## Honey Prairie Complex GA-OKR-000001

# Incident Action Plan Operational Period Tuesday 

November 01, 2011 0700-1900

# Incident Commander Buck Kline 

Accounting Codes<br>FWS - 9141 -F25M-2J<br>NPS - 5023 F25ME E11 BLM - F25M USFS - PRF25M_1502<br>Initial Attack - F4PM



Letter from GFC Incident Commander:
To: All Honey Prairie Incident Personnel
As a Type 3 Incident Commander, I am committed to a policy of "zero tolerance" of inappropriate behavior during incident operations. Any form of harassment, discriminatory practices, or disrespectful behavior will not be tolerated.

Guidelines on in-appropriate behavior both "on Duty" and "off Duty" while assigned are addressed within each agencies policies. Our Team expects all incident personnel to follow established government policies for behavior along with all Illegal drug and alcohol directives.

Our Incident Management Team endorses and supports an attitude of mutual respect for all personnel and the public we serve.

We expect a strong work ethic and an attitude of Safety at all times!
Sincerely,
/s/ Buck Kline
Incident Commander
Type 3 Incident Management Team

| INCIDENT OBJECTIVES | 1. INCIDENT NAME <br> Honey Prairie <br> Complex | 2. DATE PREPARED <br> $10 / 31 / 11$ | 3. TIME PREPARED <br> 1700 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4. OPERATIONAL PERIOD (DATE/TIME) |  |  |  |
| Tuesday November 01, 2011 |  |  |  |
| $0700-1900$ |  |  |  |




|  | IDE | ACT | ION | PLA | SAFET | ANA | ALYS |  | 1. Incident Name Honey Prairie Fire | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline \text { 2. Date } \\ 11 / 1 / 2011 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 3. Time Day Shift |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LCES* Analysis of Tactical Applications Lookouts Communications Escape routes Safety zones |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Other Risk Analysis |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | LCES Mitigations | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \stackrel{O}{0} \\ \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\circ} \\ \dot{\varepsilon} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | \|co |  |  | \|l |  | Other Risk Mitigations |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 1, \\ 2, \\ 3, \\ 4, \\ 5, \\ 7, \\ 8, \\ 10 \\ 14 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 2, \\ 6, \\ 11, \\ 15, \\ 17 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12, \\ & 20, \\ & 26 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1, \\ & 2, \\ & 3, \\ & 4, \\ & 5, \\ & 7, \\ & 8, \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7, \\ 10 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 1 | 2, <br> 3, <br> 5, <br> 6, <br> 20, <br> 21, <br> 24, | $\begin{array}{r} 2, \\ 23, \\ 28 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 1.Establish \& maintain LCES. Report LCES checks twice <br> daily to DIVS on line \& staging. <br> 2. Look UP,DOWN and AROUND <br> 3. Post experienced Lookouts. Make sure LCES is in <br> place and make known. <br> 4. Use Aerial Resources as Lookout if available. | 24 | 12 17 19 20 22, 26, 27 | $\begin{aligned} & 1, \\ & 3, \\ & 10 \\ & 14 \\ & 19 \\ & 24 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | 29 | 16 | 26 | 16. Take adequate rest breaks and encourage to drink water NOW through briefings. <br> 17. Defensive driving will be addressed in all briefings. <br> 18. All personnel must meet the 2:1 work/rest ratio. Line supervisors and Safety will monitor <br> closely. <br> 19. Notify Operation and Safety of Railroad track issues to ensure safety of <br> firefighters. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5. Flag escape routes on right side of escape route <br> facing outward. Create new escape routes as you <br> progress and identify Safety Zones on the ground <br> and maps. <br> 6. Identify, mark \& mitigate. <br> 7. FBAN/Meteorologist to monitor weather updates and <br> advisories. <br> 8. Ensure Fireline is Anchored to black or <br> manmade/natural barrier. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20. Ensure Traffic Planning is safe and enforced. Heed Defensive Driving techniques noted in Safety Messages. <br> 21. Relocate staging area when driving conditions warrant. <br> 22. Use spotter when backing vehicle(s). <br> 23. For insects, use protective spray with deet on skin (Not on Nomex), permethrin can be used on nomex clothing |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10. Keep Firefighters informed of any changes in <br> predicted weather, consider at least a two day weather <br> pattern when planning Strategic Firing operations. <br> 11. Refer to IRPG, pg. 12 on Power Line Hazards. <br>  <br> 12. Observe all traffic signals and speed limits. Drive with <br> 14. Ensure GOOD tailgate briefings with resources <br> unable to attend Operational Briefing (Include Ops, Logs, <br> Fin \& Plans info.). |  |  |  |  |  |  | 24. Establish smoke/fog signs on roadways. Coordinate with Department of Transportation. <br> 25.Follow establish communication plan, flight follow through dispatch <br> 26. Watch-out for school buses and for children along the edge of roadway and crossing the road. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15. Scout ahead of tractor operations to avoid making contact with power poles and guide wires when tying into roads. Power companies are working in some DIVS, avoid all down lines as they may become charged. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 27. Treat all intersections as 4-way stops <br> 28. Bears, Gators, and some snakes are dangerous. Do not approach or feed wildlife at any time. <br> 29. Wear Hunter safety vest at all times when in the fire area. Be respectfull and aware of hunters in your area. |
|  | d | (Na | e | P |  |  | ICS | 215A | A $\quad$ Seth Pierce SOFR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

# HEALTH AND SAFETY MESSAGE <br> SAFETY starts with YOU <br> We are $\mathbf{\text { ALL }}$ accountable for SAFE behaviors 

INCIDENT: Honey Prairie Fire

DATE: 11/1/2011
TIME: 0800
Major Hazards and Risks: Mop Up

## Sanitation

## Communications

Snags
Driving
Mop Up- All PPE is required during mop up! Engine operators should use ear plugs or hearing protection when using pumps. Eye protection should be used to keep small debris and steam from blowing back when spraying water. Be heads up for snags and wildlife! Mop up can be slow work; therefore, time exposed to a hazard is greater.

Sanitation - Ensure coolers are being cleaned out and sanitized on a regular basis. Rinse them out and use a cap full of bleach to decontaminate every few days.

Communications - Discuss and test communications within Division prior to engaging fireline activities! Coordinate communications issues with COML and keep supervisors, adjoining resources and assigned personnel informed of any radio/communication issues.

Snags - Several Snags exist along the fire's perimeter. Flag around the snag itself if possible, flag the fire break just outside of falling area and write type of hazard, direction and distance on flagging. Avoid working or parking within falling distance of snags.

Driving -Leave early enough to arrive on time without speeding! Scan the road ahead, slow down, and drive slightly to the right side of your lane when meeting oncoming traffic. To avoid head on collisions, remember the 4 "R"s- Read the road ahead, Reduce speed, drive slightly to the Right side of your lane, and ride off the right side of the road if necessary to avoid a collision.
© 1996 by Randy Glasbergen. E-mail: randyg@norwich.net

> "We've got 57 team managers, 36 project coordinators and 63 concept implementorsnot bad for a company with only 18 employees!"

Safety Officer- Seth Pierce

## Hazard Tree Safety

## Environmental conditions that increase snag <br> hazards: <br> - Strong winds <br> - Night operations <br> - Steep slopes <br> - Diseased or bug-kill areas

## Hazard tree indicators:

- Trees have been burning for an extended period
- High risk tree species (rot and shallow root system)
- Numerous down trees
- Dead or broken tops and limbs overhead
- Accumulation of down limbs
- Absence of needles, bark or limbs
- Leaning or hung-up trees


## Page 1 Of 2

FIRE BEHAVIOR FORCAST

| Fire name: Honey Prairie | Forecast \# 1 Long Term | Prediction for: Oct, Nov, Dec 2011 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Forecast Issued: October 2011 | Signed: Troy Floyd FBAN | Shift Date; ALL |

Weather Summary: This fire behavior forecast is designed to be used with the daily fire weather forecast produced by the National Weather Service or field observations you take near the fire line.

General Fire Behavior: The Seasonal fire situation within and around the Okefenokee swamp has been driven by historic drought. Muck fuels within much of the swamp interior will continue to burn until substantial rainfall has occurred. Prolonged dry periods, periods with low RHs and High Winds will be the most probable situations for increased fire behavior. Major concerns are flare-ups that are near the containment lines threatening to spot or slop over onto the uplands. Pine Fuels and Southern Rough along the uplands are conducive to rapid rates of spread, torching, crowning and spotting.

Instructions for use-Start with second page to obtain your 1 hour Fuel moisture. Then use Charts below for outputs.

Fuel Model (7) Southern Rough (Table Below)


Flame Lengths FM (7) Table Below


Shrub Fuels (sh8) Palmetto and Galberry (Table Below)


Flame Lengths (sh8) Table Below


To calculate Rates of Spread and Flame Lengths
Use the graphs above starting on the bottom with your 1 hr Fuel moisture, Trace upwards to the wind line then turn left to get your Rates of spread and Flame Lengths.***Use next page to calculate your 1 hour fuel Moisture.

ReferenceFuel Moisture

> Day Time
> $0800-1959$


## Dead Fuel Moisture Content Corrections Nov. Dec. Jan.



Instructions to calculate 1 hour FDFM
Step (1) Use top table to get reference fuel moisture: Use predicted or taken weather OBS of temperature (Dry Bulb) and Relative Humidity. Follow the chart from left (Dry Bulb) and (RH) top of chart. In the numbers field where both meet you will get your Reference Fuel Moisture.
(2) Use the above table (2E) for exposed fuels or (2S) for shaded fuels or cloudy days. At the top of the table select time of day then to the left of the Table select $0-30 \%$ slope and locate your Fuel Moisture content correction number.
(3) Add your reference Fuel Moisture to the Dead Fuel moisture content correction. This will give you your 1hr FDFM.

| 1. INCIDENT NAME: Honey Prairie | 2. OPS PERIOD DATE: November 1, 2011 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { START TIME: } \\ & 0830 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { END TIME: } \\ & 1900 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { SUNRISE: } \\ & 0743 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { SUNSET: } \\ 1840 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3. REMARKS (Safety Notes, Hazards, Air Operations Special Equipment, etc ALL FLIGHT REQUESTS GO DIRECTLY TO HELIBASE Afternoon thunderstorms <br> NOTE: Latitude/Longitude format is "Degrees-Minutes-Decimal Minutes" (example: N30 41.42 W082 33.97) |  |  |  |  | anceled 7/27/11 VOID!!! |


| PERSONNEL | NAME | PHONE \# | FREQUENCIES | AM | FM | AIRTANKERS / LEAD PLANES - None Available |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { HEB1 } \\ & \text { Pogo HB } \end{aligned}$ | Kevin Merrill Desk <br>  Cell | $\begin{aligned} & 912-496-7063 \\ & 912-496-7066 \\ & 505-504-4613 \end{aligned}$ | AIRI AIR | 122.375 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | OTHER: <br> Waycross Airport : 912-287-4479 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Waycross Airport Fax: 912-287-4458 ICP Helispot is Pogo |
|  |  |  | Georgia AIR/GRND <br> (Smokey - Dozers) |  | 159.285 W | Okefenokee Dispatch: 912-496-7366 X230 |
|  |  |  | AIRIGROUND PRIMARY |  | 166.9375 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | BERGANZA HELISPOT N 31 07.22 W082 15.22 * don't use unless cleared with AOBD. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | POGO HELISPOT: N30 44.03 W082 07.41 |
|  |  |  | AIR GUARD |  | 168.625 T110.9 | Phone\# 912-496-7063 Phone\#(2) 912-496-7066 |

9. HELICOPTERS (Use Additional Sheets as Necessary


|  | INCIDEN <br> MMUNICATIO | RADIO <br> S PLAN ICS-205 |  | Incident Nam Hon |  | irie | $\begin{gathered} \text { GROUP } \\ 22 \end{gathered}$ | Date/T 10/3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ne Prepared } \\ & \text { 2011-18:00 } \end{aligned}$ | Operatio | riod Date/Time 101/2011 <br> 00-1900 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Ch } \\ \text { \# } \end{gathered}$ | Function | Channel Name | Assignment | RX Freq | NW | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{RX} \\ \text { Tone/NAC } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | TX Freq | N W | TX Tone/NAC | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mode } \\ \text { A,D or M } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Remarks |
| 1 | Command | West Okee Repeater | Sec West Branch CMD | 167.1250 | N | 156.7 | 163.1500 | N | 156.7 | A | Stephen Foster State Park |
| 2 | Command | South Okee Repeater | Sec East/West Branch CMD | 164.7750 | N | 123.0 | 163.1500 | N | 123.0 | A | Eddy Florida |
| 3 | Command | East Okee Repeater | PRIMARY East Branch CMD | 164.6250 | N | 103.5 | 163.1500 | N | 103.5 | A | Refuge Headquarters |
| 5 | Command | North Okee Repeater | PRIMARYNorth Branch CMD | 164.5750 | N | 206.5 | 163.1500 | N | 206.5 | A | Waycross |
| 6 | Air-Ground | Air to Ground | PRIMARY | 166.9375 | N | CSQ | 166.9375 | $N$ | CSQ | A |  |
| 7 | Tactical | MOB-MOB | GFC Contingency | 159.3900 | W | CSQ | 159.3900 | W | 156.7 | A |  |
| 8 | Tactical | V-Fire 21W WHITE | West group Secondary | 154.2800 | W | CSQ | 154.2800 | W | 156.7 | A |  |
| 9 | Tactical | USFS 9 | East/West Groups | 168.7750 | N | CSQ | 168.7750 | N | CSQ | A |  |
| 10 | Tactical | S.E. Compact |  | 159.2850 | W | CSQ | 159.2850 | W | CSQ | A |  |
| 11 | Tactical | USFS 11 | East Group Secondary | 168.2000 | N | CSQ | 168.2000 | N | CSQ | A |  |
| 12 | Tactical | Refuge Tac 1 | East Group | 168.3500 | N | CSQ | 168.3500 | N | CSQ | A |  |
| 13 | Tactical | FL 190 |  | 151.2725 | N | CSQ | 151.2725 | N | CSQ | A |  |
| 15 | Air-Ground | Air to Ground | SECONDARY | 166.9000 | N | CSQ | 166.9000 | N | CSQ | A |  |
| 16 | EMERGENCY | AIR Guard | Air OPS. | 168.6250 | N | CSQ | 168.6250 | N | 110.9 | A |  |
| Prepared by (Communications Unit) <br> Roy Fortenberry COML 706-897-8020 <br> Incident Dispatcher: 404-772-5384 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cloning at ICP communications and briefings, |  |  |  |  |

The convention calls for frequency lists to show four digits after the decimal place, followed by either an " N " or a " W ", depending on whether the frequency is narrow or wide band. Mode refers to either "A" or " $D$ " indicating analog or digital (e.g. Project 25 ) or " $M$ " indicating mixed mode. All channels are shown as if programmed in a control station, base stations, mobile or portable radio.

## WEATHER FORECAST

COFFEE-JEFF DAVIS-BACON-APPLING-WAYNE-ATKINSON-WARE-PIERCE-BRANTLEY-ECHOLS-CLINCH-CHARLTON-
222 PM EDT MON OCT 312011

|  | TONIGHT | TUE | TUE NIGHT | WED |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CLOUD COVER | MCLEAR | MCLEAR | MCLEAR | MCLEAR |
| CHANCE PRECIP (\%) | $\bigcirc$ | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0 |
| WEATHER TYPE | NONE | NONE | NONE | NONE |
| TEMP | 41 | 71 | 42 | 72 |
| RH (\%) | 100 | 26 | 98 | 39 |
| 20FT WND MPH (AM) |  | NE 8 G15 |  | NE 4 |
| 20FT WND MPH (PM) | N 5 | NE 9 G16 | NE 3 | E 9 |
| PRECIP DURATION |  |  |  |  |
| PRECIP BEGIN |  |  |  |  |
| PRECIP END |  |  |  |  |
| PRECIP AMOUNT | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| LAL | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| MIXING HEIGHT(FT-AGL) | 300 | 4400 | 200 | 4600 |
| TRANSPORT WND (MPH) | N 10 | NE 20 | NE 7 | E 16 |
| DISPERSION INDEX | 3 | 71 | 3 | 59 |
| MAX LVORI | 9 |  | 7 |  |

REMARKS.. . NONE.
.FORECAST FOR DAYS 3 THROUGH 7...
.THURSDAY...PARTLY CLOUDY. LOWS IN THE UPPER 40S. HIGHS IN THE MID 70S. SOUTH WINDS 5 TO 10 MPH.
.FRIDAY...PARTLY CLOUDY. A 20 PERCENT CHANCE OF RAIN SHOWERS. LOWS IN THE LOWER 50S. HIGHS IN THE UPPER 70S. NORTHWEST WINDS AROUND 5 MPH.
.SATURDAY THROUGH MONDAY...PARTLY CLOUDY. LOWS IN THE MID 50S. HIGHS IN THE UPPER 70S. EAST WINDS 5 TO 10 MPH.


## Hunter Encounters and Confrontations

Hunting season is now open. Crews are likely to encounter hunters either hunting or scouting in the area of the Swamp Edge Break. Hunting is often done with the aid of dogs and the hunters will be chasing the pack in vehicles on narrow dusty roads to intercept game. Use Caution traveling as hunters may not be paying attention and traveling at excessive speeds.

Avoid contact as much as possible. The least amount of impact we have on their hunting area the better off we will be. Expect many questions about the fire operations and how long the fire will continue to burn. It's a good idea to review the Fire Information section of the plan for a good explanation of what to expect in the coming months.
The majority of the hunters will be friendly but should you have a confrontation with someone:

1. Politely excuse yourself and leave the area immediately;
2. Notify your supervisor;
3. Notify the Security Manager by radio or phone:

SECM - Jason Crisp 828-442-2470
Or
GA DNR Gary Simmons 912-282-2406 Cell
4. If necessary, call the Georgia DNR at 1-800-241-4113 with a description of the person, vehicle and Tag number, and the nature of the confrontation. Georgia DNR will send an officer to handle the situation.

1. Public and firefighter safety remains the top priority for this incident.
2. Fire managers for the refuge have coordinated suppression efforts with the Georgia Forestry Commission and the Greater Okefenokee Association of Landowners (GOAL) representing federal and state agencies, industry and private landowners. Through this Unified Command, the partners support the chosen strategy as the appropriate management response to protect adjacent valuable commercial timber, isolated homes scattered on private land, and critical wildlife habitat for threatened and endangered species.
3. Fire is a natural component of the Okefenokee ecosystem; since the refuges creation in 1937, there have been hundreds of wildfires that have burned thousands of acres here. The plants and animals on the refuge are well adapted to survive periodic wildfires.
4. Past experience has shown that conventional fire suppression tactics do not work well inside the swamp. Humans have never been successful in controlling fires within the swamp; only "mother nature" has done this. Attempting suppression within the swamp is ineffective, costly, wastes firefighting resources and needlessly endangers firefighter safety.
5. Fire on the refuge is usually fought by reinforcing firelines along the Swamps Edge Break, including areas of private land, to keep the fire contained within the swamp.
6. Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge typically employs a contain and control strategy to manage fire; containing it within the swamp and actively suppressing it outside of the swamp in the upland forest.

Commonly asked question:

1. Why won't this fire go out? What will it take? Surface burning of available fuels is only part of the current problem. Peat beds (partially decayed vegetation normally floating in a vertical column of water) is what supports these surface fuels. Unfortunately, the current dry conditions have allowed a portion of the peat beds to dry out and the surface burn has transferred into the peat beds and is now burning subsurface. There are now two sources of heat and available fuel that must be extinguished. The current spotty, localized rain storms can have some effect on the surface burns but do not do much to control subsurface burns. It will take a big rain storm blanketing the entire swamp (remember the swamp is huge -over 650 square miles in size) dropping a minimum of 6-8 inches of rain. As the water levels in the swamp slowly rise, as a result of the rain, the peat beds will become water saturated again eliminating one source of the fire. As the surface of the swamp becomes covered by water, burning surface fuels will be extinguished as well. Burning fuels that extend above these water levels (dead and drying trees/shrubs) may continue to burn until they fall over or burn up. Fire that exists in upland habitat on islands within the swamp may also continue to burn but it will be confined to that immediate area by the swamp waters surrounding the island. This is not something that will likely occur overnight. It may take days, weeks, or even months. The refuge has experienced fire events that were not declared officially out for well over a year after the main firefighting effort had ceased.

$\square$ Incident Command Post

| RequestNumber | ResourceName | Kind UnitID | TravelMethod | Jetport | DemobDate |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| O-1395 | KLIESEN, BRIAN | HM NMSN POV | ABQ | $11 / 02 / 2011$ |  |
| O-1402 | BITTNER, MICHAEL | HEC NMSN A/R | ABQ | $11 / 02 / 2011$ |  |
| O-1394 | DECKER, TODD | HEC NMCIF AIR | ABQ | $11 / 02 / 2011$ |  |
| O-1403 | JOY, TIMMOTHY | TFL GAGA AOV |  | $11 / 02 / 2011$ |  |
| O-1407 | CRISP, JASON | SEC NCNC AOV |  | $11 / 03 / 2011$ |  |
| O-1405 | JACKSON, WILLIE | SPU GAGA AOV |  | $11 / 04 / 2011$ |  |
| O-1393 | MERRILL, KEVIN | HM NMCIF AIR | ABQ | $11 / 04 / 2011$ |  |
| E-1458 | GFC-PU JACKSON | PU GAGA AOV |  | $11 / 04 / 2011$ |  |

Record Count: 8


