



KNF Onion  
Incident Decision  
Published  
08/24/11 22:36

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# 1. Decision

## 1.1. Decision Summary

### Decision Information

NAME	VALUE
Published	08/24/2011 22:36 CDT
Estimated Cost	\$572,000
Incident Owner(s)	Marissa Jones, Patricia Grantham, Dave Hays, Debi Wright, Thomas Herold, Clint Isbell, Paige Boyer
Editor(s)	
Reviewer(s)	
Approver(s)	Dave Hays
Natl Preparedness Level	2

### Decision History

Editor Name	Action	Date (CDT)	Comment
Hays, Dave	Published	08/24/2011 22:36	
Hays, Dave	Approved	08/24/2011 22:36	
Wright, Debi	Review Requested	08/24/2011 22:32	
Hays, Dave	Rejected	08/24/2011 22:20	Maps and stratified cost estimate
Wright, Debi	Review Requested	08/24/2011 22:03	
Wright, Debi	Created	08/24/2011 15:57	

## 1.2. Assessment

### 1.2.1. Incident Information

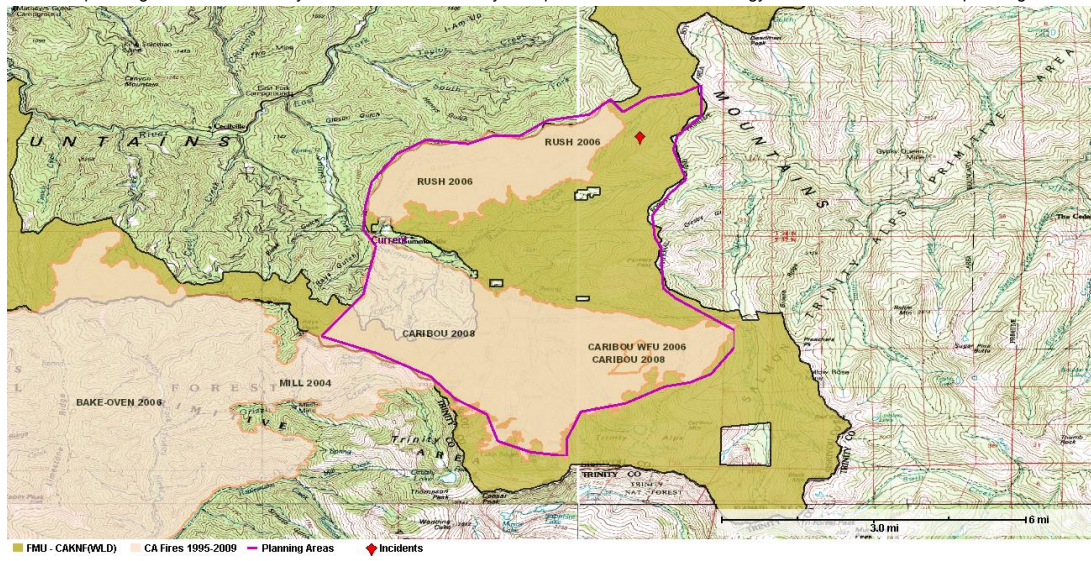
#### 1.2.1.1. Content

##### Incident Information

NAME	VALUE
Incident Name	KNF Onion
Unique Fire Identifier	2011-CAKNF-006061
Latitude	41.1352 N
Longitude	122.977 W
Responsible Unit Name	Klamath National Forest
FireCode	P5EK1W
Incident Discovery	08/22/2011 08:00
Contained	
Controlled	
Out	
Incident Cause	Natural
Nationally Significant	No
Incident Size	12.6 acres
Jurisdictional Unit	CAKNF - Klamath National Forest
Jurisdictional Agency(s)	USFS
Geographic Area	Northern California
Owner Name(s)	Marissa Jones, Patricia Grantham, Dave Hays, Debi Wright, Thomas Herold, Clint Isbell, Paige Boyer
Dispatcher Name	

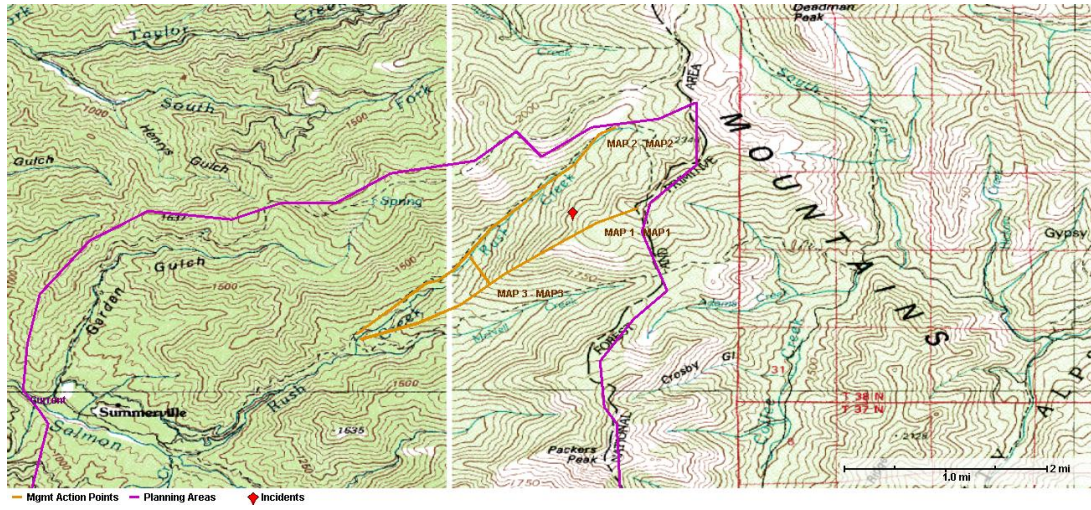
### Initial Planning Area

The initial planning area with fire history and Wilderness boundary. The planned confinement strategy is a smaller subset of the planning area.



### MAP MAP

Location of MAPs



## 1.2.2. Weather

### 1.2.2.1. Content

#### Fire Weather Zone Forecast

000  
FNUS56 KEKA 242234  
FWFEKA

FIRE WEATHER PLANNING FORECAST FOR NORTHWEST CALIFORNIA  
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE EUREKA CA  
ISSUED BY NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE MEDFORD OR  
334 PM PDT WED AUG 24 2011

.DISCUSSION...  
AN UPPER LEVEL DISTURBANCE WILL PASS BY THE DISTRICT THIS EVENING.  
A SLIGHT RISK SHOWERS AND THUNDERSTORMS ARE EXPECTED ACROSS THE  
TRINITY ALPS AND FURTHER NORTH AND EAST THIS EVENING. THE ATMOSPHERE  
WILL STABILIZE THURSDAY.

CAZ283-251415-  
TRINITY...WESTERN PORTION OF THE SHASTA TRINITY NATIONAL FOREST.-  
334 PM PDT WED AUG 24 2011

.TONIGHT...  
SKY/WEATHER.....PARTLY CLOUDY. CHANCE OF SHOWERS AND  
THUNDERSTORMS.  
MIN TEMPERATURE.....50-60.  
24 HR TREND.....LITTLE CHANGE.  
MAX HUMIDITY.....65-70 PERCENT VALLEYS...45-55 PERCENT HIGHER  
TERRAIN.  
24 HR TREND.....DOWN 5 PERCENT.  
20-FOOT WINDS.....SOUTHWEST WINDS 4 TO 7 MPH SHIFTING TO THE  
NORTHWEST 3 TO 4 MPH EARLY IN THE  
EVENING...THEN SHIFTING TO THE EAST AFTER  
MIDNIGHT.  
LAL.....3.  
CWR(>.10).....0 PERCENT.

.THURSDAY...  
SKY/WEATHER.....SUNNY.  
MIN TEMPERATURE.....95-102 VALLEYS...90-94 HIGHER TERRAIN.  
24 HR TREND.....UP 5 DEGREES.  
MIN HUMIDITY.....12-22 PERCENT.  
24 HR TREND.....DOWN 4 PERCENT.  
20-FOOT WINDS.....SOUTHWEST WINDS 3 TO 4 MPH SHIFTING TO THE WEST  
LATE IN THE AFTERNOON.  
LAL.....1.  
CWR(>.10).....0 PERCENT.

.THURSDAY NIGHT...  
SKY/WEATHER.....MOSTLY CLEAR.  
MIN TEMPERATURE.....51-61.  
MAX HUMIDITY.....64-83 PERCENT VALLEYS...48-59 PERCENT HIGHER TERRAIN.  
20-FOOT WINDS.....WEST WINDS 3 TO 4 MPH SHIFTING TO THE NORTHEAST  
AROUND 3 MPH LATE IN THE EVENING.  
LAL.....1.  
CWR(>.10).....0 PERCENT.

.FRIDAY...  
SKY/WEATHER.....SUNNY. SLIGHT CHANCE OF THUNDERSTORMS LATE IN  
THE MORNING.  
MAX TEMPERATURE.....92-99 VALLEYS...87-91 HIGHER TERRAIN.  
MIN HUMIDITY.....14-24 PERCENT.  
20-FOOT WINDS.....NORTHEAST WINDS AROUND 3 MPH SHIFTING TO THE  
SOUTH 3 TO 4 MPH LATE IN THE MORNING...THEN  
SHIFTING TO THE WEST 3 TO 5 MPH LATE IN THE  
AFTERNOON.  
LAL.....2.  
CWR(>.10).....0 PERCENT.

\$\$

.EXTENDED...  
..NORTHWEST CALIFORNIA COAST...  
.SATURDAY...PARTLY CLOUDY. PATCHY FOG. LOWS 51 TO 58. HIGHS 77 TO  
84. NORTH WINDS 3 TO 5 MPH.  
.SUNDAY...PARTLY CLOUDY. PATCHY FOG. LOWS 58 TO 65. HIGHS 78 TO  
85. NORTH WINDS 3 TO 4 MPH.  
.MONDAY...PARTLY CLOUDY. PATCHY FOG. LOWS 52 TO 59. HIGHS 78 TO  
85. NORTH WINDS 3 TO 6 MPH.  
.TUESDAY...MUCH COOLER. PARTLY CLOUDY. PATCHY FOG. LOWS IN THE  
LOWER TO MID 50S. HIGHS 64 TO 71.  
.WEDNESDAY...PARTLY CLOUDY. PATCHY FOG. LOWS IN THE LOWER TO MID  
50S. HIGHS 63 TO 69.

..NORTHWEST CALIFORNIA INTERIOR...  
.SATURDAY...MOSTLY CLEAR. LOWS 60 TO 67. HIGHS 95 TO 102. NORTH  
WINDS UP TO 3 MPH.  
.SUNDAY...MOSTLY CLEAR. LOWS 65 TO 72. HIGHS 97 TO 104. NORTHEAST  
WINDS UP TO 3 MPH.  
.MONDAY...MOSTLY CLEAR. LOWS 62 TO 69. HIGHS 97 TO 104. NORTH  
WINDS UP TO 3 MPH.  
.TUESDAY...NOT AS WARM. MOSTLY CLEAR. LOWS 52 TO 58. HIGHS 86 TO  
93.  
.WEDNESDAY...MOSTLY CLEAR. LOWS 52 TO 58. HIGHS 84 TO 91.

.6 TO 10 DAY OUTLOOK...TUESDAY AUGUST 30 THROUGH SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 3, 2011...  
FOR NW CALIF...BELOW NORMAL TEMPERATURES AND BELOW NORMAL PRECIPITATION.

\$\$

VISIT US AT [WWW.WEATHER.GOV/EUREKA](http://WWW.WEATHER.GOV/EUREKA)

000  
FNUS56 KMFR 250241  
FWFMFR

FIRE WEATHER FORECAST FOR OREGON AND NORTHERN CALIFORNIA  
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE MEDFORD, OR  
741 PM PDT WED AUG 24 2011

...RED FLAG WARNING IS CANCELLED FOR LIGHTNING WITH INSUFFICIENT  
MOISTURE FOR FIRE ZONES 280...285...617...620...621...622...623...  
624 AND 625...

.DISCUSSION...STORMS HAVE DIMINISHED IN COVERAGE SO ONLY ISOLATED  
THUNDERSTORMS ARE POSSIBLE THROUGH THE EARLY NIGHTTIME HOURS. THIS  
EVENING ACTIVITY WILL BE FOCUSED OVER THE CASCADES AND TOWARD THE  
COAST...CLOSE TO AN UPPER LOW MOVING ALONG THE COASTLINE. WEAK TROUGHING  
WILL KEEP THE FORECAST AREA UNSTABLE THROUGH THE END OF THE WEEK

Fire Weather Zone Forecast

WITH POTENTIAL FOR ANOTHER ROUND OF THUNDERSTORMS ON FRIDAY. A DEEPER TROUGH IS EXPECTED TO GRADUALLY MOVE OUT OF THE GULF OF ALASKA AND WILL LEAD TO SUBTLE COOLING ACROSS OUR FORECAST AREA EARLY NEXT WEEK.

CAZ280-251300-  
WESTERN KLAMATH NATIONAL FOREST-  
300 PM PDT WED AUG 24 2011

...RED FLAG WARNING IS CANCELLED FOR LIGHTNING WITH INSUFFICIENT MOISTURE...

.REST OF TONIGHT...

- \* SKY/WEATHER.....PARTLY CLOUDY. ISOLATED THUNDERSTORMS.
- \* MIN TEMPERATURE.....55-60.
- \* MAX HUMIDITY.....55-75 PERCENT.
- \* 20-FOOT WINDS.....
- \* VALLEYS/LWR SLOPES...WEST WINDS 6 TO 12 MPH IN THE EVENING  
BECOMING DOWNSLOPE/DOWNVALLEY 2 TO 4 MPH.
- \* RIDGES/UPR SLOPES...WEST WINDS 6 TO 12 MPH IN THE EVENING  
BECOMING VARIABLE 2 TO 4 MPH.
- \* HAINES INDEX.....3 (VERY LOW).
- \* LAL.....3.
- \* CHC OF WETTING RAIN...0 PERCENT.

\$\$

	TEMP	/ HUM	/ POP
HAPPY CAMP	57	75	10
FORT JONES	62	54	10

.THURSDAY...

- \* SKY/WEATHER.....MOSTLY SUNNY. SLIGHT CHANCE OF THUNDERSTORMS.
- \* MAX TEMPERATURE.....85-95 VALLEYS AND 78-88 RIDGES.
- \* MIN HUMIDITY.....20-30 PERCENT.
- \* 20-FOOT WINDS.....
- \* VALLEYS/LWR SLOPES...UPSLOPE/UPVALLEY 1 TO 3 MPH.
- \* RIDGES/UPR SLOPES...VARIABLE 2 TO 4 MPH BECOMING SOUTH 6 TO 12 MPH IN THE AFTERNOON.
- \* HAINES INDEX.....3 (VERY LOW).
- \* LAL.....2.
- \* CHC OF WETTING RAIN...0 PERCENT.

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	TEMP	/ HUM	/ POP
HAPPY CAMP	96	26	10
FORT JONES	93	15	10

.THURSDAY NIGHT...

- \* SKY/WEATHER.....MOSTLY CLEAR. SLIGHT CHANCE OF THUNDERSTORMS IN THE EVENING.
- \* MIN TEMPERATURE.....55-60.
- \* MAX HUMIDITY.....65-80 PERCENT VALLEYS AND 60-75 PERCENT RIDGES.
- \* 20-FOOT WINDS.....
- \* VALLEYS/LWR SLOPES...NORTHWEST WINDS 6 TO 12 MPH IN THE EVENING  
BECOMING DOWNSLOPE/DOWNVALLEY 2 TO 4 MPH.
- \* RIDGES/UPR SLOPES...WEST WINDS 6 TO 12 MPH IN THE EVENING  
BECOMING VARIABLE 2 TO 4 MPH.
- \* HAINES INDEX.....3 (VERY LOW).
- \* LAL.....2.
- \* CHC OF WETTING RAIN...0 PERCENT.

\$\$

	TEMP	/ HUM	/ POP
HAPPY CAMP	57	83	10
FORT JONES	62	65	10

.FRIDAY...

- \* SKY/WEATHER.....SUNNY THEN BECOMING PARTLY CLOUDY. SLIGHT CHANCE OF THUNDERSTORMS IN THE AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
- \* MAX TEMPERATURE.....85-95 VALLEYS AND 78-88 RIDGES.
- \* MIN HUMIDITY.....15-25 PERCENT VALLEYS AND 20-30 PERCENT RIDGES.
- \* 20-FOOT WINDS.....
- \* VALLEYS/LWR SLOPES...UPSLOPE/UPVALLEY 2 TO 4 MPH BECOMING NORTHWEST 6 TO 12 MPH IN THE EVENING.
- \* RIDGES/UPR SLOPES...VARIABLE 2 TO 5 MPH BECOMING SOUTHWEST 6 TO 12 MPH IN THE AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
- \* HAINES INDEX.....3 (VERY LOW).
- \* LAL.....3.
- \* CHC OF WETTING RAIN...0 PERCENT.

\$\$

	TEMP	/ HUM	/ POP
HAPPY CAMP	95	23	20
FORT JONES	91	18	10

.EXTENDED...

- .SATURDAY...PARTLY CLOUDY. SLIGHT CHANCE OF THUNDERSTORMS. LOWS 55 TO 60. HIGHS 78 TO 88. NORTHEAST WINDS 6 TO 12 MPH.
- .SUNDAY...PARTLY CLOUDY. SLIGHT CHANCE OF THUNDERSTORMS. LOWS 55 TO 60. HIGHS 83 TO 93. NORTHEAST WINDS 6 TO 12 MPH.
- .MONDAY...MOSTLY CLEAR. LOWS 55 TO 60. HIGHS 78 TO 88. NORTH WINDS 6 TO 12 MPH.
- .TUESDAY THROUGH WEDNESDAY...MOSTLY CLEAR. LOWS 50 TO 60. HIGHS 74 TO 84.

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.OUTLOOK FOR SEP 01 - 07 2011

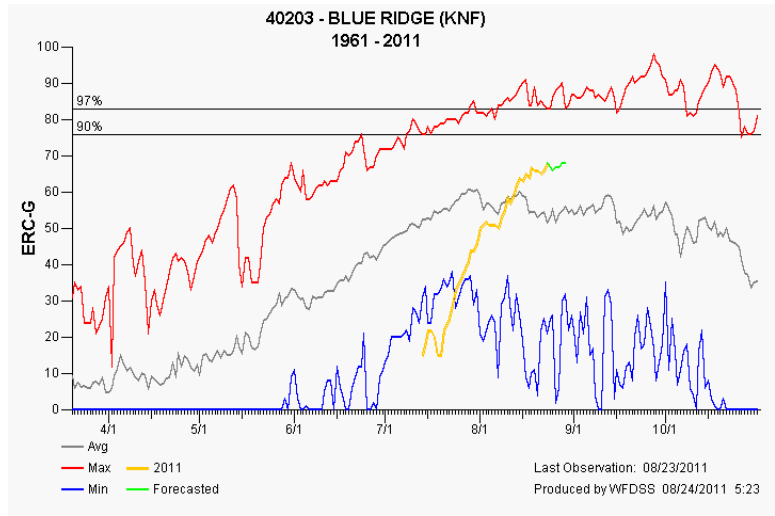
FOR OREGON...BELOW NORMAL TEMPERATURES AND BELOW NORMAL PRECIPITATION.  
FOR NRN CALIF...NEAR NORMAL TEMPERATURES AND BELOW NORMAL PRECIPITATION.

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SK

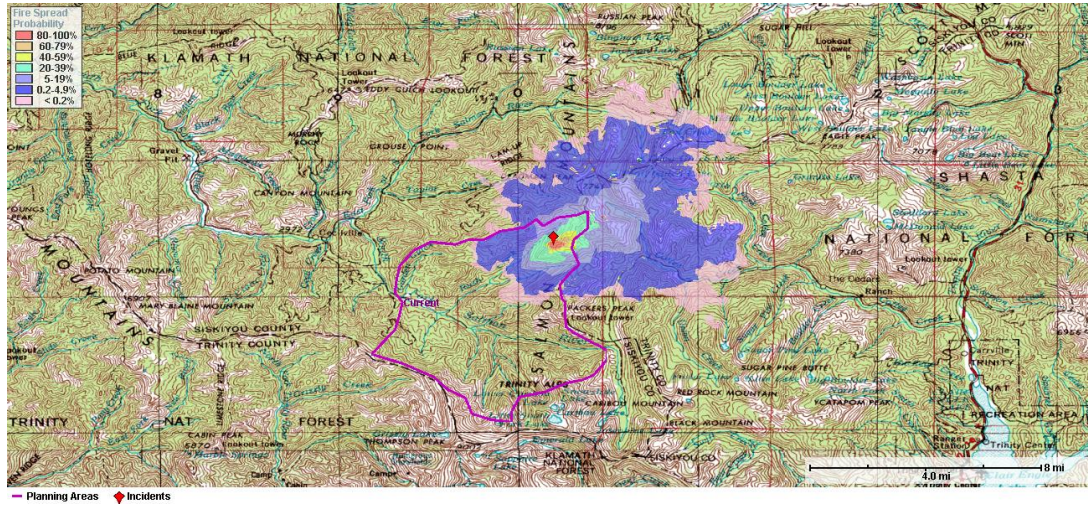


Latitude Longitude Elevation  
 41.26908 123.18900 W 1,786 m 5,858 ft



Initial FSPro

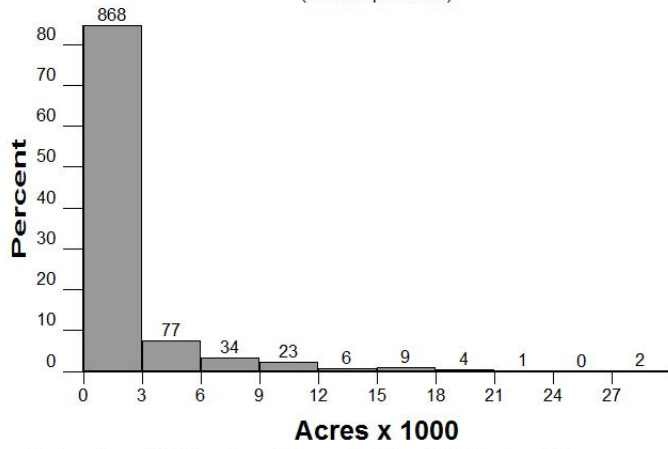
14 days with 3 days forecast weather no barriers



FSPro Fire Sizes

FIRE SIZE	ACRES
Average Size	1,587
90th Percentile	4,787
70th Percentile	906
50th Percentile	346
30th Percentile	154
10th Percentile	74
Largest Fire	29,419

### Final Fire Size (Number per Class)



Number Fires: 1024 Duration: 14 Days Avg Size: 1587 Median: 346



1.2.3. Content

NAME	VALUE
Planning Area Name	08/24/2011 22:36
Incident Name	KNF Onion
Planning Area Size	29,589 acres

Values List

Category	Value	Data Source	Currency	Coverage
Building Clusters: Siskiyou	6	US Counties / FGDC Cadastral Subcomm.		Available counties in AZ, CA, CO, ID, MT, NM, NV, OR, UT, WA, WY
Building Clusters: Trinity	0	US Counties / FGDC Cadastral Subcomm.		Available counties in AZ, CA, CO, ID, MT, NM, NV, OR, UT, WA, WY
Communication Towers	2	FCC	08/08/2010	National
County: Siskiyou	29,585 acres	Tele Atlas North America, Inc., ESRI	05/11/2010	National
County: Trinity	4 acres	Tele Atlas North America, Inc., ESRI	05/11/2010	National
Des Areas: Orleans Mtn IRA	1,534 acres	FWS, BLM, USFS, Wilderness.net	05/18/2010	National
Des Areas: Trinity Alps Wilderness	26,043 acres	FWS, BLM, USFS, Wilderness.net	05/18/2010	National
Habitat: Northern spotted owl	143 acres	FWS Geospatial Services	01/2011	National
Jurisdictional Agency: USFS	29,314 acres	Various	08/08/2011	National
Responsible Agency: USFS	29,589 acres	Various	07/13/2011	AK, CA, ID, MT, NM
USFS Buildings	4	USFS-INFRA	02/23/2011	National

Currency/Coverage of Values Queried that Produced No Results

Category	Data Source	Currency	Coverage
BLM Buildings	GeoCommunicator / Other Sources	07/21/2010	BLM Lands
BLM Horse and Burro	BLM	11/17/2010	OR, ID, MT, WY, CA, NV, UT, AZ, CO, NM
BLM Oil / Gas Leases	BLM/NOC	Unknown	Western United States
BLM Range Allotments	BLM/NOC	2007	Western United States
Campgrounds	BLM (Geocommunicator), USFS (INFRA)	varies by data source	National (BLM and USFS only)
Class 1 Airsheds	NPS Air Resources Division	Various	National
Electric Power Plants	HSIP	05/2011	National
Electric Sub Stations	HSIP	05/2011	National
Electric Transmission Lines	HSIP	05/2011	National
Mines	HSIP	05/2011	National
NPS Buildings	NPS (NISC - Resource Information Services Division)	08/05/2011	National (incomplete)
Oil and Gas Pipelines	HSIP	05/2011	National
Ozone Non-Attainment	EPA	2009	National
Particulates Non-Attainment	EPA	2009	National
Roads	ESRI Data and Maps 2010	2010	National
Sage Grouse Key Habitat	BLM/NIFC	2009	Regional - OR, WA, ID, MT, ND, SD, NV, UT, CO, CA, WY
Sage Grouse Occupied Habitat	BLM/NOC	2008	Regional - OR, WA, ID, MT, ND, SD, NV, UT, CO, CA, WY
Trails	NPS, USFWS, USFS, <a href="http://appalachiantrail.org">appalachiantrail.org</a>	03/08/2011	National

### 1.3. Objectives

#### 1.3.1. Content

##### Incident FMU List

Unit	FMU	Acres
CAKNF	GEN - General Forest	1914.4
CAKNF	NON	287.1
CAKNF	RLS	1527.9
CAKNF	RRS - Riparian Reserves	0.0
CAKNF	WLD - Wilderness	25636.4
CASHF	WLD - Wilderness	222.7

##### Incident Objective List

Active	Inactive	Incident Objective
08/24/2011		Minimize suppression impacts to Wilderness characteristics through use of natural barriers, existing fire scars, trails, and previously constructed handlines to confine and contain fire within defined confinement boundaries.
08/24/2011		Use management techniques to manage fire growth, ecological impacts, and air quality.
08/24/2011		Plan for and provide logistical support through use of pack trains and ground support to minimize reliance on aircraft, therefore, reducing firefighter exposure and Wilderness intrusions.
08/24/2011		Implement a communication strategy to inform public, cooperators, and key stakeholders on current fire status and planned actions.

##### Incident Requirement List

Active	Inactive	Incident Requirement
08/24/2011		Provide for public and firefighter safety.
08/24/2011		Utilize no trace / minimal impact practices in located spike camps including managing human waste.

##### Strategic Objective List

Unit/ FMU	Active	Strategic Objective	
CAKNF	04/19/2011	Cultural Resources: Utilize local technical specialists if possible prior to engagement, and in the planning process to identify categories of archaeological sites, and recommend appropriate level of protection in accordance with Forest Service Manual 2360, (Emergency Undertaking) clauses of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.	Forest Service Manual 2360, (Emergency Undertaking) Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.
CAKNF	04/19/2011	Avoid aerial application of retardant or foam within 300 feet of waterways. For more details: <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/fire/wfcs/guideln.htm">http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/fire/wfcs/guideln.htm</a>	2008 USFS Aerial Application of Fire Retardant DM FONSI pg 2
CAKNF	04/19/2011	Utilize local cultural resource specialists or Native American representatives if possible prior to engagement and in the planning process to identify Native American traditional areas, and protect these areas when possible.	Forest Service Manual 2360, (Emergency Undertaking) Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.
CAKNF	04/19/2011	Reintroduce fire into the environment through prescribed natural fire and prescribed fire, where Forest ecosystems evolved under the influence of wildfires.	Forest Wide Management Goal LRMP page 4-9
CAKNF	04/19/2011	Restore fire to its natural role in the ecosystem, to the maximum extent, consistent with the safety of persons, property, and other resources.	Forest Wide Standard & Guide #22-1 LRMP page 4-60
CAKNF/ RRS	07/16/2009	In RRs, the goal of wildfire suppression is to limit the size of all fires. When watershed and/or landscape analysis, or province-level plans are completed and approved, some natural fires may be allowed to burn under prescribed conditions. Rapidly extinguishing smoldering CWD and duff should be considered to preserve these ecosystem elements. In RRs, water drafting sites should be located and managed to minimize adverse effects on riparian habitat and water quality, as consistent with ACS objectives.	MA10-70 LRMP page 4-144
CAKNF/ WLD	07/16/2009	Permit lightning caused fires to play, as nearly as possible, their natural ecological role within wilderness.	FSM 2324.21 EFFECTIVE 6/1/90
CAKNF/ WLD	07/16/2009	Locate fire camps, helispots, and other temporary facilities or improvements outside of the wilderness boundary whenever feasible. Rehabilitate disturbed areas within wilderness to as natural an appearance as possible.	FSM 2324.23 EFFECTIVE 6/1/90
CAKNF/ WLD	07/16/2009	Conduct all fire management activities within wilderness in a manner compatible with overall wilderness management objectives. Give preference to using methods and equipment that cause the least:  1. Alteration of the wilderness landscape. 2. Disturbance of the land surface. 3. Disturbance to visitor solitude. 4. Reduction of visibility during periods of visitor use. 5. Adverse effect on other air quality related values.	FSM 2324.23 EFFECTIVE 6/1/90
CAKNF/ WLD	07/16/2009	Consider all person-caused wildland fires (not management lighted prescribed fires) as wildland fires and use the appropriate suppression response.	MA 2-59 LRMP page 4-85
CAKNF/ WLD	07/16/2009	All lightning-started fires will be PNF; unless the fire does not meet the goals and objectives (it then will be declared a wildfire). Permit lightning-caused fires to play their ecological role, as nearly as possible, within the wilderness.	MA 2-55 LRMP page 4-85
CASHF	04/19/2011	Avoid aerial application of retardant or foam within 300 feet of waterways. For more details: <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/fire/wfcs/guideln.htm">http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/fire/wfcs/guideln.htm</a>	2008 USFS Aerial Application of Fire Retardant DM FONSI pg 2

## Strategic Objective List

Unit/ FMU	Active	Strategic Objective	
CASHF	04/19/2011	Utilize local cultural resource specialists or Native American representatives if possible prior to engagement and in the planning process to identify Native American traditional areas, and protect these areas when possible.	Forest Service Manual 2360, (Emergency Undertaking) Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.
CASHF	04/19/2011	Cultural Resources: Utilize local technical specialists if possible prior to engagement, and in the planning process to identify categories of archaeological sites, and recommend appropriate level of protection in accordance with Forest Service Manual 2360, (Emergency Undertaking) clauses of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.	Forest Service Manual 2360, (Emergency Undertaking) Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.
CASHF/ WLD	07/02/2009	Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel Wilderness: This wilderness is designated a Class 1 air quality area. Protect air quality of this Class 1 area in accordance with the Clean Air Act.	LRMP page 3-5, page 4-97
CASHF/ WLD	07/02/2009	Conduct all fire management activities within wilderness in a manner compatible with overall wilderness management objectives. Give preference to using methods and equipment that cause the least: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Alteration of the wilderness landscape.</li> <li>2. Disturbance of the land surface.</li> <li>3. Disturbance to visitor solitude.</li> <li>4. Reduction of visibility during periods of visitor use.</li> <li>5. Adverse effect on other air quality related values.</li> </ul>	FSM 2324.23 EFFECTIVE 6/1/90
CASHF/ WLD	07/02/2009	Locate fire camps, helispots, and other temporary facilities or improvements outside of the wilderness boundary whenever feasible. Rehabilitate disturbed areas within wilderness to as natural an appearance as possible.	FSM 2324.23 EFFECTIVE 6/1/90
CASHF/ WLD	07/02/2009	Maintain high air quality in class 1 wilderness areas.	LRMP page 4-29
CASHF/ WLD	07/02/2009	Trinity Alps Wilderness and Castle Crags Wilderness: Air quality is a primary consideration.	LRMP page 4-95, LRMP page 4-87
CASHF/ WLD	07/02/2009	Return fire to its natural role when not in conflict with public safety. Permit fire management activities that are compatible with wilderness objectives.	LRMP page 4-29
CASHF/ WLD	07/02/2009	Permit lightning caused fires to play, as nearly as possible, their natural ecological role within wilderness.	FSM 2324.21 EFFECTIVE 6/1/90
CASHF/ WLD	07/02/2009	Mt Shasta Wilderness: The Mountain is designated a National Natural Historic Landmark and is a significant religious focal point for Native American Tribes in the Region.	LRMP page 4-91
CASHF/ WLD	07/02/2009	Chanchelulla Wilderness: summit of Chanchelulla Peak has religious significance for Native Americans (Wintu).	LRMP page 4-89
CASHF/ WLD	07/02/2009	Manage vegetation to retain the primeval character of the wilderness environment and to allow natural ecological processes to operate freely. Remove trees only under emergency conditions such as fire, or insect and disease control.	LRMP page 4-29

Management Requirement List

Unit/ FMU	Active	Management Requirement	
CAKNF	04/19/2011	Develop management and protection strategies for inter-mixed State and private forest lands.	Forest Wide Management Goal LRMP page 4-9
CAKNF	04/19/2011	Apply the minimum impact suppression method to all lands. Control or manage the spread of fire. The suppression method shall be commensurate with the wildland fire's potential to spread or cause undesirable impacts. Firefighter and public safety shall be the highest priority. Select procedures, tools and equipment that least impact the environment. Use hot spot detection devices whenever possible. These tactics apply to the mop-up of wildland fires also.	Forest Wide Standard & Guide #22-3 LRMP page 4-62
CAKNF	04/19/2011	Adhere to applicable State of California and State of Oregon air quality laws and regulations.	Forest Wide Standard & Guide #22-20 LRMP page 4-63
CAKNF	04/19/2011	Use a cooperative approach to incident management that provides safe and effective wildland fire management activities within the area of mutual interest identified in the Government-to-Government protocol agreement. Tribal representation will be incorporated into Incident Management Organizations as appropriate to the size and complexity of the incident.	Memorandum of Understanding Between the Karuk Tribe of California And USDA Forest Service, Six Rivers and Klamath National Forests (4/16/2008)
CAKNF	04/19/2011	Human caused wildfires will be suppressed in every instance and will not be managed for resource benefits.	FSM 5103.2
CAKNF	04/19/2011	Wildland fires shall receive the appropriate suppression response. (see Table 4-8) Timeliness is essential but safety and cost efficiency, while considering the value of the threatened resource, shall guide the fire suppression response strategy. A range of response tactics may be appropriate. Carefully analyze the current and predicted wildland fire situation when determining the appropriate response.	Forest Wide Standard & Guide #22-2 LRMP page 4-60
CAKNF	04/19/2011	Wildland fire suppression actions (for example, firelines) constructed during suppression activities will be rehabilitated to their pre-fire state or blended in with the burned area.	Forest Wide Standard & Guide #22-4 LRMP page 4-62
CAKNF	04/19/2011	Use the appropriate minimum impact suppression methods to control fires.	Forest Wide Management Goal LRMP page 4-9
CAKNF	04/19/2011	Use a cooperative approach to incident management that provides safe and effective wildland fire management activities within the area of mutual interest identified in the Government-to-Government protocol agreement. Tribal representation will be incorporated into Incident Management Organizations as appropriate to the size and complexity of the incident.	Memorandum of Understanding Between the Karuk Tribe of California And USDA Forest Service, Six Rivers and Klamath National Forests (4/16/2008)
CAKNF	04/19/2011	Ensure that the Guidelines for ESA Emergency Consultation are followed, consistent with ESA Section 7 Emergency Consultation requirements.	In Case of Fire: Guidelines for ESA Emergency Consultation, Biological Resources support to fire suppression, and the Fire Resource Advisor Role for Wildlife and Fisheries Biologists and Botanists (July 8, 2009 update) FSM 2671.45f Consultation in Emergencies
CAKNF	04/19/2011	When Retardant or Foam is used to suppress a wildland fire where it adversely affects any threatened, endangered, or proposed species, or designated or proposed critical habitat, the Forest Service Line Officer must initiate Emergency Consultation with the FWS and/or NMFS. The Forest Service unit should coordinate with the local FWS or NMFS office to monitor, determine significance of effects, and design appropriate responsive measures. For reporting requirements: <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/fire/wfcs/guideln.htm">http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/fire/wfcs/guideln.htm</a>	2008 USFS Aerial Application of Fire Retardant DM FONSI pg 4
CAKNF/ GEN	07/16/2009	While management of AMAs is intended to be innovative and experimental, wildfire suppression actions should use accepted strategies and tactics, and conform to specific agency policy.	AMA-13 LRMP page 4-185
CAKNF/ GEN	07/16/2009	Design fuelbreaks to mimic the natural characteristics of the area. On steep ground, design units that are operationally feasible and effective to treat fuels.	MA17-16 LRMP page 4-180
CAKNF/ RRS	07/16/2009	Minimize delivery of chemical retardant, foam, or additives to surface waters. An exception may be warranted in situations where overriding immediate safety imperatives exist, or, following review and recommendation by a resource advisor, when an escape would cause more long-term damage.	MA10-67 LRMP page 4-143
CAKNF/ RRS	07/16/2009	Immediately establish an emergency team to develop a rehabilitation treatment plan needed to attain ACS objectives whenever RRs are significantly damaged by wildfire or a prescribed fire burning outside prescribed parameters.	MA10-69 LRMP page 4-143
CAKNF/ RRS	07/16/2009	Design fuel treatment and fire suppression strategies, practices and activities to meet ACS objectives, and to minimize disturbance of riparian ground cover and vegetation. Strategies should recognize the role of fire in ecosystem function and identify those instances where fire suppression or fuels management activities could be damaging to long-term ecosystem function.	MA10-65 LRMP page 4-143
CAKNF/ RRS	07/16/2009	Do not construct dozer lines parallel to stream channels or shorelines within RRs. Extend dozer lines through RRs perpendicular to the channel or shoreline where they are essential to safe control of the fire.	MA10-72 LRMP page 4-144
CAKNF/ RRS	07/16/2009	Locate water drafting sites to minimize adverse effects on stream channel stability, sedimentation and in-stream flows needed to maintain riparian resources, channel conditions and fish habitat.	MA10-71 LRMP page 4-144
CAKNF/ RRS	07/16/2009	Locate incident bases, camps, helibases, staging areas, helispots and other centers for incident activities outside RRs. If the only suitable location for such activities is within the RR, an exemption may be granted following review and recommendation by a resource advisor. The advisor will prescribe the location, use conditions, and rehabilitation	MA10-66 LRMP page 4-143; Northwest Management Plan, Page C-35





Management Requirement List

Unit/ FMU	Active	Management Requirement		
		requirements. Use an interdisciplinary team to predetermine suitable incident base and helibase locations.		
CAKNF/ WLD	07/16/2009	Suppression of wildland fire will use appropriate suppression response and the Minimum Impact Suppression Techniques as outlined in the Forest-wide Fire and Fuels Management Standards and Guidelines.	MA 2-62 LRMP page 4-85	
CAKNF/ WLD	07/16/2009	Reduce to an acceptable level the risks and consequences of a wildland fire within or escaping from the wilderness. Assessments of consequences will emphasize potential impacts on residential intermixes, mixed or adjacent landowners, Endangered or Threatened species, etc.	MA 2-60 LRMP page 4-85	
CAKNF/ WLD	07/16/2009	Minimize the use of motorized equipment and mechanical transport of materials and personnel within wilderness. Carefully analyze the need for motorized equipment and obtain prior documented approval. Schedule such work to avoid disturbance to the public.	MA 2-2 LRMP page 4-82	
CAKNF/ WLD	07/16/2009	Manage smoke from prescribed natural fires (PNF) as a component of the wilderness. Manage prescribed natural fires and prescribed burns (ignited by humans) to reduce future smoke emissions. Coordinate with the proper State and local agencies to meet air quality regulations (see Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines for Air Quality, Fire Management).	MA 2-16 LRMP page 4-83	
CAKNF/ WLD	07/16/2009	Each PNF will have a PNF Burn Plan prepared within 48 hours of discovery. Review the Burn Plan daily to assure validity based on current and projected conditions.	MA 2-56 LRMP page 4-85	
CAKNF/ WLD	07/16/2009	Coordinate fire management actions with forests that share management of the wildernesses.	MA 2-57 LRMP page 4-85	
CAKNF/ WLD	07/16/2009	The Forest Supervisor approves the use of motorized equipment or mechanical transport under conditions described below. However, the Regional Forester shall approve the use of tractors for fire suppression.  Conditions Under Which Use May Be Approved: Emergencies where the situation involves an inescapable urgency and temporary need for speed beyond that available by primitive means. Categories include fire suppression, health and safety, law enforcement involving serious crime or fugitive pursuit, removal of deceased persons, and aircraft accident investigations.	FSM 2326.04c EFFECTIVE 6/1/90	
CAKNF/ WLD	07/16/2009	Manage for wilderness characteristics, natural conditions, and ecological processes within each wilderness.	Wilderness Management Goal LRMP page 4-79	
CASHF	04/19/2011	Human caused wildfires will be suppressed in every instance and will not be managed for resource benefits.		FSM 5103.2
CASHF	04/19/2011	When Retardant or Foam is used to suppress a wildland fire where it adversely affects any threatened, endangered, or proposed species, or designated or proposed critical habitat, the Forest Service Line Officer must initiate Emergency Consultation with the FWS and/or NMFS. The Forest Service unit should coordinate with the local FWS or NMFS office to monitor, determine significance of effects, and design appropriate responsive measures. For reporting requirements: <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/fire/wfcs/guideln.htm">http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/fire/wfcs/guideln.htm</a>		2008 USFS Aerial Application of Fire Retardant DM FONSI pg 4
CASHF/ WLD	07/02/2009	The Forest Supervisor approves the use of motorized equipment or mechanical transport under conditions described below. However, the Regional Forester shall approve the use of tractors for fire suppression.  Conditions Under Which Use May Be Approved: Emergencies where the situation involves an inescapable urgency and temporary need for speed beyond that available by primitive means. Categories include fire suppression, health and safety, law enforcement involving serious crime or fugitive pursuit, removal of deceased persons, and aircraft accident investigations.	FSM 2326.04c EFFECTIVE 6/1/90	
CASHF/ WLD	07/02/2009	Permit helispots when approved by the Forest Supervisor. Use natural openings to the extent possible.	LRMP page 4-34	
CASHF/ WLD	07/02/2009	Locate incident bases and staging areas outside of Wildernesses. When necessary, within a Wilderness, use small (50-60 people) suppression camps in areas where degradation of water quality can be avoided. Return sites to a pre-use condition.	LRMP page 4-33	
CASHF/ WLD	07/02/2009	Wildfire suppression tactics will favor the use of natural barriers, topography or water courses, and low impact techniques. After the fires are declared out, take appropriate action to rehabilitate and/or restore the site.	LRMP page 4-33	



## 1.4. Course of Action

### 1.4.1. Content

#### Estimated Cost

NAME	VALUE
Estimated Cost	\$572,000
Method(s) Used	SCI

#### Course of Action

Active	Inactive	Action Item
08/24/2011		Monitor the incident.
08/24/2011		Monitor fire progression and implement actions as needed to keep fire within initial confinement area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• South of the Rush Creek</li><li>• North of the ridge between Rush and McNeil Creek</li><li>• East of the confluence of Rush and McNeil Creek</li><li>• West of the major ridge between Rush Creek Lake and Packers Peak.</li></ul>
08/24/2011		Evaluate options and conditions that will allow for an increase in the confinement area that will keep firefighter exposure at a minimum and have a high probability of successful outcome.

#### Management Action Point 1

NAME	VALUE
Incident Name	KNF Onion
Cost	
Shape	MAP1
Activated	08/24/2011
Deactivated	

#### Condition

Fire is burning on the upper 1/3 of the slope. MAP 1 is the ridgeline to the southeast of Rush Creek and is an existing fireline from the Rush Fire in 2006, which can be used to contain the fire along the ridgeline.

#### Actions

Clean and open up fireline to be usable for holding actions and potential burn out options from the ridge that runs N/S (Deadman Pk to Packer's Pk), going southwest to the confluence of Rush Cr. and McNeil Cr. This ridge passes through sections 23, 27 and 33 of T38N, R10W.

#### Resources

2 - 20 person handcrews. 1 DIVS.

#### Management Action Point 2

NAME	VALUE
Incident Name	KNF Onion
Cost	
Shape	MAP2
Activated	08/24/2011
Deactivated	

#### Condition

MAP 2 is Rush Creek. As the fire continues to burn downslope towards Rush Creek, the drainage will be used as a holding point for the NW flank of the fire.

#### Actions

Improve Rush Creek as a holding point for the SW flank of the fire. Fell snags that could fall across the creek and ignite fire on southeast facing slope. Back fire into riparian areas as needed to avoid upslope head fire in these drainage bottoms.

#### Resources

2- 20 person crews, 1 DIVS.

### Management Action Point 3

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NAME	VALUE
Incident Name	KNF Onion
Cost	
Shape	MAP3
Activated	08/24/2011
Deactivated	

#### Condition

MAP 3 is the Rush Fire boundary, where in 2006, fire crossed Rush Cr. and ran upslope to the ridge being used as MAP 1. If fire crosses into the Rush Fire, as it burns downslope towards the Rush/McNeil Cr. confluence, this will be used as a holding point.

#### Actions

Hold fire at MAP 3 by opening up old fireline and burning out as needed.

#### Resources

2 - 20 person handcrews, 1 DIVS.

## 1.5. Validation

### 1.5.1. Content

#### Validation History

Date (CDT)	User	Action	Comments
08/24/2011 15:57	Wright, Debi	Created	
08/24/2011 21:42	Wright, Debi	The proposed Course of Action will satisfy the Objectives	Course of Action has been developed to reduce fire fighter exposure and meet incident and strategic objectives
08/24/2011 22:24	Wright, Debi	The proposed Course of Action will satisfy the Objectives	Decision rejected to allow for insertion of FSPro map, MAP map and method of determining cost. Course of action unchanged

#### Relative Risk

NAME	VALUE
Relative Risk	Moderate
Duration	Medium
Saved By	Wright, Debi
Completed	08/24/2011 19:17 CDT

#### Relative Risk Notes

Fire is currently in monitoring status. Seasonal trends for ERC's are average, live fuels moistures are above average, and snow pack for the season is above average. Location of fire has numerous natural barriers. Fire is within wilderness and currently has little resource concerns.

#### Hazards Notes

Wet season in the high country still, with relatively high fuel moistures -- see Blue Ridge FM site. Current fire behavior is smoldering/creeping.

#### Values Notes

Fire is completely within Wilderness and meets land allocation values. Cabins (3 on KNF and 4 on SHF) approximately 3 air miles West and Southeast. Local fire safe councils has supported fires for resource benefit in the past.

#### Probability Notes

ERC's are slightly above average seasonal severity. Nearby barriers could the ridge seperating Upper South Fork Salmon River and Coffee Creek drainages, 2006 Rush Fire, Rush Creek, and natural rock features.

## 1.6. Rationale

### 1.6.1. Content

<b>(1) Risk Assessment: (WFDSS; Tell Your Story)</b>
<b>What can go wrong?</b> Fire breaches confinement boundary, impacting the Upper South Fork and Coffee Creek watershed and threatening residences adjacent to confinement boundary in both drainages.
<b>What's at risk?</b> Several private and Forest Service structures located within the planning area and multiple building clusters in the Coffee Creek drainage. TES species habitat (specifically anadromous fish and northern spotted owl) could be negatively impacted.
<b>What is the probability that each value at risk will be harmed?</b> Relative Risk Assessment is moderate. Risk to values is low. Initial FSPRO results indicate 80-100% probability of potential fire growth around 100 acres in two week period and a median fire size of 346 acres.
<b>What is the consequence of harm?</b> Serious injury or loss of life, loss of structures, impairment of watershed function, loss of TES habitat, loss of recreational opportunities.
<b>What are the possible low probability/high consequence events?</b> Loss of structures in the Coffee Creek drainage. Increased exposure to firefighters and public.
<b>(2) Risk Decision: (Examples of factors used for your analysis but not limited to)</b>
<b>What analysis was made and factors weighed by the decision maker?</b> A standard complexity analysis was completed. FSPRO analysis used to project potential fire growth over a two week period. Factors weighed: -Current and projected fire behavior -Availability of barriers to limit fire growth -Risk associated with aviation support and ability to successfully implement strategy without reliance on aviation resources for tactical and logistic support
<b>What response alternatives were considered?</b> The Forest LRMP encourages and allows for the use of fire to meet ecological objectives, provided it meets goals and objectives of the management area. Specific direction within the wilderness is to permit lightning-caused fires to play their ecological role, as nearly as possible. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Full suppression –Initial attack</li><li>• Modified suppression –Limited suppression focused on managing fire growth to meet ecological objectives, mitigate air quality impacts, and keep fire within confinement boundaries.</li></ul>
<b>What exposure will be required by responders for each alternative?</b> Steep rocky terrain Aircraft use to ferry firefighters to fire and/or provide tactical support Arduous hike into incident.  Both alternatives would have similar exposures. Full suppression would have increased aviation exposure for tactical support.
<b>What course of action provides the best potential outcome with the least exposure to responders?</b> Modified Suppression provides limited fire firefighter exposure while meeting LRMP objectives.



Full suppression provides least exposure but provides no opportunity to allow for use of fire to meet ecological objectives.

**What was considered in the trade-off analysis?**

Use of pack strings to mitigate aviation exposure for logistics support.  
Implementation of tactics that would reduce reliance of aviation support.  
Increased potential for exposure in the future during large fire event

Although the selected course of action increases firefighter exposure when contrasted with immediate suppression, This forest has a long history of multiple ignition events with fires becoming established and of long duration. The exposure to firefighters is substantially increased under these circumstances. Opportunities to reintroduce fire when conditions are favorable can reduce potential exposure in the future.