



MOSQUITO Incident Decision

Published
09/29/22 11:03

Table of Contents

1. Decision	2
1.1. Decision Summary.....	2
1.2. Incident Information.....	3
1.3. Weather.....	5
1.4. Modeling.....	7
1.5. Risk.....	12
1.6. Benefits.....	19
1.7. Objectives.....	20
1.8. Course of Action	25
1.9. Cost.....	39
1.10. Rationale.....	40

1. Decision

1.1. Decision Summary

Decision Information

NAME	VALUE
Published	09/29/2022 11:03 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, Philip D'Amo, Rachel Hutchinson, Scott Tangenberg, Terry Lim, Teresa Riesenhuber
Reviewer(s)	Philip D'Amo
Approver(s)	ELI ILANO, Jeff Marsolais, Matthew Jedra, Scott Tangenberg
Natl	
Preparedness	
Level	2

Decision History

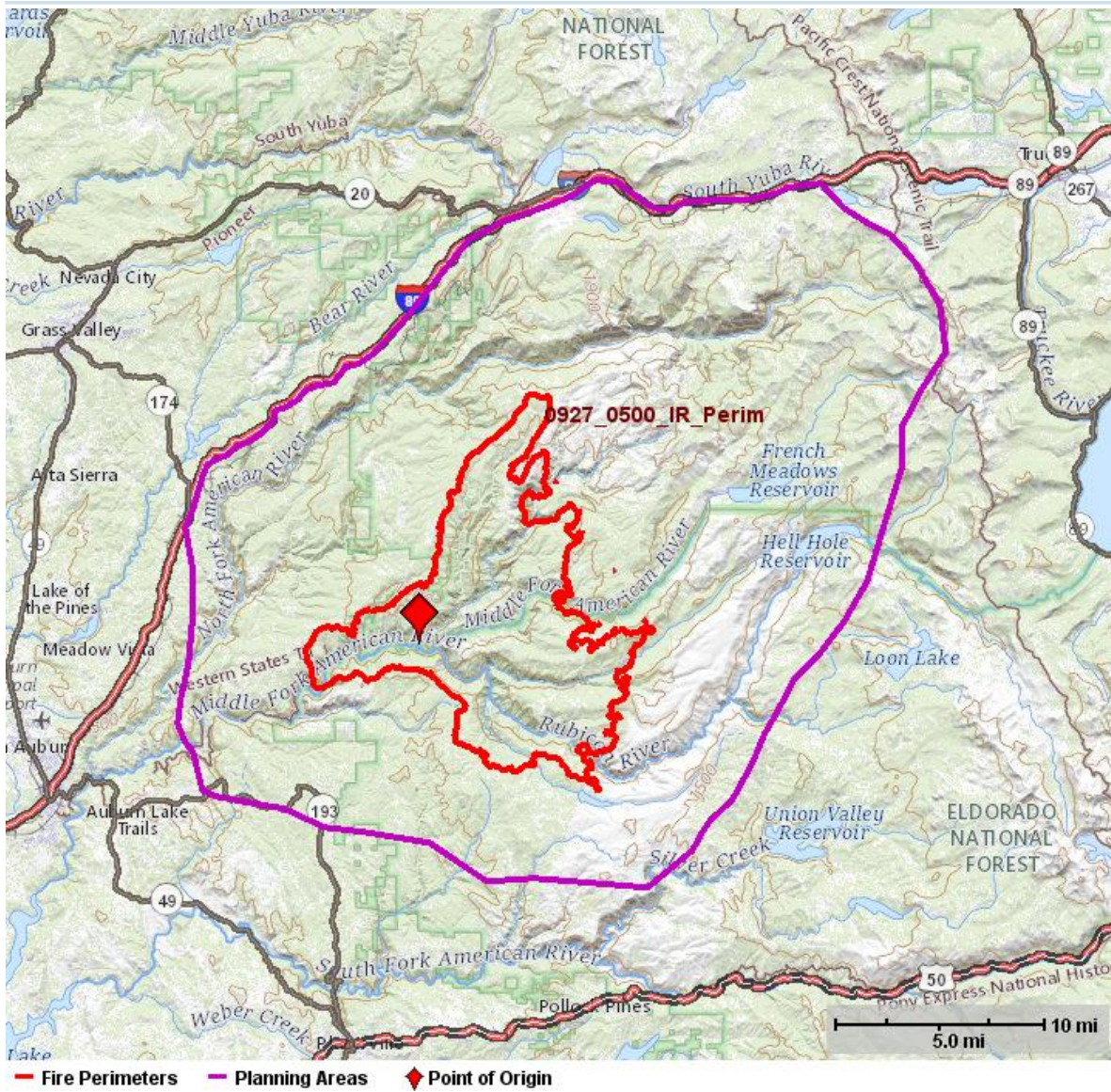
Editor Name	Action	Date (CDT)	Comment
Marsolais, Jeff	Approved	09/29/2022 11:03	
Marsolais, Jeff	Published	09/29/2022 11:03	
Jedra, Matthew	Approved	09/29/2022 10:31	
ILANO, ELI	Approved	09/29/2022 09:29	
Tangenberg, Scott	Approved	09/28/2022 20:19	
D'Amo, Philip	Accepted	09/28/2022 14:35	
Walden, Karen	Review Requested	09/27/2022 19:47	
Walden, Karen	Review Requested	09/27/2022 19:46	Some of the conditions have moderated and this decision affects that. 4 of you are approvers: Scott, Eli, Matt, and Jeff.
Walden, Karen	Created	09/27/2022 19:26	

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	76,775acres
Latest WFDSS Perimeter Size	76,775acres
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 (2)
Owner Name(s)	Karen Walden, Katy Parr, Robert Scott

Incident Map



1.3. Weather

Fire Weather Zone Forecast

000
FNUS56 KSTO 272208
FWFSTO
Fire Weather Planning Forecast for Interior Northern California
National Weather Service Sacramento CA
308 PM PDT Tue Sep 27 2022
.DISCUSSION...
Near to slightly above normal high temperatures remain through the weekend. A weather system will bring breezy onshore winds this evening through Wednesday, strongest over the mountains and through the Delta region, along with slightly increased humidity. Winds lighten and shift offshore Thursday into Saturday with falling humidity levels.
CAZ221-269-282215-
Stanislaus NF West of the Sierra Crest-
Northern Sierra Including the Tahoe and Eldorado NF/S West of the Sierra Crest-
308 PM PDT Tue Sep 27 2022
.TONIGHT...
* Sky/Weather.....Mostly clear.
* Min Temperature.....57-63 lower elevations...except 45-55 higher elevations.
* 24 HR Trend.....Little change.
* Max Humidity.....39-52 percent.
* 24 HR Trend.....17 percent down.
* 20-Foot Winds.....
* Valleys/Lwr Slopes...Southeast winds 6 to 12 mph.
* Ridges/Upr Slopes....Southeast winds 7 to 13 mph with local gusts up to 25 mph.
* LAL.....1.
* CWR.....0 percent.
.WEDNESDAY...
* Sky/Weather.....Mostly sunny.
* Max Temperature.....76-82 lower elevations...except 64-74 higher elevations.
* 24 HR Trend.....6 degrees cooler.
* Min Humidity.....23-31 percent.
* 24 HR Trend.....Little change.
* 20-Foot Winds.....
* Valleys/Lwr Slopes...South winds 13 to 19 mph.
* Ridges/Upr Slopes....Southwest winds 13 to 19 mph with local gusts up to 40 mph.
* LAL.....1.
* CWR.....0 percent.
.WEDNESDAY NIGHT...
* Sky/Weather.....Partly cloudy.
* Min Temperature.....52-60 lower elevations...except 42-52 higher elevations.
* Max Humidity.....51-66 percent.
* 20-Foot Winds.....
* Valleys/Lwr Slopes...South winds 6 to 12 mph shifting to the east up to 8 mph after midnight.
* Ridges/Upr Slopes....South winds 12 to 18 mph with local gusts up to 35 mph.
* LAL.....1.
* CWR.....0 percent.
.THURSDAY...
* Sky/Weather.....Mostly sunny.
* Max Temperature.....75-81 lower elevations...except 63-73 higher elevations.
* Min Humidity.....27-42 percent.
* 20-Foot Winds.....
* Valleys/Lwr Slopes...East winds up to 8 mph shifting to the southwest 6 to 12 mph in the afternoon.
* Ridges/Upr Slopes....South winds 9 to 15 mph with local gusts up to 25 mph.
* LAL.....1.
* CWR.....0 percent.
\$\$
.Extended...
...Shasta County Mountains and Coastal Range
.THURSDAY NIGHT...Clear. Lows 46 to 56. North winds up to 13 mph.
.FRIDAY...Sunny. Highs 74 to 84. Northeast winds 5 to 15 mph.
.FRIDAY NIGHT...Clear. Lows 47 to 57. North winds up to 10 mph.
.SATURDAY...Sunny. Highs 74 to 84. Variable less than 5 mph.
.SATURDAY NIGHT...Clear. Lows 48 to 58. Variable less than 5 mph.
.SUNDAY...Sunny. Highs 73 to 83. Variable less than 5 mph.
.SUNDAY NIGHT...Mostly clear. Lows 48 to 58. Variable less than 5 mph.
...Northern Sierra and Lassen Park
.THURSDAY NIGHT...Clear. Lows 45 to 55. Northeast winds up to

Fire Weather Zone Forecast

13 mph.
.FRIDAY...Sunny. Highs 75 to 84. East winds 5 to 15 mph.
.FRIDAY NIGHT...Clear. Lows 46 to 56. Northeast winds up to 10 mph.
.SATURDAY...Sunny. Highs 75 to 83. Variable less than 5 mph.
.SATURDAY NIGHT...Clear. Lows 47 to 57. Variable less than 5 mph.
.SUNDAY...Sunny. Highs 75 to 83. Variable less than 5 mph.
.SUNDAY NIGHT...Mostly clear. Lows 48 to 58. Variable less than 5 mph.
...Sierra Nevada Foothills
.THURSDAY NIGHT...Clear. Lows 56 to 62. Northeast winds up to 13 mph.
.FRIDAY...Sunny. Highs 82 to 87. Northwest winds 5 to 15 mph.
.FRIDAY NIGHT...Clear. Lows 56 to 63. Northeast winds up to 10 mph.
.SATURDAY...Sunny. Highs 82 to 87. Variable less than 5 mph.
.SATURDAY NIGHT...Clear. Lows 56 to 63. Variable less than 5 mph.
.SUNDAY...Sunny. Highs 81 to 86. Variable less than 5 mph.
.SUNDAY NIGHT...Clear. Lows 57 to 63. Variable less than 5 mph.
...Central Valley and Delta
.THURSDAY NIGHT...Clear. Lows 56 to 61. Northwest winds up to 13 mph.
.FRIDAY...Sunny. Highs 88 to 93. Northwest winds up to 13 mph.
.FRIDAY NIGHT...Clear. Lows 55 to 60. West winds up to 13 mph.
.SATURDAY...Sunny. Highs 86 to 91. Northwest winds up to 10 mph.
.SATURDAY NIGHT...Clear. Lows 55 to 60. Southwest winds up to 10 mph.
.SUNDAY...Sunny. Highs 85 to 90. West winds up to 10 mph.
.SUNDAY NIGHT...Clear. Lows 56 to 61. Southwest winds 5 to 10 mph.
\$\$

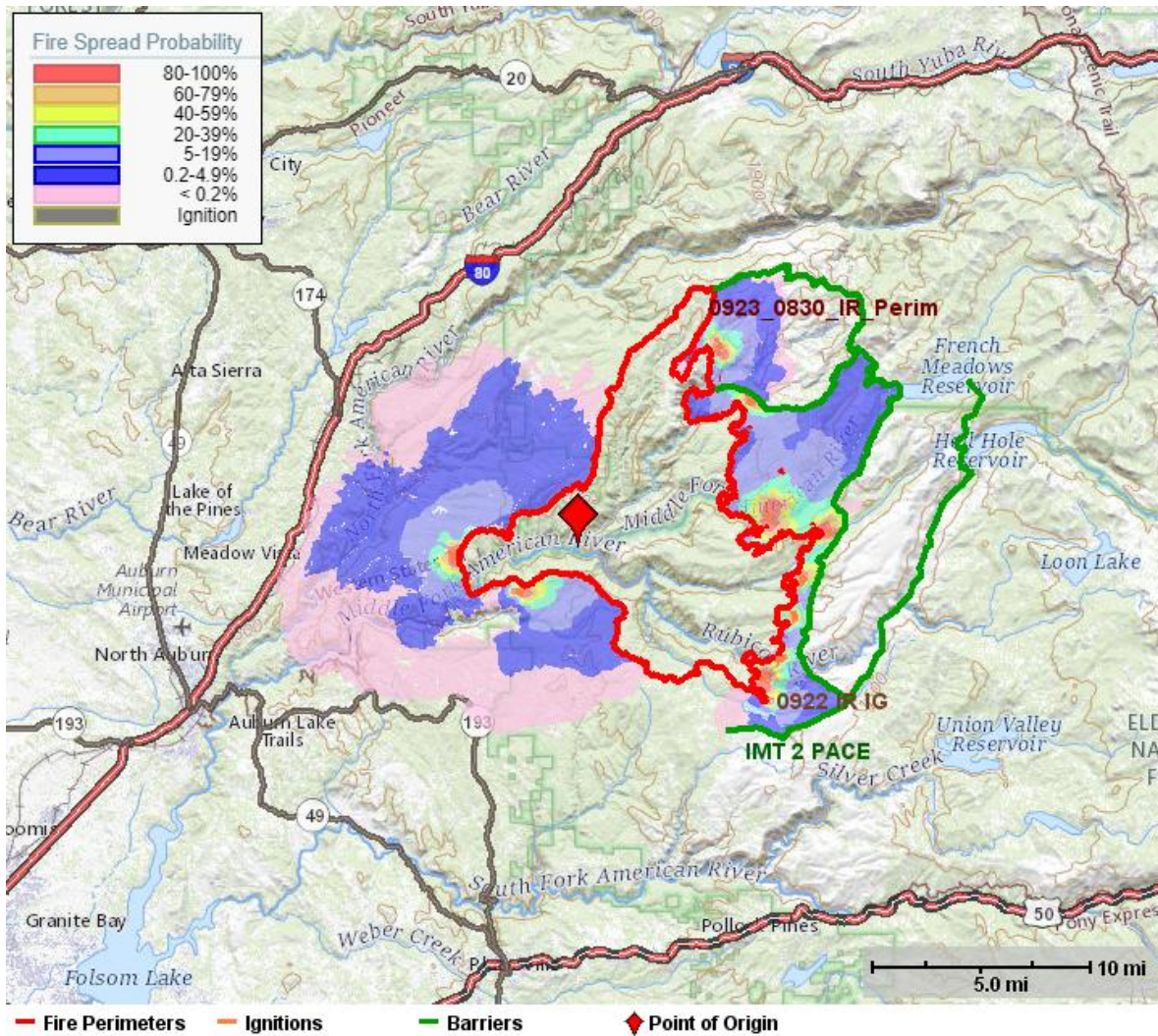
1.4. Modeling

FSPro (7 day 1000f Calib2 SR - Started on 09-25-2022)

FSPro General Information

NAME	VALUE
Analysis Name	7 day 1000f Calib2 SR
Analysis Start	09/25/2022
Duration	7 days
Simulations	1000 fires

FSPro Analysis '7 day 1000f Calib2 SR'



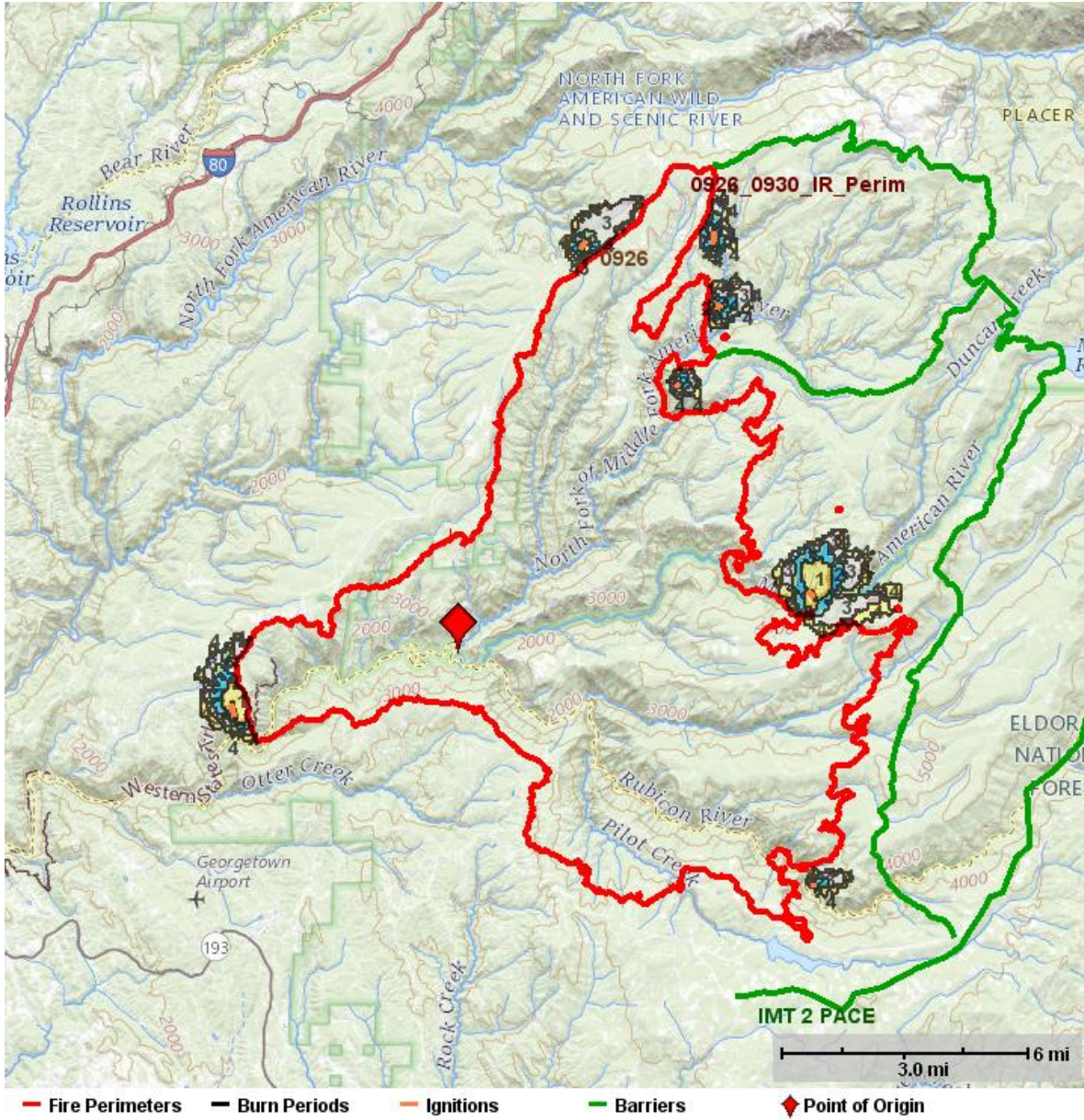
Near Term (4 Day SR Spot Scenarios w PACE Calib1 - Started on 09/26/22 14:00 ended on 09/29/22 18:00)

Near Term Fire Behavior Analysis Information

NAME	VALUE
Analysis Name	4 Day SR Spot Scenarios w PACE Calib1

Burn Periods

Date	Start Hour	End Hour	Acres
09/26/2022	14	18	823.9
09/27/2022	14	18	1,427.4
09/28/2022	14	18	2,683
09/29/2022	14	18	1,848.2



[Short Term \(Rubicon_Analysis_01 - Started on 09/24/22 10:00\)](#)

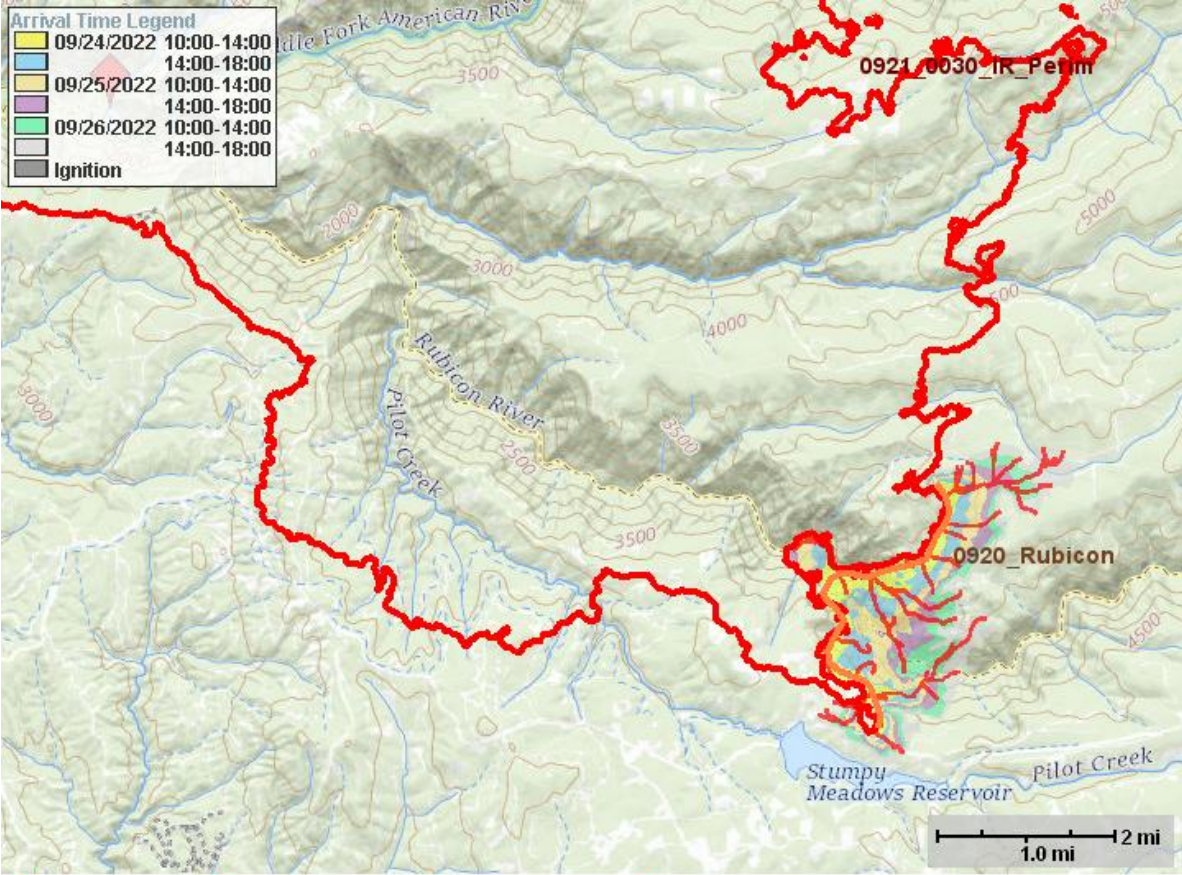
Short Term Fire Behavior Analysis Information

	NAME	VALUE
Analysis Name	Rubicon_Analysis_01	
Burn Period	8hours	
Number of Burn Periods	3	
Analysis Date/Time	09/24/2022 10:00 CDT	
Automated	No	

[Short Term Analysis 'Rubicon_Analysis_01'](#)

Time (CDT)	User	Note
09/21/2022 18:20	Scott, Robert	Short Term Fire Behavior, 3 Days, 8 Hours (24 Hours of burning). Run models fire spread under 90%+ weather conditions and dominate wind direction and

Time (CDT)	User	Note
		magnitude. Run depicts theoretical fire movement from areas of concern along current fire boundaries. Consult an LTAN/FBAN for a more in-depth explanation of modeling mechanics and limitations. Robert Scott, LTAN 530-990-4048.



— Major Paths — Fire Perimeters — Ignitions ◆ Point of Origin

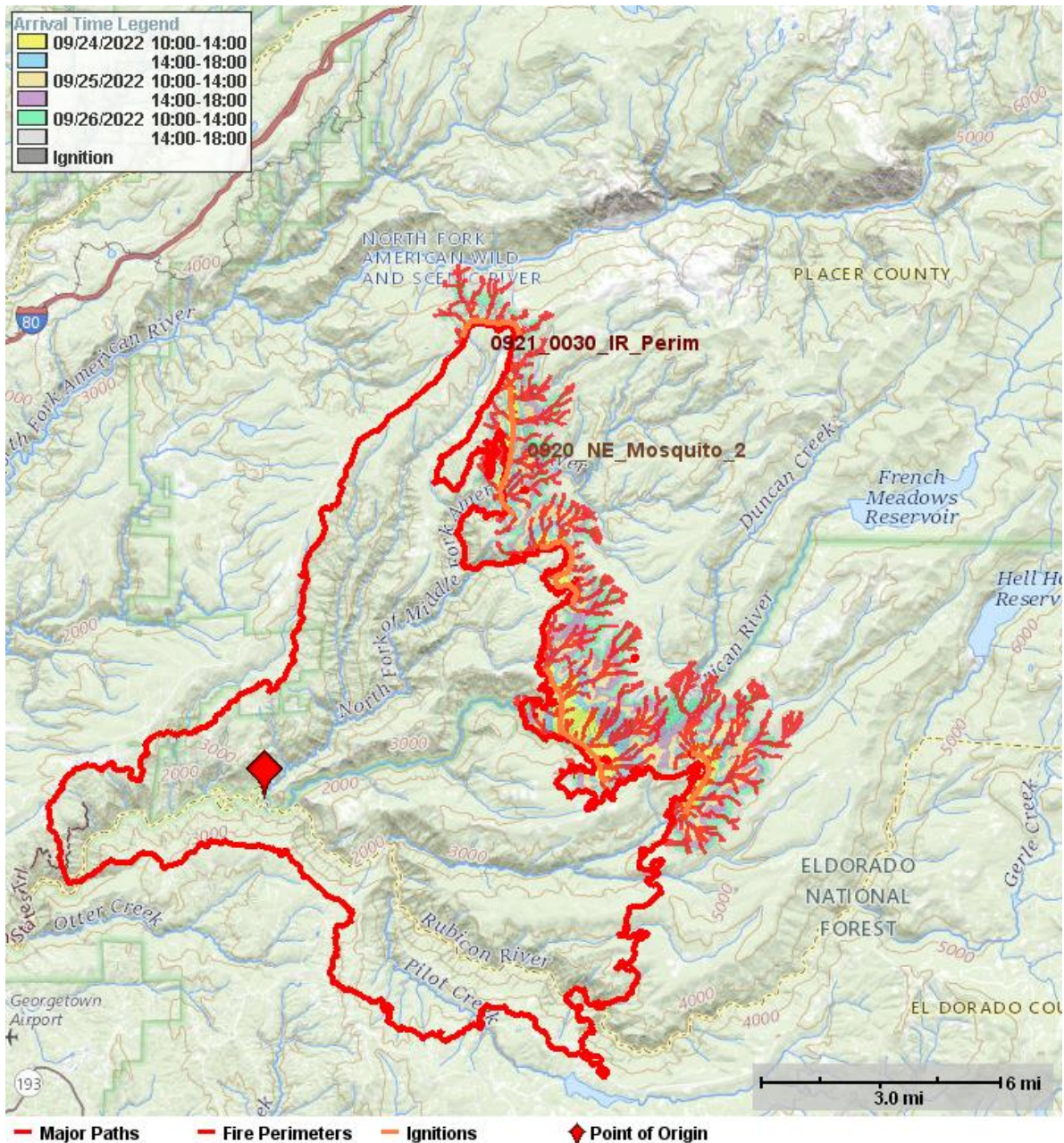
[Short Term \(NE_Mosquito_Analysis_02 - Started on 09/24/22 10:00\)](#)

Short Term Fire Behavior Analysis Information

	NAME	VALUE
Analysis Name	NE_Mosquito_Analysis_02	
Burn Period	8hours	
Number of Burn Periods	3	
Analysis Date/Time	09/24/2022 10:00 CDT	
Automated	No	

[Short Term Analysis 'NE_Mosquito_Analysis_02'](#)

Time (CDT)	User	Note
09/21/2022 18:21	Scott, Robert	Short Term Fire Behavior, 3 Days, 8 Hours (24 Hours of burning). Run models fire spread under 90%+ weather conditions and dominate wind direction and magnitude. Run depicts theoretical fire movement from areas of concern along current fire boundaries. Consult an LTAN/FBAN for a more in-depth explanation of modeling mechanics and limitations. Robert Scott, LTAN 530-990-4048.



Short Term (Foresthill_Analysis_01 - Started on 09/24/22 10:00)

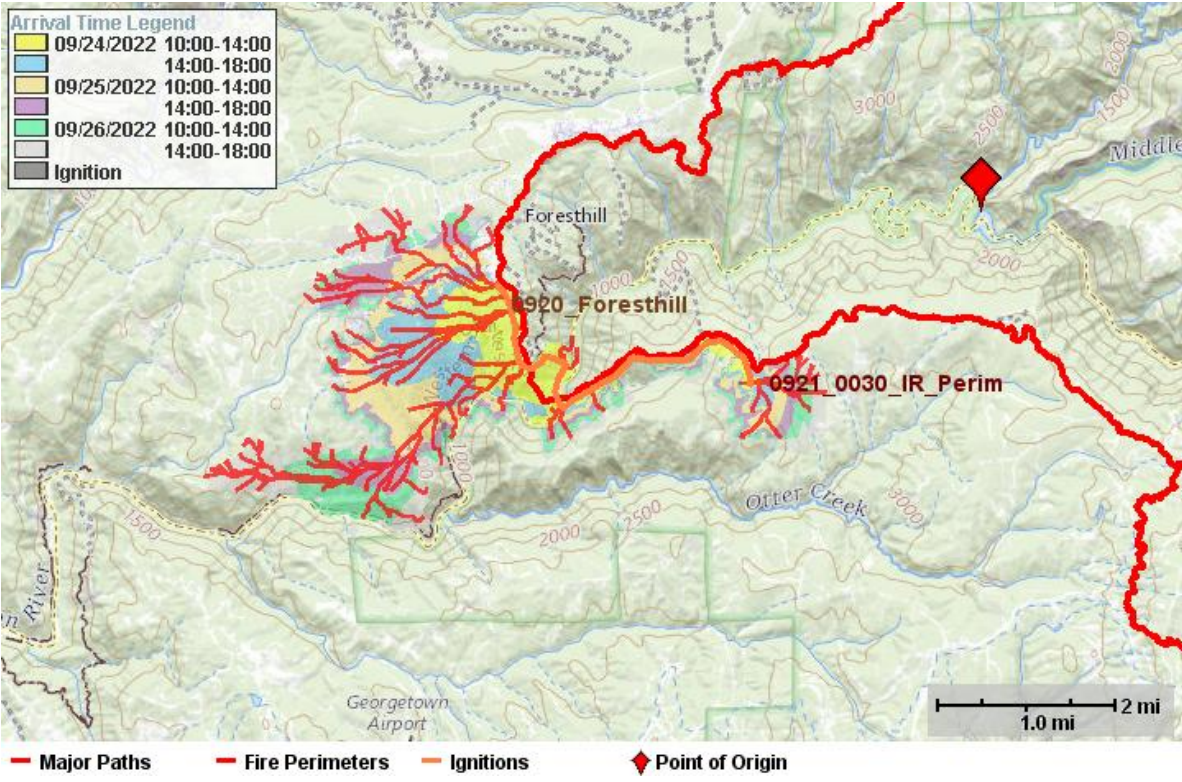
Short Term Fire Behavior Analysis Information

NAME	VALUE
Analysis Name	Foresthill_Analysis_01
Burn Period	8hours
Number of Burn Periods	3
Analysis Date/Time	09/24/2022 10:00 CDT
Automated	No

[Short Term Analysis 'Foresthill_Analysis_01'](#)

Time (CDT)	User	Note
09/21/2022 18:21	Scott, Robert	Short Term Fire Behavior, 3 Days, 8 Hours (24 Hours of burning). Run models fire spread under 90%+ weather conditions and dominate wind direction and magnitude. Run depicts theoretical fire movement from areas of concern along current fire boundaries. Consult an LTAN/FBAN for a more in-depth

Time (CDT)	User	Note
	Robert Scott, LTAN	530-990-4048.
	explanation of modeling mechanics and limitations.	



1.5. Risk

Relative Risk

NAME	VALUE
Relative Risk	High
Duration	High
Saved By	Walden, Karen
Completed	09/27/2022 18:56 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 within the immediate proximity. Hydroelectric power generation and distribution infrastructure remain threatened and have sustained damage, 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. 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. Road closures are in place within close proximity to the fire area with traffic control points.

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 private businesses, cattle ranch, and grazing lands and allotments and other agricultural lands. Public federal, state and local government administrative, 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. Private forest lands (e.g., SPI) and numerous mining claims are dispersed throughout planning area.

Hazards Notes

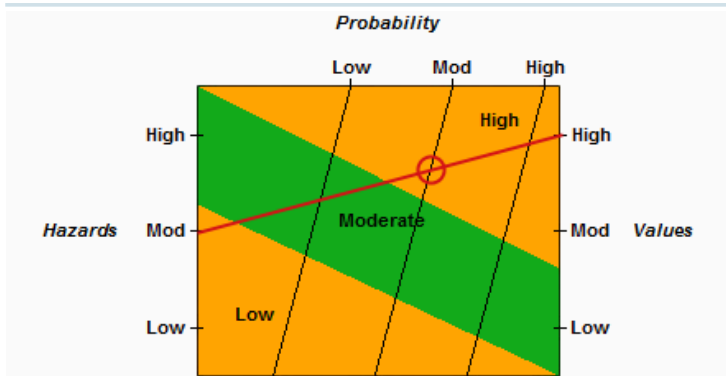
Historic drought conditions across California have created extremely hot and dry conditions. The fire is burning in an area with continuous fuels, extensive insect and drought-caused tree mortality, and steep topography with few roads and no natural barriers in the canyon which affects fire behavior. There is the potential for spotting to 1/4 mile. Fuel conditions have moderated due to recent rain however a drying trend is returning fuels to seasonal averages. Fire return intervals are well outside the historic range of variability.

Probability Notes

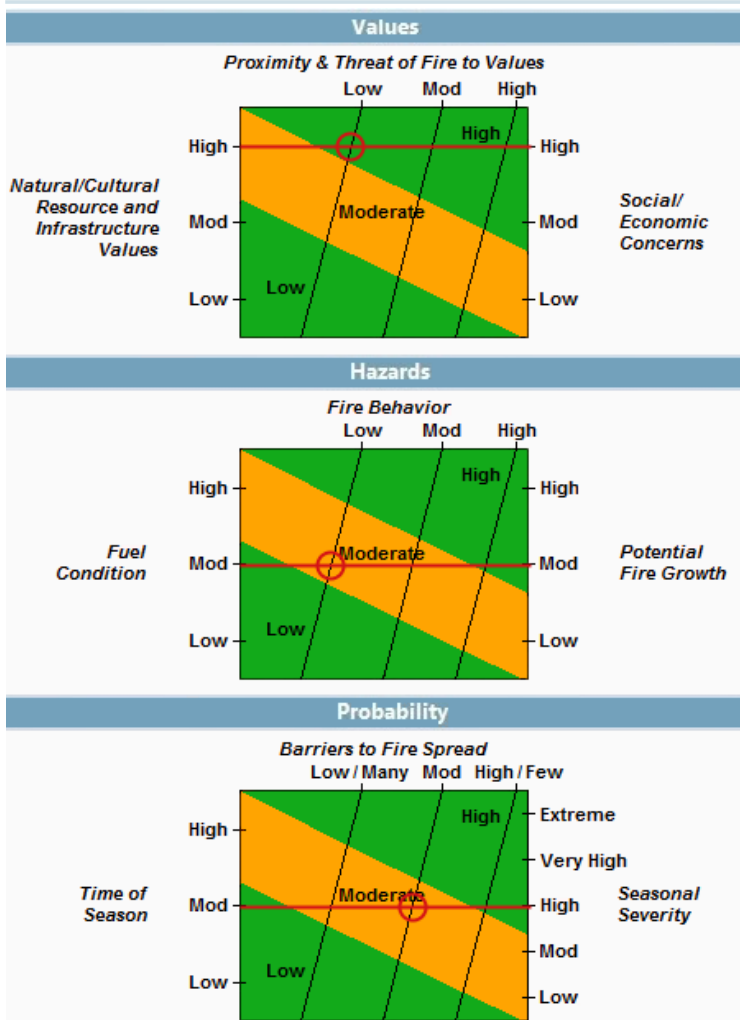
The Mosquito Fire is occurring during what would typically considered late in the fire season however it has become difficult to predict a season ending event the last few years. Seasonal severity is at seasonal averages. The fire area has been in a drought situation for several years. Live and dead 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. Spread potential exists to the east.

Communities affected include Foresthill, Todd Valley, Iowa Hill, Michigan Bluff, Quintette, Volcanoville, Georgetown, Buckeye, and Bottle Hill.

Relative Risk Chart



Relative Risk Inputs



Organization Assessment

NAME	VALUE
Unit Recommended Org	Type 1
Saved By	Walden, Karen
Completed	09/27/2022 19:04 CDT

Organization Assessment Notes

The current organization is Type 1, but it is trending downwards towards a Type 2 incident management organization. Multiple values are at risk. There is a high relative risk, high duration expected. The concerns are also moderate to high. Significant values at risk, however with a low probability of impact. Significant safety concerns still exist for firefighters due to the King Fire and American Fire Scars as well as the steep inaccessible terrain. Ground resources have been unable to make access to the fires edge in both the North Fork Middle Fork and the Rubicon drainages. Aviation assets must be engaged in these areas to prevent further fire spread,

monitor the fire, and take suppression action in the areas that ground resources cannot make access. Suppression repair activities are occurring throughout the fire area on both Tahoe and Eldorado National Forests including road repair, waterbars, hazard tree mitigation, and coordination with multiple agencies regarding infrastructure damage repair. The repair on the east side is complicated by access and terrain.

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.

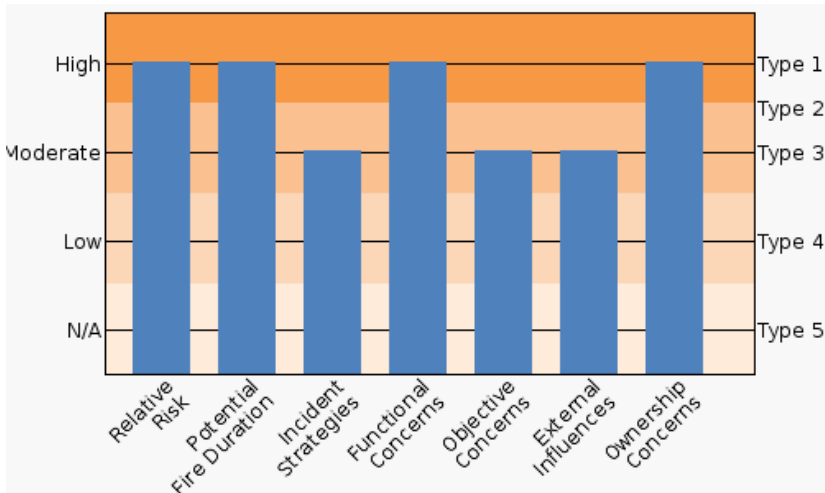
Implementation Difficulty Notes

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. Fire spread has decreased however fuel conditions are returning to average following a rain event. A season-ending event is not predicted to occur for a number of weeks. Incident Strategies or course of action- Moderate- Have a mix of ground and air resources involved but the fire environment is only moderately dynamic and actions are non-complex. Restrictions or closures are in place. 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. Periodic assessment frequency is set at intermediate levels because changes to strategies and tactics are not occurring regularly. 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. Complex operations are taking place which lead to extensive safety management. Two major areas of concern include the North Fork of the Middle Fork and the Rubicon drainages. Firefighters have been unable to construct direct line in these areas, and they will likely require aviation support as well as heat detection and frequent patrolling by ground resources until a season ending event occurs.

Socio/Political Concerns Notes

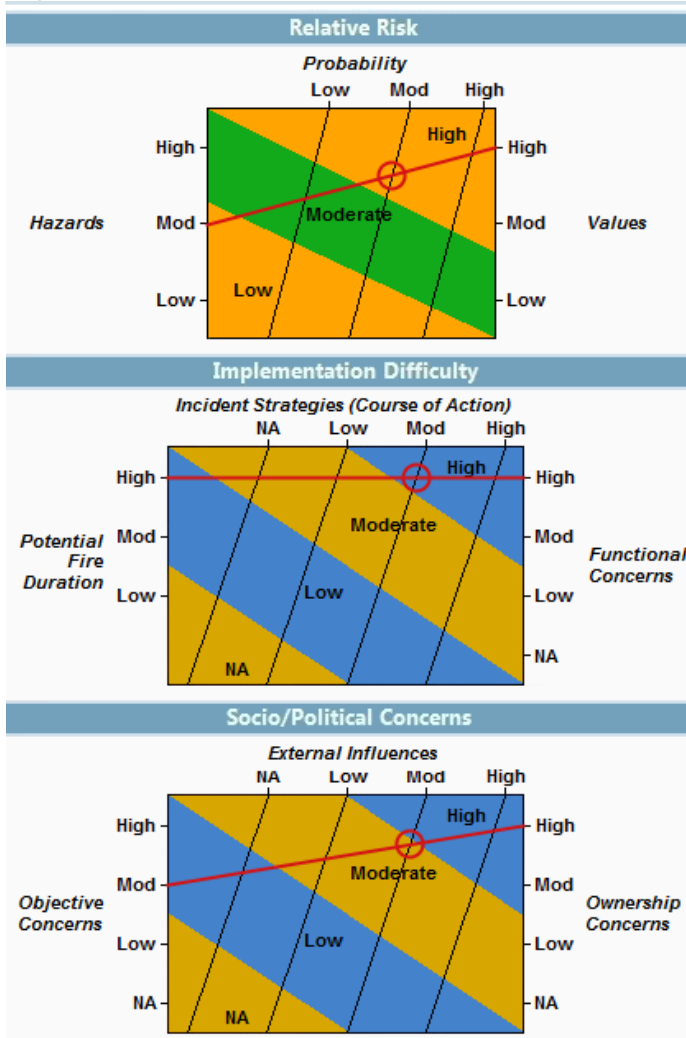
Objective concerns -Moderate- Multiple objectives being implemented simultaneously and are moderately hard to achieve. WFDSS decision(s) have been published and course of action is meeting objectives. Incident objectives and requirements clear. External influences- Moderate- High impact on neighbors or visitors. Some relationships/closures/political controversy but mitigated. Pre-existing controversy/ local or regional relationships. Press release issued, but minimal media activity during operations. Some likelihood of smoke impacts to multiple smoke sensitive areas may occur. However, these impacts have decreased with an increase in containment. As weather conditions change future impacts may increase. Attention focus has elevated to national levels and Agency leaders. Highly sensitive political interests. Ownership concerns- High- Multi-jurisdictional fire has potential to burn onto multiple units of different jurisdiction and/or private lands, including high value industrial timberlands. Potential for unified command. High concerns over protection of values and jurisdictional responsibility for the values. Coordination between the Tahoe National Forest, the Eldorado National Forest, and local Cal Fire units remains essential.

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

Category	Value	Data Source	Currency	Coverage
CAENF - Biological / Invasive D53 D55	2,020 acres	CAENF		Unit
CAENF - Biological / TESP	578 acres	CAENF		Unit
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

Category	Value	Data Source	Currency	Coverage
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
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

Category	Value	Data Source	Currency	Coverage
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
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"> •

Strategic Objective List

Unit	Shape/ FMU	Activated	Strategic Objective
CACND	Yuba Nevada	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. • 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. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Research Natural Areas <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Contain: Fire Intensity Level 1. b. Control: Fire Intensity Levels 2-6.

Strategic Objective List

Unit	Shape/ FMU	Activated	Strategic Objective
CATNF	WILD	05/17/2018	<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> <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 futher 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> <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 along 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.

Unit	Shape/ FMU	Activated	Management Requirement
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assure that safety of firefighter, aviation, support personnel, and public is the highest priority at all times for the duration of the incident.
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	<p>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></p> <p>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></p> <p>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></p> <p>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></p>

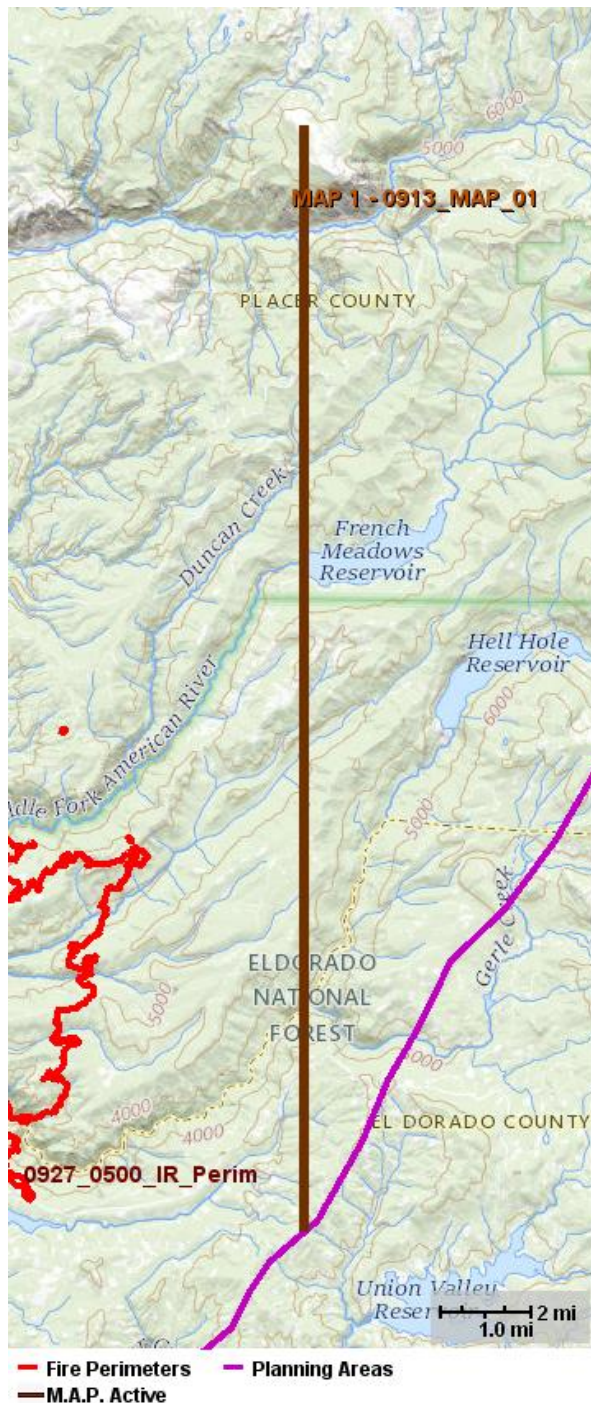
Unit	Shape/ FMU	Activated	Management Requirement
CAENF	D53 RCA	11/15/2017	<p>Mature Timber: When possible retain large diameter timber. Minimize impacts to the larger diameter trees whenever possible.</p> <p>RCA, CAR, Aquatic Features (Georgetown): During fire suppression activities, consider impacts 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	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.

Management Action Point 1



NAME	VALUE
Incident Name	MOSQUITO

Cost	
Shape	0913_MAP_01
Activated	09/29/2022
Deactivated	
Status	Active

Condition

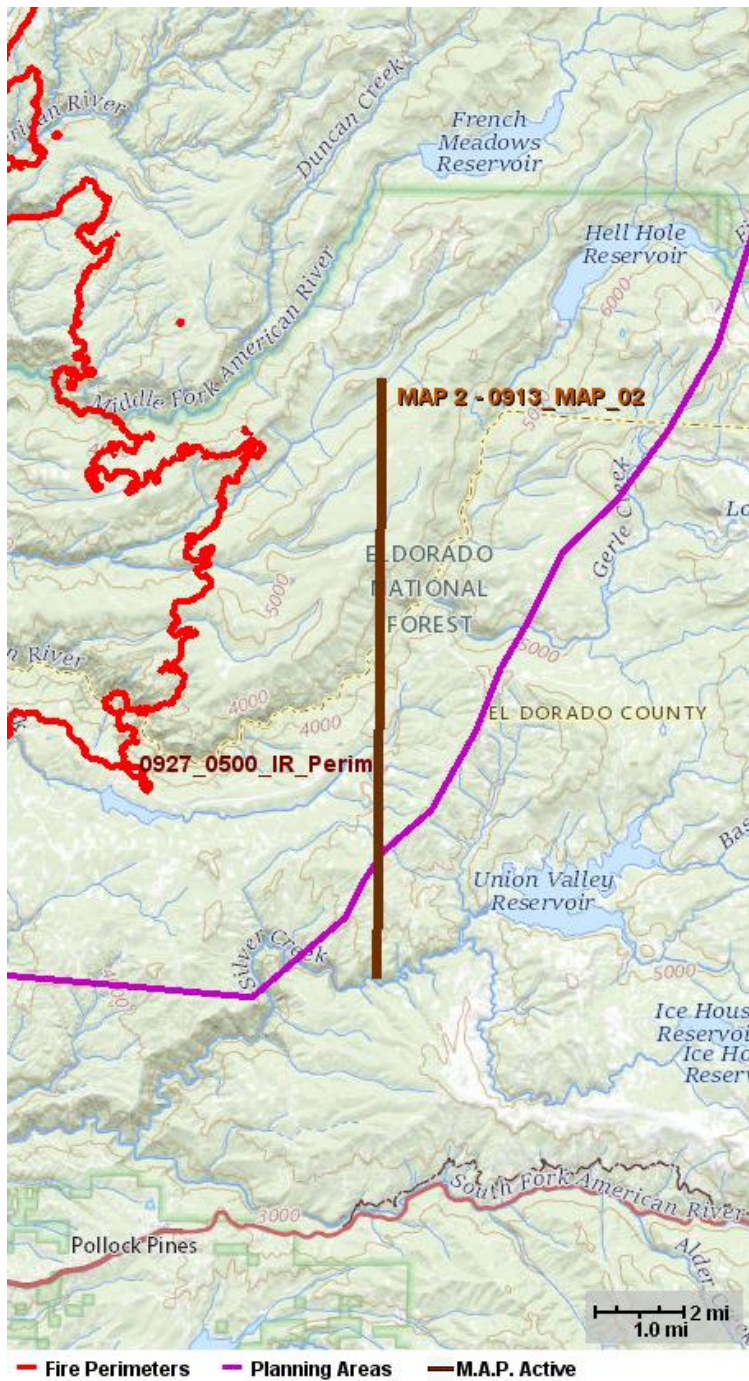
If the fire becomes established East of a North-South line through the French Meadows Dam

Actions

The OSC will notify the PLOPS who will notify the LOFRs. LOFRs will notify the TNF Duty Officer to begin discussions about suppression concerns in and around the Granite Chief Wilderness Area.

Resources

Management Action Point 2



NAME	VALUE
Incident Name	MOSQUITO
Cost	
Shape	0913_MAP_02
Activated	09/29/2022
Deactivated	
Status	Active

Condition

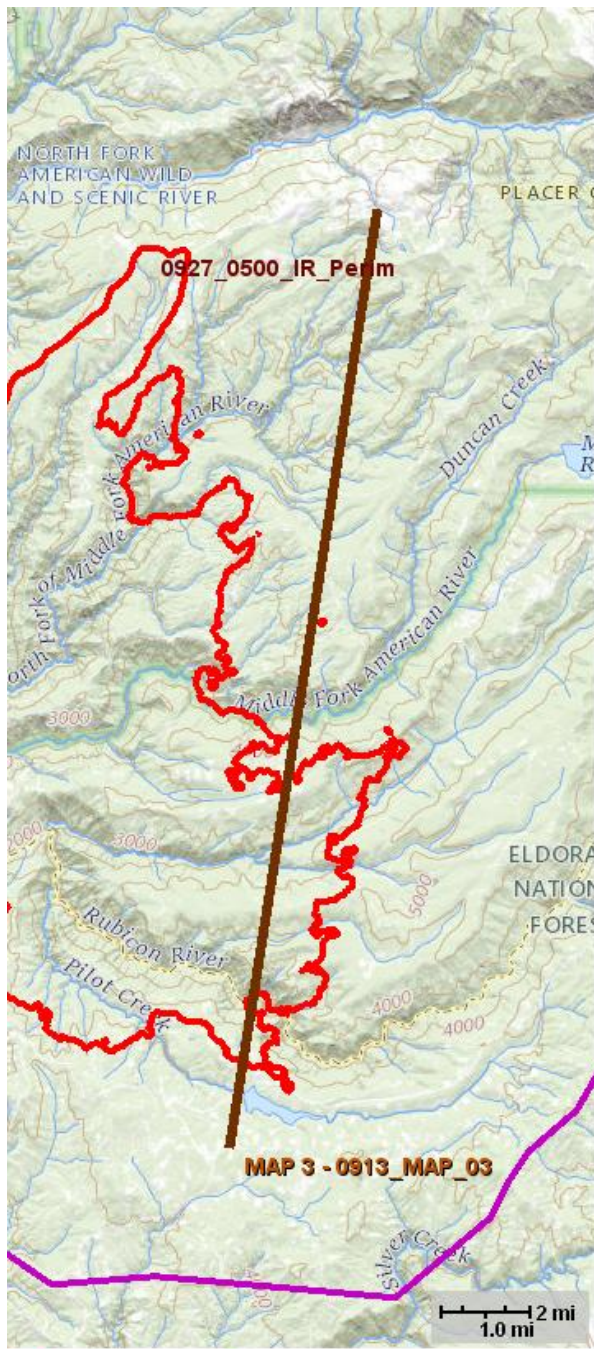
If the fire becomes established East of a North-South line through the Ellicott Bridge

Actions

The OSC will notify the PLOPS who will notify the LOFRs. LOFRs will contact the ENF Duty Officer of current fire situation and initiate a discussion of concerns related to infrastructure in the Crystal Basin and further forest closures along Icehouse Road.

Resources

Management Action Point 3



- Fire Perimeters
- Planning Areas
- M.A.P. Active

NAME	VALUE
Incident Name	MOSQUITO
Cost	
Shape	0913_MAP_03
Activated	09/29/2022
Deactivated	
Status	Active

Condition

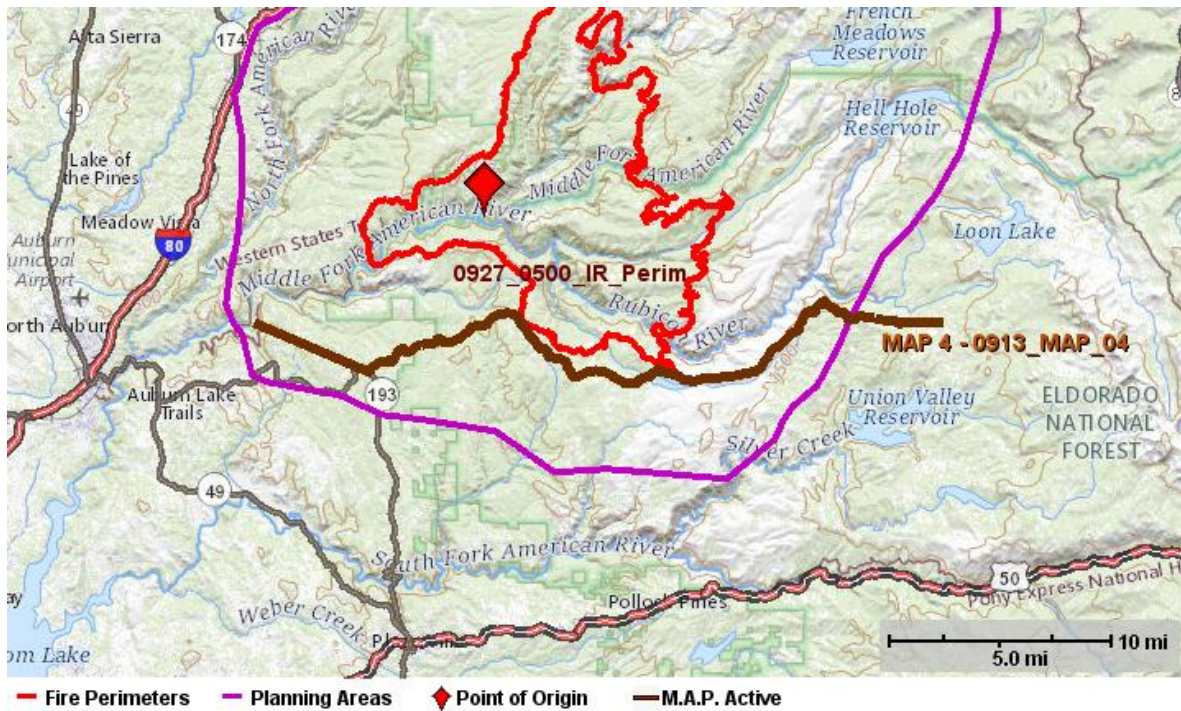
If fire crosses a line from the Stumpy Meadows Dam North through the Big Trees Botanical Area.

Actions

The OSC will notify the PLOPS who will notify the LOFRs. LOFRs will begin a discussion with the Eldorado County Sheriff's Office (EDSO) on moving the evacuation boundary east into the East Stumpy Meadows Evacuation Zone and developing new MAPS for evacuations.

Resources

Management Action Point 4



NAME	VALUE
Incident Name	MOSQUITO
Cost	
Shape	0913_MAP_04
Activated	09/29/2022
Deactivated	
Status	Active

Condition

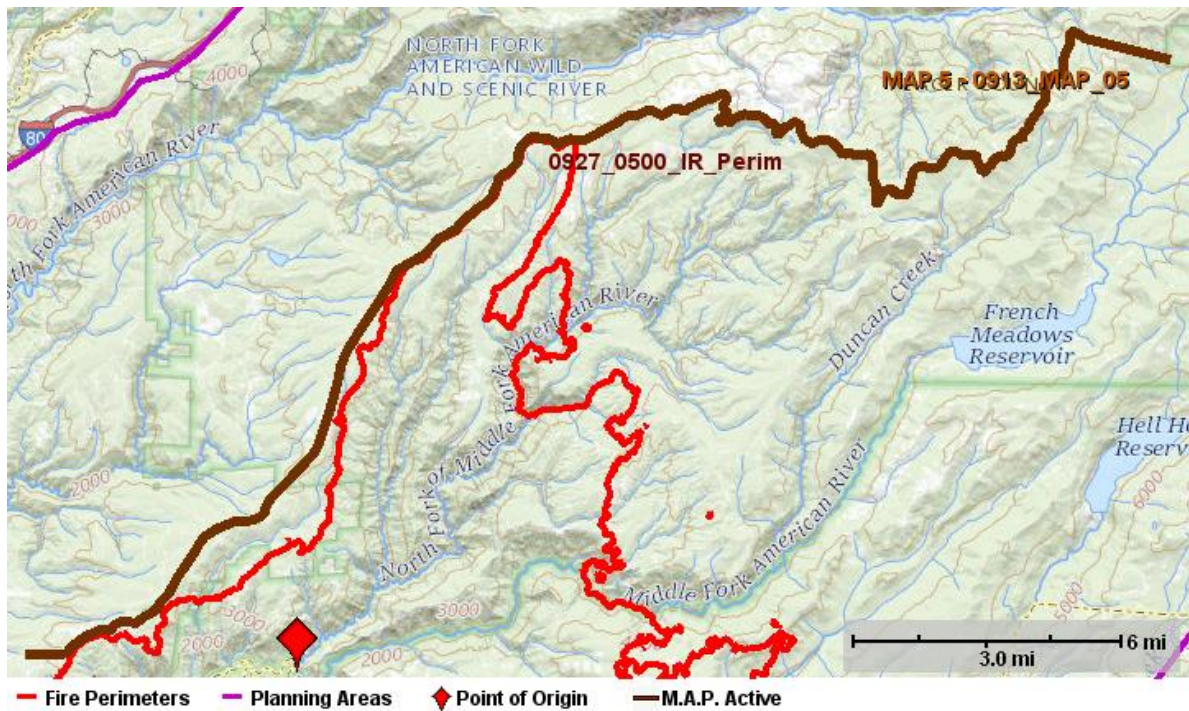
If fire becomes established South of Wentworth Springs Road or the fire becomes established in the Otter Creek drainage.

Actions

The OSC will notify the PLOPS who will notify the LOFRs. LOFRs will begin a discussion with EDSO around expanding evacuations into the Garden Valley and Swansboro/Slate Mtn zones and developing new MAPS for evacuations.

Resources

Management Action Point 5



NAME	VALUE
Incident Name	MOSQUITO
Cost	
Shape	0913_MAP_05
Activated	09/29/2022
Deactivated	
Status	Active

Condition

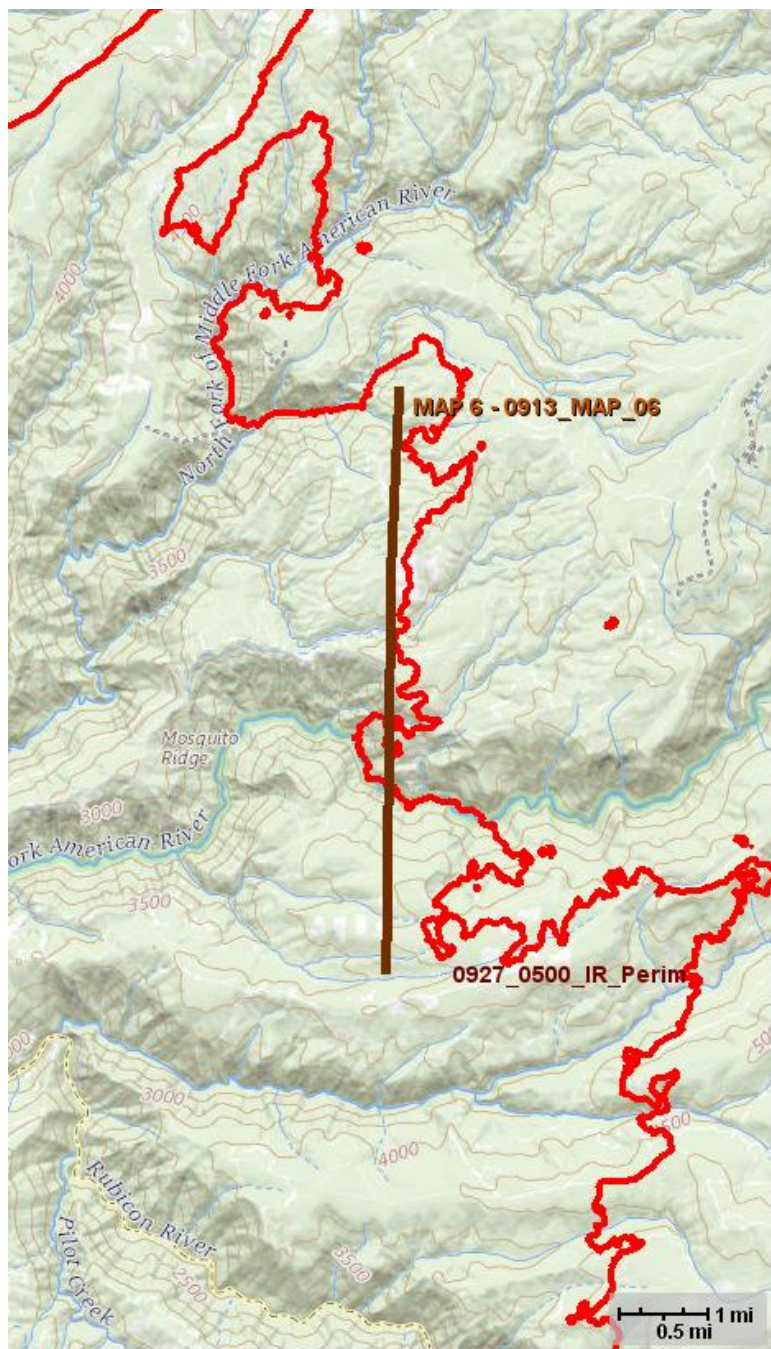
If fire becomes established North of the Foresthill Road.

Actions

The OSC will notify the PLOPS who will notify the LOFRs. LOFRs will begin a discussion with Placer County Sheriff's Office around expanding evacuations into Zone 11A and developing new MAPS for evacuations.

Resources

Management Action Point 6



— Fire Perimeters
 — Planning Areas
 — M.A.P. Active

NAME	VALUE
Incident Name	MOSQUITO
Cost	
Shape	0913_MAP_06
Activated	09/29/2022
Deactivated	
Status	Active

Condition

If fire progression will threaten the Big Trees Botanical Area.

Actions

The OSC will notify the PLOPS who will notify the LOFRs. LOFRs will contact the TNF Forest Duty Officer to discuss tactical firing operation in and around the botanical area.

Resources

Management Action Point 7



NAME	VALUE
Incident Name	MOSQUITO
Cost	
Shape	0913_MAP_07
Activated	09/29/2022
Deactivated	
Status	Active

Condition

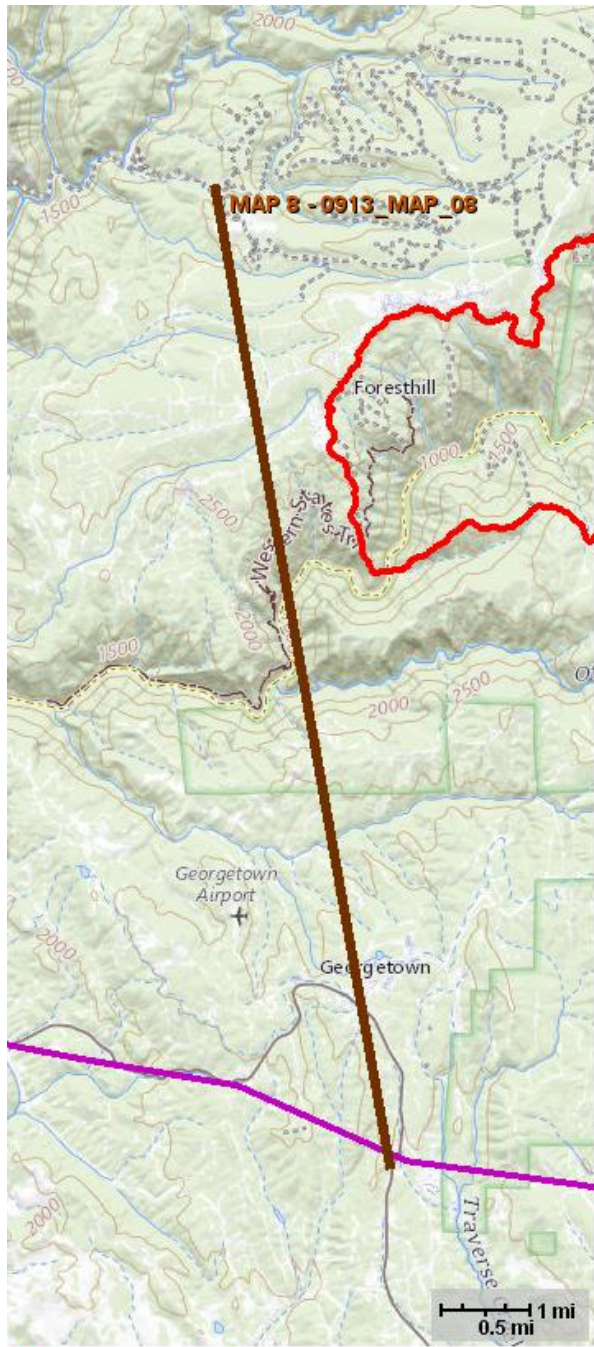
If the fire becomes established North of Foresthill Road or West of Todd Valley.

Actions

The field going Operations Section Chief (OSC) will notify the planning Operations Section Chief (PLOPS) who will notify the LOFRs. LOFRs will begin a discussion with Placer County Sheriffs Office (PCSO) around expanding evacuations into Zone 15 and developing new MAPS for evacuations.

Resources

Management Action Point 8



- Fire Perimeters
- Planning Areas
- M.A.P. Active

NAME	VALUE
Incident Name	MOSQUITO
Cost	
Shape	0913_MAP_08
Activated	09/29/2022
Deactivated	
Status	Active

Condition

If the becomes established West of a line from the Junction of Wentworth Springs Road and Highway 193 North to Foresthill FD Station 90,

Actions

The OSC will notify the PLOPS who will notify the LOFRs. LOFRs will begin a discussion with Placer County Sheriff's Office around expanding evacuations into the Cool zone, with special emphasis on the Auburn Lake Trails Subdivision and developing new MAPS for evacuations.

Resources

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 acreage 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 9/27/2022

Our decision for the Mosquito Fire is to continue 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 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 warmer and dryer weather with periods of critical winds, the high values at risk. In addition to suppression efforts, coordination of repair activities is taking place on Federal and State Direct Protection Areas.

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.

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. The North Fork of the Middle Fork of the American River and Rubicon River have steep cliffs, with undercut and unstable rock edges. This steepness and lack of access makes it extremely difficult to fight fire with ground resources in the canyon and operations must focus on less steep terrain and ridges for firefighter safety.

While significantly reduced, the fire remains a threat to multiple communities and private inholdings within the immediate proximity including; Michigan Bluff, Todd Valley, Foresthill, Volcanoville, Buckeye, Quintette, and Bottle Hill.

The fire burned into the communities of Foresthill, Michigan Bluff and Volcanoville and destroyed 78 structures and damaged 7 structures. The fire does not pose a threat to remaining structures. Hydroelectric power generation and distribution infrastructure are threatened and have been damaged, 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 remains 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.

Federal, state, and local recreational areas and facilities continue to be threatened with damage assessment underway and 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 remain threatened. Many significant archaeological, Native American, and historic sites are at risk.

ORGANIZATIONAL NEEDS

The current organization is a Type 1 IMT with multiple branches, multiple divisions, multiple repair groups, 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 south side of the fire and to effectively account for both federal and CA state costs. The relative risk, potential fire duration, functional concerns and ownership concerns are determined to be high. Incident strategies, objective concerns and external influences are determined to be moderate.

CURRENT FIRE SITUATION

The Mosquito fire is currently 76,775 acres and 85% contained. The fire is established within the North Fork of the Middle Fork of the 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 fire perimeter make direct attack challenging.

Continuous heavy fuels and timber fuel types are present in the fire's predicted path. Where the ground resources are unable to safely construct control line, we continue to use fixed-wing and rotor wing aircraft for water and retardant drops to ensure potential heat pockets stay within the fire perimeter area. We do not anticipate any significant fire growth. We have a substantial amount of ground and aerial resources working to suppress any heat pockets near the fire perimeter where safe to do so. Fire crews will stay vigilant and respond in all areas of the Mosquito Fire. Multiple contingency lines have been constructed on all sides of the fire perimeter in the event the fire attempts to move. Monitoring or confinement is not a tactic that is being used on this fire.

The central region of the Sierra Nevada is expected to continue in a pattern of normal temperatures and normal precipitation into October. Live and dead fuels are significantly dry and are returning to average seasonal levels after a precipitation event. 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. The Mosquito Fire did receive a few days of significant moisture, over the past few days the area has seen a warming and drying trend quickly returning fuels to seasonal norms.

NEW DECISION TRIGGERS

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