

Butte Creek Fire Management Unit

The Butte Creek FMU is a total of 118,675 acres. The majority of the FMU (110,819 acres) is within the Klamath National Forest boundary.

Protection Responsibilities

Protection Responsibility	Acres	Percent of FMU
Cal Fire	7,380	6%
KNF	111,295	94%
Wildland Urban Interface		
Wildland Urban Interface	Acres	Percent of FMU
Community @ Risk	62	0%
Defense Zone	4,682	4%
Threat Zone	35,756	30%

3.2.2 Guidance

Management Area guidance specific to this FMU is listed below.

Management Area	Acres	Percent of FMU
Threatened & Endangered Species Habitat	541	<1%
RNA / SIA/ CUA	723	1%
Forage	24,070	20%
Riparian Reserves	5,807	5%
Retention	1,056	1%
Partial Retention	5,942	5%
Winter Range	14,042	12%
General Forest	26,503	22%
No Data	1,057	1%
Private (may include BLM) inside FS boundary	31,078	26%
Private outside Forest Boundary	7,856	7%

Research Natural Areas

The majority of the Antelope Creek Lakes RNA is located in the southern portion of the FMU

Description

Research Natural Areas are examples of important vegetative, aquatic, and geologic ecosystems of scientific interest and importance, and serve as a baseline for comparing ecological changes. Conditions have developed with little or no influence from human activities. They are managed to preserve naturally functioning plant and animal communities. A network of RNAs has been established nationally.

Management Goals

Manage RNAs for the “maintenance of unmodified conditions and natural ecological processes” (FSM 4063.3).

Preclude impacts from human activities that would modify the value of the RNA. This is to maintain the area's value as a significant contribution to the Forest's biological and physical diversity and also as a gene pool for plant and animal species.

Promote and use RNAs for non-manipulative research and baseline or control sites for Forest management comparisons. Form partnerships with university and research communities.

Desired Future Condition

RNAs exist as examples of healthy ecological communities. Human influences are minimal. Management actions such as prescribed fire may be permitted if they further the management goals of the RNA. Non-manipulative research, monitoring and educational activities are ongoing within RNAs. Knowledge and information gained from RNA studies are incorporated into Forest management.

Fire Management Standards and Guides

MA1-19 Extinguish, as quickly as possible, all human-caused wildfires that endanger the values for which the RNA was established. Use "light hand" fire suppression tactics that cause the least amount of soil disturbance in the area. Allow fires to burn if they are within a prescription designated to accomplish objectives of the specific RNA as prescribed in the RNA implementation schedule.

Implementation schedules should address the sensitivity of each RNA to fire and establish specific guidelines for its use or control. Fire may be used to preserve a vegetative type when thought necessary in the implementation schedule.

MA1-20 Rehabilitate all suppression-related ground disturbance within a RNA using techniques appropriate to overall management goals of the RNA.

Threatened & Endangered Species Habitat

In the Butte Creek FMU the TES habitat consists of several Bald Eagle Management Areas in the northern portion of the FMU northeast of Mount Hebron and around Orr Lake.

Management Goals

Provide habitat conditions and management activities that contribute to the recovery of Federally listed T&E species and to Sensitive species found on the Forest. Emphasize the recovery of each species, by managing for quality habitat, consistent with ecological processes.

Provide for more than the minimum number of bald eagle and peregrine falcon pairs established by the Recovery Plans and disaggregated to the Forest.

Meet the habitat requirements as outlined in the *Record of Decision (ROD) for Amendments to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl* signed April 13, 1994 and the *Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement on Management of Habitat for Late Successional and Old-Growth Forest Related Species Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl* dated February 1994 (FSEIS).

high use recreation areas within LSRs and in areas adjacent to populated areas.

Bald Eagle

Description

The areas designated to be managed for bald eagles include known nest areas and winter roost sites. On the Westside of the Forest, these areas occur next to and along major rivers and in later seral stages of open mixed conifer stands. Nests may occur in large emergent pines in younger seral stage stands. In the Klamath and California Cascades, bald eagles appear to be highly selective for large ponderosa pine trees. Foraging habitat consists of large trees and snags within 150 yards of aquatic habitats.

On the Goosenest Ranger District, these areas occur across the District in moderate to open, late-seral stage mixed conifer and ponderosa pine stands. A Pacific Bald Eagle Recovery Plan was approved on August 8, 1986.

Management Goals

Provide bald eagle habitat that will contribute to the recovery of the Pacific bald eagle. Management activities that are consistent with the USFWS's approved Recovery Plan are expected to accomplish this goal.

Manage eagle habitat on the Forest to protect and maintain nesting and roosting sites.

Provide bald eagle wintering habitat over as wide an area as possible to provide for a dispersal of wintering concentrations of eagles.

Desired Future Condition

Eastside winter roost areas: These areas are stands of mature conifers, primarily ponderosa pine. Large snags and live conifers with open crowns and stout lateral limbs for perching are common. The vegetative features of the stands provide for protection from weather. These sites are isolated from areas of excessive human activity.

Eastside nest areas: These areas are open stands of mature conifers, primarily ponderosa pine. Nest trees and alternate nest trees within the stand are tall and large in diameter. They provide a good view of the surrounding landscape. The stands contain thrifty mature and immature trees that are available for future nesting use.

Standard and Guidelines

- MA5-58 Report wildfires within primary protection areas to the District and/or Forest biologist. The biologist shall be responsible for contacting the USFWS, if appropriate.
- MA5-59 The appropriate suppression response and minimum impact suppression techniques should be used.
- MA5-60 Use prescribed fire to maintain or improve bald eagle habitat.

Special Interest Areas

The Ash Creek Butte SIA is located in the southern portion of the FMU. This SIA was established for geologic values as an unusual rock glacier, glacial cirque.

Description

Special Interest Areas (SIAs) are sites designated for recreational experiences where education and interpretation of unique or special natural resource values are emphasized. Highlighted are botanical and geologic features to increase Forest visitor appreciation of resource values and natural diversity within the Forest.

For a detailed listing of all the SIAs, refer to Table 4-19, Acres Allocated to Special Interest Areas in the Forest Plan (page 4-117).

Management Goals

Manage for ecological processes and the unique features for which the area was designated.

Promote public use, education, interpretation and enjoyment of the special interest values of the area when such activities do not harm the values for which the area was designated.

Desired Future Condition

The vegetative, geologic and other natural features are enhanced to emphasize the unique resource for which the area was designated. Few signs of management activities are present, other than to provide public access and accommodations. Minor vegetative clearing is evident to allow

Forest visitors to see vistas and utilize the areas. Educational or interpretive information on the ecological or scenic values of the area is provided. Sites are developed to various degrees. Sites range from no trails or facilities (fostering an educational, primitive recreational experience) to development of facilities such as parking lots, restrooms, information displays, boardwalks, or trails suitable for heavy visitor use. Visitors are directed to SIAs through maps, signs, and other publicity as appropriate.

Standards and Guidelines

MA7-20 Manage prescribed natural fire, prescribed fire, and biomass utilization to maintain the ecological processes within the SIA. Protect all facilities and developments.

Retention VQO**Description**

This prescription applies to those areas identified as having a Retention VQO. Refer to the Forest VQO map (in the Final EIS map packet). These areas are scattered throughout the Forest. They typically are found: (1) in the foreground of high visual sensitivity roads, trails, etc., (2) in the foreground or middle ground of areas with Variety Class A scenery or (3) areas seen from local communities (USDA Agriculture Handbook #462, National Forest Landscape Management, Vol. 2, Chapter 1). These roads and trails typically receive high levels of public use, or access recreation sites or areas with visually pleasing scenery.

Management Goals

Provide a level of attractive, forested scenery by maintaining the areas in a natural or natural-appearing condition. Manage human activities so they are subordinate to the characteristic landscape. Also, manage human activities so they are not evident to the casual Forest visitor.

Manage for a programmed, sustained harvest of wood products in areas that are capable, available, and suitable for timber management.

Maintain stand health, as well as resilience to wildland fire, insect, disease, and other damage.

Desired Future Condition

The signs of management activities are not apparent. Views from visually important roads and trails appear forested and provide a natural or natural-appearing forest.

Vegetative or ground-disturbing management activities that have been implemented repeat form, line, color, and texture that represent characteristics of the landscape. Changes in their qualities of size, amount, intensity, direction, pattern, etc. are not evident to the average Forest visitor.

Standards and Guidelines

MA11-14 Use prescribed fire to reduce natural fuel buildups, to treat post-harvest fuels and to influence vegetative development or composition when there is no market for the slash or down wood.

MA1-15 Design fuelbreaks to mimic the natural characteristics of the area. On steep ground, design units that are operationally feasible and effective to treat fuels.

Winter Range

Description

Located entirely on the Goosenest Ranger District, this 82,900 acre management area encompasses areas identified by the CDFG as important mule deer and pronghorn habitat. Elk habitat within this area occurs west of Highway 97. This management area includes areas supporting grasses, grass-like plants, forbs, and shrubs in various ecological states. Both forested and non-forested sites occur in the area and provide forage and habitat for deer, pronghorn, and domestic ungulates. Much of the area is marginal for timber production. Intensive range management practices and structural improvements have been used to optimize forage production on these lands. Depending on forage conditions and weather patterns, the use of this area and adjacent management areas by big game will vary. Wild horses occupy a portion of this area.

Management Goals

Improve habitat for deer, elk, and pronghorn. Manage to provide high quality habitat as described in the Mule Deer, Elk and Pronghorn Habitat Capability Models (refer to Appendix I of the EIS). Livestock management actions within the area should be designed to maintain or enhance deer and pronghorn habitat as described in the habitat capability models. Consult with CDFG on herd objectives and wildlife use patterns within the area.

Desired Future Condition

Most of the area consists of well-distributed, patchy mosaics of big game cover and forage habitat. Browse species, particularly bitterbrush and mountain mahogany, are maintained in a young, vigorously growing condition providing high quality nutrition for wintering big game. Ultimately 50 to 80% of the area provides foraging opportunities. Openings in the forest occur

so the interior of the opening is no more than 300 yards from an edge of the unit. Pronghorn use openings.

Water sources are available and well-dispersed.

Domestic livestock use the area at sustainable levels. Big game winter forage and cover for deer, elk, and pronghorn is plentiful.

Big game cover provides protection against winter weather, predation and reduces the effects of human-caused disturbances, especially from vehicle traffic. Hiding cover is provided along human travel routes. Vehicle traffic is limited at certain times of the year. Ponderosa pine vegetation in many different stages of development and with varying canopy closures provides hiding and thermal cover for wildlife.

Pronghorn habitat is more open than mule deer areas, with less than 40% canopy closure. Forbs and grasses are abundant and support expanding antelope herds during the spring and summer.

Standards and Guidelines

MA14-20 Prescribed fire may be used to reduce fuel build-ups, improve the vigor and production of forage species and to maintain conditions within stands, conducive to animal movement.

Partial Retention Visual Quality Objective

Description

This prescription applies to those areas identified with a Partial Retention VQO. It encompasses 188,500 acres. Refer to the Forest VQO map (in the Final EIS map packet). These areas typically are either in the foreground of moderate visual sensitivity roads, trails, etc., or the middleground of high sensitivity roads.

Scattered throughout the Forest, these areas are primarily in the middle distances (1/2 to 3 miles) from selected roads and trails.

Management Goal

Provide an attractive, forested landscape where management activities remain visually subordinate to the character of the landscape. Manage human activities so they are subordinate to the character of the landscape.

Maintain stand health as well as resilience to wildland fire, insect, disease, and other damage.

Desired Future Condition

Areas managed to meet a Partial Retention VQO may show evidence of management activities but are visually subordinate to the characteristic landscape in form, line, color, or texture of landscape elements. Views from visually important roads and trails appear forested and provide a nearly natural looking landscape.

Lands capable of growing coniferous vegetation are forested.

Standards and Guidelines

- MA15-15 Use prescribed fire to reduce natural fuel buildups, to treat post harvest fuels and to influence vegetative development or composition when there is no market for the slash or down wood.
- MA15-16 Design fuelbreaks to mimic the natural characteristics of the area. On steep ground, design units that are operationally feasible and effective to treat fuels.

Forage**Description**

Located entirely on the eastern portion of the Goosenest Ranger District, the 54,700 acre Forage Management Area encompasses areas identified by CDFG as transitory mule deer habitat. CDFG has also identified a portion of this area as being important habitat for pronghorn. This management area includes areas supporting grasses, grass-like plants, forbs, and shrubs. Both forested and non-forested sites occur in the area and provide forage and habitat for deer, pronghorn, and domestic ungulates. Much of the area has marginal timber productivity. Intensive range management practices and structural improvements have been used to optimize forage production on these lands. Depending on forage conditions and weather patterns, the use of this area and adjacent management areas by big game will vary. Wild horses occupy a portion of this area.

Management Goals

Improve habitat for deer and pronghorn. Manage to provide high quality habitat as described in the Mule Deer and Pronghorn Habitat Capability Models (refer to Appendix I of the EIS), commensurate with the time of use by deer. Livestock management actions within the area should be designed to maintain or enhance deer and pronghorn habitat as described in the habitat capability models. Consult with CDFG on herd population objectives and wildlife use patterns within the area. Maintain ecosystem health.

Desired Future Condition

Most of the area consists of well-distributed, patchy mosaics of vegetation suitable for big game cover and forage habitat. Browse species, particularly bitterbrush and mountain mahogany, are vigorously growing in varying age classes and provide high quality nutrition for big game. Ultimately, 50 to 80% of the area provides foraging opportunities. Pronghorn use openings. Water sources are available and well-dispersed.

Domestic livestock use the area. Forage utilization levels provide the optimum level of forage and cover for deer and pronghorn.

Big game cover is sufficient and provides protection against weather, predation and reduces the effects of human-caused disturbances, especially from vehicle traffic. Continuous hiding cover along human travel routes is maintained where potential exists. Vehicle traffic is limited at certain times of the year. Relatively dense canopies in ponderosa pine, or mixed conifer stands of various ages, provide for wildlife hiding and thermal cover. Vegetation is thrifty, vigorous and resilient to environmental factors, such as wildland fires and insect and disease attacks.

Pronghorn habitat is more open than mule deer areas with less than 40% canopy closure. Abundant forbs and grasses support expanding pronghorn herds during the spring and summer.

Standards and Guidelines

MA16-21 Prescribed fire may be used to reduce fuel buildups, improve the vigor and production of forage species and to maintain conditions within stands, conducive to animal movement.

General Forest

Description

Scattered throughout the Forest, these areas make up about 11% (262,000 acres) of the Forest land base. They are lands that are capable, available, and suitable to be managed for a host of resource conditions, including structural component and commercial outputs. They currently support a variety of vegetation including shrubs, hardwood species, and various tree species in varying sizes and densities. They are areas where timber outputs, consistent with Forest-wide management goals, are of a high priority.

Management Goals

Provide a programmed, non-declining flow of timber products, sustainable through time. These levels may vary from year to year, based on ecological processes. Maintain conifer stocking levels and high growth rates commensurate with the capability of the site to produce wood fiber. Intensively manage young regenerated stands to maximize growth potential.

Maintain stand health, as well as resilience to wildland fire, insect, disease, and other damage. Emphasize salvage and restoration from catastrophic events. Reforest capable, but currently non-stocked, lands.

Emulate ecological processes and stand and landscape patterns where possible. Within harvest units, maintain appropriate structure, composition, and ecological functioning of the area.

Provide for snags and hardwood habitat to help maintain viable populations of wildlife species that require these structural components.

Meet the VQOs. Achieve less modified visual conditions when possible.

Develop a transportation system to transport Forest commodities efficiently to available markets.

Where possible, adjust planting levels to reduce pre-commercial thinning and fuel hazard costs in the future.

Desired Future Condition

The mosaic of healthy forest stands is comprised of a variety of vegetative species. The composition of individual stands varies considerably depending on forest type and seral stage development. Although openings with hardwoods, shrubs, grasses, and forbs are apparent, forest stands consist primarily of conifers. In some areas, the conifer component of the vegetation is sparse (due to vegetative manipulations or natural conditions). All areas maintain some structural components of older stands. Some areas support mature forest stands. The oldest stands are between 80 and 120 years old. Generally, this portion of the forest has

younger trees than the surrounding areas. Stand sizes vary with topography and the landscape pattern of surrounding areas.

Regeneration openings have clumps of green trees on at least 15% of the area. Existing seed tree and shelterwood stands retain their residual trees (3 to 12 trees/acre) for structural diversity.

Stocking control maintains healthy, vigorously growing stands.

Reforestation, timber harvesting, and stand tending activities are commonplace. A network of roads provides access throughout these areas.

Habitat for species, which use early and mid-seral stages, is abundant.

Standards and Guidelines

MA17-15 Use prescribed fire to reduce natural fuel buildups, to treat post harvest fuels and to influence vegetative development or composition when there is no market for the slash or down wood.

MA17-16 Design fuelbreaks to mimic the natural characteristics of the area. On steep ground, design units that are operationally feasible and effective to treat fuels.

Goosenest Adaptive Management Area

The majority of the Butte Creek FMU is part of the Adaptive Management Area.

Description

The Goosenest Adaptive Management Area (AMA) is located on the eastside of the Forest (161,500 acres). AMAs are landscape units designated to encourage the development and testing of technical and social approaches to achieving desired ecological, economic, and other social objectives.

The purpose is to explore localized approaches that may achieve the conservation objectives. These approaches rely on the experience and ingenuity of resource managers and communities rather than traditionally derived and tightly prescriptive approaches that are generally applied in management of forests.

Monitoring is essential to the success of any plan and to an adaptive management program. Hence, development and demonstration of monitoring and training of the workforce are technical challenges and should be emphasized.

Management Goals

The overall objective is to learn how to manage on an ecosystem basis in terms of both technical and social challenges, and in a manner consistent with applicable laws.

The primary technical objectives of the AMAs are development, demonstration, implementation and evaluation of monitoring programs and innovative management practices that integrate ecological and economic values. (Refer to Attachment A of the ROD for FSEIS for a partial listing of technical topics.)

The primary social objective of AMAs is the provision of flexible experimentation with policies and management.

The specific goal for the Goosenest AMA is the development of ecosystem management approaches including use of prescribed burning and other silvicultural techniques for management of pine forests, including objectives related to forest health, production and maintenance of late-successional forest and riparian habitat, and commercial timber production.

The AMA is intended to contribute substantially to the achievement of well-distributed late-successional habitat outside of reserves, retention of key structural elements of late-successional forest on lands subjected to regeneration harvest, and restoration and protection of riparian zones as well as provision of a stable timber supply.

Desired Future Condition

The desired future condition for the AMA will be determined through the adaptive management process.

Hierarchy of Standards and Guidelines

Management activities in the AMA will be conducted to achieve the objectives described in the Forest Plan. Standards and guidelines for LSRs must be followed when they occur within AMAs and management around these areas will be designed to reduce risk of natural disturbances. Unmapped LSRs are specified for spotted owl activity centers and for certain Protection Buffers.

Flexibility is provided to meet objectives for RRs. Standards and guidelines of the Forest Plan need to be considered during planning and implementation of activities within AMAs and they may be modified in AMA plans based on site-specific analysis. Otherwise, standards and guidelines are to be developed to meet the objectives of the AMA and the overall strategy. Coordination with the REO through the Regional Interagency Executive Committee is required.

Standards and Guidelines

- AMA-11 Actively explore and support opportunities to research the role and effects of fire management on ecosystem functions. Cooperation across agency and ownership boundaries should be emphasized.
- AMA-12 Standards and guidelines in the Forest Plan for hazard reduction should be followed until approved AMA plans are established. Fire management experts will participate on the local Interdisciplinary Technical Advisory Panel on all AMAs.
- AMA-13 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-14 Site treatments should be prescribed, which will minimize intensive burning, unless appropriate for certain specific habitats, communities or stand conditions. Prescribed fires should be planned to minimize the consumption of litter and CWD.

3.2.3 FMU Characteristics

Completion of this section is ongoing

Agency Administrator for FMU and major stake holders

- The FMU Agency Administrator is the Goosenest District Ranger
- Land Ownership/ Contact Info:

Goosenest Ranger District- District Fire Management Officer Mike Powell (530) 398-5701
Fruit Growers- Terry Salvestro (530) 475-3453 (ext 117)

Sierra Pacific- Robert Hoover (530)335-3681 office
(530)200-6487 cell

Roseburg- Steve Henson (530)938-5725 office
(530)859-1465 cell

Timber Products- Bill Turner (530)842-2310 office
(530)598-2322 cell

BLM- Timothy Burke- (530)233-4666

3.2.3.1 Safety

Hazards and Safety Concerns

Fiber Optic Lines

Railroad System:

The Butte Creek FMU has a high use railroad system running through the north end of the FMU. The tracks run West and East from the Whale back FMU around Grass Lake to Orr Lake then turn in a north and south direction from Orr Lake to the Butte Valley FMU around Jerome Butte. For railroad concerns contact dispatch to coordinate with the railroad corporation.

Collapsed Lava Tubes

Power Lines

Stay on main road systems during spring time do to soft soils

Repeater and Lookout tower on Orr Mtn. (Refer to evacuation plan)

Orr Mtn. Lookout trigger points are if the fire travels in a direct path towards the lookout and approaches roads #44N30X, #44N06X, or road #8Qo1.

Once fire crosses trigger points, lookout personnel will be notified by telephone and/or radio through forest dispatch to evacuate from the area. If necessary, a helicopter landing zone (LZ) will be improved for immediate evacuation of personnel. The LZ is designated on the map. The Lat and long for this location is as follows:

Orr Mtn. -----41.40.00 X 121 58.50

Protection Checklist:

- Close shutters if time permits.
- Shut off gas at the propane tank.
- Gather lookout documentation and items if time permits.
- Park vehicle pointing out and windows rolled up.
- Wear cotton clothing, handkerchief and goggles.

- Keep radio communications with dispatch open.
- Maintain possession of a fire shelter.

3.2.3.2 Physical

3.2.3.3 Biological

Sensitive Species:

The Goosenest is home and migratory range for a wide variety of sensitive species. It is important to coordinate with local Wildlife Biologist to find out areas of concern within the FMU. Please contact Christy Cheyne at the Goosenest District Office (530)398-5791. A list of some of the species identified within this FMU is listed below:

- Goshawk
- Bald Eagle
- Swainson Hawk
- American Marten
- Spotted Owl

3.2.3.4 Resources

Wildland Urban Interface:

Structures are scattered within this FMU and have been assessed by local fire prevention. A structure map may be obtained from the Goosenest Ranger District Fire Management. Within this plan the structures have been clustered into geographic areas due to the high number. For more information on these areas please contact the Fire Prevention Battalion at (530) 398-5725. Areas are listed below:

- Mt. Shasta Woods
- Bray
- Round Valley
- Jerome Butte
- Pollic Flat
- Duck Lake Cabin
- Shafter Campground
- Deer Mtn. Camp Ground/ Snow Mobile Park
- Orr lake Camp Ground
- Orr Mtn. Lookout/ Repeater site (Tone 9)
- Hart's Meadow
- Little Deer Cabin

Cultural and Historic:

The Goosenest has a high volume of cultural and historic sites within the FMU. Pay special consideration to areas along Butte Creek, Orr Lake and Dead Steer Flat. Please take extra precaution in any area of this FMU. Please contact Jeanne Geotz (530)398-5742 at the Goosenest Ranger District for further information.

Public use:

Developed and disperse camp sites are located along Butte Creek, Butte Sink and Orr Lake. These areas see a high amount of use during summer months.

Developed sites include:

- Shafter Campground
- Orr Lake

Orr Mountain Lookout:

Orr Mt. Lookout is a forty foot steel tower and is located three miles North of Bray. There is a forest telecommunication repeater station in a Com/Unit building at the base of the tower. Grass, brush and timber surround the lookout. Orr Mt. receives a moderate amount of public visitors during fire season. Orr Mtn. is staffed seven days a week during fire season.

Orr Mtn. lookout is within a 1/2 hour drive time from the District Office.

Grazing Allotments:

Allotment:	Permittee:	Acres	Location	Season of Use:
Horsethief	Mike Crebbin	30166	Horsethief Creek, Murphy Well Litte Deer Mtn, First Spring	6/01 to 9/30
Deer Mountain	Don Coonrod Tim and Kris Coonrod,	18063	Deer Mtn Whaleback	6/01 to 9/30
SUP-Hart Meadow	Ed and Betty Hart	2000	Upper Butte Creek, Harts Meadow	06/01 to 9/30
Mount Hebron	Blair Smith & Sons	9003	Mt Hebron, Harlan Davis Canyon	5/15 to 7/15
Shafter	Wes Truax, Lora Truax	7120	Shafter C.G. Lower Butte Creek	5/16 to 8/31
Orr Lake	Brice and Pat Martin	4400	Orr Estate	06/01 to 09/30

3.2.4 FMU Fire Environment

Completion of this section is ongoing

3.2.4.1 Fire Behavior**3.2.3.2 Weather**