



# SRF Corral Complex Incident Decision

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08/20/13 22:43

## Table of Contents

1. Decision .....	2
1.1. Decision Summary.....	2
1.2. Assessment .....	3
1.2.1. Incident Information .....	3
1.2.2. Weather.....	5
1.2.3. Values .....	10
1.2.4. Situation.....	12
1.3. Objectives .....	46
1.4. Course of Action .....	55
1.5. Validation.....	76
1.6. Rationale .....	77

# 1. Decision

## 1.1. Decision Summary

### Decision Information

NAME	VALUE
Published	08/20/2013 22:43 CDT
Estimated Cost	\$6,520,000
Incident Owner(s)	Amy Ziegler, Michael Beasley
Editor(s)	tyrone kelley, Wayne Cook
Reviewer(s)	
Approver(s)	tyrone kelley
Natl Preparedness Level	5

### Decision History

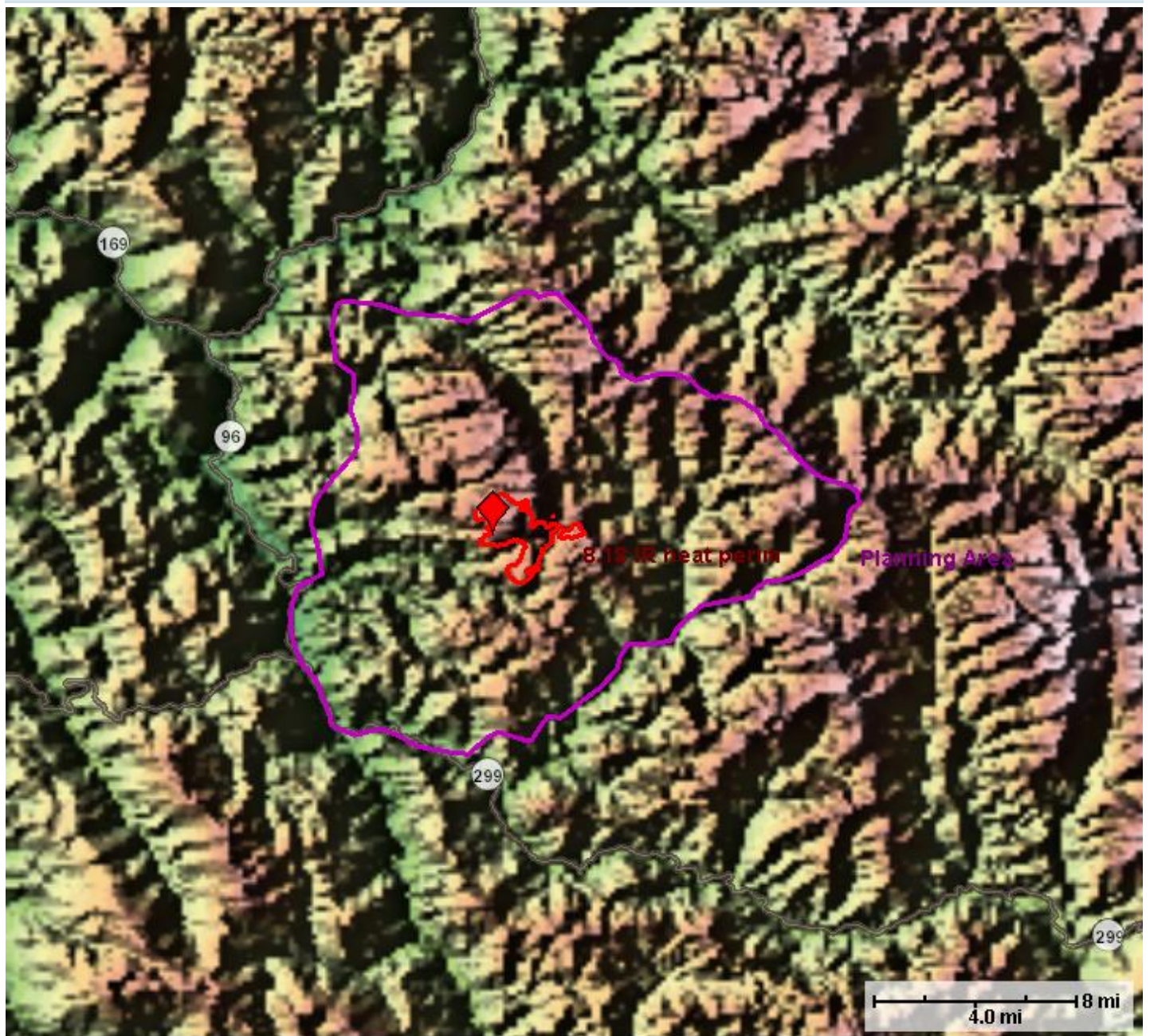
Editor Name	Action	Date (CDT)	Comment
kelley, tyrone	Published	08/20/2013 22:43	
kelley, tyrone	Approved	08/20/2013 22:43	
Ziegler, Amy	Review Requested	08/20/2013 22:01	
Ziegler, Amy	Review Requested	08/20/2013 22:01	

## 1.2. Assessment

### 1.2.1. Incident Information

#### Incident Information

NAME	VALUE
Incident Name	SRF Corral Complex
Unique Fire Identifier	2013-CASRF-001486
Responsible Unit Name	Six Rivers National Forest
FireCode	
Incident Size	4,348 acres
Incident Cause	Natural
Incident Discovery	08/10/2013 11:40
Contained	
Controlled	
Out	
Jurisdictional Unit	CASRF - Six Rivers National Forest
Jurisdictional Agency(s)	BIA/Tribal, USFS
Geographic Area	Northern California
Point of Origin	41.0354 N / 123.4881 W
Owner Name(s)	Amy Ziegler, Michael Beasley



— Fire Perimeters    — Planning Areas    ◆ Point of Origin

## 1.2.2. Weather

### Fire Weather Zone Forecast

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000  
FNUS56 KEKA 202159  
FWFEKA

FIRE WEATHER PLANNING FORECAST FOR NORTHWEST CALIFORNIA  
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE EUREKA CA  
259 PM PDT TUE AUG 20 2013

...FIRE WEATHER WATCH IN EFFECT FROM LATE WEDNESDAY MORNING  
THROUGH THURSDAY AFTERNOON FOR ZONES 203 AND 204...  
...RED FLAG WARNING IN EFFECT UNTIL 5 PM PDT THURSDAY FOR  
ZONES 211...212...277 AND 283...  
...RED FLAG WARNING IN EFFECT UNTIL 5 AM PDT THURSDAY FOR  
ZONE 276...

.DISCUSSION...  
AN UPPER LEVEL LOW OFF THE CENTRAL CA COAST WILL DOMINATE THE  
WEATHER THIS WEEK. THUNDERSTORM CHANCES WILL INCREASE ACROSS  
THE SOUTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICTS TONIGHT. THE CHANCES FOR  
THUNDERSTORMS WILL INCREASE ACROSS ALL DISTRICTS ON WEDNESDAY  
AND CONTINUE THROUGH THURSDAY AS THE LOW MOVES DIRECTLY OVER  
THE REGION.

CAZ203-204-211330-  
UPPER SMITH...INLAND PORTION OF THE SMITH RIVER DRAINAGE WITHIN  
THE SIX RIVERS NF.-  
LOWER MIDDLE KLAMATH...INLAND PORTION OF THE KLAMATH RIVER  
DRAINAGE WITHIN THE SIX RIVERS NATIONAL FOREST AND THE UKONOM  
DISTRICT OF THE KLAMATH NATIONAL FOREST.-  
259 PM PDT TUE AUG 20 2013

...FIRE WEATHER WATCH IN EFFECT FROM WEDNESDAY MORNING THROUGH  
THURSDAY AFTERNOON...

.TONIGHT...  
\* SKY/WEATHER...PARTLY CLOUDY. ISOLATED SHOWERS AND THUNDERSTORMS  
THROUGH THE NIGHT. AREAS OF SMOKE IN THE LATE EVENING AND  
OVERNIGHT.  
\* MIN TEMPERATURE...57-67.  
\* MAX HUMIDITY...79-89 PERCENT VALLEYS...50-60 PERCENT HIGHER  
TERRAIN.  
\* 20-FOOT WINDS...  
VALLEYS/SLOPES.....NORTH WINDS 5 TO 7 MPH...SHIFTING TO THE  
EAST 5 MPH AFTER MIDNIGHT.  
RIDGES.....NORTHEAST WINDS 5 TO 8 MPH.  
\* LAL....2.  
\* CHC OF WETTING RAIN...0 PERCENT.

.WEDNESDAY...  
\* SKY/WEATHER...PARTLY CLOUDY...THEN BECOMING MOSTLY CLOUDY. AREAS OF  
SMOKE. SCATTERED SHOWERS AND THUNDERSTORMS.  
\* MAX TEMPERATURE...90-100 VALLEYS...81-89 HIGHER TERRAIN.  
\* MIN HUMIDITY...20-28 PERCENT.  
\* 20-FOOT WINDS...  
VALLEYS/SLOPES.....UPSLOPE/UPVALLEY 1 TO 3 MPH.  
RIDGES.....EAST WINDS 5 MPH...SHIFTING TO THE WEST IN  
THE AFTERNOON.  
\* LAL....3.  
\* CHC OF WETTING RAIN...10 PERCENT.

.WEDNESDAY NIGHT...  
\* SKY/WEATHER...MOSTLY CLOUDY. AREAS OF SMOKE. SCATTERED SHOWERS  
AND THUNDERSTORMS.  
\* MIN TEMPERATURE...55-63 VALLEYS...59-67 HIGHER TERRAIN.  
\* MAX HUMIDITY...87-97 PERCENT VALLEYS...55-70 PERCENT HIGHER  
TERRAIN.  
\* 20-FOOT WINDS...  
VALLEYS/SLOPES.....LIGHT WINDS 1 TO 3 MPH.  
RIDGES.....NORTHWEST WINDS 5 MPH IN THE  
EVENING...BECOMING LIGHT WINDS 2 TO 4 MPH.  
\* LAL....3.  
\* CHC OF WETTING RAIN...20 PERCENT.

.THURSDAY...  
\* SKY/WEATHER...MOSTLY CLOUDY. AREAS OF SMOKE. SCATTERED SHOWERS  
AND THUNDERSTORMS.  
\* MAX TEMPERATURE...84-94 VALLEYS...73-81 HIGHER TERRAIN.  
\* MIN HUMIDITY...36-46 PERCENT VALLEYS...42-49 PERCENT HIGHER  
TERRAIN.  
\* 20-FOOT WINDS...  
VALLEYS/SLOPES.....UPSLOPE/UPVALLEY 1 TO 3 MPH.  
RIDGES.....VARIABLE 1 TO 3 MPH.  
\* LAL....3.

Fire Weather Zone Forecast

\* CHC OF WETTING RAIN...30 PERCENT.

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CAZ211-211330-  
HUPA...THE HOOPA INDIAN RESERVATION AND THE LOWER PORTION OF THE  
TRINITY RIVER DRAINAGE WITHIN THE SIX RIVERS NATIONAL FOREST.-  
259 PM PDT TUE AUG 20 2013

...RED FLAG WARNING IN EFFECT UNTIL 5 PM PDT THURSDAY...

.TONIGHT...  
\* SKY/WEATHER...PARTLY CLOUDY. ISOLATED SHOWERS AND THUNDERSTORMS  
THROUGH THE NIGHT. AREAS OF SMOKE IN THE LATE EVENING AND  
OVERNIGHT.  
\* MIN TEMPERATURE...58-66 VALLEYS...65-73 HIGHER TERRAIN.  
\* MAX HUMIDITY...79 PERCENT VALLEYS...45-54 PERCENT HIGHER TERRAIN.  
\* 20-FOOT WINDS...  
VALLEYS/SLOPES.....DOWNSLOPE/DOWNVALLEY 1 TO 3 MPH.  
RIDGES.....VARIABLE 1 TO 3 MPH.  
\* LAL....2.  
\* CHC OF WETTING RAIN...0 PERCENT.

.WEDNESDAY...  
\* SKY/WEATHER...MOSTLY CLOUDY...THEN BECOMING PARTLY CLOUDY THEN  
BECOMING MOSTLY CLOUDY. AREAS OF SMOKE. SCATTERED SHOWERS AND  
THUNDERSTORMS.  
\* MAX TEMPERATURE...91-99 VALLEYS...79-87 HIGHER TERRAIN.  
\* MIN HUMIDITY...24 PERCENT VALLEYS...35-42 PERCENT HIGHER TERRAIN.  
\* 20-FOOT WINDS...  
VALLEYS/SLOPES.....UPSLOPE/UPVALLEY 1 TO 3 MPH.  
RIDGES.....VARIABLE 2 TO 4 MPH...BECOMING WEST 5 MPH  
IN THE AFTERNOON.  
\* LAL....3.  
\* CHC OF WETTING RAIN...10 PERCENT.

.WEDNESDAY NIGHT...  
\* SKY/WEATHER...MOSTLY CLOUDY. AREAS OF SMOKE. SCATTERED SHOWERS  
AND THUNDERSTORMS.  
\* MIN TEMPERATURE...55-63 VALLEYS...60-68 HIGHER TERRAIN.  
\* MAX HUMIDITY...85 PERCENT VALLEYS...75-87 PERCENT HIGHER TERRAIN.  
\* 20-FOOT WINDS...  
VALLEYS/SLOPES.....LIGHT WINDS 1 TO 3 MPH.  
RIDGES.....NORTHWEST WINDS 5 TO 6 MPH IN THE  
EVENING...BECOMING LIGHT WINDS 2 TO 4 MPH.  
\* LAL....3.  
\* CHC OF WETTING RAIN...10 PERCENT.

.THURSDAY...  
\* SKY/WEATHER...MOSTLY CLOUDY. AREAS OF SMOKE. SCATTERED SHOWERS  
AND THUNDERSTORMS.  
\* MAX TEMPERATURE...AROUND 91 VALLEYS...74-82 HIGHER TERRAIN.  
\* MIN HUMIDITY...37 PERCENT VALLEYS...44-54 PERCENT HIGHER TERRAIN.  
\* 20-FOOT WINDS...  
VALLEYS/SLOPES.....UPSLOPE/UPVALLEY 1 TO 3 MPH.  
RIDGES.....VARIABLE 2 TO 4 MPH...BECOMING WEST 5 MPH  
IN THE AFTERNOON.  
\* LAL....3.  
\* CHC OF WETTING RAIN...20 PERCENT.

\$\$  
CAZ283-211330-  
TRINITY...WESTERN PORTION OF THE SHASTA TRINITY NATIONAL FOREST.-  
259 PM PDT TUE AUG 20 2013

...RED FLAG WARNING IN EFFECT UNTIL 5 PM PDT THURSDAY...

.TONIGHT...  
\* SKY/WEATHER...MOSTLY CLOUDY...THEN BECOMING PARTLY CLOUDY.  
SCATTERED SHOWERS AND THUNDERSTORMS.  
\* MIN TEMPERATURE...58-66 VALLEYS...64-72 HIGHER TERRAIN.  
\* MAX HUMIDITY...58-72 PERCENT VALLEYS...44-54 PERCENT HIGHER  
TERRAIN.  
\* 20-FOOT WINDS...  
VALLEYS/SLOPES.....DOWNSLOPE/DOWNVALLEY 1 TO 3 MPH.  
RIDGES.....VARIABLE 1 TO 3 MPH.  
\* LAL....3.  
\* CHC OF WETTING RAIN...10 PERCENT.

.WEDNESDAY...  
\* SKY/WEATHER...MOSTLY CLOUDY. SCATTERED SHOWERS AND THUNDERSTORMS.  
\* MAX TEMPERATURE...90-101.  
\* MIN HUMIDITY...18-26 PERCENT.  
\* 20-FOOT WINDS...

Fire Weather Zone Forecast

VALLEYS/SLOPES.....UPSLOPE/UPVALLEY 1 TO 3 MPH.
RIDGES.....VARIABLE 1 TO 3 MPH.
\* LAL....3.
\* CHC OF WETTING RAIN...20 PERCENT.
.WEDNESDAY NIGHT...
\* SKY/WEATHER...MOSTLY CLOUDY. SCATTERED SHOWERS AND THUNDERSTORMS.
\* MIN TEMPERATURE...51-59 VALLEYS...56-64 HIGHER TERRAIN.
\* MAX HUMIDITY...75-86 PERCENT VALLEYS...56-71 PERCENT HIGHER TERRAIN.
\* 20-FOOT WINDS...
VALLEYS/SLOPES.....LIGHT WINDS 1 TO 3 MPH.
RIDGES.....VARIABLE 1 TO 3 MPH.
\* LAL....3.
\* CHC OF WETTING RAIN...30 PERCENT.
.THURSDAY...
\* SKY/WEATHER...MOSTLY CLOUDY. SCATTERED SHOWERS AND THUNDERSTORMS.
\* MAX TEMPERATURE...89-97 VALLEYS...83-91 HIGHER TERRAIN.
\* MIN HUMIDITY...24-32 PERCENT.
\* 20-FOOT WINDS...
VALLEYS/SLOPES.....UPSLOPE/UPVALLEY 1 TO 3 MPH.
RIDGES.....EAST WINDS 5 MPH IN THE MORNING...BECOMING UPSLOPE/UPVALLEY 2 TO 4 MPH.
\* LAL....3.
\* CHC OF WETTING RAIN...30 PERCENT.

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.EXTENDED FORECAST FOR DAYS 3 THROUGH 5...

...NORTHWEST CALIFORNIA COAST...
.FRIDAY...PARTLY CLOUDY. PATCHY FOG. LOWS 51 TO 59. HIGHS 63 TO 76. NORTHWEST WINDS 5 MPH.
.SATURDAY...MOSTLY CLOUDY. PATCHY FOG. LOWS 50 TO 58. HIGHS 61 TO 71. NORTHWEST WINDS 5 MPH.
.SUNDAY...MOSTLY CLOUDY. PATCHY FOG. PATCHY DRIZZLE. LOWS 49 TO 57. HIGHS 63 TO 73. NORTHWEST WINDS 5 MPH.

...NORTHWEST CALIFORNIA INTERIOR...
.FRIDAY...PARTLY CLOUDY. SCATTERED SHOWERS AND THUNDERSTORMS. LOWS 52 TO 60. HIGHS 85 TO 98 VALLEYS...80 TO 93 HIGHER TERRAIN. WINDS GENERALLY LESS THAN 5 MPH.
.SATURDAY...NOT AS WARM. MOSTLY CLEAR. LOWS 51 TO 59. HIGHS 78 TO 91 VALLEYS...72 TO 85 HIGHER TERRAIN. NORTHWEST WINDS 5 MPH.
.SUNDAY...MOSTLY CLEAR. LOWS 49 TO 57. HIGHS 83 TO 93 VALLEYS... 75 TO 88 HIGHER TERRAIN. NORTHWEST WINDS 5 MPH.

.6 TO 10 DAY OUTLOOK...MONDAY AUGUST 26 THROUGH FRIDAY AUGUST 30, 2013...
FOR NW CALIF...NEAR NORMAL TEMPERATURES AND NEAR NORMAL PRECIPITATION.

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VISIT US AT WWW.WEATHER.GOV/EUREKA

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FNUS56 KMFR 202155
FWFMFR

FIRE WEATHER FORECAST FOR OREGON AND NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE MEDFORD, OR
255 PM PDT TUE AUG 20 2013

...RED FLAG WARNING IN EFFECT FROM 11 AM WEDNESDAY TO 11 PM PDT THURSDAY FOR ABUNDANT LIGHTNING WITH DRY FUELS IN FIRE WEATHER ZONES 621 AND 623...

...RED FLAG WARNING IN EFFECT FROM 11 AM WEDNESDAY TO 8 PM PDT THURSDAY FOR ABUNDANT LIGHTNING WITH DRY FUELS IN FIRE WEATHER ZONES 617...620...AND 622.

...RED FLAG WARNING NOW IN EFFECT UNTIL 8 PM PDT THURSDAY FOR ABUNDANT LIGHTNING WITH DRY FUELS IN FIRE WEATHER ZONES 280...281...282...284 AND 285...

...RED FLAG WARNING NOW IN EFFECT UNTIL 11 PM PDT THURSDAY FOR ABUNDANT LIGHTNING WITH DRY FUELS IN FIRE WEATHER ZONES 624 AND 625...

Fire Weather Zone Forecast

.DISCUSSION...MOISTURE WILL CONTINUE TO EXPAND NORTH AND WESTWARD ACROSS THE AREA WELL TO THE NORTH OF A CLOSED LOW SPINNING OFF THE CALIFORNIA COAST. WITH GOOD INSTABILITY EXPECT ISOLATED TO SCATTERED SHOWERS AND THUNDERSTORMS TO DEVELOP ACROSS NORTHERN CALIFORNIA AND INTO SOUTHERN KLAMATH AND LAKE COUNTIES THROUGH THIS EVENING. ACTIVITY SHOULD WANE OVERNIGHT BUT CANNOT COMPLETELY RULE OUT AN ISOLATED CELL OR TWO. ON WEDNESDAY...THE COVERAGE OF THUNDERSTORMS WILL INCREASE AS MOISTURE AND INSTABILITY EXPANDS TO THE OREGON CASCADES...AND EVENTUALLY BACK TO SOUTHWEST OREGON. THUNDERSTORMS AND SHOWERS WILL CONTINUE ON THURSDAY AS THE LOW MOVES ACROSS THE AREA. INITIALLY STORMS WILL BE A MIX OF WET AND DRY THEN BECOME WET ON WEDNESDAY. SOME OF THE STORMS MAY BRING LOCALLY HEAVY RAIN WEDNESDAY EVENING THROUGH THURSDAY.

CAZ280-211145-
WESTERN KLAMATH NATIONAL FOREST-
255 PM PDT TUE AUG 20 2013

...RED FLAG WARNING NOW IN EFFECT UNTIL 8 PM PDT THURSDAY FOR ABUNDANT LIGHTNING WITH DRY FUELS...

.TONIGHT...
\* SKY/WEATHER.....PARTLY CLOUDY WITH SCATTERED SHOWERS AND THUNDERSTORMS. AREAS OF SMOKE.
\* MIN TEMPERATURE.....60-65.
\* MAX HUMIDITY.....50-70 PERCENT VALLEYS AND 45-55 PERCENT RIDGES.
\* 20-FOOT WINDS.....
\* VALLEYS/LWR SLOPES...NORTH WINDS 5 TO 8 MPH IN THE EVENING BECOMING LIGHT.
\* RIDGES/UPR SLOPES...NORTHEAST WINDS 5 TO 6 MPH.
\* HAINES INDEX.....3 (VERY LOW).
\* LAL.....3.
\* CHC OF WETTING RAIN...20 PERCENT.

&&
TEMP / HUM / POP
HAPPY CAMP 58 72 30
FORT JONES 65 50 30

.WEDNESDAY...
\* SKY/WEATHER.....PARTLY CLOUDY WITH SCATTERED SHOWERS AND THUNDERSTORMS. AREAS OF SMOKE.
\* MAX TEMPERATURE.....95-100 VALLEYS AND 75-80 RIDGES.
\* MIN HUMIDITY.....20-25 PERCENT VALLEYS AND 30-35 PERCENT RIDGES.
\* 20-FOOT WINDS.....
\* VALLEYS/LWR SLOPES...LIGHT WINDS BECOMING NORTHWEST 5 TO 8 MPH IN THE AFTERNOON.
\* RIDGES/UPR SLOPES...LIGHT WINDS BECOMING NORTHWEST 5 TO 6 MPH IN THE AFTERNOON.
\* HAINES INDEX.....3 (VERY LOW).
\* LAL.....3.
\* CHC OF WETTING RAIN...30 PERCENT.

&&
TEMP / HUM / POP
HAPPY CAMP 100 22 50
FORT JONES 95 20 50

.WEDNESDAY NIGHT...
\* SKY/WEATHER.....MOSTLY CLOUDY WITH SCATTERED SHOWERS AND THUNDERSTORMS. AREAS OF SMOKE.
\* MIN TEMPERATURE.....60-65 VALLEYS AND 55-60 RIDGES.
\* MAX HUMIDITY.....60-75 PERCENT VALLEYS AND 50-65 PERCENT RIDGES.
\* 20-FOOT WINDS.....
\* VALLEYS/LWR SLOPES...NORTH WINDS 5 TO 6 MPH.
\* RIDGES/UPR SLOPES...NORTH WINDS 5 TO 8 MPH.
\* HAINES INDEX.....3 (VERY LOW).
\* LAL.....3.
\* CHC OF WETTING RAIN...40 PERCENT.

&&
TEMP / HUM / POP
HAPPY CAMP 60 84 50
FORT JONES 65 60 50

.THURSDAY...
\* SKY/WEATHER.....PARTLY CLOUDY WITH SCATTERED SHOWERS AND THUNDERSTORMS UNTIL NOON...THEN MOSTLY CLOUDY WITH NUMEROUS SHOWERS AND THUNDERSTORMS. PATCHY SMOKE AFTER NOON.
\* MAX TEMPERATURE.....80-85 VALLEYS AND 65-70 RIDGES.



Fire Weather Zone Forecast

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\* MIN HUMIDITY.....35-40 PERCENT VALLEYS AND 50-55 PERCENT RIDGES.  
\* 20-FOOT WINDS.....  
\* VALLEYS/LWR SLOPES...LIGHT WINDS.  
\* RIDGES/UPR SLOPES...LIGHT WINDS.  
\* HAINES INDEX.....3 (VERY LOW).  
\* LAL.....4.  
\* CHC OF WETTING RAIN...50 PERCENT.

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	TEMP	/ HUM	/ POP
HAPPY CAMP	89	35	60
FORT JONES	82	35	60

.EXTENDED...  
.THURSDAY NIGHT...COOLER. MOSTLY CLOUDY WITH SCATTERED SHOWERS AND THUNDERSTORMS ENDING. AREAS OF SMOKE. LOWS 50 TO 55. NORTHWEST WINDS UP TO 5 MPH.  
.FRIDAY...PARTLY CLOUDY. AREAS OF SMOKE. HIGHS 75 TO 85. NORTHWEST WINDS 5 TO 8 MPH.  
.SATURDAY...PARTLY CLOUDY. AREAS OF SMOKE. LOWS 45 TO 55. HIGHS 75 TO 85. WEST WINDS 5 TO 8 MPH.  
.SUNDAY...PARTLY CLOUDY. AREAS OF SMOKE. LOWS 45 TO 55. HIGHS 70 TO 80. NORTH WINDS 5 TO 6 MPH.  
.MONDAY...PARTLY CLOUDY. LOWS 50 TO 55. HIGHS 75 TO 85.  
.TUESDAY...PARTLY CLOUDY. LOWS 50 TO 60. HIGHS 75 TO 85.

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.OUTLOOK FOR AUG 28 - SEP 03, 2013

FOR OREGON...INCREASED PROBABILITIES FOR ABOVE NORMAL TEMPERATURES AND NEAR NORMAL PRECIPITATION.  
FOR NRN CALIF...INCREASED PROBABILITIES FOR ABOVE NORMAL TEMPERATURES AND NEAR NORMAL PRECIPITATION.

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SPLIDE

### 1.2.3. Values

NAME	VALUE
Planning Area Name	08/20/2013 22:43
Incident Name	SRF Corral Complex
Planning Area Size	217,974 acres

#### Values Inventory

Category	Value	Data Source	Currency	Coverage
Building Clusters: Humboldt, CA	no data	US Counties / FGDC Cadastral Subcomm.		Available counties
Building Clusters: Siskiyou, CA	0	US Counties / FGDC Cadastral Subcomm.		Available counties
Building Clusters: Trinity, CA	454	US Counties / FGDC Cadastral Subcomm.		Available counties
Communication Towers	25	FCC	06/14/2012	National
County: Humboldt, CA	117,588 acres	HSIP 2011, US Census Bureau TIGER data	07/01/2010	National
County: Siskiyou, CA	388 acres	HSIP 2011, US Census Bureau TIGER data	07/01/2010	National
County: Trinity, CA	99,997 acres	HSIP 2011, US Census Bureau TIGER data	07/01/2010	National
Est Ground Evac Time: 1-2 Hrs	71,442 acres	National Park Service NIFC	11/01/2012	CONUS
Est Ground Evac Time: 2-4 Hrs	98,298 acres	National Park Service NIFC	11/01/2012	CONUS
Est Ground Evac Time: 4-6 Hrs	33,677 acres	National Park Service NIFC	11/01/2012	CONUS
Est Ground Evac Time: 6+ Hrs	8,531 acres	National Park Service NIFC	11/01/2012	CONUS
Habitat: Northern spotted owl	37,448 acres	FWS Geospatial Services	01/2013	National
IRA: Bakeoven Ridge IRA	46 acres	Various		National
IRA: Bell Quinby A IRA	3,190 acres	Various		National
IRA: Bell Quinby IRA	9,976 acres	Various		National
IRA: Cow Creek IRA	100 acres	Various		National
IRA: Little French C IRA	1 acres	Various		National
IRA: Orleans Mtn IRA	160 acres	Various		National
IRA: Orleans Mtn. B IRA	17 acres	Various		National
IRA: Orleans Mtn. C IRA	1,528 acres	Various		National
Jurisdictional Agency: BIA	17,481 acres	Various	08/08/2011	National
Jurisdictional Agency: USFS	191,115 acres	Various	08/08/2011	National
Natl Scenic Byways	10.0 miles	Various	varies by data source	National
Other Areas: Native American Contemp. Use Areas OCD	628 acres	Various	varies by data source	National
Responsible Agency: BIA	15,569 acres	Various	08/24/2012	AK, CA, ID, MT, NM, MN
Responsible Agency: USFS	202,404 acres	Various	08/24/2012	AK, CA, ID, MT, NM, MN
Roads	11.8 miles	NAVTEQ	07/01/2011	National
USFS Buildings	1	USFS-INFRA	03/14/2013	National
Wilderness: Trinity Alps Wilderness	119,874 acres	Various	04/23/2013	National

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

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BLM Buildings (BLM Lands), BLM Horse and Burro (OR, ID, MT, CA, NV, UT, WY, CO, AZ, NM), BLM Oil / Gas Leases (Western United States), BLM Range Allotments (Western United States), Campgrounds (National (BLM and USFS only)), Class 1 Airsheds (National), Electric Power Plants (National), Electric Sub Stations (National), Electric Transmission Lines (National), Mines (National), NPS Buildings (National), NRA (National), Natl Historic Trails (National), Natl Recreation Trails (National), Natl Scenic Trails (National), Oil and Gas Pipelines (National), Ozone Non-Attainment (National), Particulates Non-Attainment (National), Sage Grouse Habitat (Western United States), TNC Lands (National), USFWS Trails (National), WSA (National)

## 1.2.4. Situation

**Note:** This Strategic Operations Plan was completed outside WFDSS by a 4 person team lead by a Strategic Operations Planner (SOPL). This entire document is included below. Shape files for the Management Action Points (MAP's) along with conditions, actions, and resources are included in the Course of Action section of the decision. All of the information is included here as WFDSS would not allow all of this data to be easily included in the MAP content section.

### Corral Complex

CA-SRF-1494

### Strategic Operations Plan

as of 08/20/13 @ 1800

## Introduction

The Corral Complex is currently burning on the Lower Trinity District of the Six Rivers National Forest. All of the fires within the complex are located within the Trinity Alps Wilderness. This document is a strategic operating plan for long-term management of the Corral Complex. For stakeholders in the management of the Corral Complex, this document can help define where we are now, where we may want to be and how we can get there. Finally, by tracking real actions against this planning document, it can help us measure our progress in reaching our goals.

More specifically, this plan defines twenty-five specific locations where it is reasonably likely the fire could spread. For each place this plan identifies strategic goals and objectives for managing the fire. The plan also recommends specific tactical goals and objectives to attempt to meet the goals and objectives identified. Finally, the plan is self-evaluating. If this plan is largely followed and objectives are met, the planning process worked. This is useful to know for future fires. Many strategic ridgelines are used time after time for fire control in the Trinity Alps region [insert map from SHF proposed project].

A total of twenty-two fires started late on August 9, 2013. Half of those fires were at lower elevations near homes and community, while the remainder occurred in the Trinity Alps Wilderness just south and east of the 2009 Backbone Fire just two miles from the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation. The lower elevation fires were contained and controlled over the next few days, as holdovers were detected. The 11 Wilderness Fires were all proximate to one another and were combined into the Corral Complex. Smokejumpers and heli-rappellers were inserted on the Corral Complex on 8/10, but were unable to make progress on any but the least active fires most distant from the Corral Fire.

A complexity analysis and organizational needs assessment completed on August 11<sup>th</sup> indicated the need for a Type II Incident Management Team. The complex was about 350 acres in size at the end of shift that day. Orders for Type I hand crews were going unfilled, due to competition from other fires in the State, logistical support of the few resources working in the Wilderness was insufficient, and fatigue was wearing on local initial attack resources. Don Garwood's SoCal Team #2 was ordered, traveled on August 12<sup>th</sup> and was in-briefed on the morning of August 13<sup>th</sup>, and assumed command of the fire on the morning of the 14<sup>th</sup>. At the time of transition, the complex was 1647 acres in size. Carlton Joseph's California Interagency Incident Management Team 5 is scheduled to in-brief the afternoon of August 18 and assume management on August 20. All but the Swamps and Trail Fires had either merged into the Corral Fire or had been worked and abandoned, due to the proximity of dangerous nearby fire behavior. This document addresses the entire Corral Complex.

The Corral Fire was the first of the fires to become firmly established in the heavy dead & down fuel left behind by the 1999 Megram Fire. There are many standing snags in the old Megram footprint, as well as head-high ceanothus brush. This fuel bed is nearly impassable on foot in many cases. The primary mechanism of fire spread in the old burn is aerial spotting snag-to-s snag and surface fire spread log-to-log. The intense heat put off by the burning heavy fuel ignites the crowns of any nearby brush, so total smoke production is greater than a fire with more typical fuel loading. An

important consideration is to protect human health from smoke impacts. This can be facilitated by coordinating with the North Coast Unified Air Pollution Control Districts (APCD), as well as any Air Resource Advisors assigned to the Northern Calif. CACC or nearby IMTs.

The Corral Complex is likely to continue to grow for another couple months. The reasons the fire can't reasonably be extinguished sooner (and is not going to go out on its own) include steep, rugged and largely inaccessible terrain coupled with current and expected weather and fire behavior. Finally, the forest vegetation on all sides of the fire provides ample fuel for continued burning. Past experiences and climatology records for the Trinity River drainage suggest that it will be many weeks before the weather becomes sufficiently damp and cool to stop the Corral Complex.

Current fire suppression efforts at this time are focused on checking westerly fire spread toward the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation and the important commercial timber values that provide jobs for local families, as well as cultural sites still being used that hold great spiritual value for the Hoopa Tribe. The Hoopa Tribe is a federally recognized tribe. The Hoopa Tribe along with the Bureau of Indian Affairs has joined the Six Rivers National Forest in Unified Command of the Corral Complex on August 17, 2013. The Hoopa Tribe has provided strategic direction to consider as proposed contingency lines that are located on the WFDSS Maps as back up only if the priority contingency lines are compromised.

Concern remains for fire spread in other directions, as well, but wilderness values must be considered. The intent of the strategic operating plan is to further build on opportunities that will provide for the highest probability of success for the duration of this incident. To successfully manage and communicate the long-term objectives, the Southern California Incident Management Team – Team 2 developed the strategic operating plan. This tool can be used to assist in implementing and informing ongoing suppression efforts as well as used as a communication tool for agency administrators, public information, and incoming incident management teams.

## Objectives

Provide a strategic operating plan to assist in the short-term and long-term management of the Corral Complex.

1. The plan is highly specific because it is based on robust knowledge about the area in and near the Corral Complex.
2. The plan is expected to help incident managers and agency administrators to make decisions because it addresses both strategy and operations.
3. The plan may help managers communicate the fire management concept of the right plan, in the right place, at the right time, with the right assets, and for the right duration.

## Management Action Points

Management Action Points (MAPs) are places the fire's leading edge may reach and where fire's arrival indicates the likely need for action. Specific suppression actions taken when the fire reaches an MAP are anticipated to limit fire spread in a certain direction and thereby protect values at risk. There are people who need to know when the fire reaches a MAP, so this document lists people to notify for each. Each MAP's description also recommends the number and kinds of operational resources needed to accomplish the mitigation.

MAPs can be implemented sequentially or simultaneously, allowing for better utilization of resources. MAP actions may be initiated at the discretion of an incident management organization. Implementation *should not* occur without consideration of current and predicted weather and fire behavior, and of other factors influencing the Corral Complex fires and their management. These factors will determine the need for implementation of the management actions as well as drive the specific location, urgency, and intensity of the actions.

All firefighting resources listed in MAP descriptions should be considered as recommendations only. In order to be safe and effective, Incident Commanders and other fire managers need the flexibility to use any tactical resources needed to meet the objectives of managing these fires. They should give careful consideration to geographic area preparedness levels and draw-down levels. **All fire management actions must be based on current and expected fire behavior, including in light of the time of year and season.**

As needed in response to the changing fire situation, it is important to update the plans in this document. The Corral Complex will grow in size and/or complexity during the rest of the fire season. New fires may start. Any of these fires may influence each other. In

response to all of these changes, fire managers should reassess this document's contingency plans. Each day's operational priorities and planned strategic and tactical actions should be assessed in light of the location of fire's leading edge relative to MAPs. Add new MAP's or change existing ones as needed.

*Notes common to all firelines recommended in this document:*

The lines will be ineffective if they are not burned out as needed; Firing is presumed as part of line construction and should be coordinated with the Agency Administrators, stakeholders and resource advisors.

Coordinate with stakeholders and resource advisors before building dozer line in released roadless areas and on Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation lands.

## **Management Action Point 1: Toe of Lone Pine Ridge**

### **Physical Location of MAP:**

**West** of the fire's current perimeter

From the junction of 7N08 and 7N30 (Chicken Foot) east of knoll on Lone Pine Ridge traveling due north on 7N08, crossing Horse Linto Creek (road ends) and heading north up ridge to Tish Tang trailhead.

**Condition:** The condition for this MAP has already been reached. Therefore the suppression actions listed below for this MAP already are being implemented. Fire is established in the Head of Horse Linto Creek.

### **Values to Protect:**

- Elevated Hoopa Indian Reservation Concerns: Increase interaction with Tribal council to keep council informed. Work with designation tribal council members to achieve meaningful avoidance or mitigation measures synergy.
- Trail system which may include historic tree blazes and other associated historic resources.
- Wilderness values and recreational opportunities. The Forest has spent considerable time and money decommissioning roads in the 2006 Wilderness addition.
- The Trinity River below Horse Linto and Tish Tang Creek supply water to the community of Hoopa
- Northern Spotted Owl habitat in areas not burned at high severity in the 1999 Megram Fire.
- Cultural site important to the Hoopa Tribe. This includes access to areas and view-sheds during specific periods.
- Air Quality – Nighttime smoke will follow dominate drainages into communities.
- Roadless Values
- Old growth timber on the south side of Horse Linto Creek drainage on the north facing slope and associated wildlife habitat
- Highly valued plantations
- T&E fisheries in the South Fork of Tish Tang Creek and Horse Linto at risk, if high severity fire in the area due to high sedimentation and reduced stream shading. Horse Linto Creek is anadromous fish habitat.

### **Actions:**

1. Construct control line along MAP south and east of the wilderness boundary. This line is currently being utilized as a main contingency line to contain the fire from moving to the west onto Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation.
2. Improve segments of 7N09 road to serve as control line
3. Received approval for mechanized equipment in the wilderness on 8/15.

**Probability of Success:** Moderate. Time to implement but difficult terrain for dozers to operate.

### **Consequences of Not Taking Action:**

1. There are no other logical defensible points to prevent westerly fire spread into the Hoopa Reservation.
2. Fire could align itself for significant runs up to ridgeline that could result in increased resource damage
3. A much larger and more expensive fire
4. Adverse public opinion in the local community regarding insufficiently aggressive suppression tactics. The Hoopa Tribe will have grave concerns about the fire spreading onto their sovereign nation.
5. Increased threat to natural, historic, and irreplaceable cultural resources
6. Longer period of poor air quality with increased exposure to long-term causing detrimental health effects

### **Notifications:**

- Agency Administrators Six Rivers National
- Community of Hoopa. A public meeting should be considered.
- Designated Hoopa Tribal Government Representative
- Forest fire duty officers (Six Rivers National Forest and Shasta-Trinity National Forest)
- Humboldt Sheriff's Office
- Community liaison
- Local Fire Safe Council Chairperson

### **Resources:**

- 4 Type-1 Hand crews
- 2 Type-2 hand crews
- 2 Falling teams
- 2 Falling Bosses

- 1 Division /Group Supervisor
- 1 Safety Officer
- 1 Type 3 Helicopter

## **Management Action Point 2: Bret Hole**

### **Physical Location of MAP:**

**West** of the fire's current perimeter

Starting at Tish Tang trail head crossing the south fork of Tish Tang Creek then along ridge northeast to the peak east of Tish Tang Point. Then east to McKay Meadow and tying into 6E35 trail (that was previous a two track road) to the top of the ridge.

**Condition:** The condition for this MAP is imminent. Approval for mechanized equipment use in wilderness has been granted by the Regional Office. Fire is established in the Head of the South Fork of Tish Tang Creek.

### **Values to Protect:**

- Trail system including possible historic tree blazes and other historic resources.
- Wilderness values and recreational opportunities. The Forest has invested a great deal of time and money into decommissioning roads after the 2006 Wilderness addition.
- Municipal watershed for river communities
- Northern Spotted Owl habitat in areas not burned at high severity in the 1999 Megram Fire.
- Important cultural sites to the Hoopa Tribe.
- Air Quality – Nighttime smoke will follow dominate drainages into communities.
- Roadless Values
- Old growth timber on the south side of Horse Linto Creek drainage on the north facing slope and wildlife habitat
- Elevated Hoopa Indian Reservation Concerns
- T & E fisheries at risk if high severity fire in the area due to high sedimentation and reduced stream shading.

### **Actions:**

1. Line construction using mechanized equipment in wilderness is being considered extending from the ridgeline west of Trinity Summit on the old two-track (6E35) past Bret Hole, near McKay Meadow, and through the middle of an extensive snag patch downslope to Tish Tang trailhead. Lack of equipment and fire proximity may negate this option.
2. Extinguish any spot fires or slop-overs as quickly as feasible.
3. Consider road and trail closures and public notifications

**Probability of Success:** Low to Moderate. The fire is already very near this proposed line, permission to use mechanized equipment in wilderness has not yet been obtained, and the necessary equipment is not yet on-site.

### **Consequences of Not Taking Action:**

1. Fire could align itself for significant runs up to ridgeline that could result in increased resource damage, verse a backing fire off the ridgeline.
2. A much larger and more expensive fire
3. Damage from wildfire to cultural resources such as the Historic property known as the De No To trail and the cultural values associated with the Ladder Rock area.
4. Adverse public opinion in the local community regarding insufficiently aggressive suppression tactics. The Hoopa Tribe will have grave concerns about the fire spreading onto their sovereign lands.
5. Increased threat to natural, historic, and cultural resources
6. Longer period of poor air quality, which compounds health issues for the 1/3 of the Hoopa population that has respiratory issues.

### **Notifications:**

- Agency Administrators Six Rivers National
- Bureau of Indian Affairs, Pacific Regional Office
- Community of Hoopa. A public meeting should be considered.
- Designated Hoopa Tribal Government Representative
- Forest fire duty officers (Six Rivers National Forest and Shasta-Trinity National Forest)
- Humboldt Sheriff's Office
- Community liaison
- Local Fire Safe Council Chairperson

### **Resources:**

- 4 Type-1 Hand crews
- Feller/bunchers, excavators, dozers
- 6 Falling teams
- 6 Falling Bosses
- 2 Division /Group Supervisor

### **Management Action Point 3: Bear Hole**

#### **Physical Location of MAP:**

**North** of the fire's current perimeter

Intersection of 6E35 trail with the ridge line west of Trinity Summit, to 10N02 road at wilderness boundary. From the 10N02 road to the junction of 8N15 road and junction of Mill Creek (8N01) road.

**Condition:** Fire is established north of Corral Creek

#### **Values to Protect:**

- Critical Tribal cultural values on Horse Trail Ridge and near Water Dog Lakes such as the De-No-To Cultural District, and including access to areas as well as view-sheds.
- Trail system, in addition to the De-No-To Cultural District .
- Cultural Resources including the historic Trinity Summit Guard Station.
- Wilderness values and recreational opportunities. The Forest has invested time and money into decommissioning roads after the 2006 Wilderness addition.
- Municipal watershed for community of Hoopa
- Northern Spotted Owl habitat in areas not burned at high severity in the 1999 Megram Fire.
- Air Quality – Nighttime smoke will follow dominate drainages into communities.
- Highly valued and/or grazing allotments.
- T & E fisheries at risk from sedimentation and reduced stream shading if fire in the area burns with high severity.
- North Trinity Mountain Research Natural Area

#### **Actions:**

1. Construct control line along ridge, tying into completed fuels treatment on 8N15 and 8N01 (Mill Creek) Roads. Base the line width on minimum width necessary for firefighter safety and controllability.
2. Low to moderate fire severity here during the Megram Fire offers lifted, intact over-story canopies which would be easier to conduct burnouts from and to build control line through, as opposed to the snag patch to the south.
3. Extinguish any spot fires or slop-overs as quickly as feasible.
4. Consider road and trail closures and public notifications.
5. Consider using Megram Fire under-burn between MAPs 3 and 6 for fire slowing opportunities.
6. Continue working with Tribal Liaisons to acknowledge spiritual areas and ceremonial dates.

**Probability of Success:** Moderate. Using this prominent ridge and tying into roads outside of wilderness, some of which have received fuel treatments may check fire spread further north, however no actions are currently planned inside the Hoopa Reservation, so fire could flank onto the Reservation and continue northerly spread there, if logical actions are not taken to extend this work.

#### **Consequences of Not Taking Action:**

1. Fire could align itself for significant runs up to ridgeline that could result in increased resource damage, verse a backing fire off the ridgeline.
2. Damage from wildfire to cultural resources such as the Historic property known as the De-No-To Trail
3. A much larger and more expensive fire
4. Impacts to Trinity Alps grazing allotments.
5. Adverse public opinion in the local community regarding insufficiently aggressive suppression tactics. The Hoopa Tribe will have grave concerns about the fire spreading north and impacting spiritually important areas on Forest Service lands..
6. Increased threat to natural, historic, and cultural resources
7. Longer period of poor air quality

#### **Notifications:**

- Designated Hoopa Tribal Government Representative
- Agency Administrators Six Rivers National
- Forest fire duty officers Six Rivers National Forest
- Humboldt Sheriff's Office
- Community liaison.
- Local Fire Safe Council Chairperson
- Community of Hoopa. A public meeting should be considered.
- Designated Karuk Tribal Government Representative

#### **Resources:**

- 4 Type-1 Hand crews
- 2 Type-2 hand crews
- 2 Falling teams
- 2 Falling Bosses



1 Division /Group Supervisor

1 Safety Officer

#### **Management Action Point 4: Tish Tang**

##### **Physical Location of MAP:**

From the Tish Tang trailhead follow ridge west to a ridge east of the Sign Board Gap go north to Hostler Ridge then east along the ridge to Big Hill Road (8N01) just east of the Hoopa Valley Reservation/Six Rivers NF Boundary

**Condition:** Suppression resources are unable to hold fire along MAP 1 or 2

##### **Values to Protect:**

- Critical Tribal cultural values found within the reservation utilized by the Hoopa Tribe's living culture.
- Ingress and egress to and on the De-No-To Trail
- Old growth Tribal timber reserve in this area ranges from dense to sparse. Close fire management coordination with the Hoopa Tribe is critical.
- \$112 million dollar old growth Tribal timber reserve is about 1.5 miles to the west of the current fire location, as well as T&E species habitat, and cultural resources.
- 9 million board feet of conifer, 1 million board feet of tanoak, and 1 million board feet of wood logs in a proposed timber sale on Tish Tang a Tang Ridge, west of MAP 4
- Municipal watershed for community of Hoopa
- Northern Spotted Owl habitat in areas not burned at high severity in the 1999 Megram Fire.
- Air Quality – Nighttime smoke will follow dominate drainages into communities.
- Highly valued plantations
- T & E fisheries at risk if high severity fire impacts riparian areas, due to high sediment loads and reduced stream shading.

##### **Actions:**

1. Further planning and consideration must be given to indirect or direct suppression actions taking place within the Hoopa Sovereign Nation.
2. Very close coordination with the Hoopa Tribal Council will occur prior to any control actions taking place on the Hoopa Land.
3. Open existing trails/roads and prepare for holding actions
4. Continue working with Tribal Liaisons to acknowledge spiritual areas and ceremonial dates.

**Probability of Success:** Moderate to High. The proposed lines primarily follow the Megram Fire footprint and a favorable ridgeline.

##### **Consequences of Not Taking Action:**

1. Fire could align itself for significant runs up to ridgeline that could result in increased resource damage, verse a backing fire off the ridgeline.
2. A much larger and more expensive fire
3. The eastern portion of the Hoopa Valley would be at risk and structures threatened.
4. Adverse public opinion in the local community regarding insufficiently aggressive suppression tactics. The Hoopa Tribe will have grave concerns about the fire spreading north and impacting spiritually important areas on Forest Service lands..
5. Increased threat to natural, historic, and cultural resources
6. Longer period of poor air quality

##### **Notifications:**

- Designated Hoopa Tribal Government Representative
- Agency Administrators Six Rivers National
- Forest fire duty officers Six Rivers National Forest
- Humboldt Sheriff's Office
- Community liaison.
- Local Fire Safe Council Chairperson
- Community of Hoopa. A public meeting should be considered.

##### **Resources:**

Increase public information staff on the incident.

- 4 Type-1 Hand crews
- 2 Type-2 hand crews
- 2 Falling teams
- 2 Falling Bosses
- 1 Division /Group Supervisor
- 1 Safety Officer
- 2 Dozers

## **Management Action Point 5: Mill Creek Road.**

### **Physical Location of MAP:**

**Northwest** of the fire's current perimeter

This MAP starts at the 8N01/10N02 junction (MAP 3), and runs north along the Mill Creek Road over Horse Trail ridge continuing north on Packsaddle Ridge at the wilderness boundary and MAP #6.

In the north half of this MAP follows wilderness boundary.

**Condition:** Fire is established north of Bret Creek and Trinity Summit

### **Values to Protect:**

- Critical Tribal cultural values on Horse Trail Ridge and near Water Dog Lakes, including access to areas and view-sheds.
- Trail system including possible historic trail blazes.
- Wilderness values and recreational opportunities. The Forest has invested time and money in decommissioning roads after the 2006 Wilderness addition.
- Infrastructure (Trailheads, bridges, corrals)
- Northern Spotted Owl habitat in areas not burned at high severity in the 1999 Megram Fire.
- Air Quality – Nighttime smoke will follow dominate drainages into communities.
- Highly valued plantations
- T & E fisheries at risk from sedimentation and reduced stream shading if high severity fire in the area.
- Horse Ridge National Recreation Trail
- Corrals at Red Top Trailhead

### **Actions:**

1. Improve existing fuel treatments along the Mill Creek Road (10N02). Extend the width of the original snag mitigation to reduce the spotting potential.
2. Make proper notification and gain approval of mechanized equipment if in the wilderness (east of 10N02)
3. Extinguish any spot fires or slop-overs as quickly as feasible.
4. Consider road and trail closures and public notifications

**Probability of Success:** Moderate. While not ideal, this mid-slope road is the last opportunity to check westerly fire spread toward the Hoopa Valley Reservation from fire backing down off Horse Trail Ridge. Some of this road has received fuel treatments may check fire spread further west. The area around the junction of the 8N01 and 10N02 Rds. experienced low to moderate fire severity during the Megram Fire and offers a lifted, intact over-story canopy which would be easier to conduct burnouts from and to build control line through. Unfortunately the bulk of this MAP is through abundant snags.

### **Consequences of Not Taking Action:**

1. Fire could align itself for significant runs up to ridgeline that could result in increased resource damage, verse a backing fire off the ridgeline.
2. A much larger and more expensive fire
3. Likelihood of continued fire spread toward the Hoopa Valley Reservation..
4. Adverse public opinion in the local community regarding insufficiently aggressive suppression tactics. The Hoopa Tribe will have grave concerns about the fire spreading west and impacting Reservation natural resource and cultural areas.
5. Increased threat to natural, historic, and cultural resources
6. Fire could get established in the Red Cap watershed which over 85% has not had fire activity for over 60 years.
7. Longer period of poor air quality
8. Negative impacts to watershed

### **Notifications:**

- Designated Hoopa Tribal Government Representative
- Designated Karuk Tribal Government Representative
- Designated Yurok Tribal Government Representative
- Agency Administrators Six Rivers National
- Forest fire duty officers Six Rivers National Forest
- Humboldt Sheriff's Office
- Community liaison.
- Community of Hoopa. A public meeting should be considered.

### **Resources:**

- 4 Type-1 Hand crews
- 2 Type-2 hand crews
- 2 Falling teams
- 2 Falling Bosses
- 1 Division /Group Supervisor
- 1 Safety Officer

## Management Action Point 6: Packsaddle Ridge

### Physical Location of MAP:

**North** of the fire's current perimeter

MAP starts at MAP #3 just west of Trinity Summit, across Trinity Summit, then north along the Horse Ridge National Recreation Trail to Packsaddle ridge, continues along Packsaddle ridge north to end of 10N02A road.

**Condition:** Fire is North of Tish Tang Creek and Trinity Summit threatening Red Cap Creek, or fire is in Red Cap Creek Drainage threatening Hoopa Reservation land to the west.

### Values to Protect:

- Critical Tribal cultural values on Horse Trail Ridge and near Water Dog Lakes such as the De-No-To Cultural District and access to areas and view-sheds.
- Trail system Infrastructure (Trailheads, bridges, corrals)
- Wilderness values and recreational opportunities
- Trinity Summit Guard station and other buildings at Trinity Summit
- Horse Ridge National Recreation Trail
- Municipal watershed for community of Hoopa
- Northern Spotted Owl habitat in areas not burned at high severity in the 1999 Megram Fire.
- Air Quality – Nighttime smoke will follow dominate drainages into communities.
- North Trinity Mountain Research Natural Area
- Red Cap Central mine
- Corrals at Red Top Trailhead

### Actions:

1. Continue working with Tribal Liaisons to acknowledge spiritual areas and ceremonial dates.
2. Construct control line along ridge, handline only due to cultural sites
3. Base the line width on minimum width necessary for firefighter safety and controllability.
4. Low to Moderate fire severity here during the Megram Fire offers lifted, intact over-story canopies which would be easier to conduct burnouts from and to build control line through, as opposed to the snag patch to the south.
5. Extinguish any spot fires or slop-overs as quickly as feasible.
6. Utilize Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST)
7. Consider trail/area closures for Horse Ridge National Recreation trail and others.

**Probability of Success:** Moderate. Using this prominent ridge and tying into trail systems, however no actions are currently planned inside the Hoopa Reservation, so fire could flank onto the Reservation and continue northerly spread there, if logical actions are not taken to extend this work.

### Consequences of Not Taking Action:

1. Fire could align itself for significant runs up to ridgeline that could result in increased resource damage, verse a backing fire off the ridgeline.
2. A much larger and more expensive fire
3. Impacts to Trinity Alps grazing allotments.
4. Adverse public opinion in the local community regarding insufficiently aggressive suppression tactics. The Hoopa Tribe will have grave concerns about the fire spreading north and impacting spiritually important areas on Forest Service lands..
5. Fire could get established in the Red Cap watershed which over 85% has not had fire activity for over 60 years.
6. Increased threat to natural, historic, and cultural resources
7. Longer period of poor air quality

### Notifications:

- Designated Hoopa Tribal Government Representative
- Designated Karuk Tribal Government Representative
- Designated Yurok Tribal Government Representative
- Agency Administrators Six Rivers National
- Forest fire duty officers Six Rivers National Forest
- Humboldt Sheriff's Office
- Community liaison.
- Local Fire Safe Council Chairperson
- Community of Hoopa. A public meeting should be considered.

### Resources:

- 4 Type-1 Hand crews
- 2 Type-2 hand crews
- 2 Falling teams
- 2 Falling Bosses
- 1 Division /Group Supervisor

1 Safety Officer

### **Management Action Point 7: Devil's Backbone**

#### **Physical Location of MAP:**

**North** of the fire's current perimeter

North from MAP #6 and the intersection of the 12W02 trail with the Horse Ridge Recreational Trail along ridge system just north of the 2009 Backbone Fire to Salmon Mountain summit and the Redspot portion of the Backbone Fire from 2009.

**Condition:** Fire is North of Soldier Creek moving west or north of Tish Tang a Tang creek moving east past Horse Trail Ridge.

#### **Values to Protect:**

- Rich Tribal cultural values
- Wilderness values and recreational opportunities
- Air Quality – Nighttime smoke will follow dominate drainages into communities.
- Sensitive cultural resources, including historic structures, and prehistoric sites
- Infrastructure (Trailheads, bridges, corrals)
- Private property
- Recreation opportunities: Trail Systems, Trail heads, camping, hunting and other opportunities
- Visual/scenic characteristics
- Critical Habitat for Northern Spotted Owl north of this area down Red Cap Creek
- Sensitive plants
- Rich Tribal cultural values utilized by the Karuk Tribe further to the north.
- Red Cap Central Mine
- Eight Mile and One Mile Camps

#### **Actions:**

1. Continue working with Tribal Liaisons to acknowledge spiritual areas and ceremonial dates.
2. Construct control line along Devils Backbone Ridge to the top of Salmon Mountain ridgeline.
3. Evaluate and construct helispots as necessary to support crews logistically
4. Extinguish any spot fires or slop-overs as quickly as feasible.
5. Consider road and trail closures and public notifications

**Probability of Success:** Low to Moderate. Ridge system is accessible, but remote and in rugged terrain. Adverse winds will make holding difficult, even during low intensity firing.

#### **Consequences of Not Taking Action:**

1. Fire could align itself for significant runs up to ridgeline that could result in increased resource damage, verse a backing fire off the ridgeline.
2. A much larger and more expensive fire
3. Fire would then enter the Shasta Trinity National Forest
4. Adverse public opinion in the local community regarding insufficiently aggressive suppression tactics. The Hoopa Tribe will have grave concerns about the fire spreading north and impacting spiritually important areas on Forest Service lands..
5. Increased threat to natural, historic, and cultural resources
6. Longer period of poor air quality

#### **Notifications:**

- Designated Hoopa Tribal Government Representative
- Agency Administrators Six Rivers and Shasta Trinity National Forests
- Forest fire duty officers Six Rivers National Forest
- Humboldt Sheriff's Office
- Community liaison.
- Local Fire Safe Council Chairperson
- Community of Hoopa. A public meeting should be considered.
- Designated Karuk Tribal Government Representative

#### **Resources:**

- 4 Type-1 Hand crews
- 2 Type-2 hand crews
- 2 Falling teams
- 2 Falling Bosses
- 1 Division /Group Supervisor
- 1 Safety Officer

### **Management Action Point 8: Trinity Mountain Ridge**

**Physical Location of MAP:**

**East** of the fire's current perimeter

MAP starts at Trinity Summit and runs south to Trinity Mountain and terminates at the Grizzly Camp trailhead.

**Condition:** Fire has crossed Horse Linto Creek, the creek just west of Trinity Mountain Ridge. This MAP has already been reach. Therefore it is recommended to open handline on the ridge system and utilize as a contingency line.

**Values to Protect:**

- Sensitive cultural resources, including historic structures, and prehistoric sites
- Infrastructure (Trailheads, bridges, corrals)
- Trinity Summit Guard station and other buildings at Trinity Summit
- Private property
- Recreation opportunities: Trail Systems, Trail heads, camping, hunting and other opportunities
- Mineral and patented mining claims; including but not limited to Salmon Summit mine, Brooks mine and Sherwood mine.
- Visual/scenic characteristics
- Air and water quality
- Critical Habitat for Northern Spotted Owl
- Sensitive plants
- Rich Tribal cultural values utilized by the Karuk Tribe further to the north.

**Actions:**

1. Construct handline along MAP on the Trinity Mountain ridgeline south to Trinity Mountain. Base the line width on minimum width on minimum width necessary for firefighter safety and controllability.
2. Extinguish any spot fires or slop-overs as quickly as feasible.
3. Consider road and trail closures and public notifications
4. Continue working with Tribal Liaisons to acknowledge spiritual areas and ceremonial dates.

**Probability of Success:** Moderate. The area north of this MAP burned during the 2009 Backbone Fire and still serves as a moderately effective barrier to fire spread. However, the area is steep enough to both limit and slow safe firefighter access.

**Consequences of Not Taking Action:**

1. Fire could align itself for significant runs up to ridgeline that could result in increased resource damage
2. A much larger and more expensive fire
3. Poor public opinion. Local area is critical of decisions not to take action
4. Increased threat to natural, historic, and cultural resources
5. Longer period of poor air quality

**Notifications:**

- Agency Administrators (Six Rivers National Forest and Shasta-Trinity National Forest)
- Forest fire duty officers (Six Rivers National Forest and Shasta-Trinity National Forest)
- Designated Hoopa Tribal Government Representative
- Trinity County Board of Supervisors
- Trinity Sheriff's Office
- Community liaison. Trinity County Local Area Advisors
- Local Fire Safe Council Chairperson
- Community of Denny. A public meeting should be considered.
- Designated Karuk Tribal Government Representative

**Resources:**

- 4 Type-1 Hand crews
- 1 Division /Group Supervisor
- 1 Safety Officer
- 4 Helicopter Crewmembers
- 1 Type 3 Helicopter

**Management Action Point 9: Lone Pine East to Grizzly Camp Trailhead****Physical Location of MAP:**

**South** of the fire's current perimeter

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Map Starts at the junction of the 7N30 and 7N31 roads, extends southeast on the 7N10 road that runs along the Lone Pine Ridge to Onion Campsite, then goes northeast to Grizzly Camp along 8N02 road.

**Condition:** Fire has progressed south across Horse Linto, and East Fork Creeks.

**Values to Protect:**

- Structures, private property and infrastructure, primarily in the Denny area.
- Community water source for Denny. Potential degradation after a fire includes heavy silt entering filtration plants that purify domestic-use water.
- Sensitive cultural resources, including historic structures, and prehistoric sites
- Infrastructure (Trailheads, bridges, corrals)
- Private property
- Recreation opportunities: Trail Systems, Trail heads, camping, hunting and other opportunities
- Mineral and patented mining claims
- Visual/scenic characteristics
- Air and water quality
- Sensitive plants
- Anadromous fish habitat in Cedar Creek

**Actions:**

1. Implement Structure Protection Plan for Denny and evaluate preparation needs around other structures in New River area.
2. Extinguish any spot fires or slop-overs as quickly as feasible.
3. Begin looking at Denny road as contingency
4. Consider issuing an Evacuation "Advisory" for the area of Denny, based on current and forecasted fire behavior and weather.

**Probability of Success:** Moderate. Ridge system is an old road system that was opened back up during the Backbone Incident 2009. Good ridge system that would be fairly successful unless significant run occurs

**Consequences of Not Taking Action:**

1. Last of two ridge systems that align east to west for a north or south control line
2. Fire could align itself for significant runs up to ridgeline that could result in increased resource damage, verse a backing fire off the ridgeline.
3. A much larger and more expensive fire
4. Poor public opinion. Local area is critical of decisions not to take action
5. Increased threat to natural, historic, and cultural resources
6. Longer period of poor air quality

**Notifications:**

- Agency Administrators (Six Rivers National Forest and Shasta-Trinity National Forest)
- Forest fire duty officers (Six Rivers National Forest and Shasta-Trinity National Forest)
- Designated Hoopa Tribal Government Representative
- Trinity Sheriff's Office and the Office of Emergency Services
- Community liaison. Trinity County Local Area Advisors
- Local Fire Safe Council Chairperson
- Community of Denny. A public meeting should be considered.

**Resources:**

- 2 Type-1 Hand crews
- 2 Falling teams
- 2 Falling Bosses
- 1 Division /Group Supervisor
- 1 Safety Officer
- 4 Helicopter Crewmembers
- 1 Type 3 Helicopter

**Management Action Point 10: Lone Pine West**

**Physical Location of MAP:**

**South** of the fire's current perimeter

Map Starts at the junction of the 7N30 and 7N31 roads Map extends northwest from along 7N30 road to Horse Linto Camp.

**Condition:** Fire is established Horse Linto Creek south of Tish Tang A Tang Ridge.

**Values to Protect:**

- Rich Tribal cultural values
- Trail system

- Municipal watershed for community of Hoopa
- Spotted Owl habitat
- Air Quality – Nighttime smoke will follow dominate drainages into communities.
- Hiway 96 and main thoroughfare for Klamath River communities
- Hiway 96 and National Scenic Byway
- River fisheries from sedimentation
- River recreation values

**Actions:**

1. Prepare to hold line at the Waterman Ridge MAP.
2. Evaluate structure protection plan for Willow Creek.
3. Extinguish any spot fires or slop-overs as quickly as feasible.
4. Consider road and trail closures and public notifications

**Probability of Success:** Moderate. Using this prominent ridge and tying into roads outside of wilderness, some of which have received fuel treatments may check fire spread further north, however no actions are currently planned inside the Hoopa Reservation, so fire could flank onto the Reservation and continue northerly spread there, if logical actions are not taken to extend this work.

**Consequences of Not Taking Action:**

1. Fire could align itself for significant runs up to ridgeline that could result in increased resource damage, verse a backing fire off the ridgeline.
2. A much larger and more expensive fire
3. Impacts to Trinity Alps grazing allotments.
4. Adverse public opinion in the local community regarding insufficiently aggressive suppression tactics. The Hoopa Tribe will have grave concerns about the fire spreading north and impacting spiritually important areas on Forest Service lands..
5. Increased threat to natural, historic, and cultural resources
6. Longer period of poor air quality

**Notifications:**

- Designated Hoopa Tribal Government Representative
- Agency Administrators Six Rivers National
- Forest fire duty officers Six Rivers National Forest
- Humboldt Sheriff's Office
- Community liaison.
- Local Fire Safe Council Chairperson
- Community of Hoopa. A public meeting should be considered.

**Resources:**

- 4 Type-1 Hand crews
- 2 Type-2 hand crews
- 2 Falling teams
- 2 Falling Bosses
- 1 Division /Group Supervisor
- 1 Safety Officer

**Management Action Point 11: K-Rail**

**Physical Location of MAP:**

**Southwest** of the fire's current perimeter

From Waterman Ridge Road to the top of Tish Tang Ridge [ast where the K-Rail was located on the 8N03 Road.

**Condition:** Fire is established west of the proposed control line attempting to keep fire off the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation, running from Lone Pine Ridge through the Horse Linto and back up to McKay Meadow (MAPs #1 & 2)

**Values to Protect:**

- Recreation site including (Hoopa Campground and Tish Tang Campground)
- National scenic byway
- Structures and fish hatchery at mouth of Horse Linto Ck., around river corridor and Hwy 96
- Rich Tribal cultural values
- Trail system
- Municipal watershed for community of Hoopa
- Air Quality – Nighttime smoke will follow dominate drainages into communities.
- Highly valued plantations
- High value plantations
- Infrastructure including Communication Tower on Lone Pine Ridge, and main transition lines down Hwy 96 corridor
- Interpretive trail and campground near Horse Linto Campground

- Critical anadromous fish spawning area
- Tish Tang Ridge: popular mountain biking trail
- Lone Pine Ridge repeater site and electronics

**Actions:**

1. Initiate and follow structure protection and evacuation plan for Hwy 96 corridor
2. Make notifications to CHP to initiate traffic control for Hwy 96
3. Improve and prepare to hold the 8N03 road
4. Extinguish any spot fires or stop-overs as quickly as feasible.
5. Consider road and trail closures and public notifications
6. Utilize MIST within wilderness areas and in other land use designations as appropriate. Wherever feasible, helispots, staging areas and spike camps will be located (a) outside wilderness or (b) so as to have the least impact to wilderness values. These improvements in wilderness will not be constructed without District Ranger or Agency Administrator approval.

**Probability of Success:** Moderate to Good

**Consequences of Not Taking Action:**

1. Fire could get up on Tish Tang ridge and then down into Tish Tang creek which would be harder to control.
2. Highway 96 a main ingress and egress to Hoopa Indian Reservation may require closure or partial closure, hampering transportation in the area.
3. Smoke would impact all river communities in the area.
4. Effects on water quality and potential impacts to fisheries and river recreation
5. A much larger and more expensive fire
6. Adverse public opinion in the local community regarding insufficiently aggressive suppression tactics. The Hoopa Tribe will have grave concerns about the fire spreading north and impacting spiritually important areas on Forest Service lands..
7. Increased threat to natural, historic, and cultural resources
8. Longer period of poor air quality

**Notifications:**

- Designated Hoopa Tribal Government Representative
- Agency Administrators Six Rivers National
- Forest fire duty officers Six Rivers National Forest
- Humboldt Sheriff's Office
- Community liaison.
- Local Fire Safe Council Chairperson
- Community of Hoopa. A public meeting should be considered.

**Resources:**

- 1 Type-1 Hand crews
- 2 Type-2 hand crews
- 1 Division /Group Supervisor
- 1 Safety Officer
- 1 Strike Team Engines
- 1 Dozer

**Management Action Point 12: Waterman Ridge**

**Physical Location of MAP:**

**South** of the fire's current perimeter.

The entire length of Waterman Ridge. This is the last defensible ridge before the community of Willow Creek. Route 4 to the 7N04 Rd. to the 6N10 Rd. to the Forest Boundary near Happy Camp CG, then down the toe of Waterman Ridge along the Forest Boundary to the Trinity River.

**Condition:** Fire is established south of Lone Pine Ridge

**Values to Protect:**

- Waterman is the last defensible ridge system before the large regional hub community of Willow Creek. At the base of Waterman is the **Bigfoot subdivision** above the golf course and country club. Continuing past the ICP and crossing the Trinity River, the Patterson Road goes west (left) to the Bigfoot Subdivision and Rt. 4 (north end of Waterman Ridge). Turning right after the river is the Seely Macintosh Rd. which follows the river upstream (on the opposite bank from Hwy 299) over Campbell Ridge (MAP 15) to Salyer Loop. There are many homes off both these roads near Willow Creek immediately at risk if the fire backs down Waterman Ridge. Consult with Willow Creek Fire Safe Council. A Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) exists for Willow Creek and communities upstream along Hwy. 299.
- Communities of Salyer Loop and Trinity Village are also immediately at risk after fire crosses Waterman Ridge.
- Some locations only have one way for ingress and egress
- Farming and agriculture
- Structures on private property near Ziegler Point Road



- OHV and wood cutting area
- Structure on private property in upper Coon Creek drainage
- Trail system
- Scenic river and access to water recreation
- Wilderness values and recreational opportunities
- Municipal watershed Willow Creek
- Hawkins Creek is the water supply for Trinity Village.
- Spotted Owl habitat
- Air Quality – Nighttime smoke will follow dominate drainages into communities.
- Highly valued plantations
- Anadromous fish habitat in Cedar Creek
- T & E fisheries in the Mill Creek at risk if High severity fire in the area due to high sedimentary.

**Actions:**

1. Improve old dozer lines on Waterman ridge road and burn out.
2. Initiate and implement structure protection and evacuation plan
3. Provide point protection of structures in Bremmer Ridge/Coon Creek
4. Consider using expansive fuels reduction project north of Salyer and Hawkin Bar communities
5. Extinguish any spot fires or slop-overs as quickly as feasible.
6. Consider road and trail closures and public notifications
7. Utilize MIST within wilderness areas and in other land use designations as appropriate. Wherever feasible, helispots, staging areas and spike camps will be located (a) outside wilderness or (b) so as to have the least impact to wilderness values. These improvements in wilderness will not be constructed without District Ranger or Agency Administrator approval.

**Probability of Success:** Moderate. By utilizing existing roads and past dozer line systems, fire could be held in check by improving upon these existing control lines.

**Consequences of Not Taking Action:**

1. Threat to structures on Ziegler Mountain, and the communities of Willow Creek and Salyer
2. A much larger and more expensive fire
3. Adverse public opinion in the local community regarding insufficiently aggressive suppression tactics.
4. Increased threat to natural, historic, and cultural resources
5. Longer period of poor air quality

**Notifications:**

- Agency Administrators Six Rivers National
- Forest fire duty officers Six Rivers National Forest
- Humboldt Sheriff's Office
- Community liaison.
- Willow Creek Fire Safe Council Chairperson
- Communities of Willow Creek, Salyer Loop and Trinity Village. Public meetings should be considered.

**Resources:**

- 4 Type-1 Handcrews
- 5 Type-3 engines
- 5 Division /Group Supervisor
- 1 Safety Officer
- 2 Strike teams of structure engines

**Management Action Point 13: Waterman to Lone Pine**

**Physical Location of MAP:**

**Southeast** of the fire's current perimeter

Happy Camp CG roughly following the Forest Boundary along the 8N02 Rd. to the junction with the 7N10 Rd. on top of Lone Pine Ridge and the junction with MAP 9.

**Condition:** Fire has reached MAP #9

**Values to Protect:**

- Community of Dailey is locate just two miles downslope following Bell and Panther Creeks. This community is located four miles south of Denny on the Denny Road.
- Sensitive cultural resources, including historic structures, and prehistoric sites
- Infrastructure (Trailheads, bridges, corrals)
- Private property
- Recreation opportunities: Trail Systems, Trail heads, camping, hunting and other opportunities
- Mineral and patented mining claims
- Visual/scenic characteristics
- Air and water quality, including the New River that are major water sources for local communities

- Anadromous fish habitat
- Wild/Scenic Rivers (New River)
- Bat Caves
- Critical Habitat for Northern Spotted Owl and New River deer herd
- Sensitive plants

**Actions:**

1. Prepare the 8N02 Road for use as a control line
2. Extinguish any spot fires or slop-overs as quickly as feasible.
3. Consider road and trail closures and public notifications
4. Consider issuing an Evacuation "Advisory" for the area of Denny, based on current and forecasted fire behavior and weather.
5. Utilize MIST within wilderness areas and in other land use designations as appropriate. Wherever feasible, helispots, staging areas and spike camps will be located (a) outside wilderness or (b) so as to have the least impact to wilderness values. These improvements in wilderness will not be constructed without District Ranger or Agency Administrator approval.

**Probability of Success:** Moderate. This road system is fairly wide and should facilitate checking the fire's spread, however the flat Lone Pine Ridge often experiences higher wind speeds.

**Consequences of Not Taking Action:**

1. Fire could go over the Happy Camp Mountain Ridge and threaten the town of Denny.
2. A much larger and more expensive fire
3. Initiate and implement structure protection and evacuation plan for the town of Denny.
4. Late Successional Reserve area west of this MAP.
5. Adverse public opinion in the local community regarding insufficiently aggressive suppression tactics. ..
6. Increased threat to natural, historic, and cultural resources
7. Longer period of poor air quality

**Notifications:**

- Agency Administrators Six Rivers National
- Forest fire duty officers Six Rivers National Forest
- Humboldt & Trinity Sheriff's Office and Office of Emergency Services
- Community liaison.
- Local Fire Safe Council Chairperson
- Communities of Denny and Dailey. A public meeting should be considered.

**Resources:**

- 4 Type-1 Hand crews
- 2 Type-2 hand crews
- 2 Falling teams
- 2 Falling Bosses
- 1 Division /Group Supervisor
- 1 Safety Officer

**Management Action Point 14: Ziegler Ridge**

**Physical Location of MAP:**

**South** of the fire's current perimeter

Roughly follows the paved Route 4 down off Waterman Ridge, over Ziegler Point and down to Trinity Village and the junction with the Denny Road.

**Condition:** Fire is established south of Waterman Ridge.

**Values to Protect:**

- Trinity Village is a large subdivision of several dozen homes on the north shore of Trinity River at the junction of the Denny Rd. and Route 4.
- Trail system
- River recreational opportunities on the Trinity River
- Community water supply
- Spotted Owl habitat
- Air Quality – Nighttime smoke will follow dominate drainages into communities.
- Highly valued plantations
- T & E fisheries at risk in the Trinity River at risk in the event of high severity fire, which could promote sedimentation.

**Actions:**

1. Construct control along ridge, tying into completed fuels treatment (Salyer-Hawkins Bar project) on the lower end of the Rt. 4 Road. Base the line width on minimum width necessary for firefighter safety and controllability.

2. Extinguish any spot fires or slop-overs as quickly as feasible.
3. Consider road and trail closures and public notifications
4. Utilize MIST within wilderness areas and in other land use designations as appropriate. Wherever feasible, helispots, staging areas and spike camps will be located (a) outside wilderness or (b) so as to have the least impact to wilderness values. These improvements in wilderness will not be constructed without District Ranger or Agency Administrator approval.

**Probability of Success:** High. Using this prominent ridge would check lateral fire spread up or down-canyon, should the fire slop over Waterman Ridge. The tow of the ridge has had some fuel treatments (Salyer-Hawkins Bar project). Utilize local District Fire staff to identify these projects.

**Consequences of Not Taking Action:**

1. Fire could align itself for significant runs up to ridgeline that could result in increase resource damage, verse a backing fire off the ridgeline.
2. A much larger and more expensive fire
3. Increased smoke impacts to Hwy. 299 corridor, a principle commercial artery connecting the Sacramento Valley with the North Coast.
4. Adverse public opinion in the local community regarding insufficiently aggressive suppression tactics.
5. Increased threat to natural, historic, and cultural resources
6. Longer period of poor air quality

**Notifications:**

- Agency Administrators Six Rivers National
- Forest fire duty officers Six Rivers National Forest
- Humboldt & Trinity County Sheriff's Office
- Community liaison.
- Local Fire Safe Council Chairperson
- Communities of Hawkins Bar and Trinity Village. Public meetings should be considered.

**Resources:**

- 4 Type-1 Hand crews
- 2 Type-2 hand crews
- 2 Falling teams
- 2 Falling Bosses
- 1 Division /Group Supervisor
- 1 Safety Officer

**Management Action Point 15: Campbell Ridge**

**Physical Location of MAP:**

**South** of the fire's current perimeter

Roughly follows the 7N15 Rd. from the top of Waterman Ridge and Rt.4 down Campbell Ridge to the Trinity River

**Condition:** Fire is established south of Lone Pine Ridge.

**Values to Protect:**

- Community of Salyer Loop is at the base of Campbell Ridge on the north side of the Trinity River.
- Trail system
- Trinity River recreational opportunities.
- Salyer Loop community water supply
- Spotted Owl habitat
- Air Quality – Nighttime smoke will follow dominate drainages into communities.
- Highly valued plantations
- T & E fisheries at risk in the Trinity River at risk in the event of high severity fire, which could promote sedimentation.

**Actions:**

1. Establish the minimal control line required after tying into completed fuels treatment (Salyer-Hawkins Bar project) east of the 7N15 Road all the way down the ridge to the community of Salyer Loop.
2. Extinguish any spot fires or slop-overs as quickly as feasible.
3. Consider road and trail closures and public notifications
4. Utilize MIST within wilderness areas and in other land use designations as appropriate. Wherever feasible, helispots, staging areas and spike camps will be located (a) outside wilderness or (b) so as to have the least impact to wilderness values. These improvements in wilderness will not be constructed without District Ranger or Agency Administrator approval.

**Probability of Success:** High. Using this prominent ridge, much of which has received fuel treatments may check fire lateral fire spread up- and down-canyon on the south face of Waterman Ridge above the Trinity River. A significant fuel reduction project including prescribed burning has occurred extending from the top of Campbell Ridge all the way down to the edge of the community.

**Consequences of Not Taking Action:**

1. Fire could align itself for significant runs up to ridgeline that could result in increase resource damage, verse a backing fire off the ridgeline.
2. A much larger and more expensive fire
3. Increased smoke impacts to Hwy. 299 corridor, a principle commercial artery connecting the Sacramento Valley with the North Coast.
4. Adverse public opinion in the local community regarding insufficiently aggressive suppression tactics.
5. Increased threat to natural, historic, and cultural resources

**Notifications:**

- Designated Hoopa Tribal Government Representative
- Agency Administrators Six Rivers National
- Forest fire duty officers Six Rivers National Forest
- Humboldt Sheriff's Office
- Community liaison.
- Local Fire Safe Council Chairperson
- Community of Salyer Loop. A public meeting should be considered.
- New River drainage: trailhead infrastructure and cabins

**Resources:**

- 4 Type-1 Hand crews
- 2 Type-2 hand crews
- 2 Falling teams
- 2 Falling Bosses
- 1 Division /Group Supervisor
- 1 Safety Officer

**Management Action Point 16: Trinity River North****Physical Location of MAP:**

**West** of the fire's current perimeter

Follows the Trinity River from the mouth of Horse Linto Creek upstream through Willow Creek to the toe of Patterson Ridge (MAP 15)

**Condition:** Fire has reached or is nearing the Trinity River.

**Values to Protect:**

- Hwy. 299 corridor, a principle commercial artery connecting the Sacramento Valley with the North Coast.
- Hundreds of homes and commercial structures on the west and south side of the Trinity River, including downtown Willow Creek.
- Cell phone tower
- Trinity River recreational opportunities
- Highly valued plantations
- Municipal watershed for community of Willow Creek
- Spotted Owl habitat
- Air Quality – Major impact to Willow Creek and surrounding river communities.
- T & E fisheries at risk in the Trinity River at risk in the event of high severity fire, which could promote sedimentation.

**Actions:**

1. Make notification to appropriate agencies for evacuations along the Hwy 299 and Hwy 96 corridors
2. Make notifications and coordinate traffic control along both highway corridors
3. Implement structure protection plan (see Willow Creek CWPP)
4. Continue to hold fire at 299 to prevent further spread to the west or south
5. Develop additional strategies and plans for lands south of 299 and west of Hwy 96.
6. Extinguish any spot fires or slop-overs as quickly as feasible.
7. Utilize MIST within wilderness areas and in other land use designations as appropriate. Wherever feasible, helispots, staging areas and spike camps will be located (a) outside wilderness or (b) so as to have the least impact to wilderness values. These improvements in wilderness will not be constructed without District Ranger or Agency Administrator approval.

**Probability of Success:** High. The Trinity River is a large drainage, with excellent access along Hwy. 299 and Hwy 96, so spotting could be picked up short of a major downslope push off Waterman Ridge. Be aware of many live electric lines and other energy infrastructure.

**Consequences of Not Taking Action:**

1. Fire could align itself for significant runs up to ridgelines on the opposite side of the Trinity River, which could result in increased resource damage, verse a backing fire off the ridgeline.

2. Possible closure of Hwy. 299 or Hwy 96.
3. A much larger and more expensive fire
4. Trinity River closure to recreation
5. Adverse public opinion in the local community regarding insufficiently aggressive suppression tactics.
6. Increased threat to natural, historic, and cultural resources
7. Longer period of poor air quality

**Notifications:**

- Designated Hoopa Tribal Government Representative
- Agency Administrators Six Rivers National
- Forest fire duty officers Six Rivers National Forest
- Humboldt Sheriff's Office
- Community liaison.
- Willow Creek Fire Safe Council Chairperson
- Community of Willow Creek. Public meetings should be considered.

**Resources:**

- 4 Type-1 Hand crews
- 2 Type-2 hand crews
- 2 Falling teams
- 2 Falling Bosses
- 1 Division /Group Supervisor
- 1 Safety Officer

**Management Action Point 17: Trinity River South**

**Physical Location of MAP:**

**South** of the fire's current perimeter

Follows the Trinity River upstream from the toe of Campbell Ridge to the Mouth of the New River

**Condition:** Fire has reached or is nearing the Trinity River.

**Values to Protect:**

- Fire could align itself for significant runs up to ridgelines on the opposite side of the Trinity River, which could result in increased resource damage, verse a backing fire off the ridgeline.
- Possible closure of Hwy. 299.
- A much larger and more expensive fire
- Trinity River closure to recreation
- Adverse public opinion in the local community regarding insufficiently aggressive suppression tactics.
- Increased threat to natural, historic, and cultural resources
- Longer period of poor air quality

**Actions:**

1. Make notification to appropriate agencies for evacuations along the Hwy 299 corridors
2. Make notifications and coordinate traffic control along both highway corridors
3. Implement structure protection plan (see Willow Creek CWPP)
4. Continue to hold fire at 299 to prevent further spread to the west or south
5. Develop additional strategies and plans for lands south of Hwy. 299.
6. Extinguish any spot fires or slop-overs as quickly as feasible.
7. Utilize MIST within wilderness areas and in other land use designations as appropriate. Wherever feasible, helispots, staging areas and spike camps will be located (a) outside wilderness or (b) so as to have the least impact to wilderness values. These improvements in wilderness will not be constructed without District Ranger or Agency Administrator approval.

**Probability of Success:** High. The Trinity River is a large drainage, with excellent access along Hwy. 299 and Hwy 96, so spotting could be picked up short of a major downslope push off Waterman Ridge.

**Consequences of Not Taking Action:**

1. Fire could align itself for significant runs up to ridgelines on the opposite side of the Trinity River, which could result in increased resource damage, verse a backing fire off the ridgeline.
2. Possible closure of Hwy. 299 or Hwy 96.
3. A much larger and more expensive fire
4. Trinity River closure to recreation
5. Adverse public opinion in the local community regarding insufficiently aggressive suppression tactics.

6. Increased threat to natural, historic, and cultural resources
7. Longer period of poor air quality

**Notifications:**

- Agency Administrators Six Rivers National
- Forest fire duty officers Six Rivers National Forest
- Humboldt & Trinity County Sheriff's Office
- California Highway Patrol
- Community liaison.
- Local Fire Safe Council Chairpersons (Willow Ck. And Burnt Ranch Gorge)
- Communities of Burnt Ranch, Hawkins Bar. Public meetings should be considered.

**Resources:**

- 4 Type-1 Hand crews
- 2 Type-2 hand crews
- 2 Falling teams
- 2 Falling Bosses
- 1 Division /Group Supervisor
- 1 Safety Officer

**Management Action Point 18: Denny Road**

**Physical Location of MAP:**

**Southeast** of the fire's current perimeter

The entire Denny Road (County Road 402) from Trinity Village past Denny to the point where the New River diverges from the road (MAP 27).

**Condition:** Fire is established in the Quinby Creek drainage or the Bell and Panther Creek drainages above Daily

**Values to Protect:**

- Communities of Daily and Denny
- Trail system
- Bell Quinby Inventoried Roadless
- Community water supplies
- Spotted Owl habitat/Late Successional Reserve
- Only evacuation route out of the fire area
- New River Wild and Scenic River
- Air Quality – Nighttime smoke will follow dominate drainages into communities.
- Highly valued plantations
- T & E fisheries in the New River at risk if High severity fire in the are due to high sedimentary.

**Actions:**

1. Follow preplanned structure protection and evacuation plan for the communities of Denny and Daily
2. Implement campground and road closures.
3. Extinguish any spot fires or slop-overs as quickly as feasible.
4. Implement campground, road and trail closures, as well as public notifications
5. Utilize MIST within wilderness areas and in other land use designations as appropriate. Wherever feasible, helispots, staging areas and spike camps will be located (a) outside wilderness or (b) so as to have the least impact to wilderness values. These improvements in wilderness will not be constructed without District Ranger or Agency Administrator approval.

**Probability of Success:** Low to Moderate. The Denny Road is mid-slope from Trinity Villag to the New River, so rollout would hamper holding, however better success would be expected where the road parallels the New River.

**Consequences of Not Taking Action:**

1. Fire could align itself for significant runs up to ridgeline that could result in increased resource damage, verse a backing fire off the ridgeline.
2. A much larger and more expensive fire
3. Impacts to Trinity Alps Wilderness recreation and access.
4. Adverse public opinion in the local community regarding insufficiently aggressive suppression tactics.
5. Increased threat to natural, historic, and cultural resources
6. Longer period of poor air quality

**Notifications:**

- Agency Administrators Six Rivers National
- Forest fire duty officers Six Rivers National Forest
- Trinity County Sheriff's Office

- Community liaisons.
- Local Fire Safe Council Chairperson
- Community of Denny and Trinity Village. Public meetings should be considered.

**Resources:**

- 4 Type-1 Hand crews
- 2 Type-2 hand crews
- 2 Falling teams
- 2 Falling Bosses
- 1 Division /Group Supervisor
- 1 Safety Officer

**Management Action Point 19: Last Chance Ridge**

**Physical Location of MAP:**

**East** and south of the fire's current perimeter

Map Starts south of Fawn ridge along the Trinity Mountain Ridge, then runs south to the Denny road,

**Condition:** Fire has crossed east of Grizzly Camp, south of Barron Creek and direct attack is unsuccessful.

**Values to Protect:**

- Community of Denny
- Sensitive cultural resources, including historic structures, and prehistoric sites
- Infrastructure (Trailheads, bridges, corrals)
- Private property
- Recreation opportunities: Trail Systems, Trail heads, camping, hunting and other opportunities
- Mineral and patented mining claims
- Visual/scenic characteristics
- Air and water quality, including Quinby Creek and New River that are major water sources for local communities
- Anadromous fish habitat
- Wild/Scenic Rivers
- Bat Caves
- Critical Habitat for Northern Spotted Owl and New River deer herd
- Sensitive plants
- New River drainage: trailhead infrastructure and cabins

**Actions:**

1. Initiate structure protection plan for the community of Denny.
2. Make notification to local agency for precautionary and or mandatory evacuations of the community of Denny
3. Initiate road and trail closures and public notifications
4. Improve the Denny road and prepare it to be used as control line
5. Extinguish any spot fires or slop-overs as quickly as feasible.

**Probability of Success:** Moderate. Ridge system is an open ridge that would not take long to improve and establish it as a control line. However, ridge runs north and south making it difficult to hold we either west or east winds.

**Consequences of Not Taking Action:**

1. Fire could align itself for significant runs up to ridgeline that could result in increased resource damage, verse a backing fire off the ridgeline.
2. A much larger and more expensive fire
3. High public option in the area regarding not being aggressive. Could increase public perception.
4. Poor public opinion. Local area is critical of decisions not to take action
5. Increased threat to natural, historic, and cultural resources
6. Longer period of poor air quality

**Notifications:**

- Agency Administrators (Six Rivers National Forest and Shasta-Trinity National Forest)
- Forest fire duty officers (Six Rivers National Forest and Shasta-Trinity National Forest)
- Designated Hoopa Tribal Government Representative
- Trinity Sheriff's Office
- Community liaison. Trinity County Local Area Advisors
- Local Fire Safe Council Chairperson
- Community of Denny. A public meeting should be considered.

**Resources:**

- 2 Type-1 Hand crews

- 2 Falling teams
- 2 Falling Bosses
- 1 Division /Group Supervisor
- 1 Safety Officer
- 4 Helicopter Crewmembers
- 1 Type 3 Helicopter

**Management Action Point 20: Barron Creek**

**Physical Location of MAP:**

**East** of the fire's current perimeter

Ridgeline that runs from Trinity Mountain Ridge towards the confluence of New River and Barron Creek.

**Condition:** Fire crosses Fawn, MAP 21 and is not likely to be picked up with direct attack.

It is recommended to construct control line along the MAP prior to Fire reaching the Fawn MAP, since it is unlikely that the line could be completed prior to reaching the Barron Creek MAP.

**Values to Protect:**

- Sensitive cultural resources, including historic structures, and prehistoric sites
- Infrastructure (Trailheads, bridges, corrals)
- Private property
- Recreation opportunities: Trail Systems, Trail heads, camping, hunting and other opportunities
- Mineral and patented mining claims
- Visual/scenic characteristics
- Air and water quality, including Quinby Creek and New River that are major water sources for local communities
- Anadromous fish habitat
- Wild/Scenic Rivers
- Bat Caves
- Critical Habitat for Northern Spotted Owl and New River deer herd
- Sensitive plants

**Actions:**

1. Construct handline along MAP. Base the line width on minimum width necessary for firefighter safety and controllability.
2. Extinguish any spot fires or slop-overs as quickly as feasible.

**Probability of Success:** Moderate to High. Line has been successful as a control line in the past. Decreased fire activity is expected on the north aspect that would lead to control line. Ridge system is narrow and steep for firefighters and if a significant North wind event occurs, it may have a decreased probability of success.

**Consequences of Not Taking Action:**

1. Main watershed for the community of Denny will be threatened
2. Poor public opinion. Local area is critical of decisions not to take action
3. A much larger and more expensive fire
4. Infrastructure and structure threat to Community of Denny
5. Increased threat to natural, historic, and cultural resources
6. Longer period of poor air quality

**Notifications:**

- Agency Administrators (Six Rivers National Forest and Shasta-Trinity National Forest)
- Forest fire duty officers (Six Rivers National Forest and Shasta-Trinity National Forest)
- Designated Hoopa Tribal Government Representative
- Trinity Sheriff's Office
- Community liaison. Trinity County Local Area Advisors
- Local Fire Safe Council Chairperson
- Community of Denny. A public meeting should be considered.

**Resources:**

- 2 Type-1 Hand crews
- 1 Division /Group Supervisor
- 1 Safety Officer
- 4 Helicopter Crewmembers
- 1 Type 3 Helicopter



## **Management Action Point 21: Fawn Ridge**

### **Physical Location of MAP:**

**East** of the fire's current perimeter

South of Trinity Mountain Peak to ridge system that runs east, called Fawn Ridge

**Condition:** Fire has crossed the Trinity Mountain Ridge and is unlikely to be contained with direct attack.

### **Values to Protect:**

- Sensitive cultural resources, including historic structures, and prehistoric sites
- Infrastructure (Trailheads, bridges, corrals)
- Private property
- Recreation opportunities: Trail Systems, Trail heads, camping, hunting and other opportunities
- Mineral and patented mining claims
- Visual/scenic characteristics
- Air and water quality, including Quinby Creek and New River that are major water sources for local communities
- Anadromous fish habitat
- Wild/Scenic Rivers
- Bat Caves
- Critical Habitat for Northern Spotted Owl and New River deer herd
- Sensitive plants
- New River drainage: trailhead infrastructure and cabins

### **Actions:**

1. Improve line that was established for contingency line on the Backbone Fire 2009..
2. Extinguish any spot fires or slop-overs as quickly as feasible.
3. Begin looking at Barron Creek MAP 20 as a contingency.
4. Consider issuing an Evacuation "Advisory" for the area of Denny, based on current and forecasted fire behavior and weather.

**Probability of Success:** Low to Moderate. Fire should reach Fawn ridge from the North aspect. Significant snags from Megram Fire of 1999 remain that will make control efforts difficult.

### **Consequences of Not Taking Action:**

1. Fire could align itself for significant runs up to ridgeline that could result in increase resource damage, versus a backing fire off the ridgeline.
2. A much larger and more expensive fire
3. Poor public opinion. Local area is critical of decisions not to take action
4. Increased threat to natural, historic, and cultural resources
5. Longer period of poor air quality

### **Notifications:**

- Agency Administrators (Six Rivers National Forest and Shasta-Trinity National Forest)
- Forest fire duty officers (Six Rivers National Forest and Shasta-Trinity National Forest)
- Designated Hoopa Tribal Government Representative
- Trinity Sheriff's Office
- Community liaison. Trinity County Local Area Advisors
- Local Fire Safe Council Chairperson
- Community of Denny. A public meeting should be considered.

### **Resources:**

- 4 Type-1 Hand crews
- 2 Falling teams
- 2 Falling Bosses
- 1 Division /Group Supervisor
- 1 Safety Officer
- 4 Helicopter Crewmembers
- 1 Type 3 Helicopter

## **Management Action Point 22: Ridge South of Soldier Creek**

### **Physical Location of MAP:**

**East** of the fire's current perimeter

North of Trinity Mountain Peak. Ridge system north of Sixmile Creek that runs northeast to Virgin Creek

**Condition:** Fire has crossed the Trinity Mountain Ridge, is south of unnamed ridge and is unlikely to be contained with direct attack.

**Values to Protect:**

- Structures, private property and infrastructure, primarily in the Denny area.
- Community water source for Denny. Potential degradation after a fire includes heavy silt entering filtration plants that purify domestic-use water.
- Sensitive cultural resources, including historic structures, and prehistoric sites
- Infrastructure (Trailheads, bridges, corrals)
- Private property
- Recreation opportunities: Trail Systems, Trail heads, camping, hunting and other opportunities
- Mineral and patented mining claims
- Visual/scenic characteristics
- Air and water quality, including Quinby Creek and New River that are major water sources for local communities
- Anadromous fish habitat
- Wild/Scenic Rivers
- Bat Caves
- Critical Habitat for Northern Spotted Owl and New River deer herd
- Sensitive plants

**Actions:**

1. Improve line that was established for contingency line on the Backbone Fire 2009..
2. Extinguish any spot fires or stop-overs as quickly as feasible.
3. Begin looking at Barron Creek MAP as contingency

**Probability of Success:** Moderate to High. Ridge system is an old road system that was opened back up during the Backbone Incident 2009. Good ridge system that would be fairly successful unless significant run occurs

**Consequences of Not Taking Action:**

1. Last of two ridge systems that align east to west for a north or south control line
2. Fire could align itself for significant runs up to ridgeline that could result in increase resource damage, versus a backing fire off the ridgeline.
3. A much larger and more expensive fire
4. Poor public opinion. Local area is critical of decisions not to take action
5. Increased threat to natural, historic, and cultural resources
6. Longer period of poor air quality

**Notifications:**

- Agency Administrators (Six Rivers National Forest and Shasta-Trinity National Forest)
- Forest fire duty officers (Six Rivers National Forest and Shasta-Trinity National Forest)
- Designated Hoopa Tribal Government Representative
- Trinity Sheriff's Office
- Community liaison. Trinity County Local Area Advisors
- Local Fire Safe Council Chairperson
- Community of Denny. A public meeting should be considered.

**Resources:**

- 2 Type-1 Hand crews
- 2 Falling teams
- 2 Falling Bosses
- 1 Division /Group Supervisor
- 1 Safety Officer
- 4 Helicopter Crewmembers
- 1 Type 3 Helicopter

**Management Action Point 23: Slide Creek**

**Physical Location of MAP:**

**East** of the fire's current perimeter

The creek that forks off the New River towards the Northeast.

**Condition:** Fire has crossed Virgin Creek, MAP 25 north of the New River and is unlikely to be caught with initial attack.

**Values to Protect:**

- Sensitive cultural resources, including historic structures, and prehistoric sites
- Infrastructure (Trailheads, bridges, corrals)

- Private property
- Boomer Mine (and Old Denny Site) home site; occupied (South of Mary Blaine Mtn).
- Structures at Marysville, White Rock, Emmons Cabin
- Recreation opportunities: Trail Systems, Trail heads, camping, hunting and other opportunities
- Mineral and patented mining claims
- Visual/scenic characteristics
- Air and water quality, including Quinby Creek and New River that are major water sources for local communities
- Wild/Scenic Rivers
- Bat Caves
- Critical Habitat for Northern Spotted Owl and New River deer herd
- Sensitive plants

**Actions:**

1. Improve and prepare Slide Creek trail from the southern line up to Mary Blaine Mtn.
2. Where this line has been utilized in the past, scouting of the line must occur to determine feasibility. Conditions could have changed and snags could have jeopardized the line.
3. Extinguish any spot fires or stop-overs as quickly as feasible.
4. Inhabitants at Boomer Mine home site should have been notified and advised of evacuation when MAP 25 initiated. Only access is by foot and evacuation could be delayed.

**Probability of Success:** Moderate. This line has been successful on both the Megram and Bake-oven fires. Success is increased when backing fire down to the Slide creek drainage is achieved.

**Consequences of Not Taking Action:**

1. Fire could align itself for significant runs up to ridgeline that could result in increased resource damage, versus a backing fire off the ridgeline.
2. A much larger and more expensive fire
3. Poor public opinion. Local area is critical of decisions not to take action
4. Increased threat to natural, historic, and cultural resources
5. Longer period of poor air quality
6. Safety of inhabitants of Boomer Mine could be jeopardized.

**Notifications:**

- Agency Administrators (Six Rivers National Forest and Shasta-Trinity National Forest)
- Forest fire duty officers (Six Rivers National Forest and Shasta-Trinity National Forest)
- Designated Hoopa Tribal Government Representative
- Trinity Sheriff's Office and Office of Emergency Services
- Community liaison. Trinity County Local Area Advisors
- Local Fire Safe Council Chairperson
- Community of Denny. A public meeting should be considered.
- Boomer Mine Residents

**Resources:**

- 3 Type-1 Hand crews
- 2 Falling teams
- 2 Falling Bosses
- 1 Division /Group Supervisor
- 1 Safety Officer
- 4 Helicopter Crewmembers
- 1 Type 3 Helicopter

**Management Action Point 24: Salmon Mountain Summit**

**Physical Location of MAP:**

**North** of the fire's current perimeter

Salmon Mountain Summit along the ridge through Youngs Peak to Mary Blaine Mountain

**Condition:** Fire has exited the 2009 Backbone Fire and is getting established in the upper reaches of Eightmile, Virgin or Slide Peaks.

**Values to Protect:**

- Sensitive cultural resources, including historic structures, and prehistoric sites
- Infrastructure (Trailheads, bridges, campgrounds)
- Private property along the South Fork of the Salmon River
- Trinity Alps Wilderness recreation opportunities: Trail Systems, Trail heads, camping, hunting and other opportunities
- Mineral and patented mining claims
- Visual/scenic characteristics
- Air and water quality, including tributaries of the South Fork of the Salmon River

- Anadromous fish habitat
- Critical Habitat for Northern Spotted Owl
- Sensitive plants

**Actions:**

1. Note: No actions may be necessary, should the Butler Fire extend further south past Hotelling Ridge.
2. Improve and prepare Salmon Mountain Summit along some of the same control lines utilized in the 2009 Backbone (Redspot) Fire.
3. Where this line has been utilized in the past, scouting of the line must occur to determine feasibility. Conditions could have changed and snags could have jeopardized the line.
4. Extinguish any spot fires or stop-overs as quickly as feasible.

**Probability of Success:** Moderate to high. This line has been successful on both the Megram and Hog Fires. This is a pronounced ridge with ample bare ground.

**Consequences of Not Taking Action:**

1. Fire could align itself for significant runs up to ridgeline that could result in increase resource damage, verse a backing fire off the ridgeline.
2. A much larger and more expensive fire
3. Poor public opinion. Local area is critical of decisions not to take action
4. Increased threat to natural, historic, and cultural resources
5. Longer period of poor air quality

**Notifications:**

- Agency Administrators (Six Rivers National Forest, Shasta-Trinity National Forest, and Klamath National Forest)
- Forest fire duty officers (Six Rivers National Forest, Shasta-Trinity National Forest, and the Klamath National Forest)
- Trinity Sheriff's Office
- Community liaison. Trinity County Local Area Advisors
- Local Fire Safe Council Chairperson
- Community of Forks. A public meeting should be considered.

**Resources:**

- 3 Type-1 Hand crews
- 2 Falling teams
- 2 Falling Bosses
- 1 Division /Group Supervisor
- 1 Safety Officer
- 4 Helicopter Crewmembers
- 1 Type 3 Helicopter

**Management Action Point 25: Virgin Creek Trail**

**Physical Location of MAP:**

**East** of the fire's current perimeter

A trail that runs along Virgin Creek that begins at confluence of Soldier Creek and Virgin Creek and ends south on the 7N01 Road.

**Condition:** Fire has crossed Trinity Mountain ridge and direct attack is unsuccessful.

**Values to Protect:**

- Sensitive cultural resources, including historic structures, and prehistoric sites
- Boomer Mine home site with occupants south of Mary Blaine Mountain. (this home site is accessible only by foot and notifications need to be made timely.
- Infrastructure (Trailheads, bridges, corrals)
- Private property
- Structures at Marysville, White Rock, Emmons Cabin
- Recreation opportunities: Trail Systems, Trail heads, camping, hunting and other opportunities
- Mineral and patented mining claims
- Visual/scenic characteristics
- Air and water quality, including Quinby Creek and New River that are major water sources for local communities
- Critical Habitat for Northern Spotted Owl and New River deer herd
- Cabins and historic cabin, Virgin Creek Guard Station located along Virgin Ck.

**Actions:**

1. Notify occupants of Boomer Mine of potential fire threat and advise beginning evacuation.
2. Improve and prepare Virgin Creek trail from the southern line up to Eightmile confluence.
3. Where this line has been utilized in the past, scouting of the line must occur to determine feasibility. Conditions could have changed and snags could have jeopardized the line.
4. Extinguish any spot fires or slop-overs as quickly as feasible.
5. Consider road and trail closures and public notifications

**Probability of Success:** Low. Low intensity backing fire down to the creek could improve probability of success to Moderate.

**Consequences of Not Taking Action:**

1. Fire could align itself for significant runs up to ridgeline that could result in increased resource damage, verse a backing fire off the ridgeline.
2. A much larger and more expensive fire
3. High public option in the area regarding not being aggressive. Could increase public perception.
4. Poor public opinion. Local area is critical of decisions not to take action
5. Increased threat to natural, historic, and cultural resources
6. Longer period of poor air quality
7. Safety of inhabitants at Boomer Mine could be jeopardized

**Notifications:**

- Agency Administrators (Six Rivers National Forest and Shasta-Trinity National Forest)
- Forest fire duty officers (Six Rivers National Forest and Shasta-Trinity National Forest)
- Designated Hoopa Tribal Government Representative
- Trinity Sheriff's Office
- Community liaison. Trinity County Local Area Advisors
- Local Fire Safe Council Chairperson
- Community of Denny. A public meeting should be considered.

**Resources:**

- 2 Type-1 Hand crews
- 2 Falling teams
- 2 Falling Bosses
- 1 Division /Group Supervisor
- 1 Safety Officer
- 4 Helicopter Crewmembers
- 1 Type 3 Helicopter

**Management Action Point 26: Hostler Point****Physical Location of MAP:**

From the knoll above 8N03 (where the K-Rail was) on the Tish Tang A Tang Ridge, follow ridge east to the next knoll on the 8N14A road; Follow spur ridge north to a saddle east of Hostler Point, then east along ridge and intersection of MAP 4.

**Condition:** Suppression resources are unable to hold fire along MAP 1, 2, 4 or 11

**Values to Protect:**

- Rich Tribal cultural values found within and approaching the Hoopa Sovereign Nation.
- Ingress and egress to and on the DeNoto Trail
- Density of old growth Tribal timber reserve in this area ranges from dense to sparse. Close fire management coordination with the Hoopa Tribe is critical.
- \$112 million dollar old growth Tribal timber reserve is about 1.5 miles to the west of the current fire location, as well as T&E species habitat, and cultural resources.
- 9000 MBF of conifer and 1000 MBF of tanoak and 1000 MBF of wood logs in a proposed timber sale on Tish Tang Ridge, west of MAP 4
- Municipal watershed for community of Hoopa
- Spotted Owl habitat
- Air Quality – Nighttime smoke will follow dominate drainages into communities.
- Highly valued plantations
- T & E fisheries in the Mill Creek at risk if high severity fire impacts riparian areas, due to high sediment loads.

**Actions:**

1. Further planning and consideration must be given to indirect or direct suppression actions taking place within and approaching the Hoopa Sovereign Nation.
2. Very close coordination with the Hoopa Tribal Council will occur regarding any control actions taking place on the Reservation.
3. Open existing trails/roads and prepare for holding actions

**Probability of Success:** Moderate to High. The proposed lines primarily follow the Megram Fire footprint and a favorable ridgeline.

**Consequences of Not Taking Action:**

1. Fire could align itself for significant runs up to ridgeline that could result in increased resource damage, verse a backing fire off the ridgeline.
2. A much larger and more expensive fire
3. The eastern portion of the Hoopa Valley would be at risk and structures threatened.
4. Adverse public opinion in the local community regarding insufficiently aggressive suppression tactics. The Hoopa Tribe will have grave concerns about the fire spreading north and impacting spiritually important areas on Forest Service lands..
5. Increased threat to natural, historic, and cultural resources
6. Longer period of poor air quality

**Notifications:**

- Designated Hoopa Tribal Government Representative
- Agency Administrators Six Rivers National
- Forest fire duty officers Six Rivers National Forest
- Humboldt Sheriff's Office
- Community liaison.
- Local Fire Safe Council Chairperson
- Community of Hoopa. A public meeting should be considered.

**Resources:**

- Increase public information staff on the incident.
- 4 Type-1 Hand crews
- 2 Type-2 hand crews
- 2 Falling teams
- 2 Falling Bosses
- 1 Division /Group Supervisor
- 1 Safety Officer
- 2 Dozers

**Management Action Point 27: Long Ridge****Physical Location of MAP:**

From Big Hill Road (8N01) just west of the reservation boundary, follow Long Ridge north to Mill Creek

**Condition:** Suppression resources are unable to hold fire along MAP 4 and 5

**Values to Protect:**

- Rich Tribal cultural values found within the reservation utilized by the Hoopa Tribe's living culture.
- Density of old growth Tribal timber reserve in this area ranges from dense to sparse. Close fire management coordination with the Hoopa Tribe is critical.
- \$112 million dollar old growth Tribal timber reserve is about 1.5 miles to the west of the current fire location, as well as T&E species habitat, and cultural resources.
- 9000 MBF of conifer and 1000 MBF of tanoak and 1000 MBF of wood logs in a proposed timber sale on Tish Tang Ridge, west of MAP 4
- Hoopa Yew Reserve
- Municipal watershed for community of Hoopa
- Spotted Owl habitat
- Air Quality – Nighttime smoke will follow dominate drainages into communities.
- Highly valued plantations
- T & E fisheries in the Mill Creek at risk if high severity fire impacts riparian areas, due to high sediment loads.
- Rich Tribal cultural values utilized by the Karuk Tribe further to the north.

**Actions:**

1. Further planning and consideration must be given to indirect or direct suppression actions taking place within the Hoopa Sovereign Nation.
2. Very close coordination with the Hoopa Tribal Council will occur regarding any control actions taking place on the Reservation.
3. Open existing trails/roads and prepare for holding actions
4. Continue working with Tribal Liaisons to acknowledge spiritual areas and ceremonial dates.

**Probability of Success:** Moderate to High. The proposed lines primarily follow the Megram Fire footprint and a favorable ridgeline.

**Consequences of Not Taking Action:**

1. Fire could align itself for significant runs up to ridgeline that could result in increased resource damage, verse a backing fire off the ridgeline.
2. A much larger and more expensive fire
3. The eastern portion of the Hoopa Valley would be at risk and structures threatened.

4. Adverse public opinion in the local community regarding insufficiently aggressive suppression tactics. The Hoopa Tribe will have grave concerns about the fire spreading north and impacting spiritually important areas on Forest Service lands..
5. Increased threat to natural, historic, and cultural resources
6. Longer period of poor air quality

**Notifications:**

- Designated Hoopa Tribal Government Representative
- Agency Administrators Six Rivers National
- Forest fire duty officers Six Rivers National Forest
- Humboldt Sheriff's Office
- Community liaison.
- Local Fire Safe Council Chairperson
- Community of Hoopa. A public meeting should be considered.
- Designated Karuk Tribal Government Representative

**Resources:**

Increase public information staff on the incident.

4 Type-1 Hand crews

2 Type-2 hand crews

2 Falling teams

2 Falling Bosses

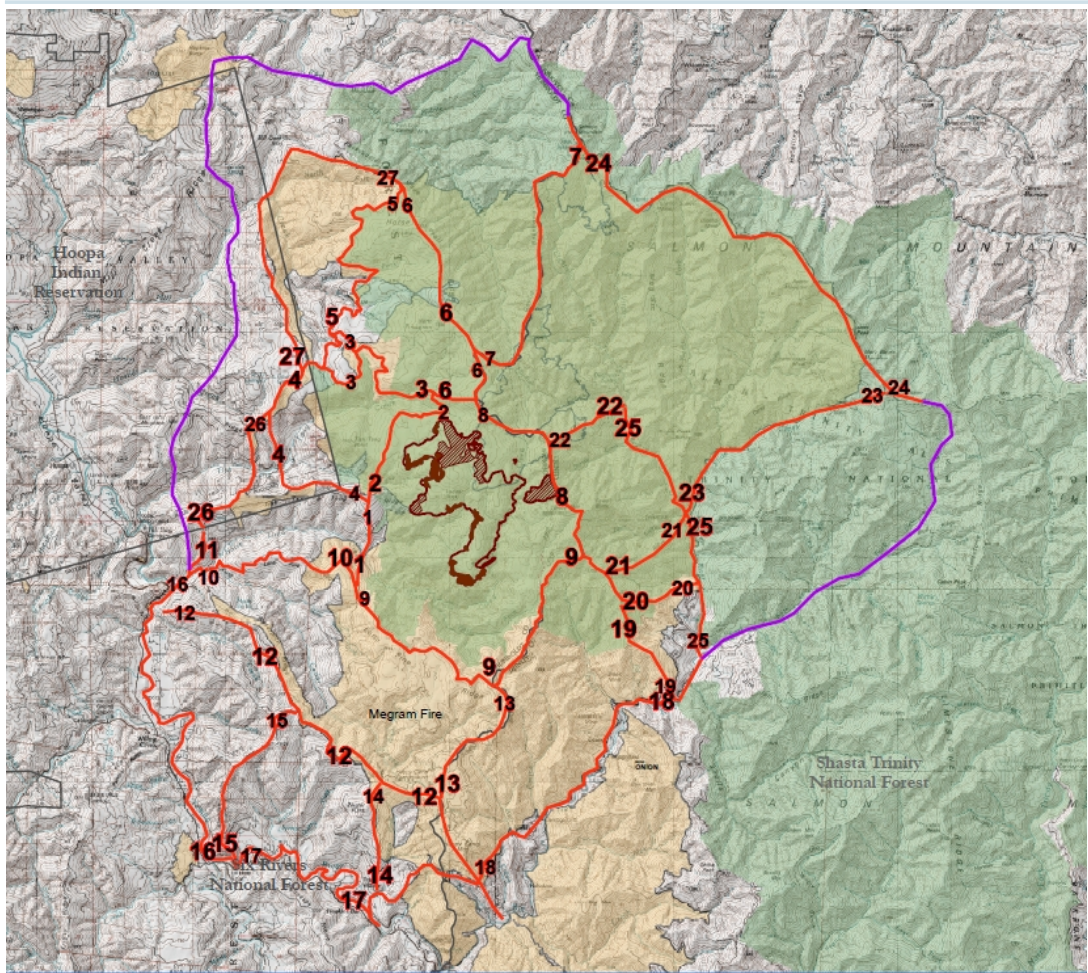
1 Division /Group Supervisor

1 Safety Officer

2 Dozers

## **Data Appendices**

### ***Management Action Points***



## Fire Modeling and Other Considerations

### Fire Modeling Introduction:

Fire modeling supported the development the strategic operation plan. A short term (2 days), near term (4 days) and long term (7 day) Fire Spread Probability (FSPro) analysis was conducted. The intent of the modeling was assist identification of management action points and determine probability of success. Fire modeling helps identify vulnerable suppression strategies and tactics areas based on fuels and weather conditions in which fire may spread more easily. Noting these weak points can also provide the decision makers with recommended actions to mitigate such areas.

An additional analysis was completed for the "what if" scenario. Specific fire behavior characteristics were derived in areas where there was potential for spot fires to cross MAPs. This exercise helped determine if these spots had the fire behavior potential thus triggering additional management actions.

### Fuel Moisture/ERC

### Other Considerations:

The steep and complex landscape of the Trinity River Drainage creates a unique interaction with fire weather and elevation during the hot, dry summers when high pressure prevails and smoke does not dissipate; this often results in temperature inversions. While these inversions can lead to benign fire behavior, they can also create public health issues and concerns: high densities of smoke particulates, large coverage areas and persistence for many days. Willow Creek, Hoopa, and other surrounding communities have often experienced long periods of smoke exceeding EPA standards.



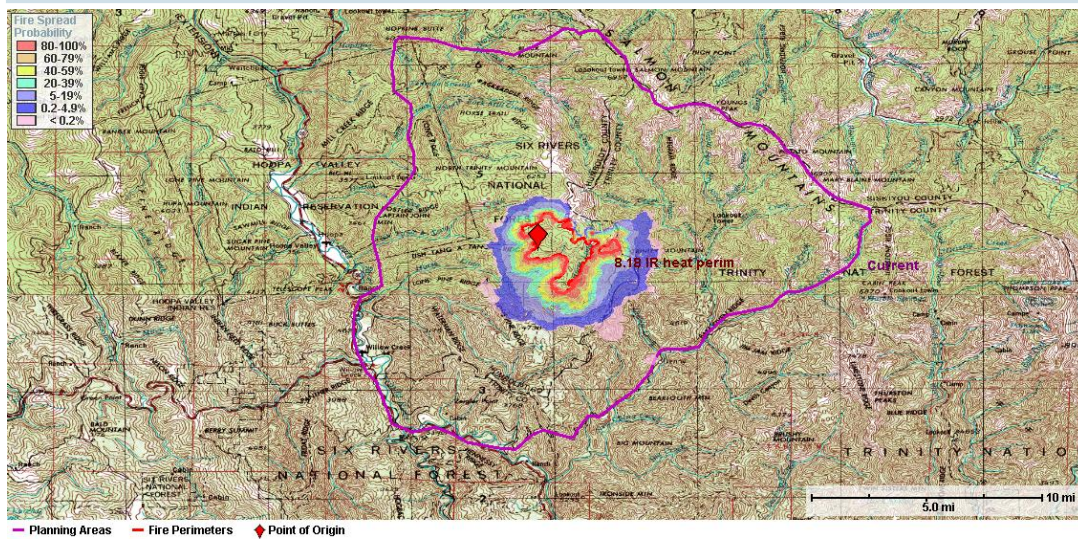
When the temperature inversions are broken by high winds or a changing air mass, fire behavior can increase significantly, resulting in large areas of high-severity fire. In addition, as the fires move into higher elevations, they burn above the inversion layer thus supporting a longer burning period.

Experience has shown the elevation of the inversion layer averages around 4,300 feet above ground level. This assessment should be taken into consideration when undertaking fire modeling or implementing management actions.

Fire effects of management actions should always be considered. Actions should be planned and communicated before implementing in areas where there is potential of severe fire effects. In some areas, promoting low severity fire can benefit the landscape in the long-term.

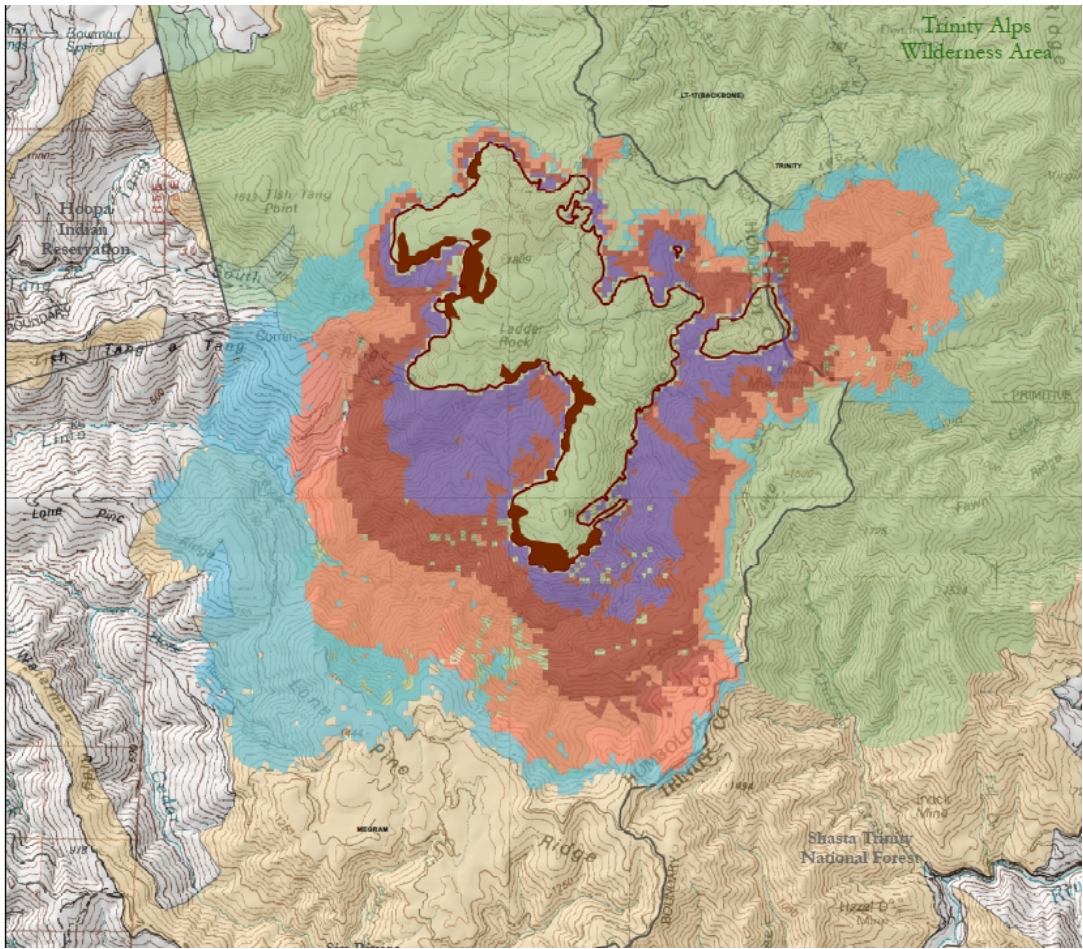
## WFDSS – FSPro Probability

FSPro 08.18



## WFDSS – Near-Term Fire Behavior Analysis (attached)

8/18 Near-term fire behavior run '8.18 NTFB 4 day 10 hr scott, .2' Analysis: Bighill RAWs for weather. (Weather summary showed east winds for 8/18 and 8/20 of 9 mph). Foliar moisture content lowered to 80%. Increased burn periods & increased default spotting to .2 to simulate heightened fire behavior. Model assumes no suppression action.



## Wind Roses

The wind rose is a tool to display historical wind observations. It is useful for highlighting winds that may be problematic for the Corral Complex. The analysis below shows the likely duration remaining for the Corral Fire and how wind typically shifts as autumn progresses.

Directions for reading a wind rose follows. [1]

- The wind rose shows directional origin of wind for the period of historical data it displays. North is up, south down, etc...
- Wind observation data is binned into directional angles. For each direction, the portion of time the winds come from that direction is highlighted by the total length of the bar on the graphic.
- Within each directional bar the color coding indicates the distribution of wind speeds. Both the relative proportion of time when each wind speed category occurred, and the absolute percentage of observations for each wind speed and directional bin is shown.

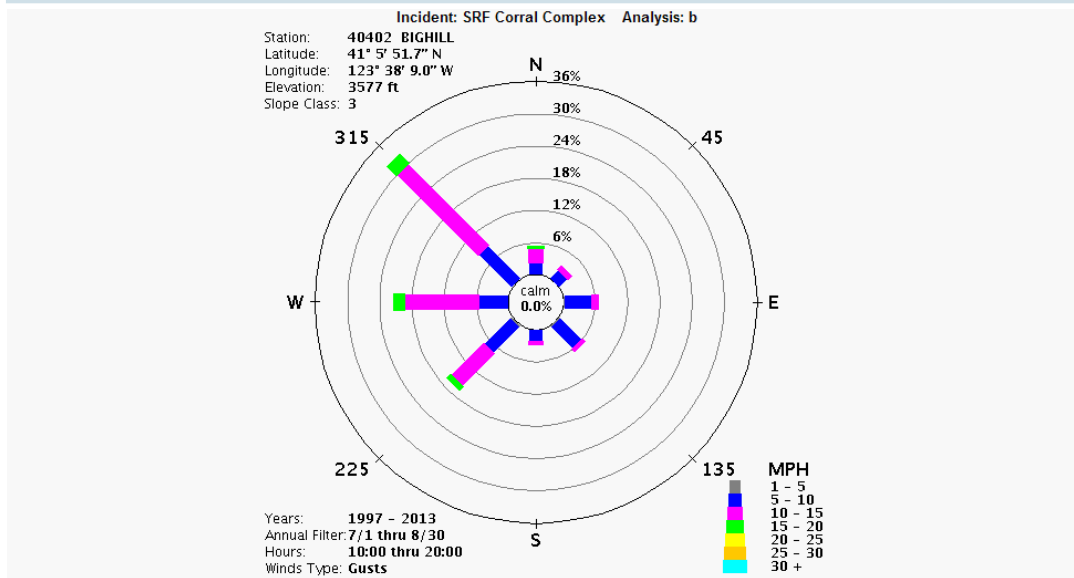
### Analysis:

Two time periods (Jul-Aug & Sept-Oct) were selected to display the predominant winds and problematic winds for the Corral Complex. Big Hill RAWs was used for this analysis. The predominant and strongest winds in the earlier period are out of the west and northwest and southwest. Smaller percentages of wind occur in all other directions.

There is a noteworthy change in wind rose in the Sep-Oct analysis. The main highlight is an increased chance of wind speeds with an easterly component. Large fire growth on the Megram and other fires in the region has historically been impacted by dry offshore winds

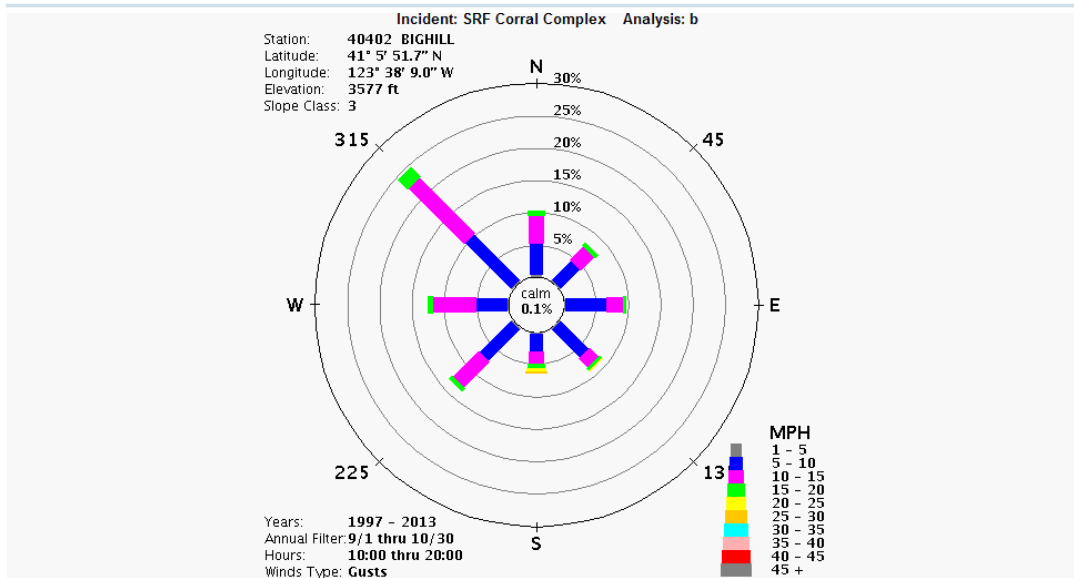
out of the east and north in the late summer and fall. Should the Corral Complex burn into these months, increased spread to the west can be expected

julywindrose



Jul-Aug

windroseoct



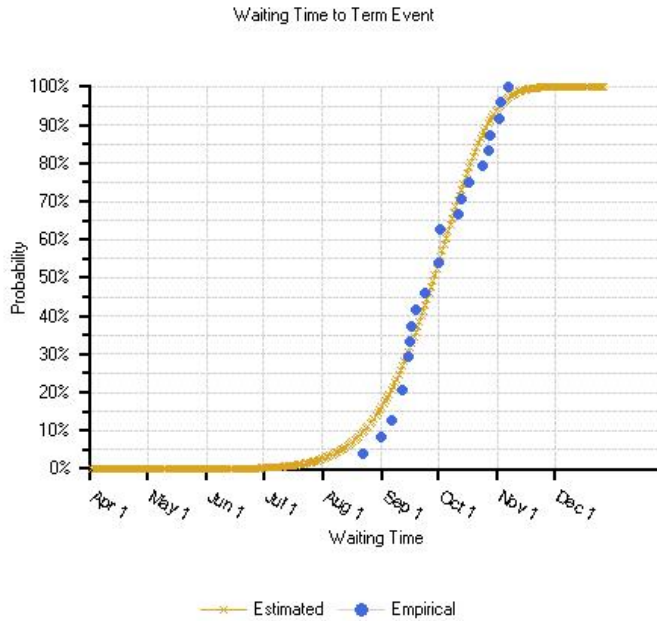
Sep-Oct

Season End

Fire season commonly ends with a large scale rain event in the Klamath Mountains, but they can also end with the onset of shorter days and cooler/moister conditions. Often, a fire season fades away due to a combination of scattered, smaller precipitation events and changing day length and sun angle which, in turn, translates into lower maximum temperature, higher relative humidity, and a shorter burn period. Energy release component (ERC) [2] can serve as an integrator of all these factors.

From an earlier analysis on fires in the nearby Salmon River drainage, we developed criteria for estimating the end of fire season by talking with fire managers at the Klamath National Forest. The criteria selected included ½ inch of rain over a five day period, throughout which the ERC never climbed above 50. Using the dates from this analysis we developed a Term file for the probability of season-ending dates displayed in the graphic below.

seasonend



## Fire Slowing Event

Along with season ending events, there is a possibility of fire-slowing precipitation events prior to the end of the fire season. Precipitation of at least 0.25 inches in a day might be expected to at least slow fire spread for two or three days, while greater amounts of rain (over 0.5 inches) could slow or check fire spread for several days. The probability of receiving greater than 0.25 inches of rain in one day was derived using the Blue Ridge RAWs. The likelihood of such events increases significantly in the latter part of September with the return of frontal systems moving in off the Pacific Ocean.

Time Period	Total Number of Days Receiving >0.25 inches of Rain 1961-1979 & 1999-2010 Blue Ridge RAWs	Probability of Having at Least One Fire Slowing Event During this Time Period
Late August	12	39%
Early September	6	19%
Late September	23	74%

Early October	24	77%
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[1] Derived from <http://plone.airfire.org/wfdss-aq/help/raws-wind-roses>.

[2] Energy release component (ERC) is a National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS) index related to how hot a fire could burn. It is derived from daily weather records and is associated with the worst case 24-hour potential energy at the flaming front of a given fire. This index tracks well with warming and drying as the season progresses and with the eventual cooling and lower fire potential as the season winds down. As the fuels dry through the season and become available to burn, adding to the potential energy, the ERC rises. As the days get shorter, temperatures fall, and nighttime humidity rises, the ERC falls.

### 1.3. Objectives

#### Incident FMU/Strategic Objective Code List

Unit	FMU/Strat Obj Code	Acres
CAHIA	1	2,750
CAHIA	2	380
CAHIA	5	14,390
CAKNF	GEN - General Forest	0
CAKNF	NON - All Non-Federal In-Holdings	0
CAKNF	RLS - Inventoried Roadless	24
CAKNF	WLD - Wilderness	359
CASHF	GEN - general: remaining National Forest	3,668
CASHF	NON - All Non-Federal In-Holdings	248
CASHF	RER - Recreational River - designated	836
CASHF	RLS - Inventoried Roadless	11,172
CASHF	SCR - Scenic River - designated	20
CASHF	WLD - Existing Wilderness	68,889
CASHF	WSR - Wild River - designated	284
CASRF	GEN - General Forest	52,568
CASRF	NON - All Non-Federal In-Holdings	8,960
CASRF	RER - Recreational River	1,188
CASRF	RLS - Inventoried Roadless	1,708
CASRF	WLD - Wilderness	50,536

#### Spatial Fire Planning Inventory

There is no Spatial Inventory to display.

#### Incident Objective List

Activated	Incident Objective
08/12/2013	Minimize the loss or damage to the primary structures at the mouth of Horse Linto Creek.
08/12/2013	Keep cooperators, communities and concerned citizens informed. Provide for public meetings, daily media updates and open communications.
08/12/2013	Utilize minimum impact suppression techniques (MIST) within wilderness areas and in other land use designations as appropriate. Wherever feasible, helispots, staging areas and spike camps will be located (a) outside wilderness or (b) so as to have the least impact to wilderness values. These improvements in wilderness will not be constructed without District Ranger or Agency Representative approval. Chainsaw and helicopter use within wilderness is approved.
08/12/2013	Manage the fire in a cost effective manner commensurate with values at risk.
08/12/2013	Ensure that risk/firefighter exposure is commensurate with expected benefits.
08/12/2013	Protect human health from smoke impacts by coordinating with the North Coast Unified Air Pollution Control Districts (APCD), as well as any Air Resource Advisors assigned to the Northern Calif. GACC or nearby IMTs.
08/12/2013	Keep fire off of the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation and the critical timber resources, cultural resources and infrastructure found there.
08/12/2013	Ensure fire suppression operations minimize negative post-fire effects to both natural and cultural resources.
08/20/2013	Minimize negative effects to Denoto Trail, which is on the national registry for Historic Places, and is of utmost importance to the Hoopa people.
08/20/2013	Ensure protection of Hoopa, a Community at Risk on the Federal Register.

#### Incident Requirement List

Activated	Incident Requirement
08/12/2013	Provide for public and firefighter safety as highest priority.

Strategic Objective List

Unit	Shape/ FMU	Activated	Strategic Objective	
CAKNF	<Unit>	07/13/2012	Aerial retardant drops are not allowed in mapped avoidance areas (on National Forest system lands) for threatened, endangered, proposed, candidate or sensitive (TEPCS) species or in waterways. This national direction is mandatory and would be implemented <b>except in cases where human life or public safety is threatened and retardant use within avoidance areas could be reasonably expected to alleviate that threat.</b>	Nationwide Aerial Application of Fire Retardant on National Forest System Land; Record of Decision; December 2011; page 2
CAKNF	<Unit>	04/19/2011	Restore fire to its natural role in the ecosystem, to the maximum extent, consistent with the safety of persons, property, and other resources.	Forest Wide Standard & Guide #22-1 LRMP page 4-60
CAKNF	<Unit>	04/19/2011	Cultural Resources: Utilize local technical specialists if possible prior to engagement, and in the planning process to identify categories of archaeological sites, and recommend appropriate level of protection in accordance with Forest Service Manual 2360, (Emergency Undertaking) clauses of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.	Forest Service Manual 2360, (Emergency Undertaking) Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.
CAKNF	<Unit>	04/19/2011	Utilize local cultural resource specialists or Native American representatives if possible prior to engagement and in the planning process to identify Native American traditional areas, and protect these areas when possible.	Forest Service Manual 2360, (Emergency Undertaking) Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.
CAKNF	<Unit>	04/19/2011	Reintroduce fire into the environment through prescribed natural fire and prescribed fire, where Forest ecosystems evolved under the influence of wildfires.	Forest Wide Management Goal LRMP page 4-9
CAKNF	RLS	09/13/2011	<b>Use fire management strategies that will protect and preserve the Roadless area characteristics and minimize the impacts to potential wilderness designation.</b> Some resources or features that are often present and should be considered in developing your strategies are: high quality or undisturbed soil; Natural appearing landscapes with high scenic quality, free from modern human control or manipulation; an area void of the evidence of modern human presence or occupation and are possible reference landscapes. <b>Reminder:</b> A road is a motor vehicle travelway over 50 inches wide, unless designated and managed as a trail. A road may be classified, unclassified, or temporary.	<b>36 CFR Part 294.11 Definitions.</b> Roadless Area Conservation - Final Rule (66 Federal Register 3272, January 12, 2001).
CAKNF	WLD	07/16/2009	All lightning-started fires will be PNF; unless the fire does not meet the goals and objectives (it then will be declared a wildfire). Permit lightning-caused fires to play their ecological role, as nearly as possible, within the wilderness.	MA 2-55 LRMP page 4-85
CAKNF	WLD	07/16/2009	Conduct all fire management activities within wilderness in a manner compatible with overall wilderness management objectives. Give preference to using methods and equipment that cause the least: 1. Alteration of the wilderness landscape. 2. Disturbance of the land surface. 3. Disturbance to visitor solitude. 4. Reduction of visibility during periods of visitor use. 5. Adverse effect on other air quality related values.	FSM 2324.23 EFFECTIVE 6/1/90
CAKNF	WLD	07/16/2009	Locate fire camps, helispots, and other temporary facilities or improvements outside of the wilderness boundary whenever feasible. Rehabilitate disturbed areas within wilderness to as natural an appearance as possible.	FSM 2324.23 EFFECTIVE 6/1/90
CAKNF	WLD	07/16/2009	Consider all person-caused wildland fires (not management lighted prescribed fires) as wildland fires and use the appropriate suppression response.	MA 2-59 LRMP page 4-85
CAKNF	WLD	07/16/2009	Permit lightning caused fires to play, as nearly as possible, their natural ecological role within wilderness.	FSM 2324.21 EFFECTIVE 6/1/90
CASHF	<Unit>	04/19/2011	Cultural Resources: Utilize local technical specialists if possible prior to engagement, and in the planning process to identify	Forest Service Manual 2360, (Emergency

Strategic Objective List

Unit	Shape/ FMU	Activated	Strategic Objective	
			categories of archaeological sites, and recommend appropriate level of protection in accordance with Forest Service Manual 2360, (Emergency Undertaking) clauses of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.	Undertaking) Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.
CASHF	<Unit>	04/19/2011	Utilize local cultural resource specialists or Native American representatives if possible prior to engagement and in the planning process to identify Native American traditional areas, and protect these areas when possible.	Forest Service Manual 2360, (Emergency Undertaking) Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.
CASHF	<Unit>	07/13/2012	Aerial retardant drops are not allowed in mapped avoidance areas (on National Forest system lands) for threatened, endangered, proposed, candidate or sensitive (TEPCS) species or in waterways. This national direction is mandatory and would be implemented <b>except in cases where human life or public safety is threatened and retardant use within avoidance areas could be reasonably expected to alleviate that threat.</b>	Nationwide Aerial Application of Fire Retardant on National Forest System Land; Record of Decision; December 2011; page 2
CASHF	GEN	07/02/2009	Roaded Recreation - Wildfire suppression tactics will favor use of low impact techniques.	LRMP page 4-65
CASHF	RLS	09/08/2011	<b>Use fire management strategies that will protect and preserve the Roadless area characteristics and minimize the impacts to potential wilderness designation.</b> Some resources or features that are often present and should be considered in developing your strategies are: high quality or undisturbed soil; Natural appearing landscapes with high scenic quality, free from modern human control or manipulation; an area void of the evidence of modern human presence or occupation and are possible reference landscapes. <b>Reminder:</b> A road is a motor vehicle travelway over 50 inches wide, unless designated and managed as a trail. A road may be classified, unclassified, or temporary.	<b>36 CFR Part 294.11 Definitions.</b> Roadless Area Conservation - Final Rule (66 Federal Register 3272, January 12, 2001).
CASHF	WLD	07/02/2009	Conduct all fire management activities within wilderness in a manner compatible with overall wilderness management objectives. Give preference to using methods and equipment that cause the least: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Alteration of the wilderness landscape.</li> <li>2. Disturbance of the land surface.</li> <li>3. Disturbance to visitor solitude.</li> <li>4. Reduction of visibility during periods of visitor use.</li> <li>5. Adverse effect on other air quality related values.</li> </ol>	FSM 2324.23 EFFECTIVE 6/1/90
CASHF	WLD	07/02/2009	Locate fire camps, helispots, and other temporary facilities or improvements outside of the wilderness boundary whenever feasible. Rehabilitate disturbed areas within wilderness to as natural an appearance as possible.	FSM 2324.23 EFFECTIVE 6/1/90
CASHF	WLD	07/02/2009	Maintain high air quality in class 1 wilderness areas.	LRMP page 4-29
CASHF	WLD	07/02/2009	Manage vegetation to retain the primeval character of the wilderness environment and to allow natural ecological processes to operate freely. Remove trees only under emergency conditions such as fire, or insect and disease control.	LRMP page 4-29
CASHF	WLD	07/02/2009	Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel Wilderness: This wilderness is designated a Class 1 air quality area. Protect air quality of this Class 1 area in accordance with the Clean Air Act.	LRMP page 3-5, page 4-97
CASHF	WLD	07/02/2009	Return fire to its natural role when not in conflict with public safety. Permit fire management activities that are compatible with wilderness objectives.	LRMP page 4-29
CASHF	WLD	07/02/2009	Permit lightning caused fires to play, as nearly as possible, their natural ecological role within wilderness.	FSM 2324.21 EFFECTIVE 6/1/90
CASHF	WLD	07/02/2009	Mt Shasta Wilderness: The Mountain is designated a National Natural Historic Landmark and is a significant religious focal point for Native American Tribes in the Region.	LRMP page 4-91
CASHF	WLD	07/02/2009	Chanchelulla Wilderness: summit of Chanchelulla Peak has religious significance for Native Americans (Wintu).	LRMP page 4-89
CASHF	WLD	07/02/2009		



Strategic Objective List

Unit	Shape/ FMU	Activated	Strategic Objective
CASRF	<Unit>	07/13/2012	Trinity Alps Wilderness and Castle Crags Wilderness: Air quality is a primary consideration. Aerial retardant drops are not allowed in mapped avoidance areas (on National Forest system lands) for threatened, endangered, proposed, candidate or sensitive (TEPCS) species or in waterways. This national direction is mandatory and would be implemented <b>except in cases where human life or public safety is threatened and retardant use within avoidance areas could be reasonably expected to alleviate that threat.</b>
			LRMP page 4-95, LRMP page 4-87 Nationwide Aerial Application of Fire Retardant on National Forest System Land; Record of Decision; December 2011; page 2
CASRF	GEN	07/02/2009	Wildfires will be suppressed. Reference: L/RMP – Chapter 4, General Forest, Page 65
CASRF	GEN	07/02/2009	Those suppression actions which are likely to cause more damage to critical resources (for example, threatened and endangered plant or animal species, and their habitats) than the fire itself, will be carefully evaluated and alternative actions considered. Reference: L/RMP – Chapter 4 General Forest, Page 117
CASRF	RLS	09/13/2011	<b>Use fire management strategies that will protect and preserve the Roadless area characteristics and minimize the impacts to potential wilderness designation.</b> Some resources or features that are often present and should be considered in developing your strategies are: high quality or undisturbed soil; Natural appearing landscapes with high scenic quality, free from modern human control or manipulation; an area void of the evidence of modern human presence or occupation and are possible reference landscapes. <b>Reminder:</b> A road is a motor vehicle travelway over 50 inches wide, unless designated and managed as a trail. A road may be classified, unclassified, or temporary.
			<b>36 CFR Part 294.11 Definitions.</b> Roadless Area Conservation - Final Rule (66 Federal Register 3272, January 12, 2001).
CASRF	WLD	07/02/2009	Locate fire camps, helispots, and other temporary facilities or improvements outside of the wilderness boundary whenever feasible. Rehabilitate disturbed areas within wilderness to as natural an appearance as possible. Reference: FSM 2324.23 EFFECTIVE 6/1/90
CASRF	WLD	07/02/2009	Permit lightning caused fires to play, as nearly as possible, their natural ecological role within wilderness. Reference: FSM 2324.21 EFFECTIVE 6/1/90
CASRF	WLD	07/02/2009	Conduct all fire management activities within wilderness in a manner compatible with overall wilderness management objectives. Give preference to using methods and equipment that cause the least: 1. Alteration of the wilderness landscape. 2. Disturbance of the land surface. 3. Disturbance to visitor solitude. 4. Reduction of visibility during periods of visitor use. 5. Adverse effect on other air quality related values. Reference: FSM 2324.23 EFFECTIVE 6/1/90
CASRF	WLD	07/02/2009	Favor indirect attack by using natural barriers, topography or watercourses, and low-impact suppression techniques. Use direct attack only when necessary to protect life and property in adjoining areas. Use "light hand" techniques such as natural barriers and water for fire suppression. Reference: L/RMP – Chapter 4 All Wildernesses, Page 12
CASRF	WLD	07/02/2009	Until approval of the Forest Fire Management Action Plan and the individual Wilderness Fire Management Strategies, use "contain" and/or "control" strategies for all wilderness fires. Reference: L/RMP – Chapter 4 All Wildernesses, Page 12
CASRF	WLD	07/02/2009	

Strategic Objective List

Unit	Shape/ FMU	Activated	Strategic Objective
			Those suppression actions which are likely to cause more damage to critical resources (for example, threatened and endangered plant or animal species, and their habitats) than the fire itself will be carefully evaluated and alternative actions considered. Reference: L/RMP – Chapter 4 All Wildernesses, Page 12
CASRF	WLD	07/02/2009	Permit emergency burned area rehabilitation only if necessary to prevent an unnatural loss of the wilderness resource or to protect life, property, and other resource values outside wilderness. Reference: L/RMP – Chapter 4 All Wildernesses, Page 13
CASRF	WLD	07/02/2009	Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel - Conduct fire protection activities to minimize suppression activity impacts and permit re-introduction of natural fire regimes. Reference: L/RMP – Chapter 4 Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel Wilderness, Page 24
CASRF	WLD	07/02/2009	Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel - Consider using planned and unplanned ignitions when developing the fire management plan. When implementing this plan, maintaining air quality is an overriding consideration. Reference: L/RMP – Chapter 4 Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel Wilderness, Page 24

Management Requirement List

Unit	Shape/ FMU	Activated	Management Requirement
CAKNF	<Unit>	04/19/2011	Use the appropriate minimum impact suppression methods to control fires. <span style="float: right;">Forest Wide Management Goal LRMP page 4-9</span>
CAKNF	<Unit>	04/19/2011	Adhere to applicable State of California and State of Oregon air quality laws and regulations. <span style="float: right;">Forest Wide Standard &amp; Guide #22-20 LRMP page 4-63</span>
CAKNF	<Unit>	04/19/2011	Ensure that the Guidelines for ESA Emergency Consultation are followed, consistent with ESA Section 7 Emergency Consultation requirements. <span style="float: right;">In Case of Fire: Guidelines for ESA Emergency Consultation, Biological Resources support to fire suppression, and the Fire Resource Advisor Role for Wildlife and Fisheries Biologists and Botanists (July 8, 2009 update) FSM 2671.45f Consultation in Emergencies</span>
CAKNF	<Unit>	04/19/2011	Use a cooperative approach to incident management that provides safe and effective wildland fire management activities within the area of mutual interest identified in the Government-to-Government protocol agreement. Tribal representation will be incorporated into Incident Management Organizations as appropriate to the size and complexity of the incident. <span style="float: right;">Memorandum of Understanding Between the Karuk Tribe of California And USDA Forest Service, Six Rivers and Klamath National Forests (4/16/2008)</span>
CAKNF	<Unit>	04/19/2011	Wildland fires shall receive the appropriate suppression response. (see Table 4-8) Timeliness is essential but safety and cost efficiency, while considering the value of the threatened resource, shall guide the fire suppression response strategy. A range of response tactics may be appropriate. Carefully analyze the current and predicted wildland fire situation when determining the appropriate response. <span style="float: right;">Forest Wide Standard &amp; Guide #22-2 LRMP page 4-60</span>
CAKNF	<Unit>	04/19/2011	Wildland fire suppression actions (for example, firelines) constructed during suppression activities will be rehabilitated to their pre-fire state or blended in with the burned area. <span style="float: right;">Forest Wide Standard &amp; Guide #22-4 LRMP page 4-62</span>
CAKNF	<Unit>	04/19/2011	Use a cooperative approach to incident management that provides safe and effective wildland fire management activities within the area of mutual interest identified in the <span style="float: right;">Memorandum of Understanding Between the Karuk Tribe of California And USDA Forest</span>

Management Requirement List

Unit	Shape/ FMU	Activated	Management Requirement
			Government-to-Government protocol agreement. Tribal representation will be incorporated into Incident Management Organizations as appropriate to the size and complexity of the incident.
CAKNF	<Unit>	04/19/2011	Human caused wildfires will be suppressed in every instance and will not be managed for resource benefits.
			Service, Six Rivers and Klamath National Forests (4/16/2008)
			FSM 5103.2
CAKNF	<Unit>	04/19/2011	Develop management and protection strategies for inter-mixed State and private forest lands.
			Forest Wide Management Goal LRMP page 4-9
CAKNF	<Unit>	04/19/2011	Apply the minimum impact suppression method to all lands. Control or manage the spread of fire. The suppression method shall be commensurate with the wildland fire's potential to spread or cause undesirable impacts. Firefighter and public safety shall be the highest priority. Select procedures, tools and equipment that least impact the environment. Use hot spot detection devices whenever possible. These tactics apply to the mop-up of wildland fires also.
			Forest Wide Standard & Guide #22-3 LRMP page 4-62
CAKNF	<Unit>	07/13/2012	The Forest Service will report to FWS and NOAA fisheries (as appropriate) all misapplications of aerially applied fire retardant (on National Forest system lands). The report and assessment of impacts will determine necessary mitigation measures, remediation action, monitoring needs, and whether there is a need for reinitiation of formal consultation. Reporting and monitoring of misapplications of fire retardant is outlined in the Implementation Guide for Aerial Application of Fire Retardant. <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/fire/retardant/afr_handbook.pdf">http://www.fs.fed.us/fire/retardant/afr_handbook.pdf</a>
			Nationwide Aerial Application of Fire Retardant on National Forest System Land; Record of Decision; December 2011; page 4
CAKNF	GEN	07/16/2009	Design fuelbreaks to mimic the natural characteristics of the area. On steep ground, design units that are operationally feasible and effective to treat fuels.
			MA17-16 LRMP page 4-180
CAKNF	GEN	07/16/2009	While management of AMAs is intended to be innovative and experimental, wildfire suppression actions should use accepted strategies and tactics, and conform to specific agency policy.
			AMA-13 LRMP page 4-185
CAKNF	RLS	09/13/2011	<b>The Responsible Forest Service Line Officer for the Wildfire incident has the authority to approve:</b> Any necessary timber cutting or removal or any road construction or road reconstruction in emergency situations involving wildfire suppression, search and rescue operations, or other imminent threats to public health and safety in inventoried roadless areas. In this context timber is the dominant/codominant overstory trees.
			<b>SECRETARY'S MEMORANDUM 1042-156 May 30, 2011</b> Authority to Approve Road Construction and Timber Harvesting In Certain Lands Administered by the Forest Service. <b>Joel Holtrop June 10, 2011 Memo:</b> Secretary's Re-delegation of Authority for Certain Activities in Inventoried Roadless Area
CAKNF	WLD	07/16/2009	Manage for wilderness characteristics, natural conditions, and ecological processes within each wilderness.
			Wilderness Management Goal LRMP page 4-79
CAKNF	WLD	07/16/2009	The Forest Supervisor approves the use of motorized equipment or mechanical transport under conditions described below. However, the Regional Forester shall approve the use of tractors for fire suppression. Conditions Under Which Use May Be Approved Emergencies where the situation involves an inescapable urgency and temporary need for speed beyond that available by primitive means. Categories include fire suppression, health and safety, law enforcement involving serious crime or fugitive pursuit, removal of deceased persons, and aircraft accident investigations.
			FSM 2326.04c EFFECTIVE 6/1/90
CAKNF	WLD	07/16/2009	Suppression of wildland fire will use appropriate suppression response and the Minimum Impact Suppression Techniques as outlined in the Forest-wide Fire and Fuels Management Standards and Guidelines.
			MA 2-62 LRMP page 4-85
CAKNF	WLD	07/16/2009	Reduce to an acceptable level the risks and consequences of a wildland fire within or escaping from the wilderness. Assessments of consequences will emphasize potential impacts on residential intermixes, mixed or adjacent landowners, Endangered or Threatened species, etc.
			MA 2-60 LRMP page 4-85
CAKNF	WLD	07/16/2009	

Management Requirement List

Unit	Shape/ FMU	Activated	Management Requirement	
			Minimize the use of motorized equipment and mechanical transport of materials and personnel within wilderness. Carefully analyze the need for motorized equipment and obtain prior documented approval. Schedule such work to avoid disturbance to the public.	MA 2-2 LRMP page 4-82
CAKNF	WLD	07/16/2009	Manage smoke from prescribed natural fires (PNF) as a component of the wilderness. Manage prescribed natural fires and prescribed burns (ignited by humans) to reduce future smoke emissions. Coordinate with the proper State and local agencies to meet air quality regulations (see Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines for Air Quality, Fire Management).	MA 2-16 LRMP page 4-83
CAKNF	WLD	07/16/2009	Coordinate fire management actions with forests that share management of the wildernesses.	MA 2-57 LRMP page 4-85
CAKNF	WLD	07/16/2009	Each PNF will have a PNF Burn Plan prepared within 48 hours of discovery. Review the Burn Plan daily to assure validity based on current and projected conditions.	MA 2-56 LRMP page 4-85
CASHF	<Unit>	04/19/2011	Human caused wildfires will be suppressed in every instance and will not be managed for resource benefits.	FSM 5103.2
CASHF	<Unit>	07/13/2012	The Forest Service will report to FWS and NOAA fisheries (as appropriate) all misapplications of aerially applied fire retardant (on National Forest system lands). The report and assessment of impacts will determine necessary mitigation measures, remediation action, monitoring needs, and whether there is a need for reinitiation of formal consultation. Reporting and monitoring of misapplications of fire retardant is outlined in the Implementation Guide for Aerial Application of Fire Retardant. <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/fire/retardant/afr_handbook.pdf">http://www.fs.fed.us/fire/retardant/afr_handbook.pdf</a>	Nationwide Aerial Application of Fire Retardant on National Forest System Land; Record of Decision; December 2011; page 4
CASHF	GEN	07/02/2009	Wildland fires will receive an appropriate suppression response that may range from confinement to control. Unless a different suppression response is authorized in this Plan, or subsequent approved Plans, all suppression responses will have an objective of "control".	LRMP page 4-17
CASHF	RLS	09/08/2011	<b>The Responsible Forest Service Line Officer for the Wildfire incident has the authority to approve:</b> Any necessary timber cutting or removal or any road construction or road reconstruction in emergency situations involving wildfire suppression, search and rescue operations, or other imminent threats to public health and safety in inventoried roadless areas. In this context timber is the dominant/codominant overstory trees.	<b>SECRETARY'S MEMORANDUM 1042-156 May 30, 2011</b> Authority to Approve Road Construction and Timber Harvesting In Certain Lands Administered by the Forest Service. <b>Joel Holtrop June 10, 2011 Memo:</b> Secretary's Re-delegation of Authority for Certain Activities in Inventoried Roadless Area
CASHF	WLD	07/02/2009	Locate incident bases and staging areas outside of Wildernesses. When necessary, within a Wilderness, use small (50-60 people) suppression camps in areas where degradation of water quality can be avoided. Return sites to a pre-use condition.	LRMP page 4-33
CASHF	WLD	07/02/2009	Wildfire suppression tactics will favor the use of natural barriers, topography or water courses, and low impact techniques. After the fires are declared out, take appropriate action to rehabilitate and/or restore the site.	LRMP page 4-33
CASHF	WLD	07/02/2009	The Forest Supervisor approves the use of motorized equipment or mechanical transport under conditions described below. However, the Regional Forester shall approve the use of tractors for fire suppression. Conditions Under Which Use May Be Approved: Emergencies where the situation involves an inescapable urgency and temporary need for speed beyond that available by primitive means. Categories include fire suppression, health and safety, law enforcement involving serious crime or fugitive pursuit, removal of deceased persons, and aircraft accident investigations.	FSM 2326.04c EFFECTIVE 6/1/90
CASHF	WLD	07/02/2009	Permit helispots when approved by the Forest Supervisor. Use natural openings to the extent possible.	LRMP page 4-34
CASRF	<Unit>	04/19/2011	Human caused wildfires will be suppressed in every instance and will not be managed for resource benefits.	FSM 5103.2
CASRF	<Unit>	07/13/2012		

Unit	Shape/ FMU	Activated	Management Requirement
			<p>The Forest Service will report to FWS and NOAA fisheries (as appropriate) all misapplications of aerially applied fire retardant (on National Forest system lands). The report and assessment of impacts will determine necessary mitigation measures, remediation action, monitoring needs, and whether there is a need for reinitiation of formal consultation. Reporting and monitoring of misapplications of fire retardant is outlined in the Implementation Guide for Aerial Application of Fire Retardant. <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/fire/retardant/afr_handbook.pdf">http://www.fs.fed.us/fire/retardant/afr_handbook.pdf</a></p> <p>Nationwide Aerial Application of Fire Retardant on National Forest System Land; Record of Decision; December 2011; page 4</p>
CASRF	GEN	07/02/2009	<p>Structural components such as snags, duff, and coarse woody debris should be protected from wildfire and suppression damage to the extent possible.</p> <p>Reference: L/RMP – Chapter 4 General Forest, Page 117</p>
CASRF	GEN	07/02/2009	<p>Trees and snags should be felled only if they pose a threat to firefighter safety or contribute to the risk of wildfire spread.</p> <p>Reference: L/RMP – Chapter 4 General Forest, Page 117</p>
CASRF	GEN	07/02/2009	<p>Resource management experts will be involved to evaluate potential suppression damage compared to potential wildfire damage.</p> <p>Reference: L/RMP – Chapter 4. General Forest, Page 121</p>
CASRF	RER	07/02/2009	<p>All wildfires occurring in this management area will be treated under the control strategy. Suppression techniques will maintain the natural character of the management area to the extent possible.</p> <p>Reference: L/RMP – Chapter 4 Recreational River, Page 63</p>
CASRF	RLS	09/13/2011	<p><b>The Responsible Forest Service Line Officer for the Wildfire incident has the authority to approve:</b> Any necessary timber cutting or removal or any road construction or road reconstruction in emergency situations involving wildfire suppression, search and rescue operations, or other imminent threats to public health and safety in inventoried roadless areas. In this context timber is the dominant/codominant overstory trees.</p> <p><b>SECRETARY'S MEMORANDUM 1042-156 May 30, 2011</b> Authority to Approve Road Construction and Timber Harvesting In Certain Lands Administered by the Forest Service. <b>Joel Holtrop June 10, 2011 Memo:</b> Secretary's Re-delegation of Authority for Certain Activities in Inventoried Roadless Area</p>
CASRF	WLD	07/02/2009	<p>The Siskiyou Wilderness is an area designation that pre-dates the establishment of the NRA. While included within the boundary of the NRA, its management direction is established in law and is not modified by its inclusion.</p> <p>Reference: Smith River NRA Management Plan Siskiyou Wilderness, Page 38</p>
CASRF	WLD	07/02/2009	<p>The Forest Supervisor approves the use of motorized equipment or mechanical transport under conditions described below. However, the Regional Forester shall approve the use of tractors for fire suppression.</p> <p>Conditions Under Which Use May Be Approved Emergencies where the situation involves an inescapable urgency and temporary need for speed beyond that available by primitive means. Categories include fire suppression, health and safety, law enforcement involving serious crime or fugitive pursuit, removal of deceased persons, and aircraft accident investigations.</p> <p>Reference: FSM 2326.04c EFFECTIVE 6/1/90 L/RMP - Chapter 4, Page 13</p>
CASRF	WLD	07/02/2009	<p>Wherever feasible, helispots, staging areas, and spike camps will be located (a) outside wilderness, or (b) so as to have the least impact to wilderness values. Additional helispots will not be constructed unless needed for emergencies, and then only after District Ranger approval. Special approval for the use of portable pumps also comes from the District Ranger.</p> <p>Reference: L/RMP – Chapter 4 All Wildernesses, Page 12</p>
CASRF	WLD	07/02/2009	<p>Manage smoke from prescribed natural fires as a component of the wilderness. Manage prescribed natural fires and prescribed burns (ignited by humans) to reduce future smoke emissions. Coordinate with the proper State and local agencies to meet Air Quality Regulations (see Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines for Air Quality, Fire and Fuels).</p>

Management Requirement List

Unit	Shape/ FMU	Activated	Management Requirement
CASRF	WLD	07/02/2009	Reference: L/RMP – Chapter 4 Siskiyou Wilderness, Page 21 Structural components such as snags, duff, and coarse woody debris should be protected from wildfire and suppression damage to the extent possible.
CASRF	WLD	07/02/2009	Reference: L/RMP – Chapter 4 All Wildernesses, Page 12 Trees and snags should be felled only if they pose a threat to firefighter safety or contribute to the risk of wildfire spread.
CASRF	WLD	07/02/2009	Reference: L/RMP – Chapter 4 All Wildernesses, Page 12 Resource management experts will be involved to evaluate potential suppression damage compared to potential wildfire damage.
			Reference: L/RMP – Chapter 4 All Wildernesses, Page 12

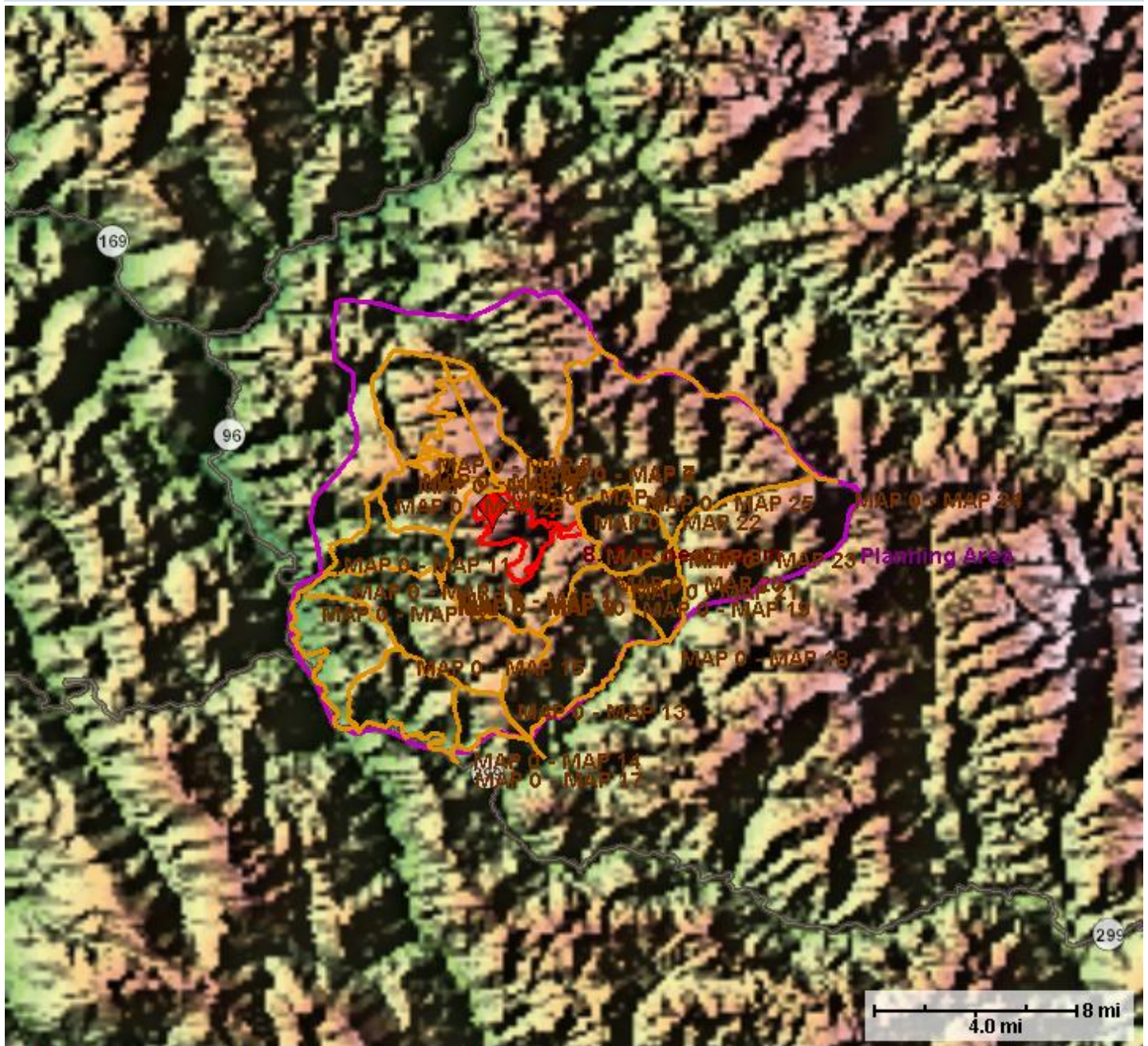
## 1.4. Course of Action

### Estimated Cost

NAME	VALUE
Estimated Cost	\$6,520,000
Method(s) Used	SCI

### Course of Action

Active	Inactive	Action Item
08/12/2013		Utilize resource advisors to assess impacts to sensitive resources within the planning area, and avoid where possible, including wildlife and plant resources. Wildlife: Late successional reserve and T&E species. Fisheries: Consider draft sites and fish screens to protect listed fish species. Archaeology: Incident planning area encompasses areas sensitive to the Hoopa Tribe and there are multiple known heritage resources in the vicinity. Botany: Protected species. Timber resources: Plantations. Recreation: Consider an area closure to backcountry use in the fire area.
08/12/2013		Utilize Heritage Consultants provided by the Hoopa Tribe to identify and protect important heritage resources in accordance with the MOU between the Six Rivers NF and Hoopa Tribe. Protection of heritage resources of a high priority <i>whenever it does not jeopardize the safety of firefighters and the public or the overall strategy for suppressing the fire in an effective and cost efficient manner</i>
08/12/2013		Minimize the loss or damage to the Ranger cabin at Trinity Summit.
08/20/2013		Utilize a combination of direct, indirect, and point suppression tactics to take advantage of opportunities that provide for a high probability of success. The complex is utilizing a full suppression strategy. Keep fire within updated 8/19 WFDSS planning area which is approximately: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• West of Management Action Point 25, Virgin Creek Trail.</li> <li>• South of Management Action Points 6 and 7, Packsaddle and Backbone ridges,</li> <li>• North of Management Action Point 9, Lone Pine Ridge</li> <li>• East and south of the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation, Management Action Points 1 &amp; 2.</li> </ul>
08/20/2013		Implement and update as appropriate, the Corral Complex long term assessment that includes strategies for fire suppression and management action points.



— Fire Perimeters    
 — Planning Areas    
 ◆ Point of Origin    
 — Mgmt Action Points

### Management Action Point 1

NAME	VALUE
Incident Name	SRF Corral Complex
Cost	
Shape	MAP 1
Activated	08/20/2013
Deactivated	

### Condition

Management Action Point 1: Toe of Lone Pine Ridge

**Note:** A more complete description of values to protect, probability of success, consequences of not taking action, and responsible individuals to notify is included in the Assessment/Situation section of the decision.

Physical Location of MAP:



## Management Action Point 1

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**West** of the fire's current perimeter

From the junction of 7N08 and 7N30 (Chicken Foot) east of knoll on Lone Pine Ridge traveling due north on 7N08, crossing Horse Linto Creek (road ends) and heading north up ridge to Tish Tang trailhead.

The condition for this MAP has already been reached. Therefore the suppression actions listed below for this MAP already are being implemented. Fire is established in the Head of Horse Linto Creek.

### Actions

1. Construct control line along MAP south and east of the wilderness boundary. This line is currently being utilized as a main contingency line to contain the fire from moving to the west onto Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation.
2. Improve segments of 7N09 road to serve as control line
3. Received approval for mechanized equipment in the wilderness on 8/15.

### Resources

- 4 Type-1 Hand crews
- 2 Type-2 hand crews
- 2 Falling teams
- 2 Falling Bosses
- 1 Division /Group Supervisor
- 1 Safety Officer
- 1 Type 3 Helicopter

## Management Action Point 2

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NAME	VALUE
Incident Name	SRF Corral Complex
Cost	
Shape	MAP 2
Activated	08/20/2013
Deactivated	

### Condition

Management Action Point 2: **Bret Hole**

**Note: A more complete description of values to protect, probability of success, consequences of not taking action, and responsible individuals to notify is included in the Assessment/Situation section of the decision.**

Physical Location of MAP:

**West** of the fire's current perimeter

Starting at Tish Tang trail head crossing the south fork of Tish Tang Creek then along ridge northeast to the peak east of Tish Tang Point. Then east to McKey Meadow and tying into 6E35 trail (that was previous a two track road) to the top of the ridge.

The condition for this MAP is imminent. Approval for mechanized equipment use in wilderness on this incident is pending. Fire is established in the Head of the South Fork of Tish Tang Creek.

### Actions

1. Line construction using mechanized equipment in wilderness is being considered extending from the ridgeline west of Trinity Summit on the old two-track (6E35) past Bret Hole, near McKay Meadow, and through the middle of an extensive snag patch downslope to Tish Tang trailhead. Lack of equipment and fire proximity may negate this option.
2. Extinguish any spot fires or slop-overs as quickly as feasible.
3. Consider road and trail closures and public notifications

## Management Action Point 2

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### Resources

- 4 Type-1 Hand crews
- Feller/bunchers, excavators, dozers
- 6 Falling teams
- 6 Falling Bosses
- 2 Division /Group Supervisor
- 2 Safety Officer

## Management Action Point 3

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NAME	VALUE
Incident Name	SRF Corral Complex
Cost	
Shape	MAP 3
Activated	08/20/2013
Deactivated	

### Condition

Management Action Point 3: **Bear Hole**

**Note: A more complete description of values to protect, probability of success, consequences of not taking action, and responsible individuals to notify is included in the Assessment/Situation section of the decision.**

Physical Location of MAP:

**North** of the fire's current perimeter

Intersection of 6E35 trail with the ridge line west of Trinity Summit, to 10N02 road at wilderness boundary. From the 10N02 road to the junction of 8N15 road and junction of Mill Creek (8N01) road.

**Condition:** Fire is established north of Corral Creek

### Actions

1. Construct control along ridge, tying into completed fuels treatment on 8N15 and 8N01 (Mill Creek) Roads. Base the line width on minimum width necessary for firefighter safety and controllability.
2. Low to Moderate fire severity here during the Megram Fire offers lifted, intact over-story canopies which would be easier to conduct burnouts from and to build control line through, as opposed to the snag patch to the south.
3. Extinguish any spot fires or slop-overs as quickly as feasible.
4. Consider road and trail closures and public notifications.
5. Consider using Megram Fire under-burn between MAPs 3 and 6 for fire slowing opportunities.
6. Continue working with Tribal representatives and acknowledge their ceremonial dates.

### Resources

- 4 Type-1 Hand crews
- 2 Type-2 hand crews
- 2 Falling teams
- 2 Falling Bosses
- 1 Division /Group Supervisor
- 1 Safety Officer

## Management Action Point 4

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NAME	VALUE
Incident Name	SRF Corral Complex
Cost	
Shape	MAP 4
Activated	08/20/2013
Deactivated	

### Condition

Management Action Point 4: **Tish Tang**

**Note: A more complete description of values to protect, probability of success, consequences of not taking action, and responsible individuals to notify is included in the Assessment/Situation section of the decision.**

Physical Location of MAP:

**West** of fire.

From the Tish Tang trailhead follow ridge west to a ridge east of the Sign Board Gap go north to Hostler Ridge then east along the ridge to Big Hill Road (8N01) just east of the Hoopa Valley Reservation/Six Rivers NF Boundary

**Condition:** Suppression resources are unable to hold fire along MAP 1 or 2

### Actions

1. Further planning and consideration must be given to indirect or direct suppression actions taking place within the Hoopa Sovereign Nation.
2. Very close coordination with the Hoopa Tribal Council will occur prior to any control actions taking place on the Hoopa Land.
3. Open existing trails/roads and prepare for holding actions
4. Continue working with Tribal representatives and acknowledge their ceremonial dates.

### Resources

Increase public information staff on the incident.

4 Type-1 Hand crews

2 Type-2 hand crews

2 Falling teams

2 Falling Bosses

1 Division /Group Supervisor

1 Safety Officer

2 Dozers

## Management Action Point 5

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NAME	VALUE
Incident Name	SRF Corral Complex
Cost	
Shape	MAP 5
Activated	08/20/2013
Deactivated	

### Condition

Management Action Point 5: **Mill Creek Road.**

**Note: A more complete description of values to protect, probability of success, consequences of not taking action, and responsible individuals to notify is included in the Assessment/Situation section of the decision.**

Physical Location of MAP:

**Northwest** of the fire's current perimeter

## Management Action Point 5

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This MAP starts at the 8N01/10N02 junction (MAP 3), and runs north along the Mill Creek Road over Horse Trail ridge continuing north on Packsaddle Ridge at the wilderness boundary and MAP #6.

In the north half of this MAP follows wilderness boundary.

**Condition:** Fire is established north of Bret Creek and Trinity Summit

### Actions

1. Improve existing fuel treatments along the Mill Creek Road (10N02). Extend the width of the original snag mitigation to reduce the spotting potential.
2. Make proper notification and gain approval of mechanized equipment if in the wilderness (east of 10N02)
3. Extinguish any spot fires or slop-overs as quickly as feasible.
4. Consider road and trail closures and public notifications

### Resources

- 4 Type-1 Hand crews
- 2 Type-2 hand crews
- 2 Falling teams
- 2 Falling Bosses
- 1 Division /Group Supervisor
- 1 Safety Officer

## Management Action Point 6

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NAME	VALUE
Incident Name	SRF Corral Complex
Cost	
Shape	MAP 6
Activated	08/20/2013
Deactivated	

### Condition

Management Action Point 6: Packsaddle Ridge

**Note: A more complete description of values to protect, probability of success, consequences of not taking action, and responsible individuals to notify is included in the Assessment/Situation section of the decision.**

Physical Location of MAP:

**North** of the fire's current perimeter

MAP starts at MAP #3 just west of Trinity Summit, across Trinity Summit, then north along the Horse Ridge National Recreation Trail to Packsaddle ridge, continues along Packsaddle ridge north to end of 10N02A road.

**Condition:** Fire is North of Tish Tang Creek and Trinity Summit threatening Red Cap Creek, or fire is in Red Cap Creek Drainage threatening Hoopa Reservation land to the west.

### Actions

1. Work in conjunction with Tribal Liaisons for spiritual areas and ceremonial dates.
2. Construct control line along ridge, handline only due to cultural sites
3. Base the line width on minimum width necessary for firefighter safety and controllability.
4. Low to Moderate fire severity here during the Megram Fire offers lifted, intact over-story canopies which would be easier to conduct burnouts from and to build control line through, as opposed to the snag patch to the south.
5. Extinguish any spot fires or slop-overs as quickly as feasible.
6. Utilize Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST)
7. Consider trail/area closures for Horse Ridge National Recreation trail and others.

### Resources

- 4 Type-1 Hand crews

## Management Action Point 6

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- 2 Type-2 hand crews
- 2 Falling teams
- 2 Falling Bosses
- 1 Division /Group Supervisor
- 1 Safety Officer

## Management Action Point 7

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NAME	VALUE
Incident Name	SRF Corral Complex
Cost	
Shape	MAP 7
Activated	08/20/2013
Deactivated	

### Condition

Management Action Point 7: **Devil's Backbone**

**Note: A more complete description of values to protect, probability of success, consequences of not taking action, and responsible individuals to notify is included in the Assessment/Situation section of the decision.**

Physical Location of MAP:

**North** of the fire's current perimeter

North from MAP #6 and the intersection of the 12W02 trail with the Horse Ridge Recreational Trail along ridge system just north of the 2009 Backbone Fire to Salmon Mountain summit and the Redspot portion of the Backbone Fire from 2009.

**Condition:** Fire is North of Soldier Creek moving west or north of Tish Tang a Tang creek moving east past Horse Trail Ridge.

### Actions

1. Continue working with Tribal representatives and acknowledge their ceremonial dates.
2. Construct control line along Devils Backbone Ridge to the top of Salmon Mountain ridgeline.
3. Evaluate and construct helispots as necessary to support crews logistically
4. Extinguish any spot fires or slop-overs as quickly as feasible.
5. Consider road and trail closures and public notifications

### Resources

- 4 Type-1 Hand crews
- 2 Type-2 hand crews
- 2 Falling teams
- 2 Falling Bosses
- 1 Division /Group Supervisor
- 1 Safety Officer

## Management Action Point 8

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NAME	VALUE
Incident Name	SRF Corral Complex
Cost	
Shape	MAP 8
Activated	08/20/2013
Deactivated	

### Condition

Management Action Point 8: **Trinity Mountain Ridge**

## Management Action Point 8

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**Note: A more complete description of values to protect, probability of success, consequences of not taking action, and responsible individuals to notify is included in the Assessment/Situation section of the decision.**

Physical Location of MAP:

**East** of the fire's current perimeter

MAP starts at Trinity Summit and runs south to Trinity Mountain and terminates at the Grizzly Camp trailhead.

**Condition:** Fire has crossed Horse Linto Creek, the creek just west of Trinity Mountain Ridge. This MAP has already been reach. Therefore it is recommended to open handline on the ridge system and utilize as a contingency line.

### Actions

1. Construct handline along MAP on the Trinity Mountain ridgeline south to Trinity Mountain. Base the line width on minimum width on minimum width necessary for firefighter safety and controllability.
2. Extinguish any spot fires or slop-overs as quickly as feasible.
3. Consider road and trail closures and public notifications
4. Continue working with Tribal representatives and acknowledge their ceremonial dates.

### Resources

- 4 Type-1 Hand crews
- 1 Division /Group Supervisor
- 1 Safety Officer
- 4 Helicopter Crewmembers
- 1 Type 3 Helicopter

## Management Action Point 9

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NAME	VALUE
Incident Name	SRF Corral Complex
Cost	
Shape	MAP 9
Activated	08/20/2013
Deactivated	

### Condition

Management Action Point 9: Lone Pine East to Grizzly Camp Trailhead

**Note: A more complete description of values to protect, probability of success, consequences of not taking action, and responsible individuals to notify is included in the Assessment/Situation section of the decision.**

Physical Location of MAP:

**South** of the fire's current perimeter

Map Starts at the junction of the 7N30 and 7N31 roads, extends southeast on the 7N10 road that runs along the Lone Pine Ridge to Onion Campsite, then goes northeast to Grizzly Camp along 8N02 road.

**Condition:** Fire has progressed south across Horse Linto, and East Fork Creeks.

### Actions

1. Implement Structure Protection Plan for Denny and evaluate preparation needs around other structures in New River area.
2. Extinguish any spot fires or slop-overs as quickly as feasible.
3. Begin looking at Denny road as contingency
4. Consider issuing an Evacuation "Advisory" for the area of Denny, based on current and forecasted fire behavior and weather.

### Resources

- 2 Type-1 Hand crews
- 2 Falling teams
- 2 Falling Bosses
- 1 Division /Group Supervisor

## Management Action Point 9

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- 1 Safety Officer
- 4 Helicopter Crewmembers
- 1 Type 3 Helicopter

## Management Action Point 10

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NAME	VALUE
Incident Name	SRF Corral Complex
Cost	
Shape	MAP 10
Activated	08/20/2013
Deactivated	

### Condition

Management Action Point 10: Lone Pine West

**Note: A more complete description of values to protect, probability of success, consequences of not taking action, and responsible individuals to notify is included in the Assessment/Situation section of the decision.**

Physical Location of MAP:

**South** of the fire's current perimeter

Map Starts at the junction of the 7N30 and 7N31 roads Map extends northwest from along 7N30 road to Horse Linto Camp.

**Condition:** Fire is established Horse Linto Creek south of Tish Tang A Tang Ridge.

### Actions

1. Prepare to hold line at the Waterman Ridge MAP.
2. Evaluate structure protection plan for Willow Creek.
3. Extinguish any spot fires or slop-overs as quickly as feasible.
4. Consider road and trail closures and public notifications

### Resources

- 4 Type-1 Hand crews
- 2 Type-2 hand crews
- 2 Falling teams
- 2 Falling Bosses
- 1 Division /Group Supervisor
- 1 Safety Officer

## Management Action Point 11

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NAME	VALUE
Incident Name	SRF Corral Complex
Cost	
Shape	MAP 11
Activated	08/20/2013
Deactivated	

### Condition

Management Action Point 11: K-Rail

**Note: A more complete description of values to protect, probability of success, consequences of not taking action, and responsible individuals to notify is included in the Assessment/Situation section of the decision.**

Physical Location of MAP:

**Southwest** of the fire's current perimeter

## Management Action Point 11

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From Waterman Ridge Road to the top of Tish Tang Ridge [ast where the K-Rail was located on the 8N03 Road.

**Condition:** Fire is established west of the proposed control line attempting to keep fire off the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation, running from Lone Pine Ridge through the Horse Linto and back up to McKay Meadow (MAPs #1 & 2)

### Actions

1. Initiate and follow structure protection and evacuation plan for Hwy 96 corridor
2. Make notifications to CHP to initiate traffic control for Hwy 96
3. Improve and prepare to hold the 8N03 road
4. Extinguish any spot fires or slop-overs as quickly as feasible.
5. Consider road and trail closures and public notifications
6. Utilize MIST within wilderness areas and in other land use designations as appropriate. Wherever feasible, helispots, staging areas and spike camps will be located (a) outside wilderness or (b) so as to have the least impact to wilderness values. These improvements in wilderness will not be constructed without District Ranger or Agency Administrator approval.

### Resources

- 1 Type-1 Hand crews
- 2 Type-2 hand crews
- 1 Division /Group Supervisor
- 1 Safety Officer
- 3 Type 3 engines
- 1 Dozer
- 1 ST Structure engines

## Management Action Point 12

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NAME	VALUE
Incident Name	SRF Corral Complex
Cost	
Shape	MAP 12
Activated	08/20/2013
Deactivated	

### Condition

Management Action Point 12: **Waterman Ridge**

**Note: A more complete description of values to protect, probability of success, consequences of not taking action, and responsible individuals to notify is included in the Assessment/Situation section of the decision.**

Physical Location of MAP:

**South** of the fire's current perimeter.

The entire length of Waterman Ridge. This is the last defensible ridge before the community of Willow Creek. Route 4 to the 7N04 Rd. to the 6N10 Rd. to the Forest Boundary near Happy Camp CG, then down the toe of Waterman Ridge along the Forest Boundary to the Trinity River.

**Condition:** Fire is established south of Lone Pine Ridge

### Actions

1. Improve old dozer lines on Waterman ridge road and burn out.
2. Initiate and implement structure protection and evacuation plan
3. Provide point protection of structures in Bremmer Ridge/Coon Creek
4. Extinguish any spot fires or slop-overs as quickly as feasible.
5. Consider road and trail closures and public notifications
6. Utilize MIST within wilderness areas and in other land use designations as appropriate. Wherever feasible, helispots, staging areas and spike camps will be located (a) outside wilderness or (b) so as to have the least impact to wilderness values. These improvements in wilderness will not be constructed without District Ranger or Agency Administrator approval.



## Management Action Point 12

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### Resources

- 4 Type-1 Handcrews
- 5 Type-3 engines
- 5 Division /Group Supervisor
- 1 Safety Officer
- 2 Strike teams of structure engines

## Management Action Point 13

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NAME	VALUE
Incident Name	SRF Corral Complex
Cost	
Shape	MAP 13
Activated	08/20/2013
Deactivated	

### Condition

Management Action Point 13: **Waterman to Lone Pine**

**Note: A more complete description of values to protect, probability of success, consequences of not taking action, and responsible individuals to notify is included in the Assessment/Situation section of the decision.**

Physical Location of MAP:

**Southeast** of the fire's current perimeter

Happy Camp CG roughly following the Forest Boundary along the 8N02 Rd. to the junction with the 7N10 Rd. on top of Lone Pine Ridge and the junction with MAP 9.

**Condition:** Fire has reached MAP #9

### Actions

1. Prepare the 8N02 Road for use as a control line
2. Extinguish any spot fires or slop-overs as quickly as feasible.
3. Consider road and trail closures and public notifications
4. Consider issuing an Evacuation "Advisory" for the area of Denny, based on current and forecasted fire behavior and weather.
5. Utilize MIST within wilderness areas and in other land use designations as appropriate. Wherever feasible, helispots, staging areas and spike camps will be located (a) outside wilderness or (b) so as to have the least impact to wilderness values. These improvements in wilderness will not be constructed without District Ranger or Agency Administrator approval.

### Resources

- 4 Type-1 Hand crews
- 2 Type-2 hand crews
- 2 Falling teams
- 2 Falling Bosses
- 1 Division /Group Supervisor
- 1 Safety Officer

## Management Action Point 14

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NAME	VALUE
Incident Name	SRF Corral Complex
Cost	
Shape	MAP 14
Activated	08/20/2013
Deactivated	

## Management Action Point 14

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### Condition

Management Action Point 14: **Ziegler Ridge**

**Note: A more complete description of values to protect, probability of success, consequences of not taking action, and responsible individuals to notify is included in the Assessment/Situation section of the decision.**

Physical Location of MAP:

**South** of the fire's current perimeter

Roughly follows the paved Route 4 down off Waterman Ridge, over Ziegler Point and down to Trinity Village and the junction with the Denny Road.

**Condition:** Fire is established south of Waterman Ridge.

### Actions

1. Construct control along ridge, tying into completed fuels treatment (Salyer-Hawkins Bar project) on the lower end of the Rt. 4 Road. Base the line width on minimum width necessary for firefighter safety and controllability.
2. Extinguish any spot fires or slop-overs as quickly as feasible.
3. Consider road and trail closures and public notifications
4. Utilize MIST within wilderness areas and in other land use designations as appropriate. Wherever feasible, helispots, staging areas and spike camps will be located (a) outside wilderness or (b) so as to have the least impact to wilderness values. These improvements in wilderness will not be constructed without District Ranger or Agency Administrator approval.

### Resources

4 Type-1 Hand crews

2 Type-2 hand crews

2 Falling teams

2 Falling Bosses

1 Division /Group Supervisor

1 Safety Officer

## Management Action Point 15

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NAME	VALUE
Incident Name	SRF Corral Complex
Cost	
Shape	MAP 15
Activated	08/20/2013
Deactivated	

### Condition

Management Action Point 15: **Campbell Ridge**

**Note: A more complete description of values to protect, probability of success, consequences of not taking action, and responsible individuals to notify is included in the Assessment/Situation section of the decision.**

Physical Location of MAP:

**South** of the fire's current perimeter

Roughly follows the 7N15 Rd. from the top of Waterman Ridge and Rt.4 down Campbell Ridge to the Trinity River

**Condition:** Fire is established south of Lone Pine Ridge.

### Actions

1. Establish the minimal control line required after tying into completed fuels treatment (Salyer-Hawkins Bar project) east of the 7N15 Road all the way down the ridge to the community of Salyer Loop.
2. Extinguish any spot fires or slop-overs as quickly as feasible.

## Management Action Point 15

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3. Consider road and trail closures and public notifications
4. Utilize MIST within wilderness areas and in other land use designations as appropriate. Wherever feasible, helispots, staging areas and spike camps will be located (a) outside wilderness or (b) so as to have the least impact to wilderness values. These improvements in wilderness will not be constructed without District Ranger or Agency Administrator approval.

### Resources

- 4 Type-1 Hand crews
- 2 Type-2 hand crews
- 2 Falling teams
- 2 Falling Bosses
- 1 Division /Group Supervisor
- 1 Safety Officer

## Management Action Point 16

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NAME	VALUE
Incident Name	SRF Corral Complex
Cost	
Shape	MAP 16
Activated	08/20/2013
Deactivated	

### Condition

Management Action Point 16: Trinity River North

**Note: A more complete description of values to protect, probability of success, consequences of not taking action, and responsible individuals to notify is included in the Assessment/Situation section of the decision.**

Physical Location of MAP:

**West** of the fire's current perimeter

Follows the Trinity River from the mouth of Horse Linto Creek upstream through Willow Creek to the toe of Patterson Ridge (MAP 15)

**Condition:** Fire has reached or is nearing the Trinity River.

### Actions

1. Make notification to appropriate agencies for evacuations along the Hwy 299 and Hwy 96 corridors
2. Make notifications and coordinate traffic control along both highway corridors
3. Implement structure protection plan (see Willow Creek CWPP)
4. Continue to hold fire at 299 to prevent further spread to the west or south
5. Develop additional strategies and plans for lands south of 299 and west of Hwy 96.
6. Extinguish any spot fires or slop-overs as quickly as feasible.
7. Utilize MIST within wilderness areas and in other land use designations as appropriate. Wherever feasible, helispots, staging areas and spike camps will be located (a) outside wilderness or (b) so as to have the least impact to wilderness values. These improvements in wilderness will not be constructed without District Ranger or Agency Administrator approval.

### Resources

- 4 Type-1 Hand crews
- 2 Type-2 hand crews
- 2 Falling teams
- 2 Falling Bosses
- 1 Division /Group Supervisor
- 1 Safety Officer

## Management Action Point 17

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NAME	VALUE
Incident Name	SRF Corral Complex
Cost	
Shape	MAP 17
Activated	08/20/2013
Deactivated	

### Condition

Management Action Point 17: **Trinity River South**

**Note: A more complete description of values to protect, probability of success, consequences of not taking action, and responsible individuals to notify is included in the Assessment/Situation section of the decision.**

Physical Location of MAP:

**South** of the fire's current perimeter

Follows the Trinity River upstream from the toe of Campbell Ridge to the Mouth of the New River

**Condition:** Fire has reached or is nearing the Trinity River.

### Actions

1. Make notification to appropriate agencies for evacuations along the Hwy 299 corridors
2. Make notifications and coordinate traffic control along both highway corridors
3. Implement structure protection plan (see Willow Creek CWPP)
4. Continue to hold fire at 299 to prevent further spread to the west or south
5. Develop additional strategies and plans for lands south of Hwy. 299.
6. Extinguish any spot fires or slop-overs as quickly as feasible.
7. Utilize MIST within wilderness areas and in other land use designations as appropriate. Wherever feasible, helispots, staging areas and spike camps will be located (a) outside wilderness or (b) so as to have the least impact to wilderness values. These improvements in wilderness will not be constructed without District Ranger or Agency Administrator approval.

### Resources

4 Type-1 Hand crews

2 Type-2 hand crews

2 Falling teams

2 Falling Bosses

1 Division /Group Supervisor

1 Safety Officer

## Management Action Point 18

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NAME	VALUE
Incident Name	SRF Corral Complex
Cost	
Shape	MAP 18
Activated	08/20/2013
Deactivated	

### Condition

Management Action Point 18: **Denny Road**

**Note: A more complete description of values to protect, probability of success, consequences of not taking action, and responsible individuals to notify is included in the Assessment/Situation section of the decision.**

Physical Location of MAP:

**Southeast** of the fire's current perimeter

The entire Denny Road (County Road 402) from Trinity Village past Denny to the point where the New River diverges from the road (MAP 27).

## Management Action Point 18

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**Condition:** Fire is established in the Quinby Creek drainage or the Bell and Panther Creek drainages above Daily

### Actions

1. Follow preplanned structure protection and evacuation plan for the communities of Denny and Daily
2. Implement campground and road closures.
3. Extinguish any spot fires or slop-overs as quickly as feasible.
4. Implement campground, road and trail closures, as well as public notifications
5. Utilize MIST within wilderness areas and in other land use designations as appropriate. Wherever feasible, helispots, staging areas and spike camps will be located (a) outside wilderness or (b) so as to have the least impact to wilderness values. These improvements in wilderness will not be constructed without District Ranger or Agency Administrator approval.

### Resources

- 4 Type-1 Hand crews
- 2 Type-2 hand crews
- 2 Falling teams
- 2 Falling Bosses
- 1 Division /Group Supervisor
- 1 Safety Officer

## Management Action Point 19

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NAME	VALUE
Incident Name	SRF Corral Complex
Cost	
Shape	MAP 19
Activated	08/20/2013
Deactivated	

### Condition

Management Action Point 19: Last Chance Ridge

**Note: A more complete description of values to protect, probability of success, consequences of not taking action, and responsible individuals to notify is included in the Assessment/Situation section of the decision.**

Physical Location of MAP:

**East** and south of the fire's current perimeter

Map Starts south of Fawn ridge along the Trinity Mountain Ridge, then runs south to the Denny road,

**Condition:** Fire has crossed east of Grizzly Camp, south of Barron Creek and direct attack is unsuccessful.

### Actions

1. Initiate structure protection plan for the community of Denny.
2. Make notification to local agency for precautionary and or mandatory evacuations of the community of Denny
3. Initiate road and trail closures and public notifications
4. Improve the Denny road and prepare it to be used as control line
5. Extinguish any spot fires or slop-overs as quickly as feasible.

### Resources

- 2 Type-1 Hand crews
- 2 Falling teams
- 2 Falling Bosses
- 1 Division /Group Supervisor
- 1 Safety Officer
- 4 Helicopter Crewmembers

## Management Action Point 19

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1 Type 3 Helicopter

## Management Action Point 20

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NAME	VALUE
Incident Name	SRF Corral Complex
Cost	
Shape	MAP 20
Activated	08/20/2013
Deactivated	

### Condition

Management Action Point 20: **Barron Creek**

**Note: A more complete description of values to protect, probability of success, consequences of not taking action, and responsible individuals to notify is included in the Assessment/Situation section of the decision.**

Physical Location of MAP:

**East** of the fire's current perimeter

Ridgeline that runs from Trinity Mountain Ridge towards the confluence of New River and Barron Creek.

**Condition:** Fire crosses Fawn MAP and is not likely to be picked up with direct attack.

It is recommended to construction control line along the MAP prior to Fire reaching the Fawn MAP, since it is unlikely that the line could be completed prior to reaching the Barron Creek MAP.

### Actions

1. Construct handline along MAP. Base the line width on minimum width necessary for firefighter safety and controllability.
2. Extinguish any spot fires or slop-overs as quickly as feasible.

### Resources

2 Type-1 Hand crews

1 Division /Group Supervisor

1 Safety Officer

4 Helicopter Crewmembers

1 Type 3 Helicopter

## Management Action Point 21

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NAME	VALUE
Incident Name	SRF Corral Complex
Cost	
Shape	MAP 21
Activated	08/20/2013
Deactivated	

### Condition

Management Action Point 21: **Fawn Ridge**

**Note: A more complete description of values to protect, probability of success, consequences of not taking action, and responsible individuals to notify is included in the Assessment/Situation section of the decision.**

Physical Location of MAP:

**East** of the fire's current perimeter

## Management Action Point 21

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South of Trinity Mountain Peak to ridge system that runs east, called Fawn Ridge

**Condition:** Fire has crossed the Trinity Mountain Ridge and is unlikely to be contained with direct attack.

### Actions

1. Improve line that was established for contingency line on the Backbone Fire 2009..
2. Extinguish any spot fires or slop-overs as quickly as feasible.
3. Begin looking at Barron Creek MAP 20 as a contingency.
4. Consider issuing an Evacuation "Advisory" for the area of Denny, based on current and forecasted fire behavior and weather.

### Resources

- 4 Type-1 Hand crews
- 2 Falling teams
- 2 Falling Bosses
- 1 Division /Group Supervisor
- 1 Safety Officer
- 4 Helicopter Crewmembers
- 1 Type 3 Helicopter

## Management Action Point 22

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NAME	VALUE
Incident Name	SRF Corral Complex
Cost	
Shape	MAP 22
Activated	08/20/2013
Deactivated	

### Condition

Management Action Point **22: Ridge South of Soldier Creek**

**Note: A more complete description of values to protect, probability of success, consequences of not taking action, and responsible individuals to notify is included in the Assessment/Situation section of the decision.**

Physical Location of MAP:

**East** of the fire's current perimeter

North of Trinity Mountain Peak. Ridge system north of Sixmile Creek that runs northeast to Virgin Creek

**Condition:** Fire has crossed the Trinity Mountain Ridge, is south of unnamed ridge and is unlikely to be contained with direct attack.

### Actions

1. Improve line that was established for contingency line on the Backbone Fire 2009..
2. Extinguish any spot fires or slop-overs as quickly as feasible.
3. Begin looking at Barron Creek MAP as contingency

### Resources

- 2 Type-1 Hand crews
- 2 Falling teams
- 2 Falling Bosses
- 1 Division /Group Supervisor
- 1 Safety Officer
- 4 Helicopter Crewmembers
- 1 Type 3 Helicopter

## Management Action Point 23

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NAME	VALUE
Incident Name	SRF Corral Complex
Cost	
Shape	MAP 23
Activated	08/20/2013
Deactivated	

### Condition

Management Action Point **23: Slide Creek**

**Note: A more complete description of values to protect, probability of success, consequences of not taking action, and responsible individuals to notify is included in the Assessment/Situation section of the decision.**

Physical Location of MAP :

**East** of the fire's current perimeter

The creek that forks off the New River towards the Northeast.

Fire has crossed Virgin Creek MAP, north of the New River and is unlikely to be caught with initial attack.

### Actions

1. Inhabitants at Boomer Mine home site should have been notified and advised of evacuation when MAP 25 initiated. Only access is by foot and evacuation could be delayed.
2. Improve and prepare Slide Creek trail from the southern line up to Mary Blaine Mtn
3. Where this line has been utilized in the past, scouting of the line must occur to determine feasibility. Conditions could have changed and snags could have jeopardized the line.
4. Extinguish any spot fires or slopovers as quickly as feasible.

### Resources

3 Type-1 Hand crews

2 Falling teams

2 Falling Bosses

1 Division /Group Supervisor

1 Safety Officer

4 Helicopter Crewmembers

1 Type 3 Helicopter

## Management Action Point 24

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NAME	VALUE
Incident Name	SRF Corral Complex
Cost	
Shape	MAP 24
Activated	08/20/2013
Deactivated	

### Condition

Management Action Point **24: Salmon Mountain Summit**

**Note: A more complete description of values to protect, probability of success, consequences of not taking action, and responsible individuals to notify is included in the Assessment/Situation section of the decision.**

Physical Location of MAP:

**North** of the fire's current perimeter

Salmon Mountain Summit along the ridge through Youngs Peak to Mary Blaine Mountain

**Condition:** Fire has exited the 2009 Backbone Fire and is getting established in the upper reaches of Eightmile, Virgin or Slide Peaks.



## Management Action Point 24

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### Actions

1. Note: No actions may be necessary, should the Butler Fire extend further south past Hotelling Ridge.
2. Improve and prepare Salmon Mountain Summit along some of the same control lines utilized in the 2009 Backbone (Redspot) Fire.
3. Where this line has been utilized in the past, scouting of the line must occur to determine feasibility. Conditions could have changed and snags could have jeopardized the line.
4. Extinguish any spot fires or slop-overs as quickly as feasible.

### Resources

- 3 Type-1 Hand crews
- 2 Falling teams
- 2 Falling Bosses
- 1 Division /Group Supervisor
- 1 Safety Officer
- 4 Helicopter Crewmembers
- 1 Type 3 Helicopter

## Management Action Point 25

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NAME	VALUE
Incident Name	SRF Corral Complex
Cost	
Shape	MAP 25
Activated	08/20/2013
Deactivated	

### Condition

Management Action Point 25: Virgin Creek Trail

**Note: A more complete description of values to protect, probability of success, consequences of not taking action, and responsible individuals to notify is included in the Assessment/Situation section of the decision.**

Physical Location of MAP:

**East** of the fire's current perimeter

A trail that runs along Virgin Creek that begins at confluence of Soldier Creek and Virgin Creek and ends south on the 7N01 Road.

**Condition:** Fire has crossed Trinity Mountain ridge and direct attack is unsuccessful.

### Actions

1. Notify occupants of Boomer Mine of potential fire threat and advise beginning evacuation.
2. Improve and prepare Virgin Creek trail from the southern line up to Eightmile confluence.
3. Where this line has been utilized in the past, scouting of the line must occur to determine feasibility. Conditions could have changed and snags could have jeopardized the line.
4. Extinguish any spot fires or slop-overs as quickly as feasible.

### Resources

- 2 Type-1 Hand crews
- 2 Falling teams
- 2 Falling Bosses

## Management Action Point 25

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- 1 Division /Group Supervisor
- 1 Safety Officer
- 4 Helicopter Crewmembers
- 1 Type 3 Helicopter

## Management Action Point 26

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NAME	VALUE
Incident Name	SRF Corral Complex
Cost	
Shape	MAP 26
Activated	08/20/2013
Deactivated	

### Condition

Management Action Point **26: Hostler Point**

**Note: A more complete description of values to protect, probability of success, consequences of not taking action, and responsible individuals to notify is included in the Assessment/Situation section of the decision.**

Physical Location of MAP:

From the knoll above 8N03 (where the K-Rail was) on the Tish Tang A Tang Ridge, follow ridge east to the next knoll on the 8N14A road; Follow spur ridge north to a saddle east of Hostler Point, then east along ridge and intersection of MAP 4.

**Condition:** Suppression resources are unable to hold fire along MAP 1, 2, 4 or 11

### Actions

1. Further planning and consideration must be given to indirect or direct suppression actions taking place within and approaching the Hoopa Sovereign Nation.
2. Very close coordination with the Hoopa Tribal Council will occur regarding any control actions taking place on the Reservation.
3. Open existing trails/roads and prepare for holding actions

### Resources

Increase public information staff on the incident.

- 4 Type-1 Hand crews
- 2 Type-2 hand crews
- 2 Falling teams
- 2 Falling Bosses
- 1 Division /Group Supervisor
- 1 Safety Officer
- 2 Dozers

## Management Action Point 27

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NAME	VALUE
Incident Name	SRF Corral Complex
Cost	
Shape	MAP 27
Activated	08/20/2013
Deactivated	

## Management Action Point 27

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### Condition

Management Action Point 27: **Long Ridge**

**Note: A more complete description of values to protect, probability of success, consequences of not taking action, and responsible individuals to notify is included in the Assessment/Situation section of the decision.**

Physical Location of MAP:

**Northwest** of current fire perimeter

From Big Hill Road (8N01) just west of the reservation boundary, follow Long Ridge north to Mill Creek

**Condition:** Suppression resources are unable to hold fire along MAP 4 and 5

### Actions

1. Further planning and consideration must be given to indirect or direct suppression actions taking place within and approaching the Hoopa Sovereign Nation.
2. Very close coordination with the Hoopa Tribal Council will occur regarding any control actions taking place on the Reservation.
3. Open existing trails/roads and prepare for holding actions

### Resources

Increase public information staff on the incident.

4 Type-1 Hand crews

2 Type-2 hand crews

2 Falling teams

2 Falling Bosses

1 Division /Group Supervisor

1 Safety Officer

2 Dozers

## 1.5. Validation

### Validation History

Date (CDT)	User	Action	Comments
08/20/2013 20:07	Ziegler, Amy	Decision created	
08/20/2013 20:11	Ziegler, Amy	The proposed Course of Action will satisfy the Objectives	A strategic operations plan has been finalized and included in this decision document. 27 Management Action Points have been added to assist in the long term management of this fire. Joseph's T-1 team has taken over the fire from Garwood's T-2 team, and they have entered into unified command with Hoopa.

### Relative Risk

NAME	VALUE
Relative Risk	High
Duration	Long
Saved By	Beasley, Michael
Completed	08/11/2013 17:24 CDT

### Hazards Notes

All fires are burning in the 1999 Megram Fire footprint, so large snag patches and tall ceanothus brush underlain by large logs are common. Mechanism of spread is log-to-log and snag-to-snag.

### Values Notes

Infrastructure values are distant, however cultural values important to the Hoopa Tribe are near. Abundance of heavy fuels could damage soil productivity from surface fire severity

### Probability Notes

Less than halfway through the season with near record ERCs.

## 1.6. Rationale

The following is the background and rationale, including an assessment of risk, for my decision regarding the course of action I am implementing on the Corral Complex Fire.

The Corral fire started late on Aug 9, 2013 at the east end of Tish Tang Ridge just east of the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation. The Corral Fire was one of eleven lightning-caused fires in the Trinity Alps Wilderness detected on Aug. 9 - 10. By the afternoon of Aug. 10 the Corral Fire was the largest of the starts, estimated at 10-15 acres. By the end of Aug. 10 all eleven fires were only staffed with 8 smokejumpers and 4 helirappellers, along with a Type 2 handcrew. All eleven fires were located within the 1999 Megram Fire footprint, which is characterized by many standing snags and tall ceanothus brush underlain by heavy dead & down fuels. The high resistance to control combined with dry windy weather on August 11, setting the stage for a 500-1000 acre run to the east towards the Shasta-Trinity National Forest. The mechanism of spread was the same as that observed in the Backbone Fire: spotting snag-to-snag and surface spread log-to-log.

A Type II IMT was ordered around 1800 on Aug. 11 after completion of the complexity analysis and organizational needs assessment. Don Garwood's SoCal Team 2 was assigned, travelling on Aug. 12 and scheduled to arrive in Willow Creek for an inbrief at 1000 hrs on Aug. 13

A WFDSS decision was developed with the project area encompassing the same general operational area of the 2009 Backbone Fire. A defensible ridgeline running from the Backbone Fire south across Trinity Mountain to Grizzly Camp was selected as the eastern planning area boundary. Lone Pine Ridge was selected as the southern planning area boundary, with only one other ridgeline remaining (Waterman) between the community of Willow Creek and the planning area boundary. The northern planning unit boundary is the 2009 Backbone Fire and an unnamed ridge running west to the edge of the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation north of Tish Tang Creek. The western planning area boundary is most problematic, as there are few natural barriers and steep terrain in the Tish Tang and Horse Linto Creek drainages. There is currently little to keep the fire from backing down out of the 1999 Megram Fire into unburned fuels. The primary ridgelines between these drainages run east-west offering little opportunity to check western fire spread down to private residences and the Hoopa Valley Reservation along the Trinity River. Since it is early in the season, with the presence of drought, and the underlying fuels of the 1999 Megram Fire, this fire is now expected to have a long duration causing long-term smoke impacts to all surrounding river canyons. Cooperators for this ongoing incident include the Hoopa Tribe, PG&E, Humboldt County Sheriff's Office, Highway Patrol, Caltrans, CalFire and local volunteer fire departments.

IR showed the fire size to be 3288 acres at 2133 hrs. on 08/15. Due to a mechanical, no IR was flown on the evening of 8/16 however Don Garwood's IMT called the fire size at 3530 ac. on the morning of 8/17. A complexity analysis was completed at 2000 on 8/16 indicating a need to move to a type I IMT, which was ordered. The inbrief time and transition date/time are still being ironed out for Carleton Joseph's California Team 5. The incident entered unified command with the Hoopa Valley Tribe and the Bureau of Indian Affairs at 0600 on 8/17. Ryan Jackson, Vice Chairman of the Hoopa Valley Tribe and Josh Simmons BIA AA Representative were on site. It was agreed that the Forest Service is the lead Agency and will retain WFDSS decision approval.

### Risk Assessment

#### 1. What are the critical values at risk?

The primary critical value at risk are: the protection and safety of human life followed by property and infrastructure, however the latter are some distance to the west, against the prevailing winds. Over the longer term, should the fire cross into the Shasta-Trinity NF the community of Denny may be threatened and Willow Creek may be threatened with a prolonged period of north or east winds. Wilderness values, air quality values and cultural values are also immediately at risk. Firefighting is inherently dangerous and proper risk management practices must take place to reduce this risk. When air quality-smoke conditions allow, multiple aircraft may be being used in the ongoing suppression efforts.

Additional critical values at risk are the Highway 96 transportation corridor, Trinity Wild and Scenic River, and river access points.

Many times fire suppression activities are a greater threat to cultural resources than the fire itself.

#### 2. What is the chance the critical values will be impacted, and if so what are the consequences?

The likelihood of negative impacts to air quality in Hoopa and Willow Creek is high at this time and there is a high risk to cultural values being impacted. T&E wildlife and fisheries, as well as Wild & Scenic River values are also being impacted.

Ongoing firefighting efforts are inherently dangerous and the topography of the Trinity River and adjacent tributaries accentuates this risk. Fire and suppression efforts may continue to impact cultural and natural resources. Potential consequences include loss of homes or community infrastructure, adverse impacts to cultural and natural resources, and disruption of an important transportation corridor. Working with tribal representatives and heritage consultants can improve negative consequences to cultural resources. Loss and degradation of habitat from fire suppression, as well as fire effects, could be a consequence of fire. Closure of parts of the Trinity Alps Wilderness is being considered, as the fire will impact day hikers or backpackers hiking on trails throughout the area.

#### 3. What are the opportunities to manage the fire to meet land management plan objectives?

The fire cause is lightning. Resource shortages and the lack of imminent risk to life and property will likely lead to some resource management objectives being met, however air quality concerns and drought conditions preclude abandoning control efforts. With the fire burning this early in the season, impacts to the Hoopa Tribe and private residences could easily occur over time without control efforts.

#### 4. What are the possible low probability/high consequence events?

Fire behavior on Aug. 11 exhibited high rates of spread through tall brush, logs and snags. Low probability/high consequence events include firefighter or civilian entrapment, firefighter entrapment or injury while constructing control lines, injury or death from a falling snag, injuries related to highway traffic, and injuries related to heavy smoke and poor visibility.

This area has burned in the past leaving hazards such as snags on the landscape and heavy fuel loading. Steep topography, dense understory, dry burning conditions, and high resistance to control are present.

5. Who are the stakeholders that should be consulted?

Cooperators include the Hoopa Tribe, Willow Creek Fire Safe Council, Humboldt County Sheriff's Office, California Highway Patrol, Willow Creek Volunteer Fire Dept., Hoopa Fire Dept., and Caltrans.

Risk Decision

1. What alternatives (objectives, strategies, and tactics) are being considered?

Since all of the fires are currently inside wilderness, point protection tactics will be the primary tactic utilized, unless opportunities for direct line safely present themselves.

Incident objectives include, but are not limited to:

Minimize the loss or damage to primary structures (distant).

Minimize damage to cultural and natural resources (near).

Provide point protection, keeping costs and firefighter exposure to hazards commensurate with values at risk.

Keep fire:

north of Lone Pine Ridge;

east of the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation;

west of the Humboldt/Trinity County line, a defensible ridge system;

and south of the Backbone Fire.

2. What is the exposure to responders for the alternatives being considered?

Point Protection – Toxic smoke, unknown hazards (equipment, propane tanks, etc), and panic during evacuation.

Direct – exposure to heat, flame intensity, smoke, poison oak, etc. (shorter exposure time but may be higher risk).

Indirect – Unable to see active fireline, lack of safety zone/escape routes, longer exposure time in unburned fuels and steep terrain, dangers associated with burnout operations, and smoke (including burning poison oak).

3. What is the relative probability of success associated with the alternatives being considered?

The probability of success in providing for firefighter and public safety is moderate. The probability of success to meet incident control objectives is moderate. Few barriers to fire spread exist, since the fire has spotted across the head of Horse Linto Creek and has shown rapid rates of spread. Fires in this area have historically exhibited high resistance to control, leading to long-term management. Past firelines from the Backbone (2009) and Megram (1999) Fires may offer the possibility of use for control. The Backbone Fire will stop fire spread, however the fire could work its way south of the Backbone Fire heading east under prevailing winds.

What alternative provides for the best balance between the desired outcome and exposure to responders?

The current operation of point protection tactics and attempting to utilize control lines on nearby strategic ridges provides for the best balance between the desired outcome and exposure to responders.

5. What are the critical thresholds that will trigger reconsideration of the proposed alternative and how will they be monitored?

The fire escaping the current incident objectives and the loss or lack of critical resources needed to fully control the fire. These critical thresholds will be monitored by the incident commander in concert with the district and forest duty officers. Increased fire behavior in which incident objectives are no longer working will be monitored by the incident commander of the Corral Complex. A new decision will be developed if the fire escapes the current planning boundary.