

PINE CREEK and SUMMIT FIRES

TUESDAY, JULY 23 @1800 HRS
JULY 24 - 26, 2013

DAY: 0630-2030

PINE CREEK FIRE
PNHQ01
(1502)
ID-SWS-000471

SUMMIT FIRE
PNHQ4Y
(1502)
ID-SWS-000486

GPS: NAD 83 - FORMAT: DD MM. MM

<p style="text-align: center;">Incident Objectives</p>	<p>1. Incident Name</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PINE CREEK</p>	<p>2. Date Prepared</p> <p style="text-align: center;">07/22/13</p>	<p>3. Time Prepared</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1356</p>															
<p>4. Operational Period</p> <p style="text-align: center;">07/24/13 Wednesday DAY Shift 0630 - 2030</p>																		
<p>5. General Control Objectives for the incident (include alternatives)</p> <p>1. Ensure firefighter and public safety. Evaluate and mitigate the risk. Do not commit resources where there is a low probability of success, or a high degree of risk.</p> <p>2. Keep fire to the smallest possible size while minimizing adverse risk to incident responders and the public.</p> <p>3. Protect waterways and riparian areas from suppression impact.</p> <p>4. Keep incident costs commensurate with values at risk.</p> <p>5. Maintain and enhance existing positive relationships between agencies and local communities, cooperators, community representatives, and the public</p> <p>6. Utilize Boise County rural fire district personnel for protection of adjacent lands in the Highway 21, Grimes Creek, and Clear Creek areas.</p> <p>PINE CREEK SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:</p> <p>1. Keep the Pine Creek fire east of the Grimes Creek Road.</p> <p>2. Keep the Pine Creek fire west of Wildcat Gulch.</p> <p>3. Keep the Pine Creek fire north of adjacent public lands in the Clear Creek area.</p> <p>4. Keep the Pine Creek fire south of Warm Springs Point.</p> <p>5. Provide for structure protection along the Grimes Creek Road and the Highway 21 corridor.</p>																		
<p>6. Weather Forecast for Period</p> <p>SEE ATTACHED WEATHER FORECAST</p>																		
<p>7. General Safety Message</p> <p>SEE ATTACHED SAFETY MESSAGE</p>																		
<p>8. Attachments (mark if attached)</p>																		
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Air Operations Summary - ICS 220	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																
<p>9. Prepared by (Planning Section Chief)</p> <p>EVAN BOSHELL</p>		<p>10. Approved by (Incident Commander)</p> <p>PETE GOETZINGER</p>																

ORGANIZATION ASSIGNMENT LIST		9. Operations Section	
1. Incident Name PINE CREEK AND SUMMIT FIRES		Field Operations	Chris Henrie
2. Date Prepared July 22, 2013		Planning Operations	
3. Time 1700		a. Branch I	
4. Operational Period JULY 23@1800 HRS, JULY 24-26, 2013 0630-2030		Branch Director	
Position	Name	Division/Group	
5. Incident Commander		Division/Group	
Incident Commanders	Pete Goetzinger	Division/Group	
Incident Commander (T)	Joel Welch	Division/Group	
Safety Officers	Shoemaker S. Abrams		
Information Officer	Kristen Miller		
6. Agency Representative			
Agency	Name	Division/Group	
Forest Service - Supervisor	Cecelia Seesholtz		
Forest Service - DFR/Agency Rep	Brant Petersen	b. Branch II	
Resource Advisor	Herbert Roerick	Branch Director	
Resource Advisor	John Wallace	Division/Group	
IDL	Ken Homik	c. Branch III	
Boise County Sheriff	Ben Roeber	Branch Director	
		Division/Group	
7. Planning Section		d. Air Operations Branch	
Chief		Air Operations Branch Director	
Resources Unit		Air Tactical Group Supervisor	
Documentation Unit		Air Tactical Group Supervisor	
Demob Unit		Air Support Group Supervisor	
Situation Unit		HEB1	
FBAN		HEB2	
IMET		10. Finance Section	
Training Specialist		Type 3 Finance	Karen Bertram
GIS Specialist		IDL Meal/Agreements	Katina Kielin
Computer Specialist		PTRC	Lisa Gorman
Status/Check-in		Cost/209's	Dave Burley
8. Logistics Section		Compensation/Claims Unit	
Type 3 Logistics	Larry Bolen	Procurement Unit Leader	
Base Camp Mgr./Supply	Bob Dobbs		
Facilities Unit			
Drivers	Burl Tolman Jerald Kewter		
Comm/Radio	Reggie Swensen McCall Davies		
Camp Crew	SICI		
Summit Spike			
BCMG	Kevin Richards		
PIOF	Emily Callihan (Boise)		
		Prepared by Resource Unit Leader	
		CLARK TUCKER	

AIR OPERATIONS SUMMARY		Incident Name/Operational Period: Pine Creek/Summit Fires 7-23 to 7-26 2013			Aviation Bases: Idaho City Helibase													
4. Personnel and Communications	Phone Number	Air/Air Frequency	Air/Ground Frequency	5. Remarks (Spec. Instructions, Safety Notes, Hazards, Priorities)														
Helibase Manager Mike Hansen		Pine Creek Fire TFR / Air to Air 119.075	Pine Creek Fire Air to Ground 166.675	Keep clear of all drop zones. Keep communications short and to the point, use your signal mirrors to guide in aircraft. Medical emergencies need to go through Divisions to Communications/Medical Unit. Watch for POWERLINES in the fire area and at the dipsites. Be aware of the public at the dipsites Ensure FTA limits are followed. All Aircraft need to ensure GPS Units are set to <u>NAD 83</u> and <u>DD MM.MM</u> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Date</th> <th>Sunrise</th> <th>Sunset</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>7-24</td> <td>0624</td> <td>2115</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7-25</td> <td>0625</td> <td>2114</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7-26</td> <td>0626</td> <td>2113</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Date	Sunrise	Sunset	7-24	0624	2115	7-25	0625	2114	7-26	0626	2113
Date	Sunrise	Sunset																
7-24	0624	2115																
7-25	0625	2114																
7-26	0626	2113																
		Summit Fire TFR / Air to Air 127.425	Summit Fire Air to Ground 168.275															
		Ridge TFR 127.200	Medivac Helicopters State Comm F2 155.280 TX Tone 156.7															
6. Location/Function	7. Assignment	8. Fixed Wing		9. Helicopters		10. Time	11. Aircraft Assigned	12. Operating Base										
		No.	Type	No.	Type	Available	Commence											
All Divisions	Bucket Support			1	2	0800	0830	N932CH B-205++	Pine Creek									
All Divisions	Recon Medivac			1	3	0800	0830	N722LM B206L4	Pine Creek									
13. Totals				2														
14. Air Operations Support Equipment: None				15. Prepared by (include Date and Time) Cameron Dingman 7-22-2013 1200 Chris Gamble														

Helicopter Missions

Type 2 Helicopters-Missions as requested

Type 3 Helicopters-Missions as requested.

TFR Information

Pine Creek Fire: FDC 3/4962 43 45 50N 115 56 57W 5 nautical mile radius surface to 9,000 feet MSL
Frequency 124.225

NOTAM 07/113 Idaho City Airport Closure

Summit Fire: FDC 3/6461 43 59 11N 115 42 48W 5 nautical mile radius surface to 10,000 feet MSL
Frequency 127.425

Dipsite Information

<u>Name</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>	<u>DIV Location</u>	<u>Elevation</u>
Pine Creek Fire				
West Grimes Creek	43 45.145	115 58.583	Div Z	3600 MSL
Highway 21 dip	43 46.888	115 53.750		3500
Moore Dip	43 46.536	115 54.187		

Helispot/Medivac Site Information

<u>Name</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>	<u>Elevation</u>	<u>IGE/OGE</u>	
Pine Creek Fire					
Idaho City Helibase	43 49.392	115 50.776	3900	IGE	T1
St Al's Medivac	43 45.287	115 58.824	3520	OGE	T2
A/B 1 Medivac	43 46.850	115 56.469	5320	OGE	T2
AirMed Ballfield LZ	43 49.477	115 49.330	4000		T2
Summit Fire					
M-1	43 59.318	115 43.288	7500	OGE	T3
M-28	43 58.910	115 43.610	7900	OGE	T2
Summit Spike	43 58.720	11 544.000	7800	OGE	T2

Incident Action Plan Weather Forecast

FORECAST NO: 7
PREDICTION FOR: Extended Forecast
SHIFT DATE: 07/23-25/2013
TIME AND DATE
FORECAST ISSUED: 2000 07/22/2013

NAME OF FIRE: Pine Creek/ Summit Fire
UNIT: Idaho Dept of Lands
SIGNED: Chuck Redman
Incident Meteorologist

...Fire Weather Watch for High Haines Tuesday night and Wednesday for the Boise Forest...
*****Isolated thunderstorms Wednesday and Thursday*****

The upper ridge that has been over the region the last several days will push into Utah Wednesday. This allows mid and high level moisture to spread across the area Wednesday through Friday bringing isolated thunderstorms to the fire area. The airmass at the surface remains very dry...so little in the way of wetting rains are expected. Prior to the moisture moving into the area...high Haines indices are expected Tuesday night and Wednesday. Therefore a Fire Weather Watch has been posted for that time period. Any question regarding the weather, please call the NWS Boise fire desk at (208) 334-9060.

Tuesday night:

WEATHER: Clear.
TEMPERATURES: near 50 valley bottom and 60 midslopes and ridges.
HUMIDITY: Max 40 percent valley bottoms to around 25 to 35 percent ridges.
WIND (Eye Level): Down drainage 2 to 4 mph by 2000 hours.
Ridges: Northwest around 5 mph.
Haines Index: 6 (High).

Wednesday:

WEATHER: Partly cloudy with isolated thunderstorms.
TEMPERATURES: 80 to 85 ridges and lower to mid 90s lower valleys.
HUMIDITY: Minimum RH 10 to 15%.
WIND (Eye Level): Upslope 1 to 3 mph in the morning becoming upvalley 4 to 6 mph by the early afternoon.
Ridgeline winds Northwest around 5 to 8 mph. Afternoon gusts to 15 mph.

Chance of Wetting Rain: 0%
Lightning Activity Level: 1.
Haines Index: 6 (High).

Thursday and Friday:

WEATHER: Partly cloudy with isolated mainly dry thunderstorms.
TEMPERATURES: 80 to 85 ridges and lower to mid 90s lower valleys. Min temp 50 to 60.
HUMIDITY: Minimum RH 10 to 15%. Max RH 30 to 50 %.
WIND (Eye Level): Upslope 1 to 3 mph in the morning becoming upvalley 4 to 6 mph by the early afternoon.
Ridgeline winds West around 5 to 8 mph. Afternoon gusts to 15 mph.

Chance of Wetting Rain: 0% LAL 2 Haines Index: 6 (High)

Extended Fire Weather Forecast for Wednesday July 24 to Friday July 26, 2013

FORECAST NO: 5
PREDICTION FOR: Day SHIFT
SHIFT DATES: Wednesday July 24 through Friday July 26, 2013

NAME OF FIRE: Summit Fire
UNIT: ID-SWS; Boise National Forest
SIGNED: Cyndi Sidles, LTAN

TIME AND DATE

FORECAST ISSUED: 1730 07-22-2013

**...FIRE WEATHER WATCH IN EFFECT FROM TUESDAY EVENING 1800 MDT TO
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON 1800 MDT FOR HIGH HAINES ON THE BOISE AND WESTERN SAWTOOTH FORESTS...**

WEATHER DISCUSSION:

Warm Wednesday with Haines 6. A surge of high based moisture will begin moving into the fire area Wednesday night and into Thursday. No fire weather watch has been issued yet for the fire area for lightning Wednesday night into Thursday, but there is a potential for that to occur, **please keep abreast of the weather daily as this is a dynamic system** and the models are not in complete agreement on amount and timing of lightning. There will be little moisture with these storms as the moisture is high based and the atmosphere is dry. Thunderstorm activity will diminish through the weekend. The extended outlook for next week is for cooler and dry with breezy southwest flow.

Wednesday, July 24

WEATHER: Mostly sunny. A slight chance of thunderstorms in the afternoon. Thunderstorms may produce gusty winds in the afternoon.
TEMPERATURES: 75 to 77
HUMIDITY: 16 to 18 percent
WINDS: **SLOPE/VALLEY:** northwest 8-11 mph with gusts to 20 mph
RIDGETOP: northwest winds to 10 mph with gusts to 18 mph, stronger near thunderstorms.
HAINES INDEX: **6 HIGH** **LAL:** **3** **CWR:** **0**

Wednesday night: **A 20% chance of showers and thunderstorms Wednesday night.** Temps 61 to 63, RH 29-34%, winds light northwest, Haines 5, **LAL 3 to 4**

Thursday, July 25

WEATHER: Partly cloudy. A 20% chance of showers and thunderstorms.
TEMPERATURES: 72 to 75
HUMIDITY: 19 to 23 percent
WINDS: **SLOPE/VALLEY:** light upslope winds less than 8 mph.
RIDGETOP: northwest winds to 10 mph, stronger near thunderstorms.
HAINES INDEX: **5** **LAL:** **3** **CWR:** **unk.**

Thursday night: partly cloudy. A 20% chance of showers and thunderstorms. Temps 61 to 63, RH 35-38%, winds light north

Friday, July 26

WEATHER: Partly cloudy. A 20% chance of showers and thunderstorms.
TEMPERATURES: 72 to 74
HUMIDITY: 19 to 21 percent
WINDS: **SLOPE/VALLEY:** light upslope winds less than 8 mph.
RIDGETOP: northwest winds to 10 mph, stronger near thunderstorms.
HAINES INDEX: **5** **LAL:** **3** **CWR:** **unk.**

Friday night: partly cloudy. A 20% chance of showers and thunderstorms. Temps 59 to 61, RH 36-39%, winds light north

EXTENDED FORECAST: Friday - Sunday

Saturday...mostly clear. A 20 percent chance of showers and thunderstorms. Temps 57 to 72.
Sunday...mostly clear. A 20 percent chance of showers and thunderstorms. Temps 57 to 72.
Monday...mostly clear. A 20 percent chance of showers and thunderstorms.

FIRE BEHAVIOR FORECAST

FORECAST NUMBER: 8	TYPE OF FIRE: Wildfire
FIRE NAME: Pine Creek	OPERATIONAL PERIOD: July 24-26, 2013
DATE ISSUED: July 22, 2013	TIME ISSUED: 20:30
UNIT: Idaho Department of Lands, SWS Boise National Forest, Idaho City R.D.	SIGNED: <i>Joel Gosswiller</i> Joel Gosswiller, FBAN

INPUTS

WEATHER SUMMARY: See Attached Fire Weather Forecast.

FUELS: The fire is primarily burning in open ponderosa pine (Fuel Model 9) with a brush and timber litter understory in drainages and on north and east aspects with needlecast, grass, and light brush on the south and west aspects. There are pockets of Douglas fir on higher elevations on north aspects. There are several brush fields on all aspects near ridgeline. Dead fuel moistures are tracking near record lows for this time of year and large diameter fuels are burning down to ash.

Current Fuel Moistures (Idaho City) 7/18:

Dead Fuel Moistures: 1000 hour- 10%, 100 hour- 7% 10 hour- 6%

Live Fuel Moistures: Ceanothus (brush)- 115%, Douglas fir- 105% HIGH FIRE DANGER

Current ERC (Town Creek RAWS)-70 HIGH FIRE DANGER

OUTPUTS

FIRE BEHAVIOR

GENERAL:

Interior islands continue to burn out. Fire behavior is primarily creeping and smoldering in the duff and heavy fuels in the morning, then becoming moderate intensity surface fire with single tree torching as fire spreads into heavier concentrations of unburned fuel during the peak of the burning period (1300-1900). Some potential for re-burn exists in preheated brush and timber in the interior on Division B.

WATCH FOR OUTFLOW WINDS UP TO 50 MPH FROM THUNDERSTORMS THE ENTIRE TIME PERIOD. INTERIOR POCKETS COULD REBURN AND THREATEN THE LINE IN DIVISION B

Watch for rollout on steep slopes where spots can establish quickly and burn back upslope/up drainage.

SPECIFIC:

Monitor interior islands for any torching through the burn period to ensure no spot fires ignite outside of control lines. The biggest threat from spotting remains torching trees in unburned islands closest to the control line in Division B and potential for rollout in Divisions Z and Y.

ANY SPOT FIRES OUTSIDE THE FIRE PERIMETER HAVE THE POTENTIAL FOR RAPID GROWTH!

AIR OPERATIONS:

Morning inversions may limit visibility in the Grimes Creek drainage. Watch for gusty winds up to 50 mph from thunderstorms through the entire time period!

SAFETY

All local fire behavior "watchout" thresholds are currently met!

Temperature >80

Relative Humidity <25

20 foot winds >5

ERC >69

FIRE BEHAVIOR FORECAST

FORECAST NUMBER: 5	TYPE OF FIRE: Wildfire
FIRE NAME: Summit	OPERATIONAL PERIOD: 24-26 July 2013
DATE ISSUED: 22 July 2013	TIME ISSUED: 2000
UNIT: Boise National Forest, Emmett Ranger District Idaho Department of Lands Protection	SIGNED: Chris Church – FBAN

INPUTS

WEATHER DISCUSSION...FIRE WEATHER WATCH for high Haines Boise National Forest Zone 421 **Wednesday thru 6pm!!!...**

Wednesday through Sunday...upper level ridge axis remains just east of the area into the weekend which will allow monsoonal moisture into area for a slight chance of afternoon thunderstorms. The primary mechanism for thunderstorms will be weak short waves as the area remains capped in the mid level and thus thunderstorm coverage should be limited. Saturday and Sunday the ridge axis shifts east of the rockies as an upper level trough deepens southward from B.C. which will start a cooling trend. This will also keep a slight chance of thunderstorms in the mountains through Sunday. As the trough deepens dry air will be ushered in from the west and the monsoonal moisture will be pushed south of our area...thus precipitation chances will be minimal.

FUELS: Fuels are a grass, litter, and brush understory with annual grasses, sagebrush, and a timber over story element of mixed conifer (subalpine fir, lodgepole pine, and scattered Douglas fir) on most aspects and elevations. Green grass has not yet carried the fire, but may carry fire during the peak part of the burn period with wind over 20mph. Most recent live fuel moistures taken by local Fuels Specialists on July 15th are at 125% in brush, and averaged at 115% in timber. Latest ERC data shows the ERC has bumped above the historical average for the last 13 years at 72, and should surpass the 80th percentile mark over the next week or so. The ERC is also approaching the 2012 ERC for this date and time period.

OUTPUTS

FIRE BEHAVIOR

GENERAL:

High temperatures will be in the mid 70s over the next 3 days, with relative humidities averaging from 18 to 23% for the daytime lows. Expect low to moderate fire behavior over the next 3 days with possible single tree torching in the heavier timber, fueled by wind increases from thunderstorms in the fire area. With the continued high probability of ignition, be heads up to possible spotting distances of up to .2 tenths of a mile.

Fuel Model	ROS (ch/hr)		Flame Length (ft)		PIG	Spot Dist
	Head	Backing	Head	Backing		
FM10 Timber	7	4	5	4	96%	.2 mile

Fire behavior predictions are for the hottest, driest and windiest part of the burn period.

SPECIFIC:

Expect creeping and smoldering fire early, progressing into single tree torching as we move into the peak hours of the burn period, especially if T-Cell winds are in the fire vicinity. There is intermixed grass within the fire area, that fire has not yet burned thru. Expect this to slowly change, as the grasses continue to dry over the next couple of weeks. Keep your essay up and have a plan should you get a spot fire in fuels on the steeper slopes with the PIG at 96%!!! If ridgetop slopes are impacted by gusty winds, expect spotting distances to be slightly increased.

AIR OPERATIONS:

With the forecasted Haines of 6 (High) on Wednesday and afternoon wind gusts of 10-20 mph, air operations should be good early but slightly bumpy over lee sides of ridges Wed. afternoon, especially around any thunderstorm development areas. Haines is 5 (Moderate) for Thur-Fri, with lighter winds forecasted.....

SAFETY

With gusty winds associated with thundercell developments, be especially vigilant around fire weakened trees and snags!!!!

A MOMENT FOR SAFETY CAN LAST A LIFETIME.



SAFETY MESSAGE

SAFETY IS OUR FIRST PRIORITY



Fire fighter safety comes first on every fire, every time

LCES

FIRE FIGHTERS CODE OF CONDUCT

IRPG

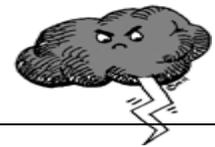
WORK-REST GUIDELINES

MAJOR HAZARDS AND RISKS

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Snags—heads up! • Bees and Yellow Jackets. • Spotting and torching--LCES • Rocky Terrain. • Dehydration—drink plenty of fluids | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Driving—Narrow Roads • L- Lights • C- Chock Blocks • E- Emergency Brake • S- Seat Belts |
|--|---|

7/24

Thunderstorms May Be In Our Future



During a Storm

Treat lightning like a snake: if you see it or hear it take evasive measures

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stay out of dry creek beds • Do not use radios or telephones • Put down all tools • Sit or crouch if in open country • Avoid grouping together • Do not handle flammable materials in open containers • Stay in your vehicle. Take shelter in vehicles if possible. • Turn off machinery, electric motors • Take shelter in a building, if available | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When there is no shelter, avoid high objects such as lone trees. If only isolated trees are nearby, the best protection is to crouch in the open, keeping a distance of twice the height of the tree away. • Keep away from wire fences, telephone lines, and conductive elevated objects. • Avoid ridge tops, hilltops, wide-open spaces, ledges, rock outcroppings, exposed shelters • Advise crew that if they feel an electrical charge—if their hair stands on end or their skin tingles—lightning may be about to strike them. Drop to the ground immediately. |
|--|---|

7/25

➤ If you have severe reactions to Bee / Wasp stings don't keep it a secret tell those folks your working with.



Bee and Wasp Stings

Bees & Wasps can cause a severe allergic reaction (Anaphylactic Shock) in some people if bitten or stung. Allergic reactions to bee and wasp stings can develop anywhere on the body and may include non-life-threatening reactions such as hives, swelling, nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, and headaches. Life-threatening reactions such as Anaphylactic Shock, dizziness, unconsciousness, difficulty in breathing, swelling of the hands, face & extremities, nausea & vomiting, and in some cases a feeling of impending doom, and laryngeal blockage resulting from swelling in the throat require immediate medical care. Symptoms can begin immediately following the sting or up to 30 minutes later and may last for hours.

7/26

Fire Fighter & Public Safety Is The #1 Priority

Let's have a tailgate session and talk about what it takes to ensure success for our #1 priority

Safety Officer: Pine Creek: Bob Shoemaker

Safety Officer: Summit: Steve Abrams

DIV	TACTICAL WATCHOUTS	LCES HAZARD CONTROL ** Denotes Common Denominator of Tragedy Fires
	Indirect Fire line Downhill Fire line Under-slung Fire line Mid-slope Fire line Frontal Assault Unburned Fuel Unanchored Line Light Fuels** Uphill Runs**	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff dedicated lookouts at pre-identified vantage points • Staff aerial lookout. During major threatening activity, assess & provide direction • Establish human repeater site • Take hourly weather observations over command frequency • Abort assignment if communications cannot be maintained • Weather watch system to be developed by FBAN/Meteorologist • Flag, time, improve/construct multiple escape routes and safety zones • Establish situation trigger points for disengagement/exit to safety zones • Improve/construct safety zones prior to tactical operations
A&B----- A&B-----	Spotting Torching Crown Runs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post lookouts ; Watch for smoldering fires picking up over large areas, trees crowning out inside of fire line, high sustained rate of spread, well-developed convection column, hot/dry weather • Grid green areas ; Patrol for spots especially after torching
ALL-----	Crew Fatigue Altitude Sickness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take rest breaks. Limit work to 2:1 work-rest ratio. Rotate crews out after 14 days. • Check feet, upper respiratory, attitude (complacency) Allow no horseplay.
TFR In place	Intruder Aircraft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate TFR over the air operations area. Report airspace conflicts/ intrusion immediately to Air Support • Curtail air operations, as needed, until airspace is clear
	Air Support Dependent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff dedicated lookouts at pre-identified vantage points. • Staff aerial lookout. During major threatening activity, assess & provide direction • Do go/no go assessment for ground operations. Ensure that firefighter safety is not compromised
	Bucket Drops Retardant Drops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure clear air-ground communications, stay clear of flight/drop zones, watch for snags/hazard trees. • Watch out for rotor wash or air tanker turbulence and potentially erratic fire behavior.
	Air Crew Shuttles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that a Chief of Party is assigned for transport of multiple personnel • Ensure proper wearing of PPE. Follow instructions of Helitack for loading and unloading.
ALL----- ALL----- ALL----- ALL----- ALL----- ALL-----	RH<25% Temps >85F Direct Sun Dead/Dying Fuels Fuel Loads >10T/Ac Winds>10MPH**	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watch potential for torching, spotting, re-burn, and erratic, extreme fire behavior • Staff dedicated lookouts at pre-identified vantage points • Take hourly weather observations over command frequency • Establish effective radio repeaters to reach all divisions. Confirm radio frequencies • Consider vegetation and terrain and flag and time multiple escape routes • Improve/construct safety zones
ALL	Slopes>50% Rolling Rocks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify chimneys, gullies, and/or steep slopes in work area • Post lookouts, issue warnings. Keep crews from below known hazard areas • Improve/construct, flag/time escape routes and safety zones • Identify, flag, avoid rock hazards. Make sure you go slowly and watch your step • Wear proper and good condition fire boots to avoid slips and falls. • Always carry tools on the downhill side. and maintain 10 feet spacing
ALL	Lightning Storms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watch for sudden reversal of wind direction and increased speed, drop in temperature • Don't use the radio or telephone; turn off generators and electrical equipment. Put down hand tools • Avoid grouping together, sit/crouch, or if in open country stay in vehicle if possible • Avoid standing near high objects, ridge tops, open spaces, ledges, rock outcroppings • Keep away from wire fences; move away from horses and stock
ALL----- ALL-----	Dehydration Heat Stress Altitude >9,000'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drink plenty of fluids (1 qt/hr); ensure adequate replacement of water supplies • Limit shift lengths. Pace work; allow frequent periods of rest in shade, if possible • Acclimate to extreme heat and/or altitude; schedule hardest work during cooler hours of the day • Monitor fitness of crews for assignments
	Poor Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish effective radio repeaters to reach all divisions. Confirm radio frequencies • Warn ground forces of possible gaps in the repeater frequencies; advise to contact air tactical if necessary
ALL	Snags	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stay alert for strong winds, steep slopes, bug-kill, air operations and shallow rooted trees. • Scout, identify and flag hazards, fell dangerous trees near the fire line. • Do go/no go assessment prior to falling. Post lookouts assess trees in work area, issue warnings.
	Inadequate Crews (Type I crews)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider disengagement if air tanker and/or helicopter support resources are lost • Do go/no go assessment for ground operations. Retreat if the situation is too complex • Evaluate suppression strategy, providing for fire fighter safety first
	Inversion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited air operations; Increased fire activity when inversion lifts.
ALL	Wildland-Urban	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperate with the local Sheriff's office in conducting appropriate information exchange with local communities. Determine accessibility and need for traffic controls. Remove natural fuels within 30 feet of structures. Evacuate local citizens, livestock, pets, etc. Identify power-lines, poles, etc Assess available water supplies. Identify and make aware of propane and above ground fuel tanks

Incident Radio Communications Plan		1. Incident Name PINE CREEK		2. Operational Period 07/24/13 Wednesday DAY Shift 0630 - 2030		
3. Basic Radio Channel Utilization						
Radio Type	Channel	Function	Frequency/Tone		Assignment	Remarks
NIFC	1	TAC1	RX 168.2500	TX 168.2500	PINE FIRE	
			RxTx 110.9			
NIFC	2	TAC 2	RX 166.7750	TX 166.7750	PINE FIRE	
			RxTx 110.9			
NIFC	3	TAC 3	RX 166.7250	TX 166.7250	SUMMIT FIRE	
			RxTx 110.9			
NIFC	4	TAC 4	RX 168.2000	TX 168.2000	UNASSIGNED	
			RxTx 110.9			
NIFC	5	AIR TO GROUND - PINE	RX 166.6750	TX 166.6750	PINE FIRE	
NIFC	6	AIR TO GROUND - SUMMIT	RX 168.2750	TX 168.2750	SUMMIT FIRE	
NIFC	7	AIR TO GROUND - LOC	RX 151.1450	TX 151.1450	LOCAL BOISE	
NIFC	8	COMMAND 8	RX 168.7000	TX 170.9750	PINE COMMAND	FIRE TO ICP
			Tx 110.9			
NIFC	9	COMMAND 9	RX 167.1000	TX 169.7500	SUMMIT COMMAND	
			Tx 146.2			
NIFC	10	SHAW RPT	RX 172.2000	TX 165.4125	FS SHAW RPT.	
			Tx 110.9			
NIFC	11	IDL - SOUTH	RX 159.4650	TX 151.2650	FS IDL SOUTH RPT	
			Tx 131.8			
NIFC	12	THORN CREEK	RX 172.2000	TX 165.4125	FS THORN CREEK RPT	
			Tx 146.2			
NIFC	14	AIR GUARD	RX 168.6250	TX 168.6250		EMERGENCY USE ONLY
NIFC	15	EMS	RX 155.2800	TX 155.2800	EMERGENCY MEDICAL - LIFE FLIGHT	
			Tx 156.7			
NIFC	16	AIR GUARD	RX 168.6250	TX 168.6250		EMERGENCY ONLY
4. Prepared by (Communications Unit)					5. Date Prepared	6. Time Prepared
					07/22/13	1510

MEDICAL PLAN	1. Incident Name	2. Date Prepared	3. Time Prepared	4. Operational Period				
	Pine Creek/Summit	7/22/2013	1700	7/23/13 – 7/27/13 Starting at 18:00				
Incident Medical Aid Station								
Medical Aid Stations		Location			Paramedics			
					Yes	No		
Pine Creek		ICP			X			
Summit		SPIKE				X		
B. Incident Ambulances								
NAME	TELEPHONE	LOCATION	PARAMEDICS					
			YES		NO			
Idaho City Ambulance	911	Idaho City			X			
Life Flight	911	Boise	YES					
Clear Creek Ambulance	Radio	On fire			X			
NAME	ADDRESS AND LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE	TRAVEL TIME (MIN)		PHONE	HELIPAD		BURN CENTER	
		AIR	GROUND		YES	NO	YES	NO
St. Al's 1055 N. Curtis Road	43.36.814 116.15.215	13 min	45 min	208-367-8855 Or Call Dispatch	X			X
St. Luke's 190 E Bannock Street	43.36.70 116.11.60	12 min	1 hour	208-381-2235 Or Call Dispatch	X			X
University of Utah Medical Center	50 North Medical Drive Salt Lake City, Utah 40°46.340 111°50.240	1Hr. 25 min	4Hr. 30 min	Front Desk 801-581-2121 ER Desk 801-581-2292 Freq 123.25	X		X	
Mores Creek Family Medicine (Clinic)	2607 Highway 21 Boise, ID		15 min.	208-344-3562		X		X
8. Medical Emergency Procedures								
In the event of a medical emergency provide the following information to Communications								
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Declare the nature of the emergency <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Medical injury/illness? If injury/illness is it Life Threatening? 2. If Life Threatening then request that the designated frequency be cleared for emergency traffic 3. Identify the on-scene Point of Contact (POC) by Resource and Last name (i.e. POC is TFLD Smith) 4. Identify nature of incident, number injured, patient assessment(s) and location (geographic and GPS coordinates) 5. Identify on-scene medical personnel by position and name(i.e. EMT Jones) 6. Identify preferred method of patient transport 7. Request any additional resources and/or equipment needed 8. Document all information received and transmitted on the radio or phone 9. Identify any changes in the on-scene Point of Contact or medical personnel as they occur 								
9. Prepared by Deb Lopez/Matt Payne				10. Reviewed by (Safety Officer)				

Suppression Rehabilitation Plan

Last Updated: July 19, 2013*

Pine Creek Fire

Boise County, Idaho

Boise National Forest - Idaho City Ranger District

Fire suppression activities employed to contain and control the fires created several disturbances which will require rehabilitation.

Objective:

To mitigate impacts from fire suppression activities. Implementation of this plan will be in compliance with all pertinent rules and regulations regarding implementation activities, and will comply with management direction and standards and guidelines contained in the Boise National Forest Plan.

1. Firefighter Safety – Ensure all suppression rehabilitation work is done in a safe and efficient manner.
2. Vegetation and Soils – Mitigate short-term erosion damage; re-establish vegetation to prevent long-term soil erosion, and minimize invasion of new, or spread of existing, noxious weeds.
3. Water Quality – Minimize sediment delivery into streams and drainages in order to maintain water quality. Restore drainage patterns along machine firelines and other disturbed sites. Mitigate all chemical or fuel contaminations.
4. Heritage Resources – Protect cultural resources that were impacted. Rehabilitate areas where fire suppression activities may have destabilized slopes that may compromise known sites.
5. Travel and Access Management – Restrict motorized vehicle travel that may have been created by construction of firelines. Re-establish road or trail obstructions to pre-incident conditions.
6. Cleanup – Remove all suppression-related material (equipment, debris, trash, signing and flagging) at all sites.

Goals:

1. The goal of these guidelines is to mitigate or eliminate environmental resource impacts caused by fire suppression activities.
2. Restoration of the burned area is the responsibility of the landowner, not IDL's fire program.
3. Maintain safe road access on previously existing roads and eliminate access on roads that were opened for fire suppression activities.
4. Protect all cultural resource sites.
5. Minimize erosion losses to maintain soil productivity.
6. Protect water quality for TMDL listed streams and municipal watersheds.

* This Suppression Rehab Plan will be periodically reviewed and updated as needed when Divisions close out.

Hand line

- Restore constructed hand line by placing debris, limbs, and displaced soil into cupped and trenched hand line.
- Install water bars that slope in a manner (45-60 degrees to the fire line) to move flowing water off the line to the down slope side. 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.

Maximum Waterbar Spacing General Guidelines	
Slope	Maximum spacing (feet)
10-20%	75
20-40%	50
>40%	25

- Obliterate the first 200 feet of fireline that ties into or crosses an existing roads and trails. Utilize existing downed material to effectively stop access to fire line that has the potential to be used for new motorized use.
- The outlet end of the waterbar needs to be open and of adequate length to allow free flow of water from the line and to prevent runoff from re-entering the line below.
- Ensure that the last crew down the line reconstructed any trampled waterbars.
- Remove all flagging and pack out trash.

Dozer Line

- Use of an excavator with bucket and thumb when available is preferred for cross- ditching, working in stream crossing areas, or pulling berms or slash back onto the fireline. If an excavator is not available, a dozer with 6-way blade should be used.
- Where firelines intersect with roads or trails, restore the road or trail to original width and prism. When required, place boulders, logs, or slash to camouflage any entrance used by motorized vehicles to render them impassible.
- Backblade berms and evenly spread material or slash across the fireline to natural contour.
- A READ will work directly with the excavator as work is implemented on all dozer line rehab.
- Pull sufficient slash, debris and berms back onto the line. Install waterbars as per table above.
- Camouflage the entrance to the dozer line at the junction of the line and all roads and trails to prevent off-road access. Use slash and install an earthen berm.

Water drafting or pump sites

- Rehab pump sites as appropriate, including any soil disturbance (cover with slash and sod) and re-contouring as needed to return to near-original conditions.
- Remove all soil, rock, and plastic dams used for pumps or impoundments.
- Remove all plastic, trash and other foreign materials from the site. Ensure no gas or oil residue remains on streambanks by using absorbent pads to soak up any residue.

Drop Points, Access Roads and Trailheads

- Remove all signs and flagging.
- Ensure that all trash (cardboard boxes, bags, misc. supplies) are removed from the road sides and trailheads.
- Scarify and seed any bare soil areas created by suppression activities (i.e parking areas).
- Blade as appropriate.

Spike Camps

- Recontour sleeping or tent pads. Scatter duff, logs and/or rocks over sites as appropriate.
- Pick up and remove all trash, including cigarette butts and flagging.
- Backfill pit toilets with soil and cover with slash or other forest litter to resemble natural conditions.

Level 2 and above classified roads

- Apply water and grade. Reinstall waterbars where roads were improved for the fire.
- Snag roads/trails to insure safe travel for the fire fighters, BAER and public during and after fire suppression activities. Only fall trees that are a true hazard which are leaning into the road.

Decommissioned and unclassified roads

- Block entrance to road at Carsonite sign with rocks or other material available.
- Seed and scarify material over disturbed area.

User-created two-track

- Camouflage entrance to roads and trails by pulling slash and other material to discourage use.
- Seed and scarify material over disturbed area.
- Post "no motor vehicles" Carsonite sign at entrance.

Vault toilets

- Pump forest outhouses when spike camps are removed.

ICP, Base Camp and weed wash stations

- Remove all debris, signs, flagging, and micro trash.
- Evaluate and seed as needed.
- Blade access roads as appropriate.
- Blade and roll airstrip as appropriate.

Helibase

- Remove all debris, signs, flagging, cigarette butt... when dismantled.
- Evaluate area for fuel spills.
- Evaluate and seed as needed.
- See pump standard.

Staging areas

- Remove all signs, flagging, garbage and micro trash.
- Evaluate area for fuel spills.
- Evaluate and seed as needed.

Cultural Sites

- Where suppression activities occurred in or near cultural sites, a specific rehab plan will identify standards and be inserted into this plan as an appendix.
- A qualified archaeologist or resource advisor will work directly with rehab crew at each site.
- The archeologist will ensure that all previously known and newly discovered cultural sites will not be impacted (or further impacted) by rehabilitation activities.
- It will be the responsibility of the Boise National Forest Archeologist to notify and consult with appropriate agencies.

Unique and or extraordinary circumstances

- Where suppression activities occurred in or near sensitive areas or where the generic standard does not apply, a specific rehab action will identify the standards and be inserted into this plan as an appendix.
- All seeding would be implemented in late fall by the Boise National Forest.

Recommended Seed mixture

All seed to be purchased in pounds of Pure Live Seed (PLS).
All orders to include the statement "No Noxious Weed Seed"

Table 1. Recommended Mid-Elevation seed mix for Pine Creek Fire (based on Douglas-fir habitat types and seed size). (July 18, 2013) – See Attachment for Potential Vendors

Common Name	Scientific Name	Recommended Source or Cultivar	PLS Pounds Per Acre
Sterile Triticale Hybrid	<i>(Triticum aestivum x Secale cereale)</i>	Quickguard	10
		Annual lbs/acre	10
Bluebunch wheatgrass (PSSPS) (Alternative - Slender Wheatgrass)	<i>Pseudoroegneria spicata ssp spicata</i> <i>(Elymus trachycaulus ssp trachycaulus)</i>	BNF if available/ or Goldar cultivar (Pryor)	5
Mountain brome (BRMA4) (Alternative - Columbia brome)	<i>Bromus marginatus</i> <i>(Bromus vulgaris)</i>	BNF if available or/ Bromar cultivar (Commercial source, no cultivars available)	7
Idaho fescue (FEIDI2)	<i>Festuca idahoensis</i>	BNF if available/or Joseph cultivar	2
Wheeler bluegrass (POWH2) (2 nd choice -Canbyi bluegrass) 3 rd choice - Sandberg's bluegrass (POSA12)	<i>Poa wheeleri (P.nervosa var. wheeleri)</i> <i>(Poa secunda var canbyi)</i> <i>Poa sandbergii</i>	Commercial source, no cultivars available (Canbar) Mountain Home Germplasm or Duffy Creek or Wallowa or Reliable or Sherman or (in this order)	1
Western Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	BNF if available, otherwise skip	.05
		Perennial lbs/acre	15
Annual + Perennial Seed		Total Lb/Acre Seed	25.05

¹If seed for recommended species not available, contact Project Botanist for mix revision.

²Cultivars may be used if locally collected native seed not available.

³Heavy application rate recommended because of high rush skeletonweed infestation in fire area.

Seed Companies:

Potential Providers of Native Plant Materials					
Vendor	Contact	Address	Phone	Email	Website
Benson Farms Inc	Jerry Benson	1145 S. Jefferson Ave, Moses Lake, WA 98837	509-750-1789 509-765-6348	jbenson@bfinat tiveseeds.com	http://www.bfinativeseeds.com/
Clearwater Seed	Mark Mustoe	827 W. 1st Avenue, Suite 307, Spokane, WA 99201	509-343-3108	clearwaterseed @comcast.net	http://www.clearwaterseed.com/
CSR, Inc	Steven Paulsen	506 Center Street W, Kimberly, ID 83341	208-423-4835	info@csr- inc.com	http://www.csr-inc.com/
Granite Seed Company	Daryle Bennett	1697 West 2100 North, Lehi, UT 84043	801-768-4422 801-531-1456	bill@graniteseed.com	http://www.graniteseed.com/
Western Reclamation, Inc.		13293 Glade North, P.O. Box 210, Eltopia, WA 99330	509-297-4500	wri@westernre clamation.com	http://www.westernreclamation.com/

Suppression Rehabilitation Monitoring

Monitoring of suppression rehabilitation efforts – related rehabilitation activities will be completed by Resource Advisors or other District personnel in the fall of 2013 and spring of 2014.

We agree that this plan is acceptable and will be implemented cooperatively by fire and Forest personnel in an effort to mitigate resource damage incurred during fire suppression activities.

Approved by:


 _____ 7/20/13
 Agency Representative Date
 State of Idaho


 _____ 7/20/13
 Agency Representative Date
 Boise National Forest


 _____ 7/20/2013
 Incident Commander Date
 Pine Creek Fire

Suppression Rehabilitation Plan

Last Updated: July 21, 2013*

Summit Fire

Boise County, Idaho

Boise National Forest - Idaho City Ranger District

Fire suppression activities employed to contain and control the fires created several disturbances which will require rehabilitation.

Objective:

To mitigate impacts from fire suppression activities. Implementation of this plan will be in compliance with all pertinent rules and regulations regarding implementation activities, and will comply with management direction and standards and guidelines contained in the Boise National Forest Plan.

1. Firefighter Safety—Ensure all suppression rehabilitation work is done in a safe and efficient manner.
2. Vegetation and Soils—Mitigate short-term erosion damage; re-establish vegetation to prevent long-term soil erosion, and minimize invasion of new, or spread of existing, noxious weeds.
3. Water Quality—Minimize sediment delivery into streams and drainages in order to maintain water quality. Restore drainage patterns along fire lines and other disturbed sites. Mitigate all chemical or fuel contaminations.
4. Heritage Resources—Protect cultural resources that were impacted. Rehabilitate areas where fire suppression activities may have destabilized slopes that may compromise known sites.
5. Travel and Access Management—Restrict motorized vehicle travel that may have been created by construction of fire lines. Re-establish road or trail obstructions to pre-incident conditions.
6. Cleanup—Remove all suppression-related material (equipment, debris, trash, signing and flagging) at all sites.

Goals:

1. The goal of these guidelines is to mitigate or eliminate environmental resource impacts caused by fire suppression activities.
2. Maintain safe road access on previously existing roads and eliminate access on roads that were opened for fire suppression activities.
3. Protect all cultural resource sites.
4. Minimize erosion losses to maintain soil productivity.
5. Protect water quality for TMDL listed streams and municipal watersheds.

* This Suppression Rehab Plan will be periodically reviewed and updated as needed when Divisions close out.

Handline(All Divisions)- Once mop-up standards are met, or otherwise agreed to:

- Restore constructed handline by placing debris, limbs, and displaced soil into cupped and trenched handline.
- Install water bars that slope in a manner (45-60degrees to the fire line) to move flowing water off the line to the down slope side. 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.

Maximum Water bar Spacing General Guidelines	
Slope	Maximum spacing (feet)
10-20%	75
20-40%	50
>40%	25

- Obliterate the first 200 feet of fireline that ties into or crosses an existing roads and trails. Utilize existing downed material to effectively stop access to fire line that has the potential to be used for new motorized use.
- Obliterate first 100 feet of fire line that ties directly into or crosses actively flowing or dry stream channel beds.
- The outlet end of the water bar needs to be open and of adequate length to allow free flow of water from the line and to prevent runoff from re-entering the line below.
- Ensure that the last crew down the line reconstructed any trampled water bars.
- Remove all flagging and pack out trash.

Water drafting or pump sites (Division M and P)

- Rehab pump sites as appropriate, including any soil disturbance (cover with slash and sod) and re-contouring as needed to return to near-original conditions.
- Remove all soil, rock, and plastic dams used for pumps or impoundments, re-contour/rehab to near-original conditions.
- Remove all plastic, trash and other foreign materials from the site. Ensure no gas or oil residue remains on streambanks by using absorbent pads to soak up any residue.

Drop Points, Access Roads and Trailheads (Division P and Z)

- Remove all signs and flagging.
- Ensure that all trash (cardboard boxes, bags, misc. supplies) are removed from the road sides and trailheads.
- Scarify and seed any bare soil areas created by suppression activities (i.e parking areas).
- Blade as appropriate.

Spike Camps (Division P and Z)

- Re-contour sleeping or tent pads. Scatter duff, logs and/or rocks over sites as appropriate.
- Pick up and remove all trash, including cigarette butts and flagging.
- Backfill pit toilets with soil and cover with slash or other forest litter to resemble natural conditions.
- Emphasize "Leave No Trace" outcomes for both spike camps.

National Forest System Management Level 2 and above classified roads (NFS 380 and Grimes Pass)

- Apply water and grade as needed. Reinstall waterbars where roads were improved for the fire.

Designated OHV Trail (NFS 163 Trail – Div P and Z)

- Install/reinstall waterbars where trail was improved or impacted by suppression activities.
- Pull back displaced soil where suppression-related motor vehicle travel has impacted (such as out-sloped sections of trail); **Delay rehab implementation until such time as sufficient soil moistures is present to successfully complete (BNF responsibility).**
- Snag trails within fire perimeter to insure safe travel for the fire fighters, BAER and public during and after fire suppression activities. Only fall trees that are a true hazard which are leaning into the road.

Suppression-created two-track (Div P and Z)

- Full rehab suppression created two-tracks; return displayed soils to tread, camouflage with debris to discourage use.
- Seed and scarify material over disturbed area.
- Post “no motor vehicles” Carsonite sign at entrance; **Forest to implement signing as needed.**

ICP, Base Camp and weed wash stations

- Remove all debris, signs, flagging, and micro trash.
- Blade access roads as appropriate.

Helibase (Base Camp)

- Remove all debris, signs, flagging, cigarette butts... when dismantled.
- Evaluate area for fuel spills.
- See pump standard.

Staging areas and Remote Fuel Spot (Pioneerville)

- Remove all signs, flagging, garbage and micro trash.
- Evaluate area for fuel spills.
- Evaluate and seed as needed.

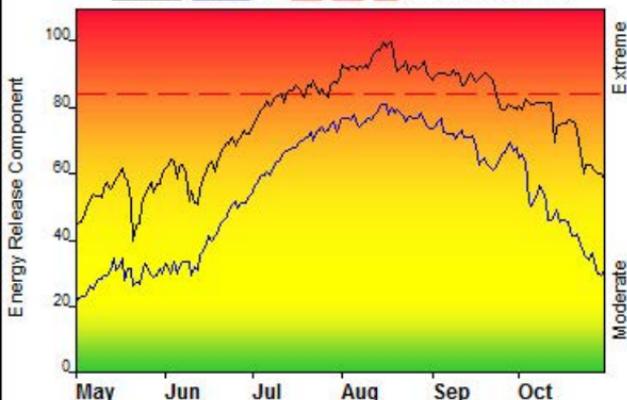
Unique and or extraordinary circumstances

- Where suppression activities occurred in or near sensitive areas or where the generic standard does not apply, a specific rehab action will identify the standards and be inserted into this plan as an appendix.
- **All seeding, as referenced above, would be implemented in late fall by the Boise National Forest.**

Summit Fire		July 21, 2013 mdf			
Division A	Division M	Division P	Division Z	Access Route	Base Camp
Spike Camps	Spike Camps	Spike Camps	Spike Camps	NFS 380 Road	Helibase
N/A	N/A	DP-10/Spike	Summit Spike/Helispot	Grimes Pass Road	Sleeping Area
		DP-30			Catering facilities
Helispots	Helispots/Medivac		Helispots/Medivac		Comfort Stations
M-1 (Type 3)	M-1	Helispots/Medivac	Summit Spike/Helispot		Supply Cache
		N/A	M-28		Command Trailers and Yurts
Pump sites	Pump sites				Food Supply Trailer
TBD	East Fork Trib x 2	Pump sites	Pump sites		Weed Wash Station
		West Fork Trib Sites x 3	TBD		Access Road
Fire Access	Fire Access				
N/A	N/A	Fire Access	Fire Access		
		N/A	Snag trail open		
Drop points	Drop points				
N/A	N/A	Drop Points	Drop Points		
		N/A	N/A		
Handline	Handline				
Main Fire	Main Fire	Handline	Handline		
Spot Fires	Spot Fires	Main Fire	Main Fire		
Grade/water roads	Grade/water roads	Grade/water roads	Grade/water roads		
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		

FIRE DANGER -- Summit Fire

Maximum, Average, and 90th Percentile, based on 13 years data



Fire Danger Area:

- ◆ Summit Fire
- ◆ Fire Weather Zone 421
- ◆ TownCk, LittleAnd, PineCk
- * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards



Fire Danger Interpretation:



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

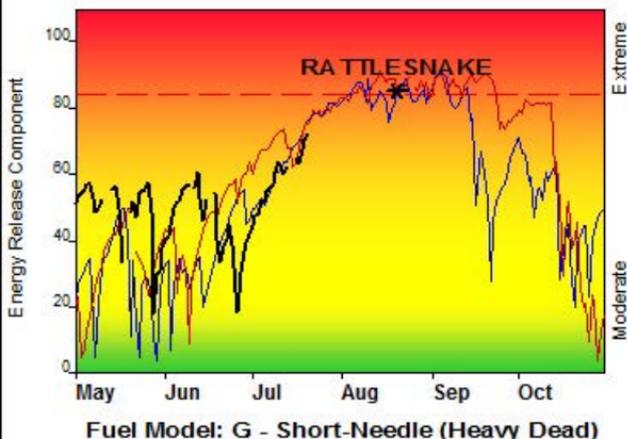
Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 2000 - 2012

Average -- shows peak fire season over 13 years (2352 observations)

90th Percentile -- Only 10% of the 2352 days from 2000 - 2012 had an Energy Release Component above 84

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:
20' Wind Speed over 5 mph, RH less than 25%,
Temperature over 80, Energy Release Component over 69

Years to Remember: 2006 2012 2013



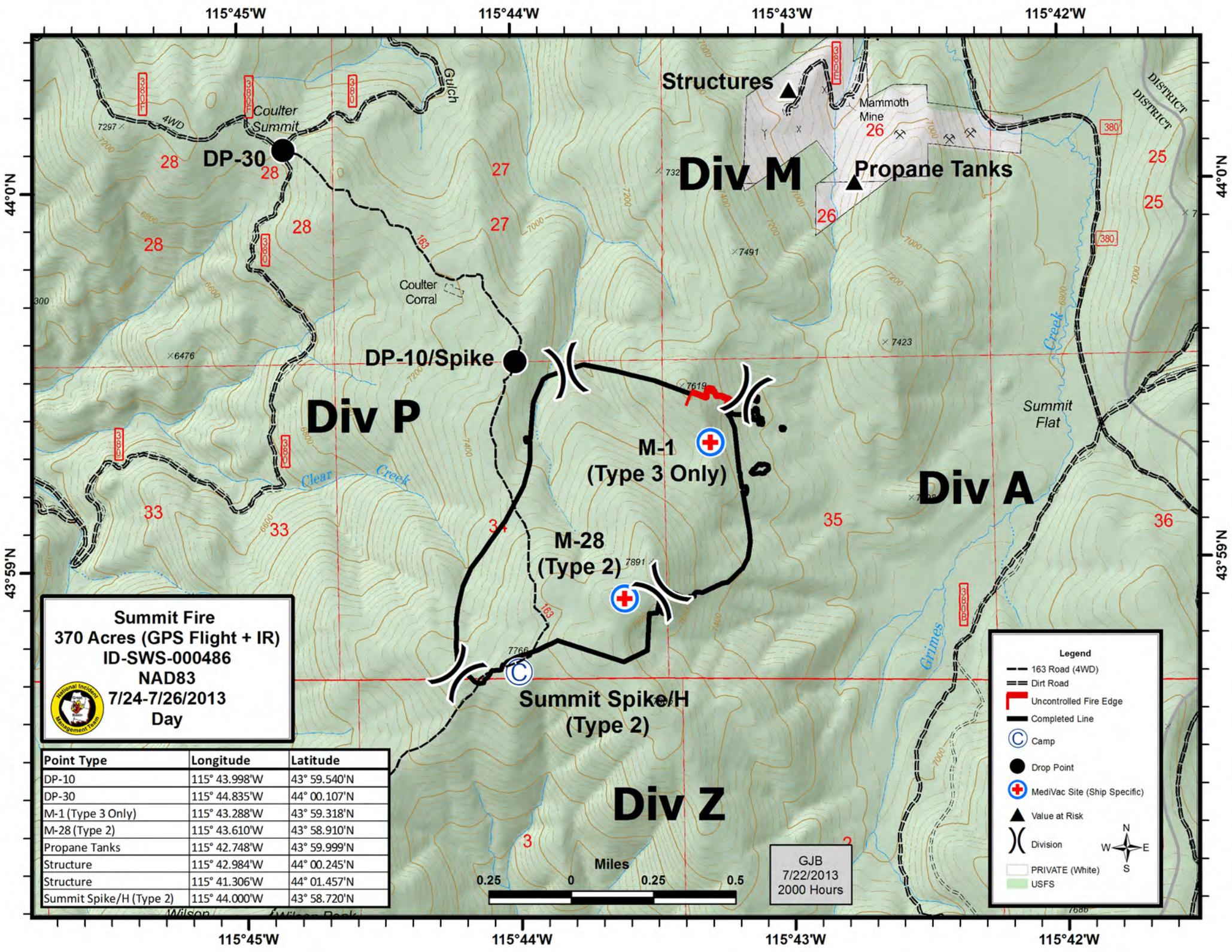
Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

- ✓ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- ✓ Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.
- ✓ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- ✓ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

Past Experience:

ERC is calculated from the 1300 RAWs Daily Obs of temp, RH, and precip. ERC is a good characterization of fire season as it tracks seasonal trends. ERC has a low variability factor and is the best fire danger component for indicating effects of intermediate to long term drying on fire behavior. Wind is NOT part of the ERC calculation.

Dispatch Levels: ERC 70+ = High, ERC 45-69 = Moderate
Rattlesnake Fire ERC was 83, Chief Parrish ERC was 84, and Hurd Fire ERC was 73 historically.



Summit Fire
 370 Acres (GPS Flight + IR)
 ID-SWS-000486
 NAD83
 7/24-7/26/2013
 Day

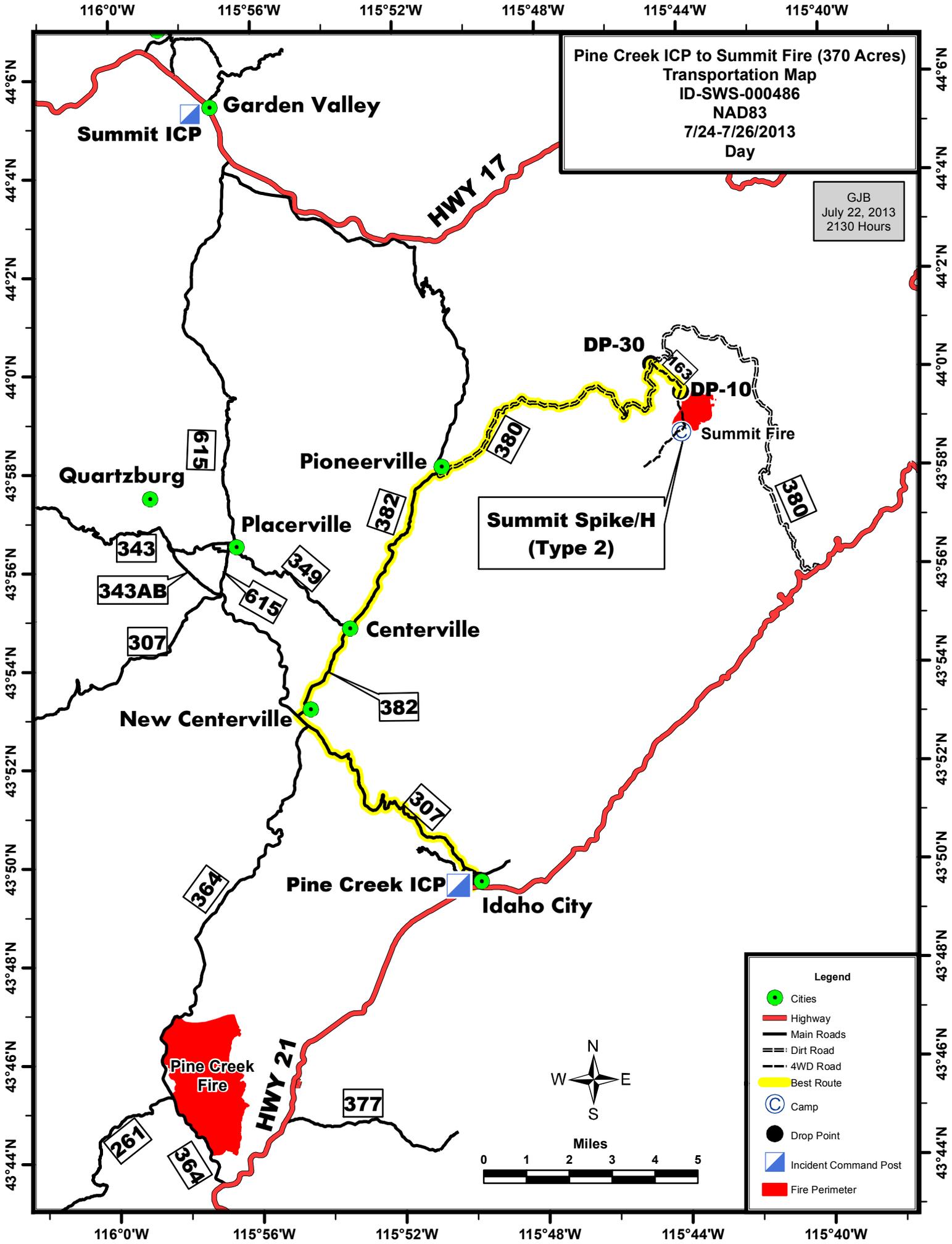
Point Type	Longitude	Latitude
DP-10	115° 43.998'W	43° 59.540'N
DP-30	115° 44.835'W	44° 00.107'N
M-1 (Type 3 Only)	115° 43.288'W	43° 59.318'N
M-28 (Type 2)	115° 43.610'W	43° 58.910'N
Propane Tanks	115° 42.748'W	44° 00.245'N
Structure	115° 42.984'W	44° 00.245'N
Structure	115° 41.306'W	44° 01.457'N
Summit Spike/H (Type 2)	115° 44.000'W	43° 58.720'N

Legend

- 163 Road (4WD)
- Dirt Road
- Uncontrolled Fire Edge
- Completed Line
- Camp
- Drop Point
- MediVac Site (Ship Specific)
- Value at Risk
- Division
- PRIVATE (White)
- USFS

W E
N S

GJB
 7/22/2013
 2000 Hours



Pine Creek ICP to Summit Fire (370 Acres)
 Transportation Map
 ID-SWS-000486
 NAD83
 7/24-7/26/2013
 Day

GJB
 July 22, 2013
 2130 Hours

Summit Spike/H
 (Type 2)

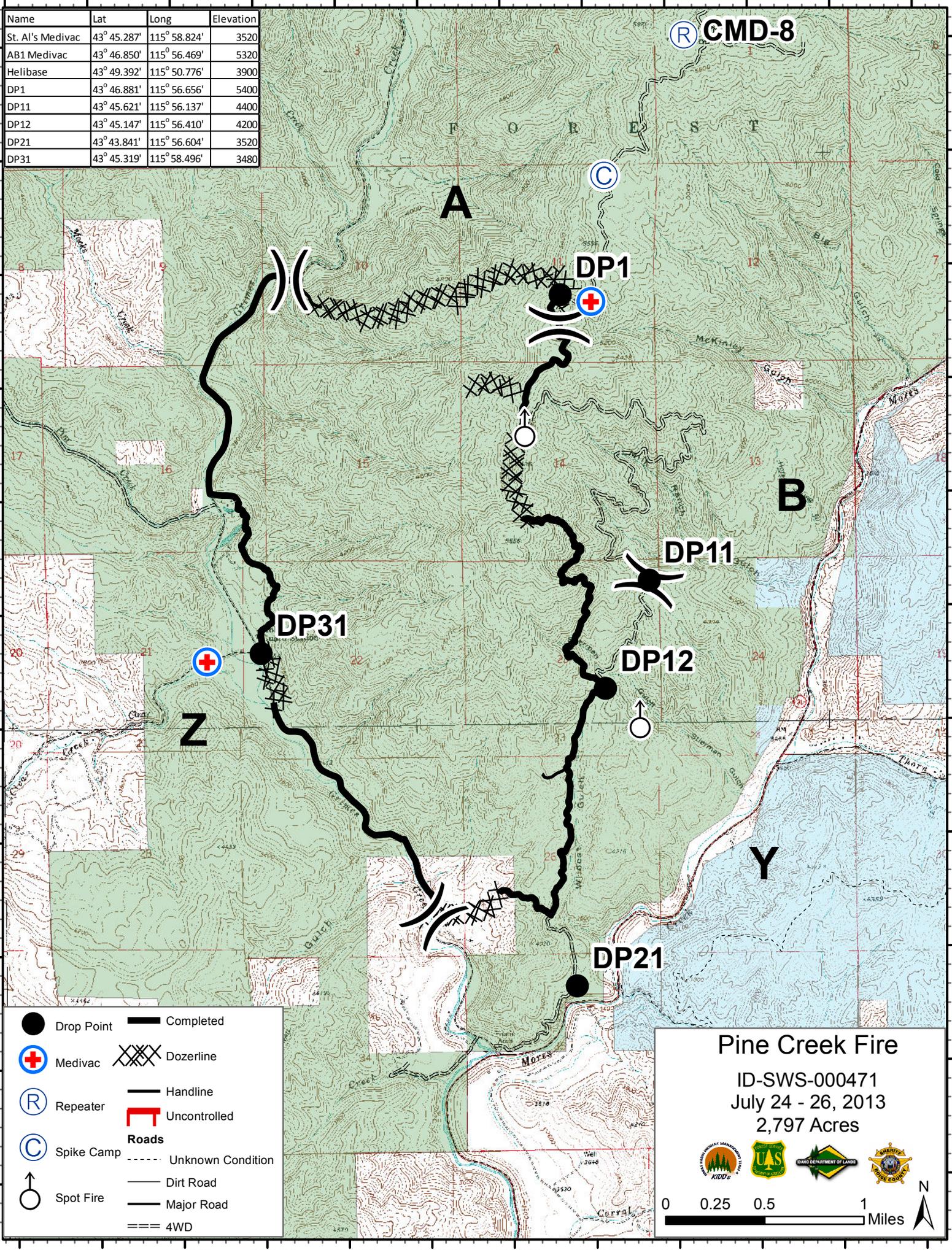
Legend

- Cities
- Highway
- Main Roads
- Dirt Road
- 4WD Road
- Best Route
- Camp
- Drop Point
- Incident Command Post
- Fire Perimeter

Miles

0 1 2 3 4 5

Name	Lat	Long	Elevation
St. Al's Medivac	43° 45.287'	115° 58.824'	3520
AB1 Medivac	43° 46.850'	115° 56.469'	5320
Helibase	43° 49.392'	115° 50.776'	3900
DP1	43° 46.881'	115° 56.656'	5400
DP11	43° 45.621'	115° 56.137'	4400
DP12	43° 45.147'	115° 56.410'	4200
DP21	43° 43.841'	115° 56.604'	3520
DP31	43° 45.319'	115° 58.496'	3480



	Drop Point		Completed
	Medivac		Dozerline
	Repeater		Handline
	Spike Camp		Uncontrolled
	Spot Fire	Roads	
			Unknown Condition
			Dirt Road
			Major Road
			4WD

Pine Creek Fire
 ID-SWS-000471
 July 24 - 26, 2013
 2,797 Acres

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles