**Diamond Creek Fire**

On July 23, 2017, eight smokejumpers were deployed from the North Cascades Smokejumper Base to suppress a small fire in the Pasayten Wilderness. The Diamond Creek Fire was suspected to be human caused, as there was no lightning detected for the area. It was first noticed Saturday night (July 22, 2017) by a hiker who then made his way to a ridgetop to report it on Sunday morning (July 23, 2017).

The Diamond Creek fire rapidly grew to 100 acres and continued to spread to the east/southeast.

The Incident Commander Inaki Baraibar reported the fire was making short runsand short range spotting.

The Diamond Creek Fire continued to grow with pushed by gusty winds and smoke from the fire was visible to Methow Valley Residents. The Methow Valley Ranger District, Okanogan-Wenatchee Forest Service established closures to provide for public and firefighter safety on the Billy Goat Trailhead, Hidden Lake Trail (#477), Larch Creek Trail (#502) and the Drake Trail (#502A).

The eight smokejumpers continued full suppression actions and were supported by helicopters. Additional handcrews were ordered to support the confine and contain suppression strategy on July 24, 2017.

The fire was burning in heavy accumulations of dead and down trees in a spruce and fir forest where the tree tops are close together, or touching (closed canopy). The winds, high temperatures and low humidity pushed the fire growth.

“While smoke from the Diamond Creek Fire was visible around the County yesterday afternoon, the fire is well within the Pasayten Wilderness,” noted Methow Valley District Ranger Mike Liu. “At this time, it does not pose a threat to area residents or communities.” (July 24, 2017).

Diamond Creek Fire had grown to 250 acres by July 25, 2017 and the fire spotted across Diamond Creek. Suppression efforts continued and were successful in slowing the progression of the fire, allowing for the safe evacuation of hikers and outfitters from the Hidden Lakes area.

Fire personnel made in-person contacts with hikers along the evacuated trails to inform them of the closure and provide information about alternate routes. Given that the Pasayten Wilderness is more than 500,000 acres, there was many alternate trails and camping areas under no immediate threat from the 250 acre fire at that time.

**July 26, 2017**

The Whiskey Town Wildland Fire Module arrived and after an orientation briefing and was transported by helicopter, to the Diamond Creek Fire area. Initially, their focus will be on making observations, gathering data, planning and beginning implementation of a long term strategy for confinement of the Diamond Creek Fire. Considerations when developing the strategy include public and firefighter safety first then minimizing damage to natural resources and infrastructure. Among the natural resource concerns is habitat for threatened and endangered species such as Canada lynx and bull trout.

Suppression efforts so far have allowed for safe evacuation of hikers and outfitters in the area and are allowing time for improving exit routes from the fire area. This includes brush clearing along the upper portion of Eightmile Road.

Given the steep terrain, limited access and available resources, continued direct suppression of the Diamond Creek Fire would not be sustainable. Crews continued reconnaissance, identifying opportunities to confine the Diamond Creek Fire.

Where beneficial, and safe to do so, firefighters slowed fire spread to lessen impacts and reduce tree mortality.

Under a confinement strategy, firefighters would work to guide the fire toward natural barriers such as rocky ridgetops, or other natural vegetation breaks and old fire scars.

**July 27, 2017**

Diamond Creek Fire is about 18 air miles north of Mazama, Washington. Continued hot and dry weather with poor humidity recovery led to increased activity and fire growth. The fire spotted across Diamond Creek and became established on the north side of drainage.

Whiskey Town Wildland Fire Module was flown in to the fire area to gather data, planning and began implementation of a long term strategy for confinement of the Diamond Creek Fire.

Considerations when developing the strategy include public and firefighter safety first then minimizing damage to natural resources and infrastructure. Habitat for threatened and endangered species such as Canada lynx and bull trout are among the resource concerns were being considered.

Smoke Jumpers transitioned with the San Juan Interagency Hotshot Crew and were transported out of the fire area.

Firefighters improved exit routes from the fire area. This includes brush clearing along the upper portion of Eightmile Road. Crews will continue reconnaissance, identifying opportunities to confine the Diamond Creek Fire. Helicopter operations are based out of Fosters Field, about ½ mile east of Mazama, Washington on Goat Creek Road.

Where beneficial, and safe to do so, firefighters slowed fire spread to lessen impacts and reduce tree mortality. Under a confinement strategy, firefighters worked to guide the fire toward natural barriers such as rocky ridgetops, or other natural vegetation breaks and old fire scars.

Pacific Crest Trail is at least 15 air miles from the Diamond Creek Fire and is not threatened by the fire at this time. Scars from past fires, including the Tatoosh Fire in 2006, are between the Diamond Creek Fire and the Pacific Crest Trail, providing a buffer against rapid fire spread.

Goat Peak Lookout was staffed to aid firefighters on the Diamond Creek Fire.

Objectives for the Diamond Creek Fire include keeping it within the Pasayten Wilderness, where it poses no threat to homes or communities.

**July 28, 2017**

Twenty mile per hour wind gusts accompanying a dry cold front caused active burning in the afternoon and evening on Thursday, producing a smoke column easily visible from communities throughout Okanogan County.

Fire growth was primarily toward the east, up the Diamond Creek drainage. The infrared flight last night detected intense heat at the eastern perimeter and on the northern flank of Nanny Goat Mountain. Evidence of spot fires was detected outside of northern, eastern and southern perimeters of the fire.

Because conditions with wildand fire are dynamic, managers develop contingency plans to be implemented should fire reach predetermined geographic locations. With input from the Whiskey Town Wildland Fire Module, management action points are being established.

Should the fire reach one of these geographic locations, the management strategy for that portion of the Diamond Creek Fire would be altered as planned. An example would be increased suppression activity should the fire reach Eightmile Pass (currently several miles south of the fire).

Considerations when developing and modifying the strategy include public and firefighter safety first then minimizing damage to natural resources and infrastructure. Habitat for threatened and endangered species such as Canada lynx and bull trout are among the resource concerns.

Firefighters will establish a helispot and moved their camp to the Hidden Lakes area. They are also wrapped and adding sprinkler systems to protect the historic administrative cabins at Hidden Lake.

Firefighters improved primary and alternate exit routes from the fire area. This included brush clearing along the upper portion of Eightmile Road. Crews continued reconnaissance, identifying opportunities to confine the Diamond Creek Fire.

Helicopter operations are based out of Fosters Field, about ½ mile east of Mazama, Washington on Goat Creek Road.

Under a confinement strategy, firefighters would work to guide the fire toward natural barriers such as rocky ridgetops, or other natural vegetation breaks and old fire scars.

Pacific Crest Trail is at least 15 air miles from the Diamond Creek Fire and is not threatened by the fire at this time. Scars from past fires, including the Tatoosh Fire in 2006, are between the Diamond Creek Fire and the Pacific Crest Trail, providing a buffer against rapid fire spread.

**July 29, 2017**

“The hot weather and no rain for the past month is contributing to extremely dry conditions in the area,” said Methow Valley District Ranger Mike Liu. “Those same conditions contribute to rapid fire spread, as seen with the 1,500 acre growth of Diamond Creek Fire over the past 24 hours.”

“The Pasayten is vast,” said Liu, “and there are many trails and areas not under imminent threat by the Diamond Creek Fire. However, a hike in to contact visitors to Crow lake, for example, can take three days in one direction. It’s important that we know where people are and it’s also important that individuals check conditions before beginning their trip.”

The infrared flight indicated that most of the fire growth was to the east where the fire has reached the headwaters of Diamond Creek and was approaching Upper and Lower Fox Lakes.

Intense heat was detected in the east and south perimeter and scattered heat remains along Diamond Creek in the interior. Multiple heat sources were detected outside of the southern perimeter, on the flanks of Nanny Goat Mountain and there was evidence of spot fires outside of northern, eastern and southern perimeters of the fire.

Firefighters wrapped the historic administrative cabins and the Hidden Lakes Trail Bridge. Air attack worked to check, or slow, the southern spread of the fire in the area of Three Fools Pass. Firefighters improved primary and alternate exit routes from the fire area.

The fire has reached the 2003 Farewell Fire to the east by July 29, 2017.

Pacific Northwest Team 2, a Type 1 National Incident Management team had their in-briefing the afternoon of July 29, 2017.

**July 31, 2017**

Pacific Northwest Team 2, a Type 1 National Incident Management Team began working with local fire managers to develop a strategy which will take into account the current and predicted weather conditions, fire growth, and potential impacts to the surrounding communities. The overall intent is to determine the most efficient way to protect values at risk with the least amount of exposure to firefighters.

**August 1, 2017**

The fire continued to spread along the north end of the Dollar Creek drainage. Helicopters dropped water from buckets to slow the fire spread. The fire backed down to the Lost River on the western perimeter and fire spread is limited on the eastern perimeter due to the 2003 Farewell Fire scar.

Fire management resources continued to slow fire growth by dropping water on the fire, and continued wrapping structures near Billy Goat Trailhead.

Aerial and ground-based reconnaissance operations occurred and preparations for potential burnout operations beginning tomorrow are also in progress. Firing operations (utilizing fire under controlled circumstances to remove unburned fuels in front of the fire) are effective tools in fire management.

Smoke from several fires throughout the region and in Canada was impacting air quality and affecting air operations.

This fire does not currently affect access to the Pacific Crest Trail and Pacific Northwest Trails.

**August 2, 2017**

Helicopters were limited due to smoke from Canadian fire. When they could, they continued dropping water in the Dollar Creek drainage. The fire remained east of the Lost River and west of the 2003 Farewell Fire scar. Firefighters finished structure protection measures near the Billy Goat trailhead.

If safety allows, firing operations (utilizing fire under controlled circumstances to remove unburned fuels in front of the fire) may occur, with the objective of slowly backing the fire down into the bottom of the Lost River drainage. Firing operations can be effective tools in fire management.

**August 3, 2017**  
Acreage 7,100 acres, Total Personnel: 88

Community Meeting 6pm at the Methow Valley Community Center in Twisp

Incident Commander Chris Schulte’s Type 1 Incident Management Team was tasked with taking a strategic look at long-term options for the Diamond Creek Fire. After several days of bringing together intelligence from fire personnel both on the ground and in the air, fire managers are taking appropriate suppression actions that use opportunities and natural barriers that protect local values.

The highest values at risk are the lives of the public and our firefighters, as well as the private property and homes within Mazama, Winthrop, and the surrounding communities.

This fire has the potential to be a high priority due in part to its proximity to Canada and the complexity that comes with fire progression across the border. It is also that time of year when temperatures are at their highest, grasses, shrubs and trees are dry, and fire can be easily carried by dry hot wind under the right conditions.

To prevent fire spread to the north, large helicopters utilized precision water drops, as conditions and safety allowed. Aerial firing operations was utilized as necessary to remove fuels between the northern edge of the fire and natural barriers.

To prevent fire spread to the south, large helicopters cool off pockets of high heat from Nanny Goat Ridge to the west. Firefighters continued work on constructing containment line utilizing two natural avalanche chutes on opposite sides of Billy Goat Road near the trailhead.

**August 4, 2017**

Fire managers took suppression actions that use opportunities and natural barriers that protect local values. A successful infrared mapping flight revealed the fire has grown in the Dollar Creek and Lost River drainages, where heavy dead and down trees are extremely dry and receptive.

In an attempt to limit fire spread to the north, heavy helicopters continued to use precision water drops as conditions and safety allows.

Fires throughout the region and in British Columbia continues to impact air quality and visibility, which has the potential to affect air operations.

Five wildland engines joined the structure assessment and protection division and began canvasing the community between Mazama and Fawns Creek to assist with proactive preparedness planning.

**August 5, 2017**

Regional smoke continued to reduce visibility. This condition hampered and often prohibited the utilization of aircraft to work on the fire.

Fire closure in effect in the fire vicinity ([Fire Closure No. 06-17-04-17-1001](https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/fseprd553386.pdf)). Additionally, Eightmile Creek 5130 Road is also closed beyond the Cub Creek 5220 junction at 5 miles, blocking access to Ruffed Grouse and Honeymoon Campgrounds, and Billy Goat Trailhead

**August 6, 2017**

Approximate Acreage: 9,421 acres

Resources on the Fire:  
Crews: 1 , Helicopters: 4, Engines: 5, Water Tenders: 2, Support: 93

An infrared flight indicated a 600-700 acres of fire growth in the Lost River drainage, at the southwest edge of Diamond Creek Fire. A concentration of heat indicates active burning near Nanny Goat Mountain and in the Diamond Point vicinity along the northeast edge of the fire. [**See MAP**](https://inciweb.nwcg.gov/incident/map/5409/0/67708/)  
  
Firing operations were being considered in order to remove fuels and create a buffer between the northern edge of the fire and natural barriers.

Brushing and felling is nearly complete near Billy Goat trailhead and hazardous snags are being removed along the upper section of Eightmile Road. Crews continued scouting further south for existing roads that may be used as potential fuel breaks.

Structure protection assessments continued along Methow River northwest of the community of Mazama and along the Chewuch River.

Fire managers recognized that Diamond Creek Fire would likely be a long-term event. It was being managed under a suppression strategy using a mixture of direct, indirect, and point protection tactics.

The Diamond Creek Fire was burning in the steep slopes of the Diamond Creek, Dollar Creek, and Lost River drainages in the Pasayten Wilderness. The fire was approximately 16 air miles north of Mazama, Washington and 8.5 miles [13.6 kilometers] south of the Canadian border.

Fuel conditions, combined with steep rocky terrain and numerous standing snags from previous fires, mean hazardous conditions for firefighters. Active fire behavior is expected with short, intense upslope runs on the northern edge, isolated tree torching and the possibility of long range spotting.

**August 7 – 13, 2017**

Crews accomplished a firing operation near Larch Pass and upper McCall Gulch. This helped secure the fire’s northward advancement, by eliminating heavy fuels in its path.

South of the fire, crews continued line construction from Eightmile Road west to Billy Goat Trailhead and east to the Upper Falls Creek Fire scar, linking hand line to avalanche chutes and other natural barriers.

Pacific Northwest Team 2 National Interagency Incident Management Team initiates a transfer of command process today. A Nevada Type 3 Team is enroute, and will be in place by Thursday, August 10, 2017.

**August 14 - 20, 2017**

Handlines held in Eightmile area despite strong gusty winds. Handcrews continued to hold lines, mop-up, and reinforce fire contingency lines to lessen the threat of fire growth further south in the Eightmile drainage. Pat Creek, west of the Billy Goat Trailhead, continued to be assessed for further suppression efforts.

**August 21 – 27, 2017**

Hotshots were successful in building containment lines on the ridge above Pat Creek, in the southwestern portion of the fire. Work continued to secure lines and utilize helicopter bucket drops to prevent down-canyon burning. Crews to the south of the fire continued working on contingency lines. Eightmile drainage was patrolled and monitored.

**August 28 – September 3, 2017**

On August 28 the fire grew substantially at the north end in East Fork Pasayten Creek into Whistler Basin and around Deception Pass, bringing more smoke into the upper Methow Valley. The Diamond Creek Fire Incident Commander is coordinating with the British Columbia Ministry of Forest Land and Natural Resource Operations, which is doing additional reconnaissance flights in the area.

Helicopter water drops were used to hold the fire in Drake Creek and keep it from moving into Pat Creek.

The fire continued to burn actively, moving southeast down the Ashnola drainage in the Pasayten Wilderness and farther north into British Columbia.

**September 4 - 10, 2017**

The fire continued moving predominantly east 2-3 miles further in the Ashonola drainage as well as farther north in British Columbia. Smoke could be seen to the west as the fire progressed into the Little Willie drainage. Fire suppression efforts in Ptarmigan Creek area were minimally effective as heavy smoke hindered helicopter water drop operations. Helicopter water drops also continued to hold the fire in Drake Creek and Pat Creek.

Firefighters reported moderate spread to the east and north in the Spanish Creek and Ashonola Creek areas on September 5, 2017. To the southwest, the fire crested over Butte Pass but remained hung up in the upper reaches of the Monument Creek area in extremely rocky terrain. An inversion resulted in heavy smoke, severely limiting air resources. “From the start, the extreme terrain and fuel loading has limited the direct response actions that might normally be taken to put out a fire,” said Agency Administrator, Erin Uloth. “Crews have been working for weeks to protect our communities and we will continue to do so where it is safe to engage this fire.”

**Evacuations:** Level 1 evacuations are effect starting September 5, 2017 for the communities of Lost River, Mazama, and Rendezvous.

**September 7, 2017 - Strong public engagement; defensive lines continue**  
**Location:** 12 miles N of Mazama, WA **Total Personnel:** 53  
**Acres:** 90,000 U.S; 14,000 Canada **Cause:** Believed to be Human  
**Containment:** 35%

The fire continued moving predominantly east in the Ashnola drainage as well as farther north into British Columbia. Smoke could be seen throughout the area as the fire progressed into the Little Willie drainage. The fire area continues to burn into steep, rugged terrain of the Pasaytan wilderness.

The community meeting held in Winthrop was attended by 377 members of the area. The Type 3 management team and public information officers hosted the event, providing the public with an update to current fire conditions, weather forecasts for the fire area, and actions utilized to prepare indirect fireline on established roads south of the fire perimeter. An open house format was utilized to provide the public direct access to firefighters explaining the fire effort. “The strong public turnout is indicative of the strength in this community, to stay engaged in the efforts by firefighters and get up-to-speed on our actions” said acting district ranger Erin Uloth.

**September 11 - 17, 2017**

**Total Personnel:** 94  
**Acres:** 91,750 U.S; 19,845 (8,031 hectares) Canada **Containment:** 30%

Fire behavior continued to be moderate on due to cooler temperatures and higher humidity. The fire continued backing down the upper portion of the Monument Creek drainage and was showing activity at the top end of Pat Creek.

Fire managers wanted to keep the fire near its present perimeter until the projected favorable weather predicated for the following week. Firefighters working north of the Yellowjacket Sno-park continued to construct hand-line up through thick spruce on the ridge between Yellowjacket and Weenam Creeks.

Using timber cutting feller-bunchers they are also constructing heli-spots for ferrying supplies and providing evacuation sites in case of injury. Dozers working north of Mazama were able to open the 531 road to provide additional access. Operations personnel continue to scout the area between Mazama and the fire perimeter for suppression opportunities. The Goat Peak lookout and outhouse were wrapped with fire resistant material.

Fire managers recommended and Okanogan County Emergency Management and Okanogan County Fire District 6 decided to raise the evacuation position in the Mazama area to Level 2 on September 13, 2017. This decision was due to increased fire activity in the Monument Creek and Pat Creek drainages combined with a weather forecast that calls for strong northerly winds.

The fire in Pat Creek is of concern due to its potential to slop over from Auburn Creek into the Goat Creek drainage where fuels and topography are aligned for a run to the south.

Community Meeting – Wednesday 9/13, 6:00 pm at the Mazama Community Club, 512 Goat Creek Rd.

**Evacuation Alert Level:** Mazama, Rendezvous and Lost River are at Level 2 evacuation.

The decision was made to close Harts Pass Road to public traffic to minimize impediments to suppression activities and for safety in the event of an evacuation along that narrow mountain road in smoky conditions. Hikers on the Pacific Crest Trail had to pursue other options if they were planning to use the Harts Pass Road as an exit from the trail. Over 200 local residents attended a community meeting at the Mazama Community Club.

A National Incident Management Organization (NIMO) Team led by Bob Houseman assumed management of the fire beginning September 15, 2017.

The fire continues to burn into steep, rugged terrain in the Pasaytan Wilderness and is being managed using a confine strategy that combines containment by natural features and full suppression to control the spread toward the town of Mazama.

On September 17, 2017 firefighters continued the progress completing firelines through the high country occurred on the 55 day-old Diamond Creek fire.

“We are a couple of days from completing our fire lines” said Operations Chief Jon Teutrine.

Wildland fire crews, dozers and feller bunchers constructed fireline through the ridgelines connecting Yellowjacket Sno-park, Setting Sun Mountain, McLeod Mountain, Sunrise Peak, and Eightmile Peak.

These are the primary and contingency network of firelines combined to protect values at risk along the southern perimeter of the wildfire. Firefighters will use these lines to defend the communities along the Methow River should the fire advance into these areas.

There are still 4 areas of active fire behavior on the Diamond Creek fire;

Monument Creek, the fire was active but did not show much movement to the south.

The Pat Creek area continued to burn but was actively cooled by several helicopters dropping water.

The Tungsten Creek area to the northeast had additional growth and into Canada, a large burnout was conducted near Cathedral Peak.

Additional resources arrived for the suppression effort. A total of 9 fire crews, 10 engines and 4 dozers were assigned working to complete firelines.

**September 18 – 26, 2017**

**Total Personnel:** 294  
**Acres:** 129,000 total acres in US and Canada   
**Containment:** 30%

The primary and contingency lines were completed September 18, 2017 and efforts have moved into fire suppression repair.

Fire behavior on the Diamond Creek Fire continues to moderate as the upper level disturbance results in increasing clouds, cooler temperatures and chance of precipitation. Heavy fuels are expected to continue to slowly burn in the Monument and Pat Creek drainages despite the weather.

The Forest identified critical Burned Area Emergency Response needs and assessing immediate threats to human life and safety, property and other resources.

Okanogan County Emergency Management reduced the Level 2 evacuation notice to Level 1 for the Mazama, Lost River and Rendezvous areas on September 19, 2017.

**September 27 – October 1, 2017**  
**Location:** 11 miles NNW of Mazama, WA

**Personnel:** 74**, Acres:** 127,607 total acres **Containment:** 79%   
  
On September 27, 2017 at 7:00 a.m, the National Incident Management Organization (NIMO) transferred command to a Type 3 Organization. The Type 3 Organization was made up of resources currently assigned on the fire, as well as local district personnel. Suppression repair of contingency line continued with heavy equipment and resource advisors continued evaluation of the remaining suppression repair activities.

The Temporary Flight Restriction (TFR) was lifted September 26, 2017.

Approximately 97,152 acres in the U.S. and 30,454 acres in Canada have burned. No more significant growth was expected in the U.S; however, increased fire activity was still possible with the drying weather pattern.

**Evacuation Alert Level Removed:** Due to Diamond Creek’s minimal fire behavior, cooler temperatures, higher humidity, fall-like weather conditions and completion of the primary fire line, the Level 1 Alert has been removed for Lost River, Mazama, and Rendezvous areas.

September 27, 2017 was a productive first operational day for the Type 3 Incident Management Team led by Incident Commander Gabe Holguin.

The Type 3 Organization was made up of resources that were previously assigned on the fire, as well as local district personnel. Suppression repair of contingency line continued with heavy equipment and resource advisors continued to evaluation of the remaining suppression repair activities. Air and ground resources continued to monitor fire activity.   
  
Approximately 97,140 acres in the U.S. and 31,132 acres in Canada have burned.

**Evacuation Alert Level Removed:** Due to Diamond Creek’s minimal fire behavior, cooler temperatures, higher humidity, fall-like weather conditions and completion of the primary fire line, the Level 1 Alert was removed for Lost River, Mazama, and Rendezvous areas on September 28, 2017.

The North Cascade Smokejumpers un-wrapped Goat Peak Lookout on September 29, 2017.   
  
Pat Creek and Monument Creek areas experienced increased fire activity due to warmer temperatures and resulted in smoke settling overnight in the Lost River area.

**October 1, 2017   
Total Personnel:** 22

**Acres:** 128,272 total acres

**Containment:** 80%   
**Incident Objectives continue to be met on Diamond Creek Fire**   
**Current Activities:** Today at 6:00 a.m. Type 3 Incident Commander Gabe Holguin transferred command of the Diamond Creek Fire to local Type 3 Incident Commander Rob Kephart from the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest Supervisors Office.   
  
North Cascades Smokejumpers completed trail clearing suppression repair work around the Pasayten Airfield during yesterday’s operation. Resources also completed suppression repair in the Hidden Lakes area.

**October 2, 2017**

The Forest started Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) assessments. Together with local emergency management, Forest hydrologists, soil scientists, and others; experts assessed the potential for future flooding or debris flow on public lands affected by the fire.   
  
October 2, 2017was the last operational period for heavy equipment work. Local resources continued suppression repair of the contingency line south of the fire area.

**October 11, 2017**

Photographs taken flight over the fire show both the mosaic of burned area as well as smoke from consumption of unburned vegetation, which continues within the fire perimeter: <http://bit.ly/2xv6xfP> and <http://bit.ly/2yfjzNJ>.

While Diamond Creek Fire was not declared out but the potential for significant perimeter growth is limited.

Much of the suppression repair work is complete by October 11, 2017. Crews are preparing to spread grass seed on contingency lines constructed during the fire and road grading will begin soon in areas that have been too dry to grade.

**October 23, 2017**

Diamond Creek Fire is declared controlled today, October 23, 2017. The Snotel weather stations at Harts Pass and Washington Pass are showing about 22-25 inches of snow with high moisture content. There may be minimal suppression repair work left to do next spring.   
  
All area and trail closures for the Diamond Creek Fire were lifted on October 20.

**Links:**

**Flyover of Diamond Creek Fire**

[**https://vimeo.com/227989388**](https://vimeo.com/227989388)

**Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest alerts and notices: https://www.fs.usda.gov/alerts/okawen/alerts-notices**