

Incident Objectives and Requirements

This list was compiled from objectives included in old WFSAs (Blind Trail, Boulder, Cow Camp, East Table) and requirements in the FMP.

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INCIDENT OBJECTIVESGeneral

- Allow fire to play its natural role in the ecosystem as a process of ecological change
- Allow the fire to burn freely within the XX Wilderness Area within the guidelines of applicable B-T plans
- Manage the fire in a cost effective manner

Economic

Local business/outfitters and guides

- Minimize negative impacts on businesses and outfitters in area.
- Coordinate with outfitters and special use permittees as fire behavior requires.

Range

- Minimize negative effects to range conditions
- Minimize fire spread onto active sheep allotment to [XX] direction

Recreation

- Protect [XX] structures
- Keep fire from approaching [XX recreation/high use area/developed area]
- Protect FS developed recreation sites and trailheads in the area
- Minimize impacts to forest users in [XX] area.
- Protect dispersed camping in [XX] road corridor

Special uses and private property

- Protect powerlines

- Protect private land values

Environmental

Air quality

- The fire is in a Class 1 airshed/ Class 2 airshed as identified in the WYDEQ Air Quality in the State Implementation Plan
- Mitigate smoke impacts to public and firefighters
- Minimize smoke impacts to surrounding communities, specifically [XX], and to state highways in the vicinity
- Communicate the air quality effects of this fire to WYDEQ

Cultural resources

- Minimize negative effects to any cultural sites.

Visual Quality Objectives

- Minimize suppression effects on Visual Quality Objectives

Water resources

- Protect water quality by minimizing impacts from suppression efforts
- Protect stream channels, wetlands, and riparian areas from the effects of suppression
- Minimize adverse impacts to downstream water users

Whitebark Pine

- Protect whitebark pine plus trees (locations available on Teton Interagency Fire external hard drives). These trees are genetically superior and significant resources have been invested in protecting these trees and their cones.

Wildlife and threatened, endangered, sensitive species

- Reduce impacts to TES species inhabiting the area. Contact zone wildlife biologist for locations and mitigation strategies.
- Minimize impacts to peregrine falcon, bald eagle, golden eagle, and goshawk nests in the fire area. Contact zone wildlife biologist for locations and mitigation strategies.

- Minimize impacts to Sensitive species fisheries/fish habitat (Snake River, Colorado River, and Bonneville cutthroat trout and Northern leatherside chub).
- Minimize impacts to amphibian habitat: wetlands and riparian areas.
- Minimize impacts to fish and wildlife values.
- Minimize fire and fire suppression impacts to sage grouse protection areas March 1 to June 30. Sage grouse protection areas are identified on the TIF external hard drive "Teton_Interagency_Fire_info.mxd" ArcMap project.

Social Objectives

- Keep public informed on fire status through aggressive Public Information Program
- Notify users of [XX area] of any changes in fire behavior.
- Provide information on fire and area closures to the public.
- Allow public use of the [XX] road when public and firefighter safety is assured.

Safety Issues

Firefighter and public safety

- Provide for **firefighter safety** at all times. Assignments must be clear and understood. Overhead must be provided within each structural group to ensure safety of personnel.
- Provide for **public safety** at all times.
- Keep [XX] recreation areas closed until the safety of the public can be ensured.
- Keep speeds down on [XX] road into the fire and drive with lights on.

Aviation safety

- Ensure aviation operations comply with aviation safety procedures.
- Ensure local flight following is completed.
- Identify all flight hazards, powerlines and structures throughout area.

INCIDENT REQUIREMENTS

General

- All fire management activities will consider **safety of personnel and the public** as the highest priority.
- Fire management operations will be carried out by **qualified personnel** who promote the safe and skillful application of fire management strategies and techniques.
- Fire management operations will not be initiated until **all personnel involved receive a safety briefing** describing known hazards and mitigating actions, current fire season conditions and current and predicted fire weather and behavior.
- Fire personnel traveling to the fire for management purposes must follow **Food Storage Requirements** as identified in the Grizzly Bear Food Storage Order (Special Order #04-00-104)

Smoke management

- Ensure DEQ smoke monitoring is done daily using the appropriate forms and photo logs if and when the fire reaches 50 acres.

Wilderness

- Adhere to DFC 6A Wilderness Fire Management objectives.
- Consider assigning a **Wilderness resource advisor**.

Resource mitigations

The following resource mitigation guidelines will be considered, **except when the line officer or designee determines that safety, loss of human life, or protection of structures is at imminent risk**

- Fire management operations **will not result in unacceptable impacts to forest resources**, especially Threatened and Endangered species and their habitat in addition to watershed and riparian areas.
- Retardant and other fire suppressants, including bucket drops, will not be used within one half mile of Kendall Warm Springs to protect the **Kendall Dace**
- Consideration will be given to any **historical or cultural sites** that exist inside

an FMU by minimizing fire suppression-related impacts and fire management-related human occupancy on those lands.

- Mechanical operations such as use of **bulldozers will be kept to a minimum** and all impacts from such operations will be mitigated.

Water Dipping and Drafting

- **Fisheries biologists** will be consulted to determine which water bodies will require screened intakes (3/32-inch mesh) when drafting.
- All pumps (except Shindawa-sized portable pumps) must employ approved **screening devices**.
- Avoid dipping and drafting in areas where **native cutthroat trout** are actively spawning.
- Water withdrawals for suppression activities **will not adversely affect downstream water users** and will be undertaken on National Forest lands unless permission is given for off-Forest diversion.
- **Drafting sites** are to be selected where vehicles will not adversely affect stream channels, if possible. Post-fire rehabilitation of these sites will take place, if needed, to restore channel and riparian resources.
- Avoid over-drafting ponds and intermittent streams.
- Avoid dipping from rivers or lakes with a helicopter bucket containing **residual fire chemicals** without first cleaning/washing down the bucket. (Source: Interagency Standards for Fire & Aviation Operations 2009, Chapter 12)

Wildland Fire Chemical Applications

The policy has been adopted from the 2000 Guidelines for Aerial delivery of Retardant or Foam near Waterways which were established and approved by the FS, BLM, NPS, and FWS. It has been expanded to include all wildland fire chemicals, including water enhancers.

- **Avoid aerial application of wildland fire chemicals within 300 feet of waterways** and any ground application of wildland fire chemicals into waterways.
- Waterways include any body of water including lakes, rivers, streams (having a defined channel) and ponds whether or not they contain aquatic life.
- Additional direction for meeting this can be found in the Interagency Standards for Fire & Aviation Operations 2009, Chapter 12. [This exceeds Wyoming Silviculture BMPs (Practice #36)]
- All **accidental retardant drops** within the buffer must be reported to Dispatch immediately. Dispatch will notify WDEQ who will determine potential effects to municipal water supply users. See Resource Advisor for reporting requirements.
- **Pump water from a fold-a-tank or use a backflow check valve** when chemicals are injected during pumping operations.
- When using fire chemicals, **ensure spill containment** is being used and is functioning.

Fireline Construction and Hazard Tree Mitigation

- **Do not use heavy equipment to construct firelines within 150 feet of stream channels** or other waterways.
- Do not construct fireline through wetlands. Do not use heavy equipment to construct firelines **within 150 feet of wetlands**.
- Do not construct firelines by hand or with heavy equipment on **slopes greater than 60%** or anywhere else it may cause excessive erosion and resource damage (e.g., on the fall-line of a slope near a creek).
- Construct firelines in a manner that **avoids the collection, concentration, and delivery of water and sediment into nearby waterways or wetlands**.
- **Leave trees and snags** that are felled within 150 feet of stream channels intact unless resource protection, fire management objectives, or public safety requires bucking them into smaller pieces.
- Do not use **explosives within 150 feet** of stream channels. Firelines will be rehabilitated before closure of activities.

Burn-Out Operations

- **Avoid direct ignition** from the edge of waterways. Resource Advisor(s) will assist in determining appropriate locations for ignition along waterways.

Operational Facilities

- Use **pre-identified incident base and helibase locations**, if possible. These areas should be weed-free or have established site-specific mitigations for weeds.
- **Do not locate incident bases**, camps, helibases, staging areas, helispots, and other centers for incident activities within 300 feet of perennial waterways, or within 150 feet of intermittent waterways or wetlands, unless no alternative is available.
- **Locations within these protection zones** must be approved and documented by the line officer or designee. Do not delay the decision to place these centers within the buffers if the exception (*) applies.

Fueling Equipment and Supplies

- All **petroleum products**, lubricants, solvents, and other similar substances **will be stored with containment** (berm, impermeable "diaper", absorbent pads, etc.) of adequate size to contain the largest theoretical spill (110%). (See Wyoming Silviculture BMPs—Practice #4)
- **Petroleum products**, lubricants, solvents, and other similar substances **will be stored on level ground at least 150 feet away from riparian areas**. This area should also serve as the equipment servicing and fueling area. (See Wyoming Silviculture BMPs—Practice #4)

Terrestrial and Aquatic Invasive Species

- Cleaning and Sanitation sites should be located:
 - Where they are easily accessible and will be used;
 - On gravelly or well-drained soils;
 - Where effluent will not carry undesirable organisms away from the site;
 - Where effluent will not directly enter waterways or wetlands;

- Where sites may be used repeatedly for several projects or activities.
- Identify **noxious weed** areas before setting up facilities. Avoid or minimize all types of travel through noxious weed areas, and treat areas that are established.
- To reduce the spread of invasives, keep equipment and supplies as clean as possible. Thoroughly **clean equipment periodically**, focusing on hard-to-reach areas.
- Engines and helicopters returning from off-Forest assignments must **clean and sanitize equipment**.
- Engines, helicopters, and water tenders **should not obtain water from multiple sources during a single operational period** unless dipping/drafting equipment is cleaned and sanitized between sources.
- Engines, helicopters, and water tenders **should not dump water from any waterway into another**.
- **Minimize driving through or wading across waterways** whenever possible.