

Notice of Exemption

Appendix E

To: Office of Planning and Research
P.O. Box 3044, Room 113
Sacramento, CA 95812-3044

County Clerk

County of: Butte

155 Nelson Ave

Oroville, CA 95965

From: (Public Agency): _____
150 Chuck Yeager Way, Ste A
Oroville, CA 95965

(Address)

Project Title: Butte Prescribed Burn Association Programmatic Burn Plan, October 2025

Project Applicant: Butte County Resource Conservation District

Project Location - Specific: Numerous locations across Butte County. See table (page 3 of accompanying burn plan).

Project Location - City: Unincorporated Project Location - County: Butte

Description of Nature, Purpose and Beneficiaries of Project:

This project is funded by several State grants to increase pace and scale of prescribed burning throughout Butte County to improve fire resilience, restore forest/community health, and rebuild rural skill sets around the practical use of beneficial fire. The project will equip private landowners with the knowledge and skills to use prescribed burning as a fuels management tool, decrease fuel continuity, and reduce the probability of catastrophic wildfire. The proposed project benefits landowners, neighbors, suppression agencies, local native plant and animal communities, and the state's forest and rangeland resources.

Name of Public Agency Approving Project: Butte County Resource Conservation District

Name of Person or Agency Carrying Out Project: Butte County Resource Conservation District

Exempt Status: (check one):

- ☐ Ministerial (Sec. 21080(b)(1); 15268);
- ☐ Declared Emergency (Sec. 21080(b)(3); 15269(a));
- ☐ Emergency Project (Sec. 21080(b)(4); 15269(b)(c));
- ☒ Categorical Exemption. State type and section number: Minor Alterations to Land, §15304
- ☐ Statutory Exemptions. State code number: _____

Reasons why project is exempt:

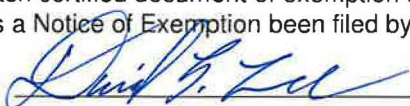
The project consists of low intensity prescribed underburns to improve community fire resiliency, reduce risks to first responders during a wildfire, and preserve the ecological integrity of the property before and during wildfire. While the burn units are diverse, the burn plan identifies hazard mitigation tactics and ensures the conservation of ecological and cultural resources for each individual unit. Under the specified prescription(s), the burn(s) will result in the combustion of primarily fine and 10-hour fuels. Butte County native species within the burn units benefit from low-to moderate-intensity fire, especially during fall and winter; for spring burns, ground-nesting bird surveys would be conducted in advance of burns. Ground disturbance would be superficial and minimal; existing holding features will be utilized as burn boundaries or new holding features would be created as needed by removing organic surface debris accumulated over the last 50 years to expose the mineral soil surface. The proposed units are located in the wildland-urban interface, surrounded by a mix of roads, homes, and forests. The project does not have the potential to result in the taking of endangered, rare, or threatened species nor in significant erosion and sedimentation of surface waters. The project qualifies for exemption from comprehensive CEQA analysis under Class 4 (minor alterations to land).

Lead Agency

Contact Person: Thad Walker or Dallas Koller Area Code/Telephone/Extension: (530)693-3173

If filed by applicant:

1. Attach certified document of exemption finding.
2. Has a Notice of Exemption been filed by the public agency approving the project? Yes No

Signature:  Date: 10/16/2025 Title: Chair, Board of Directors

Signed by Lead Agency Signed by Applicant

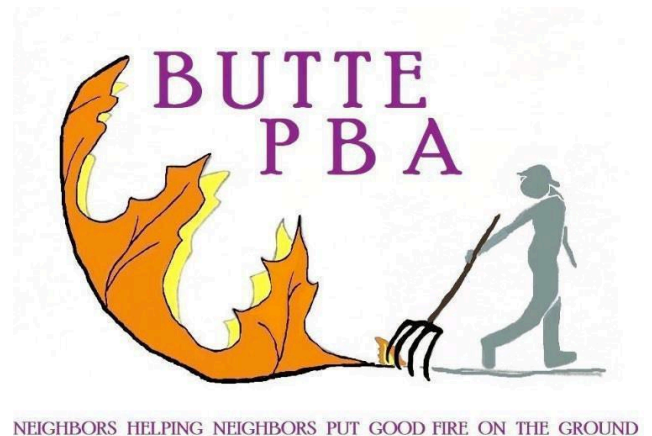
Authority cited: Sections 21083 and 21110, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 21108, 21152, and 21152.1, Public Resources Code.

Date Received for filing at OPR: _____

Butte Prescribed Burn Association Programmatic Burn Plan

Dallas Koller CARx

Abstract: This programmatic burn plan identifies resources and conditions necessary to bring prescribed fire (also known as *planned* or *controlled fire*) back to the landscape of Butte County through the empowerment of Butte County's private landowners. The primary objective for all prescribed burning operations is to reduce wildfire risk for landowners, while also reintroducing fire as an ecological and cultural process to promote and maintain historically fire-dependent forest communities. Elements that are addressed include, but are not limited to, burn unit descriptions, prescriptions and objectives, safety hazards, resources needed for ignition, holding, and contingency, and a Go/No-go checklist for the day of burns. Burn units for 15 private landowners are identified totaling 313.25 acres. The burn units range in size from 2 - 68 acres. These units require minimal to moderate preparation to be ready for burning as of 2025; preparation primarily requires fire line establishment or refreshing where the unit perimeter is not already bounded by a road. This plan will serve as an umbrella document for the development of site-specific materials for these units. For all units, appendices can be added, as necessary, with updated burn unit structure and fuel conditions.



Updated
9/13/2023

Butte Prescribed Burn Association Go/No-Go
Checklist Worksheet

Date: _____

*The following document must be completed, signed, and followed in order to be considered
a Butte PBA burn.*

Print: Landowner Burn Boss (if different) Unit Name

Preliminary Questions

Circle Y/N

A.	Have conditions in or adjacent to the ignition unit changed, (for example: drought conditions or fuel loadings), which were not considered in the prescription development? <i>If NO, proceed to the Checklist section below. If YES, go to item B.</i>	YES	NO
B.	Have the appropriate changes been made to plans for ignition, holding, & mop-up AND been approved by landowner and Burn Boss? <i>If YES, continue with Checklist 1. If NO, STOP and consult with landowner and Burn Boss in order to create an amendment to the Burn Plan based on current weather and/or fuel loadings.</i>	YES	NO

Checklist 1 *can be completed day before ignitions, must be completed before Checklist 2*

1a.	Have CAL FIRE permit(s) been obtained, approved, and the agency notified? OR permits are not applicable?	YES	NO
1b.	Have Air Quality permit(s) been obtained, approved, and the agency notified? OR permits are not applicable?	YES	NO
1c.	Have ALL smoke management specifications been met?	YES	NO
1d.	Have ALL neighbors, adjoining properties, and other relevant parties been notified and/or invited?	YES	NO
1e.	Have ALL required current and projected fire weather forecast been obtained?	YES	NO
1f.	Are the fire weather forecasts favorable?	YES	NO

Print:

Sign:

Butte PBA Coordinator

Butte PBA Coordinator

Checklist 2 *must be completed day of ignitions*

2a.	Have local dispatch centers and fire response agencies been notified?	YES	NO
2b.	Have ALL prescription parameters been met? Is someone assigned to monitor conditions? (RH, winds, temp, POI)	YES	NO
2c.	Has ALL prep work identified by CAL FIRE permit and/or PUC landowner site visit form been completed?	YES	NO
2d.	Are ALL planned operations personnel and equipment on-site, available, and operational?	YES	NO
2e.	Have critical roles been filled by people with adequate experience to fill those roles?	YES	NO
2f.	Has someone been assigned to be in charge of mop-up or patrol after the ignition period?	YES	NO
2g.	Is there a contingency resource available? Have they been notified?	YES	NO
Who: _____ Equipment: _____			
2g.	Have ALL personnel been given a task, purpose, and endstate? (I.e. assignments and objectives)	YES	NO
2h.	Have ALL personnel been briefed on lookouts, communications, and escape routes to safety zones?	YES	NO

If all of the Checklist questions were answered YES, proceed with item C: Test Fire. Document the current conditions, location, and results. If any questions were answered NO, DO NOT proceed with the test fire: Implementation is not allowed.

Test Fire

C.	After evaluating the test fire, in your judgment can the prescribed fire be carried out according to the prescribed fire plan and will it meet the planned objective? <i>If YES, continue with ignitions. If NO, extinguish.</i>	YES	NO
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Sign:

Landowner

Burn Boss (if different)

Date

Overview of Burn Units

	Number of Units	Total Acres	Location
Mike Cutberth	1	5.3	APN: 063-260-005 11890 Doe Mill Road, Forest Ranch, CA 95942 Lat: 39.82808 Long: -121.66921
Marlene Fune	7	5.2	APN: 056-290-035 5280 Deer Trail, Forest Ranch, CA 95942 Lat : 39.9054 Long: -121.6410
Debbie & Greg Golet	3	6.4	APN: 017-030-040 13931 Centerville Road, Chico, CA 95928 Lat: 39.79784 Long: -121.64820
Brian Holcrombe	1	3	APN: 056-390-023 4100 Ten Mile House Tr. Chico, CA 95928 056-390-023
Byron Libby	2	3.3	056-110-060 145 Hollow Oak Rd. Cohasset, CA 95973 Lat: 39.9322 Long: -121.7315
Paradise Parks and Recreation District (PRPD)	6	7.2	028-120-021 6712 Pentz Rd. Paradise, CA 95969 Lat: 39.7801 Long: -121.5777
Alma Hayes & Ron Roth	2	17.5	APN: 047-230-149 122 Indian Cliffs Drive, Chico, CA 95973 Lat: 39.82730 Long:--121.83630
David Mitchell	4	2	APN: 063-240-044 12588 Doe Mill Road, Forest Ranch, CA 95954 Lat: 39.84825 Long:-121.66018
Kelly Munson & Joc Clark	5	44.85	APN: 047-280-067-000 14404 Richardson Springs Road, Chico, CA 95973 Lat: 39.82347 Long:-121.83670
Murlene Nunn	5	8.1	APN: 063-240-025 4925 Papya Rd, Forest Ranch, CA 95942 Lat: 39.8943 Long: -121.6689
Zeb and Laura Puterbaugh	3	5.1	APN: 056-160-0051 38 Vilas Rd., Cohasset, CA 95973 Lat: 39.89880 Long:-121.73803
Chris Rhinesmith	1	9	APN: 064-610-037/064-620-038 5768 Pashal Way, Magalia, CA 94954 Lat: 39.8355 Long: -121.6257
Greg Shandel	14	68	APN: 063-260-002-001 4833 Oak Grove Lane, Forest Ranch CA, 95954 Lat: 39.82499 Long:-121.67205
Lisa Speegle	5	8.3	APN: 056-390-043 4184 Ten Mile House Trail, Chico, CA 95928
Joel White	4	120	APN: 041-120-134 2552 Clark Rd. Oroville, CA 95965 Lat: 39:6439 Long: -1216342

All burn units are located within Butte County, California

Objectives:

A. Resource Objectives:

- Provide for firefighter and public safety during all burn operations.
- Reintroduce fire as an ecological and cultural process.
- Provide training opportunities where appropriate based on conditions and staffing

B. Prescribed Fire Objectives:

- For All Units: 50-100% litter consumption
- For All Units: Reduce any invasive weeds by 25%
- For All Units: Target less than 10% canopy tree mortality

Prescription:

A. Prescription Narrative:

This plan recommends low- to moderate-intensity broadcast burning to reduce surface fuels, minimize overstory mortality, reduce invasive weeds, reintroduce fire as an ecological and cultural process as well as provide for training opportunities. The Burn Boss and firing boss(es) will decide upon specific firing tactics to create optimal fire intensities. Each property has a specific and individualized prescription. Overstory mortality is acceptable but should be minimized unless specified in the individual burn plan.

Briefing

A. Briefing Checklist; including, but not limited to: (additional items may be added)

- ☐ Burn organization and assignments
- ☐ Prescribed Fire objectives and prescription
- ☐ Description of prescribed fire project area
- ☐ Expected weather and fire behavior
- ☐ Communications
- ☐ Ignition plan
- ☐ Holding plan
- ☐ Contingency plan and assignments
- ☐ Wildfire declaration
- ☐ Safety and medical plan

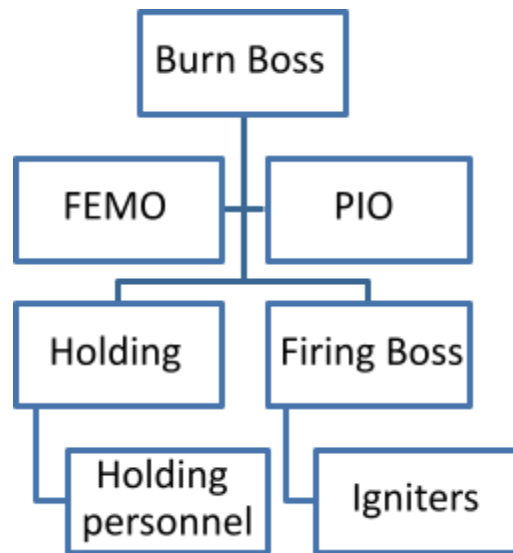
Organization and Equipment

A. Positions:

Staffing and organizational charts will vary depending on the availability of resources as well as the complexity of specific units/sub-units. The Burn Boss will identify organizational needs for each operational period. Organizational structure should be included in the IAP and covered during daily briefings.

A fire effects monitor (FEMO) is recommended so that weather and fire effects can be documented. The FEMO may be tied in with other tasks such as recording fire behavior observations, but should aim to track hourly weather, significant meteorological events, and take photos/video over the course of operations.

Example of recommended organizational structure:



B. Equipment:

The Burn Boss is ultimately responsible for determining required equipment on the burns. See “Minimum Organization or Capabilities Needed” in the Holding plan for minimum staffing levels needed per below.

C. Supplies:

Supplies will essentially be items to support ignition, including: mixed fuel for firing operations (3 parts diesel: 1 part gas), drip torches, matches/lighters, gloves for fuel handling, fuel moisture meters or measuring devices, belt weather kits, radios, GPS units, and needed suppression supplies that are standard on engines and for suppression. At the time of ignition, all necessary supplies will be on site. Due to close proximity to local commercial infrastructure, acquiring supplies quickly, even during burn operations, does not significantly add to the complexity of operations.

Public and Personnel Safety, Medical

A. Safety Hazards:

- Environmental hazards including: Uneven terrain, slips, trips and falls (especially on large/loose or slippery rocks), adverse weather (including snow, heat, rain, wind)
- Work hazards including: Fire, fatigue, smoke, snags, falling trees, uneven footing, slips, trips and falls, firing devices, vehicles
- Biological: ticks, mosquitos, wasps/hornets, parasites
- General hazards: dehydration, power lines, road traffic, unfamiliar setting, working in the wildland urban interface (WUI)

B. Mitigation: Measures Taken to Reduce the Hazards:

Daily briefings will detail known hazards, medical response plan, trained medical personnel on the incident, location of medical equipment, operational assignments, and LCES (lookouts, communications, escape routes, safety zones). Firefighters will follow the 10 standard orders, 18 watch-out situations, wear all proper PPE during all phases of operations, and all personnel will be in contact via a predetermined radio frequency,

Contact will be made with Butte County Air Quality Management District (BCAQMD) the day of the burn prior to conducting daily operations.

- The use of prescribed fire and smoke signage may be placed on major roadways around the burn unit, although this is not an explicit duty of the burn team at this time.

C. Emergency Medical Procedures:

In the case of an injury and when appropriate, information regarding this occurrence must be passed up the chain of command to the burn boss. The nearest highest qualified medically trained person will at least temporarily act as the Incident Commander (IC) and be responsible solely for patient care, while another individual simultaneously works to mobilize additional resources to the patient to facilitate transport of the patient. Inside of each Incident Action Plan (IAP), there should be a Medical Incident Report (ICS wf 206) for each member of the burn operation to follow in the event of a medical situation. A back up copy is also included in the IRPG, p. 118-119. Ground transportation by the closest onsite vehicle is the primary mechanism by which injured persons will be evacuated.

In the case of an injury where ground support is not appropriate, the Burn Boss or predetermined delegate thereof will contact emergency first responders to expedite the mobilization of medical services. Remember to NEVER DISCLOSE THE NAME OF THE PATIENT OVER THE RADIO. Persons onsite awaiting medical services will ensure that a patient is safe to transport and that they will be mobilized to the nearest predetermined location (helispot, gate, highway intersection, etc.) where medical personnel will then receive and transport to a location where higher medical care may be administered.

Details regarding information such as meeting locations for ambulances, and helispots, will be known to all members of the burn team, and are to be outlined in the daily medical briefing. Any change in day-to-day procedures regarding the medical plan will be broadcast to all personnel in daily medical briefings.

Test Fire

A. Planned Location:

A test fire will be conducted prior to making the final "GO/NO-GO" decision. The test fire should be ignited in representative fuels for the burn unit and in a suitable location that facilitates ease of holding with a good anchor point. The test fire will determine whether fire behavior is appropriate to meet objectives, consumption is adequate, and smoke dispersal is acceptable. The test fire should be allowed to burn long enough to give the Burn Boss a good idea of ease of ignition and holding, flame lengths, initial flame pulse, and wind impact prior to the start of main ignition operations. If the Burn Boss decides that the observed or anticipated fire behavior will meet objectives, the Burn Boss will announce to all resources that firing operations will continue. Otherwise, the test fire will be fully suppressed. The Burn Boss will work with the Firing Boss to designate the size of the test fire.

B. Test Fire Documentation:

1. Weather conditions on-site

Weather conditions will be documented for recording purposes and announced to resources prior to lighting the test fire. Fireline weather can be taken with a belt weather kit or other weather monitoring device (e.g., Kestrel).

2. Test fire results

Test fire results will be documented by the Burn Boss and/or FEMO if onsite. Results of the test fire and the decision to continue with firing operations will be shared with all personnel on the incident prior to proceeding.

Ignition Plan

A. Firing Methods & Devices:

Broadcast burning will be utilized to meet burn objectives. The Burn Boss or Firing Boss will determine the appropriate strategies for the unit. Firing devices may include drip torches, lighters/matches, fusees, or another feasible ignition device.

B. Ignition Techniques

Ignitions will build blackline off two-track roads, natural barriers, vegetation transitions, and/or hand line. A qualified individual will supervise progression of blacklining and use interior lighters in firing patterns that are fitting for the desired fire effects, topography, fuels, and weather. Coordination between resources is paramount to prevent holding issues and to keep fire effects within desired prescription. Head, backing, flanking, strip, strip head, ring, and point firing techniques may be employed alone or in combination at the discretion of the Firing Boss to meet objectives.

C. Patterns and Sequences

In all cases, the actual ignition sequence will be determined on the burn day by the Firing Boss or Burn Boss according to existing and expected conditions. Before ignition, any threats to values at risk should be mitigated. Firing and holding teams are expected to work closely together to see that the ignition pattern and sequence do not present holding concerns. Fuel type and winds should be the dominant influences on fire behavior and the primary factor in establishing the ignition pattern and sequence for the unit. Ideally, the test fire would be ignited on the downwind side of the unit. Following the test fire, ignitions can continue along a barrier that allows for a flanking fire or backing fire. Once a sufficient blackline is established as an anchor, flanking, strip head, or other appropriate firing tactics may be incorporated. Ignition complexity largely will be determined by size of the unit, resource availability, and day of burn weather and fuel conditions. The Burn Boss will change any of the firing patterns if they are not producing desired intensity during the burn to meet management objectives.

D. Minimum Ignition Staffing:

Firing or Burn Boss will be in charge of determining the minimum number of igniters needed for each unit. Among firing teams, there will be an experienced burner with each.

Holding Plan

A. General Procedures for Holding:

The primary factors that determine holding actions are the weather, fuel conditions, adjacent resource values, and the quality and extent of control features. This is continually evaluated and the Burn Boss will determine specific holding requirements based on these factors and the proximity of the burn to resource values; holding expectations and concerns will be communicated to all resources during briefing.

Primary control lines will include roads, handline, two tracks, and mow lines. These will be patrolled during fire operations. In the event of spot fires or slop-overs, size ups will be provided and containment actions will be immediately taken.

Ignitions will pause until containment is achieved, unless the Burn Boss deems this inappropriate.

Mop-Up: Any fuels threatening post-ignition containment will be assessed for mop-up based on hazard to personnel, hazard to containment, fuel consumption objectives, and smoke management concerns. Mop-up standards will be based on local conditions and described in the IAP (mop-up standards will describe how far into the unit snags, smoking fuels,

and open flames will be extinguished.) and may be modified by the Burn Boss. A suggested mop-up standard is all smoke, flames and residual heat, up to 100 feet interior from any containment line, be extinguished. Water should be utilized as much as is available.

Contingency Plan

A. Management Action Points or Limits:

Management Action Point– Documentation Element	Management Action Point Narrative
Designator and Description:	Butte M.A.P. 1
Condition:	Fire becomes established outside of the property boundary OR initial containment efforts for fire outside the unit will not be successful.
Management Intent:	Immediately begin suppression efforts. Convert the prescribed fire to a wildfire. Contact contingency resources to mobilize.
Recommended Action(s) to Consider:	A. Consider the need to initiate structure protection based on fire behavior and location B. Consider the need to order air resources based on fire behavior and location C. If ignitions are still active, evaluate whether to continue ignition or to secure the burn where active D. Consider whether evacuation is needed
Recommended Resources:	A. 2x type 6 engines B. Helicopter with bucket support (as seasonally available)
Time Frame:	A. 1-2 hrs callback B. 2 hrs
Describe the consequences of not taking the recommended action(s) (Optional):	
Responsibility:	Burn Boss
Date Each Action is Initiated (Optional):	

Management Action Point– Documentation Element	Management Action Point Narrative
Designator and Description:	Butte M.A.P. 2
Condition:	Group torching creating long range spots
Management Intent:	Suppress the prescribed fire to reduce control concerns
Recommended Action(s) to Consider:	A. Using water resources to directly attack the fire
Recommended Resources:	A. Minimum 1 type 6 engines
Time Frame:	A. Immediately
Describe the consequences of not taking the recommended action(s) (Optional):	
Responsibility:	Burn Boss or designee
Date Each Action is Initiated (Optional):	

Management Action Point– Documentation Element	Management Action Point Narrative
Designator and Description:	Butte M.A.P. 3
Condition:	Negative smoke impacts on values at risk or roadways.
Management Intent:	Reduce smoke impacts on values

Management Action Point– Documentation Element	Management Action Point Narrative
Recommended Action(s) to Consider:	A. Aggressively suppress smoke producers (heavies, etc.) B. Alternatively, increase aggressiveness of firing to increase lift. C. Contact dispatch to request LEO support for areas affected by smoke
Recommended Resources:	A. Minimum 1 type 6 engines B. Current firing configuration
Time Frame:	A. Immediately
Describe the consequences of not taking the recommended action(s) (Optional):	
Responsibility:	Burn Boss or designee
Date Each Action is Initiated (Optional):	

Wildfire Declaration

A. Wildfire Declared By:

Fire may cross the boundary of designated burn units and not be considered an escape. The Burn Boss will make the decision and announce to resources on-scene that an escape has occurred if fire behavior exceeds the capabilities of resources on-hand. A wildfire must be declared if:

- The fire crosses a property boundary;
- Contingency resources are not able to contain fire within 24 hours of escape;
- If current conditions, such as weather or National Preparedness levels, dictate otherwise.

If an escape is declared, prescribed fire activities will transition to suppression operations and dispatch will be notified.

B. IC Assignment:

In the event of an escape, the Burn Boss may choose to transition command of the prescribed burn to a qualified delegate, and run the wildfire and prescribed fire as separate operations.

C. Notifications:

The Burn Boss or delegate thereof will immediately notify the CAL FIRE station listed on the burn plan in the event of an escape.

D. Extended Attack Actions and Opportunities to Aid in Fire Suppression (Optional):

The onsite IC will establish an Incident Command Post (can be an ATV or truck) and Staging Area for incoming resources. The IC will establish a Unified Command upon arrival of the fire administrator of the affected jurisdiction (i.e., County Fire Marshall, local Fire Chief, and other personnel). Additional local resources will be requested as needed for extended attack and structure protection. Strategies for containing escaped fires will consider the safety of firefighters and the public to be paramount. Strategies will include flanking the fire until the forward rate of spread is stopped and/or burning out from natural or constructed barriers.

Smoke Management and Air Quality

A. Compliance:

Operations will meet all local smoke management guidelines.

B. Potential Impacted Areas:

There are several smoke sensitive receptors to all the prescribed burn units (see above for list of smoke-sensitive receptors). The burn team will take all necessary precautions to monitor weather conditions and ensure their compliance with the weather parameters set in the burn plan; special consideration will be paid to wind direction, dispersion index, and extended outlook post-burn forecast.

C. Mitigation Strategies and Techniques to Reduce Smoke Impacts:

Actions taken by the burn team to mitigate impacting smoke sensitive areas include but are not limited to, minimizing size of burn area, re-evaluating ignition techniques, and prompt and thorough mop-up.

If the areas are impacted by smoke beyond legal local limits, ignitions will cease, and active fire will be suppressed. If visibility becomes a hazard for driving, the following will happen in order as determined by the burn boss:

1. Vehicles will be posted equipped with emergency lights on highways to slow vehicles before visual hazard.
2. Ignitions will slow and avoid heavy pockets of fuel.
3. Ignitions will halt if number one and two do not mitigate the situation or if requested by BCAQMD.
4. Rapid mop-up will take place as needed. If residual smoke becomes a problem after ignition, mop-up will be initiated to reduce the smoke. At any time during the burn if driving conditions on roadways become hazardous, law enforcement will be notified, and roadways may be closed.

Post-burn Activities

A. Post-Burn Activities that must be Completed:

Immediately after operations, an After Action Review will be conducted. The burn will transition into mop-up status and, at the determination of the Burn Boss, patrol status. Ongoing monitoring will be conducted by the Landowner, Butte PBA volunteers, and/or other agency personnel

Appendix A

Individual Burn Plans and Maps

(Cuthburth, Fune, Golet, Holcrombe, and Libby)

Prescribed Fire Plan

2025 - Mike Cutburth

Name of Landowner or Land Manager: Mike Cutburth

Landowner Phone #: 530-891-4174 Landowner Phone # on Burn Day: 530-891-4174 Burn Boss

(if different from landowner): Dallas Koller (CARx)

Burn Boss Phone #: 612-220-4923 Burn Boss Phone # on Burn Day: 612-220-4923 Plan

Developers: David Mitchell/Dallas Koller (CARx) Date Created:

6/19/2025 Date Re-Evaluated *[if applicable]: _____

1. Project Area Description

Parcel Numbers of Prescribed Fire: APNs: 063-260-005

Location of Prescribed Fire: Address/Cross street(s): 11890 Doe Mill Road, Forest Ranch, CA 95942

Nearest/Responsible CAL FIRE/BCFD station: 23 Forest Ranch

Latitude and longitude (decimal degrees) Lat: 39.8280 Long: -121.6692

Unit name/ #(s), with acreage(s) :

Burn Unit 1- 5.3 ac

Fuel type/condition of fuels inside unit:

Oak and ponderosa pine forest with lilac, blackberry, and lots of French broom throughout. Some areas have been thinned and broadcast burned, resulting in light surface fuels. In unburned areas, surface fuels are heavier.

Fuel type/condition of fuels in areas adjacent to the prescribed burn area:

Oak and mixed conifer forest, thinned and unthinned, with primary fuel carriers being needlecast from pine and oak litter, as well as brush, including an extensive French broom infestation in the area. There are also areas of open oak woodlands with native and non-native herbaceous plants.

Prescribed Fire Objectives:

Objectives of prescribed fire are to maintain a well-spaced oak and pine forest with canopy densities and crown base heights that make crown fire and torching unlikely, even under severe burning conditions. Retention of well-established black oaks is a high priority in all burn units. Desired fire effects will reduce residual surface fuels and kill new seedlings that would eventually return the forest to its previously overstocked conditions, as well as open some areas into meadows with native grasses and forbs. Specific fire effects objectives are to reduce the surface fuel of 1- and 10-hour fuels by 75%. Ideally, this property would be burned every year to mitigate invasive French broom. This will cycle nutrients, sequester carbon, kill conifer seedlings, and reduce wildfire danger. The landowner has burned in the past, so other objectives include maintaining healthy fire return intervals and educating residents about the purpose and techniques of prescribed fire.

Description of Permanent/ Installed Firebreaks surrounding the Burn Unit:

Dozer and permanent roads surround most burn units. Additional dozer roads or handline may be constructed where needed.

Prescription:

Element	Minimum	Maximum
Temperature (F)	40 degrees	85 degrees*
Relative Humidity (%)	20%	60%
Mid-Flame Wind Speed (mph)	0	10
10-hour fuel moisture (FDFM)	N/A	N/A
Probability of Ignition (PIG)	20%	80%

* Higher temperature is OK if other parameters are in prescription. Pause and reassess at 90 degrees or if humidity dips below 20%

Wind Direction: All directions OK. If winds are sustained above 6 mph, any single prescription parameter outside of the values above will halt ignitions until holding, firing, and burn bosses/leaders agree it is safe to proceed.

Ranges are provided to offer flexibility for safe burning in various conditions. The burn should not continue if all parameters are at the hot end of the prescriptions. However, when one parameter approaches the high end, the burn team will carefully monitor the others every 30 minutes, and if one or more prescription parameters are outside of the ranges above, then firing will pause, and fire behavior will be monitored; holding, firing, and burn bosses/leaders will confer before proceeding.

If the edges of the unit are all blacklined to an adequate depth, and temperature is the only parameter outside of the prescription, burning may continue outside the range of prescription values above, as long as other burn plan objectives are met.

2. Required Equipment and Personnel

Required Firefighting Resources:

1 Fire engine, any type, including a pickup with a *reliable* slip-in pump.
1 water buffalo-type pump trailer, at least 500 gallons, and four backpack pumps.
500' of 1 1/2" hose, 500' of 1" hose, and hardware for progressive hose lays with laterals. 15 people with hand tools - at least 10 should have prior burning experience.
Supervision to maintain an adequate span of control for participants.

Contingency Resources:

1 fire engine, any type, with experienced operators (Can include CAL FIRE engine).

Personnel:

Burn Boss / Burn Leader - 1

Firing Boss / Lead Ignitor - 1

Holding Boss / Holding Leader - 1

Ignition / Holding Personnel - 10 - (should include two squad leaders)

Fire Effects Monitor (FEMO) or person assigned to weather observations - 1

Burn participants should have the following personal protective equipment:

- Leather gloves
- Eye protection, sunglasses are OK
- Full-length pants and long-sleeved shirt - *natural fibers only (jeans are acceptable), no synthetics unless Nomex*
- A wide-brimmed, non-straw hat or hard hat
- At least 2 liters of water
- Backpack, lunch/snacks - there will not be a formal snack break
- Sturdy leather boots

Participants without the required personal protective equipment (PPE) will not be allowed to use drip torches.

3. Smoke Management

We hold an AQ permit and will operate in a manner that minimizes smoke impacts on the community.

4. Procedures and Contingency Plan

Procedures for Conducting the Prescribed Burn:

Once control lines are constructed and inspected by the holding boss/holding leader, all required resources are confirmed to be on-site and operational, all personnel are assigned to squads, and weather conditions are measured, a test fire will be ignited in a representative location that can be easily controlled. If the fire behavior appears likely to meet the objectives of the burn and smoke dispersion is acceptable, the Burn Boss/Burn Leader will announce that the test fire is successful, make necessary notifications, and proceed with the burn.

Firing Plan:

Ignitions will begin at the top of the slope, in the location which is most likely to be the downwind edge of the unit for the duration of the burning operations. Firing will be directed by the Firing Boss/Firing Leader and proceed slowly until sufficient depth has been achieved to mitigate the potential for spot fires or torching. Experienced lighters should control the initial application of fire, and inexperienced lighters should not be given drip torches until the burn boss gives the go-ahead. If time allows, pitchforks are the preferred method of moving fire adjacent to the top control line until some depth has been achieved. A primary objective of these burns is to teach people how to understand firing patterns and the ways fire on the ground affects burning conditions adjacent to it; the initial 20-30 minutes of burning are an ideal time for squads to work slowly, discuss what they are seeing, and practice working as a group.

In general, firing will proceed downslope, with lighters choosing ignition patterns that best meet the burn objectives. The Firing Boss will take input from the Burn Boss / Burn Leader and FEMO / Weather Observer on how to achieve optimal fire effects. Once the flanks are secured, higher-intensity fire effects may be pursued.

Holding Plan:

The Holding Boss/Holding Leader will direct all fire control and patrol operations. Assigned resources will observe the top edge of the unit and keep pace with the firing teams as they move down the flanks. Firing should not proceed into areas where holders are not present. Once the top of the unit has sufficient depth, most of the holding crew can move to the flanks, at the discretion of the Holding Boss.

Contingency Plan:

If holders are experiencing control problems, such as slop over or spot fires that are more than they can handle, or control problems are occurring in more than one area simultaneously, this will trigger the activation of contingency resources. Other events that could trigger a contingency activation include adverse smoke impacts on sensitive targets or exceeding prescription parameters on the hot end. Activation of the contingency plan does not automatically constitute an escape or conversion to a wildfire. Fire that leaves the project area (not the burn unit) and cannot be contained with contingency resources could

trigger conversion to a wildfire.

The Burn Boss / Burn Leader will make the decision when to activate the contingency plan; CAL FIRE may be consulted on this decision, but contingency actions can take place without engaging CAL FIRE resources or declaring a wildfire. If a wildfire needs to be declared, the Burn Boss will notify CAL FIRE, either through direct communication with onsite CAL FIRE representatives or by calling 911, and CAL FIRE will assume control of the management of the incident.

Returning to Normal Operations:

In the event the contingency plan is activated due to holding problems or departure from acceptable burning conditions, all other resources assigned to the burn will be assigned either suppression or holding duties. After control objectives are achieved, the Burn Boss / Burn Leader may elect to release the contingency resources if control is no longer deemed a problem. The Burn Boss / Burn Leader, in consultation with burn overhead, burn organizer, landowner liaison, and/or landowner as reasonably necessary, will decide whether to proceed with the burn.

Securing and Postfire Activities Plan:

Securing (formally called mop-up) specifications will be determined by the Burn Boss / Burn Leader in consultation with CAL FIRE, based on site conditions as well as forecasted weather. Securing may be required around the burn unit perimeter to extinguish any heat that would not burn down completely before the end of the operational period.

After ignitions are complete and the majority of surface fuels are consumed, the burn unit will be patrolled and monitored by the landowner until burn down is complete and no imminent fire behavior or forecasted weather presents any threat to containment. The Burn Boss / Burn Leader will determine the timing of the transition to securing operations. As this burn is being mainly conducted with volunteers, it is assumed that most burn personnel will be released by 1800 hours. It will be the responsibility of the landowner to staff securing operations and patrols. Patrols are defined as a minimum of one person walking the unit every 8 hours, for a minimum of 72 hours or until significant rainfall after burning operations are complete.

Special consideration should be given to potential rollout into the drainages below the burn units. Areas where large fuels have the potential to roll downhill should be given priority for securing. The unit should be patrolled regularly until all significant heat sources within 50 feet of the line are done burning down or extinguished. CAL FIRE may have additional requirements.

Assessment of hazard trees along main roads or frequently traveled control lines will occur under the direction of the landowner until the area is deemed safe. If hazard trees are identified, they should be flagged and felled at the discretion of the landowner.

Risk Management Plan:

Assign all personnel to squads before firing operations begin. During initial briefing, identify:

- ☐ Location of all first aid kits
- ☐ Incident within and Incident Plan
- ☐ Escape routes and protocol in case of wildfire declaration
- ☐ Medically trained participants who are willing and able to assist if needed
- ☐ Allow any participants with a medical condition to announce it
- ☐ Before firing, walk the unit as a group to ID hazards.
- ☐ Assign participants to squads for accountability
- ☐ Discuss radio use and protocols, test radios
- ☐ Rollout prevention - turn down logs to be parallel with slope
- ☐ Driving/backing safety

Communications Plan:

Use PBA walkie-talkies for all operational communications.

Ensure CAL FIRE's onsite resources have one of our radios. Cell coverage is spotty on site.

Medical Plan:

In case of a serious accident or injury, call 911, notify the Burn Boss, and CAL FIRE onsite personnel. Follow procedures in IRPG.

Nearest Hospital: Enloe 530-332-6060

Directions to the nearest hospital: South on Doe Mill Road, west on Crown Point Road,

South on HWY 32. North on HWY 99, take exit 386 from CA-99 N. Proceed to 5th

avenue and turn east to Enloe Hospital.

5. Notifications

Day-of-Burn Notifications:

Adjacent Landowners

☐ Name:	_____	Phone:	_____
☐ Name:	_____	Phone:	_____
☐ Name:	_____	Phone:	_____
☐ Name:	Cal Fire Forest Ranch Station #23	Phone:	530-895-6503
☐ Name:	_____	Phone:	_____

Air Quality Management District

☐ Name/Title: Butte County Air Quality Management District

Verify burn day status BEFORE burning: 530-332-9406

Advise AQ of burn: Day before burn by 16:00, call AQ burn line (530-332-9406) and the recording will state the extension of the on-duty inspector (updated by 8:45 each day but usually the same person Mon-Sun each week). Hit the 3 digit extension during the message to go straight to the inspector. They will provide final authorization to burn and tips on avoiding smoke impacts to your neighbors.

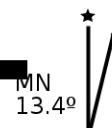
Fire Agency Having Jurisdiction

Contact Butte ECC before ignitions commence via phone or an onsite CAL FIRE rep. Mike Batham(Battalion 2 Chief) CAL FIRE 530-907-5726



Mercator Projection
WGS84
UTM Zone 10S


0.1 km
mi
Scale **1:1136** 1 inch = 95 feet



Prescribed Fire Plan

2025 - Fune RX

Name of Landowner or Land Manager: Marlene Fune

Landowner Phone #: 530-592-6613 Landowner Phone # on Burn Day: 530-592-6613

Burn Boss (if different from landowner): Dallas Koller (CARx)

Burn Boss Phone #: 612-220-4923 Burn Boss Phone # on Burn Day: 612-220-4923

Plan Developers: David Mitchell/Dallas Koller (CARx) Date

Created: 7-29-25 Date Re-Evaluated *[if applicable]: _____

1. Project Area Description

Parcel Numbers of Prescribed Fire: APNs: 056-290-035

Location of Prescribed Fire: Address/Cross street(s): 5280 Deer Trail, Forest Ranch, CA 95942

Nearest/Responsible CAL FIRE/BCFD station: 23 Forest Ranch

Latitude and longitude (decimal degrees) Lat: 39.9054 Long: -121.6410

Unit name/ #(s), with acreage(s) :

Unit 1 - 0.2 acres

Unit 2 - 0.6 acres

Unit 3 - 0.8 acres

Unit 4 - 0.8 acres

Unit 5 - 0.5 acres

Unit 6 - 2.4 acres

Unit 7 - 0.7 acres

Fuel type/condition of fuels inside unit:

Oak and mixed conifer forest with lilac, dogwood, and other understory plants throughout. Some areas have been thinned and broadcast burned. Some heavy downed fuels and ladder fuel will need to be removed.

Fuel type/condition of fuels in areas adjacent to the prescribed burn area:

Oak and mixed conifer forest, thinned and unthinned, with primary fuel carriers being needlecast from pine and oak litter, as well as brush.

Prescribed Fire Objectives:

The objectives of prescribed fire are to maintain a well-spaced fire-resilient forest. Share prescribed fire with the Forest Ranch community and wider Butte County community. Reduce surface fuels by 50 to 75 %.

Description of Permanent/ Installed Firebreaks surrounding the Burn Unit:

Skid roads and trails will be improved and used as control lines. Hand or dozer lines will be added as needed.

Prescription:

Element	Minimum	Maximum
Temperature (F)	40 degrees	85 degrees*
Relative Humidity (%)	20%	60%
Mid-Flame Wind Speed (mph)	0	10
10-hour fuel moisture (FDFM)	N/A	N/A
Probability of Ignition (PIG)	20%	80%

* Higher temperature is OK if other parameters are in prescription. Pause and reassess at 90 degrees or if humidity dips below 20%

Wind Direction: All directions OK. If winds are sustained above 6 mph, any single prescription parameter outside of the values above will halt ignitions until holding, firing, and burn bosses/leaders agree it is safe to proceed.

Ranges are provided to offer flexibility for safe burning in various conditions. The burn should not continue if all parameters are at the hot end of the prescriptions. However, when one parameter approaches the high end, the burn team will carefully monitor the others every 30 minutes, and if one or more prescription parameters are outside of the ranges above, then firing will pause, and fire behavior will be monitored; holding, firing, and burn bosses/leaders will confer before proceeding.

If the edges of the unit are all blacklined to an adequate depth, and temperature is the only parameter outside of the prescription, burning may continue outside the range of prescription values above, as long as other burn plan objectives are met.

2. Required Equipment and Personnel

Required Firefighting Resources:

1 Fire engine, any type, including a pickup with a *reliable* slip-in pump.
1 water buffalo-type pump trailer, at least 500 gallons, and four backpack pumps.
500' of 1 1/2" hose, 500' of 1" hose, and hardware for progressive hose lays with laterals.
15 people with hand tools - at least 10 should have prior burning experience.
Supervision to maintain an adequate span of control for participants.

Contingency Resources:

1 fire engine, any type, with experienced operators (Can include CAL FIRE engine).

Personnel:

Burn Boss / Burn Leader - 1
Firing Boss / Lead Ignitor - 1
Holding Boss / Holding Leader - 1
Ignition / Holding Personnel - 10 - (should include two squad leaders)
Fire Effects Monitor (FEMO) or person assigned to weather observations - 1

Burn participants should have the following personal protective equipment:

- Leather gloves
- Eye protection, sunglasses are OK
- Full-length pants and long-sleeved shirt - *natural fibers only (jeans are acceptable), no synthetics unless Nomex*
- A wide-brimmed, non-straw hat or hard hat
- At least 2 liters of water
- Backpack, lunch/snacks - there will not be a formal snack break
- Sturdy leather boots

Participants without the required personal protective equipment (PPE) will not be allowed to use drip torches.

3. Smoke Management

We hold an AQ permit and will operate in a manner that minimizes smoke impacts on the community.

4. Procedures and Contingency Plan

Procedures for Conducting the Prescribed Burn:

Once control lines are constructed and inspected by the holding boss/holding leader, all required resources are confirmed to be on-site and operational, all personnel are assigned to squads, and weather conditions are measured, a test fire will be ignited in a representative location that can be easily controlled. If the fire behavior appears likely to meet the objectives of the burn and smoke dispersion is acceptable, the Burn Boss/Burn Leader will announce that the test fire is successful, make necessary notifications, and proceed with the burn.

Firing Plan:

Ignitions will begin at the top of the slope, in the location which is most likely to be the downwind edge of the unit for the duration of the burning operations. Firing will be directed by the Firing Boss/Firing Leader and proceed slowly until sufficient depth has been achieved to mitigate the potential for spot fires or torching. Experienced lighters should control the initial application of fire, and inexperienced lighters should not be given drip torches until the burn boss gives the go-ahead. If time allows, pitchforks are the preferred method of moving fire adjacent to the top control line until some depth has been achieved. A primary objective of these burns is to teach people how to understand firing patterns and the ways fire on the ground affects burning conditions adjacent to it; the initial 20-30 minutes of burning are an ideal time for squads to work slowly, discuss what they are seeing, and practice working as a group.

In general, firing will proceed downslope, with lighters choosing ignition patterns that best meet the burn objectives. The Firing Boss will take input from the Burn Boss / Burn Leader and FEMO / Weather Observer on how to achieve optimal fire effects. Once the flanks are secured, higher-intensity fire effects may be pursued.

Holding Plan:

The Holding Boss/Holding Leader will direct all fire control and patrol operations. Assigned resources will observe the top edge of the unit and keep pace with the firing teams as they move down the flanks. Firing should not proceed into areas where holders are not present. Once the top of the unit has sufficient depth, most of the holding crew can move to the flanks, at the discretion of the Holding Boss.

Contingency Plan:

If holders are experiencing control problems, such as slop over or spot fires that are more than they can handle, or control problems are occurring in more than one area simultaneously, this will trigger the activation of contingency resources. Other events that could trigger a contingency activation include adverse smoke impacts on sensitive targets or exceeding prescription parameters on the hot end. Activation of the contingency plan does not automatically constitute an escape or conversion to a wildfire. Fire that leaves the project area (not the burn unit) and cannot be contained with contingency resources could

trigger conversion to a wildfire.

The Burn Boss / Burn Leader will make the decision when to activate the contingency plan; CAL FIRE may be consulted on this decision, but contingency actions can take place without engaging CAL FIRE resources or declaring a wildfire. If a wildfire needs to be declared, the Burn Boss will notify CAL FIRE, either through direct communication with onsite CAL FIRE representatives or by calling 911, and CAL FIRE will assume control of the management of the incident.

Returning to Normal Operations:

In the event the contingency plan is activated due to holding problems or departure from acceptable burning conditions, all other resources assigned to the burn will be assigned either suppression or holding duties. After control objectives are achieved, the Burn Boss / Burn Leader may elect to release the contingency resources if control is no longer deemed a problem. The Burn Boss / Burn Leader, in consultation with burn overhead, burn organizer, landowner liaison, and/or landowner as reasonably necessary, will decide whether to proceed with the burn.

Securing and Postfire Activities Plan:

Securing (formally called mop-up) specifications will be determined by the Burn Boss / Burn Leader in consultation with CAL FIRE, based on site conditions as well as forecasted weather. Securing may be required around the burn unit perimeter to extinguish any heat that would not burn down completely before the end of the operational period.

After ignitions are complete and the majority of surface fuels are consumed, the burn unit will be patrolled and monitored by the landowner until burn down is complete and no imminent fire behavior or forecasted weather presents any threat to containment. The Burn Boss / Burn Leader will determine the timing of the transition to securing operations. As this burn is being mainly conducted with volunteers, it is assumed that most burn personnel will be released by 1800 hours. It will be the responsibility of the landowner to staff securing operations and patrols. Patrols are defined as a minimum of one person walking the unit every 8 hours, for a minimum of 72 hours or until significant rainfall after burning operations are complete.

Special consideration should be given to potential rollout into the drainages below the burn units. Areas where large fuels have the potential to roll downhill should be given priority for securing. The unit should be patrolled regularly until all significant heat sources within 50 feet of the line are done burning down or extinguished. CAL FIRE may have additional requirements.

Assessment of hazard trees along main roads or frequently traveled control lines will occur under the direction of the landowner until the area is deemed safe. If hazard trees are identified, they should be flagged and felled at the discretion of the landowner.

Risk Management Plan:

Assign all personnel to squads before firing operations begin. During initial briefing, identify:

- ☐ Location of all first aid kits
- ☐ Incident within and Incident Plan
- ☐ Escape routes and protocol in case of wildfire declaration
- ☐ Medically trained participants who are willing and able to assist if needed
- ☐ Allow any participants with a medical condition to announce it
- ☐ Before firing, walk the unit as a group to ID hazards.
- ☐ Assign participants to squads for accountability
- ☐ Discuss radio use and protocols, test radios
- ☐ Rollout prevention - turn down logs to be parallel with slope
- ☐ Driving/backing safety

Communications Plan:

Use PBA walkie-talkies for all operational communications.

Ensure CAL FIRE's onsite resources have one of our radios. Cell coverage is spotty on site.

Medical Plan:

In case of a serious accident or injury, call 911, notify the Burn Boss, and CAL FIRE onsite personnel. Follow procedures in IRPG.

Nearest Hospital: Enloe 530-332-6060

Directions to the nearest hospital: Deer Trail to Headwaters, left on Headwaters to HWY 32, South on HWY 32. North on HWY 99, take exit 386 from CA-99 N. Proceed to 5th avenue and turn east to Enloe Hospital.

5. Notifications

Day-of-Burn Notifications:

Adjacent Landowners

☐ Name:	_____	Phone:	_____
☐ Name:	_____	Phone:	_____
☐ Name:	_____	Phone:	_____
☐ Name:	Cal Fire Forest Ranch Station #23	Phone:	530-895-6503
☐ Name:	_____	Phone:	_____

Air Quality Management District

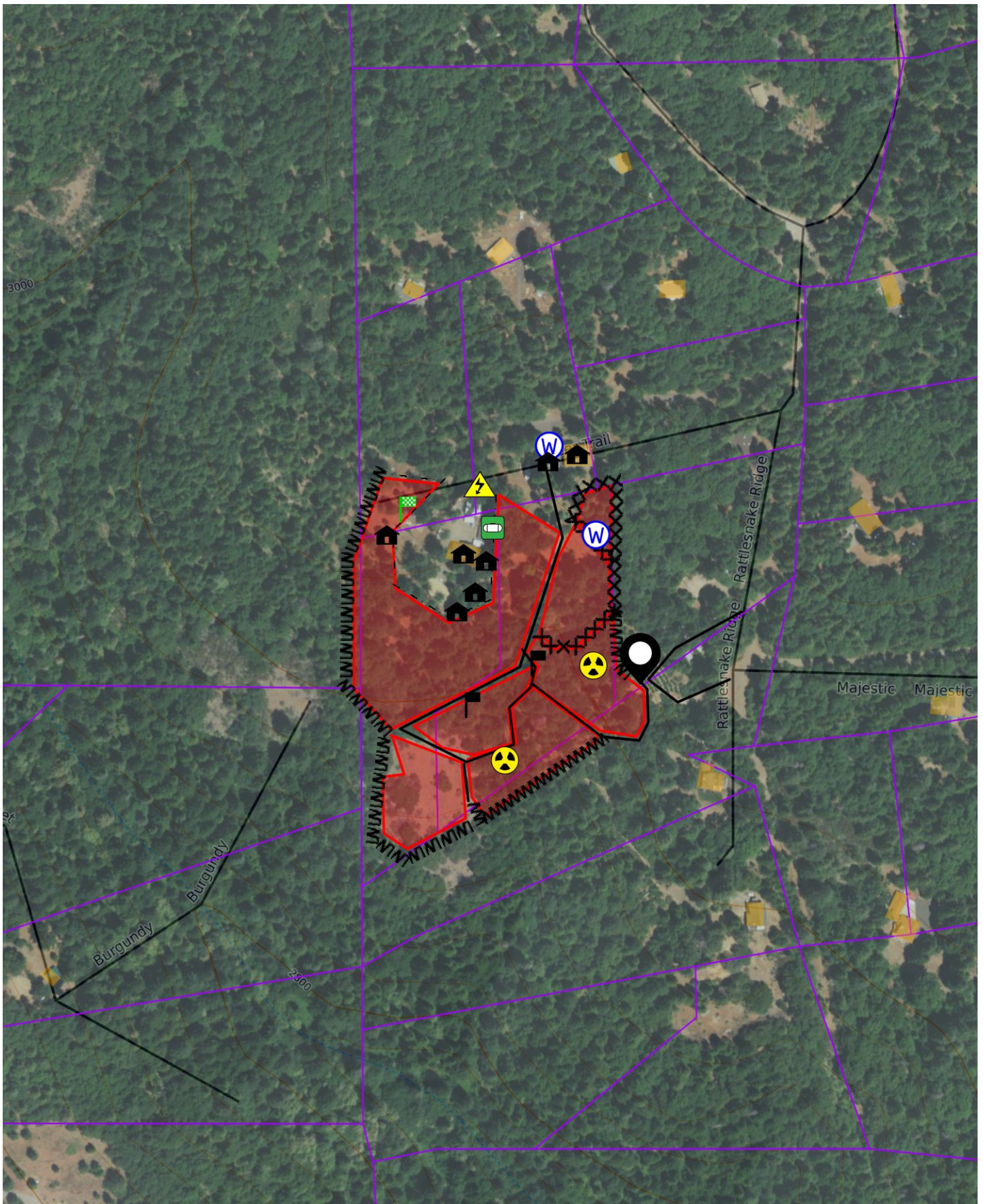
☐ Name/Title: Butte County Air Quality Management District

Verify burn day status BEFORE burning: 530-332-9406

Advise AQ of burn: Day before burn by 16:00, call AQ burn line (530-332-9406) and the recording will state the extension of the on-duty inspector (updated by 8:45 each day but usually the same person Mon-Sun each week). Hit the 3 digit extension during the message to go straight to the inspector. They will provide final authorization to burn and tips on avoiding smoke impacts to your neighbors.

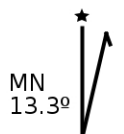
Fire Agency Having Jurisdiction

Contact Butte ECC before ignitions commence via phone or an onsite CAL FIRE rep. Mike Batham(Battalion 2 Chief) CAL FIRE 530-907-5726



Mercator Projection
WGS84
UTM Zone 10S


0.1 0.2 0.3 km
0.1 mi
Parcels (c) LandGrid Scale **1:3260** 1 inch = 272 feet



Prescribed Fire Plan

2024 - Golet Rx

Name of Landowner or Land Manager: Debbie and Greg Golet

Landowner Phone #: (530) 570-0316 Landowner Phone # on Burn Day: (530) 570-0316

Burn Boss (if different from landowner): Dallas Koller (CARx)

Burn Boss Phone #: 612-220-4923 Burn Boss Phone # on Burn Day: 612-220-4923 Plan

Developers: Dallas Koller (CARx) Date Created: 8/8/2024 Date

Re-Evaluated *[if applicable]: _____

1. Project Area Description

Parcel Numbers of Prescribed Fire: APNs: 017-030-040

Location of Prescribed Fire: Address/Cross street(s): 13931 Centerville Road

Nearest/Responsible CAL FIRE/BCFD station: 23 Forest Ranch

Latitude and longitude (decimal degrees) Lat: 39.79784 Long: -121.64820

Unit name/ #(s), with acreage(s) :

East Unit - 1.7 ac

Central Meadow Unit - 3 ac

Mountain Bike Unit - 2.7ac

Fuel type/condition of fuels inside unit:

Oak woodland and grass. All units have been thinned. Slash and dead and down fuel loading is generally light. Ladder fuels have been removed. Grass, oak litter, and small brush are the primary fuel carriers.

Fuel type/condition of fuels in areas adjacent to the prescribed burn area:

Similar components of fuels on all sides of the unit, with an open grass meadow to the south. There is denser fuel loading, primarily brush and blackberries, with grass, to the north on adjacent properties. This adjacent landowner is an absentee landowner.

Prescribed Fire Objectives:

The property is well spaced and open with well established defensible space providing a fire hazard reduction zone. Objectives of prescribed fire are to maintain a well-spaced oak woodland with well established canopy densities and crown base heights which make crown fire and torching unlikely, even under severe burning conditions. Retention of well-established oaks is a high priority in all burn units. Desired fire effects will reduce residual surface fuels and grass components and help stimulate the growth of native species while reducing the invasive species. Specific fire effects objectives are to reduce surface fuel of 1- and 10-hour fuels by 75%. This will cycle nutrients, sequester carbon, and reduce wildfire danger.

Description of Permanent/ Installed Firebreaks surrounding the Burn Unit:

Fuel breaks are shown in dotted black lines on the attached map.

All Units - All units are completely surrounded by a combination of handline or mountain bike trails, both of which are 2-3ft wide and dug to bare mineral soil, as well as mow lines where the grass has been mowed to stubble 3-4ft wide. All units can be subdivided with mow lines or wet lines.

2. Prescription

Element	Minimum	Maximum
Temperature (F)	40 degrees	85 degrees*
Relative Humidity (%)	20%	60%
Mid-Flame Wind Speed (mph)	0	10
Fine Dead Fuel Moisture (FDFM)	4%	N/A
Probability of Ignition (PIG)	20%	80%

* Higher temperature is OK if other parameters are in prescription. Pause and reassess at 90 degrees or if humidity dips below 20%

Wind Direction: All directions OK, but S, E, or N preferred to avoid blowing smoke towards the school and town of Forest Ranch. If winds are sustained above 6 mph, any single prescription parameter outside of the values above will halt ignitions until holding, firing, and burn bosses agree it is safe to proceed.

Ranges are given to provide flexibility for safe burning in a variety of conditions. The burn should not continue if all parameters are at the hot end of the prescriptions. However, when one parameter approaches the high end, the burn team will carefully monitor the others every 30 minutes, and if one or more prescription parameter is outside of the ranges above, then firing will pause and fire behavior will be monitored; holding, firing, and burn bosses will confer before proceeding.

If the edges of the unit are all blacklined to an adequate depth, and temperature is the only parameter outside of prescription, burning may continue outside of the range of prescription values above, as long as other burn plan objectives are being met.

3. Required Equipment and Personnel

Required Firefighting Resources:

1 Fire engine, any type, including pickup with *reliable* slip-in pump.

4 backpack pumps.

500' of 1 1/2" hose, 500' of 1" hose, and hardware for progressive hose lays with laterals. 15 people with hand tools - at least 10 should have prior burning experience.

Supervision to maintain adequate span of control for participants.

Contingency Resources:

1 fire engine, any type, with experienced operators (Can include CAL FIRE engine).

Personnel:

Burn Boss / Burn Leader - 1

Firing Boss / Lead Ignitor - 1

Holding Boss - 1

Ignition / Holding Personnel - 10 - (should include 2 squad leaders)

Burn participants should have the following personal protective equipment:

- Leather gloves
- Eye protection, sunglasses are OK
- Full length pants and long sleeve shirt - *natural fibers only (jeans are fine), no synthetics*
- A wide-brimmed, non-straw hat or hard hat
- At least 2 liters of water
- Backpack, lunch/snacks - there will not be a formal snack break
- Sturdy leather boots

Participants without the required PPE will not be allowed to use drip torches.

4. Smoke Management

We have an AQ permit and will fire in a manner to reduce smoke impacts on the community.

5. Procedures and Contingency Plan

Procedures for Conducting the Prescribed Burn:

Once control lines are constructed and inspected by the holding boss, all required resources are confirmed to be onsite and operational, all personnel are assigned to squads, and weather conditions are measured, a test fire will be ignited in a representative location that can easily be controlled. If the fire behavior appears likely to meet the objectives of the burn and smoke dispersion is acceptable, the Burn Boss will announce that the test fire is successful, make necessary notifications, and proceed with the burn.

Firing Plan:

Ignitions will begin at the top of the slope, in the location which is most likely to be the downwind edge of the unit for the duration of the burning operations. Firing will be directed by the Firing Boss, and proceed slowly until sufficient depth has been achieved to mitigate the potential for spot fires or torching. Experienced lighters should control the initial application of fire, and inexperienced lighters should not be given drip torches until the burn boss gives the go-ahead. If time allows, pitchforks are the preferred method of moving fire adjacent to the top control line until some depth has been achieved. A primary objective of these burns is to teach people how to understand firing patterns and the ways fire on the ground affects burning conditions adjacent to it; the initial 20-30 minutes of burning is an ideal time for squads to work slowly, talk about what they are seeing, and practice working as a group.

In general, firing will proceed downslope, with lighters choosing ignition patterns which best meet the burn objectives. The Firing Boss will take input from Burn Boss and FEMO on how to achieve optimal fire effects. Once flanks are secured, higher intensity fire effects may be pursued.

Holding Plan:

All fire control and patrol operations will be directed by the Holding Boss. Assigned resources will observe the top edge of the unit and keep pace with the firing teams as they move down the flanks. Firing should not proceed into areas where holders are not present. Once the top of the unit has sufficient depth, most of the holding crew can move to the flanks, at the discretion of the holding boss.

Contingency Plan:

If holders are experiencing control problems such as slop over or spot fires that are more than they can handle, or control problems are occurring in more than one area simultaneously, this will trigger activation of contingency resources. Other events which could trigger a contingency activation include such things as adverse smoke impacts to sensitive targets or exceeding prescription parameters on the hot end. Activation of the contingency plan does not automatically constitute an escape or conversion to a wildfire. Fire that leaves the project area (not the burn unit) and cannot be contained with

contingency resources could trigger conversion to a wildfire.

The Burn Boss will make the decision when to activate the contingency plan; CAL FIRE may be consulted on this decision, but contingency actions can take place without engaging CAL FIRE resources or declaring a wildfire. If a wildfire needs to be declared, the Burn Boss will notify CAL FIRE, either through direct communication with onsite CAL FIRE representatives or by calling 911, and CAL FIRE will assume control of the management of the incident.

Returning to Normal Operations:

In the event the contingency plan is activated due to holding problems or departure from acceptable burning conditions, all other resources assigned to the burn will be assigned either suppression or holding duties. After control objectives are achieved, the Burn Boss may elect to release the contingency resources if control is no longer deemed a problem. The Burn Boss, in consultation burn overhead, burn organizer, landowner liaison, and/or landowner as reasonable, will decide whether to proceed with the burn.

Cold Trailing and Postfire Activities Plan:

Cold Trailing (formally called mop-up) specifications will be determined by the Burn Boss in consultation with CAL FIRE, based on site conditions as well as forecasted weather. Mop-up may be required around the burn unit perimeter to extinguish any heat that would not burn down completely before the end of the operational period.

After ignitions are complete and the majority of surface fuels are consumed, the burn unit will be patrolled and monitored by the landowner until burn down is complete and no imminent fire behavior or forecasted weather present any threat to containment. The timing of the transition to cold trailing operations will be determined by the Burn Boss. As this burn is being conducted largely with volunteers, it is assumed that most burn personnel will be released by 1800 hours. It will be the responsibility of the landowner to staff cold trailing operations and patrols. Patrols are defined as a minimum of one person walking the unit every 8 hours, minimum, for 72 hours or significant rainfall after burning operations are complete.

Special consideration should be given to potential rollout into the drainages below the burn units. Areas where large fuels have the potential to roll downhill should be given priority for cold trailing. The unit should be patrolled regularly until all major sources of heat within 50 feet of the line are done burning down. CAL FIRE may have additional requirements.

Assessment of hazard trees along main roads or frequently traveled control lines will occur under the direction of the landowner until the area is deemed safe. If hazard trees are identified, they should be flagged and felled at the discretion of the landowner.

Risk Management Plan:

Assign all personnel to squads before firing operations begin. During initial briefing, identify:

- ☐ Location of all first aid kits
- ☐ Incident within and Incident Plan
- ☐ Escape routes and protocol in case of wildfire declaration
- ☐ Medically trained participants who are willing and able to assist if needed
- ☐ Allow any participants with a medical condition to announce it
- ☐ Before firing, walk the unit as a group to ID hazards.
- ☐ Assign participants to squads for accountability
- ☐ Discuss radio use and protocols, test radios
- ☐ Rollout prevention - turn down logs to be parallel with slope
- ☐ Driving/backing safety

Communications Plan:

Use PBA walkie talkies for all operational communications.

Ensure CAL FIRE onsite resources have one of our radios.

Cell coverage exists onsite.

Medical Plan:

In case of a serious accident or injury, call 911, notify Burn Boss and CAL FIRE onsite personnel. Follow procedures in IRPG.

Nearest Hospital: Enloe 530-332-6060

Directions to nearest hospital: Take Centerville Road to Skyway, turn south on Skyway to the 99N. Take 99N to E 1st Ave Exit. Continue to 5th Avenue and turn East to Hospital.

6. Notifications

Day-of-Burn Notifications:

Adjacent Landowners

☐ Name:	_____	_____
☐ Name:	_____	_____
☐ Name:	_____	_____
☐ Name:	_____	_____
☐ Name:	_____	_____
☐ Name:	_____	_____
☐ Name:	_____	Phone: _____

Air Quality Management District

☐ Name/Title: Butte County Air Quality Management District

Verify burn day status BEFORE burning: 530-332-9406

Advise AQ of burn: Day before burn by 16:00, call AQ burn line (530-332-9406) and the recording will state the extension of the on duty inspector (updated by 8:45 each day but usually the same person M-Sun each week). Hit the 3 digit extension during the message to go straight to the inspector. They will provide final authorization to burn and tips on avoiding smoke impacts to your neighbors.

Fire Agency Having Jurisdiction

Contact Butte ECC before ignitions commence via phone or onsite CAL FIRE rep.

Jason Finney (Battalion 2 Chief) CAL FIRE 530-228-1087

Golet Burn Units 2024



Prescribed Fire Plan

2025 - Holcombe Deergrass RX

Name of Landowner or Land Manager: Brian Holcombe

Landowner Phone #: 530-894-6516 Landowner Phone # on Burn Day: 530-894-6516

Burn Boss (if different from landowner): Dallas Koller (CARx)

Burn Boss Phone #: 612-220-4933 Burn Boss Phone # on Burn Day: 612-220-4933

Plan Developers: David Mitchell, Dallas Koller (CARX) Date

Created: 7-7-2025 Date Re-Evaluated *[if applicable]: _____

1. Project Area Description

Parcel Numbers of Prescribed Fire: APNs: 056-390-023

Location of Prescribed Fire: Address/Cross street(s): 4100 Ten Mile House Tr. Chico, CA 95928

Nearest/Responsible CAL FIRE/BCFD station: 23 Forest Ranch

Latitude and longitude (decimal degrees) Lat: 39.8040 Long: -121.7108

Unit name/ #(s), with acreage(s) :

Deergrass Unit - 3 acres

Fuel type/condition of fuels inside the unit:

Deer grass and blackberries are the primary fuels that will carry fire inside the unit during our targeted burn window (December to February). Other fuels include oak and pine litter, as well as native and non-native grasses and forbs. Most of the dead and down fuels have been removed for firewood or previously burned in piles; however, some dead and down fuels remain. The burn will occur on a dry day with low humidity to ensure targeted fuels are available. As live fuel moisture should also be low, some brush may torch if the RH is low enough.

Fuel type/condition of fuels in areas adjacent to the prescribed burn area:

A similar oak woodland composition exists in every direction. Areas to the north have been thinned and grazed. Areas to the south are primarily grassland. To the east and west, bands of brush and trees are interspersed with bands of grass, like the layers of a cake. Soil quality and geology have contributed to the formation of this layering.

Prescribed Fire Objectives:

- Increase the health, quantity, and quality of deergrass and other native grasses and forbs.
- Reduce fire hazards by consuming thatch, dead and down, and controlling invasive species.
- Share prescribed fire with the Chico and the greater Butte County community.
- Teach volunteers, landowners, and residents about the ecology of native grasslands.
- Train fire practitioners on the safe use of RX fire and how to apply it without a driptorch.

Description of Permanent/ Installed Firebreaks Surrounding the Burn Unit:

Deergrass Unit - The west side of the unit features a seasonal creek that may contain water at this time and could serve as a firebreak. Ten Mile House Rd. Serves as a firebreak to the east. To the north and south, wetlining and flappers, as well as changes in vegetation type, will be used to contain the fire, as handlines will not be utilized in this fragile riparian ecosystem.

2. Prescription

Element	Minimum	Maximum
Temperature (F)	40 degrees	85 degrees*
Relative Humidity (%)	20%	60%
Mid-Flame Wind Speed (mph)	0	10
Fine Dead Fuel Moisture (FDFM)	4%	N/A
Probability of Ignition (PIG)	20%	80%

* A higher temperature is acceptable if other parameters are within the prescribed range. Pause and reassess at 85 degrees or if humidity dips below 20%

Wind Direction: All directions are acceptable, but E is preferred to minimize blowing smoke toward population centers and to align with the site's slope, thereby enhancing backing fire. If winds are sustained above six mph, any prescription parameter outside the values above will halt ignitions until holding, firing, and burn bosses agree it is safe to proceed.

Ranges are provided to offer flexibility for safe burning under various conditions. The burn should not continue if all parameters are at the hot end of the prescriptions. However, when one parameter approaches the high end, the burn team will carefully monitor the others every 30 minutes. If more than one prescription parameter is outside the ranges above, then firing will pause, and fire behavior will be monitored. Holding, Firing, and Burn Bosses/Leaders will confer before proceeding.

Operational period

Burn operations will be conducted over several hours, sometime between December 1st and March 1st, when deergrass and other surface fuels are dry enough to carry fire and objectives can be met. Fire could be applied as often as every two years to maintain healthy deergrass stands and fire-safe grassland. The landowner will patrol and monitor the burn units until they are completely out.

3. Required Equipment and Personnel

Required Firefighting Resources:

1 Fire engine of any size (This includes a pickup with a *reliable* slip-in pump.) with 1000' of fire hose of any size.

Twelve people with hand tools—at least six should have prior experience with burning.

4 backpack pumps

Optional: Water pump to place in the seasonal creek with 500' of hose of any size.

Contingency Resources:

Optional: 1 fire engine, any type, with experienced operators (Can include CAL FIRE engine).

Personnel:

1 Burn Boss / Burn Leader

1 Firing boss / Firing leader

1 Holding boss / Holding leader

1 Fire Effects Monitor (FEMO) or person assigned to weather observation.

The remaining personnel will be assigned, but formal squads may not be necessary for this minor burn.

Burn participants should have the following personal protective equipment:

- Leather gloves
- Eye protection, sunglasses are OK
- Full-length pants and long-sleeve shirt - *natural fibers only (jeans are acceptable), no synthetics unless Nomex*
- A wide-brimmed, non-straw hat or hard hat
- At least 2 liters of water
- Sturdy leather boots

3. Smoke Management

We will obtain an AQ permit and operate in a manner that minimizes the impact of smoke on the community. The unit is located above 1,000 feet in elevation, and no more than 10 acres will be burned during one operational period; therefore, a Smoke Management Plan is not required.

4. Procedures and Contingency Plan

Procedures for Conducting the Prescribed Burn:

Before burning starts, BCAQMD and CAL FIRE will be notified. Once control parameters are established and understood by the Holding Boss/Leader and all resources on the fire, it is confirmed that all necessary resources are on-site and operational, personnel are assigned, and weather conditions are assessed, a test fire will be ignited in a representative location that can be easily controlled. If the fire behavior appears likely to meet the objectives of the burn and be controllable, and smoke dispersion is acceptable, the Burn Boss will announce that the test fire is successful and proceed with the burn.

Firing Plan:

Ignitions will begin at the top of the slope, in the location that is most likely to be the downwind edge of the unit for the duration of the burning operations. Firing will be directed by the Firing Boss/Leader and proceed slowly until sufficient depth has been achieved to mitigate the potential for spot fires or torching. Experienced lighters should control the initial application of fire, and inexperienced lighters should not be utilized until the burn boss gives the go-ahead. It may be possible to implement the entire burn using lighters or fire bundles made from mugwort or other materials. Mini or full-sized weed torches may be needed to achieve objectives; however, trip torches will not be used on this burn as the fuel would be detrimental to the fragile ecosystem. A primary aim of these burns is to teach people how to understand firing patterns and the ways fire on the ground affects burning conditions adjacent to it; the initial 20-30 minutes of burning is an ideal time for people to work slowly, talk about what they are seeing, and practice working as a group.

In general, firing will proceed downslope, with lighters choosing ignition patterns that best meet the burn objectives. As time allows, the fire can be simply observed as it works its way down the slope. The Firing Boss/Leader will take input from Burn Boss/Leader and FEMO/Fire Observer on how to achieve optimal fire effects. Once the flanks are secured, higher-intensity fire effects may be pursued to achieve desired effects, such as torching brush if possible.

Holding Plan:

The Holding Boss/Leader will direct all fire control and patrol operations. Assigned resources will observe the top edge of the unit and keep pace with the firing teams as they move down the flanks. Firing should not proceed into areas where holders are not present. Once the top of the unit has sufficient depth, most of the holding crew can move to the flanks, at the discretion of the Holding Boss/Leader. Without bare mineral soil holding lines, it is essential to monitor changing conditions that could cause fire to spread beyond the unit.

Contingency Plan:

If holders are experiencing control problems, such as slop over or spot fires that are more than they can handle, or control problems are occurring in more than one area simultaneously, this will trigger the activation of contingency resources. Other events that could trigger a contingency activation include adverse smoke impacts on sensitive targets

or exceeding prescription parameters on the hot end. Activation of the contingency plan does not automatically constitute an escape or conversion to a wildfire. Fire that leaves the project area (not the burn unit) and cannot be contained with contingency resources could trigger conversion to a wildfire. This small-scale fire is unlikely to cause any issues. The Burn Boss/Leader will decide when to activate the contingency plan; CAL FIRE may be consulted on this decision, but contingency actions can occur without engaging CAL FIRE resources or declaring a wildfire. If a wildfire needs to be declared, the Burn Boss/Leader will notify CAL FIRE, either through direct communication with onsite CAL FIRE representatives or by calling 911, and CAL FIRE will assume control of the incident's management.

Returning to Normal Operations:

In the event the contingency plan is activated due to holding problems or departure from acceptable burning conditions, all other resources assigned to the burn will be assigned either suppression or holding duties. After control objectives are achieved, the Burn Boss/Leader may elect to release the contingency resources if control is no longer deemed a problem. In consultation with the burn overhead, the burn organizer, landowner liaison, and/or landowner as reasonably necessary, the Burn Boss/Leader will decide whether to proceed with the burn.

Securing and Postfire Activities Plan:

Securing (formally called mop-up) specifications will be determined by the Burn Boss/Leader in consultation with CAL FIRE based on site conditions and forecasted weather. Securing may be required around the burn unit perimeter to extinguish any heat that would not burn down completely before the end of the operational period.

After ignitions are complete and most surface fuels are consumed, the burn unit will be patrolled and monitored by the landowner until burn down is complete and no imminent fire behavior or forecasted weather presents any threat to containment. The Burn Boss will determine the timing of the transition to securing operations. As this burn is mainly conducted with volunteers, it is assumed that most burn personnel will be released by 1800 hours. It will be the landowner's responsibility to secure and patrol the burn unit. Patrols are defined as at least one person walking the unit every 8 hours for at least 72 hours, or until significant rainfall has occurred. CAL FIRE may have additional requirements. Assessment of hazard trees along main roads or frequently traveled control lines will occur under the direction of the landowner until the area is deemed safe. If hazard trees are identified, they should be flagged and felled at the landowner's discretion.

Risk Management Plan:

Assign all personnel before commencing firing operations. During the initial briefing, identify:

- ☐ Incident within Incident Plan
- ☐ Escape routes and protocol in case of wildfire declaration
- ☐ Medically trained participants who are willing and able to assist if needed
- ☐ Allow any participants with a medical condition to announce it
- ☐ Before firing, walk the unit as a group to ID hazards.
- ☐ Assign participants for accountability
- ☐ Discuss radio use and protocols, test radios (radios may not be necessary for this burn)
- ☐ Location of all first-aid kits
- ☐ Driving/backing safety

Communications Plan:

Use PBA walkie-talkies or radios for all operational communications if needed. If radios or walkie-talkies are not being used, ensure to speak loudly and verify that instructions are understood. Ensure CAL FIRE's onsite resources have one of our radios. Cell coverage may not exist on-site.

Medical Plan:

If you have a serious accident or injury, call 911, notify the Burn Boss/Leader and CAL FIRE onsite personnel, and follow the procedures in IRPG.

Nearest Hospital: Enloe 530-332-6060

Directions to nearest hospital: Take Ten Mile House Trail, then left onto 32, take Hwy 99 North to E First Ave., left on E First, right on Sheridan Ave, left on E Fifth to hospital ER at the corner of 5th Ave. and Magnolia.

5. Notifications

Day-of-Burn Notifications:

Cal Fire Station #23 530-895-6503
BCAQMD AG LINE 530-332-9406

Adjacent Landowners

☐ Name: _____	Phone: _____
☐ Name: _____	Phone: _____
☐ Name: _____	Phone: _____
☐ Name: _____	Phone: _____
☐ Name: _____	Phone: _____
☐ Name: _____	Phone: _____

Air Quality Management District

☐ Name/Title: Butte County Air Quality Management District

Verify burn day status BEFORE burning: 530-332-9406

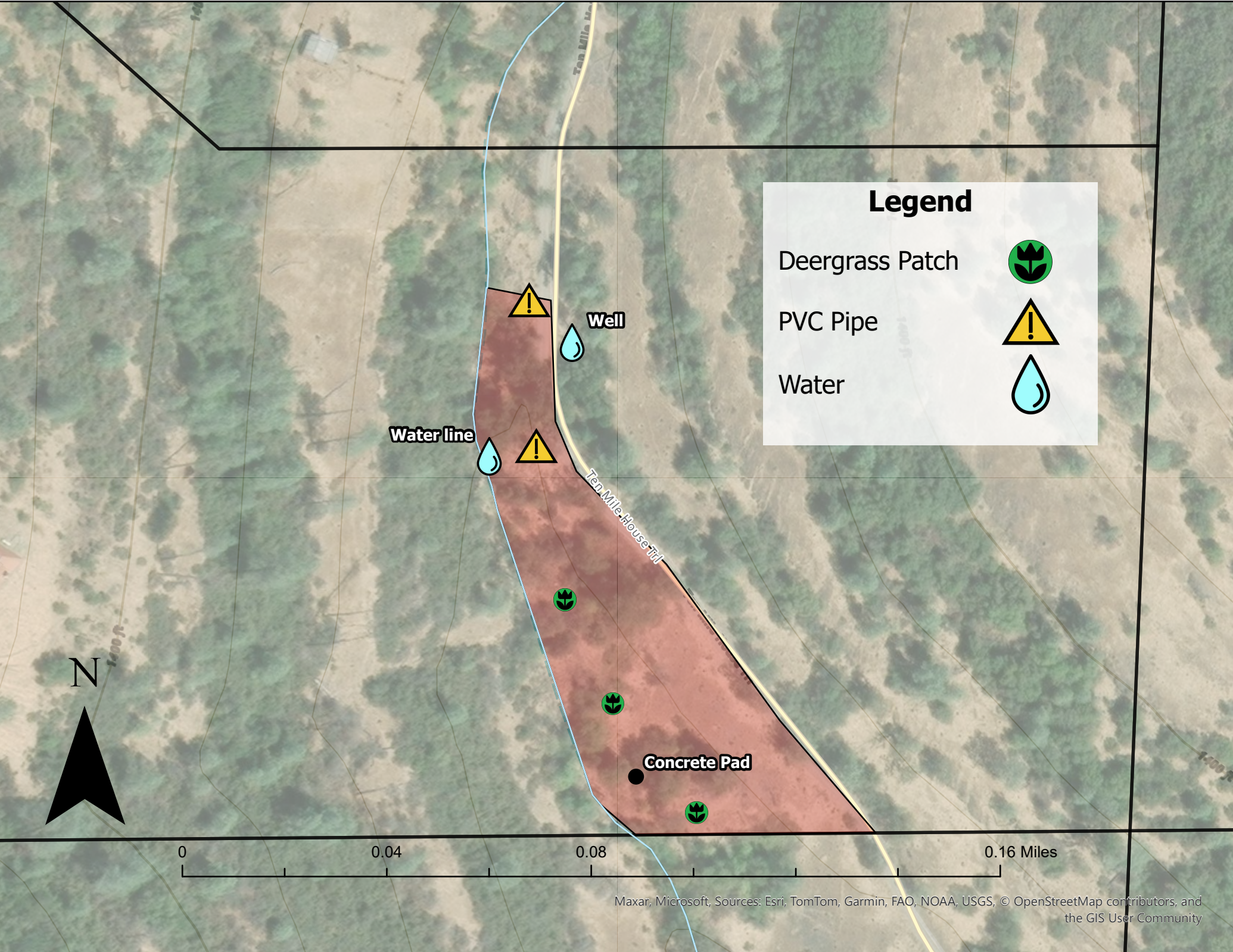
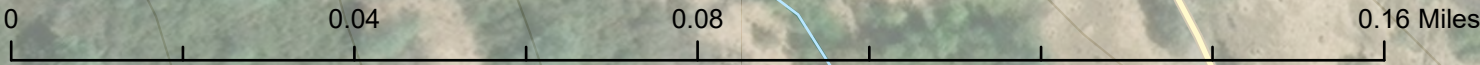
Advise AQ of burn: Day before burn by 16:00, call AQ burn line (530-332-9406) and the recording will state the extension of the on-duty inspector (updated by 8:45 each day, but usually the same person M-Sun each week). Hit the 3-digit extension during the message to go straight to the inspector. They will provide final authorization to burn and tips on avoiding smoke impacts to your neighbors.

Fire Agency Having Jurisdiction

Contact Mike Batham (Battalion 2 Chief) CAL FIRE 530-907-5726

Legend

Deergrass Patch	
PVC Pipe	
Water	



Prescribed Fire Plan

2025 - Byron Libby

Name of Landowner or Land Manager: Byron Libby

Landowner Phone #: (530) 521-4166 Landowner Phone # on Burn Day: (530) 521-4166 Burn

Boss (if different from landowner): Dallas Koller (CARx)

Burn Boss Phone #: 612-220-4923 Burn Boss Phone # on Burn Day: 612-220-4923 Plan

Developers: David Mitchell/Dallas Koller (CARx) Date Created:

7/13/2025 Date Re-Evaluated *[if applicable]: _____

1. Project Area Description

Parcel Numbers of Prescribed Fire: APNs: 056-110-060

Location of Prescribed Fire: Address/Cross street(s): 145 Hallow Oak Rd., Cohasset, CA 95973

Nearest/Responsible CAL FIRE/BCFD station: Cohasset #22

Latitude and longitude (decimal degrees) Lat: 39.9322 Long: -121.7315

Unit name/ #(s), with acreage(s) :

Western Unit 1.4 acres

Eastern Unit 1.9 acres

Fuel type/condition of fuels inside unit:

Live and black oak, ponderosa and sugar pine, Douglas fir, and dogwood trees. Some mazanita, lilac, and small trees in the understory, but most of the ladder fuels have been removed. There are some dead and downed logs in isolated areas. Thick ground fuel of oak and pine litter, but mostly cleared around structures. Some areas of blackberries and vines.

Fuel type/condition of fuels in areas adjacent to the prescribed burn area:

Similar fuels in adjacent areas, but with more ladder fuels. Some jackpots of refuge near the southern line to watch out for.

Prescribed Fire Objectives:

- Benefits include improved soil and native species, enhanced nutrient cycling, and increased biodiversity.
- Reduce invasive weeds by 25% on the initial burn.
- Share prescribed fire with the Cohasset community and greater Butte County.

Description of Permanent/ Installed Firebreaks surrounding the Burn Unit:

Handline will need to be constructed along the western line and some other areas, including the garden. Roads surround the rest of the boundaries. Some blacklining or litter removal may be needed around structures.

Prescription:

Element	Minimum	Maximum
Temperature (F)	40 degrees	85 degrees*
Relative Humidity (%)	20%	60%
Mid-Flame Wind Speed (mph)	0	10
10-hour fuel moisture (FDFM)	N/A	N/A
Probability of Ignition (PIG)	20%	80%

* Higher temperature is OK if other parameters are in prescription. Pause and reassess at 90 degrees or if humidity dips below 20%

Wind Direction: All directions OK. If winds are sustained above 6 mph, any single prescription parameter outside of the values above will halt ignitions until holding, firing, and burn bosses/leaders agree it is safe to proceed.

Ranges are provided to offer flexibility for safe burning in various conditions. The burn should not continue if all parameters are at the hot end of the prescriptions. However, when one parameter approaches the high end, the burn team will carefully monitor the others every 30 minutes, and if one or more prescription parameters are outside of the ranges above, then firing will pause, and fire behavior will be monitored; holding, firing, and burn bosses/leaders will confer before proceeding.

If the edges of the unit are all blacklined to an adequate depth, and temperature is the only parameter outside of the prescription, burning may continue outside the range of prescription values above, as long as other burn plan objectives are met.

2. Required Equipment and Personnel

Required Firefighting Resources:

1 Fire engine, any type, including a pickup with a *reliable* slip-in pump.
1 water buffalo-type pump trailer, at least 500 gallons, and four backpack pumps.
500' of 1 1/2" hose, 500' of 1" hose, and hardware for progressive hose lays with laterals. 15 people with hand tools - at least 10 should have prior burning experience.
Supervision to maintain an adequate span of control for participants.

Contingency Resources:

1 fire engine, any type, with experienced operators (Can include CAL FIRE engine).

Personnel:

Burn Boss / Burn Leader - 1

Firing Boss / Lead Ignitor - 1

Holding Boss / Holding Leader - 1

Ignition / Holding Personnel - 10 - (should include two squad leaders)

Fire Effects Monitor (FEMO) or person assigned to weather observations - 1

Burn participants should have the following personal protective equipment:

- Leather gloves
- Eye protection, sunglasses are OK
- Full-length pants and long-sleeved shirt - *natural fibers only (jeans are acceptable), no synthetics unless Nomex*
- A wide-brimmed, non-straw hat or hard hat
- At least 2 liters of water
- Backpack, lunch/snacks - there will not be a formal snack break
- Sturdy leather boots

Participants without the required personal protective equipment (PPE) will not be allowed to use drip torches.

3. Smoke Management

We hold an AQ permit and will operate in a manner that minimizes smoke impacts on the community.

4. Procedures and Contingency Plan

Procedures for Conducting the Prescribed Burn:

Once control lines are constructed and inspected by the holding boss/holding leader, all required resources are confirmed to be on-site and operational, all personnel are assigned to squads, and weather conditions are measured, a test fire will be ignited in a representative location that can be easily controlled. If the fire behavior appears likely to meet the objectives of the burn and smoke dispersion is acceptable, the Burn Boss/Burn Leader will announce that the test fire is successful, make necessary notifications, and proceed with the burn.

Firing Plan:

Ignitions will begin at the top of the slope, in the location which is most likely to be the downwind edge of the unit for the duration of the burning operations. Firing will be directed by the Firing Boss/Firing Leader and proceed slowly until sufficient depth has been achieved to mitigate the potential for spot fires or torching. Experienced lighters should control the initial application of fire, and inexperienced lighters should not be given drip torches until the burn boss gives the go-ahead. If time allows, pitchforks are the preferred method of moving fire adjacent to the top control line until some depth has been achieved. A primary objective of these burns is to teach people how to understand firing patterns and the ways fire on the ground affects burning conditions adjacent to it; the initial 20-30 minutes of burning are an ideal time for squads to work slowly, discuss what they are seeing, and practice working as a group.

In general, firing will proceed downslope, with lighters choosing ignition patterns that best meet the burn objectives. The Firing Boss will take input from the Burn Boss / Burn Leader and FEMO / Weather Observer on how to achieve optimal fire effects. Once the flanks are secured, higher-intensity fire effects may be pursued.

Holding Plan:

The Holding Boss/Holding Leader will direct all fire control and patrol operations. Assigned resources will observe the top edge of the unit and keep pace with the firing teams as they move down the flanks. Firing should not proceed into areas where holders are not present. Once the top of the unit has sufficient depth, most of the holding crew can move to the flanks, at the discretion of the Holding Boss.

Contingency Plan:

If holders are experiencing control problems, such as slop over or spot fires that are more than they can handle, or control problems are occurring in more than one area simultaneously, this will trigger the activation of contingency resources. Other events that could trigger a contingency activation include adverse smoke impacts on sensitive targets or exceeding prescription parameters on the hot end. Activation of the contingency plan does not automatically constitute an escape or conversion to a wildfire. Fire that leaves the project area (not the burn unit) and cannot be contained with contingency resources could

trigger conversion to a wildfire.

The Burn Boss / Burn Leader will make the decision when to activate the contingency plan; CAL FIRE may be consulted on this decision, but contingency actions can take place without engaging CAL FIRE resources or declaring a wildfire. If a wildfire needs to be declared, the Burn Boss will notify CAL FIRE, either through direct communication with onsite CAL FIRE representatives or by calling 911, and CAL FIRE will assume control of the management of the incident.

Returning to Normal Operations:

In the event the contingency plan is activated due to holding problems or departure from acceptable burning conditions, all other resources assigned to the burn will be assigned either suppression or holding duties. After control objectives are achieved, the Burn Boss / Burn Leader may elect to release the contingency resources if control is no longer deemed a problem. The Burn Boss / Burn Leader, in consultation with burn overhead, burn organizer, landowner liaison, and/or landowner as reasonably necessary, will decide whether to proceed with the burn.

Securing and Postfire Activities Plan:

Securing (formally called mop-up) specifications will be determined by the Burn Boss / Burn Leader in consultation with CAL FIRE, based on site conditions as well as forecasted weather. Securing may be required around the burn unit perimeter to extinguish any heat that would not burn down completely before the end of the operational period.

After ignitions are complete and the majority of surface fuels are consumed, the burn unit will be patrolled and monitored by the landowner until burn down is complete and no imminent fire behavior or forecasted weather presents any threat to containment. The Burn Boss / Burn Leader will determine the timing of the transition to securing operations. As this burn is being mainly conducted with volunteers, it is assumed that most burn personnel will be released by 1800 hours. It will be the responsibility of the landowner to staff securing operations and patrols. Patrols are defined as a minimum of one person walking the unit every 8 hours, for a minimum of 72 hours or until significant rainfall after burning operations are complete.

Special consideration should be given to potential rollout into the drainages below the burn units. Areas where large fuels have the potential to roll downhill should be given priority for securing. The unit should be patrolled regularly until all significant heat sources within 50 feet of the line are done burning down or extinquished. CAL FIRE may have additional requirements.

Assessment of hazard trees along main roads or frequently traveled control lines will occur under the direction of the landowner until the area is deemed safe. If hazard trees are identified, they should be flagged and felled at the discretion of the landowner

Risk Management Plan:

Assign all personnel to squads before firing operations begin. During initial briefing, identify:

- ☐ Location of all first aid kits
- ☐ Incident within and Incident Plan
- ☐ Escape routes and protocol in case of wildfire declaration
- ☐ Medically trained participants who are willing and able to assist if needed
- ☐ Allow any participants with a medical condition to announce it
- ☐ Before firing, walk the unit as a group to ID hazards.
- ☐ Assign participants to squads for accountability
- ☐ Discuss radio use and protocols, test radios
- ☐ Rollout prevention - turn down logs to be parallel with slope
- ☐ Driving/backing safety

Communications Plan:

Use PBA walkie-talkies for all operational communications.

Ensure CAL FIRE's onsite resources have one of our radios. Cell coverage is spotty on site.

Medical Plan:

In case of a serious accident or injury, call 911, notify the Burn Boss, and CAL FIRE onsite personnel. Follow procedures in IRPG.

Nearest Hospital: Enloe 530-332-6060

Directions to the nearest hospital: West on Cohasset Rd. to 5th Avenue. Right on 5th to the hospital at the corner of 5th Ave and Esplanade.

5. Notifications

Day-of-Burn Notifications:

Adjacent Landowners

☐ Name:	_____	Phone:	_____
☐ Name:	_____	Phone:	_____
☐ Name:	_____	Phone:	_____
☐ Name:	<u>Cal Fire Cohasset Station #22</u>	Phone:	<u>530-895-6504</u>
☐ Name:	_____	Phone:	_____

Air Quality Management District

☐ Name/Title: Butte County Air Quality Management District

Verify burn day status BEFORE burning: 530-332-9406

Advise AQ of burn: Day before burn by 16:00, call AQ burn line (530-332-9406) and the recording will state the extension of the on-duty inspector (updated by 8:45 each day but usually the same person Mon-Sun each week). Hit the 3 digit extension during the message to go straight to the inspector. They will provide final authorization to burn and tips on avoiding smoke impacts to your neighbors.

Fire Agency Having Jurisdiction

Contact Butte ECC before ignitions
commence via phone or an on-site
CAL FIRE rep. Mike
Batham(Battalion 2 Chief) CAL FIRE
530-907-5726

Libby Rx Map
145 Hallow Oak
Cohasset, CA

Hollow Oak

Garden

West Unit

East Unit

Access Road

Heavies & Power Excude

0.1 0.2 km

0.1 mi

Scale 1:1843 1 inch = 154 feet



MN
13.3^o

Appendix B

Individual Burn Plans and Maps

(PRPD, Roth, Mitchell, Munson, and Nunn)

Prescribed Fire Plan

2025 - PRPD

Name of Landowner or Land Manager: Paradise Parks and Recreation District

Landowner Phone #: 530- Landowner Phone # on Burn Day: 530- Burn Boss (if different from landowner): Dallas Koller (CARx)

Burn Boss Phone #: 612-220-4923 Burn Boss Phone # on Burn Day: 612-220-4923 Plan

Developers: David Mitchell/Dallas Koller (CARx) Date Created: 9/16/25 Date Re-Evaluated *[if applicable]: _____

1. Project Area Description

Parcel Numbers of Prescribed Fire: APNs: **028-120-021**

Location of Prescribed Fire: Address/Cross street(s): 6712 Pentz Rd. Paradise, CA 95969

Nearest/Responsible CAL FIRE/BCFD station: Station 35 Paradise

Latitude and longitude (decimal degrees) Lat: 39.7801 Long: -121.5777

Unit name/ #(s), with acreage(s) :

Unit 1 (grass/starthistle) - 4.5 acres

Unit 2 (blackoak/blue wild rye) - 1 acre

Unit 3 (grass/pine) - 0.4 acre

Unit 4 (BlackBerry) - 0.6 acre

Unit 5 (grass) - 0.6 acre

Unit 6 (grass) - >0.1 acre

Future Units - TBD (Most of the park could use beneficial fire, so this living document will be amended as needed to plan future burn units within the park's boundary, and it includes only units that may be burned during the Good Fire Festival at this time.)

Area Description:

Noble Park is in the town of Paradise and surrounded by homes on private property. The 2018 Camp Fire impacted the area with mixed severity. Many mature ponderosa pines and black oaks, as well as other trees, appear to have survived the fire. While many nearby houses survived the fire or have been rebuilt and are lived in, the Ridgewood Mobile Home Park to the south remains unoccupied and yet to be redeveloped. Foothill Mill and Lumber is to the southwest on the corner of Pentz Rd. and Wagstaff Rd. Pentz Road is a major Road on the east side of town with Children's Community Charter School and a business park one block to the north of Noble Park. The park features a riparian corridor along its eastern edge and diverse vegetation throughout the park. Most of the park has non-native grasses; however, native grass and forbs are also present. While many invasives, such as Himalayan blackberry, French and Scotch broom, starthistle, and tree of heaven, are present, there are also lots of native trees, shrubs, grasses, forbes, and herbaceous plants. There are maples and oaks on irrigation in some areas.

Fuel type/condition of fuels inside unit:

Unit 1 - Mostly annual grass non-native grasses, and starthisle. There was no noticeable population of native

grasses or forbs, but they are surely present to some degree. There are some cedar trees along the west and south edges of the unit. The primary carrier of fire is thistle, grass, and the corresponding thatch layer.

Unit 2 - This unit has some large black oaks as well as conifers. There are large stands of blue wild rye grass (a California native). Scotch and French broom are creeping into the area from large patches along the southern edge of the park. Grass, oak and pine litter, and thatch are primary fire carriers here.

Unit 3 - This unit is primarily non native grasses, large ponderosa pines, and some broom, starthistle, as well as native bunch grasses. The primary carrier is grass and pine needles.

Unit 4 - This unit is mostly Himalayan blackberry and non-native annual grass. Blackberry is the carrier.

Unit 5 - This unit surrounds Unit 4 and is mostly non-native grasses. The grass is mowed and may require torching, as it may not carry fire.

Unit 6 - Native and non-native grass with a walnut tree and an agave plant. The grass will carry fire.

Fuel type/condition of fuels in areas adjacent to the prescribed burn area:

Most of the park is comprised of non-native grass; however, it boasts an incredible diversity of plants within its boundaries. Willow, cattails, and many other plants thrive in the riparian area. Scotch and French broom patches exist along the southeast edge and are spreading northward. Native oaks, pines, and cedars are common. Himalayan blackberry, privet, and other non-natives have a strong presence in many areas. The fuels are heaviest in the southeast, where broom is large and grasses are tall and uncut.

Operational Period

The burn is scheduled for November 15th, with a backup date of November 22nd to correspond with the Good Fire Festival to be held in the park. Hopefully enough rain will have fallen to cause one to two inches of green up of the non-native annual grass, but also when it's dry enough to carry fire well, and hopefully burn hot enough to kill some of the young grasses while still being easy to control. If conditions are not favorable on either of these days, the burn will be postponed or canceled.

Goals for Rx Fire:

The goal for this Rx fire is mainly to share beneficial fire with the Paradise and larger Butte County community. The fire will also reduce non-native grasses and fire hazard. Ecological benefits include, but are not limited to, cycling nutrients, storing carbon, encouraging native plants, and reducing detrimental fuel loading.

S.M.A.R.T. (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound) Prescribed Fire Objectives:

Objectives of prescribed fire are to reduce thatch and other surface fuels by 50% to 75%. This will reduce the habitat for rodents that eat native plants by exposing them to predation by snakes and raptors.

Description of Permanent/ Installed Firebreaks surrounding the Burn Unit:

There are permanent roads that run along the edges of most of the units. Some machine and hand lines will be created before the CAL FIRE inspection. Wetlining and mow lines will only be used on unit five and to subdivide units for microcasting.

Prescription:

Element	Minimum	Maximum
Temperature (F)	40 degrees	85 degrees*
Relative Humidity (%)	20%	60%
Mid-Flame Wind Speed (mph)	0	10
Fine Dead Fuel Moisture (FDFM)	4%	N/A
Probability of Ignition (PIG)	20%	80%

* Higher temperature is OK if other parameters are in prescription. Pause and reassess at 90 degrees or if humidity dips below 20%

Wind Direction: All directions OK with a west wind preferred for the best fire effects and to reduce impact to schools, businesses, and homes. If winds are sustained above 6 mph, any single prescription parameter outside of the values above will halt ignitions until holding, firing, and burn bosses/leaders agree it is safe to proceed.

Ranges are provided to offer flexibility for safe burning in various conditions. The burn should not continue if all parameters are at the hot end of the prescriptions. However, when one parameter approaches the high end, the burn team will carefully monitor the others every 30 minutes, and if one or more prescription parameters are outside of the ranges above, then firing will pause, and fire behavior will be monitored; holding, firing, and burn bosses/leaders will confer before proceeding.

Fire behavior should be easily controllable and not alarming to the public. We will only burn in conditions that meet our goal of positive public engagement.

2. Required Equipment and Personnel

Required Firefighting Resources:

- 1 Fire engine, any type, including a pickup with a *reliable* slip-in pump.
- 1 water buffalo-type pump trailer, at least 500 gallons, and four backpack pumps.
- 500' of 1 1/2" hose, 500' of 1" hose, and hardware for progressive hose lays with laterals. Fifteen people with hand tools - all will have prior experience with burning.
- 1 UTV with water tank and pump.
- Supervision to maintain an adequate span of control for participants.

Contingency Resources:

- 1 fire engine, any type, with experienced operators (Can include CAL FIRE engine).

Personnel:

- Burn Boss / Burn Leader - 1
- Firing Boss / Lead Ignitor - 1
- Holding Boss / Holding Leader - 1
- Ignition / Holding Personnel - 15 - (should include two squad leaders)
- Fire Effects Monitor (FEMO) or person assigned to weather observations - 1

Burn participants should have the following personal protective equipment:

- Leather gloves
- Eye protection, sunglasses are OK
- Full-length pants and long-sleeved shirt - *natural fibers only (jeans are acceptable), no synthetics unless Nomex*
- A wide-brimmed, non-straw hat or hard hat
- Sturdy leather boots

Participants without the required personal protective equipment (PPE) will not be allowed to use drip torches.

3. Smoke Management

We will have an AQ permit. We will operate in a manner that minimizes smoke impacts on the community.

4. Procedures and Contingency Plan

Procedures for Conducting the Prescribed Burn:

Once control lines are constructed and inspected by the holding boss/holding leader, all required resources are confirmed to be on-site and operational, all personnel are assigned to squads, and weather conditions are measured, a test fire will be ignited in a representative location that can be easily controlled. If the fire behavior appears likely to meet the objectives of the burn and smoke dispersion is acceptable, the Burn Boss/Burn Leader will announce that the test fire is successful, make necessary notifications, and proceed with the burn.

Firing Plan:

Ignitions will begin at the top of the slope, in the location which is most likely to be the downwind edge of the unit for the duration of the burning operations. Firing will be directed by the Firing Boss/Firing Leader and proceed slowly until sufficient depth has been achieved to mitigate the potential for spot fires or torching. Experienced lighters should control the initial application of fire, and inexperienced lighters should not be given drip torches until the burn boss gives the go-ahead. If time allows, pitchforks are the preferred method of moving fire adjacent to the top control line until some depth has been achieved. A primary objective of these burns is to teach people how to understand firing patterns and the ways fire on the ground affects burning conditions adjacent to it; the initial 20-30 minutes of burning are an ideal time for squads to work slowly, discuss what they are seeing, and practice working as a group.

In general, firing will proceed downslope and upwind, with lighters choosing ignition patterns that best meet the burn objectives. The Firing Boss will take input from the Burn Boss / Burn Leader and FEMO / Weather Observer on how to achieve optimal fire effects. Once the flanks are secured, higher-intensity fire effects may be pursued. Still, we will keep the fire slow and low, recognizing that this community has been traumatized by numerous wildfires. Our goal is to demonstrate that Rx fire is a safe and enjoyable experience, as well as an effective and efficient land management strategy.

Holding Plan:

The Holding Boss/Holding Leader will direct all fire control and patrol operations. Assigned resources will observe the top edge of the unit and keep pace with the firing teams as they move down the flanks. Firing should not proceed into areas where holders are not present. Once the top of the unit has sufficient depth, most of the holding crew can move to the flanks, at the discretion of the Holding Boss.

Microcasting:

During the morning microcast workshops, we will keep our units very small and not heavily emphasize the command structure or NWCG positions. Instead, we plan to have the team move the fire with hand tools inside the control lines. Torches may be used for the experience and enjoyment of participants, but not as the primary means of spreading fire.

Contingency Plan:

If holders are experiencing control problems, such as slop over or spot fires that are more than they can handle, or control problems are occurring in more than one area simultaneously, this will trigger the activation of contingency resources. Other events that could trigger a contingency activation include adverse smoke impacts on sensitive targets or exceeding prescription parameters on the hot end. Activation of the contingency plan does not automatically constitute an escape or conversion to a wildfire. Fire that leaves the project area (not the burn unit) and cannot be contained with contingency resources could trigger conversion to a wildfire. The Burn Boss / Burn Leader will make the decision when to activate the contingency plan; CAL FIRE may be consulted on this decision, but contingency actions can take place without engaging CAL FIRE resources or declaring a wildfire. If a wildfire needs to be declared, the Burn Boss will notify CAL FIRE, either through direct communication with onsite CAL FIRE representatives or by calling 911, and CAL FIRE will assume control of the management of the incident. While it is essential to have a contingency plan, we will only burn in conditions that are safe and controllable with no adverse conditions predicted.

Returning to Normal Operations:

In the event the contingency plan is activated due to holding problems, smoke impacts, or departure from acceptable burning conditions, all other resources assigned to the burn will be assigned to either suppression or holding duties. After control objectives are achieved, the Burn Boss / Burn Leader may elect to release the contingency resources if control is no longer deemed a problem. The Burn Boss / Burn Leader, in consultation with burn overhead, burn organizer, landowner liaison, and/or landowner as reasonably necessary, will decide whether to proceed with the burn.

Securing and Postfire Activities Plan:

Due to the public nature of this burn, we plan to extinguish all live fire, smoke, and heat before we leave the burn so the community feels safe and protected. Ample water will be used until all the fire is cold and out.

Risk Management Plan:

Assign all personnel to squads before firing operations begin. During initial briefing, identify:

- ☐ Location of all first aid kits
- ☐ Incident within and Incident Plan
- ☐ Escape routes and protocol in case of wildfire declaration
- ☐ Medically trained participants who are willing and able to assist if needed
- ☐ Allow any participants with a medical condition to announce it
- ☐ Before firing, walk the unit as a group to ID hazards.
- ☐ Assign participants to squads for accountability
- ☐ Discuss radio use and protocols, test radios
- ☐ Rollout prevention - turn down logs to be parallel with slope
- ☐ Driving/backing safety

Communications Plan:

Use PBA walkie-talkies for all operational communications.

Ensure CAL FIRE's onsite resources have one of our radios. Cell coverage is spotty on site.

Medical Plan:

In case of a serious accident or injury, call 911, notify the Burn Boss/Burn Leader, and CAL FIRE onsite personnel. Follow procedures in IRPG.

Nearest Hospital: Enloe 530-332-6060

Directions to the nearest hospital: Head south on Pentz, turn right on Wagstaff Rd., left on Skyway, right onto Hwy 99 N, Exit E 1st Ave., and turn left, right on Sheridan, turn left onto E 5th Ave.

5. Notifications

Day-of-Burn Notifications:

Adjacent Landowners

☐ Name: <u>Station 35 Paradise</u>	Phone: <u>800-468-4408</u>
☐ Name: _____	Phone: _____
☐ Name: _____	Phone: _____
☐ Name: _____	Phone: _____
☐ Name: _____	Phone: _____

Air Quality Management District

☐ Name/Title: Butte County Air Quality Management District

Verify burn day status BEFORE burning: 530-332-9406

Advise AQ of burn: Day before burn by 16:00, call AQ burn line (530-332-9406) and the recording will state the extension of the on-duty inspector (updated by 8:45 each day but usually the same person Mon-Sun each week). Hit the 3 digit extension during the message to go straight to the inspector. They will provide final authorization to burn and tips on avoiding smoke impacts to your neighbors.

Fire Agency Having Jurisdiction

Contact Butte ECC or BC before ignitions commence via phone or an on-site CAL FIRE

rep. Rob Bartch rob.bartsch@fire.ca.gov

Prescribed Fire Plan

2025 - Roth RX

Name of Landowner or Land Manager: Ron Roth

Landowner Phone #: 530-566-5258 Landowner Phone # on Burn Day: 530-230-7937 Burn Boss (if different from landowner): Dallas Koller (CARx)

Burn Boss Phone #: 612-220-4923 Burn Boss Phone # on Burn Day: 612-220-4923 Plan

Developers: David Mitchell/Dallas Koller (CARx) Date Created:

7/30/2025 Date Re-Evaluated *[if applicable]: _____

1. Project Area Description

Parcel Numbers of Prescribed Fire: APNs: 047-230-149

Location of Prescribed Fire: Address/Cross street(s): 122 Indian Cliffs Drive, Chico, CA 95973

Nearest/Responsible CAL FIRE/BCFD station: 41 Chico

Latitude and longitude (decimal degrees) Lat: 39.8258 Long: -121.8391

Unit name/ #(s), with acreage(s) :

Unit 1 - 7 ac

Unit 2 - 10.5 ac

Fuel type/condition of fuels inside unit:

Oak Woodland, Gray Pine. The primary fuel carrier is grass and oak litter.

Fuel type/condition of fuels in areas adjacent to the prescribed burn area:

Neighboring properties in all directions have similar fuel components.

Prescribed Fire Objectives:

Reduce surface fuels by 70%.

Benefits to soil, native species, nutrient cycling, and increased biodiversity.

Share prescribed fire with the Richardson Springs community and the greater Butte County community.

Description of Permanent/ Installed Firebreaks surrounding the Burn Unit:

Indian Cliffs Drive forms the western boundary of both units. A mowline forms the southern boundary of Unit 1. A dirt road forms the northern and eastern boundaries of Unit 2. Tractor line forms the east boundary of Unit 2. Richardson Springs Road forms the southern boundary of Unit 2. Mowline is 2ft wide, and grass is mowed down to stubble.

Prescription:

Element	Minimum	Maximum
Temperature (F)	40 degrees	85 degrees*
Relative Humidity (%)	20%	60%
Mid-Flame Wind Speed (mph)	0	10
Fine Dead Fuel Moisture (FDFM)	4%	N/A
Probability of Ignition (PIG)	20%	80%

* Higher temperature is OK if other parameters are in prescription. Pause and reassess at 90 degrees or if humidity dips below 20%

Wind Direction: All directions OK. If winds are sustained above 6 mph, any single prescription parameter outside of the values above will halt ignitions until holding, firing, and burn bosses/leaders agree it is safe to proceed.

Ranges are provided to offer flexibility for safe burning in various conditions. The burn should not continue if all parameters are at the hot end of the prescriptions. However, when one parameter approaches the high end, the burn team will carefully monitor the others every 30 minutes, and if one or more prescription parameters are outside of the ranges above, then firing will pause, and fire behavior will be monitored; holding, firing, and burn bosses/leaders will confer before proceeding.

If the edges of the unit are all blacklined to an adequate depth, and temperature is the only parameter outside of the prescription, burning may continue outside the range of prescription values above, as long as other burn plan objectives are met.

2. Required Equipment and Personnel

Required Firefighting Resources:

1 Fire engine, any type, including a pickup with a *reliable* slip-in pump.
1 water buffalo-type pump trailer, at least 500 gallons, and four backpack pumps.
500' of 1 1/2" hose, 500' of 1" hose, and hardware for progressive hose lays with laterals. 15 people with hand tools - at least 10 should have prior burning experience.
Supervision to maintain an adequate span of control for participants.

Contingency Resources:

1 fire engine, any type, with experienced operators (Can include CAL FIRE engine).

Personnel:

Burn Boss / Burn Leader - 1

Firing Boss / Lead Ignitor - 1

Holding Boss / Holding Leader - 1

Ignition / Holding Personnel - 10 - (should include two squad leaders)

Fire Effects Monitor (FEMO) or person assigned to weather observations - 1

Burn participants should have the following personal protective equipment:

- Leather gloves
- Eye protection, sunglasses are OK
- Full-length pants and long-sleeved shirt - *natural fibers only (jeans are acceptable), no synthetics unless Nomex*
- A wide-brimmed, non-straw hat or hard hat
- At least 2 liters of water
- Backpack, lunch/snacks - there will not be a formal snack break
- Sturdy leather boots

Participants without the required personal protective equipment (PPE) will not be allowed to use drip torches.

3. Smoke Management

We hold an AQ permit and Smoke Management Plan (SMP). We will operate in a manner that minimizes smoke impacts on the community.

4. Procedures and Contingency Plan

Procedures for Conducting the Prescribed Burn:

Once control lines are constructed and inspected by the holding boss/holding leader, all required resources are confirmed to be on-site and operational, all personnel are assigned to squads, and weather conditions are measured, a test fire will be ignited in a representative location that can be easily controlled. If the fire behavior appears likely to meet the objectives of the burn and smoke dispersion is acceptable, the Burn Boss/Burn Leader will announce that the test fire is successful, make necessary notifications, and proceed with the burn.

Firing Plan:

Ignitions will begin at the top of the slope, in the location which is most likely to be the downwind edge of the unit for the duration of the burning operations. Firing will be directed by the Firing Boss/Firing Leader and proceed slowly until sufficient depth has been achieved to mitigate the potential for spot fires or torching. Experienced lighters should control the initial application of fire, and inexperienced lighters should not be given drip torches until the burn boss gives the go-ahead. If time allows, pitchforks are the preferred method of moving fire adjacent to the top control line until some depth has been achieved. A primary objective of these burns is to teach people how to understand firing patterns and the ways fire on the ground affects burning conditions adjacent to it; the initial 20-30 minutes of burning are an ideal time for squads to work slowly, discuss what they are seeing, and practice working as a group.

In general, firing will proceed downslope, with lighters choosing ignition patterns that best meet the burn objectives. The Firing Boss will take input from the Burn Boss / Burn Leader and FEMO / Weather Observer on how to achieve optimal fire effects. Once the flanks are secured, higher-intensity fire effects may be pursued.

Holding Plan:

The Holding Boss/Holding Leader will direct all fire control and patrol operations. Assigned resources will observe the top edge of the unit and keep pace with the firing teams as they move down the flanks. Firing should not proceed into areas where holders are not present. Once the top of the unit has sufficient depth, most of the holding crew can move to the flanks, at the discretion of the Holding Boss.

Contingency Plan:

If holders are experiencing control problems, such as slop over or spot fires that are more than they can handle, or control problems are occurring in more than one area simultaneously, this will trigger the activation of contingency resources. Other events that could trigger a contingency activation include adverse smoke impacts on sensitive targets or exceeding prescription parameters on the hot end. Activation of the contingency plan does not automatically constitute an escape or conversion to a wildfire. Fire that leaves the project area (not the burn unit) and cannot be contained with contingency resources could

trigger conversion to a wildfire.

The Burn Boss / Burn Leader will make the decision when to activate the contingency plan; CAL FIRE may be consulted on this decision, but contingency actions can take place without engaging CAL FIRE resources or declaring a wildfire. If a wildfire needs to be declared, the Burn Boss will notify CAL FIRE, either through direct communication with onsite CAL FIRE representatives or by calling 911, and CAL FIRE will assume control of the management of the incident.

Returning to Normal Operations:

In the event the contingency plan is activated due to holding problems or departure from acceptable burning conditions, all other resources assigned to the burn will be assigned either suppression or holding duties. After control objectives are achieved, the Burn Boss / Burn Leader may elect to release the contingency resources if control is no longer deemed a problem. The Burn Boss / Burn Leader, in consultation with burn overhead, burn organizer, landowner liaison, and/or landowner as reasonably necessary, will decide whether to proceed with the burn.

Securing and Postfire Activities Plan:

Securing (formally called mop-up) specifications will be determined by the Burn Boss / Burn Leader in consultation with CAL FIRE, based on site conditions as well as forecasted weather. Securing may be required around the burn unit perimeter to extinguish any heat that would not burn down completely before the end of the operational period.

After ignitions are complete and the majority of surface fuels are consumed, the burn unit will be patrolled and monitored by the landowner until burn down is complete and no imminent fire behavior or forecasted weather presents any threat to containment. The Burn Boss / Burn Leader will determine the timing of the transition to securing operations. As this burn is being mainly conducted with volunteers, it is assumed that most burn personnel will be released by 1800 hours. It will be the responsibility of the landowner to staff securing operations and patrols. Patrols are defined as a minimum of one person walking the unit every 8 hours, for a minimum of 72 hours or until significant rainfall after burning operations are complete.

Special consideration should be given to potential rollout into the drainages below the burn units. Areas where large fuels have the potential to roll downhill should be given priority for securing. The unit should be patrolled regularly until all significant heat sources within 50 feet of the line are done burning down or extinquished. CAL FIRE may have additional requirements.

Assessment of hazard trees along main roads or frequently traveled control lines will occur under the direction of the landowner until the area is deemed safe. If hazard trees are identified, they should be flagged and felled at the discretion of the landowner.

Risk Management Plan:

Assign all personnel to squads before firing operations begin. During initial briefing, identify:

- ☐ Location of all first aid kits
- ☐ Incident within and Incident Plan
- ☐ Escape routes and protocol in case of wildfire declaration
- ☐ Medically trained participants who are willing and able to assist if needed
- ☐ Allow any participants with a medical condition to announce it
- ☐ Before firing, walk the unit as a group to ID hazards.
- ☐ Assign participants to squads for accountability
- ☐ Discuss radio use and protocols, test radios
- ☐ Rollout prevention - turn down logs to be parallel with slope
- ☐ Driving/backing safety

Communications Plan:

Use PBA walkie-talkies for all operational communications.

Ensure CAL FIRE's onsite resources have one of our radios. Cell coverage is spotty on site.

Medical Plan:

In case of a serious accident or injury, call 911, notify the Burn Boss, and CAL FIRE onsite personnel. Follow procedures in IRPG.

Nearest Hospital: Enloe 530-332-6060

Directions to the nearest hospital: West on Richardson Springs Road to Cohasset Road,
West on Cohasset Rd. to 5th Avenue. Right on 5th to the hospital at the corner of 5th Ave
and Esplanade.

5. Notifications

Day-of-Burn Notifications:

Adjacent Landowners

☐ Name:	_____	Phone:	_____
☐ Name:	_____	Phone:	_____
☐ Name:	_____	Phone:	_____
☐ Name:	Cal Fire Forest Ranch Station #23	Phone:	530-895-6503
☐ Name:	_____	Phone:	_____

Air Quality Management District

☐ Name/Title: Butte County Air Quality Management District

Verify burn day status BEFORE burning: 530-332-9406

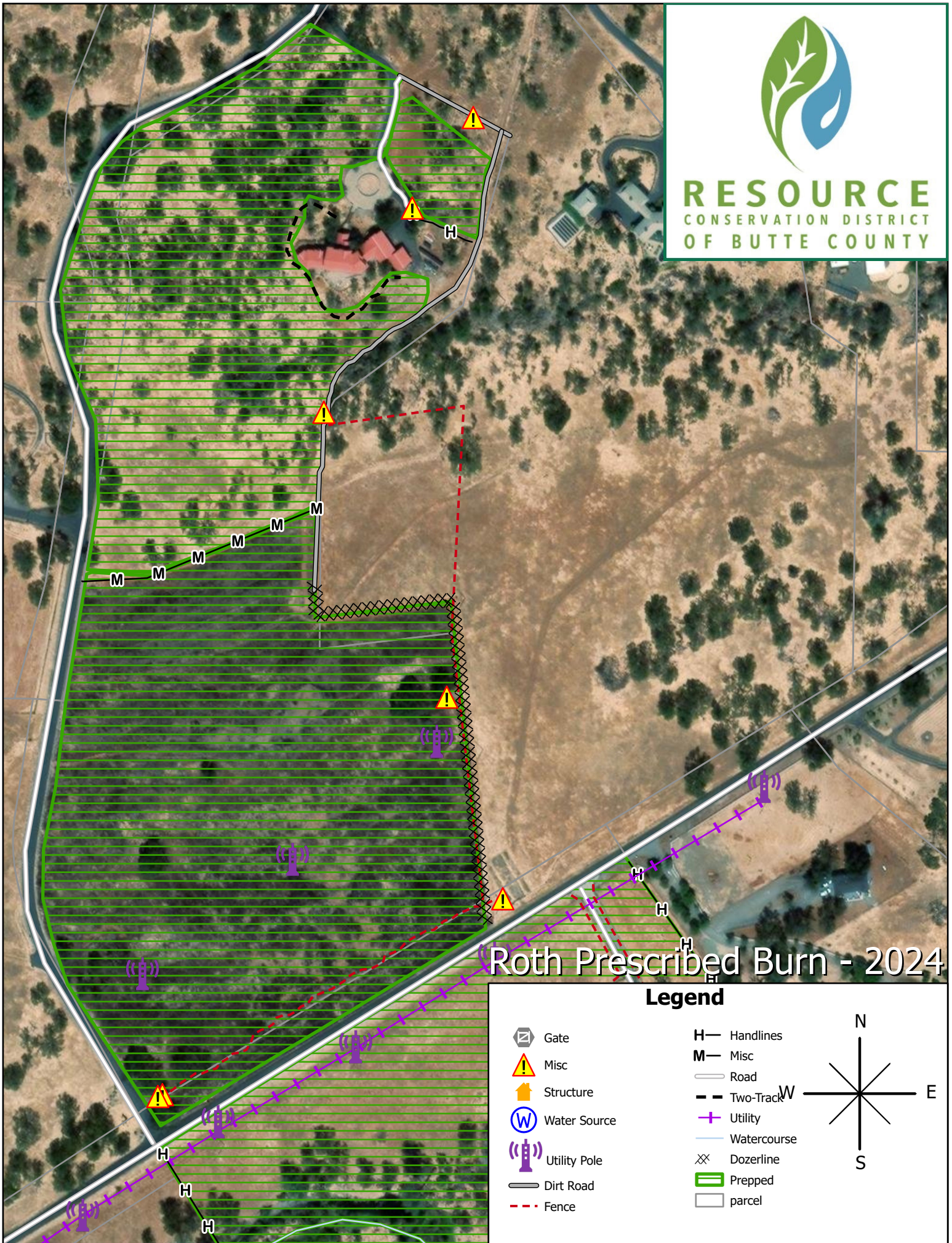
Advise AQ of burn: Day before burn by 16:00, call AQ burn line (530-332-9406) and the recording will state the extension of the on-duty inspector (updated by 8:45 each day but usually the same person Mon-Sun each week). Hit the 3 digit extension during the message to go straight to the inspector. They will provide final authorization to burn and tips on avoiding smoke impacts to your neighbors.

Fire Agency Having Jurisdiction

Contact Butte ECC before ignitions commence via phone or an onsite CAL FIRE rep. Mike Batham(Battalion 2 Chief) CAL FIRE 530-907-5726



RESOURCE
CONSERVATION DISTRICT
OF BUTTE COUNTY



Prescribed Fire Plan

2025 - Mitchell RX

Name of Landowner or Land Manager: David Mitchell

Landowner Phone #: 916-501-1079 Landowner Phone # on Burn Day: 916-501-1079

Burn Boss (if different from landowner): Dallas Koller (CARx)

Burn Boss Phone #: 612-220-4923 Burn Boss Phone # on Burn Day: 612-220-4923

Plan Developers: David Mitchell/Dallas Koller (CARx) Date

Created: 7/31/2025 Date Re-Evaluated *[if applicable]: _____

1. Project Area Description

Parcel Numbers of Prescribed Fire: APNs: 063-040-035

Location of Prescribed Fire: Address/Cross street(s): 13089 Doe Mill Road, Forest Ranch, CA 95942

Nearest/Responsible CAL FIRE/BCFD station: 23 Forest Ranch

Latitude and longitude (decimal degrees) Lat: 39.8685 Long: -121.6611

Unit name/ #(s), with acreage(s) :

Fuel type/condition of fuels inside unit:

Oak and mixed conifer, featuring Black and canyon live oak, cedar, ponderosa pine, sugar pine, nutmeg, bay, and Douglas fir, are common. Most of the property has been thinned with ladder fuels removed. The understory consists of various lilac, dogwood, toyon, and mazantita. The forest floor has various native and non-native species of grasses and forbs. The primary carrier of fire is oak and pine litter.

Fuel type/condition of fuels in areas adjacent to the prescribed burn area:

Oak and mixed conifer forest, thinned and unthinned, with primary fuel carriers being needlecast from pine and oak litter, as well as brush.

Prescribed Fire Objectives:

Objectives of prescribed fire are to maintain a well-spaced oak woodland with canopy densities and crown base heights that make crown fire and torching unlikely, even under severe burning conditions. Retention of well-established black oaks, cedar, and sugar pines is a high priority. Desired fire effects will reduce residual surface fuels and kill new seedlings that would eventually return the forest to its previously overstocked condition, as well as reduce invasives while recouraging native grasses and forbs. While retaining a few ponderosa pines and canyon live oaks is important, reducing their numbers is also essential. Specific fire effects objectives are to reduce the surface fuel of 1- and 10-hour fuels by 75%. This will cycle nutrients, sequester carbon, kill conifer seedlings, and reduce wildfire danger. The landowner burns annually, so other objectives include maintaining healthy fire return intervals and educating residents of Butte County about the purpose and techniques of prescribed fire.

Description of Permanent/ Installed Firebreaks surrounding the Burn Unit:

Doe Mill Rd., driveway, and walking trails can be used as control lines. Handline or machine lines will be constructed where needed.

Prescription:

Element	Minimum	Maximum
Temperature (F)	40 degrees	85 degrees*
Relative Humidity (%)	20%	60%
Mid-Flame Wind Speed (mph)	0	10
Fine Dead Fuel Moisture (FDFM)	N/A	N/A
Probability of Ignition (PIG)	20%	80%

* Higher temperature is OK if other parameters are in prescription. Pause and reassess at 90 degrees or if humidity dips below 20%

Wind Direction: All directions OK. If winds are sustained above 6 mph, any single prescription parameter outside of the values above will halt ignitions until holding, firing, and burn bosses/leaders agree it is safe to proceed.

Ranges are provided to offer flexibility for safe burning in various conditions. The burn should not continue if all parameters are at the hot end of the prescriptions. However, when one parameter approaches the high end, the burn team will carefully monitor the others every 30 minutes, and if one or more prescription parameters are outside of the ranges above, then firing will pause, and fire behavior will be monitored; holding, firing, and burn bosses/leaders will confer before proceeding.

If the edges of the unit are all blacklined to an adequate depth, and temperature is the only parameter outside of the prescription, burning may continue outside the range of prescription values above, as long as other burn plan objectives are met.

2. Required Equipment and Personnel

Required Firefighting Resources:

1 Fire engine, any type, including a pickup with a *reliable* slip-in pump.
1 water buffalo-type pump trailer, at least 500 gallons, and four backpack pumps.
500' of 1 1/2" hose, 500' of 1" hose, and hardware for progressive hose lays with laterals. 15 people with hand tools - at least 10 should have prior burning experience.
Supervision to maintain an adequate span of control for participants.

Contingency Resources:

1 fire engine, any type, with experienced operators (Can include CAL FIRE engine).

Personnel:

Burn Boss / Burn Leader - 1

Firing Boss / Lead Ignitor - 1

Holding Boss / Holding Leader - 1

Ignition / Holding Personnel - 10 - (should include two squad leaders)

Fire Effects Monitor (FEMO) or person assigned to weather observations - 1

Burn participants should have the following personal protective equipment:

- Leather gloves
- Eye protection, sunglasses are OK
- Full-length pants and long-sleeved shirt - *natural fibers only (jeans are acceptable), no synthetics unless Nomex*
- A wide-brimmed, non-straw hat or hard hat
- At least 2 liters of water
- Backpack, lunch/snacks - there will not be a formal snack break
- Sturdy leather boots

Participants without the required personal protective equipment (PPE) will not be allowed to use drip torches.

3. Smoke Management

We hold an AQ permit and will operate in a manner that minimizes smoke impacts on the community.

4. Procedures and Contingency Plan

Procedures for Conducting the Prescribed Burn:

Once control lines are constructed and inspected by the holding boss/holding leader, all required resources are confirmed to be on-site and operational, all personnel are assigned to squads, and weather conditions are measured, a test fire will be ignited in a representative location that can be easily controlled. If the fire behavior appears likely to meet the objectives of the burn and smoke dispersion is acceptable, the Burn Boss/Burn Leader will announce that the test fire is successful, make necessary notifications, and proceed with the burn.

Firing Plan:

Ignitions will begin at the top of the slope, in the location which is most likely to be the downwind edge of the unit for the duration of the burning operations. Firing will be directed by the Firing Boss/Firing Leader and proceed slowly until sufficient depth has been achieved to mitigate the potential for spot fires or torching. Experienced lighters should control the initial application of fire, and inexperienced lighters should not be given drip torches until the burn boss gives the go-ahead. If time allows, pitchforks are the preferred method of moving fire adjacent to the top control line until some depth has been achieved. A primary objective of these burns is to teach people how to understand firing patterns and the ways fire on the ground affects burning conditions adjacent to it; the initial 20-30 minutes of burning are an ideal time for squads to work slowly, discuss what they are seeing, and practice working as a group.

In general, firing will proceed downslope, with lighters choosing ignition patterns that best meet the burn objectives. The Firing Boss will take input from the Burn Boss / Burn Leader and FEMO / Weather Observer on how to achieve optimal fire effects. Once the flanks are secured, higher-intensity fire effects may be pursued.

Holding Plan:

The Holding Boss/Holding Leader will direct all fire control and patrol operations. Assigned resources will observe the top edge of the unit and keep pace with the firing teams as they move down the flanks. Firing should not proceed into areas where holders are not present. Once the top of the unit has sufficient depth, most of the holding crew can move to the flanks, at the discretion of the Holding Boss.

Contingency Plan:

If holders are experiencing control problems, such as slop over or spot fires that are more than they can handle, or control problems are occurring in more than one area simultaneously, this will trigger the activation of contingency resources. Other events that could trigger a contingency activation include adverse smoke impacts on sensitive targets or exceeding prescription parameters on the hot end. Activation of the contingency plan does not automatically constitute an escape or conversion to a wildfire. Fire that leaves the project area (not the burn unit) and cannot be contained with contingency resources could

trigger conversion to a wildfire.

The Burn Boss / Burn Leader will make the decision when to activate the contingency plan; CAL FIRE may be consulted on this decision, but contingency actions can take place without engaging CAL FIRE resources or declaring a wildfire. If a wildfire needs to be declared, the Burn Boss will notify CAL FIRE, either through direct communication with onsite CAL FIRE representatives or by calling 911, and CAL FIRE will assume control of the management of the incident.

Returning to Normal Operations:

In the event the contingency plan is activated due to holding problems or departure from acceptable burning conditions, all other resources assigned to the burn will be assigned either suppression or holding duties. After control objectives are achieved, the Burn Boss / Burn Leader may elect to release the contingency resources if control is no longer deemed a problem. The Burn Boss / Burn Leader, in consultation with burn overhead, burn organizer, landowner liaison, and/or landowner as reasonably necessary, will decide whether to proceed with the burn.

Securing and Postfire Activities Plan:

Securing (formally called mop-up) specifications will be determined by the Burn Boss / Burn Leader in consultation with CAL FIRE, based on site conditions as well as forecasted weather. Securing may be required around the burn unit perimeter to extinguish any heat that would not burn down completely before the end of the operational period.

After ignitions are complete and the majority of surface fuels are consumed, the burn unit will be patrolled and monitored by the landowner until burn down is complete and no imminent fire behavior or forecasted weather presents any threat to containment. The Burn Boss / Burn Leader will determine the timing of the transition to securing operations. As this burn is being mainly conducted with volunteers, it is assumed that most burn personnel will be released by 1800 hours. It will be the responsibility of the landowner to staff securing operations and patrols. Patrols are defined as a minimum of one person walking the unit every 8 hours, for a minimum of 72 hours or until significant rainfall after burning operations are complete.

Special consideration should be given to potential rollout into the drainages below the burn units. Areas where large fuels have the potential to roll downhill should be given priority for securing. The unit should be patrolled regularly until all significant heat sources within 50 feet of the line are done burning down or extinquished. CAL FIRE may have additional requirements.

Assessment of hazard trees along main roads or frequently traveled control lines will occur under the direction of the landowner until the area is deemed safe. If hazard trees are identified, they should be flagged and felled at the discretion of the landowner.

Risk Management Plan:

Assign all personnel to squads before firing operations begin. During initial briefing, identify:

- ☐ Location of all first aid kits
- ☐ Incident within and Incident Plan
- ☐ Escape routes and protocol in case of wildfire declaration
- ☐ Medically trained participants who are willing and able to assist if needed
- ☐ Allow any participants with a medical condition to announce it
- ☐ Before firing, walk the unit as a group to ID hazards.
- ☐ Assign participants to squads for accountability
- ☐ Discuss radio use and protocols, test radios
- ☐ Rollout prevention - turn down logs to be parallel with slope
- ☐ Driving/backing safety

Communications Plan:

Use PBA walkie-talkies for all operational communications.

Ensure CAL FIRE's onsite resources have one of our radios. Cell coverage is spotty on site.

Medical Plan:

In case of a serious accident or injury, call 911, notify the Burn Boss, and CAL FIRE onsite personnel. Follow procedures in IRPG.

Nearest Hospital: Enloe 530-332-6060

Directions to the nearest hospital: South on Doe Mill Road, west on Crown Point Road,
South on HWY 32. North on HWY 99, take exit 386 from CA-99 N. Proceed to 5th
avenue and turn east to Enloe Hospital.

5. Notifications

Day-of-Burn Notifications:

Adjacent Landowners

☐ Name:	_____	Phone:	_____
☐ Name:	_____	Phone:	_____
☐ Name:	_____	Phone:	_____
☐ Name:	Cal Fire Forest Ranch Station #23	Phone:	530-895-6503
☐ Name:	_____	Phone:	_____

Air Quality Management District

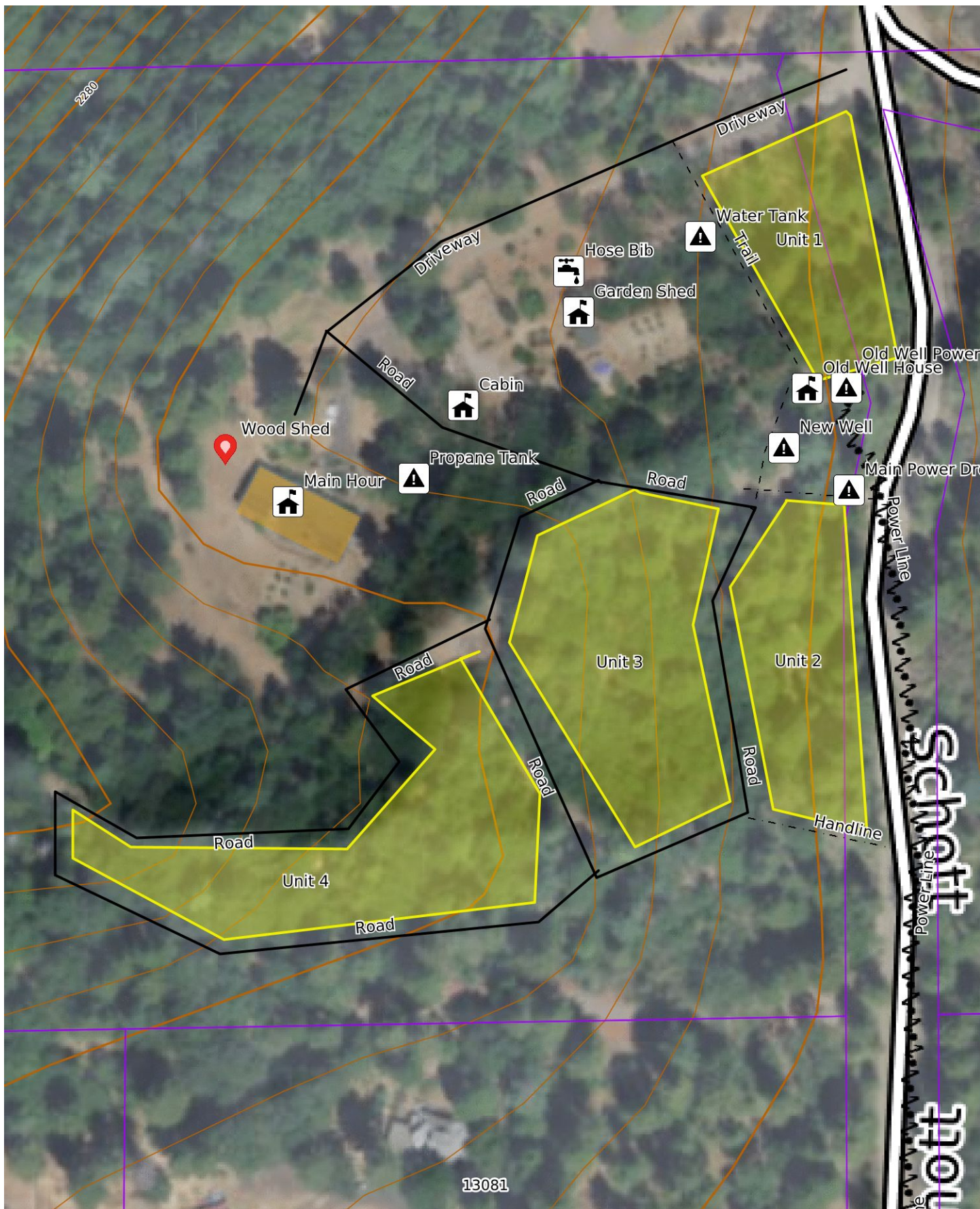
☐ Name/Title: Butte County Air Quality Management District

Verify burn day status BEFORE burning: 530-332-9406

Advise AQ of burn: Day before burn by 16:00, call AQ burn line (530-332-9406) and the recording will state the extension of the on-duty inspector (updated by 8:45 each day but usually the same person Mon-Sun each week). Hit the 3 digit extension during the message to go straight to the inspector. They will provide final authorization to burn and tips on avoiding smoke impacts to your neighbors.

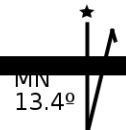
Fire Agency Having Jurisdiction

Contact Butte ECC before ignitions commence via phone or an onsite CAL FIRE rep. Mike Batham(Battalion 2 Chief) CAL FIRE 530-907-5726



Mercator Projection
WGS84
UTM Zone 10S


0.1 km
mi
Parcels (c) LandGrid Scale **1:1012** 1 inch = 84 feet



Prescribed Fire Plan

2024 - Mud Creek Rx

Name of Landowner or Land Manager: Kelly Munson & Joc Clark

Landowner Phone #: 207-650-2498 Landowner Phone # on Burn Day: 207-650-2498

Burn Boss (if different from landowner): Dallas Koller (CARx)

Burn Boss Phone #: 612-220-4933 Burn Boss Phone # on Burn Day: 612-220-4933

Plan Developers: David Mitchell & Dallas Koller (CARx) Date Created: 8/8/2024 Date

Re-Evaluated *[if applicable]: _____

1. Project Area Description

Parcel Numbers of Prescribed Fire: APNs: 047-280-067-000

Location of Prescribed Fire: Address/Cross street(s): 14404 Richardson Springs Road, Chico, CA 95973

Nearest/Responsible CAL FIRE/BCFD station: Butte County Fire Station #41

Latitude and longitude (decimal degrees) Lat: 39.8236 Long: -121.8365

Unit name/ #(s), with acreage(s) :

Unit 1 - 18.75 ac

Unit 2 - 12.30 ac

Unit 3 - 1.4 ac

Unit 4 - 10.45 ac

Unit 5 - 2 ac

Fuel type/condition of fuels inside unit:

Blue oak savanna/woodland with grey pine stands. Understory is primarily annual grasses (medusahead, oat, etc.) except for the riparian corridor along Mud Creek. Units have dead-standing trees in some places, as well as piles of mixed fuel sizes and overall sizes. Piles are primarily tamarisk (Salt Cedar) and Spanish Broom. Down fuel loading is light to moderate. Ladder fuels have not yet been removed in all places, but are minimal. Riparian zone includes red willow, grey pine, Chinese pistache, cattail, 3-square bulrush, and Spanish broom, etc. Some redbud and manzanita as well (to be preserved/flagged).

Fuel type/condition of fuels in areas adjacent to the prescribed burn area:

South – CA Fish and Wildlife conservation land - Comparable vegetation to the burn unit, albeit more rocky, bare ground overall.

East – Neighboring property has comparable vegetation, though immediately adjacent to R. Springs Rd, there is a heavily grazed sheep pasture with minimal vegetation. Further east (approximately 200 yards) is the burn scar of the Park Fire (July 2024). Severe fire intensity, so

vegetation is limited.

North/Northwest – Across the two-lane paved road (R. Springs Road) is the Roth Residence. There is an unburned pasture to the east, but the majority of adjacent land to the north/northwest is grass that was burned in the late spring of 2024 with Butte PBA. Patchy burn, but significantly reduced vegetation.

West/Southwest – Neighbor's property is continuous and unfenced. Property line runs along the power poles from N.E. to S/S.W. Fuel types are comparable to those in the unit. This area is the area of highest concern, as there are few natural breaks between the properties, and the neighbor's house is on a steep ridge.

Prescribed Fire Objectives:

The landowner's goals are two-fold: 1) mitigate wildfire risk with fuels reduction; and 2) return the landscape to a healthier ecological balance, particularly through the removal of non-native plant species and promotion of native vegetation (both meadow/grass and the tree/shrub zones). Existing mature Blue Oaks are relatively well spaced. By reducing the overall fuel load and creating buffer zones, landowners and community members can begin annual or other low-intensity/high-frequency burns to promote native plants and a healthy riparian zone.

Ideal effects would be: reduction of 1-hour fuels around larger burn piles to allow for safe pile-burning over the winter; reduction of all 1-hour fuels by 80-100% (and, timing dependent, reduction of annual green up of 2 inches or less by 80-100%) reduction of piles within the unit during broadcast burns when possible reduction of 10-hour fuels by 50-75%. 100% reduction of the few patches of star-thistle; reduction of dead and downed 100-hour fuels outside of any piles by 30-50%. **Preservation of all healthy and 10-20% of dead standing Blue Oaks. This is of the utmost importance.** Preservation of 50-70% of Grey Pines under 6 feet and 100% of all mature Grey Pines.

Description of Permanent/ Installed Firebreaks surrounding the Burn Unit:

Handlines are shown in a dotted black line with "H" on the attached map. These may also be black- or wet-lines. North/Northwest – Richardson Springs Road – two-lane paved road. Northeast – Driveway and paved road (both within the burn unit and on the eastern flank of the neighboring property. This does not continue the entire length of the property. East – A dirt road and paved road cut across the Eastern flank of the northern half of the unit. These can be tied together to create a substantial fuel break. Care must be taken to avoid the archaeological sites near the creek if the unit is linked to the riparian zone as a fire break. South – Depending on the final perimeter of units burned, there is a gravel road on the top of the ridge to the south that connects with a paved road to the neighbor's house to the S. East. This could be easily maintained as a firebreak. Riparian Corridor – Mud Creek bisects the unit, running from roughly east to west.

Description of Sub-Units within the Overall Burn Area for consideration/stopping points:

Unit 1 – Small rectangular patch between 14404 Driveway and East neighbor. This will increase the buffer zone/black between the rest of the unit and the neighbors, while also supporting wildfire readiness for the landowners. The unit is small, fenced, and nearly flat, with a minimal slope to the south. There is a downed 1000-hour fuel that must be excluded.

Unit 2 – R. Springs Rd. North end of unit, from eastern corner of driveway, around house, and down through blue oak woodland sloping to the south (south by southeastern aspect. This unit is bordered by a mowed, 4-ft. wide trail at the base of the slope, separating it from the next unit, a wide meadow adjacent to the creek. There is also a bordering trail to the east, along the chainlink fence. There is a ditch that could be prepped along the western edge. Care must be taken around power lines.

Unit 3 – Meadow – This is a simple, flat meadow that can easily be burned after Unit 2 is blackened. Piles exist within this unit, but can be excluded or burned within the unit during the broadcast.

Unit 4 – Road loop – a paved road borders this unit on the east, south, and north ends. It will need a handline along the western edge. There is a semi-steep northern-facing slope, so the winds for this unit must be out of the south to avoid a potential alignment issue.

Unit 5 – South side of creek to ridge road – barbed-wire fence to the eastern neighbors, creek to the north, ridge road to the south, rock, dirt, or paved road to the west, depending on the shape of the unit. This is the most complex unit, as it is large and less maintained. The oaks are well spaced, but lines would need to be constructed to the east with limited vehicle access. Note: Just over the ridge, there is a well and associated pressure tank. They are currently non-operational but are to be excluded from any fire.

2. Prescription

Element	Minimum	Maximum
Temperature (F)	40 degrees	85 degrees*
Relative Humidity (%)	20%	60%
Mid-Flame Wind Speed (mph)	0	10
Fine Dead Fuel Moisture (FDFM)	4%	N/A
Probability of Ignition (PIG)	20%	80%

* Higher temperature is OK if other parameters are in prescription. Pause and reassess at 90 degrees or if humidity dips below 20%

Wind Direction: All directions OK. If winds are sustained above 6 mph, any single prescription parameter outside of the values above will halt ignitions until holding, firing, and burn bosses/leaders agree it is safe to proceed.

Ranges are provided to offer flexibility for safe burning in various conditions. The burn should not continue if all parameters are at the hot end of the prescriptions. However, when one parameter approaches the high end, the burn team will carefully monitor the others every 30 minutes, and if one or more prescription parameters are outside of the ranges above, then firing will pause, and fire behavior will be monitored; holding, firing, and burn bosses/leaders will confer before proceeding.

If the edges of the unit are all blacklined to an adequate depth, and temperature is the only parameter outside of the prescription, burning may continue outside the range of prescription values above, as long as other burn plan objectives are met.

3. Required Equipment and Personnel

Required Firefighting Resources:

1 Fire engine, any type, including a pickup with a *reliable* slip-in pump.
1 water buffalo-type pump trailer, at least 500 gallons, and four backpack pumps.
500' of 1 1/2" hose, 500' of 1" hose, and hardware for progressive hose lays with laterals. 15 people with hand tools - at least 10 should have prior burning experience.
Supervision to maintain an adequate span of control for participants.

Contingency Resources:

1 fire engine, any type, with experienced operators (Can include CAL FIRE engine).

Personnel:

Burn Boss / Burn Leader - 1

Firing Boss / Lead Ignitor - 1

Holding Boss / Holding Leader - 1

Ignition / Holding Personnel - 10 - (should include two squad leaders)

Fire Effects Monitor (FEMO) or person assigned to weather observations - 1

Burn participants should have the following personal protective equipment:

- Leather gloves
- Eye protection, sunglasses are OK
- Full-length pants and long-sleeved shirt - *natural fibers only (jeans are acceptable), no synthetics unless Nomex*
- A wide-brimmed, non-straw hat or hard hat
- At least 2 liters of water
- Backpack, lunch/snacks - there will not be a formal snack break
- Sturdy leather boots

Participants without the required personal protective equipment (PPE) will not be allowed to use drip torches.

4. Smoke Management

We hold an AQ permit and an SMP. We will operate in a manner that minimizes smoke impacts on the community.

5. Procedures and Contingency Plan

Procedures for Conducting the Prescribed Burn:

Once control lines are constructed and inspected by the holding boss/holding leader, all required resources are confirmed to be on-site and operational, all personnel are assigned to squads, and weather conditions are measured, a test fire will be ignited in a representative location that can be easily controlled. If the fire behavior appears likely to meet the objectives of the burn and smoke dispersion is acceptable, the Burn Boss/burn leader will announce that the test fire is successful, make necessary notifications, and proceed with the burn.

Firing Plan:

Ignitions will begin at the top of the slope, in the location which is most likely to be the downwind edge of the unit for the duration of the burning operations. Firing will be directed by the Firing Boss/Firing Leader and proceed slowly until sufficient depth has been achieved to mitigate the potential for spot fires or torching. Experienced lighters should control the initial application of fire, and inexperienced lighters should not be given drip torches until the burn boss/burn leader gives the go-ahead. If time allows, pitchforks are the preferred method of moving fire adjacent to the top control line until some depth has been achieved. A primary objective of these burns is to teach people how to understand firing patterns and the ways fire on the ground affects burning conditions adjacent to it; the initial 20-30 minutes of burning is an ideal time for squads to work slowly, talk about what they are seeing, and practice working as a group.

In general, firing will proceed downslope, with lighters choosing ignition patterns that best meet the burn objectives. The Firing Boss/firing leader will take input from the Burn Boss/burn leader and FEMO/weather monitor on how to achieve optimal fire effects. Once the flanks are secured, higher-intensity fire effects may be pursued.

Holding Plan:

The Holding Boss/Holding Leader will direct all fire control and patrol operations. Assigned resources will observe the top edge of the unit and keep pace with the firing teams as they move down the flanks. Firing should not proceed into areas where holders are not present. Once the top of the unit has sufficient depth, most of the holding crew can move to the flanks, at the discretion of the holding boss/holding leader.

Contingency Plan:

If holders are experiencing control problems such as slop over or spot fires that are more than they can handle, or control problems are occurring in more than one area simultaneously, this will trigger the activation of contingency resources. Other events that could trigger a contingency activation include adverse smoke impacts on sensitive targets or exceeding prescription parameters on the hot end. Activation of the contingency plan does not automatically constitute an escape or conversion to a wildfire. Fire that leaves the project area (not the burn unit) and cannot be contained

with contingency resources could trigger conversion to a wildfire.

The Burn Boss/Burn Leader will make the decision when to activate the contingency plan; CAL FIRE may be consulted on this decision, but contingency actions can take place without engaging CAL FIRE resources or declaring a wildfire. If a wildfire needs to be declared, the Burn Boss will notify CAL FIRE, either through direct communication with onsite CAL FIRE representatives or by calling 911, and CAL FIRE will assume control of the management of the incident.

Returning to Normal Operations:

In the event the contingency plan is activated due to holding problems or departure from acceptable burning conditions, all other resources assigned to the burn will be assigned either suppression or holding duties. After control objectives are achieved, the Burn Boss/Burn Leader may elect to release the contingency resources if control is no longer deemed a problem. The Burn Boss/Burn Leader, in consultation with burn overhead, burn organizer, landowner liaison, and/or landowner as reasonable, will decide whether to proceed with the burn.

Securing and Postfire Activities Plan:

Securing (formally called mop-up) specifications will be determined by the Burn Boss/Burn Leader in consultation with CAL FIRE, based on site conditions as well as forecasted weather. Securing may be required around the burn unit perimeter to extinguish any heat that would not burn down completely before the end of the operational period.

After ignitions are complete and the majority of surface fuels are consumed, the burn unit will be patrolled and monitored by the landowner until burn down is complete and no imminent fire behavior or forecasted weather presents any threat to containment. The Burn Boss / Burn Leader will determine the timing of the transition to securing operations. As this burn is being mainly conducted with volunteers, it is assumed that most burn personnel will be released by 1800 hours. It will be the responsibility of the landowner to staff securing operations and patrols. Patrols are defined as a minimum of one person walking the unit every 8 hours, for a minimum of 72 hours, or in the event of significant rainfall after burning operations are complete.

Special consideration should be given to potential rollout into the drainages below the burn units. Areas where large fuels have the potential to roll downhill should be given priority for securing. The unit should be patrolled regularly until all significant heat sources within 50 feet of the line are extinguished. CAL FIRE may have additional requirements.

Assessment of hazard trees along main roads or frequently traveled control lines will occur under the direction of the landowner until the area is deemed safe. If hazard trees are identified, they should be flagged and felled at the discretion of the landowner.

Risk Management Plan:

Assign all personnel to squads before firing operations begin. During initial briefing identify:

- ☐ Location of all first aid kits
- ☐ Incident within an Incident plan
- ☐ Escape routes and protocol in case of wildfire declaration
- ☐ Medically trained participants who are willing and able to assist if needed
- ☐ Allow any participants with a medical condition to announce it
- ☐ Before firing, walk the unit as a group to ID hazards
- ☐ Assign participants to squads for accountability
- ☐ Discuss radio use and protocols, test radios
- ☐ Rollout prevention - turn down logs to be parallel with the slope
- ☐ Driving/backing safety

Communications Plan:

Use PBA walkie-talkies for all operational communications. Ensure CAL FIRE onsite resources have one of our radios. Cell coverage exists onsite.

Medical Plan:

In case of a serious accident or injury, call 911, notify the Burn Boss / Burn Leader, and CAL FIRE onsite personnel. Follow procedures in IRPG.

Nearest Hospital: Enloe 530-332-6060

Directions to nearest hospital: West on Richardson Springs Road to Cohasset Road, West on Cohasset Road to 5th Avenue. Right on 5th to the hospital at the corner of 5th Ave and Esplanade.

6. Notifications

Day-of-Burn Notifications:

Adjacent Landowners

☐ Name:	<u>Ron Roth</u>	Phone:	<u>530-566-5258</u>
☐ Name:	<u></u>	Phone:	<u></u>
☐ Name:	<u></u>	Phone:	<u></u>
☐ Name:	<u></u>	Phone:	<u></u>
☐ Name:	<u>Cal Fire Station #41</u>	Phone:	<u></u>
☐ Name:	<u></u>	Phone:	<u></u>

Air Quality Management District

☐ Name/Title: Butte County Air Quality Management District

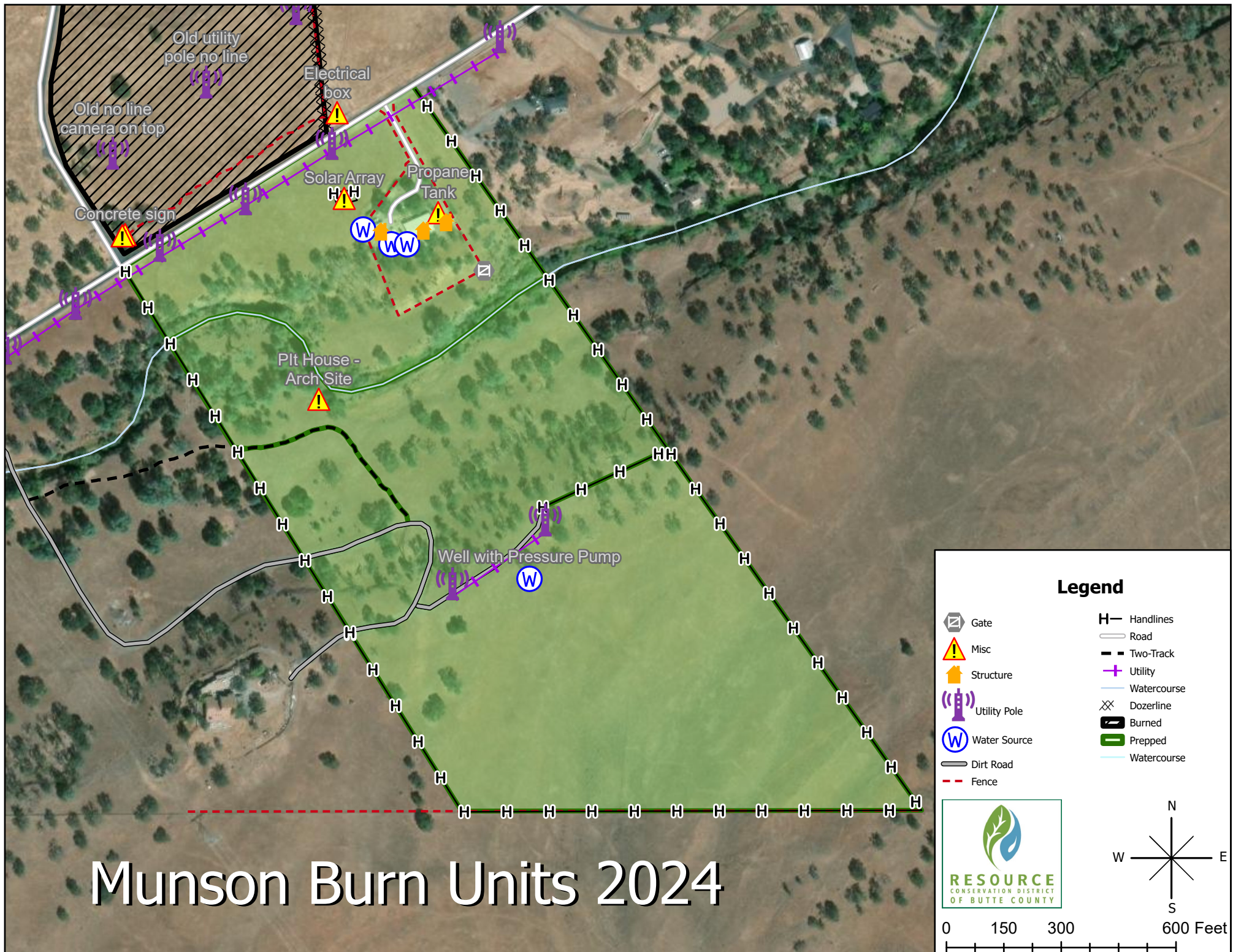
Verify burn day status BEFORE burning: 530-332-9406

Advise AQ of burn: Day before burn by 16:00, call AQ burn line (530-332-9406) and the recording will state the extension of the on duty inspector (updated by 8:45 each day but usually the same person M-Sun each week). Hit the 3 digit extension during the message to go straight to the inspector. They will provide final authorization to burn and tips on avoiding smoke impacts to your neighbors.

Fire Agency Having Jurisdiction

Contact Butte ECC before ignitions commence via phone or onsite

CAL FIRE rep. Mike Batham (Battalion 2 Chief) CAL FIRE 530-907-5726



Munson Burn Units 2024

Prescribed Fire Plan

2025 - Murlene Nunn RX

Name of Landowner or Land Manager: Murlene Nunn

Landowner Phone #: 925-876-2465 Landowner Phone # on Burn Day: 925-876-2465

Burn Boss (if different from landowner): Dallas Koller (CARx)

Burn Boss Phone #: 612-220-4923 Burn Boss Phone # on Burn Day:

612-220-4923 Plan Developers: David Mitchell/Dallas Koller (CARx)

Date Created: 6/19/2025 Date Re-Evaluated *[if applicable]: _____

1. Project Area Description

Parcel Numbers of Prescribed Fire: APNs: 063-240-025

Location of Prescribed Fire: Address/Cross street(s): 4925 Papaya Rd., Forest Ranch, CA 95942

Nearest/Responsible CAL FIRE/BCFD station: 23 Forest Ranch

Latitude and longitude (decimal degrees) Lat: 39.8943 Long: -121.6689

Unit name/ #(s), with acreage(s) :

Unit 1 - 2.8 acres

Unit 2 - 0.5 acre

Unit 3 - 0.8 acres

Unit 4 - 2.5 acres

Unit 5 - 1.5 acres

Fuel type/condition of fuels inside unit:

Oak and mixed conifer forest with lilac, blackberry, and other brush throughout. Surface fuels are moderately heavy, including oak litter and needlecast as well as dead and down. Some areas have been thinned at some point in the past. There are many large sugar pines on this property. In some areas, the ponderosa pines are dying, creating an overhead hazard.

Fuel type/condition of fuels in areas adjacent to the prescribed burn area:

Oak and mixed conifer forest, thinned and unthinned, with primary fuel carriers being needlecast from pine and oak litter, as well as brush. Areas near Papaya Road have a 'cedar carpet' of 1 to 10 ft cedar saplings.

Prescribed Fire Objectives:

Objectives of prescribed fire are to maintain a well-spaced oak woodland mixed conifer forest with canopy densities and crown base heights that make crown fire and torching unlikely, even under severe burning conditions. Retention of well-established black oaks and sugar pines is a high priority in all burn units. Desired fire effects will reduce residual surface fuels and kill new seedlings that would eventually return the forests to their previously overstocked conditions, as well as open some areas into meadows with native grasses and forbs. Specific fire effects objectives are to reduce the surface fuel of 1- and 10-hour fuels by 75%. This will cycle nutrients, sequester carbon, kill conifer seedlings, and reduce wildfire danger. Other objectives include maintaining healthy fire return intervals and educating residents about the purpose and techniques of prescribed fire.

Description of Permanent/ Installed Firebreaks surrounding the Burn Unit:

The driveway, Papya Road, and an access road on the west side of the property all act as fire breaks. Hand or machine lines will need to be constructed in all other areas.

Prescription:

Element	Minimum	Maximum
Temperature (F)	40 degrees	85 degrees*
Relative Humidity (%)	20%	60%
Mid-Flame Wind Speed (mph)	0	10
10-hour fuel moisture (FDFM)	N/A	N/A
Probability of Ignition (PIG)	20%	80%

* Higher temperature is OK if other parameters are in prescription. Pause and reassess at 90 degrees or if humidity dips below 20%

Wind Direction: All directions OK. If winds are sustained above 6 mph, any single prescription parameter outside of the values above will halt ignitions until holding, firing, and burn bosses/leaders agree it is safe to proceed.

Ranges are provided to offer flexibility for safe burning in various conditions. The burn should not continue if all parameters are at the hot end of the prescriptions. However, when one parameter approaches the high end, the burn team will carefully monitor the others every 30 minutes, and if one or more prescription parameters are outside of the ranges above, then firing will pause, and fire behavior will be monitored; holding, firing, and burn bosses/leaders will confer before proceeding.

If the edges of the unit are all blacklined to an adequate depth, and temperature is the only parameter outside of the prescription, burning may continue outside the range of prescription values above, as long as other burn plan objectives are met.

2. Required Equipment and Personnel

Required Firefighting Resources:

1 Fire engine, any type, including a pickup with a *reliable* slip-in pump.
1 water buffalo-type pump trailer, at least 500 gallons, and four backpack pumps.
500' of 1 1/2" hose, 500' of 1" hose, and hardware for progressive hose lays with laterals. 15 people with hand tools - at least 10 should have prior burning experience.
Supervision to maintain an adequate span of control for participants.

Contingency Resources:

1 fire engine, any type, with experienced operators (Can include CAL FIRE engine).

Personnel:

Burn Boss / Burn Leader - 1

Firing Boss / Lead Ignitor - 1

Holding Boss / Holding Leader - 1

Ignition / Holding Personnel - 10 - (should include two squad leaders)

Fire Effects Monitor (FEMO) or person assigned to weather observations - 1

Burn participants should have the following personal protective equipment:

- Leather gloves
- Eye protection, sunglasses are OK
- Full-length pants and long-sleeved shirt - *natural fibers only (jeans are acceptable), no synthetics unless Nomex*
- A wide-brimmed, non-straw hat or hard hat
- At least 2 liters of water
- Backpack, lunch/snacks - there will not be a formal snack break
- Sturdy leather boots

Participants without the required personal protective equipment (PPE) will not be allowed to use drip torches.

3. Smoke Management

We hold an AQ permit and will operate in a manner that minimizes smoke impacts on the community.

4. Procedures and Contingency Plan

Procedures for Conducting the Prescribed Burn:

Once control lines are constructed and inspected by the holding boss/holding leader, all required resources are confirmed to be on-site and operational, all personnel are assigned to squads, and weather conditions are measured, a test fire will be ignited in a representative location that can be easily controlled. If the fire behavior appears likely to meet the objectives of the burn and smoke dispersion is acceptable, the Burn Boss/Burn Leader will announce that the test fire is successful, make necessary notifications, and proceed with the burn.

Firing Plan:

Ignitions will begin at the top of the slope, in the location which is most likely to be the downwind edge of the unit for the duration of the burning operations. Firing will be directed by the Firing Boss/Firing Leader and proceed slowly until sufficient depth has been achieved to mitigate the potential for spot fires or torching. Experienced lighters should control the initial application of fire, and inexperienced lighters should not be given drip torches until the burn boss gives the go-ahead. If time allows, pitchforks are the preferred method of moving fire adjacent to the top control line until some depth has been achieved. A primary objective of these burns is to teach people how to understand firing patterns and the ways fire on the ground affects burning conditions adjacent to it; the initial 20-30 minutes of burning are an ideal time for squads to work slowly, discuss what they are seeing, and practice working as a group.

In general, firing will proceed downslope, with lighters choosing ignition patterns that best meet the burn objectives. The Firing Boss will take input from the Burn Boss / Burn Leader and FEMO / Weather Observer on how to achieve optimal fire effects. Once the flanks are secured, higher-intensity fire effects may be pursued.

Holding Plan:

The Holding Boss/Holding Leader will direct all fire control and patrol operations. Assigned resources will observe the top edge of the unit and keep pace with the firing teams as they move down the flanks. Firing should not proceed into areas where holders are not present. Once the top of the unit has sufficient depth, most of the holding crew can move to the flanks, at the discretion of the Holding Boss.

Contingency Plan:

If holders are experiencing control problems, such as slop over or spot fires that are more than they can handle, or control problems are occurring in more than one area simultaneously, this will trigger the activation of contingency resources. Other events that could trigger a contingency activation include adverse smoke impacts on sensitive targets or exceeding prescription parameters on the hot end. Activation of the contingency plan does not automatically constitute an escape or conversion to a wildfire. Fire that leaves the project area (not the burn unit) and cannot be contained with contingency resources could

trigger conversion to a wildfire.

The Burn Boss / Burn Leader will make the decision when to activate the contingency plan; CAL FIRE may be consulted on this decision, but contingency actions can take place without engaging CAL FIRE resources or declaring a wildfire. If a wildfire needs to be declared, the Burn Boss will notify CAL FIRE, either through direct communication with onsite CAL FIRE representatives or by calling 911, and CAL FIRE will assume control of the management of the incident.

Returning to Normal Operations:

In the event the contingency plan is activated due to holding problems or departure from acceptable burning conditions, all other resources assigned to the burn will be assigned either suppression or holding duties. After control objectives are achieved, the Burn Boss / Burn Leader may elect to release the contingency resources if control is no longer deemed a problem. The Burn Boss / Burn Leader, in consultation with burn overhead, burn organizer, landowner liaison, and/or landowner as reasonably necessary, will decide whether to proceed with the burn.

Securing and Postfire Activities Plan:

Securing (formally called mop-up) specifications will be determined by the Burn Boss / Burn Leader in consultation with CAL FIRE, based on site conditions as well as forecasted weather. Securing may be required around the burn unit perimeter to extinguish any heat that would not burn down completely before the end of the operational period.

After ignitions are complete and the majority of surface fuels are consumed, the burn unit will be patrolled and monitored by the landowner until burn down is complete and no imminent fire behavior or forecasted weather presents any threat to containment. The Burn Boss / Burn Leader will determine the timing of the transition to securing operations. As this burn is being mainly conducted with volunteers, it is assumed that most burn personnel will be released by 1800 hours. It will be the responsibility of the landowner to staff securing operations and patrols. Patrols are defined as a minimum of one person walking the unit every 8 hours, for a minimum of 72 hours or until significant rainfall after burning operations are complete.

Special consideration should be given to potential rollout into the drainages below the burn units. Areas where large fuels have the potential to roll downhill should be given priority for securing. The unit should be patrolled regularly until all significant heat sources within 50 feet of the line are done burning down or extinquished. CAL FIRE may have additional requirements.

Assessment of hazard trees along main roads or frequently traveled control lines will occur under the direction of the landowner until the area is deemed safe. If hazard trees are identified, they should be flagged and felled at the discretion of the landowner.

Risk Management Plan:

Assign all personnel to squads before firing operations begin. During initial briefing, identify:

- ☐ Location of all first aid kits
- ☐ Incident within and Incident Plan
- ☐ Escape routes and protocol in case of wildfire declaration
- ☐ Medically trained participants who are willing and able to assist if needed
- ☐ Allow any participants with a medical condition to announce it
- ☐ Before firing, walk the unit as a group to ID hazards.
- ☐ Assign participants to squads for accountability
- ☐ Discuss radio use and protocols, test radios
- ☐ Rollout prevention - turn down logs to be parallel with slope
- ☐ Driving/backing safety

Communications Plan:

Use PBA walkie-talkies for all operational communications.

Ensure CAL FIRE's onsite resources have one of our radios. Cell coverage is spotty on site.

Medical Plan:

In case of a serious accident or injury, call 911, notify the Burn Boss, and CAL FIRE onsite personnel. Follow procedures in IRPG.

Nearest Hospital: Enloe 530-332-6060

Directions to the nearest hospital: South on Doe Mill Road, west on Crown Point Road,
South on HWY 32. North on HWY 99, take exit 386 from CA-99 N. Proceed to 5th
avenue and turn east to Enloe Hospital.

5. Notifications

Day-of-Burn Notifications:

Adjacent Landowners

☐ Name:	_____	Phone:	_____
☐ Name:	_____	Phone:	_____
☐ Name:	_____	Phone:	_____
☐ Name:	Cal Fire Forest Ranch Station #23	Phone:	530-895-6503
☐ Name:	_____	Phone:	_____

Air Quality Management District

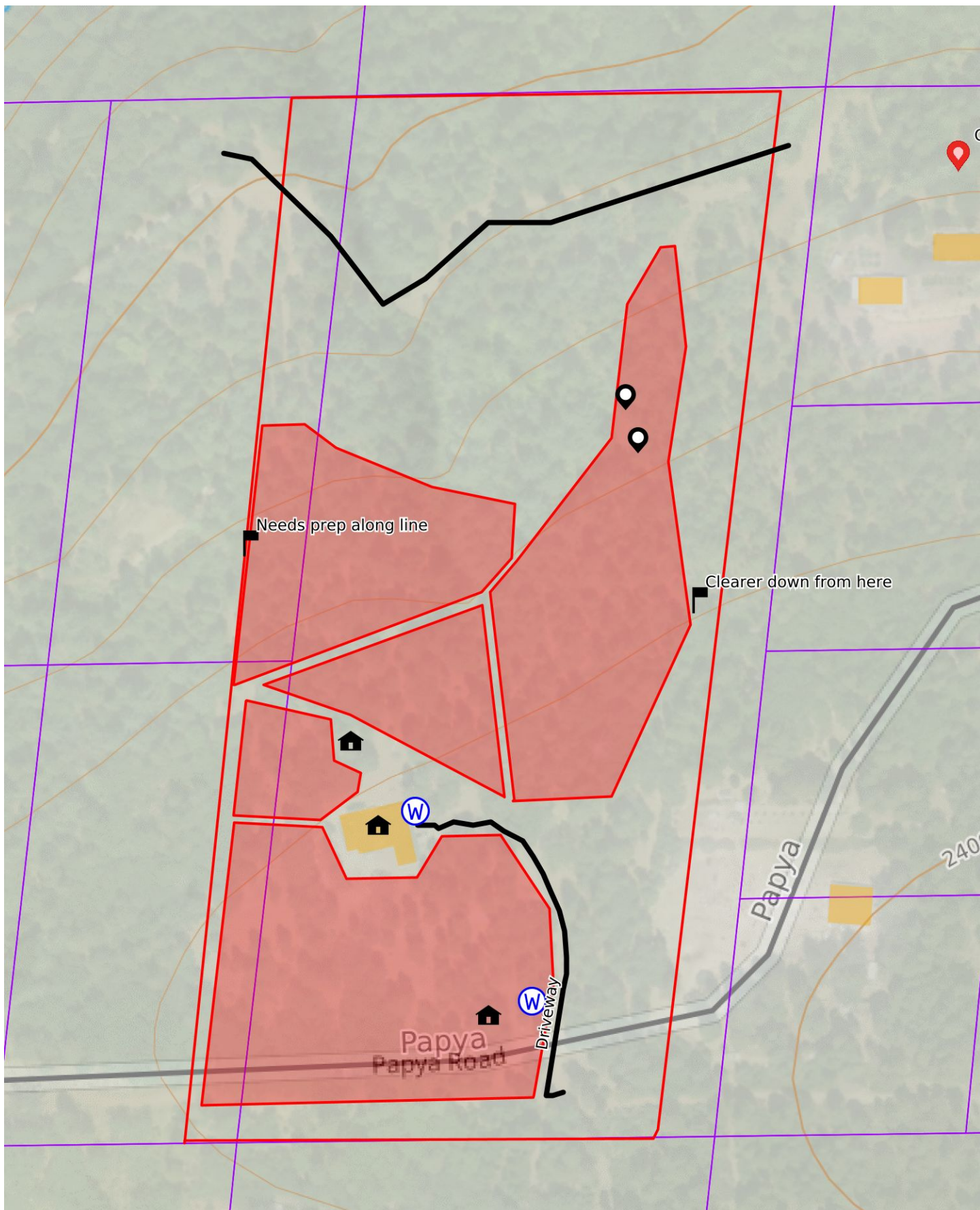
☐ Name/Title: Butte County Air Quality Management District

Verify burn day status BEFORE burning: 530-332-9406

Advise AQ of burn: Day before burn by 16:00, call AQ burn line (530-332-9406) and the recording will state the extension of the on-duty inspector (updated by 8:45 each day but usually the same person Mon-Sun each week). Hit the 3 digit extension during the message to go straight to the inspector. They will provide final authorization to burn and tips on avoiding smoke impacts to your neighbors.

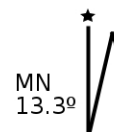
Fire Agency Having Jurisdiction

Contact Butte ECC before ignitions commence via phone or an onsite CAL FIRE rep. Mike Batham(Battalion 2 Chief) CAL FIRE 530-907-5726



Mercator Projection
WGS84
UTM Zone 10S


0.1 0.2 km
0.1 mi
Parcels (c) LandGrid Scale **1:2111** 1 inch = 176 feet



Appendix C

Individual Burn Plans and Maps

(Puturbaugh, Rhinesmith, Shandel, Speegle, and White)

Prescribed Fire Plan

2025 - Patricia Puterbaugh

Name of Landowner or Land Manager: Germain Boivin and Patricia Puterbaugh

Landowner Phone #: 530-354-6160 Landowner Phone # on Burn Day: 530-354-6160

Burn Boss (if different from landowner): Dallas Koller (CARx)

Burn Boss Phone #: 612-220-4933 Burn Boss Phone # on Burn Day: 612-220-4933

Plan Developers: David Mitchell & Dallas Koller (CARx) Date Created: 8/21/25 Date

Re-Evaluated *[if applicable]: _____

1. Project Area Description

Parcel Numbers of Prescribed Fire: APNs: 056-160-052

Location of Prescribed Fire: Address/Cross street(s): 9110 Cohasset Road, Cohasset, CA 95973 (cross street: Vilas Road)

Nearest/Responsible CAL FIRE/BCFD station: Butte County Fire Station #22, Cohasset

Latitude and longitude (decimal degrees) Lat: 39.8978 Long: -121.7412

Unit name/ #(s), with acreage(s) :

Beginner Unit - 1 ac

Advanced Unit - 3 ac

Fuel type/condition of fuels inside unit:

Black oak, pondosa, gray pine forest recently impacted by the Park Fire. Primary caring fuel is now grass and, to a lesser extent, pine litter. Some snags, hazard trees, and piles are also present in the 'Advanced Unit'.

Fuel type/condition of fuels in areas adjacent to the prescribed burn area:

Surrounding area burned in the 2024 Park Fire. Some places are currently devoid of vegetation, while other areas have tall dry grass and/or pine litter. Wild plum, scrub oak, and other resprouting vegetation dominate some areas.

Prescribed Fire Goals and Objectives:

The primary goals are to reduce invasive grasses and to share good fire with Cohasset and the greater Butte County community. S.M.A.R.T. objectives are to reduce surface fuels by 75% and invasive species by 25%.

Description of Permanent/ Installed Firebreaks surrounding the Burn Unit:

TBD

2. Prescription

Element	Minimum	Maximum
Temperature (F)	40 degrees	85 degrees*
Relative Humidity (%)	20%	60%
Mid-Flame Wind Speed (mph)	0	10
Fine Dead Fuel Moisture (FDFM)	4%	N/A
Probability of Ignition (PIG)	20%	80%

* Higher temperature is OK if other parameters are in prescription. Pause and reassess at 90 degrees or if humidity dips below 20%

Wind Direction: All directions OK. If winds are sustained above 6 mph, any single prescription parameter outside of the values above will halt ignitions until holding, firing, and burn bosses/leaders agree it is safe to proceed.

Ranges are provided to offer flexibility for safe burning in various conditions. The burn should not continue if all parameters are at the hot end of the prescriptions. However, when one parameter approaches the high end, the burn team will carefully monitor the others every 30 minutes, and if one or more prescription parameters are outside of the ranges above, then firing will pause, and fire behavior will be monitored; holding, firing, and burn bosses/leaders will confer before proceeding.

If the edges of the unit are all blacklined to an adequate depth, and temperature is the only parameter outside of the prescription, burning may continue outside the range of prescription values above, as long as other burn plan objectives are met.

3. Required Equipment and Personnel

Required Firefighting Resources:

1 Fire engine, any type, including a pickup with a *reliable* slip-in pump.
1 water buffalo-type pump trailer, at least 500 gallons, and four backpack pumps.
500' of 1 1/2" hose, 500' of 1" hose, and hardware for progressive hose lays with laterals. 15 people with hand tools - at least 10 should have prior burning experience.
Supervision to maintain an adequate span of control for participants.

Contingency Resources:

1 fire engine, any type, with experienced operators (Can include CAL FIRE engine).

Personnel:

Beginner Unit:

4 people, 2 with previous burning experience, PPE, and a type 7 engine with 125 gallons of water.

Advanced Unit:

Burn Boss / Burn Leader - 1

Firing Boss / Lead Ignitor - 1

Holding Boss / Holding Leader - 1

Ignition / Holding Personnel - 10 - (should include two squad leaders)

Fire Effects Monitor (FEMO) or person assigned to weather observations - 1

Burn participants should have the following personal protective equipment:

- Leather gloves
- Eye protection, sunglasses are OK
- Full-length pants and long-sleeved shirt - *natural fibers only (jeans are acceptable), no synthetics unless Nomex*
- A wide-brimmed, non-straw hat or hard hat
- At least 2 liters of water
- Backpack, lunch/snacks - there will not be a formal snack break
- Sturdy leather boots

Participants without the required personal protective equipment (PPE) will not be allowed to use drip torches.

4. Smoke Management

We hold an AQ permit. We will operate in a manner that minimizes smoke impacts on the community.

5. Procedures and Contingency Plan

Procedures for Conducting the Prescribed Burn:

Once control lines are constructed and inspected by the holding boss/holding leader, all required resources are confirmed to be on-site and operational, all personnel are assigned to squads, and weather conditions are measured, a test fire will be ignited in a representative location that can be easily controlled. If the fire behavior appears likely to meet the objectives of the burn and smoke dispersion is acceptable, the Burn Boss/burn leader will announce that the test fire is successful, make necessary notifications, and proceed with the burn.

Firing Plan:

Ignitions will begin at the top of the slope, in the location which is most likely to be the downwind edge of the unit for the duration of the burning operations. Firing will be directed by the Firing Boss/Firing Leader and proceed slowly until sufficient depth has been achieved to mitigate the potential for spot fires or torching. Experienced lighters should control the initial application of fire, and inexperienced lighters should not be given drip torches until the burn boss/burn leader gives the go-ahead. If time allows, pitchforks are the preferred method of moving fire adjacent to the top control line until some depth has been achieved. A primary objective of these burns is to teach people how to understand firing patterns and the ways fire on the ground affects burning conditions adjacent to it; the initial 20-30 minutes of burning is an ideal time for squads to work slowly, talk about what they are seeing, and practice working as a group.

In general, firing will proceed downslope, with lighters choosing ignition patterns that best meet the burn objectives. The Firing Boss/firing leader will take input from the Burn Boss/burn leader and FEMO/weather monitor on how to achieve optimal fire effects. Once the flanks are secured, higher-intensity fire effects may be pursued.

Holding Plan:

The Holding Boss/Holding Leader will direct all fire control and patrol operations. Assigned resources will observe the top edge of the unit and keep pace with the firing teams as they move down the flanks. Firing should not proceed into areas where holders are not present. Once the top of the unit has sufficient depth, most of the holding crew can move to the flanks, at the discretion of the holding boss/holding leader.

Contingency Plan:

If holders are experiencing control problems such as slop over or spot fires that are more than they can handle, or control problems are occurring in more than one area simultaneously, this will trigger the activation of contingency resources. Other events that could trigger a contingency activation include adverse smoke impacts on sensitive targets or exceeding prescription parameters on the hot end. Activation of the contingency plan does not automatically constitute an escape or conversion to a wildfire. Fire that leaves the project area (not the burn unit) and cannot be contained

with contingency resources could trigger conversion to a wildfire.

The Burn Boss/Burn Leader will make the decision when to activate the contingency plan; CAL FIRE may be consulted on this decision, but contingency actions can take place without engaging CAL FIRE resources or declaring a wildfire. If a wildfire needs to be declared, the Burn Boss will notify CAL FIRE, either through direct communication with onsite CAL FIRE representatives or by calling 911, and CAL FIRE will assume control of the management of the incident.

Returning to Normal Operations:

In the event the contingency plan is activated due to holding problems or departure from acceptable burning conditions, all other resources assigned to the burn will be assigned either suppression or holding duties. After control objectives are achieved, the Burn Boss/Burn Leader may elect to release the contingency resources if control is no longer deemed a problem. The Burn Boss/Burn Leader, in consultation with burn overhead, burn organizer, landowner liaison, and/or landowner as reasonable, will decide whether to proceed with the burn.

Securing and Postfire Activities Plan:

Securing (formally called mop-up) specifications will be determined by the Burn Boss/Burn Leader in consultation with CAL FIRE, based on site conditions as well as forecasted weather. Securing may be required around the burn unit perimeter to extinguish any heat that would not burn down completely before the end of the operational period.

After ignitions are complete and the majority of surface fuels are consumed, the burn unit will be patrolled and monitored by the landowner until burn down is complete and no imminent fire behavior or forecasted weather presents any threat to containment. The Burn Boss / Burn Leader will determine the timing of the transition to securing operations. As this burn is being mainly conducted with volunteers, it is assumed that most burn personnel will be released by 1800 hours. It will be the responsibility of the landowner to staff securing operations and patrols. Patrols are defined as a minimum of one person walking the unit every 8 hours, for a minimum of 72 hours, or in the event of significant rainfall after burning operations are complete.

Special consideration should be given to potential rollout into the drainages below the burn units. Areas where large fuels have the potential to roll downhill should be given priority for securing. The unit should be patrolled regularly until all significant heat sources within 50 feet of the line are extinguished. CAL FIRE may have additional requirements.

Assessment of hazard trees along main roads or frequently traveled control lines will occur under the direction of the landowner until the area is deemed safe. If hazard trees are identified, they should be flagged and felled at the discretion of the landowner.

Risk Management Plan:

Assign all personnel to squads before firing operations begin. During initial briefing identify:

- ☐ Location of all first aid kits
- ☐ Incident within and Incident Plan
- ☐ Escape routes and protocol in case of wildfire declaration
- ☐ Medically trained participants who are willing and able to assist if needed
- ☐ Allow any participants with a medical condition to announce it
- ☐ Before firing, walk the unit as a group to ID hazards
- ☐ Assign participants to squads for accountability
- ☐ Discuss radio use and protocols, test radios
- ☐ Rollout prevention - turn down logs to be parallel with the slope
- ☐ Driving/backing safety

Communications Plan:

Use PBA walkie-talkies for all operational communications. Ensure CAL FIRE onsite resources have one of our radios. Cell coverage exists onsite.

Medical Plan:

In case of a serious accident or injury, call 911, notify the Burn Boss / Burn Leader, and CAL FIRE onsite personnel. Follow procedures in IRPG.

Nearest Hospital: Enloe 530-332-6060

Directions to nearest hospital: West on Cohasset Road, West on Cohasset Road to 5th Avenue. Right on 5th to the hospital at the corner of 5th Ave and Esplanade.

5. Notifications

Day-of-Burn Notifications:Adjacent Landowners

☐ Name:	Theresa Markwood	Phone:	530-342-689
☐ Name:	Travis Birkedal	Phone:	530-519-3569
☐ Name:		Phone:	
☐ Name:		Phone:	
☐ Name:	Cal Fire Station #22	Phone:	530-895-6504
☐ Name:		Phone:	

Air Quality Management District

☐ Name/Title: Butte County Air Quality Management District

Verify burn day status BEFORE burning: 530-332-9406

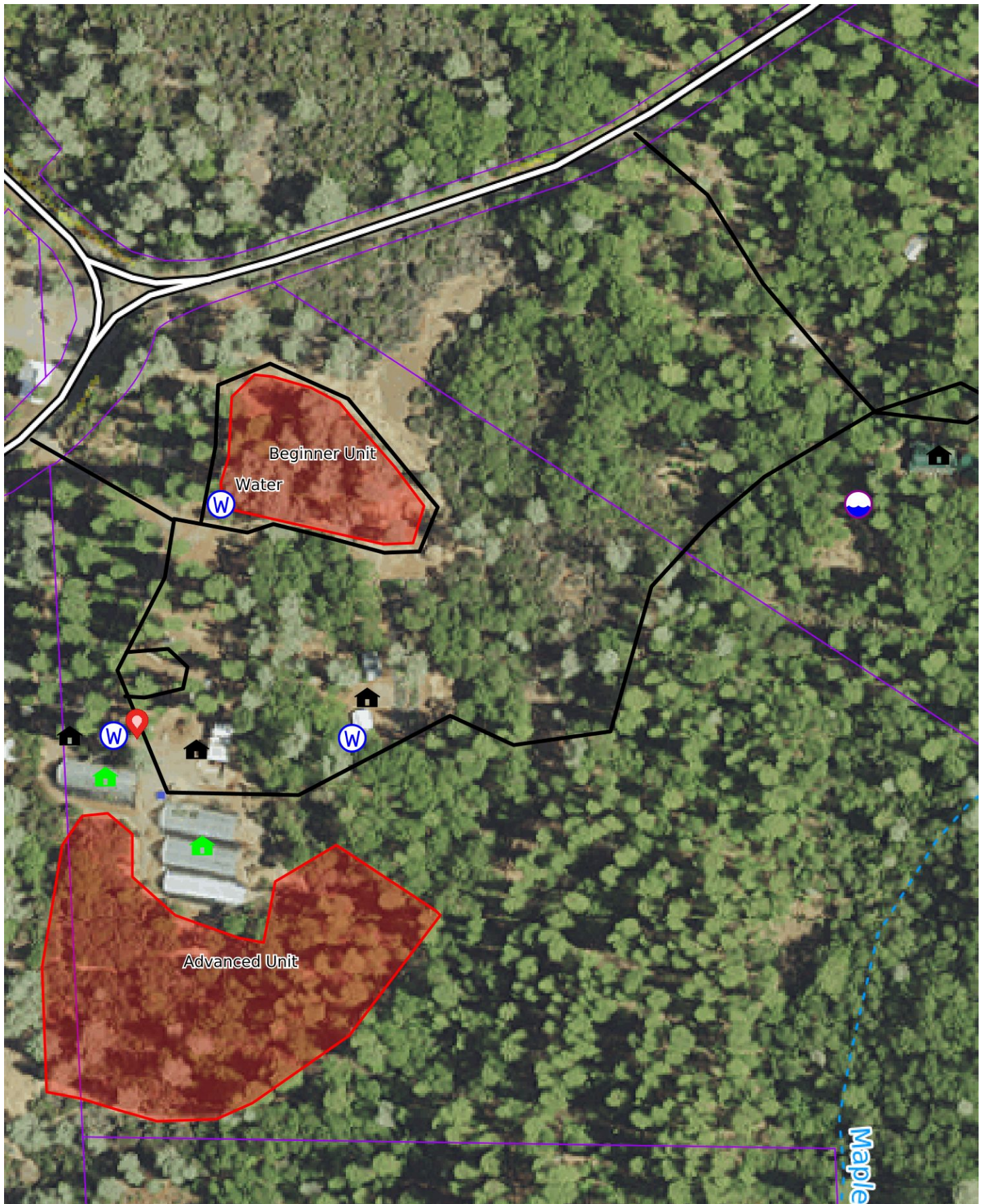
Advise AQ of burn: Day before burn by 16:00, call AQ burn line (530-332-9406) and the recording will state the extension of the on duty inspector (updated by 8:45 each day but usually the same person M-Sun each week). Hit the 3 digit extension during the message to go straight to the inspector. They will provide final authorization to burn and tips on avoiding smoke impacts to your neighbors.

Fire Agency Having Jurisdiction

Contact Butte ECC before ignitions commence via phone or onsite

CAL FIRE rep. Mike Batham (Battalion 2 Chief) CAL FIRE 530-907-5726

Prescribed Fire Plan



Mercator Projection
WGS84
UTM Zone 10S


0.1 0.2 km
0.1 mi
Parcels (c) LandGrid Scale **1:2071** 1 inch = 173 feet



MN
13.3°


2025 - Ferguson/Rhinesmith RX

Name of Landowner or Land Manager: Colin Ferguson/Chris Rhinesmith

Landowner Phone # on Burn Day: (Chris) 530-521-2086 (Collin) 530-237-4605

Burn Boss (if different from landowner): Dallas Koller (CARx)

Burn Boss Phone #: 612-220-4923 **Burn Boss Phone # on Burn Day:**

612-220-4923 **Plan Developers:** David Mitchell/Dallas Koller (CARx)

Date Created: 7/30/2025 **Date Re-Evaluated *[if applicable]:**

1. Project Area Description

Parcel Numbers of Prescribed Fire: APNs: 064-610-037/064-620-038

Location of Prescribed Fire: Address/Cross street(s): 5768 and 5822 Paschal Way, Magalia, CA 95954

Nearest/Responsible CAL FIRE/BCFD station: 33 Magalia

Latitude and longitude (decimal degrees) Lat: 39.8355 **Long:** -121.6257

Unit name/ #(s), with acreage(s) :

Community Protection Unit - 9 acres

Fuel type/condition of fuels inside unit:

Oak and mixed conifer forest with lilac, blackberry, and other brush throughout. Most of the area has been masticated. Some areas have been broadcast burned. Live oak resprouts abound, but will probably not burn unless RH values are below 20%. Primary fuel carriers are needlecast from pine and oak litter.

Fuel type/condition of fuels in areas adjacent to the prescribed burn area:

Oak and mixed conifer forest, thinned and unthinned, with primary fuel carriers being needlecast from pine and oak litter, as well as brush. Canyon live oaks are common here.

Prescribed Fire Objectives:

Objectives of prescribed fire are to maintain a well-spaced oak and pine forest with canopy densities and crown base heights that make crown fire and torching unlikely, even under severe burning conditions. Retention of well-established black oaks and sugar pines is a high priority in all burn units. Desired fire effects will reduce residual surface fuels and kill new seedlings that would eventually return the forests to their previously overstocked conditions, as well as open some areas into meadows with native grasses and forbs. Specific fire effects objectives are to reduce the surface fuel of 1- and 10-hour fuels by 75%. This will cycle nutrients, sequester carbon, kill conifer seedlings, and reduce wildfire danger. The landowners have burned in the past, so other objectives include maintaining healthy fire return intervals and educating residents about the purpose and techniques

of prescribed fire.

Description of Permanent/ Installed Firebreaks surrounding the Burn Unit:

Hand line or dozer lines will need to be installed. Some existing roads and trails may also be used as fire control lines.

Prescription:

Element	Minimum	Maximum
Temperature (F)	40 degrees	85 degrees*
Relative Humidity (%)	20%	60%
Mid-Flame Wind Speed (mph)	0	10
10-hour fuel moisture (FDFM)	N/A	N/A
Probability of Ignition (PIG)	20%	80%

* Higher temperature is OK if other parameters are in prescription. Pause and reassess at 90 degrees or if humidity dips below 20%

Wind Direction: All directions OK. If winds are sustained above 6 mph, any single prescription parameter outside of the values above will halt ignitions until holding, firing, and burn bosses/leaders agree it is safe to proceed.

Ranges are provided to offer flexibility for safe burning in various conditions. The burn should not continue if all parameters are at the hot end of the prescriptions. However, when one parameter approaches the high end, the burn team will carefully monitor the others every 30 minutes, and if one or more prescription parameters are outside of the ranges above, then firing will pause, and fire behavior will be monitored; holding, firing, and burn bosses/leaders will confer before proceeding.

If the edges of the unit are all blacklined to an adequate depth, and temperature is the only parameter outside of the prescription, burning may continue outside the range of prescription values above, as long as other burn plan objectives are met.

2. Required Equipment and Personnel

Required Firefighting Resources:

1 Fire engine, any type, including a pickup with a *reliable* slip-in pump.
1 water buffalo-type pump trailer, at least 500 gallons, and four backpack pumps.
500' of 1 1/2" hose, 500' of 1" hose, and hardware for progressive hose lays with laterals. 15 people with hand tools - at least 10 should have prior burning experience.
Supervision to maintain an adequate span of control for participants.

Contingency Resources:

1 fire engine, any type, with experienced operators (Can include CAL FIRE engine).

Personnel:

Burn Boss / Burn Leader - 1

Firing Boss / Lead Ignitor - 1

Holding Boss / Holding Leader - 1

Ignition / Holding Personnel - 10 - (should include two squad leaders)

Fire Effects Monitor (FEMO) or person assigned to weather observations - 1

Burn participants should have the following personal protective equipment:

- Leather gloves
- Eye protection, sunglasses are OK
- Full-length pants and long-sleeved shirt - *natural fibers only (jeans are acceptable), no synthetics unless Nomex*
- A wide-brimmed, non-straw hat or hard hat
- At least 2 liters of water
- Backpack, lunch/snacks - there will not be a formal snack break
- Sturdy leather boots

Participants without the required personal protective equipment (PPE) will not be allowed to use drip torches.

3. Smoke Management

We hold an AQ permit and will operate in a manner that minimizes smoke impacts on the community.

4. Procedures and Contingency Plan

Procedures for Conducting the Prescribed Burn:

Once control lines are constructed and inspected by the holding boss/holding leader, all required resources are confirmed to be on-site and operational, all personnel are assigned to squads, and weather conditions are measured, a test fire will be ignited in a representative location that can be easily controlled. If the fire behavior appears likely to meet the objectives of the burn and smoke dispersion is acceptable, the Burn Boss/Burn Leader will announce that the test fire is successful, make necessary notifications, and proceed with the burn.

Firing Plan:

Ignitions will begin at the top of the slope, in the location which is most likely to be the downwind edge of the unit for the duration of the burning operations. Firing will be directed by the Firing Boss/Firing Leader and proceed slowly until sufficient depth has been achieved to mitigate the potential for spot fires or torching. Experienced lighters should control the initial application of fire, and inexperienced lighters should not be given drip torches until the burn boss gives the go-ahead. If time allows, pitchforks are the preferred method of moving fire adjacent to the top control line until some depth has been achieved. A primary objective of these burns is to teach people how to understand firing patterns and the ways fire on the ground affects burning conditions adjacent to it; the initial 20-30 minutes of burning are an ideal time for squads to work slowly, discuss what they are seeing, and practice working as a group.

In general, firing will proceed downslope, with lighters choosing ignition patterns that best meet the burn objectives. The Firing Boss will take input from the Burn Boss / Burn Leader and FEMO / Weather Observer on how to achieve optimal fire effects. Once the flanks are secured, higher-intensity fire effects may be pursued.

Holding Plan:

The Holding Boss/Holding Leader will direct all fire control and patrol operations. Assigned resources will observe the top edge of the unit and keep pace with the firing teams as they move down the flanks. Firing should not proceed into areas where holders are not present. Once the top of the unit has sufficient depth, most of the holding crew can move to the flanks, at the discretion of the Holding Boss.

Contingency Plan:

If holders are experiencing control problems, such as slop over or spot fires that are more than they can handle, or control problems are occurring in more than one area simultaneously, this will trigger the activation of contingency resources. Other events that could trigger a contingency activation include adverse smoke impacts on sensitive targets or exceeding prescription parameters on the hot end. Activation of the contingency plan does not automatically constitute an escape or conversion to a wildfire. Fire that leaves the project area (not the burn unit) and cannot be contained with contingency resources could

trigger conversion to a wildfire.

The Burn Boss / Burn Leader will make the decision when to activate the contingency plan; CAL FIRE may be consulted on this decision, but contingency actions can take place without engaging CAL FIRE resources or declaring a wildfire. If a wildfire needs to be declared, the Burn Boss will notify CAL FIRE, either through direct communication with onsite CAL FIRE representatives or by calling 911, and CAL FIRE will assume control of the management of the incident.

Returning to Normal Operations:

In the event the contingency plan is activated due to holding problems or departure from acceptable burning conditions, all other resources assigned to the burn will be assigned either suppression or holding duties. After control objectives are achieved, the Burn Boss / Burn Leader may elect to release the contingency resources if control is no longer deemed a problem. The Burn Boss / Burn Leader, in consultation with burn overhead, burn organizer, landowner liaison, and/or landowner as reasonably necessary, will decide whether to proceed with the burn.

Securing and Postfire Activities Plan:

Securing (formally called mop-up) specifications will be determined by the Burn Boss / Burn Leader in consultation with CAL FIRE, based on site conditions as well as forecasted weather. Securing may be required around the burn unit perimeter to extinguish any heat that would not burn down completely before the end of the operational period.

After ignitions are complete and the majority of surface fuels are consumed, the burn unit will be patrolled and monitored by the landowner until burn down is complete and no imminent fire behavior or forecasted weather presents any threat to containment. The Burn Boss / Burn Leader will determine the timing of the transition to securing operations. As this burn is being mainly conducted with volunteers, it is assumed that most burn personnel will be released by 1800 hours. It will be the responsibility of the landowner to staff securing operations and patrols. Patrols are defined as a minimum of one person walking the unit every 8 hours, for a minimum of 72 hours or until significant rainfall after burning operations are complete.

Special consideration should be given to potential rollout into the drainages below the burn units. Areas where large fuels have the potential to roll downhill should be given priority for securing. The unit should be patrolled regularly until all significant heat sources within 50 feet of the line are done burning down or extiquished. CAL FIRE may have additional requirements.

Assessment of hazard trees along main roads or frequently traveled control lines will occur under the direction of the landowner until the area is deemed safe. If hazard trees are identified, they should be flagged and felled at the discretion of the landowner.

Risk Management Plan:

Assign all personnel to squads before firing operations begin. During initial briefing, identify:

- ☐ Location of all first aid kits
- ☐ Incident within an Incident Plan
- ☐ Escape routes and protocol in case of wildfire declaration
- ☐ Medically trained participants who are willing and able to assist if needed
- ☐ Allow any participants with a medical condition to announce it
- ☐ Before firing, walk the unit as a group to ID hazards.
- ☐ Assign participants to squads for accountability
- ☐ Discuss radio use and protocols, test radios
- ☐ Rollout prevention - turn down logs to be parallel with slope
- ☐ Driving/backing safety

Communications Plan:

Use PBA walkie-talkies for all operational communications.

Ensure CAL FIRE's onsite resources have one of our radios. Cell coverage is spotty on site.

Medical Plan:

In case of a serious accident or injury, call 911, notify the Burn Boss, and CAL FIRE onsite personnel. Follow procedures in IRPG.

Nearest Hospital: Enloe 530-332-6060

Directions to the nearest hospital: Left on Nimchew, right on Skyway, Hwy 99 North, East 1st exit, left on E first, right on Sheridan, left on 5th to the hospital at the corner of 5th Ave and Esplanade.

5. Notifications

Day-of-Burn Notifications:

Adjacent Landowners

☐ Name: _____	Phone: _____
☐ Name: _____	Phone: _____
☐ Name: _____	Phone: _____
☐ Name: <u>CAL FIRE Station 33 Magalia</u>	Phone: <u>530-872-6323</u>
☐ Name: _____	Phone: _____

Air Quality Management District

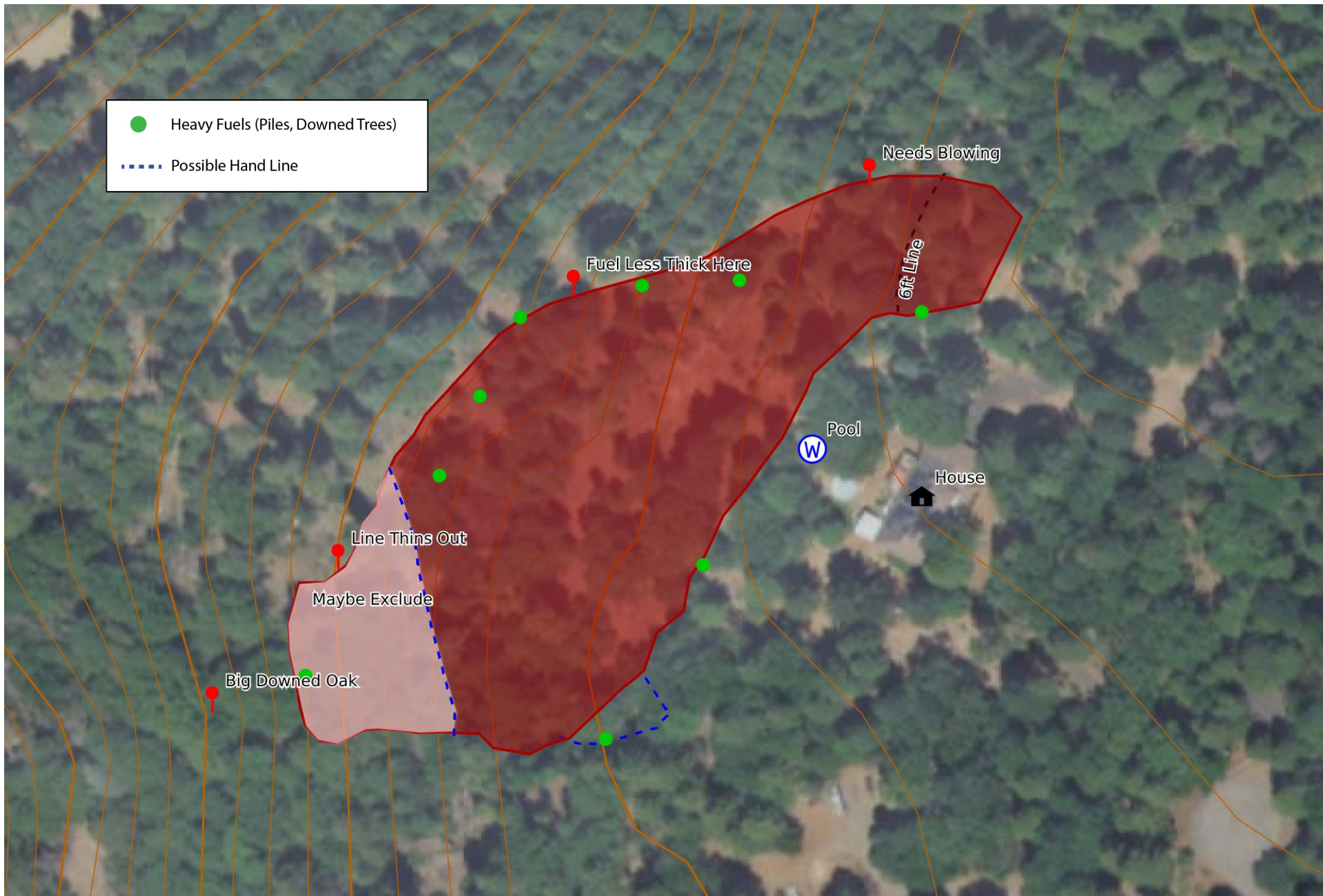
☐ Name/Title: Butte County Air Quality Management District

Verify burn day status BEFORE burning: 530-332-9406

Advise AQ of burn: Day before burn by 16:00, call AQ burn line (530-332-9406) and the recording will state the extension of the on-duty inspector (updated by 8:45 each day but usually the same person Mon-Sun each week). Hit the 3 digit extension during the message to go straight to the inspector. They will provide final authorization to burn and tips on avoiding smoke impacts to your neighbors.

Fire Agency Having Jurisdiction

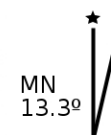
Contact Butte ECC before ignitions commence via phone or an onsite CAL FIRE rep. Mike Batham(Battalion 2 Chief) CAL FIRE 530-907-5726



Mercator Projection
WGS84
UTM Zone 10S




Scale **1:1100** 1 inch = 92 feet



Prescribed Fire Plan

2025 - Shandel Rx

Name of Landowner or Land Manager: Greg Shandel

Landowner Phone #: 530-518-9807 Landowner Phone # on Burn Day: 530-518-9807

Burn Boss (if different from landowner): Dallas Koller (CARx)

Burn Boss Phone #: 612-220-4923 Burn Boss Phone # on Burn Day:

612-220-4923 Plan Developers: David Mitchell/Dallas Koller (CARx)

Date Created: 6/19/2025 Date Re-Evaluated *[if applicable]: _____

1. Project Area Description

Parcel Numbers of Prescribed Fire: APNs:

Location of Prescribed Fire: Address/Cross street(s): 12603 Doe Mill Road, Forest Ranch, CA 95942

Nearest/Responsible CAL FIRE/BCFD station: 23 Forest Ranch

Latitude and longitude (decimal degrees) Lat: 39.8502 Long: -121.6644

Unit name/ #(s), with acreage(s) :

Unit 1 - 6.8 ac	Unit 3 Central - 4.7ac	Unit 5 - 4.6ac	Unit 8 - 1.6ac	Unit 11 - 7.8ac	Unit 14 - 4.1ac
Unit 2 - 3.6 ac	Unit 3 South - 2.5ac	Unit 6 - 5.8ac	Unit 9 - 7.5ac	Unit 12 - 8ac	
Unit 3 North - 4.3	Unit 4 - 2.8ac	Unit 7 - 3ac	Unit 10 - .7ac	Unit 13 - .2ac	

Fuel type/condition of fuels inside unit:

Oak and mixed conifer forest with lilac, blackberry, and other brush throughout. Some areas have been thinned and broadcast burned.

Fuel type/condition of fuels in areas adjacent to the prescribed burn area:

Oak and mixed conifer forest, thinned and unthinned, with primary fuel carriers being needlecast from pine and oak litter, as well as brush.

Prescribed Fire Objectives:

Objectives of prescribed fire are to maintain a well-spaced oak woodland with canopy densities and crown base heights that make crown fire and torching unlikely, even under severe burning conditions. Retention of well-established black oaks is a high priority in both burn units. Desired fire effects will reduce residual surface fuels and kill new seedlings that would eventually return the forests to their previously overstocked conditions, as well as open some areas into meadows with native grasses and forbs. Specific fire effects objectives are to reduce the surface fuel of 1- and 10-hour fuels by 75%. This will cycle nutrients, sequester carbon, kill conifer seedlings, and reduce wildfire danger. The landowner has burned in the past, so other objectives include maintaining

healthy fire return intervals and educating residents about the purpose and techniques of prescribed fire.

Description of Permanent/ Installed Firebreaks surrounding the Burn Unit:

Doe Mill and Bagshot Roads surround the property, except to the south, where a dozer or handline will be constructed. The units are divided by the driveway and hand line.

Prescription:

Element	Minimum	Maximum
Temperature (F)	40 degrees	85 degrees*
Relative Humidity (%)	20%	60%
Mid-Flame Wind Speed (mph)	0	10
10-hour fuel moisture (FDFM)	N/A	N/A
Probability of Ignition (PIG)	20%	80%

* Higher temperature is OK if other parameters are in prescription. Pause and reassess at 90 degrees or if humidity dips below 20%

Wind Direction: All directions OK. If winds are sustained above 6 mph, any single prescription parameter outside of the values above will halt ignitions until holding, firing, and burn bosses/leaders agree it is safe to proceed.

Ranges are provided to offer flexibility for safe burning in various conditions. The burn should not continue if all parameters are at the hot end of the prescriptions. However, when one parameter approaches the high end, the burn team will carefully monitor the others every 30 minutes, and if one or more prescription parameters are outside of the ranges above, then firing will pause, and fire behavior will be monitored; holding, firing, and burn bosses/leaders will confer before proceeding.

If the edges of the unit are all blacklined to an adequate depth, and temperature is the only parameter outside of the prescription, burning may continue outside the range of prescription values above, as long as other burn plan objectives are met.

2. Required Equipment and Personnel

Required Firefighting Resources:

1 Fire engine, any type, including a pickup with a *reliable* slip-in pump.
1 water buffalo-type pump trailer, at least 500 gallons, and four backpack pumps.
500' of 1 1/2" hose, 500' of 1" hose, and hardware for progressive hose lays with laterals. 15 people with hand tools - at least 10 should have prior burning experience.
Supervision to maintain an adequate span of control for participants.

Contingency Resources:

1 fire engine, any type, with experienced operators (Can include CAL FIRE engine).

Personnel:

Burn Boss / Burn Leader - 1

Firing Boss / Lead Ignitor - 1

Holding Boss / Holding Leader - 1

Ignition / Holding Personnel - 10 - (should include two squad leaders)

Fire Effects Monitor (FEMO) or person assigned to weather observations - 1

Burn participants should have the following personal protective equipment:

- Leather gloves
- Eye protection, sunglasses are OK
- Full-length pants and long-sleeved shirt - *natural fibers only (jeans are acceptable), no synthetics unless Nomex*
- A wide-brimmed, non-straw hat or hard hat
- At least 2 liters of water
- Backpack, lunch/snacks - there will not be a formal snack break
- Sturdy leather boots

Participants without the required personal protective equipment (PPE) will not be allowed to use drip torches.

3. Smoke Management

We hold an AQ permit and will operate in a manner that minimizes smoke impacts on the community.

4. Procedures and Contingency Plan

Procedures for Conducting the Prescribed Burn:

Once control lines are constructed and inspected by the holding boss/holding leader, all required resources are confirmed to be on-site and operational, all personnel are assigned to squads, and weather conditions are measured, a test fire will be ignited in a representative location that can be easily controlled. If the fire behavior appears likely to meet the objectives of the burn and smoke dispersion is acceptable, the Burn Boss/Burn Leader will announce that the test fire is successful, make necessary notifications, and proceed with the burn.

Firing Plan:

Ignitions will begin at the top of the slope, in the location which is most likely to be the downwind edge of the unit for the duration of the burning operations. Firing will be directed by the Firing Boss/Firing Leader and proceed slowly until sufficient depth has been achieved to mitigate the potential for spot fires or torching. Experienced lighters should control the initial application of fire, and inexperienced lighters should not be given drip torches until the burn boss gives the go-ahead. If time allows, pitchforks are the preferred method of moving fire adjacent to the top control line until some depth has been achieved. A primary objective of these burns is to teach people how to understand firing patterns and the ways fire on the ground affects burning conditions adjacent to it; the initial 20-30 minutes of burning are an ideal time for squads to work slowly, discuss what they are seeing, and practice working as a group.

In general, firing will proceed downslope, with lighters choosing ignition patterns that best meet the burn objectives. The Firing Boss will take input from the Burn Boss / Burn Leader and FEMO / Weather Observer on how to achieve optimal fire effects. Once the flanks are secured, higher-intensity fire effects may be pursued.

Holding Plan:

The Holding Boss/Holding Leader will direct all fire control and patrol operations. Assigned resources will observe the top edge of the unit and keep pace with the firing teams as they move down the flanks. Firing should not proceed into areas where holders are not present. Once the top of the unit has sufficient depth, most of the holding crew can move to the flanks, at the discretion of the Holding Boss.

Contingency Plan:

If holders are experiencing control problems, such as slop over or spot fires that are more than they can handle, or control problems are occurring in more than one area simultaneously, this will trigger the activation of contingency resources. Other events that could trigger a contingency activation include adverse smoke impacts on sensitive targets or exceeding prescription parameters on the hot end. Activation of the contingency plan does not automatically constitute an escape or conversion to a wildfire. Fire that leaves the project area (not the burn unit) and cannot be contained with contingency resources could

trigger conversion to a wildfire.

The Burn Boss / Burn Leader will make the decision when to activate the contingency plan; CAL FIRE may be consulted on this decision, but contingency actions can take place without engaging CAL FIRE resources or declaring a wildfire. If a wildfire needs to be declared, the Burn Boss will notify CAL FIRE, either through direct communication with onsite CAL FIRE representatives or by calling 911, and CAL FIRE will assume control of the management of the incident.

Returning to Normal Operations:

In the event the contingency plan is activated due to holding problems or departure from acceptable burning conditions, all other resources assigned to the burn will be assigned either suppression or holding duties. After control objectives are achieved, the Burn Boss / Burn Leader may elect to release the contingency resources if control is no longer deemed a problem. The Burn Boss / Burn Leader, in consultation with burn overhead, burn organizer, landowner liaison, and/or landowner as reasonably necessary, will decide whether to proceed with the burn.

Securing and Postfire Activities Plan:

Securing (formally called mop-up) specifications will be determined by the Burn Boss / Burn Leader in consultation with CAL FIRE, based on site conditions as well as forecasted weather. Securing may be required around the burn unit perimeter to extinguish any heat that would not burn down completely before the end of the operational period.

After ignitions are complete and the majority of surface fuels are consumed, the burn unit will be patrolled and monitored by the landowner until burn down is complete and no imminent fire behavior or forecasted weather presents any threat to containment. The Burn Boss / Burn Leader will determine the timing of the transition to securing operations. As this burn is being mainly conducted with volunteers, it is assumed that most burn personnel will be released by 1800 hours. It will be the responsibility of the landowner to staff securing operations and patrols. Patrols are defined as a minimum of one person walking the unit every 8 hours, for a minimum of 72 hours or until significant rainfall after burning operations are complete.

Special consideration should be given to potential rollout into the drainages below the burn units. Areas where large fuels have the potential to roll downhill should be given priority for securing. The unit should be patrolled regularly until all significant heat sources within 50 feet of the line are done burning down or extinquished. CAL FIRE may have additional requirements.

Assessment of hazard trees along main roads or frequently traveled control lines will occur under the direction of the landowner until the area is deemed safe. If hazard trees are identified, they should be flagged and felled at the discretion of the landowner.

Risk Management Plan:

Assign all personnel to squads before firing operations begin. During initial briefing, identify:

- ☐ Location of all first aid kits
- ☐ Incident within an Incident Plan
- ☐ Escape routes and protocol in case of wildfire declaration
- ☐ Medically trained participants who are willing and able to assist if needed
- ☐ Allow any participants with a medical condition to announce it
- ☐ Before firing, walk the unit as a group to ID hazards.
- ☐ Assign participants to squads for accountability
- ☐ Discuss radio use and protocols, test radios
- ☐ Rollout prevention - turn down logs to be parallel with slope
- ☐ Driving/backing safety

Communications Plan:

Use PBA walkie-talkies for all operational communications.

Ensure CAL FIRE's onsite resources have one of our radios. Cell coverage is spotty on site.

Medical Plan:

In case of a serious accident or injury, call 911, notify the Burn Boss, and CAL FIRE onsite personnel. Follow procedures in IRPG.

Nearest Hospital: Enloe 530-332-6060

Directions to the nearest hospital: South on Doe Mill Road, west on Crown Point Road,
South on HWY 32. North on HWY 99, take exit 386 from CA-99 N. Proceed to 5th
avenue and turn east to Enloe Hospital.

5. Notifications

Day-of-Burn Notifications:

Adjacent Landowners

☐ Name:	_____	Phone:	_____
☐ Name:	_____	Phone:	_____
☐ Name:	_____	Phone:	_____
☐ Name:	Cal Fire Forest Ranch Station #23	Phone:	530-895-6503
☐ Name:	_____	Phone:	_____

Air Quality Management District

☐ Name/Title: Butte County Air Quality Management District

Verify burn day status BEFORE burning: 530-332-9406

Advise AQ of burn: Day before burn by 16:00, call AQ burn line (530-332-9406) and the recording will state the extension of the on-duty inspector (updated by 8:45 each day but usually the same person Mon-Sun each week). Hit the 3 digit extension during the message to go straight to the inspector. They will provide final authorization to burn and tips on avoiding smoke impacts to your neighbors.

Fire Agency Having Jurisdiction

Contact Butte ECC before ignitions commence via phone or an onsite CAL FIRE rep. Mike Batham(Battalion 2 Chief) CAL FIRE 530-907-5726

Shandel Burn Units Map

Michael Delatorre

Colin Smith

Bob McDaniel
518-0205

Mike
Cutburth

Steve Schuman/
Kane Cassidy
(566) 2091

Mike and Rhonda
McCarthy

Terry Meyer

ALL UNITS: Water
tender and D-6 can
be available on road.
UNIT PREP:
Remove plastic mobile
fence if present.
Blow roads (leafblower)
or rake as needed.
Ring high-value trees
and conifer regen as
directed by landowner.
Clear duff from fence
post bases as needed.

Contact:
Bruce Hall,
Hall & Isom
Investment
Company

Homestead

**Shop/
Orchard**

**2nd
Residence/
SAFE AREA**

5
4.6 ac

8
1.6 ac

6
5.8 ac

9
7.5 ac

11
7.8 ac

12
8 ac

14
4.1 ac

13
0.2 ac

1
6.8 ac

2
3.6 ac

3 South
2.5 ac

3 Central
4.7 ac

3 North
4.3 ac

7
3 ac

4
2.8 ac

10
0.7 ac

Date: 1/14/2021



0 0.05 0.1 0.2 Miles

**= Shandel
property**

= roads

Prescribed Fire Plan

2025 - Lisa Speegle

Name of Landowner or Land Manager: Lisa Speegle

Landowner Phone #: 530-521-1283 Landowner Phone # on Burn Day: 530-521-1283

Burn Boss (if different from landowner): Dallas Koller (CARx)

Burn Boss Phone #: 612-220-4923 Burn Boss Phone # on Burn Day:

612-220-4923 Plan Developers: David Mitchell/Dallas Koller (CARx) Date

Created: 6/19/2025 Date Re-Evaluated *[if applicable]: _____

1. Project Area Description

Parcel Numbers of Prescribed Fire: APNs: **056-390-043**

Location of Prescribed Fire: Address/Cross street(s):

4184 Ten Mile House Trail, Chico, CA 95928

Nearest/Responsible CAL FIRE/BCFD station: 23 Forest Ranch

Latitude and longitude (decimal degrees) Lat: 39.8059 Long: -121.7102

Unit name/ #(s), with acreage(s) :

Unit 1 - .7 acres

Unit 2 - .47 acres

Unit 3 - .46 acres

Unit 4 - 2.8 acres

Unit 5 - 1.82 acres

Unit 6 - 2.08 acres

Fuel type/condition of fuels inside unit:

Fuel Type/condition of fuels inside units: Black Oak, Blue Oak, Gray Pine, chaparral including bay, ceonothus, red bud, and live oak. The primary fuel carrier is grass and oak litter, as well as gray pine needles.

Fuel type/condition of fuels in areas adjacent to the prescribed burn area:

Neighboring properties in all directions have similar component of fuels.

Prescribed Fire Objectives:

Reducing surface fuels by 70% benefits soil and native species, enhances nutrient cycling, and increases biodiversity. Share prescribed fire with the Ten Mile House community and greater Butte County.

Description of Permanent/ Installed Firebreaks surrounding the Burn Unit:

Unit 1 is bordered by Ten Mile House Trail on the west and south, the Shop Road on the east, and a mowline on the north.

Unit 2 is bordered by the Shop Road on the west and the north, Ten Mile House Trail on the south, and a mowline as well as a seasonal creek on the east.

Unit 3 is bordered by a driveway and house landscaping on the west, Ten Mile House on the north, and tractor lines on the east and the south.

Unit 4 is bordered by a tractor lines on the northwest, Ten Mile House Trail on the north and the east, and a mowline on the southwest and the south.

Unit 5 is bordered a tractor line on the east and mowlines on all other sides.

Unit 6 is bordered a tractor lines on the west and north and mowlines on the south and east.

Mowline is 2ft wide and grass is mowed down to stubble, brush removed as needed.

Prescription:

Element	Minimum	Maximum
Temperature (F)	40 degrees	85 degrees*
Relative Humidity (%)	20%	60%
Mid-Flame Wind Speed (mph)	0	10
10-hour fuel moisture (FDFM)	N/A	N/A
Probability of Ignition (PIG)	20%	80%

* Higher temperature is OK if other parameters are in prescription. Pause and reassess at 90 degrees or if humidity dips below 20%

Wind Direction: All directions OK. If winds are sustained above 6 mph, any single prescription parameter outside of the values above will halt ignitions until holding, firing, and burn bosses/leaders agree it is safe to proceed.

Ranges are provided to offer flexibility for safe burning in various conditions. The burn should not continue if all parameters are at the hot end of the prescriptions. However, when one parameter approaches the high end, the burn team will carefully monitor the others every 30 minutes, and if one or more prescription parameters are outside of the ranges above, then firing will pause, and fire behavior will be monitored; holding, firing, and burn bosses/leaders will confer before proceeding.

If the edges of the unit are all blacklined to an adequate depth, and temperature is the only parameter outside of the prescription, burning may continue outside the range of prescription values above, as long as other burn plan objectives are met.

2. Required Equipment and Personnel

Required Firefighting Resources:

1 Fire engine, any type, including a pickup with a *reliable* slip-in pump.

1 water buffalo-type pump trailer, at least 500 gallons, and four backpack pumps.

500' of 1 1/2" hose, 500' of 1" hose, and hardware for progressive hose lays with laterals.

15 people with hand tools - at least 10 should have prior burning experience.

Supervision to maintain an adequate span of control for participants.

Contingency Resources:

1 fire engine, any type, with experienced operators (Can include CAL FIRE engine).

Personnel:

Burn Boss / Burn Leader - 1

Firing Boss / Lead Ignitor - 1

Holding Boss / Holding Leader - 1

Ignition / Holding Personnel - 10 - (should include two squad leaders)

Fire Effects Monitor (FEMO) or person assigned to weather observations - 1

Burn participants should have the following personal protective equipment:

- Leather gloves
- Eye protection, sunglasses are OK
- Full-length pants and long-sleeved shirt - *natural fibers only (jeans are acceptable), no synthetics unless Nomex*
- A wide-brimmed, non-straw hat or hard hat
- At least 2 liters of water
- Backpack, lunch/snacks - there will not be a formal snack break
- Sturdy leather boots

Participants without the required personal protective equipment (PPE) will not be allowed to use drip torches.

3. Smoke Management

We hold an AQ permit and will operate in a manner that minimizes smoke impacts on the community.

4. Procedures and Contingency Plan

Procedures for Conducting the Prescribed Burn:

Once control lines are constructed and inspected by the holding boss/holding leader, all required resources are confirmed to be on-site and operational, all personnel are assigned to squads, and weather conditions are measured, a test fire will be ignited in a representative location that can be easily controlled. If the fire behavior appears likely to meet the objectives of the burn and smoke dispersion is acceptable, the Burn Boss/Burn Leader will announce that the test fire is successful, make necessary notifications, and proceed with the burn.

Firing Plan:

Ignitions will begin at the top of the slope, in the location which is most likely to be the downwind edge of the unit for the duration of the burning operations. Firing will be directed by the Firing Boss/Firing Leader and proceed slowly until sufficient depth has been achieved to mitigate the potential for spot fires or torching. Experienced lighters should control the initial application of fire, and inexperienced lighters should not be given drip torches until the burn boss gives the go-ahead. If time allows, pitchforks are the preferred method of moving fire adjacent to the top control line until some depth has been achieved. A primary objective of these burns is to teach people how to understand firing patterns and the ways fire on the ground affects burning conditions adjacent to it; the initial 20-30 minutes of burning are an ideal time for squads to work slowly, discuss what they are seeing, and practice working as a group.

In general, firing will proceed downslope, with lighters choosing ignition patterns that best meet the burn objectives. The Firing Boss will take input from the Burn Boss / Burn Leader and FEMO / Weather Observer on how to achieve optimal fire effects. Once the flanks are secured, higher-intensity fire effects may be pursued.

Holding Plan:

The Holding Boss/Holding Leader will direct all fire control and patrol operations. Assigned resources will observe the top edge of the unit and keep pace with the firing teams as they move down the flanks. Firing should not proceed into areas where holders are not present. Once the top of the unit has sufficient depth, most of the holding crew can move to the flanks, at the discretion of the Holding Boss.

Contingency Plan:

If holders are experiencing control problems, such as slop over or spot fires that are more than they can handle, or control problems are occurring in more than one area simultaneously, this will trigger the activation of contingency resources. Other events that could trigger a contingency activation include adverse smoke impacts on sensitive targets or exceeding prescription parameters on the hot end. Activation of the contingency plan does not automatically constitute an escape or conversion to a wildfire. Fire that leaves the project area (not the burn unit) and cannot be contained with contingency resources could

trigger conversion to a wildfire.

The Burn Boss / Burn Leader will make the decision when to activate the contingency plan; CAL FIRE may be consulted on this decision, but contingency actions can take place without engaging CAL FIRE resources or declaring a wildfire. If a wildfire needs to be declared, the Burn Boss will notify CAL FIRE, either through direct communication with onsite CAL FIRE representatives or by calling 911, and CAL FIRE will assume control of the management of the incident.

Returning to Normal Operations:

In the event the contingency plan is activated due to holding problems or departure from acceptable burning conditions, all other resources assigned to the burn will be assigned either suppression or holding duties. After control objectives are achieved, the Burn Boss / Burn Leader may elect to release the contingency resources if control is no longer deemed a problem. The Burn Boss / Burn Leader, in consultation with burn overhead, burn organizer, landowner liaison, and/or landowner as reasonably necessary, will decide whether to proceed with the burn.

Securing and Postfire Activities Plan:

Securing (formally called mop-up) specifications will be determined by the Burn Boss / Burn Leader in consultation with CAL FIRE, based on site conditions as well as forecasted weather. Securing may be required around the burn unit perimeter to extinguish any heat that would not burn down completely before the end of the operational period.

After ignitions are complete and the majority of surface fuels are consumed, the burn unit will be patrolled and monitored by the landowner until burn down is complete and no imminent fire behavior or forecasted weather presents any threat to containment. The Burn Boss / Burn Leader will determine the timing of the transition to securing operations. As this burn is being mainly conducted with volunteers, it is assumed that most burn personnel will be released by 1800 hours. It will be the responsibility of the landowner to staff securing operations and patrols. Patrols are defined as a minimum of one person walking the unit every 8 hours, for a minimum of 72 hours or until significant rainfall after burning operations are complete.

Special consideration should be given to potential rollout into the drainages below the burn units. Areas where large fuels have the potential to roll downhill should be given priority for securing. The unit should be patrolled regularly until all significant heat sources within 50 feet of the line are done burning down or extinguished. CAL FIRE may have additional requirements.

Assessment of hazard trees along main roads or frequently traveled control lines will occur under the direction of the landowner until the area is deemed safe. If hazard trees are identified, they should be flagged and felled at the discretion of the landowner.

Risk Management Plan:

Assign all personnel to squads before firing operations begin. During initial briefing, identify: ☐

Location of all first aid kits

☐ Incident within an Incident Plan

☐ Escape routes and protocol in case of wildfire declaration

☐ Medically trained participants who are willing and able to assist if needed ☐

Allow any participants with a medical condition to announce it

☐ Before firing, walk the unit as a group to ID hazards. ☐

Assign participants to squads for accountability

☐ Discuss radio use and protocols, test radios

☐ Rollout prevention - turn down logs to be parallel with slope

☐ Driving/backing safety

Communications Plan:

Use PBA walkie-talkies for all operational communications.

Ensure CAL FIRE's onsite resources have one of our radios. Cell coverage is spotty on site.

Medical Plan:

In case of a serious accident or injury, call 911, notify the Burn Boss, and CAL FIRE onsite personnel. Follow procedures in IRPG.

Nearest Hospital: Enloe 530-332-6060

Directions to the nearest hospital: West on Hwy 32, north on Hwy 99, exit First Ave, proceed west on First Avenue, north on Esplanade to Fifth Avenue, hospital on the left-hand side at the corner of Esplanade and Fifth Ave.

5. Notifications

Day-of-Burn Notifications:

Send a group text to all adjacent landowners and canyon residents.

We will be posting plans for the burn on the Forest Ranch and Chico community Facebook pages. We will also send an email to an extensive list of Forest Ranch property owners. Signage will be placed on Highway 32 at Ten Mile House Trail.

Adjacent Landowners

☐ Name:	_____	Phone:	_____
☐ Name:	_____	Phone:	_____
☐ Name:	_____	Phone:	_____
☐ Name:	Cal Fire Forest Ranch Station #23	Phone:	530-895-6503
☐ Name:	_____	Phone:	_____

Air Quality Management District

☐ Name/Title: Butte County Air Quality Management District

Verify burn day status BEFORE burning: 530-332-9406

Advise AQ of burn: Day before burn by 16:00, call AQ burn line (530-332-9406) and the recording will state the extension of the on-duty inspector (updated by 8:45 each day but usually the same person Mon-Sun each week). Hit the 3 digit extension during the message to go straight to the inspector. They will provide final authorization to burn and tips on avoiding smoke impacts to your neighbors.

Fire Agency Having Jurisdiction

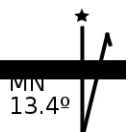
Contact Butte ECC before ignitions commence via phone or an onsite CAL FIRE rep. Mike Batham (Battalion 2 Chief) CAL FIRE 530-907-572



Mercator Projection
WGS84
UTM Zone 10S


km
mi

Scale **1:824** 1 inch = 69 feet



Prescribed Fire Plan

2025 - White Rx

Name of Landowner or Land Manager: Joel White Landowner

Phone #: 530-360-1484 Landowner Phone # on Burn Day: 530-360-1484

Burn Boss (if different from landowner): Joel White

Burn Boss Phone #: 530-360-1484 Burn Boss Phone # on Burn Day: 530-360-1484

Plan Developers: Dallas Koller, CARX Date Created: 10/04/2024

Date Re-Evaluated *[if applicable]: _____

1. Project Area Description

Parcel Numbers of Prescribed Fire: APNs: 041-120-134

Location of Prescribed Fire: Address/Cross street(s): 2552 Clark Road, Oroville, CA 95965

Nearest/Responsible CAL FIRE/BCFD station: Butte County Fire Station #25

Latitude and longitude (decimal degrees) Lat: 39.64396, Long: -121.6343

Unit name/ #(s), with acreage(s) :

Unit 1 - 5 acres

Unit 2 – 5.2 acres

Unit 3 – 14.3 acres

Unit 4 – 5.6 acres

Fuel type/condition of fuels inside unit:

Various species of native and invasive grass and starthistle. Contiguous ground cover and relatively heavy fuel loading. Vast majority of the fuels is 1-3ft in height. All units burned in 2018. Slash and dead and down fuel loading is generally light. No ladder fuels

Fuel type/condition of fuels in areas adjacent to the prescribed burn area:

All units are surrounded by nearly identical fuel types and fuel loading. Units 2-4 are entirely within the property and do not reach the border of the property. Unit 1 does extend to the property boundary to the West and South.

Prescribed Fire Objectives:

Long term objectives of prescribed fire at the property are to maintain, as well as increase, the biodiversity of the landscape and improve its ecological health. Regular prescribed fire can achieve this as well as help the landowner increase their wildfire resistance and resilience. California grass lands developed under regular fire return intervals and the goal is to reintroduce this to the landscape. Retention of well-established native species is a high priority in all burn units, as is reducing invasive

species to. Desired fire effects will reduce and kill new seedlings and invasive species that would eventually degrade the ecological health of the grasslands and riparian areas. Specific fire effects objectives are to reduce 1-hour and 10-hour fuels by 75% and 50%, respectively.

Description of Permanent/ Installed Firebreaks surrounding the Burn Unit:

All units are surrounded by well established, drivable dirt roads that are at least 5 feet wide and down to bare mineral soil. Unit 1 is also bordered by Clark Road which is a paved roadway.

2. Prescription

Element	Minimum	Maximum
Temperature (F)	40 degrees	85 degrees*
Relative Humidity (%)	20%	60%
Mid-Flame Wind Speed (mph)	0	10
Fine Dead Fuel Moisture (FDFM)	4%	N/A
Probability of Ignition (PIG)	20%	80%

* Higher temperature is OK if other parameters are in prescription. Pause and reassess at 85 degrees or if humidity dips below 20%

Wind Direction: S,W, and SW winds would be optimal and preferred to avoid smoke impacts to Butte College, directly to the West. E and SE winds should be avoided to avoid smoking out Butte College. If these winds are present, ignitions may still occur, but should only be done with elevated mixing heights and be targeted for days where the population of the college is minimal (weekends without sporting or other highly attended events). If winds are sustained above 6 mph, any single prescription parameter outside of the values above will halt ignitions until holding, firing, and burn bosses agree it is safe to proceed.

Ranges are given to provide flexibility for safe burning in a variety of conditions. The burn should not continue if all parameters are at the hot end of the prescriptions. However, when one parameter approaches the high end, the burn team will carefully monitor the others every 30 minutes, and if more than one prescription parameter is outside of the ranges above, then firing will pause and fire behavior will be monitored; holding, firing, and burn bosses will confer before proceeding.

If the edges of the unit are all blacklined to an adequate depth, burning may continue outside of the range of prescription values, above, as long as other burn plan objectives are being met.

3. Required Equipment and Personnel

Required Firefighting Resources:

1 Fire engine, any type, including pickup with *reliable* slip-in pump.
4 backpack pumps.
10 people with hand tools - at least 5 should have prior burning experience.
Supervision to maintain adequate span of control for participants.
ATV or UTV with water tank and pump

Contingency Resources:

1 fire engine, any type, with experienced operators (Can include CAL FIRE engine).

Personnel:

Burn Boss / Burn Leader - 1
Firing Boss / Lead Ignitor -
1 Holding Boss - 1
Ignition / Holding Personnel - 10 - (should include 2 squad leaders)

Burn participants should have the following personal protective equipment:

- Leather gloves
- Eye protection, sunglasses are OK
- Full length pants and long sleeve shirt - *natural fibers only (jeans are fine), no synthetics*
- A wide-brimmed, non-straw hat or hard hat
- At least 2 liters of water
- Backpack, lunch/snacks - there will not be a formal snack break
- Sturdy leather boots

Participants without required PPE will not be allowed to use drip torches.

4. Smoke Management

A smoke management plan will be required and submitted to PFIRS before ignition takes place.

5. Procedures and Contingency Plan

Procedures for Conducting the Prescribed Burn:

Once control lines are constructed and inspected by the holding boss, all required resources are confirmed to be onsite and operational, all personnel are assigned to squads, and weather conditions are measured, a test fire will be ignited in a representative location that can easily be controlled. If the fire behavior appears likely to meet the objectives of the burn and smoke dispersion is acceptable, the Burn Boss will announce that the test fire is successful, make necessary notifications, and proceed with the burn.

Firing Plan:

Ignitions will begin at the top of the slope, in the location which is most likely to be the downwind edge of the unit for the duration of the burning operations. Firing will be directed by the Firing Boss, and proceed slowly until sufficient depth has been achieved to mitigate the potential for spot fires or torching. Experienced lighters should control the initial application of fire, and inexperienced lighters should not be given drip torches until the burn boss gives the go-ahead. If time allows, pitchforks are the preferred method of moving fire adjacent to the top control line until some depth has been achieved. A primary objective of these burns is to teach people how to understand firing patterns and the ways fire on the ground affects burning conditions adjacent to it; the initial 20-30 minutes of burning is an ideal time for squads to work slowly, talk about what they are seeing, and practice working as a group.

In general, firing will proceed downslope, with lighters choosing ignition patterns which best meet the burn objectives. The Firing Boss will take input from Burn Boss and FEMO on how to achieve optimal fire effects. Once flanks are secured, higher intensity fire effects may be pursued.

Holding Plan:

All fire control and patrol operations will be directed by the Holding Boss. Assigned resources will observe the top edge of the unit and keep pace with the firing teams as they move down the flanks. Firing should not proceed into areas where holders are not present. Once the top of the unit has sufficient depth, the majority of the holding crew can move to the flanks, at the discretion of the holding boss.

Contingency Plan:

If holders are experiencing control problems such as slop over or spot fires that are more than they can handle, or control problems are occurring in more than one area simultaneously, this will trigger activation of contingency resources. Other events which could trigger a contingency activation include such things as adverse smoke impacts to sensitive targets or exceeding prescription parameters on the hot end. Activation of the contingency plan does not automatically constitute an escape or conversion to a wildfire. Fire that leaves the project area (not the burn unit) and cannot be contained with

contingency resources could trigger conversion to a wildfire.

The Burn Boss will make the decision when to activate the contingency plan; CAL FIRE may be consulted on this decision, but contingency actions can take place without engaging CAL FIRE resources or declaring a wildfire. If a wildfire needs to be declared, the Burn Boss will notify CAL FIRE, either through direct communication with onsite CAL FIRE representatives or by calling 911, and CAL FIRE will assume control of the management of the incident.

Returning to Normal Operations:

In the event the contingency plan is activated due to holding problems or departure from acceptable burning conditions, all other resources assigned to the burn will be assigned either suppression or holding duties. After control objectives are achieved, the Burn Boss may elect to release the contingency resources if control is no longer deemed a problem. The Burn Boss, in consultation burn overhead, burn organizer, landowner liaison, and/or landowner as reasonable, will decide whether to proceed with the burn.

Mop-up and Postfire Activities Plan:

Mop-up specifications will be determined by the Burn Boss in consultation with CAL FIRE, based on site conditions as well as forecasted weather. Mop-up may be required around the burn unit perimeter to extinguish any heat that would not burn down completely before the end of the operational period.

After ignitions are complete and the majority of surface fuels are consumed, the burn unit will be patrolled and monitored by the landowner until burn down is complete and no imminent fire behavior or forecasted weather present any threat to containment. The timing of the transition to mop-up operations will be determined by the Burn Boss. As this burn is being conducted largely with volunteers, it is assumed that most burn personnel will be released by 1800 hours. It will be the responsibility of the landowner to staff mopup operations and patrols. Patrols are defined as a minimum of one person walking the unit every 8 hours, minimum, for 72 hours or significant rainfall after burning operations are complete.

Special consideration should be given to potential rollout into the drainages below the burn units. Areas where large fuels have the potential to roll downhill should be given priority for mopup. The unit should be patrolled regularly until all major sources of heat within 50 feet of the line are done burning down. CAL FIRE may have additional mop-up requirements.

Assessment of hazard trees along main roads or frequently traveled control lines will occur under the direction of the landowner until the area is deemed safe. If hazard trees are identified they should be flagged and felled at the discretion of the landowner.

Risk Management Plan:

Assign all personnel to squads before firing operations begin. During initial briefing, identify:

- ☐ Location of all first aid kits
- ☐ Incident within and Incident Plan
- ☐ Escape routes and protocol in case of wildfire declaration
- ☐ Medically trained participants who are willing and able to assist if needed
- ☐ Allow any participants with a medical condition to announce it
- ☐ Before firing, walk the unit as a group to ID hazards.
- ☐ Assign participants to squads for accountability
- ☐ Discuss radio use and protocols, test radios
- ☐ Rollout prevention - turn down logs to be parallel with slope
- ☐ Driving/backing safety

Communications Plan:

Use PBA walkie talkies for all operational communications.

Ensure CAL FIRE onsite resources have one of our radios.

Cell coverage exists onsite.

Medical Plan:

In case of serious accident or injury, call 911, notify Burn Boss and CAL FIRE onsite personnel.

Follow procedures in IRPG.

Nearest Hospital: Enloe 530-332-6060

Directions to nearest hospital: Take Clark Road to Durham Pentz Road to Highway 99 North.

Exit on East 1st. Turn onto Mangrove Ave, and then turn onto 5th Avenue to hospital ER at the corner of 5th Ave. and Magnolia.

5. Notifications

Day-of-Burn Notifications:

Adjacent Landowners

☐ Name:	_____	Phone:	_____
☐ Name:	_____	Phone:	_____
☐ Name:	_____	Phone:	_____
☐ Name:	Butte College	Phone:	530-895-2511
☐ Name:	Cal Fire Cohasset Station #25	Phone:	530-342-2525
☐ Name:	_____	Phone:	_____

Air Quality Management District

☐ Name/Title: Butte County Air Quality Management District

Verify burn day status BEFORE burning: 530-332-9406

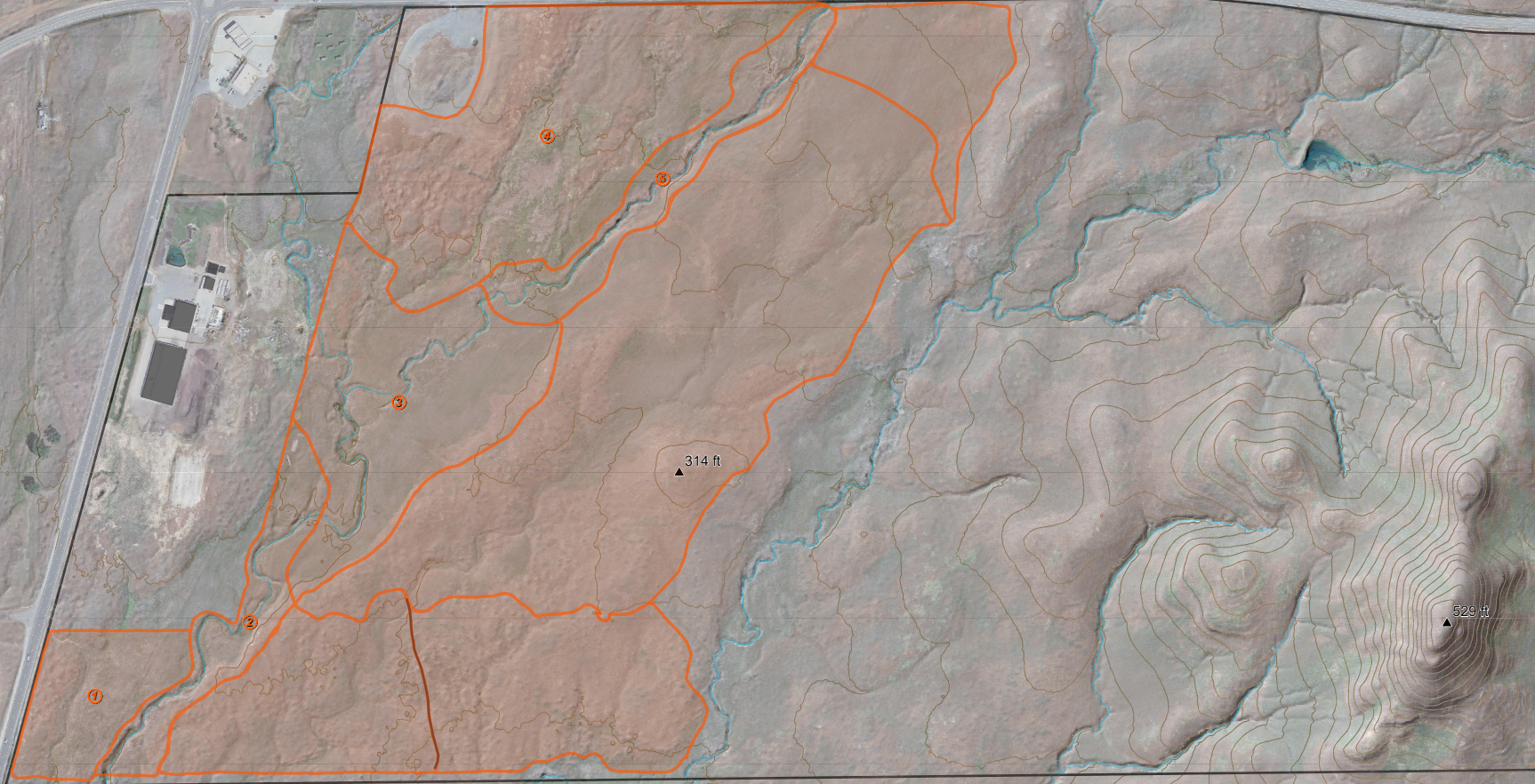
Advise AQ of burn: Day before burn by 16:00, call ag burn line (530-332-9406) and the recording will state the extension of the on-duty inspector (updated by 8:45 each day but usually the same person M-Sun each week). Hit the 3-digit extension during the message to go straight to the inspector. They will provide final authorization to burn and tips on avoiding smoke impacts to your neighbors.

Fire Agency Having Jurisdiction

Contact Butte ECC before ignitions commence via phone or onsite CAL FIRE rep.

Jordan Hale (Battalion Chief, Battalion 4) CAL FIRE 530-966-8682

Butte Valley Supply Units



0 375 750 1,500 Feet