



MOSQUITO Incident Decision

Published
09/13/22 13:52

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1. Decision

1.1. Decision Summary

Decision Information

| NAME | VALUE |
|-------------------------|--|
| Published | 09/13/2022 13:52 CDT |
| Estimated Cost | \$200,000,000 |
| Incident | |
| Owner(s) | Karen Walden, Katy Parr, Robert Scott |
| Editor(s) | ELI ILANO, Gabriel Garcia, Joseph Garrotto, Jeff Marsolais, Linda Wadleigh, Mary Grim, Matt House, Matthew Jedra, Rachel Hutchinson, Terry Lim, Teresa Riesenhuber |
| Reviewer(s) | |
| Approver(s) | ELI ILANO, Gabriel Garcia, Jeff Marsolais, Matthew Jedra |
| Natl Preparedness Level | 4 |

Decision History

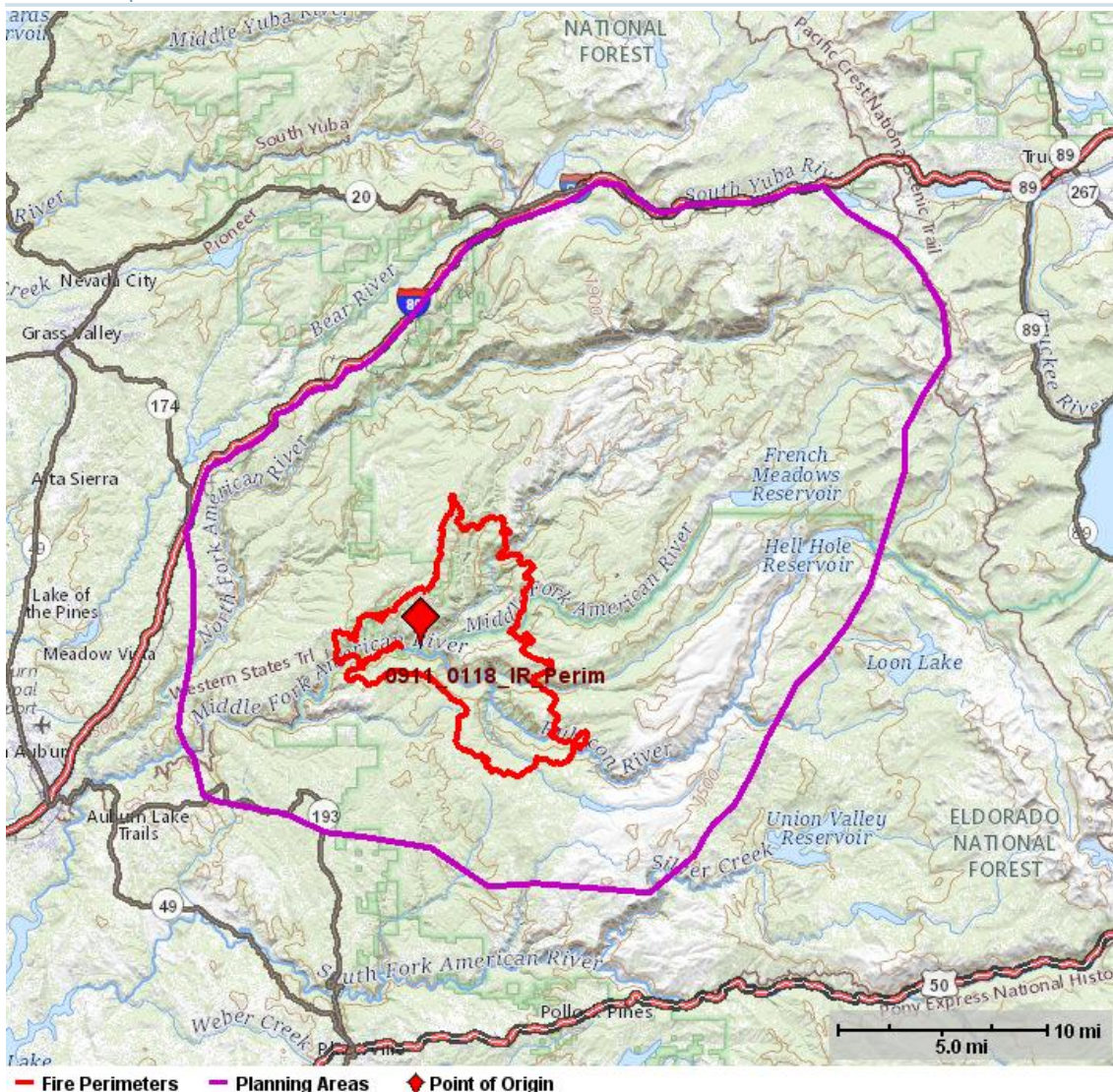
| Editor Name | Action | Date (CDT) | Comment |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|--|
| ILANO, ELI | Approved | 09/13/2022 13:52 | |
| ILANO, ELI | Published | 09/13/2022 13:52 | |
| Marsolais, Jeff | Approved | 09/12/2022 16:06 | |
| Jedra, Matthew | Approved | 09/12/2022 10:54 | |
| Garcia, Gabriel | Approved | 09/12/2022 10:33 | |
| Walden, Karen | Review Requested | 09/12/2022 10:17 | |
| Walden, Karen | Review Requested | 09/12/2022 10:17 | In case the file was accidentally rejected, I am re-setting the review approval process for the decision that can be approved today 9/12/22. Needs 4 approvers |
| Jedra, Matthew | Rejected | 09/11/2022 22:10 | Return for edits |
| Walden, Karen | Review Requested | 09/11/2022 22:10 | |
| Walden, Karen | Review Requested | 09/11/2022 22:09 | Need 4 approvers again. Just added more to the decision rationale. |
| Jedra, Matthew | Rejected | 09/11/2022 22:00 | Return for edits |
| ILANO, ELI | Approved | 09/11/2022 20:42 | |
| Garcia, Gabriel | Approved | 09/11/2022 18:41 | |
| Walden, Karen | Review Requested | 09/11/2022 18:36 | |
| Walden, Karen | Review Requested | 09/11/2022 18:35 | 4 approvers for this 9/11/22 decision. |
| Parr, Katy | Created | 09/11/2022 17:55 | |

1.2. Incident Information

Incident Information

| NAME | VALUE |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Incident Name | MOSQUITO |
| Unique Fire Identifier | 2022-CATNF-001371 |
| Responsible Unit Name | Tahoe National Forest |
| FireCode | P1W8 |
| P-Code | P5P1W8 |
| Point of Origin | 39.00591N / 120.7447 W |
| Incident Size | 46,587acres |
| Latest WFDSS Perimeter Size | 41,443acres |
| Incident Cause | Undetermined |
| Incident Type | Wildfire |
| Incident Discovery | 09/06/2022 18:27 |
| Contained | |
| Controlled | |
| Out | |
| Jurisdictional Unit | Not available |
| Jurisdictional Agency(s) | BLM, USFS, Other, State |
| Geographic Area (prep level) | Northern California (3) |
| Owner Name(s) | Karen Walden, Katy Parr, Robert Scott |

Incident Map



1.3. Weather

Fire Weather Zone Forecast

000
FNUS56 KSTO 121000
FWFSTO
Fire Weather Planning Forecast for Interior Northern California
National Weather Service Sacramento CA
300 AM PDT Mon Sep 12 2022
...Isolated Mountain Thunderstorms Possible Today...
.DISCUSSION...
Cooling trend forecast into midweek with increasing humidity.
Below normal high temperatures expected after today. Slight chance
of showers and thunderstorms over the northern and eastern
foothills and mountains today. Locally gusty wind at times through
the Delta and over higher terrain.
CAZ221-269-130115-
Stanislaus NF West of the Sierra Crest-
Northern Sierra Including the Tahoe and Eldorado NF/S West of the
Sierra Crest-
300 AM PDT Mon Sep 12 2022
.TODAY...
* Sky/Weather.....Partly cloudy with a chance of showers and
a slight chance of thunderstorms. Hazy and areas of smoke.
* Max Temperature.....80-85 lower elevations...except 66-76
higher elevations.
* 24 HR Trend.....Little change.
* Min Humidity.....15-27 percent lower elevations...except
28-43 percent high elevations.
* 24 HR Trend.....Little change.
* 20-Foot Winds.....
* Valleys/Lwr Slopes...Southwest winds up to 11 mph.
* Ridges/Upr Slopes....South winds up to 8 mph shifting to the
southwest up to 15 mph in the afternoon with local gusts to 25
mph.
* LAL.....2.
* CWR.....10 percent.
.TONIGHT...
* Sky/Weather.....Partly cloudy. At higher elevations, a
slight chance of showers and thunderstorms in the evening, then
a slight chance of showers after midnight. Areas of smoke
through the night.
* Min Temperature.....56-76 lower elevations...except 44-54
higher elevations.
* 24 HR Trend.....4 degrees cooler.
* Max Humidity.....52-67 percent lower elevations...except
71-86 percent high elevations.
* 24 HR Trend.....Little change.
* 20-Foot Winds.....
* Valleys/Lwr Slopes...Southeast winds up to 9 mph.
* Ridges/Upr Slopes....Southeast winds up to 12 mph.
* LAL.....2 decreasing to 1 after midnight.
* CWR.....10 percent.
.TUESDAY...
* Sky/Weather.....Partly cloudy in the morning then
clearing. Areas of smoke early in the morning. At higher
elevations, a slight chance of showers in the afternoon.
* Max Temperature.....72-78 lower elevations...except 60-70
higher elevations.
* Min Humidity.....20-35 percent lower elevations...except
32-47 percent high elevations.
* 20-Foot Winds.....
* Valleys/Lwr Slopes...South winds up to 11 mph.
* Ridges/Upr Slopes....South winds up to 17 mph. Local gusts to
25 mph.
* LAL.....1.
* CWR.....10 percent.
\$\$
.Extended...
...Shasta County Mountains and Coastal Range
.TUESDAY NIGHT...Mostly clear. Lows 44 to 54. Southwest winds up
to 13 mph.
.WEDNESDAY...Partly cloudy. Highs 64 to 74. Southeast winds up to
13 mph.
.WEDNESDAY NIGHT...Mostly clear. Lows 43 to 53. West winds 5 to
15 mph.
.THURSDAY...Mostly sunny. Highs 67 to 77. South winds 5 to
10 mph.
.THURSDAY NIGHT...Mostly clear. Lows 45 to 55. Variable less than
7 mph.
.FRIDAY...Mostly sunny. Highs 68 to 77. South winds up to 10 mph.
.FRIDAY NIGHT...Partly cloudy. Lows 46 to 56. Variable less than
7 mph.
...Northern Sierra and Lassen Park

Fire Weather Zone Forecast

.TUESDAY NIGHT...Clear. Lows 44 to 54. Southeast winds up to 10 mph.
.WEDNESDAY...Mostly sunny. Highs 67 to 75. South winds up to 13 mph.
.WEDNESDAY NIGHT...Mostly clear. Lows 42 to 52. Southeast winds up to 10 mph.
.THURSDAY...Sunny. Highs 68 to 77. Southwest winds up to 10 mph.
.THURSDAY NIGHT...Mostly clear. Lows 43 to 53. Variable less than 7 mph.
.FRIDAY...Mostly sunny. Highs 70 to 78. Southwest winds up to 10 mph.
.FRIDAY NIGHT...Mostly clear. Lows 44 to 54. Variable less than 7 mph.
...Sierra Nevada Foothills
.TUESDAY NIGHT...Clear. Lows 52 to 57. Southeast winds up to 13 mph.
.WEDNESDAY...Mostly sunny. Highs 72 to 77. Southwest winds up to 13 mph.
.WEDNESDAY NIGHT...Mostly clear. Lows 51 to 57. Southeast winds 5 to 10 mph.
.THURSDAY...Sunny. Highs 75 to 80. Southwest winds 5 to 10 mph.
.THURSDAY NIGHT...Mostly clear. Lows 53 to 58. Variable less than 7 mph.
.FRIDAY...Mostly sunny. Highs 76 to 81. Variable less than 7 mph.
.FRIDAY NIGHT...Mostly clear. Lows 53 to 59. Variable less than 7 mph.
...Central Valley and Delta
.TUESDAY NIGHT...Clear. Lows 51 to 56. South winds 8 to 18 mph.
.WEDNESDAY...Mostly sunny. Highs 76 to 81. Southwest winds up to 13 mph.
.WEDNESDAY NIGHT...Mostly clear. Lows 52 to 57. Southwest winds 8 to 18 mph.
.THURSDAY...Mostly sunny. Highs 79 to 84. Southwest winds 5 to 10 mph.
.THURSDAY NIGHT...Clear. Lows 53 to 58. South winds up to 10 mph.
.FRIDAY...Mostly sunny. Highs 80 to 85. Southwest winds up to 10 mph.
.FRIDAY NIGHT...Mostly clear. Lows 53 to 58. South winds up to 10 mph.
\$\$

1.4. Modeling

[Near Term \(0911_NTFB_3Day_9hr_SR - Started on 09/11/22 11:00 ended on 09/13/22 20:00\)](#)

Near Term Fire Behavior Analysis Information

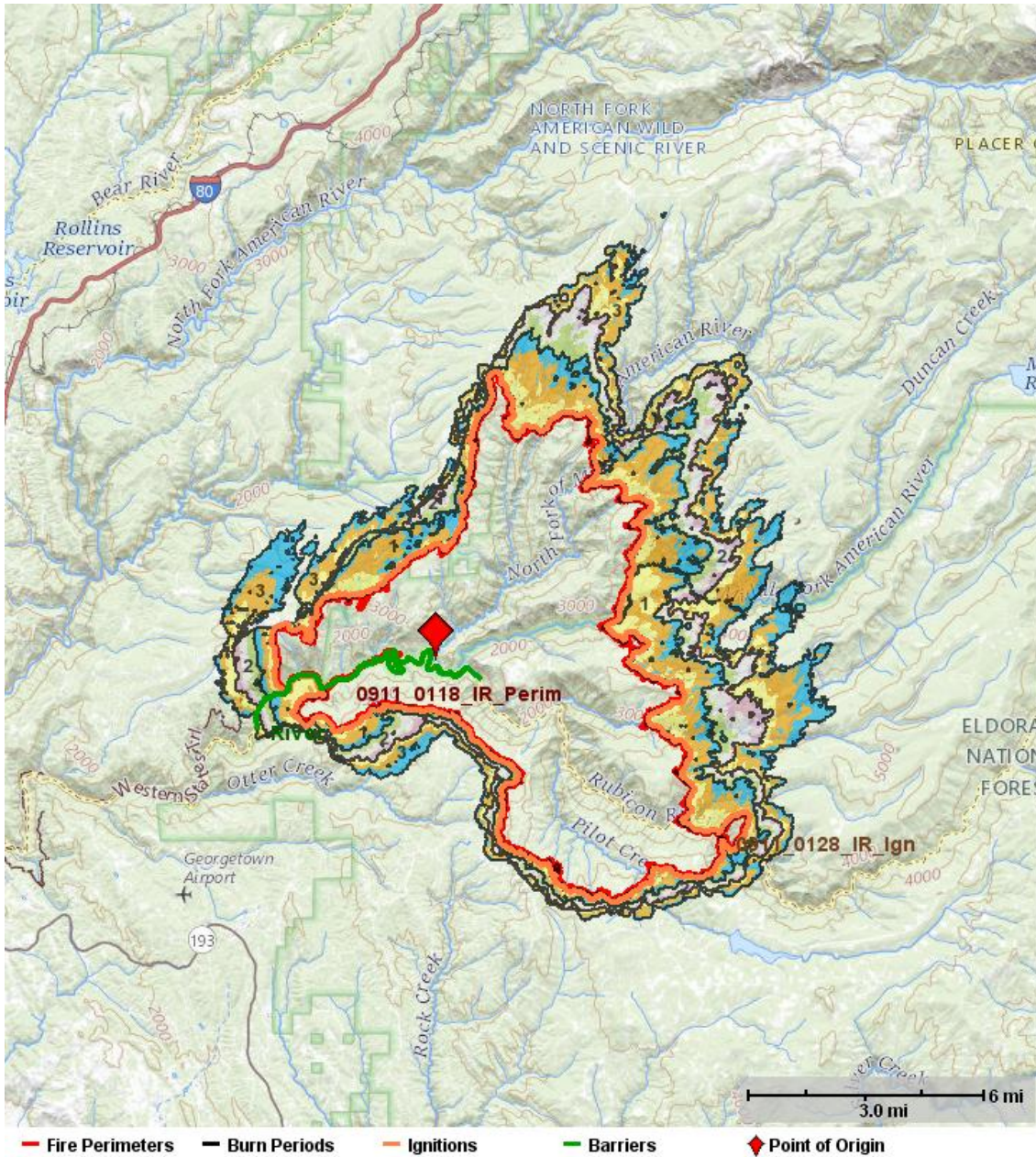
| NAME | VALUE |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| Analysis Name | 0911_NTFB_3Day_9hr_SR |

Burn Periods

| Date | Start Hour | End Hour | Acres |
|------------|------------|----------|----------|
| 09/11/2022 | 11 | 20 | 16,913.6 |
| 09/12/2022 | 11 | 20 | 11,993.9 |
| 09/13/2022 | 11 | 20 | 16,719.3 |

[Near Term Analysis '0911_NTFB_3Day_9hr_SR'](#)

| Time (CDT) | User | Note |
|------------------|---------------|--|
| 09/11/2022 17:19 | Scott, Robert | Near Term Fire Behavior, 3 Days, NWS forecast weather. Run models spread with no suppression action and does not account for thunderstorm or column collapse out flow winds. Reduced spread from large growth days with higher RH and fuel shading (cloud cover.) Run picks up growth from wind/slope alignment in the El Dorado Creek drainage and wind/ridge alignment on Mosquito Ridge and Ralston Ridge. Consult an LTAN/FBAN for more a in-depth explanation of modeling mechanics and limitations. Robert Scott, LTAN 530-990-4048. |



[FSPro \(0910_FSPro_100Fires_7Day_SR - Started on 09-10-2022\)](#)

FSPro General Information

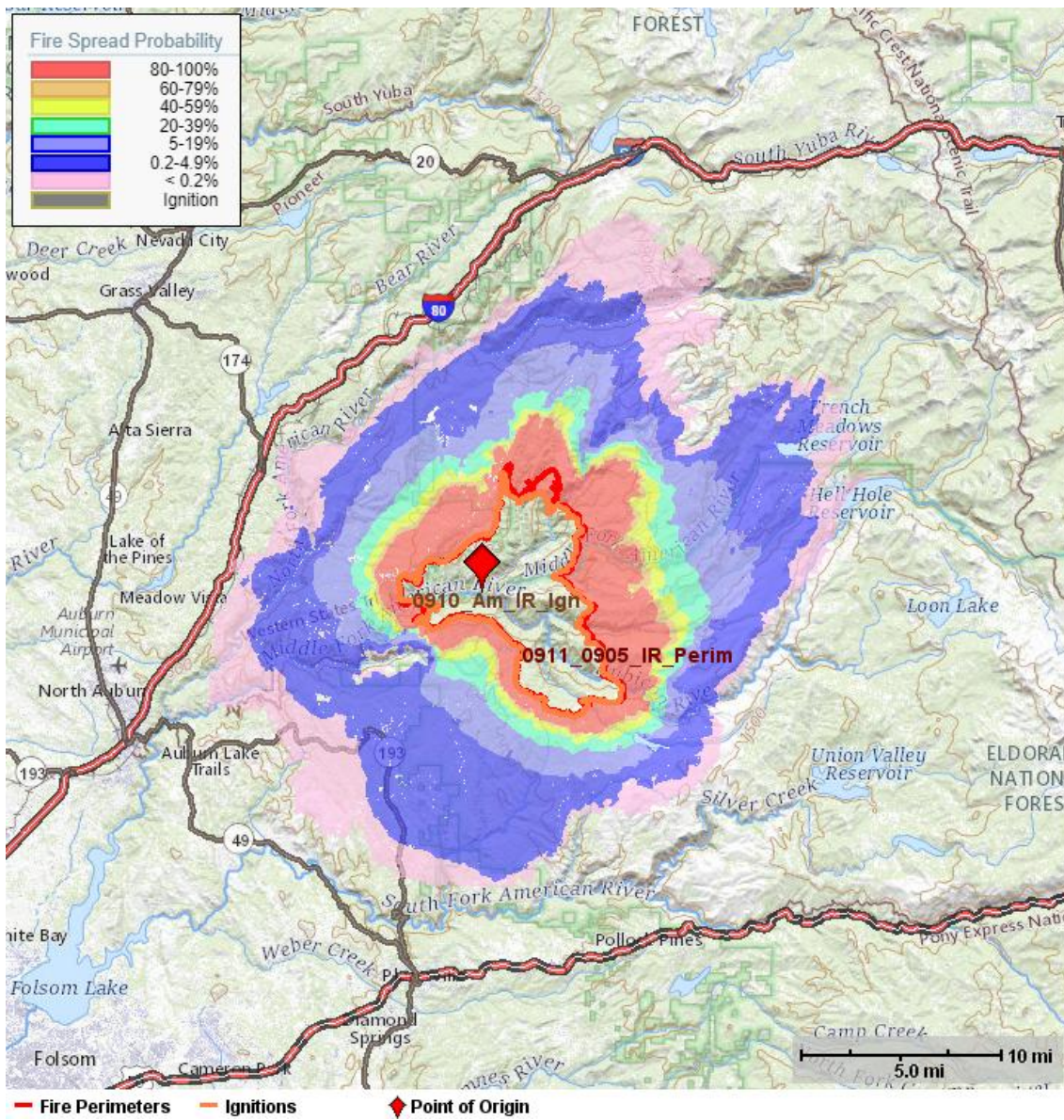
| NAME | VALUE |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| Analysis Name | 0910_FSPro_100Fires_7Day_SR |
| Analysis Start | 09/10/2022 |
| Duration | 7 days |
| Simulations | 1000 fires |

[FSPro Analysis '0910_FSPro_100Fires_7Day_SR'](#)

| Time (CDT) | User | Note |
|------------------|---------------|--|
| 09/11/2022 12:37 | Scott, Robert | FSPro, 7 days, 3 days NWS forecast weather. Run represents the probability a location on the landscape will be impacted by fire over the next seven days with no suppression action. This run does not consider thunderstorm or collapsing column outflow winds. Continued spread to the north and east under more characteristic September type weather conditions can be expected. High confidence from IMET that near average wind and moisture levels will prevail for the forecast period. Consult an |

| Time (CDT) | User | Note |
|------------|------|------|
| | | |

LTAN/FBAN for a more in-depth explanation of modeling mechanics and limitations. Robert Scott, LTAN 530-990-4048.



1.5. Risk

Relative Risk

| NAME | VALUE |
|---------------|----------------------|
| Relative Risk | High |
| Duration | High |
| Saved By | Hutchinson, Rachel |
| Completed | 09/11/2022 17:21 CDT |

Relative Risk Notes

Values, hazards and probability all rated as high. These graphs depict an accurate picture of risk. Local augmented information includes large accumulation of heavy fuels and fine fuels from drought and dead insect-killed trees falling to the ground. Heavy winter storms knocked down additional fuels. Years of drought conditions have also contributed towards fuel accumulations. Limited access makes suppression difficult.

Values Notes

The Mosquito Fire is a threat to multiple communities and many private inholdings with the immediate proximity and within the larger threat zone including multiple communities in Placer and El Dorado Counties. Approximately 11,260 civilians have been evacuated and approximately 5,848 structures including private residences and commercial properties. Affected schools have evacuated and cancelled school.

Hydroelectric power generation and distribution infrastructure are threatened, including major transmission lines that deliver electricity to Placer and El Dorado Counties as well as the Sacramento Region which includes Placer County Water Agency infrastructure which provides hydroelectric power and powerlines that provide power to users throughout the greater Sacramento Region. The 230K transmission line hydro power that comes out of Hell Hole Reservoir had to be shut down and it cannot provide service to the large communities of Auburn and Folsom when the energy supply is limited for the large demand. Water from the Middle Fork American River goes to Folsom Reservoir and provides domestic water supply to the Greater Sacramento area and Central Valley agricultural users. Domestic water systems are threatened including water storage and supply related facilities. The fire is a threat to communication infrastructure including repeaters used by federal, state and local responders, and numerous cell towers. Road closures are in place around the fire area with traffic control points. Tourism and commerce in the region have been disrupted due to evacuation orders, forest closures, and poor air quality.

There are extensive private industrial timberlands, primarily SPI lands, that are immediately threatened by the fire and represent a significant regional financial investment. These include plantations that are prepped for production and areas that were salvaged and reforested after the 2014 King Fire.

Other critical high values include venues and private businesses, wineries and vineyards, orchards, cattle ranch, and grazing lands and allotments and other agricultural lands.

Public federal, state and local government administrative, Forest Service and local government facilities are threatened including fire stations, including federal and state facilities such as Foresthill Genetics Center and UC Blodgett Forest Experimental Forest.

There are multiple high value recreation areas and facilities including the Western States Trail and Tevis Trail, OHV trails and the campgrounds at French Meadows, Stumpy Reservoir, Hell Hole Reservoir, and Sugar Pine Reservoir.

The Placer Grove of Giant Sequoias is the most northern grove of Giant Sequoias and is a botanical special interest area.

Cultural resources concerns include Native American sites, archaeological sites, and historic mining sites. Michigan Bluff has occurrences of Layne's butterweed (*Pakera layneae*), an Endangered Species Act threatened plant and occurrence and critical habitat for California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*). Protected activity centers for California spotted owl and northern goshawk and habitat for bats occur throughout the area. Mosquito Cattle Range Allotment and Chipmunk Allotment to the east are in the path of the fire.

The North Fork American Wild and Scenic River is the only designated wild and scenic river on the Tahoe National Forest. The Rubicon River is a designated Wild Trout River and is eligible as a Wild and Scenic River. Robinson Flat historic site and campground and the nearby Duncan Peak Lookout are to the far east. Interstate 80 is a major transportation and commerce route. Within the Interstate 80 corridor are multiple small communities, the Union Pacific Railroad, the Kinder Morgan gas pipeline, PG&E transmission lines, and communication sites. Private forest lands (e.g., SPI) and numerous mining claims are dispersed throughout planning area

Hazards Notes

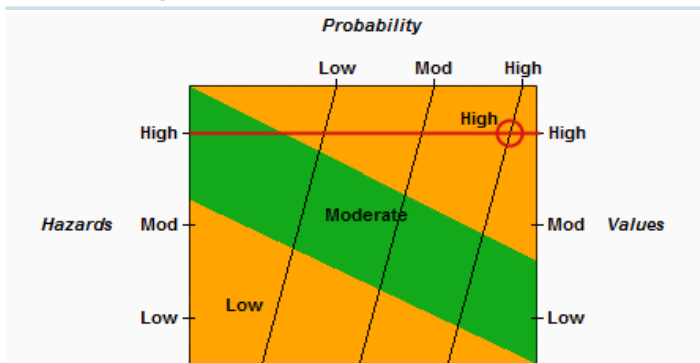
Historic drought conditions across California have created extremely hot and dry conditions. The fire is burning in an area with continuous fuels, extensive insect and drought-caused tree mortality, and steep topography with few roads and no natural barriers in the canyon which affects fire behavior. There is long range spotting over 1/4 mile, crown fire activity, and high resistance to control. Indices have been at or above the 95th percentile Fire return intervals are well outside the historic range of variability.

Probability Notes

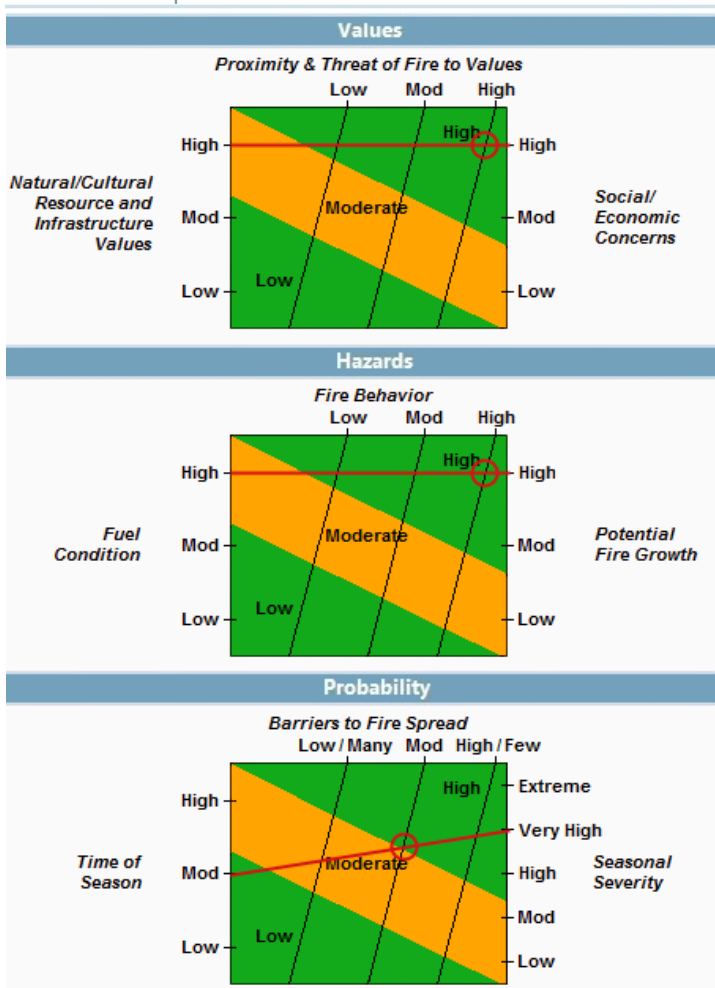
The Mosquito Fire is occurring during the middle of the fire season during a peak burning period. Seasonal severity is above the critical percentiles and seasonal averages. The fire area has been in a drought situation for several years. Live and dead fuel moistures are average to below average. Barriers to fire spread are minimal and there are few if any roads. The Middle Fork American River is wide, but fire has crossed to the opposite side. The fire has passed into Eldorado Canyon and the North Fork Middle Fork American River, which are separated from each other by Deadwood Ridge. Mosquito Ridge is a major ridge that runs northeast. Chicken Hawk Ridge runs north toward Foresthill Divide. Some old fires could be used as barriers: King, American, and Ralston fires. In the far east, unvegetated granite in the Granite Chief Wilderness would be a barrier to fire spread. Significant spread potential exists to the north

and the west, where there are communities, as there are few barriers and steep canyons. Communities affected include Foresthill, Todd Valley, Iowa Hill, Michigan Bluff, Quintette, Volcanoville, Georgetown, Buckeye, Bottle Hill, Greenwood, Cool and Garden Valley, Colfax and communities along the Interstate 80 corridor.

Relative Risk Chart



Relative Risk Inputs



Organization Assessment

| NAME | VALUE |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Unit Recommended Org | Type 1 |
| Saved By | Walden, Karen |
| Completed | 09/11/2022 17:28 CDT |

Organization Assessment Notes

A Type 1 organization is necessary for fighting this fire. Multiple values are at risk. There is a high relative risk, high duration expected. The concerns are also all high. Significant values of risk. Probability of high impact to communities in a one to three day time frame.

The current weather is the hottest week of the year with already extremely dry conditions. Three Cal Fire Units. Two National Forests and two counties. Huge geographic boundary. Financial management will be complex due to the large number of local, state, and federal agencies working under Unified Command.

Relative Risk Notes

Values, hazards and probability all rated as high. These graphs depict an accurate picture of risk. Local augmented information includes large accumulation of heavy fuels and fine fuels from drought and dead insect-killed trees falling to the ground. Heavy winter storms knocked down additional fuels. Years of drought conditions have also contributed towards fuel accumulations. Limited access makes suppression difficult.

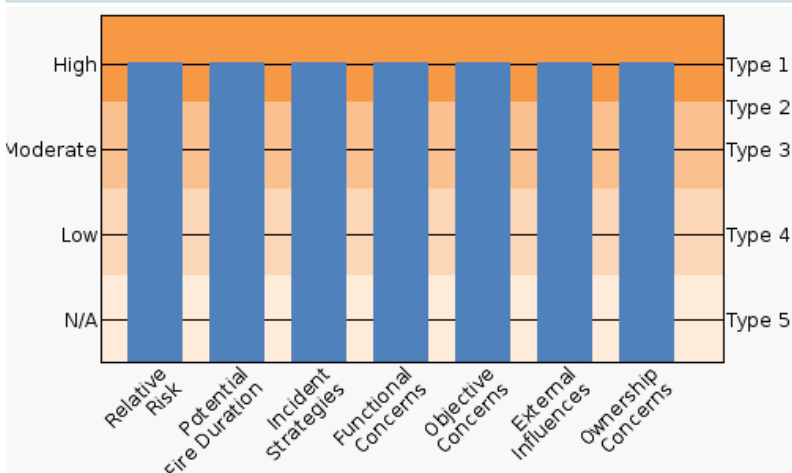
Implementation Difficulty Notes

Potential Fire Duration- is moderate to high/long: Recent fire behavior and fire history in this area. Fire is expected to last for a long period of time requiring long term planning and continual management efforts. Active fire spread is supported by fuel type and condition, weather, and time of year. Season ending event is not predicted to occur for a number of weeks or months. Incident Strategies or course of action- High- have management actions that involve a variety of resources, are complex and the strategies are dynamic. Restrictions or closures in place or are taking place real time and expanding. Firefighter exposure at maximum levels due to the complexity of the actions being taken, steepness and remoteness of terrain, the multitude of unlike resources, and values at risk. Daily periodic assessments are taking place because the fire environment is changing requiring updates to the decision or consideration by the local unit. Functional Concerns- High- Current fire warrants three or more divisions or potential exists for increased functional areas. Special functional positions (C&G) or units are needed. Adequate resources may be limited or difficult to obtain. Substantial aviation operations are taking place requiring significant staffing. Inversion in the morning makes aerial suppression difficult. Complex operations are taking place which lead to extensive safety management. Terrain and fuels make actions challenging to support and a safety hazard for fire fighters.

Socio/Political Concerns Notes

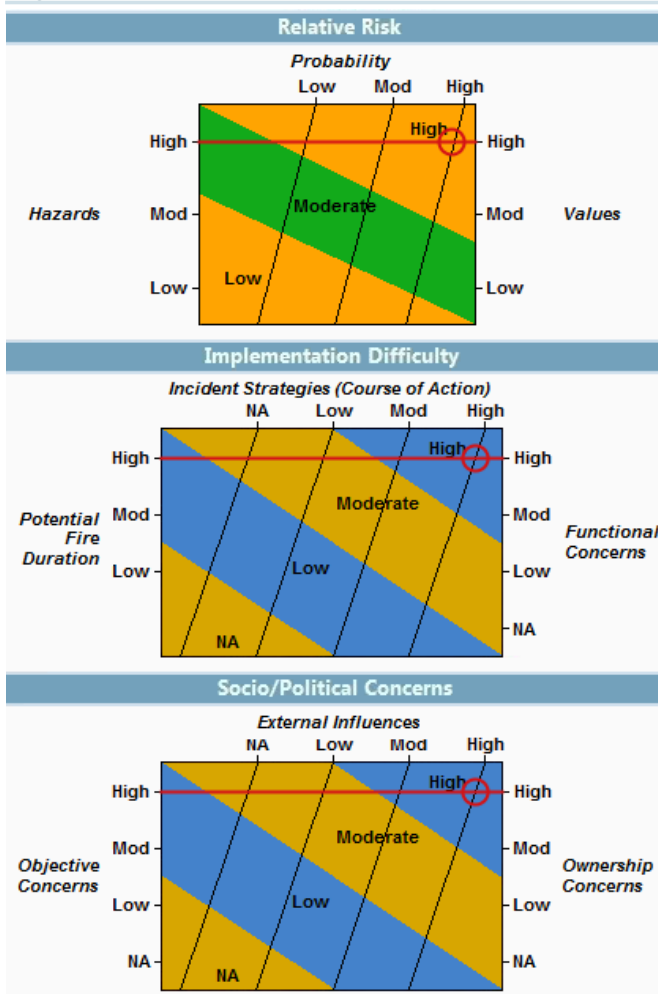
Objective concerns -high- Objectives may compete among cooperators and are difficult to achieve. Objectives are complex requiring multiple tactics on various parts of the fire. Multiple objectives with high likelihood of shifting emphasis between resource benefits and protection. WFDSS decisions and course of action may be in need of or may be in process of being revised. External influences- high- High impact on neighbors or visitors. High internal or external interest and concern. Pre-existing controversy/ local or regional relationships. Media present during operations. High likelihood of smoke impacts to multiple smoke sensitive areas with complex mitigation actions required. Visibility complaints likely. Attention focus may elevate to national levels and Agency leaders. Highly sensitive political interests. Ownership concerns- high- Multi-jurisdictional fire burning or has potential to burn onto multiple units of different jurisdiction and/or private lands, including high value industrial timberlands. Potential for unified command. Potential disagreement over responsibility. Differing fire policies across jurisdictional boundaries and cooperators. High concerns over protection of values and jurisdictional responsibility for the values. Diverse objectives/requirements, and course of action across the jurisdictions.

Organization Assessment Chart



Unit Recommended Org: Type 1

Organization Assessment Inputs



Planning Area Values Inventory Generated at 09/10/2022 14:27

Planning Area Name: 09/13/2022 13:52
 Planning Area Size: 555,504 acres

| Category | Value | Data Source | Currency | Coverage |
|--|--------------|--|------------|--------------------|
| BLM Buildings | 2 | BLM Branch of Architecture and Engineering | 12/14/2021 | National |
| Building Clusters: El Dorado, CA | 1,952 | Various | Various | Available counties |
| Building Clusters: Nevada, CA | 8 | Various | Various | Available counties |
| Building Clusters: Placer, CA | 4,010 | Various | Various | Available counties |
| CACND - Mother Lode FO / RNA Paleo Resources | 267 acres | CAENF | | Unit |
| CAENF - Admin / Administrative | 3,163 acres | CATNF | | Unit |
| CAENF - Admin / W&SR Eligible | 9,440 acres | CACND | | Unit |
| CAENF - Admin / WUI Defense | 41,852 acres | CAENF | | Unit |
| CAENF - Admin / WUI Threat | 32,866 acres | CAENF | | Unit |
| CAENF - Biological / CRLF Critical Hab | 2,178 acres | CAENF | | Unit |
| CAENF - Biological / D53 D55 Owl PAC | 16,937 acres | CATNF | | Unit |
| CAENF - Biological / Goshawk PAC | 6,730 acres | CAENF | | Unit |
| CAENF - Biological / Invasive D53 D55 | 2,020 acres | CAENF | | Unit |
| CAENF - Biological / TESP | 578 acres | CAENF | | Unit |

| Category | Value | Data Source | Currency | Coverage |
|--|--------------|-------------|----------|----------|
| CAENF - Hydrology / D53 RCA | 24,059 acres | CATNF | | Unit |
| CAENF - Hydrology / D55 RCA | 2,453 acres | CAENF | | Unit |
| CAENF - Infrastructure / Admin Sites | 49 acres | CATNF | | Unit |
| CAENF - Restricted NO DWNLD / Cult Line ELIGIBLE | 4.9 miles | CAENF | | Unit |
| CAENF - Restricted NO DWNLD / Cult Line HIS | 104.7 miles | CAENF | | Unit |
| CAENF - Restricted NO DWNLD / Cult Poly ELIGIBLE | 63 acres | CAENF | | Unit |
| CAENF - Restricted NO DWNLD / Cult Poly HIS | 338 acres | CATNF | | Unit |
| CAENF - Restricted NO DWNLD / Cult Poly MUL | 185 acres | CAENF | | Unit |
| CAENF - Restricted NO DWNLD / Cult Poly PRE | 275 acres | CATNF | | Unit |
| CAENF - Restricted NO DWNLD / Cult Poly UNK | 5 acres | CAENF | | Unit |
| CATNF - Areas of interest / Special interest | 493 acres | CAENF | | Unit |
| CATNF - Habitat / CA red-legged frog | 1 | CATNF | | Unit |
| CATNF - Habitat / FYL frog - ARRD | 18 | CATNF | | Unit |
| CATNF - Habitat / Goshawk PACS - ARRD | 5,347 acres | CATNF | | Unit |
| CATNF - Habitat / Goshawk PACS - TKRD | 496 acres | CAENF | | Unit |
| CATNF - Habitat / Mt yellow-leg frogs | 2 | CATNF | | Unit |
| CATNF - Habitat / Owl PACS - ARRD | 14,798 acres | CAENF | | Unit |
| CATNF - Habitat / Owl PACS - TKRD | 825 acres | CATNF | | Unit |
| CATNF - Habitat / TES plants - ARRD | 913 acres | CAENF | | Unit |
| CATNF - Habitat / TES plants - TKRD | 138 acres | CAENF | | Unit |
| CATNF - Mines / Active Mines T14N | 11 | CATNF | | Unit |
| CATNF - Mines / Active Mines T14N 2 | 5 | CATNF | | Unit |
| CATNF - Mines / Active Mines T14N 3 | 35 | CATNF | | Unit |
| CATNF - Mines / Active Mines T14N 4 | 69 | CATNF | | Unit |
| CATNF - Mines / Active Mines T14N 5 | 14 | CATNF | | Unit |
| CATNF - Mines / Active Mines T14N 6 | 15 | CATNF | | Unit |
| CATNF - Mines / Active Mines T15N | 8 | CATNF | | Unit |
| CATNF - Mines / Active Mines T15N_1 | 56 | CATNF | | Unit |
| CATNF - Mines / Active Mines T15N_2 | 51 | CATNF | | Unit |
| CATNF - Mines / Active Mines T15N_3 | 51 | CATNF | | Unit |
| CATNF - Mines / Active Mines T15N_4 | 44 | CATNF | | Unit |
| CATNF - Mines / Active Mines T15N_5 | 6 | CATNF | | Unit |
| CATNF - Potential Hazards / Abandoned mines_4 | 94 | CATNF | | Unit |
| CATNF - Structures / Campgrounds | 22 | CATNF | | Unit |
| CATNF - Structures / Home Tracts | 15 acres | CATNF | | Unit |
| CATNF - Structures / Lookouts | 1 | CATNF | | Unit |

| Category | Value | Data Source | Currency | Coverage |
|--|---------------|------------------------------|------------|--|
| CATNF - Structures / Ski Areas | 129 acres | CAENF | | Unit |
| CATNF - Structures / TNF Admin Sites | 4 | CATNF | | Unit |
| CATNF - Water Feature / SPI Waterholes TNF S | 13 | CATNF | | Unit |
| Campgrounds | 62 | BLM/USFS | 04/21/2022 | National (BLM and USFS only) |
| Communication Towers | 306 | HIFLD | 02/17/2022 | National |
| County: El Dorado, CA | 120,716 acres | US Census Bureau - TIGER | 01/20/2022 | National |
| County: Nevada, CA | 1,594 acres | US Census Bureau - TIGER | 01/20/2022 | National |
| County: Placer, CA | 433,193 acres | US Census Bureau - TIGER | 01/20/2022 | National |
| Electric Power Plants | 4 | HIFLD | 05/23/2022 | CONUS, AK, HI, Puerto Rico, Guam, N. Marian Islands, and US Virgin Islands |
| Electric Sub Stations | 5 | HIFLD | 07/01/2022 | CONUS, Western Canada, AK, HI, Puerto Rico, Guam, N. Marian Islands, and US Virgin Islands |
| Electric Transmission Lines | 53.3 miles | HIFLD | 04/02/2022 | CONUS, AK, HI, Puerto Rico, Guam, N. Marian Islands, and US Virgin Islands |
| Est Ground Evac Time: 1-2 Hrs | 216,192 acres | National Park Service NIFC | 11/01/2012 | CONUS |
| Est Ground Evac Time: 2-4 Hrs | 109,248 acres | National Park Service NIFC | 11/01/2012 | CONUS |
| Est Ground Evac Time: 4-6 Hrs | 26,775 acres | National Park Service NIFC | 11/01/2012 | CONUS |
| Est Ground Evac Time: 6+ Hrs | 7,848 acres | National Park Service NIFC | 11/01/2012 | CONUS |
| Estimated Population | 13,064 | LandScan USA | 2018 | CONUS, AK, HI, PR |
| Habitat: California Red-Legged Frog | 1,245 acres | US Fish and Wildlife Service | 03/22/2022 | National |
| Habitat: Sierra Nevada Yellow-Legged Frog | 25,969 acres | US Fish and Wildlife Service | 03/22/2022 | National |
| IRA: Duncan Canyon IRA | 8,621 acres | PAD-US 2.1 | 09/15/2020 | National |
| IRA: Granite Chief IRA | 5,966 acres | PAD-US 2.1 | 09/15/2020 | National |
| IRA: North Fork American River IRA | 38,495 acres | PAD-US 2.1 | 09/15/2020 | National |
| IRA: North Fork Middle Fork American River IRA | 11,245 acres | PAD-US 2.1 | 09/15/2020 | National |
| IRA: Rubicon IRA | 4,872 acres | PAD-US 2.1 | 09/15/2020 | National |
| Landowner Category: BIA | 20 acres | WFMRDA | 05/22/2022 | National |
| Landowner Category: BLM | 24,092 acres | WFMRDA | 05/22/2022 | National |
| Landowner Category: BOR | 7,056 acres | WFMRDA | 05/22/2022 | National |
| Landowner Category: County | 72 acres | WFMRDA | 05/22/2022 | National |
| Landowner Category: OthLoc | 271 acres | WFMRDA | 05/22/2022 | National |
| Landowner Category: Private | 208,575 acres | WFMRDA | 05/22/2022 | National |
| Landowner Category: State | 569 acres | WFMRDA | 05/22/2022 | National |
| Landowner Category: USFS | 314,849 acres | WFMRDA | 05/22/2022 | National |
| Mines | 2 | HIFLD | 06/12/2017 | National |
| Natl Historic Trails | 16.3 miles | NPS National Trails System | 04/22/2021 | National |
| Natl Recreation Trails | 43.5 miles | National Park Service | 02/28/2019 | National |
| Natl Scenic Byways | 4.5 miles | National Park Service | 02/28/2019 | National |
| Natl Scenic Trails | 2.4 miles | NPS National Trails System | 04/22/2021 | National |

| Category | Value | Data Source | Currency | Coverage |
|---|---------------|---|------------|------------------------|
| Natl Wild Scenic Rivers | 38.4 miles | USFS Enterprise Data Warehouse | 07/29/2019 | National |
| Oil and Gas Pipelines | 26.4 miles | HSIP Gold 2015 | 04/2015 | National |
| Other Areas: Foresthill Divide Pine Seed Orchard | 305 acres | PAD-US 2.1 | 09/15/2020 | National |
| Other Areas: Lyon Peak/Needle Lake | 775 acres | PAD-US 2.1 | 09/15/2020 | National |
| Other Areas: North Fork American Wild and Scenic River | 4,161 acres | PAD-US 2.1 | 09/15/2020 | National |
| Other Areas: North Fork American, California | 11,798 acres | PAD-US 2.1 | 09/15/2020 | National |
| Other Areas: Onion Creek | 3,018 acres | PAD-US 2.1 | 09/15/2020 | National |
| Other Areas: Placer County Big Tree Grove | 160 acres | PAD-US 2.1 | 09/15/2020 | National |
| Other Areas: Sugar Pine Point | 644 acres | PAD-US 2.1 | 09/15/2020 | National |
| Other Areas: Traverse Creek Botanical Special Interest Area | 53 acres | PAD-US 2.1 | 09/15/2020 | National |
| Ozone Non-Attainment | 555,503 acres | EPA | 07/01/2015 | National |
| Responsible Agency: C&L | 178 acres | Various | 03/15/2022 | AK, CA, ID, MT, NM, MN |
| Responsible Agency: State | 121,080 acres | Various | 03/15/2022 | AK, CA, ID, MT, NM, MN |
| Responsible Agency: USFS | 434,244 acres | Various | 03/15/2022 | AK, CA, ID, MT, NM, MN |
| Roads | 18.6 miles | NAVTEQ | 11/2012 | National |
| USFS Buildings | 104 | USFS (EDW) | 01/18/2022 | National |
| USFS Trails | 487.4 miles | USFS | 09/29/2021 | CONUS, AK, PR |
| Wilderness: Granite Chief Wilderness | 10,357 acres | Wilderness Institute, University of Montana | 12/27/2021 | National |

Coverage of Values Queried that Produced No Results

BIA Admin Boundaries (National), BLM Horse and Burro (National), BLM Oil / Gas Leases (National), BLM Range Allotments (National), Class 1 Airsheds (National), NPS Buildings (National), NRA (National), Particulates Non-Attainment (National), Protecting Unit (AK, CA, ID, MT, NM, MN), Sage Grouse Habitat (National), TNC Lands (National), USFWS Trails (CONUS, AK, HI, PR), WSA (National)

1.6. Benefits

Benefits

Last updated by Rachel Hutchinson on 09/11/2022 17:09



Comments

The current conditions are expected to yield a fire predominantly characterized by high intensity fire with impacts to soils, vegetation, and other resources.

1.7. Objectives

Incident FMU/Strategic Objective Code List

| Unit | FMU/Strat Obj Code | Acres |
|-------|--|---------|
| CACCA | Central Cal General | 22 |
| CACND | American River | 16,108 |
| CACND | North Fork American | 7,942 |
| CACND | Yuba Nevada | 11 |
| CAENF | GEN - general: remaining National Forest | 87,284 |
| CAENF | NON - All Non-Federal In-Holdings | 83,191 |
| CAENF | SEA | 11,568 |
| CATNF | NFS | 142,696 |
| CATNF | WILD | 10,351 |
| CATNF | WUI | 89,273 |

Spatial Fire Planning Inventory

| Category | Value | Data Source | Currency | Coverage |
|--------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| Aqua Retardant Avoidance | 51,224 acres | USDA FS Enterprise Data Warehouse | 03/31/2022 | National including Alaska |
| Mgmt Req: D53 RCA | 24,057 acres | CAENF | Current | Unit Level |
| Mgmt Req: D55 RCA | 2,453 acres | CAENF | Current | Unit Level |
| Mgmt Req: Goshawk PAC | 6,730 acres | CAENF | Current | Unit Level |
| Mgmt Req: Owl PAC | 16,645 acres | CAENF | Current | Unit Level |
| Mgmt Req: WSR | 9,440 acres | CAENF | Current | Unit Level |
| Retardant Avoidance | 54,872 acres | USDA FS Enterprise Data Warehouse | 06/30/2022 | National (USFS Units only), AK |

Incident Objective List

| Activated | Incident Objective |
|------------|--|
| 09/08/2022 | Provide public safety and protect forest resources (TNF LRMP, 1990). Protect communities from wildfire and prevent the loss of life and property (SNFPA ROD 2004, p45) |
| 09/13/2022 | The planning boundary is identified to be south of Interstate 80 from Colfax to Soda Springs, west of Granite Chief Wilderness and the King Fire (year 2014), north of Deer View, Fornis and Greenwood, and east of Auburn Lake Trails and Weimar. |

Incident Requirement List

| Activated | Incident Requirement |
|------------|--|
| 09/13/2022 | Protect Placer County Grove of Sierra Redwoods (Big Trees Grove) south of the 96 and 16 road. It is a botanical special interest area. It is the northern-most grove of giant sequoias. The giant sequoias have been threatened by multiple large-acreage fires in the past 5 years. |
| 09/13/2022 | Foresthill Forest Genetics Center has trees growing for Sierra Nevada seed source. This is one of 3 seed sources for the Sierra Nevada. It includes rust-resistant sugar pine trees and giant sequoia seed stock. |

Strategic Objective List

| Unit | Shape/ FMU | Activated | Strategic Objective |
|-------|---------------------|------------|---|
| CACND | American River | 05/03/2019 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tailor strategies and tactics to avoid areas with significant constraints including critical wildlife habitat, T&E species, areas of soil instability, areas with cultural resource value and sensitive plant communities. • Prevent unacceptable impacts from the use of heavy equipment in identified sensitive areas. |
| CACND | North Fork American | 05/03/2019 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tailor strategies and tactics to avoid areas with significant constraints including critical wildlife habitat, T&E species, areas of soil instability, areas with cultural resource value and sensitive plant communities. |

| Unit | Shape/ FMU | Activated | Strategic Objective |
|-------|----------------|------------|---|
| CACND | Yuba Nevada | 05/03/2019 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • Prevent unacceptable impacts from the use of heavy equipment in identified sensitive areas. • • Two areas in this FMU support federally listed plant species. Brownsville parcels in Yuba County and Deadman's Flat west of Grass Valley. Protection of the species and the surrounding tract is a high priority in all management actions. • • Tailor strategies and tactics to avoid areas with significant constraints including critical wildlife habitat, T&E species, areas of soil instability, areas with cultural resource value and sensitive plant communities. • • Prevent unacceptable impacts from the use of heavy equipment in identified sensitive areas. • |
| CAENF | <Unit> | 07/22/2019 | Provide public safety and protect forest resources (ENF LRMP, 1989, pp4-116). Protect communities from wildfire and prevent the loss of life and property (SNFPA ROD 2004, p45). |
| CAENF | GEN | 11/13/2017 | Confine, contain, or control all wildfires within the Eldorado protection boundary to meet resource objectives with a least cost effort as defined by individual management area objectives. Include public and resource protection measures in all planned management activities. (ENF LRMP, 1989, pp. 4-116); Lightning-caused fires may be used to reduce fuel loads or to provide other resource benefits, such as conserving populations of fire-dependent species. (SNFPA ROD 2004, p35; Strategy) These objectives can be accomplished using confinement or containment suppression strategies. |
| CAENF | NON | 11/13/2017 | Confine, contain, or control all wildfires within the Eldorado protection boundary to meet resource objectives with a least cost effort as defined by individual management area objectives. Include public and resource protection measures in all planned management activities. (ENF LRMP, 1989, pp. 4-116) |
| CAENF | SEA | 11/13/2017 | Consistent with the National Fire Plan goal for restoring fire-adapted ecosystems, fire is restored as a natural process through wildland fire use. The area generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature (SNFPA ROD 2004, p. 36). Determine allowable fire size objectives for this management area. Use least cost strategies to meet resource objectives. Use "light hand on land" concept in suppression efforts. In the interim, and consistent with basic fire suppression policy, control fires with the minimum impact on the environment. Leave felled tree boles intact. (ENF LRMP, 1989, pp 4-128 & 4-136). Permit lightning caused fires to play, as nearly as possible, their natural ecological role within wilderness. Wildland Fire Use will help maintain and restore historical condition class within the Wilderness (Desolation LMP amendment pages 24 - 25; Mokelumne LMP amendment pages 24-25). The appropriate response for unplanned ignitions that are out of prescriptions is to utilize confine/contain/control fire suppression techniques (Desolation LMP amendment pages 24 - 25; Mokelumne LMP amendment pages 24-25). Lightning-caused fires may be used to reduce fuel loads or to provide other resource benefits, such as conserving populations of fire-dependent species. (SNFPA ROD 2004, p35; Strategy) These objectives can be accomplished using confinement or containment suppression strategies. |
| CATNF | NFS | 05/17/2018 | <p>Tahoe National Forest Land Management Plan, December 1990</p> <p>Fire Protection Strategies</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continuous Fuels <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Contain: Fire Intensity Level 1. b. Control: Fire Intensity Levels 2-6. 2. High Country Noncontinuous Fuels <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Contain: Fire Intensity Levels 1-2. b. Control: Fire Intensity Levels 3-6. <p>The contain suppression strategy may be approved and extended to Fire Intensity Levels 3-4 if all of the following conditions are met.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The fire is in an isolated fuelbed of 5 acres or less; and (2) it is very unlikely that the fire can escape from this isolated area; and (3) no improvements are threatened; and (4) it is 1,000 feet or more from a lake or reservoir. 3. Research Natural Areas <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Contain: Fire Intensity Level 1. b. Control: Fire Intensity Levels 2-6. <p>The contain suppression strategy may be approved and extended to Fire Intensity Level 2 if an analysis has shown that a fire at this intensity level does not threaten persons or property outside the area, or the uniqueness of the Reserch Natural Area (RNA).</p> |

Strategic Objective List

| Unit | Shape/ FMU | Activated | Strategic Objective |
|-------|---------------|------------|--|
| | | | <p>4. Visual, High Use, Reservoirs, Improvements</p> <p>a. Control: Fire Intensity Level 1.</p> <p>(1) This strategy is extended within 300 feet of improvements, reservoirs, and areas of concentrated use.</p> <p>(2) Fire Intensity Levels 2-6 is extended throughout the remainder of the Management Area.</p> <p>b. Contain: Fire Intensity Level 1.</p> <p>(1) This strategy is extended over 300 feet away from improvements, reservoirs, and area of concentrated use.</p> <p>(2) The contain suppression strategy may be approved and extended to portions of some management areas, such as 009, 025, 034, 047, and 089, which are further removed from improvements and reservoirs at Fire Intensity Level 2. The strategy should be extended only if analysis shows that a fire at this intensity level will meet management objectives.</p> <p>(Management Area Names listed above by number: 009-Lakes Basin, 025-Milton-Jackson, 034-Bullards, 047-Fordyce, 089-French)</p> |
| CATNF | WILD | 05/17/2018 | <p>Tahoe National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan, 1990</p> <p>Fire Protection - Wilderness, Wild River</p> <p>Granite Chief Wilderness Strategic Objective</p> <p>a. Contain: Fire Intensity Levels 1-2.</p> <p>b. Control: Fire Intensity Levels 3-6.</p> <p>The contain suppression strategy may be approved and extended to Fire Intensity Levels 3-4 if all the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(1) The fire is in an isolated fuel bed of five acres or less; and</p> <p>(2) it is very unlikely that the fire can escape from this isolated area; and</p> <p>(3) there are no improvements threatened, and</p> <p>(4) it is 1,000 feet or more from a lake or reservoir.</p> <p>c. Confine: Unplanned Ignition</p> <p>The confine suppression strategy may be approved and extended at any Fire Intensity Level as long as analysis (in the form of an approved Wilderness Management Plan) indicates that resource and management objectives can be met and guidelines have been developed and approved.</p> <p>Granite Chief Wilderness Management Plan and Wilderness Implementation Plan, December 1993</p> <p>Fire Management Specific Direction</p> <p>Confine: The confine suppression strategy may be approved and extended for unplanned ignitions as long as analysis (in the form of an approved Prescribed Natural Fire Plan) indicates that resource and management objectives can be met and guidelines have been developed and approved.</p> |
| CATNF | WUI | 05/17/2018 | <p>Tahoe National Forest Land Management Plan, December 1990</p> <p>Wildland Urban Interface/Intermix Suppression Strategy</p> <p>Fire Protection - Improvements</p> <p>1. Control: Fire Intensity Levels 1-6.</p> <p>This suppression strategy is to protect improvements.</p> |

Management Requirement List

| Unit | Shape/ FMU | Activated | Management Requirement |
|-------|--------------------------|------------|--|
| | Aqua Retardant Avoidance | 06/18/2013 | <p>The aerial application of fire retardant is allowed for fighting fires. Aerially delivered fire retardant should not be applied to any mapped aquatic avoidance area, waterway or buffer. The only exception to using aerially applied fire retardant in avoidance areas is for the protection of human life or public safety. The Incident Commander is the decision maker.</p> <p>Information concerning the Record of Decision for the Aerial Application of Fire Retardant is available at https://www.fs.fed.us/fire/retardant/index.html</p> |
| | Retardant Avoidance | 05/31/2012 | <p>The aerial application of fire retardant is allowed for fighting fires. Aerially delivered fire retardant should not be applied to any mapped terrestrial avoidance area, waterway or buffer. The only exception to using aerially applied fire retardant in avoidance areas is for the protection of human life or public safety. The Incident Commander is the decision maker.</p> <p>Information concerning the Record of Decision for the Aerial Application of Fire Retardant is available at https://www.fs.fed.us/fire/retardant/index.html</p> |
| CACND | <Unit> | 07/14/2013 | <p>Firefighter and public safety will be the number one concern in all fire management activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide for the safety of all personnel assigned to the incident. • Assure that safety of firefighter, aviation, support personnel, and public is the highest priority at all times for the duration of the incident. |

Management Requirement List

| Unit | Shape/ FMU | Activated | Management Requirement |
|-------|---------------------|------------|--|
| CACND | <Unit> | 07/14/2013 | The highest priority is to protect the safety of fire personnel and to protect human life followed by the protection of private property and structures. All strategic and tactical decisions on this will be based on sound risk management principles. |
| CACND | <Unit> | 07/14/2013 | Develop and implement suppression strategies and tactics that will safely, effectively, and efficiently address fire spread commensurate with values at risk. |
| CACND | <Unit> | 07/14/2013 | Provide aggressive initial attack along the wildland urban interface to protect life and property, and for in-holdings throughout the FMU. |
| CACND | <Unit> | 07/14/2013 | Provide protection to values at risk that will be potentially impacted by the fire, regardless of ownership. |
| CACND | <Unit> | 07/14/2013 | Tailor strategies and tactics to avoid areas with significant constraints including critical wildlife habitat, T&E species, areas of soil instability, areas with cultural resource value and sensitive plant communities. |
| CACND | <Unit> | 07/14/2013 | Monitor the incident to provide for timely and informed decision making as the incident changes. |
| CACND | <Unit> | 07/14/2013 | Fire managers will request and work closely with a BLM Agency Representative and a Resource Advisor for all wildland fires that exceed initial attack, or are located in a Wilderness, Wilderness Study Area (WSA) or Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). |
| CACND | <Unit> | 07/14/2013 | Large islands of remaining vegetation between the fire line and already burned areas will not be "burned out", as these areas become extremely important to wildlife and for post fire seed sources for years following a large fire. This same rationale can be applied to snags and logs which are used by many birds and small mammals. Cold trail and leave intact wherever possible. |
| CACND | American River | 05/03/2019 | Avoid ground disturbance in the Greenwood Creek area and avoid using Spivey Pond as a water source. Retardant use is prohibited within 500 feet of Spivey Pond. |
| CACND | North Fork American | 05/03/2019 | Preserve and protect the "outstanding remarkable values" as identified in the North Fork American Wild and Scenic River Plan. |
| CACND | Yuba Nevada | 05/03/2019 | Avoid Dozer use and other soil disturbance in the Brownsville and Deadman's Flat areas of concern. With the help of a Resource Advisor mitigations are possible and if dozer work is required use high blading and skimming where possible. Limit retardant use on these parcels and target areas away from the identified concentrations of listed plants if retardant use is needed. |
| CAENF | <Unit> | 11/15/2017 | Human Caused Fires: Human caused fires and trespass will be managed to achieve the lowest cost and fewest negative consequences with primary consideration given to firefighter and public safety and without consideration to achieving resource benefits. <i>(FSM 5103.8)</i> Best Management Practices (BMP): Prevent sediment delivery to aquatic systems through best management practices <i>(Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment 2004)</i> . Treatments for fire-suppression damages include, but are not limited to, installing water bars and other drainage diversions in fire roads, firelines, and other cleared areas; seeding, planting and fertilizing to provide vegetative cover; spreading slash, or mulch to protect bare soil; repairing damaged road drainage facilities; clearing stream channels or structures and removing debris deposited by suppression activities which can have adverse life, property, and environmental impacts. This work will be done by the fire fighting forces either as a part of the suppression effort, or before personnel and equipment are released from the fire lines. The incident commander will be responsible, under the direction of the local line officer, for repair of suppression-related resource damage. <i>(R5 FSH 2509.22 Ch10, BMP6.5)</i> Avoid heavy equipment operation on fragile soils and steep slopes whenever possible. A Resource Advisor will be assigned by the Forest Supervisor to work with Incident Management Teams. An earth scientist should be available to identify fragile soils and unstable areas, and may be assigned to the fire as a Resource Advisor. <i>(R5 FSH 2509.22 Ch10, BMP6.4)</i> Cultural Resources: If possible, utilize local technical specialists 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. 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. <i>(Forest Service Manual 2360, Emergency Undertaking, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.)</i> Threatened, Endangered & FS Sensitive: For All Threatened, Endangered, and Forest Service Sensitive Species of animals and plants, if possible, utilize local technical specialists prior to engagement. <i>(Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment 2004, pg. 59-61)</i> Mature Timber: When possible retain large diameter timber. Minimize impacts to the larger diameter trees whenever possible. |
| CAENF | D53 RCA | 11/15/2017 | RCA, CAR, Aquatic Features (Georgetown): During fire suppression activities, consider impacts to aquatic and riparian dependent resources. Where possible, locate incident bases, |

| Unit | Shape/ FMU | Activated | Management Requirement |
|-------|---------------|------------|---|
| | | | <p>camp, helibases, staging areas, helispots, and other centers for incident activities outside RCAs or CARs (<i>Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment 2004, pg. 65</i>). Identify and where feasible protect perennial streams and special aquatic features such as springs, fens, bogs, and meadows; where feasible prevent use of mechanical equipment within the obvious influence zone of these areas; 300 ft. for perennial streams and special aquatic features; 150 ft. for intermittent streams (<i>Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment 2004, pg. 42-4</i>). Locate water drafting sites to avoid adverse effects to instream flows and pool habitat depletion. Use screens to protect aquatic species while pump drafting water for suppression activities. Fire Suppression activities are exempt during Initial Attack. Use pumps with low entry velocity to minimize removal of aquatic species including juvenile fish, amphibian egg masses and tadpoles from aquatic habitat (<i>Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment 2004 pg.64</i>). Prohibit storage of fuels and other toxic materials within RCAs and CARs except at designated administrative sites and sites covered by a Special Use Authorization. Prohibit refueling within RCAs and CARs unless there are no there alternatives. Ensure spill plans are reviewed and up-to-date (<i>Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment 2004, pg. 63 #99</i>). Consider using Resource Advisor to identify water sources with known invasives.</p> |
| CAENF | D55 RCA | 11/15/2017 | <p>RCA, CAR, Aquatic Features (Pacific): During fire suppression activities, consider impacts to aquatic and riparian dependent resources. Where possible, locate incident bases, camps, helibases, staging areas, helispots, and other centers for incident activities outside RCAs or CARs (<i>Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment 2004, pg. 65</i>). Identify and where feasible protect perennial streams and special aquatic features such as springs, fens, bogs, and meadows; where feasible prevent use of mechanical equipment within the obvious influence zone of these areas; 300 ft. for perennial streams and special aquatic features; 150 ft. for intermittent streams (<i>Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment 2004, pg. 42-4</i>). Locate water drafting sites to avoid adverse effects to instream flows and pool habitat depletion. Use screens to protect aquatic species while pump drafting water for suppression activities. Fire Suppression activities are exempt during Initial Attack. Use pumps with low entry velocity to minimize removal of aquatic species including juvenile fish, amphibian egg masses and tadpoles from aquatic habitat (<i>Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment 2004 pg.64</i>). Prohibit storage of fuels and other toxic materials within RCAs and CARs except at designated administrative sites and sites covered by a Special Use Authorization. Prohibit refueling within RCAs and CARs unless there are no there alternatives. Ensure spill plans are reviewed and up-to-date (<i>Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment 2004, pg. 63 #99</i>). Consider using Resource Advisor to identify water sources with known invasives.</p> |
| CAENF | Goshawk PAC | 07/11/2022 | <p>Northern Goshawk: Maintain large diameter trees, multi layer canopy throughout the PAC. If at all possible protect nest trees, minimize nest site disturbance, and protect at least 50 acre nest sites from both mechanical activities, and the on coming fire. If feasible, avoid high intensity and crown fire within the 200 acre PAC. (<i>Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment 2004, pg. 59-61</i>)</p> |
| CAENF | Owl PAC | 06/17/2021 | <p>CA Spotted Owl: Maintain large diameter trees, multi layer canopy throughout the PAC. If at all possible protect nest trees, minimize nest site disturbance, and protect at least 50 acre nest sites from both mechanical activities, and the on coming fire. If feasible, avoid high intensity and crown fire within the 300 acre PAC. (<i>Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment 2004, pg. 59-61</i>)</p> |
| CAENF | WSR | 11/15/2017 | <p>Eligible Wild & Scenic River: Forest Service-identified eligible and suitable rivers must be protected sufficiently to maintain free flow and outstandingly remarkable values unless a determination of ineligibility or non-suitability is made. Wild Rivers: Cutting of trees and other vegetation is not permitted except when needed in association with a primitive recreation experience, to protect users, or to protect identified outstandingly remarkable values. Examples of such exceptions include activities to maintain trails or suppress wildfires. Prescribed fire and wildfires managed to meet resource objectives may be used to restore or maintain habitat for threatened, endangered, or sensitive species or restore the natural range of variability. (<i>FSH 1909.12 – LMP Handbook Chapter 80 WSR, 84.3</i>)</p> |

1.8. Course of Action

Course of Action

| Active | Inactive | Action Item |
|------------|----------|--|
| 09/13/2022 | | The strategy of the Mosquito Fire is a full suppression strategy which includes effective risk management principles to protect communities, ensure firefighter safety, and minimize impacts to critical values at risk. In executing this strategy, we are committed to fully engaging and collaborating with the unified team of agency administrators and incident commanders. The successful implementation of this approach includes maintaining an ongoing dialogue with our partners, cooperators, and the communities affected by the Mosquito Fire. |

1.9. Cost

Estimated Final Cost

| NAME | VALUE |
|----------------------|------------------|
| Estimated Final Cost | \$200,000,000 |
| Method(s) Used | SCI, Spreadsheet |

Comments

Estimated cost was calculated using the FS Pro acre estimates from the model run from 9/10/22 and Stratified Cost Index calculated on 9/11/22. We used an average estimate of 83,449 (70th percentile estimate from FS Pro) and the 75% SCI estimate (\$2385/acre for a 74,652 acre fire) to estimate a cost of \$200,000,000.

1.10. Rationale

Decision Rationale 9/10/22

Our decision for the Mosquito Fire is to employ a full suppression strategy which includes effective risk management principles to protect communities, ensure firefighter safety, and minimize impacts to critical values at risk. In executing this strategy, we are committed to fully engaging and collaborating with the unified team of agency administrators and incident commanders. The successful implementation of this approach includes maintaining an ongoing dialogue with our partners, cooperators, and the communities affected by the Mosquito Fire.

The rationale behind this decision is due to the proximity of the fire to communities, critical drought situation, steep terrain, poor access and road conditions, high fuel loading, forecasted continued hot and dry weather with periods of critical winds, the high values at risk, and the critical shortages and continued need for available resources on other current and future fire incidents.

The fire crosses multiple jurisdictional boundaries, including both the Tahoe and Eldorado National Forests, Placer and El Dorado counties, BLM lands, state responsibility areas, ancestral homelands of multiple tribal communities, which necessitates close collaborative decision making in order to achieve incident objectives.

At present, communities and private inholdings with Placer and El Dorado counties are under emergency evacuation orders. Currently, approximately 11,260 civilians are evacuated. Additional evacuations are possible if the fire continues to spread. This fire has the potential to be a large, long duration fire that has a high likelihood of continued significant growth.

COOPERATORS

There is a complex list of cooperators, mixed ownership, and jurisdictions. The cooperators involved in sharing this decision process are Eldorado National Forest, Tahoe National Forest, CAL FIRE (AEU, NEU), Bureau of Land Management, Auburn State Recreation Area, Bureau of Reclamation, local governments including El Dorado County and Placer County, El Dorado County Sheriff, Placer County Sheriff, California Highway Patrol, California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (CA OES), Colfax Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe, United Auburn Indian Community and Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California, American Red Cross, Foresthill Protection District, Georgetown Fire Department, Garden Valley Fire Protection District, Caltrans, Placer County Water Agency (PCWA), Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), Georgetown Divide Public Utility District, and Sierra Pacific Industries (SPI).

VALUES OF CONCERN

The highest value of concern is firefighter and public safety. Logistical and operational challenges associated with the terrain, air support, and other environmental considerations will be mitigated to provide for firefighter safety and communicated to field crews by the Incident Commander. Due to the steepness and lack of access it is impossible to fight fire in the canyon and operations must focus on less steep terrain and ridges for firefighter safety.

The fire is a threat to multiple communities and private inholdings within the immediate proximity and within the larger threat zone including; Michigan Bluff, Todd Valley, Foresthill, Volcanoville, Buckeye, Quintette, Bottle Hill, Georgetown, Greenwood, Garden Valley, Kelsey and Cool and communities along the Interstate 80 corridor.

The fire has burned into the communities of Foresthill, Michigan Bluff and Volcanoville and has threatened 5,848 homes, 20 multiple residences, 46 commercial properties and 1,000 minor structures threatened.

Hydroelectric power generation and distribution infrastructure are threatened, including major transmission lines that deliver electricity to Placer and El Dorado counties, as well as the Sacramento Region. Domestic water supply and distribution infrastructure servicing the greater Georgetown divide region are threatened.

Additional high values of concern include private industrial timberlands, UC Berkeley Blodgett Forest Research Station, Forest Service administrative facilities, local government administrative facilities, Forest Service, and local government fire stations.

The Foresthill Union School District and Black Oak Mine Unified School Districts remain closed impacting students and employees and associated facilities are threatened.

Federal, state, and local recreational areas and facilities are threatened that include recreational motorized and non-motorized trail systems, Western States Trail and Tevis Trail, as well as recreational facilities located at Sugar Pine, French Meadows, Hell Hole, and Stumpy Reservoirs.

Additional values include Federal natural resources, with special emphasis on northern goshawk and California spotted owl PACs, Michigan Bluff California red-legged frog critical habitat, Layne's butterweed, and other natural and cultural resource values. The North Fork American River is designated as a Wild and Scenic River. The Rubicon River is a designated Wild Trout River and is eligible as a Wild and Scenic River.

Culturally significant sites important to the United Auburn Indian Community and the Colfax-Todd's Valley Consolidated Tribe are threatened. Many significant archeological, Native American, and historic sites are at risk.

Smoke is impacting a large regional area with dangerous air quality including the greater Sacramento Region, Lake Tahoe and Washoe County, Nevada.

ORGANIZATIONAL NEEDS

The current organization is a Type 1 IMT in Unified Command with multiple divisions, complex and steep terrain/topography with full functional support to provide for the safe logistical needs for responding resources on both the north side and southside of the fire and to effectively account for both federal and CA state costs. The relative risk, potential fire duration and external influences, incident strategies, functional concerns and ownership concerns are determined to be high.

CURRENT FIRE SITUATION

The Mosquito fire is currently 41,443 acres and 10% contained. The fire is established within the North Fork American River, Middle Fork American River, and Rubicon River canyons. Steep terrain, heavy fuel loading and historically dry conditions present control challenges. Intersecting drainages and difficulty accessing fire as well as the large open fire perimeter are hindering direct attack.

Continuous heavy fuels and timber fuel types are present in the fires predicted path. Large scale growth continues to be likely. Heavy resource commitment will continue to be required to contain and halt forward spread in these fuel types.

At present, multiple communities within Placer and El Dorado counties are within immediate mandatory evacuation orders. Additional communities are under evacuation warnings. The central region of the Sierra Nevada is expected to continue in a pattern of above normal temperatures and below normal precipitation into October. Live and dead fuels are significantly dry and at critical levels with no relief in the near future. The fire is being influenced by the strong upslope/upcanyon winds and burning in extremely steep glacial cut canyons of the American and Rubicon Rivers. Inversions are common in this area when a high pressure settles over the area causing active fire behavior throughout the night. Monsoonal moisture is expected to track up the eastern Sierras Nevada range this upcoming week but isn't expected to be enough moisture to affect the Mosquito fire environment. However, updrafts from thunder cells development on the Sierra crest could increase fire behavior. When inversion condition lift, ventilation or mixing of the environment in the fire area occur and may cause explosive fire growth.

NEW DECISION TRIGGERS

A new decision will be needed should the fire cross outside of the planning area or exceed the estimated final cost.