
Appendix C

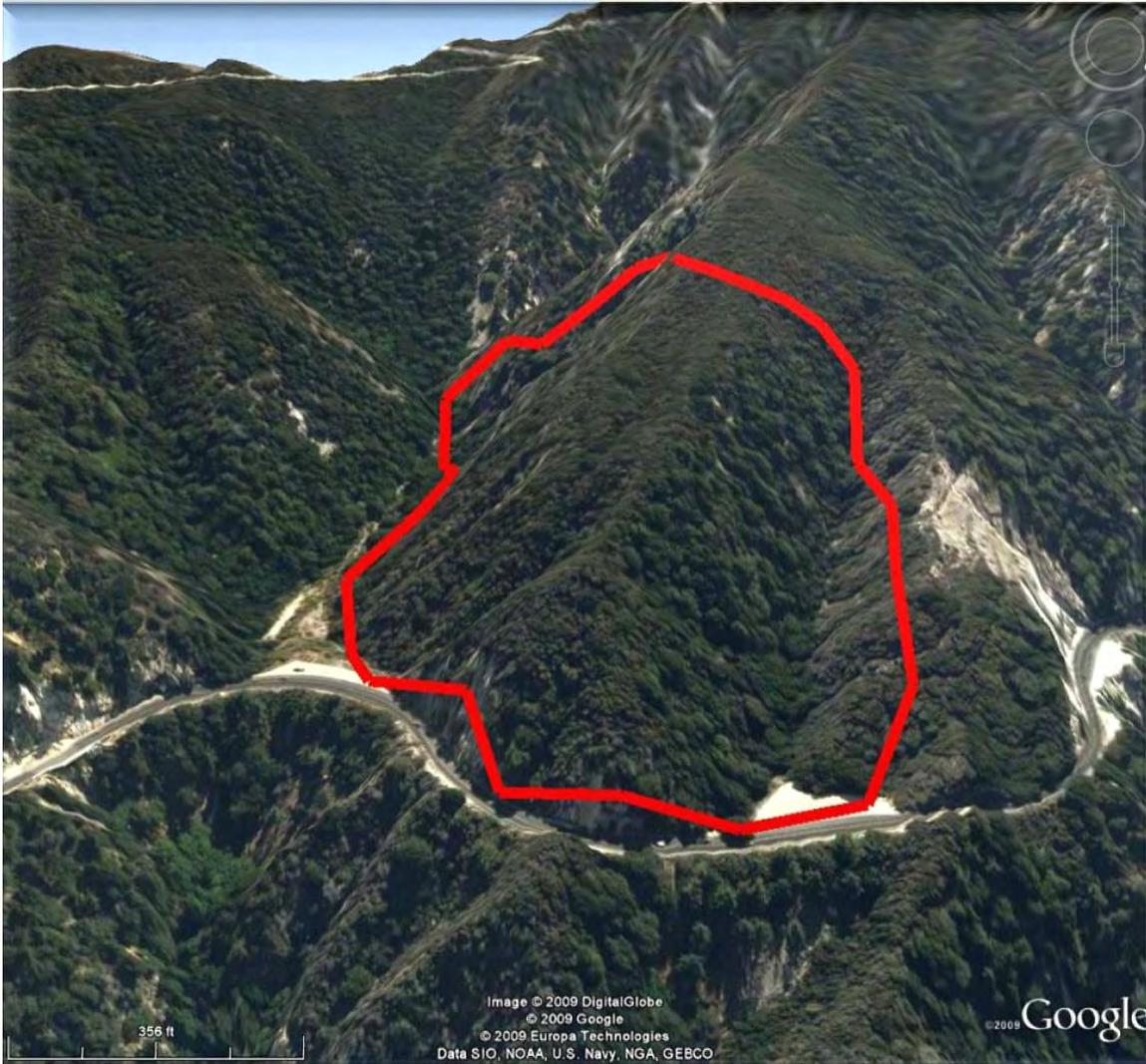
Station Fire Initial Attack Area of Initial Attack and Fire Perimeter (Google Earth Representation) Station Fire—August 26, 2009





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**Station Fire Initial Attack
Area of Initial Attack and Fire Perimeter
(Google Earth Representation)
Station Fire—August 26, 2009**





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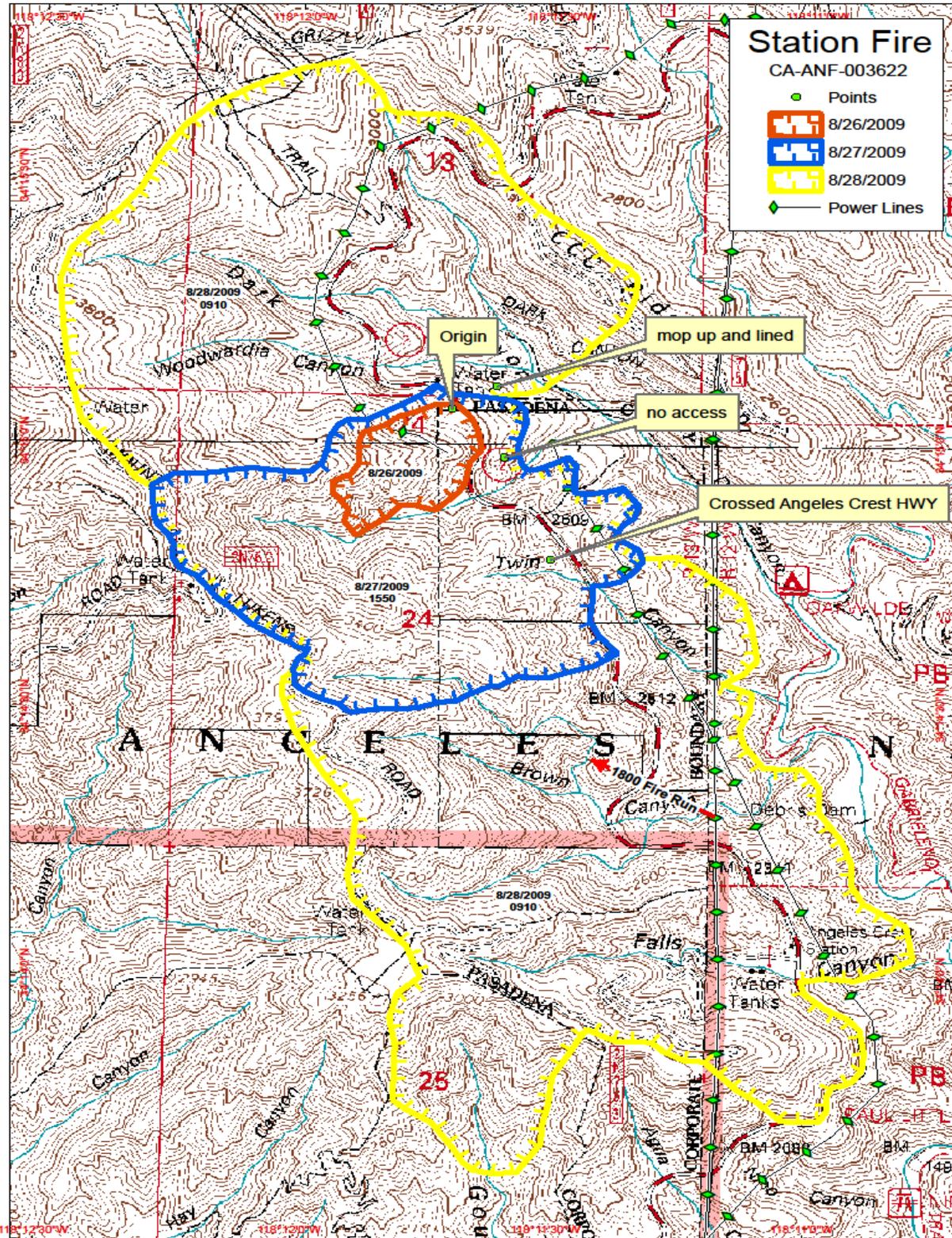
**Station Fire Initial Attack
Area of Initial Attack, Fire Perimeter, and Point of Origin
(Google Earth Representation)
Station Fire—August 26, 2009**



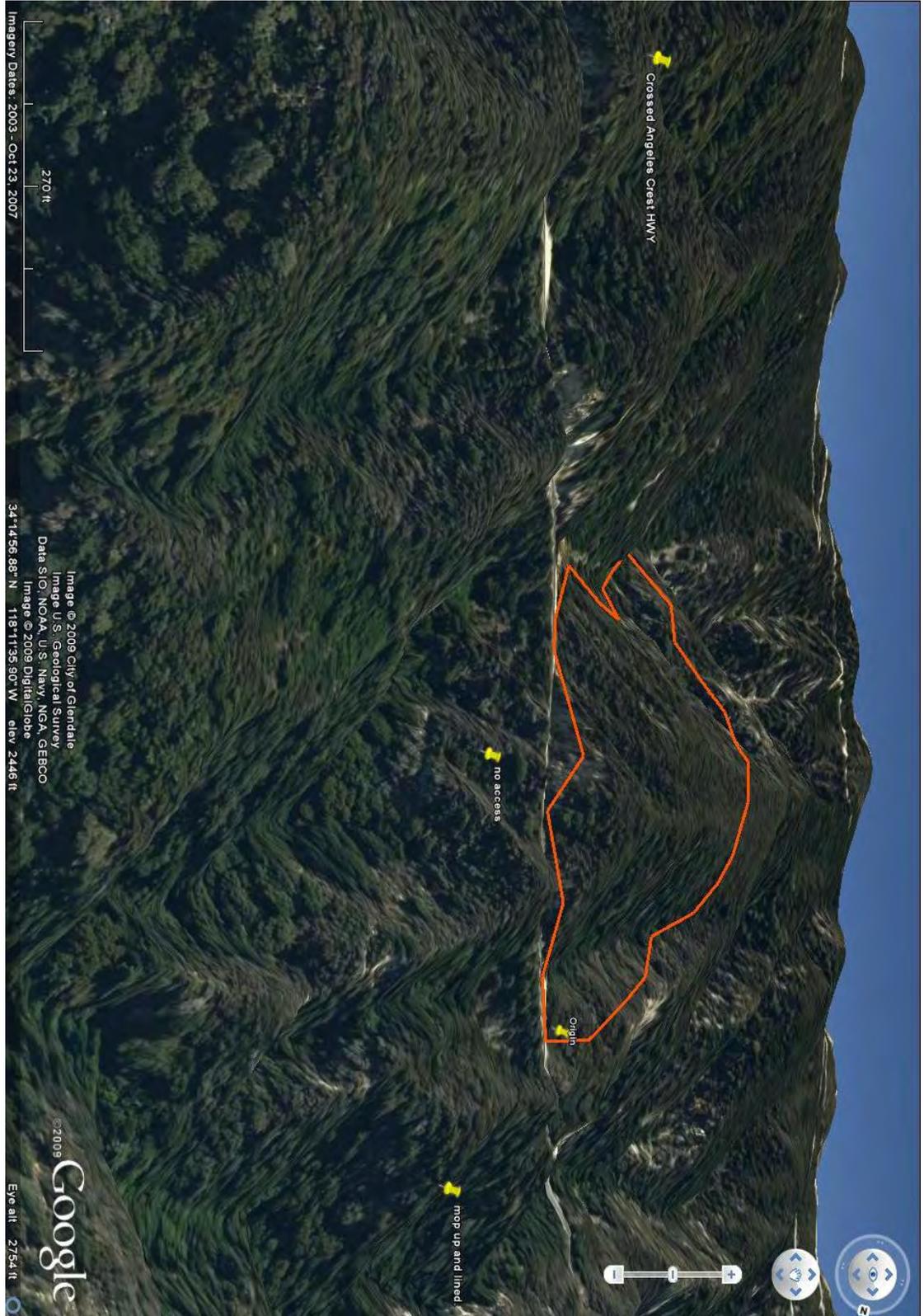


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Station Fire Progression Map August 26—August 28, 2009



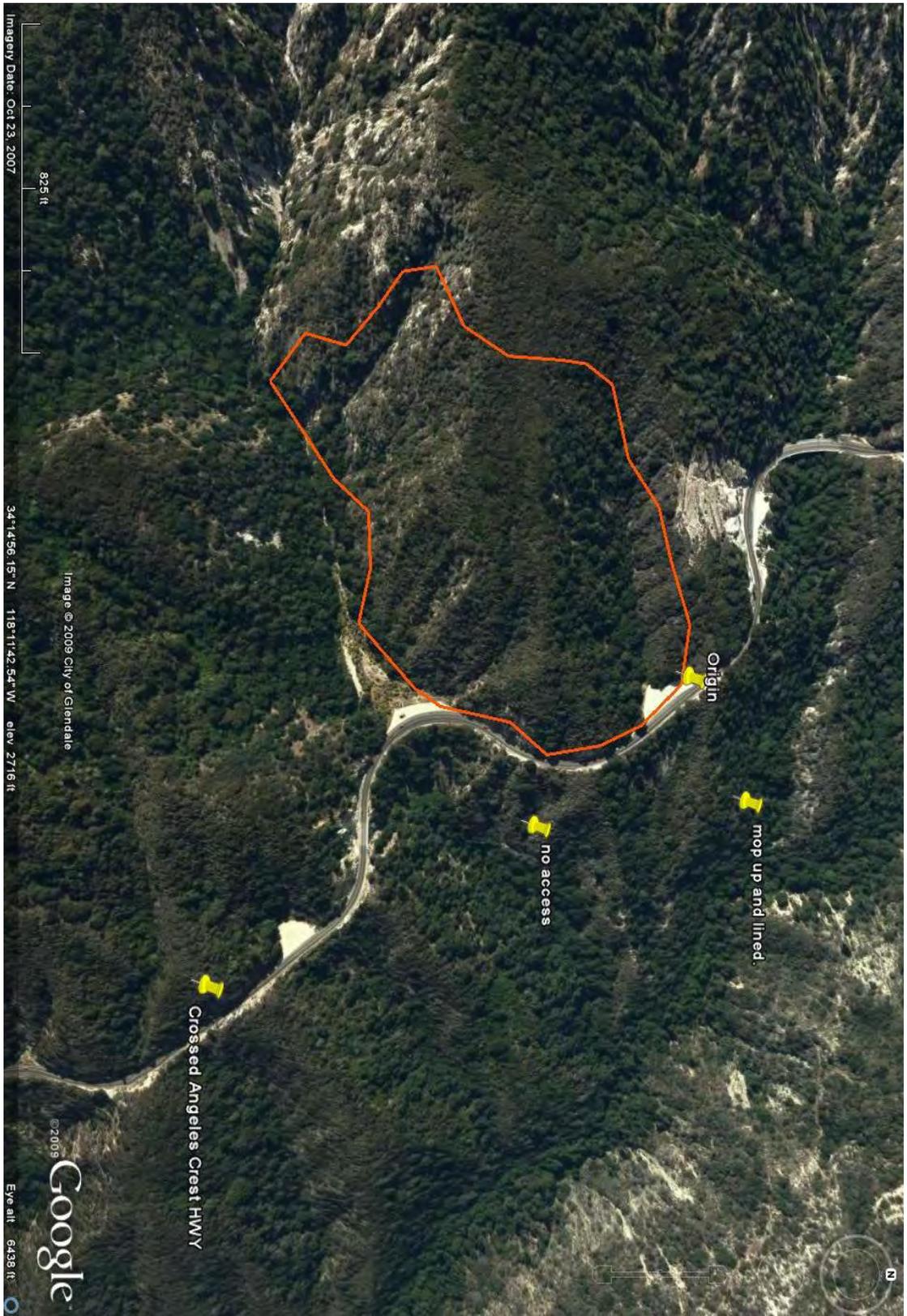
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Google Earth map demonstrating where fire cross the Angeles Crest Highway, the spot fire below the road, point of origin and where fire was lined



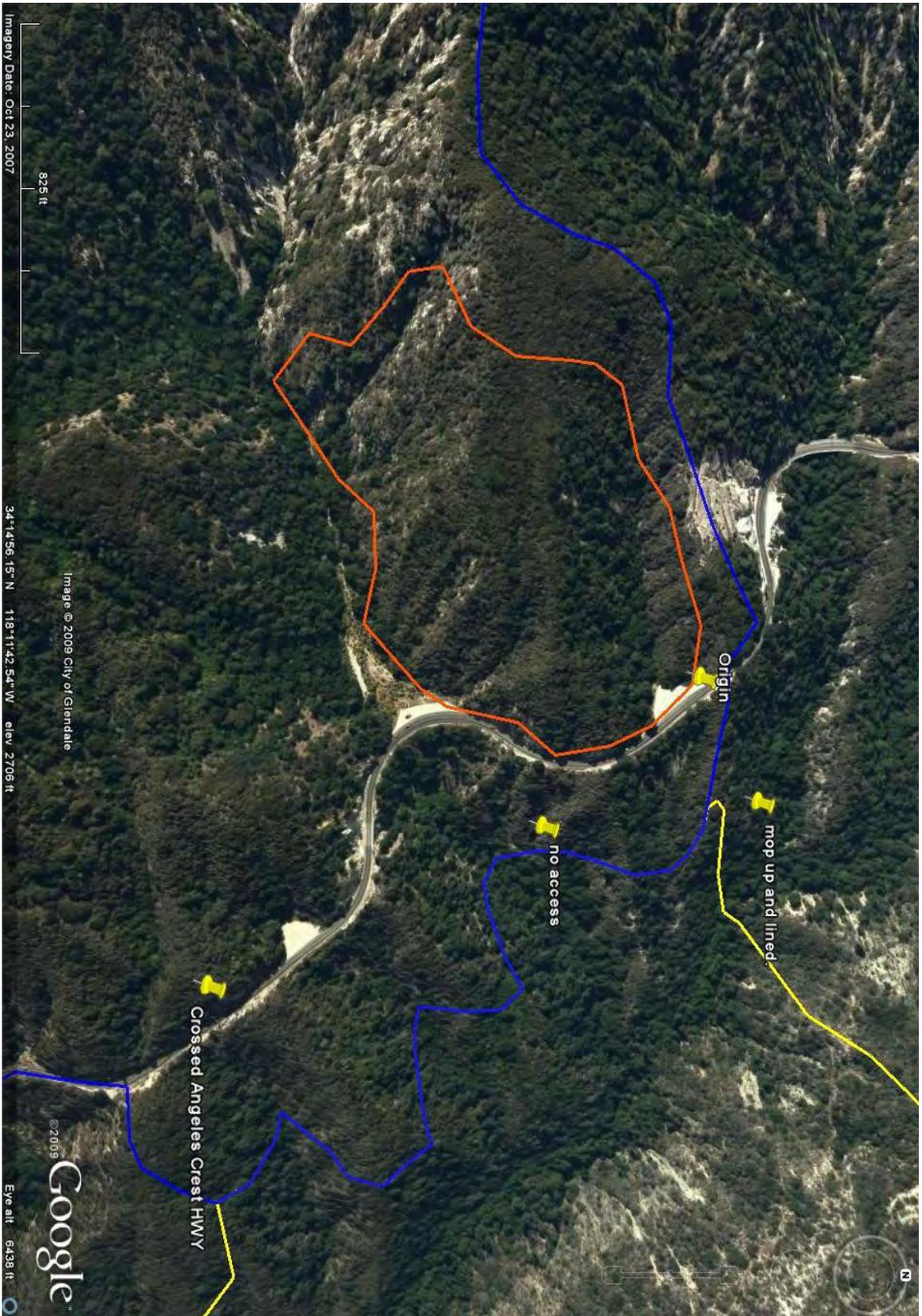
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Alternate view of fire origin, spot fire and where the Station Fire crossed the Angeles Crest Highway



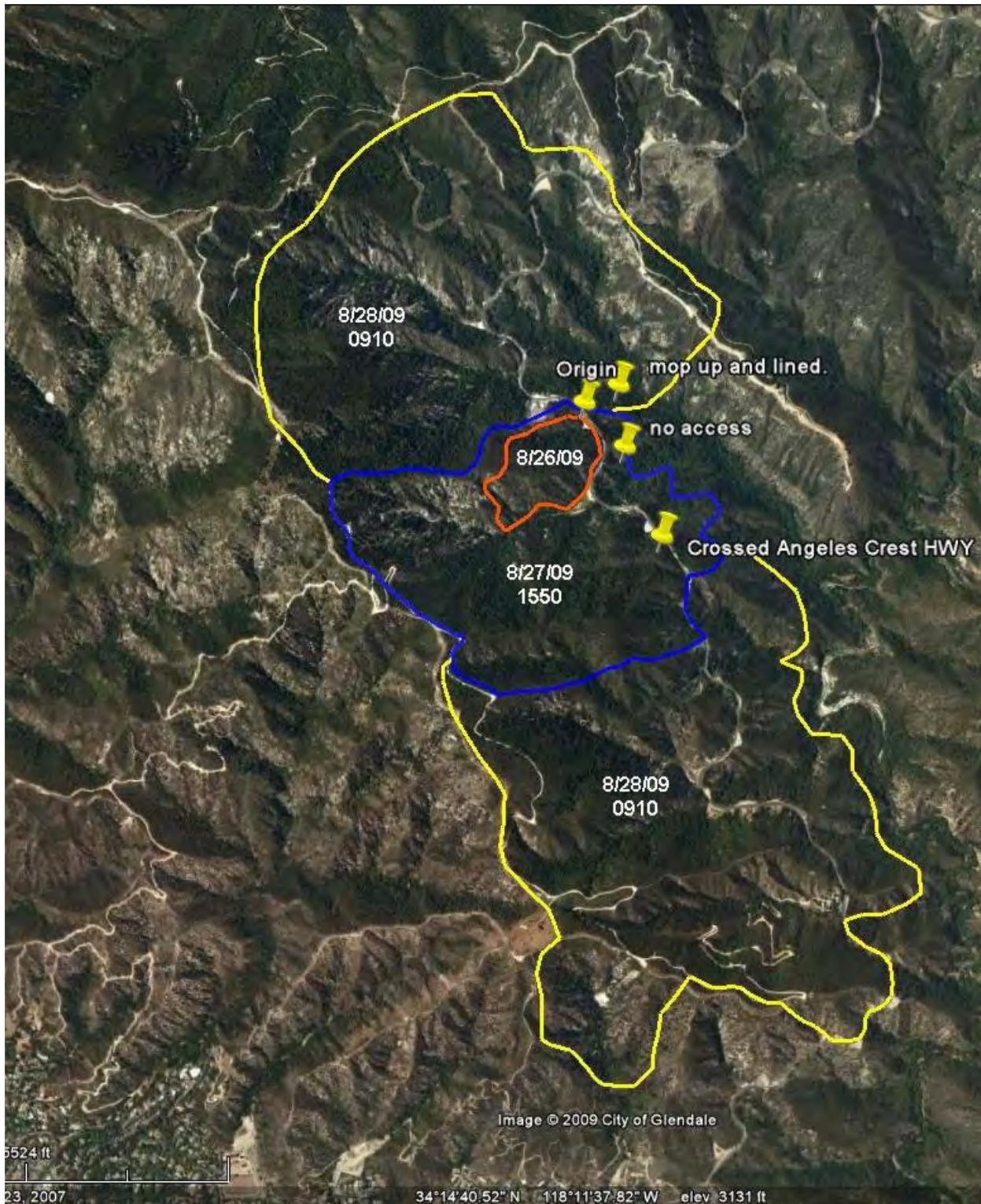
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Alternate view of fire origin, spot fire and where the Station Fire crossed the Angeles Crest Highway with fire progression lines
Representing the fire perimeter August 26—28, 2009



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Fire Progression Map from August 26 through August 28, 2009, at 9:10 a.m.



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Appendix D

Excerpt from the Angeles National Forest 2005 Land Management Plan Direction for Fire Management and Fire Suppression



United States Department of
Agriculture

Forest Service

Pacific Southwest Region

R5-MB-076

September 2005

Land Management Plan

Part 2 Angeles National Forest Strategy





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**Excerpts from
2005 Angeles National Forest Land Management Plan
Direction for Fire Management/Fire Suppression**

Page 1, Angeles NF Forest Plan Revision Record of Decision

“This revised forest plan meets our legal obligations to the people of the United States and the national forest environment that surrounds them. The Forest Service understands its role or niche within the network of communities throughout southern California. The Angeles National Forest is a unique regional feature with important resources that must be sustained over time. I believe that my decision maximizes the net public benefit (sustainability of social, economic, and ecological processes) to meet current needs and to leave options for future generations to continue to enjoy sustainable recreation opportunities, healthy forest systems and appropriate community protection from wildland fire. These benefits are achieved through proven measures that protect, maintain, improve, and restore the health of the national forests and open lands; reduce risks from wildland fire, invasive species, insects, disease and other threats; provide wildlife habitat; protect and restore unique vegetation and terrain; and perhaps most importantly, to provide a diversity of recreation, environmental education opportunities, and monitoring requirements, that are the cornerstone of our program emphasis for the future.”

Page 4, Angeles NF Forest Plan Revision Record of Decision

Chief’s Four Threats

The revised forest plan is responsive to the Forest Service’s 2004 National Strategic Plan and to the resolution of the four threats described by the Chief of the Forest Service (Publication Speech, 2003). These four threats include:

- **Fire and Fuels** – decades of fuel buildup, coupled with drought and disease, have created a situation that poses a real threat to the lives and property of people living in the communities of southern California. In southern California, fire is a fact; it is not a question if fires will burn, rather, it is a question of when and how intensive.

Page 6-7, Angeles NF Forest Plan Revision Record of Decision

Developed Area Interface: Much of the urban interface and concentrated use areas within the Forest boundary are included in the Developed Area Interface zone. Accordingly, much of our community defense work and fuels management activities in response to the National Fire Plan will be focused within this zone. The Developed Area Interface (DAI) zone includes the Wildland/Urban Interface (WUI) zone described in the National Fire Plan. Within the WUI zone there are two sub-zones called the WUI Defense zone and the WUI Threat zone. Areas beyond these zones can, under the right conditions, be included in the WUI zone and therefore are described

Page 6 Angeles NF Forest Plan Revision Record of Decision

As the WUI influence zone. The DAI zone is especially compatible with community defense work and already includes a significant amount of the National Forest System roads that enable access for community defense work or fire suppression. The zone is also compatible with the location of sites needed for a variety of special uses.

Page 13, Angeles NF Forest Plan Revision Record of Decision

Alternative 4a (Selected)

Alternative 4a adjusts the preferred alternatives by using selected elements from other alternatives, as well as making changes to the scheme of land use zones in response to public comment, tribal consultation, and internal review of the draft environmental impact statement (DEIS) and land management plans for the four southern California national forests.

Alternative 4a is focused on active management for the maintenance of healthy forests; community protection from wildland fire; managed, sustainable recreation settings and uses; and the management of threatened and endangered species. The alternative theme includes the opportunity for a low level of growth of recreation activities and the facilities to support increased use. Managed sustainable use of the national forests is compatible with the maintenance of long-term biological diversity and ecological integrity. The focus on community protection is complementary to the National Fire Management Policy.

Page 15, Angeles NF Forest Plan Revision Record of Decision

Given these criteria, I am identifying Alternative 4a as the environmentally preferred alternative. This Record of Decision has discussed the decision process and the rationale for the decision. Given the complexities of the management situation in southern California and the way Alternative 4a addresses the conservation and protection of plant and animal species and their habitat, the demand for human uses, and the critical need for community wildland fire protection, it just makes sense. The evaluation process that I have described in the previous section includes the evaluation of net public benefit, the key factors, and the attributes and advantages that cause Alternative 4a to stand out, in my mind, as environmentally preferable.

Pages 32-34 LMP Part 2: Angeles National Forest Strategy

Fire Management

Fire Management includes all activities involved with pre-fire preparation, fire hazard reduction such as brush removal, and public education concerning fire prevention and safety.

The Fire Management and Administration group formulates and administers fire management and safety plans, and oversees all fire management operations including budget and planning, general supervision, scheduling, and other administrative activities.

Wildland fire suppression 2005 encompasses all activities included in containing and mitigating the damages of wildland fires caused by either natural or human means. This program also includes national support of fire and disaster teams in other areas of the country. The primary responsibility is in supporting large suppression operations nationally; however, other types of assignments include assisting the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Past assignments have included earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, 9/11 disaster support, and supervision of the Columbia Space Shuttle debris recovery.

Prevention is based on three primary categories: education, engineering and enforcement. Education includes Smokey Bear programs to instill a fire prevention ethic in school children and Firewise community programs that target civic and homeowner groups. Engineering includes abatement of fire hazard along roadways and in high-use areas using fire retardants and removal of flammable vegetation. Enforcement includes executing state fire law regarding hazard abatement around structures, for both public and private land in the national forest. This is also done along all electrical transmission and distribution systems, (placed by public utility agencies), across the national forest.

Hazardous fuel reduction is the set of activities associated with removing brush and vegetation from areas where they pose a significant threat to human life, property, and national forest resources, and where they interfere with the health of natural fire-adapted ecosystems. Fuel reduction involves direct management of vegetation using prescribed fire, mechanical, manual, or chemical methods. This is accomplished by a multidisciplinary planning approach using resource specialists, local governments, communities and contractors. The national forest Fuels Officer provides overall leadership for this program, which is then carried out by Fire Management personnel and local government.

Suppression of wildland fires is the first priority for program managers. All wildland fires on southern California national forests are considered to be a threat to communities. Aggressive fire suppression and prevention strategies will be implemented near communities to achieve the objectives to protect life and property from wildland fire, subsequent floods and debris flows. National Forest staff plan to maintain the suppression organization at 90 percent of the most efficient level or higher.

WUI Defense and Threat Zones around structures, fuelbreaks, and vegetation treatments to maintain or restore forest health within community protection areas are the next priority. Over the next three to five years, vegetative treatments will be strategically integrated to maximize community protection efforts and minimize wildland fire size, while considering habitat needs. Mortality removal will be integrated with thinning within the community protection areas. National Forest staff plan to complete approximately 40 percent of identified treatment needs (see Fire 1 – Fire Prevention; Fire 2 - Direct Community Protection; Fire 3 - Fire Suppression Emphasis; Fire 4 - Firefighter and Public Safety; Fire 5 - Fuelbreaks and Indirect Community Protection; and FH 3 - Restoration of Forest Health).

Pages 124-128, LMP Part 2: Angeles National Forest Strategy

Fire 1 - Fire Prevention

Reduce the number of human-caused wildland fires and associated human and environmental impacts. Focus fire prevention programs on the urban interface, threatened, endangered, proposed, candidate and sensitive species habitat, vegetative areas threatened with type conversion and areas of major recreation use:

Continue environmental and fire prevention classroom education in local schools to reach the diverse communities the Forest Service serves.

Implement Forest Fire Restrictions and Closure Plan as appropriate, including an internal/external public communication plan.

Continue the activation and utilization of the National Fire Prevention and Education Teams as appropriate in order to augment local fire prevention resources.

Develop and implement a plan to expand structure hazard reduction from 30' zones to 100' zones of clearance.

Continue to refine the process of implementing partial or full national forest closure as appropriate in order to increase the margin of public and firefighter safety.

Linked to National Strategic Plan Goal 1- Reduce the risk from catastrophic wildland fire, objective 2.

Fire 2 - Direct Community Protection

Reduce the number of high risk/high value, and high and moderate risk acres using mechanical treatments, grazing, and prescribed fire. Identify and schedule for treatment the high risk and high value acres near communities and developed recreation sites, including the installation of Wildland/Urban interface (WUI) Defense and Threat Zone vegetation treatments. Highest priority should be given to those areas with substantial drought and insect-killed vegetation that present a significant threat to life and property in entire communities:

Promote removal of tree mortality adjacent to structures as the first step in reducing threats to human life and investments.

When National Forest System lands are managed for direct community protection, consider the use of Memorandums of Understanding with Fire Safe Councils as a means of allowing residents to meet state fire law or county brush clearance ordinances on a combination of private and public lands.

Herbicides or the repetitive use of prescribed fire may be used in the WUI Defense zone on National Forest System land to avoid expensive treatments of resprouting chaparral species.

Linked to National Strategic Plan Goal 1- Reduce the risk from catastrophic wildland fire, objectives 1 and 3.

Fire 3 - Fire Suppression Emphasis

All fires either on the national forest or that threaten the national forest will be suppressed. Wildland fires that pose life safety threats, threaten communities, improvements or infrastructure will receive a management response commensurate with minimizing acres burned. An appropriate management response (including a full range of suppression strategies) may be used elsewhere on the national forest where natural and cultural resource impacts along with fire suppression costs are primary concerns.

Cross train with other fire agencies to improve suppression coordination and performance on fires burning in the Wildland/Urban Interface or developed area intermix.

Continue to expand mutual aid agreements with fire cooperators in order to ensure the coverage of key fire stations during periods of fire resource drawdown.

Continue the evaluation of current and future fire station locations with respect to strategic location, changing demographics, suitability and operating costs.

Implement a "Fireshed" analysis of the national forest to either validate or modify current fire management strategies and tactics.

Linked to National Strategic Plan Goal 1- Reduce the risk from catastrophic wildland fire, objective 2.

Fire 4 - Firefighter and Public Safety

Improving firefighter and public safety is the primary objective in fire management. All other activities are tiered to this core value. Integrate fire management activities with those of other government agencies that share a mutual interest or benefit in fire activities on the national forest. Conduct fire management activities in a cost effective manner:

Improve residential inspection capability to enhance the defensible space around structures.

In concert with other agencies and Fire Safe Councils develop evacuation and structure protection plans that will enhance both firefighter and public safety.

Maintain program reviews, training and qualification standards contained in the Fire Management Plan.

Coordinate meetings, training and workshops with employees and cooperating fire agencies to improve fire and emergency operations capability and preparedness.

Cooperate with local agencies to develop and build-out an inter-operable radio communications system for emergency response and incident management in southern California.

Linked to National Strategic Plan Goal 1- Reduce the risk from catastrophic wildland fire, objective 2.

Fire 5 - Fuelbreaks and Indirect Community Protection

Maintain the existing system of roadside fuelbreaks and fuelbreaks along watershed boundaries to minimize fire size and the number of communities threatened by both fires and floods. Consider constructing new fuelbreaks on land outside of wilderness or other special designations.

Consider an opportunistic approach to fuels management. Take advantage of previously burned or treated areas to link future fuels and vegetation management or wildlife habitat improvement projects when doing fuels planning.

Utilize fire landscape analysis to aid in the design of future fuelbreak systems, maintain multiple lines of community defense, and to minimize future wildland fire size.

Develop a plan to minimize the propagation of invasive nonnative species during fire suppression and fuels or vegetation management activities.

Linked to National Strategic Plan Goal 1- Reduce the risk from catastrophic wildland fire, objectives 1 and 3.



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Appendix E



Excerpts from the Angeles National Forest

2009 Fire Management Plan

Fire Management Unit 2

(Area of the Station Fire)



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ANGELES NATIONAL FOREST 2009 Fire Management Plan



Prepared by: _____ Date: _____
David Kerr
Adaptive Management Services

Reviewed by: _____ Date: _____
John Thomas
Deputy Chief, Fire and Aviation Mgmt.

Reviewed by: _____ Date: _____
David Conklin
Chief, Fire and Aviation Management

Approved by: _____ Date: _____
Jody Noiron
Forest Supervisor, Angeles National Forest



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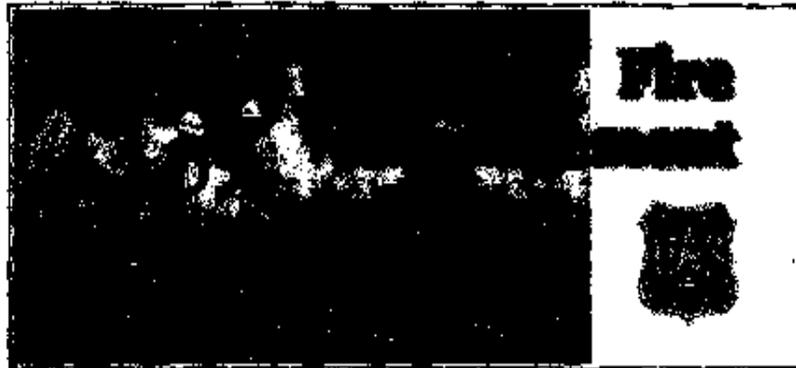
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05/28/2009 10:50

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ANGELES NF EOC
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BUDGET

PAGE 02/02
ANGELES NF EOC
PAGE 02/02

ANGELES NATIONAL FOREST 2009 Fire Management Plan



Prepared by: David Key
David Key
Adaptive Management Services

Date: 6/1/09

Reviewed by: John Thomas
John Thomas
Deputy Chief, Fire and Aviation Mgmt.

Date: 6/4/2009

Reviewed by: David Conklin
David Conklin
Chief, Fire and Aviation Management

Date: 6/8/09

Approved by: Jody Holton
Jody Holton
Forest Supervisor, Angeles National Forest

Date: 6/8/09



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Fire Management Unit – 2 – Mid-Elevation, Non-Wilderness

Fire Management Unit Characteristics

This Fire Management Unit is characterized by a mid-elevation shrubland system and includes limited in-holdings, reflecting a true wildland urban intermix fire environment. Scattered developments including Forest Service facilities, organizational camps, electronic sites and recreation developments add to the complexity of the fire situation. The density of fire suppression resources has decreased significantly from FUM 1, as cooperating resources no longer are available through automatic aid.

The FMU is best characterized by fuel type and fire behavior. The density of the fuelbed and canopy closure increases significant in this mid-elevation range. Grasslands sages fall out of the stand structure and a transition to woody chaparral vegetation occurs. Fuel loads increase to 16+ tons per acres (Weise and Regelbrugge, 1991) on many sites with an associated increase in fireline intensity and resistance to control. Aerial firefighting resources are less effective due to the closure of the canopy and increased fire intensity. Production rates decreases for crews and engines in this FMU as compared to FMU-1.

The standard initial attack dispatch to a report of a wildland fire is the same as FMU-1.

Topography and vegetation vary greatly within the FMU. Large portions of the FMU were burned during the Copper, San Fran, Bouquet, Williams and Curve fires of 2002. These fires were stand-replacing incidents and have modified the fuel component in major watersheds. The FMU includes the primary portions of the major watersheds for the Forest. These include San Gabriel Canyon (West, Middle and East Forks), Arroyo Seco Canyon, Big Tujunga Canyon, Little Tujunga Canyon, Pacoima Canyon, Bouquet Canyon, Lake Hughes Canyon and San Fransiquito Canyon. These primary watersheds and their heavily bisected nature represent the major topographic features that effect fire behavior and local weather patterns.

The lack of fire frequency in this mid-elevation range has left a plant community that is relatively intact, resilient and vigorous. While recent fires have affected large portions of the FMU, large expanses of continuous chaparral remain.

Aspect plays a major role in the distribution of chaparral species. North facing slopes include a live oak component that was missing from FMU-1. several species of Ceanothus begin to appear in the plant community and Manzanita also became a conspicuous element of the fueled. Chamise, lemonade berry, toyon and Laurel Sumac continue to be important species. Coulter pine at the upper elevation range of the FMU and Big-cone Douglas-fir are the coniferous species found. Big-cone Douglas-fir has been identified as a species of special concern in the *Southern California Mountains and Foothill Assessment*, since it has been identified as falling out of the ecosystem due to increasing fire intensity in and adjacent to the stands. This increase in intensity is associated with fire exclusion within the stands (Minnich, 1999).

Table 3.3. Acres by Land Use Zone in FMU 2.

FMU	BC	BCMUR	BCNM	CB	DAI	EF	EW	RW	Grand Total
2	91,677	26,563	124,151	2,023	39,621	14,368		10,011	296,682

The following is the Critical Biological (CB) Areas and the primary species protected (Land Management Plan Part 2, page 11):

- **Castaic** (367 acres) – Arroyo toad
- **Fish Canyon** (104 acres) – Arroyo toad
- **San Francisquito Canyon** (130 acres) - California red-legged frog, unarmored three-spine stickleback and *Berberis nevinii* (Nevin's Barberry)
- **South Fork Little Rock Creek** (12 acres) – Mountain yellow-legged frog
- **Upper Big Tujunga** (818 acres) – Arroyo toad, California red-legged frog
- **West Fork San Gabriel River** (506 acres) – Santa Ana sucker
- **Lower Little Rock Creek** (86 acres) – Arroyo toad

Incident managers need to be aware of the presence of these species and the potential effects of suppression operations on habitat areas. Direction issued from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service in 1995 indicates that firefighter and public safety will not be constrained in order to protect endangered species or their habitats.

In order to mitigate issues concerning TESP species and other resource concerns, a Resource Advisor from the Forest will be ordered on all fires where aerial retardant use has or is likely to occur in water courses or in areas of modeled/occupied habitat for threatened and endangered species. The IC is also responsible for documenting actions that occurred within known occupied and modeled habitat areas so that appropriate mitigation actions can be initiated after the incident.

Historic and cultural resources are present within the FMU and tend to be clustered adjacent to the broad valley bottoms, watercourses, Valley and Coast Live Oak clusters and saddles and ridgelines. The Forest archeologist maintains records of known artifact locations and can brief on-scene fire managers concerning these resources. The sensitive nature of the information related to heritage resources do not allow for full dissemination of this information to all module leaders on the Forest; however this information is maintained by the Chief Officers.

Real property abounds within the FMU and a comprehensive list of these properties is not useful. Pre-attach maps maintained by the Forest identify key facilities and communities within the FMU.

Strategies and Measurable Management Objectives

The resilience of the established shrub lands within the FMU make this Unit a target for the use of prescribed fire and other vegetation management treatments. Key suppression control features, such as the Santa Clara and Sierra Pelona fuelbreaks are located primarily within the boundary of the FMU. These features need to be maintained through the use of prescribed fire, mechanical or biological means.

Fire suppression will continue to focus on aggressive initial attack in attempts to minimize acres burned during wildfire. This strategy provides the best opportunity to protect resource management features such as Bigcone Douglas-fir and TESPC species habitat while protecting improvements and private in holdings aggressive suppression also helps prevent fire from burning out of the interior of the Forest into the adjacent wildland urban interface.

Fire prevention activities and mitigation work will assist in developing and maintaining defensible space around improvements, with prevention patrols focused on areas of high public use or clusters of historic enhance tactical fire suppression opportunities.

Objectives are:

- Provide an appropriate management response to reported wildland fires within the FMU. Maintain a minimum initial attack capability year round to assure an appropriate management response is provided.
- Assure a minimum of one qualified duty office is available for immediate dispatch to provide incident oversight on a year round basis. An on-call Chief Officer is identified for each Ranger District and a Forest Fire Staff Officer is available to respond to a reported incident 24-hour a day.
- Assure a Wildland Fire Situation Analysis is completed for all fires which are uncontrolled after the second burning period.
- Assure that wildland fires are evaluated for appropriate management oversight using the *IRPG and "Redbook" Complexity Analysis Guide*.
- Conduct prescribed fires within established prescription windows and with only fully qualified personnel.
- Coordinate prescribed fire activities with the appropriate air quality regulators.
- Complete fire hazard inspections for Forest Service facilities prior to June 15 annually.
- Complete fire hazard abatement work prior to July 1 for Forest Service facilities.

Management Constraints Affecting Operational Implementation

Management constraints in the area of fire suppression and fire prevention are minimal. Activities need to be closely coordinated with agency resource managers to assure that sensitive resources are protected to the greatest extent possibly without comprising firefighter and public safety or unduly placing private property at risk during fire events. The area of prescribed fire has identified operational constraints. These constraints include:

The South Coast Air Quality Management District is a severe non-attainment area under the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. The degraded nature of the air shed limits the number of allowable burn days constraining prescribed fire opportunities.

The presence of modeled and occupied habitat for TESPC species requires close coordination with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to obtain an effects determination for proposed treatments. This coordination and any mitigation actions required constrain treatment areas and burn windows.

Historic Fire Occurrence

While this FMU has a relative low number fire starts annually, it has the potential for large fire development given the nature of the fuel structure and the complexity of the terrain. Fires burning out of the wildland urban interface and into the Forest have heavily impacted the FMU. Flanking tactics utilized on fires starting in the lower elevations tends to push fire spread into this unit. Ignition patterns near transportation corridors. Lightning fires occur in the upper elevations of the FMU, however most lightning activity is concentrated in FMU-3 and FMU-4.

The Fire Management Situation

Weather patterns influencing fire behavior and historical weather analysis – The FMU has two unique weather patterns that influence fire behavior and activity. The desert side of the FMU as defined by Newhall Pass north through the Santa Clarita Valley and the Antelope Valley portion of the Unit. This area trails FMU-1 in supporting active fire spread and ignitions. The desert influenced areas experience strong winds in the late spring and summer as the thermal low develops over the Mojave Desert. The pressure gradient between cold marine air and the hot desert sets up strong circulation patterns that leads to gusty and highly variable winds. This desert-influenced portion of the FMU also shows the earliest curing of annual grasses and has the lowest average live fuel moistures.

While the same weather pattern impacts the front range of the FMU it is expressed differently, as the air mass still contains much of the moisture associated with the coastal zone. This can lead to low clouds and fog through the lower elevations, however this marine influence normally establishes itself below 3,500'. The fire environment above this inversion is significantly different. Fire behavior and suppression decisions can vary based on how deep the inversion has established. Drying trends for live and dead fuels as well as wind patterns are different based on this weather feature.

As the pressure gradient associated with the thermal low decreases during the summer, weather conditions between the desert influenced and front range portions of the FMU become more closely aligned.

Automated weather stations most reflective of the FMU are Tanbark, Warm Springs, Clear Creek and Camp 9. Camp 9 is operated by the Los Angeles County Fire Department.

Fire season determination – Fire activity in this FMU rotates around the Unit as the annual grasses cure and live fuel moisture drop. The annual grasses act as the wick to spread the ignition source into the live fuels. Curing dates vary annually, but can be as early as April 15, dependent on the amount and distribution of the winter rains.

Live fuel moisture sampling within the FMU occurs at Tanbark, Clear Creek, Little Tujunga and Coarse Gold. These samples are taken on a bi-weekly basis during the months of May through December. Monthly samples are taken the remainder of the year. This information is consolidated at the Angeles ECC and is available to Chief Officers as a decision making tool.

Fuel conditions likely to affect fire behavior – Some dieback of chaparral species occurred during the summer of 2002 as moisture stress impacted the vegetation. Manzanita is the dominant species impacted by the dieback, but some species of Ceanothus also display die back. This event is not wide spread and represents a localized change to the fire environment. Coulter pine, especially plantations at lower elevation display significant mortality.

From a fuels perspective fire behavior is a factor of live and dead fuel moisture, curing date and dead fuel loading. Cured fine fuels in this FMU are not generally continuous enough to cause fire spread at relatively high live fuels moistures. As the season progresses and live fuel moisture drops fire activity increases as the live fuels contribute energy into the fire environment.

Fire regime alteration – The fire regime associated with this vegetation type is high intensity, stand replacing in nature. The Fire Return Interval (FRI) is classified as 35 to 100 years. This return interval is contradicted by information found in Southern California Mountains and Foothills Assessment, which identifies the FRI as 50 to 80 years (Stevenson, Calcarone, 1999).

Overall the chaparral plant community is vigorous and resilient. Fire frequency is such that seed banks have been able to reestablish after fire and remain a viable source of recruitment for obligate seeding species. Spouting species continue to display viability after fire.

Control problems and dominate topographic features – Steep slopes and heavily bisected topography limit control opportunities within the FMU. Mechanized equipment is restricted in many areas to the primary ridge systems. Fires under typical weather patterns run to the ridge tops where changes in the alignment of the fire spread allow for successful suppression operations to be conducted. Lateral spread is a function of winds and fuel moistures. As live fuel moisture decreases, lateral spread increases in the chaparral fuel type, this lateral spread often allows a fire to reposition for rapid upslope fire runs.

The density of the chaparral fuels, especially fuel beds older than 20 years, reduces the effectiveness of aerial suppression actions as retardant and water is less efficient at penetrating the canopy and affecting the surface fuels.

Other elements of the fire environment affecting fire management – The wildland urban intermix consisting of private property, structures and federal facilities represent the greatest values to be protected. Resource values focus primarily on protection of riparian habitat, soil stabilization and water quality. Requirements for the protection of riparian habitats are found the LMP, Part 3, Appendix E and F.

The density of roads within this FMU decreases when compared to FMU-1. Lack of access is a limiting factor for fire control resources. The ability to maintain roads to “provide safe and efficient routes for ... fire protection equipment and other high clearance vehicles” (LMPR, Part 2, Trans 1) is an important fire suppression requirement.

