



# Dodge Springs Incident Decision

Published  
07/24/22 09:04

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# 1. Decision

## 1.1. Decision Summary

### Decision Information

NAME	VALUE
Published	07/24/2022 09:04 CDT
Estimated Cost	\$8,000,000
Incident Owner(s)	Tye Petersen, Joshua Tibbetts, Keith Adams, Dylan Rader
Editor(s)	Danon Hulet, Gloria Tibbetts, jon holmes, Kevin Wright, Randy Peterson, Shirley Johnson
Reviewer(s)	Randy Peterson, Joshua Tibbetts
Approver(s)	Danon Hulet, Gloria Tibbetts, Kevin Wright, Shirley Johnson
Natl Preparedness Level 3	

### Decision History

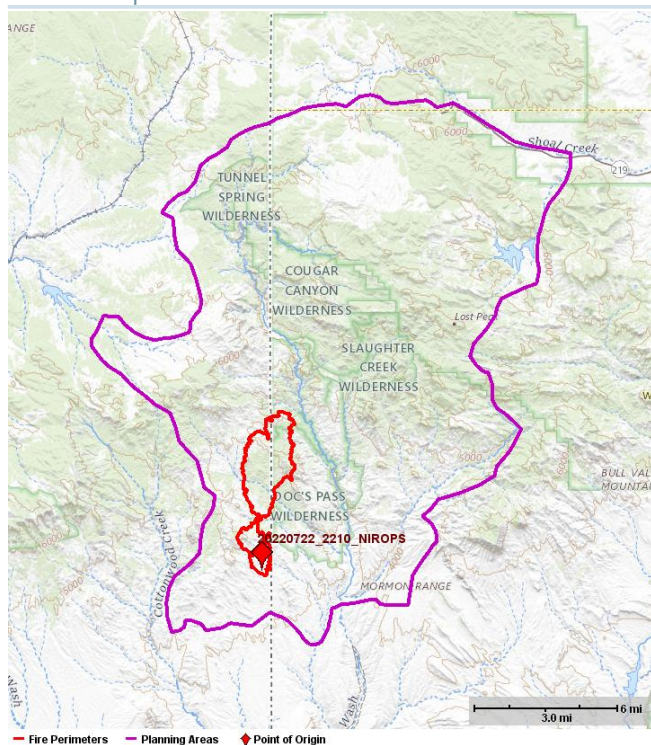
Editor Name	Action	Date (CDT)	Comment
Johnson, Shirley	Published	07/24/2022 09:04	
Johnson, Shirley	Approved	07/24/2022 09:04	
Hulet, Danon	Approved	07/23/2022 22:16	
Peterson, Randy	Accepted	07/23/2022 20:04	
Tibbetts, Gloria	Approved	07/23/2022 19:35	
Wright, Kevin	Approved without Resource Benefits	07/23/2022 19:25	USFS
Tibbetts, Joshua	Accepted	07/23/2022 19:02	
Tibbetts, Joshua	Accepted	07/23/2022 18:57	
Rader, Dylan	Review Requested	07/23/2022 18:53	
Rader, Dylan	Review Requested	07/23/2022 18:53	Reminder best practice is for the "lead" AA to provide the final approval as the Periodic Assessments are then assigned to them, so Danon/Gloria/Kevin will need to approve prior to Shirley doing the final approval if that's how the AAs want it. Easiest to send an email between the four of you so Shirley knows when to approve.
Petersen, Tye	Created	07/22/2022 16:28	

## 1.2. Incident Information

### Incident Information

NAME	VALUE
Incident Name	Dodge Springs
Unique Fire Identifier	2022-NVELD-040152
Responsible Unit Name	Ely District
FireCode	PWN0
P-Code	PDPWN0
Point of Origin	37.324833N / 114.058833 W
Incident Size	5,078acres
Latest WFDSS Perimeter Size	5,078acres
Incident Cause	Natural
Incident Type	Wildfire
Incident Discovery	07/21/2022 14:48
Contained	
Controlled	
Out	
Jurisdictional Unit	NVELD - Ely District
Jurisdictional Agency(s)	BLM, USFS, State
Geographic Area (prep level)	Great Basin (3)
Owner Name(s)	Tye Petersen, Joshua Tibbetts, Keith Adams

### Incident Map



### Dodge Springs Incident Overview (Inciweb 7/23/22)

The Dodge Springs Fire was aerielly mapped overnight at 5,100 acres. The lightning-ignited fire is consuming pinyon-juniper, brush, and grass in Lincoln and Iron counties, including the Docs Pass (Utah) Wilderness. No structures or private property are under immediate threat. Firefighters continue to construct line with aerial support. Current ground resources include the Nevada Task Force, consisting of six engines and a bulldozer, plus four additional engines, two bulldozers, four water tenders and a fuel truck. Hand crews consist of three Type 1 hand crews, four Type 2 Initial Attack hand crews, and one Type 2 hand crew. Aerial resources today will consist of multiple Heavy and Single Engine Air Tankers, and Helitack. Air Attack will coordinate aerial and ground resources. The fire may increase in today due to high temperatures, low relative humidity, and gusting winds. The fire is currently five percent contained. Full containment is anticipated Monday, August 1. The fire was first reported at approximately 2:45 p.m., Thursday, July 21, about 25 miles southeast of Caliente, NV.

[Twitter](#)



<https://inciweb.nwcg.gov/incident/8268/>

# 1.3. Weather

## Fire Weather Zone Forecast

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000  
FNUS55 KVEF 232051  
FWFVEF  
Fire Weather Planning Forecast for Southern Nevada  
Northwest Arizona and Southeast California  
National Weather Service Las Vegas NV  
151 PM PDT Sat Jul 23 2022  
.DISCUSSION...Temperatures drop several degrees through early in the upcoming week in response to increasing moisture. Thunderstorm chances will spread west into all of Mohave County and much of Lincoln, Clark, and San Bernardino counties Monday and Tuesday before retreating a bit eastward beginning Wednesday. The main threats will be heavy rain and possibly flash flooding.  
NOTE: Thunderstorms imply gusty and erratic winds.  
NOTE: Please see operating plan for detailed zone descriptions at:  
<http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/vef/fire.php>  
NVZ461-241130-  
Lincoln County/Ely Dispatch-  
151 PM PDT Sat Jul 23 2022  
.TONIGHT...  
\* Sky/Weather.....Partly cloudy.  
\* Min temperature:  
\* 4000 feet.....73-78.  
\* 7000 feet.....63-68.  
\* 24 hr trend.....Little change.  
\* Max humidity:  
\* 4000 feet.....34-39 percent.  
\* 7000 feet.....37-42 percent.  
\* 24 hr trend.....On average up 15 percent.  
\* Wind (slope/valley=20 ft, 10 min avg):  
\* Slope/valley....South wind 10 to 15 mph.  
\* Upper slopes....South wind 10 to 15 mph.  
\* 10000 ft msl....Southwest 10 to 20 mph becoming 15 to 20 mph after midnight.  
\* CWR (>= 0.10 in)....0 percent.  
\* LAL.....1.  
\* Haines Index.....5.  
.SUNDAY...  
\* Sky/Weather.....Mostly sunny. Isolated showers and thunderstorms in the afternoon.  
\* Max temperature:  
\* 4000 feet.....99-104.  
\* 7000 feet.....86-91.  
\* 24 hr trend.....On average down 4 degrees.  
\* Min humidity:  
\* 4000 feet.....17-20 percent.  
\* 7000 feet.....16-24 percent.  
\* 24 hr trend.....On average up 7 percent.  
\* Wind (slope/valley=20 ft, 10 min avg):  
\* Slope/valley....South wind 10 to 15 mph.  
\* Upper slopes....South wind 10 to 15 mph.  
\* 10000 ft msl....Southwest 10 to 15 mph.  
\* CWR (>= 0.10 in)....5 percent.  
\* LAL.....2.  
\* Haines Index.....5.  
\* Mixing height.....11600 ft agl.  
\* Transport winds....South around 10 knots.  
\* Ventilation.....Excellent.  
.SUNDAY NIGHT...  
\* Sky/Weather.....Partly cloudy. Isolated showers and thunderstorms in the evening.  
\* Min temperature:  
\* 4000 feet.....71-76.  
\* 7000 feet.....61-66.  
\* 24 hr trend.....On average down 2 degrees.  
\* Max humidity:  
\* 4000 feet.....41-46 percent.  
\* 7000 feet.....50-55 percent.  
\* 24 hr trend.....On average up 10 percent.  
\* Wind (slope/valley=20 ft, 10 min avg):  
\* Slope/valley....South wind 10 to 15 mph.  
\* Upper slopes....South wind 10 to 15 mph.  
\* 10000 ft msl....Southwest 10 to 15 mph.  
\* CWR (>= 0.10 in)....0 percent.  
\* LAL.....2 decreasing to 1 after midnight.  
\* Haines Index.....5.  
.MONDAY...  
\* Sky/Weather.....Mostly sunny then becoming partly cloudy. Isolated showers and thunderstorms in the afternoon.  
\* Max temperature:  
\* 4000 feet.....96-101.  
\* 7000 feet.....84-89.

## Fire Weather Zone Forecast

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\* 24 hr trend.....On average down 3 degrees.  
\* Min humidity:  
\* 4000 feet.....21-24 percent.  
\* 7000 feet.....21-30 percent.  
\* 24 hr trend.....On average up 5 percent.  
\* Wind (slope/valley=20 ft, 10 min avg):  
\* Slope/valley....South wind 10 to 15 mph.  
\* Upper slopes....South wind 10 to 15 mph.  
\* 10000 ft msl....Southwest 10 to 15 mph.  
\* CWR (>= 0.10 in)....15 percent increasing to 25 percent in the  
afternoon.  
\* LAL.....3.  
\* Haines Index.....4.  
\* Mixing height.....11000 ft agl.  
\* Transport winds....South around 10 knots.  
\* Ventilation.....Excellent.  
.EXTENDED...  
.TUESDAY...Mostly cloudy. Isolated showers and thunderstorms.  
Lows in the lower to mid 60s. Highs in the 90s. South wind 10 to  
15 mph.  
.WEDNESDAY...Partly cloudy. Isolated showers and thunderstorms.  
Lows in the lower to mid 60s. Highs 95 to 100. Southwest wind  
10 to 15 mph.  
.THURSDAY...Partly cloudy. Isolated showers and thunderstorms.  
Lows in the lower to mid 60s. Highs 95 to 100. South wind 10 to  
15 mph.  
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## 07222022 Spot Weather

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[SpotWx722](#)

**Dodge Springs**

National Weather Service Las Vegas  
2022-07-22 9:09 PM PDT

Spot Forecast for Dodge Springs...Ely Dispatch  
National Weather Service Las Vegas NV  
908 PM PDT Fri Jul 22 2022

Forecast is based on forecast start time of 2300 PDT on July 22.

If conditions become unrepresentative...or if you have questions or concerns with this forecast...please contact our office at (702) 263-9750.

.DISCUSSION...Very little change in the weather is expected Saturday with moderate south-southwest winds gusting around 15 mph in the afternoon hours. Monsoonal moisture will move back into southeast Nevada Sunday and Monday with increasing relative humidities and chances of showers and thunderstorms. Temperatures will be slightly cooler each day than the previous one starting Saturday.

.SATURDAY...

Sky/weather.....Sunny.  
Max temperature.....Around 100.  
Min humidity.....10-13 percent.  
20 ft winds.....South winds around 10 mph increasing to 15 to 20 mph in the afternoon.  
Ridgetop wind.....Southwest around 11 mph.  
CWR (>= 0.10).....0 percent.  
LAL.....1.  
Mixing height.....0 ft AGL.  
Transport winds.....Light winds.  
Haines Index.....4.  
Ventilation.....Excellent.

.SATURDAY NIGHT...

Sky/weather.....Partly cloudy.  
Min temperature.....72-77.  
Max humidity.....33-38 percent.  
20 ft winds.....South winds 10 to 15 mph shifting to the southeast overnight.  
Ridgetop wind.....Southwest around 12 mph.  
CWR (>= 0.10).....0 percent.  
LAL.....1.  
Mixing height.....0 ft AGL.  
Transport winds.....Light winds.  
Haines Index.....3.  
Ventilation.....Poor.

.SUNDAY...

Sky/weather.....Mostly sunny.  
Max temperature.....92-95.  
Min humidity.....17-20 percent.  
20 ft winds.....South winds 10 to 15 mph.  
Ridgetop wind.....Southwest around 10 mph.  
CWR (>= 0.10).....10 percent.  
LAL.....1.  
Mixing height.....10000 ft AGL.  
Transport winds.....South around 10 knots.  
Haines Index.....3.  
Ventilation.....Excellent.

[https://www.weather.gov/spot/php/fast\\_print.php?spotid=2215017&unum=1&mode=active](https://www.weather.gov/spot/php/fast_print.php?spotid=2215017&unum=1&mode=active)

1/2

<https://www.weather.gov/spot/monitor/>

[NWS Matrix](#)

[7 23 22 NWS Matrix](#)

NWS Matrix

**Forecast Matrix for 37.4040 -114.0537**  
 For Planning Purposes Only, Request a SPOT for a quality-controlled Official Forecast

	Sat Jul 23	Sun Jul 24	Mon Jul 25	Tue Jul 26	Wed Jul 27	Thu Jul 28
LAL	2	2	3	2	2	2
Min Humidity (%)	15	22	28	37	27	25
Max Wind Gust (mph)	23	21	18	16	18	20
Wind Direction *	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW
Haines	4	3	3	3	2	2
Max Temperature (F)	86	92	89	86	89	92
Max Humidity (%)	28	43	53	63	61	57
Cloud Cover @1500 (%)	55	39	55	60	43	35
Probability of Precip (%)	11	12	38	40	22	15

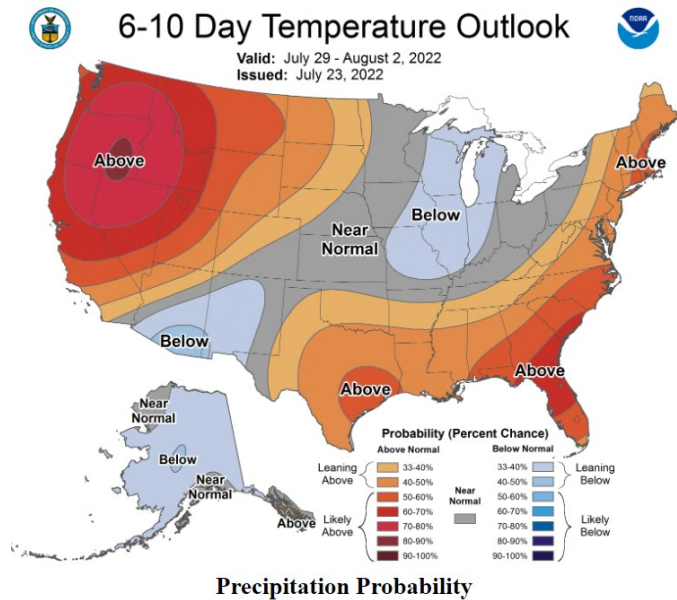
  

	Values that Indicate Neutral or Suppressed Fire Conditions	Values that Indicate Elevated Fire Conditions	Values that Indicate Critical/Extreme Fire Conditions
LAL Criteria:	1	3, 4, 5	2, 8
Min Humidity Criteria:	>= 25 %	16 to 24 %	<= 15 %
Max Wind Gust Criteria:	<= 20 mph	21 to 34 mph	>= 35 mph
Wind Direction Criteria:	Criticality of wind direction highly dependent on burn operations and/or structures threatened. Direction matches timing of max gust.		
Haines Criteria:	<= 4	5	6
Max Temp. Criteria:	<= 80 ° F	81 to 90 ° F	>= 91 ° F
Max Humidity Criteria:	>= 55 %	35 to 54 %	<= 34 %
Cloud Cover Criteria:	>= 60 %	< 55 %	

<https://www.weather.gov/wrh/fire?wfo=vef&LAT=37.3960&LON=-114.0600>

Climate Prediction Center 6-10 Day Temperature Outlook

CPC Temp



Climate Prediction Center 6-10 Day Precip Outlook

CPC Precip

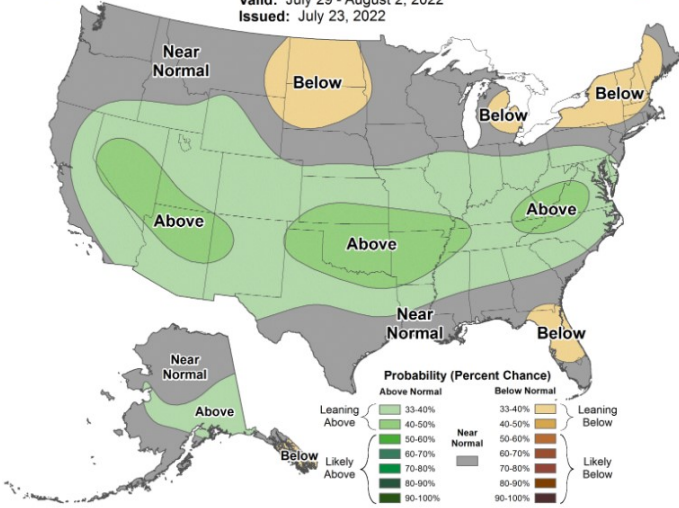




# 6-10 Day Precipitation Outlook



Valid: July 29 - August 2, 2022  
Issued: July 23, 2022



## Western US Drought Status

### West Drought

# U.S. Drought Monitor West

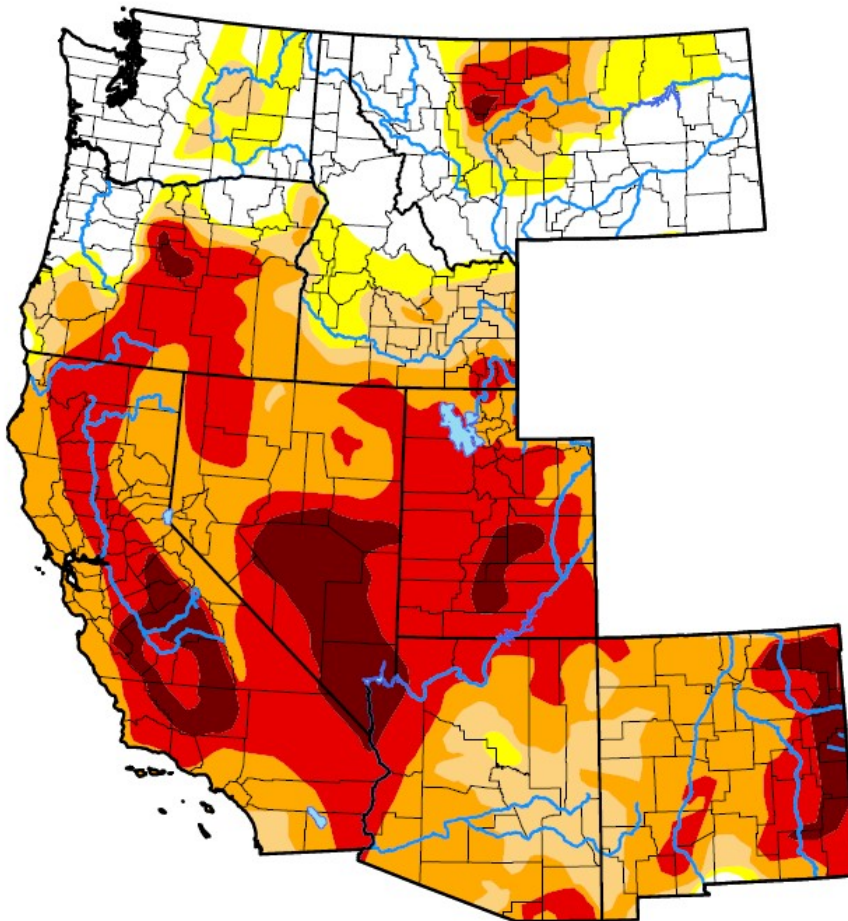
**July 19, 2022**

(Released Thursday, Jul. 21, 2022)

Valid 8 a.m. EDT

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
<b>Current</b>	18.82	81.18	73.57	62.77	35.32	8.05
<b>Last Week</b> 07-12-2022	18.67	81.33	74.40	62.76	35.26	8.43
<b>3 Months Ago</b> 04-19-2022	5.89	94.11	89.88	80.53	37.97	3.43
<b>Start of Calendar Year</b> 01-04-2022	4.43	95.57	87.78	64.63	25.30	4.75
<b>Start of Water Year</b> 09-28-2021	1.32	98.68	93.35	81.07	58.72	21.77
<b>One Year Ago</b> 07-20-2021	0.88	99.12	95.25	85.75	65.42	28.03



Intensity:

- None
- D2 Severe Drought
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx>

Author:

Brian Fuchs  
National Drought Mitigation Center



[droughtmonitor.unl.edu](https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu)

# 1.4. Modeling

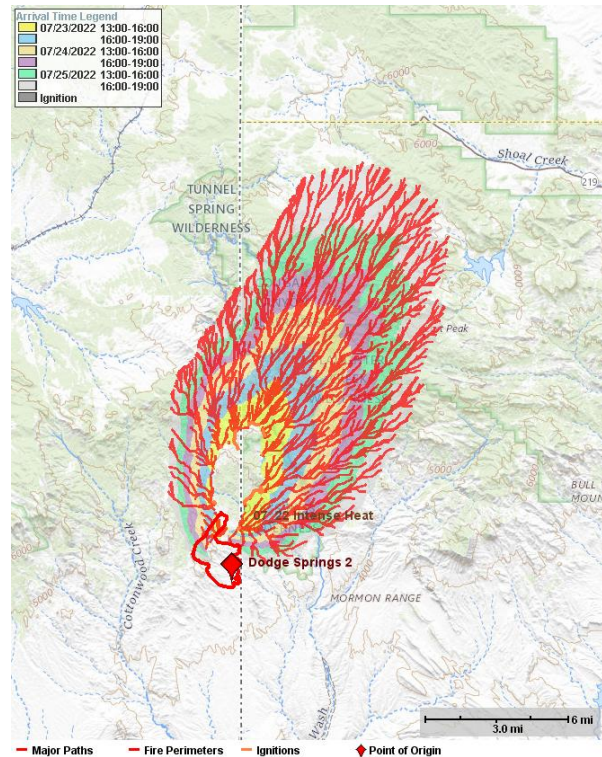
Short Term (Dodge\_Springs STFB 7\_22 IR - Started on 07/23/22 13:00)

## Short Term Fire Behavior Analysis Information

NAME	VALUE
Analysis Name	Dodge_Springs STFB 7_22 IR
Burn Period	6hours
Number of Burn Periods	3
Analysis Date/Time	07/23/2022 13:00
Automated	No

Time (CDT)	User	Note
07/23/2022 10:27	Theisen, Tim	3 day STFB using IR intense heat. Two colors represent 1 day.

### Short Term Analysis 'Dodge\_Springs STFB 7\_22 IR'



Near Term (NTFB 7\_22 IR intense 6 hr BP No spot - Started on 07/23/22 14:00 ended on 07/26/22 20:00)

## Near Term Fire Behavior Analysis Information

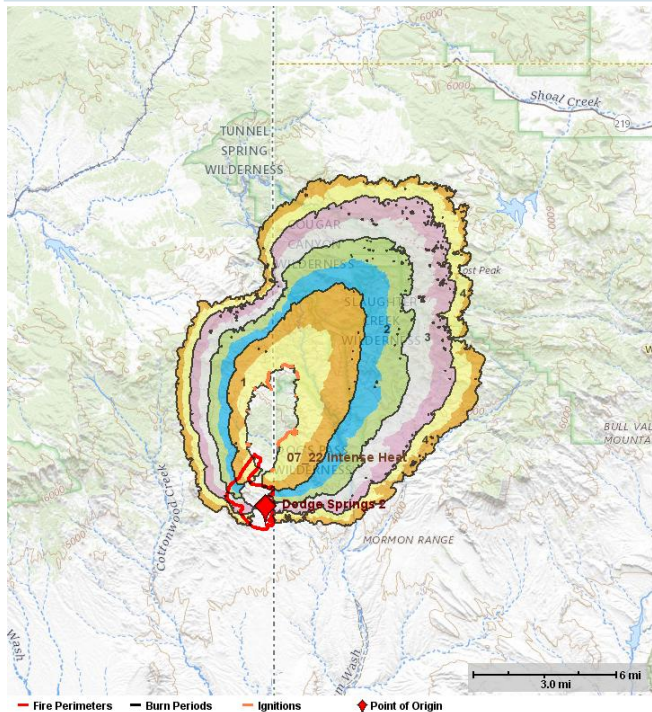
NAME	VALUE
Analysis Name	NTFB 7_22 IR intense 6 hr BP No spot

### Burn Periods

Date	Start Hour	End Hour	Acres
07/23/2022	14	20	17,814.3
07/24/2022	14	20	21,849.3
07/25/2022	14	20	26,007
07/26/2022	14	20	18,416.3

Time (CDT)	User	Note
07/23/2022 10:26	Theisen, Tim	This is 4 day NTFB with no spotting and 6 hr burn period.

### Near Term Analysis 'NTFB 7\_22 IR intense 6 hr BP No spot'



### Smoke Dispersion

Latitude 37.32483 Longitude -114.05883 Model Time 07/23/2022 17:53  
 GFS

### National FCAMMS Smoke Dispersion Forecast Guidance

Forecast date/time (UTC)	Mixing height (ft-agl)	Transport wind speed (kt)	Transport wind direction	Ventilation rate (kt-ft)	Haines Low	Haines Medium	Haines High	PM2.5 surface (ug/m^3)
07/07 12	89	4	146	334	5	6	3	0
07/07 15	1670	0	137	686	6	6	4	0
07/07 18	0	0	0	0	6	6	3	0
07/07 21	0	0	0	0	6	6	3	0
07/08 00	12163	8	223	98800	5	6	3	0
07/08 03	0	0	0	0	6	6	4	0
07/08 06	0	0	0	0	5	6	4	0
07/08 09	0	0	0	0	5	6	3	0
07/08 12	92	3	127	267	5	6	3	0
07/08 15	0	0	0	0	6	6	3	0
07/08 18	0	0	0	0	6	6	3	0
07/08 21	0	0	0	0	6	6	3	1
07/09 00	13631	8	207	108198	6	6	3	2
07/09 03	0	0	0	0	4	6	3	0
07/09 06	0	0	0	0	4	6	3	0
07/09 09	0	0	0	0	4	6	3	0
07/09 12	95	3	132	310	5	6	3	0
07/09 15	0	0	0	0	5	5	3	0
07/09 18	0	0	0	0	6	6	3	0
07/09 21	0	0	0	0	6	6	3	0
07/10 00	14208	9	218	125667	6	6	3	0
07/10 03	0	0	0	0	4	5	2	0
07/10 06	0	0	0	0	5	5	3	0
07/10 09	0	0	0	0	5	5	3	0
07/10 12	108	2	152	234	5	5	3	0
07/11 00	14176	7	234	103986	6	6	3	0
07/11 06	0	0	0	0	6	6	3	0
07/11 12	85	2	131	180	5	6	3	0
07/11 18	0	0	0	0	6	6	3	0
07/12 00	14210	5	252	73244	6	6	3	0

Smoke Dispersion

National FCAMMS Smoke Dispersion Forecast Guidance

07/12 06	0	0	0	0	6	6	3	0
07/12 12	79	1	80	95	5	6	2	0
07/12 18	0	0	0	0	6	6	2	0
07/13 00	15217	6	264	89710	6	6	3	0
07/13 06	0	0	0	0	6	6	2	0
07/13 12	85	1	106	125	5	6	2	0
07/13 18	0	0	0	0	6	6	2	0
07/14 00	14417	3	232	41152	6	6	3	0
07/14 06	0	0	0	0	6	6	2	0
07/14 12	134	4	113	538	5	6	3	0
07/14 18	0	0	0	0	6	6	2	0
07/15 00	4392	5	248	22814	6	6	2	0

GB21 ERC Charts (FM Y)

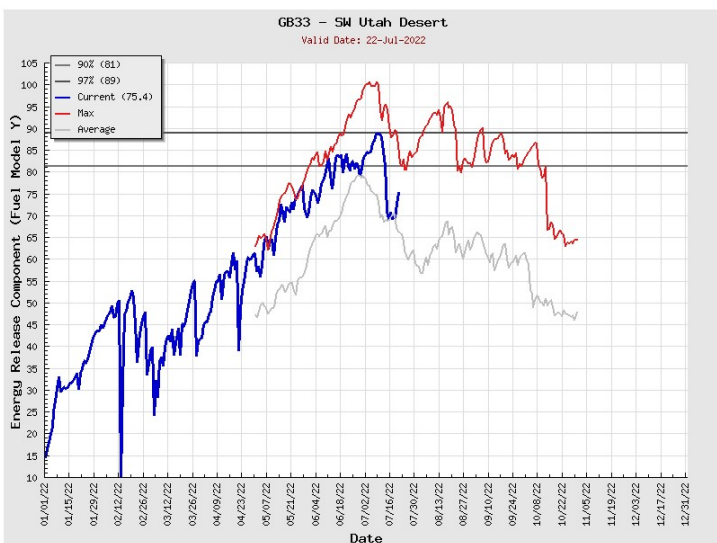
ERC NV



[https://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/fuels\\_fire-danger/national\\_fire\\_danger.html](https://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/fuels_fire-danger/national_fire_danger.html)

GB33 ERC Charts (FM Y)

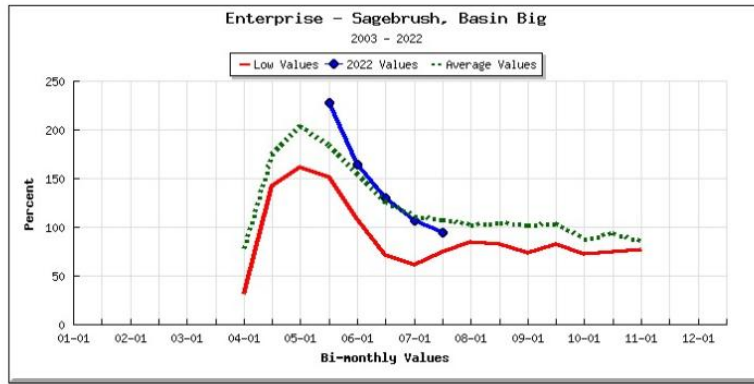
ERC UT



[https://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/fuels\\_fire-danger/national\\_fire\\_danger.html](https://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/fuels_fire-danger/national_fire_danger.html)

Live Fuel Moisture - Sage

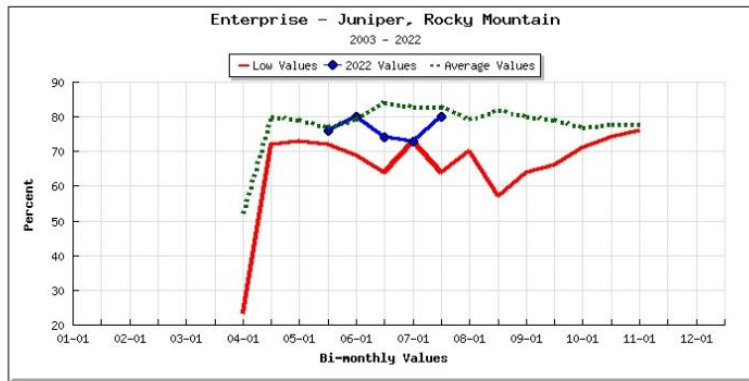
Sagebrush LFM



Enterprise - Sagebrush, Basin Big

	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2022										228	164	130	107	95										
Avg							78	174	203	183	154	126	111	108	102	105	102	103	88	93	86			
Low							31	142	161	151	108	71	61	74	84	82	73	82	72	74	77			

Enterprise Juniper LFM



Enterprise - Juniper, Rocky Mountain

	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2022										76	80	74	73	80										
Avg							52	80	79	77	79	84	83	83	79	82	80	79	77	78	78			
Low							23	72	73	72	69	64	73	64	70	57	64	66	71	74	76			

## 1.5. Risk

### Relative Risk

NAME	VALUE
Relative Risk	High
Duration	Moderate
Saved By	Rader, Dylan
Completed	07/23/2022 13:59 CDT

### Relative Risk Notes

The main risks associated with the Dodge Springs Fire is high ambient air temperatures that firefighters are working in to suppress the fire. Risks such as steep, rocky, and harsh terrain make working conditions and access into the fire difficult. Due to the fire being in a very remote area near the Nevada / Utah border, driving and travel by firefighters is a concern for personnel working to support the fire. The fire has a large contingent of air resources assigned during initial attack and air support will continue due to a lack of access and potential control lines.

### Values Notes

The Dodge Springs Fire is burning in a very remote section of Eastern Lincoln County and started in NV. It is a naturally ignited fire in Pinyon and Juniper woodlands with brush and grass under story. The fire has burned into the Docs Pass Wilderness managed by Color Country District BLM. A full suppression action is being taken on this incident to limit the amount of acres burned with the goal of full perimeter control. There are very few natural barriers to contain fire growth. The time of year (peak fire season), high fire frequency, observed fire behavior, fire progression during the first two operational periods, and potential for large fire growth create an elevated risk assessment.

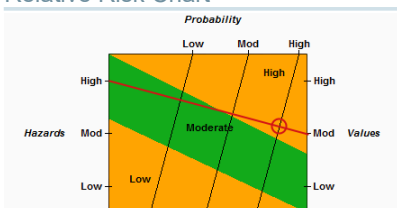
### Hazards Notes

The fire is burning in a very remote area on the Utah Nevada border west of Veyo UT. The greatest hazard associated with this fire is exposure wildland firefighters to high heat / temperatures and the remote location of the fire will make for challenging logistical support. Lack of access will also create driving hazards as the fire is located in a very remote area with unimproved roads. There are natural, cultural, and socio-economic values at risk which are better identified within the incident objectives. Current fuel conditions are supporting large fire growth potential due to peak season and dryness. Live fuel moisture samples from Enterprise for Basin Big Sagebrush have dropped below 100% which allow fires to exhibit extreme fire behavior and allow active fire burning through the night.

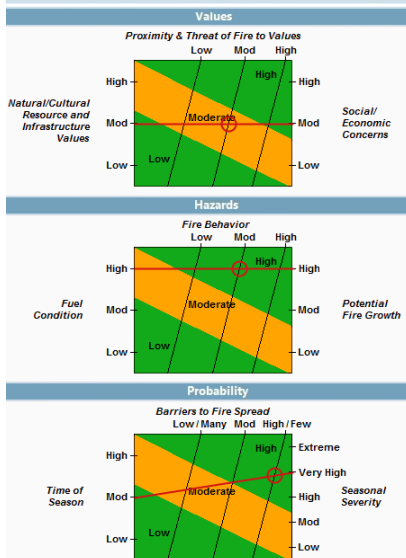
### Probability Notes

The fire is currently around 5600 acres in after being ignited by lightning on 7/21/22. The fire was driven primarily by wind that generated thunderstorm outflow winds. The incident did intersect with burn scars from previous fires to the north which created a lower fire intensity that was less resistant to control. The fire did show much less activity after the sun went down and the wind stopped which is normal for the Mojave Desert and the related fuels present in the fire area. Current Energy Release Component (ERC Fuel Model Y) for GB21 Ely South PSA is at 75.7 and trending up, the 95% ERC value for GB21 is 85. Where terrain features align with the prevailing winds significant fire spread can occur. Potential fire growth is high due to wind/slope alignment, few barriers north / east of the fire, and below average live fuel moistures and trending NFDRS indices. Extreme rates of spread are possible as fire has consumed 5600+ acres during the first two days of initial attack. Fuels, elevation, and topography vary throughout the fire area, creating high resistance to control and very few natural barrier options for containment. From past fire history (Eagle 2002, Paradise 2007, Big Summit 2019), area is conducive to large fire growth. The fuels are highly receptive encouraging large fire growth and active fire behavior. Poor night-time humidity recovery may allow fire spread through the night, as fuel moistures have been consistently dropping throughout the region.

### Relative Risk Chart



## Relative Risk Inputs



## Organization Assessment

NAME	VALUE
Unit Recommended Org	Type 2
Saved By	Rader, Dylan
Completed	07/23/2022 14:01 CDT

## Organization Assessment Notes

The Dodge Springs Fire is currently being managed by a Type 3 IC that is supported by Ely District Fire staff along with personnel ordered to fill key overhead and management roles. There was a large utilization of aircraft during the initial attack phase of the incident and proper aerial supervision was in place with air attack and appropriate lead planes. As the fire has continued to grow in size and complexity the discussion was had with all cooperators and the decision was made to order a Type 2 Incident Management Team. This will allow for the proper span of control to help ensure safety to all fire personnel and protect the resources present in the fire area to the greatest extent possible.

## Relative Risk Notes

The main risks associated with the Dodge Springs Fire is high ambient air temperatures that firefighters are working in to suppress the fire. Risks such as steep, rocky, and harsh terrain make working conditions and access into the fire difficult. Due to the fire being in a very remote area near the Nevada / Utah border, driving and travel by firefighters is a concern for personnel working to support the fire. The fire has a large contingent of air resources assigned during initial attack and air support will continue due to a lack of access and potential control lines.

## Implementation Difficulty Notes

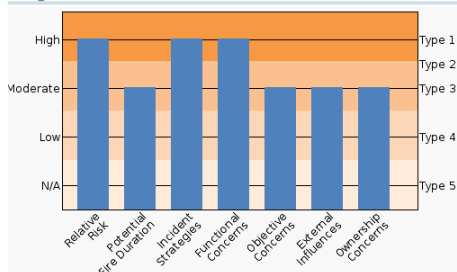
If current fire weather conditions continue the fire has potential to make crown fire runs in the pinion juniper fuel model. Frequent spot fires and terrain have made it difficult to establish control lines. Due to size and fuel type this will be of moderate to high potential duration, and combined with near record low fuel moistures and time of the season. Course of action will be to employ tactics and strategies for full suppression of the incident at the smallest possible size while maintaining wilderness value characteristics. Rated as high due to terrain and very few natural barriers for potential control lines. Current size of 6,400 + acres warrants multiple divisions, complex aviation operations, and heavy logistical support that can be provided by Type 2 IMT. Substantial aviation operations are taking place, which requires significant staffing. Federal jurisdiction dominates the planning area with intermittent parcels of State and private land, including checkerboard and rural communities in Utah. The fire has burned into the State of Utah and coordination with the Color Country District and the Utah Department of Natural Resources has taken place. The involvement of stakeholders, organizations, and the potential difficulty in implementing incident strategies further contribute to the need for specialized resources to assist with control efforts.

## Socio/Political Concerns Notes

The lightning ignited Dodge Springs fire started on the Color Country BLM district and quickly transitions to public lands administered by the Ely BLM. The fire is burning in a very remote area on the Utah Nevada border. There are no impactsThe fire area is within two state jurisdictions with private out-holdings affected on both, coordination between all agencies will be needed. Due to fire burning in PHMA sage-grouse habitat, external influences and concerns are higher than normal. Full suppression of fire at smallest possible incident objectives and management requirements are clear. Fire is primarily BLM jurisdiction, State Board Land, and private land ownership, but incident objectives will not conflict with full suppression strategy. Objectives are for full suppression at smallest possible, no conflicting objectives between jurisdictional agencies. Threats to multiple ranches and dispersed structures in Hamlin Valley elevate complexity. In addition, impacts to grazing allotments and private lands is of great concern to local landowners and public. Sensitive

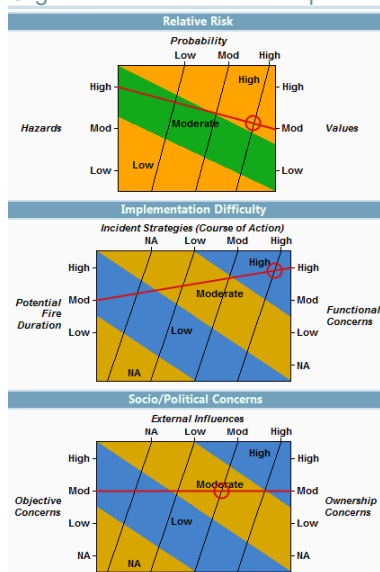
cultural sites in the fire perimeter and close proximity to planning area are a concern. Mixed jurisdiction, external influences, and objective concerns render a moderate assessment. The involvement of several organizations and the impact of critical habitat are conducive to an involved and coordinated suppression response. The fire is impacting federal, state, and private lands and is being managed by federal, state, and local resources and cooperators are working together to achieve objectives. to private of State administered lands at this time it is within the sole jurisdiction of the BLM.

### Organization Assessment Chart



### Unit Recommended Org: Type 2

### Organization Assessment Inputs



### Planning Area Values Inventory Generated at 07/23/2022 12:13

Planning Area Name: 07/24/2022 09:04  
 Planning Area Size: 178,428 acres

Category	Value	Data Source	Currency	Coverage
BLM Range Allotments	111,672 acres	BLM	02/09/2022	National
Building Clusters: Iron, UT	0	Various	Various	Available counties
Building Clusters: Lincoln, NV	1	Various	Various	Available counties
Building Clusters: Washington, UT	22	Various	Various	Available counties
Campgrounds	3	BLM/USFS	04/21/2022	National (BLM and USFS only)
Communication Towers	3	HIFLD	02/17/2022	National
County: Iron, UT	1,307 acres	US Census Bureau - TIGER	01/20/2022	National
County: Lincoln, NV	50,780 acres	US Census Bureau - TIGER	01/20/2022	National
County: Washington, UT	126,341 acres	US Census Bureau - TIGER	01/20/2022	National
Est Ground Evac Time: 1-2 Hrs	67,865 acres	National Park Service NIFC	11/01/2012	CONUS
Est Ground Evac Time: 2-4 Hrs	74,194 acres	National Park Service NIFC	11/01/2012	CONUS
Est Ground Evac Time: 4-6 Hrs	24,081 acres	National Park Service NIFC	11/01/2012	CONUS
Est Ground Evac Time: 6+ Hrs	2,970 acres	National Park Service NIFC	11/01/2012	CONUS
Estimated Population	16	LandScan USA	2018	CONUS, AK, HI, PR
IRA: Bull Valley IRA	935 acres	PAD-US 2.1	09/15/2020	National
IRA: Cave Canyon IRA	540 acres	PAD-US 2.1	09/15/2020	National
IRA: Headwaters / Pine Park Bench / Pine Park IRA	10,942 acres	PAD-US 2.1	09/15/2020	National
IRA: Lost Peak IRA	4,141 acres	PAD-US 2.1	09/15/2020	National
IRA: Moody Wash IRA	65 acres	PAD-US 2.1	09/15/2020	National
IRA: North Hills IRA	6 acres	PAD-US 2.1	09/15/2020	National



Category	Value	Data Source	Currency	Coverage
IRA: Rock Canyon IRA	16,457 acres	PAD-US 2.1	09/15/2020	National
Landowner Category: BLM	110,391 acres	WFM RDA	05/22/2022	National
Landowner Category: Private	7,520 acres	WFM RDA	05/22/2022	National
Landowner Category: State	4,590 acres	WFM RDA	05/22/2022	National
Landowner Category: USFS	55,927 acres	WFM RDA	05/22/2022	National
Roads	5.8 miles	NAVTEQ	11/2012	National
USFS Buildings	6	USFS (EDW)	01/18/2022	National
USFS Trails	23.2 miles	USFS (EDW)	08/11/2021	CONUS, AK, PR
UTDIF - Administration / Admin Sites	158 acres	UTDIF		Unit
UTDIF - Administration / SNOTEL Sites	1	UTDIF		Unit
UTDIF - Cultural / Areas of Interest	421 acres	UTDIF		Unit
UTDIF - Range / Pipelines	16.3 miles	UTDIF		Unit
UTDIF - Recreation / Campgrounds	1	UTDIF		Unit
Wilderness: Cougar Canyon Wilderness	10,632 acres	Wilderness Institute, University of Montana	12/27/2021	National
Wilderness: Doc's Pass Wilderness	17,207 acres	Wilderness Institute, University of Montana	12/27/2021	National
Wilderness: Slaughter Creek Wilderness	4,041 acres	Wilderness Institute, University of Montana	12/27/2021	National
Wilderness: Tunnel Spring Wilderness	5,345 acres	Wilderness Institute, University of Montana	12/27/2021	National

**Coverage of Values Queried that Produced No Results**

BIA Admin Boundaries (National), BLM Buildings (National), BLM Horse and Burro (National), BLM Oil / Gas Leases (National), Class 1 Airsheds (National), Electric Power Plants (CONUS, AK, HI, Puerto Rico, Guam, N. Marian Islands, and US Virgin Islands), Electric Sub Stations (CONUS, Western Canada, AK, HI, Puerto Rico, Guam, N. Marian Islands, and US Virgin Islands ), Electric Transmission Lines (CONUS, AK, HI, Puerto Rico, Guam, N. Marian Islands, and US Virgin Islands), Habitat (National), Mines (National), NPS Buildings (National), NRA (National), Natl Historic Trails (National), Natl Recreation Trails (National), Natl Scenic Byways (National), Natl Scenic Trails (National), Natl Wild Scenic Rivers (National), Oil and Gas Pipelines (National), Other Areas (National), Ozone Non-Attainment (National), Particulates Non-Attainment (National), Protecting Unit (AK, CA, ID, MT, NM, MN), Responsible Agency (AK, CA, ID, MT, NM, MN), Sage Grouse Habitat (National), TNC Lands (National), USFWS Trails (CONUS, AK, HI, PR), WSA (National)

**Fire Perimeter Values Inventory Generated at 07/23/2022 12:22**

Category	Value	Data Source	Currency	Coverage
BLM Range Allotments	4,928 acres	BLM	02/09/2022	National
Building Clusters: Lincoln, NV	0	Various	Various	Available counties
Building Clusters: Washington, UT	0	Various	Various	Available counties
County: Lincoln, NV	3,427 acres	US Census Bureau - TIGER	01/20/2022	National
County: Washington, UT	1,652 acres	US Census Bureau - TIGER	01/20/2022	National
Est Ground Evac Time: 1-2 Hrs	453 acres	National Park Service NIFC	11/01/2012	CONUS
Est Ground Evac Time: 2-4 Hrs	2,012 acres	National Park Service NIFC	11/01/2012	CONUS
Est Ground Evac Time: 4-6 Hrs	1,719 acres	National Park Service NIFC	11/01/2012	CONUS
Est Ground Evac Time: 6+ Hrs	894 acres	National Park Service NIFC	11/01/2012	CONUS
Landowner Category: BLM	5,038 acres	WFM RDA	05/22/2022	National
Landowner Category: Private	1 acres	WFM RDA	05/22/2022	National
Landowner Category: State	40 acres	WFM RDA	05/22/2022	National
Wilderness: Doc's Pass Wilderness	1,638 acres	Wilderness Institute, University of Montana	12/27/2021	National

**Coverage of Values Queried that Produced No Results**

BIA Admin Boundaries (National), BLM Buildings (National), BLM Horse and Burro (National), BLM Oil / Gas Leases (National), Campgrounds (National (BLM and USFS only)), Class 1 Airsheds (National), Communication Towers (National), Electric Power Plants (CONUS, AK, HI, Puerto Rico, Guam, N. Marian Islands, and US Virgin Islands), Electric Sub Stations (CONUS, Western Canada, AK, HI, Puerto Rico, Guam, N. Marian Islands, and US Virgin Islands ), Electric Transmission Lines (CONUS, AK, HI, Puerto Rico, Guam, N. Marian Islands, and US Virgin Islands), Estimated Population (CONUS, AK, HI, PR), Habitat (National), IRA (National), Mines (National), NPS Buildings (National), NRA (National), Natl Historic Trails (National), Natl Recreation Trails (National), Natl Scenic Byways (National), Natl Scenic Trails (National), Natl Wild Scenic Rivers (National), Oil and Gas Pipelines (National), Other Areas (National), Ozone Non-Attainment (National), Particulates Non-Attainment (National), Protecting Unit (AK, CA, ID, MT, NM, MN), Responsible Agency (AK, CA, ID, MT, NM, MN), Roads (National), Sage Grouse Habitat (National), TNC Lands (National), USFS Buildings (National), USFS Trails (CONUS, AK, PR), USFWS Trails (CONUS, AK, HI, PR), WSA (National)

**Estimated Ground Evacuation Time**

This layer contains the estimated ground transport time in hours from every point within the Continental United States (CONUS) to a definitive care facility (hospital). This data includes both walking speeds when traveling off-road and driving speeds according to the speed limit of the roads traveled. The intent of this layer is to initiate discussions regarding Agency Administrator risk tolerance and mitigation as it pertains to firefighter safety at the earliest possible opportunity in the decision making process. It is not intended to

## Estimated Ground Evacuation Time

automatically deter resource deployment to any location, but to encourage thoughtful decisions about the risks being transferred to firefighters and how to mitigate those risks. This layer contains several assumptions including, but not limited to, the following:  
The estimate does not include the time it might take to get critical care resources to the injured employee or the time to stabilize and package the employee for transportation.

The travel time estimate is from the moment a litter is lifted off the ground and travel begins.

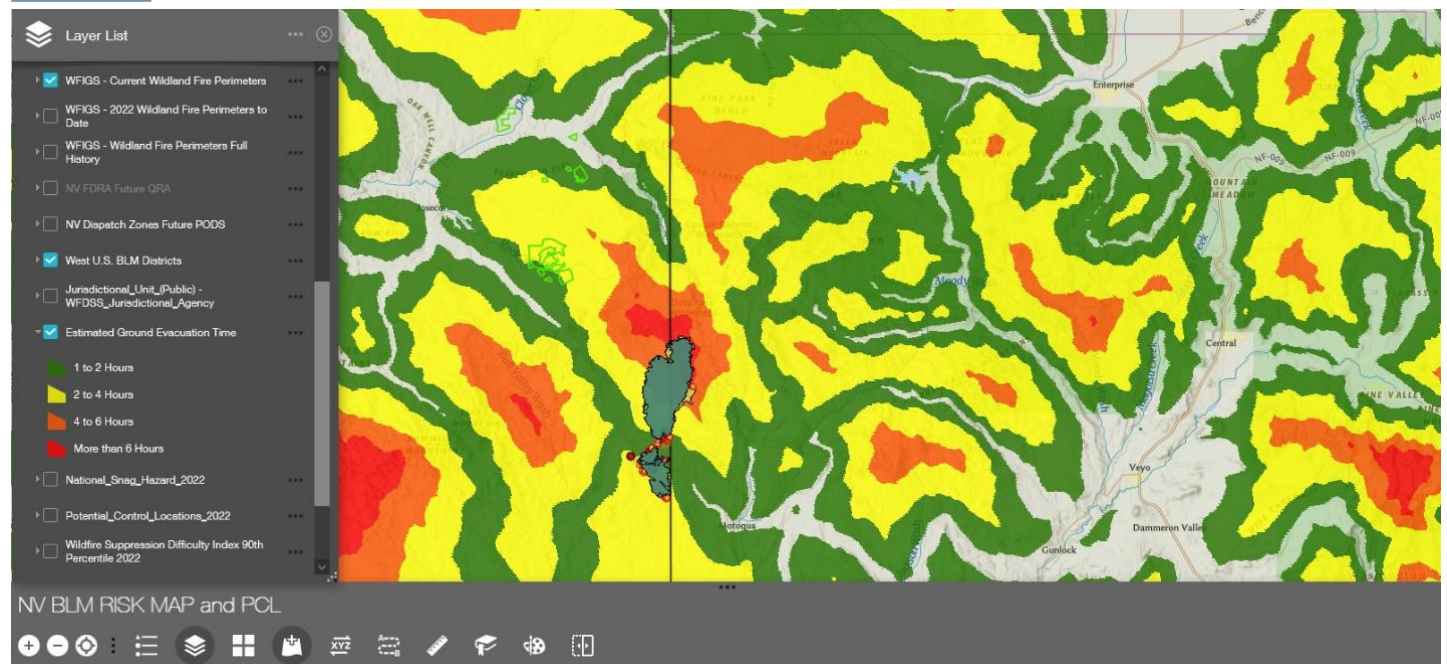
The estimate does not address the fitness of the litter crew and their ability to maintain a constant rate of travel.

It assumes a constant rate of speed and does not account for stops for patient care or litter crew handoffs.

It assumes an ambulance or similar mode of vehicle transportation is waiting at the closest point on a road from the injury location to begin driving immediately.

It uses estimated rates of travel across various topography and the covering fuels.

## Ground Evac



<https://nifc.maps.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=02eafa6e4ccd4953aaaf898cf70211c7>

## 1.6. Benefits

### Benefits

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Last updated by Dylan Rader on 07/23/2022 15:22



### Comments

The Dodge Springs fire is burning under very high to extreme fire conditions. The temperature is predicted to be well above 100F and fuel moistures are very low. This is resulting in a high severity burn that has little to no benefit to the associated ecosystem. The area the fire is burning in has had multiple fires in recent history and the area has a high propensity for annual invasive grass invasion. The area is experiencing a prolonged drought, so with all of these factors being taken into account the strategic objective for the Dodge Springs Fire is a full suppression action to limit acres burned.

## 1.7. Objectives

### Incident FMU/Strategic Objective Code List

Unit	FMU/Strat Obj Code	Acres
NVELD	ELY_OTHR	48,040
UTCLD	GBN # 16	58,101
UTCLD	MDS # 18	4,061
UTDIF	UTDIF01 - Forest-wide General Direction	56,258

### Spatial Fire Planning Inventory

Category	Value	Data Source	Currency	Coverage
Aqua Retardant Avoidance	18,189 acres	USDA FS Enterprise Data Warehouse	03/31/2022	National including Alaska
Mgmt Req: Ely District Wilderness	5,343 acres	NVELD	Current	Unit Level
Mgmt Req: Management Area 01A	280 acres	UTDIF	Current	Unit Level
Mgmt Req: Management Area 02A	5,701 acres	UTDIF	Current	Unit Level
Mgmt Req: Management Area 02B	4,199 acres	UTDIF	Current	Unit Level
Mgmt Req: Management Area 06A	12,442 acres	UTDIF	Current	Unit Level
Mgmt Req: Management Area 09A	99 acres	UTDIF	Current	Unit Level

### Incident Objective List

Activated	Incident Objective
07/24/2022	Firefighter and public safety are priority over all other incident objectives and incident requirements. All operational strategies and tactics should consider associated risk to firefighter / public safety and utilize the option(s) that have the highest probability for success combined with least safety risk.
07/24/2022	Take necessary precautions to protect the residences and private property around Motoqua (East Fork of Beaver Dam Wash), recreation sites / campgrounds, and priority transportation corridors to minimize threat to public safety and minimize negative impacts to high value resources such as private property and infrastructure in coordination with responsible jurisdictional agencies.
07/24/2022	Protect natural resource values including Desert Tortoise habitat and big game habitat for elk and mule deer. Minimize fire and intensity where safe and effective to do so to decrease cumulative loss of crucial winter range. Specific point protection or management actions should be taken to prevent impacts to guzzlers or other similar improvements.
07/24/2022	Work with the resource advisors and/or wildlife biologists to minimize impacts to the following species that have been identified within the planning area (include but are not limited to): Golden Eagles and other raptors, Arizona toad, MVW desert sucker, Pioche blazingstar. Plant species include: Deer Lodge buckwheat, long-calyx eggvetch, scarlet buckwheat, long-calyx eggvetch.

### Incident Requirement List

Activated	Incident Requirement
07/24/2022	Maintain timely communications with all agencies and landowners involved (BLM, State, private landowners, grazing permittees, county officials, law enforcement, agency PIO's/PAO's, and other stakeholders) to ensure they are aware of the fire status.
07/24/2022	All land and resource damage caused by suppression actions will be rehabilitated and repaired at the direction of the Resource Advisor, prior to transition back to the jurisdictional unit. This repair will include water bar construction, berm removal, and dispersion of berm piles on all firelines and safety zones. It will also include repair of cut fences, cleanup of trash for the entire fire area, and rehabilitation of camp and staging areas.
07/24/2022	Protect streams, riparian zones, and wetlands from fire suppression, retardants, foams, chemicals and petroleum products. Use containment dikes and absorbents at portable pumps, fuel storage and fuel transfer sites; properly store and dispose of all contaminated containment materials, absorbents and rags from the fire; report all spills to a Resource Advisor. Follow retardant use guidelines to limit potential introduction of contaminants to fish bearing waters. Attempt to keep retardant and foam 300 feet from streams (including ephemeral streams), rivers, and lakes. Report any impact to waterways immediately to Resource Advisor.
07/24/2022	Emergency actions within Wilderness Areas shall be conducted in the manner that least impairs wilderness suitability. All suppression actions should utilize Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST). If a use (e.g., motorized equipment, aircraft landings, structures) that would be prohibited in a Wilderness is the minimum necessary to manage the incident while maintaining the non-impairment standard, then approval must be sought from the Agency Administrator prior to implementation. Any authorized wilderness intrusion actions should be documented in this WFDSS decision.
07/24/2022	Follow all guidelines specified by the Leaders Intent / Delegation of Authority and utilize the NWCG Emergency Medical Committee, in conjunction with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidance to prevent, plan, recognize, and respond to infectious disease issues during wildland fire operations. Implement measures to: Reduce transmission/exposure among fire personnel; Protect fire personnel who are at higher risk for adverse health complications; Maintain

Incident Requirement List

Activated	Incident Requirement
07/24/2022	fire operations; and Minimize adverse effects on other impacted entities (Planning Document Reference: FMB Memorandum No. 22-001). Minimize impacts from suppression activities on cultural resource sites. Minimize or mitigate threats to known cultural resources and utilize trained Resource Advisors / Archaeologists to avoid sensitive areas when safe to do so.

Strategic Objective List

Unit	Shape/ FMU	Activated	Strategic Objective
NVELD	ELY_OTHR	10/09/2017	<b>Strategic Objective - Other than Suppression Option</b> Unplanned natural ignitions can be managed to maintain fire as a part of the natural ecology, to reduce fuel loading and to meet land management direction and current wildland fire policy.
UTCLD	GBN # 16	05/26/2022	<b>FMU Name: Great Basin (GBN#16)</b> <b>Fire Management Objectives:</b> <b>Land Use Plan Objectives:</b> Vegetation Resources (LUP pg 2.21)The land use plan indicates that in the mountain shrub and sagebrush vegetation types, maximize habitat diversity by reducing the amount of shrubs and sagebrush and increasing grass and forbs in selected areas. In the pinyon-juniper woodland type, maximize habitat diversity in selected areas by reducing the number of trees and increasing desirable shrubs , grasses, and forbs. In riparian areas within the mountain shrub type, maximize habitat diversity by maintaining woody species composition while providing for stream bank protection thorough adequate forb and grass cover. The LUP also indicates that fire management is one means of achieving this objective. Within the FMU, management objectives would include modified suppression activities to improve mule deer winter habitat by increasing the amount and diversity of forbs and herbaceous material. This would also improve livestock forage. Objectives to protect diverse woody age structure in cottonwood-willow riparian habitat are desired. Reduce the susceptibility of the area to catastrophic wildfire. General objectives for riparian areas are to protect diverse woody age structure in cottonwood-willow communities which are often irreplaceable after fire occurrences (BLM SUSA FMP. 2004. P 148-149). <b>Fire Management Objectives:</b> Increase herbaceous vegetation for rangeland health and habitat improvement and reduce the hazards of wildland fire. Convert pinyon-juniper, juniper, mountain shrub, and oak to forbs and grass improving to Condition Class 1 or 2 over the next 10 years via wildfire and prescribed fire in aggregate. Treat additional acres using non-fire mechanical treatment to reduce fuels in the same vegetation types to create herbaceous vegetation (BLM SUSA FMP. 2004. P 149). <b>Fire Management Strategy:</b> Use appropriate suppression techniques on all fires. Suppress all fires within the FMU for the maximum protection of special status species and their habitat. Management constraints are mandatory and numerous as referenced below (BLM SUSA FMP. 2004. P 149).
UTCLD	MDS # 18	05/26/2022	<b>FMU Name: Mojave Desert (MDS#18)</b> <b>Fire Management Objectives:</b> <b>Land Use Plan Objectives:</b> Fire suppression on public lands in Washington County will be directed by objectives and prescriptions identified in the Fire Management Plan. The highest priority of fire suppression will be to protect life, fire fighters safety, property, and critical resource values (BLM SUSA FMP. 2004. P 177). <b>Fire Management Objectives:</b> Suppress all fires within the FMU to protect life, and private property. Suppress all fires within the FMU to keep to a minimum size. Maintenance of the existing vegetative communities is desired since most areas are currently at their potential or located below the 12" precipitation line which has little potential for rehabilitation. Full suppression in the low precipitation zones is required in order to curtail the spread of introduced, invasive, undesirable weed species such as cheat grass, Russian thistle, and scotch thistle. Once an area has burned and undesirable weed species fill the open niche, these areas have an increased burn potential creating numerous problems. Suppress all fires within the FMU for the maximum protection of special status species and their habitat. management constraints are mandatory and numerous as referenced below (BLM SUSA FMP. 2004. P 177).
UTDIF	UTDIF01	06/15/2016	<b>Forest-wide Goals and Objectives (Dixie NF LRMP, pages IV-12 to IV-13)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Goal No. 8</b> Provide for a pleasing visual landscape.</li> <li>• <b>Goal No. 9</b> Protect the cultural resources located on the National Forest from land disturbing activities and public vandalism.</li> <li>• <b>Goal No. 15</b> Maintain or enhance the terrestrial habitat for all wildlife species that presently occur on the Forest.</li> <li>• <b>Goal No. 17</b> Manage classified species (bald eagle (E), peregrine falcon (E), Utah prairie dog (T), Astragalus perianus (E), Bonneville cutthroat trout (S), Colorado River cutthroat trout (S), (E = Endangered, T = Threatened, S = Sensitive) habitat to maintain or enhance their status through direct habitat improvement and agency cooperation.</li> <li>• <b>Goal No. 17A</b> Restore or maintain forested landscapes in a properly functioning condition (PFC). Functioning forested landscapes provide habitat for the northern goshawk and its prey to</li> </ul>

Strategic Objective List

Unit	Shape/ FMU	Activated	Strategic Objective
			<p>support a viable population of goshawks in Utah. (Utah Northern Goshawk Project Amendment (UGA) Appendix CC, pg. CC-18)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Goal No. 45</b> Develop a well planned and executed fire protection and fire use program that is cost efficient and responsive to land and resource management goals and objectives.</li> <li>• <b>Goal No. 48</b> Ecosystems are restored and maintained, consistent with land uses and historic fire regimes, through wildland fire use and prescribed fire. (UFA, pg. A-36)</li> <li>• <b>Goal (Noxious Weed Mgt.)</b> Noxious weeds and undesirable invasive plants are managed and controlled to prevent new infestations, control existing populations and eradicate invasions where possible and practical so that ecological biodiversity, ecosystem stability and function, and native plant composition, structure, and successional patterns are maintained or improved. (Noxious Weed Management Amendment (NWMA) pg. F-3)</li> </ul>
UTDIF	UTDIF01	06/15/2016	<p><b>Diversity on National Forests and National Grasslands (A00)</b>  <b>GENERAL DIRECTION</b>                      1. Maintain structural diversity of vegetation on management areas that are dominated by forested ecosystems.  <b>STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES</b>                      A. Maintain or establish a minimum of 20 percent of the forested area within a management area to provide vertical density.                      B. Maintain or establish a minimum of 30 percent of the forested area within a management area to provide horizontal diversity.                      4. In forested management areas, maintain a minimum on each treated area, an average of 20—30 snags (in all stages of development) per 10 acres, well distributed over the management areas.  <b>STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES</b>                      A. Provide at a minimum, an average of 2-12 hard snags per 10 acres of the following minimum diameters (where biologically feasible):                      - Ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir and spruce-fir: 10 inches dbh.                      - Aspen: 8 inches dbh                      B. Retain an average length per acre of down-dead logs (where feasible) of the following minimum diameters:                      - Ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir and spruce-fir -12 inch diameter, 50 linear feet per acre                      - Aspen - 10 inch diameter, 33 linear feet per acre</p>
UTDIF	UTDIF01	06/15/2016	<p><b>Range Resource Management (D07)</b>  <b>GENERAL DIRECTION</b>                      1. Provide forage to sustain local dependent livestock industry.                      4. Achieve or maintain satisfactory range conditions on all rangelands.</p>
UTDIF	UTDIF01	06/15/2016	<p><b>Riparian Area Management (F03)</b>  <b>GENERAL DIRECTION</b>                      1. Special protection and management will be given to land and vegetation for a minimum of 100 feet from the edges of all perennial streams, lakes and other bodies of water or to the outer margin of the riparian ecosystem if wider than 100 feet.                      2. Design and implement activities in management areas to protect and manage the riparian ecosystem.</p>
UTDIF	UTDIF01	06/15/2016	<p><b>Water Resource Improvement and Maintenance (F05 and 06)</b>  <b>GENERAL DIRECTION</b>                      1. Maintain needed instream flows and protect public property and resources.                      2. Improve or maintain water quality to meet State water quality standards. However, where the natural background water pollutants cause degradation, it is not necessary to implement improvement actions. Short—term or temporary failure to meet some parameters of the State standard, such as increased sediment from road crossing construction or water resource development may be permitted in special cases.                      3. Evaluate all management activities within 100 feet of any spring for impacts on spring flow, riparian habitat and soil disturbance.                      4. Rehabilitate disturbed areas that are contributing sediment directly to perennial streams as a result of management activities to maintain water quality and reestablish vegetation cover.  <b>STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES</b></p>

Strategic Objective List

Unit	Shape/ FMU	Activated	Strategic Objective
UTDIF	UTDIF01	06/15/2016	<p>A. Reduce to natural rate any erosion due to management activities in the season of disturbance and sediment yields within one year of the activity through necessary mitigation measures such as water barring and revegetation.</p> <p><b>Soil Resource Management (KA1)</b></p> <p><b>GENERAL DIRECTION</b></p> <p>1. Maintain soil productivity, minimize man—caused soil erosion, and maintain the integrity of associated ecosystem.</p> <p>C. Provide adequate road and trail cross drainage to reduce sediment transport energy.</p> <p>D. Revegetate all areas capable of supporting vegetation, disturbed during road construction and/or reconstruction to stabilize the area and reduce soil erosion.</p> <p>F. Place tractor—built firelines on the contour where practical, and avoid use of tractors on highly erodible sites.</p> <p>G. Provide natural channel drainage and establish protective vegetative cover on all new roads or equipment ways, and all existing roads which are being removed from the transportation system.</p> <p>H. Minimize soil compaction by limiting vehicle travel; skidding on snow, frozen or dry soil; or using off-ground logging systems.</p> <p>I. Restore disturbed soil areas caused by human use to soil loss tolerance levels commensurate with the natural ecological processes for the treatment areas.</p> <p><b>STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES</b></p> <p>A. Use the following standards and guidelines unless more site specific requirements are developed during project design.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Limit intensive ground disturbing activities on unstable slopes and highly erodible sites.</li> <li>2. Apply Packer's Guides in designing for cross drain spacing and buffers.</li> </ol>
UTDIF	UTDIF01	06/15/2016	<p><b>Transportation System Management (L01 and 20)</b></p> <p><b>GENERAL DIRECTION</b></p> <p>4. Closed or restricted roads may be used for and to accomplish administrative purposes when:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Prescribed in management area direction statements;</li> <li>B. Authorized by the Forest Supervisor; and</li> <li>C. In case of emergency.</li> </ol>
UTDIF	UTDIF01	06/15/2016	<p><b>Wildland Fire Suppression (Utah Fire Amendment (UFA), pg. A-36) (P01)</b></p> <p><b>STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES</b></p> <p>Standard – Human life (firefighter and public safety) is the highest priority during a fire. Once firefighters have been assigned to a fire, their safety becomes the highest priority. Property and natural/cultural resources are lower priorities.</p> <p>Guideline – When assigning protection priorities to property and natural/cultural resources, decisions will be based on relative values to be protected, commensurate with fire management costs.</p> <p>Standard – Human-caused fires (either accidental or arson) are unwanted wildland fires and will be suppressed. Natural ignitions will be suppressed in areas not covered by an approved fire management plan.</p> <p>Guideline – The full range of suppression tactics is authorized forestwide, consistent with forest and management area emphasis and direction.</p>
UTDIF	UTDIF01	06/15/2016	<p><b>Air Resource Management (P16)</b></p> <p><b>GENERAL DIRECTION</b></p> <p>1. Comply with State and Federal Air Quality Standards. (FSM 2120 and 5180)</p>
UTDIF	UTDIF01	06/15/2016	<p><b>Cultural Resource Management (A02)</b></p> <p><b>GENERAL DIRECTION</b></p> <p>3. Protect and foster public use and enjoyment of cultural resources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Complete cultural resource surveys prior to any ground— disturbing project,</li> <li>B. Avoid disturbance of known cultural resources until evaluated and determined not significant,</li> <li>C. Mitigate sites where there is no other way to protect the properties,</li> </ol>

Strategic Objective List

Unit	Shape/ FMU	Activated	Strategic Objective
UTDIF	UTDIF01	06/15/2016	<p><b>Visual Resource Management (A04)</b>  <b>GENERAL DIRECTION</b>                      a. 1. Restore, maintain, or enhance landscape scenic quality across the variety of landscape types found on the forest that meets the needs identified for the allocated use within each management area. (Scenery Management Amendment (SMA), pg. 9)  <b>STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES</b>                      Standard:                      Management actions that result in a scenic integrity of unacceptably low (AH 701) are prohibited. (SMA, pg. 10)                      Guidelines:                      1. Resource management activities should not be permitted to reduce scenic integrity levels below the prescribed objective for a management area, or viewshed from a Concern Level 1 or 2 travelway or use area, except in the case of specific resource rehabilitation activities to meet management area objectives. In this instance, a viewshed rehabilitation plan should be included in the overall project plan. (SMA, pg. 10)                      2. Concern Level 1 <u>viewsheds</u> (0-4 miles) should adopt the Landscape Theme of the management area in which they occur. Concern Level 1 viewsheds are managed at a level of at least high scenic integrity. Critical viewsheds include areas seen from: Honeycomb Rocks, Enterprise Reservoirs, Pine Valley Community, Pine Valley Recreation Area, Cedar Breaks national Monument, Brian Head Peak, Yankee Reservoir, Panguitch Lake, Navajo Lake, Bryce Canyon National Park, Powell Point, Tropic Reservoir, Hell's Backbone Bridge, Highway 12 Overlooks between Teasdale and Boulder, and Capitol Reef National Park. Critical viewsheds receive intensive recreation use that is sustained in nature and/or there is a very high concern for scenic resources. (SMA, pg. 10)                      3. Concern Level 1 <u>use areas and travelways</u> (corridors &lt; ½ mile) should adopt the Landscape Theme of the management area in which they occur. Manage the areas seen from Concern Level 1 use areas and travelways (Scenic Byways and Backways) at a level of at least high scenic integrity. (SMA, pg. 10)</p>
UTDIF	UTDIF01	06/15/2016	<p><b>Wilderness Area Management (B02)</b>  <b>GENERAL DIRECTION</b>                      9. Restore soil disturbances caused by human use (past mining, grazing, trail construction and use, camping, etc.) to soil loss tolerance levels commensurate with the natural ecological processes for the treatment area.                      18. Protect air quality related values from adverse effects from air pollution.  <b>STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES</b>                      A. See criteria and standards in FSM 2120.</p>
UTDIF	UTDIF01	06/15/2016	<p><b>Wildlife Habitat Improvement and Maintenance (C02, 04, 05, and 06)</b>  <b>GENERAL DIRECTION</b>                      2. Improve habitat capability through direct treatments of vegetation, soil, and waters.                      4. Provide maximum wildlife habitat diversity.</p>
UTDIF	UTDIF01	06/15/2016	<p><b>Noxious Weeds and Invasive Plants (NWMA pg. F-3 to F-4)</b>  <b>GENERAL DIRECTION</b>                      Incorporate weed prevention and management into Forest operations and project designs.  <b>STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES</b>                      Standard – Environmental analysis for construction, reconstruction, soil disturbing projects, and other activities authorized on the Forest will consider weed risk in development and evaluation of alternatives and mitigating measures. Documentation of what was considered will be maintained in each project record                      Prevent noxious weed and invasive plant entry and spread.  <b>STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES</b>                      A. Standard – Weed prevention mitigation measures will be incorporated in the development of noxious weed prevention and control strategies and will be considered in all Forest project work and resource activities. Documentation of what was considered will be maintained in each project record.                      B. Guideline – Contingencies for noxious weed and exotic plant prevention and control, following wildfire, should be included in Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation (BAER) reports and other burn recovery plans.</p>
UTDIF	UTDIF01	06/15/2016	<p><b>Wildlife and Fish Resource Management (CO1)</b>  <b>GENERAL DIRECTION</b></p>



Unit	Shape/ FMU	Activated	Strategic Objective																				
			<p>3. Manage habitat for viable populations of all existing vertebrate wildlife species.</p> <p><b>STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES</b></p> <p>A. (<i>Guideline</i>) Management actions should be designed to encourage conditions that are within the historic range of variation (HRV) as defined by Regional or local properly functioning condition (PFC) assessments. PFC operates within the range of HRV where extreme events are not desired. Actions should remain within the variability of size, intensity, and frequency of native disturbance regimes characteristic of the subject landscape and ecological processes. (UGA pg. CC-20)</p> <p>D. (<i>Guideline</i>) When initiating vegetative management treatments in forested cover types, provide for a full range of seral stages, by forested cover type, that achieve a mosaic of habitat conditions and diversity. Each seral stage should contain a strong representation of early seral tree species. Recruitment and sustainability of early seral tree species in the landscape is needed to maintain ecosystem resilience to perturbations. (UGA pg. CC-21)</p>																				
UTDIF	UTDIF01	06/15/2016	<p><b>Wildlife and Fish Resource Management (CO1) cont. 1</b></p> <p>F. (<i>Guideline</i>) When initiating vegetative management treatments in forested cover types, leave the following minimum number and size of snags. If the minimum number of snags is unavailable, green trees should be substituted. If the minimum size is unavailable, then use the largest trees available on site. It is desirable to have snags represented in all size classes above the minimum on the site. The number of snags should be present at the stand level on average and, where they are available, distributed over each treated 100 acres. This distribution is needed to meet the needs of prey species that utilize this habitat. (UGA pg. CC-21)</p> <p><u>COVER TYPE MIN SNAGS (PER 100 AC) MIN PREFERRED SIZE</u></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Ponderosa Pine</td> <td>200</td> <td>18 in DBH, 30 feet tall</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mixed Conifer and Spruce/Fir</td> <td>300</td> <td>18 in DBH, 30 feet tall</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aspen</td> <td>200</td> <td>8 in DBH, 15 feet tall</td> </tr> </table>	Ponderosa Pine	200	18 in DBH, 30 feet tall	Mixed Conifer and Spruce/Fir	300	18 in DBH, 30 feet tall	Aspen	200	8 in DBH, 15 feet tall											
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UTDIF	UTDIF01	06/15/2016	<p><b>Wildlife and Fish Resource Management (CO1) cont. 2</b></p> <p>G. (<i>Guideline</i>) When initiating vegetative management treatments, prescriptions should be designed to retain the following minimum amount and size of down logs and woody debris. These habitat components should be present at the stand level on average and, where they are available, distributed over each treated 10 acres. This distribution is needed to meet the needs of prey species that utilize this habitat. (UGA pg. CC-22)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Min Down Logs</th> <th>Min Log Size</th> <th>Min Coarse Woody <math>\geq 3''</math></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><u>COVER TYPE# per 10 acres</u></td> <td></td> <td><u>Mid-point diameter</u></td> <td><u>(Tons per 10 acres)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ponderosa Pine</td> <td>30</td> <td>12 inch, 8 feet long</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mixed Conifer and Spruce/Fir</td> <td>50</td> <td>12 inch, 8 feet long</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aspen</td> <td>50</td> <td>6 inch, 8 feet long</td> <td>30</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Min Down Logs	Min Log Size	Min Coarse Woody $\geq 3''$	<u>COVER TYPE# per 10 acres</u>		<u>Mid-point diameter</u>	<u>(Tons per 10 acres)</u>	Ponderosa Pine	30	12 inch, 8 feet long	50	Mixed Conifer and Spruce/Fir	50	12 inch, 8 feet long	100	Aspen	50	6 inch, 8 feet long	30
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UTDIF	UTDIF01	06/15/2016	<p><b>Wildlife and Fish Resource Management (CO1) cont. 3</b></p> <p>R. (<i>Guideline</i>) Forest vegetative manipulation within active, alternate and replacement nest areas should be designed to maintain or improve desired nest area habitat. Use the active nest area habitat characteristics as an indicator of the desired nest area habitat, and as the best available information for nest area habitat for that cover type. (UGA pg. CC-23)</p> <p>T. (<i>Guideline</i>) Forest vegetative manipulation within the PFAs should be designed to maintain or improve the same habitat features as discussed for the goshawk home range (i.e., stand structure, snags, down logs, nest trees important in life histories of the goshawk and its prey species common to the geographic location), except:</p> <p>a. Openings, as defined in glossary and Reynolds et al., created as a result of mechanical vegetative treatments (does not include wildland fire) should not exceed the following by cover type:</p> <p><u>COVER TYPE Maximum Created Opening Size</u></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Ponderosa Pine and Mixed Conifer</td> <td>2 acres</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Spruce/Fir</td> <td>1 acre</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aspen and Lodgepole Pine</td> <td>Follow current management direction</td> </tr> </table>	Ponderosa Pine and Mixed Conifer	2 acres	Spruce/Fir	1 acre	Aspen and Lodgepole Pine	Follow current management direction														
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Strategic Objective List

Unit	Shape/FMU	Activated	Strategic Objective
UTDIF	UTDIF01	06/15/2016	<p>b. Management activities should be restricted during the active nesting period. The active nesting period will normally occur between March 1<sup>st</sup> and September 30<sup>th</sup>. (UGA pg. CC-24)</p> <p><b>Wildlife and Fish Resource Management (CO1) cont. 4</b></p> <p>6. Manage waters capable of supporting self—sustaining trout populations to provide for those populations,</p> <p><b>STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES</b></p> <p>Where natural geologic and biologic conditions will allow, maintain the following stream habitat conditions:</p> <p>A. Maintain 40 percent or more of overhanging grasses, forbs sedges and shrubs along banks of streams.</p> <p>B. Maintain 50 percent or more of total streambank length in stable condition</p> <p>C. No more than 25 percent of stream substrate should be covered by inorganic sediment less than 3.2mm in size (use R—4 GAWS Aquatic Habitat Surveys Handbook).</p> <p>D. Maintain overall stream habitat condition at or above 40 percent of optimum (use R—4 GAWS Aquatic Habitat Surveys Handbook).</p> <p>7. Manage and provide habitat for recovery of endangered and threatened species</p>

Management Requirement List

Unit	Shape/FMU	Activated	Management Requirement
	Aqua Retardant Avoidance	06/18/2013	<p>The aerial application of fire retardant is allowed for fighting fires. Aerially delivered fire retardant should not be applied to any mapped aquatic avoidance area, waterway or buffer. The only exception to using aerially applied fire retardant in avoidance areas is <b>for the protection of human life or public safety</b>. The Incident Commander is the decision maker. Information concerning the Record of Decision for the Aerial Application of Fire Retardant is available at <a href="https://www.fs.fed.us/fire/retardant/index.html">https://www.fs.fed.us/fire/retardant/index.html</a></p>
NVELD <Unit>		10/09/2017	<p><b>Management Requirements - Ely District Wide</b></p> <p>Firefighter and public safety is the first priority in every fire management activity (2009 Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy).</p> <p>Set priorities among protecting human life, communities and community infrastructure, other property and improvements, and natural and cultural resources based on values to be protected, human health and safety, and costs of protection (2009 Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy).</p> <p>The Conservation Measures listed in Ely District RMP (2008) for Fire, Fuels and Air Quality Management will be implemented during fire suppression operations, unless firefighter or public safety, or the protection of property, improvements, or natural resources, render them impracticable during a particular operation.</p> <p>Assign a qualified Resource Advisor(s) (READ) to coordinate concerns regarding federally protected species, cultural and natural resource issues, and to serve as a liaison between the Field Office Manager and the Incident Commander (IC)/Incident Management Team (IMT). The READ will also serve as a field contact representative (FCR) responsible for coordination with the USFWS. The READ's will have the necessary information on federally protected species and habitats in the area and the available Conservation Measures for the species. They will be briefed on the intended suppression actions for the fire, and will provide input on which Conservation Measures are appropriate, within the standard constraints of safety and operational procedures.</p> <p>Provide for the protection of historic/prehistoric and archaeological resources.</p> <p>Use of fire retardants or chemicals adjacent to waterways will be accomplished in accordance to the "Environmental Guidelines for Delivery of Retardant or foam near Waterways" (Interagency Standards for Fire and Aviation Operations, Chap. 12, NFES 2724).</p> <p>Utilize Ely Field Office Noxious Weed Prevention schedule. Suppression resources will be inspected and washed to prevent the spread of noxious weeds. Fire camps and other assembly points will not be located in noxious weed infestation areas.</p>

Management Requirement List

Unit	Shape/FMU	Activated	Management Requirement
NVELD	Ely District Wilderness	10/09/2017	<p><b>Ely District Wilderness Management Requirements</b>                      A Resource Advisor will be dispatched to all fires occurring in or threatening a Wilderness Area. Use of any motorized equipment must be approved by the District Manager.</p> <p>Use of heavy equipment (bulldozers, etc.) will only be used in Wilderness if the fire is threatening human life or property. The District Manager must approve the use of heavy equipment in all cases.</p> <p>Helibases within Wilderness must be approved by the District Manager; the use of helibases should meet the minimum required tool objective.</p> <p>Staging areas and fire camps requiring motorized access will be located outside of Wilderness unless authorized by the District Manager.</p> <p>Staging areas and fire camps that only require non-motorized access may be located in Wilderness areas if authorized by the Resource Advisor.</p> <p>Use of retardant must be approved by the District Manager, if retardant is not approved, water may be dropped from retardant aircraft.</p> <p>All fire suppression activities in Wilderness will use Minimum Impact Suppression Techniques (MIST) at all times.</p> <p>"Leave No Trace" principles will be used in Wilderness Areas. All evidence of human activity should be removed to the maximum extent possible.</p>
UTCLD	<Unit>	05/26/2022	<p><b>FMU Name: Mineral Range-Black Mountain (MBM#9)</b>  <b>Management Requirement:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ To protect private structures and/or lands, fire suppression would consist of constructing a 0.5-mile buffer zone. (SUP, RX, NF) SUSA Fire Mangement Plan EA, 2005, appendix F, pg. 1-11</li> <li>◦ Prevent degradation of groundwater quality whenever practicable. (SUP, WFU, RX, NF, ESR) SUSA Fire Mangement Plan EA, 2005, appendix F, pg. 1-11</li> <li>◦ To manage for Utah prairie dog, a sensitive species, BLM or Utah prairie dog guidelines must be followed in fire suppression. (SUP) SUSA Fire Mangement Plan EA, 2005, appendix F, pg. 1-11</li> <li>◦ To protect all special status species (BLM Sensitive), no mechanized equipment, hand tools are recommended for these populations and fire size must be limited to. (SUP) SUSA Fire Mangement Plan EA, 2005, appendix F, pg. 1-11</li> </ul>
UTCLD	GBN # 16	05/26/2022	<p><b>FMU Name: Great Basin (GBN#16)</b>  <b>Management Requirement:</b>  <b>Riparian / Riverine Constraints:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Riparian and riverine ecosystems within the FMU contain valuable habitat for threatened, endangered and sensitive wildlife species including bald eagles, SWIFLs and a number of State Sensitive Species. In addition, general objectives for riparian areas are to protect diverse woody age structure in cottonwood-willow communities which are often irreplaceable after fire occurrences. As a result, special resource consideration is required in all riparian habitats and referenced below.</li> </ul> <p>Fire suppression within riparian zones is a priority to prevent destruction of endangered species habitat and maintain riparian values and condition. Management constraints within the riparian buffer include: No blading within a 1/8 -mile buffer of the riparian zone, restrictions on vehicle disturbance in the stream course, minimal vehicle disturbance and removal of unburned vegetation in the riparian area, and restrictions on use of foam and aerial retardant (requires non-toxic certification). However, if during extreme conditions where the entire riparian habitat is in jeopardy, the Resource Advisor could allow all necessary suppression tactics to avoid the total loss of habitat, especially where native communities exist. Riparian areas within the FMU which require full suppression within 1/8-mile where possible are listed below:                      Beaver Dam Wash At Motoqua Magotsu Creek, All Reaches, Moody Wash, All Reaches, Santa Clara River, Above Shivwits Reservation, West Fork Beaver Dam Wash, Above Motoqua Bull Canyon, All, Big Springs, All, East Fork Beaver Dam Wash, All, Sheep Canyon, All, Pine Park Canyon, All, Jackson Spring Wash, All, Jackson Reservoir Wash, All, Bunker Peak Wash, All. All special status species habitat in the FMU will follow protocol of fire fighting strategies for "Fighting Wildfire in Desert Tortoise Habitat: Consideration for Land Managers (Duck et al, 1994 Desert Tortoise Council Symposium; 1995, International Association of Wildland Fire)." Which appears as Appendix A. The same protocol will be followed in special status plant areas as it relates to surface disturbing stipulations. A qualified biologist is required as Resource Advisor upon initial attack for these fires (BLM SUSA FMP. 2004. P 149-150).</p>

Management Requirement List

Unit	Shape/FMU	Activated	Management Requirement
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Restrictions on use of foam and aerial retardant (requires non-toxic certification). If entire riparian habitat is in jeopardy, the resource advisor could allow all necessary suppression tactics to avoid the total loss of habitat, especially where native communities exist. (SUP)SUSA Fire Management Plan EA, 2005, appendix F, pg. 1-11</li> <li>◦ Prevent degradation of groundwater quality whenever practicable. (SUP, WFU, RX, NF, ESR)SUSA Fire Management Plan EA, 2005, appendix F, pg. 1-11</li> </ul>
UTCLD MDS # 18		05/26/2022	<p><b>FMU Name: Mojave Desert (MDS#18)</b></p> <p><b>Management Requirement:</b></p> <p><b>Desert Tortoise Habitat:</b> Consideration for Land Managers (Duck et al, 1994 Desert Tortoise Council Symposium; 1995, International Association of Wildland Fire)." The same protocol will be followed in special status plant areas as it relates to surface disturbing stipulations. The document includes nineteen mandatory terms and conditions to implement reasonable and prudent measures for protection of desert tortoise and habitat which include: measures to reduce incidental take of desert tortoises, environmental education for fire crews, designation of Resource Advisors, minimal off-road vehicle activity, maximum protection of habitat, and maintaining sanitary conditions to minimize predation. A qualified biologist is required as Resource Advisor upon initial attack for these fires.</p> <p>The Joshua Tree Instant Study Area (ISA) will require full suppression although also considered a Wilderness Study Area. The Woodbury Desert Study Area would also require full suppression. Suppression activities would be the same as for the adjacent Critical Desert Tortoise Habitat due to important desert vegetative communities (Joshua Tree/creosote) that do not recover after fire. Desert tortoise habitats located within the Cottonwood Canyon Wilderness Study Area follow the same protocols but are discussed under Category C-1 and must also follow the Wilderness Study Area Interim Management Guidance.</p> <p>Areas containing private lands, structures (excluding range fences), and rights-of-ways located within Critical Habitat for desert tortoise would be suppressed with a 1/4-mile buffer with no restrictions. Of notable concern are rights-of-ways associated with: Kern River Natural Gas Pipeline Navajo-McCullough Power Line Central to Middleton Power Line (BLM SUSA FMP. 2004. P. 177-178 )</p> <p><b>Wild and Scenic River Constraints:</b></p> <p>Portions of the Virgin River and parts of its numerous tributaries have been determined suitable for Wild and Scenic River inclusion. There are three different classifications under which river segments can qualify: wild, scenic or recreational. Proposed Wild and Scenic River segments do not require special consideration with regard to suppression activities, with the exception of segments with wild classification, where "...values must remain natural appearing and... practices do not have an adverse effect on the natural character of the river area...". In these segments, fires do not require suppression activities unless contiguous to private lands and in accordance with other management guidance.</p> <p>River segments which have been determined suitable for Wild and Scenic River inclusion and their respective classification are listed as follows: Virgin River UT-AZ Border Wild Classification (BLM SUSA FMP. 2004. P 179)</p> <p><b>Wilderness Constraints:</b></p> <p>The Beaver Dam Mountains Wilderness Area is within the FMU. Generally, fire will be allowed to play its natural role in the wilderness ecosystem subject to requirements for public safety and protection of private and other nonfederal property. Critical wilderness values such as Joshua trees or desert tortoise habitat will be aggressively protected (BLM SUSA FMP. 2004. P 179).</p> <p>Restrictions on use of foam and aerial retardant (requires non-toxic certification). If entire riparian habitat is in jeopardy, the resource advisor could allow all necessary suppression tactics to avoid the total loss of habitat, especially where native communities exist. (SUP)SUSA Fire Management Plan EA, 2005, appendix F, pg. 1-11</p> <p>Fire management actions would rely on the most effective methods of suppression that are least damaging to wilderness values, other resources and the environment, while requiring the least expenditure of public funds. (SUP, WFU)SUSA Fire Management Plan EA, 2005, appendix F, pg. 1-11</p>
UTDIF Management Area 01A		06/15/2016	<p><b>Management Area 1A (Developed Recreation) LRMP section IV</b></p> <p><b>Management Activities</b></p> <p>Visual Resource Management (A04)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul> <p>(Guideline) Wildland fire use is not authorized. The management response for these locations will be suppression. (UFA A-38)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul> <p><b>General Direction</b></p> <p>1. Emphasize visually appealing landscapes (vista openings, rock outcroppings, diversity of vegetation etc.) (LRMP IV-58)</p>

Management Requirement List

Unit	Shape/FMU	Activated	Management Requirement
			<p><b>Standards and Guidelines</b></p> <p>A. Do not go below an adopted Scenic Integrity Objective (SIO) of high scenic integrity. (SMA, pg. 11)</p> <p>C. Apply rehabilitation practices where the above objectives are not currently being met. (LRMP IV-58)</p>
UTDIF	Management Area 02A	06/15/2016	<p><b>Management Area 2A (Semiprimitive Recreation) LRMP section IV</b></p> <p><b>Management Activities</b> Visual Resource Management (A04)</p> <p><b>General Direction</b></p> <p>1. Design and implement management activities to provide a visually appealing landscape. Enhance or provide more viewing opportunities and increase vegetation diversity in selected areas. (LRMP IV-64)</p> <p><b>Standards and Guidelines</b></p> <p>A. Do not go below an adopted Scenic Integrity Objective (SIO) of moderate scenic integrity. (SMA, pg. 11)</p> <p>C. Apply rehabilitation practices where the above objectives are not currently being met. (LRMP IV-64)</p> <p><b>Management Activities</b> Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06, and 07)</p> <p><b>General Direction</b></p> <p>1. Manage tree stands using both commercial or noncommercial methods. Enhance visual quality, diversity, and provide for insect and disease management. (LRMP IV-65)</p>
UTDIF	Management Area 02B	06/15/2016	<p><b>Management Area 2B (Roaded Natural Recreation) LRMP section IV</b></p> <p><b>Management Activities</b> Visual Resource Management (A04)</p> <p><b>General Direction</b></p> <p>1. Design and implement management activities to provide a visually appealing landscape. Enhance or provide more viewing opportunities and increase vegetation diversity in selected areas. (LRMP IV-69)</p> <p><b>Standards and Guidelines</b></p> <p>A. Do not go below an adopted Scenic Integrity Objective (SIO) of moderate scenic integrity. (SMA, pg. 11)</p> <p>B. Maintain or establish a minimum of 30 percent of the forested area within a unit to provide horizontal diversity. (LRMP IV-69)</p> <p><b>Management Activities</b> Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 05, and 07)</p> <p><b>General Direction</b></p> <p>1. Manage tree stands using both commercial or noncommercial methods. Enhance visual quality, diversity, and provide for insect and disease management. (LRMP IV-70)</p>
UTDIF	Management Area 06A	06/15/2016	<p><b>Management Area 6A (Range Emphasis) LRMP section IV</b></p> <p><b>Management Activities</b> Visual Resource Management (A04)</p> <p><b>General Direction</b></p> <p>1. Design and implement management activities to blend with the natural landscape. (LRMP IV-110)</p> <p><b>Standards and Guidelines</b></p> <p>A. Do not go below an adopted Scenic Integrity Objective (SIO) of low scenic integrity. (SMA, pg. 12)</p> <p><b>Management Activities</b> Wildlife and Fish Resource Management (C01)</p> <p><b>General Direction</b></p> <p>1. Maintain habitat capability for management indicator species.</p> <p><b>Standards and Guidelines</b></p> <p>A. Maintain habitat capability at 70 percent of potential. (LRMP IV-112)</p> <p><b>Management Activities</b></p>

Management Requirement List

Unit	Shape/FMU	Activated	Management Requirement
			<p>Range Resource Management (D07)</p> <p><b>General Direction</b></p> <p>2. Improve range condition to fair or better.</p> <p><b>Standards and Guidelines</b></p> <p>A. Base range conditions on the standards in the Range Analysis Handbook. (LRMP IV-112)</p>
UTDIF	Management Area 09A	06/15/2016	<p><b>Management Area 9A (Riparian Management) LRMP section IV</b></p> <p><b>Management Activities</b></p> <p>Visual Resource Management (A04)</p> <p><b>General Direction</b></p> <p>1. Design and implement management activities which sustain inherent visual values of riparian areas and blend with the surrounding natural landscapes.</p> <p><b>Standards and Guidelines</b></p> <p>A. Do not go below an adopted Scenic Integrity Objective (SIO) of moderate scenic integrity. (SMA, pg. 12)</p> <p><b>Management Activities</b></p> <p>Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 05, 06 &amp; 07)</p> <p><b>General Direction</b></p> <p>1. Manage forest cover types to perpetuate tree cover and provide healthy stands, high water quality and wildlife and fish habitat. (LRMP IV-139)</p> <p><b>Management Activities</b></p> <p>Water Resource Improvement and Maintenance (F05 and 06)</p> <p><b>General Direction</b></p> <p>3. Prevent stream channel instability, loss of channel cross-sectional areas, and loss of water quality resulting from activities that alter vegetative cover. (LRMP IV-141)</p> <p><b>Standards and Guidelines</b></p> <p>B. Maintain at least 80 percent of potential ground cover within 100 feet from the edges of perennial streams, lakes and other waterbodies, or to the outer margin of the riparian ecosystem, where wider than 100 feet. (LRMP IV-141)</p> <p>6. Treat disturbed areas resulting from management activities, to reduce sediment yields to the natural erosion rates in the shortest possible time. (LRMP IV-141)</p> <p><b>Management Activities</b></p> <p>Soil Resource Management (KA1)</p> <p><b>General Direction</b></p> <p>2. Minimize soil surface compaction and disturbance in riparian ecosystems. Allow use of heavy construction equipment for construction, residue removal, etc., during periods when the soil is least susceptible to compaction or rutting. (LRMP IV-141)</p> <p><b>Management Activities</b></p> <p>Transportation System Management (L01 &amp; 20)</p> <p><b>General Direction</b></p> <p>1. Locate roads and trails outside riparian areas unless alternative routes have been reviewed and rejected as being more environmentally damaging.</p> <p><b>Standards and Guidelines</b></p> <p>A. Do not parallel streams when road location must occur in the riparian areas except where absolutely necessary. Cross streams at right angles. Locate crossings at points of low bank slope and firm surfaces. (LRMP IV-143)</p>

## 1.8. Course of Action

Monitor

Suppression

Last updated by Dylan Rader on 07/23/2022 14:36

### Strategy

#### Comments

The course of action that was chosen for the Dodge Springs Fire is a full suppression, full containment/control strategy. The area is classified as extreme to exceptional drought and fuel moistures are rapidly dropping causing extreme fire behavior potential. The area has had numerous large fires in the past and these disturbed areas are highly prone to invasive annual grasses under this type of burn severity.

#### Course of Action

Active	Inactive	Action Item
07/24/2022		<p>The course of action that has been decided upon for the Dodge Springs incident by representatives from the Ely and Color Country BLM Districts, is a full suppression, full containment action.</p> <p>The area is very dry with respect to current fuel moisture's and like much of the western US is suffering from a prolonged drought. The area has had numerous large fires in the past and has been highly affected by the adverse affects of fire in the current ecosystem. Docs Pass, Slaughter Creek, and Cougar Canyon Wilderness Areas are part of the fire planning area and the Agency Administrator with jurisdictional authority to approve wilderness suppression actions has approved the specific requests detailed in the attached request.</p> <p>Using a full suppression strategy to obtain full containment / control of fire perimeter select the best combination of tactics to keep the fire the smallest possible acerage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Keep fire north of Beaver Dam Wash NCA to protect critical desert tortoise habitat.</li><li>• Keep fire east of Bunker Peak to minimize fire size where accessible to ground resources.</li><li>• Keep fire south of Crestline Road (120 Road) to minimize impacts to transportation/infrastructure corridors.</li><li>• Keep fire west of Upper Enterprise Reservoir / Little Pine Creek to minimize impacts to natural resources while providing protection of homes and ranches located near the fire.</li></ul>

#### UT BLM Wilderness Authorization

Use this form to document the decision rationale for the use of heavy equipment to treat wildfires in Wilderness, Wilderness Study Areas, and Wild and Scenic Rivers in Utah. The section on heavy equipment begins on page 5. Use this form to document the decision rationale for all other prohibited uses to treat wildfire in Wilderness. Since Wilderness Study Areas and Wild and Scenic Rivers do not bar prohibited uses, this form does not need to be used for other prohibited uses in these areas. Once signed, the responsible District or Field Manager must share a final copy of this form with the local Wilderness Specialist and the State Wilderness Lead.

#### Wilderness 1

**Attachment 3:**

*Directions:*

- Use this form to document the decision rationale for the use of heavy equipment to treat wildfires in Wilderness, Wilderness Study Areas, and Wild and Scenic Rivers in Utah. The section on heavy equipment begins on page 5.
- Use this form to document the decision rationale for all other prohibited uses to treat wildfire in Wilderness. Since Wilderness Study Areas and Wild and Scenic Rivers do not bar prohibited uses, this form does not need to be used for other prohibited uses in these areas.
- Once signed, the responsible District or Field Manager must share a final copy of this form with the local Wilderness Specialist and the State Wilderness Lead.

FIRE ORIGIN		CURRENT SITUATION	
Fire Name/Number: Dodge Springs 2022-NVELD-040152	Start Date/Time: 7/21/22 14:48	Date, Time: 7/23/22 13:45	Current Size: 5,078 acres
Wilderness Area(s): Doc's Pass, Slaughter Creek, and Cougar Canyon	General Location Lat, Long, UTM: 37.324833, 114.058833	Authorization Requested by: Current IC: Ruben Rowe Incoming IC:	Resource Advisor: Stephanie Taylor (Bob Wells, Trainee)

**SPECIFIC REQUEST:**

Prohibited Use	Equip. Request (Check)	Specific Use or Objective (Check blank or provide specific information)	Authorized Time Period and Specific Area of Fire	Decision Rationale- Identify why the action was approved or not approved. Identify why this action is the minimum necessary requirement. Describe effects to wilderness characteristics. Note any changes to the determination of impacts from Attachment 4. A resource advisor or local Wilderness Specialist can provide guidance.
Helicopter	X	Landing for: X Initial attack X Extended attack	Only when needed to drop or extract firefighters with the intent to reduce active	Helicopters will be authorized to transport personnel for fire suppression and in the case of an emergency evacuation. Due to the rough terrain and extremely limited roads cherry stemmed into areas near where the fire is currently occurring, transporting personnel with helicopters and allowing landings in the Wilderness will allow firefighters to minimize time before the fire can be engaged and minimize the exposure associated with hiking in with all the necessary gear to adequately conduct operations.

Attachment 3-1

[Wilderness 2](#)



**Attachment 3:**

			fire spread that would endanger human life or property or diminish wilderness character. It may also be needed in the event of a medical emergency that requires evacuation	Impacts would occur to both the Undeveloped and Outstanding Opportunities for Solitude or Primitive and Unconfined Recreation wilderness characteristics, primarily from the noise and activity from the helicopter. The impact would be temporary.
		Bucket Drops to support: <input type="checkbox"/> Initial attack <input type="checkbox"/> Extended attack  Approved water source(s)/dip site(s):		
UAS, Unmanned Aircraft Systems (Drones)		Landing for: <input type="checkbox"/> Initial attack <input type="checkbox"/> Extended attack	Flights: Type and mission	
Aerial Application of:	X	Support to: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Initial attack <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extended attack	Aerial application of retardant will	Retardant or foam will be used in areas where firefighters cannot safely engage the fire without it or to protect private property or resources that contribute to wilderness character.

Attachment 3-2

[Wilderness 3](#)

**Attachment 3:**

Retardant Foam			be authorized when needed to reduce active fire spread that would endanger human life or property or diminish wilderness character. It may also be needed in the event of a medical emergency that requires evacuation	Impacts would occur to Untrammeled, Undeveloped, Natural, and Outstanding Opportunities for Solitude or Primitive and Unconfined Recreation wilderness characteristics. The impacts would likely be temporary as the aerial application is occurring from overhead aircraft, or short term as the color or presence of the retardant or foam fades over time.
Portable Pumps		Support to: <input type="checkbox"/> Initial attack <input type="checkbox"/> Extended attack <input type="checkbox"/> Mop Up  Approved water source(s):		

Prohibited Use	Request (Check)	Specific Use or Objective	Authorized Time & Area	Decision Rationale - see above.
Motorized Watercraft		Support to: <input type="checkbox"/> Initial attack <input type="checkbox"/> Extended attack		

Attachment 3-3

**Attachment 3:**

Chainsaws	X	Fell Trees/snags, bucking logs posing a threat to the integrity of the fireline.	When needed to ensure effectiveness of fireline or reduce hazards for firefighters	<p>Efficient construction of fireline is important to minimizing fire spread in order to protect wilderness characteristics in a larger area of the wilderness. Much of the surrounding area has burned, repeatedly in some areas, causing the loss of natural vegetative ecosystems by supporting the invasion of cheatgrass and other non-native species.</p> <p>Chainsaws will affect the Untrammeled, Undeveloped, Natural, and Outstanding Opportunities for Solitude or Primitive and Unconfined Recreation wilderness characteristics. The Undeveloped character will only be temporarily affected until the chainsaws are removed from the wilderness area. The other wilderness characteristics may be affected in the short term and/or long term depending on the visibility of the saw work completed. Impacts can be minimized by selecting routes for firelines that utilize natural features and topography, as well as areas where native vegetation may have already been affected as a result of past fires.</p>
	X	Fell Trees/snags posing a threat to firefighter safety.	Authorized any time firefighter safety is in danger	<p>Firefighter safety is the highest priority. Hazard trees and snags need to be addressed quickly and effectively to neutralize the threat before there are irretrievable consequences.</p> <p>Chainsaws will affect the Untrammeled, Undeveloped, Natural, and Outstanding Opportunities for Solitude or Primitive and Unconfined Recreation wilderness characteristics. The Undeveloped character will only be temporarily affected until the chainsaws are removed from the wilderness area. The other wilderness characteristics may be affected in the short term and/or long term depending on the visibility of the saw work completed.</p>
	X	Clearing fireline of brush/limbs to control spread.	When needed to ensure effectiveness of fireline or reduce hazards for firefighters	<p>Efficient construction of fireline is important to minimizing fire spread in order to protect wilderness characteristics in a larger area of the wilderness. Much of the surrounding area has burned, repeatedly in some areas, causing the loss of natural vegetative ecosystems by supporting the invasion of cheatgrass and other non-native species.</p>

Attachment 3-4

Wilderness 5

**Attachment 3:**

				Chainsaws will affect the Untrammled, Undeveloped, Natural, and Outstanding Opportunities for Solitude or Primitive and Unconfined Recreation wilderness characteristics. The Undeveloped character will only be temporarily affected until the chainsaws are removed from the wilderness area. The other wilderness characteristics may be affected in the short term and/or long term depending on the visibility of the saw work completed. Impacts can be minimized by selecting routes for firelines that utilize natural features and topography, as well as areas where native vegetation may have already been affected as a result of past fires.
Motor Vehicles (Engines Transports Crew Trucks UTV/ATV)  *NOT heavy equipment		Support to: ___ Initial attack ___ Extended attack ___ Mop Up  Engine (Qty. and Type) Transport (Qty.) Crew Truck (Qty.) UTV (Qty.) ATV (Qty.)		
Prohibited Use	Request (Check)	Specific Use or Objective	Authorized Time & Area	<b>Decision Rationale - see above.</b>
Burnout Operations  (when burnout would increase fire acreage by more than 25%)		Support to: ___ Initial attack ___ Extended attack		

Attachment 3-5

**Attachment 3:**

Prohibited Use	Request (Check)	Specific Use or Objective	Authorized Time & Area	Decision Rationale- Identify why the action was approved or not approved. Information Needed for Approval of Heavy Equipment
<b>Heavy Equipment:</b> Tracked vehicles or wheeled vehicles including bulldozers, trackhoes, backhoes, bull hogs, feller bunchers, loaders, graders, or other ground disturbing equipment that could cause lasting impacts.				Due to the potential for lasting impacts only the State Director and Associate State Director (or designated actings) can authorize the use of heavy equipment to manage wildfire in Wilderness, WSA, and WSR. Official documentation to support the decision must be signed within 72 hours of verbal approval. Please answer all nine questions below.  * Nothing in this IM is intended to prohibit actions when necessary to protect life and property including prohibited uses, such as heavy equipment and the landing of aircraft.
1. What alternate tactics have been considered, including placement of the line outside of Wilderness/WSA/Wild and Scenic River? Why won't these tactics meet Fire Management Objectives?				
2. Describe the Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST) that will be used to minimize damage to the wilderness resources on this incident. For example: Fire is being allowed to burn to natural barriers and existing roads and trails where feasible.				
3. What other protections have been put into place to minimize damage to the wilderness (wilderness trained READ on team, dozer bosses briefed on wilderness tactics, etc.)				
4. Is heavy equipment the minimum tool necessary (e.g. vs. hand line)? Why?				

Attachment 3-7

**Attachment 3:**

Prohibited Use	Request (Check)	Specific Use or Objective	Authorized Time & Area	Decision Rationale- Identify why the action was approved or not approved. Information Needed for Approval of Heavy Equipment
Heavy Equipment	---	---	---	Please continue to answer all nine questions.
5. What values are at risk and what are the consequences of not using heavy equipment (specific resource values, life/property etc.)?				
6. What trigger point(s) will be used to activate use of heavy equipment?				
7. Is the proposed use of heavy equipment compatible with the associated Fire Management Plan, Resource Management Plan, or Wilderness Management Plan for the incident area? What guidance is written in the plan(s)?				
8. Describe the location and type of heavy equipment use proposed. Provide maps if available:				
9. Who are the primary contacts? Provide the name and phone numbers of contact person(s) for the State Director or Associate State Director to call for further information.				
Wilderness READ:			Phone	
Local Wilderness Specialist:			Phone	
State Wilderness Lead:			Phone	

Attachment 3-8

**Attachment 3:**

**Authorization Requested by:** (Agency Administrator/Line Officer)

**GLORIA TIBBETTS** Digitally signed by GLORIA TIBBETTS  
Date: 2022.07.23 13:50:01 -06'00' Title: District Manager Date: 7/23/22

**District Fire Manager Officer review by:**

**JOSHUA TIBBETTS** Digitally signed by JOSHUA TIBBETTS  
Date: 2022.07.23 13:49:26 -06'00' Title: District FMO Date: 7/23/22

**READ/Local Wilderness Specialist review by:**

\_\_\_\_\_ Title: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**State Office Wilderness Program Lead review by:**

\_\_\_\_\_ Title: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Wilderness - Prohibited Use(s)** (besides heavy equipment)

District or Field Managers (DM/FM) who have completed a national or regional Carhart Training Center can authorize prohibited uses (besides heavy equipment). In cases where the DM/FM has not completed Carhart Training, approval of prohibited uses in Wilderness must be coordinated through a READ with wilderness experience, local Wilderness specialists, or the State Wilderness Lead.

**Authorized by:** **GLORIA TIBBETTS** Digitally signed by GLORIA TIBBETTS  
Date: 2022.07.23 13:50:24 -06'00' Date: 7/23/22

District or Field Manager with Carhart Training or DM/FM with wilderness coordination

**Wilderness, WSA, and WSR - Heavy Equipment**

Due to the potential for lasting impacts, outside of immediate emergencies that threaten life or property, only the State Director and Associate State Director (or designated actings) can authorize the use of heavy equipment to manage wildfire in Wilderness, WSA, and WSR. This official documentation to support the decision must be signed within 72 hours of verbal approval.

\* Nothing in this IM is intended to prohibit actions when necessary to protect life and property including prohibited uses, such as heavy equipment and the landing of aircraft.

**Authorized by:** \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

State Director or Associate State Director

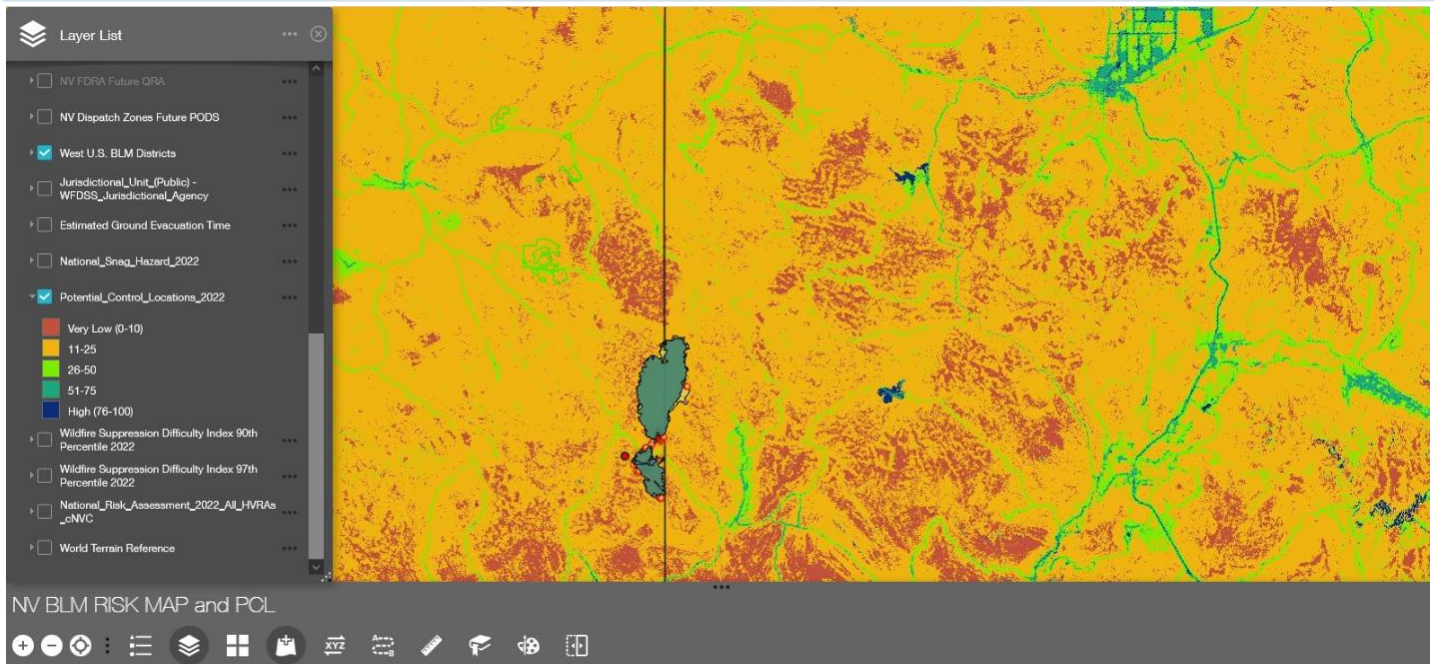
Attachment 3-9

Risk Management Analysis

PCL

The PCL surface is developed through statistical associations between fire containment successes (fire perimeters) and failures (fire interiors) from the 2002-2021 period with physical landscape conditions related to topography, fuels, accessibility, suppression difficulty, and potential fire behavior. PCL is scaled from zero to one, corresponding to conditions with low to high probability of containing a fire. The PCL model is not developed with detailed weather for past incidents and the prepositioned products on the RMA dashboard are representative of 90th percentile fire weather, so PCL will not provide a precise probability of containment for a given fire environment. PCL provides a reasonable assessment of where containment is most likely to be successful based on where fires stopped in the past.

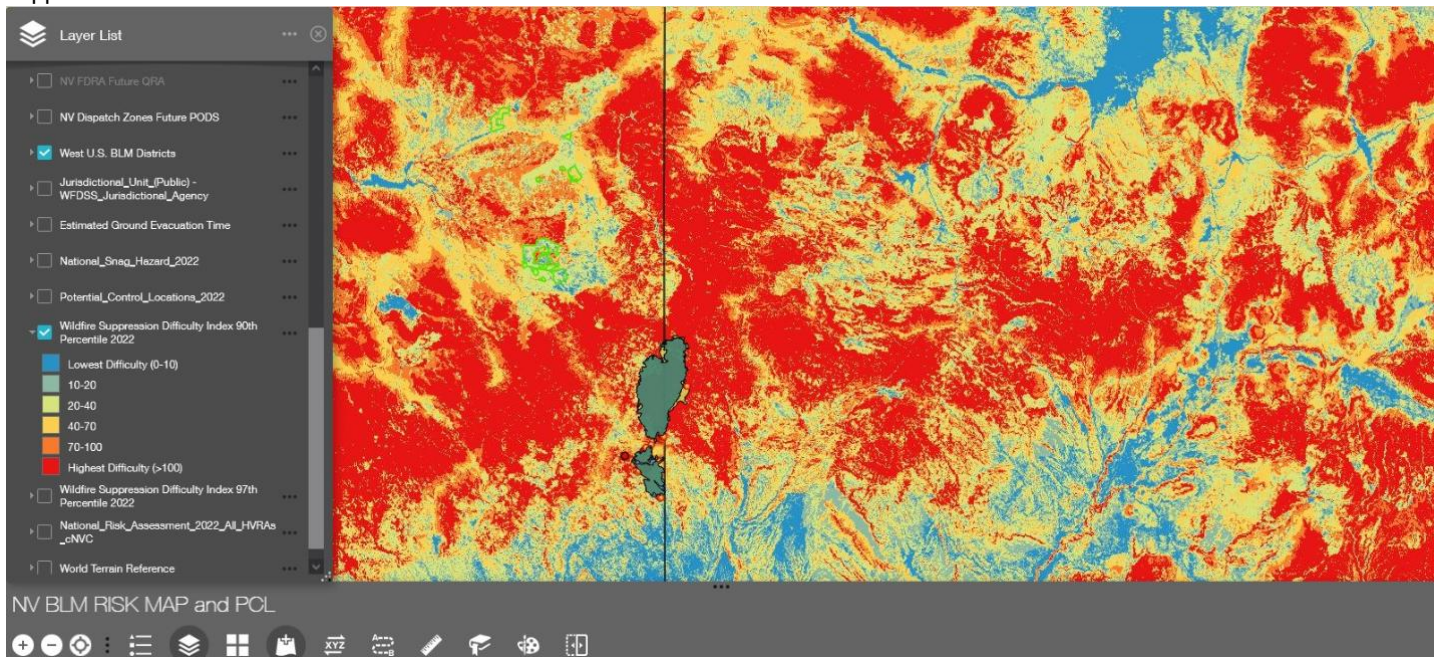
## Risk Management Analysis



## Suppression Difficulty Index

### SDI

SDI is currently classified into six categories representing low through extreme difficulty. Extreme SDI zones represented in red are "watch out" situations where engagement is likely to be very challenging given the combination of potential high intensity fire behavior and difficult suppression environment (high resistance fuel types, steep terrain, and low accessibility). Low difficulty zones represented in blue indicate areas where some combination of reduced potential for dangerous fire behavior and ideal suppression environment (low resistance fuel types, mellow terrain, and high accessibility) make suppression activities easier. SDI does not account for standing snags or other overhead hazards to firefighters, so it is not a firefighter hazard map. It is only showing in relative terms where it is harder or easier to perform suppression work.

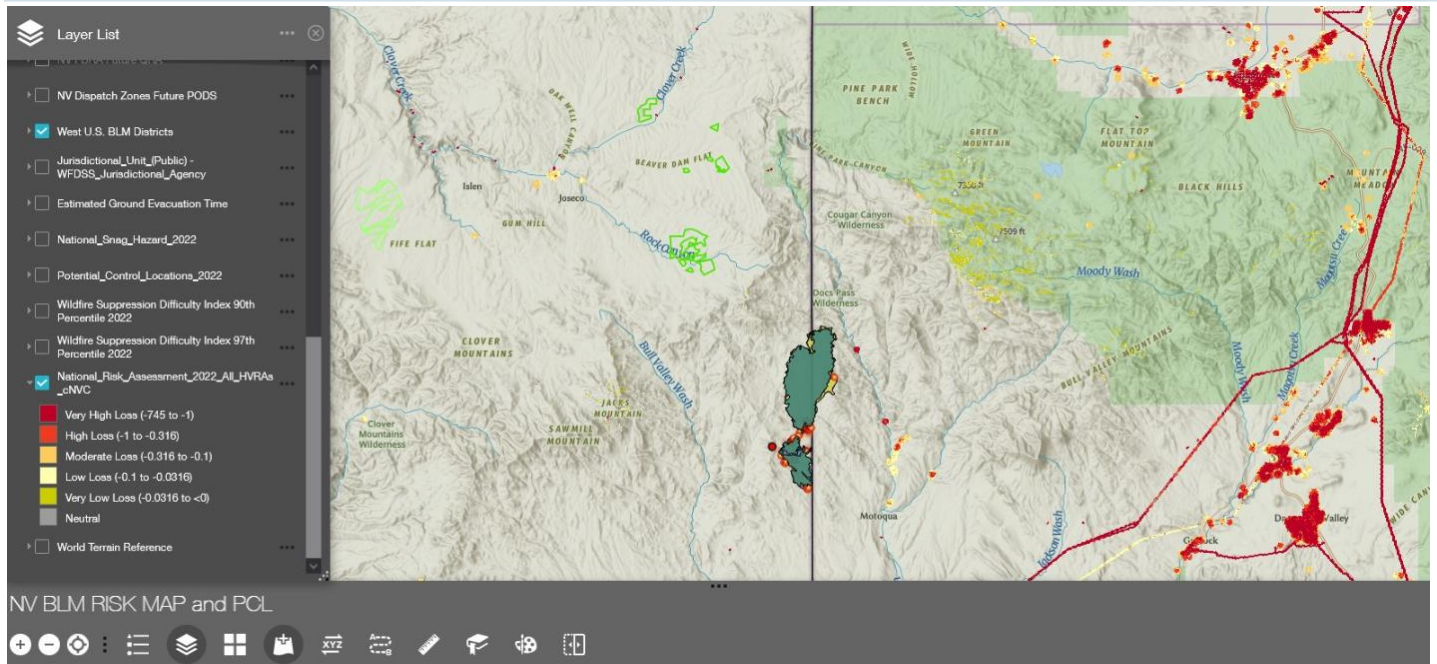


## National Risk Assessment

### HVRA

The National Wildfire Risk Assessment is a pilot project that focuses on estimating the potential effects of wildfire on critical assets (primarily homes and infrastructure) and resources (potential timberland and surface drinking water). It does not address wildfire effects on other natural resources such as range resources, wildlife habitat, or ecosystem function at this time. The assessment was conducted with a limited set of nationally available Highly Valued Resources and Asset (HVRA) datasets to produce risk results for the Contiguous U.S. for use in the 2022 fire season. This dataset estimates the potential effects of wildfire on critical assets and drinking water only.





<https://nifc.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=c5bc811ee22e4da0bde8abec7c20b8b4>

## 1.9. Cost

### Estimated Final Cost

NAME	VALUE
Estimated Final Cost	\$8,000,000
Method(s) Used	SCI, Historic Costs

### Comments

The fire is expected to have a final fire cost less than 8 million dollars in total. This estimate is based on historic cost per acre data, along with an increase of 20% to account for the increase cost for fuel along with the high utilization of aircraft during the initial attack phase of the Dodge Springs fire.

### Stratified Cost Index Results

Acres Burned	25%	50%	75%	90%
3000	\$34	\$104	\$324	\$900
6000	\$26	\$82	\$254	\$706
12000	\$21	\$64	\$199	\$553
18000	\$18	\$56	\$173	\$480

25 percent of historical fires with similar characteristics had a cost per acre less than the value displayed in the 25% column of the table. Likewise, 50, 75, and 90 percent of fires with similar characteristics had a cost per acre less than the values displayed in their respective columns.

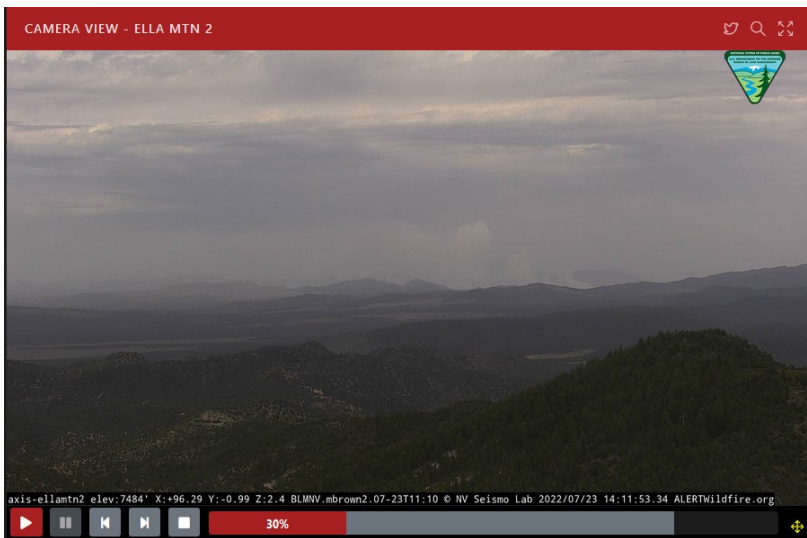
# 1.10. Rationale

## Initial Decision Rationale

The decision for the Dodge Springs fire is to follow the course of action for full suppression / full perimeter control. The area the fire is burning in has missed several historic fire cycles and is burning in heavy pinyon, juniper and ponderosa pine. There is threat to private property and natural resource values including wilderness. The relative risk remains moderate as the organizational needs assessment rates as high and we have ordered a Type 2 Incident Management Team. The Type 2 Team will be inbriefed on 7/24/22.

The current fire situation estimates 5000+ acres and is burning in pinyon/juniper, mountain brush, and sagebrush/grass fuel types. The terrain is difficult to access by firefighters and equipment, requiring heavy aerial resource use by air tankers, helicopter, and air attack. The decision will be evaluated through the periodic assessment process to affirm that the incident objectives and course of action(s) outlined by the jurisdictional agencies are being met. If the fire exceeds the established planning area boundary, estimated final cost is exceeded, or if the complexity of the incident escalates, a new WFSS Decision will be required and transition to a higher complexity management organization will be considered.

### EllaCam



Ely BLM is coordinating with Color Country District BLM, Dixie National Forest, Utah DNR, Nevada Division of Forestry, Washington (UT) and Lincoln (NV) Counties, and other cooperators and landowners to ensure all resource concerns are addressed and managed appropriately. These agencies were engaged in this decision making process and coordination between Agency Administrators will be ongoing to ensure Incident Objectives and Requirements continue to be tied to each agencies Strategic Objectives and Management Requirements.