

2014 Salmon-Challis National Forest Operations Guide



Nez Perce Fire 2013

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Chapter 1 – 2014 Policy Direction



File Code: 5100

Date: February 6, 2014

Route To:

Subject: Chief's Letter of Intent: 2014 Fire Management

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

We anticipate 2014 to be another challenging year to manage fire. We will successfully manage fire on the landscape, while considering land management objectives, the Forest Service mission, and the Federal Fire Policy. We fully evaluate risks with a broad perspective for both planned and unplanned ignitions while considering the people we serve and landscapes we protect. In accordance with the goals of the Cohesive Strategy, we seek to create resilient landscapes, fire-adapted communities, and provide safe, efficient wildfire response. This dovetails with our five broad focus areas of Safety, Inclusiveness, Ecological Restoration, Fire, and Communities.

Success continues to be defined as safely achieving reasonable objectives with the least firefighter exposure necessary, while enhancing stakeholder support for our management efforts.

The fundamental principles we continue to embrace for success are:

- Everyone returns home safely every day.
- Safety is not just a consideration in how we do our work; it is the essence of how we make decisions.
- We assess, analyze, communicate, and share risk before, during, and after incidents.
- We do not accept unnecessary risk or transfer it to our partners or future generations.
- Every fire is managed with strategy and tactical decisions being driven by the probability of success to meet reasonable objectives and receives a safe, effective, and efficient response.
- Before, during and after every fire we enhance relationships.
- We create a respectful work environment for everyone involved in fire.
- We learn from every experience and use that knowledge to improve.

Implementing the Forest Service 2014 Wildland Fire Risk Management Protocols will help us achieve success.

We have outstanding employees who work in and who support wildland fire management. I am encouraged and committed to the continuous improvements we are making. These improvements will provide value to the people we serve. Thank you for your commitment and service towards making 2014 a successful fire season.

/s/ ***Thomas L. Tidwell***

THOMAS L. TIDWELL

Chief

Enclosures



Forest Service 2014 Wildland Fire Risk Management Protocols

The Chief's stated vision for success in the 2014 fire season is *safely achieving reasonable objectives with the least firefighter exposure necessary, while enhancing stakeholder support for our management efforts.*

Building on lessons learned in 2013 and properly using all aspects of Risk Management continues to provide the best framework to successfully achieve this vision. Together, the companion Wildfire Response Protocol and Prescribed Fire Risk Management Protocol form the basic framework for wildland fire risk management in the US Forest Service. While many of you have been doing the activities and/or actions outlined in these protocols, please review your work to determine if you can improve, or make adjustments, to achieve continued and greater success. We must begin preparations for the 2014 fire season in earnest.

Forest Service Wildfire Response Protocol

In concert with the Federal Fire Policy, sound decision making for wildfire response relies on identifying reasonable objectives for protection of critical values at risk, while considering the amount and quality of firefighter exposure and probability of success. This protocol is broken down into three phases; **Pre-Season** (*Engaging the fire before it starts*); **During Incident** (*Managing incident uncertainty and inherent risk*) and **After Incident** (*Learning and improving*).

PHASE I – PRE-SEASON

Pre-season preparedness is critical to a successful response when a fire starts. In addition to the annual fire refresher and work capacity test, we need to address other aspects of preparedness. The following should be accomplished Pre-Season, before a fire starts:

- Build decision maker and key stakeholder capacity to manage the uncertainties and inherent risks of fires.
 - Increase understanding of risk management with key stakeholders and partner agencies.
 - Build Agency Administrator capacity to perform as risk managers.
 - Build Incident Management Team (IMT) capacity and improve IMT skills in operational risk management to ensure success of Agency Administrators.
- Assess risk at a landscape level, looking at National Forest Systems (NFS) lands and those adjoining lands that may be impacted by a fire leaving NFS land. Compare the assessments to the goals and objectives in the Land Resource Management Plan (LRMP).
 - Develop a common understanding of values to be protected by answering three questions; 'What is important?' 'Why is it important?' and 'How important is it?'
 - Complete a risk analysis, with key stakeholders and partner agencies, to predetermine the optimal response strategies for protecting values at risk. Engage key stakeholders and partner agencies in tabletop exercises or other venues to ensure alignment.
 - Initiate dialogue with line officers and stakeholders aimed at understanding, acceptance, and support for alternative risk-based decisions. This is especially important where there is an expectation that a fire will become a long-term event, because of an opportunity to use fire to achieve land management objectives, and/or the need to adjust the level of engagement based on exposure of responders to risk, and the level of risk toward values to be protected.

PHASE II – DURING INCIDENT

The **During Incident** phase tests our pre-season work and our ability to apply risk management principles. As acknowledged by the National Cohesive Strategy for Wildland Fire Management:

“Safe aggressive initial attack is often the best suppression strategy to keep unwanted wildfires small and costs down.”

This strategy should be applied to initial attack where the pre-identified values to be protected are at the greatest risk. Decisions will be based on firefighter/aviator/public safety, values at risk, and probability of success. Sound financial management will be implemented and costs will not drive, but be an output of the best risk informed decisions to protect values.

Should a fire escape our best initial attack efforts, we must be prepared to manage the uncertainty and inherent risk associated with an emerging incident. To be successful in the **During Incident** phase, we should follow the objectives outlined below in the **Standards for Managing Incident Risk**:

Standards for Managing Incident Risk

Complexity and potential risk of incidents varies greatly. Implementation of these standards requires careful judgment; as the potential risk of an incident increases, the successful risk manager will increase his or her due diligence in meeting these standards.

1. **Complete an Incident Risk Assessment**
 - Develop an assessment of what is at risk (from preseason work or input from key stakeholders for boundary incidents), probabilities of harm, and possible mitigations.
2. **Complete a Risk Analysis**
 - Consider alternatives (objectives, strategies and tactics) against desired outcomes, respondent exposure, probability of success, and values to be protected.
3. **Complete Two-Way Risk Communications**
 - Engage community leaders, local government officials, partners, and other key stakeholders associated with the incident to share the risk picture and enlist input.
4. **Conduct Risk Sharing Dialogue (using “Red Book”, Chapter 05.11 framework’s 10 questions)**
 - Engage line officers in dialogue aimed at understanding, acceptance, and support for the alternatives and likely decision.
5. **Make the Risk Informed Decision**
 - Develop a time frame to revisit the decision.
6. **Document the Risk** assessment, analysis, communication, sharing, and decision in WFDSS.
7. **Continue Monitoring and Adjusting** as necessary or as conditions change.
 - Monitor incident situation; revise the risk process as warranted by changing conditions. Re-engage stakeholders and senior officials as appropriate. Significant changes will likely require updates to the published decision and risk support work.

Expected Outcomes of Applying Standards for Managing Incident Risk

Effective interaction between Agency Administrators and Incident Commanders is essential to safe, efficient and effective management of incidents, using:

- the **Right Plan** (*i.e., as informed by the **Standards for Managing Incident Risk***);
- in the **Right Place** (*i.e., where we have a reasonable probability of success*);
- at the **Right Time** (*i.e., under favorable conditions for efficient and effective suppression*);
- with the **Right Assets** (*i.e., only those suppression assets needed to safely implement tactics in support of reasonable objectives*); and
- for the **Right Duration** (*i.e., release assets as soon as they are no longer needed or other actions to reduce exposure duration*).

Careful attention to these five “**Rights**” will limit unnecessary exposure and expenditure.

PHASE III – AFTER INCIDENT

As a learning organization we should strive to improve how we do business and seek to learn from each incident. The following **After Incident** tasks support that process:

- Complete an incident After Action Review.
 - Engage key stakeholders in an incident Review to determine what did and did not work, and suggest improvements.
- Conduct a peer review after action process.
 - Engage others who have had similar incidents to learn strategies for improvement.
- Implement plans for improvement.
 - Identify who is responsible for ensuring the identified improvement plans are implemented.

Forest Service Prescribed Fire Risk Management Protocol

The application of prescribed fire presents one of the best opportunities for achieving our land management objectives on a meaningful scale for the restoration of fire adapted ecosystems, wildlife habitat, and the reduction of future risk posed by wildfire. However, we also acknowledge that prescribed fire presents an inherent level of risk at all levels from decision-makers to on-the-ground firefighters and the public. The Chief’s intent for prescribed fire is that it be managed with the same rigor, oversight, and risk-informed decision-making we undertake in our wildfire response. In addition to the principles described in the Chief’s Letter of Intent, we also embrace the following protocol and associated principles specific to prescribed fire risk:

PHASE I – PRE-SEASON

1. **Risk Analysis Blending Science with Experience** – Engage in meaningful risk analysis to identify threats to values, potential benefits from various management interventions, the risks involved with initiating action as well as risks related to not taking action (no Zero Risk). Use the best available information and appropriate analytical tools along with the intuitive knowledge that exists among our experienced workforce, cooperators, and partners.
2. **The Reward Justifies the Risk** - When considering the use of prescribed fire, we will make every effort to make reasoned and informed risk management decisions. We will only proceed when we have determined that prescribed fire is the most practical method,

of those available, for achieving the desired results and that the expected benefits warrant the perceived risks.

3. No Surprises – Over-inform, don't under-inform; engage stakeholders, don't wait for them to come to you.
 - Build stakeholder and community support by seeking buy-in at every opportunity from risk analysis through project development; don't wait until it is time to implement.
 - Coordinate prescribed burns with appropriate partners.
 - Communicate with appropriate adjacent land management agencies, communities, elected officials, etc., about intention to conduct prescribed burns within the local areas, especially those located near communities.
 - Where possible, distribute interagency notifications (press releases) within communities to inform the public of the intention to conduct prescribed burns.
4. Engage in Risk Sharing Dialogue - The focal point for managing risk in the prescribed fire program lies in fostering the partnership between agency administrators at all levels and their supporting fire management staffs. To assist in this pursuit, the following guidance is provided to all Forests and Regions for the 2014 field season:

It is the expectation that Forest Supervisors will communicate with their Regional Forester and/or designated staff about their Forest's prescribed fire program prior to each anticipated burning season. This dialog not only meets the policy requirement for the Regional Forester to provide program oversight, but also serves as the basis for the Regional Office's understanding and support of your program. The Chief's expectation is that line officers and fire managers at all levels will maintain this dialog on a continual basis. The goal is for all of us to better understand the nature of the prescribed fire program's aims, its risks, and the role that each of us plays in supporting each other as we deliver this vitally important program. As part of the dialog with the Region, Forest Supervisors should be prepared to discuss the following:

- Briefly summarize your anticipated prescribed fire program projects along with any operational concerns that they should be aware of. (Number of projects, complexity levels, objectives to be achieved, relative unit sizes, duration, WUI, etc.)
- Describe any controversial issues associated with implementing the prescribed fires.
- Describe the unit's intent for engaging all line officers, interagency cooperators and fire staffs as the prescribed fire projects are implemented.
- What impact do extenuating circumstances such as extended drought conditions, insect infestation, neighboring development, etc. have on the planned projects?
- How have you engaged with the public, our cooperators and other partners and made them aware of your upcoming burns(s)?
- Are there other aspects of your program they should know about?

In turn, the Regional Forester and Forest Supervisor will be prepared to discuss with their subordinate line officers and staff:

- Who at the Forest/District is delegated authority to approve prescribed fire plans and authorize their ignition at the Low, Moderate, and High complexity levels?

- (must meet training, certification, and documentation requirements per FSM 5140, FSH 5109.17, and Forest Service Fire and Aviation Qualifications Guide)
- The Regional Forester or Forest Supervisor may be required (e.g. National PL 4/5) or elect to exercise additional oversight of the prescribed fire program (e.g. national/regional conditions including resource availability, weather, changed fuel conditions, or social/political sensitivities). Regional Foresters and Forest Supervisors should be prepared to describe the conditions that will trigger additional dialog, concurrence, or approval by the next higher authority and the particulars of how that process will take place.

PHASE II – PRESCRIBED FIRE IMPLEMENTATION

Prescribed Fire as Part of the Overall Fire Management Workload – Prescribed fire is not separate from but must be integrated with the overall fire management workload which includes wildfire response, prevention, etc. Prescribed fire is a central function of a comprehensive fire management program and we plan, train, and execute it accordingly.

We continue to strive to develop procedures and standards for prescribed fire implementation and wildfire response that are as similar as practical in order to improve performance and reliability in all FAM operations through the use of common ideals, terminology and practices.

Effective Outcomes of Cultivating Effective Agency Administrator – Fire Manager Partnerships

Effective interaction between Agency Administrators and Fire Management staff at all levels is essential for safe, efficient, and effective management of prescribed fire utilizing:

- the **Right Plan** (*i.e., as informed by the Complexity Analysis and Prescribed Fire Burn Plan*);
- in the **Right Place** (*i.e., where we have identified priority areas for treatment and have a reasonable probability of success in applying prescribed fire*);
- at the **Right Time** (*i.e., when we have favorable conditions for efficient and effective operations*);
- with the **Right Assets** (*i.e., those assets needed to safely implement the burn(s) in support of objectives including firefighter & public safety and protection of values potentially at risk – reference Holding Plans, Contingency Plans, Staffing & Action Plans, etc.*); and
- for the **Right Duration** (*i.e., there is sufficient time to implement and secure the burn(s) in order to avoid critical fire weather events, smoke incursions, or similar concerns*).

PHASE III – LEARNING AND CONTINUAL IMPROVEMENT

As a learning organization implementing a prescribed fire program, we should strive to improve our overall program delivery by seeking to retain and transfer lessons learned on a continual basis. Consider implementing the following actions which support that process:

- On prescribed fire projects, every operational period should strive to conclude with a short After Action Review (AAR) to continually hone firefighter awareness and information sharing.
- Periodically, complete Seasonal Reviews for prescribed fire program, preferably soon after the end of a prescribed fire season.

- Include fire management, resource staff, and line officers with focus not only on operational concerns, but also administrative, natural resource, and risk management concerns.
- Look outside the organization; engage key stakeholders and cooperators to find out what did and did not work for them and solicit suggestions for improvement.
- Conduct peer-to-peer review of after action findings.
 - Engage other prescribed fire program leaders and share experiences, find commonalities, and devise strategies for improvements.
- Share what you have learned.
 - Through Forest-Wide, Regional, and National meetings and trainings.
 - Through Prescribed Fire Consortia and other communities of practice.
 - Through the Wildland Fire Lessons Learned Center.
- Prepare and implement plans for improvement.
 - Engage leaders at the Forest, Regional, and National Level to share your lessons, identify strategies for improvement, identify tasks required to pursue those strategies, and determine who will be responsible for pursuing each task.

-Ten Questions-

The Risk Decision Framework

Risk Assessment:

1. What are 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 fire to meet land management objectives?
4. What are 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 of responders for the alternatives being considered?
3. What is the relative probability of success associated with the alternatives being considered?
4. What alternative 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?

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 there are multiple wildland fire starts requiring prioritization, Zone Fire Managers and Rangers will set priorities for their zones. Then the Forest Duty officer and Zone Fire Managers will set priorities for initial attack for the Forest as a whole. 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 National Forest, 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 Organizational Needs Assessment, found in the Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) for Type 1, 2 and 3) and an Incident Complexity Analysis, found in appendix F (for Type 3, 4 or 5) of the Redbook (NFES 2724, 11-1 and 11-2), 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.

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 (Type 3, 4 and 5) or Organizational Needs Assessment (Type 1, 2 and 3),
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, and
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



File Code: 1230/5100

Date: May 6, 2014

Route To:

Subject: 2014 Delegation Letter and Expectations for Forest Duty Officers

To: Jim Tucker, Fritz Cluff, Todd Baumer, Tom Schultz and Bill Blount

The requirements that must be met to be a Forest Duty Officer include the following:

A qualified Duty Officer must be a current or previously qualified as:

- Division/Group Supervisor (DIVS) –**AND-** Type 3 Incident Commander (ICT3) or Prescribed Burn Boss 2 (RXB2)- High Pathway
- OR-
- Air Support Group Supervisor (ASGS) –**AND-** Incident Commander Type 3 (ICT3)- High Pathway

This letter is the delegation of authority for you to act in the capacity of Forest Duty Officer on the Salmon-Challis National Forest. As Forest Duty Officer you are responsible for the following:

1. Day-to-day fire management as directed in FSM 5100. Utilize the Salmon-Challis National Forest Fire Operations Guide to assist you in your daily tasks.
2. Serve as the primary Forest contact with Forest Supervisor (or acting), District Rangers (or acting), Central Idaho Coordination Center, Zone Duty Officers and the Regional Office.
3. Convene Forest strategy and staffing meetings as deemed appropriate. During inactive fire periods utilize a Forest conference call on Tuesdays at 0830. During high activity periods utilize a daily 0830 conference call. You may also establish alternate calls or meetings to meet the situational needs.
4. Maintain communication with Central Idaho Coordination Center and Zones by either phone or radio during the length of the Duty Officer assignment. Ensure both entities are aware of your primary communication method and your location at all times while you serve as Forest Duty Officer.
5. Monitor local Fire Danger. Verify local Preparedness Levels and adjust as appropriate. As conditions warrant request severity funding through the Regional Office.
6. Monitor national and geographic area fire activity, preparedness levels, and resource availability. Ensure coordination between the Forest and the Eastern Great Basin Coordination Center as needed.
7. Keep the Forest Supervisor and Forest Leadership Team apprised of the current and expected fire situation.



8. Consult with Zone Duty Officers and District Rangers/Agency Administrators and prioritize the Forest response to wildland fire and make recommendations to the Forest Supervisor on wildland fire management actions and objectives.
 - a. Reference the Risk and Complexity Assessment (RCA) in the “2014 Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (Red Book), Chapter 11 and/or the Organizational Needs Assessment which is incorporated into WFDSS.
9. Coordinate with fire management cooperators. This includes taking the lead in building cost share agreements should they be required.
10. Monitor Work/Rest and Length of Assignment Guidelines for fire management personnel on the Forest. For incidents that are managed under the approval of the Forest Supervisor or Regional Forester (Type I & II) and which the Incident Commander has requested to exceed Work/Rest or Length of Assignment Guidelines, make recommendations to me as to whether such action is justified. Use the 2014 Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (Red Book), Chapter 07 as guidance.
11. As needed and available, assist District Rangers/Agency Administrators in the completion of wildland fire management decisions along with short and long term fire planning utilizing the Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) program.
12. Serve as the Forest contact for assigned Incident Management Organization (IMO). Attend incoming IMO briefing and the daily Incident Commander briefings to provide oversight and ensure compliance with Forest direction/delegation. During long duration fire events or fires of national significance, coordinate with the Regional Office concerning the management of these events.
13. Assess and assist in the coordination and implementation of prescribed fire operations (conditions, multiple ignitions, and contingency force availability).
14. During Forest Duty Officer transition, each is responsible for ensuring a quality transition occurs. Provide updates on current fire activities, environmental conditions, forest priorities and overarching forest strategies.
15. Should a fire on the forest move to extended attack with structures threatened, you will be notified by the Zone Duty Officer or District Ranger/Agency Administrator and briefed on the situation. You are to notify the Forest Supervisor of the situation. You are also to coordinate with the appropriate County representative concerning the long term strategies and any possible cost share agreements that may be necessary.
16. Ensure that the Forest Service 2014 Wildland Fire Risk Management Protocol and Forest Service Prescribed Fire Risk Management Protocol are implemented. These protocols will be documented in the rational section of WFDSS for fires that require a signed WFDSS decision and in the project record for all prescribed fire.

/s/ Charles A. Mark
CHARLES A. MARK
Forest Supervisor

File Code: 1230/5130

Date: May 30, 2014

Route To:

Subject: 2014 Delegation Letter and Expectations for Zone Duty Officers

To: Jim Tucker, Fritz Cluff, Todd Baumer, Bill Blount, Tom Schultz, Eric Ellis, Jim Edgren, Will Marcroft, Melissa Sartor, Dan Bartel, Mike Smith

The requirements that must be met to be a Duty Officer include the following:

A qualified Duty Officer must be a currently qualified as:

- Division/Group Supervisor (DIVS) –**AND-** Type 3 Incident Commander (ICT3) or Prescribed Burn Boss 2 (RXB2)- High Pathway

-OR-

- Air Support Group Supervisor (ASGS) –**AND-** Incident Commander Type 3 (ICT3)- High Pathway






This letter is the delegation of authority for you to act in the capacity of Zone Duty Officer on any one of the fire management zones of the Salmon-Challis National Forest (SCF), referred to below as the Forest. As Duty Officer you are responsible for the following:

1. Day-to-day fire management oversight as directed in FSM 5100. Utilize the Salmon-Challis National Forest Fire Operations Guide to assist you in your daily tasks.
2. Serve as the primary point of contact with Central Idaho Coordination Center and the Forest Duty Officer for new starts, ongoing fire management actions, and on and off Forest assignments for zone resources.
3. Attend or designate a representative to attend the Forest fire staffing and strategy conference calls. The Forest Duty Officer is responsible for establishing conference call schedules, which are held either weekly on Tuesdays at 0830 or daily at 0830 as fire conditions warrant.
4. Maintain communication with Central Idaho Coordination Center and Zone by either phone or radio during the length of the Duty Officer assignment. Ensure both entities are aware of your primary communication method and your location.
5. Evaluate conditions and implement extended staffing of Zone resources while coordinating with the Forest Duty Officer.
6. Keep the District Ranger (or acting) and the Forest Duty Officer apprised of the current and expected fire situation as new fires are discovered.
7. Coordinate with Initial Attack ICs to provide for safe and effective response to wildland fire.

8. Make decisions on the management and deployment of firefighters and suppression modules; coordinate with Forest Duty Officer as needed. Monitor to assure that only qualified personnel are assigned to a fire.
9. Monitor Work/Rest Guidelines of resources for all incidents on the zone. District Ranger approval to exceed Work/Rest Guidelines should be obtained in a timely manner. Utilize the 2014 Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operation (Red Book), Chapter 07 as guidance.
10. With coordination from the Incident Commander, the Duty Officer should complete the Risk and Complexity Assessment (RCA) for on-going incidents and re-evaluate as deemed necessary, especially “emerging” incidents that appear to be escalating in complexity. Ensure incident complexity matches incident commander qualifications.
11. Provide for safe, cost effective initial attack, while implementing appropriate management response as allowed by the Salmon and Challis Forest Land and Resource Management Plans (LRMP).
12. Accept fires from Dispatchers in WFDSS and complete the *Course of Actions* tab if fires are following the *Preplanned Response*. If fires are not following *Preplanned Response* coordinate with Forest and/Zone Fire Management Officer (FMO) or acting and the Forest Duty Officer on the new *Course of Action* for the incident. Assign individual(s) to author the incident in WFDSS. Process a new course of action based on the recommendations from the appropriate District Ranger/Agency Administrator and Forest and/or Zone FMO.
13. As Zone Duty Officers transition, each is responsible for ensuring a quality transition occurs. Provide updates on current fire activities, environmental conditions, forest priorities, and overarching forest strategies.
14. If a fire on your zone moves to extended attack with structures threatened, you are to notify your District Ranger/Agency Administrator and Forest Duty Officer to advise them of the situation and seek direction on strategies of extended attack and/or long duration structure protection.
15. Ensure the Forest Service 2014 Wildland Fire Risk Management Protocol and Forest Service Prescribed Fire Risk Management Protocol is implemented. These protocols will be documented in the rational section of WFDSS for fires that require a signed WFDSS decision and in the project record for all prescribed fire.

As a Zone Duty Officer, you have the authority to take initial attack action on any wildland fire across the Forest, including off-set grounds. In light of the revised federal fire policy guidance and objectives in the Forest Plan, I am asking that you coordinate both preseason and during fire situations with your District Ranger concerning your Zone’s opportunities to use unplanned ignitions to meet Forest Plan objectives. Your role is to advise the District Ranger/Agency Administrator and the Zone Fire Management Officer on the use of unplanned ignitions to manage for objectives contained within the Salmon and Challis National Forest LRMP. This

includes managing incidents for the full range of objectives from use of fire to accomplish resource objectives to managing the incident solely for protection objectives.

 Date: <u>4/19/14</u> JAY WINFIELD District Ranger North Zone	 Date: <u>5/12/14</u> DIANE WEAVER District Ranger Lost River Ranger District
 Date: <u>5/14/14</u> KEN GEBHARDT District Ranger North Zone	 Date: <u>5/12/14</u> KATHERINE WOOD District Ranger Challis-Yankee Fork Ranger District
 Date: <u>12 May 2014</u> CHRIS GROVE District Ranger Middle Fork Ranger District	

/s/ Charles A. Mark
 CHARLES A. MARK
 Forest Supervisor

cc: James P Tucker
 Fritz Cluff
 Todd Baumer
 Bill Blount
 Tom W Schultz
 Eric R Ellis
 James D Edgren
 Will Marcroft
 Melissa A Sartor
 Daniel H Bartel
 Michael S Smith
 Kenneth J Gebhardt
 Jay Winfield
 Diane L Weaver
 Chris Grove
 Katherine L Wood

Chapter 4 – Duty Officer Protocols

2014 Salmon-Challis National Forest Duty Officer Protocols



Nez Perce Fire 2013

Reviewed By: B. Fritz Cluff
Fritz Cluff-Forest FMO

Date: 3-11-14

Reviewed By: Tom Schultz
Tom Schultz-North Zone FMO

Date: 3-24-14

Reviewed By: Bill Blount
Bill Blount- South Zone FMO

Date: 3-25-14

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 Forest 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 must have been qualified as an ICT 3 and Division/Group Supervisor. Currently, for FY 14, there are 5 qualified individuals who will share this position, Jim Tucker – Fire Staff Officer, Fritz Cluff – Forest FMO, Todd Baumer-Forest AFMO, Bill Blount-South Zone FMO, and Tom Schultz- North Zone FMO.

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 S.O. Fire Management personnel, Dispatch Coordinator, and Zone FMO's or those acting in these positions will implement this plan through daily coordination calls as warranted. 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
Jim Tucker			X
Fritz Cluff			X
Todd Baumer			X
Bill Blount			X
Tom Schultz			X
Eric Ellis			X
Jim Edgren			X
Will Marcroft			X
Melissa Sartor			X
Dan Bartel			X
Mike Smith			X

Chapter 5 – Staffing and Preparedness Plan

2014 Salmon-Challis National Forest Staffing and Preparedness Plan



Nez Perce Fire 2013

Reviewed By: *Fritz Cluff* Date: 4/8/14
Fritz Cluff-Forest FMO

Reviewed By: *Paul Sever* Date: 8 April 14
Paul Sever-CICC Manager

Reviewed By: *Tom Schultz* Date: 4/8/14
Tom Schultz-North Zone FMO

Reviewed By: *Bill Blount* Date: 4/16/14
Bill Blount- South Zone FMO

SCNF PREPAREDNESS PLAN (Management Guide)

PREPAREDNESS LEVEL	1-2	3	4	5	5+
Extended IA Staffing <i>including CIC</i>	--	FDO & ZDO Decision w/ Lightning	FDO & ZDO Decision w/ Lightning	Yes	Yes
Detection:					
Aerial	--	w/ Lightning	w/ Lightning	w/ Lightning Consider Scheduling	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-include Helitack	10 on Forest	15 per Zone	20 per Zone	25 per Zone	25 per Zone
Helitack	10 on Forest	20 on Forest	10 per Helicopter	10 per Helicopter	10 per Helicopter
Helicopter	1 on Forest	2 on Forest	2 consider 3 on Forest	3 on Forest	3 on Forest
Minimum Engines	1 on Forest	2 on Forest	2 on Forest	3 on Forest	2 per Zone
Heli - Tanker	--	Consider	1	Consider 2	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	9	7	7	7
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

Staffing Level Descriptions Guide

Fire Staffing Levels:	The Central Idaho Dispatch Center uses four 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 1-3, 4, 5 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
	90 th percentile or less	1-3
	90 th to 97 th percentile	4
	97 th 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 type 5	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 – 2014 SCNF Frequency Guide

Group 1- South Zone

Ch	Label	Rx Freq	Rx Tone	Tx Freq	Tx Tone
1	SOUTH	169.8750		169.8750	100.0
2	S RPTR	169.8750		164.125	103.5
3	MF NET	170.4750		170.4750	110.9
4	MFN RPTR	170.4750		166.5625	123.0
5	BLM	166.9500		166.9500	131.8
6	SOA	168.7750		168.7750	136.5
7	SOA RPTR	168.7750		164.9125	146.2
8	A/G 43	167.6000		167.6000	156.7
9	A/G 39	172.4000		172.4000	167.9
10	WIDE ARE	163.7125		163.7125	
11	COMM US	168.6125		168.6125	
12	SCNF TAC	171.5250		171.5250	
13	NORTH	172.2750		172.2750	
14	N RPTR	172.2750		164.5000	
15	FF SIMP	170.1250		170.1250	
16	FF RPTR	170.1250		166.5875	

Group 2- North Zone

Ch	Label	Rx Freq	Rx Tone	Tx Freq	Tx Tone
1	NORTH	172.2750		172.2750	100.0
2	N RPTR	172.2750		164.5000	103.5
3	FF SIMP	170.1250		170.1250	110.9
4	FF RPTR	170.1250		166.5875	123.0
5	BLM	166.9500		166.9500	131.8
6	SOA	168.7750		168.7750	136.5
7	SOA RPTR	168.7750		164.9125	146.2
8	A/G 43	167.6000		167.6000	156.7
9	A/G 39	172.4000		172.4000	167.9
10	WIDE ARE	163.7125		163.7125	
11	COMM USE	168.6125		168.6125	
12	SCNF TAC	171.5250		171.5250	
13	SOUTH	169.8750		169.8750	
14	S RPTR	169.8750		164.1250	
15	BLM TAC1	172.7750		172.7750	
16	BLM TAC2	173.8625		173.8625	

Group 3- BLM

Ch	Label	Rx Freq	Rx Tone	Tx Freq	Tx Tone
1	BLM TAC1	172.7750		172.7750	100.0
2	BLM TAC2	173.8625		173.8625	107.2
3	BLM TAC3	168.6375		168.6375	114.8
4	BLM TAC4	166.8000		166.8000	123.0
5	BLM SOA	167.1500		167.1500	131.8
6	B SOA RP	167.1500		163.1750	136.5
7	WIDE ARE	163.7125		163.7125	146.2
8	FS N DIR	172.2750		172.2750	156.7
9	FS N RPT	172.2750		164.5000	167.9
10	COMM USE	168.6125		168.6125	
11	BLM DIR	166.9500		166.9500	
12	BLM RPTR	166.9500		163.0500	
13	FS S DIR	169.8750		169.8750	
14	FS S RPT	169.8750		164.1250	
15	A/G 39	172.4000		172.4000	
16	SCNF TAC	171.5250		171.5250	

Group 4- Neighbors

Ch	Label	Rx Freq	Rx Tone	Tx Freq	Tx Tone
1	SC NORTH	172.2750		172.2750	100.0
2	N RPTR	172.2750		164.5000	103.5
3	SC SOUTH	169.8750		169.8750	110.9
4	S RPTR	169.8750		164.1250	123.0
5	TARGHEE	169.1750		169.1750	131.8
6	TARG RPT	169.1750		170.5250	136.5
7	CARIBOU	172.2250		172.2250	146.2
8	CARI RPT	172.2250		168.1500	156.7
9	BOISE N	171.4500		171.4500	167.9
10	BOISE S	172.2000		172.2000	179.9
11	PAY E	169.9000		169.9000	141.3
12	PAY W	171.5500		171.5500	100.0
13	BITTEROO	168.7500		168.7500	107.2
14	SAWTOOTH	172.2500		172.2500	192.8
15	SAW RPTR	172.2500		164.6250	
16	BT S DIR	169.9000		169.9000	

Group 5- Salmon Zone

Ch	Label	Rx Freq	Rx Tone	Tx Freq	Tx Tone
1	TAC 1	172.7750		172.7750	
2	TAC 2	173.8625		173.8625	
3	TAC 3	168.6375		168.6375	
4	NZ DIRECT	172.2750		172.2750	
5	Oreana	172.2750		164.5000	100.0
6	Long Tom	172.2750		164.5000	123.0
7	Stein	172.2750		164.5000	146.2
8	Stormy	172.2750		164.5000	167.9
9	Middle Fork	172.2750		164.5000	110.9
10	Taylor	172.2750		164.5000	136.5
11	A/G 39	172.4000		172.4000	
12	A/G 43	167.6000		167.6000	
13	LEMHI RFD	154.4300		154.4300	
14	NORTH FORK RFD	154.3850		154.3850	
15	ST. COM	155.2800		155.2800	156.7
16	AIR GUARD	168.6250		168.6250	110.9

Group 6- Lemhi Zone

Ch	Label	Rx Freq	Rx Tone	Tx Freq	Tx Tone
1	TAC 4	166.8000		166.8000	
2	TAC 5	171.5250		171.5250	
3	TAC 6	163.7125		163.7125	
4	NZ DIRECT	172.2750		172.2750	
5	BLM Direct	166.9500		166.9500	
6	BLM Ramsey	166.9500		163.0500	123.0
7	Stein	172.2750		164.5000	146.2
8	Salt Creek	172.2750		164.5000	156.7
9	FS Ramsey	172.2750		164.5000	131.8
10	Mahogany IFD BLM/FS	169.1750		170.5250	131.8
11	A/G 39	172.4000		172.4000	
12	A/G 43	167.6000		167.6000	
13	LEMHI RFD	154.4300		154.4300	
14	LEADORE RFD	154.4000		154.4000	127.3
15	ST. COM	155.2800		158.2800	156.7
16	AIR GUARD	168.6250		168.6250	110.9

Group 7- Challis Zone

Ch	Label	Rx Freq	Rx Tone	Tx Freq	Tx Tone
1	TAC 4	166.8000		166.8000	
2	TAC 5	171.5250		171.5250	
3	TAC 6	163.7125		163.7125	
4	Estes	169.8750		164.1250	
5	Grouse	169.8750		164.1250	110.9
6	Twin Peaks	169.8750		164.1250	103.5
7	Potaman	169.8750		164.1250	136.5
8	Basin Butte	169.8750		164.1250	146.2
9	Pinyon	169.8750		164.1250	156.7
10	Walker / Sunset	169.8750		164.1250	167.9
11	A-G 39	172.4000		172.4000	
12	A-G 43	167.6000		167.6000	
13	SAWTH VLY RFD	153.7850		153.7850	114.8
14	N CUST RFD	154.8600		154.8600	110.9
15	ST. COM	155.2800		155.2800	156.7
16	AIR GUARD	168.6250		168.6250	110.9

Group 8- Lost River Zone

Ch	Label	Rx Freq	Rx Tone	Tx Freq	Tx Tone
1	TAC 1	172.7750		172.7750	
2	TAC 2	173.8625		173.8625	
3	TAC 3	168.6375		168.6375	
4	SZ DIRECT	169.8750		169.8750	
5	Windy Devil	169.8750		164.1250	131.8
6	Flat Top	169.8750		164.1250	123.0
7	Sunset	169.8750		164.1250	167.9
8	Potaman	169.8750		164.1250	136.5
9	Summit	169.8750		164.1250	100.0
10	IDF BLM Direct	169.7750		169.7750	103.5
11	A/G 39	172.4000		172.4000	
12	A/G 43	167.6000		167.6000	
13	SO CUSTER RFD	153.7850		153.7850	114.8
14	SO CUSTER RFD RPT	153.7850		154.9800	114.8
15	ST. COMM	155.2800		155.2800	156.7
16	AIR GUARD	168.6250		168.6250	110.9

Group 9- Emergency Group

Ch	Label	Rx Freq	Rx Tone	Tx Freq	Tx Tone
1	SOUTH DIRECT	169.8750		169.8750	
2	SOUTH POTAMAN	169.8750		164.1250	136.5
3	SOUTH FLAT TOP	169.8750		164.1250	123.0
4	NORTH DIRECT	172.2750		172.2750	
5	NORTH TAYLOR	172.2750		164.5000	136.5
6	NORTH STEIN	172.2750		164.5000	146.2
7	CCSO WINDY	155.4300		158.7300	114.8
8	CCSO BASIN	155.4300		158.7300	131.8
9	CCSO POTAMAN	155.4300		158.7300	136.5
10	CCSO GROUSE	155.4300		158.7300	123.0
11	ST. COMM	155.2800		155.2800	156.7
12	LEMHI S&R	155.1450		155.1450	
13	LEM BALDY	158.8050		155.6700	107.2
14	LEM STEIN	158.8050		155.6700	156.7
15	LEM LONG TOM	158.8050		155.6700	179.9
16	ARCO EMS	155.3850		155.3850	

Group 10- ADJ Forests Zones

Ch	Label	Rx Freq	Rx Tone	Tx Freq	Tx Tone
1	BOISE 1	172.2000		172.2000	110.9
2	BOISE 2	172.2000		165.4125	123.0
3	BOISEN1	171.4500		171.4500	131.8
4	BOISEN2	171.4500		164.6000	136.5
5	PAYETE1	169.9000		169.9000	146.2
6	PAYETE2	169.9000		164.8750	156.7
7	PAYETW1	171.5500		171.5500	167.9
8	PAYETW2	171.5500		165.0750	103.5
9	SAWTHN1	172.2500		172.2500	179.9
10	SAWTHN2	172.2500		164.6250	141.3
11	TARGH1	169.1750		169.1750	100.0
12	TARGH2	169.1750		170.5250	107.2
13	CARIB N RPT	169.1750		170.5250	114.8
14	CARIB S RPT	172.2500		168.1500	
15	B-T N RPTR	171.3875		164.1375	
16	B-T S RPTR	169.9000		165.0125	

Group 11- SE ID CO-OP

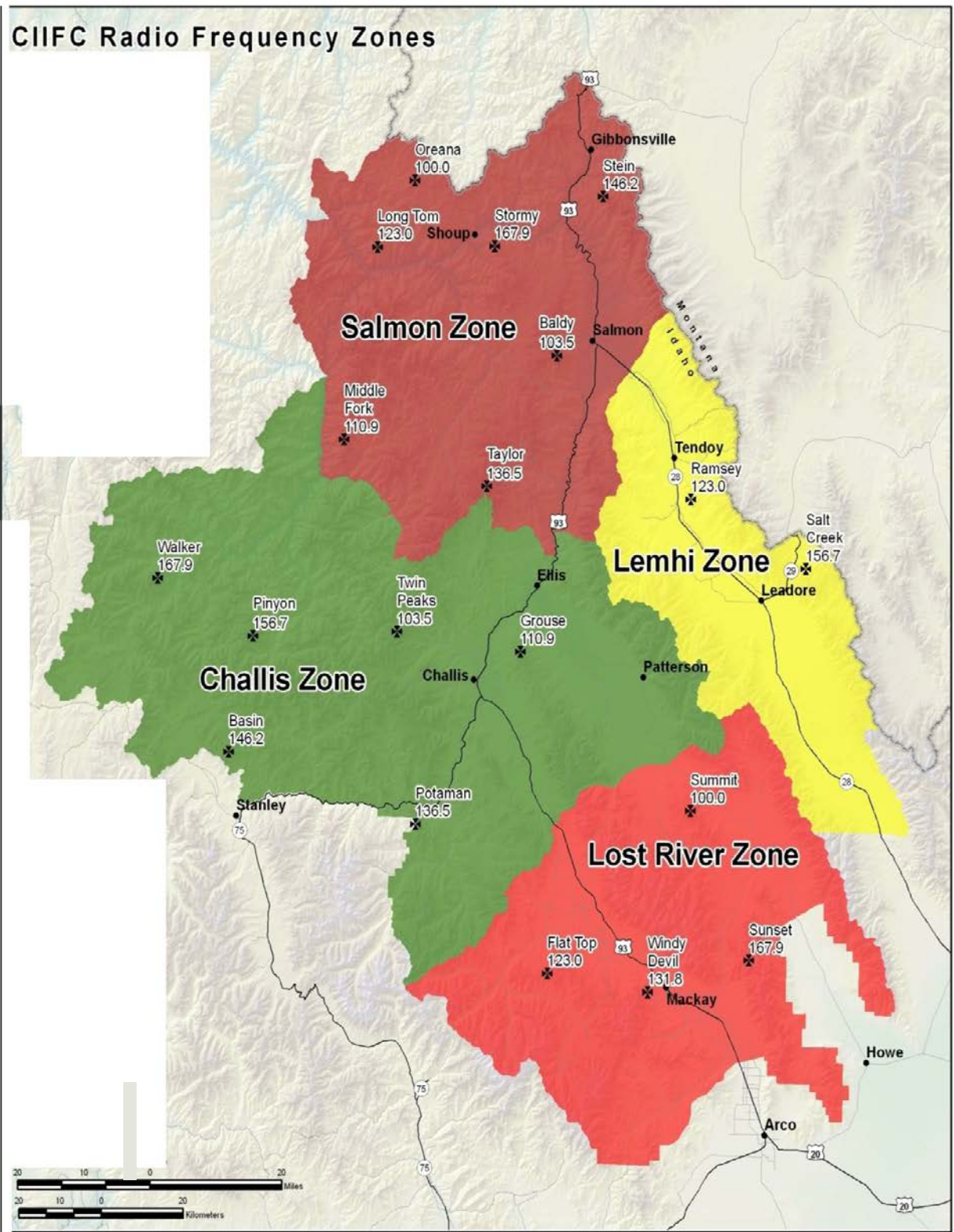
Ch	Label	Rx Freq	Rx Tone	Tx Freq	Tx Tone
1	SCNF SO	169.8750		169.8750	
2	SUNSET	169.8750		164.1250	167.9
3	SAL BLM	166.9500		166.9500	
4	POTAMAN	166.9500		163.0500	107.2
5	GROUSE	166.9500		163.0500	114.8
6	RAMSEY	166.9500		163.0500	123.0
7	CUS RFD	153.7850		153.7850	
8	CRATERS	171.6750		171.6750	
9	IF BLM	169.7750		169.7750	103.5
10	BIG BUTT	169.7750		163.1500	114.8
11	SHO BLM	166.8500		166.8500	
12	BELL RAP	166.8500		163.0250	123.0
13	BELL MTN	166.8500		163.0250	131.8
14	A-G 43	167.6000		167.6000	
15	A-G 39	172.4000		172.4000	
16	ST COMM	155.2800		155.2800	156.7

Group 12- Stanley

Ch	Label	Rx Freq	Rx Tone	Tx Freq	Tx Tone
1	STNLY 1	153.7850		153.7850	
2	STNLY 2	154.3850		154.3850	
3	CLINIC 2	154.0400		155.7150	88.5
4	CLINIC 1	154.0400		154.0400	
5	STATE 2	155.2800		155.2800	156.7
6	STATE 1	155.3400		155.3400	88.5
7	CCS RPTR	155.4300		158.7300	131.8
8	CCS 1	155.4300		155.4300	
9	SAW N 1	172.2500		172.2500	
10	SAW POTAMAN	172.2500		164.6250	123.0
11	SAW BASIN	172.2500		164.6250	100.0
12	SAWTAC1	162.2250		162.2250	
13	SCNF S1	169.8750		169.8750	
14	BASIN B	169.8750		164.1250	146.2
15	FS POTAMAN	169.8750		164.1250	136.5
16	RVR WALKER	170.4750		166.5625	167.9

Groups 13-15 Open

South Zone Tones/GRP 1			North Zone Tones/GRP 2		
#	Tone	Location	#	Tone	Location
1	100.0	Summit	1	100.0	Oreana
2	103.5	Twin Peaks	2	103.5	Baldy
3	110.9	Grouse	3	110.9	Middle FK Peak
4	123.0	Flat Top	4	123.0	Long Tom
5	131.8	Estes/Windy	5	131.8	Ramsey
6	136.5	Potaman	6	136.5	Taylor
7	146.2	Basin Butte	7	146.2	Stein MTN
8	156.7	Pinyon Peak	8	156.7	Salt Creek
9	167.9	Walker/Sunset	9	167.9	Stormy PK
BLM Tones/GRP 3			Middle FK Net		
#	Tone	Location	#	Tone	Location
2	107.2	Potaman	2	103.5	Direct
3	114.8	Grouse	3	110.9	Middle FK PK
4	123.0	Ramsey	4	123.0	Long Tom
			9	167.9	Walker



Chapter 7 – Key Contacts

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	Todd Baumer	Forest AFMO	756-5178	315-1874	303-8104
USFS	Mike Bennett	FAO	756-5554		303-8136
BLM	Jeff Knudson	AFMO	756-5197		940-1107
USFS	Bill Blount	South Zone FMO	879-4123	838-2340	993-1750
USFS	Will Marcroft	SZ AFMO D-4	588-3416	681-6182	756-7547
USFS	Dan Bartel	SZ AFMO D-3,6	879-4110	879-5384	993-1751
USFS	Tom Schultz	North Zone FMO	865-2733		303-8124
USFS	Eric Ellis	SAB Manager	756-8806	894-2244	303-8123
USFS	Jim Edgren	NZ AFMO D-7	865-2713	756-3474	303-8152
USFS	Melissa Sartor	NZ AFMO D-1,8	756-5238	756-8118	303-8133
Interagency	Paul Sever	Center Manager	756-5448	756-3887	303-8101
Interagency	Dispatch		756-5157		303-8103

Forest Leadership Team

Agency	Name	Title	Office	Home	Cell
USFS	Chuck Mark	Forest Supervisor	756-5111		303-8100
USFS	Ken Gebhardt	District Ranger D-7	865-2731		303-8110
USFS	Jay Winfield	District Ranger D-1, 8	756-5247		993-0768
USFS	Katherine Wood	District Ranger D-2,3	879-4125		993-0540
USFS	Diane Weaver	District Ranger D-4	588-3402	589-0598	940-2485
USFS	Chris Grove	District Ranger D-6	879-4105	406-381-7600	940-0364
USFS	Amy Baumer	Forest PAO	756-5145		756-7853
USFS	Kim Nelson	Planning/Admin Staff	756-5557		303-8128
USFS	Stefani Melvin	Eco Staff Officer	756-5290		993-1361
USFS	Kathy Seaberg	GIS Spec/Union	756-5166		993-0978
USFS	Denise Camper	Forest Safety Office	756-5164		993-0955
BLM	Linda Price	Salmon FO manager	756-5410		821-7938
BLM	Todd Kuck	Challis FO manager	879-6206		940-1972
BLM	Joe Kraayenbrink	District Manager	524-7540		524-9091

REGION 4 - FIRE EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST

<u>NAME</u>	<u>WORK</u>	<u>CELL</u>	<u>HOME</u>
REGIONAL OFFICE (R04)	60		
Stewart, Sue (Dir.)	801-625-5507	801-721-5581	801-337-2809
Lund, Beth (Deputy)	801-625-5513	801-745-7866	208-477-3707
Biggs, Tenna	801-625-5403	801-388-6961	208-938-4992
Campbell, Julie	801-625-5718	801-389-3200	
Evans, Lee Ann	801-625-5565	801-388-2236	775-722-8265
Holdsambeck, Steve	801-721-7258	801-721-7258	
Knieling, Barbara	801-625-5508	801-721-2872	801-627-6285
Nyman, Mesia	801-625-5505	435-749-5306	
Osborn, Kim	801-625-5717	801-710-3664	801-920-8224
Peel, Cody	801-625-5511	801-540-4778	801-560-1922
Walker, Loren	801-625-5245	801-690-6352	
Waters, Steve	208-373-4126	208-866-7291	208-888-0315
RO Fire FAX Number	801-625-5594		
AIRPORT/HANGAR/PILOT			
Mignano, Mitch (RAO)	801-620-1890	801-745-7867	801-3882324
Bailey, Kevin	801-620-1870	801-725-5582	801-782-3426
Baum, Alan	801-620-1856	801-389-9290	253-961-4393
Boyce, Don	801-620-1861	801-389-9443	
Campbell, Brent	801-620-1882	801-721-1431	
Delmonte, Buster	801-620-1891	801-781-0249	801-791-2122
Elmy, Gil (W.O.)	801-620-1875	801-540-8473	801-525-9492
Hall, Shannon (Act.RASM)	801-620-1880	801-391-2798	801-546-6598
Johnson, Dan	801-620-1862	801-710-6769	801-782-2973
Mank, Bill	801-620-1855	801-389-9846	
Mark, Karen (Support Ser.) (Detailer)	801-620-1888	801-389-2068	801-394-5760
McDonald, Greg	801-620-1849	801-725-1606	801-627-4949
Mitchell, Lynn	801-620-1872	801-389-7987	801-726-4967
Netcher, Edward	801-620-1851	801-745-5217	775-224-8223
Roth, Dan	801-620-1879	801-543-1192	801-547-8976
Watts, Jeff	801-620-1871	801-332-0372	801-392-8525
Woods, Steve	801-620-1873	801-648-8290	
Airport FAX	801-620-1899		
OTHER:			
Glinski, Ruta (EGBCC)	801-531-5320	801-946-2422	
Curry, Dave (WGBCC)	775-861-6756	907-388-2861	
Dingman, Gina (EGBCC)	801-531-5320	801-656-5375	801-999-4948
Barabochkine, Jana (EGBCC)	801-531-5320		
St.Clair, Nelda (GB)	775-885-6078	775-230-4351	775-225-4117
Conference Number 1st	888-844-9904	Access: 5881623#	
Conference Number 2nd	888-844-9904	Access: 1874240#	
RO FAM Conference Room	801-625-5432		
Eastern Great Basin	801-531-5320	801-531-5323	
Western Great Basin	775-861-6455		
NUIFC	801-495-7600		


For Official Use Only

MAY 2014

<u>FOREST/NAME</u>	<u>WORK</u>	<u>CELL</u>	<u>HOME</u>
ASHLEY (ASF)		01	
Thad Marcoe (Act.FMO)	435-781-5212	435-219-0510	435-322-0322
Chris Gamble (Fuels)	435-781-5164	435-790-7095	435-781-6080
BOISE (BOF)		02	
Bob Shindelar-Staff/FMO	208-373-4176	208-994-8701	208-994-1142
Sean Johnson (AFMO)	208-373-4179	208-965-6206	
Tony DeMasters (Act.Planner)	208-373-4211		
Douglas Marolf (FAO)	208-384-3386	208-634-3948	
BRIDGER-TETON (BTF)		03	
Tobin Kelley (Staff)	307-739-5576	307-413-2028	
Andy Norman (AFMO)	307-739-5571	307-413-2033	307-733-0396
Martha Williamson (Planner)	307-739-5024	307-413-0537	406-396-0098
CARIBOU/TARGHEE (CTF)		15	
Chris Ourada (FMO)	208-524-7625	208-313-7960	208-552-4743
Kraig Carroll (AFMO)	208-557-5830	208-313-7816	
Dylan Johnson (Fuels)	208-847-8936	208-313-7839	
Bob Barnes (FAO)	208-235-4701	208-709-2407	
DIXIE (DIF)		07	
Kevin Greenhalgh (FMO)	435-865-3771	435-691-3771	435-586-9384
Keith Adams (Fuels)	435-865-3776	435-559-3158	
Pete Goetzinger (DFMO)	435-865-3271	435-691-7271	435-865-1144
Blake Ford (FAO)	435-865-4644	435-979-0452	
Kevin Schulkoski (EcoStaff)	435-865-3721	435-691-3721	435-826-4458
FISHLAKE (FIF)		08	
Gayle Sorenson (FMO)	435-896-1614	435-979-6431	
Tyler Monroe (AFMO)	435-896-2328	435-979-4409	
Blake Ford (FAO)	435-865-4644	435-979-0452	
Russ Ivie (Fuels)	435-896-2332	435-979-1698	
Scott Tobler (Planner)	435-865-3775	435-691-3927	
HUMBOLDT-TOIYABE (HTE)		17	
Russell Bird (FMO)	775-355-5315	775-240-9005	775-841-6450
Chris Theisen (AFMO)	775-352-1222	775-313-6324	
Marty Woods (FAO)	775-355-5317	702-271-1469	
Greg Emerson (Planner)	775-352-1227	775-741-2945	
MANTI-LASAL (MLF)		10	
Gayle Sorenson (FMO)	435-896-1614	435-979-6431	
Brandon Hoffman (ZFMO)	435-636-3594	435-650-4797	
Mickey Smith (ZFMO)	435-636-3369	435-260-2086	
Matt Meccariello (Eco-Staff)	435-636-3509	435-749-1775	
PAYETTE (PAF)		12	
Gary Brown (Staff)	208-634-0710	208-634-6790	
Randy Skelton (AFMO)	208-634-0746	208-630-4120	
Matt Shaddle (FAO)	208-634-0975	208-315-1919	
Alexis Martin (Planner)	208-634-0747	208-634-9428	
SALMON-CHALLIS (SCF)		13	
Jim Tucker (Staff)	208-756-5134	208-940-0451	208-756-3542
Fritz Cluff (FMO)	208-756-5158	208-303-8154	208-756-3142
Todd Baumer (AFMO)	208-756-5178	208-303-8104	208-315-1874
SAWTOOTH (STF)		14	
Nathan Lancaster(FMO)	208-737-3229	208-650-8844	208-650-8844
Chad Olson (AFMO)	208-737-3227	208-731-1245	
Greg Loper (FAO)	208-735-6501	208-308-3987	
Ian Rickert (Planner)	208-737-3228	208-731-6338	
UINTA-WASATCH-CACHE (UWF)		19	
Brook Chadwick (Act. FFMO 6/2)	801-999-2148	801-702-7116	
Lee Rackham (Prim. Until 6/2)	801-725-6985	801-725-6985	801-574-9725
Tracy Swenson (Act AFFMO 6/2)	801-999-2147	435-740-0572	

Chapter 8 – Central Idaho Fire Zone Pocket Cards

Basin Range FDRA Pocket Card



Fire Danger Area:

- ◆ Basin / Range
- ◆ SIG, Salmon & Challis RAWS
- ◆ FWZ 476
- * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

Fire Danger Interpretation:

EXTREME -- Use extreme caution
(Caution) -- Watch for change
Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Burning Index by day for 1989 - 2013
 Average -- shows peak fire season over 25 years (2990 observations)
 80th Percentile -- Only 20% of the 2990 days from 1989 - 2013 had an Burning Index above 53

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:
 20' Wind Speed over 20 mph, RH less than 10%,
 Temperature over 90, 1000-Hour Fuel Moisture less than 8

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

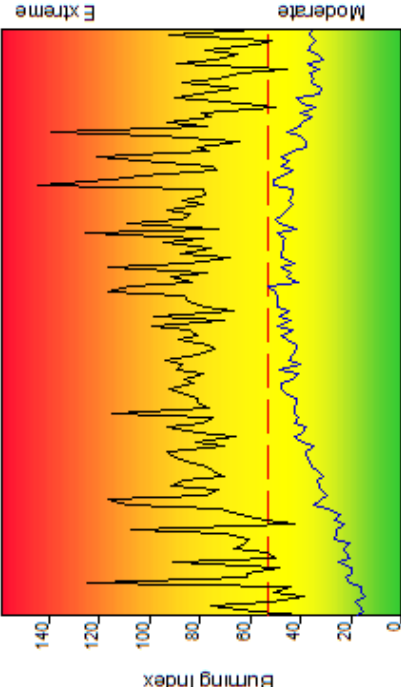
- ✓ Burning Index gives day-to-day fluctuations calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, wind, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- ✓ Wind is part of BI calculation.
- ✓ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- ✓ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

Past Experience:

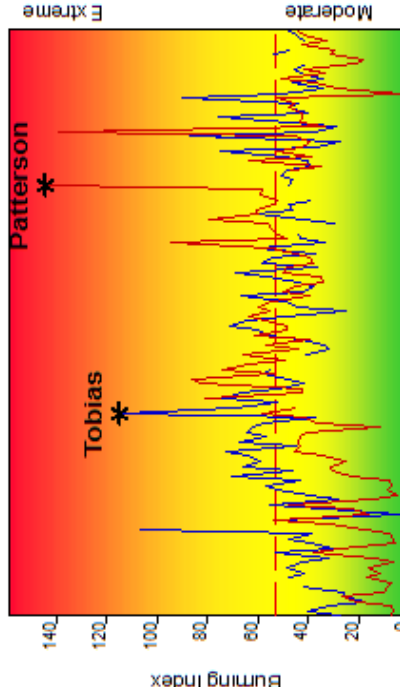
TOBIAS (7/13/03) Fire made an estimated 12,500 acre run. This fire burned in an area that has historically not seen large fires.
 Conditions: BI 113, 20' Winds SW 15-20 mph, RH 6%, Temp 95 degrees, 1000 HR Fuel Moisture @ 8%.
 PATTERSON (8/29/05) The fire made an estimate 1,000 acre run ahead of an incoming cold front. BI was an all time record of 144 for this FDRA.
 Conditions: BI 144, 20' Winds SW 18-21 mph, RH 7%, Temp. 83 degrees, 1000 HR Fuel Moisture @ 7%

Responsible Agency: Central Idaho Interagency Fire Zone
 FF+4.1 build 1622 03/19/2014-14:46 (W:\My CIGC Documents\INTEL\Fir... \IDCI\Cm\ainfDB)
 Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team

FIRE DANGER -- BASIN / RANGE
 Maximum, Average, and 80th Percentile, based on 25 years data



Years to Remember: 2003 2005



Fuel Model: T - Sagebrush-Grass

Mountain FDRA Pocket Card

FIRE DANGER -- MOUNTAIN

Maximum, Average, and 90th Percentile, based on 25 years data

Moderate Extreme

FIRE DANGER -- MOUNTAIN

Maximum, Average, and 90th Percentile, based on 25 years data

Moderate Extreme

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

- ✓ Burning Index gives day-to-day fluctuations calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, wind, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- ✓ Wind is part of BI calculation.
- ✓ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape – Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- ✓ Listen to weather forecasts – especially WIND.

Past Experience:

SALT 8/29/2011. On this afternoon the Salt fire made a significant run forcing personnel and equipment to their safety zone. Conditions: BI 82, 20° W WSW 20-28 W/G to 45, RH 15%, T 75 D, 1,000 HR FM 7%

MUSTANG 7/30/2012. This fire burned throughout the summer with several days that made large runs, conditions for some of those days:

7/30 - BI 83, 20° W SW 8 W/G 15-20, RH 6%, T 96 D, 1000 HR FM 8%,
 8/13 - BI 75, 20° W SW 5 W/G 10-15, RH 7%, T 100 D, 1000 HR FM 7%,
 9/10 - BI 80, 20° W WSW 10 W/G 20-25, RH 11%, T 86 D, 1000 HR FM 8%

Responsible Agency: Central Idaho Interagency Fire Zone
 FF#4.1 build 1622 03/19/2014-13:44 (W:\My CICC Documents\INTEL\Fir... \VDC\Com and\DS)

Design by NWCWG Fire Danger Working Team

Fire Danger Area:

- ◆ FDRA Mountain
- ◆ Skull, Bonanza, Indy, Little
- ◆ Fire Wx Zone 475
- ◆ Meets NWCWG Wx Station Standards

Fire Danger Interpretation:

EXTREME -- Use extreme caution
(Caution) -- Watch for change
Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Local Thresholds - Watch out:

Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:
 20° Wind Speed over 15 mph, RH less than 10%,
 Temperature over 90, 1000-Hour Fuel Moisture less than 8

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

Maximum -- Highest Burning Index by day for 1989 - 2013

Average -- show's peak fire season over 25 years (2999 observations)

90th Percentile -- Only 10% of the 2999 days from 1989 - 2013 had an Burning Index above 51

Chapter 9 – Red Lights and Sirens Operating Plan

2014 Salmon-Challis National Forest Red Lights and Sirens Operating Plan



Nez Perce Fire 2013

Prepared By: Todd Baumer
Todd Baumer-Forest AFMO

Date: 2-28-14

Reviewed By: Jim Tucker
Jim Tucker-Operations Staff

Date: 2-28-14

Approved By: Charles A. Mark
Charles A. Mark-Forest Supervisor

Date: 2/28/14

This plan will provide guidelines for the use of warning lights and sirens on the wildland fire engines 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.

Manual and Handbook Direction

Current policy direction for the use of red lights and sirens can be found in letter signed by James Hubbard, Deputy Chief for State and Private Forestry dated January 20, 2012. This letter will serve as interim direction until FSM 5120 and FSM 5130 are revised.

The Salmon/Challis National Forest allows for use of Emergency Lights and Sirens under the following conditions:

- The use of red lights and sirens and the training and certification of emergency vehicle operators shall be guided by NFPA 1451 and NFPA 1002 standards for wildland fire to the extent reasonable and applicable to Forest Service operations.
- The use of red lights or sirens is restricted to the need to clear right-of-way, block, or divert traffic, bypass road construction¹, traffic flow restrictions, or whenever the risks associated with the use of emergency lights and sirens are offset by the benefits to public or firefighter safety.
- Only certified emergency vehicle operators may use red lights and/or sirens while driving on public roads except for authorized training exercises. Red lights and sirens may be used while stationary by uncertified operators to facilitate operational or safety objectives.
- Red lights and sirens shall be used in situations on public roads only when the benefits to public safety justify the increased risks. Certification as an Emergency Vehicle Operator does not constitute approval for use of red lights and sirens. Regardless of the level of discretion granted to the individual emergency vehicle operator, Forests shall provide sufficient oversight to ensure their emergency vehicle operators demonstrate sound risk management principles in all aspects of emergency vehicle operation (FSH 6709.11).
- Those employees providing oversight to the use of red lights and sirens must be knowledgeable of local regulations pertaining to emergency vehicle travel and ensure Forest Service operations are compliant with these rules.
- When out of area resource arrives to an incident, the zone Duty Officer shall advise the resource of local policies on use of red lights and sirens.

¹ State and local laws and policies must be considered when using 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.

- Emergency vehicle operators are required to operate at all times with the safety of pedestrians, other vehicles, and themselves as the primary objective. Consistent safe driving is a condition of emergency vehicle operator's certification. Inform all emergency vehicle operators in writing of their personal and legal responsibilities to operate in accordance with their training, State and local laws and regulations, Forest Service policies and due caution for life and property (FSH 6709.11, Chapter 10, section 12.32 Emergency Driving).

1. Responsibilities

- I. Forest Supervisor
 1. Delegate EVO program duties to appropriate Staff/Line Officer.
 2. Provide clear leaders intent for the use of red lights and sirens.
- II. Forest Fire Program Manager
 1. Provide clear leaders intent for the use of red lights and sirens.
 2. Insure compliance with required training and certification processes on the Forest.
 3. Designate EVO instructors for initial and recertification training.
 4. Brief all fire resources on local EVO policy.
 5. Inform all EVOs in writing of their personal and legal responsibilities to operate in accordance with their training.
 6. Conduct "After Action Reviews" to monitor program effectiveness and compliance with policy.
 7. Establish a process to document red light and siren use and provide annual use reports to the Regional EVO Program Coordinator
- III. Forest EVO Certifying Official
 1. Screen drivers to assure they meet training and pre-requisite requirements as defined in 5120 and certify qualifying drivers for emergency vehicle operator endorsement on the OF-346. At a minimum, Forests will not certify EVOs if any of the following apply:
 - a) Three or more moving violations in the past three years.
 - b) Three or more preventable accidents in the past three years.
 - c) One or more convictions for driving under the influence of a controlled substance or alcohol in the past three years.
 - d) Less than three years of driving experience.
 - e) Less than 21 years of age.
 2. Review driver history records and complete Section III of FS-7100-184.
 3. If applicant meets pre-requisites, forward FS-7100-184 to individual with authority to issue US Government Motor Vehicle Operator Identification Card (OF-346) for completion of Section IV of FS-7100-184 and emergency vehicle operator endorsement.
 4. Maintain confidentiality of driver history records for forest EVO program participants.
 - a) Maintain EVO Program files in a secure location.
 5. Annually update and evaluate driver history records to assure EVOs meet certification requirements.
 6. Compile data on use, report close calls, near-misses, failure of risk control measures and program effectiveness to the Regional EVO Program Coordinator.
- IV. District Ranger
 1. Provide clear leaders intent for the use of red lights and sirens.
 2. Assure that EVO operators on the unit meet training and certification standards.

3. Ensure that emergency vehicle operators operate lights only at the level of operator certification and within Regional operating directives.
4. Review and approve unit level Job Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment annually.

V. Emergency Vehicle Operator

1. Complete Section 1 of form FS-7100-184 (Application for Authorization to Operate Government Vehicles & Equipment).
 - a) Employee's supervisor will complete Section II.
2. Provide access to state driver history records to Forest EVO Certifying Official for evaluation of EVO pre-requisite requirements and completion of Section III of form FS-7100-184.
 - a) Section IV will be completed by individual with authorization to issue 'OF-346 with emergency vehicle operator endorsement.
3. Use red lights and sirens only to level of training and within agency policies and regulations.
4. Understand local and state laws and regulations associated with emergency vehicle operation on the home unit.
5. Request a briefing on local emergency vehicle operation protocols when assigned away from the home unit.
6. Report close calls, near-misses, failure of risk control measures and program effectiveness to the Forest EVO Certifying Official.
7. Notify dispatch when operating emergency red lights and sirens during emergency response for clearing right of way, blocking or diverting traffic, or bypassing congestion and traffic flow restrictions.
8. Maintain vehicle unit logs and document red lights and siren use.
 - a) During emergency response for clearing right of way, blocking or diverting traffic, or bypassing congestion and traffic flow restrictions with information on situation and rationale for use.
 - b) While on an incident for enhanced visibility or awareness of responders.
9. Conduct "After Action Reviews" after each operational use of red lights and sirens for clearing right of way, blocking or diverting traffic, or bypassing congestion and traffic flow restrictions.
10. Provide information on situation and rationale for use along with AAR summary to Duty Officer and/or District Ranger in a timely manner after each operational use as described above.

2. Training Requirements

1. Screening of Emergency Vehicle Operators. The Salmon/Challis National Forest will utilize the Region 4 risk management plan for the selection, screening and supervision of emergency vehicle operators.
 1. The risk management plan shall include screening of potential operators based on years of driving experience, a history of license suspensions or traffic violations, and other risk factors.
 2. The Salmon/Challis National Forest shall maintain a driver's qualification file for each certified emergency vehicle operator as part of the individual's incident qualifications master record file (FSH 5109.17, sec. 22).
 3. The Salmon/Challis National Forest currently subscribes to a Pull Notice for our AD driver program. The Incident Business Specialist will be responsible for processing annual requests through the Pull Notice program for each certified Emergency Vehicle Operator.
 4. If for any reason the Pull Notice program is not available each certified Emergency Vehicle Operator will be required to annually 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 incident qualification card.

5. **Physical Fitness Standard:** The current position-specific fitness requirements and state issued driving licenses constitute the standards for emergency vehicle operators.
2. **Training**—Emergency vehicle 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 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 (if necessary) 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, an emergency vehicle operator course, a Code 3 driving simulator, a municipal fire department, an EMS training institute or other similar facility meeting the above standards.
 1. **Instructor Qualifications**
 - a) Lead instructors will complete a certified driver training course that meets NFPA 1451 and NFPA 1002 requirements and attend a train the trainer session or meet criteria for 300-600 Level NWCG Courses as identified in the NWCG Field Manager's Course Guide or meet Instructor I criteria as defined in NFPA 1041.
 - b) Instructing an initial certification or recertification course will maintain training currency.
 - c) Initial Training-suggested time, minimum of five hours.
 - d) Initial training will include a certified driver training course that meets NFPA 1451 and NFPA 1002 requirements which can be held at the Regional, Forest or District level.
 - e) The recommended course is the National Safety Council / Coaching the Emergency Vehicle Operator 3 (CEVO 3).
 - f) Tactical driver training will also be a segment of the initial and will include the following NFPA driver proficiency components:
 1. Ability to maneuver apparatus through a straight line and lane change exercise.
 2. Ability to maneuver an apparatus through a serpentine exercise.
 3. Ability to maneuver apparatus through straight line diminishing clearance exercise.
 4. Ability to get a front bumper within 12" of a stop sign.
 5. Ability to maneuver apparatus in an alley dock exercise.
 6. Ability to maneuver apparatus through a "three point" turn around.
 7. Ability to practice safe and defensive driving skills.
 - g) Review of national, regional, and forest EVO policies and regulations.
 - h) EVO responsibilities, laws, and liabilities.
 - i) Review of EVO Risk Management Plan.
 - j) Applicable principals of defensive driving techniques under emergency and nonemergency conditions.
 - k) Review of any EVO accidents, close calls or lessons learned following Accident and near miss reporting protocols.
 - l) Inspection, maintenance and repair of vehicles.
 2. **Re-Certification Training (every three years)**
 - a) Review of national, regional, and forest EVO policies and regulations.
 - b) Review of EVO Risk Management Plan.

- c) Review applicable principals of defensive driving techniques under emergency and nonemergency conditions.
 - d) Review of any EVO accidents, close calls or lessons learned following Accident and near miss reporting protocols.
 - e) Driving evaluation as necessary.
3. Certification. The certifying official shall review the prospective emergency vehicle operator's history of motor vehicle violations prior to initial certification. At a minimum, forests shall not certify an Emergency Vehicle Operator if any of the following apply:
- a) Three or more moving violations in the past three years.
 - b) Three or more preventable accidents in the past three years.
 - c) One or more citations for driving under the influence of a controlled substance or alcohol in the past three years.
 - d) Less than three years of driving experience.
 - e) Less than 21 years of age.

The unit fire program manager shall certify wildland fire emergency vehicle operators with the concurrence of the unit's licensing examiner.

4. Qualifications Card. The endorsement; "Emergency Vehicle Operator" shall appear on the individual's U.S. Government Motor Vehicle Operator's Identification Card (OF-346) and shall be restricted for the weight class of vehicle authorized. This endorsement on the signed OF-346 is proof of the employee's Emergency Vehicle Operator certification. Other certification terminology (e.g. "Red Lights and Siren") on existing OF-346's shall remain valid until the OF-346 is re-issued. Upon re-issuance the endorsement "Emergency Vehicle Operator" shall appear on the OF-346.
5. 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 and the NFFE/FS Master Agreement and the negotiated Memorandum's of Understanding relating to Commercial Driver's License/Driving. Operators found to be illegally under the influence of alcohol or drugs shall have their Emergency Vehicle Operator's certification revoked.

3. Operations

The use of red lights and sirens during emergency operations is restricted to the need to clear right-of-way, block or divert traffic, by-pass road construction, traffic flow restrictions or whenever the risk associated with use of emergency lights and sirens are off-set by the benefits to public or firefighter safety. Above all else, drivers must consider the safety of Forest Service personnel, the public and themselves when responding to, or engaged in emergency situations. Vehicle operators shall comply with all traffic laws, regulations, or ordinances, even in emergency driving situations. Speed of travel will not exceed road conditions or posted speed limits.

Vehicles equipped with red lights and sirens must be equipped and configured with lights, sirens and reflective marking as described by National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1906, Standard for Wildland Fire Apparatus.

Use of red lights and sirens are only authorized for Forest Service emergency vehicles in compliance with applicable State statutes for emergency vehicle operations as follows:

- a) Initial attack resources responding to an incident where public or firefighter safety is threatened, or major property or resource damage is occurring on National Forest System lands or under immediate threat from adjacent lands; and

- i. Circumstances exist where traffic congestion has resulted in either a complete stoppage of traffic, or has slowed to the extent it impedes normal and safe progress of the vehicle.
- b) Parked or traveling on or alongside Forest Service, local, County, State, or Federal roads and highways during wildfires, prescribed fires, and other emergency responses where identification of parked or moving vehicles is needed to prevent collision impacts from other vehicles, and for safety purposes due to smoke conditions, adverse weather, and other conditions that result in poor or impaired visibility.
- c) In addition to operation consistent with the training operators receive, operators are required to:
 - i. Come to a complete stop at all stop signs and red traffic lights.
 - "Nose-in" technique for increased visibility is appropriate commensurate with training.
 - ii. Come to a complete stop at any intersection where all lanes of traffic cannot be seen by the driver.
 - iii. Stop, turn off lights and sirens, and do not pass any school bus with flashing warning lights.
 - iv. Turn off sirens and lights when approaching and passing through an active school crossing zone.
 - v. Turn off sirens and lights when approaching a blocked intersection where nonemergency traffic cannot safely clear the travel way.
 - vi. Adhere to posted speed limits.
 - vii. Travel at or below safe speeds based on road conditions, weather conditions, visibility and vehicle configuration.
 - viii. Obey all railroad crossing signals.
 - ix. Adhere to local regulations governing emergency vehicle operations.

4. Risk Management

Emergency vehicle operation, with or without emergency lights and sirens, is generally considered to be high risk. Emergency lights and sirens are basic safety devices that promote protection to both emergency responders and the public. Equipping vehicles with emergency lights and sirens incurs a responsibility for the Forest Service to train the operators of those vehicles so that they can safely operate them, and on the operators to recognize hazards and appropriately use the tools to help manage risk.

- a) Identification, Evaluation and Control Techniques
 - i. Risk will be identified, evaluated and mitigated to the extent possible using a risk assessment matrix. A Regional Risk Assessment is provided in Appendix A.
 - ii. Unit specific risk will be identified, evaluated and mitigated at the local level.
 - iii. The Regional Risk Assessment will be reviewed and modified as necessary at the Forest level to reflect local conditions.
- b) Risk Management Monitoring
 - i. All close calls, near-misses, accidents, failure of risk control measures and program effectiveness will be reported to the Forest EVO Certifying Official then upward reported to the Regional Fire Operations Safety Specialist.
 - Critical information shall be reported as soon as possible with general information provided on an annual basis.
 - ii. Safenets will be submitted if the incident meets reporting criteria.
 - iii. A written report will be completed and provided to the Director of Fire and Aviation and the Regional Forester.
 - The report will be due at least every five years.

- This report will be the responsibility of the Regional Fire Operations Safety Specialist with input from the Forests EVO Certifying Officials.
- This report will be used to evaluate the Regional EVO Program effectiveness and to bring forward recommendations for program improvements.

USFS INTERMOUNTAIN REGION EMERGENCY VEHICLE OPERATOR MANAGEMENT PLAN Appendix A – Regional Risk Assessment

The Regional High Risk Safety Specialist was tasked with the initial identification, evaluation and mitigation of risks associated with the use of red lights and sirens. This process was documented in a Risk Assessment Matrix that was adopted and modified from a USDA Forest Service Southwest Region Risk Management Plan for Emergency Vehicle Operation. Each potential hazard was given an initial rating in both likelihood and severity for conditions commonly found in the Intermountain Region. This product was then reviewed and adjusted by the Regional Fire Equipment Working Team to establish a final version for the Region. This product is intended to be reviewed and adjusted as necessary by each Forest to account for specific local situations.

Once a hazard is identified, it is given an initial rating in likelihood, severity which results in an outcome rating. A mitigation measure is then implemented than the risk is re-evaluated using the same method. If a risk can be mitigated to an acceptable level, the system can operate. If not, the risk is deemed to be unacceptable.

RISK ASSESSMENT MATRIX				
	Severity			
Likelihood	Negligible	Marginal	Critical	Catastrophic
Frequent				
Probable				High
Occasional			Serious	
Remote		Medium		
Improbable	Low			

Severity Scale Definitions	
Catastrophic	Results in fatalities and/or loss of the system.
Critical	Severe injury and/or major system damage.
Marginal	Minor injury and/or minor system damage.
Negligible	Less than minor injury and/or less than minor system damage.

Likelihood Scale Definitions		
Frequent	Individual	Likely to occur often.
	Fleet	Continuously experienced.
Probable	Individual	Will occur several times.
	Fleet	Will occur often.
Occasional	Individual	Likely to occur some times.
	Fleet	Will occur several times.
Remote	Individual	Unlikely to occur, but possible.
	Fleet	Unlikely but can reasonably be expected to occur.
Improbable	Individual	So unlikely, it can be assumed it will not occur.
	Fleet	Unlikely to occur, but possible.

System - Emergency Vehicle Operations		R4 Emergency Vehicle Operations Risk Assessment							Prepared 11/7/2013
		Pre Mitigation			Mitigation		Post mitigation		
Sub-system s	Hazards	Likelihood	Severity	Outcome			Likelihood	Severity	Outcome
Emergency Lighting and Siren Equipment & Configuration	Component failures: overheating, faulty wiring, unsecure mounting, etc.	Occasional	Marginal	Medium	Use professional installation vendors or follow manufacture's instructions completely. Integrate inspection into preventative maintenance checklist. Add to monthly and post incident inspections.		Remote	Marginal	Medium
	Inaccessible or obtrusive user controls	Remote	Negligible	Low	Mount components in accessible and ergonomically correct manner. Use standardized control panels when feasible.		Improbable	Negligible	Low
	Engine crew unfamiliar with components.	Occasional	Marginal	Medium	Training, briefings, and placarding		Remote	Marginal	Low
Operations in Poor Visibility	Vehicle collision with other objects, other engines or civilian traffic, and humans.	Remote	Catastrophic	High	Use NFPA compliant lights. Properly install reflective striping and use sirens as appropriate. Use operators trained and certified in emergency vehicle operations.		Improbable	Catastrophic	Medium
Operations in high density Urban Interface	Vehicle collision with humans and other traffic.	Remote	Catastrophic	High	Use NFPA compliant lights. Properly install reflective striping and use sirens as appropriate. Use operators trained and certified in emergency vehicle operations.		Improbable	Catastrophic	Medium
Emergency driving in mixed traffic	Operations in rural areas near unsupervised children with the potential of child/vehicle collisions.	Occasional	Catastrophic	High	Use operators trained and certified in emergency vehicle operations. Turn off RLS and proceed only with the flow of traffic in the vicinity of active school crossings and other areas with where young children are present and supervision is not comprehensive.		Remote	Catastrophic	Serious
	Operations in congested or heavy traffic situations resulting in wake effect collisions.	Occasional	Critical	Serious	Use operators trained and certified in emergency vehicle operations. Turn off RLS when other traffic cannot safely clear right of way while remaining on the roadway.		Improbable	Critical	Medium
	Operations involving controlled intersections resulting in wake effect collisions.	Probable	Catastrophic	High	Use operators trained and certified in emergency vehicle operations. Come to a stop and nose-in at all controlled intersections where traffic control devices require stopping and proceed only when right-of-way is confirmed. Turn off RLS at railroad crossings and proceed only when clear.		Remote	Catastrophic	Serious

		Pre Mitigation			Mitigation	Post mitigation		
Sub-systems	Hazards	Likelihood	Severity	Outcome		Likelihood	Severity	Outcome
Human Factors	Risk Tendency - attitude of 'thrill seeking'	Remote	Catastrophic	High	Use operators trained and certified in emergency vehicle operations. Screen EVOs to ensure a safe driving history and maturity. Ensure supervisors, Fire Management Officers and Line Officers monitor and actively supervise operator performance and understand FS policy and operational restrictions. Review all close calls and near misses and share and discuss these reviews at the District, Forest, and Regional level. Use AARs after every RLS mission creating a culture of peer pressure that rejects risky behaviors. Promptly remove individuals with a hazardous attitudes from the mission	Improbable	Critical	Medium
	Casualness	Occasional	Catastrophic	High	Use operators trained and certified in emergency vehicle operations. Require refresher training every three years. Supervisors, Fire Management Officers and Line Officers monitor and supervise operator performance. Review all close calls and near misses and share and discuss these reviews at the District, Forest, and Regional level. Use AARs after every RLS mission creating a culture of peer pressure to reject risky behaviors.	Remote	Critical	Medium
	"Copy-cat" behavior when working with high-risk cooperating fire departments.	Frequent	Critical	Serious	Use operators trained and certified in emergency vehicle operations. Brief cooperating EVOs on Forest Service Policies concerning safe and conservative EVO operations. Use cooperating department for initial and refresher EVO training when possible and promote open discussions and feedback.	Improbable	Critical	Medium
	Sense of urgency, heightened by social or cultural pressure to accept unreasonable risks particularly with respect to vehicle speed, operations in dense smoke and urban interface operations.	Occasional	Critical	Serious	Use operators trained and certified in emergency vehicle operations. Supervisors, Fire Management Officers and Line Officers monitor and supervise operator performance. Use AARs after every RLS mission creating a culture of peer pressure to reject risky behaviors. Discuss Crew Resource Management techniques and encourage employees to speak up and challenge risky behaviors. Line Officers and FMOs follow-up on reports and stories of unreasonable risk taking.	Improbable	Critical	Medium
	Fatigue, Exhaustion, Stress burn out	Occasional	Critical	High	Supervisors monitor employees and manage fatigue. Emphasize CRM, Respectful Interaction, proper hydration and nutrition.	Remote	Critical	Medium

Chapter 10 – Central Idaho Type 3 Incident Management Team Operations Plan

2014 Central Idaho Type 3 Incident Management Team Operations Plan



Nez Perce Fire 2013

Reviewed By: B. Fritz Cluff
Fritz Cluff-Forest FMO

Date: 4-7-2014

Reviewed By: Jeff Knudson
Jeff Knudson-AFMO Idaho Falls District BLM

Date: 4-7-2014

Reviewed By: Tom Schultz
Tom Schultz-North Zone FMO

Date: 4-8-2014

Reviewed By: Bill Blount
Bill Blount- South Zone FMO

Date: 4-11-2014

Central Idaho Type 3 Incident Management Team Operations Plan

SALMON/CHALLIS NATIONAL FOREST

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT (SALMON and CHALLIS FIELD OFFICE)



2014 CENTRAL IDAHO ZONE IMT3 ROSTER

TEAM POSITION	NAME	UNIT	OFFICE PHONE	HOME PHONE	CELL PHONE	RELEVANT RED CARD
QUALIFIED						
ICT3	JIM EDGREN	SCF-D7	208-865-2713	208-756-3474	208-303-8152	ICT3, DIVS
ICT3	MELISSA SARTOR	SCF-D1	208-756-5238	208-756-8118	208-303-8133	ICT3, DIVS
ICT3	DAN BARTEL	SCF-D3	208-879-4110	208-879-5384	208-993-1751	ICT3, DIVS
ICT3	MIKE SMITH	SCF-D7	208-865-2704	208-865-2049	208-993-1412	TFLD, ICT3, DIVS
ICT3	ERIC ELLIS	SCF-SAB	208-756-8806	208-894-2245	208-303-8123	ICT3, DIVS
ICT3	KEN RODGERS	SCF D-2	208-879-4154	208-879-4626	208-227-6887	ICT3, DIVS, SOF2
OSC3	JIM EDGREN	SCF-D7	208-865-2713	208-756-3474	208-303-8152	ICT3, DIVS
OSC3	MELISSA SARTOR	SCF-D2	208-756-5238	208-756-8118	208-303-8133	ICT3, DIVS
OSC3	DAN BARTEL	SCF-D3	208-879-4110	208-879-5384	208-993-1751	ICT3, DIVS
OSC3	ERIC ELLIS	SCF-SAB	208-756-1625	208-894-2245	208-303-8123	ICT3, DIVS
OSC3	MIKE SMITH	SCF-D7	208-865-2704	208-865-2049	208-993-1412	TFLD, ICT3, DIVS
OSC3	KEN RODGERS	SCF D-2	208-879-4154	208-879-4626	208-227-6887	ICT3, DIVS, SOF2
PSC3	JOHN FOWLER	SCF D-2	208-879-4168	208-588-3120	208-833-6125	PSC2
PSC3	LYNN BENNETT	SCF-SO	208-756-5132	208-756-3974	NONE	
PSC3	DEAN MORGAN	SCF D-2	208-879-4100	208-588-2213	208-833-6038	COMT, READ
LSC3	CRYSTAL LOESCH	SCF D-2	208-879-4108	208-879-6753	208-833-6037 208-240-0673	TFLD
LSC3	LARRY SINCLAIR	SCF-SO	208-756-5228	208-756-1799	208-756-7725	GSUL,BCMG
LSC3	MAGGIE SEABERG	SCF-D7	208-865-2711		541-531-6168	
SOFR	KEN RODGERS	SCF D-2	208-879-4154	208-879-4626	208-227-6887	ICT3, DIVS, SOF2
SOFR	TODD BAUMER	SCF-SO	208-756-5178	208-315-1874	208-303-8104	ICT3, DIVS, SOF2

2014 CENTRAL IDAHO ZONE IMT3 TRAINEES

TEAM POSITION	NAME	UNIT	OFFICE PHONE	HOME PHONE	CELL PHONE	RELEVANT RED CARD
TRAINEES						
ICT3(t)	DAN BILL	SCF-D7	208-865-2732		208-940-1466	TFLD, ICT3(t), DIVS(t)
ICT3(t)	RILEY RHOADES	SCF-D2	208-879-4122	208-879-3252	208-833-7776	ICT3(T),DIVS(T), TFLD
ICT3(t)	DOUG PETRAY	BLM	208-756-5451		208-940-1105	TFLD, ICT3(t), DIVS(t)
ICT3(t)	DAVE BRIZENDINE	BLM	208-756-5443		208-940-0096	TFLD(t), ICT3(t)
SOFR(t)	CRYSTAL LOESCH	SCF D-2	208-879-4108	208-879-6753	208-833-6037 208-240-0673	TFLD
OSC3(t)	RILEY RHOADES	SCF-D2	208-879-4122	208-879-3252	208-833-7776	ICT3(T),DIVS(T), TFLD
OSC3(t)	DAN BILL	SCF-D7	208-865-2732		208-940-1466	TFLD, ICT3(t), DIVS(t)
OSC3(t)	DOUG PETRAY	BLM	208-756-5451		208-940-1105	TFLD, ICT3(t), DIVS(t)
OSC3(t)	DAVE BRIZENDINE	BLM	208-756-5443		208-940-0096	TFLD(t), ICT3(t)
LSC3(t)	MIKE BENNETT	SCF-AIRBASE	208-756-1625		208-303-8136	
LSC3(t)	RILEY RHOADES	SCF D-2	208-879-3252	208-879-3252	208-833-6008	TFLD(t),CRWB,ENGB,ICT4
LSC3(t)	GLENWOOD BRITTIAN	SCF-D7	208-865-2721	208-756-1757	NONE	
PSC3(t)	GLENWOOD BRITTIAN	SCF-D7	208-865-2721	208-756-1757	NONE	
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)
PSC3(t)	MAGGIE SEABERG	SCF-D7	208-865-2711		541-531-6168	

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CHAPTER 1

TEAM GUIDELINES

1. Charter

This overhead organization is intended for use on local type 3 incidents. The Type 3 Team may be used to manage incidents of higher complexity until relieved by the appropriate incident management organization. Once the incoming team is briefed, a scheduled transition will occur.

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.

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 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

- A. 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)
 - Operations (OSC3)
 - Plans (Locally determined)
 - Logistics (Locally Determined)
- B. Type 3 Incident Commanders will not serve concurrently as a single resource boss or have any non-incident related responsibilities. **2014 Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations, 11-4.**
- C. 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 2014 Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations, 11-5.** 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.

Type 3 Functional Responsibility	Specific 310-1 or equivalent qualification standards required to perform ICS functions at Type 3 level	Central Idaho IMT3 Recommended Standards
Incident Command	Incident Commander Type (ICT3)	Incident Commander Type 3 (ICT3)
Safety	Line Safety Officer	Line Safety Officer (SOFR), Computer skills
Operations	Strike Team Leader or Task Force Leader	Division Supervisor (DIVS)
Division	Single Resource Boss	Strike Team/Task Force (STLD/TFLD)
Plans	Local entities can establish level of skill to perform function.	Understanding of ICS, Computer skills, Organizational skills, Facilitator skills
Logistics	Local entities can establish level of skill to perform function.	Understanding of ICS, Organizational skills, initiative , resourcefulness
Information	Local entities can establish level of skill to perform function.	PIOF (t) minimum
Finance	Local entities can establish level of skill to perform function.	I-Suite, PTRC or EQTR minimum

- D. 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.
- E. The incident commander role will alternate between the North Zone and South Zone on a two week commitment. The incident commander will be responsible for staffing the team during their rotation. IC's will status their team members with CICC one day prior to the start of the rotation.
- F. IC's are responsible for tracking their team members' availability.
- G. 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.
- H. Maximum consecutive length of assignment for team is 14 days, less travel.

CHAPTER 2

MOBILIZATION

1. The IMT3 will be ordered through CICC.
2. IC's will be the central contact point for team business, including the substitution of team members. IC's will coordinate with CICC.
3. 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 what team positions are requested.
 - d. Time of line officer's briefing.
 - e. Name of agency administrator or official conducting briefing.
 - f. Telephone number(s) of ordering unit.
 - g. Name of contact person at ordering unit.
 - h. Other pertinent information regarding mobilization order.
4. IMT3 will be placed in available status beginning the last Friday of June at 0001 and end rotation as agreed upon by the Salmon BLM AFMO and the Forest Fire Management Officer on the SCNF.
5. CICC will mobilize utilizing 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.

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 3

AGENCY ADMINISTRATOR/REQUESTING UNIT RESPONSIBILITIES

1. 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. A Wildfire Risk and Complexity Assessment (RCA) will be completed and used to determine the appropriate incident management organization (**2014 Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations, Appendix E**).
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. The agency administrator(s) will direct the activities of the team through WFDSS, delegation letters, expectations, and attendance of planning meetings. Expectations will address the following, but are not limited to:
 - a. Public and firefighter safety.
 - b. Selection of strategy.
 - c. Finance procedures, cost efficiency and fiscal constraints.
 - d. Incident information flow and protocols.
 - e. Use of local resources.
 - f. Use of trainees.
 - g. Demobilization schedule and procedures.
5. The agency administrator will appoint a resource advisor to work with the team if needed.
6. 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. (Appendix D)

CHAPTER 4

INCIDENT COMMANDER/INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM RESPONSIBILITIES

- 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, & cooperation between team members.
- Understand and are 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.
- 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 ICs 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(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 developing daily safety message, incident medical plan, and assessing hazardous or unsafe situations and developing mitigation measures. 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. 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, files and consolidates incident documents into a well organized fire documentation package, and prepares recommendations for release of resources. Consider ordering a Fire Behavior Analysis (FBAN) or GIS Specialist (GISS), if needed.

Finance

This position is responsible for posting personnel and equipment time, 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 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 Appendix B 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; 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.

APPENDIX A: CAMP/ICP LOCATIONS

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	100+	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 B:**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, 1 gallon	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,Safety reflector	1	KT	Middle left shelf
0870	Pump, Mark 3	2	KT	Prop #
0340	Saw, Kit	1	KT	Prop #
	Generator,	1	EA	Prop #

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

Type 3 Incident Complexity Indicators

General Indicators	Span of Control Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incident typically extends into multiple operational periods • Incident objectives usually not met within the first or second operational period • Resources may need to remain at scene for multiple operational periods, requiring logistical support • Numerous kinds and types of resources may be required • Formal Incident Planning Process is initiated and followed • Written Incident Action Plan (IAP) needed for each Operational Period • Responders may range up to 200 total personnel • Incident may require an Incident Base to provide support • Population surrounding incident affected • Critical Infrastructure or Key Resources may be adversely affected and actions to mitigate effects may extend into multiple Operational Periods • Elected and appointed governing officials, stakeholder groups, and political organizations require some level of interaction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -IC role filled -Numerous resources supervised indirectly through the establishment and expansion of the Operations Section and its subordinate positions -Division Supervisors, Group Supervisors, Task Forces, and Strike Teams used to reduce span of control to an acceptable level -Command Staff positions filled to reduce workload or span of control -General Staff position(s) filled to reduce workload or span of control -ICS functional units may need to be filled to reduce workload

Type 2 Incident Complexity Indicators

General Indicators	Span of Control Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incident displays moderate resistance to stabilization or mitigation and will extend into multiple operational periods covering several days • Incident objectives usually not met within the first several Operational Periods • Resources may need to remain at scene for up to 7 days and require complete logistical support • Numerous kinds and types of resources may be required including many that will trigger a formal demobilization process • Formal Incident Planning Process is initiated and followed • Written Incident Action Plan (IAP) needed for each Operational Period • Responders may range from 200 to 500 total • Incident requires an Incident Base and several other ICS facilities to provide support • Population surrounding general incident area affected • Critical Infrastructure or Key Resources may be adversely affected, or possibly destroyed, and actions to mitigate effects may extend into multiple Operational Periods and require considerable coordination • Elected and appointed governing officials, stakeholder groups, and political organizations require a moderate level of interaction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •IC role filled •Large numbers of resources supervised indirectly through the expansion of the Operations Section and its subordinate positions •Branch Director position(s) may be filled for organizational or span of control purposes •Division Supervisors, Group Supervisors, Task Forces, and Strike Teams used to reduce span of control •All Command Staff positions filled •All General Staff positions filled •Most ICS functional units filled to reduce workload

Type 1 Incident Complexity Indicators

General Indicators	Span of Control Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incident displays high resistance to stabilization or mitigation and will extend into numerous operational periods covering several days to several weeks • Incident objectives usually not met within the first several Operational Periods • Resources may need to remain at scene for up to 14 days, require complete logistical support, and several possible personnel replacements • Numerous kinds and types of resources may be required, including many that will trigger a formal demobilization process • DOD assets, or other nontraditional agencies, may be involved in the response, requiring close coordination and support • Complex aviation operations involving multiple aircraft may be involved • Formal Incident Planning Process is initiated and followed. • Written Incident Action Plan (IAP) needed for each Operational Period • Responders may range from 500 to several thousand total • Incident requires an Incident Base and numerous other ICS facilities to provide support • Population surrounding the region or state where the incident occurred is affected • Numerous Critical Infrastructure or Key Resources adversely affected or destroyed. Actions to mitigate effects will extend into multiple Operational Periods spanning days or weeks and require long-term planning and considerable coordination • Elected and appointed governing officials, stakeholder groups, and political organizations require a high level of interaction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IC role filled • Large numbers of resources supervised indirectly through the expansion of the Operations Section and its subordinate positions • Branch Director Position(s) may be filled for organizational or span of control purposes • Division Supervisors, Group Supervisors, Task Forces, and Strike Teams used to reduce span of control • All Command Staff positions filled and many include assistants • All General Staff positions filled and many include deputy positions • Most or all ICS functional units filled to reduce workload

APPENDIX D: IC Incident Review/Close-out

IC Incident Review/Close-out

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 E: Local Fire Management / 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	Todd Baumer	Forest AFMO	756-5178	315-1874	303-8104
USFS	VACANT	FAO	756-5554		303-8132
BLM	Jeff Knudson	BLM AFMO	756-5197		940-1107
USFS	Bill Blount	South Zone FMO	879-4123	838-2340	993-1750
USFS	Will Marcroft	SZ AFMO D-4	588-3416	681-6182	756-7547
USFS	Dan Bartel	SZ AFMO D-3,6	879-4110	879-5384	993-1751
USFS	Crystal Loesch	SZ AFMO D-2	879-4108	879-6753	993-1754
USFS	Tom Schultz	North Zone FMO	865-2733		550-0221
USFS	Eric Ellis	SAB Manager	756-8806	894-2244	303-8123
USFS	Jim Edgren	NZ AFMO D-7	865-2713	756-3474	303-8152
USFS	Melissa Sartor	NZ AFMO D-1,8	756-5238	756-8118	303-8133
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	Chuck Mark	Forest Supervisor	756-5111		303-8100
USFS	Ken Gebhardt	District Ranger D-7	865-2731		303-8110
USFS	Jay Winfield	District Ranger D-1, 8	756-5247		993-0768
USFS	Katy Wood	District Ranger D-2,3	879-4125		993-0540
USFS	Diane Weaver	District Ranger D-4	588-3402	589-0598	940-2485
USFS	Chris Grove	District Ranger D-6	879-4105	406-381-7600	940-0364
USFS	Amy Baumer	Forest PAO	756-5145		756-7853
USFS	Kim Nelson	Planning/Admin Staff	756-5557		303-8128
USFS	Stefani Melvin	Eco Staff Officer	756-5290		993-1361
USFS	Kathy Seaberg	GIS Spec/Union	756-5166		993-0978
USFS	Denise Camper	Forest Safety Officer	756-5164		993-0955
BLM	Linda Price	Salmon FO manager	756-5410		821-7938
BLM	Todd Kuck	Challis FO manager	879-6206		940-1972
BLM	Joe Kraayenbrink	District Manager	524-7540		524-9091

APPENDIX F: 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 G: MEDICAL FACILITIES**CENTRAL IDAHO INTERAGENCY FIRE CENTER**

Medical Facilities			
Last Update: January 2014			
Name	Address	Phone	Lat/Long
Ground Ambulance			
Lemhi County	Salmon, Leadore	9-911 or 756-4201	-- --
Custer County	Challis, Stanley	(208)879-2232	-- --
Butte County	Mackay, S. Custer	(208)527-8553	-- --
Air Ambulance			
State Emergency Comm.	Meridian	(800)632-8000	-- --
Air Idaho Rescue	IDA Idaho Falls, ID	(800)247-4324	43° 28.05' N 111° 59.00' W
Boise Life Flight St Alphonsus	BOI Boise, ID	(800)521-2444	43° 36.80' N 116° 15.32' W
Bannock Life Flight	PIH Pocatello, ID	(800)232-0911	42° 52.04' N 112° 22.49' W
Missoula Life Flight	MSO Missoula, MT	(800)991-7363 (406)329-2666	46° 52.00' N 114° 00.00' W
Wood River Medical Center	SUN Hailey, ID	(877)785-8537 (208)788-2222	43° 30.30' N 114° 17.75' W
Hospitals / Medical Facilities			
Steele Memorial Medical Center (ER)	707 Van Dreff Salmon, ID	756-5655 756-4291	45° 10.25' N 113° 53.29' 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° 52.32' N 113° 59.58' W
Eastern Idaho Regional Medical Center	3100 Channing Way Idaho Falls, ID	(208)227-2000 (208)529-6111	43° 28.05' N 111° 59.00' W
Challis Area Health Center	Clinic Road Challis, ID	(208)879-4351	43° 31.38' N 114° 13.05' 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 (801)581-2700	40° 46.34' N 111° 50.24' W
Poison Centers			
Rocky Mountain Poison	Denver, CO	(800)222-1222	

APPENDIX H: IC ROTATION

June 27-July 10	South Zone
July 11-July 24	North Zone
July 25- August 07	South Zone
August 08- August 21	North Zone
August 22- September 04	South Zone
September 05- September 18	North Zone

*Rotations begin at 0001 on Friday and continue for 14 days ending at 2400 Thursday. Team staffing may continue beyond September 18 due to seasonal conditions.

Chapter 11 – Resource Protection Guidance and Reporting

The Agency Administrator (AA) shall determine the need for and assign one or more Resource Advisors (READ) to each incident. The AA shall carefully consider the need to assign local and/or multiple READs in order to provide the IMT with relevant and timely resource guidance. Technical Resource Specialists (TRSP) may be called upon to provide site-specific resource guidance or implementation monitoring to the READ. TRSPs may or may not be assigned to the incident. The READ shall work directly with the AA or Agency Representative (AREP) and closely with local fire management staff to assist the IMT in implementing the following protocols and other applicable resource guidance. The IMT shall work with the designated READ to ensure protocols are implemented and shall be responsible for providing compliance and other relevant documentation to the managing unit, prior to demobilization.

Resource protection guidance includes, but is not limited to:

1. BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR T&E FISH (7 pages)
2. SAGE GROUSE CONSERVATION (1 page)
3. AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES (2 pages)
4. NOXIOUS WEEDS (1 page)
5. MECHANICAL FIRELINE (1 page)
6. HISTORIC STRUCTURES (3 pages)
7. WILDERNESS (1 page)
8. AERIAL RETARDANT (1 page)
9. RECYCLING (1 page)
10. SUPPRESSION REPAIR (2 pages)

The Agency Administrator, in consultation with the IMT and Forest fire management staff, 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. Where non-conforming actions are undertaken, the READ shall assist the AA/AREP and IMT in designing mitigations, completing any required compliance documentation (e.g. retardant misapplication reporting or emergency consultation under section 7 of the ESA), and identification of any needed corrective actions.

Supporting documentation and additional resource-protection guidance and is provided in:
<O:\NFS\SalmonChallis\Program\5100Fire\5130Suppression\READ>.

BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT DESIGN CRITERIA FOR T&E SPECIES

The SCNF provides critical 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 completed a Programmatic Biological Assessment (BA) for wildfire suppression activities and received Letters of Concurrence (LOC) from the National Marine Fisheries Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Services), per section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA; <O:\NFS\SalmonChallis\Program\5100Fire\5130Suppression\READ\2013READ\04ResourceGuidance\Aquatics\Fish BA>).

Emergency consultation with the Services for fire management actions within the scope of the BA is unlikely to be required, provided the design criteria in the BA (see table below) are implemented. Actions outside the scope of the BA trigger emergency consultation (see list of triggers at the end of this section). Where fire management actions are anticipated to occur 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 LOCs. The READ and/or fisheries TRSP shall complete a compliance checklist ([SCNF_BA_checklist.docx](#)) for each fire for use in annual reporting to the Services. The checklist may also be used to document non-compliance and may serve as a trigger for emergency consultation with the Services.

In all events, firefighter and public safety would take precedence and any required consultation would be conducted as soon as practicable post-occurrence. **Design criteria specific to water-intake screening and fueling are highlighted below.**

FIRE SUPPRESSION OPERATIONS	DESIGN CRITERIA
Camps, Helicopter Landing Sites, and Other Operational Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

FIRE SUPPRESSION OPERATIONS	DESIGN CRITERIA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Aquatic Invasive Species (see also next section: Aquatic Invasive Species)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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).

FIRE SUPPRESSION OPERATIONS	DESIGN CRITERIA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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.
Water Drafting and Dipping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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.

FIRE SUPPRESSION OPERATIONS	DESIGN CRITERIA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire suppression chemicals will not be used in areas where there is a potential for direct waterway contamination.

FIRE SUPPRESSION OPERATIONS	DESIGN CRITERIA
and Surfactants (see also later section: Retardant Use & Reporting)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spill containment equipment will be readily available.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource Advisors should be knowledgeable of and able to implement the SCNF spill contingency plan in the event of a chemical spill or contamination.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce the spread of AIS, keep equipment and supplies as clean as possible. Thoroughly clean equipment periodically.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

OPERATIONS OUTSIDE THE SCOPE OF THE FISH BA THAT 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.

SAGE-GROUSE CONSERVATION

Greater sage grouse are a candidate for listing under the ESA. The primary threat to sage-grouse in the vicinity of the SCNF is conversion of sagebrush habitat to annual grasslands due to wildfires. BLM & USFS have completed the Idaho and Southwestern Montana Greater Sage-Grouse DEIS. In accordance with the EIS, FS units will: 1) compile Forest-level information into state-wide sage-grouse tool boxes, containing maps, listing of READs, contact information, local guidance, and other relevant information for each District/Forest, which will be aggregated into a state-wide document and 2) provide localized maps to dispatch offices and extended attack incident commanders for use in prioritizing wildfire suppression resources and designing suppression tactics.

Direction for fire operations in sage-grouse habitat include:

1. Assign a READ with sage-grouse expertise, or who has access to sage-grouse expertise, to all extended attack fires in or near sage-grouse habitat. Prior to the fire season, provide training to sage-grouse resource advisors on wildfire suppression organization, objectives, tactics, and procedures to develop a cadre of qualified individuals. Involve state wildlife agency expertise in fire operations through:
 - instructing resource advisors during preseason trainings;
 - qualification as resource advisors;
 - coordination with resource advisors during fire incidents;
 - contributing to incident planning with information such as habitat features or other key data useful in fire decision making
2. On critical fire weather days, pre-position additional fire suppression resources to optimize a quick and efficient response in sage-grouse habitat areas.
3. As appropriate, utilize existing fuel breaks, such as roads or discrete changes in fuel type, as control lines in order to minimize fire spread.
4. During periods of multiple fires, ensure Line Officers are involved in setting priorities.
5. To the extent possible, locate wildfire suppression facilities (i.e., base camps, spike camps, drop points, staging areas, heli-bases, etc.) in areas where physical disturbance to sage-grouse habitat can be minimized. These include disturbed areas, grasslands, near roads/trails or in other areas where there is existing disturbance or minimal sagebrush cover.
6. Power-wash all firefighting vehicles, to the extent possible, including engines, water tenders, personnel vehicles, and all-terrain vehicles (ATV) prior to deploying in or near sage-grouse habitat areas to minimize noxious weed spread.
7. Minimize unnecessary cross-country vehicle travel during fire operations in sage-grouse habitat.
11. Minimize burnout operations in key sage-grouse habitat areas by constructing direct fireline whenever safe and practical to do so.
12. Utilize retardant, mechanized equipment, and other available resources to minimize burned acreage during initial attack.
13. As safety allows, conduct mop-up where the black adjoins unburned islands, dog legs, or other habitat features to minimize sagebrush loss.
14. Adequately document fire operation activities in sage-grouse habitat for potential follow-up coordination activities.

AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES

The state of Idaho in general, and the SCNF in particular, are remarkably free of the worst aquatic invasive species (AIS) that have had devastating impacts in neighboring and other nearby western states. The following measures were developed by the Salmon-Challis National Forest as Best Management Practices (BMPs) to minimize the risk of introduction and spread of aquatic invasive species (AIS) during fire management operations. These BMPs are intended to comply with State law and Regional guidance and experience on the fireline and are intended to be used in the absence of national standards for sanitation or other requirements. Exceptions for public and firefighter safety are permitted, but should be reported to the READ and mitigated ASAP.

GENERAL PRINCIPALS: In general, ground-based firefighting equipment should not draft directly from live waters on the SCNF. Secondary drafting sources and non-chemical sanitation are preferable to chemical sanitation. In emergency situations, adhere to the following principal: **“Start high, work low.”** For example, avoid drafting or dipping from a larger stream and then immediately drafting from a higher-order stream or alpine lake (as it is more likely that the Salmon River or major tributaries are infested).

GROUND-BASED EQUIPMENT

- Direct contact between all firefighting equipment and live waters should be avoided. Water-drafting equipment (engines, tenders, etc.) should draft from portatanks or pumpkins serviced by sanitized & backflow-protected pumps. Pumps should be certified as clean from the supplying fire cache or sanitized (according to R4 guidance below) prior to deployment to the drafting site.
- In the absence of a secondary source (portatank, pumpkin...), all drafting equipment should be sanitized per R4 guidance prior to deployment.
- In the event that avoidance is impossible, quaternary ammonium (quat) solutions have been determined to be the most effective sanitation compounds as well as the least corrosive to equipment and; therefore, are the preferred sanitation method on the SCNF (http://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/r4/landmanagement/resourcemanagement/?cid=fsbdev3_016101).
- By the second burning period, secondary drafting sources (e.g. porta-tanks and pumpkins) are to be used for drafting and/or sanitation for equipment will be made available and used.

AIRCRAFT

- Preferably, all aerial water-drafting & dipping equipment will be sanitized (per R4 guidance below) immediately upon arrival to the incident. However, the Forest Service cannot require the use sanitizing chemicals on aircraft.
- The preferred cleaning methods include hot-water pressure washing of buckets, snorkels and other external drafting equipment. For internal tanks and pumps, a clean source (municipal supply, pumpkin, portatank, or heliwell) may be used to draft a load of rinse water, which may be then land-applied in a location that will not run off to live water.
- A READ should be consulted prior to the selection of drafting/dipping sites. READ involvement is mandatory for wilderness and T/E fisheries habitat (which is most of the SCNF).
- Not more than one natural water source should be utilized by the same equipment for consecutive drafting or dipping. Equipment should be sanitized, pressure washed or

thoroughly rinsed prior to contacting other water sources. Alternatively, un-sanitized buckets can be switched for a clean bucket between water sources.

- In all possible instances, the use of secondary water sources (pumpkins, portatanks, heliwells...) should be considered to avoid direct contact between firefighting equipment (snorkels, buckets...) and live water sources. All pumps used to service secondary sources shall be sanitized per R4 guidance.
- Avoid dropping water into waterbodies, particularly outside the immediate sub-basin from which the load was obtained.

DISPOSAL

- Water intakes should be provided with backflow prevention.
- Water remaining in portatanks/pumpkins/heliwells should be pumped to a water tender, engine, etc. for dispersal on upland areas where runoff to live water cannot occur.
- Used sanitizing solutions can be applied to roadways that are >500 feet from, and which have no direct drainage to, natural waterbodies.

NOXIOUS WEED PREVENTION

The best defense against invasive plants is to prevent their spread by transport on vehicles and equipment. Direction for the development of invasive plant prevention and management practices for fire incidents is provided for in National Policy FSM 2900 Invasive Species Management, Executive Order 13112 for Invasive Species, and the 2004 National Strategy and Implementation Plan for Invasive Species Management. Additional information on weed prevention is located at:

<O:\NFS\SalmonChallis\Program\5100Fire\5130Suppression\READ\2013READ\04ResourceGuidance\Weeds>

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

- Establish operational facilities and other centers for incident activities in noxious weed-free areas if possible.
- If noxious weed-free areas are not available, implement mitigation measures as determined by the Forest Weed Specialist/Resource Advisor. Identify species and/or infestations with the highest risk of spread and avoid these areas if possible.
- Use pre-identified vehicle and equipment washing stations or areas that have been used before if possible.
- **CLEANING** and **SANITATION** sites should be located: 1) where they are easily accessible and usable; 2) on gravelly or well-drained soils; 3) where effluent will not carry undesirable organisms away from the site; 4) where effluent will not directly enter waterways; and 5) where sites may be used repeatedly for several projects or activities, 6) greater than 300 feet from live water. Inspect for and treat noxious weeds that establish at sanitation sites. If sites have been pre-identified, they should be listed in the Fire Management Plan.
- 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 to remove all plant parts, dirt and material that may carry noxious weed seed prior are a critical component of this prevention strategy.
- To reduce the spread of Terrestrial Noxious Weeds, keep equipment as **CLEAN** as possible of plant parts, dirt or other materials that can carry noxious weed seeds. Thoroughly **CLEAN** equipment periodically focusing on hard-to-reach areas such as vehicle undercarriages.
- If earth-disturbing equipment such as dozers, graders and front-loaders are used during incidents in areas with noxious weed infestations, they must be **CLEANED** to remove all visible plant parts, seeds, dirt and material. **CLEANING** must occur prior to checking in at the incident and immediately prior to checking out. Ensure that rental equipment is free of plant parts, dirt and material that may carry noxious weed seeds before the contracting officer's representative accepts the equipment.
- Avoid or minimize all types of travel through noxious weed areas.
- Avoid ignition and burning in weed-infested areas, unless it is part of a noxious weed control strategy.
- Emphasize Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics and minimize fire and dozer line where feasible to reduce soil and vegetation disturbance. Exposed mineral soil facilitates establishment of noxious weeds.
- Map and describe all surface-disturbing operations. Prioritize re-vegetation of disturbed areas as part of repair plan to reduce noxious weed spread into burned areas.
- Use only certified weed-free seed and erosion-control materials.

CONTROL & DOCUMENTATION OF MECHANICAL FIRELINE

Conditions under which mechanically-constructed fireline is an effective control tactic on the Salmon-Challis National Forest are limited. Further, environmental and economic impacts of the use of dozers, vegetation-clearing and/or ground-disturbing equipment on many Forest resources can exceed those of wildfire. As a result, suppression-repair costs can rapidly compound when mechanical line is constructed. Finally, the commitment of resources required to track, document, map, and plan for the repair of mechanical line can divert IMT and Forest resources from other important tasks.

For these reasons, strategies that rely on the successful use of mechanical fireline should be scrutinized very early and critically by IMTs in consultation with local AAs, FMOs, and READs prior to inclusion in incident action planning. After such consultation has occurred, if mechanical lines are determined to be a viable tactic, accurate and complete tracking of all mechanical lines in real-time must be included in the initial planning process. Further, READs must be consulted early for advice on resources that may be necessary to assist in planning and mitigating specific fireline locations (e.g. Hydrology or Archaeology TRSPs). Such consultation will be key to minimizing resource impacts, the need for emergency interagency consultation, and repair costs for fireline.

Mechanical firelines are to be repaired using small excavators or similar equipment. The use of dozers to repair constructed or improved firelines will only be approved by the AA for rare and unique exceptions.

A real-time or downloadable tracking GPS should be attached to each piece of equipment. The incident READ can facilitate the sourcing of tracking GPS from supplies on the SCNF. These units can and should be activated upon initiation of use of the equipment to construct fireline. In addition to actual fireline-construction tracks, spatial data collected should include tracks where the equipment walks to the fireline and any deviations (whether accidental or intentional) from planned lines. The GPS units should also be utilized to track the completion of mechanical-fireline repair. The expectation is that the Operations group would relay track data to Planning (GISS) daily, or as soon as practicable.

If mechanized equipment travels through stream channels, riparian areas, wetlands, cultural sites, or other sensitive areas, the incident READ should be immediately notified, so that local TRSPs can prescribe any necessary follow up actions. If equipment travels through sensitive areas is absolutely necessary, the requirements for intensive repair, interagency consultation, or other corrective actions can be reduced by lifting the blade.

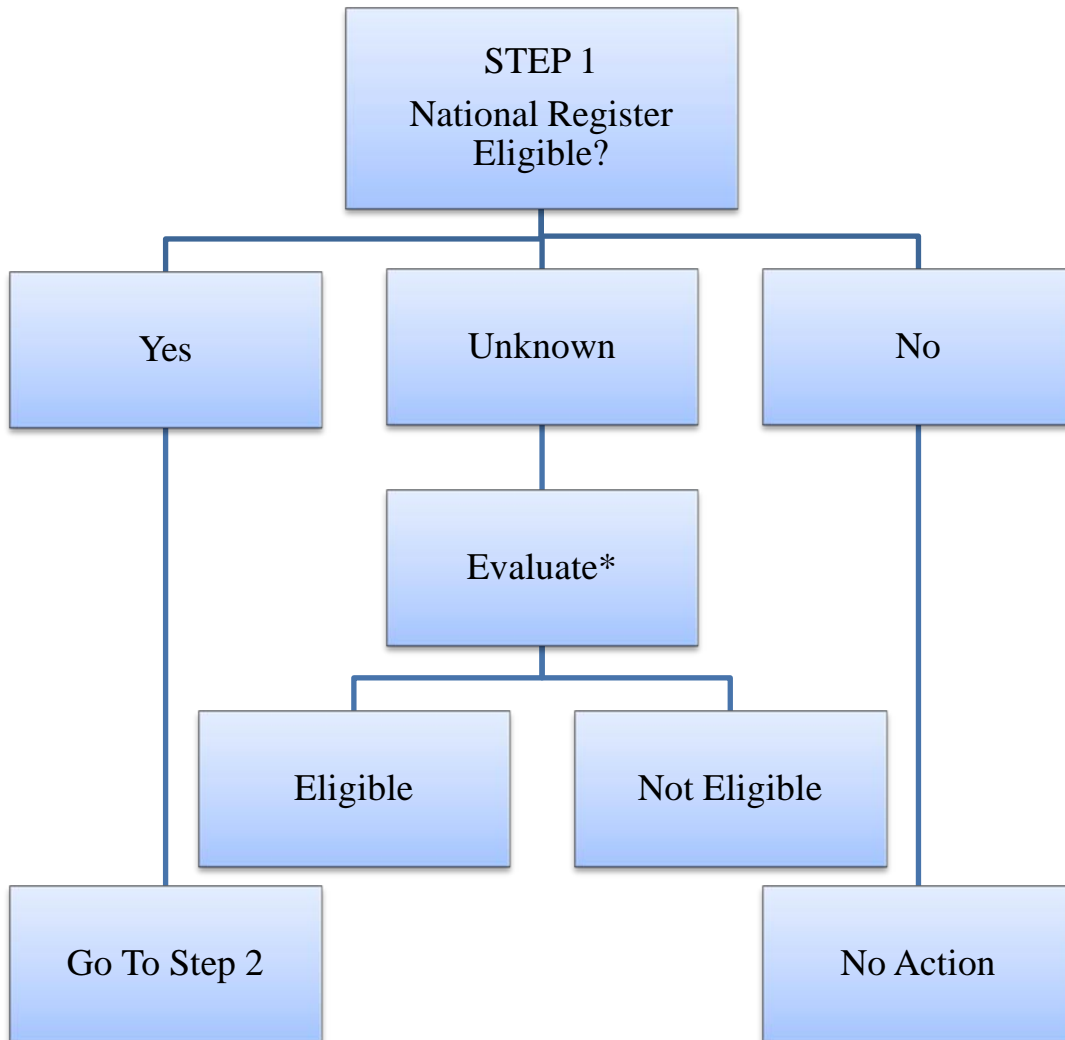
Tracking GPS units that are borrowed from the SCNF shall be returned to the local FMO immediately upon demobilization of all mechanized equipment.

DEFENSE OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS DURING FIRE INCIDENTS

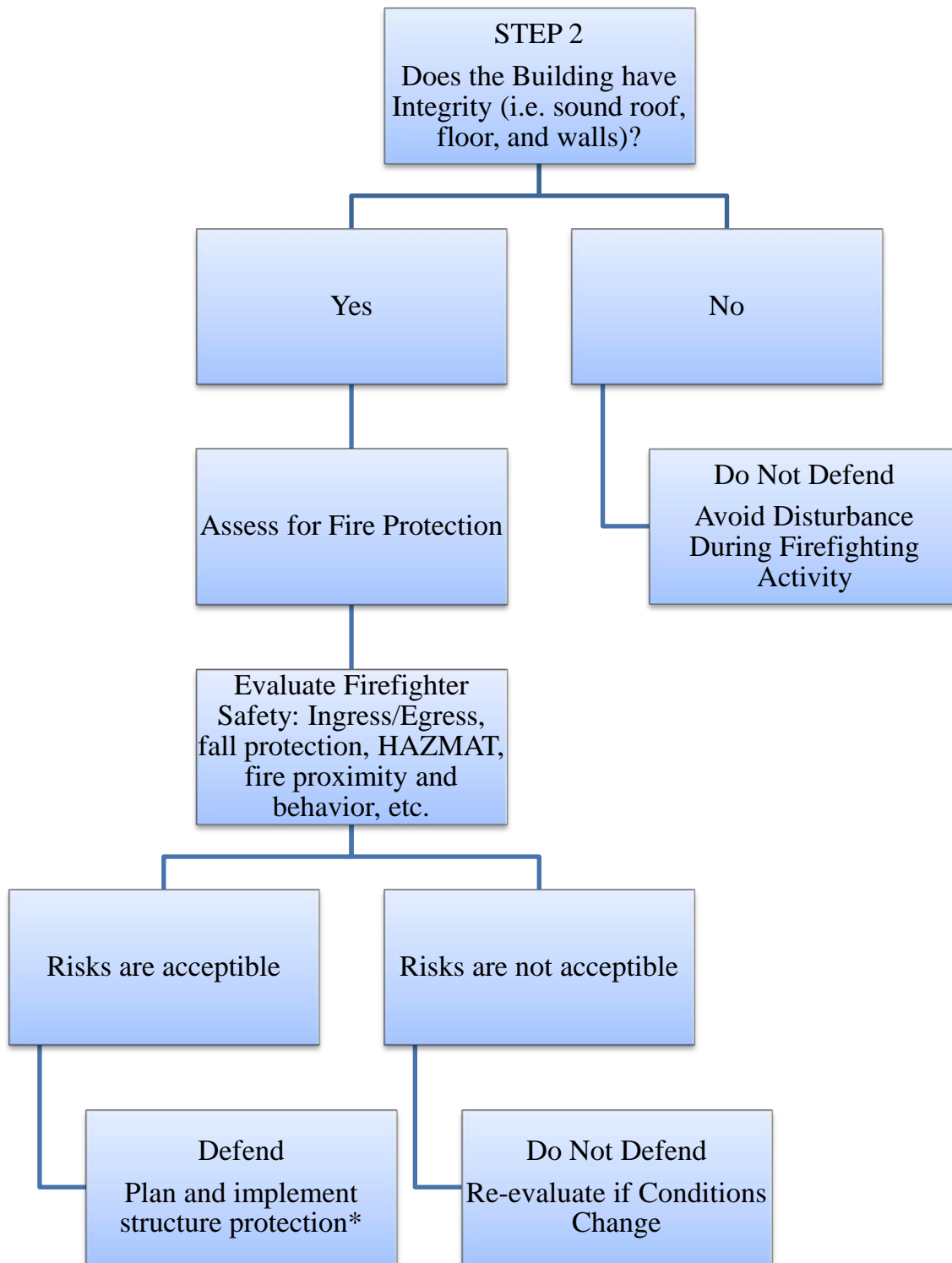
Historic structures should be identified as potential values at risk during the WFDSS process. Heritage and Fire staff should work closely together to provide the Agency Administrator with clear and concise structure protection information for the IMT.

The SCNF has a decision tree consisting of two steps, which is to be used by SCNF Archaeologists to recommend historic structures for protection from fire effects. The first step depends on the eligibility of the structure for recognition on the National Register of Historic Places and the second depends on the physical integrity of the structure (see Decision Trees below). If these two pieces of information are unavailable for a particular structure, an Archaeologist will attempt to evaluate the structure ahead of the fire for planning purposes. If there are more unevaluated buildings than ARCH resources available to complete evaluations, see the following Triage Guide for Historic Building Evaluation and Structure Protection.

DECISION TREE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS
Defense of Historic Structures – Step 1



DECISION TREE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS
Defense of Historic Structures – Step 2



Triage Guide for Historic Building Evaluation and Structure Protection

When a Forest Archaeologist is unable to provide specific direction by structure, in consultation with the AA, the following priorities should be considered when fire threatens sites that have been recommended for protection.

Priority 1: Active guard stations and lookouts

Guard Station order of priority: Dwellings, garages, sheds, toilets

Lookout order of priority: Lookout, dwelling (if present), sheds, toilets

Priority 2: Sites with high public visitation

Order of priority is unique to each site. Talk to site manager.

Priority 3: Examples of rare or significant construction techniques

Priority 4: Inactive guard stations and lookouts

Guard Station order of priority: Dwellings, garages, sheds, toilets

Lookout order of priority: Lookout, dwelling (if present), sheds, toilets

Priority 5: Homestead cabins

Order of priority: dwellings, garages, sheds, toilets

Priority 6: Mine buildings and associated cabins

Order of priority is unique to each site. Talk to heritage staff.

NOTE: *It may be appropriate to protect other site types such as pictographs, peeled trees, etc. from fire as well.*

Options for Defending Historic Buildings During Fire Incidents

A number of options are available for defending historic structures during fire and all should be considered as appropriate depending on the unique conditions present at each site.

- Pro-active fuels management prior to fire season – vegetation treatments
- Pumps/Sprinklers with hose lay from river, creek, etc.
- Pumps/Sprinklers with hose lay from pumpkin
- Back fire
- Structure wrap
- Fuel thinning prior to fire advance

WILDERNESS INTRUSIONS AND REPORTING

In all cases, fire incidents will be managed utilizing minimum impact tactics (MIST) 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. When fire management operations are deemed necessary within or adjacent to wilderness, all (particularly line-going) personnel shall be informed, so that fire fighters are given the opportunity to make wise decisions that will minimize the need for suppression repair work.

Each emergency use of motorized and/or mechanized techniques in wilderness must be analyzed for each stage of suppression activity, requested by the Agency Administrator, and specifically approved by Forest Supervisor (unless specifically delegated). Such assessment and approval shall be documented in “Approval for Motorized Equipment or Mechanical Transport in Wilderness in Support of Fire Management Activities”. Such documentation may be postponed in the event of emergency that threatens life or property, 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 adopted an authorization form from the Arthur Carhartt Wilderness Institute that will be utilized for such and developed a tracking form. Assistance with protocols for completing this documentation may be obtained from the incident READ or Wilderness TRSPs.

Wilderness-intrusion authorization request and tracking forms are located in:

<O:\NFS\SalmonChallis\Program\5100Fire\5130Suppression\READ\2014READ\04ResourceGuide\Wilderness>.

Additional information regarding fire management in wilderness can be found at:

<http://www.wilderness.net/index.cfm?fuse=toolboxes&sec=fire>

AERIAL RETARDANT USE AND REPORTING

On December 13, 2011, U.S. Forest Service Chief Tom Tidwell signed a Record of Decision establishing new direction for the use of fire retardant applied from aircraft to manage wildfires. Aerial retardant drops are not allowed in mapped avoidance areas for certain threatened, endangered, proposed, candidate or sensitive (TEPCS) species or in waterways (including buffers). In accordance with this national decision, the use of fire retardant chemicals is prohibited within 300 feet of all waterbodies (lakes, rivers, streams) on the SCNF. The national decision also provides for protection of cultural resources including historic properties, traditional cultural resources, and sacred sites through closer coordination with states and Tribes. This national direction is mandatory and would be implemented except in cases where human life or public safety is threatened and retardant use within avoidance areas could be reasonably expected to alleviate that threat. When an application occurs inside an avoidance area for any reason (referred to as a ‘misapplication’), it will be reported by the IMT to the local FMO and incident READ, assessed for impacts by the READ and/or fisheries TRSP, and monitored and remediated, if determined necessary in consultation with the Federal fisheries Services. On the SCNF, it is unlikely that a misapplication located outside 300-foot buffers on live water will require emergency consultation with the Services.

An Implementation Guide for Aerial Application of Fire Retardant was released on March 30, 2012. The objective of the guide is to provide a ‘one-stop shop’ for forests and regions to obtain all the information necessary to implement the new Aerial Fire Retardant Guidelines. This guide consists of direction for personnel such as pilots, FMOs, ICs, READs (see p. 21), and others involved in the use aerial fire retardant. Reporting and monitoring requirements at the local and national level (see pp. 27-31), avoidance area mapping requirements, data management, coordination and re-initiation of consultation with regulatory agencies, and funding are also included. The NEPA documents, Implementation Guide, retardant avoidance maps, and reporting and assessment forms can be accessed at: <http://www.fs.fed.us/fire/retardant/>. All misapplications must be reported in the Wildland Fire Chemical Misapplication Reporting online program (portal on website). Nothing in the decision changes the way aerially applied fire retardant is used outside of avoidance areas. All other fire suppression tactics are still available within avoidance areas. It’s important to remember that Firefighter and public safety continues to be Forest Service’s number one priority.

STATE REPORTING FOR FIRE CHEMICALS

Idaho DEQ requires separate reporting for introduction of fire chemicals into waters of the State. Rapid reporting is critical in areas designated for “Source Water Protection.” These areas may include entire municipal watersheds or buffers on public drinking water supplies (streams or groundwater recharge areas).

Spatial data for State drinking water source protection (IDEQSourceWaterProtectionAreas) is located at: T:\FS\Reference\GIS\r04_scf\Data\water.gdb

The READ will contact the Forest Hydrologist or watershed staff to initiate State reporting. State contacts include Troy Saffle in the Idaho Falls DEQ office (208-528-2650) or State dispatcher (800-632-8000).

RECYCLING PROGRAM

- The Salmon-Challis National Forest has a recycling policy that requires recycling on all incident responses. Recycling is more than sorting items out of trash: in fact, it should be the last thing we do 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:
 - REDUCE = Reduce waste at the source, cut back on disposable items.
 - REUSE = Reuse and repair items as many times as possible.
 - RECYCLE (REMANUFACTURE) = Make new items out of existing materials.
 - 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.
- 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
- During a fire incident, Logistics can order contractors to handle recyclable materials. Recycling should occur at base camp, ICP, and spike camps. Suggestions of contractors for both zones are:

North Zone

ESP Recycling (Shawna and Brian Troughton- owners): 208-940-0980, 208-940-0623, 208-756-2635 (fax)

Address: 14 Corbett Lane, Salmon, ID 83467

- Set up and service recycling facilities at incidents. Call for details.
- Materials recycled at incidents: cardboard, mixed paper, #1-#2 plastics, and aluminum/steel/tin

South Zone

Clear Creek Disposal: 208-726-9600 (phone), 208-726-8041 (fax)

info@ccdisposal.com <http://www.ccdisposal.com/>

- Provide divided dumpster and service of recycling facilities.
- Materials recycled at incidents: cardboard, mixed paper, #1-#5 plastics, and aluminum/steel/tin
- This vendor also provides garbage and portable toilet services.

The SCNF recycling policy, Recycling Guide, and incident recycling information are located in: <O:\NFS\SalmonChallis\Program\5100Fire\5130Suppression\READ\2014READ\04ResourceGuidance\Recycling>

SUPPRESSION REPAIR

Suppression repair, defined as restoration of surface resources impacted by fire management actions, is the responsibility of the assigned IMT. Repair activities shall commence immediately upon attainment of each suppression strategy. Minimum impact tactics (MIST) should always be utilized to minimize the resources necessary to effectively and efficiently achieve repair objectives. The IMT will ensure all repair activities are completed prior to release or pass them on to the newly assigned IMT or back to the Forest, through the Transition Plan.

All ground-disturbing activities shall be tracked by the Planning Unit. This includes information on the location of constructed firelines, 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 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 repair tasks. The READ will be primarily responsible, in consultation with appropriate TRSPs, for development of the repair plan and will visit sites to determine site-specific needs. Repair plans must be signed as accepted by the Agency Administrator in order to obligate P-code funds for repair tasks. Examples of final repair plans that have been completed for fires on the SCNF, example seed mixes for fireline repair, and a breakdown of the types of wildland fire repair/rehabilitation with appropriate funding sources as provided in the **REDBOOK** is located at:

<O:\NFS\SalmonChallis\Program\5100Fire\5130Suppression\READ\2014READ\04ResourceGuidance\Repair>.

Interim standards for suppression repair are provided below. This interim guidance should be followed, in consultation with the READ, immediately upon successful attainment of each suppression strategy or as soon as affected areas are safe to enter, regardless of the status of a final 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 BA table above 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 waterbar 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 (see Control & Documentation of Mechanized Fireline above).
- 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.

Structure 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 12 – SCNF Prevention Plan

Salmon-Challis National Forest Fire Prevention Plan

2014 Salmon-Challis National Forest Prevention Plan



Nez Perce Fire 2013

Prepared By: Todd Baumer
Todd Baumer-Forest AFMO

Date: 3-4-14

Reviewed By: Fritz Cliff
Fritz Cliff-Forest FMO

Date: 3-4-2014

Approved By: Charles A. Mark
Charles A Mark-Forest Supervisor

Date: 3/5/14

**FIRE PREVENTION PLAN
SALMON-CHALLIS NATIONAL FOREST
2014**

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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:

A. Public Information and Education:

Activities and handouts aimed at changing human behavior as well as re-enforcing positive behavior.

B. 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.

C. 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 wildland 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:

1. Reduce the number of unwanted human-caused wildfire starts to enhance firefighter and public safety.
2. Decrease the damage to private property.
3. Lessen negative effects from unwanted fires to natural resources.
4. Lower fire suppression costs
5. 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 National Forest continues to support low numbers of human caused fires in relation to the high volume of lightning caused fires. However, 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 88 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 and Fire Wise.

- 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. 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 general 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 law 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.

D. 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 ECO Staff before being sent.) Where names and addresses will be available.

2. Letters to grazing permittees by July 1 on the fire conditions. (Letters will be coordinated with ECO Staff 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 State 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

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.

The Salmon-Challis National Forest Fire Management will work with the Area Restrictions Coordinator to implement restrictions as outlined in the Idaho Fire Restrictions Plan.

The Idaho Fire Restrictions Plan is an interagency document that outlines coordination efforts regarding fire restrictions and closures. An interagency approach for initiating restrictions or closures helps provide consistency amongst the land management partners, while defining the restriction boundaries so they are easily distinguishable to the public.

The purpose of fire restrictions is to reduce the risk of human-caused fires during unusually high fire danger and/or burning conditions. Alternative and preliminary measures include, but are not limited to, increasing the number of prevention signs, public contact and media campaigns. Fire restrictions should be considered only when very high or extreme fire danger is predicted to persist. Fire restrictions impose many limitations on the general public and private landowners and should be implemented only as a portion of an ambitious and successful prevention program. Two stages of fire restrictions and emergency closures have been identified. For more information reference the 2012/2013 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.

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.

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. 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. Signing can be one of the most effective prevention actions taken in the field if done in a timely fashion.

Chapter 13 – Central Idaho Interagency Type 2 Crew Plan

2014 Central Idaho Interagency Type 2 Crew Plan



Nez Perce Fire 2013

Reviewed By: [Signature]
Jeff Knudson-BLM AFMO

Date: 4-15-14

Reviewed By: [Signature]
Paul Sever-CICC Manager

Date: 21 Apr. 14

Reviewed By: [Signature]
Tom Schultz-North Zone FMO

Date: 4-15-14

Reviewed By: [Signature]
Bill Blount- South Zone FMO

Date: 4-23-2014

Salmon-Challis Interagency Type II IA Crew: organized at the time of an order. Positions on this crew will be filled by participating agencies. Typically the crew meets the initial attack requirements for a Type II IA Crew.

Agency Contacts for mobilization of personnel:
 Central Idaho Coordination Center – Paul Sever
 North Zone S-C – Tom Schultz
 South Zone S-C – Bill Blount
 BLM – Jeff Knudson
 Cooperators and AD's as available/needed

MODULE ROTATION

	North Zone	South Zone
Crew #1	1	2
Crew #2	2	1
Crew #3	1	2

MODULE COMPOSITION

Composition will be as follows to meet the minimum standards of 18 and no more than 20 personnel with appropriate qualifications to manifest as a Type 2 IA crew.

Module 1

1 - Crew Boss (CRWB): needs to insure they are familiar with agency differences in travel allowances and other administrative contacts (injury, OWCP, etc.)
 1 – Squad Boss (FFT1) (**ICT5 qualified**)* with radio
 1 – **Sawyer**** & saw with NFES standard saw kit* at minimum
 6 – Fire Fighter (FFT2) (**3 max per module with less than 1 season experience**)*
 1-2 additional names will be provided in the event someone will not make the dispatch order.
 NOT ON CREW MANIFEST
 A minimum of 2 – 6 passenger trucks
 Total Personnel: 10-11

Module 2

2 – Squad Boss (FFT1) (**ICT5 qualified**)* with radio
 1 – **Sawyer**** & saw with NFES standard saw kit* at minimum
 6 – Fire Fighter (FFT2) (**3 max per module with less than 1 season experience**)*
 1-2 additional names will be provided in the event someone will not make the dispatch order.
 NOT ON CREW MANIFEST
 A minimum of 2 – 6 passenger trucks
 Total Personnel: 10-11 (BLM Personnel are included in this total)

BLM - will be responsible for 2 firefighters. Qualification can be worked out between agency contacts.

1 – 6 person truck.

*Items in bold indicate a requirement to meet national standards for Type II IA crew.

** Minimum qualification FALA, but FALB preferred.

The crew will be made available when agencies inform the CICC that they have enough individuals available to fill a crew order. A manifest will be given to CICC prior to the crew being listed as available. The list shall include name, position, vehicle information and cell phone numbers.

Selection of the Crew Boss trainee will be taken off the Interagency Trainee Priority List. In the event that the priority trainee is unavailable the next person on the list will take their place. Crew Boss trainee will be included in the appropriate Module's personnel numbers.

When there is an order for a crew, CICC will contact the agency fire duty officer with a request to fill crew overhead positions and crewmember positions. CICC will assign the crewmembers to positions based on the availability information provided by the field units. In the event that a person does not make the report time, CICC will go to the zones replacements to fill the order.

Passenger Cargo Manifests will be completed for all crew mobilizations. When the local crews are ordered out of the area a manifest will be faxed the GACC.

Canteens are to be emptied before boarding aircraft.

Crews will be weighed before departing (Allowable crew weight 5100 pounds).

Fusees are not allowed on board an aircraft or on commercial ground transportation

Gas containers and saws must be emptied and purged prior to boarding an aircraft or commercial ground transportation.

Shifting of equipment personal gear between crew members to equal out weights will not take place.

Knives/multi-tools must be stowed with gear on commercial flights.

On commercial flights, line gear will be carried on rather than stowed in the baggage compartment.

CICC will notify the Crew Boss of a crew order once it has been confirmed that it is a bona fide order. From that point on all communications concerning the order will be with the Crew Boss. At this time the Crew Boss will coordinate with CICC to establish a meeting location to organize and brief the crew before departure.

Prior to departure a correct and up to date manifest will be provided to dispatch.

Prior to departure, travel will be discussed with CICC (route of travel, RON spots, vehicle ID's, etc. will be provided to CICC)

Check in with the receiving dispatch at each fuel stop while in travel status to ensure that the order has not been changed, crew diverted, or there is new information concerning the reporting location. If the order is cancelled and you are returning, advise CICC.

While on assignment if any member(s) of the crew are demobilized for whatever reason, CICC will be notified and given the specifics of the travel home. This should include reason for early demobilization (does not have to be specific, but general reason), method of travel home, route, RON areas, and ETA.

Notify CICC upon arrival back from an incident and provide for tentative availability date and number of days off being taken.

No crew members will be mobilized that cannot commit to the full 14 days, unless it is negotiated with the receiving unit through the dispatch system (needed for documentation purposes). Fill-ins need to be ordered through CICC so that they can be tracked. Name requests for fill-ins will be accepted and then dispatch will place the order for them. If name requesting someone it is assumed that they have been contacted and are available. Location (Home Unit), Name of person, and contact phone number will be provided to dispatch.

Ensure personnel time is completed/up to date prior to assignment.

Chapter 14 – 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 SeasonPrior to July 1st
 Mid SeasonJuly 1st to August 20th
 Late SeasonAfter 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 Interior/Pioneer/Breaks	SMALL	MEDIUM	LARGE
	< 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 15 – 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 outside 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 .
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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.				

Chapter 16 – FY 2014 Intermountain Region Job Codes

FY 2014 INTERMOUNTAIN REGION JOB (SHORT HAND) CODES

0460 WGE5XR R4 REGIONAL OFFICE SUPPORT
 0460 WGE5X1 EASTERN GREAT BASIN -EGBCC
 0460 WGE5X2 WESTERN GREAT BASIN -WGBCC
 0460 WGE5YE GREAT BASIN CACHE - GBK
 0460 P4EKR6 FY14 R4 STAGING
 0460 WFSUAD FY14 R4 CASUAL HIRE TRAINING
 0460 H4BAER FY14 R4 BAER ASSESSMENT
 0460 WFSUIR NATIONAL INFRA-RED
 EXCLUSIVE USE
 1302 WFSUAV AVAILABILITY

ASHLEY NF

0401 P4EK45 FY14 FIRE SUPPORT
 0401 S41111 ASF REGIONAL SEVERITY
 0401 P4EKW1 ASF ABCD

BOISE NF

0402 P4EK46 FY14 FIRE SUPPORT
 0402 S41111 BOF REGIONAL SEVERITY
 0402 P4EKW2 BOF ABCD

BRIDGER-TETON NF

0403 P4EK47 FY14 FIRE SUPPORT
 0403 S41111 BTF REGIONAL SEVERITY
 0403 P4EKW3 BTF ABCD
 0403 P4HK66 BTF NON-BILLABLE MUTUAL
 AID

DIXIE NF

0407 P4EK48 FY14 FIRE SUPPORT
 0407 S41111 DIF REGIONAL SEVERITY
 0407 P4EKW4 DIF ABCD

FISHLAKE NF

0408 P4EK49 FY14 FIRE SUPPORT
 0408 S41111 FIF REGIONAL SEVERITY
 0408 P4EKW5 FIF ABCD

MANTI-LASAL NF

0410 P4EK5A FY14 FIRE SUPPORT
 0410 S41111 MLF REGIONAL SEVERITY
 0410 P4EKW6 MLF ABCD

SEVERITY

0460 S41111 REGIONAL SEVERITY
DOI SEVERITY
 1502 S70001 SEVERITY ASSIST BIA
 1502 S70002 SEVERITY ASSIST BLM
 1502 S70003 SEVERITY ASSIST FWS
 1502 S70004 SEVERITY ASSIST NPS

DESIGNATED UNIT - NON-BILLABLE MUTUAL AID

PAYETTE NF

0412 P4EK5B FY14 FIRE SUPPORT
 0412 S41111 PAF REGIONAL SEVERITY
 0412 P4EKW7 PAF ABCD
 0412 P4HLA8 PAF NON-BILLABLE MUTUAL AID

SALMON-CHALLIS NF

0413 P4EK5C FY14 FIRE SUPPORT
 0413 S41111 SCF REGIONAL SEVERITY
 0413 P4EKW8 SCF ABCD

SAWTOOTH NF

0414 P4EK5D FY14 FIRE SUPPORT
 0414 S41111 STF REGIONAL SEVERITY
 0414 P4EK1M STF ABCD
 0414 P4H2LQ STF NON-BILLABLE MUTUAL
 AID

CARIBOU-TARGHEE NF

0415 P4EK5E FY14 FIRE SUPPORT
 0415 S41111 CTF REGIONAL SEVERITY
 0415 P4EK1N CTF ABCD
 0415 P4H2LS CTF NON-BILLABLE MUTUAL AID

HUMBOLDT-TOIYABE NF

0417 P4EK5F FY13 FIRE SUPPORT
 0417 S41111 HTF REGIONAL SEVERITY
 0417 P4EK1P HTF ABCD
 0417 P4HK70 SFIDC NON-BILLABLE MUTUAL
 AID

UINTA-WASATCH-CACHE NF

0419 P4EL6U FY13 FIRE SUPPORT
 0419 S41111 UWF REGIONAL SEVERITY
 0419 P4EL6S UWF ABCD

0460 F4#### R4 FEMA MISSION ASSIGNMENTS
 0460 F4#### R4 FEMA FIRE MISSION ASSIGNMENTS

* ESF4 Fire Mission Assignments will utilize FireCode to establish the last four digits of the jobcode. If a PN or P# code was previously assigned, the code will mirror the original jobcode.

ASC-IF shall be contacted immediately after assigning or converting to an F code.

* Assign the last 4 digits of their job code in a format that is meaningful. ASC-IF shall be notified immediately after the code is assigned so that it can be established in the financial system.

Region 4 Guidance for the Use of Incident Job (Short Hand)Codes 2014

This document is intended to compliment the National Job (Short Hand) Code direction with Region 4 Specific information to more thoroughly explain the intent and appropriate use of these incident job codes. The national direction can be found at:

<http://fsweb.asc.fs.fed.us/bfm/programs/financial-operations/incident-business/JobCodes.php>

P-Codes

Per FireCode System User Guide, incidents that qualify for a unique incident job code are as follows and will be established in the FireCode system meeting at least one criterion listed below

- Wildfire incidents 300 acres or more
- Type 1 or Type 2 IMT is ordered
- Human caused
- Trespass
- Expected reimbursement
- Cost share

P-codes will have the **region/unit override** of the incident host unit.

Units are asked to limit the number of additional codes created in the FireCode system to only those exceptions listed above.

While it is understood there are situations where the established codes are not adequate for specific needs, units should effectively describe the purpose of the code in the FireCode name field.

P-codes will be established only for direct suppression expenditures through the FireCode system. Base salary will be charged to wildland fire suppression (WFSU) for all employees assigned to wildfire incidents.

IMPORTANT NOTE: FireCodes created or modified after 1700 on Friday thru Sat/Sun will not validate in Paycheck until the following Monday or Tuesday. With the transition from FFIS to FMFI an agency (USDA) decision was made to only pick up new codes from Monday through Friday, manual intervention by ASC will not occur on the weekend.

If a FireCode isn't working by the timesheet submission deadline, the employee(s) can use their normal job code and process a corrected timesheet when the FireCode is valid.

To **modify** a FireCode after the 24 hour period, an email request will be sent to Lee Ann Evans and Gina Dingman (Deputy GACCM). The notification should include:

- a description of the reason for the modification (i.e., change of host unit ID or other)
- the possible ramifications or negative consequences of changing the code (i.e., how many resources were involved and who will need to be notified of the change, other possible negative outcomes that could result)
- Dispatch Centers always have the option of making notes in the Comments block to document changes in jurisdiction or other pertinent information

Mutual Aid:

Resources will charge to their established ABCD job code until the non-billable mutual aid period is met, at which time they will convert to the established job code for the incident. Exceptions are as follows:

- Aviation resources (aviation and hand crews for Nevada)
- Forests that do not have established non-billable time periods in their coop agreements
- Units that have a non-billable mutual aid job code, included for 2014:
 1. Sierra Front Interagency Dispatch Center
 2. Payette Dispatch Center
 3. Teton Interagency Dispatch Center
 4. South Central Idaho Interagency Dispatch Center
 5. Eastern Idaho Interagency Fire Center

Designated units will have an established non-billable mutual aid job code to use for the 2014 fire season. Resources responding to mutual aid incident, with the exception of aviation resources (aviation and handcrews in Nevada) will start their time on the non-billable mutual aid job code, when that period is met they will convert to the established code for the incident.

For Nevada only, if the incident goes beyond 24 hour mutual aid period all resources would be charged back to an established code for the incident.

P-Codes for DOI Fires:

All Department of Interior (DOI) fire codes will be issued by dispatch personnel through the FireCode system.

These codes allow FS resources to charge to a FireCode in support of DOI fires and will be assigned the appropriate letter after the P. An **override of 1502** will be used for all DOI fires.

- **PD**=BLM
- **PA**=BIA
- **PP**=NPS
- **PR**=FWS
-

Fire codes will pass to the FS Financial system only if the fire code is flagged in the FireCode system with a value of “Y” for FS Assist. FS Assist should not be checked unless there is certainty that there will be Forest Service resources responding.

P-codes for FS Support Non-Federal Fires:

When federal resources respond and provide support to non-federal fires (*i.e., state protection responsibility*), the FS or DOI will create a FireCode. The agency receiving the initial request, and filling an order, is responsible for generating the FireCode.

These codes will be established with **PN as the leading identifiers** the remaining four characters/digits will be generated by the FireCode system. These codes will have an **override of 1502**.

ABCD Codes:

Each land based unit (Forest) will have one code for ABCD fires.

- All ABCD codes will be used with the region/unit override—04XX.
- The ABCD code format will be P4XXXX (where XXXX is created by the FireCode system).
- The ABCD codes will be used for the following:

- Initial response to wildfires and mutual aid periods (except for those dispatch centers that have been identified as “designated unit” and have been given a unique code)
- False alarms (including FS response to DOI false alarms).
- Extended response to wildfires under 300 acres (except as noted above under “P-codes”).
-

Support Codes:

Land-based: Each Unit (Forest) has one code for fire support. All support codes (land based) will be **used with their region/unit override**.

Used for salary and other project support charges by dispatch centers, local caches, and unit employees providing general fire support that have traditionally charged to ABCD Misc.

Support codes will also be used for prepositioning or when an employee is providing general fire support (or extended stand by) due to the imminent short-term threat of a high fire danger, such as predicted wind event or lightning episode, but cannot reasonably separate out time to a specific P-code or ABCD fire. (Support codes are not intended to be used for activities authorized under a severity request).

****Note:** If personnel are working on actual support to ongoing, specific ABCD or large fires, and can identify time in 4-hour blocks, they should charge to the ABCD or specific incident code.

Non Land-based: The following non-land based units have a support code for salary and other project support charges: Regional Caches, GACCs, and the Regional Office. **Each of these units has a separate assigned support code.** These codes will be used for any extended NSR, (i.e., Smokejumpers, Lead Planes, T1 & T2 Helicopters, Tankers, etc.).

When converting from WFPR work to WFSU fire support, salary charges will be made to this support code.

Employees at these units should charge to a P-code when they are specifically assigned to an incident or supporting only one incident and can identify time in minimum four hour blocks.

Staging Codes:

The Region has one P-code for staging and/or transporting unassigned resources. This code will be used for additional IA resources; IMT (**support**), crew and equipment (**support**).

The Region 4 Staging code is **P4EKR6 0460**

Use of this code will be short term in nature and be limited to times when resources are being ordered for active fire incidents, but the location of the resource assignment is not known.

Use of this P-code **will be approved by Eastern or Western Great Basin Coordination Centers, in coordination with the Regional Office Duty Officer** (Sue, Beth or Cody).

S-Codes (Severity):

Each Forest will have one S-code for severity.

Regional Office approved severity: **S41111 unit override**

- Granted authority accounts for the amount, as well as the approved time frame
- Unused funds DO NOT carry over.

****Note:** OMB is closely monitoring FS use of severity and funding levels are being controlled through the apportionment process.

Severity funding is the authorized use of suppression operations funds (distinct from preparedness funds) for extraordinary preparedness activities that are required due to:

Unusual weather and fire conditions result in the occurrence, or substantial threat of occurrence, of wildfires with significant damage potential before or after the historical fire season identified in the Forest Fire Management Plan.

Anticipated fire activity will exceed the capabilities of the local resources.

Weather conditions result in a period of fire severity which is, or is anticipated to be higher than the ninetieth percentile of the base period used for fire program planning.

Fire seasons that can either start earlier or last longer than planned in the fire management plan.

The objective of severity funding is to mitigate losses by improving suppression response capability.

Typical Uses:

- Increase prevention activities
- Temporarily increase firefighting staffing
- Provide stand-by resources
- Pre-position initial attack resources
- Provide additional aerial reconnaissance or other means of detection
- Increase aircraft availability, including air tankers outside of the mandatory availability period
- Provide for stand-by aircraft availability
-

Inappropriate uses:

- Administrative surcharges, indirect costs
- Equipment purchases
- Vehicle maintenance, FOR, upgrades, repairs
- Aircraft availability during the mandatory availability period

S-Codes for DOI Severity:

If you have Forest resources assigned to DOI Agencies on severity authorization the following guidelines will be followed:

Assistance to Department of the Interior severity authorizations will be tracked separately.

S-codes will be established to be used by individuals assisting a DOI Bureau under a severity request.

Use the following S-codes on all related timesheets and travel vouchers.

Job Code	Override	Agency
S70001	1502	Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) –Severity assistance.
S70002	1502	Bureau of Land Management (BLM) – Severity assistance.
S70003	1502	Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) – Severity assistance.
S70004	1502	National Park Service (NPS) – Severity assistance.

H-Codes:

Use H-codes for approved **BAER** projects. One H-code is established to track assessment expenditures for BAER teams. The Region 4 code for assessment work is: **H4BAER 0460**, this code can only be used by Forest Service employees.

These unique codes will enhance the ability of each Region to monitor annual assessment costs and simplify the process of establishing codes in time-critical situations.

Each unit or Regional Office is responsible for contacting the ASC Incident Finance at asc_ipc@fs.fed.us to request **H-codes for BAER plan implementation**, once the plan is approved. The **H-code should mirror the P-code**, including the region/unit override and could be used for interagency employees.

AD Support:

WFSUAD 0460 is the regional code for AD (Casual) training and Work Capacity Test. There is an hour limit of 80 hours per year (exclusive of travel) per AD employee.

Non-Wildland Federal Fire Departments/Agencies: (see national direction)

F-Codes for FEMA Activations: (see national direction)

Non-Fire Emergency Job Codes: **DO NOT create a job code in the FireCode system for non-fire emergencies.** Wildland fire suppression funds are appropriated for wildland fire and presidentially declared activities under the Stafford Act.

For Fire Code questions, applicable to:

- Fire and Aviation funding policy, contact Beth Lund, Deputy Director FAM at 801-625-5513;
- Implementation questions, contact Lee Ann Evans, Incident Business Specialist at 801-625-5565.