Baxter State Park
Fire Plan
2012

Certification statement

On behalf of

The Baxter State Park Authority
The Maine Forest Service – Division of Forest Protection
And The Baxter State Park Executive Director

The following Fire Planning document contains the principles and the general guidelines for fire management within Baxter State Park. This document and its annually updated appendices is to serve as the doctrine of operations and strategy employed, when preventing, detecting and suppressing wildland fire within this jurisdiction. Under the authority granted to the undersigned parties, we do hereby execute this document on behalf of the citizens of the State Of Maine.

_____

Doug Denico
Baxter State Park Authority – Chairman
Director of the Maine Forest Service

Date _____

_____

Bill Schneider
Baxter State Park Authority
Attorney General of the State of Maine

Date _____

_____

Chandler Woodcook
Baxter State Park Authority
Commissioner of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife

Date _____

_____

Doug Denico
Director of the Maine Forest Service

Date _____

BAXTER STATE PARK FIRE PLAN

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Baxter State Park Fire Plan

I. Purpose

Fire is an integral part of the forest ecosystem of Baxter State Park. The structures of many of the forest stands in the Park express the effects of fires that occurred over the past century. The average frequency and primary causes of fire in the Acadian forest have been, and will continue to be the subject of study and debate. Researchers have contributed to our understanding about fire in the forests of the Park and their work suggests that fire occurrence, intensity and size is often part of a complex interrelationship with other natural disturbance factors such as wind, insects and disease.

Fire management planning, preparedness, prevention, suppression, use of wildland fire, restoration and rehabilitation, monitoring, research, and education will be conducted on a cooperative basis between Baxter Park and the Maine Forest Service. Both agencies will work to enhance the shared knowledge and understanding of wildland fire management policies and practices through internal and external communication and education programs.

This plan specifies the policies, protocols and understanding related to fire management and suppression activities in Baxter State Park and both the shared and individual responsibilities of the Maine Forest Service and Baxter Park in the approach to wildland fire planning, preparedness, use, and suppression in Baxter Park.

II. Fire Prevention

Information & Education

Throughout Maine's fire season, general fire prevention and education public service announcements (PSA's) are aired on TV and radio stations throughout Maine. In addition, newsprint ads are often purchased and designed to draw people to the MFS website, (www.maineforestservice.gov) which has lots of information on fire prevention. Some of these ads are aimed at informing citizens and visitors the importance of the predicted class day, which is now available on- line or can be sent automatically as a text message or email. Most of the local TV news programs also mention the predicted class day / forest fire danger rating during their weather forecasts.

Baxter State Park also utilizes several avenues of communication to alert and educate Park visitors to fire danger and the appropriate use of fire within the Park. During periods of elevated fire danger, the Park will include fire prevention messages on the Park website, "hiker hot-line", visitor information radio broadcasts, and through visitor contacts with reservation, gatehouse and ranger staff and periodic press releases.

Keeping the public informed of the increased fire danger is an important part of "pre-suppression activities." In the event of a prolonged period of drought, the Maine Forest Service Forest Protection Division will make every effort to inform and educate the public and prevent human caused wildfires. This is usually done through press releases sent out by the Department of Conservation's Commissioner's office or in a severe situation, through the Governor's office. Forest Rangers would also schedule periodic informative radio and TV interviews about wildfire prevention. To maintain consistency with these interviews the Fire Prevention Specialist will provide a list of talking points to Forest Rangers.

In 2010, a portable electronic variable message board was purchased by the Forest Protection Division and could also be used to inform visitors to Baxter State Park (BSP) visitors about increased fire danger in the area. It could easily be set up on the Interstate with brief messages that read "Caution, High Fire Danger" or "No campfires allowed" or if the fire has already started, "Caution, Heavy Smoke Ahead."
If a large fire were to occur in BSP, the Fire Prevention Specialist, who also functions as the Public Information Officer for the Maine Incident Management Team, would assist BSP Staff with setting up a Joint Information Center, most likely in Millinocket. This centralized media location would be used to send out fire information in a coordinated, effective manner and to eliminate unauthorized personnel near the fire itself. All press releases and scheduled media events would need prior approval from both BSP and the MFS.

Fire Permits

Open burning with in Baxter State Park can be classified as either campfires or debris burning. Generally, in Maine all open burning requires a fire permit from the Director of the Bureau of Forestry as stated in Title 12, Chapter 807, Sub-chapter IV. Exceptions to this include campfires when the ground is covered with snow or commercial campsites and camping facilities under the jurisdiction of the Department of Conservation and the Baxter State Park Authority when annual inspections are completed approving a "General Permit" status. General Permits allow campfires at established campsites for outdoor fireplaces and charcoal grills with out obtaining a fire permit for each use. Additionally, Baxter State Park may seek to be exempted from a Governors ban on outdoor burning as in Title 12, Chapter 807, Sub-chapter II. To obtain a General Permit status at Baxter State Park campgrounds, annual inspections will be completed by Maine Forest Service Rangers and Baxter State Park Rangers using the following criteria;

- Surface fuels must be removed to mineral soil for a distance equal to the diameter of the fireplace or grill. This mineral strip must be around the entire fireplace or grill.

- Charcoal grills on a stand or above ground level must have a mineral strip that encircles the grill to 1 ½ times the height of the grill.
- There must not be any accumulation of litter or combustible material in the mineral strip.
- Over hanging branches may be no closer than 15 feet from the fireplace or grill.
- Area immediately surrounding the fire place or grill must be clear of underbrush and unmowed grass for 15 feet.

Backcountry campsites with walk-in access only and which are not parts of a campground will be individually evaluated regarding consideration for General Permit status. Periodic fire safety inspections may be conducted by Maine Forest Service Rangers or Baxter State Park Rangers on an annual basis or as needed to ensure fire safety.

Open burning which is considered debris burning will be conducted only by Baxter State Park and/or the Maine Forest Service in cooperation with BSP. Debris burning fire permits can be obtained by contacting the Maine Forest Service Regional offices in Ashland or Old Town.

Fire Safety Inspections

The risk of human-caused forest fires can be reduced by monitoring activity. Fire safety inspections fall in three categories: campsite, courtesy and regulatory. The MFS will work with BSP to carry out an active inspection program within BSP.

- Campsite inspections will be carried out annually to make fireplaces fire safe. These will be inspected using criteria listed on the previous section.

- Courtesy inspections conducted within BSP may include:
  -Campfire safety (Time and Manner of Kindling).
  -Wildland Interface Home safety (WUI).
  -Others, that are requested and approved by the MFS - Forest Protection Chief and or the BSP Director.

- Regulatory inspections conducted within BSP are based on State statutes and may include:
  -Spark Arresters - presence of and type required on ALL power equipment operated in the forest-lands of Maine.
  -Slash disposal along property boundaries and roads.
  -Out of State fire wood and transportation of.

Prevention Strategies

The MFS incorporates many techniques into its fire prevention and pre-suppression strategies. These strategies are commensurate with the values at risk and to the objectives of the people and landowners of the State of Maine. In no other place is there more need for sound planning and a responsive approach to fire management, than in those lands left to us by Governor Baxter. The forever wild state of these lands and their vast area, offers some of the greatest fire environment complexities and potential suppression challenges within the State and region. To successfully manage the fire liability and mitigate as many aspects of it as possible, an incremental responsive approach will be incorporated. This approach will work to match the appropriate level of response by BSP and the MFS, to the existing fire potential and fire origin. The incremental steps or "Preparedness Levels" in this strategy will be negotiated based on many factors including fire danger ratings, fuel conditions, lightning activity, public use levels, fire activity in nearby areas, and draw-downs of staff and suppression resources. The decision support tools and the guiding principles outlined in this plan will help MFS / BSP managers to navigate these preparedness levels. In addition, the intelligence gathered through field observations, fire activity reports, predictive services information and the communication between MFS and BSP, will help build the situational awareness necessary to validate level adjustments. The extensive size and varied landscape of the Park may result in different preparedness levels in different areas of the Park.

(Generally, a level is set when four or more conditions are met within a Fire Preparedness Level.)

Fire Preparedness Level 1:

- Class Day 2 with some intermittent spikes to a Class Day 3.
- Build Up Index of 25 has been reached.
- KBDI (Keetch-Byram Drought Index) of 250 has been reached.
- 10 Hour fuel moisture sampled at greater than 15%.
- No significant recorded lightning activity within the Park or adjacent areas.
- Light public use within BSP. (No Holiday)
- Red Flag Warnings and high wind events may prompt movement to the next preparedness level.

Response Plan:

-MFS will conduct standard aerial detection flights.
-Forest Rangers will provide standard daily coverage in areas in and around BSP with full fire loads on Ranger vehicles.
-BSP will deploy basic firefighting equipment to Ranger vehicles.
-MFS and BSP Rangers will engage the public with fire prevention and safety recommendations when opportune or as needed.
-BSP fire suppression equipment will be on line and disseminated to designated locations.
-BSP will monitor Fire Class Day predictions and change Fire Danger Rating signs as needed.

Fire Preparedness Level 2:

- Class Day 3 with some interment spikes to a Class Day 4.
- BUI (Build-Up Index) of 50 has been reached.
- KBDI (Keetch-Byram Drought Index) of 350 has been reached.
- 10 Hour fuel moisture sampled at 10 - 14%
- Lightning activity recorded in the general area.
- Moderate public use within BSP. (No Holiday)
- Red Flag Warnings and high wind events may prompt movement to the next preparedness level.

Response Plan:

-All actions taken in Level 1.
-MFS and BSP may conduct weekly situation conference calls between Maine Forest Service District Ranger and the Baxter State Park Chief Ranger or their delegates.

Proposed agenda:

I. Roll Call.
II. Fire Activity Summary.
III. WX & Fire Danger Forecast.
IV. Agency Reports.
V. Operations Summary.
VI. Safety.

-MFS will supply gate houses with Smokey Bear materials for dissemination to the public.
-All visitors to the Park will be informed of the fire danger and given Smokey Bear materials.
-Visitors will be asked to report any smoke or smell of smoke outside of organized campgrounds to the nearest Ranger or gatehouse as soon as possible.
-MFS may activate Helitack crew staffing.
-No brush/debris burning, welding, cutting torches or use of any open flame equipment in the Park.
-Timber harvesting in the SFMA will only be conducted with equipment inspected for spark arresters, turbochargers and intact exhaust systems prior to the harvest. (Consideration for limiting use of feller bunchers should be discussed.)
-All fire occurrence, including escaped campfires and reports of smoke, no matter how minor in nature will be reported to MFS as soon as possible. This to help with the 24hr advanced request time for CAP detection flights, Helitack justification and in establishing and maintaining situational awareness.
-MFS and BSP Rangers may patrol areas adjacent to the park where illegal campfires occur from overflow camping.
-BSP and MFS Rangers will address unattended / unextinguished campfires within the Park to the degree necessary to obtain compliance with rules and laws.
-MFS will conduct weekly fuel moisture assessments within the Park and provide results to BSP.

Fire Preparedness Level 3:

- Class Day 4 with some intermittent spikes to a Class Day 5.
- BUI (Build-Up Index) of 65 has been reached.
- KBDI (Keetch-Byram Drought Index) of 425 has been reached.
- 10 Hour fuel moisture sampled at 8 - 10%
- Significant Lightning activity recorded in the general area or any activity rerecorded within the Park.
- Heavy public use within BSP.
- Red Flag Warnings and high wind events may prompt movement to the next preparedness level.

Response Plan:

-All actions taken in Level 1 and 2.
-Lightning activity recorded within the Park will prompt the daily staging of suppression resources as close to the recorded strike(s) areas as possible, while allowing for fast response. Resources may consist of MFS engines, BSP trail crews, MFS equipment trailer(s) and MFS Helitack (based on State wide operational needs).
-No campfires in **unattended** campgrounds, day use areas or backcountry campsites. Cooking with gas stoves will be permitted. BSP Rangers will conduct routine patrols to these areas.
-MFS will conduct fuel moisture assessments within the Park at a minimum of every 48 hours and provide results to BSP.
-Fire growth modeling will be conducted weekly or as needed to validate calculated fire danger ratings, establish high problem areas and to build situational awareness.

Fire Preparedness Level 4:

- Persistent Class Days 4 and 5.
- BUI (Build-Up Index) of 80 has been reached.
- KBDI (Keetch-Byram Drought Index) of 500 has been reached.
- 10 Hour fuel moisture sampled at less than 8%.
- Significant Lightning activity recorded in the general area or any activity recorded within the Park.
- Heavy public use within BSP.
- Red Flag Warnings and high wind events may prompt movement to the next preparedness level.

Response Plan:

-All actions taken in Level 1, 2 and 3.
-No campfires or open burning within the Park. Gas stoves will be permitted for cooking.
-Restrict public access to SFMA of Baxter State Park.

Decision Support Tools

There are many variables that must be considered when making decisions on the course of action to be taken on a wildland fire within BSP. A few of the considerations that impact fire operations and safety are listed in this section as informational bullets and reference charts. Mindful review of these items should be undertaken at the beginning of spring fire season and should continue throughout the season to sharpen awareness.

Fuels Considerations:

-Fuels and fuel availability change over time and space. During periods when nearly all of the fuels in a fuel complex are available to burn we can expect the greatest potential for large fire growth. This period is most often realized during early spring, before leaves flush out and shade cured forest fuels. Extra care and caution should be used on behalf of the public and BSP during all periods but particulary this time-frame as all ignition sources have the potential to quickly become established and spread rapidly.

-Areas where coniferous fuels, slopes and predominate wind direction align are of high concern for large fire growth, extreme fire behavior and fire fighter/public safety. Maps delineating these areas should work as a tool to guide response and support action decisions.

-Natural and man made fuel breaks should be utilized when possible, this increases the effectiveness of suppression actions and in the case of made made breaks, put the current actions on the same foot print of previous disturbances. Forest stand type changes may also provide a "break" that can be exploited to improve action success.

NFDRS Averaging:

-The National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS) calculated fire danger indices from MFS weather stations at East Millinocket, Island Falls, Telos Gate and Caribou Gate will be averaged to determine the current state of the Build Up Index (BUI) and Class Day Rating for use in the "Preparedness Level" determination. This to provide the best possible data and to minimize impacts from weather station malfunctions. Observations from field measurements and other weather resources such as the National Weather Service may also be considered to support this determination process.

Red Flag Criteria:

Red Flag warnings are issued jointly by the National Weather Service and the Maine Forest Service. Collaboration on current and predicted weather along with fuel condition information are consider and when thresholds are met a "Red Flag" warning is issued for the potential for extreme fire weather conditions. Red Flag warnings may invoke three main responses by MFS:

- Revocation of all Opening Burn Permits in the impacted area. (Exception: campfire permits on previously fire safety inspected campsites)
- Increased MFS staffing levels and call out of resouces deemed necessary.
- Communication of Condition to area fire departments, town wardens, landowners and cooperators.

Fire Severity Related to Fuel Moisture Chart

Relative Humidity %	1 - Hour Fuel Moisture %	10 - Hour Fuel Moisture %	Relative ease of chance ignition and spotting, general burning conditions
< 60	> 20	> 15	Very little ignition; some spotting may occur with winds above 9 miles per hour
45 - 60	15 - 19	12 - 15	Low ignition hazard - campfires become dangerous; glowing brands cause ignition when relative humidity is < 50 percent
30 - 45	11 - 14	10 - 12	Medium ignitability - matches become dangerous; "easy" burning conditions
26 - 40	8 - 10	8 - 9	High ignition hazard - matches always dangerous; occasional crowning, spotting caused by gusty winds; "moderate" burning conditions
15 - 30	5 - 7	5 - 7	Quick ignition, rapid buildup, extensive crowning; any increase in wind causes increased spotting, crowning, loss of control; fire moves up bark of trees igniting aerial fuels; long distance spotting in pine stands; dangerous burning conditions
< 15	< 5	< 5	All sources of ignition dangerous; aggressive burning, spot fire occur often and spread rapidly, extreme fire behavior probable; critical burning conditions

Source: NWCG IRPG - PMS 461

FIRE SUPPRESSION INTERPRETATIONS OF FIRELINE INTENSITY AND FLAME LENGTH CHART

Fireline Intensity (BTU/Second Foot)	Flame Lengths (Feet)	Fire Suppression Interpretations
<100	<4	Fires can generally be attacked at the head or flanks by persons using hand tools. Handline should hold the fire.
100 - 500	4 - 8	Fires are too intense for direct attack on the head by persons using hand tools. Handline can not be relied on to hold fire. Equipment such as dozers, pumpers, and retardant aircraft can be effective. Fires are potentially dangerous to personnel and equipment.
500 - 1000	8 - 11	Fires may present serious control problems, i.e., torching, crowning, and spotting. Control efforts at the head will probably be ineffective.
>1000	>11	Crowning, spotting, and major fire runs are probable. Control efforts at head of fire are ineffective.

Source: NWCG Handbook 3 PMS 410-1

The Keetch-Byram Drought Index (KBDI)

The Keetch-Byram Drought Index (KBDI) is basically a mathematical system for relating current and recent weather conditions to potential or expected fire behavior. This system was originally developed for the southeastern United States and is based primarily on recent rainfall patterns.

The KBDI is the most widely used drought index system by fire managers in the south. It is also one of the only drought index systems specifically developed to equate the effects of drought with potential fire activities.

The result of this system is a drought index number ranging from 0 to 800 that accurately describes the amount of moisture that is missing. A rating of zero defines the point where there is no moisture deficiency and 800 is the maximum drought possible.

These numbers correlate with potential fire behavior as follows:

0 - 200 Soil and fuel moisture are high. Most fuels will not readily ignite or burn. However, with sufficient sunlight and wind, cured grasses and some light surface fuels will burn in spots and patches.

200 - 400 Fires more readily burn and will carry across an area with no "gaps". Heavier fuels will still not readily ignite and burn. Also, expect smoldering and the resulting smoke to carry into and possibly through the night.

400 - 600 Fire intensity begins to significantly increase. Fires will readily burn in all directions exposing mineral soils in some locations. Larger fuels may burn or smolder for several days creating possible smoke and control problems.

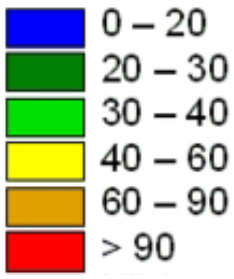
600 - 800 Fires will burn to mineral soil. Stumps will burn to the end of underground roots and spotting will be a major problem. Fires will burn thorough the night and heavier fuels will actively burn and contribute to fire intensity.

Source: NOAA Weather Service

Buildup Index (BUI)

"Build Up Index (BUI) represents total fuel available for combustion. In the absence of rain, BUI fluctuates little during the day. BUI is a combination of DMC and DC."

"Low intensity surface fires are commonly associated with values less than 30. A fire's behavior or vigor noticeably increases once the BUI climbs above this level as the additional fuel for combustion becomes available. A BUI of 60 is commonly viewed as the threshold for extreme fire behavior although this does depend on the ISI. A value of 90 is regarded as representing severe fire behavior."



Source **"Rating Fire Danger in Alaska Ecosystems", M.E. Alexander & F.V. Cole. 2001.**

III. Fire Detection

Early detection of fire starts is critical. The effort to protect life and property can be greatly improved by an effective fire detection system. A detection system which can provide accurate and timely size up information improves the ability to use decision tools during initial and extended attack. The Maine Forest Service uses a multifaceted approach to fire detection and incorporates fire start predictions associated with weather and fuels conditions. Baxter State Park personnel are considered a key part of the first line system for detecting fire on the ground with in the Park.

Detection Flights

Each year detection flights are contracted with the Civil Air Patrol (CAP). The CAP flights are able to follow any requested flight pattern for up to two hours before refueling. CAP flights are requested each day through the Maine Forest Service dispatch in Old Town. Maine Forest Service and other state owned aircraft may be used for detection flights when available and to reduce response time.

Lightning Detection

MFS in cooperation with its federal partners utilize the BLM national lightning detection system. This system provides a detection rate of 80-90% of the cloud to ground lightning strikes that occur within the State of Maine and records the location information to an accuracy of +/- 500 meters. The system information is used to augment aerial detection and to focus aircraft on areas of high fire danger that have received lightning activity. Lightning detection products are stored and displayed as GIS files and also as Google Earth KML files for general distribution. Information on lightning activity levels and its location provides MFS fire managers and BSP with an important decision support tool in determining staffing levels, geographical coverage and potential suppression resource needs.

MODIS Satellite

MFS also utilizes NASA's MODIS satellite based fire detection system. This system is designed to capture fire location and area information on fires in North America. Generally the system provides the ability to detect fires of approximately one half acre in size in open fuels and two acres in size in closed canopy type fuels, when they are actively burning as the satellite passes over. Fire location information is collected for the State of Maine in the form of email alerts and also Google Earth KML files of fire locations, times and the confidence level. This information, like the lightning detection program, provides MFS and BSP managers with additional fire detection support to augment traditional methods. Overall these products and methods afford a greater level of situational awareness than may have been possible in the past.

IV. Training

Training Plan

Awareness level fire safety training will be conducted on a biannual basis for BSP trail crew members as well as new hires in the spring and early fall. Full time Park Rangers will be required to receive S-130/S190 Basic Wildland Fire Suppression, followed by a refresher course that will be conducted every 3 years. Advance fire and ICS training is available upon request for Park Personnel.

V. Pre-suppression

Fire Planning

This document is the result of fire planning. Other activities to support planning are: BSP mapping of hazard areas or high value areas, MFS mapping of fire occurrence, BSP helispots and recording fire causes to develop a special prevention plan, listing travel times for equipment and manpower. BSP and MFS working in cooperation and within the parameters of law, may designate areas within the park boundary for minimum impact suppression tactics. These suppression tactics are defined in the appendix. Areas designated for fire use will be shown on a map in the appendix and addressed in the Fire Suppression section.

Equipment Standards and Geo-loads

A Maine Forest Service Type V fire engine will be on loan to Baxter State Park to provide quick response to wildfires with in the park boundary. The engine will be maintained at the readiness review standards required by the Maine Forest Service. In addition to the Fire Engine provided by the Maine Forest Service there will be two 500 gallon water tanks mounted on trailers stationed in the park during the fire season, each equipped with a fire pump to be maintained in a fire ready state. Campgrounds within Baxter State Park will have a cache of fire equipment on hand to provide initial response to manageable fires. Each campground should have at a minimum:

1 Fire Pump with Kit
3 200’ 1 ½” Fire Hose
2 100’ 1” Fire Hose
2 Back tanks
2 Shovels
2 Pulaski/Fire Axe
1 Single Bit Axe
1 Fire Rake

MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR FIRE PUMP KITS

Fire Pumps should be tested at least twice annually with at least one test run prior to the fire season. Check Homelite XL, Honda Wx15, or other similarly sized pump kits for the following minimum items:

YES	**NO**	
___	___	Earplugs
___	___	Fuel tank, 1 gal minimum. Tagged/dated
___	___	Hose, suction, 1 length with spare gasket
___	___	Nozzles, 1-1/2", 2
___	___	Pail, 10 quart with 10' of rope
___	___	Pump tested per standards Tagged/dated
___	___	Screwdriver
___	___	Spark plugs, spare, 2
___	___	Strainer, 1-1/2"
___	___	Valve, 1-1/2", gated wye 1
___	___	Wrench, spanner, 2
___	___	, spark plug with handle
___	___	, 6" crescent

MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR TYPE V ENGINE ADMINISTRATIVE/FIRE EQUIPMENT

YES NO

___ ___ Ax, forestry or Pulaski, 2
___ ___ , single bit
___ ___ Backtanks, 4 (may be empty)
___ ___ Book, crew time, 2
___ ___ Fire shelters, 3
___ ___ Goggles, 3
___ ___ Hardhats, 3
___ ___ Headlamps with batteries, 3
___ ___ Hose, 1-1/2" linen/synthetic, 900'
___ ___ , 1-1/2", SJRL, 50'
___ ___ Map, Delorme atlas
___ ___ Pump, BB4, with kit to include the following items: SCN or DCN _____
___ ___ , adapter, 1-1/2" dbl. female
___ ___ , 1-1/2" dbl. male
___ ___ , 1-1/2" IP to NS/NS to IP
___ ___ , cover, pump, weatherproof
___ ___ , earplugs
___ ___ , flexible mount?
___ ___ , fuel tank, 5 gal minimum. Tagged/dated?
___ ___ , hose, suction, 2 lengths with 2 spare gaskets
___ ___ , instructions for valves posted?
___ ___ , nozzles, 1-1/2" adjustable or multi tipped, (2)
___ ___ , 1-1/2" foam (2)
___ ___ , 1" foam (if equipped with proportioner) (1)
___ ___ , 1" adjustable (1)
___ ___ , oil, engine, for pump if 4 cycle, 1 quart
___ ___ , pail, 10 quart with 10' rope
___ ___ , pliers
___ ___ , pump tested per standards? Tagged/dated?
___ ___ , screwdrivers, 6" common
___ ___ , 6" Phillips
___ ___ , spark plugs, spare, 2
___ ___ , valves, 1-1/2" check
___ ___ , foot, with strainer
___ ___ , 1-1/2" gated wye
___ ___ , wrenches, 6" crescent
___ ___ , 1-1/2", spanner 2
___ ___ , spark plug with handle
___ ___ , 10 mm bent (Mk III/26 only)
___ ___ Shovels, 2
___ ___ Tank, portable with 3 safety cones & tarp or ground cloth

VEHICLE AND ACCESSORIES

YES NO

___ ___ Battery terminals, clean, well connected?
___ ___ Body, free of dents, rust, and other damage?
___ ___ Book, truck log, maintenance recorded? road test current?
___ ___ Booster cables
___ ___ Dump valve operable? (if so equipped)
___ ___ Fire extinguisher, 5 lb minimum
___ ___ Flashlight, with spare batteries
___ ___ Fluid levels satisfactory?
___ ___ , brake fluid
___ ___ , engine coolant
___ ___ , engine oil
___ ___ , power steering fluid
___ ___ , transmission fluid or oil
___ ___ , windshield washer solvent
___ ___ Forms, blank accident
___ ___ Fuel tank full?
___ ___ Identification, decals, "DOC" with Fire Control rockers on doors?
___ ___ , numbers, radio call-front, back, roof, and sides?
___ ___ Inspection sticker current?
___ ___ Insurance card current?
___ ___ Items secure within cab and on body?
___ ___ Jack, hydraulic, 12 ton
___ ___ Kit, emergency signal with 2 red flags, 3 flares, and 3 reflectors
___ ___ , first aid, medium
___ ___ Ladder, mounting
___ ___ Lights, auxiliary
___ ___ , red strobe
___ ___ , wig wags (if equipped)
___ ___ Mirrors, clean and unbroken-spot, on backup mirrors?
___ ___ Oil, engine, 2 quarts
___ ___ Radio, call # on dash?
___ ___ , frequencies identified?
___ ___ , functional?
___ ___ Registration current?
___ ___ Road test, check: backup alarm
___ ___ , brake operation
___ ___ , drive train/engine
___ ___ , emergency brake
___ ___ , exhaust system sound?
___ ___ , horn functional?
___ ___ , lights (head, tail, backup, directionals)
___ ___ Seatbelts functional?

___ ___ Tank, water, full?
___ ___ Tires, good condition, properly inflated?
___ ___ , spare
___ ___ Tow chain, 15'
___ ___ Walkways clean, non-skid
___ ___ Wheel chocks, 2
___ ___ Winch operational if so equipped?
___ ___ , instructions clearly marked on dash?
___ ___ Windshield and windows clean, unbroken?
___ ___ Windshield wipers functional, good condition?
___ ___ , washer functional? proper fluid?
___ ___ Wrench, wheel

Fire Danger Measurements:

The MFS will provide BSP with daily forecasts and fire class day information derived from the daily weather observations taken by the MFS weather station network. Daily predictive and actual observed fire danger conditions will be emailed at 0700hrs and at 1300hrs directly to BSP staff. In addition, weather station measurement averaging and fuel moisture assessment information will be utilized in the navigation of the 4 Fire Preparedness Levels. The overall objective is to provide the best possible information on current and expected fire behavior and to aid in making the best use of personnel and equipment. More specifically:

1. Determine Fire Preparedness Levels and the actions to be taken in response.
2. Calculating initial attack strength needs.
3. Determining the need for public warnings on fire danger.
4. Determining the necessity for additional fire prevention measures.
5. Determining Fire Class Day information

Personnel Resources

Personnel Resources used for initial attack will be from BSP and/or the local MFS Ranger(s) and MFS Helitack Crews. Trained firefighters and hotshot crews will be provided by the MFS as needed. The MFS maintains a list of industry, State and private sector people who have been specially trained to provide fire fighter support to a large fire scene. These resources can be activated through the MFS Ranger on scene and the local MFS District office. The MFS Incident Management Team (IMT), fire suppression resources from the NE Forest Fire Compact and national fire resources are available when needed and will be activated through the Chief of the Forest Protection Division or the Division's Duty Officer. The use of prison crews or individuals incarcerated in local, state or federal institutions for fire suppression, support or other on-site resources in Baxter State Park should be considered only with prior approval from the Baxter State Park Authority.

Special support services personnel will be listed in the BSP Duty Officer Standard Operating Procedure.

A Maine Forest Service directory is included in the appendix. Primary contact numbers are:

East Branch District Headquarters - Island Falls	207-463-2331
Northern Region Headquarters - Ashland	207-435-7963 ext.1
Central Region Headquarters – Old Town	207-827-1800
East Millinocket Ranger Headquarters	207-746-0071
State Headquarters	207-287-4990
Air Operations - Old Town	207-827-1822
After hours fire emergency (24hrs)	1-888-900-3473

VI. Suppression

This plan provides procedures and requirements to implement the full range of wildland fire management actions within an appropriate management response framework consistent with the goals and objectives of Baxter State Park and the Laws of the State of Maine. These procedures include complete wildland fire suppression and wildland fire use. Wildland fire suppression is considered to be an all out effort to suppress a human caused wildfire while wildland fire use considers other resource benefits. Wildland fire use, based on Federal Fire Policy direction, is a direct component of wildland fire management. It is a management action equal to wildfire suppression and thus, constitutes an emergency action. It receives consideration, management attention, and management policies equal to wildfire suppression, except for specific differences in ignition source and objectives of the management action.

Clarifying terms and definitions from the Maine Forest Service and Federal Fire Policy having importance to the Baxter State Park fire plan application include wildland fire which is any non-structure fire that occurs in the wildland. Three distinct types of wildland fire have been defined and include wildfire, wildland fire use and prescribed fire. Wildfire is an unplanned, unwanted wildland fire, including unauthorized human-caused fires, escaped wildland fire use events, escaped prescribed fire projects, and all other wildland fires where the objective is to put the fire out. Wildland fire use (WFU) is the application of the appropriate management response to naturally ignited wildland fires to accomplish specific resource management objectives in predefined designated areas outlined in fire management plans. These areas in Baxter State Park are depicted in the appendix. Prescribed Fire is any fire ignited by management actions to meet specific objectives. A written, approved prescribed fire plan must exist. Prescribed fire is not used in Baxter State Park and will not be discussed in this fire plan.

Suppression Action Type: Suppression Response vs. Fire Use

This plan incorporates decision making tools to determine the appropriate action. There are many considerations which are applied in making these decisions;

Safety: Firefighter and public safety is the first priority. All fire management plans and activities must reflect this commitment.
Fire Management and Ecosystem Sustainability: The full range of fire management activities will be used to achieve ecosystem sustainability including its interrelated ecological, economic, and social components.
Response to Wildland Fire: Fire, as a critical natural process, will be integrated into land and resource management plans and activities on a landscape scale with in designated areas of Baxter State Park. Response to wildland fires is based on ecological, social, and legal consequences of the fire. This includes proximity to neighboring landowners and probability of ignition to valued resources and real property.
Use of Wildland Fire: Wildland fire will be used to protect, maintain, and enhance resources and, as nearly as possible, be allowed to function in its natural ecological role. Use of fire will be based on approved fire management plans and will follow specific prescriptions contained in operational plans as incidents occur. All issues will be considered in the decision making process including firefighter and public safety in addition to values at risk.
Science: Fire management plans and programs will be based on a foundation of sound science. Research will support ongoing efforts to increase our scientific knowledge of biological, physical, and sociological factors. Information needed to support fire management will be developed through an integrated interagency

science program between the Maine Forest Service and Baxter State Park staff.

Operational Clarification Statements:

Human-caused wildland fires will be suppressed in every instance and will not be managed for resource benefits.

Once a wildland fire has been managed for suppression objectives, it may never be managed for resource benefit objectives.

Wildland fire use is the result of a natural event. The Baxter State Park Fire Management Plan will identify areas where the strategy of wildland fire use is suitable. The wildland fire implementation plan (WFIP) is the tool that examines the available response strategies to determine if a fire is being considered for wildland fire use.

When a prescribed fire or a fire designated for wildland fire use is no longer achieving the intended resource management objectives and contingency or mitigation actions have failed, the fire will be declared a wildfire. Once a wildfire, it cannot be returned to wildland fire use status.

Strategic Fire Size-up

All reported wildland fires receive a size-up. The Strategic Fire Size-Up consists of a standard information set (refer to Incident Response Pocket Guide) needed for the District Ranger (or FPD Duty Officer) and BSP duty officer to determine if the fire meets the requirements for WFU management. The District Ranger (or FPD Duty Officer) is responsible within his/ her delegated authority for determining if the fire meets minimum WFU requirements and keeping the Director of the Forest Protection Division and Director of Baxter State Park informed of the situation. Two key pieces of information collected for the Strategic Fire Size-Up will help make this determination. These are fire location in regard to the fire management plans fire designated fire use areas (WFU) and the cause of the fire. Location of the fire in an area not approved for wildland fire use or being human-caused is reason to initiate a suppression response. If the fire is located in a WFU area approved for wildland fire use and naturally ignited, it becomes a WFU candidate and the planning process continues into the Decision Criteria Checklist which requires signature authority. This determination is noted at the bottom of the Strategic Fire Size-Up form.

Fire Size-Up form.

Information Gathering;			
Fire name		Current size	
Fire code		Fuel type	
Location		Slope/aspect	
Start date/time		ROS/direction	
Discovery date/time		Fire behavior	
Cause		Weather	

Strategic Fire Size-Up, Circle all which apply

Natural Ignition	Human Caused Ignition
WFU Area	Outside WFU Area
WFU Approved, Continue with Decision Criteria Checklist	Suppression Action Approved, Establish Incident Action Plan
Approval signature	
Date & Time	

The decision criteria checklist is a process to access weather or not the situation warrants continued wildland fire use implementation. A "yes" to any element on the checklist indicates that the appropriate management response should be suppression oriented.

Decision Criteria Checklist

Is there a threat to life, property, and firefighter safety that can not be mitigated? Yes No

Are potential effects on cultural and natural resources outside the range of acceptable? Yes No

Are relative risk indicators and/or risk assessment results unacceptable to the appropriate agency administrators? Yes No

Is there other proximate fire activity that limits
or precludes successful management of this fire? Yes No

Are there other MFS or BSP issues that
Preclude wildland fire use? Yes No

Approved Response Action (circle one)	**Signature/Title**	**Date**
Suppression Response		
Wildland Fire Use		

Justification for response action:

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Detailed Explanations of Decision Elements

The first decision element involves the relative threats to life and property. If known threats cannot be adequately mitigated (i.e., "yes" answer), managing the fire as a WFU has potential concerns due to fire location, serious threats to firefighter and public safety, and potentially significant consequences.

The second decision element involves objectives and resource conditions for wildland fire management as stated throughout the Fire Management Plan. Potential outcomes and desired effects are closely correlated with burning conditions and fire behavior. Objectives and constraints include air quality and effects on natural and cultural resources, as applicable. References for objectives and constraints include the FMP, BSP Management Plan, Maine State Fire Plan, state laws, and agency administrator input.

The third decision element involves a relative assessment of the risk for the fire. Since the decision to suppress or manage the fire is time constrained it may not be possible to complete a long term risk assessment. In lieu of the quantitative long-term risk assessment, a qualitative assessment process has been developed to provide the agency administrator with a quick but comprehensive assessment of the relative risk of the fire. Input information for this decision element is acquired by completing the Wildland Fire Relative Risk Assessment. This assessment must be completed to support the Decision Criteria Checklist, and is reevaluated during each Periodic Fire Assessment. Neither a high nor low relative risk rating necessarily predisposes a "yes" or "no" answer on the Decision Criteria Checklist. The District Ranger and BSP agency administrator must still decide what level of risk is acceptable. A description of the Wildland Fire Relative Risk Assessment is provided in the following section (Wildland Fire Relative Risk Assessment).

The fourth decision element pertains to other local and regional fire activity, commitments of unit and cooperator resources, current and anticipated fire occurance, and availability to fill special skill positions from local resources for this fire. If current fire activity precludes the ability to manage the fire with adequate resources and skill mixes, then the response to this element will be "Yes" and a suppression response is indicated.

The final decision element allows the District Ranger or BSP agency administrator discretion in the event there are other issues which were unknown to the fire staff and must be considered as part of the decision to manage the fire for resource benefits. Other issues that precluded management of the fire for resource benefits will be documented.

Once the Decision Criteria Checklist is complete, the agency administrator decides whether to initiate actions to manage the fire as a WFU or manage it under a suppression response. At the bottom of the Decision Criteria Checklist is a check box for the approved response action followed by the agency administrators (or other delegated individuals) signature and date. The agency administrator must include a justification for this selection at the bottom of the page.

Wildland Fire Relative Risk Assessment

Effective fire management policy requires that sound risk management be a foundation for all fire management activities. Recent fire reviews and audits have stressed the need for risk management. In fact, risk management is rapidly becoming a cornerstone phrase associated with fire management. A report by the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA) (2001), "stresses the role of risk reduction in wildlands as a critical mitigation approach to improve community protection Using fire to meet resource objectives contains an inherent level of risk given that we are dealing with a number of unknowns and uncertainty in what the future will bring. The relative risk rating is intended to characterize the general magnitude of risks associated with implementing a wildland fire use incident as a snapshot in time. It is an attempt to qualify the level of uncertainty regarding the eventual outcomes of the fire in relation to management objectives and other mandates. The relative risk rating is a direct input into the Decision Criteria Checklist, Wildland Fire Use Management Assessment, and Periodic Fire Assessment. The Wildland Fire Relative Risk Assessment provides the agency administrator with a quick but comprehensive assessment of the relative risk of the fire. This is a qualitative process that can be completed in less time than a quantitative, long-term risk assessment. The relative risk rating produced from this assessment is a decision support aid for the District Ranger in answering Decision Criteria Checklist elements and during the Fire Assessment. The relative risk assessment chart uses three risk components: values, hazard, and probability. Each of these components is assessed in an independent step. Then, the three outputs are evaluated in a final step that provides the relative risk for the fire. Each risk component is defined by three variables. One variable is located on the right and one on the left side of the box and the third variable is defined by three interior lines extending from top to bottom. See the chart below.

Values: Values are those ecologic, social, and economic resources that could be lost or damaged because of a fi re. Ecologic values consist of vegetation, wildlife species and their habitat, air and water quality, soil productivity, and other ecologic functions. Social effects can include life, cultural and historical resources, natural resources, artifacts, and sacred sites. Economic values make up things like property and infrastructure, economically valuable natural and cultural resources, recreation, and tourism opportunities.

Hazard: The hazard in wildland fire is made up of the conditions under which it occurs and exists, its ability to spread and circulate, the intensity and severity it may present, and its spatial extent.

Probability: Probability refers to the likelihood of a fire becoming an active event with potential to adversely affect values. The Wildland Fire Relative Risk Assessment Chart is shown below. The four steps necessary for completing the Wildland Fire Relative Risk Assessment are below.

Part 1: Value Assessment: Values are those ecologic, social, and economic effects that could be lost or damaged because of a fire. Ecologic values consist of vegetation, wildlife species and their habitat, air and water quality, soil productivity, and other ecologic functions. Social effects can include life, cultural and historical resources, natural resources, artifacts, and sacred sites. Economic values make up things like property and infrastructure, economically valuable natural and cultural resources, recreation, and tourism opportunities. This assessment area allows opportunity for the local agency administrator to identify particular local concerns. These concerns may be identified in the fire management plan or other planning documents.
Natural/Cultural Resource Concerns - key resources potentially affected by the fire. Examples include, but are not limited to, habitat or populations of threatened, endangered, or sensitive species, water quality, erosion concerns, and invasive species. Evaluated as **Low, Moderate, or High.**
Resource concerns are few and generally do not conflict with management of the fire. Mitigation measures are effective. Significant resource concerns exist, but there is little conflict with management of the fire. Mitigation

measures are generally effective. Multiple resource concerns exist, some of which may conflict with management of the fire. The effectiveness of needed mitigation measures is not well established.
Social/Economic Concerns - the risk of the fire, or effects of the fire, impacting the social or economic concerns of an individual, business, community or other stakeholder involved with or affected by the fi re. Social concerns may include degree of support for the wildland fi re use program or resulting fire effects, potential consequences to other fire management jurisdictions, impacts to tribal subsistence or gathering of natural resources, air quality regulatory requirements and public tolerance of smoke. Economic concerns may include potential financial impacts to property, business, or infrastructure. Infrastructure impacts may be costs to repair or replace sediment catchments, wildlife guzzlers, corrals, roads, culverts, power lines, domestic water supply intakes, and similar items. Evaluated as **Low, Moderate, or High.**
Local support for wildland fire use is high. The fire should have little or no impact on subsistence or tribal activities involving treaty rights. The fire is expected to remain within a single jurisdiction or agreements are in place to allow the fire to move across several jurisdictions. Media coverage is favorable. Few structures or business ventures are potentially affected by the fire. There are few impacts to recreation and tourism.
Local support of wildland fire use is clearly divided between supporters and opponents. The fire will have some impacts on subsistence or tribal activities involving treaty rights. The fire is expected to involve more than one jurisdiction, cooperator, or special interest group and agreements need to be developed. Media coverage tends to be a mix of favorable and unfavorable views. Some structures may be threatened by the fire or some business ventures may be affected by the fire. Local support for wildland fire use is low. The fire will have significant impacts on subsistence or tribal activities involving treaty rights. Smoke impacts may become a concern for higher level air quality regulatory agencies. The fire is expected to involve several jurisdictions, cooperators, and special interest groups and agreements requiring significant negotiation need to be developed. Media coverage tends to be unfavorable. Many structures or private properties could be threatened.
Location of Fire to Values- is this a back country site or adjacent other property owners.
Evaluated as **Distant, Moderate, or Adjacent.**
Fire location is not proximate to values to be protected or fire is located where it is highly unlikely that it would reach the values. Fire location is moderately proximate to values. Location is such that, based on historical data, fire could potentially reach the values but will take multiple burning periods and sustained fire activity to reach the values. Fire location is in close proximity to values. Without mitigation actions, fire will be expected to reach the values.

Part 2: Hazard Assessment: The hazard in wildland fire is made up of the conditions under which it occurs and exists, its ability to spread and circulate, the intensity and severity it may present, and its spatial extent.
Current Fire Behavior – the current fire behavior or that most recently observed. Changing fire behavior is addressed through repeated completion of the Periodic Fire Assessment. Evaluated as **Low, Moderate, or High.** Short duration flaming front with occasional torching. Fuels are uniform and fire behavior can be easily predicted and tactics implemented. Short range spotting occurring. Moderate rates of spread are expected with mainly surface fire and torching. Fuels and terrain are varied but don't pose significant problems in holding actions. Long range spotting greater than one quarter mile. Extreme rates of spread, and crown fire activity are possible. Fuels, elevation, and topography vary throughout the fire area creating high resistance to control.
Fire Regime Condition Class — a measure of ecological functions at risk based on changes in vegetation. Evaluated as **1, 2, or 3.** Vegetative composition and structure are resilient and key components are at low risk of loss. Few, if any, fire return intervals have been missed and fuel complexes are similar to historic levels. Both the composition and structure of vegetation has shifted toward conditions that are less resilient and more at risk of loss. Some fire return intervals have been missed, stand structure and composition, and fuel complexes have been altered and present potential for fires of severity and intensity levels in excess of historic levels. The highly altered composition and structure of the vegetation predisposes the landscape to fire effects well outside the range of historic variability, potentially producing changed fire environments never before measured.
Potential Fire Size — the potential fire size by the end of the season in comparison to historical fire occurrence. Evaluated as **Small, Medium, or Large.** Fire size is expected to be small for the dominant fuel type

involved. Fire size is expected to be in the mid-range for the dominant fuel type involved. Fire size is expected to be large for the dominant fuel type involved.

Part 3: Probability Assessment: Probability refers to the likelihood of a fire becoming an active event having potential to adversely affect values.

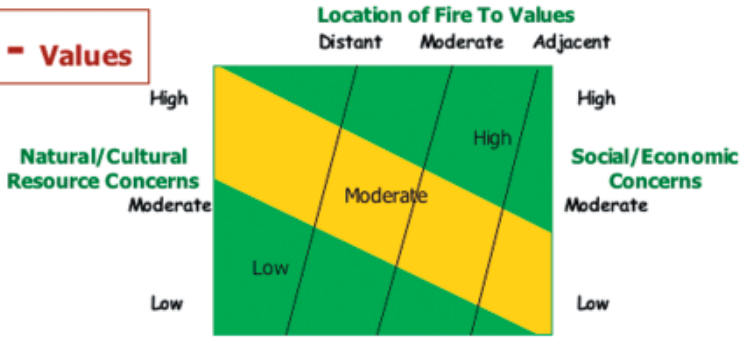
Time of Season — the current time in relation to the historical fire season. The chart below the guidelines reinforces the importance of time of season. During the early part of the fire season, the peak of burning activity is still to come, thus the fire could present substantial variation in behavior and activity. In the middle of the season, the peak of burning activity may or may not have occurred while in the late part of the season, the peak of fire activity generally has occurred and managers can reasonably expect diminishing fire activity and behavior as time progresses. As the amount of fire season remaining decreases or as the time of season progresses from early to late, management concerns and issues associated with potential fire activity decrease. Evaluated as **Early, Middle, or Late.** The current date is in the early portion of the historic fire season, at least two-thirds of the established fire season remains and the peak of burning activity is still to come. The current date is in the middle of the historic fire season, at least one third of that period has passed and no less than one-third remains. The peak burning activity period either has occurred, is occurring now, or will occur very soon. The current date is in the latter part of the historic fire season. At least two-thirds of the historic period has passed, the peak burning activity period has occurred, and the probability of a season ending or fire ending event is increasing quickly.

Seasonal Severity — a measure of the potential burning conditions as expressed by factors such as energy release component (ERC), drought status, live fuel moistures, dead fuels moistures, soil moisture, stream discharge, and similar types of measures. Evaluated as **Low, High, or Extreme.** Measures of fire danger are below to somewhat above seasonal averages. Drought status is within seasonal norms with no long-term drought present. Measures of fire danger are well above seasonal averages but not setting new records. The area is in short-term drought (1-2 years of drought) but not considered to be in long-term drought. Measures of fire danger are setting new records. The area is considered to be in long-term drought (3 or more years of drought).

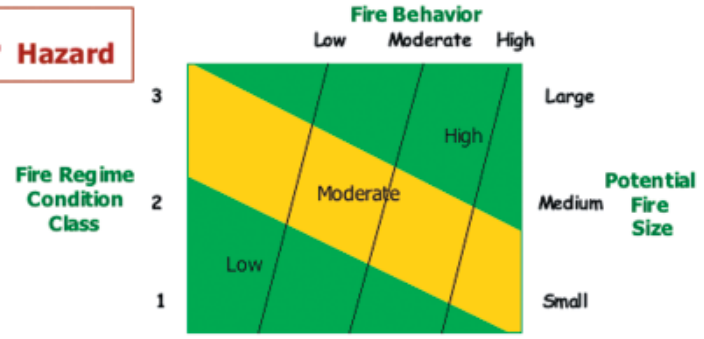
Barriers to Fire Spread – a measure of the natural defensibility of the fire location and an indication of degree of potential mitigation actions needed. Evaluated as **Numerous, Moderate, or Few.** The location of the fire and presence of natural barriers and firebreaks limit the horizontal fuel continuity, minimal mitigation actions on the ground will be needed. The location of the fire and presence of some natural barriers and firebreaks limit the horizontal fuel continuity on some, but not all, fire flanks, some mitigation actions on the ground will be needed to protect threats to boundaries and sensitive areas. The location of the fire and presence of only limited natural barriers and, firebreaks will permit fire spread across continuous fuels. Mitigation actions on the ground will be needed but are expected to be effective.

Wildland Fire Relative Risk Assessment

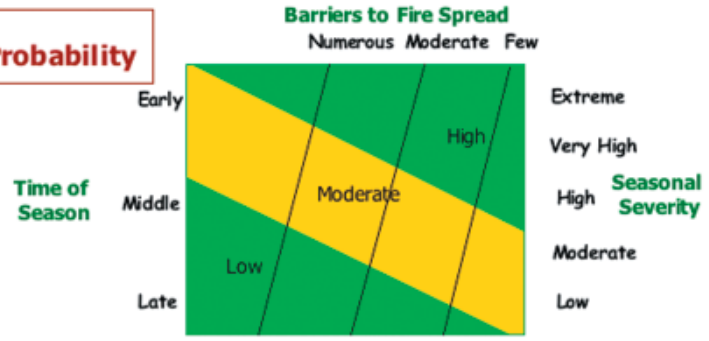
1 - Values



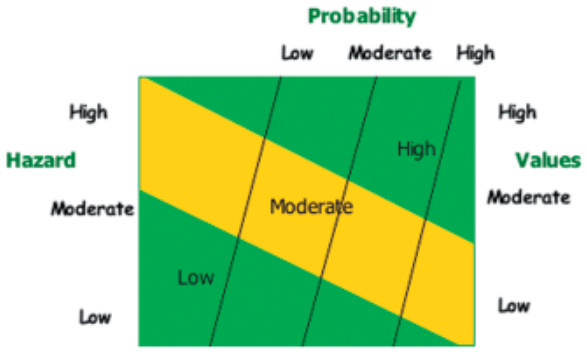
2 - Hazard



3- Probability



4 - Relative Risk



Complete Steps 1 -3: Connect the left and right variables with a line. At the top of the chart, select the appropriate value; follow the line beneath this value down to its intersection with the line connecting the left and right variables. Take results as inputs to Step 4.

Complete Step 4: Read the relative risk from the background area where the intersection occurs.

Fire Complexity Analysis

There are five levels of wildland fire incidents, initial attack and Type 4 to Type 1. This is a decision making format for analyzing an incident's complexity and determining the type of incident management organization required.

The line officer is responsible for determining the complexity of a wildland fire incident and assigning qualified personnel to its management. Many factors determine the complexity of an incident, including area involved, threat to life and property, political sensitivity, organizational complexity, jurisdictional boundaries, values at risk, fire behavior, wildland fire use, strategy and tactics, and agency policy. The line officer must understand the basic elements of incident complexity in order to recognize the magnitude of an actual or potential situation and make appropriate decisions regarding its management. The following guidelines will assist the line officer in determining incident complexity. The Type 4 incident is the lowest level of complexity formally recognized in the Incident Command System (ICS); the Type 1 incident is the most complex. Incidents smaller than Type 4 do not have an ICS designation, but are among the most common. These incidents are considered any which require no more than five personnel to manage. Maine Forest Service standards are established for qualifications of incident commanders for incidents smaller than type 4. More than 95% of all unwanted wildland fires are controlled in the initial attack or extended attack stages with local resources. The following represents factors contributing to incident complexity. The responsible line officer and staff should analyze each factor specific to the actual or potential circumstances of a wildland fire incident. The summary of that analysis could serve as a guideline to identify the complexity level of the fire and assign the appropriate type of incident management organization to it. Since the time required to assemble and transition an incident management team to a fire may be as much as 24 hours, this analysis should consider both the current state of the fire and its probable state in 24 hours under the influences of burning conditions and current management organization.

1. Use of this guide

a. Analyze each element within each factor and indicate the best response "yes" or "no".
b. If "yes" responses exceed or equal "no" responses within any factor [A through H], the factor should be rated "yes" overall.
c. The line officer should be guided by this process to make the best decision available, but the process itself does not "make" the decision. If three or more overall factors [A-H] are summarized as "yes" overall, that indicates the fire situation is, or is predicted to be of **Type 2 or Type 1** complexity.
d. After completing this analysis and making the decision, this form should be retained in the final fire package for this incident.

2. Complexity analysis factors for the wildland fire

A. Safety -

1. Firefighter exposure to unusual or extreme fire behavior. [ ] yes [ ] no
2. Conditions limit availability of safety zones. [ ] yes [ ] no
3. Serious accident (inc. shelter deployment) or fatality has occurred on incident. [ ] yes [ ] no
4. Tactics used or operational periods planned are constrained by firefighter safety concerns. [ ] yes [ ] no
5. Wildland / urban interface with public presence. [ ] yes [ ] no
6. Restrictions or closures in place or considered. [ ] yes [ ] no

Summary ____ ____

FACTOR A OVERALL RATING: [ ] yes [ ] no

B. Fire Behavior -

1. B U Index predicted to be > 50 using the primary fuel model and wx station for the fire area. [ ] yes [ ] no
2. Potential for blowup conditions; Haines Index of 4-5, red flag warnings, local factors (fuel, terrain). [ ] yes [ ] no
3. Crowning or problem spotting occurring. [ ] yes [ ] no
4. Weather forecast favoring increased fire behavior for next two operational periods. [ ] yes [ ] no

Summary ____ ____

FACTOR B OVERALL RATING: [ ] yes [ ] no

C. Incident Management / Strategy Issues -

1. Probability for long duration (beyond three days). [ ] yes [ ] no
2. Incident location presents significant logistical challenges. [ ] yes [ ] no
3. Incident has / will have high priority (answer "no" if this is the only incident in the area and no competition for resources is expected). [ ] yes [ ] no
4. Indirect attack tactics are indicated. [ ] yes [ ] no
5. Selected Wildland Fire Use strategy will prolong the incident. [ ] yes [ ] no

Summary ____ ____

FACTOR C OVERALL RATING: [ ] yes [ ] no

D. Incident Organization -

1. 100 or more personnel committed per operational period. [ ] yes [ ] no
2. More than two divisions required. [ ] yes [ ] no
3. Variety of special support personnel or equipment (military, MAFFS, etc.) needed. [ ] yes [ ] no
4. Complex aviation resources assigned to incident with inadequate number or skills of aviation management personnel. [ ] yes [ ] no
5. Most local IA resources are committed. [ ] yes [ ] no

Summary ____ ____

FACTOR D OVERALL RATING: [ ] yes [ ] no

E. Aviation -

1. The incident will have 3 or more aircraft assigned; multiple kinds and types. [ ] yes [ ] no
2. Multiple days of air tanker use expected. [ ] yes [ ] no
3. Incident requires modified TFR due to local air traffic. [ ] yes [ ] no
4. Tactical air ops are within urban interface. [ ] yes [ ] no
5. Number and type of aircraft requires AOBD and fully staffed air ops branch. [ ] yes [ ] no

Summary ____ ____

FACTOR E OVERALL RATING: [ ] yes [ ] no

F. Resource Values -

1. Urban interface fire environment. [ ] yes [ ] no
2. Other developed sites present (commercial, electronic, other significant improvements). [ ] yes [ ] no
3. Significant resource values / fire use commitments or related controversies present. [ ] yes [ ] no
4. Cultural values / sites present. [ ] yes [ ] no
5. Threatened, endangered, or rare species or habitat present. [ ] yes [ ] no

Summary ____ ____

FACTOR F OVERALL RATING: **[ ] yes [ ] no**

G. Land Ownership / Jurisdiction -

1. More than one jurisdiction involved. [ ] yes [ ] no
2. High potential for claims (damages) exists. [ ] yes [ ] no
3. Different or conflicting management objectives exist between jurisdictions. [ ] yes [ ] no
4. Questions about suppression action exist. [ ] yes [ ] no
5. Other significant jurisdictional issues exist. [ ] yes [ ] no
6. Potential for extensive media exists. [ ] yes [ ] no

Summary ____ ____

FACTOR G OVERALL RATING: **[ ] yes [ ] no**

VII. Safety

Safety of the BSP patrons and incident response personnel are the highest priority. In no instance will safety be jeopardized for resource or economic benefits. When decision support tools in the suppression section indicate the necessity of a qualified Safety Officer, one will be requested and made available to the incident. The rules of Ten Standard Fire Orders, Watch Out Situations, and LCES will be followed at all times. Identification of Escape Routes and Safety Zones is one of the primary responsibilities of any wildland firefighter working on or near the fireline. The following guidelines can be used when selecting Safety Zones.

Safety Zone Guidelines

- Avoid locations that are downwind from the fire.
- Avoid locations that are in chimneys, saddles, or narrow canyons.
- Avoid locations that require a steep uphill escape route.
- Take advantage of heat barriers such as lee side of ridges, large rocks, or solid structures.
- Burn out safety zones prior to flame front approach.
- For radiant heat only, the distance separation between the firefighter and the flames must be at least 4 times the maximum flame height. This distance must be maintained on all sides, if the fire has the ability to burn completely around the safety zone. Convective heat from wind and/or terrain influences will increase this distance requirement. The calculations in the following table assume no slope and no wind.

Flame Height	Distance Separation (firefighters to flame)	Area in Acres
10 ft.	40 ft.	1/10 acre
20 ft.	80 ft.	1/2 acre
50 ft.	200 ft.	3 acres
75 ft.	300 ft.	7 acres
100 ft	400 ft.	12 acres
200 ft.	800 ft.	50 acres

Distance Separation is the radius from the center of the safety zone to the nearest fuels. When fuels are present that will allow the fire to burn on all sides of the safety zone this distance must be doubled in order to maintain effective separation in front, to the sides, and behind the firefighters.

Baxter State Park Evacuation Plan

This purpose of this plan is to prepare a course of action to evacuate the public & personnel from Baxter State Park in a safe and efficient manner. Baxter State Park is a remote and primitive setting with limited road access, cell phone coverage, and 2-way radio coverage in some locations. In the event of a natural disaster such as a forest fire, wind storm, or flood, communication with the park staff will be the key to making the evacuation as smooth as possible.
The Tote Road system of Baxter State Park is a narrow graveled road with pull over spots for meeting oncoming 2-way traffic. There are 8 frontcountry campgrounds with seasonal ranger stations, 2 backcountry campgrounds with seasonal ranger stations, 4 group campsites and numerous day use sites throughout the park. During the summer camping season there could be over 1,000 people in the park as day users or camping per day. Camping use is monitored by a camping reservation system and check-in and out at the southern Togue Gate and northern Matagamon Gate. Day use is monitored by the Togue Gate, Matagamon Gate and the Day Use Park Reservation system if used. BSP gates will record all visitors egress during an evacuation.

Capacities

Roaring Brook Campground (frontcountry)- 102 people 45.920N 68.858W **S Route**
9 lean-tos
10 tent sites
10 person bunkhouse
Day Use Parking Capacity – 40 vehicles (40 to 120 people)

Abol Campground (frontcountry)- 100 people 45.874N 68.964W **S Route**
12 lean-tos
9 tent sites
Day Use Parking Capacity- 13 vehicles (13 to 40 people)

Katahdin Stream Campground (frontcountry)- 110 people 45.886N 68.999W **S Route**
12 lean-tos
9 tent sites
Day Use Parking Capacity – 25 vehicles (25 to 75 people)

Daicey Pond Campground (frontcountry)- 35 people 45.881N 68.912W **S Route**
10 cabins
Day Use Parking Capacity – 10 vehicles (10 to 30 people)

Kidney Pond Campground (frontcountry) 42 people 45.893N 69.048W **S Route**
12 cabins
Day Use Parking Capacity – 12 vehicles (12 to 36 people)

Nesowadnehunk Field Campground (frontcountry) 108 people 45.978N 69.077W **S Route**
11 lean-tos
4 person bunkhouse
9 tent sites

Day Use Parking Capacity – 10 vehicles (10 to 30 people)

South Branch Pond Campground (frontcountry) 176 people 46.107N 68.903W **N Route**
12 lean-tos
21 tent sites
8 person bunkhouse
Day Use Parking Capacity – 12 vehicles (12 to 36 people)

Trout Brook Farm Campground (frontcountry) 82 people 46.164N 68.852W **N Route**
14 tent sites
1 lean-to
Day Use Parking Capacity- 6 vehicles (6 to 18 people)

Chimney Pond Campground (backcountry) 46people 45.916N 68.912W **S Route**
9 lean-tos
10 person bunkhouse
Most visitors use the Roaring Brook Trailhead

Russell Pond Campground (backcountry) 48 people 45.998N 68.908W **S Route**
5 lean-tos
3 tent sites
8 person bunkhouse
Most visitors use the Roaring Brook Trailhead

Bear Brook Group Campground (frontcountry, maintained by Roaring Brook) 40 to 50 people
4 campsites **S Route**
2 picnic shelters

Foster Field Group Campground (frontcountry, maintained by Katahdin Stream, Kidney Pond, and Daicey Pond) 40-50 people 45.904N 69.037W **S Route**
4 campsites
2 picnic shelters

Nesowadnehunk Field Group Campgrounds (frontcountry, maintained by Nesowadnehunk, Kidney Pond, Daicey Pond) 40-50 people 45.978N 69.077W **S Route**
South – 2 lean-tos
North – 2 campsites 1 picnic shelter

Trout Brook Farm Group Campgrounds (frontcountry, maintained by Trout Brook Farm, Nesowadnehunk) 40-50 people 46.164N 68.852W **N Route**
3 campsites
1 picnic shelter
Mount OJI Trailhead – 4 vehicles (4 to 12 people) **S Route**
Marston Trailhead – 12 vehicles (12 to 36 people) **S Route**

The Ledges Day Use Area – 6 vehicles (6 to 18 people)	**S Route**
Fowler Pond Trailhead – 4 vehicles (4 to 12 people)	**N Route**
Dwelley Pond Trailheads- 2 vehicles North end, 2 vehicles South end (4 to 12 people)	**N Route**
Burnt Mountain Trailhead – 2 vehicles (2 to 6 people)	**N Route**
Horse Mountain Trailhead- 2 vehicles (2 to 6 people)	**N Route**
Various Day Use Shelters – 6 to 18 people	**Both**

Early Warning System

Baxter State Park relies on weather data from the National Weather Service (NWS) in Caribou to help predict when a weather event may be significant in the park. The NWS will send this information by email or phone directly or through the Piscataquis County Emergency Management Agency with email bulletins. The NWS may be able to predict an event days ahead, or may contact park staff with a few hours notice, such as a lightning storm. This information is relayed to staff & public in the morning radio report by Chimney Pond rangers or by announcement from park headquarters during the day.

The Maine Forest Service (MFS) keeps the park staff informed of wild fire conditions during the fire season. This season is typically the same as the summer camping season. The MFS monitor heat, humidity, and fuel moisture at their surrounding stations as well as in the park. This information is sent to park staff daily by email and phone. The MFS conduct fire awareness training to seasonal staff and S130/190 training to full time park rangers and other staff. The MFS and Baxter State Park have a fire plan in place which includes equipment caches and a fire engine stationed in the park during the summer season. The fire condition information is relayed to staff & public in the morning radio report, fire index signs located at Togue & Matagamon Gates and Nesowadnehunk Field. When a significant weather event is possible or the fire index is moving towards a dangerous level park personnel will be notified to inform the public of these conditions. Baxter State Park utilizes a Trail Classification System to warn the public of conditions for hiking or other outdoor activities. The park will limit campfire use or in severe conditions implement a fire ban to help prevent a forest fire.

If the information from the NWS or MFS predicts a high probability of a catastrophic event such as a hurricane, extreme wind storm or flooding, or imminent danger from a forest fire Baxter State Park will inform the staff to implement this plan immediately.

Course of Action

The course of action will depend on many factors including;

- Severity of the warning
- Amount of time before incident impacts the area
- On scene conditions

The course of action taken will include;

- General Warning
- Shelter in Place
- Evacuation

General Warnings are given to inform the staff and public of impending and/or likely weather events or that conditions for the rapid spread of Wildland fire are high or extreme . The staff and public should use this information to make an appropriate decision on their use of the park. Meaning when there is a high wind warning it is best not to plan to climb a mountain or have a fire during a fire ban.

Shelter in Place may be the best alternative in a given situation.

When a sudden weather event such as a flash flood may make a road impassable or wash out a bridge the order to shelter in place may be given. This means that park staff will inform the public in their area that they will need to stay in that location until the event is over, or travel is again possible.

The order to shelter in place may be given if the event is immediate in nature, like a sudden wind storm. In this case park staff may be directed to move the public to the best shelter possible such as;

- Lean-tos, wood sheds, maintenance buildings, ranger stations, picnic shelters, etc.
- Vehicles parked in open areas, or next to buildings to protect from falling trees

Evacuation of the park may be with adequate warning, or immediate. In any case park staff will be essential to making the evacuation orderly and timely in nature.

The travel on the tote road in the park will become one way except for emergency vehicles. From the Camp Phoenix Road at Nesowadnehunk Lake all traffic will be south creating the South Evacuation Route. Any areas north of this location will create the North Evacuation Route. These routes are labeled for each campground above.

Park staff will be notified as soon as possible that the park needs to be evacuated, with the amount of time that is determined to safely egress using the evacuation routes

-Park Rangers will station themselves at road junctions and other high traffic areas to ensure traffic is moving in the right direction at a safe and reasonable speed. They may also be needed to assist Campground Rangers or Gate Attendants in their duties. Park Rangers and other personnel from other agencies may to travel into the park for response to the emergency.
Park Rangers may also monitor critical access points where incidents are likely such as road or trail junctions with major stream crossings. Examples would include the Russell Pond Trail at Wassataquoik Stream, the Roaring Brook Road at Avalanche Stream, and the Park Tote Road at Abol Stream, the N. Branch of Trout Brook and areas of the Tote Road paralleling Nesowadnehunk Stream.

-Campground Rangers will need to inform the public in their campground that they need to evacuate in the time given. As the Campground Ranger is notifying the public a head count should be taken as best as possible of vehicles and public.

- If the order is immediate, the Campground Ranger will ask the public to pack their vehicles and follow the park vehicle out to the nearest gate. As the vehicles leave the park Campground Rangers will stop, notify, and escort the public from group sites or other gathering areas.

- If the evacuation is immediate and during the day when the public may be in the backcountry the Campground Ranger should not wait at trailheads for the public and impede the evacuation of the rest of the public.

-If the order is not immediate, meaning 6 hours or more of notice, the Campground Ranger will inform the public that they need to leave the park but there is no immediate emergency. Campground Rangers should answer any questions the public may have about the emergency. Refer all questions about refunds, etc. to park administration to be handled at a later date.

-Gate Attendants will monitor all radio traffic and keep record of communication as best as possible. The reservations, dash passes and any other contact information will be compiled and used to check the public as they leave the park.

-Gate Attendants should keep traffic moving through the gates with minimal communication. If the event is region wide the public will need to follow park vehicles to the nearest shelter where they will be directed by emergency management personnel.

VIII. Aircraft Use

Call-up

Aircraft used for wildland fire suppression with in Baxter State Park is requested through the responding initial attack Forest Ranger. An Air Operation Plan is available at each Maine Forest Service installation and the Old Town aircraft hanger. Multiple Maine Forest Service aircraft can be available depending on fire occurrence and other priorities. In addition, the Maine Forest Service can request air support from with the Northeast Compact and our Federal partners. Contact telephone numbers are listed in the Maine Forest Service directory in the appendix.

Helispot Location and Construction

A helispot is a natural or improved takeoff and landing area intended for temporary or occasional helicopter use. It may or may not have road access.

Points to consider in locating and constructing helispots are:

- Locate on exposed knobs and ridges, allowing takeoff and landing from all directions.
- Choose a spot where a drop-off exists for helicopter takeoffs. A helicopter making a vertical takeoff uses more power, must be downloaded, and may not have an adequate margin of safety if power loss or other problems occur during takeoff.
- Locate helispot so takeoffs and landings can be made into the prevailing wind. This becomes more important with higher elevations and little to no drop-off.
- Remove all brush and trees around the landing pad for the minimum distances shown below by helicopter type to accommodate overall length, rotor blade diameter, and safety allowance. .

The Maine Forest Service maintains a complement of helicopters available for fire suppression activities including crew transport and medical evacuation. They include;

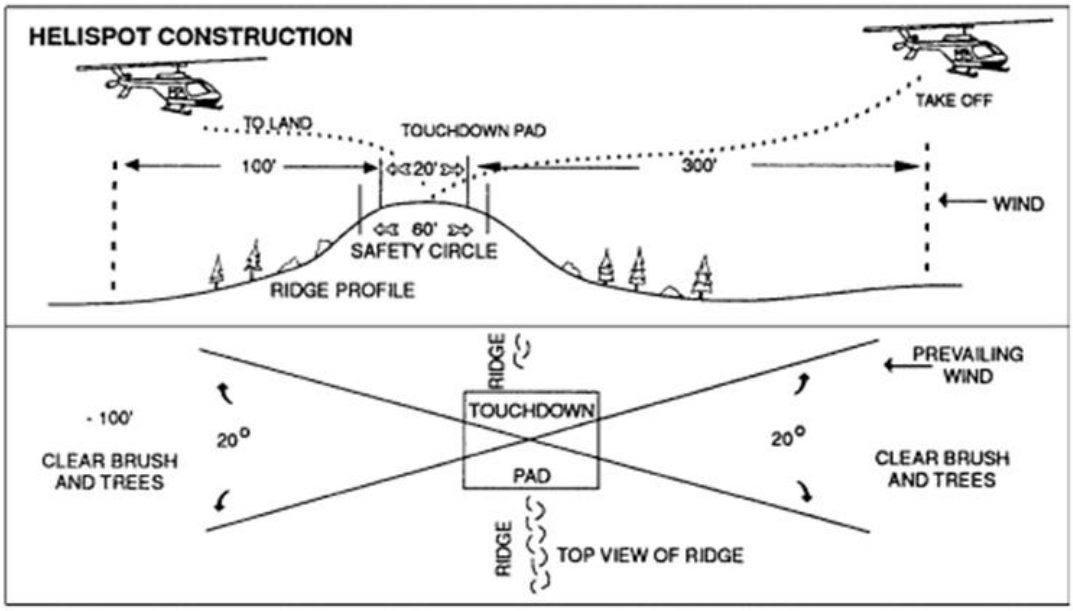
4, UH-1H (Huey) – Type 2
1, 407 - Type 3
1, Jet Ranger - Type 3

The required clearances for the helospots are:

- Type 3 & 4 - 75 foot diameter.
- Type 2 - 90 foot diameter.
- Type 1 - 110 foot diameter.
- Clear brush and trees below the landing area level.

Construct a level touchdown pad to the dimensions and firmness shown below by helicopter type.

- Type 3 & 4 - 15'x15' to support 6,000 pounds.
- Type 2 - 20'x20' to support 12,500 pounds.
- Type 1 - 30'x30' to support 12,500 pounds.



HELISPOT CONSTRUCTION DIAGRAM

Baxter State Park LZ / Helispot Information Sheet - 2012

Latitude	Longitude	Name	Pilots Flight Notes - June 2011.
N 46 11 9.763	W 69 05 38.136	SFMA North	Good - LZ in Road - Little Narrow for UH1 Huey.
N 46 7 48.345	W 69 04 09.136	SFMA South	Good - Camp to contend with.
N 45 48 53.963	W 68 53 20.318	Caribou Pit	Primary LZ
N 45 54 10.89	W 68 50 27.729	Avalanche Field	Poor - Pretty Tight, Tree in LZ , Road & Max Power.
N 45 54 58.435	W 68 54 40.993	Chimney Pond CG	Not Rated.
N 45 55 14.546	W 68 54 19.941	Chimney Pond Donkey Pasture	Good - UH1 Huey site.
N 45 53 36.171	W 69 02 53.996	Kidney Pond	Very Good - All Aircraft.
N 45 56 20.913	W 69 02 30.525	Marston Trailhead	Fair - SandBar across stream is better, access?.
N 45 58 40.455	W 69 04 37.269	Nesowadnehunk Field CG	Very Good - All Aircraft.
N 46 06 03.786	W 69 00 14.847	North Branch Camps	Very Good - Watch Grass Height
N 46 09 51.21	W 68 51 07.063	Trout Brook Farm	Very Good - All Aircraft.
N 45 52 56.74	W 69 01 57.677	Daicey Pond	Very Good - All Aircraft.
N 45 54 14.064	W 69 02 18.234	Foster Field Group Area	Not Rated.
N 45 55 11.204	W 68 51 28.474	Roaring BrookCG	No Go - To Tight.
N 45 59 51.856	W 68 54 27.325	Russell Pond CG	Good - need to trim Bushes near lake
N 46 06 25.507	W 68 54 10.871	South Branch CG	Good - Parking lot and moving vehicle issues.
N 45 50 09.552	W 68 57 40.906	Abol Bridge Pit	Very Good - All Aircraft.
N 45 54 11.511	W 69 02 32.794	Slaughter Pit	Very Good - All Aircraft. - FF Training Site
N 46 04 16.17	W 69 00 49.163	McCarty Field	Good - Need to trim Fir trees in clearing center.
N 46 07 39.764	W 68 47 57.835	East Branch Pit	Very Good - All Aircraft.
N 45 58 59.162	W 69 04 21.036	Nesowadnehunk Pit	Very Good - All Aircraft.
N 45 59 04.400	W 68 53 06.700	S. Branch Wassataquoik Stream	Very Good - All Aircraft. - Sandbar close to trail.

IX. Appendix – Updated Annually.

- **BSP Fire equipment locations**
- **Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST) Guidelines**
- **BSP Overview (Planning) Map**
- **BSP Fire Use Area Map - WFMgtMap**
- **Detection Flight Map**
- **Helispot Location Map**
- **SFMA Roads Map**
- **GIS Data Layers – DVD**
- **MFS Directory**
- **BSP Directory**

Fire Equipment

2012 Fire Season Assignments:

-Baxter Engine 6073	Togue Gate
-Water Tank Trailer #1	Abol Field Camp
-Water Tank Trailer #2	SFMA Hemlock Camps

-Standard Fire Caches at the following locations:

-Daicey Pond
-So. Branch Pond
-Trout Brook Farm
-Russell Pond
-Kidney Pond
-Katahdin Stream
-Chimney Pond
-Roaring Brook
-Togue Pond
-Abol
-Nesowadnehunk
-SFMA

MINIMUM IMPACT SUPPRESSION TACTICS

A. Safety

Safety is of utmost importance. Constantly review and apply the "Watch Out Situation" and "Fire Orders."

Be particularly cautious with:

- **Unburned fuel between you and the fire.**
- **Burning snags allowed to burn.**
- **Burning or partially burned live and dead trees.**

Be constantly aware of surroundings; expect fire behavior, and possible fire perimeter 1 or 2 days hence.

B. Fire Line Phase

Select procedures, tools, equipment that least impact the environment. Seriously consider using water as a fireline tactic. Fireline constructed with nozzle pressure, wetlining.

In light fuels, consider:

- **Cold trail line.**
- **Allowing fire to burn to natural barrier.**
- **Burning out and use of "gunny" sack or swatter.**
- **Constantly rechecking cold trailed fireline.**
- **If constructed fireline is necessary, using minimum width and depth to check fire spread.**

In medium/heavy fuels, consider:

- **Using natural barriers and cold trailing.**
- **Cooling with dirt and water, and coldtrailing.**
- **If constructed fireline is necessary, using minimum width and depth to check fire spread.**
- **Minimizing bucking to establish fireline. Preferably move or roll downed material out of the intended constructed fireline area. If moving or rolling out is not possible, or the downed bole is already on fire, build line around and let material be consumed.**

Aerial fuels—brush, trees, snags:

- **Adjacent to fireline: Limb only enough to prevent additional fire spread.**
- **Inside fireline: Remove or limb only those that if ignited would have potential to spread fire outside the fireline.**
- **Brush or small trees that are necessary to cut during fireline construction will be cut flush with thee ground.**

Trees, burned trees, and snags:

- **Minimize cutting of trees, burned trees and snags.**
- **Live trees will not be cut, unless determined they will cause fire spread across the fireline or endanger workers. If tree cutting occurs, cut the stumps flush with the ground.**

• Scrape around tree bases near fireline if hot and likely to cause fire spread.
• Identify hazardous trees with either an observer, flagging, and/or glow sticks.

When using indirect attack:

• Do not fall snags on the intended unburned side of the constructed fireline, unless they are safety hazard to crews.
• On the unintended burn-out side of the line, fall only those snags that would reach the fireline should they burn and fall over.
• Consider alternative means to falling, i.e., fireline explosives, bucket drops.
• Review items listed above (aerial fuels, brush, trees, and snags).

C. Mop-up Phase

• Consider using "hot-spot" detection devices along perimeter (aerial or handheld).

Light fuels:

• Cold trail areas adjacent to unburned fuels.
• Do minimal spading; restrict spading to hot areas near fireline.
• Use extensive cold trailing to detect hot areas.

Medium and heavy fuels:

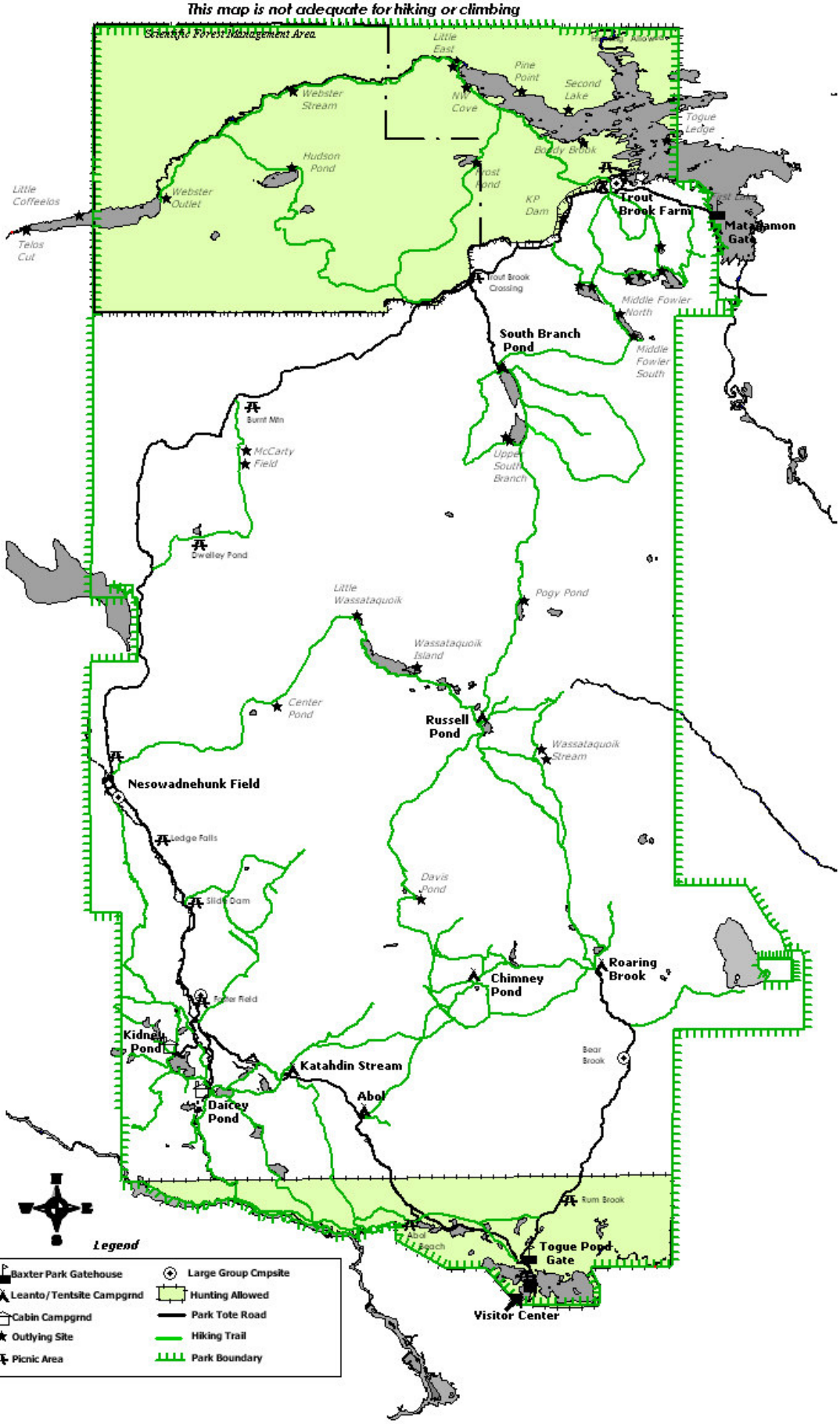
• Cold trail charred logs near fireline; do minimal scraping or tool scarring.
• Minimize bucking of logs to check for hot spots or extinguish the fire.
• Return logs to original position after checking or ground is cool.
• Refrain from making boneyards; burned/partially burned fuels that were moved should be arranged in natural position as much as possible.
• Consider allowing larger logs near the fireline to burnout instead of bucking into manageable lengths. Use lever, etc., to move large logs.

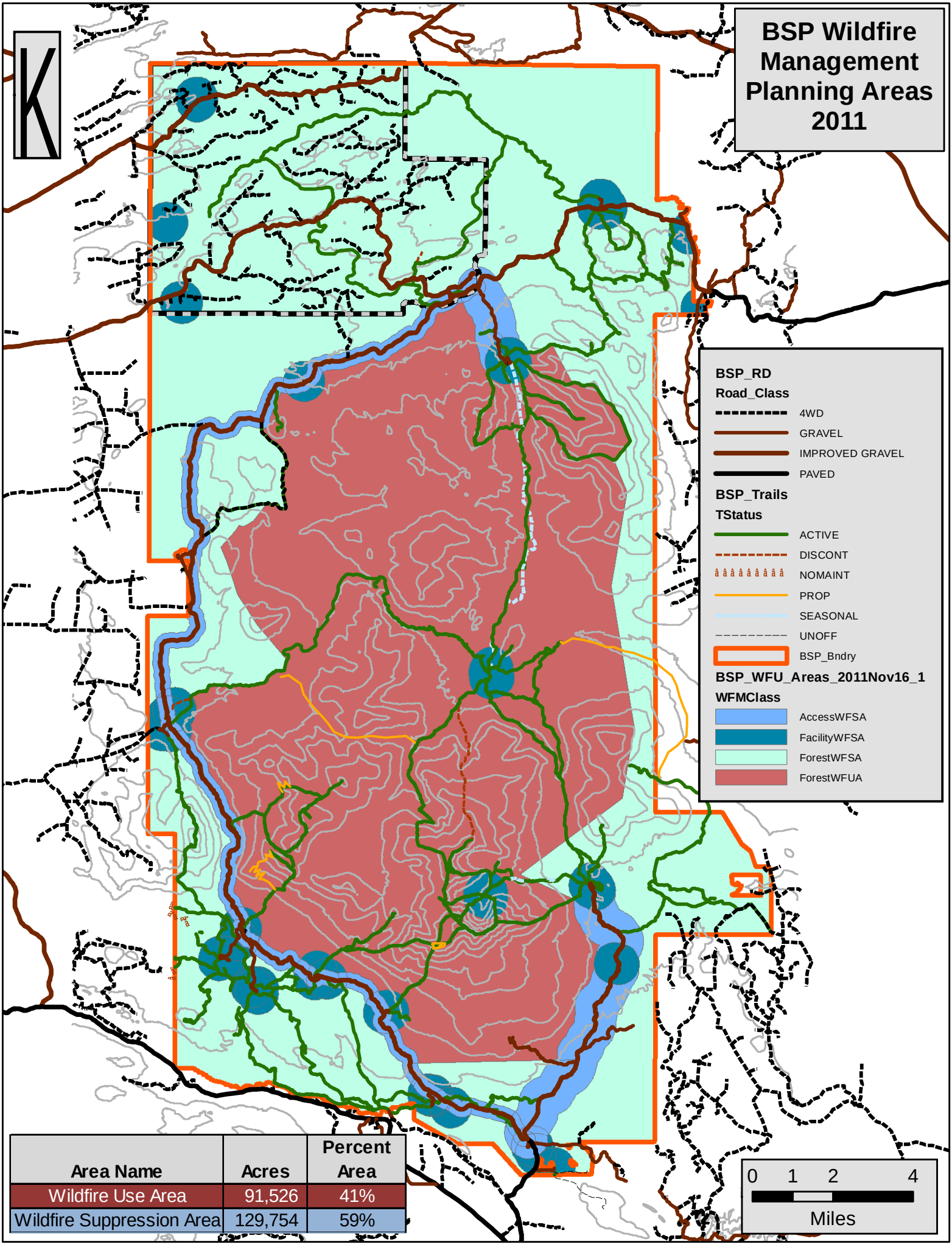
Aerial fuels- brush, small trees, and limbs.

• Remove or limb only those fuels that if ignited, have potential to spread outside the fireline.

BAXTER STATE PARK ROAD MAP

This map is not adequate for hiking or climbing

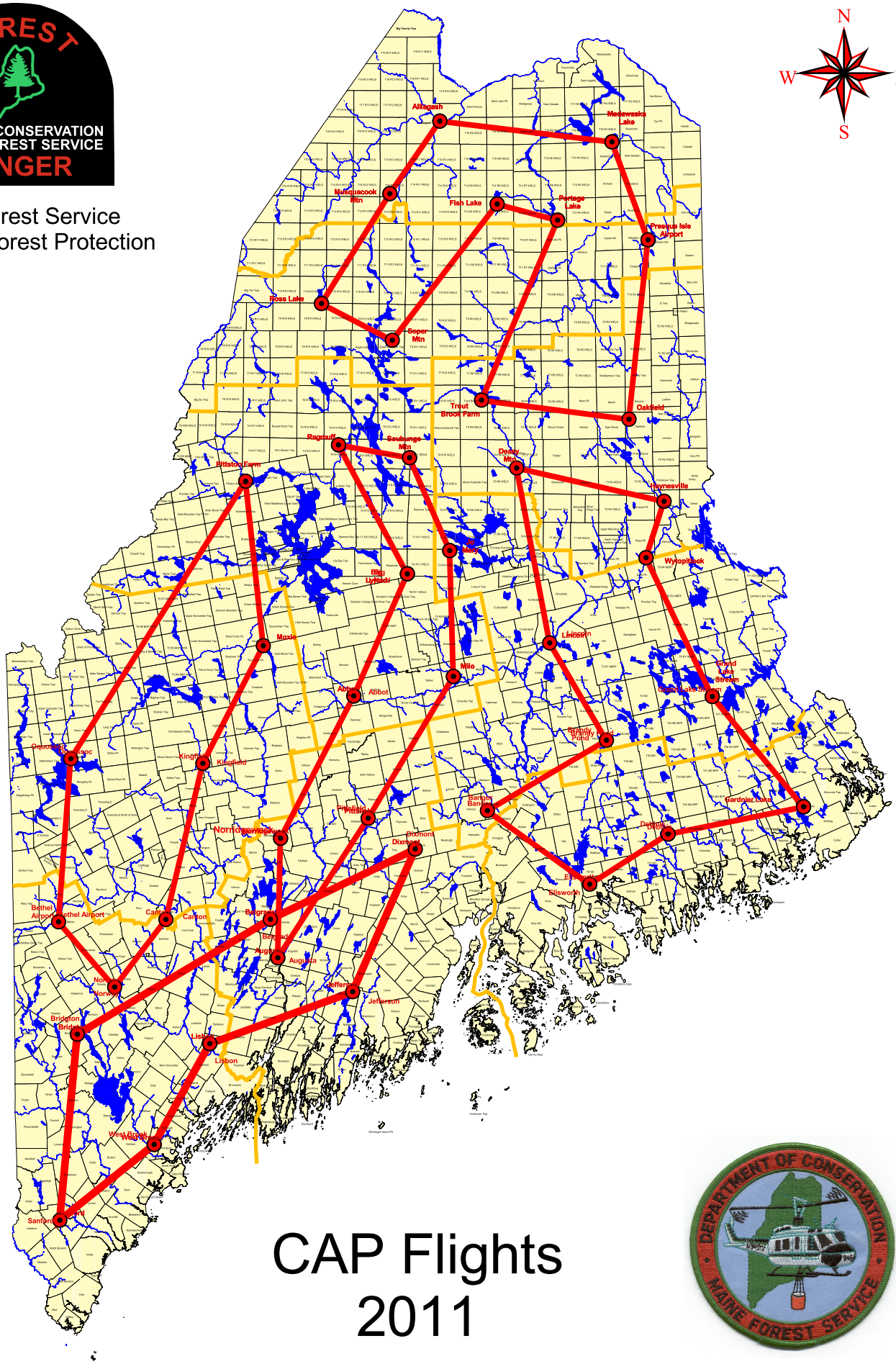




Area Name	Acres	Percent Area
Wildfire Use Area	91,526	41%
Wildfire Suppression Area	129,754	59%

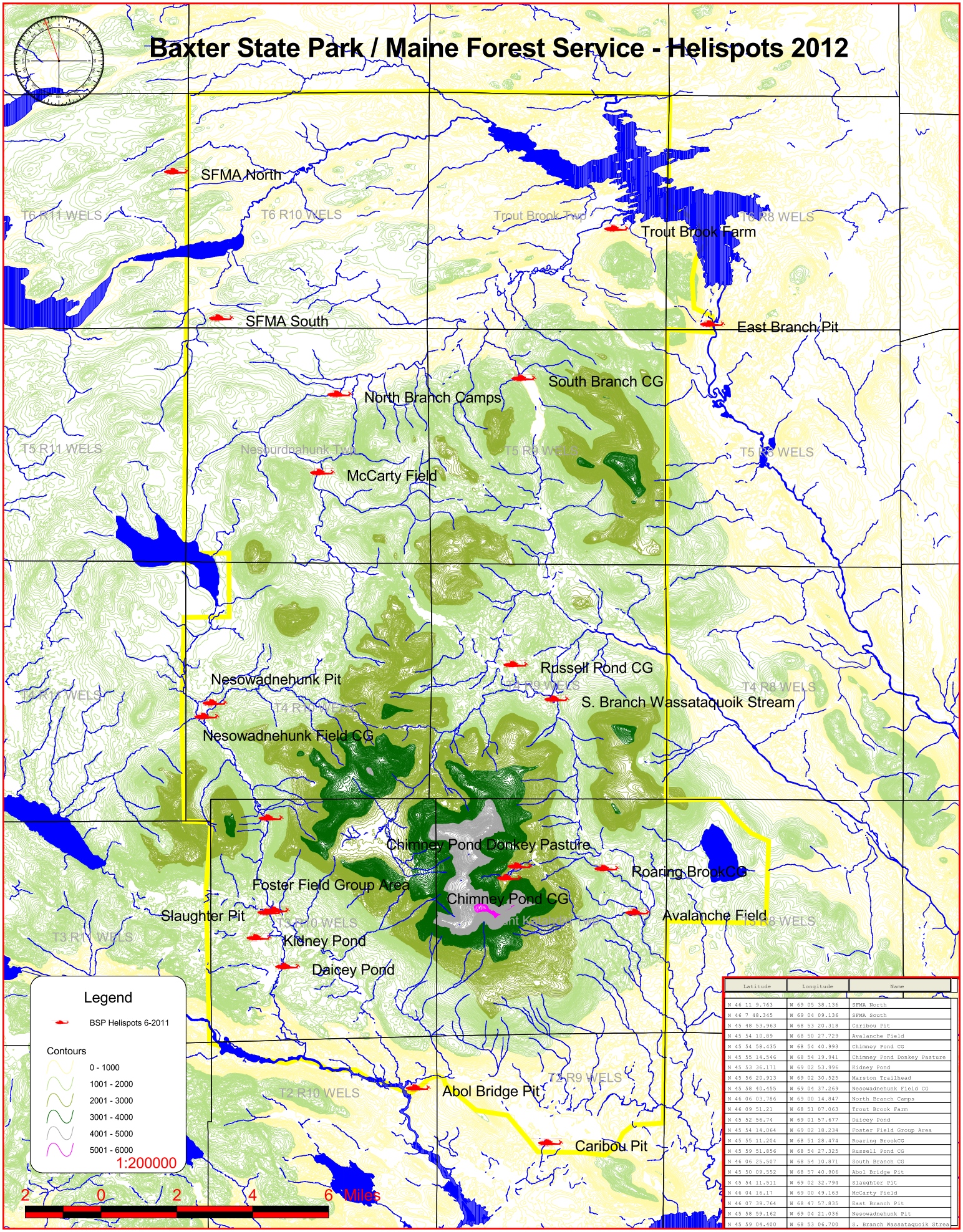
FOREST
DEPT. OF CONSERVATION
MAINE FOREST SERVICE
RANGER

Maine Forest Service
Division of Forest Protection



CAP Flights
2011

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
MAINE FOREST SERVICE



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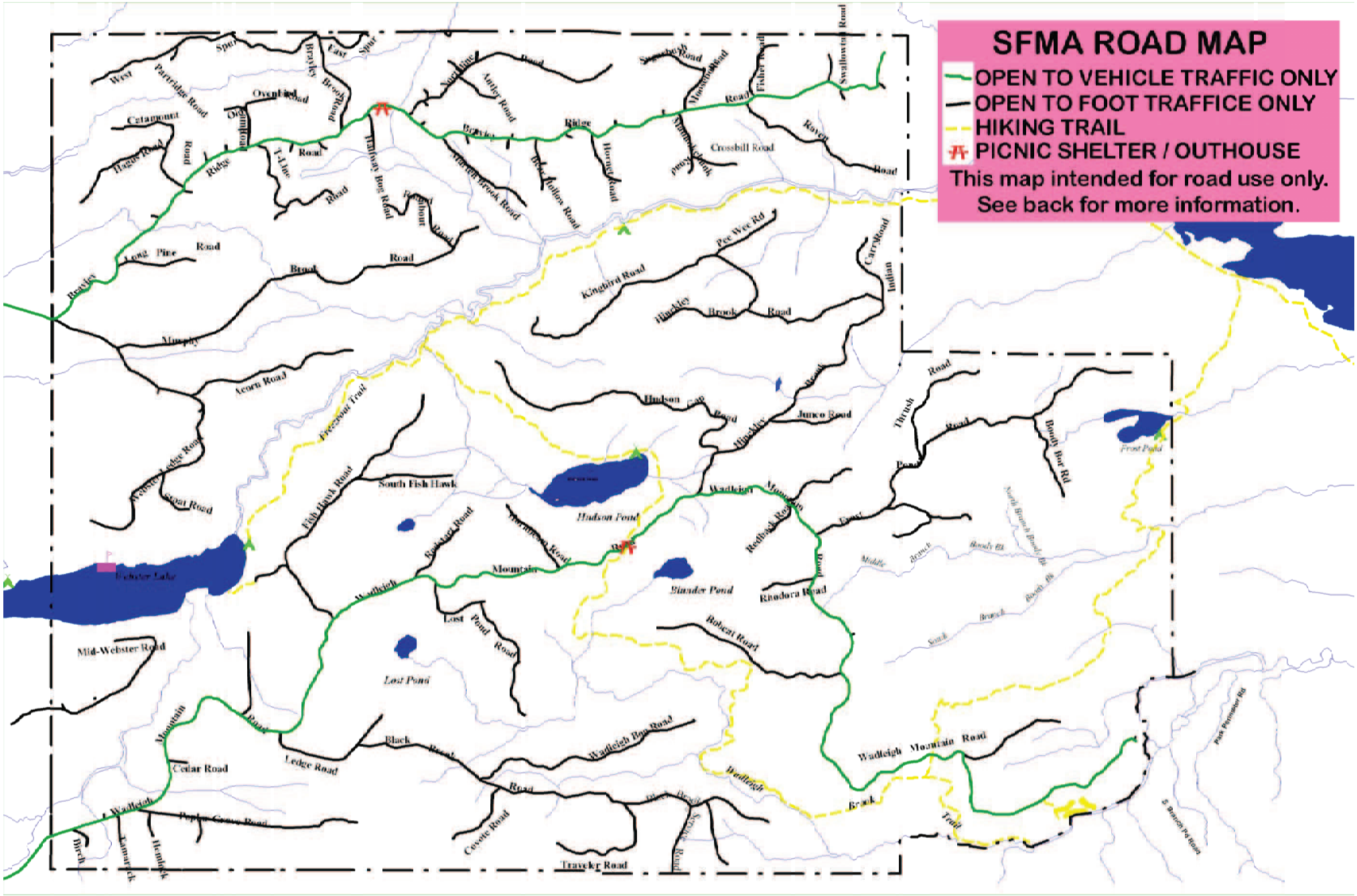
SFMA ROAD MAP
OPEN TO VEHICLE TRAFFIC ONLY
OPEN TO FOOT TRAFFICE ONLY
HIKING TRAIL
PICNIC SHELTER / OUTHOUSE
This map intended for road use only.
See back for more information.
Webster Lake
Hudson Pond
Flander Pond
Lost Pond
Frost Pond
Mid-Webster Road
Wadleigh Mountain Road
Rhodora Road
Redbud Road
Bobcat Road
Ridge Road
Crossbill Road
Kingbird Road
Junco Road
Thrush Road
Booth Bar Rd
Fish Hawk Road
South Fish Hawk
Acorn Road
Murphy
Beasley
Long Pine Road
Indian Carry Road
Pee Wee Rd
Hinckley Brook Road
Hudson Cap Road
Freezeout Trail
Wadleigh Brook Trail
Traveler Road
Coyote Road
Black Bear Road
Ledge Road
Cedar Road
Purple Grove Road
Wadleigh Bog Road
Lost Pond Road
Mountain Road
Middle Branch
South Branch
Booth Br
South Branch Booth Br
Pea Porridge Rd
5 Branch Pd Road

Department of Conservation
Maine Forest Service
Forest Protection Division
August 2011

FIRE EMERGENCY		1-888-900-3473
FIRE ARSON NUMBER		1-800-987-0257
General Information	(Permits. Questions, etc.)	1-800-750-9777
Harlow Building	(Notifications, FPA, etc.)	1-800-367-0223

STATE FOREST PROTECTION HEADQUARTERS, AUGUSTA FAX (207) 287-8422 287-4990
Station #22, 18 Elkins Lane, Harlow Building Augusta, Me 04333-0022

STATE SUPERVISOR OF FOREST PROTECTION OPERATIONS
Bill Williams **4000** *(Mobile 446-2889)* **287-4991**
59 Egypt Pond Rd. Vienna ME 04360 *293-4573*

FOREST PROTECTION TRAINING AND PLANNING COORDINATOR
Alan Hammond **4020** *(Mobile 592-1417)* **287-4993**
591 Loggin Rd, Frankfort ME 04438 *223-5423*

SECRETARY
Cheri Bellavance **287-4990**
18 Knight Ct. Rome, ME 04963 *397-2103*

RECEPTIONIST
Arlene Davis **287-2791**

FIRE PREVENTION SPECIALIST
Kent Nelson **4031** *(Mobile 557-2253)* **287-4989**
28 Washington Lane Litchfield, Me 04350 *446-2736*

AIR OPERATIONS, OLD TOWN **FAX (207) 827-6910**
P O Box 415, Airport Road, Old Town, Me 04468

CHIEF RANGER PILOT
John Crowley **4010** *(Mobile 592-5435)* **827-1822**
96 Albee Rd Augusta ME 04330 *cell* *975-1742*

RANGER PILOTS
John Knight **4011** *(Mobile 592-5448)* **827-1826**
1353 River Rd. Bucksport ME 04416 *433-7610*
Christopher Blackie **4012** *(Mobile 592-5433)* **827-1826**
11 Sewall Drive, Old Town ME 04468 *827-0599*
Lincoln Mazzei **4013** *(Mobile 592-1508)* **827-1826**
128 Maple Street Bangor ME 04401 *942-4089*
Jeff Miller **4014** **624-3717**
822 Ridge Rd. Bowdoinham ME 04008 *666-8903*

AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE SUPERVISOR
Ray Hichborn **4091** *(Mobile 592-5431)* **827-1823**
P O Box 223, Carmel, Me 04419 *848-2286*

AIRCRAFT MECHANICS
Roger Holt III **4090** *(mobile 592-5430)* **827-1823**
534 McCard Rd, Corinth Me 04427 *884-8984*
Jared Milligan **4092** *(Mobile 592-5432)* **827-1823**
38 Milligan Landing, Bradley ME 04411 *827-1206*
Ronald Adams **4093** *(Mobile 592-3384)* **827-1823**
478 Pattagumpus Rd Medway ME 04460 *746-5527*

FOREST RANGER I (CREW CHIEFS)

Vacant	**4016**	*(Mobile 592-5436)*	**827-1826**
Vacant	**4017**		**695-3721**
Vacant	**4018**		

FEPP SCREENER, AUGUSTA **FAX (207) 287-8534** **624-3700**
2870 North Belfast Ave, Augusta, Me 04330, Bolton Hill
FEDERAL EXCESS PROPERTY SCREENER

Adolph Holmes	**4032**	*(mobile 215-5268)*	**624-3714**

SOUTHERN REGION HEADQUARTERS, AUGUSTA **FAX (207) 287-8534** **624-3700**
2870 North Belfast Ave, Augusta, Me 04330, **Bolton Hill**

REGIONAL RANGER
Jeff Currier (acting) **4200** *(Mobile 441-2580)* **624-3707**
PO Box 604 E. Machias ME 04630 *263-6378*

SECRETARY
Jill French **4203** **624-3701**
340 Weeks Mills Rd, Windsor, Me 04363 *445-4237*

RADIO OPERATOR
John Bussell **4202** **624-3721**
PO Box 365, East Winthrop ME 04343 *395-4501*
David Hilton **4201** *(mobile 215-0331)* **624-3705**
34B Chestnut Common, New Gloucester, Me 04260 *926-4004*

LABORER
Tim Dunton **624-3710**
Vacant **624-3700**

NORTHEASTERN COORDINATION CENTER
Stephanie Fournier **FAX 287-8751** **624-3724**

DISTRICT 1 - SACO RIVER HEADQUARTERS, GRAY **FAX (207) 657-5070** **657-3552**
356 Shaker Road, Gray, Me 04039

DISTRICT RANGER
Gregg Hesslein **4210** **(***Mobile 615-4210***)** **657-3552**
66 Peary Mountain Rd, Brownfield, Me 04010 *935-4100*

LABORER
Gerald Kiesman **4271** **657-3552**

RANGERS
WEST PARIS **131 Bethel Road, West Paris, Me 04289 fax - 674-2278**
Brad Bucknell **4212** **674-2442**
110 Lake St Auburn ME 04210 *782-1912*
Arthur Lavoie **4214** **674-2442**
14 Osgood Rd. Jay ME 04239 *491-8476*
CORNISH **190 Sokokis Trail Cornish, Me 04020 fax- 625-3913**
Matt Bennett **4213** **625-3913**
1991 North Rd. Cornish ME 04020 *793-4207*
LYMAN **2281 Alfred Road, Lyman, Me 04002 Fax (207) 324-0271**
Vacant **4215** **324-6633**

Claudette Desautels **4216** **324-6633**
37 Foxcroft Lane Arundel ME 04046 *985-9430*
GRAY **356 Shaker Road, Gray, Me 04039**
John Leavitt **4217** **657-3552**
144 Greely Road, Cumberland, Maine 04021 *829-5114*

DISTRICT 2 - RANGELEY DISTRICT HQ, CUPSUPTIC **FAX (207) 864-3895** **864-5545**
P O Box 267, Oquossoc, Me 04964 (*Physical address- 966 Wilson Mills Rd., Lower Cupsupic TWP.)*

DISTRICT RANGER
Vacant **4220** *(Mobile)* **864-5545**

LABORER **4272**
Justin Chonko

RANGERS

CUPSUPTIC P O Box 267, Oquossoc, Me 04964

Mark Rousseau	**4222**	**864-5545**
2350 Rangeley Rd, *Phillips ME 04966*		*639-4314*
Tom Lillis	**4223**	**864-5545**
PO Box 738, Rangeley, ME 04970		*864-9711*

WELD, PO Box 28, (157 Wilton Rd)Weld, Me 04285

Jay Bernard	**4224**	**585-2427**
P O Box 287, Peru, Me 04290 (Additional Address) Woodstock, Me (577-8991)		*562-4366*

FARMINGTON, PO Box 327, 129 Main St Farmington ME 04938, FAX (207) 778-5932

Vacant	**4225**	**778-8236**

EUSTIS, 15 Eustis Village Rd Eustis, Me 04936 FAX (207) 246-3411

Devon Witherell	**4226**	**246-3411**
705 Dickvale Rd, Peru ME 04290		*357-7112*

CARATUNK P O Box 32, (234 Main St.) Caratunk, Me 04925

Shane Nichols	**4227**	**phone and fax 672-3761**
138 Kennebec River Rd Embden ME 04958		*635-3561*
Darrell Rich	**4228**	**672-3761**
PO Box 515, Bingham ME 04920		*672-4822*

DISTRICT 3 - DAMARISCOTTA DISTRICT HQ, JEFFERSON FAX (207) 549-5368 549-7081
536 Waldoboro Road, Jefferson, ME 04348

DISTRICT RANGER

Matt Gomes	**4230**	*(Mobile 557-1813)*	**549-7081**
536 Waldoboro Road, Jefferson, Me 04348			*549-7081*

LABORER **549-7081**

Ryan Doyon	**4273**	

RANGERS

BENTON 57 Bangor Road, Benton, Me 04901 FAX: (207) 453-4003 453-2814

Bill Cusick	**4232**	**453-2814**
60 Mt. Vernon Rd. Augusta ME 04330		*623-1696*
Scott Maddox	**4234**	**453-2814**
237 South Belfast Ave, Augusta ME 04330		*622-3638*
Aaron Bailey	**4238**	**453-2814**
11 Poulin St, Winlsow ME 04901		*399-9854*

JEFFERSON **549-7081**

Dan Skillin	**4233**	**549-7081**
31 Chandler Drive, Woolwich, Me 04579		*442-7134*
Sue Myers	**4235**	**549-7081**
35 Pleasant St,Waterville ME 04901		*873-1553*
Aliesha Black	**4236**	**549-7081**
200 South Beech Hill Rd. Pittston, ME		*735-7404*

NORRIDGEWOCK PO Box 416 Norridgewock, Me 04957 FAX (207) 858-0218
(Physical Address- 564 Skowhegan Rd., Norridgewock, Me 04957)

Lisa Byers	**4237**	**474-3200**
361 Benton Ave, Winslow ME 04901		*660-3030*

CENTRAL REGION HEADQUARTERS, OLD TOWN FAX (207) 827-8441 827-1800
PO Box 415, Old Town, Me 04468 (UPS: 87 Airport Rd)

REGIONAL RANGER

Bill Hamilton **4100** *(mobile – 446-6392)* **827-1808**
P O Box 121, Lee, Me 04455 *738-4402*

SECRETARY

Jenny Stevens **4103** **827-1804**
772 North Rd, Lee 04455 *738-3611*

RADIO OPERATORS

Vacant **4101** **827-1800**

Wilma Laughlin **4102** **827-1802**
2410 State Hwy. 193, Beddington ME 04622 *638-2192*

LABORER

Galen Sanborn **4039** **827-1821**
204 Goulds Ridge Greenbush ME 04418 *826-2247*
Vacant **827-1800**

DISTRICT 1 - DOWNEAST DISTRICT HQS, JONESBORO FAX (207) 434-2624 434-2621
P O Box 130, Jonesboro, Me 04648 *(Physical address – 307 Whitneyville Rd.)*

DISTRICT RANGER

Courtney Hammond, acting **4110** *(Mobile)* **434-2621**
14 Centerville Rd, Columbia Falls, Me 04623 *483-9796*

LABORER

Alfred Wood **4171** **434-2621**

RANGERS

JONESBORO P O Box 130, Jonesboro, Me 04648
Vacant **4117** **434-2621**

Jasmine Hammond **4114** **434-2621**
PO Box 257 Addison ME 04606 *263-5208*
BEDDINGTON (ups address: 22 CC Rd.)
Paul Perry **4115** **638-2551**
257 Tenan Lane Cherryfield ME 04622 *546-2120*
WESLEY 4407 Airline Rd, Wesley ME 04686
Ryan Maker **4116** **255-8917**
1240 Port Rd, Machiasport ME 0465 *263-7268*
HANCOCK 258 U.S. Highway 1, Hancock, Maine 04640 (fax 207-667-6616) **667-2070**
John CousinsJr. **4113** **667-2070**
PO Box 56 Sedgewick ME 04676 *359-2311*
Rick Henion **4112** **667-2070**
1016 West Bay Rd Gouldsboro, Me 04607 *963-4052*

DISTRICT 2 - ST. CROIX RIVER DISTRICT HQS, LEE FAX (207) 738-3147 738-2601
P O Box 260, Lee, Me *04455* *(Physical address - 2947 Lee Road)*

DISTRICT RANGER

Peter Pelletier **4120** *(mobile 592-0058)* **738-2601**
P O Box 44, Lee, Me 04455 *738-4123*

LABORER

Brian McLaughlin **4172** **738-2601**

RANGERS

LEE **P O Box 260, Lee, Me 04455**

Dustin Pickering **4122** **738-2601**

PO Box 414 Lee ME 04455 *343-5070*

Ritchie Hafford **4125** **738-2601**

404 West Broadway, Lincoln ME 04457 *794-0067*

EAST MILLINOCKET PO Box 282, E. Millinocket ME 04430 Fax # 746-2243 746-0071

Physical address: 191 Main St., E. Millinocket, ME 04460

Thomas Liba **4123** **746-0071**

303 Golden Ridge Rd, Sherman ME 04776 *365-4011*

TOPSFIELD

Josh Noyes **4124** **Fax # 796-2077** **796-2643**

326 North Rd, Topsfield ME 04490 *796-0981*

Vacant **4128** **796-2643**

OLD TOWN P O Box 415, Old Town, Me 04468

Wesley Hatch **4126** **827-1820**

1011 Southgate Rd, Argyle Twp. ME 04468 *394-2061*

Jerry Parsons **4127** **827-1828**

P O Box 3, Carmel, Me 04419 *433-7507*

DISTRICT 3 - MOOSEHEAD DISTRICT HDQRTS, GREENVILLE FAX (207) 695-2380 695-3721

P O Box 1107, Greenville, Me *04441* *(Physical address - 43 Lakeview St.)*

DISTRICT RANGER

Bruce Reed **4130** *(mobile –592-0988)* **695-3721**

P O Box 130, Greenville Jct, Me 04442 *695-2344*

LABORER

John Trundy **4173** **695-3721**

RANGERS

GREENVILLE **P O Box 1107, Greenville, Me 04441**

Doug Huettner **4133** **695-3721**

P O Box 295 Greenville Jct, Me 04442 *695-0315*

Samuel Heffner **4137** **695-3721**

PO Box 834 Greenville ME 04441 *991-1686*

CHESUNCOOK DAM

Jon Blackstone **4134** **695-3721**

P O Box 114, Greenville Jct., Me 04442 (Jan-March) *695-8921*

Star Route 76, Box 640, Chesuncook Dam, Greenville 04441 (Apr-Dec)

BROWNVILLE **496 Church St, Brownville, Me 04414** **FAX# 965-2853**

Gary Cook **4135** **965-3491**

23 Page Street, Brownville ME 04414 *279-4011*

Ben Goodwin **4132** **695-3721**

186 Davis Rd, Eddinton ME 04428 *843-0851*

PITTSTON FARM

Jonathan Hayes **4136** **695-3721**

PO Box 333, Greenville Junction ME 04442 *231-0938*

NORTHERN REGION HEADQUARTERS, Ashland FAX (207) 435-7169 435-7963
45 Radar Road, Ashland ME 04732-9722

REGIONAL RANGER

Bill Greaves **4300** *(Mobile-592-9073)* **435-7963**
94 Littleton Station Rd., Littleton, ME 04730 *521-1362*

SECRETARY

Vacant **4303** **435-7963 X 204**

RADIO OPERATOR

Kevin Drake **4302** **435-7963 X 201**
57 Cedar Lane Winterville ME 04739 *444-6277*
Mary Casey **4301** **435-7963 X 203**
213 Goding Rd Ashland ME 04732 *435-2131*

LABORER

Vacant **4370** **435-7963**

DISTRICT I - ALLAGASH DISTRICT HQS, PORTAGE FAX (207) 435-2410 435-6644
Box 251, Portage, Me 04768 *(Physical address - 30 Ranger Street)*

DISTRICT RANGER

Lance C. Martin **4310** *(mobile 592-1391)* **435-6644**
2203 St. John Rd. St John Plt. ME 04743 *834-6057*

LABORER

Claude Plourde **4371** **435-6644**
94 East Cottage Rd, Portage ME 04768 *435-3876*

RANGERS

PORTAGE Box 251, Portage, Me 04768
Craig Caron **4312** **435-6644**
65 Wilson School Rd, Fort Kent ME 04743 *316-4596*
ESTCOURT 35 Dickey Rd, Allagash, ME 04774
Richard Martin **4313** **398-3196**
2110 St John Plantation, 04743 *834-6677*
ALLAGASH 35 Dickey Rd, Allagash, ME 04774 FAX (207) 398-3483
Arnold Martin **4314** **398-3196**
636 Main Street, St. Francis, ME 04774 *398-3396*
ST. AGATHA 655 Main St, St. Agatha, ME 04772 **543-7714**
Mike Daigle **4315** **543-7714**
PO Box 86 Fort Kent Mills ME 04744-0086 *834-6252*
PORTAGE Box 251, Portage, ME 04768 **435-6644**
Vacant **4316** **435-6644**

ST. PAMPHILE Box 251, Portage ME 04768 summer-551-2215
Mark Berube **4317** **winter-435-6644**
626 North Shore Rd, Winterville ME 04739 *834-6716*

DISTRICT 2 - EAST BRANCH DISTRICT HQR FAX (207) 463-2924 463-2331
2 Forestry Road, Island Falls, Me 04747

DISTRICT RANGER

Joe Mints **4320** **(mobile 215-6493)** **463-2331**
664 Hughes Rd, Mapleton ME 04757 *768-1495*

LABORER

Justin Chonko **4372** **463-2331**
3 Cleaves Street Topsham ME 04086 *680-8882*

RANGERS

ISLAND FALLS **2 Forestry Rd, Island Falls, Me 04747** **463-2331**
Kevin Somers(Macwahoc) **4322** **463-2331**
261 Island Falls Rd. Sherman ME 04776 *365-4701*
Rick Cole **4323** **463-2331**
P O Box 241, Island Falls, Me 04747 *694-0128*
Christopher Beyer **4327** **463-2331**
PO Box 31 Island Falls ME 04747 *528-6093*
HOULTON **1 Darcy Dr, Ste 207, Houlton ME 04730**
George Harris **4325** **fax-532-5455** **532-5461**
5 Lincoln Rd Hodgdon ME 04730 *532-3961*
Jeremiah Crockett **4326** **fax-532-5455** **532-5412**
27 Weeks Street, Houlton ME 04730 *Mobile – 540-2079* *532-6584*
HAY LAKE **Rt 159, T6R8**
William Barnum **4324** **463-2331**
301Waters Rd. Patten ME 04765 *528-2122*

DISTRICT 3 - AROOSTOOK WATERS DISTRICT, MASARDIS FAX (207) 435-3989 435-6975
1602 Masardis Rd, Ashland, Me 04732

DISTRICT RANGER

Robby Gross **4330** *(mobile – 592-3416)* **435-6975**
46 Pleasant Hill Drive, Mapleton ME 04757 *227-4367*

LABORER

Vacant **4373** **435-6975**

RANGERS

CLAYTON LAKE,MFS (Reality Rd, T11R14)- Clayton Lake, Me 04737
Vacant **4332** **435-7963**

BROWN BROOK,1602 Masardis Rd, Masardis, Me 04759 (Mile 35, Pinkham Rd, T9R9 435-6975
Todd Weeks **4333** **435-6975**
151 Sterling Ridge Rd, Masardis ME 04732 *540-6537*
MASARDIS **1602 Masardis Rd, Masardis, Me 04759** **435-6975**
Amanda Barker **4334** **435-6975**
P.O. Box 217, Ashland ME 04732 *435-4870*
Justin Carney **4336** **435-6975**
235 Perham Road, Washburn ME 04786 *455-5900*
Steve Wipperman **4337** **435-6975**
274 Egypt Rd Presque Isle ME 04769 *768-0514*
SNARE BROOK **(Ranger Rd, T9R13)** **435-6975**
Michael McGary **4335**
17 Kelly Lane, Millinocket ME 04462 *768-1625*

BAXTER STATE PARK
RADIO CALL NUMBER ASSIGNMENTS

Administrative:

50	Jensen Bissell, Director
51	Ben Woodard, Chief Ranger (IF&W#1991)
76	*Home Residence of Chief Ranger*
52	Carol Redelsheimer , Resource Mgr. SFMA
55	Jean Hoekwater, Park Naturalist
61	Christine Theriault, Business Mgr.

Warehouse:

73	Connie Theriault, Inv. & Properties Clerk

Information & Education:

87	Marcia Williamson, Interpertive Specialist
Unit 21	Seasonal I&E
Unit 22	Seasonal I&E
Unit 23	AT Ridge Runner
Unit 24	Research

Maintenance Division:

69	Rod Angotti, Maint. & Transp. Supervisor
70	TBA, Park Carpenter
71	Frank George, Auto Mechanic
Unit 25	Maintenance Mechanic

Trail Crew:

62	Paul Sannicandro, Trail Supervisor
88	Trail Crew Leader
89	Trail Crew Leader
Unit 1	Trail Crew
Unit 2	Trail Crew
Unit 3	Trail Crew
Unit 4	Trail Crew

Search & Rescue:

Units 13 - 20	Assigned as needed

Other:

86	Grader Operator

Law Enforcement:

53	Stewart Guay, Deputy Chief Ranger (IF&W#1993)
75	*Millinocket (Residence of Stewart Guay)*
54	
74	
56	Rob Tice, BSP Ranger I (IF&W#1996)
57	Mike Martin, BSP Ranger I (IF&W#1997)
58	Mike Winslow, BSP Ranger I (IF&W#1998)
59	Isaac Needell, BSP Ranger I (IF&W#1999)

Campground Rangers:

63	Abol
Unit 5	Abol *
64	So. Branch Pond
Unit 8	So. Branch Pond*
65	Trout Brook
66	Nesowadnehunk
67	Katahdin Stream
Unit 6	Katahdin Stream*
68	Roaring Brook
Unit 7	Roaring Brook*
72	Russell Pond
Unit 11	Russell Pond*
77	Daicey Pond
78	Kidney Pond
83	Chimney Pond
Unit 10	Chimney Pond*
79	Rachel Story, Roving Ranger
81	Cathy Lusk, Roving Ranger

** Short season CRI's*

SFMA:

60	TBA, BSP Forester I
84	Kevin Osborne, Forest Technician
Unit 26	Seasonal SFMA
Unit 27	Seasonal SFMA
Unit 28	Seasonal SFMA
85	SFMA Contractor
Unit 12	Webster Lake