources will be off, meeting the 2:1 work rest ratio, unless approved by the appropriate line officer.
- Completing the Extended Work Shift Authorization (Interagency Incident Business Management Handbook, Appendix B) for all incidents where work shifts in excess are approved.
- Participating in the development of Wildland Fire Decision Support documents as required and the preparation of in-briefings for incident management teams for Type 2 incidents and above.
- Ensuring that the Duty Officer role is filled by a qualified replacement if you are called upon to serve as an IC. You will not have concurrent responsibilities if called upon to be an IC.
- Maintaining communication with your unit at all times while on duty, and maintaining communication with Central Idaho Dispatch during non-duty hours.

The Forest may elect to use the Duty Officer to cover multiple units. All Line Officers, Fire Program Managers and local dispatch centers must know who is the designated Duty Officer for their unit at all times.

Chapter 4
SCNF Duty Officer Protocols

The Salmon-Challis National Forest fire organization consists of the Forest Fire Management group at the Supervisors Office and North and South Zones. Each of these three units designates a Duty Officer for both the duty day and off-hours. This plan details the requirements for these critical management positions.

The Forest Duty Officer is responsible for oversight of the entire fire program across the Forest. This includes setting priorities at the Forest level, providing support to Zone Duty Officers, supervision of the Central Idaho Interagency Coordination Center, support to Rangers, the Forest Supervisor and their staff, and coordination with the Regional Office and adjacent units.

Zone Duty Officers are responsible for managing fire suppression resources and activities on their zones. This includes coordination with their board of Rangers, management of wildland and prescribed fires, support to assigned Incident Commanders, setting priorities within their zone, coordination of logistical support for on-going incidents with Central Idaho Coordination Center, and interactions with zone specialists.

The qualifications for Forest Duty Officers are those shown in 5120, as follows:

> Forests utilizing Duty Officers, that serve as on-call leadership and supervision for fire suppression response and that have the responsibility to provide oversight and support to personnel engaged on emergency incidents, shall require those officers to meet the following Interagency Fire Program Management (IFPM) Qualification Standards for Unit Fire Manager.
> 1. High Complexity: Incident Commander Type 3 and Division Group Supervisor.
> 2. Moderate Complexity: Incident Commander Type 3 and Task Force Leader.
> 3. Low Complexity: Incident Commander Type 4 and Single Resource Boss.

The Duty Officers need not be currently qualified in the above positions; however, they must have been qualified in the positions at one time.

The Salmon-Challis has a High Complexity fire program so anyone acting as the Forest Duty Officer will have had the ICT 3 and Division Supervisor qualifications. Currently, for FY 11, there are 2 qualified individuals who will share this position, Fritz Cluff – Forest FMO, and Randy Lambeth - Forest Aviation Officer.

There is more flexibility when designating Zone Duty Officers since the Forest Duty Officer provides oversight to these positions. During critical fire season, the period when fire potential indicates the potential for rapid fire growth, Zone Duty Officers will also meet the High Complexity standard. However, during periods of low to moderate fire potential, those who meet Low and Moderate complexity level qualifications may also perform as Zone Duty Officer with the following provisions:

1. They meet the qualification standards for the level of complexity, indicated on the Specific Staffing and Action Guide for the Forest, for the period of assignment.
2. They have oversight by a Complex Duty Officer at the Zone or Forest level.

The intent of this plan is to allow the maximum flexibility when designating Zone Duty Officers. This will provide developmental opportunities for those who do not currently meet the Complex Duty Officer qualification. It will also provide opportunities for the Forest to support Regional and National fire management needs through team assignments and also allow for the maintenance and development of individual skills.

The Forest FMO, Forest Aviation Officer, Dispatch Coordinator, and Zone FMO's or those acting in these positions will implement this plan through daily coordination calls. Line Officer approval would be through letter of delegation as well as Zone FMO representation.

The following matrix is a portion of the Specific Staffing and Action Guide:

Preparedness Level	1	2	3	4	5
Zone Duty Officer Qualification	Low	Low	Moderate	High	High
Forest Duty Officer Qualification	High	High	High	High	High

The following individuals are permanent employees of the Forest and are qualified as duty officer at the indicated level. As more individuals become qualified at specific levels, names may be added to the list or indicated levels may change.

Complexity	Low	Moderate	High
Fritz Cluff			X
Randy Lambeth			X
Bill Blount			X
Tom Gonnoud			X
Eric Ellis			X
Jim Edgren			X
Will Marcroft			X
Melissa Sartor		X	
Dan Bartel	X		
TT Cain	X		
Mike Bennett	X		
Mark Wisner	X		
Crystal Loesch	X		

Chapter 5
SCNF Preparedness Plan

SCNF PREPAREDNESS PLAN (Management Guide)

STAFFING LEVEL	**1-2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**5+**
BI Breakpoints					
Station Getaway Time:					
Engine	10	5	5	5	5
Helicopter	20	10	10	10	10
PREPAREDNESS LEVEL	**1-2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**5+**
Extended IA Staffing *including CIC*	--	FDO & ZDO Decision w/ Lightning	FDO & ZDO Decision w/ Lightning	Yes	Yes
Detection:					
Aerial	--	w/ Lightning	w/ Lightning	w/ Lightning	Scheduled
Lookouts	5 day	Consider 7 day	7 day	7 day	7 day
Prevention:					
Restrictions	Follow South Idaho Restrictions Guides				
Burn Permits	YES	Consider	NO	NO	NO
Ground Patrol	--	--	ZDO decision	ZDO decision	Scheduled
Fire Management Resources:					
IA Personnel	10 on Forest	15 per Zone	25 per Zone	30 per Zone	40 per Zone
Helitack	3 on Forest	20 on Forest	10 per Helo	10 per Helo	10 per Helo
Helicopter	1on Forest	2 on Forest	3 on Forest	3 on Forest	3 on Forest
Minimum Engines	1on Forest	2 on Forest	2 per Zone	3 per Zone	3 per Zone
Heli - Tanker	--	Consider	1	1	2
IA Crew	--	Consider	1 on Forest	1+	1 per Zone
Type 3 IC's	As needed	As needed	1 per Zone Available	1 per Zone on Standby	1 per Zone on Standby
Air Operations:					
National Helicopter Staffing Off Unit Assignments (max)	10	8	6	6	6
ASM or ATGS and Platform	--	Consider	Order	1	1
SEATs w/ Base	--	--	--	Consider	Consider
Management:					
Forest Conference Calls	Weekly (Tuesday)	Consider Twice a Week	Daily	Daily	Twice per day
Severity	--	--	Consider	Request	Request
Expanded Dispatch	--	Consider	Initiate Set Up	Yes	Yes
Duty Officers	Developmental Ok	1 Zone/1 Forest	1 Zone/1 Forest	1 Zone/1 Forest	1 Zone/1 Forest

Staffing Level Descriptions Guide	
Fire Staffing Levels:	The Central Idaho Dispatch Center uses three level staffing. The Weather Information Management System (WIMS) determines the Forest staffing levels based on the daily observations entered by 1500. The staffing levels are 1-2, 3, 4, and 5. A Special Interest Group (SIG) of RAWS stations is used to get a Forest wide average using the Burning Index (BI) from those stations. The stations used are Indianola, Salmon, Skull, Leadore, Bonanza, Copper Basin, and Little Creek.

SIG Weighted BI	Staffing Level
90th percentile or less	1-3
90th to 97th percentile	4
97th percentile or above	5
Staffing level 5, plus a Haines index of 6, or a Red Flag for Dry lightning, or an LAL of 3 or higher	5+

Preparedness Level (PL) Descriptions Guide

Preparedness plans are required at the National, State and local levels. They are determined by using (at a minimum) a logical combination of the following parameters:

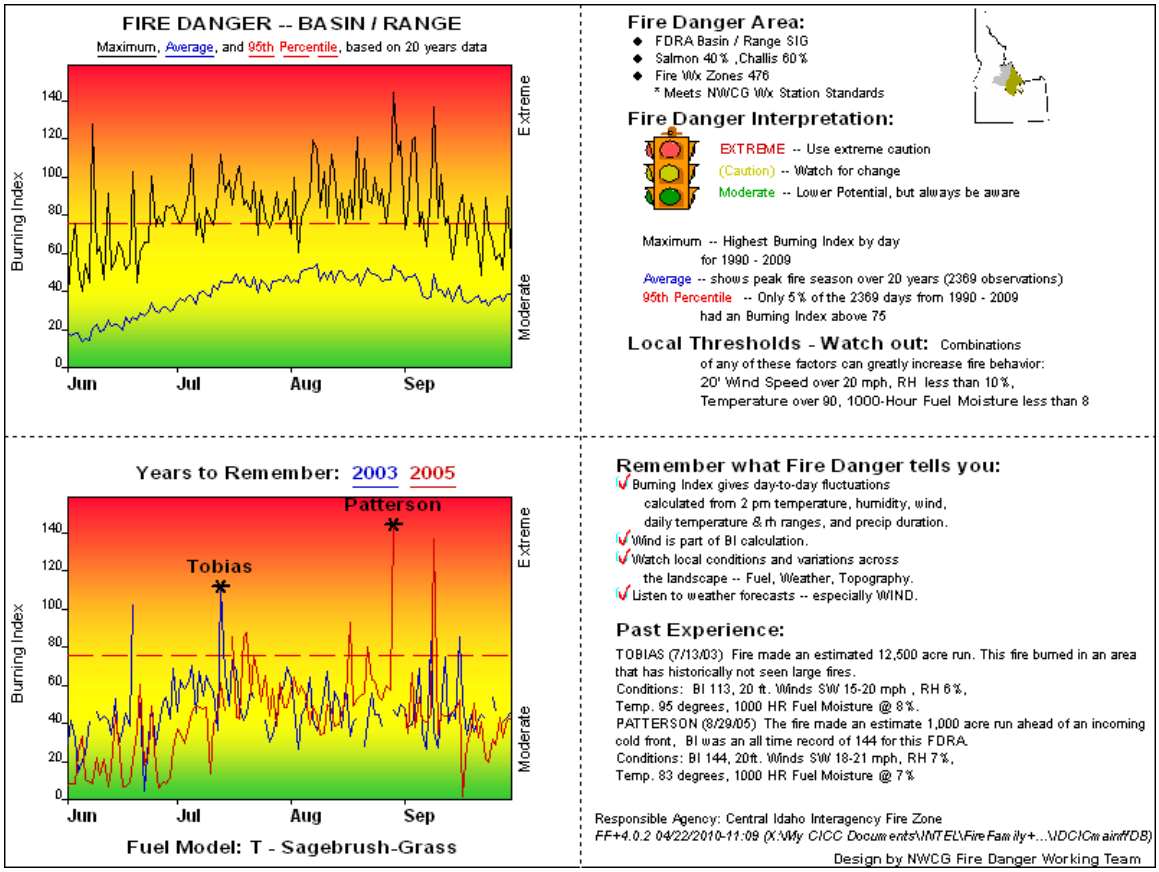
§ The magnitude of a NFDRS component or index (or live fuel moisture indicator) compared to decision thresholds as described in the fire danger operating plan.
§ Committed IA resources on and off unit
§ Current and expected fire occurrence (number and size of fires)
§ Fire Weather Watches and Red Flag Warnings

Preparedness Level Description

Parameters	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
NFDRS Staffing Levels	1	2	3	4	5
% IA Resources Committed	10%	20%	50%	< 80%	>80%
Fire Occurrence	Little to none	Little fire occurrence primarily	Multiple fires with some extended attacks, IMT3 committed	Heavy IA, multiple IMT3/2 or 1 committed	Multiple IMT1 or 2 committed
Fire Wx/Red Flag Warning	Normal	Normal	Lightning forecasted next 48 hours	No break in weather, Red Flag, ERC's 90%	No break in weather, Red Flag, ERC's 97%
Human-Caused	Little to none	Not likely	Potential for increase	Multiple fires occurring	Multiple escaping IA
Complexity Level of Fires	5	4 and 5	3, 4, 5	2, 3, 4, 5	1, 2, 3, 4, 5

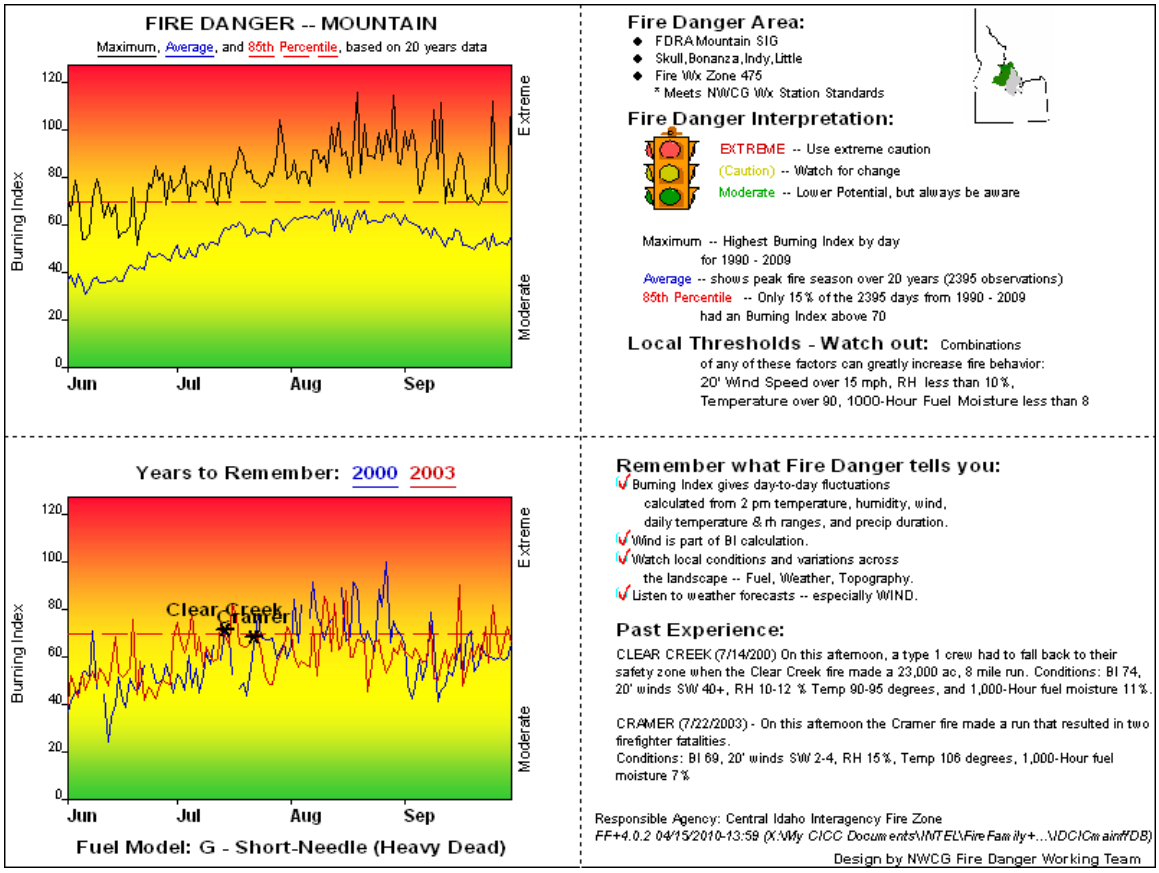
Chapter 6
SCNF Pocket Cards

Salmon-Challis Pocket Cards Fuel Model T



This table represents the burning index average in Fuel Model T and provides information about the Burning Index for days when the Tobias and Patterson creek fires started.

Salmon-Challis Pocket Cards Fuel Model G



This table represents the burning index average for Fuel Model G on the Forest and provides information about the Burning Index for days when the Clear Creek and Cramer fires started.

Chapter 7
Red Lights and Sirens

SCNF Red Lights and Sirens Operating Plan

This plan will provide guidelines for the use of warning lights and sirens on the wildland fire engines we have on the Salmon-Challis National Forest. The intent of an Emergency Vehicle Operator using optical and audio warning devices (i.e., red lights and siren or amber lights) is to warn other traffic, or to gain the attention of the public to the presence of emergency vehicles during emergency situations. Use of red lights and sirens shall be confined to responses of an emergency nature only. The primary use of warning lights should be during stationary operations along heavily traveled roadways. Above all else, drivers of fire vehicles must consider the safety of Forest Service personnel, the public and themselves when responding to, or engaging in emergency situations. Vehicle operators shall comply with all traffic laws, regulations, or ordinances, even in emergency driving situations (Health and Safety Code Handbook). Speed of travel will not exceed road conditions or posted speed limits.

State and local laws and policies must be considered in developing policies on the use of emergency lighting near road construction activities. In many locations the use of emergency lighting within road construction zones is prohibited unless authorized and under the control of the authority controlling the traffic flow in the construction area.

Terminology

Red Lights and Sirens – NFPA 1906 compliant red or red and white high intensity flashing optical warning devices (lights). This lighting is commonly found on ambulance and fire emergency vehicles. Vehicles equipped with emergency lighting shall also be equipped with NFPA 1906 compliant audio warning devices (sirens) and reflective materials. Vehicles equipped with red lights and sirens must be equipped and configured with lights, sirens, and reflective marking to the standard of "Clearing Right-of-Way" as described by NFPA 1906.

Amber Lighting – NFPA 1906 compliant amber (or yellow) colored high intensity flashing lights. This lighting is commonly found on highway service vehicles such as tow trucks and road maintenance vehicles. Vehicles equipped with amber lighting must be equipped and configured with lighting and reflective marking to the standard of "Blocking Right-of-Way" as described by NFPA 1906.

Training Requirements

Candidates for emergency vehicle operators of wildland fire engines shall pass an initial Emergency Vehicle Operator training program. Recertification training is needed at least every three years to maintain certification.

Emergency vehicle engine operator initial training programs shall be guided by the standards described in NFPA 1451 and NFPA 1002 as applicable to Forest Service wildland fire operations. Emergency vehicle operator initial and recertification training programs must include a proficiency test that demonstrates the operator can competently perform all the requisite skills contained in NFPA 1002 Chapter 4. The initial and the recertification proficiency testing must be in the same class of vehicle for which the employee will be certified to operate.

Candidates may obtain the initial and the recertification training at a regional engine academy, a municipal fire department, an EMS training institute or other similar facility meeting the above

standards. Recertification training may also be accomplished by completing "ride-along" with another employee knowledgeable and skilled in emergency vehicle operations.

Certification of Emergency Vehicle Operators

Wildland Fire Engine Operators shall be certified by their home unit. At a minimum, the unit will not certify Wildland Fire Engine Operators if any of the following apply:

- Three or more moving violations in the past 3 years.
- Three or more preventable accidents in the past 3 years.
- One or more convictions for driving under the influence of a controlled substance or alcohol in the past 3 years.
- Less than 3 years of driving experience.
- Less than 21 years of age.

Post Accident Drug and Alcohol Testing Requirement

Drug and alcohol testing guidance for the Forest Service is contained in Executive Order 12564, the USDA's Plan for a Drug Free Workplace, the NFFE/FS Master Agreement, and the negotiated Memorandums of Understanding relating to Commercial Drivers License/Driving. Operators found to be illegally under the influence of alcohol or drugs shall have their Wildland Fire Engine Operator's certification revoked.

Responsibilities

Unit Fire Program Manager The certifying official shall be the unit's Fire Program Manager and shall be issued with the concurrence of the unit's licensing examiner. The certification "Emergency Vehicle Operator" shall appear on the individual's OF-346 and shall be restricted for the weight class of vehicle authorized. Certifying officials must have a strong working knowledge of the local and the national policy to ensure all requirements of these standards are met prior to certification. The signed OF-346 is proof of the employee's Emergency Vehicle Operator certification.

Supervisor Potential operators will be screened based on years of driving experience, a history of license suspensions or traffic violations, and other risk factors. The employee's IQCS folder will contain a driver's qualification file for each certified emergency vehicle operator.

Employee Annually required that each wildland fire engine operator submit a DMV printout listing all non-contested or convicted traffic violations received within the previous year. This statement will be kept in the employee's driver's qualification file and reviewed prior to the issuance of the OF-346.

Manual and Handbook Direction

- FSM 5100 -- Interim Directive No. 5120-2008-2; effective March 7, 2008 and Interim Directive No. 5130-2008-2, effective March 10, 2008.
    - 5120.2 states: To provide for the safe and effective use of emergency lights and sirens by establishing the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards contained in NFPA 1451 and NFPA 1002 as guidance for program management, training and certification of wildland fire emergency vehicle operators.
- FSM 5100 Chapter 5160, Supplement; R4 5100-2001-6, effective August 30, 2001

- 5161.31 Establishes minimum standards for engine management in the Intermountain Region.
- 4. Optical and Audio Warning Devices states: Equip all wildland fire engines with optical and audio warning devices. The Intermountain Region uses the optical and audio warning devices standard as stated in NFPA 1906 (National Fire Protection Association Standard for Wildland Fire Apparatus). Any fire vehicle may be equipped with NFPA 1906 compliant permanently mounted amber warning lights.
- Amber warning lights afford no additional rights to drivers and only make emergency vehicles more visible when parked or when working in a low visibility environment.

- FSH 6709.11, Chapter 10, WO Amendment 6709.11-99-1, effective 12/1/1999
  - Chapter 10 –Travel
  - Safety Practices: Vehicle operators shall comply with all traffic laws, regulations, or ordinances, even in emergency driving situations.
  - Where city or county ordinances require emergency vehicles using a siren and red lights to continue their route of travel regardless of traffic signals, drivers shall comply with such ordinances; however, such travel through an intersection shall never exceed 10 mph.
- FSH 7109.19, Chapter 60, R4 Supplement 7109.19-93-1, effective 04/20/1993
  - Chapter 60 – Qualification, Training, and Testing of Motorized Fleet Equipment Operators
  - Use of red lights and siren shall be confined to responses of an emergency nature only. This refers to actual fire or life-threatening emergencies. Resources identified to respond on the initial and extended attack dispatch are considered to be responding to an emergency, and may proceed using emergency warning equipment, unless there is a preplanned or common sense exception. When resources are advised to cover another station or are en route to a project fire, it is considered a nonemergency unless otherwise ordered by the dispatcher. In situations where the emergency vehicle cannot keep up with the normal flow of traffic, only a rear facing amber light shall be activated.

<u>Red Lights and Siren Standards</u>

(a) The Regional standard consists of two forward facing, steady burning red lights, one amber flashing light facing the rear, an electronic siren control with microphone, and a dash panel with switches for lights and siren control. On engines of 16,000 GVWR or more, an additional steady red light shall be placed on the front grill. Various installations are approved, such as the use of light bars, and the bar behind the cab for pickups.

(b) The configuration of lights and audible rating of the siren shall meet applicable state codes.

The Salmon-Challis National Forest authorizes the use of red lights and sirens in the following situations:

- While "on-scene" at an incident. This can include fireline work, water points, incident command posts, etc.
- Permission from Zone Duty Officer or Dispatch must be granted to warrant responding with lights and sirens in use. When dispatched to an incident, if permission to respond with lights and sirens is not given, ask for permission and notify dispatch if you are requesting/using red lights and sirens. No permission is needed if used while stationary. If it is not feasible to obtain permission to operate red lights and sirens and the situation warrants their use, use doctrine if extenuating circumstances exist.

- Emergency lights and siren equipment may only be operated by employees that are qualified on the OF-346 (Government Drivers License) as an Emergency Vehicle Operator for the size and weight class being operated.
- When responding to an initial or extended attack wildland fire incident where limited visibility conditions exist due to smoke, dust, darkness, etc., or adjacent vegetation. The intent in this situation is to warn drivers coming from the opposite direction. As there is limited visibility, the speed in this situation should be below the posted speed limit.
- While "on-scene" at a prescribed burn, in which the prescribed burn activity requires very slow travel or frequent stops or parking within the traveled portion of a road.
- When necessary to move through crowds or congested traffic adjacent to the incident, but ONLY when the crowds or congestion is CAUSED by the incident. Note: In this situation, speed should be well under the posted speed limit.
- When requested for crowd control and/or traffic control by a Law Enforcement, municipal fire department, or EMS official while assisting on a non-fire incident.
- Participation in parades or fire prevention events for the purpose of display, NOT travel.

The use of red lights and sirens shall NOT be used in the following situations:

- Red lights and sirens should not be used when traveling through towns with heavy traffic and numerous intersections, even when responding to an emergency incident.
- Per Health and Safety Code Handbook, vehicle operators shall comply with all traffic laws, regulations, or ordinances, even during emergency driving situations. However, the public is under the common belief that all emergency vehicles when displaying red lights and siren are allowed the right-of-way.
- To avoid confusion among other drivers, red lights and sirens should NOT be used until on the outskirts of city limits.
- Red lights and siren should not be used when in route to a project fire, off-forest dispatch, pre-positioned location, staging area, or airport for further transport. These situations are considered non-emergency incidents where time of arrival is not critical.

Chapter 8
Central Idaho Type 3 Interagency IMT Operations Plan

SALMON-CHALLIS NATIONAL FOREST
IDAHO FALLS DISTRICT BLM (SALMON and CHALLIS FIELD OFFICES)

Central Idaho Type 3 Incident Management Team Operations Plan

SALMON/CHALLIS NATIONAL FOREST

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT **(SALMON CHALLIS FIELD OFFICE)**

2011 CENTRAL IDAHO ZONE IMT3 ROSTER

TEAM POSITION	NAME	UNIT	OFFICE PHONE	HOME PHONE	CELL PHONE	RELEVANT RED CARD
PRIMARY						
ICT3	JIM EDGREN	SCF-D7	208-865-2713	208-756-3474	208-303-8152	ICT3, DIVS
ICT3	MELISSA SARTOR	SCF-D2	208-756-5238	208-756-8118	208-303-8133	ICT3, DIVS(t)
SOFR	KEN RODGERS	SCF D-2	208-879-4154	208-879-4626	208-227-6887	ICT3, DIVS, SOF2
SOFR	KENNY ROGERS	SCF-D1	208-756-5205	208-756-4143	208-394-2134 208-303-0411	SOF2, FPO, READ
OSC3	ERIC ELLIS	SCF-AIRBASE	208-756-1625	208-894-2245	208-303-8123	ICT3, DIVS
OSC3	TRAVIS WILL	SCF-AIRBASE	208-756-1625	208-841-1898	208-303-8137	ICT3, DIVS
DIVS	DAN BARTEL	SCF D-6	208-879-4110	208-721-1467 208-721-7165	208-833-6020	ICT3(t), DIVS(t), TFLD
DIVS	DAN BILL	SCF-D7	208-865-2732	208-865-2018	208-940-1466 208-940-1168	STEN, TFLD(t)
DIVS	CRYSTAL LOESCH	SCF D-2	208-879-4108	208-879-6753	208-833-6037 208-240-0673	TFLD
DIVS	MIKE SMITH	SCF D-7	208-865-2704		208-993-1412	TFLD, ICT3(t), DIVS(t)
LSC3	DEAN MORGAN	SCF D-2	208-879-4100	208-588-2213	208-833-6038	COMT, READ
GSUL3	LARRY SINCLAIR	SCF-SO	208-756-5228	208-756-1799	208-756-7725	GSUL, BCMG
PSC3	LYNN BENNETT	SCF-SO	208-756-5132	208-756-3974	NONE	
PSC3	JOHN FOWLER	SCF D-2	208-879-4168	208-588-3120	208-833-6125	PSC2
FSC3	JUDY WILEY		208-756-5209	208-756-7575	208-756-7575	
FSC3	JULIE HOPKINS	SCF-SO	208-756-5279	208-756-8591	208-756-8591	
PIO	VACANT (USE ALTERNATE LIST OR ORDER PIO)					
COMT	JASON BRUCE	SCF-SO	208-756-5194	208-756-7863	208-215-4455	COMT
COMT	BOB DELANGE	SCF D-2	208-879-4145	208-745-7404	208-215-4518 208-716-7015	COMT
CHECK-IN	STEHANI MELVIN	SCF-SO	208-756-5290		208-756-7649	
CHECK-IN	CONCETTA BROWN	SCF-D8	208-768-2503		307-399-5753	
GIS	AMANDA KRIWOX	SCF	208-879-4153		208-420-5788	
GIS	MARITZA MALLEK	SCF D-6	208-879-4143		605-595-5929	
ALTERNATES						
ICT3	MELISSA SARTOR	SCF-D1	208-756-5238	208-756-8118	208-303-8133	ICT3, DIVS(t)
ICT3	KEN RODGERS	SCF D-2	208-879-4154	208-879-4626	208-227-6887	ICT3, DIVS, SOF2
SOFR	KEN RODGERS	SCF D-2	208-879-4154	208-879-4626	208-227-6887	ICT3, DIVS, SOF2
SOFR	KENNY ROGERS	SCF-D1	208-756-5205	208-756-4143	208-394-2134 208-303-0411	SOF2, FPO, READ

OSC3	TRAVIS WILL	SCF-AIRBASE	208-756-1625	208-841-1898	208-303-8137	ICT3, DIVS
OSC3	BILL BLOUNT	SCF D-2	208-879-4123	208-838-2340	208-833-6018	ICT3,DIVS
DIVS	KEN RODGERS	SCF D-1	208-879-4154	208-879-4626	208-227-6887	ICT3, DIVS, SOF2
LSC3	CHRIS GROVE	SCF D-6	208-879-4105	208-879-2140	208-940-0364	
LSC3	TONY ULVESTAD	SCF-CACHE	208-756-5450		208-303-8113	RCDM, CDSP, WHHR, EDRC(t)
GSUL	LARRY SINCLAIR	SCF-SO	208-756-5228	208-756-1799	208-756-7725	GSUL, BCMG
GSUL	ARVIN FINLEY	SCF D-2	208-879-4149	208-879-6140	208-589-6685	GSUL(t), FDUL(t), EQPM, EQPI, SPUL, ORDM, RCDM, CDSP
PSC3	LYNN BENNETT	SCF-SO	208-756-5132	208-756-3974	NONE	
FSC3	TINA FINLEY	AD		208-879-6140	208-589-9089	
FSC3	JUDY WILEY		208-756-5109	208-756-7575	208-756-7575	
FSC3	JULIE HOPKINS	SCF-SO	208-756-5279	208-756-8591	208-756-8591	
PIO	VACANT -ORDER PIO					
COMT	DEAN MORGAN	SCF D-2	208-879-4100	208-588-2213	208-833-6038	COMT, READ
TRAINEES						
ICT3(t)	DAN BARTEL	SCF D-6	208-879-4110	208-721-1467/7165	208-833-6020	ICT3(t), DIVS(t), TFLD
ICT3(t)	MIKE SMITH	SCF-D7	208-865-2704		208-993-1412	TFLD, ICT3(t), DIVS(t)
ICT3(t)	DAN BILL	SCF-D7	208-865-2732	208-865-2018	208-940-1466 208-940-1168	STEN, TFLD(t)
SOFR(t)						
OSC3(t)	MELISSA SARTOR	SCF-D1	208-756-5238	208-756-8118	208-303-8133	ICT3, DIVS(t)
OSC3(t)	DAN BARTEL	SCF D-6	208-879-4110	208-721-1467/7165	208-833-6020	ICT3(t), DIVS(t), TFLD
DIVS(t)	DAVE BRIZENDINE	SALMON BLM	208-756-5443	208-969-0563	208-940-0096	
DIVS(t)	RILEY RHOADES	SCF D-2	208-879-3252	208-879-3252	208-833-6008	TFLD(t), CRWB, ENGB, ICT4
LSC3(t)	MIKE BENNETT	SCF-AIRBASE	208-756-1625		208-303-8136	
LSC3(t)	TONY ULVESTED	SCF-CACHE	208-756-5450		208-303-8113	
LSC3(t)	MIKE STECK	SCF-D1	208-756-5210	208-756-1013	208-940-0929	
LSC3(t)	MAGGIE MILLIGAN	SCF-D7	208-865-2711		541-531-6168	
LSC3(t)	JESSICA DHAEMERS	SCF D-4	208-588-3414		208-716-2929	
LSC3(t)	RILEY RHOADES	SCF D-2	208-879-3252	208-879-3252	208-833-6008	TFLD(t), CRWB, ENGB, ICT4
GSUL(t)	MAGGIE MILLIGAN	SCF-D7	208-865-2711		541-531-6168	
GSUL(t)	GLENWOOD BRITTIAN	SCF-D7	208-865-2721	208-756-1757	NONE	
PSC3(t)	MIKE STECK	SCF-D1	208-756-5210	208-756-1013	208-940-0929	
PSC3(t)	GLENWOOD BRITTIAN	SCF-D7	208-865-2721	208-756-1757	NONE	
PSC3(t)	CONCETTA BROWN	SCF-D8	208-768-2503		307-399-5753	
PSC3(t)	RILEY RHOADES	SCF D-2	208-879-3252	208-879-3252	208-833-6008	TFLD(t), CRWB, ENGB, ICT4
PSC3(t)	TRISH CALLAGHAN	SCF-SO	208-756-5115	208-894-2420		DOCL, SCKN, RESL(t)
FSC3(t)	TANYA HECKER	SCF-SO	208-756-5541	208-756-2860	208-303-8108	
FSC3(t)	JESSICA DHAEMERS	SCF D-4	208-588-3414		208-716-2929	
FSC3(t)	CONCETTA BROWN	SCF-D8	208-768-2503		307-399-5753	
PIO(t)	JULIE HOPKINS	SCF-SO	208-756-5279	208-756-8591	208-756-8591	PIO(t), SCKN(t)

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I
TEAM GUIDELINES AND RESPONSIBILITES

1. Charter

This overhead organization is intended for use on local incidents. For escaped fires expected to go project size, either a Type 2 or a Type 1 overhead team should be mobilized from the start. If this occurs, the Type 3 Team may be used to manage the incident during the escalation period. Once the incoming team is briefed, they will assume management of the incident.

This Plan will be reviewed and updated annually before April 30th by the FMO group, Forest Supervisor and Field Office Managers.

The ICT3, Zone Duty Officer and Forest Duty Officer are responsible for monitoring incident complexity and initiating the order process. If the incident exceeds Type 3 complexity, a Type 1 or 2 IMT will be ordered using Unit protocol.

If the Type 3 Team is assigned to a fire that begins to exceed its capability, the Type 3 Incident Commander(s) (IC) should recognize the need for an overhead team. The Type 3 IC will order an overhead team through the Line Officer. The order will be placed through the Central Idaho Interagency Dispatch Center.

On multi-jurisdictional incidents involving BLM and Forest Service, the Type 3 Team will normally be managed by one Incident Commander. On multi-jurisdictional incidents involving other entities, a Unified Command may be used. When more than two jurisdictions are involved, Agency Administrators will be encouraged to jointly sign a Delegation of Authority to a single IC, and designate Agency Administrator Representatives to serve as advisors to insure jurisdictional responsibilities and objectives are met.

2. Operational Area

IMT3's are available for immediate dispatch to any incident within the area protected by the agencies represented at the Central Idaho Coordination Center (CICC). An order for an IMT3 for out of area incidents will be considered if the local planning level is a 1 or 2.

3. Team Management

Identification of appropriate management team members is essential for successfully meeting incident objectives. To provide safe and effective incident management the initial minimum overhead order for Type 3 Incidents will consist of the following positions:

- Incident Commander Type 3 (ICT3),
- Safety Officer (SOFR), and
- Operations (OSC3).

Type 3 Incident Commanders will not serve concurrently as a single resource boss or have any non-incident related responsibilities (2009 Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations, 11-4).

1. The Agency Administrator, Zone Duty Officer, and the ICT3 will work together to determine the ICS positions that need to be filled to meet incident objectives and ensure the safety of assigned resources and the public. Assigned resources will meet the minimum Type 3 competencies found in the 2010 REDBOOK CH.11, P.4. Single resources such as ICT3 can be ordered without mobilizing the team. Special consideration should be given when doing this to mitigate span of control, and safety oversight.

2. All team members will meet the minimum qualifications as stated in the Interagency Standards for Fire and Aviation (Redbook). Home agencies are responsible for screening candidates for team positions to ensure all qualifications are met.

3. Incident Commanders (IC's) will provide performance evaluations for team members and assure task books are completed. They may initiate removal action for team members for inadequate performance.

4. The primary required team members are expected to make a weekly commitment to their assignment on each Monday morning conference call. This will be tracked through CICC.

5. Each individual is responsible for tracking his/her availability.

6. The agency administrator will prepare the Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) for wildland fire incidents to present to the incident commander along with a delegation of authority for managing the incident. The IMT3 is designed to assemble rapidly on a growing incident to start the process of organizing. Therefore, there are two options for activating the team: dispatch directly to the incident, or assemble it at a briefing location.

7. Maximum consecutive length of assignment for team is 14 days, less travel.

CHAPTER II
MOBILIZATION

1. The IMT3 will be ordered through CICC.

2. CICC will manage rotation schedules (if applicable) and call-ups.

3. IC's will be the central contact point for team business, including the substitution of team members. IC's will coordinate with CICC.

4. Information necessary from the ordering unit to CICC when ordering the team includes:
    a. Incident name,
    b. Incident location,
    c. Designated assembly point/line officer's briefing location and time,
    d. Team positions requested,
    e. Name of agency administrator or official conducting briefing,
    f. Telephone number(s) of ordering unit,
    g. Name of contact person at ordering unit, and
    h. Other pertinent information regarding mobilization order.

5. IMT3 will be placed in available status beginning the last Monday of June at 0001 and end rotation as agreed upon by the Salmon BLM AFMO and the Forest Fire Management Officer on the SCNF.

6. CICC will mobilize off current team rosters and use the trainee priority list and qualified personnel from ROSS. Mentor/trainers will be mobilized as needed on a case-by-case basis.

7. Command and General Staff personnel will notify CICC of changes in their availability. Team members have the responsibility to notify their respective IC and CICC of their availability.

8. Briefing should be scheduled between the ordering Agency Representative and the team. If possible, this briefing would be conducted at the Host Agency Office.

DEMOBILIZATION

1. The Team will demobilize as a Team unless special circumstances exist. The IC(s) will approve any special demobilization. Emphasis should be placed on identifying resource needs well in advance and releasing unneeded resources in a timely manner.

2. Transition to or from either a Type 2 or Type 1 IMT or back to the responsible agency, should be well coordinated and may require the Team to remain on the incident for an additional operational period.

CHAPTER III
AGENCY ADMINISTRATOR/REQUESTING UNIT RESPONSIBILITIES

1. The responsible line officer for the unit on which the incident exists is the agency administrator. Unless further delegated, the agency administrator will be:
    a. District Ranger for single Ranger District incidents; Forest Supervisor for multi-Ranger District incidents.
    b. Field Office Managers for BLM Districts; District Manager for multi-Field Office incidents.

2. The agency administrator, upon recommendation from the respective duty officer, orders an IMT3 when the requirements of managing the incident threaten to or exceed the capabilities of the local initial attack organization. Current incident complexity guidelines (refer to 2006 Incident Response Pocket Guide, page 18) will be used to order or adjust team type, so the IMT3 may manage an incident until transition with another team or until the incident is over for short duration incidents.

3. If the incident is projected to go beyond one operational period in containment phase, the agency administrator will prepare a WFDSS for the wildland fire incident to present to the ICT3 upon delegating responsibility for managing the incident.

4. The agency administrator retains jurisdiction of the incident and responsibility for actions taken in managing it. The agency administrator delegates authority, in writing, to the IC for managing the incident.

5. The agency administrator(s) will direct the activities of the team through delegation of authority and WFDSS. The delegation will address the following, but are not limited to:
    a. Selection of strategy,
    b. Public and firefighter safety,
    c. Finance procedures, cost efficiency and fiscal constraints,
    d. Incident information flow and protocols,
    e. Use of local resources,
    f. Use of trainees, and
    g. Demobilization schedule and procedures.

6. The agency administrator should appoint a resource advisor to work with the team if needed.

7. Decision for additional team members and mobilization will be negotiated between the IC and agency fire management personnel. Span of control should address incident segments or divisions required to effectively manage the incident.

8. The agency administrator may establish objectives for managing the incident and will provide those in writing to the IC in the delegation of authority. If the team is dispatched directly to an emerging incident, the agency administrator must approve a short delegation of authority when the team is mobilized.

9. The IMT3 will involve Agency Administrator with first full team planning meeting.

10. The agency administrator will conduct a closeout meeting with the ICT3 or IMT3 and provide a team performance evaluation to the IC before the release of the team.

CHAPTER IV
INCIDENT COMMANDER/INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM RESPONSIBILITIES

The ICT3 will:

- Understand the specific performance expectations and duties for the Command and General Support position that an individual is fulfilling including job aids,
- Provide the organizational needs of communications, coordination, and cooperation between team members,
- Understand and be capable of participating in the Planning Process,
- Have a working knowledge of the duties and responsibilities for all functional areas,
- Possess an understanding and the need to maintain Situational Awareness, and
- Implement sound Objectives, Strategies, and Tactics for Safe, Effective, and Efficient Incident Management.

Incident Commander/Unified Command
The IC responsibilities include identifying the core team members, coordinating with the Agency Representatives, and ensuring Agency objectives and strategies are implemented. The IC(s) are responsible for all positions not filled or delegated such as Safety Officer and Demobilization Unit Leader. The IC(s) should delegate and clarify assignments to other team members and personnel. The IC(s) are responsible to ensure a smooth transition if a Type 1 or Type 2 IMT is ordered and transition back to the local unit. The IC also prepares the Return Delegation of Authority. The IC(s) are responsible for seeing that other Team members do not exceed a formal span of control. The IC(s) should monitor other positions, make recommendations in filling additional positions, and monitor the work/rest ratio for the Team.

Safety
The Safety Officer is responsible for assessing hazardous and unsafe situations and developing measures for assuring personnel safety. The Safety Officer will correct unsafe acts or conditions through the regular line of authority although the Officer may exercise emergency authority, to stop or prevent unsafe acts when immediate action is required.

Operations
The Operations Chief reports directly to the IC(s) and is responsible for the management of all operations in relation to the incident objectives. The individual may act as Staging Area Manager, Air Operations Director, or fill various other Operational functions. The Operations Chief is responsible for managing span of control and initiating orders for additional resources if needed. When practical, personnel already assigned to the incident should be used in filling various positions if they have the necessary qualifications.

Plans
This position is responsible for the collection, evaluation, distribution and use of information about the development of the incident, status of resources, and demobilization of the incident. Plans supervises preparation of the Incident Action Plan, conducts planning meetings, establishes check in and resource status tracking, and prepares recommendations for release of resources. Consider ordering a Fire Behavior Analysis (FBAN), if needed.

Finance
This position is responsible for posting personnel and equipment time, commissary, and providing cost analysis for the incident. A supply of necessary forms may be found in a Finance Starter Kit that should be included with the initial supply order (Reference Attachment 5 for contents). Reference the Interagency Incident Business Management Handbook (IIBMH) for clarification in filling out reports. This position coordinates closely with the Incident Business Advisor. It is strongly suggested that the responsible agency supplies the Finance Section Chief (FSC) or provides agency oversight.

Logistics
This position is responsible for providing facilities, services, and material in support of the incident. This may include setting up the base camp, arrangement of food, water, sanitation, sleeping areas, and first-aid unit. Ordering of resources, accountability of property items and equipment, providing transportation, communications, and security are major functions of this position. It is critical that a workable span of control be established and lower level positions filled early, preferably with personnel already on the fire. Logistics must work closely with the IC(s) and Operations in consolidating orders (Reference Attachment 5 for initial order team kit inventory). All resources are ordered through regular dispatch channels.

Information Officer
The Information position is responsible for the formulation and release of information about the incident to the news media, incident personnel, and other appropriate agencies and organizations. This should be closely coordinated with the IC(s).

Communications
This position is responsible for developing plans for the effective use of incident communications equipment and facilities, and installing and testing communications equipment. The communications position will distribute communication equipment to incident personnel, as needed, and is responsible for maintenance, repair, and tracking of communications equipment.

Trainee
This position is designed to give the trainee valuable exposure to specific Team positions. The goal is to qualify the trainee to a functional position within the Team in the future. Trainee positions are negotiated with the Agency Representative.

The following chart illustrates the minimum qualifications required for individuals performing Type 3 complexity functions:

Type 3 Functional Responsibility	Specific 310-1 or equivalent qualification standards required to perform ICS functions at Type 3 level
*Incident Command	Incident Commander Type (ICT3)
*Safety	Line Safety Officer
*Operations	Strike Team Leader or Task Force Leader
Division	Single Resource Boss
Plans	Local entities can establish level of skill to perform function.
Logistics	Local entities can establish level of skill to perform function.
Information	Local entities can establish level of skill to perform function.
Finance	Local entities can establish level of skill to perform function.

***** Minimum required positions for Type 3 incidents

APPENDIX A: CENTRAL IDAHO INTERAGENCY RADIO GUIDES

Group 1 South Zone					Group 2 North Zone				
Channel	Rx	TX	TX Tone	Name	Channel	Rx	TX	TX Tone	TX Tone
1	169.8750	169.8750	100.0	SOUTH	1	172.2750	172.2750	100.0	NORTH
2	169.8750	164.1250	103.5	S RPTR	2	172.2750	164.5000	103.5	N RPTR
3	170.4750	170.4750	110.9	MF NET	3	170.1250	170.1250	110.9	FF SIMP
4	170.4750	166.5625	123.0	MFN RPTR	4	170.1250	166.5875	123.0	FF RPTR
5	166.9500	166.9500	131.8	BLM	5	166.9500	166.9500	131.8	BLM
6	168.7750	168.7750	136.5	SOA	6	168.7750	168.7750	136.5	SOA
7	168.7750	164.9125	146.2	SOA RPTR	7	168.7750	164.9125	146.2	SOA RPTR
8	168.3750	168.3750	156.7	A-G SOUTH	8	168.3750	168.3750	156.7	A-G SOUTH
9	172.4000	172.4000	167.9	A-G NORTH	9	172.4000	172.4000	167.9	A-G NORTH
10	163.7125	163.7125		WIDE ARE	10	163.7125	163.7125		WIDE ARE
11	168.6125	168.6125		COMM US	11	168.6125	168.6125		COMM USE
12	171.5250	171.5250		SCNF TAC	12	171.5250	171.5250		SCNF TAC
13	172.2750	172.2750		NORTH	13	169.8750	169.8750		SOUTH
14	172.2750	164.5000		N RPTR	14	169.8750	164.1250		S RPTR
15	170.1250	170.1250		FF SIMP	15	172.7750	172.7750		BLM TAC1
16	170.1250	166.5875		FF RPTR	16	173.8625	173.8625		BLM TAC2

Group 5 Salmon Zone (Fire)					Group 6 Lemhi Zone (Fire)				
1	172.7750	172.7750		TAC 1	1	172.6250	172.6250		TAC 4
2	173.8625	173.8625		TAC 2	2	171.5250	171.5250		TAC 5
3	164.5500	164.5500		TAC 3	3	163.7125	163.7125		TAC 6
4	172.2750	172.2750		NZ DIRECT	4	172.2750	172.2750		NZ DIRECT
5	172.2750	164.5000	100.0	OREANA	5	166.9500	166.9500		BLM Direct
6	172.2750	164.5000	123.0	LONG TOM	6	166.9500	163.0500	123.0	BLM Ramsey
7	172.2750	164.5000	146.2	STEIN	7	172.2750	164.5000	146.2	Stein
8	172.2750	164.5000	167.9	STORMY	8	172.2750	164.5000	156.7	Salt Creek
9	172.2750	164.5000	110.9	MIDDLE FORK	9	172.2750	164.5000	131.8	FS Ramsey
10	172.2750	164.5000	136.5	TAYLOR	10	169.1750	170.5250	131.8	Mahogany (IFD BLM/FS)
11	172.4000	172.4000		A-G NORTH	11	172.4000	172.4000		A-G NORTH
12	154.4300	154.4300		LEMHI RFD	12	154.4300	154.4300		LEMHI RFD
13	154.3850	154.3850		NORTH FORK RFD	13	154.4000	154.4000	127.3	LEADORE RFD
14	168.6250	168.6250	110.9	AIR GUARD	14	168.6250	168.6250	110.9	AIR GUARD
15	162.5000			WX	15	162.5000			WX
16	168.6250	168.6250	110.9	AIR GUARD	16	168.6250	168.6250	110.9	AIR GUARD

Group 13 Challis Zone (Fire)					Group 14 Lost River Zone (Fire)				
1	172.6250	172.6250		TAC 4	**1**	172.7750	172.7750		TAC 1
2	171.5250	171.5250		TAC 5	**2**	173.8625	173.8625		TAC 2
3	163.7125	163.7125		TAC 6	**3**	164.5500	164.5500		TAC 3
4	169.8750	169.8750		SZ DIRECT	**4**	169.8750	169.8750		SZ DIRECT
5	169.8750	164.1250	110.9	Grouse	**5**	169.8750	164.1250	131.8	Windy Devil
6	169.8750	164.1250	103.5	Twin Peaks	**6**	169.8750	164.1250	123	Flat Top
7	169.8750	164.1250	136.5	Potaman	**7**	169.8750	164.1250	167.9	Sunset
8	169.8750	164.1250	146.2	Basin Butte	**8**	169.8750	164.1250	136.5	Potaman
9	169.8750	164.1250	156.7	Pinyon	**9**	169.8750	164.1250	100	Summit
10	169.8750	164.1250	197.9	Walker / Sunset	**10**	169.7750	169.7750	103.5	IDF BLM Direct
11	168.3750	168.3750		A-G SOUTH	**11**	168.3750	168.3750		A-G SOUTH
12	153.7850	153.7850	114.8	NO CUSTER RFD	**12**	153.7850	153.7850	114.8	SO CUSTER RFD
13	154.4300	154.4300		SAWTH VLY RFD	**13**	153.7850	154.9800	114.8	SO CUSTER RFD RPT
14	168.6250	168.6250	110.9	AIR GUARD	**14**	168.6250	168.6250	110.9	AIR GUARD
15	162.5000			WX	**15**	162.5000			WX
16	168.6250	168.6250	110.9	AIR GUARD	**16**	168.6250	168.6250	110.9	AIR GUARD

APPENDIX B: BASE CAMP SITES

North Zone Base Camp Sites

Location	Capacity	Travel Time from Salmon	Electricity	Phone
Bacon Ranch	150	Air: 20 min / Rd: 1 hrs		x
❖ Cadagan	300+	Air: 10 min / Rd: 50 min		
❖ Cobalt	400+	Air: 15 min / Rd: 1.5 hrs	x	x
Indianola	200+	Air: 10 min / Rd: 40 min		x
❖ Leadore	400+	Air: 15 min / Rd: 50 min	x	x
Meyers Cove/Lost Springs	300	Air: 20 min / Rd: 3 hrs		
Moccasin Creek	100	Air: 10 min / Rd: 45 min		
Moose Creek	100	Air: 10 min / Rd: 35 min		
❖ Newland Ranch	400+	Air: 10 min / Rd: 30 min	x	x
❖ North Fork RS	100	Air: 10 min / Rd: 25 min	x	x
Swamp Camp	100	Air: 10 min / Rd: 30 min		
Williams Summit	100	Air: 5 min / Rd: 30 min		

❖ = Potential ICP sites

South Zone Base Camp Sites

Location	Capacity	Travel Time from Challis	Electricity	Phone
Bruce Meadows	400+	Air: 35 min / Rd: 2 hrs		
❖ Cape Horn GS	400+	Air: 25 min /Rd: 1 ½ hrs	x	
Loon cr landing strip	400+	Air: 18 min /Rd: 4 hrs		
Bonanza GS	300+	Air: 20 min /Rd: 1 ½ hrs		
Spider Cr	100	Air: 12 min /Rd: 3 hrs		
❖ Yankee Fork GS	200+	Air: 15 min /Rd: 30 min	x	x
Meyer's Cove	300	Air: 20 min /Rd: 2 hrs		
❖ Challis RS	100	N/A	x	x
Morgan Cr Summit	300	Air: 15 min /Rd: 45 min		
Wildhorse GS	200+	Air: 30 min /Rd: 1 ½ hrs		
Copper Basin WC	200+	Air: 35 min /Rd: 2 hrs		
Big Creek Campground	200+	Air: 20 min /Rd: 1 ½ hrs		
❖ Lost River RS	200+	Air: 35 min /Rd: 1 hr	x	x
Antelope GS	200+	Air: 45 min /Rd: 2 hr		
Fairview GS	300	Air: 30 min /Rd: 2 hr		

❖ = Potential ICP sites

APPENDIX C: LOGISTIC SUPPLIES

Support Trailer Locations

Location	Agency	Identifier
Salmon	USFS	CI Type 3 Cache Trailer (A)
Challis	USFS	CI Command Trailer
Challis	USFS	CI Type 3 Cache Trailer (B)

SCF Cache Trailer (11-20-09)

TYPE III SUPPLY TRAILER				
NFES #	Item	Quantity	Unit	Location
1351	Air Ops Summary ICS 220	10	EA	Middle right shelf
1328	Assignment List ICS204	10	EA	Middle right shelf
0021	Bag, Trash, 30 Gal	3	BX	Top right shelf
0030	Battery, AA	72	PG	Middle right shelf
0033	Battery, D	6	PG	Middle right shelf
0692	Berm, containment, 55 gal.	1	EA	Floor left shelf
	Bleach, 1 Gallon household	1	EA	Top right shelf
	Bucket, 1gallon	2	EA	Top right shelf
0331	Can Opener, Hot Food	1	EA	Middle right shelf
0606	Can, gasoline, safety 5gl DOT approved	5	EA	Floor by Drop ramp left side
1342	Card, "T"	10	EA	Middle right shelf
2047	Chair, folding, metal	10	EA	Front of trailer
0557	Chest, ice	2	EA	Floor front
0046	Clamp, hose	2	EA	Middle left shelf
	Cleaner, “409”	4	QT	Top right shelf
0480	Coffee heating kit	1	EA	Floor by Drop ramp right side
1330	Communication Plan ICS 205	10	EA	Middle right shelf
0048	Container, 5 gallon, water	1	BX	On floor
0051	Container, insulated, canvas cover	5	EA	On floor
1172	Cord, extension 100 Ft.	3	EA	Top right shelf
0533	Cord, parachute	1	SL	Hanging on wall by right side rear
0053	Cot	2	EA	Top shelf left shelf
1040	Crash Rescue Kit	1	EA	Floor left shelf
1577	Crew Performance Rating ICS 224	10	EA	Middle right shelf
0587	Driver fence post	1	EA	Top right shelf
0307	Extinguisher Fire 20A:120BC, 20 LBS	1	EA	Middle left shelf
0060	File, Bastard, 10 inch	12	EA	Middle right shelf
0345	File, Round 7/32	10	EA	Middle right shelf
	Fire Danger Pocket Cards			Middle right shelf
0975	Fire Shelter large	2	EA	Middle right shelf
0925	Fire Shelter	3	EA	Middle right shelf

1143	First aid kit, 10 person	2	EA	Top left shelf
0534	Flagging, Orange	5	RO	Middle left shelf
2401	Flagging, Pink	9	RO	Middle left shelf
0070	Fly, Tent	3	EA	Top right shelf
0105	Fusee	1	CS	Floor left shelf
1296	Gloves, large	5	PR	Middle right shelf
1295	Gloves, med	5	EA	Middle right shelf
1294	Gloves, Small	5	EA	Middle right shelf
1297	Gloves, XL	5	PR	Middle right shelf
1858	Hammer, Sledge	2	EA	Middle left shelf
	Hand, sanitizer	1	BX	Middle right shelf
0713	Headlamp	5	EA	Middle right shelf
6139	Heater, propane, 36,000 BTU	3	EA	Front of right shelf
6187	Heater, propane, 72,000 BTU	1	EA	Floor right shelf
0109	Helmet, safety, plastic, w/strap	2	EA	Middle right shelf
	Holder, T-card	1	EA	Middle right shelf
1016	Hose, ¾ inch	20	LG	Middle left shelf
1239	Hose, 1 ½ inch	20	LG	Middle left shelf
1238	Hose, 1 inch	20	LG	Middle left shelf
	Ice, cubed	200	LB	In shamrocks
2227	ICS 215 Wall Chart	1	EA	Top left shelf
1374	ICS 215A Wall Chart	1	EA	Top left shelf
2221	Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis ICS 215A	10	EA	Middle right shelf
1326	Incident Objective ICS 202	10	EA	Middle right shelf
1077	Incident Pocket Response Guide	20	EA	Middle right shelf
2074	Individual Performance Rating ICS 226	10	EA	Middle right shelf
2801	Jeans, BDU, 28-32 X 29	2	EA	Middle right shelf
2803	Jeans, BDU, 32-36 X 29	2	EA	Middle right shelf
2805	Jeans, BDU, 36-40 X 29	2	EA	Middle right shelf
0943	Jug, 5 gal (Igloo)	2	EA	Floor front
0135	Kit, Dinnerware	2	KT	By Drop ramp right side
6051	Kit, light, multi-light cord	1	KT	Floor by Drop ramp right side
0126	Kit, wash basin	10	EA	Middle left shelf
2501	Lantern, camp, electric	4	EA	Middle left shelf
0528	Lead line 12’ 3000lbs	3	EA	Floor left shelf
6050	Light Kit, Flood	1	KT	Top right shelf
3009	Light stick Chem. Green (12 hrs)	2	BX	Middle right shelf
3007	Light stick Chem. Red (12 hrs)	2	BX	Middle right shelf
3008	Light stick Chem. Yellow(30min.)	2	BX	Middle right shelf
2484	Matches, wood	2	BX	Middle right shelf
1331	Medical Plan ICS 206	10	EA	Middle right shelf
1842	MRE	10	CS	Top left shelf
0531	Net, cargo 12’ X 12’ 3000 lbs	3	EA	Floor left shelf
0138	Nozzle, 1 1/2"	5	EA	Middle left shelf
0136	Nozzle, ¾ inch	20	EA	Middle left shelf
1081	Nozzle, 1 inch	20	EA	Middle right shelf
0024	Nozzle, twin tip (Forester)	20	EA	Middle left shelf
0341	Oil 2 cycle	12	QT	Floor left shelf
1869	Oil Bar & Chain	12	QT	Floor left shelf
1338	OPS. Planning Worksheet ICS 215	10	EA	Middle right shelf

1327	Org. Assign. List ICS 203	10	EA	Middle right shelf
1332	Organizational Chart ICS 207	10	EA	Middle right shelf
1566	Pad, foam	6	EA	Middle left shelf
	Paper, 11 x 17	1	BX	Middle right shelf
	Paper, 8 ½ x 11	1	BX	Middle left shelf
0142	Paper, Toilet	10	RO	Middle right shelf
0089	Pole, ridge, tent, 16’	5	EA	Middle left shelf
0083	Pole, upright, tent, adjustable	10	EA	Middle left shelf
0146	Pulaski	10	EA	Floor left shelf
1149	Pump, backpack	6	EA	Floor left shelf
1340	Radio Frequency Assignment Worksheet ICS217	10	EA	Middle right shelf
0010	Reducer, 1 ½ to 1 inch	20	EA	Middle left shelf
0733	Reducer, 1 to ¾ inch	20	EA	Middle left shelf
0705	Repellent, insect	1	CS	Middle right shelf
	Salmon-Challis & Salmon BLM Radio Frequency Guide	20	EA	Middle right shelf
0579	Shirt, fire, L	2	EA	Middle right shelf
0578	Shirt, Fire, M	2	EA	Middle right shelf
0580	Shirt, fire, XL	2	EA	Middle right shelf
0171	Shovel	10	EA	Floor left shelf
0178	Sign, directional arrow, 14 x 11	5	EA	Middle right shelf
0022	Sleeping Bag	10	EA	Floor right & left shelf
0208	Soap, hand		BX	Middle right shelf
0825	Stake, Tent, metal	60	EA	Middle left shelf
	Steel Posts	10	EA	Top right shelf
0526	Swivel, cargo 3000 lbs	3	EA	Floor left shelf
2698	Table, 6’ collapsible	6	EA	Front of trailer
0216	Tag, shipping(blank)	1	HD	Middle right shelf
0491	Tank, 5 gallon propane	5	EA	Floor right shelf
0668	Tank, collapsible, 1800 gal	1	EA	Floor front of right shelf
0222	Tape, filament, 1” x 60 yd	9	RO	Middle left shelf
0077	Tent, 2 person	2	EA	Middle left shelf
0084	Tent, wall, 14’ x 16’	2	EA	Front of right & floor on left shelf
1038	Towel, Disposable bath	1	CS	Floor right shelf
1337	UNIT Log ICS 214	10	EA	Middle right shelf
0272	Valve, ¾ x ¾ x ¾ gated wye	10	EA	Middle left shelf
0231	Valve, 1 ½x1 ½ x 1 ½ gated wye	20	EA	Middle left shelf
1201	Valve, shut-off, 1 inch	20	EA	Middle left shelf
0738	Valve, shut-off, 3/4"	10	EA	Middle left shelf
0515	Wedges, felling 6"	6	EA	Middle right shelf
0516	Wedges, felling 8"	6	EA	Middle right shelf
0234	Wrench, Spanner	2	EA	Middle left shelf
	Wrench, star lug tire	1	EA	Middle left shelf
	Triangle,Saftey reflector	1	KT	Middle left shelf
0870	Pump, Mark 3	2	KT	Prop #
0340	Saw, Kit	1	KT	Prop #
	Generator,	1	EA	Prop #

APPENDIX D: ELEMENTS OF TYPE 3, 2 AND 1 FIRES

Incident Command	Description / Criteria	Number of Personnel Guidelines	Complexity	Management consideration / action
Type 3	May involve multiple operational periods prior to control. Requires a written action plan. Incidents may be divided into divisions, but complexity/span of control do not require division/group supervisor. Resources vary from several single resources to several task forces/strike teams. Staging area and base camp may be established.	6-200	**High Complexity** Fire may be on multi-jurisdiction with multi-agency response to the incident. A unified command may be set up. Several aviation resources may be needed for a longer duration to bring the fire under control. May involve urban interface situations. May be used as a transitional management organization until relieved by a Type 1 or 2 Incident Management Team. These fires generally occur when the Unit is in Preparedness Levels 3, 4, and 5.	A written Delegation of Authority is required. Incident Command Post identified. Wildland Fire Situation Analysis needs to be completed by the Line Officer and their staff. Line Officer briefings need to be conducted. Complexity analysis will be conducted. If the criteria and complexity are greater than what is described, a higher level command organization should be ordered and transition should take place with the Type 3 IC. The Line Officer or Fire Staff Officer must be notified of any changes in Command of the Fire.
Type 2	May involve multiple operational periods prior to control. Requires a written action plan. Incident is usually divided into divisions. Operations personnel normally do not exceed 200 per operational period and total incident personnel do not exceed	200-500	Fire may be on multi-jurisdiction with multi-agency response to the incident. A unified command may be set up. Several aviation resources may be needed for a longer duration to bring the fire under control. May involve urban interface situations. Some	Written Delegation of Authority is required. Incident Command Post identified. Wildland Fire Situation Analysis needs to be completed by the Line Officer and their staff. Line Officer briefings need to be conducted.

Type 2 Cont.	500. Some of the Command and General Staff positions may be activated. Many of the functional units are needed and staffed.		structures may have been lost but the risk to lose more homes is low to moderate. May be used as a transitional management organization until relieved by a Type 1 Incident Management Team. These fires generally occur when the Unit is in Preparedness levels 3, 4, and 5.	Complexity analysis should be conducted. If the criteria and complexity are greater than what is described, a higher level Command organization should be ordered and transition should take place with the Type 2 IC. The Line Officer or Fire Staff Officer must be notified of any changes in Command of the fire.
Type 1	May involve multiple operational periods prior to control. Requires written action plan. Incident is usually divided into divisions. Operations personnel normally do not exceed 500 per operational period and total incident personnel do not exceed 1000. Some of the Command and General Staff positions may be activated. Many of the functional units are needed and staffed.	500-1000+	Fire may be on multi-jurisdiction with multi-agency response to the incident. A unified command may be set up. Several aviation resources may be needed for a longer duration to bring the fire under control. May involve urban interface situations. Several structures may have been lost with the risk of losing several more being high or greater. These fires generally occur when the Unit is in Preparedness levels 3, 4, and 5.	Written Delegation of Authority is required. Incident Command Post identified. Wildland Fire Situation Analysis needs to be completed by the Line Officer and their staff. Line Officer Briefings need to be conducted. Complexity analysis should be conducted. The Line Officer or Fire Staff Officer must be notified of any changes in command of the fire.

APPENDIX E: DAILY IC INCIDENT REVIEW

Daily IC Incident Review

Incident Commander_____
Fire Name and No._____
Start Date and Duration of Incident _____
Date of Incident Debriefing_____
List of Debriefing Attendees:

Brief synopsis of fire behavior and narrative of the incident:

Fire Size-up:
- Gave an accurate sizeup of the fire to dispatch upon arrival?
- Managed fire suppression resources in accordance with the management objectives for the area and availability of resources?
- Did the unit support organization provide timely response and feedback to your needs?
- Were there any radio communication issues?

Provide for the Safety and Welfare of Assigned Personnel:
- Gave operation briefing prior to firefighters being assigned to incident operations.
- How were incoming resources debriefed; via radio, personal contact?
- Were agency work/rest guidelines followed?
- Was adequate food and water provided to firefighters?

Fire Suppression Operations:
- Explain how the strategies and tactics used met management objectives, without compromising adherence to the Fire Orders, Watch Out Situations, and LCES?
- How were weather conditions monitored: daily weather briefings, spot weather forecasts or other?
- Were there adjustments needed to strategy and tactics?
- What were the potentially hazardous situations, and their mitigations?
- How were projected changes in the weather, tactics, hazards and fire behavior communicated to fire personnel?
- Were communications effective with dispatch and supervisor?
- Were all interested parties kept informed of progress, problems, and needs. Was aviation support used? If so, was it effective?
- Were there any injuries, close calls, or safety issues that should be discussed? Were these documented?

Administrative Responsibilities:
- Submitted complete documentation to supervisor for time, accidents, incident status, unit logs, evaluations, and other required or pertinent reports?
- Provided timely and effective notification of the fire status and unusual events or occurrences to dispatch and management.
- As requested, provided effective input into the **Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS)**
- If necessary, provided team transition briefing as assigned.
- Form ICS 201 was completed in accordance with local policy.

APPENDIX F: Local Fire Management and Line Officer Contact List

Fire Management

Agency	Name	Title	Office	Home	Cell
USFS	Jim Tucker	Ops Staff	756-5134	756-3542	303-8106
USFS	Fritz Cluff	Forest FMO	756-5158	756-3142	303-8154
USFS	Melissa Sartor	Assistant FFMO	756-5198	756-8118	303-7133
USFS	Randy Lambeth	FAO	756-5554	756-8118	303-8132
BLM	Jeff Knudson	AFMO	756-5197	756-2266	940-1107
USFS	Bill Blount	South Zone FMO	879-4123	838-2340	833-6018
USFS	Will Marcroft	SZ AFMO D-4	588-3416	588-3049	339-3416
USFS	Dan Bartel	SZ AFMO D-3,6	879-4110	838-2673	833-6020
USFS	Crystal Loesch	SZ AFMO D-2	879-4108	879-6753	833-6037
USFS	Tom Gonnoud	North Zone FMO	865-2733	865-2085	303-8124
USFS	Jim Edgren	NZ AFMO D-7	865-2713	756-3474	303-8133
USFS		NZ AFMO D-8	756-5238		
Interagency	Paul Sever	Center Manager	756-5448	756-3887	303-8101
Interagency	Dispatch		756-5157		303-8103

Line Officer

Agency	Name	Title	Office	Home	Cell
USFS	Frank Guzman	Forest Supervisor	756-5111	756-3388	303-8100
USFS	Russ Bacon	District Ranger D-7	865-2731	756-1180	303-8110
USFS	Kimberly Nelson	District Ranger D-1	756-5247		303-8128
USFS	Kris Martinson	District Ranger D-2,3	879-4125	879-2087	833-6040
USFS	Diane Weaver	District Ranger D-4	588-3402	588-3167	589-0598
USFS	Chris Grove	District Ranger D-6	879-4105	879-2410	940-0364
BLM	Blaine Newman (thru July 17) Linda Price (after July 17)	Salmon FO manager	756-5410		821-7938
BLM	Todd Kuck	Challis FO manager	879-6206		879-6651
BLM	Joe Kraayenbrink	District Manager	524-7540	524-9091	709-2351

APPENDIX G: 30 MILE ABATEMENT PLAN

Incident Commander Responsibilities

Action	Documentation Required
Make safety of firefighters and the public the highest priority. When a potentially life-threatening situation exists, supersede natural and cultural resource considerations if necessary to provide for safety.	No
Prepare a complexity analysis on each wildland fire at the time of initial attack as part of the size up.	Yes
Ensure all firefighting actions are in full compliance with the Ten Standard Fire Orders and mitigation of the applicable Watch Out Situations has been accomplished.	No
Ensure arriving ground fireline resources on Type 3 - 5 wildland fires have positive and documented contact with appropriate incident management personnel and receive a briefing.	Yes
Provide fireline qualified individuals training on entrapment recognition and deployment protocols when such training has not been provided by the home/host Units.	Yes
Manage fatigue of personnel and ensure compliance with work/rest and length of assignment guidelines.	Yes
Personally conduct inspections for safety and health hazards, including compliance with the Ten Standard Fire Orders and mitigation of applicable Watch Out Situations.	Yes
Assign personnel to fireline positions for which they are qualified, as certified by their employing agency. Assign trainees per FSH 5109.17.	No
Include compliance with the Ten Standard Fire Orders and mitigation of applicable Watch Out Situations in after-action reports.	Yes
Monitor effectiveness of planned strategy and tactics. Immediately delay, modify, or abandon firefighting action on any part of a wildland fire where strategies and tactics cannot be safely implemented.	No
Ensure that performance ratings are completed on Type 3 - 5 wildland fires for all ground resources assigned from outside the local area.	Yes
On Type 1 - 3 wildland fires, accept no collateral duties except for unfilled command and general staff positions.	No

APPENDIX H: CENTRAL IDAHO MEDICAL FACILITIES

Medical Contacts

Last Update: June 2011

Name	Address	Phone	Lat/Long
Ground Ambulance			
Lemhi County	Salmon, Leadore	756-4201	-- --
Custer County	Challis, Stanley	879-2232	-- --
Butte County	Mackay, S. Custer	527-8553	-- --
Air Ambulance			
State Emergency Comm.	Meridian	(800)632-8000	-- --
Air Idaho Rescue	IDA Idaho Falls, ID	(800)247-4324	43° 28' 10" N 111° 59' 29" W
Boise Life Flight	BOI Boise, ID	(800)521-2444	43° 36.80' N 116° 15.32' W
Portneuf Life Flight	PIH Pocatello, ID	(800)237-0911	42° 51.9' N 112° 22.56' W
Missoula Life Flight	MSO Missoula, MT	(800)991-7363	46° 31' 12" N 113° 35' 24" W
St. Luke's Medical Center	SUN Hailey, ID	(877)785-8537	43° 24' 35" N 114 ° 21' 12" W
Hospitals / Medical Facilities			
Steele Memorial Medical Center (ER)	707 Van Dreff Salmon, ID	756-5655	45° 10.25' N 113° 53.29' W
University of Utah Medical Center (Burn Center)	50 N. Medical Drive Salt Lake City, UT	(801)581-2121	40° 46.34' N 111° 50.24' W
St. Alphonsus	1055 N. Curtis Boise, ID	(208)367-3221 (877)341-2121	43°36.48' N 116° 16.19' W
St. Patrick's	500 W. Broadway Missoula, MT	(800)228-7271	46° 31' 12" N 113° 35' 24" W
Eastern Idaho Regional Medical Center	3100 Channing Way Idaho Falls, ID	(208)227-2000 (208)529-6111	43° 16' 48" N 111° 35' 24" W
Challis Area Health Center	Clinic Road Challis, ID	(208)879-4351	43° 31' 23" N 114° 09' 26" W
Salmon River Medical (Open Tues - Thurs 10 - 5)	1 Niece Ave. Stanley, ID	(208)774-3565	
Burn Centers			
University of Utah Medical Center (Burn Center)	50 N. Medical Drive Salt Lake City, UT	(801)581-2121	40° 46.34' N 111° 50.24' W
Poison Centers			
Rocky Mountain Poison	Denver, CO	(800)222-1222	-- --

Chapter 9
Prevention Program

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I. Prevention Objectives

The primary objective of wildland fire prevention on the Salmon-Challis National Forest will be to continue minimizing person caused fires as well as lessening the risks and severity of wildland fires. This will be accomplished by the following activities:

1. **Public Information and Education:** Activities and handouts aimed at changing human behavior as well as re-enforcing positive behavior.
2. **Inspections and Fuels Reduction Projects:** Activities used to protect structures and high value areas by removing combustible sources that could cause fire ignition and inspecting motorized equipment.
3. **Enforcement and Investigation:** Activities used to gain compliance with fire regulations and ordinances as well as fire investigation.

National direction as it appears in the Forest Service Handbook 5109.18 states that the overall objective of The Forest Service fire prevention organization is:

> *"To reduce the number of human-caused wildland fires and to increase understanding about the role of fire in resource management by implementing effective and efficient wildand fire prevention programs."*

In keeping with that direction, the Salmon-Challis Prevention Program seeks to modify human behavior and change attitudes related to wildland fire held by people visiting the Forest, lands managed by cooperating agencies and those homeowners who live in the surrounding areas. This will be achieved through a program developed to educate adults and children on fire causes and the complex issues related to wildland fire management. The program will be adaptable to target historical problem areas, attack unique situations, and be designed to serve the communities within our areas of responsibility.

Specific Salmon-Challis National Forest Fire Prevention goals include:

- Reduce the number of unwanted human-caused wildfire starts to enhance firefighter and public safety.
- Decrease the damage to private property.
- Lessen negative effects from unwanted fires to natural resources.
- Lower fire suppression costs
- Develop educational programs to inform homeowners how to increase their home's survivability during a wildland fire event

These objectives will be attained in a cost effective manner within Fire Management direction of the Salmon-Challis Forest Plan.

II. Summary of Prevention Problems, Analysis and Action

Being in the heart of Central Idaho on 4.3 million acres with 1.2 million acres of pristine Wilderness, The Salmon-Challis National Forest is a fire forest. Fire history on the Salmon-Challis continues to support low numbers of human caused fires in relation to the high volume of lightning caused fires. However, the year 2008 produced 35 total fires with approximately 20% of those being human caused. This higher volume of human caused fires was largely due to unattended campfires. Most human caused fires occur during hunting season. However they can and do occur in other months as well. The Forest averages 112 total fires per year dating back 15 years.

III. Prevention Contact Plan

Every employee has a responsibility to share in the prevention program and to know the current situation. Fire Prevention on the Salmon-Challis National Forest will be a team effort by all fire management employees. All fire personnel play a role in educating forest visitors about fire prevention issues such as properly extinguishing all campfires, fire severity, Fire Wise and Fire Use Programs.

A. An effective public contact program will be carried on throughout the fire season. Impromptu and casual contacts will also be made with forest users as situations present themselves.

B. Hunting season is potentially the period of highest person-caused fire occurrence on the Forest. One to one public contact is the most effective means to prevent hunter-related fires. In order to accomplish an effective degree of contact during hunting season additional prevention patrols may be added.

C. Planned contacts will be made with area schools and local news correspondents and industrial operators.

D. News Releases will be announced on local radio and newspaper if fire danger is approaching extreme.

IV. Public Education

Educating the public of the importance and observance of fire precaution is a continuing and constantly changing task. This activity is closely related to genial information and education, but will be directed at the prevention of fires. Educational work will be coordinated with the activities of cooperating individuals, organizations and groups. Time and effort devoted to prevention education will vary depending on individual needs and opportunities.

Educational programs change with fire causes and the reason behind them. When causes are known, we will determine the best approach possible to meet the problem. Person-caused fires are classified as follows:

1. Uninformed or misinformed persons.
2. Carelessness or negligence.
3. Maliciousness.

General education and strong favorable public sentiment will eliminate a number of these problems. If the uninformed are informed; if the careless obtain additional information through publicity or feel the process of lay enforcement backed by public sentiment; if the malicious and selfish find they are dealing not only with official responsible for fire prevention, but also with the vast majority of their neighbors and general public; then the objective of education will be accomplished.

A. Methods to Consider In Educational Work

1. The Smokey Bear program is a large element of our prevention program to help mitigate and build awareness to prevent wildfires. Smokey Bear related fire prevention materials are distributed to agency offices as well as through educational programs that focus on local school children. Forest employees dressed as Smokey Bear participate in local festivities and parades throughout the Forest area.

2. Fire prevention education can take many forms depending on the audience and the desired message. It includes, but is not limited to, personal contacts, visits to schools and public meetings, fairs, parades signs, fliers and informative handouts, as well as stories and notices in the media.
3. As opportunities present themselves during late June, July and August, Forest personnel will make presentations to the local Boy and Girl Scouts. While on the trip, they will be shown a safe place to build a fire, and how to properly extinguish it prior to leaving.
4. Show-me Trips invite local correspondents to accompany the District Ranger or his/her representative on a tour of the high risk areas emphasizing the risk of fire escaping. This should be in mid-July if possible.
5. Assist in planning for both short term and multi year activities in wildland fire prevention and mitigation.

B. Press and Radio/News Media

1. When warranted, weekly news releases and articles will be written by the Forest Public Affairs Officer for the Local newspapers. Fire prevention articles may be released during hunting and fishing season informing the sportsman of the fire dangers in their local areas.

2. News articles will also be forwarded to the radio stations. Radio programs will inform the public about the fire conditions and person-caused fire problems we have on the Forest/District(s).

3. News items should cover information pertinent to the particular season such as debris burning in spring and fall, smoking and campfires during fishing and hunting seasons, requirements regarding closures, and relative fire danger situations at the time.

C. Fire Prevention Information

1. Letters/Emails to local guide-outfitters in early September informing them of the fire conditions on the Forest. (Letters/Emails will be coordinated with Resource Section before being sent.) Names and addresses are available from the Resource Advisor.

2. Letters to grazing permittees by July 1 on the fire conditions. (Letters will be coordinated with Resource Section before being sent.) Names and addresses of local grazing permittees are available from the Supervisory Range Conservationist.

3. CLOSURES AND RESTRICTIONS (Reference FSM 5115): There will be no hesitation in putting closures or other restrictions into effect in areas where excessive public expenditures and potential loss are the probable result of unrestricted use. Every available means to prevent fires through education and cooperation should be considered before applying closures or restrictions. Where public use is affected, the public should be fully informed of the reasons for closure or restricted use, and that such action is necessary in the interest of protecting the larger public values. Closures and restrictions on the Forest will be conducted following the Southern Idaho Restrictions Plan as coordinated with adjacent fire protection agencies.

4. BURN PERMITS: From May 10 to October 20 each year is known as the closed fire season. During the closed season, it is unlawful for any person to set or cause to be set an open fire without having first procured a permit from the fire warden of the District.

District wardens may revoke, modify, or suspend a permit at any time if conditions change and burning will not be safe.

V. CLOSURES AND RESTRICTIONS

NON-WILDERNESS

Authority – The Regional Forester and Forest Supervisor have authority to issue restrictions and closures of National Forest Lands. The District Rangers, who are responsible for implementation and enforcement of the restrictions, will be contacted to ensure that proposed restrictions are coordinated across the Unit as appropriate. Fire Restrictions will follow the *2009 Idaho Fire Restrictions Plan.*

DEFINITIONS

Campfire: A fire, not within any building, mobile home, or living accommodation mounted on a motor vehicle, which is used for cooking, branding, personal warmth, lighting, ceremonial, or esthetic purposes. Campfires are open fires, usually built on the ground, from native fuels or charcoal, including charcoal grills. "Fire" includes campfire.

Restriction: A limitation on an activity or use.

Stove Fire: A campfire build inside an enclosed stove or grill, a portable brazier, or a pressurized liquid or gas stove including a space heating device. (For the purpose of this restriction stove fires fueled by liquid petroleum or LPG fuels are exempt. See exemptions.)

Developed Recreation Site: An area which has been improved or developed for recreation; A developed recreation site is signed as an agency-owned campground or picnic area and identified on a map as a site developed for that purpose.

Designated Area: A geographic area defined by an agency in which specific land use activity is occurring.

Permit: A written document issued by an authorized agency representative to specifically authorize an otherwise prohibited act.

Designated Roads and Trails: Those forest development roads and trails which are identified and/or otherwise described on maps regularly provided to the public by Land Management agencies.

ROADS

There are numerous Forest Service roads that are closed at various times of the year and some roads are closed all year. These roads are generally closed due to resource management objectives, such as wildlife security, soil and watershed protection. It is important to know that all gates are secured with Forest Service locks, to enable all Forest Service personnel access through the gate, in the even of a fire emergency.

Periodically road closures will occur to ensure fire fighter and public safety during a fire (prescribed or wildfire). District, Forest, Regional and National Fire Management Plans dictate how and when these closures will occur.

TERMINATION ORDER

Termination of Fire Restriction Order(s)

Pursuant to Title 36 CFR 261.50(a) and/or b, the prohibitions listed in Order Number XX-XX-XXX, Stage I, II, or III applicable to all National Forest System Lands on the Salmon-Challis National Forest, dated (specific date order was levied) and signed by Jack G. Troyer, Deputy Regional Forester, is hereby terminated. This is due to recent precipitation and resultant lower fire hazard on the National Forests.

Dated this ____ day of _____ 2010.

Regional Forester

Order Number: XX-XX-XXX

VI. INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS

The Forests main objectives are to reduce or eliminate hazards that may lead to unplanned fires and ensure compliance with safety rules and regulations for all industrial operations on the Forest. Inspection of and requirements placed on Special Use operations will include fire prevention considerations.

A. **Spark Arresters and Equipment**
All internal combustion engines that operate on the Forest must have properly working spark arresters. Agency personnel conduct spark arrester inspections.
The inspection procedures are listed in the spark arrester guide. (Spark Arrester Guide – General Purpose and Locomotives, Volume 1, PMS 430-2 and Spark Arrester Guide – Multipurpose Small Engine, Volume 2, PMS 430-2)

B. Enforcement of Wildfire Prevention Standards and Compliance Inspections of Contract and Special Uses
Compliance inspections are completed in accordance with contract requirements or per manual direction in the case of special use permits. Inspections are for the protection of the Forest and the operators

VII. REDUCTION OF PHYSICAL HAZARDS

As Forest Service and District employee's find rock rings or other un-approved fire enclosures they will be dismantled, ashes will be scattered or hauled away and fresh dirt spread over the area, thus speeding the growth of vegetation at the site. These actions will deter additional use of the undeveloped site.

VIII. SIGN POSTING PLAN

Signing will take into consideration special needs, which will reflect forest closures, restrictions, extreme fire danger, hunting season, recreational use, holidays (Memorial Day, Fourth of July and Labor Day) and weekends. Proper signing will occur four days prior to holidays, and will be removed within four days afterwards. All fire prevention signing will be removed where there is no fire danger. This plan was prepared in accordance with instructions in FSH 5630.6, signing handbook.

The type and location of signs are based on occurrence, causes and the class of people who are using the area. The Plan will determine a maintenance schedule for signs and describe when signs will be changed. Signing can be one of the most effective prevention actions taken in the field if done in a timely fashion.

Chapter 10
Resource Protection Guidance and Reporting

The Agency Administrator shall determine the need for and assign one or more qualified (per May 6, 2011, Forest Supervisor Direction) Resource Advisors (READ) to each incident. The READ shall assist the IMT in implementing the following protocols and other applicable resource guidance. The IMT shall work with the Agency-designated READ to ensure protocols are implemented and shall be responsible for providing compliance and reporting documentation to the managing unit, prior to demobilization.

Resource protection guidance includes, but is not limited to:

1. NOXIOUS WEED PREVENTION (1 page)
2. BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR T&E SPECIES (10 pages)
3. AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES PREVENTION (3 pages)
4. RECYCLING PROGRAM (12 pages)
5. WILDERNESS INTRUSIONS & REPORTING (8 pages)
6. RETARDANT USE AND SPILL REPORTING (2 pages)
7. SUPPRESSION REHABILITATION (2 pages)

The Agency Administrator, in consultation with the IMT, is responsible for determining whether incident management action that does not conform to this guidance is necessary for the protection of life and/or property.

Noxious Weed Prevention Direction for the development of invasive plant prevention and management practices for fire incidents is provided for in National Policy FSM 2080 Noxious Weed Management, Executive Order 13112 for Invasive Species, and the National Strategy and Implementation Plan for Invasive Species Management (USDA Forest Service 2004), and FSM 2080 Noxious Weed Management Region 4 Supplement (USDA Forest Service 2001).

Mitigate and reduce noxious weed spread during wildfire fire operations by implementing the following:

- All vehicles and equipment arriving from off-Forest locations shall be cleaned to remove non-native material. A thorough washing of the wheel wells and undercarriage are a critical component of this prevention strategy. Ensure weed washing facilities are available for all incidents.
- Where practical and timely, establish fire camps, vehicle and crew staging areas, helibases, helispots, cargo and net loading areas, and airstrips in noxious weed-free areas.
- When noxious weed infested areas are used for fire operations, implement appropriate mitigation measures, as determined by the Resource Advisor. Identify high-risk noxious weed infestations in areas of fire operations, and avoid when possible.
- Emphasize Minimal Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST) to reduce soil and vegetation disturbance. Minimize fire line construction.
- Avoid or minimize all types of travel through noxious weed areas.
- Avoid ignition and burning in noxious weed areas, unless it is part of a noxious weed control strategy.
- Utilize noxious weed-free helibases and helispots for aerial ignition projects.
- Inspect and treat weeds that establish at equipment cleaning sites after fire
- Minimize fireline and soil disturbance and:
    - Encourage desirable vegetation during fire rehabilitation activities.
    - Seed the burn, dozer lines, and severely disturbed areas when there is a high risk of noxious weed spread or invasion, and such action is recommended by the local

Resource Advisor and approved by the Agency Administrator. Hand seed dozer lines and severely disturbed areas.

- Prioritize treatment of noxious weeds on fire access roads as part of rehabilitation plan to reduce noxious weed spread into burned areas.

Biological Assessment Design Criteria for T&E Species The SCNF provides habitat for threatened and endangered fish species (steelhead trout, Chinook and sockeye salmon, and bull trout). The presence of these species requires special consideration of potential fire management effects on aquatic resources. In January 2011, the SCNF received a Biological Opinion (BO) in response to a Programmatic Biological Assessment (BA) on wildfire suppression activities under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act.

Emergency consultation with Federal fisheries management agencies for fire management actions within the scope of the BA is unlikely to be required, provided the design criteria in the BA are implemented. Actions outside the scope of the BA would trigger emergency consultation (see following checklist, 4 pages). Where fire management actions would be occurring in or near stream channels, the READ will consult with a fisheries biologist to identify potential resource concerns and evaluate compliance with the terms and conditions of the BA and concurring opinions of the fisheries management agencies.

In either event, firefighter and public safety would take precedence and any required consultation would be conducted as soon as practicable post-occurrence.

PROPOSED MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY	DESIGN CRITERIA
Camps, Helicopter Landing Sites, and Other Operational Facilities	• During wildfire suppression initial and extended attack, operational facilities will be located outside of RHCAs to the extent possible. Coyote or spike camps will be allowed within RHCAs only if there are no other suitable sites and they will minimize vegetation disturbance (e.g. clearing and cutting of trees), follow Leave No Trace practices, and adhere to sanitation procedures found in the Forest Health and Safety Handbook (FSH 6709.11(55)). Guidance from Forest Resource Advisors/Resource Specialists will also be followed.
	• Once a WFDSS document has been approved, all incident bases, camps, helibases, staging areas, helispots, and other centers for incident activities shall be located outside RHCAs. An exemption may be granted if the only suitable location for such activities is in a RHCA following a review and recommendation by a Resource Advisor and is determined and documented by the line officer or designee (PACFISH Fire Management Standard FM-2) (USDA FS and USDI BLM 1995). In no case will the decision to place these activities inside an RHCA be delayed when the line officer or designee determines safety or loss of human life or structures is at imminent risk.
	• During initial and extended attack, fueling of equipment may occur within RHCAs if there are no other suitable locations. Refueling or storage of over five gallons of fuel should occur outside of RHCAs. If this is not physically possible, refueling will occur no closer than 100 feet from waterbodies. If drip torches or pumps are fueled in the RHCA, or fuel mixtures or other petroleum products are stored in the RHCA, a containment basin or absorbent pad of adequate size to contain the potential spill volume will be used.

PROPOSED MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY	DESIGN CRITERIA
	• Each Forest district should identify locations to wash equipment. These areas will be located where they are easily accessible and usable; on gravel or well-drained soils; where runoff will not directly enter stream or carry seeds/organisms away from site; and where they may be used repeatedly so that these areas can be monitored and treated for established weeds as needed.
Fire Line Construction	• Initial/extended attack, no heavy equipment will be used in RHCAs unless the incident resource advisor determines and documents an escaped fire would cause more degradation to RHCAs than would results from the disturbance of heavy equipment.
	• Fireline construction will not occur anywhere it may cause excessive erosion and resource damage (e.g., on the fall line of a slope near a creek or on steep slopes). If construction of fire line on steep slopes is necessary to meet wildland fire management objectives, then these areas would receive priority for rehabilitation.
	• Firelines constructed to minimize collection, concentrations, and delivery of water and sediment to streams. Water bars will be constructed as soon as possible after construction, based on intended use of the line, equipment availability, and safety considerations (USDA Forest Service 1988) (Table 1).
	• Explosive use will not occur within 300-foot slope distance from the water's edge of any waterbody or 150-foot slope distance from any intermittent stream regardless of the charge weight and buffer implemented.
	• Explosives for fireline construction and removal of hazard trees outside of RHCAs will adhere to the distances and charges stated within Table 2 below to protect habitat and listed species from adverse effects.
	• Trees or snags that are cut within RHCAs shall be left intact unless resource protection (e.g. during fire line construction, leaving the material in place risks not meeting wildland fire management objectives) or public safety requires bucking them into smaller pieces.
Water Drafting and Dipping	• During initial attack, dipping may occur in any water body, but lakes and ponds should be prioritized for use before streams or rivers. During extended attack, dipping locations will be approved by the Resource Advisor. Water dipping points and criteria for dipping points, shall be identified in the operation plan.
	• Helicopter bucketing directly from streams will not occur if chemical products are injected into the bucket. Helicopter bucketing can occur only after chemical injection systems have been removed, disconnected, or rinsed clean.
	• Deeper and faster-flowing streams and pools should be selected for pump intakes when available.
	• Pump intake screens shall have openings not exceeding 3/32-inch diameter and a surface area proportionate to the pump intake capacity. The objective is to provide a positive barrier to fish entrainment and maintain a velocity of no more than 0.2 feet per second at the surface of the intake screen to avoid impingement for fingerling-sized fish (NMFS 1996). Total effective screen area is defined as the total screen area minus the screen area occluded by structural members (USFS 2003a).
	• Pump intake screens should be placed in locations with sufficient velocity to sweep away debris. Intake screens should be submerged to a depth of at

PROPOSED MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY	DESIGN CRITERIA
	least one screen radius (NMFS 1996). Larger surface areas are recommended where debris buildup is anticipated, and where stream depth is inadequate to fully submerge the screen. Screen mesh must be in good condition and present a sealed, positive barrier-effectively preventing entry of fish into the intake.
	• All pumps in waters within the SCNF will have these screens attached even if listed fish are not believed to be present. The only time that screens will not be used is when safety, loss of human life, or protection of structures is at imminent risk. Resource advisors will advise fire crews to avoid drafting from areas where spawning may be occurring.
	• Drafting will not remove more than 25% of the stream flow to reduce the possibility of stranding fish.
	• Cleaning of all drafting and dipping equipment will be consistent with Section 2.9.8 to avoid contamination of waterways or introduction of invasive species.
	• During initial attack, drafting may occur directly from streams, lakes, and ponds but portable water tanks ("pumpkins" or "porta-tanks") should be used whenever feasible. During extended attack, drafting should be done from portable water tanks in all possible situations. If porta-tanks are not used, the justification must be documented and approved by the READ. This would serve to prevent potential AIS contamination of waterbodies from equipment, decrease the number of equipment that would have to be sanitized, and reduce the impacts to riparian areas from vehicles driving in the area.
	• All water drafting operations will have pumps and fuel setup within an adequate and appropriate containment system. Resource Advisors will monitor drafting operations to ensure that pumps stationed within the RHCA have containment berms, absorbent pads, and/or other controls sufficient to contain potential chemical spills and prevent delivery to waterbodies and intermittent streams.
	• Resource Advisors will be available to direct fire crews and helicopter pilots to dip locations where ESA-listed fish are not present.
	• During extended attack, if dip locations have ESA-listed fish present, the resource advisor must evaluate the site and action that occurred in order to determine the potential for adverse effects.
Burning Out Operations	• Fire will only be ignited within RHCAs if it is necessary to meet wildland fire management objectives.
	• Resource Advisors shall inform Wildland Incident Management Teams of incident-related RHCA resources and issues.
Road Reconstruction	• If closed roads within RHCAs are opened, the Resource Advisor shall identify any associated erosion problems and recommend rehabilitation treatments needed to minimize or avoid sediment delivery to perennial and intermittent waterbodies.
	• Treatments identified by the Resource Advisor will be incorporated in the Repair Plan. The agency administrator shall ensure that rehabilitation of all effects of fire suppression is addressed by the Incident Management Team.
	• All road reconstruction activities shall be discussed prior to reopening with the Resource Advisor in order to minimize or avoid potential adverse effects.
	• Road reconstruction actions will require the use of erosion-control

PROPOSED MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY	DESIGN CRITERIA
	structures to capture any sediment that may be caused through implementation.
	• All roads that are opened during fire suppression activities shall be returned to pre-fire administrative status once all fire suppression actions and suppression rehabilitation treatments are complete.
Application of Retardant, Foam, and Surfactants	• Fire suppression chemicals will not be used in areas where there is a potential for direct waterway contamination.
	• Injecting chemicals while pumping directly from waterways will not be conducted without appropriate mitigation. In cases where chemicals are needed, water will be pumped from a fold-a-tank, or a backflow check valve will be used.
	• Once a WFDSS decision has been approved, application of retardant, foam, additives, and surfactants to all surface waters will be avoided within RHCAs unless the line officer or designee determines that imminent safety to human life or protection of structures is an issue; or the incident resource advisor determines and documents an escaped fire would cause more degradation to an RHCA than addition of chemical, foam, additive or surfactant delivery to surface waters in RHCAs.
	• Spill containment equipment will be readily available.
	• Resource Advisors should be knowledgeable of and able to implement the SCNF spill contingency plan in the event of a chemical spill or contamination.
	• Aerial application of fire retardant or foam is not covered under this proposed action. A national EIS regarding aerial applications of fire retardant and foam is currently being prepared and a decision notice is due prior to December 31, 2011.
Aquatic Invasive Species	• Equipment that had contact with surface water, such as engines, helicopter buckets, and portable pumps, returning from off-Forest assignment should be cleaned and sanitized to prevent the spread of AIS. Equipment sanitation will adhere to the 2010 USFS Region 4 Operational Guidelines (USDA FS 2010).
	• Equipment that will have contact with surface water, such as engines, helicopter buckets, and portable pumps, arriving to the SCNF will clean and sanitize equipment to prevent the spread of AIS. Equipment sanitation will adhere to the 2010 USFS Region 4 Operational Guidelines (USDA FS 2010).
	• Cleaning/Sanitation will be conducted in areas where there is no potential to deliver effluent to waterways. Areas will be designated for cleaning/sanitation of heavy equipment to reduce the spread of noxious weeds and AIS.
	• Greywater may be applied to roads in areas where there is no potential to deliver to waterways. Greywater is wastewater generated from domestic activities such as laundry, dishwashing, and bathing, which can be recycled on-site for uses such as landscape irrigation and constructed wetlands. Care will be taken to avoid exposing firefighters, the public, or areas outside of the road right-of-way to the greywater as it is applied.
	• Water tenders and engines shall not dump water directly from one stream or lake into another in order to prevent the spread of potential AIS.
	• Equipment that had contact with surface water, such as engines, helicopter buckets, and portable pumps, moving from areas where AIS occur, to areas

PROPOSED MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY	DESIGN CRITERIA
	where they are not known, shall clean and sanitize equipment before moving.
	• Engines, water tenders, and helicopters should not obtain water from multiple sources during a single operational period unless drafting/dipping equipment is sanitized between sources.
	• To reduce the spread of AIS, keep equipment and supplies as clean as possible. Thoroughly clean equipment periodically.
	• Minimize driving equipment through or wading across waterbodies whenever possible.

Table 1. FIRELINE WATER BAR SPACING GUIDELINES

Gradient (%)	Quartzites	Volcanics & Sediments	Granitics
0 – 10	200 ft	80 ft	75 ft
10 – 20	160	70	65
20 – 30	110	55	50
30 – 40	80	40	35
40 – 50	60	35	20
50 – 60	45	20	10

Table 2. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EXPLOSIVE CHARGE WEIGHT IN VARIOUS SUBSTRATES AND DISTANCES (IN FEET) FROM A WATERBODY OCCUPIED, OR POTENTIALLY OCCUPIED BY LISTED FISH SPECIES.

Substrate	Explosive Charge Weight in Pounds								
	0.5	1	2	5	10	25	100	500	1000
Rock	30	50	80	120	170	270	530	1180	1670
Frozen Material	40	50	70	110	160	250	500	1120	1580
Stiff Clay, Gravel, Ice	30	40	60	100	140	220	440	990	1400
Clay Silt, Dense Sand	30	40	50	80	120	180	370	820	1160
Medium to Dense Sand	20	30	50	70	100	160	320	720	1020
Medium Organic Clay- Spawning/Rearing	15	20	30	50	70	100	210	460	660
Medium Organic Clay- Incubation	19	27	38	60	85	135	270	600	850
Soft Organic Clay- Spawning/Rearing	15	20	30	40	60	100	190	440	620
Soft Organic Clay- Incubation	19	27	38	60	85	135	270	600	850

Relationship between explosive charge weight in various substrates and distances in feet from a waterbody occupied, or potentially occupied by listed fish species, which will produce up to 2 psi hydrostatic overpressure on the swim bladder of fish, or 0.5 inches per second vibration velocity for incubating eggs (Wright and Hopky 1998).

ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE DESIGN CRITERIA THAT WILL TRIGGER EMERGENCY ESA CONSULTATION

- Operational facilities (other than coyote and spike camps) located within an RHCA are outside the scope of this programmatic BA. Where such actions may affect ESA-listed species or their habitats, the Forest Service shall initiate emergency consultation per 50 CFR § 402.05.
- Use of heavy equipment for fireline construction within RHCAs is outside the scope of this programmatic BA. Where such actions may affect ESA-listed species or their habitats, the SCNF shall initiate emergency consultation per 50 CFR § 402.05.
- Felling/bucking that result in a measurable change in one or more Watershed Condition Indicator (Appendix B) is outside the scope of this programmatic BA. Where such actions may affect ESA-listed species or their habitats, the Forest Service shall initiate emergency consultation.
- During extended attack, if dip locations have ESA-listed fish present, the resource advisor must evaluate the site and action that occurred in order to determine the potential for adverse effects. Where such actions may affect ESA-listed species or their habitats, the Forest Service shall notify the appropriate regulatory agency and initiate emergency consultation per 50 CFR § 402.05.
- Drafting without screens where listed fish species may occur is outside the scope of this programmatic BA. Where such actions occur, the Forest Service shall initiate emergency consultation per 50 CFR § 402.05.
- Direct ignition from streambanks is outside the scope of this programmatic BA. Where such actions may affect ESA-listed species or their habitats, the Forest Service shall initiate emergency consultation per 50 CFR § 402.05.
- Culvert installation/replacement and reconstruction of stream crossings within streams and waterways that contain listed fish are outside the scope of this programmatic BA. Where such actions occur, the Forest Service shall initiate emergency consultation per 50 CFR § 402.05.
- Release of retardant, foams, additives, and/or surfactants into waterways is outside the scope of this programmatic BA. Where such actions may affect ESA-listed species or their habitats, the Forest Service shall initiate emergency consultation per 50 CFR § 402.05.
- Suppression actions that do not adhere to equipment cleaning and sanitation specifications mentioned above are outside the scope of this programmatic BA. Where such actions may affect ESA-listed species or their habitats, the Forest Service shall initiate emergency consultation per 50 CFR § 402.05.

Fire Management BA Compliance Check List

Checklist of the Programmatic Fire Management Guidelines for Listed Fish and Aquatic/Riparian Habitats for the Salmon-Challis National Forest

Incident Name:	Acres Burned:
Forest:	Ranger District(s):
Date Suppression Initiated:	Date Suppression Complete:
ESA Listed Species/Critical Habitat Present (list):	

Wildland Fire Management

- District or Forest Resource Specialists (Wildlife and Fisheries/Hydro)were involved in the development of the WDSS document which assured appropriate Wildland Fire Management Tactics were used in areas where there was a potential to affect listed species or their habitats. **Yes** □ **No** □

- Resource Specialists/Resource Advisors assigned to Wildfire Incident Management Teams reviewed Operational Period Plans and assessed for the potential effects of the planned actions on natural and social resources. **Yes** □ **No** □

- Resource Specialists/Resource Advisors briefed Incident Management Teams about listed species present and legal requirements including direction applicable to Wildland Fire Management Tactics (FSOGs) before they deployed to the fire. **Yes** □ **No** □

- Resource Specialists/ Resource Advisors monitored the implementation of suppression management operations guidelines stated within the Programmatic for Wildfire Management on the Salmon-Challis National Forest Consultation (2010).
  Yes □ **No** □

Camps, Helicopter Landing Sites, and Other Operational Facilities

- Operational facilities were located outside of RHCAs. **Yes** □ **No** □

- Coyote or spike camps were allowed within RHCAs if there were no other suitable sites.
  Yes □ **No** □ If "Yes", explain rationale:

_____
_____
_____

- If coyote or spike camps were within RHCAs, did they minimize vegetation disturbance (e.g. clearing and cutting of trees), followed pack it in/ pack it out practices, and adhered to sanitation procedures found in the Forest Health and Safety Handbook? **Yes** □ **No** □

- Large operational facilities had site plans completed describing necessary mitigation measures for their facilities. **Yes** □ **No** □

- Refueling and storage of fuel kept outside of RHCAs. **Yes** □ **No** □

- Were containment basins and/or absorbent pad of adequate size used if storage and refueling occurred within RHCAs? **Yes** □ **No** □

- If refueling was necessary within RHCAs, did refueling and/or storage occur with less than 5 gallons? **Yes** □ **No** □

Fire Line Construction

- Heavy equipment was not used to construct fire lines in RHCAs. **Yes** □ **No** □

- If heavy equipment was used in an RHCA, did a line officer or designee determine that safety or loss of human life or structures was at imminent risk. **Yes** □ **No** □
  An individual consultation will be needed if 'Y'.

- Fireline construction did not occur on slopes steeper than 60% or where it caused excessive erosion and resource damage. **Yes** □ **No** □

- If explosives were used, were they used outside of RHCAs and within the buffers described in table 2 (above). **Yes** □ **No** □
  If used within RHCAs or within recommended buffers, an individual consultation will be needed.

- Was fire severity in RHCAs from backburns or burnouts minimized? **Yes** □ **No** □ **N/A** □

- Were erosion control measures such as water bars and cutout drains installed in fire line at the time of fire line construction? **Yes** □ **No** □ If "No", explain rationale:

_____
_____
_____

- Were trees or snags cut within RHCAs? **Yes** □ **No** □

- If so, were they left unless within the RHCA or were they determined to be unnecessary for achieving soil, water, riparian, and aquatic desired conditions? **Yes** □ **No** □
  Rationale for cutting trees:

_____
_____
_____

Water Drafting and Dipping

- Did dipping occur after coordination with the resource advisor? **Yes** □ **No** □ **N/A** □

- If helicopter buckets or snorkeling were used within areas that contained listed fish, note amount of dips, number of dip sites and locations. **Yes** □ **No** □ **N/A** □
  Document below:

_____
_____
_____

- Did helicopter bucketing occur only after chemical injection systems had been removed, disconnected, or rinsed clean? **Yes** □ **No**□ **N/A** □

- Were pump intake screens not exceeding 3/32 inch and a surface area proportionate to the pump intake capacity used? **Yes** □ **No**□

- Was all drafting and dipping equipment cleaned to avoid contamination of waterways or introduction of invasive species? **Yes** □ **No**□ If "No", explain rationale:

_____
_____
_____

Road Reconstruction

- Were closed roads opened within RHCAs? **Yes** □ **No**□ **N/A** □

- If roads were re-opened, were all actions to reduce erosion problems implemented? **Yes** □ **No**□ If "Yes", what were they? If "No", explain rationale:

_____
_____
_____

- Were roads within RHCAs reverted back to pre-fire condition after fire management actions and Burned Area Restoration Actions (BAER) were complete? **Yes** □ **No**□ What conservation measures were used to revert roads back and were these roads hydrologically disconnected?

_____
_____
_____

Application of Retardant, Foam, and Surfactants

- Was the application of retardant, foam, additives, and surfactants to all surface waters avoided within RHCAs? **Yes** □ **No**□ ***If "No", emergency consultation will be initiated and applicable reporting protocols will be followed.***

Cleaning/Sanitation of Equipment/Personnel

- Were engines, equipment and helicopters returning from off-Forest assignment cleaned and sanitized to prevent the spread of whirling disease and any other potential aquatic organism/disease? **Yes** □ **No**□ If No, explain rationale:

_____
_____
_____

- Were engines, equipment, and helicopters arriving from areas with known AIS infestations cleaned and sanitized to prevent the spread of AIS? **Yes** □ **No**□ If No, explain rationale:

_____
_____
_____

- Was cleaning/sanitation conducted in areas where there was no potential to deliver effluent to waterways? **Yes** □ **No**□

- Was sanitation effluent applied to roads in areas where there is no potential to deliver to waterways? **Yes** □ **No**□ **N/A** □

- Did water tenders and engines avoid dumping water directly from one stream or lake into another in order to prevent the spread of potential aquatic organisms/diseases? **Yes** □ **No**□

- To reduce the spread of undesirable aquatic organisms, were equipment and supplies kept as clean as possible? **Yes** □ **No**□ State what was done:

_____
_____
_____

- Were camps, vehicles and crew staging areas, helispots, cargo and net loading areas, and airstrips placed in noxious weed-free areas? **Yes** □ **No**□

- If such areas were not available, was mitigation measures implemented determined by the Weed Specialist/Resource Advisor? **Yes** □ **No**□ Explain rationale and mitigation measures:

_____
_____
_____

- Was travel avoided or minimized through noxious weed areas? **Yes** □ **No**□

Repair Activities

- Was an Emergency Repair assessment completed if the fire was over 100 acres where Wildland Fire Management Tactics were used? **Yes** □ **No**□ **N/A** □

- Was a fisheries biologist or hydrologist always assigned to the Repair Team? **Yes** □ **No**□ If "No", explain rationale:

  _____
  _____
  _____

- The Resource Specialist/Resource Advisor assigned to the wildland fire incident reviewed the Wildland Fire Management Tactics and repair efforts to see if they successfully avoided adverse effects to listed fishes and critical habitat? **Yes** □ **No**□

- Were management actions consistent with the Fire Programmatic BA? **Yes** □ **No**□ Explain rationale. ***If "No", an individual consultation will be needed.***

_____
_____
_____

_____

Signature of Resource Advisor and Date

PREVENTING SPREAD OF AQUATIC INVASIVE ORGANISMS COMMON TO THE INTERMOUNTAIN REGION OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES FOR 2011 FIRE ACTIVITIES

Why? Firefighter and public safety is still the first priority, but aquatic invasive plants and animals pose a risk to both the environment and to firefighting equipment (some species can clog valves, pumps, etc. if equipment is not completely drained or treated). Prevention and sanitation can prevent the spread of these organisms and help to assure that firefighting equipment remains operational. These guidelines were developed for USFS fire managers to help them avoid the spread of aquatic invasive species. These are the *operational* guidelines; see Technical Guidelines for more information and references. All documents are available on the Region 4 Aquatic Invasive Species website (http://www.fs.fed.us/r4/resources/aquatic/guidelines/index.shtml).

PREVENTION

- Map the distribution of aquatic invasive organisms in watersheds where the operation will take place. An ArcMap project file and a geodatabase of species layers are available for download at http://www.fs.fed.us/r4/resources/aquatic/spatial_data/index.shtml. You can never be certain that invasives are NOT present, but at least you will know ahead of time where they ARE present.
- Avoid entering waterbodies or contacting mud and aquatic plants.
- Avoid transferring water between drainages or between unconnected waters within the same drainage. Avoid dumping water directly from one stream or lake into another.
- Avoid sucking organic and bottom material into water intakes when drafting from streams or ponds. Use screens.
- Avoid obtaining water from multiple sources during a single operational period unless drafting/dipping equipment is sanitized between sources.

If contamination of gear with raw water or mud/plants is unavoidable, see 'Sanitizing', below.

SANITIZING

(1) External surfaces of all equipment that comes in contact with water:

- Any equipment that comes into contact with raw water should be sanitized. Cleaning and sanitizing equipment will be necessary after use as well as before use if equipment has been obtained from a source where sanitizing history is unknown.
- Establish sanitation areas where there is no potential for runoff into waterways, storm drains, or sensitive habitats.
- Thorough drying alone is an easy and effective sanitizing method, but required drying times vary considerably with the species (see Methods of Control Table in *Technical Guidelines*) and may not be practical for a quick turnaround. Drying may be doable, however, after the incident.
- Remove all visible plant parts and mud from external surfaces of gear and equipment. Powerwash all accessible surfaces with clean water (ideally, hot water ≥140ºF). Weed washers are effective, and can be used to do double duty. Power washing will greatly reduce the likelihood that any target aquatic invasives are present, and chemical treatment of external surfaces is not recommended.

(2) Internal tanks of water tenders, engines, and other equipment:

- Disinfect all equipment prior to use if it has an unknown sanitizing history as well as after an incident.
- Set up a portable disinfection tank (pumpkin) using a cleaning solution of quaternary ammonium compounds, common cleaning agents used in homes and hospitals, and safe for gear and equipment when used at recommended concentrations and rinsed. Two brands are readily available (see below for suppliers): *Quat128*® or *Sparquat 256*®. Costs and effectiveness are comparable; both are labeled for use as fungicides/virucides.

Recipes for cleaning solutions using either *Quat128*® *or Sparquat 256*®

Volume of tap water	**Volume of *Quat128*®** (5%)	**Volume of *Sparquat 256*®** (3%)
100 mL water	4.6 mL	3.0 mL
1 gallon water	6.4 liquid oz.	4.1 liquid oz.
1 gallon water	12.7 tbsp	8.2 tbsp
1 gallon water	0.8 cup	0.5 cup
100 gallons water	5 gallons	3.2 gallons
1000 gallons water	50 gallons	32.2 gallons

- For engines and tenders, empty the tank, then circulate the cleaning solution for 10 minutes. Float portable pumps in the disinfection tank and pump cleaning solution through for 10 minutes, then rinse with water. Pump cleaning solution through hoses, then rinse with water. Discharge cleaning solution back into the disinfection tank for reuse.
- Where feasible, dip gear or equipment (e.g. helicopter buckets) into the cleaning solution. Alternatively, put the cleaning solution in backpack spray pumps to clean portable tanks, helicopter buckets, and other equipment. The solution must be in contact with the surface being sanitized for at least 10 minutes and then rinsed with water.

TESTING DISINFECTANT CONCENTRATIONS

(http://www.fs.fed.us/r4/resources/aquatic/guidelines/testing_quat_concentrations.pdf)
When a large volume of quat solution (as in a pumpkin) has been used repeatedly and possibly diluted with excess water or mud, the solution can lose its effectiveness. To determine if the solution is at the correct strength, use "Quat Chek 1000" Test Papers, which function like Litmus paper (see below for suppliers). The cleaning solution needs to be diluted before it can be tested with these papers.

To do this:
For *Sparquat 256*®

- Take **one** cup of your cleaning solution, pour into a bucket. Add **5** cups of water. Mix.

OR For *Quat128*®

- Take **one** cup of used cleaning solution, pour into a bucket. Add **4** cups of water. Mix.

Test the diluted solution in the bucket with "Quat Chek 1000" Test Paper. Match up the color of the paper with the ppm's on the color chart. For optimal disinfection, the diluted solution should have a concentration between 600 and 800 ppm. If it is too dilute, dispose of properly and make a new cleaning solution.

DISPOSAL

- Used cleaning solution may be disposed over open land or on roadways where there is no potential for runoff into waterways, storm drains, or sensitive habitats. Quat chemicals are quickly neutralized by soil.

- Do not dump treated water into any stream or lake, or on areas where it can migrate into any water body, storm drain, or sensitive habitat. Do not dispose of large quantities of diluted quat chemicals in municipal sewer systems without consulting the facility.
- Use caution when disposing the used cleaning solution and follow all federal, state, and local regulations.

SAFETY

- Use protective, unlined rubber gloves and splash goggles or face shield when handling the cleaning solution and take extra precautions when handling undiluted chemicals. Have eye wash and clean water available on-site to treat accidental exposure.
- Consult the product label and Material Safety Data Sheet for additional information.

STORAGE AND SHELF-LIFE

Sparquat 256® and Quat 128® (Waxie) can be stored at least 2 years in an unopened container without losing their effectiveness. Both should be stored in a cool, dry place, out of direct sunlight. Temperatures can range from 32 to 110 F. Once the quat solution is made up, it can be used repeatedly for up to a week unless heavily muddied or diluted. Solutions kept in sealed containers, free of contamination by foreign materials, remain more stable and can be effectively used for longer timeframes (Ron Cook, Spartan Chemical Co., personal communication).

SUPPLY SOURCES

The recommended chemicals are available through GSA (https://www.gsaadvantage.gov) and also through local janitorial chemical suppliers.

Quat 128® (Waxie)
Waxie's Enterprises Inc.
GSA (NSN No. 170304) =$36 per case (4 gal)
EPA registration #1839-166-14994. Additional info at http://www.waxie.com

Sparquat 256®
Spartan Chemical Company
GSA (NSN No. 1025-04) = $56 per case (4 gal)
EPA registration #5741-9. Additional info at http://www.spartanchemical.com

pHydrion® Quat Test 1000 Papers (0-1000 ppm Hi-Range)
(These papers are NOT available from GSA. GSA only has the papers for low concentrations)

- Microessential Labs (https://www.microessentiallab.com/ProductInfo/W20-QUATTQUATCK-SRD.aspx) $44 for 10 kits. Each 'kit' provides 150 tests.
- Grainger, Inc. (http://www.grainger.com/Grainger/items/3UDF5?Pid=search) $48 for 10 kits. Each 'kit' provides 150 tests.

***Additional guidance is available at
http://www.fs.fed.us/r4/resources/aquatic/guidelines/index.shtml ***

Salmon-Challis National Forest
INCIDENT BASE RECYCLING GUIDE

Introduction

Incidents such as fires often create small communities that purchase and consume products, and generate waste. We can recycle at incident camps and help promote the Forest Service mission to advocate a conservation ethic. This follows Executive Order 13514 "Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance", signed October 5, 2009.

In relation to recycling, E.O. 13514 includes the following pollution prevention and waste reduction requirements for Federal agencies:

- Minimize the generation of waste and pollutants through source reduction.
- Divert at least 50% of non-hazardous solid waste by the end of fiscal year 2013.
- Reduce printing paper use and acquiring uncoated printing and writing paper containing at least 30% post-consumer fiber.
- Increase the diversion of compostable and organic material from the waste stream.

This guide is intended to provide information for establishing, supplying, and implementing a recycling collections system at an incident. The Incident Team works for the local line officer of the agency that manages the lands where the incident is located. Therefore, the line officer will work with the Incident Commander to ensure the S-CNF incident recycling policy is implemented.

1. Determine if recycling is an option

It is an option, but there are only certain items that the various places recycling places will accept. Take the time to review the different options necessary for each recyclable item as more than one recycle location will have to be used. Contacting the recycling location(s) will be the first step to get the communication going as to when, where and how for this incident. Appendix F – Who, What, When, Where & How contains information about vendors and facilities that accept recyclable materials in the vicinity of the SCNF.

2. Determine what items are recyclable

Determine which items are considered "reusable government property" and which items are considered "garbage" that could be recycled. **This is important - see** Appendix B for these definitions. Once you determine which items are recyclable, determine how you will dispose of them using the following methods in order of preference:

A. Give to a recycler or organization willing to dispose of collection through recycling.

We would hope that the Government could minimize handling expense by letting the "donee" cover the costs of pick-up and delivery to the recycler--however, this is not a requirement. "Giving" the recyclables away is done through "abandonment" procedures outlined in Federal Property Management Regulations (41 CFR 101-45). Read Appendix B and consult with a local Property Management Officer who will document this method.

- **Note:** Batteries taken out of radios often still have life in them. Collect these and donate to local schools.

B. Pay for recyclables disposal. Paying for this service is similar to normal garbage waste removal, except that the garbage quantity removed (and hopefully associated costs) are reduced by the amount diverted for recycling purposes.
In general, handling recyclables should be done in the most cost-effective, reasonable manner given our local markets and resources to avoid incineration or landfill disposal. Authorized by the direction in Executive Order 13101, we do what is reasonable to accomplish this conservation objective.

C. Sell to a recycler. Current sale requirements state that proceeds be returned to the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. The Government should keep the proceeds if it originally bought the property (salvage value) or incurred costs of collection/disposal. NOTE: There is new legislation (P.L. 103-329) which may give the local unit the ability to collect sales proceeds AND use this money to offset costs of the recycling program operation--the WO is working on direction for implementing this legislation and will have new info soon. This is the least likely scenario since valuable recyclables (like metals) will not be being produced by an incident.

3. Establish who will be responsible for recycling at the incident

The person who oversees recycling operations at an incident is not always predetermined, so please refer to the Resource Advisor list for who may be assigned. The READ may serve only as a liaison for information and initial contacts, and cannot be at the incident location. The incident's recycling coordinator will have to be someone assigned to the incident. Ideally, this person should be located at the incident, especially during initial set-up of the operation.

Responsibilities for incident recycling fall within the Logistics branch, most likely under the Facilities Unit Leader. The recycling coordinator should be responsible for:

- Establishing and maintaining a SAFE and effective incident recycling operation.
- Ordering and establishing recycling collection facilities and associated supplies.
- Determining who will accept and/or transport the recyclables (with assistance from local recycling coordinator if available).
- Determining how many people will be needed to assist with the operation.
- Coordinating with and briefing the Food, Supply, Communications, Facilities, and Ground Support Unit Leaders.
- Briefing the Overhead Team about the program and minimizing any impact to the team's operation in accomplishing its mission.
- Informing incident base personnel and fire crews of the recycling program.
- Demobilizing the Incident Recycling Program supplies and personnel.

4. Determine which recycler will be used for the incident

Different recyclers will be utilized depending on whether the incident is on the north or south zone of the forest.

* **What materials will be accepted?** Currently the list of recyclable materials for this area is: cardboard, tin cans, aluminum cans, scrap metal, plastic containers (bottles only -items with necks, no tubs), paper (white), newspaper, magazines, motor oil, electronics, and batteries (see Appendix C for details on recycling all these items). Be sure to find out business hours if you end up transporting recyclables to the recycler.

*** How do they want them prepared?** Do items need to be rinsed? Crushed? Have labels removed? Be separated from similar items? Be in boxes, bundles or bags? Be wrapped with twine or tape? Most recyclers want recyclables sorted well but some will accept certain

items mixed together. ASK FOR DETAILS OR YOU MAY END UP HAVING ENTIRE LOADS OF RECYCLABLES REJECTED (see Appendix C for more details on types of materials and typical preparation).

*** Who will transport them?** Will the recycler or organization pick them up or will they need to be transported? If a contract is arranged with a recycler, try to include transport as a service. If you must transport them, order adequate truck and/or trailer transportation through Ground Support. Another option is to coordinate with the Supply Unit or Ground Support to backhaul the recyclables in empty supply trucks or any vehicles with room going in the direction of the recycling center. If you backhaul, try to send as much as you can prior to demobilization so as not to interfere with the backhaul of supplies. The Forest Service is authorized to use government time and equipment to accomplish recycling but we can save resources by piggybacking on other transportation situations.

5. Order Supplies

Many of the supplies you'll need are available from the fire cache through the supply unit. The list below is a list of options. What you'll need exactly will depend on what materials you'll be recycling, how they need to be prepared, and what your existing resources are. Find out how the garbage is being handled, what kinds of containers will be used, and where they will be placed. **Try to avoid using the same containers garbage will go in so people don't confuse them**. Recycling containers should be easily identifiable. If you do use the same containers as garbage, you'll need to make your recycling containers stand apart and be very noticeable (see "Establish Collection Sites" below).

The following items are choices for containers:

- Large plastic bags
- Garbage cans, 32 gal.
- Cardboard boxes
- Aluminum frame garbage bag holder

The plastic bags are a must to line containers with. Keep in mind that when the containers are full, a person should be able to lift out a bag full of materials safely and without too much difficulty, or be able to move the entire container to a transportation area.

Other Supplies:

- Gloves: heavy duty rubber gloves for handling food and drink-contaminated items, work gloves for paper and cardboard.
- Strapping tape
- Flagging (bright colors)
- Felt tip markers
-

Optional if available:

- Utility/razor knife and blades
- portable baler to compact cardboard
- Staple hammer
- Twine
- Free standing sink unit (approx. 20"x20"x16") for rinsing large food cans (see details in App. C).
- Stencils
- Heavy duty can opener
- Sign materials (cardboard, used paper)

6. Establish the Collection Facilities

Collection facilities need to be next to most garbage cans and in convenient areas.
Make it as easy to recycle as it is to throw things away. If people have to seek out a special place to recycle, they may be less inclined to do it.

Locations to consider are:

- by the food or kitchen unit
- near eating areas
- in crew camp areas, near showers
- at crew arrival and drop points
- at spike camps
- in convenient places throughout the incident base
-

Things to keep in mind:
Many recyclables will be generated near the food unit. If recycling is not in the caterer's contract, you'll need to supply collection containers near the cooking facility, preferably near a sink where large food cans are to be rinsed if necessary (see Appendix D on recycling at kitchens).

Don't forget spike camps and heliports. If they're large enough to provide full meals, there will probably be juice cans or aluminum to recycle. Find out what recyclables might end up there and send some boxes or bags and a person with information out there.

Make sure recycling collection containers are very visible, and distinguishable from garbage cans. Make signs with very large letters for each container indicating which items can and cannot go in (This information you will find out from whoever is processing the recyclables).

For example:

ALUMINUM CANS ONLY Please empty first No small tin juice cans No garbage	WHITE PAPER ONLY Please remove post-its, tape, paper clips Staples OK No colored paper No newspaper

Place identifying labels on all sides of the container and consider posting a sign at eye level by attaching it to a piece of lattice or a cardboard tube. If there are containers that are similar to or look like regular garbage cans, consider taping flagging in a star or tic-tac-toe pattern across the opening to make people look more closely at the container before tossing something in it. A piece of cardboard with a hole the size of a can cut in it will help keep garbage out of the aluminum can container.

Informing crews and personnel: Success of our program will rely a lot on how well people pay attention to the recycling facilities and whether they understand WHY this operation is set up in a particular way. We can get this information distributed in several ways:

1. Shift plans
2. Briefings
3. Bulletin boards
4. Post info near eating areas
5. Signs on bins
6. Talk to crews and camp personnel

Make multiple copies of info about the recycling program at the Incident Camps. Try to use paper that has already been printed on one side. Pieces of cardboard make good signs as well. If you have Hispanic crews, add the Spanish translation to your signs and flyers (see Appendix E for recycling messages and translations).

7. Designate Personnel to Help Service Bins and Maintain Operation Safely

Once the incident base camp is well established, camp crews can often assist with the maintenance of the recycling operation. Bins will need to be checked periodically to see that the correct items are being deposited in them and whether they are full. The most active times will likely be when crews are back from the line.

SAFETY IS THE NUMBER 1 PRIORITY! Before they start, it is very important that personnel servicing the bins are briefed on the safe handling of the materials and bins. Unless there is special equipment to transport heavy items (e.g. forklifts or hand trucks) no bundle, bag or box should weigh more than 45 lbs--no more than two people should have to lift it. Personnel should wear rubber gloves when handling food or beverage containers and they should **NOT** dig through garbage cans to retrieve recyclables. Remind crews that there may be sharp edges on glass and cans. All personnel servicing the bins should be instructed to look carefully in all containers before handling.

8. Identify Opportunities for Reuse of Materials

If you have determined that a particular item cannot be recycled locally and it's destined for the landfill, consider temporary reuse and ultimately abandonment as an option.

For example, AA batteries are used in King radios, but often are not fully drained of their charge when the radio begins to fail to transmit. Some batteries can have as much as half of their energy left. These batteries can be used up for headlamps in camp (not fireline) situations, or other items that use AAs (as long as the lifespan of the batteries are understood by the user). If they cannot be reused for government purposes and they are destined for the garbage can, use abandonment procedures to give them away to anyone who wants them (reference Federal Property Management Regulations 41 CFR 101-45.9 and document with Property Management Officer approval). Other examples of items that can be reused or abandoned include large plastic food buckets, cubitainers, visqueen, etc.

Food-grade plastic buckets used to deliver meals should be washed and reused in every possible situation.

9. Demobilize Recycling Supplies and Personnel at End of Incident

Arrange demobilization for personnel as workload decreases. At end of incident, ensure all reusable supplies are returned to the supply unit. If the recycling program is to be transferred to the local agency at the close of the incident, work with the person who will be taking over Logistics to ensure they are informed.

APPENDIX A - General Information about Recycling

Recycling is more than sorting items out of your trash, in fact, that should be the last thing a person does to prevent waste from going to landfills and incinerators. There are 3 basic elements to recycling (symbolized by the "chasing arrows" symbol) and a 4th element that is an important part of closing the recycling loop:

- 1) REDUCE = Reduce waste at the source, cut back on disposable items.
- 2) REUSE = Reuse and repair items as many times as possible.
- 3) RECYCLE (REMANUFACTURE) = Make new items out of recyclable materials.

4) BUY RECYCLED PRODUCTS = When we purchase items made from recycled materials, we help create a demand for those items sorted from the waste stream. This is an area where the Federal Government can have a tremendous influence.

APPENDIX B: Recycling Within Government Property Management Regulations

When is something considered Government property (for which disposal requires action by a Property Management Officer) and when is it trash (for which disposal may lend itself to recycling rather than land filling or incineration)? That is the question!

Everything bought by the Government with tax dollars is government property. This includes non-expendable equipment and expendable supplies. Until an item is abandoned as trash (i.e., thrown away), disposal is at the discretion of the local Property Management Officer (PMO). The PMO may advertise the item as excess property, donate it to State agencies as surplus, sell it, or use "abandonment" procedures (which consider scrap condition coding and costs of handling and/or storage). Procedural rules are found in the Federal Property Management Regulations (41 CFR 101) as supplemented by the Department and Forest Service.

Of the 3-R's, "reuse" is really a property matter. Therefore, items like CDs, partially used batteries, and other items that we might be able to reuse in another way, should not be considered for recycling until we've consulted the PMO and followed the proper property management procedures. Recycling (collection for remanufacture into marketable products) only begins when the item is discarded and destined for the trash dumpster or garbage can. Our objective then becomes to salvage and conserve discarded resources and divert them from landfills or incineration.

When we have former Government property so discarded (or when we collect waste discarded by the public) and it is locally recyclable (i.e., there's a nearby recycler willing to accept/process it) we should collect and recycle it. Most items we typically think of recycling (e.g. paper, cardboard, glass, plastic, etc.) are not typically items that can be reused. Once an item is considered recyclable, follow the disposal steps under item #2 on page 1.

APPENDIX C - Recyclable Materials Collections

Quality Control Is Important - Items you collect for recycling are a commodity. If a recycler is going to sell that commodity to a manufacturer, the recycler (basically the "middle man") must have quality materials to make a profit. If the recycler receives materials that are contaminated with trash or mixed together with other items, he or she has to pay the cost of sorting the materials. Often a recycler won't accept materials that are contaminated or not sorted because they can't afford to sort them. That's why it's important that you find out from your recycler as many details as possible about the materials he or she will accept and how they should be prepared.

What Is Recyclable? - The list of things that can be recycled is bigger than most people realize. Unfortunately, what can be recycled in one area of the country is not necessarily recyclable in another. Some materials are recyclable, but aren't made into products because 1) consumers are not demanding those products so manufacturers aren't investing in production, or 2) manufacturers haven't tested the new products enough to be comfortable with mass production.

The following is a list of the materials that are most commonly recycled in the U.S. and some of the ways a recycler might want them prepared. **Again--how the materials should be prepared will be determined by the local recycler.** Rinsing recyclables is not always a requirement; however, it helps prevent pests, odors and the mess of spilled contents.

Aluminum Cans - Empty all liquid and any garbage inside; bag or box. Some recyclers want them crushed to reduce volume in transport; others want them left whole so they stick together when crushed for baling. Some small juice cans are steel cans, not aluminum, and they are more difficult to crush. If you're unsure, test the can with a magnet. A magnet will not stick to aluminum.

Tin (steel) Cans - Since many of these are food cans, recyclers appreciate having them rinsed to keep pests and odors away. Some recyclers want both ends cut out and the cans flattened. It is not necessary to remove labels. Bag or box.

Plastic – There are seven different types of plastics that are identified by a number on the bottoms of plastic containers. Although many show the recycling arrows, not all of them are accepted for recycling. Plastics are divided into different types because each resin has its own properties such as specific melting temperatures and processing qualities. The facilities that take plastics will take a variety of codes (1 through 7); however- **all must be in bottle form** (neck smaller than body). No tubs, cups, bags, food wrap, etc. The most common plastics are marked with an asterisk:

Code	Resin Type	Form
*1(PET)	Polyethylene Terephthalate	Soda and mineral water bottles, clear or colored
*2(HDPE)	High Density Polyethylene	Milk/water jugs, some shampoo, detergent, and auto oil bottles
3(V)	Polyvinyl Chloride	Food wrap and vegetable oil bottles.
4 (LDPE)	Low Density Polyethylene	Plastic grocery bags
5(PP)	Polypropylene	Food tubes and jar lids
6(PS)	Polystyrene	Styrofoam cups, plates, clear plastic cups
7(OTHER)	Other resins or multiple resin	

Newspaper - Bundle, box, or bag--KEEP DRY. Newspaper is typically kept separate from other types of paper. Usually, anything that comes with the newspaper can be recycled with it (inserts, glossy ads, etc). Junk mail and catalogs that look like some of the inserts in the newspaper are usually not accepted with newspapers.

Office Paper - Box, bundle or bag--KEEP DRY. White paper ONLY. Most paper must be free of tape, post-it notes, paper clips, binders, glue, etc. Staples are usually OK. When the recycler's end result is to sell it to a high-grade recycled paper manufacturer, quality control is very important.

Cardboard - Corrugated cardboard boxes should be flattened and bundled--KEEP DRY. Some recyclers accept paperboard (the type of cardboard that cereal boxes and cases of pop (soda) cans are made of) but want it separated from corrugated cardboard.

Batteries - Whether batteries can be recycled depends on how many you have, what types they are, and where you are located. The most efficient way to recycle batteries is to use a mail back program (Appendix F). Although EPA has some requirements on how to properly dispose of batteries (see the individual battery descriptions below), state and local regulations may be more specific. Check with local solid waste disposal companies for state and local regulations.

Motor Oil - Drain into a plastic bucket with lid and take to local service station or facility that accepts used motor oil. Must not be mixed with any other fluids.

APPENDIX D - Recycling at the Camp Kitchen

How the food unit is organized will depend on the size of the incident. The smallest incidents may only have a camp kitchen that is supplied by local businesses. On larger incidents, caterers are contracted, sometimes locally and sometimes nationally. If the caterer is contracted locally, you may be able to work with the procurement unit to get recycling incorporated into the contract. The Food Unit Leader can help you determine how the catering will be arranged.

National contractors are required to provide recyclables separation capability but are not required to rinse. However, rinsing food cans is important to keep away pests and odors as the recyclables are processed.

The best way to handle recycling with caterers is to make it as easy for them as possible. It's easier and more logical for the caterer to coordinate their recycling with the camp's recycling system than if they attempted to do their own. Work with the caterer (maybe through the food unit leader or contracting officer representative) to see if they would be willing to rinse food cans. Some caterers are reluctant because they do not have the time and personnel to do it. If that is the case, see if they would allow camp crews to work on the food cans during slack hours. The other option is to try and order a separate sink unit. If there is some way to pump the caterer's grey water through this sink system to use only for rinsing, you can conserve the amount of clean water that's needed for rinsing.

Camp Kitchen Recyclables

The recyclable items that may be generated at a kitchen include:

* large steel food cans
* large plastic food bucket containers
* cardboard
* aluminum foil/dinner trays/pie plates
* plastic milk jugs (#2)
* aluminum cans

Recommendation:

The following supplies for recycling at a food unit:

- Free standing sink unit with grey water containment or piping adaptation to connect to caterer's grey water disposal. Sink should be big enough (20"x 20"x 16") to accommodate washing of large tin cans and have a drain board attached. Sink unit should also have 30-gallon water attached water supply or water available close by (from caterer). A 50-foot garden hose and nozzle can be attached to a pressure water system, when available, to spray out the food. Rinsing tin food cans is important to keep pests and odors out of the collections.
- 32 ounce container of dish washing liquid and plastic "scrubbies" to facilitate washing. Wire brush is handy also.

- Heavy duty can opener (non electric) either mounted on sink unit or table next to the sink unit. A hand model will work but is slower and harder on the hands.
- Heavy duty rubber gloves (4 pairs)
- Three "Exacto" knifes with replacement blades for breaking down cardboard boxes.

APPENDIX E - RECYCLING MESSAGES & INFORMATION

The more you can inform people at an incident about the recycling program and how it works, the more success you will have. Post information about the recycling program wherever you can: shift plans, bulletin boards, by recycling bins, in crew camps, by showers, in the food tent, etc. The following messages are examples for your use or for ideas:

- "Help Conserve Resources By Recycling! This fire camp has a recycling program. The following materials can be recycled. Please prepare them as noted and place them in the labeled bins..."
- "Did You Know This Camp Is Recycling?..."
- Report Progress: "We've recycled xx lbs. of cardboard, xxx lbs of aluminum cans, xx lbs. of paper..." etc.

Recycling Messages in Spanish

We need to recycle =	**Hay que reciclar**
Recyclables only =	**Solamente reciclables**
We recycle =	**Nosotros reciclamos**
No garbage =	**Basura no**
Pop (soda) cans =	**Botes de aluminio**
Aluminum juice cans =	**Botes de aluminio de jugo**
Tin cans =	**Botes de lata**
Corrugated cardboard =	**Carton acanalado**
Xerox paper =	**Papel de Xerox (Papel de copiar)**
Plastic milk jugs =	**Jarros de plastico de leche**
Glass =	**Vidrio**
Plastic bottles =	**Botellas de plastico**
Old plastic canteens =	**Cantimploras viejas de agua**
Please separate juice cans from lunch garbage = **Haga el favor de apartar los botes de jugo de la otra basura**	
We are recycling at this camp = **En este campamento se recicla**.	
Please put recyclables in the proper containers = **Haga el favor de colocar los reciclables en los receptaculos apropiados**	
Please empty container before putting it in the bin = **Haga el favor de vaciar los envases antes de meter en los receptaculos**	

Recycling Statistics

Here are some select statistics that can be used to inform people about the benefits of recycling: America produces an average of over half a ton of garbage per person per year (about 3 ½ lbs. a day). In a lifetime, the average American will throw away 600 times his/her weight in garbage--a 150 lb. adult will leave a legacy of 90,000 lbs. of trash for his/her children. Landfill sites are closing in the U.S. at the rate of one per day. However, recycling isn't just about saving landfill space. If it doesn't reduce pollution, energy consumption, and our use of natural resources, it's not effective recycling.

PAPER

- Paper takes up 40% of our landfill space--each ton of paper discarded fills 3.3 cubic yards. U.S. office workers discard more than 100 million tons of paper every year (enough to build a 12-foot high wall of paper from New York to Los Angeles).
- Every day in the United States, people use 187,000 tons (374,000,000 lbs.) of paper. For every 120 lbs. of paper you recycle, you save one tree.
- One Sunday edition of the New York Times consumes 60,000 trees. If we all recycled our Sunday papers, we could save 500,000 trees every week.
- Each ton of paper made from recycled fiber saves 17 trees, 4,100 kilowatts of energy, 7,000 gallons of water, and 60 pounds of air pollutants. One ton of post-consumer recycled paper saves enough energy to run the average home for six months.

OLD CORRUGATED CONTAINERS

Commercially, old corrugated container recycling ranks highest. Sears, Wal-Mart, Home Depot, Target, and K-Mart alone recover nearly 1 million tons annually.

ALUMINUM

- Americans throw away enough aluminum every three months to rebuild our entire commercial air fleet. However, we do recycle about 60% of aluminum cans (1500 are recycled every second) and, thanks to recycling; over 5 million tons (4 1/2 metric tons) of aluminum have been saved from landfills since 1972. Reynolds Aluminum's 39 processing centers recycled over 531 million pounds of aluminum in 1992. Making cans from recycled aluminum cuts air pollution and energy use by 95% over making them from virgin ore.
- In 1988, recycling aluminum cans saved enough energy to supply the residential electric needs of New York City for six months--recycling 1 can saves enough energy to run a TV set for 3 hours.
- There is no limit to the number of times aluminum can be reused. The soda can you are drinking from today could have been part of someone else's 20 years ago--and could be part of someone else's 20 years into the future if you recycle it.

GLASS

- Using recycled glass means using up fewer natural resources. Although sand is plentiful, it still must be mined and transported (as must the lime and soda). These processes require energy and produce about 385 lbs. of mining waste for each ton of glass produced--this can be reduced by almost 80% when 50% recycled glass is used in the process. Additionally, glass produced from recycled glass instead of raw materials reduces air pollution by 20% and water pollution by 50%.
- The energy saved by recycling one glass bottle is enough to light a 100-watt bulb for four hours.

STEEL

- It takes about 4 times as much energy to make steel from virgin ore as it does to make the same steel from scrap--a mill using recycled scrap reduces related water pollution, air pollution, and mining wastes by about 70%.
- Americans use 100 million tin and steel cans every day--recycling them saves 74% of the energy used to produce them from raw materials. Each year we dump about 30 billion steel and tin cans into landfills, yet we've had the means to recycle these two materials for 60 years. Recycling and reusing the materials in "tin" cans reduces related energy use by 74%; air pollution by 85%; solid waste by 95%; and water pollution by 76%--yet only about 5% of "tin" cans are being recycled. Why?

PLASTICS

- Americans throw away enough plastic soda bottles in a year to circle the earth four times.
- It takes 1,050 recycled milk jugs to make a 6-foot plastic park bench.

LEAD - Sixty percent of the world's lead supply comes from recycled car batteries.

OIL- Americans throw away enough motor oil every year to fill 120 supertankers.

APPENDIX F – WHO, WHAT, WHEN, WHERE & HOW

Blue Mountain Refuse

Process: Call to arrange a pickup or drop off materials during transfer station business hours
Who: Facilities Unit Leader or as designated by IMT
Cost: TBD (will be included in garbage collection contract)
Physical Address: Dump Road (Hwy 93 South) Challis ID 83226
Mailing Address: PO Box 786 Challis ID 83226
Phone: 208-879-2110; 208-589-7018 (cell) **Fax:** 208-879-2142
Hours: Tuesday and Saturday: 10 am to 6 pm (transfer station)

- Use this facility for small incidents on the south end of the Salmon-Challis National Forest. Contract pick-up is preferred over dropping materials off at transfer station.

Materials Accepted
Aluminum Cans
Cardboard
Catalogs
Magazines
Newspaper
White Office Paper

Lemhi County Landfill

Process: Identify drop off schedule.
Who: Facilities Unit Leader or as designated by IMT
Cost: None
Mailing Address: 618 N Saint Charles St. Salmon, ID 83467
Phone: 208-756-2080
Hours: Monday through Saturday: 9 am to 5:30 pm

- Use this facility for small incidents on the north end of the Salmon-Challis National Forest

Materials Accepted
Aluminum Cans
Cardboard
Steel Cans

Western Recycling

Process: Identify drop off schedule.
Who: Facilities Unit Leader or as designated by IMT
Cost: None
Hours: Monday through Friday: 8 am to 5 pm
Saturday: 9 am to 2 pm
Address:

Western Recycling 1990 So Cole Rd Boise, Idaho 83709 Phone # 208-375-8580 Fax # 208-375-8588	Western Recycling 2520 Sundance Rd Nampa, Idaho 83651 Phone # 208-466-9504 Fax # 208-466-0597
Boise Recycling 4725 Glenwood Garden City, Idaho 83714 Phone # 208-375-3225 Fax # 208-375-6948	Western Recycling 1020 Denver St. Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402 Phone # 208-529-9908 Fax # 208-529-0964
Western Recycling 445 NE 16th St Fruitland, Idaho 83619 Phone # 208-452-5425 Fax # 208-452-5294	Western Recycling 7057 S 5th Ave Pocatello, Idaho 83204 Phone # 208-234-2092 Fax # 208-234-4014

- Use these facilities for back-hauling materials that cannot be recycled locally.

Materials Accepted
Aluminum Cans
Cardboard
Catalogs
Magazines
Newspaper
White Office Paper
Steel Cans
Plastics • Milk Jugs • Bottles #1 through #7

Sanitary Services

Process: Provide large recycling-only dumpster- sort and haul all recyclables.
Who: Facilities Unit Leader or as designated by IMT
Cost: Call for cost
Phone: 208-888-3999

- Use this facility for large incidents on the south end of the Salmon-Challis National Forest

Materials Accepted
Aluminum Cans
Cardboard
Catalogs
Magazines
Newspaper
White Office Paper
Steel Cans

Plastics • Milk Jugs • Bottles #1 through #7

Palmer Electric Technology Energy Services (P.E.T.E.S)

Process: Drop-off
Who: Facilities Unit Leader or as designated by IMT
Cost: $0.55/pound
Address: 2407 Harve Ave. Missoula MT 59801
Phone: 406-543-3086 **Fax:** 406-543-3093
Hours: Call first

- Use this facility for electronic recycling for all incidents on the Salmon-Challis National Forest

Materials Accepted
Lamp Types • Fluorescent Straight • U-Tubes • HID • Metal Halide • Mercury Vapor • Sodium Vapor • Compact Fluorescent • UVA Bulbs • Mercury T-Stat Bulbs
Ballasts
Computer Monitors
Electronic Equipment – i.e. computers, cell phones, handheld devices
TV's (all sizes)

The Big Green Box

Process: Postage paid mail-back battery recycling
Who: Facilities Unit Leader or as designated by IMT
Cost:

Federal Government - GSA Only (01 Pack)	$57.86
Federal Government - GSA Only (02 Pack)	$109.73
Federal Government - GSA Only (05 Pack)	$265.34
Federal Government - GSA Only (20 Pack)	$1,050.00

Address: 125 E. Commercial Street, Suite A Anaheim, CA. 92801-1214
Phone: (877) 461-2345 **Fax:** (740) 862-2075
Email: info@biggreenbox.com

Materials Accepted
Batteries • Alkaline • Lithium • Nickel Cadmium • Nickel Metal Hydride • Lithium Ion • Other household batteries
Cellular Phones
Pagers

Wireless Communication Devices
Chargers
Portable Tools
Laptops

Wilderness Intrusion and Reporting In all cases, fire incidents will be managed utilizing minimum impact tactics as practicable while providing for firefighter and public safety first. This direction is especially relevant on the SCNF, which encompasses large areas of designated wilderness.

Each use of motorized and/or mechanized techniques in wilderness must be properly assessed by the Agency Administrator and **specifically** approved by the appropriate higher level official. Such assessment and approval shall be documented in "Approval for Motorized Equipment or Mechanical Transport in Wilderness in Support of Fire Management Activities" (attached, 4 pages). Such documentation may be postponed in the event of emergency, but should be completed as soon as possible in such an event.

When approval for motorized and/or mechanized uses has been obtained, then **each instance** of such use must be documented for wilderness intrusion reporting. The SCNF has a developed a reporting form and protocol that will be utilized for such reporting (see following 3 pages). Assistance with protocols for completing this documentation may be obtained from the incident READ.

Additional information regarding fire management in wilderness can be found at: http://www.wilderness.net/index.cfm?fuse=toolboxes&sec=fire

Approval for Motorized Equipment or Mechanical Transport in Wilderness in Support of Fire Management Activities

I. FIRE INFORMATION:

Date/Time:	Start Date/Time:
Fire Name/Number:	Current Size:
Wilderness Area:	General Location:
FMP Polygon(s):	Managed Fire

II. POTENTIAL NEED FOR MOTORIZED EQUIPMENT:

(Check and explain all applicable needs; to be completed by Fire Duty Officer):

Check	TOPIC	SITUATION (briefly describe)
	SAFETY:	
	- Firefighter Safety	
	- Public Safety	
	RESOURCE IMPACTS:	
	- Wilderness Resources	
	- TES habitat or populations	
	- Cultural Resources	
	OTHER PROPERTY AND VALUES:	
	- Adjacent private land/ structures	
	- FS or other agency infrastructure	
	-Permitted activities	
	LOCAL CONDITIONS:	
	- Extreme fire indices	
	- High potential for spread	
	- Current/projected weather conditions	
	FIRE MANAGEMENT RESOURCES:	
	- Availability is low.	
	- Amount of other proximal fire activity.	
	- Regional Preparedness Level	
	- Remoteness, accessibility, response time	
	OTHER (specify):	
	-Traditional skills not available	
	-Non-motorized equipment not available	

III. ALTERNATIVES AND RATIONALE FOR USE OF MOTORIZED EQUIPMENT or MECHANICAL TRANSPORT WITHIN WILDERNESS

(To be completed by Resource Advisor or Wilderness Technical Specialist)

Utilize MIST and wilderness fireline and repair standards to minimize impacts in all actions.

Proposed Action	**Alternative**	
Motorized Equipment or Mechanical Transport Tactic	**Non-Motorized Equipment or Non-mechanical Transport Tactic**	**Rationale for Authorizing Motorized Equipment or Mechanical Transport** *Note - Be specific and identify why motorized equipment or mechanical transport is the minimum necessary requirement.*
Aerial delivery of fire fighters	Walk, pack, or boat in	
Helispot construction	Use natural openings or existing helispots	
Helicopter landings	Personnel and materials are packed or floated in or out	
Helicopter sling loads	Pack or float materials in or out	
Para-cargo drops	Pack or float materials in or out	
Helicopter water drops	Use backpack pumps, gravity fed hose lays, or dry mop	
Aerial retardant application	Manage fire using natural features and fuel breaks	
Chain saws	Use cross-cut saws Locate line to avoid or minimize need for cutting Avoid or isolate hazard trees Revise mop-up standards	
Water pumps	Use backpack pumps, gravity fed hose lays, dry mop	
Bull dozers or tractors	Manage fire using natural features, fuel breaks, and burnout	
Other:		

IV. **SPECIFIC REQUEST and AUTHORIZATION:**
(To be completed or approved by the Line Officer)

Based on the above needs and rationale, the following motorized equipment is requested. Authorized use for the specified time periods and locations is as follows.

Motorized Equipment	**Equip. Request (Check)**	**1. Specific Use or Objective** (Check blank or provide specific information)	**Authorized Time Period and Specific Area of Fire**
Chainsaw		Fell Trees/snags posing a threat to the integrity of the fireline.	
		Fell Trees/snags posing a threat to firefighter safety.	
		Clearing fireline of brush/limbs to control spread.	
		Bucking logs posing threat to integrity of fireline.	
Portable Pump		Support to:___ Initial attack; ___ Extended attack, and/or ___ Mop Up. Approved water source(s): _____ Water sources to avoid: _____	
Helicopter		Landing for Initial attack: _____	
		Landing at approved helispots:_____ _____	
		Transport of ___ personnel, ___supplies/equipment	
		Bucket Drops to support ___ Initial attack, ____Extend attack _____ Other Approved water source(s): _____ Water sources to avoid: _____	
Bulldozers		Protect private property	
Other Equipment			

Authorization Requested by:_____ Title_____

Wilderness Resource Advisor Review by:_____

Authorized by:_____ Date:_____
Line Officer

Note – the following table represents national policy on approval of motorized/mechanized operations in wilderness, as indicated in FSM 2320. Some FS regions have re-delegated authority and should either delete this table or replace it with one that reflects regional direction.

LINE OFFICER APPROVAL: Listed below is the line officers delegation level for the approval of motorized or mechanized equipment: FSM 2326.04b and 2326.04c

Motorized/Mechanical Request	Authorization for Non-Emergency	Authorization for Emergency
• Chainsaws, Pumps	• Regional Forester	• Forest Supervisor
• Helicopters-Fixed Wing • Retardant Delivery • Bucket Work • Crew Shuttle	• Regional Forester	• Forest Supervisor
• Helispot Construction	• Regional Forester	• Forest Supervisor
• Motor Vehicle	• Regional Forester	• Forest Supervisor
• Tractors (Heavy Equipment)	• Regional Forester	• Regional Forester

Wilderness Motorized Equipment & Mechanized Transportation Reporting Form – first page

Authorization Type:

Authorizing Official (Chief, Regional Forester, Forest Supervisor or District Ranger) & Date of Approval:

Authorization Time Span & What is Authorized:

Description / Justification:

Incident	Date(s)	Intrusion Type (see list)	#'s of Use	Days/Hours of Use	If Fire: fire use, suppression, support or de-mob activity?	Comments

Wilderness Motorized Equipment & Mechanized Transportation Reporting Form – continuation page

Authorization – Name and Date: **Continuation Page # _____**

Incident	Date(s)	Intrusion Type (see list)	#'s of Use	Days/Hours of Use	If Fire: fire use, suppression, support or de-mob activity ?	Comments

Note: For electronic application, use table feature in Word to add or delete rows; to copy and paste additional first pages and continuation pages

List of Intrusion Types and Units

Equipment Type	Units of Measure
Most frequently used:	
Helicopter	Landings, # of Rappelers, # of Slingloads / longlines, # of Bucket drops, # of Cargo drops, # of Incendiary material drops, # of Flight hours authorized
Air tanker	Retardant drops, # of Flight hours authorized
Airplane	Smokejumper drops, # of smokejumpers Cargo drops, # of Flight hours authorized
Chainsaw	# of # of days authorized # of days used
Portable Pump	# of # of days authorized # of days used
Generator	# of # of days authorized # of days used
Helispots	# constructed – give details: where
Other: Air Compressor, ATV, Battery-Powered Tool, Bicycle, Concrete Equipment, Float Plane, Heavy Equipment, Motorcycle, Motorized Watercraft, Rock Drill, Snowmachine, Truck, Wheelbarrow, Wheeled Litter, Motorized Winch, etc.	# of, #of days authorized

Retardant Use and Reporting

Forest Service | Washington Office | 1400 Independence Avenue, SW Washington, DC 20250

File Code: 5160/2670 Date: May 19, 2011
Route To:
Subject: Reporting Requirements for Retardant and Foam in Waterways and Threatened and Endangered Species Habitat

To: Regional Foresters

The reporting requirements for retardant and foam in waterways and threatened and endangered (T&E) species habitats are unchanged for 2011. Work continues within the Fire and Aviation Management (FAM) program on the proper application of wildland fire chemicals based on the acceptance of the Reasonable and Prudent Alternatives (RPA) from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Services (NMFS) developed from their Biological Opinions for the Aerial Application of Fire Retardant Environmental Assessment (EA). Additional information about wildland fire chemicals is on the FAM webpage (http://www.fs.fed.us/fire/retardant/index.html).

In addition, the Agency is developing an Environmental Impact Statement for the aerial delivery of fire retardant. Upon issuance of a decision notice, direction will be forwarded to the field about any required changes in aerial delivery of long-term retardant.

Wildland fire chemicals use is also unchanged from 2010. Any product on the Qualified Products List may be used per its appropriate application method and mix ratios. Bear in mind reporting requirements are only for wildland fire chemicals that are spilled, applied accidentally, applied through an exception to the 2000 Guidelines near waterways, in waterways, or in non-waterway habitats of the high risk 45 T&E species. The enclosed form is for 2011 reporting and is also on the FAM webpage at http://www.fs.fed.us/fire/retardant/index.html. Please ensure the development of any required biological assessment.

As a reminder, when retardant or foam is used to suppress a wildland fire where it harms any threatened, endangered, or proposed species; or designated or proposed critical habitat, the Forest Service (FS) Line Officer must initiate Emergency Consultation with the FWS and/or NMFS. The FS unit should coordinate with the local FWS or NMFS office to monitor, determine significance of effects, and design appropriate responsive measures.

Please contact Tory Henderson, Fire and Aviation Management, at (208) 387-5348 with additional questions.

/S/ ***JAMES E. HUBBARD***
JAMES E. HUBBARD
Deputy Chief, State and Private Forestry

***The State of Idaho DEQ requires separate reporting for accidental introduction of fire chemicals into waterways of the State. The READ will consult with the Forest Hydrologist and assist with completion of such reporting. Contact Troy Saffle in the in Idaho Falls DEQ office- 208-528-2650

INTERAGENCY WILDLAND FIRE CHEMICAL REPORTING FORM

NIFC9210-18 February 2009

1. Incident Name:	**2. Date/Time of Occurrence**:
3. Date/Time of Discovery:	**4. GPS Location** (decimal °): Lat: Long:
5. Physical Location of Occurrence – Unit Name (Forest, District, etc), waterway and any other landmark names:	
6. Type of Fire Chemical: Retardant ☐ Foam ☐ Water Enhancer (Gel) ☐	
7. Name of Fire Chemical:	
8. Method of Exposure: Large Airtanker ☐ SEAT ☐ Helibucket ☐ Helitanker ☐ Ground ☐	
9. Occurrence Was: Accidental (aerial) ☐ Accidental (ground) ☐ Exception to 2000 Guidelines ☐	
10. Description of Fuel Coverage at Site: Open Light Fuels ☐ Brush ☐ Open Timber/Grass ☐ (check all that apply) Timber/Brush ☐ Heavy Timber/Closed Canopy ☐ Slash ☐	
11. Physical Description of Site (steep, level, rocky, high organic soil, etc.):	
12. Description of Chemical Coverage on Site: Light Mist ☐ Spotty ☐ Continuous ☐ Puddles ☐	
13. Extent of Chemical Coverage: Limited Coverage ☐ Scattered Coverage ☐ Widespread Coverage ☐	
14. Ground Spill (Approx. # of Gallons): **Aerial Drop** (% of Load Dropped - Full,1/2,1/4,etc) :	
15. Approximate Size of Total Area Affected by Occurrence: Length ft. Width ft.	
(NOTE: If reporting chemicals in a waterway, or the 300' buffer zone, please complete #16, #17 & #18 below. Otherwise, skip to #19.)	
16. Did Chemical Enter the Waterway: Yes ☐ No ☐ **If Yes, Estimated Amount:** gal. (or) %	
17. Approx. Size and Depth of Waterway at Site (in feet): Length Width Depth	
18. Description of Waterway: Stream ☐ River ☐ Pond ☐ Lake ☐ Other (list)	
19. Name(s) of any Potentially Affected TES Species: (include ESU/DPS designation)	**20. Orientation & Extent of Application to Waterway and/or T&E Species Terrestrial Habitat** (see form directions below):
21. Assessment of the Direct and Indirect Environmental Effects of the Wildland Fire Chemical (attach photos and maps if available):	
22. Additional Comments:	
23. Report of Fire Chemical Application made by (include unit/incident position, email address and phone #):	
24. Date and Time Reported:	

Suppression Repair Suppression repair is the responsibility of the assigned IMT as designated in the Delegation of Authority. Repair activities will commence immediately after attaining the suppression strategy. Minimum impact tactics will be used as much as possible to minimize the amount of resources necessary to effectively and efficiently achieve the designated objectives. The IMT will ensure all repair activities are completed prior to release or pass them on to the newly assigned IMT, through the Transition Plan.

All ground-disturbing activities shall be tracked through the daily IAPs. This includes information on the location of constructed hand line, drop points, spike camps, ICP, fueling areas, and helibases. Motorized and mechanized intrusions in the Frank Church – River of No Return Wilderness are also to be tracked daily. READs will monitor and inspect the repair efforts conducted by the Team. The Agency Administrator (District Ranger) must approve changes from the determined repair needs. Repair will become a part of the daily IAPs as suppression efforts are phased out and the Forest establishes the necessary work to be done. The READ will provide input to the incident repair plan and will visit sites to determine site-specific needs. Standard incident-management repair standards are provided below for interim guidance, in the absence of a completed incident-specific repair plan.

Handline

- Locations of fireline shall be mapped by the IMT.
- Restore all cupped and trenched interior lines by filling in the trenches with the displaced soil. Water bars may still be needed.
- Obliterate approximately the first 200 feet of the fireline that ties into an existing trail or road. Duff and topsoil soil layers removed during fire line construction should be replaced to contour where it does not pose a risk of interior fire crossing the repaired fire line. Cut standing trees or utilize existing downed material to effectively stop access to fire line that has the potential to be used for new non-motorized and/or motorized use.
- If adequate slash, sod, and topsoil are not available to repair handlines to as close to natural conditions as possible, then ensure that handlines have adequate drainage by construction of waterbars using the following guidelines:
  On slopes greater than 10% install water bars that slope in a manner (approx. 45 degrees to the fire line) to move flowing water off the line to the down slope side (see table for spacing). Always place a water bar at a slope change and re-evaluate spacing interval. Water bars can be made out of rock, logs or drainage dips cut out of the parent soil material. See design criteria from the Biological Opinion for water spacing.
- If suppression activities disturb stream banks or wetlands, reconstruct the physical environment to prevent subsequent erosion and promote vegetative recovery.
- Pick up all flagging, litter, and trash and pack out to disposal site.

Mechanical Line

- Map the locations of all mechanical firelines.
- Pull soil material and duff/slash back over the mechanical line. Restore all cupped and trenched interior lines by filling in the trenches with the displaced soil.
- Duff and top soil layers removed during dozer line construction should be replaced to contour.
- On slopes greater than 10% install water bars or dips that slope in a manner (approx. 45 degrees to the fire line) to move flowing water off the line to the down slope side. On gentle slopes (10-30%) space water bars or dips approximately 75 feet apart.
- Use existing downed material, if available, to effectively block access to dozer line that has the potential to be used for new motorized use. Block approximately the first 100 feet of the dozer line that ties into existing roads used by motorized vehicles.
- If needed, seed and fertilize dozer line with a weed-free native seed mix, as recommended by the READ.
- Pick up all flagging, litter, and trash and pack out to disposal site.

Base Camps, Spike Camps and Helispots

- IMT shall map locations.
- Remove all flagging, trash, and litter.
- Consider the need for re-vegetation and weed treatment.
- Recontour sleeping or tent pads. Scatter duff, logs, rocks over these sites, if appropriate.
- Flush cut stumps (within 1-3" of ground), camouflage with soil. If there are bucked logs, scatter them. Do not buck full-length logs. Cut stumps angled away from trails to obscure cut.
- Naturalize interior fire lines and social trails by filling in with soil and scattering logs and/or rocks over them if available.
- Refill, treat, and naturalize all latrines.
- Buck all "back-country" furniture into short segments, blacken cuts, and scatter away from existing trails.

Roads and Travelways

- Consult with READ to determine road maintenance (e.g. blading, drainage) needs on roads used to access fires.
- Ensure that any trails created to access firelines or camps are naturalized.

Structural Protection

- IMT shall catalog all structure protection sites and methods.
- Remove foil wrap and staples from buildings.
- Remove signs and flagging.
- Coordinate the removal of pumps and hoses left to protect structures with district.
- Pull soil material and duff/slash back over the handline. Restore all cupped and trenched interior lines by filling in the trenches with the displaced soil.

Chapter 11
Guidelines for Managing Natural Ignitions

Wildland Fire Guidelines for Managing Natural Ignitions

Anticipating long-term fire growth on the Salmon-Challis National Forest can be challenging due to fuels, weather and topography. These challenges are magnified when attempting to determine if a wildland fire should be allowed to burn for resource benefit. Historically wind has been a major factor contributing to large fire growth throughout the Forest. Since wind is the primary factor for fire growth in Central Idaho the following guidelines were developed to account for wind events in the decision process for managing wildfires.

The following tables were designed to enhance the decision making process for managing natural ignitions to achieve desired land and resource management plan objectives. The tables were created using representative weather stations (wind only) for each pre-identified fire area. The historic winds (10 years) for each representative weather station were calculated in Firefamily+ to determine the 97th percentile winds for each fire use area. Fire managers then defined 3 distinct periods in each fire season:

Early Season .....Prior to July 1st
Mid Season .....July 1st to August 20th
Late Season .....After August 20th

The Event Locator in Firefamily+ was used to determine the average number of times annually each fire use area experienced 97th percentile winds from the first day of each season to the end of fire season (September 30).

The charts were created using the number of wind events for each fire area, the number of occurrences during the season, and the relative risk rating which is determined within the WFDSS program. Relative Risk ratings were given a score of 1 - 3 with 1 representing a low relative risk and 3 being a high relative risk. The relative risk score was then added to the number of wind events calculated in Firefamily+. The combined score can be seen in the boxes of each table.

Each colored box represents the following decision recommendations based on relative risk and potential for extreme wind events before the end of the fire season:

Red – High risk of large fire growth or fire escaping defined area
Yellow – Moderate risk of large fire growth or fire escaping defined area
Green – Low risk of large fire growth or fire escaping defined area.

Borah Fire Use Area

	Early Season	Mid Season	Late Season
Low Relative Risk	6	3	2
Moderate Relative Risk	7	4	3
High Relative Risk	8	5	4

Mulkey Weather Station – 1996-2005
97th percentile winds = 20 mph
Average number of wind events annually from season start date to September 30th:

Early……5
Mid……2
Late……1

River Breaks Fire Use Area (Includes fires in the Main Salmon River Corridor of The Frank Church Wilderness)

	Early Season	Mid Season	Late Season
Low Relative Risk	5	4	2
Moderate Relative Risk	6	5	3
High Relative Risk	7	6	4

Skull Weather Station – 1996-2005
97th percentile winds = 14 mph
Average number of wind events annually from season start date to September 30th:

Early……4
Mid……3
Late……1

Boundary Fire Use Area (Includes Frank Church Wilderness fires within 1 mile of boundary and all fires in Furnace Creek Area)

	Early Season	Mid Season	Late Season
Low Relative Risk	6	5	2
Moderate Relative Risk	7	6	3
High Relative Risk	8	7	4

Ezra Weather Station – 1996-2005
97th percentile winds = 17 mph
Average number of wind events annually from season start date to September 30th:

Early……5
Mid……4

Late……1

Interior Fire Use Area (Includes Frank Church Wilderness fires not classified as Boundary or River Breaks, and all fires in the Seafoam "bubble")

	Early Season	Mid Season	Late Season
Low Relative Risk	7	6	3
Moderate Relative Risk	8	7	4
High Relative Risk	9	8	5

Lodge Pole Weather Station – 1996-2005
97th percentile winds = 13 mph
Average number of wind events annually from season start date to September 30th:

Early……6
Mid……5
Late……2

Pioneer Fire Use Area

	Early Season	Mid Season	Late Season
Low Relative Risk	6	4	3
Moderate Relative Risk	7	5	4
High Relative Risk	8	6	5

Copper Basin Weather Station – 1996-2005
97th percentile winds = 18 mph
Average number of wind events annually from season start date to September 30th:

Early……5
Mid……3
Late……2

VALUE ASSESSMENT			
NATURAL/CULTURAL CONCERNS	**LOW**	**MODERATE**	**HIGH**
	Resource concerns few; little conflict w/ fire mgmt; mitigation effective	Significant concerns; little conflict w/ fire mgmt; mitigation generally effective	Multiple resource concerns; conflict w/ fire mgmt; few mitigations
SOCIAL/ECONOMIC CONCERNS	**LOW**	**MODERATE**	**HIGH**
	Local support high; few social conflicts; single jurisdiction	Local support divided; some social impacts expected; multiple jurisdiction	Local support low; significant social impacts expected; several cooperators/ groups/river
LOCATION OF FIRE TO VALUES	**DISTANT**	**MODERATE**	**ADJACENT**
	Distant; unlikely that fire would reach values	Moderately proximate; fire could potentially reach	Close proximity to values; w/o mitigation fire expected to reach
HAZARD ASSESSMENT			
CURRENT FIRE BEHAVIOR	**LOW/MODERATE**	**HIGH**	**EXTREME**
	Direct attack possible; no spotting/torching	Short range spotting; moderate RO; surface torching	Direct attack impossible; Long range spotting; crown fire activity expected
FIRE REGIME CONDITION CLASS	**FRCC 1**	**FRCC 2**	**FRCC 3**
	Vegetative structure resilient; no risk of loss of key components	Composition/structure shifted; risk of loss	Highly altered composition/structure; potential to change environment
POTENTIAL FIRE SIZE	**SMALL**	**MEDIUM**	**LARGE**
Interior/Pioneer/Breaks	< 500 acres	500 - 10,000 acres	> 10,000 acres
Borah/Boundary/ Non-Wilderness areas	< 500 acres	500 – 2,500 acres	> 2,500 acres
PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT			
TIME OF SEASON	**LATE**	**MID**	**EARLY**
	> August 21	July 1 - August 20	< July 1
SEASONAL SEVERITY SIG - EB02	**LOW-MODERATE**	**HIGH-VERY HIGH**	**EXTREME**
	ERC = 0-21 LOW ERC = 22-39 MOD (Elevate if >4 yrs drought)	ERC = 40-61 HIGH ERC = 62-75 VH (Elevate if >4 yrs drought)	ERC = 75 EXTREME
FUELS & BARRIERS TO FIRE SPREAD	**NUMEROUS**	**MODERATE**	**FEW**
	Location of the fire and presence of natural barriers and fuel breaks (recent fire scars) limit the horizontal fuel continuity; minimal mitigation actions on-the-ground will be needed	Location and presence of some natural barriers/fuel breaks limit the horizontal continuity of some, but not all fire flanks; some mitigation actions will be needed	Location and presence of only limited natural barriers and fuel breaks will permit fire spread across continuous fuels; mitigation actions on-the-ground will be needed but are expected to be effective
PLANNING NEEDS ASSESSMENT			
POTENTIAL FIRE DURATION	**SHORT**	**MODERATE**	**LONG**
	Fire will persist for only short time (1-2 Weeks)	Persist similar to average historical length (2-4 Weeks)	Persist for longer than historical time (4+ Weeks)
FIRE ACTIVITY	**INACTIVE**	**VARIABLE**	**ACTIVE**
	Low intensity; little spread	Fire size usually increases > 50% of size during growth spurts	Burning in all fuel strata; increases can exceed 100% at times

Chapter 12
Salmon and Challis MA Tables

Challis Management Plan				
MA 1	**MA 2**	**MA 3**	**MA4**	**MA5**
Complete plans, as directed by the Wilderness Plan, which provide for the use of prescribed fire.	Evaluate area for inclusion into the Frank Church – River of No Return Wilderness Fire Management Plan.	Direct prevention efforts toward elimination of unattended campfires.	Direct prevention efforts toward elimination of unattended campfires.	
Direct prevention efforts toward elimination of unattended campfires. Continue with firepan requirements for boaters.	Direct prevention efforts toward elimination of unattended campfires.	Extend prevention efforts into hunting season when fire danger warrants.	Extend prevention efforts into hunting season when fire danger warrants.	
Each fire will receive an appropriate response. The Wilderness Plan will serve as a guide for suppression activities.		Ensure each wildfire receives an appropriate response.	Ensure each wildfire receives an appropriate response.	
		Consider timber values in fire suppression.	Consider timber values in fire suppression.	
		Encourage fuels reduction through the fuelwood program.	Encourage fuels reduction through the fuelwood program.	

Challis Management Plan Cont.				
MA6	**MA7**	**MA8**	**MA9**	**MA10**
Direct prevention efforts toward elimination of unattended campfires.	Require Forest Supervisor's approval prior to using tractors to suppress fires within proposed wilderness.		Direct prevention efforts toward elimination of unattended campfires.	
Extend prevention efforts into hunting season when fire danger warrants.			Extend prevention efforts into hunting season when fire danger warrants.	
Emphasize public contact in prevention activities.			Ensure each wildfire receives an appropriate response.	
Ensure each wildfire receives an appropriate response. Consider timber values in fire suppression.			Consider timber values in fire suppression.	
Encourage fuels reduction through the fuelwood program.			Encourage fuels reduction through the fuelwood program.	

Challis Management Plan Cont.

MA11	MA12	MA13	MA14	MA15
Develop plans that allow prescribed fire from unplanned ignitions.	By cooperative agreement Idaho Falls District BLM has the primary responsibility of fire detection and suppression in Little Lost River.	Direct prevention efforts toward elimination of unattended campfires.	By cooperative agreement Idaho Falls District BLM has the primary responsibility of fire detection and suppression in Little Lost River.	By cooperative agreement Idaho Falls District BLM has the primary responsibility of fire detection and suppression in Little Lost River.
Within the proposed wilderness, use prescribed fire from unplanned ignitions to meet resource objectives. Use unplanned ignitions out-side proposed wilderness where it is cost effective.	Suppression activities will be in accordance with BLM policy.	Extend prevention efforts into hunting season when fire danger warrants.	Suppression activities will be in accordance with BLM policy.	Suppression activities will be in accordance with BLM policy.
Emphasize public contact in prevention activities.	Ensure each wildfire receives an appropriate response.	Ensure each wild fire receives an appropriate response.	Ensure each wildfire receives an appropriate response.	Ensure each wildfire receives an appropriate response.
Direct prevention efforts toward elimination of unattended campfires.	Surveillance may be an appropriate response on fires located above 8,500' elevation.	Consider watershed values in fire suppression	Surveillance may be an appropriate response on fires located above 8,500' elevation.	Surveillance may be an appropriate response on fires located above 8,500' elevation.
Ensure each wildfire receives an appropriate response.		Encourage fuels reduction through the fuelwood program.		Encourage fuels reduction through the fuelwood program.
Surveillance may be an appropriate response on fires located above 8,500' elevation.		Exclude area above Buster Lake fro fuelwood harvesting.		
Require Forest Supervisor's approval prior to using tractors to suppress fires within proposed wilderness.				
Encourage fuels reduction through the fuelwood program.				

Challis Management Plan Cont.				
MA16	**MA17**	**MA18**	**MA19**	**MA20**
Develop plans that allow prescribed fire from unplanned ignitions.	Ensure each wildfire receives an appropriate response.			By cooperative agreement Idaho Falls District BLM has the primary responsibility of fire detection and suppression in Cow Creek and Allison Creek drainages.
Within the proposed wilderness, use prescribed fire from unplanned ignitions to meet resource objectives. Use unplanned ignitions outside proposed wilderness where it is cost effective.	Surveillance may be an appropriate response on fires located above 8,500' elevation.			Suppression activities will be in accordance with BLM policy.
Ensure each wildfire receives an appropriate response.				Ensure each wildfire receives an appropriate response.
Surveillance may be an appropriate response on fires located above 8,500' elevation.				Surveillance may be an appropriate response on fires located above 8,500' elevation.
Require Forest Supervisor's approval prior to using tractors to suppress fires within proposed wilderness.				
Encourage fuels reduction through the fuelwood program.				

Challis Management Plan Cont.				
MA21	**MA22**	**MA23**	**MA24**	**MA25**
Direct prevention efforts toward elimination of unattended campfires.	Direct prevention efforts toward elimination of unattended campfires.	Evaluate the area for the development of a fire management plan that would allow the use of unplanned ignitions.	Fire management activities in the corridors will be compatible with fire management activities in the adjoining areas.	Direct prevention efforts toward elimination of unattended campfires.
Extend prevention efforts into hunting season when fire danger warrants.	Extend prevention efforts into hunting season when fire danger warrants.			Extend prevention efforts into hunting season when fire danger warrants.
Ensure each wildfire receives an appropriate response.	Ensure each wildfire receives an appropriate response.			Ensure each wildfire receives an appropriate response.
Consider timber values in fire suppression.	Consider timber values in fire suppression.			Fire suppression in the Iron Bog Research Natural Area will be in accordance with FSM 4063.
Encourage fuels reduction through the fuelwood program.	Encourage fuels reduction through the fuelwood program.			Encourage fuels reduction through the fuelwood program.

Salmon LRMP Management Areas					
	1A	**2A**	**2A-1**	**2B**	**3A**
Management Emphasis	Providing downhill skiing opportunity on existing sites.	Emphasis on dispersed recreation activity. Minerals and energy activities, grazing, and vegetative manipulation are allowed.	Emphasis on dispersed recreation. Motorized use is limited to designated routes. Minerals and energy activities, grazing, and vegetative manipulation are allowed.	Emphasis on dispersed recreation. Semi-primitive non-motorized recreation opportunities are featured. Minerals and energy activities, grazing, vegetative manipulation, and snow machine use over snow are allowed.	Emphasis is on aquatics meeting anadromous fish habitat needs and providing for big game habitat needs on key big game winter range.
Visual Resource Management	Emphasize visually appealing landscapes.	Design and implement management activities to provide a visually appealing landscape. Enhance or provide more viewing opportunities and increase vegetation diversity in selected areas.	Design and implement management activities to provide a visually appealing landscape. Enhance or provide more viewing opportunities and increase vegetative diversity in selected areas.	Design and implement management activities to provide a visually appealing landscape. Enhance or provide more viewing opportunities and increase vegetative diversity in selected areas.	Meet established visual quality objectives.
Wildlife				Reduce disturbance to wildlife so that no significant long-term negative wildlife effects result.	
Timber	Manage forest cover types on the permitted area to enhance visual quality, diversity, and recreation opportunities, and to provide for healthy forest cover.				Manage forest cover types to perpetuate tree cover, and to provide healthy stands and high water quality.
Water					Maintain sediment yield within threshold limits. Treat disturbed areas resulting from management activities to reduce sediment yields in the shortest time possible to

					meet water quality objectives.

Salmon LRMP Management Areas Cont.					
	4A	**4B-1**	**4B-3**	**5A**	**5B**
Management Emphasis	Emphasis is on managing key big game winter range to insure required forage and cover conditions exist to meet big game needs.	Emphasis is on managing key elk summer range to enhance habitat conditions.	Emphasis is on managing key elk summer range according to the "Elk Habitat Relationships for Central Idaho" guidelines.	Emphasis is on producing long-term timber outputs through a high level of investment in regeneration and thinning.	Emphasis is on producing long-term timber outputs through a moderate level of investment in regeneration and thinning.
Visual Resource Management				Meet established visual quality objectives.	Meet established visual quality objectives.
Wildlife	Manage key big game winter ranges to achieve and maintain big game population objectives.	Manage key big game summer range areas to achieve and maintain optimum habitat for elk.	Manage key big game summer range areas to achieve and maintain optimum habitat for elk.	Provide habitat for target or viable populations of all native vertebrate fish and wildlife species.	
	5C	**5D**	**5E**	**5F**	**6A**
Management Emphasis	Emphasis is on producing long-term timber outputs through a low level of investment in regeneration and thinning.				Emphasis is on protection and interpretation of areas of unusual scenic, archeological, historical, geological, botanical, zoological, paleontological, or other special characteristics.

Salmon LRMP Management Areas Cont.					
	6B	**7B**	**8A**		
Management Emphasis	Emphasis is on management of river segments designated as components of the Wild and Scenic River system or those whose eligibility for designation is to be retained.	Emphasis is to provide wilderness opportunities in existing Wilderness.	Emphasis is to manage non-forested areas to improve soil and vegetative conditions and provide forage for domestic livestock.		
Visual Resource Management			Design and implement management activities so that the impact of man is not apparent.		
Wildlife			Maintain habitat capability for viable or target populations of all species of vertebrate wildlife.		
Timber	Manage tree stands within the study area to maintain or enhance potential Wild and Scenic River values.				

SECTION II
PRESCRIBED FIRE
MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Chapter 1
General Management Considerations

Both LRMPs provide direction for the use of prescribed fire. Both plans provide direction for the use of prescribed fire to treat activity fuels as well as to manage vegetative conditions.

Limitations

The Region 4 Prescribed Fire Management Handbook will be used to guide operations on the Salmon-Challis and is hereby incorporated into this plan by reference. Projects that include prescribed burning will include this activity in the project related NEPA analysis and decision. Vegetative prescriptions will include specific resource objectives to be accomplished with this tool.

The Fire Management and Fuels programs were partially separated on this Forest during a recent reorganization. Fuels planning and timber management are now combined while fuels implementation, through prescribed burning, still resides with the fire program. Even though there is no direct organizational tie between Fire and Fuels there is a close functional tie. This tie is necessary because of the close relationship between prescribed fire and wildland fire qualifications. Also, since fuels budgets and targets are dispersed via the fire management program there has to be close coordination. Smoke management, an important aspect of prescribed burning, is also coordinated through fire management.

The following shows specific responsibilities for the Prescribed Fire Program:

- Pre-NEPA (NFMA) Analysis: Timber/Fuels will take the lead with support from Fire Management to address specific protection concerns.
- NEPA: Timber/Fuels will take the lead although Fire Management may provide the team leader and specialist to support the analysis.
- Prescribed Fire Implementation: Fire Management will take the lead in the implementation of prescribed burns.

Chapter 2
NFMA and NEPA Analysis

NFMA Analysis

The NFMA Analysis identifies all pertinent Land and Resource Management Standards, Goals and Objectives for the area under consideration as well as existing condition inventories needed to support Project Development. Data collected during this phase of planning will form the basis of project specific analyses in the NEPA phase. Specific opportunities to meet project objectives are identified. Potential issues should be identified along with potential design criteria to mitigate them. The end product should be a well defined and implementable proposed action ready for public scoping.

NEPA Analysis

Scoping of the proposed action starts the NEPA process. Specific and measurable project objectives should be developed that tie directly in with LRMP and other programmatic direction such as the Chiefs Four Threats, Healthy Forest Initiative, etc. Fuels specific objectives should be the driver for all fuels projects.

An IDT comprised of specialists assigned to address specific issues should be assigned based on internal and external scoping and issue identification. Common issues may include: soil impacts from past, present and reasonably foreseeable actions, and TES habitat impacts.

Primary team members should include: Fuels specialist, silviculturist, engineering, timber sales prep and design specialist (if timber products are to be removed), prescribed fire specialist, soils scientist, heritage resource specialist, smoke management specialist, planning specialist, logging feasibility specialist, and a Timber Sale Administrator. Other specialists need to be assigned based on issues identified, such as wildlife biologists, recreation specialist, fisheries biologist, etc.

Chapter 3
Project Implementation, Preparation, and Monitoring

Project Implementation

The responsibility for project implementation will depend on the method of fuels treatment selected.

If the project includes implementation through contracts, the Timber/Fuels organization would be responsible for contract preparation and administration. Associated post-contract burning would be the responsibility of Fire Management.

If project implementation is limited to burning only, Fire Management would have the responsibility.

Even though one function or the other has responsibility for a phase of project implementation, the other function needs to be involved. For instance, burn-only projects need concurrence from the Silviculturist and Fuels Specialist. Conversely, mechanical treatment only projects need concurrence from Fire Management.

Prescribed Fire Burn Plan Preparation

Fire Management will have responsibility for the development of site specific burn plans. Burn plans may be developed by any of the Burn Bosses qualified at the burn complexity level, and so would include those in Fuels that have the qualification.

Burn plans need input by and concurrence from both Fuels specialists and the Silviculturist.

Smoke management and contingency resources will be the responsibility of Fire Management. Smoke modeling may need to be done for specific projects.

Prescribed Burn Implementation

Smoke signage will be the responsibility of Fire Management.

Post burn mop-up and patrol will be the responsibility of Fire Management.

Arrangements for contingency forces on the day of burn and thereafter will be the responsibility of Fire Management. The decision to use BLM resources through the Prescribed Fire agreement with the Idaho Falls District of the BLM will be arranged for and a work order will be completed by Fire Management.

Fire and Fuels/Timber Management staffs have started to explore how to improve cooperation between these programs. This includes fuels planning and wildland fire use participation.

Post-Burn Monitoring

Post burn monitoring will be the responsibility of the Timber/Fuels organization. Fuels, silviculture, timber implementation, and Fire Management specialists involved with the planning and implementation of specific burns need to be involved with post-burn monitoring. Evaluation should include: how well objectives were met, such as mortality percentage due to burning; fuel reduction;

mortality percentage due to mechanical or insect damage; effectiveness of the burn prescription; effectiveness of mechanical treatment; etc.

Weather, Fire Effects and Monitoring

Weather, fire behavior, and prescribed fire effects monitoring are described in the project specific NEPA decision, the vegetation prescription, and the individual burn plan.

Weather is monitored before and during the prescribed burn to determine if prescribed weather parameters are being met. For more complex burns a spot weather forecast if generally requested to get more accurate and site-specific weather. Weather records are important for the analysis of fire effects.

Fire behavior is continually monitored during prescribed burns and provides an immediate feedback to the burn boss about how current ignition patterns are meeting objectives. Ignition patterns are dynamic over the course of the day and must be adjusted several time based on observed fire behavior.

Fire effects monitoring must be done to determine if the measurable objectives in the NEPA decision were met through the implementation of the prescribed burn. The monitoring plan elements depend on the objectives of the burn treatment that are detailed in the vegetation management prescription.

Monitoring is accomplished on all hazardous fuels projects as well as all treatments completed in support of resource management activities on the Forest (wildlife habitat improvement, site preparation, etc). Monitoring plans for each project are developed during the project-planning phase and are included in each prescribed fire burn plan or project folder.

Monitoring requirements are outlined in the Land and Resource Management Plan.

Annual Activities

The primary annual activity that supports the fuels program is the planning process from project inception to NEPA decision. This is now and will continue to be the most demanding work of the fuels program. The Forest has several planning projects underway but none completed for the out year.

Chapter 4
Prescribed Fire Strategy and Plan Requirements

FMU Specific Prescribed Fire Strategy

The most aggressive fuels treatment projects are situated in the "Suppression, Wildland Urban Interface" FMU. The current emphasis is along the North Fork Salmon River corridor where high fuel continuity and private dwellings complicate protection. Projects in this area are focused on removal of ladder fuels and reduction of surface fuels to improve firefighting efficiency.

Within the "Suppression, Non-Wildland Urban Interface" FMU the focus of the fuels program is to reduce the threat wildland fire poses to ecosystem health by emulating fire effects through vegetative manipulation. While this does include prescribed fire it also includes the removal of trees that would not have grown under a historic fire regime. The outcome of this treatment would be reduced surface fuel loading, a reduced rate of recruitment of large woody fuels, reduced moisture and competitive stress on remaining trees, reduced threat of extensive crown fire and a broad based improvement of general ecosystem health.

Fuel management activities within the FCRONRW may occur where high value infrastructure, such as lookouts, heritage sites, trail bridges and private inholdings are routinely threatened by fires and the cost of protection during wildland fires is very high compared to the cost of fuel treatment.

Personnel Needs for Prescribed Fire Program

The ideal organization to implement the prescribed fire program are two complex burn bosses, 6 intermediate burn bosses, and 4 experienced burn plan writers. However, the program can still be implemented with fewer qualified individuals at a lower efficiency level.

The only way this organization is possible is if the Fire and Fuels Management organizations work closely together since neither have large enough organizations to meet this need alone.

Prescribed Fire Project Critique

Informal Reviews and After Action Reviews A daily onsite post-burn debriefing to assess how implementation went each day and any suggestions for improvement is part of the Salmon-Challis National Forest Prescribed Fire Burn Plan (see appendices).

Burn plan documentation requires a post burn evaluation including assessment of objective achievement, an informal unit log, and after action review.

Formal Prescribed Fire Reviews Formal prescribed fire reviews will be conducted when a prescribed fire escapes and/or an injury occurs that requires medical treatment. These reviews would be lead by the Forest Fire Management Officer with team members determined by the charter provided by the local line officer. Elements of these reviews may consist of the following:

Effectiveness	Safety
Organization	Qualifications
Policy implementation	Smoke monitoring
Job hazard analysis effectiveness	Information dissemination

Historic Fuel Treatment Map

The most current forest-wide fuel treatment history maps and information are kept and maintained by each zone's Fuels Specialists.

Local Prescribed Fire Burn Plan Requirements

All burn plans will be written under the agreed standard burn plan format. Elements required in the prescribed fire burn plan can be found in the implementation guide. These elements are reflected in the Region 4 Standard burn plan.

For high complexity prescribed fires, the burn plan will be developed by or in conjunction with a Prescribed Fire Planning Specialist (FSM 5145.21). A Prescribed Fire Burn Boss Type 2 (RXB2) may develop intermediate and non-complex burn plans. Subordinates may prepare a burn plan as part of a developmental training project with assistance and review by the appropriate, qualified fire management staff.

Forest Policy

The technical review process for burn plans is detailed in Chapter 3.a.5 of The Interagency Prescribed Fire Handbook.

Line officer review will include a checklist that must be reviewed prior to approving a burn plan. Reviews will include a discussion of risk locally and at a program level.

The Forest Supervisor approves all burn plans unless approval authority is delegated to line officers, through a letter of delegation.

Exceeding Existing Prescribed Fire Burn Plan

Any prescribed fire that exceeds the designated MMA, contingency area, or prescription constraints will be considered an escaped fire if not able to be returned to prescription within 48 hours (see FSM 5140). Following designation of an escape, a Wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WFSA) will be completed and approved by the appropriate Line Officer. A current listing of Line Officers delegated authority is located in Appendix J.

Considerations used when developing the WFSA for an escaped prescribed fire are similar to a fire that escapes initial action from an unplanned wildland fire. They include:

- Fire fighter and public safety
- Risk to improvements
- Risk to resource values
- Cost of suppression

Other considerations related to the escaped prescribed fire include:

- NEPA decision objectives and project analysis
- Effects analysis from the NEPA decision

Prescribed Burning Operations

The prescribed burn plan will follow mitigation measures stated in the Programmatic Biological Assessment for Fire Suppression and Prescribed Natural Fire Activities in the Upper Salmon River Sub-basin (USDA Forest Service, 2002).

Coordinate the burn plan activities with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game and other interested agencies and publics.

No ground disturbing machinery will be used within RHCAs.

If the prescribed fire removes any stream shade, which may affect stream temperatures, a long term monitoring plan will be developed with the Level 1 Team to assess those impacts.

Chapter 5
Air Quality and Smoke Management

Location of Class I Airsheds

Class 1 airsheds near (<100 miles) to the Salmon-Challis National Forest include:

- Sawtooth (southwest)
- Hells Canyon (west)
- Selway-Bitterroot (north)
- Anaconda-Pintler (northeast)

The Frank Church River of No Return is classified as a Class II airshed.

Smoke Sensitive Areas

Smoke sensitive areas are defined as schools, hospitals, nursing homes, communities, and major roads, such as interstates and major state highways. Individual Fire Management Unit descriptions define smoke sensitive areas.

Smoke Management Restrictions Procedures

The approved Idaho Smoke Management Plan (SMP) oversees smoke management and air quality. The Idaho SMP meets the requirements of the Clean Air Act. Implementation of the SMP is the responsibility of the state of Idaho. All Salmon-Challis National Forest prescribed fire projects follow the Idaho SMP. Potential emissions, critical receptors, Class I airsheds, and any mitigations are detailed in the burn approval application process and in individual burn plans. Approval to burn for each project will be obtained from the Idaho/Montana Smoke Management Group.

Action Plan to Meet Clean Air Act

The Forest is a member of the Montana-Idaho Airshed Group and will adhere to the guidelines of this group as a means of meeting the Clean Air Act.

The workforce funded through this budget is similar to that of the past several years. This workforce will be capable of accomplishing planned and unplanned work.