



PEAK Incident Decision

Published
07/21/21 00:08

Table of Contents

1. Decision	2
1.1. Decision Summary.....	2
1.2. Incident Information.....	3
1.3. Weather.....	7
1.4. Modeling.....	10
1.5. Risk	11
1.6. Objectives	17
1.7. Course of Action	21
1.8. Cost	22
1.9. Rationale	23

1. Decision

1.1. Decision Summary

Decision Information

NAME	VALUE
Published	07/21/2021 00:08 CDT
Estimated Cost	\$5,000,000
Incident Owner(s)	Judy Forbes, Alfred Watson, Gabriel Garcia
Editor(s)	John Smith, Teresa Benson
Reviewer(s)	Gabriel Garcia, Teresa Benson
Approver(s)	Alfred Watson
Natl Preparedness Level	5

Decision History

Editor Name	Action	Date (CDT)	Comment
Watson, Alfred	Published	07/21/2021 00:08	
Watson, Alfred	Approved	07/21/2021 00:08	
Forbes, Judy	Review Requested	07/21/2021 00:07	
Forbes, Judy	Review Requested	07/21/2021 00:07	
Forbes, Judy	Created	07/20/2021 21:31	

1.2. Incident Information

View of the Peak Fire on July 20th





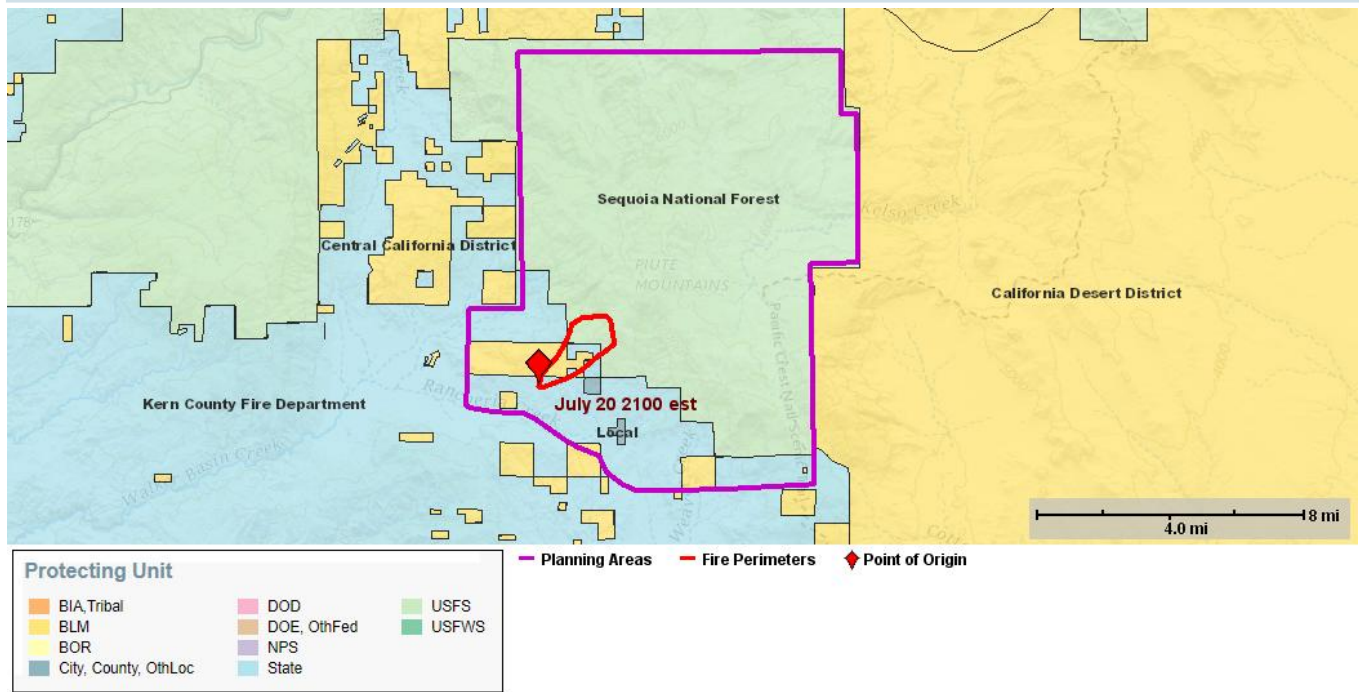
Incident Information

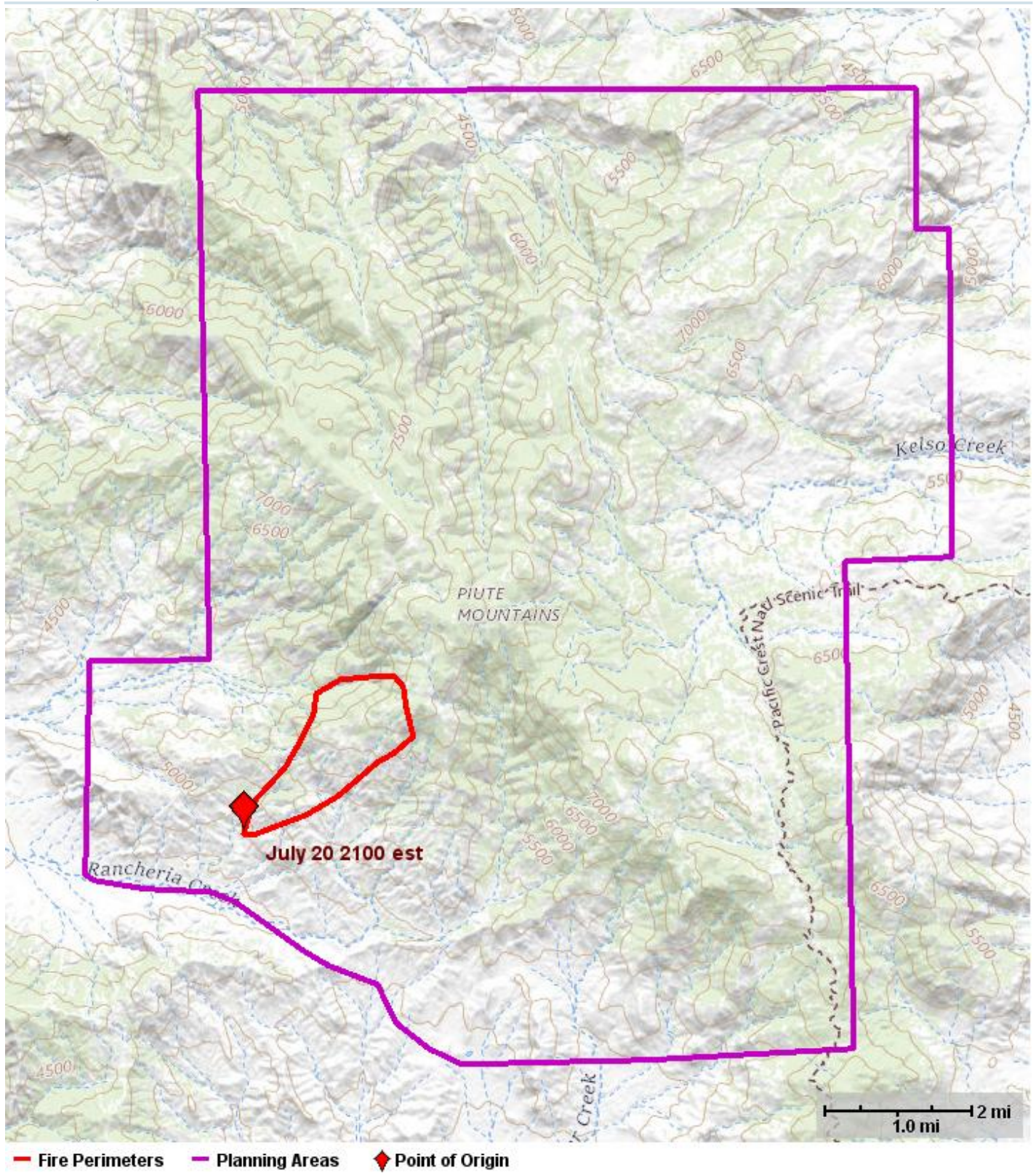
NAME	VALUE
Incident Name	PEAK
Unique Fire Identifier	2021-CACND-002374
Responsible Unit Name	CENTRAL CALIFORNIA DISTRICT
FireCode	N6E2
P-Code	
Point of Origin	35.40765N / 118.4358 W
Incident Size	1,600acres
Latest WFDSS Perimeter Size	1,483acres
Incident Cause	Undetermined
Incident Type	Wildfire
Incident Discovery	07/20/2021 11:40
Contained	
Controlled	
Out	
Jurisdictional Unit	Not available
Jurisdictional Agency(s)	BIA/Tribal, BLM, USFS, Other

Incident Information

Geographic Area (prep level) Southern California (3)
Owner Name(s) Judy Forbes, Alfred Watson, Gabriel Garcia

Protecting Unit Boundaries





1.3. Weather

Fire Weather Zone Forecast

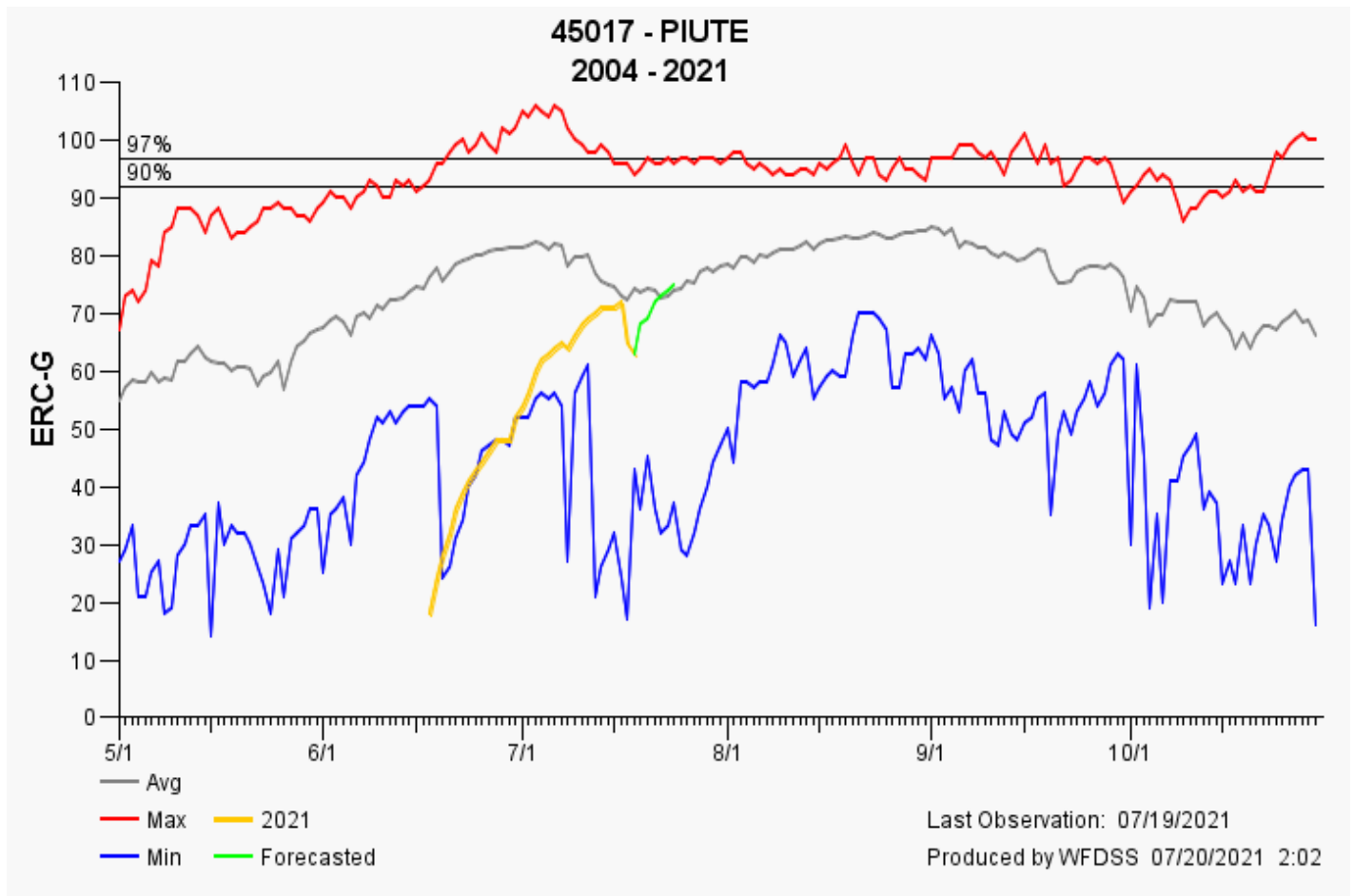
952
FNUS56 KHNX 202020
FWFHXX
Fire Weather Planning Forecast for Interior Central California
National Weather Service San Joaquin Valley - Hanford CA
120 PM PDT Tue Jul 20 2021
.DISCUSSION...A dry air mass will remain over the area through at
least through Saturday. Temperatures will average slightly above
normal through the period with generally light and terrain driven
winds. The upper flow will turn offshore by Sunday allowing for
another influx of tropical moisture over our area going into next
week which will bring chances of mainly afternoon showers and
thunderstorms over the mountains.
CAZ596-211330-
Tehachapi Area-
120 PM PDT Tue Jul 20 2021
.TONIGHT...
Sky/weather.....Mostly clear.
Min temperature....
 5000 Feet.....65-70.
 24 HR Trend.....Little change.
Max Humidity.....
 5000 Feet.....28-38 percent.
 24 HR Trend.....Down 4-10 percent.
Wind - 20 Foot (10 Minute Average)
 Slopes.....Upslope/upvalley 3-6 mph in the evening
 shifting to downslope 2-5 mph overnight.
 Ridges.....West 5-10 mph.
LAL.....1.
Chc Wetting Rain...0 percent.
.WEDNESDAY...
Sky/weather.....Sunny.
Max temperature....
 5000 Feet.....84-89.
 24 HR Trend.....Little change.
Min Humidity.....
 5000 Feet.....16-26 percent.
 24 HR Trend.....Little change.
Wind - 20 Foot (10 Minute Average)
 Slopes.....Downslope 2-5 mph in the morning shifting
 to upslope/upvalley 3-6 mph by afternoon.
 Ridges.....West 5-10 mph.
LAL.....1.
Ventilation.....Excellent.
Mixing height.....12800 ft AGL.
Transport Winds....West 5 to 10 mph.
Chc Wetting Rain...0 percent.
.WEDNESDAY NIGHT...
Sky/weather.....Mostly clear.
Min temperature....
 5000 Feet.....66-71.
 24 HR Trend.....Little change.
Max Humidity.....
 5000 Feet.....26-36 percent.
 24 HR Trend.....Down 2-4 percent.
Wind - 20 Foot (10 Minute Average)
 Slopes.....Upslope/upvalley 3-6 mph in the evening
 shifting to downslope 2-5 mph overnight.
 Ridges.....West 5-10 mph.
LAL.....1.
Chc Wetting Rain...0 percent.
.THURSDAY...
Sky/weather.....Sunny.
Max temperature....
 5000 Feet.....85-90.
 24 HR Trend.....Little change.
Min Humidity.....
 5000 Feet.....16-25 percent.
 24 HR Trend.....Little change.
Wind - 20 Foot (10 Minute Average)
 Slopes.....Downslope 2-5 mph in the morning shifting
 to upslope/upvalley 3-6 mph by afternoon.
 Ridges.....West 5-10 mph.
LAL.....1.
Ventilation.....Excellent.
Mixing height.....12200 ft AGL.
Transport Winds....Southwest 5 to 10 mph.
Chc Wetting Rain...0 percent.
.EXTENDED...
.FRIDAY...
Partly cloudy. Temperatures little change. Minimum RH little

Fire Weather Zone Forecast

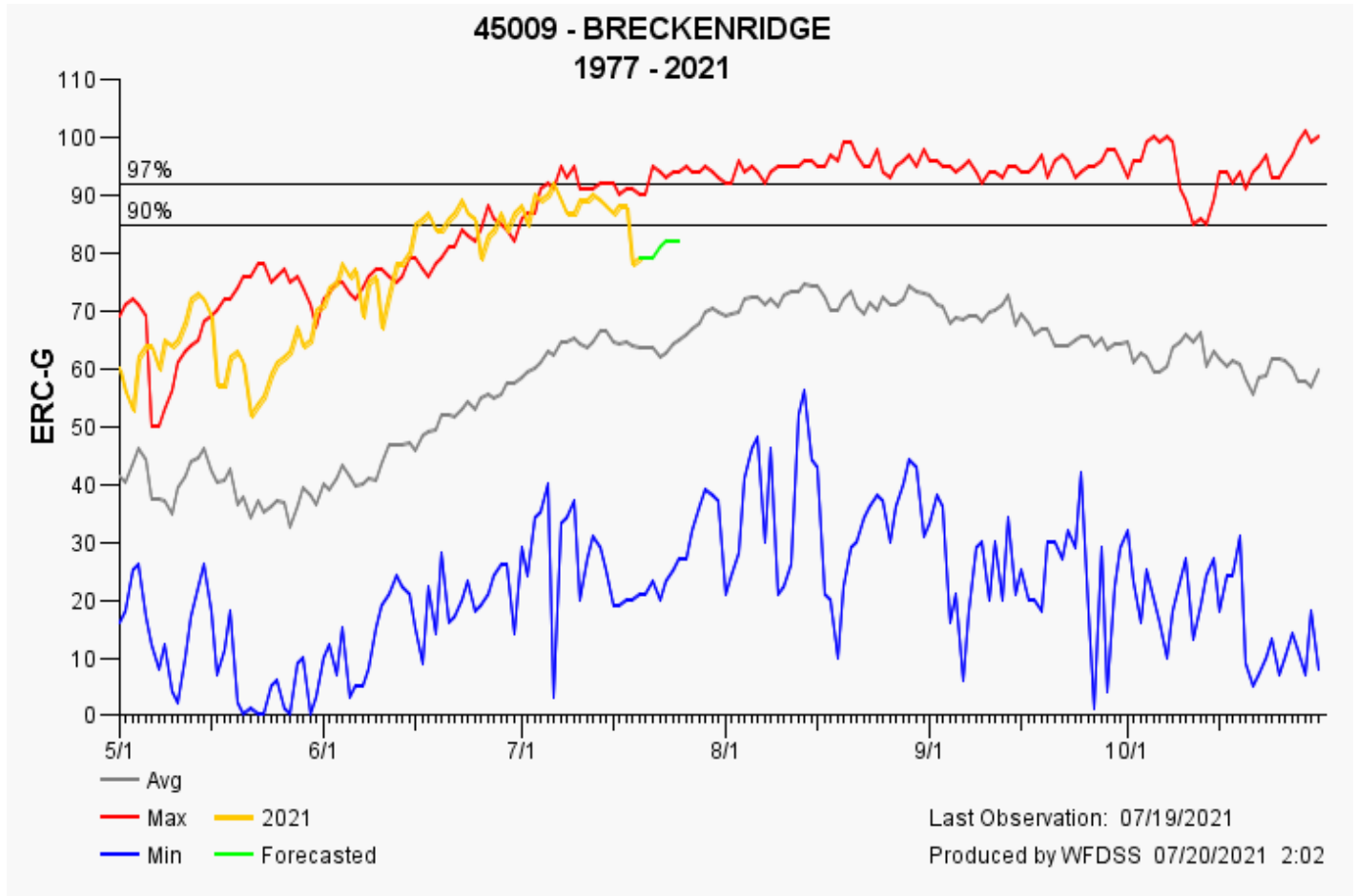
change.
 20-Foot Winds...
 Slopes.....Upslope/upvalley 3-6 mph.
 Ridges.....West 4-8 mph.
 .SATURDAY...
 Partly cloudy. Temperatures down 1-3 degrees. Minimum RH little change.
 20-Foot Winds...
 Slopes.....Upslope/upvalley 3-6 mph.
 Ridges.....West 4-8 mph.
 .SUNDAY...
 Partly cloudy. Temperatures down 1-3 degrees. Minimum RH up 1-3 percent.
 20-Foot Winds...
 Slopes.....Upslope/upvalley 3-6 mph.
 Ridges.....Southwest 4-8 mph.
 \$\$
 DS
 weather.gov/hanford

Fire Danger Rating

Latitude 35.44451 N **Longitude** 118.27882 W **Elevation** 1,974 m, 6,475 ft

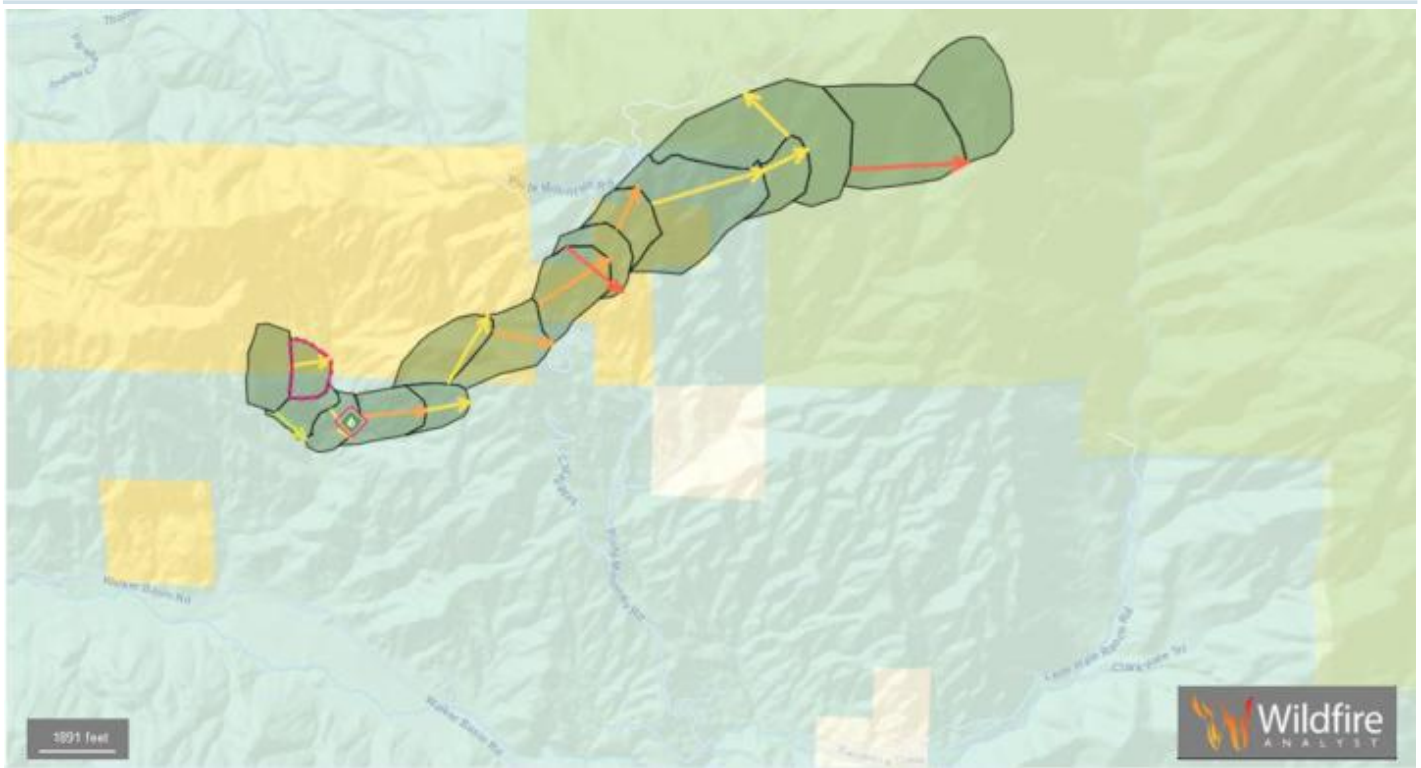


Latitude 35.45362 N Longitude 118.59519 W Elevation 2,282 m, 7,485 ft

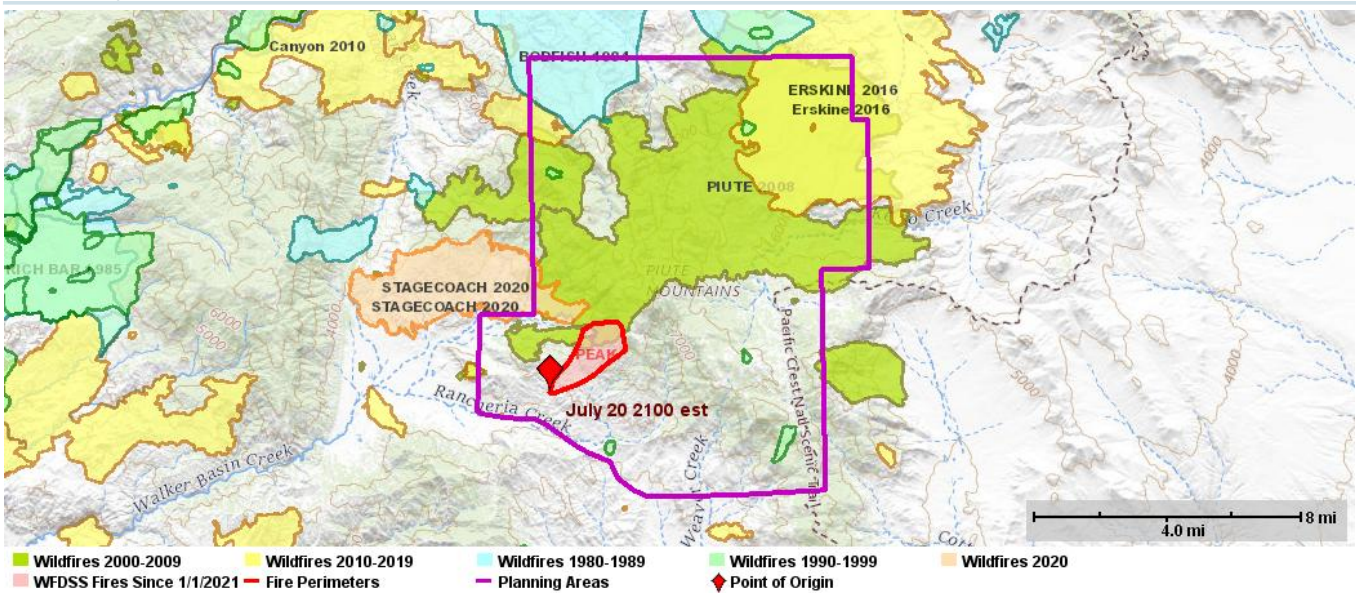


1.4. Modeling

Fire Guard Polygons on July 20th at 1929



Fire History 1980 to 2021



1.5. Risk

Relative Risk

NAME	VALUE
Relative Risk	High
Duration	High
Saved By	Watson, Alfred
Completed	07/20/2021 23:26 CDT

Relative Risk Notes

Relative risk at high due to live and dead fuel moistures, time of season and lack of recent fire in current fire perimeter.

Values Notes

Evacuation orders in effect for Walker Basin area. Claraville is a small mining community to the east of fire. Multiple structures and outbuilding. This area is historic for mining as well as Native American significance. PCT is further to the west. Recreation use is high in this area, especially off highway vehicles. Cattle allotments to the east of current fire perimeter.

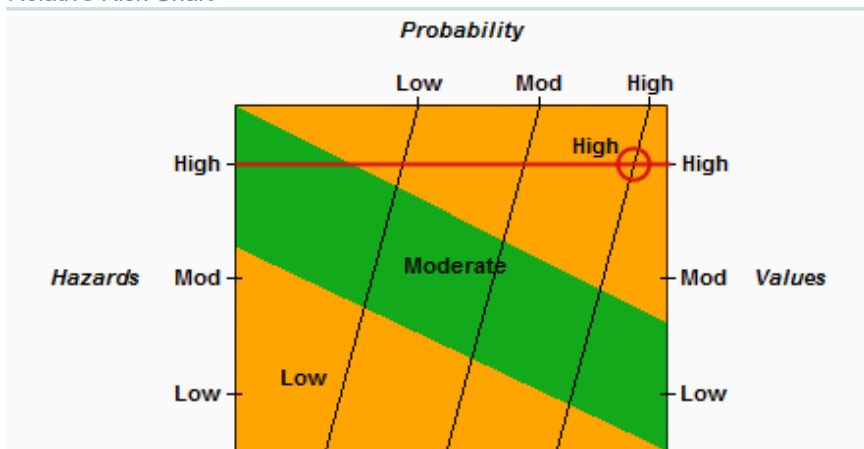
Hazards Notes

Area has not seen fire in many years. Dry and dead fuel moisture at historic lows. Rapid rate of spread and spotting. Fire has now established in a brush timber component.

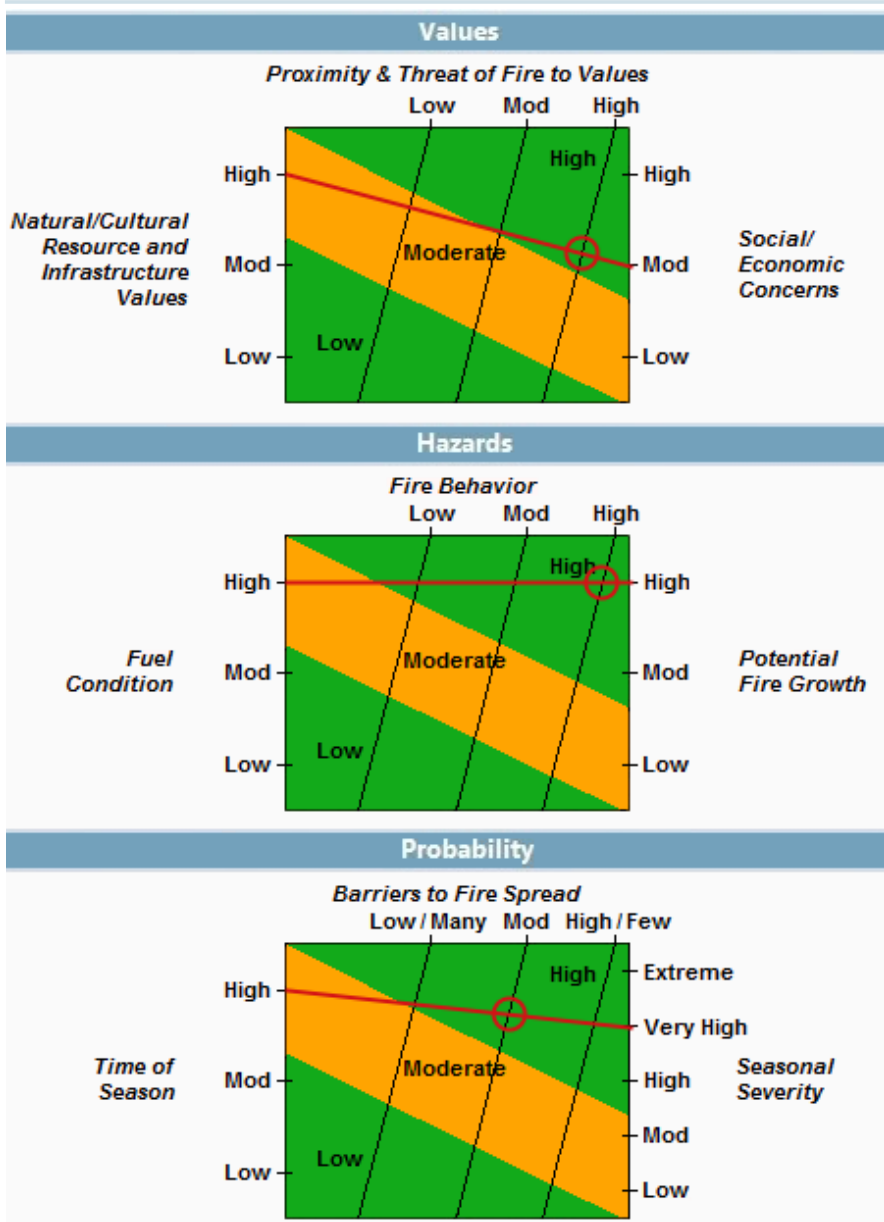
Probability Notes

Multiple fire scars should help in suppression efforts. Multiple roads in the area should help with access and possible containment options. Proximity to multiple inholdings and private land holdings. National PL5 could limit resource availability.

Relative Risk Chart



Relative Risk Inputs



Organization Assessment

NAME	VALUE
Unit Recommended Org	Type 2
Saved By	Watson, Alfred
Completed	07/20/2021 23:43 CDT

Organization Assessment Notes

Incident currently being managed as a Type 3 organization. Once Type 2 team is in place, that will decrease functional concerns. Additional resources will also assist with potential fire duration concerns. Type 2 team to in brief 7/21 at 1500.

Relative Risk Notes

Relative risk at high due to live and dead fuel moistures, time of season and lack of recent fire in current fire perimeter.

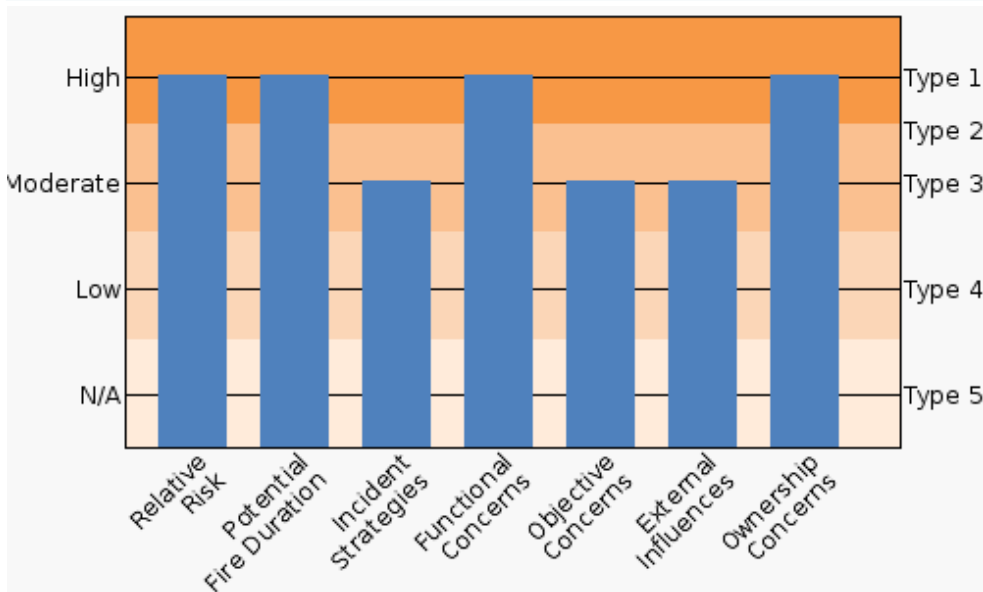
Implementation Difficulty Notes

Currently being managed by Type 3 organization. Type 2 organization on order. Fire is under unified command with USFS, BLM, and Kern County fire.

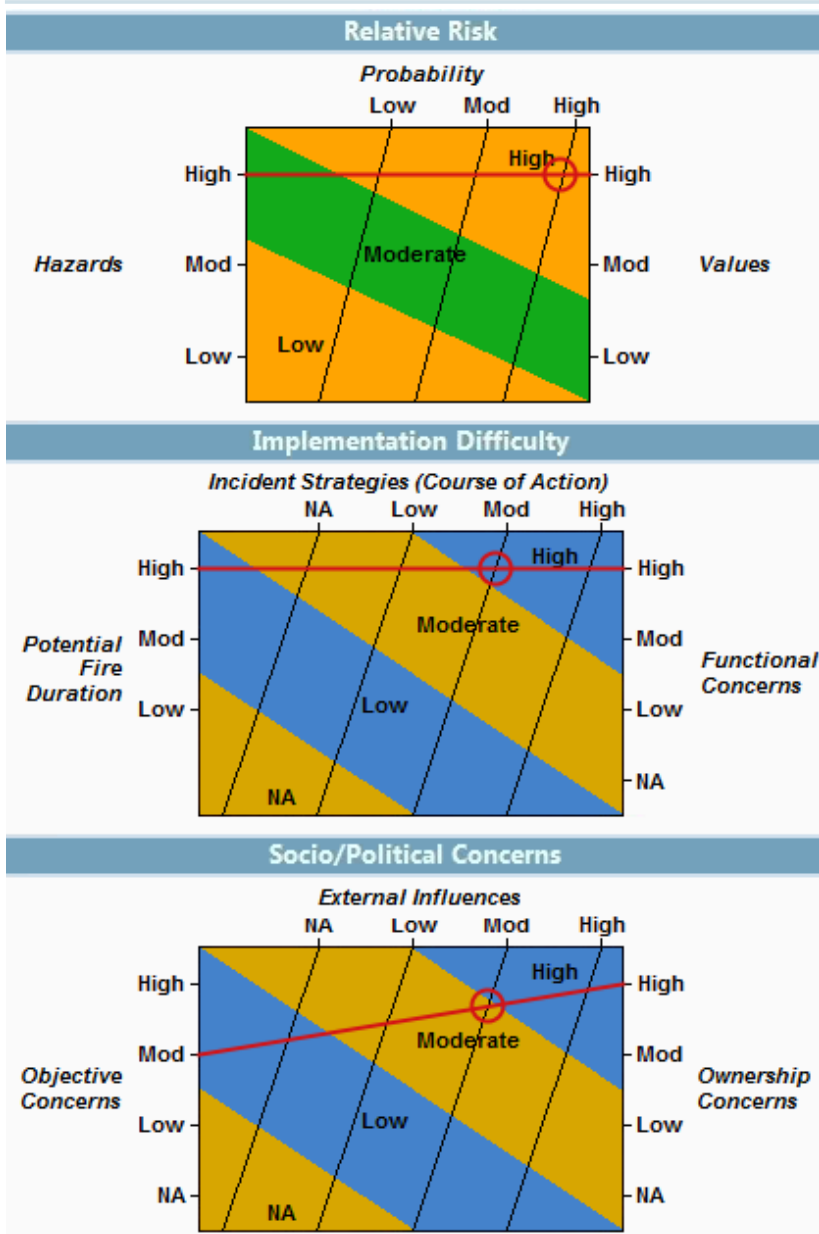
Socio/Political Concerns Notes

Multiple roads and fire scars should help with objectives. Fire is on multiple land ownership areas.

Organization Assessment Chart



Unit Recommended Org: Type 2



Planning Area Values Inventory Generated at 07/20/2021 23:01

NAME	VALUE
Planning Area Name	07/21/2021 00:08
Incident Name	PEAK
Planning Area Size	78,817 acres

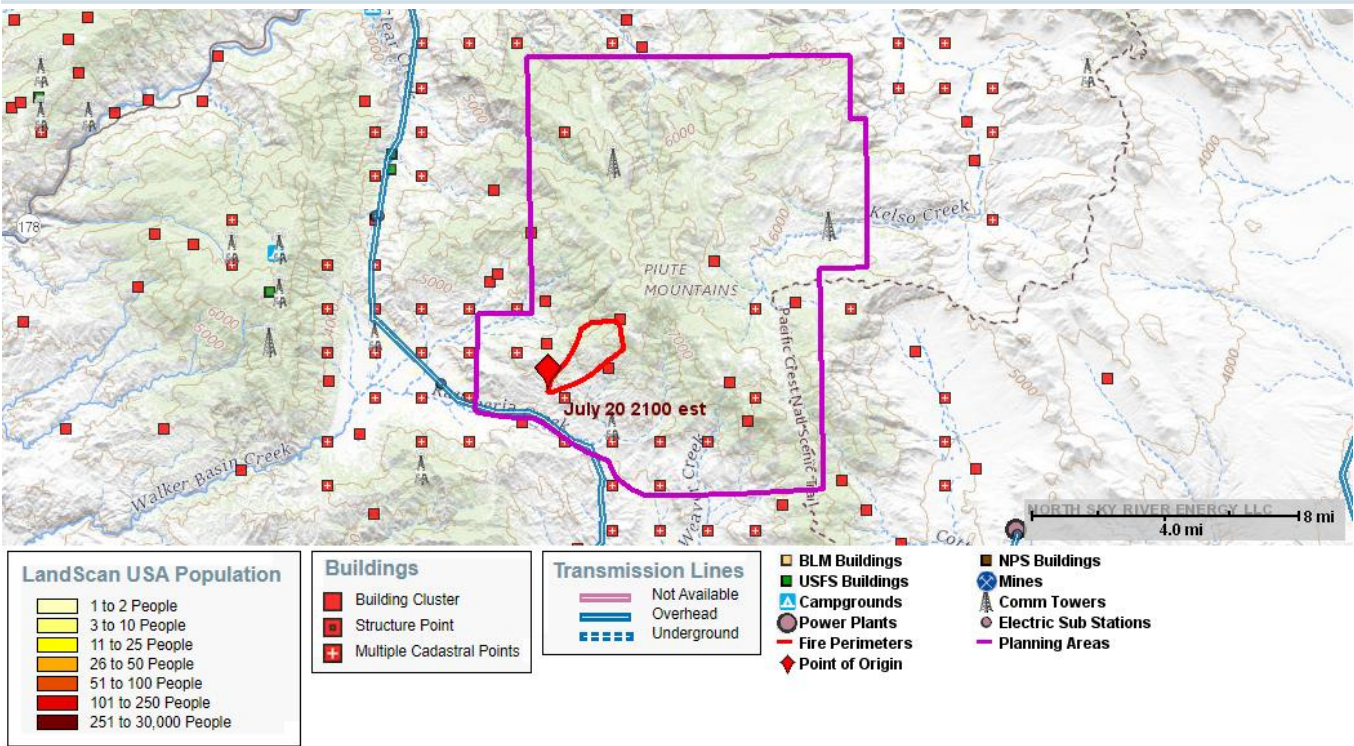
Category	Value	Data Source	Currency	Coverage
BLM Range Allotments	2,340 acres	BLM National Operations Center (NOC)	04/01/2020	National
Building Clusters: Kern, CA	130	Various	Various	Available counties
CACDD - Barstow FO / Wind Energy - Auth	9 acres	CASQF		Unit
CACDD - Ridgecrest FO / Wind Energy - Auth	9 acres	CASQF		Unit
CASQF - Forest Wide / Spec. Interest Areas	334 acres	CACDD		Unit
CASQF - Forest wide / Private Lands	6,403 acres	CACDD		Unit

Category	Value	Data Source	Currency	Coverage
Communication Towers	4	HIFLD	02/20/2020	National
County: Kern, CA	78,817 acres	US Census Bureau - TIGER	02/02/2021	National
Electric Transmission Lines	4.0 miles	Homeland Security Open Data	07/08/2020	CONUS, AK, HI, Puerto Rico, Guam, N. Marian Islands, and US Virgin Islands
Est Ground Evac Time: 1-2 Hrs	50,539 acres	National Park Service NIFC	11/01/2012	CONUS
Est Ground Evac Time: 2-4 Hrs	20,240 acres	National Park Service NIFC	11/01/2012	CONUS
Est Ground Evac Time: 4-6 Hrs	176 acres	National Park Service NIFC	11/01/2012	CONUS
Estimated Population	139	LandScan USA	2018	CONUS, AK, HI, PR
IRA: Woolstaff IRA	22,471 acres	PAD-US 2.1	09/15/2020	National
Landowner Category: BIA	340 acres	PAD-US 2.0, AICC, BIA/ WFDSS, Census	10/09/2020	National
Landowner Category: BLM	3,067 acres	PAD-US 2.0, AICC, BIA/ WFDSS, Census	10/09/2020	National
Landowner Category: OthLoc	956 acres	PAD-US 2.0, AICC, BIA/ WFDSS, Census	10/09/2020	National
Landowner Category: Private	18,884 acres	PAD-US 2.0, AICC, BIA/ WFDSS, Census	10/09/2020	National
Landowner Category: USFS	55,564 acres	PAD-US 2.0, AICC, BIA/ WFDSS, Census	10/09/2020	National
Natl Scenic Trails	10.5 miles	NPS National Trails System	04/22/2021	National
Ozone Non-Attainment	78,817 acres	EPA	06/05/2012	National
Protecting Unit: BLM	3,061 acres	Various	01/01/2020	AK, CA, ID, MT, NM, MN
Protecting Unit: C&L	315 acres	Various	01/01/2020	AK, CA, ID, MT, NM, MN
Protecting Unit: State	13,409 acres	Various	01/01/2020	AK, CA, ID, MT, NM, MN
Protecting Unit: USFS	62,033 acres	Various	01/01/2020	AK, CA, ID, MT, NM, MN
Roads	10.1 miles	NAVTEQ	11/2012	National
TNC Lands: Caliente Ranch	957 acres	The Nature Conservancy	02/03/2021	National
WSA: Piute Cypress Instant Study Area WSA	170 acres	PAD-US 2.1	09/15/2020	National

Coverage of Values Queried that Produced No Results

BLM Buildings (National), BLM Horse and Burro (National), BLM Oil / Gas Leases (National), Campgrounds (National (BLM and USFS only)), Class 1 Airsheds (National), Electric Power Plants (CONUS, AK, HI, Puerto Rico, Guam, N. Marian Islands, and US Virgin Islands), Electric Sub Stations (CONUS, AK, HI, Puerto Rico, Guam, N. Marian Islands, and US Virgin Islands), Habitat (National), Mines (National), NPS Buildings (National), NRA (National), Natl Historic Trails (National), Natl Recreation Trails (National), Natl Scenic Byways (National), Natl Wild Scenic Rivers (National), Oil and Gas Pipelines (National), Other Areas (National), Particulates Non-Attainment (National), Sage Grouse Habitat (National), USFS Buildings (National), USFS Trails (CONUS, AK, HI, PR), USFWS Trails (CONUS, AK, HI, PR), Wilderness (National)

Infrastructure Values at Risk



1.6. Objectives

Incident FMU/Strategic Objective Code List

Unit	FMU/Strat Obj Code	Acres
CACCA	Central Cal General	340
CACDD	Kelso Creek/Kelso Valley	3.8
CACND	Isabella	2,274
CACND	Loraine	788
CASQF	GFOR	62,006

Spatial Fire Planning Inventory

Category	Value	Data Source	Currency	Coverage
Aqua Retardant Avoidance	2,433 acres	National - FS Land Only	04/01/2020	National (USFS Units only)
Mgmt Req: CA Spotted Owl	3,269 acres	CASQF	Current	Unit Level
Mgmt Req: Goshawk PACs	227 acres	CASQF	Current	Unit Level
Mgmt Req: RLS	22,529 acres	CASQF	Current	Unit Level
Retardant Avoidance	374 acres	USDA FS Enterprise Data Warehouse	04/01/2020	National (USFS Units only)

Incident Objective List

Activated	Incident Objective
07/21/2021	<p>Firefighter and Public Safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide for firefighter and public safety as the highest priority through sound risk management and Life First Principles. Fire management operations will not be initiated until all personnel involved have received a safety briefing describing known hazards and mitigating actions, current fire season conditions and current and predicted fire weather and behavior. Identify site specific hazards and mitigations to reduce firefighter exposure to environmental conditions. Ensure public safety through appropriate implementation of trail, road, recreation, and area closures. Ensure aviation operations comply with aviation safety procedures
07/21/2021	<p>Property Protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defend structures and infrastructure within the fire area and in the path of the fire.
07/21/2021	<p>Natural Resource Protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimize adverse effects from suppression actions on riparian areas and watersheds. Consult with resource advisor and cultural resource specialist.
07/21/2021	<p>Air Quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comply with State and Federal Air Quality Standards as applicable. Assess incident for potential smoke impacts and ensure management strategies address impacts.
07/21/2021	<p>Suppression Cost</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effectively manage costs of the incident by planning strategies and tactics toward a high probability of success in meeting incident objectives. Monitor all on-going operations to assure compliance with incident objectives.
07/21/2021	<p>Information Sharing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide accurate and timely information to agencies, stakeholders, back country users, and the public.

Incident Requirement List

There are no Incident Requirements.

Strategic Objective List

Unit	Shape/ FMU	Activated	Strategic Objective
CACDD	Kelso Creek/ Kelso Valley	05/03/2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All wildfires will be suppressed in grazing allotments. Provide protection for all identified cultural resource sites. Provide protection for willow/riparian habitat in canyons.

Strategic Objective List

Unit	Shape/FMU	Activated	Strategic Objective
CACND	Isabella	05/02/2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide protection for the WUI associated with this FMU by using aggressive initial attack to protect life and property. Minimize adverse effects of fire suppression activities on natural and cultural resources. Implement fire management activities so that soil is adequately protected against accelerated erosion. Actions in response to wildland fire will maintain or enhance healthy, productive and diverse populations of native species, including special status species; and prevent establishment or spread of invasive, non-native species to the extent possible. Manage and protect Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas in such a manner as to leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness by minimizing surface disturbance and alterations of the natural landscape.
CACND	Lorraine	05/02/2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide protection for the WUI associated with this FMU by using aggressive initial attack for protection of life and property. Minimize adverse effects of fire suppression activities on natural and cultural resources. Implement fire management activities so that soil is adequately protected against accelerated erosion. Actions in response to wildland fire will maintain or enhance healthy, productive and diverse populations of native species, including special status species; and prevent establishment or spread of invasive, non-native species to the extent possible.
CASQF	<Unit>	05/09/2011	Provide adequate fire protection at a cost that is commensurate with the resource values being protected (LRMP-Chapter 1 Section B Pages 1-2)
CASQF	<Unit>	05/09/2011	With natural and prescribed fire the Forest objective is to maintain 35 percent of the chaparral in young seral stage, 35 percent in middle seral stage and 30 percent in older mature seral stage (LRMP-Chapter 2 Section XIV.B Pages 2-12)
CASQF	<Unit>	05/09/2011	Meet visual quality objectives established by this plan. (Nothing specific to wildfires) (LRMP-Chapter 4 Section B.9 Pages 4-2)
CASQF	<Unit>	07/15/2012	<p>Aerial retardant drops are not allowed in mapped avoidance areas (on National Forest system lands) for threatened, endangered, proposed, candidate or sensitive (TEPCS) species or in waterways. This national direction is mandatory and would be implemented except in cases where human life or public safety is threatened and retardant use within avoidance areas could be reasonably expected to alleviate that threat.</p> <p>Nationwide Aerial Application of Fire Retardant on National Forest System Land; Record of Decision; December 2011; page 2</p>
CASQF	GFOR	05/24/2018	Goals for fire and fuels management include reducing threats to communities and wildlife habitat from large, severe wildfires and re-introducing fire into fire-adapted ecosystems. Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment ROD, 2004 Page 34.
CASQF	GFOR	05/24/2018	Lightning caused fires may be used to reduce fuel loads or to provide other resource benefits, such as conserving populations of fire dependent species. Before wildland fires can be used, national forest managers must prepare a fire management plan that describes how prescribed fires and naturally caused wildland fires will achieve resource management objectives. Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment ROD 2004 Page 35.

Management Requirement List

Unit	Shape/FMU	Activated	Management Requirement
	Aqua Retardant Avoidance	06/18/2013	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. 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
	Retardant Avoidance	05/31/2012	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. 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
CACDD	<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.

Management Requirement List

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.
CACDD	<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.
CACDD	<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.
CACDD	<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.
CACDD	<Unit>	07/14/2013	Provide protection to values at risk that will be potentially impacted by the fire, regardless of ownership.
CACDD	<Unit>	07/14/2013	Provide post-fire erosion/sediment control measures to highly erodible disturbed surfaces.
CACDD	<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.
CACDD	<Unit>	07/14/2013	Monitor the incident to provide for timely and informed decision making as the incident changes.
CACDD	<Unit>	07/14/2013	District Manager or Field Office Manager approval is required for use of dozers in ACEC or other special designation areas.
CACDD	<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).
CACDD	<Unit>	07/14/2013	Fires occurring in Special Management areas (ACEC and or WSA) and known cultural sites will require notification to the on-duty Resource Advisor (READ).
CACDD	<Unit>	07/14/2013	Fire retardant will not be applied within 300 feet of streams, wetlands, ponds, springs, or riparian areas.
CACDD	<Unit>	07/14/2013	Limit emergency vehicles to existing roadways in special management areas.
CACDD	<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	<Unit>	07/14/2013	Firefighter and public safety will be the number one concern in all fire management activities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide for the safety of all personnel assigned to the incident. Assure that safety of firefighter, aviation, support personnel, and public is the highest priority at all times for the duration of the incident.
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	Isabella	05/02/2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request an archaeologist to clear areas prior to heavy equipment use.

Unit	Shape/FMU	Activated	Management Requirement
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request an archaeologist to be present for fires burning within the Keysville area due to the many historic cultural sites and properties in the area. Dozers should not be used within the Piute Cypress ACEC. Avoid off-road travel in this area. No suppression action is to be taken within the boundaries of the KER-311 cultural resource site (area is fenced).
CACND	Lorraine	05/02/2019	Request a Resource Advisor and an Archaeologist for fires in this FMU. Horse Creek ACEC is rich in cultural resources and significant paleontological values and line construction may damage these resources. Suppression activity in the ACEC would be more damaging than having fire burn through the area. Consider line locations away from known areas of importance.
CASQF	<Unit>	05/09/2011	We will consult with appropriate tribal governments and tribal communities regarding fire protection and fuels management activities that potentially affect rancherías, reservations, and other occupied areas (SNFPA ROD, 2001 and 2004 Page 52 and 25)
CASQF	<Unit>	05/09/2011	Maintain cooperative agreements and/or operating plans with all neighboring fire protection agencies. These agreements provide for coordinated fire management planning and the sharing of fire protection resources, thus augmenting the fire suppression and management capabilities of each agency. Fires that threaten lands of more than one jurisdiction are jointly managed. Initial attack planning is based upon using the nearest suppression force (LRMP-Chapter 3 Section C.7 Pages 3-16)
CASQF	<Unit>	05/09/2011	Fire Suppression will be done with minimum ground disturbance in the following areas: Bodfish Piute Cypress 310 acres, Ernest C. Twisselmann 860 acres, Bald Mountain 440 acres, Baker Point 780 acres, Slate Mountain 490 acres, Inspiration Point 270 acres, and Packsaddle Cave 40 acres. Established pursuant to 36 CFR 294.1(a) Regional Forester direction (LRMP-Chapter 4 Section G.2. Pages 4-90)
CASQF	<Unit>	07/15/2012	The Forest Service will report to FWS and NOAA fisheries (as appropriate) all misapplications of aerially applied fire retardant (on National Forest system lands). The report and assessment of impacts will determine necessary mitigation measures, remediation action, monitoring needs, and whether there is a need for reinitiation of formal consultation. Reporting and monitoring of misapplications of fire retardant is outlined in the Implementation Guide for Aerial Application of Fire Retardant. https://www.fs.fed.us/fire/retardant/afr_handbook.pdf
			Nationwide Aerial Application of Fire Retardant on National Forest System Land; Record of Decision; December 2011; page 4
CASQF	CA Spotted Owl	05/24/2018	In CA spotted owl PACS: 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. Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment 2004, pg. 59-61
CASQF	Goshawk PACs	05/24/2018	In northern goshawk PACS: 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. Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment 2004, pg. 59-61
CASQF	RLS	05/24/2018	The Responsible Forest Service Line Officer for the Wildfire incident has the authority to approve: Any necessary timber cutting or removal or any road construction or road reconstruction in emergency situations involving wildfire suppression, search and rescue operations, or other imminent threats to public health and safety in inventoried roadless areas. In this context timber is the dominant/codominant overstory trees. SECRETARY'S MEMORANDUM 1042-156May 30, 2011 Authority to Approve Road Construction and Timber Harvesting In Certain Lands Administered by the Forest Service. Joel Holtrop June 10, 2011 Memo: Secretary's Re-delegation of Authority for Certain Activities in Inventoried Roadless Area.
CASQF	RLS	05/25/2018	Use fire management strategies that will protect and preserve the Roadless area characteristics and minimize the impacts to potential wilderness designation. Some resources or features that are often present and should be considered in developing your strategies are: high quality or undisturbed soil; Natural appearing landscapes with high scenic quality, free from modern human control or manipulation; an area void of the evidence of modern human presence or occupation and are possible reference landscapes. Reminder: A road is a motor vehicle travelway over 50 inches wide, unless designated and managed as a trail. A road may be classified, unclassified, or temporary. (36 CFR Part 294.11 Definitions. Roadless Area Conservation - Final Rule (66 Federal Register 3272, January 12, 2001).

1.7. Course of Action

Course of Action

Active	Inactive	Action Item
07/21/2021		Full suppression strategies utilizing direct and indirect actions.

1.8. Cost

Estimated Final Cost

NAME	VALUE
Estimated Final Cost	\$5,000,000
Method(s) Used	Other

1.9. Rationale

Introduction:

The Peak Fire was discovered on July 20th at 11:40 burning approximately 950 acres of grass and brush south of Lake Isabella near Walker Basin. Evacuation warnings are in effect.

Risk Assessment:

1. What are the critical values at risk? Residential areas of Walker Basin, Claraville and surrounding buildings and infrastructure. PCT trail to the east, historic mining districts and proposed timber sale in areas. Active cattle allotment
2. What is the chance the critical values will be impacted, and if so what are the consequences? Chance of values to be impacted are high. Consequences would be loss of structures, timber value, historic mining history.
3. What are the opportunities to manage fire to meet land management objectives? N/A
4. What are the possible low probability/high consequence events? Areas is very active with recreation visitors. Pacific Crest Trail as well as Off Highway Vehicles frequent area. The communities of Claraville and Valley View are in proximity to area
5. Who are the stakeholders that should be consulted prior to making a decision? BLM, private land owners, Tribal Community and ranchers

Risk Decision:

6. What alternatives (objectives, strategies, and tactics) are being considered? Full suppression tactics being used
7. What is the exposure of responders for the alternatives being considered? Drive time concerns to ICP and fire, lack of cell coverage could inhibit communication. Hot dry conditions, historic mining activity, snakes, poison oak, rough terrain. COVID
8. What is the relative probability of success associated with the alternatives being considered? Utilizing fire scars and existing roads should help probability of success
9. What alternative provides for the best balance between the desired outcome and exposure to responders?
10. What are the critical thresholds that will trigger reconsideration of the proposed alternative and how will they be monitored? Increase fire behavior or injuries to fire personnel