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Incident	Type	Unit	Status	Acres	Updated
Cougar Creek	Wildfire	Washington State: Southeast	Active	52,700	19 min. ago
Grizzly Bear Complex	Wildfire	Umatilla National Forest	Active	72,421	8 hrs. ago
Okanogan Complex	Wildfire	Washington State: Northeast	Active	302,224	8 hrs. ago
Colville Complex	Wildfire	Washington State: Northeast	Active	11,305	9 hrs. ago
Upper Skagit Complex	Wildfire	North Cascades National Park Complex	Active	8,505	9 hrs. ago
Carpenter Road Fire	Wildfire	Washington State: Northeast	Active	55,886	9 hrs. ago
Kettle Complex	Wildfire	Colville National Forest	Active	62,292	12 hrs. ago
Tower Fire	Wildfire	Idaho Panhandle National Forest	Active	16,335	12 hrs. ago
Alder Lake Fire	Wildfire	Gifford Pinchot National Forest	Active	253	13 hrs. ago
North Star	Wildfire	Colville Indian Reservation	Active	192,900	15 hrs. ago

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Incident	Type	Unit	Status	Acres	Updated
Chelan Complex	Wildfire	Washington State: Southeast	Active	90,210	16 hrs. ago
Wolverine Fire	Wildfire	Okanogan - Wenatchee National Forest	Active	62,167	16 hrs. ago
Paradise Fire	Wildfire	Olympic National Park	Active	2,796	20 hrs. ago
Marble Valley	Wildfire	Washington State: Northeast	Active	3,087	3 days ago
Gold Hill	Wildfire	Washington State: Northeast	Active	557	3 days ago
Williams Fire	Wildfire	Washington State: Northeast	Active	332	3 days ago
Graves Mountain Fire	Wildfire	Colville National Forest	Active	4,651	6 days ago
Blankenship Fire	Wildfire	Okanogan - Wenatchee National Forest	Active	180	7 days ago
Black Canyon	Wildfire	Okanogan - Wenatchee National Forest	Active	6,761	7 days ago
Baldy Fire	Wildfire	Colville National Forest	Active	515	8/16/2015

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DATA FILTER

Max Age:

90 days

Status:

Active

Type:

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Incident	Type	Unit	Status	Acres	Updated
Highway 8 Fire	Wildfire	Spokane District	Active	33,100	8/10/2015
North Boulder 2	Wildfire	Colville National Forest	Active	233	8/8/2015
Newby Lake Fire	Wildfire	Okanogan - Wenatchee National Forest	Active	5,065	8/7/2015
Blue Creek Fire	Wildfire	Washington State: Southeast	Active	6,004	8/4/2015
Mt Adams Complex	Wildfire	Gifford Pinchot National Forest	Active	405	7/30/2015
Pc Complex	Wildfire	Washington State: Pacific Cascade	Active	129	7/28/2015
Douglas County Complex	Wildfire	Spokane District	Active	22,337	7/15/2015
Thunder Creek Fire	Wildfire	North Cascades National Park Complex	Active	103	7/15/2015
231 Fire	Wildfire	Washington State: Northeast	Active	1,138	7/12/2015

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DATA FILTER

Max Age:

90 days

Status:

Active

Type:

All

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General Info

Incident Name Okanogan Complex (WA)

Incident Number WA-NES-001203

Location 7-11 miles NE and NW of Omak, WA

Acres 302224

Start Date 2015-08-14

Cause Lightning

Percent Contained 12

Estimated Containment Date 2015-09-15

Residences Threatened 5,140 single residences threatened, 94 confirmed destroyed

Other Structure Threatened 63 reported destroyed

Fuel/Terrain Timber and short grass

Lead Agency WA Dept. of Natural Resources

Resources

Total People 1831

Crews 33

Helicopter 7

Engines 173

Incident Contacts

Incident Contacts 509-723-0916

Incident Web Location <http://inciweb.nwccg.gov/incident/4534/>

Facebook <https://www.facebook.com/OkaWenNF>

Other URL [okan#OkanoganComplex](#)

Okanogan Complex Progression Map 8/27/15

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NOTE: Maps represent approximate information.

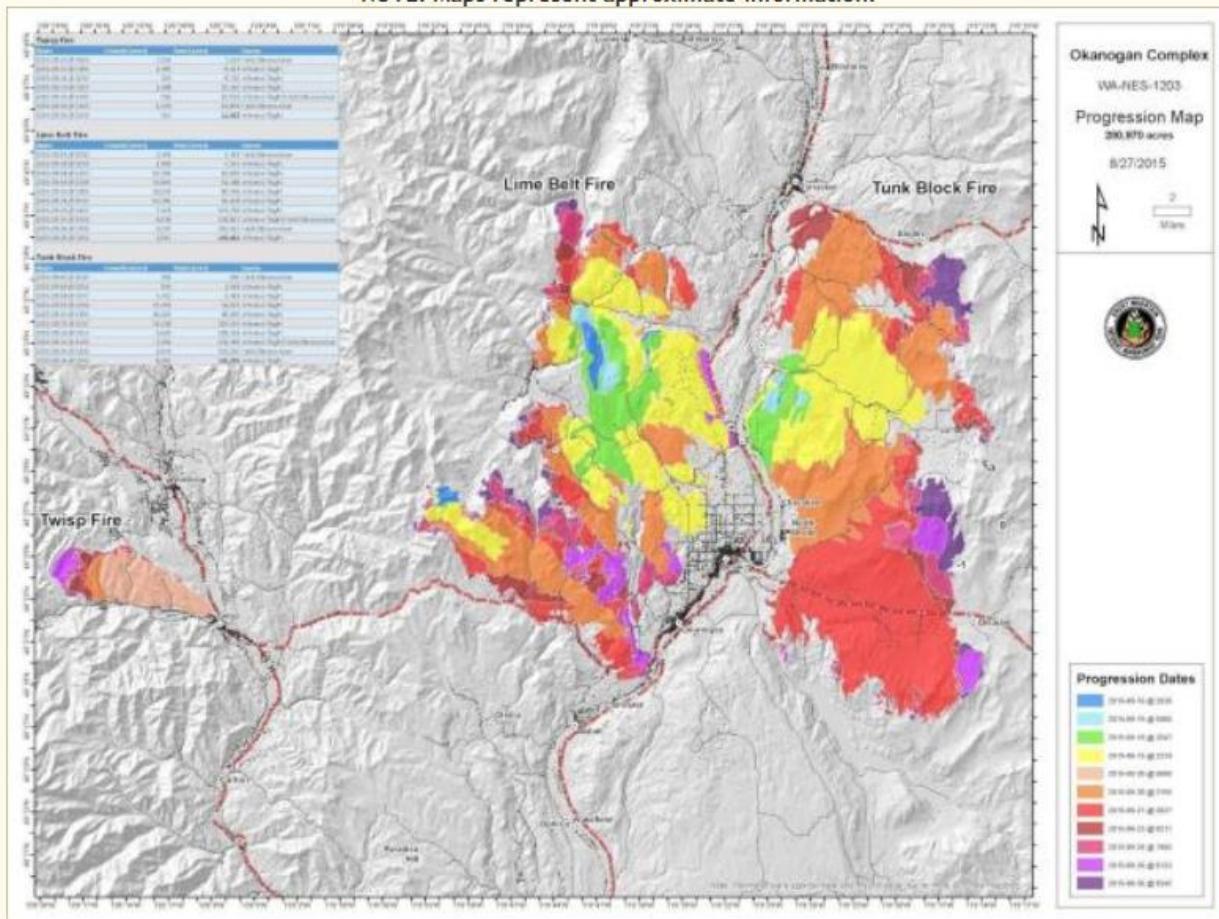


Image options: [Enlarge] [Full Size]

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UNIT INFORMATION

Washington State: Northeast

INCIDENT CONTACTS

Fire Information

Email: okanogancomplexfire@gmail.com

Phone: 509-850-0083

Hours: 7a-9p

[more contacts »](#)

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News - 1 day ago

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News - 2 days ago

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INCIDENT COOPERATORS

[USDA Forest Service](#)

[Confederated Tribes of The Colville Reservation](#)

[Department of Natural Resources](#)

Twisp River: none.

24 Hrs: Tunk Block - NE in Aeneas Valley, E toward the North Star Fire and SE toward Omak Creek Rd.

Lime Belt: NW toward Sinlahekin Creek Rd, N toward Loomis and NW on the southern end toward Beaver Ridge.

Twisp River: none.

48 Hrs: Tunk Block - NE in Aeneas Valley, E toward the North Star Fire and SE toward Omak Creek Rd.

Lime Belt: NW toward Sinlahekin Creek Rd, N toward Loomis and NW on the southern end toward Beaver Ridge.

Twisp River: none.

72 Hrs: Tunk Block - NE in Aeneas Valley, E toward the North Star Fire and SE toward Omak Creek Rd.

Lime Belt: NW toward Sinlahekin Creek Rd, N toward Loomis and NW on the southern end toward Beaver Ridge.

Twisp River: none.

Remarks

In briefing occurred on Thursday with Minton's California Team 5 Type 1 Incident Management Team who will assume command of the fire at 0600 on Saturday 8/29.

TOTAL ACREAGE BY FIRE:

Lime Belt: 126,781, 15% contained

Tunk Block: 158,892, 10%

Twisp River: 11,831, 85%

Nine Mile, 95%

Current Weather

Weather Concerns

The fire area is under a red flag warning Red Flag Warning for gusty winds and low relative humidity until 2000 today. Smoke was less dense over the fire this morning than previous mornings. Smoke began to thin around 1100 and was almost fully lifted by 1400. High temperatures were 85-90 degrees with RH 12-19% in the afternoon.

Friday morning: northerly winds will turn gusty in the afternoon with south and southwest winds up the Okanogan Valley 8-13 mph gusting to 20 mph. Twisp River Fire in the Methow Valley will have variable winds less than 10 mph at first switching to westerly to 8 mph in the afternoon. Temperatures will be around 80 in the lower valleys that are smoke free and 65-70 on higher ridges. Expect minimum RHs around 25% in the afternoon.

Treponeme-associated Hoof Disease in Elk in Southwest WA: Timeline of Events, Diagnostics, Research, & Management Efforts

1990's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sporadic reports of hoof deformities in the Cowlitz River Basin
2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of reports of abnormal hooves and lameness in elk as well as geographic scope increased significantly
2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WDFW conducted first clinical investigation on affected elk in March • WDFW conducted a survey of hunters for an initial understanding of prevalence and distribution of limping elk
2010-2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewed findings of 2009 investigation to guide future steps • Comparison of copper and selenium levels from affected elk versus non-affected herds • Consulted with national and international experts in wildlife disease
2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WSU College of Veterinary Medicine faculty convened to advise on diagnostic investigation • WDFW Public meeting to share information • Developed Online Hoof Disease Reporting Tool and informational materials on WDFW website
2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WDFW diagnostic collections of elk in March and August • WDFW formalized Hoof Disease Technical Advisory Group to assess results of diagnostic investigation and to advise on further diagnostic approaches. • WDFW formalized Hoof Disease Public Working Group to share information and discuss management options and research questions (meetings in October and December) • Developed Hoof Disease Health/Safety Fact Sheet in partnership with Department of Health
2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WDFW diagnostic collections of elk in January • Hoof Disease Public Working Group meetings in February and May • Hoof Disease Technical Advisory Group reviewed results and reached consensus statement on treponeme-associated hoof disease in elk • Fish & Wildlife Commission adopted new rule to leave hooves on site from harvested elk • WDFW and citizen hosted public meetings (4) • WDFW hired Hoof Disease Coordinator • WDFW implemented a pilot prevalence study with volunteers to inform a larger effort for spring 2015 • Outreach for public assistance with an expanded effort to report limping elk or dead elk with hoof deformities on-line • WDFW developing management approach based on input from HDTAG, HDPWG, & WDFW staff <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing euthanasia criteria for severely affected elk • Developing study design to implement long term elk survival study in 2015 to evaluate effect of hoof disease • WDFW disseminating findings from diagnostic investigation with national and international forums and in peer-reviewed articles • WAC 232-12-286 (Sept 2014): Hunters required to remove the hooves of any elk taken in GMUs 501-564 and 642-699 in SW WA and leave them on site as a precautionary measure in an attempt to minimize the spread of the TAHD in elk • Legislative approved \$200,000 supplemental budget for hoof disease investigation • \$180,000 Pittman-Robertson funds for hoof disease work • \$8,000 RMEF funds for sample analyses • \$250,000 legislative request for 2015-2017 biennium
2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • January/May – Peer reviewed scientific publications of Treponeme Associated Hoof Disease (TAHD) diagnosis in elk • February – Initiated TAHD Survival Study • March – April – Conducted citizen science effort to better understand prevalence of TAHD in elk • April – Submitted SEPA checklist for removal of severely affected TAHD elk for humane reasons - DNS

Summary of WDFW Operations Regarding Treponeme-associated Hoof Disease (TAHD) in Southwest Washington Elk

Collections:

- Occasional reports of hoof deformities began in the Boistfort Valley in the mid-1990s. By 2008, the number of reports of elk with abnormal hooves and lameness and the geographic scope had increased significantly.
- WDFW initiated a scientific investigation into these reports in March of 2009.
- Since the initial investigation, 43 elk have been collected and extensively analyzed by veterinary experts in the field of Microbiology, Pathology, and Immunology.
- Sampled elk ranged from 3 to 4 months up to many years in age from areas that were both affected and unaffected by hoof disease.
- Collections of elk took place outside of hunting seasons from 2009 through 2013 within five counties in Southwest Washington and two control counties east of the Cascade Range.
- Samples from these elk were sent to five independent labs in the United States and Europe.

Working Groups:

- In 2012, the Department established a Hoof Disease Technical Advisory Group (HDTAG) with members from several universities, government agencies, and research and diagnostic laboratories in the field of veterinary medicine. This group has guided the diagnostic investigation.
- A Hoof Disease Public Working Group (HDPWG), consisting of local constituents representing multiple entities including County Commissioners, local landowners and businesses, sportsman groups, government agencies, and universities was also established in 2012.
- The role of both groups is to collaboratively discuss research and management questions and options, share information, and communicate with the public.
- To date, the groups have assisted with the ongoing development of a management approach and have participated in discussions to address further hoof disease research needs.
- The HDPWG is currently scheduled to meet as needed when results from studies evolve or in response to developments. The public is welcome to attend these meetings and are given a public comment period to address the group.
- Results of these meetings, available presentations, and public comments can all be found on the hoof disease webpage: http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/health/hoof_disease/

Diagnosis:

- Treponeme-associated hoof disease (TAHD) of elk results in abnormal hoof growth, cavitating sole ulcers, and in severe cases, eventual sloughing of the hoof capsule.
- All evidence to date indicates that the disease is caused by infectious treponeme bacteria and appears to be very similar to a disease complex known as digital dermatitis, the most

common infectious hoof disease of cattle, and in some parts of the world, sheep and goats (TAHD of elk most closely resembles contagious ovine digital dermatitis in sheep).

- It is likely that environmental factors are important in disease initiation and propagation as the bacteria are suspected to persist in wet soil conditions and spread to new areas on the hooves of infected animals.

The Department is addressing hoof disease through the following:

- **Distribution:**

Continued monitoring of unconfirmed public observations of limping elk through an online reporting tool in an effort to determine the geographic scope and extent of hoof disease:

http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/health/hoof_disease

See Appendix A below for additional material with more details.

- **Prevalence:**

In the spring of 2015, an in-depth citizen science based survey took place in an attempt to understand the prevalence of hoof disease in the Mt. St. Helens and Willapa Hills elk herds. Over 300 volunteers surveyed expansive areas within Regions 5 and 6. This is an ongoing study with first year results likely available in the fall.

See Appendix A below for additional material with more details.

- **Survival:**

In February of 2015, the Department captured and collared 78 elk from affected areas to characterize the effects of hoof disease on annual survival of adult (≥ 2 years) cow elk. The study has additional components attempting to measure the fitness and nutritional condition of cow elk affected by hoof disease. This is an ongoing four year study.

See Appendix B below for additional material with more details

- **WAC 232-12-286:**

Hunters are required to remove the hooves of any elk taken in GMUs 501-564 and 642-699 within Southwest WA and leave them on site as a precautionary measure in an attempt to minimize the spread of the TAHD in elk.

- **Euthanasia Protocol:**

Elk with severe clinical symptoms within rural/urban interface environments will be evaluated by WDFW staff and potentially dispatched through specified euthanasia criteria. Protocol submitted for SEPA review with a Determination of Non Significance finding.

Appendix A

DISTRIBUTION:

Reports of Observations of Limping Elk to Date from Website Reporting Tool:

	Total # of Reports Since 2012	Total # of Reports After 09/15/2014	
Limping	597	150	
Dead	142	28	25/28 reported as harvested
Total	739	178	

PREVALENCE

GOAL:

- The goal is to better understand hoof disease and reasonably approximate the proportion of elk affected across the southwest Washington landscape

OBJECTIVES:

- Develop a sampling strategy at a landscape scale considering the limitations of available information for Mount St. Helens and Willapa Hills elk herd population structure
- Implement citizen science as a way to accomplish study goals
- Determine the ratio of limping elk to the total number of elk observed within accessible areas in southwest Washington

IMPLEMENTATION:

- Pilot Study Conducted August 2014
- Citizen Science Project Spring 2015
 - >300 volunteers
 - 150 survey waypoints across 10 counties reasonably accessible by vehicle
 - 140 surveys successfully completed by volunteers
 - WDFW staff completed another 33 surveys to fill in coverage gaps over areas that were determined to be inaccessible to volunteers
 - Currently analyzing data with first year results likely available in the fall

INITIAL FINDINGS

- Approximately 7,300 miles were traveled by volunteers during the survey effort

- 283 groups of elk were observed, totaling approximately 2680 individual elk
- Further analysis will investigate model specifications, spatial covariates, and sample size.

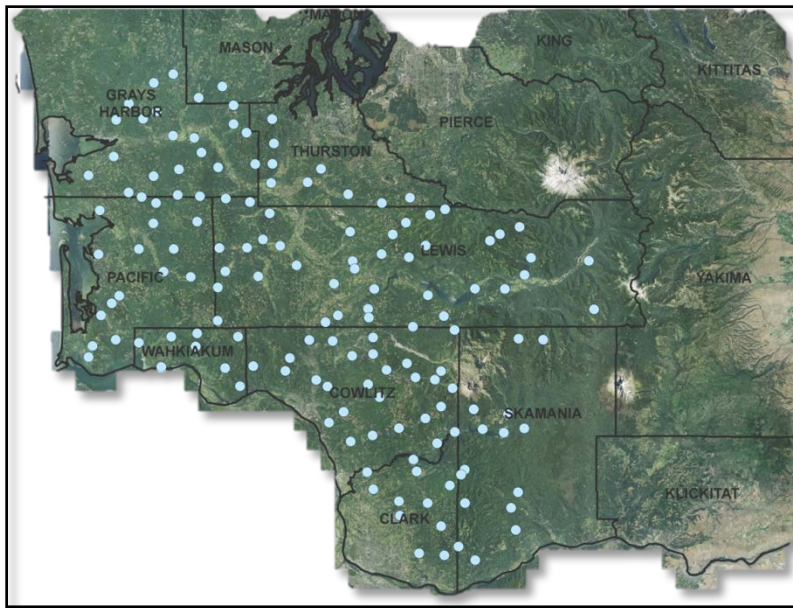


Figure 1. Map depicting starting waypoint locations throughout ten counties in southwest Washington for the 2015 Citizen Science Protocol Survey

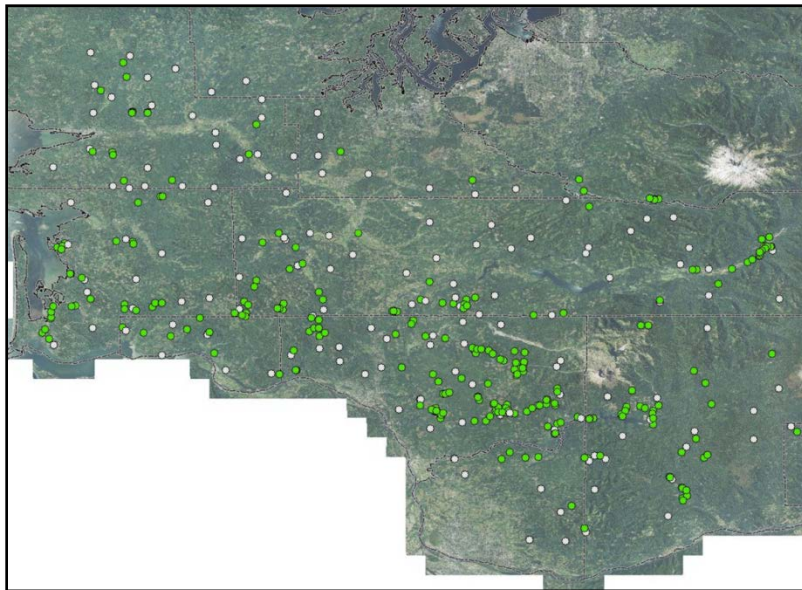


Figure 2. Map depicting the starting waypoints and individual elk group observations during the 2015 Citizen Science Protocol Survey

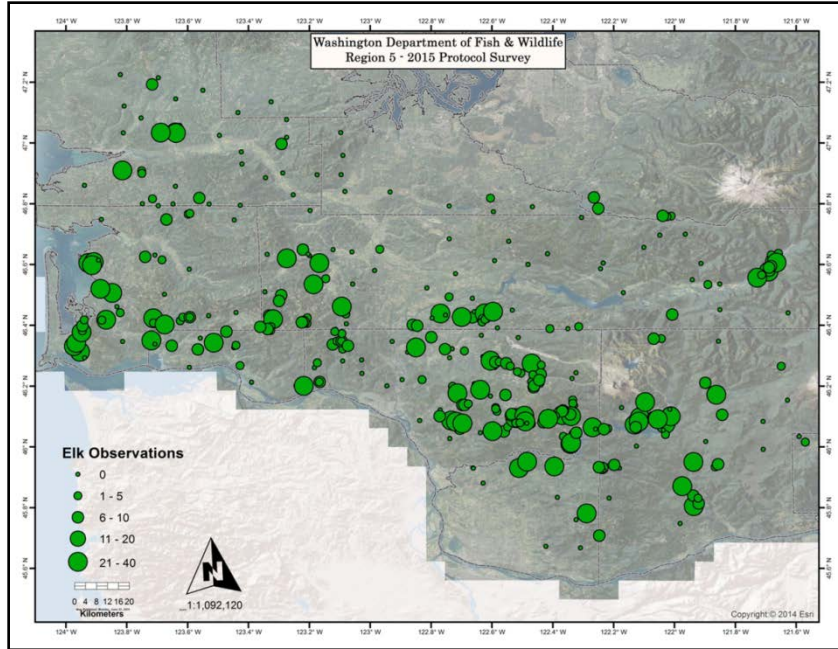


Figure 3. Map depicting individual elk group observations with graduated symbol size based on elk group size. Zero represents a survey where elk were not observed

Appendix B

ASSESSING THE POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF TREPONEME ASSOCIATED HOOF DISEASE (TAHD) ON ELK POPULATION DYNAMICS IN SOUTHWEST WASHINGTON

PROJECT UPDATE AUGUST 2015

RESEARCH GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Our initial research goal was to quantify how TAHD affects the survival, pregnancy rates, productivity, and nutritional condition of adult female elk. However, since we conducted captures in February 2015, we have added an additional objective related to increasing our understanding of disease progression.

1. Estimate the effects of TAHD on survival of adult (≥ 2 years old) female elk.
2. Determine cause-specific mortality rates for adult female elk that have TAHD.
3. Estimate the effects of TAHD on the pregnancy rates of adult female elk.
4. Estimate the effects of TAHD on elk productivity (i.e., survivorship of calves).
5. Estimate the effects of TAHD on the level of condition (i.e., IFBF) adult female elk are able to achieve in autumn.
6. Increase our understanding of how TAHD progresses in individual elk, and whether affected elk may recover from the disease.

STUDY AREA

- 5 Game Management Units (GMUs) within the Mount St. Helens elk herd area (see Figure 1)
 - 520 (Winston), 522 (Loo-wit), 524 (Margaret), 550 (Coweeman), 556 (Toutle)

METHODS

- Conducted initial captures February 17-20 and 23-27, 2015
- Captured elk via aerial darting
- Marked elk using a colored and numbered ear-tag and mortality-sensitive GPS-equipped radio-collar
- Assessed pregnancy status and body condition at time of capture
- Collected a canine tooth for age determination via analysis of cementum annuli
- Noted the condition of hooves
- Will conduct additional captures annually to maintain a sample size of 60 affected elk and 20 control elk

PRELIMINARY RESULTS

- **Captures**
 - Captured 81 elk
 - Radio-collared 78 elk—58 affected by TAHD, 20 with no visible signs of TAHD
 - 2 died during capture process and we released 1 without marking it because it had a broken leg unrelated to TAHD or capture
 - The distribution of capture locations are provided in Table 1 and Figure 1

- **Survival**
 - We censored two elk affected by TAHD from any survival analysis because they died within 30 days of capture
 - Survival since time of capture has been 0.91 (51/56) for elk affected by TAHD and 0.95 (19/20) for elk with no visible signs of TAHD.
 - Survival within biological year 2015 (May 1, 2015–April 30, 2016) has been 0.93 (51/55) for elk affected by TAHD and 0.95 (19/22) for elk with no visible signs of TAHD.
 - We are waiting for lab results before making an official determination related to cause of death, but all elk have been located intact with no visible signs of predation or trauma.

- **Location Data**
 - Have generated >17,000 locations (see Figure 1)
 - Average fix rate has been 71%, which is adequate for this project.

- **Observation of Hooves During Capture**
 - We observed a great deal of variation in the condition of hooves from elk visibly affected by TAHD (Figure 2).
 - Interesting observations with regard to visible deformities and lesions include:
 - Involved the rear hooves in 98% of affected elk
 - Involved just 1 rear hoof in 72% of affected elk
 - Involved the front hooves in 10% of affected elk
 - Involved more than 1 hoof in 26% of affected elk
 - Involved the rear left hoof in 62% of affected elk
 - Involved the rear right hoof in 57% of affected elk

- **Pregnancy**
 - 64% (49/76) of the adult elk we assessed for pregnancy status were pregnant
 - 58% (33/57) of adult elk affected by TAHD were pregnant
 - 84% (16/19) of adult elk with no visible signs of TAHD were pregnant
 - None of the four elk we classified as yearlings was pregnant.
 - For comparison, McCorquodale et al. (2014) reported an overall pregnancy rate of 67% for the 109 adult female elk they captured 2009-2012
 - We cannot conduct a full analysis of our pregnancy data until we get results from the cementum annuli analysis, which will allow us to account for the effects of age

- **Body Condition**
 - We estimated body mass and ingesta-free body fat (IFBF) for 76 of the 77 adults we captured.
 - All elk were in generally poor condition
 - Body Mass
 - For elk affected by TAHD, mean body mass was 194.4 kg (range = 155.5–225.2 kg)
 - For elk with no visible signs of TAHD, mean body mass was 205.2 kg (range = 177.2–230.5 kg)
 - For comparison, McCorquodale et al. (2014) reported a mean body mass of 218.2 kg.
 - IFBF
 - For elk affected by TAHD, mean IFBF was 3.07% for non-pregnant cows and 5.01% for pregnant cows
 - For elk with no visible signs of TAHD, mean IFBF was 1.91% for non-pregnant cows and 5.74% for pregnant cows
 - For comparison, McCorquodale et al. (2014) reported a mean IFBF of 3.38% for non-pregnant cows and 5.95% for pregnant cows
 - We cannot conduct a full analysis of our body condition data until we get results from the cementum annuli analysis, which will allow us to account for the effects of age

- **Modification to Study Design**
 - Will move capture dates from February to December, which will allow us to:
 - Assess body condition in late-autumn, which will allow for stronger inferences because we can account for lactation status
 - Estimate autumn condition from captured elk rather than hunter-harvested elk
 - Assess calf survival via determination of lactation status instead of conducting calf-at-heel surveys in August-September.
 - Will attempt to recapture all 20 ‘control’ elk annually to ensure they maintain their control status
 - Having this knowledge will strengthen our final analyses
 - Will recapture 20-25 elk affected by TAHD annually to assess disease progression.

Table 1. The number of female elk WDFW captured in each GMU, the number of those elk that had visible signs of TAHD and the number of elk that appeared to be unaffected (Control).

GMU	TAHD	Control	Total*
520	24	6	30
522	11	3	14
524	1	3	4
550	15	5	20
556	9	5	14
Total	60	20	80

* Totals do not include the elk that WDFW chose not to mark because it had a severely broken back leg.

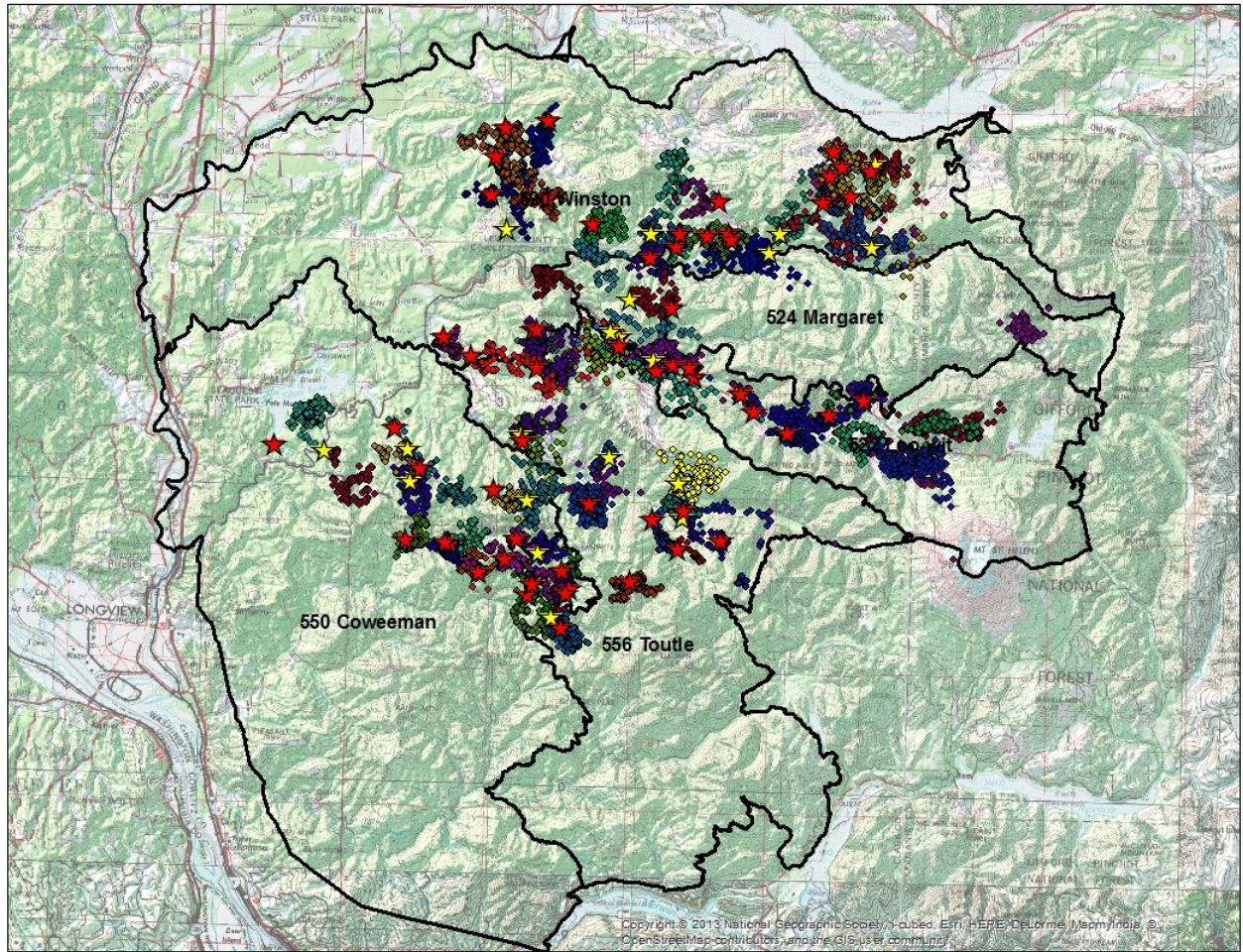


Figure 1. Map depicting the locations where WDFW captured and radio-collared 58 elk affected by TAHD (red stars) and 20 elk with no visible signs of TAHD (yellow stars), February 2015. Also included are the location fixes for each elk that WDFW has collected March 1–August 25, 2015.



Figure 2. Series of photos showing wide variation in the condition of hooves of elk that had TAHD and WDFW captured and fitted with GPS-equipped radio-collars.