

**2026 ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT FILING FEE CASH RECEIPT**

DFW 753.5a (REV. 01/01/26) Previously DFG 753.5a

RECEIPT NUMBER:

04-09172026-062

STATE CLEARINGHOUSE NUMBER (If applicable)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE. TYPE OR PRINT CLEARLY.

LEAD AGENCY	LEAD AGENCY EMAIL	DATE
BUTTE COUNTY RESOURCE CONSERVATION		09/17/2026
COUNTY/STATE AGENCY OF FILING		DOCUMENT NUMBER
BUTTE		338
PROJECT TITLE		

BUTTE PRESCRIBED BURN ASSO PROGRAMMATIC BURN PLAN 2026 -GRASS/SCHRUB UNITS

PROJECT APPLICANT NAME	PROJECT APPLICANT EMAIL	PHONE NUMBER
BUTTE COUNTY RESOURCE CONSERVATION		(530) 720-0284
PROJECT APPLICANT ADDRESS	CITY	STATE
641 ENTLER AVE SUITE 47	CHICO	CA
		ZIP CODE
		95928

PROJECT APPLICANT (Check appropriate box)

☐ Local Public Agency ☐ School District ☒ Other Special District ☐ State Agency ☐ Private Entity

CHECK APPLICABLE FEES:

☐ Environmental Impact Report (EIR)	\$4,227.50	\$	
☐ Mitigated/Negative Declaration (MND)(ND)	\$3,043.75	\$	
☐ Certified Regulatory Program (CRP) document - payment due directly to CDFW	\$1,437.25	\$	

☒ Exempt from fee☒ Notice of Exemption (attach)☐ CDFW No Effect Determination (attach)☐ Fee previously paid (attach previously issued cash receipt copy)

☐ Water Right Application or Petition Fee (State Water Resources Control Board only)	\$850.00	\$	
☒ County documentary handling fee	\$50.00	\$	\$50.00
☐ Other		\$	

PAYMENT METHOD:

☐ Cash ☒ Credit ☐ Check ☐ Other

TOTAL RECEIVED \$ \$50.00

SIGNATURE

X

AGENCY OF FILING PRINTED NAME AND TITLE

Wendy Schroeder, Deputy County Clerk-Recorder

DECLARATION OF FEES DUE

(California Fish and Wildlife Code Section 711.4)

FOR CLERK USE ONLY

NAME AND ADDRESS OF LEAD AGENCY/APPLICANT

Butte County Resource Conservation District
641 Entler Ave. Suite 47
Chico, CA 95928

Project Title:

Butte Prescribed Burn Association Program Burn Plan 2026
Grass/Shrub units

FILING NO.

CLASSIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT:



1. NOTICE OF EXEMPTION/STATEMENT OF EXEMPTION

☒ A. Statutorily or Categorically Exempt

\$50.00 (Fifty Dollars) Butte County Clerk's Fee

2. NOTICE OF DETERMINATION - FEE REQUIRED

☐ A. Negative Declaration

\$2,406.75 (Two Thousand Four Hundred and Six Dollars and Seventy-Five Cents) State Filing Fee

\$50.00 (Fifty Dollars) Butte County Clerk's Fee

B. Environmental Impact Report

\$3,343.25 (Three Thousand Three Hundred and Forty-Three Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents) State Filing Fee

\$50.00 (Fifty Dollars) Butte County Clerk's Fee

3. OTHER (Specify) General Rule Exemption

☐ \$50.00 (Fifty Dollars) Butte County Clerk's Fee

This form must be completed and submitted with all environmental documents filed with the Butte County Clerk's Office.

All applicable fees must be paid at the time of filing any environmental documents with the Butte County Clerk's Office.

One original and two (2) copies of all necessary documents are required for filing purposes.

The \$50.00 (Fifty Dollars) handling fee is required per filing in addition to the filing fee specified in Fish and Game Code Section 711.4 (d).

Make checks payable to Butte County Clerk-Recorder.

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): _____
641 Entler Ave. Suite 47
Chico, CA 95928

(Address)

Project Title: Butte Prescribed Burn Association Programmatic Burn Plan 2026 - Grass/Shrub Units

Project Applicant: Butte County Resource Conservation District

Project Location - Specific: Numerous locations across Butte County. See table (page 2 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 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: Categorical Exemption, Class 4
- ☐ 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 or 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) 720 0284

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: [Signature] Date: 09/17/2026 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 2026 Programmatic Burn Plan - Grass and Shrub Units -



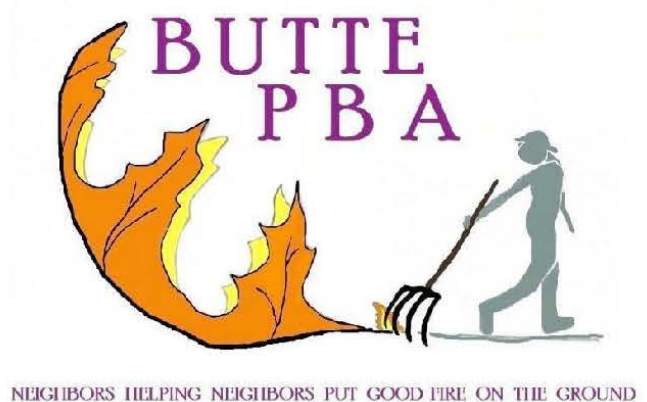
RESOURCE
CONSERVATION DISTRICT
BUTTE COUNTY

Dallas Koller
(CARX - SFT ID #4114-6815)

David Mitchell
(CARX - SFT ID #8870-4646)

Butte Prescribed Burn Association Programmatic Burn Plan for Oak Woodland and Grass Units

Abstract: This programmatic burn plan identifies resources and conditions necessary to bring prescribed fire (also known as *planned* or *controlled fire*) back to the timber understory landscape of Butte County's foothills 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 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 seven private landowners are identified, totaling 392 acres. The burn units range in size from 3 – 159 acres. These units require minimal to moderate preparation to be ready for burning as of 2026; 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.



Prescribed Fire Name: _____

Ignition Unit Name: _____

Prescribed Fire Go/No-Go Checklist

Preliminary Questions	Circle YES or NO
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? If <u>NO</u> proceed with the Go/NO-GO Checklist below, if <u>YES</u> go to item B.	YES NO
B. Has the prescribed fire plan been reviewed and an amendment been approved; or has it been determined that no amendment is necessary? If <u>YES</u> , proceed with checklist below. If <u>NO</u> , STOP: Implementation is not allowed. An amendment is needed.	YES NO
GO/NO-GO Checklist	Circle YES or NO
Have ALL permits and clearances been obtained?	YES NO
Have ALL the required notifications been made?	YES NO
Have ALL the pre-burn considerations and preparation work identified in the prescribed fire plan been completed or addressed and checked?	YES NO
Have ALL required current and projected fire weather forecast been obtained and are they favorable?	YES NO
Are ALL prescription parameters met?	YES NO
Are ALL smoke management specifications met?	YES NO
Are ALL planned operations personnel and equipment on-site, available and operational?	YES NO
Has the availability of contingency resources applicable to today's implementation been checked and are they available?	YES NO
Have ALL personnel been briefed on the project objectives, their assignment, safety hazards, escape routes, and safety zones?	YES NO

If all the questions were answered "**YES**" proceed with a 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.

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? **Circle: YES or NO**

Burn Boss Signature: _____ Date: _____

Overview of Oak Woodland and Grass Burn Units

	Number of Units	Total Acres	Location
David Anderson	4	42	APN: 051-240-012/055-030-026/055-030-002 3667 Neal Road, Paradise, CA 94969 Lat: 39.7418 Long: -121.6500
John Clark	1	3	APN: 017-010-033 14164 Centerville Road, Chico, CA 95928 Lat: 39.8083 Long: -121.6430
Mechoopda Tribe	3	159	APN: 041-130-065, 041-190-051 1985 Clark Road, Oroville, CA 95965 Lat: 39.6268 Long: -121.6519
Kelly Munson	5	45	APN: 047-280-067 14404 Richardson Springs Road, Chico, CA 95973 Lat: 39.8236 Long: -121.8365
Alex Palmerlee	7	14	APN: 028-120-021 1383 King Ranch Road, Bangor, CA 95916 Lat: 39.3683 Long: -121.4386
Joel White	9	120	APN: 041-120-134 2552 Clark Road, Oroville, CA 95965 Lat: 39.6439 Long: -121.6342
Noble Park (PRPD)	6	9	APN: 028-120-021 6712 Pentz Road, Paradise, CA 95969 Lat: 39.7801 Long: -121.5777

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

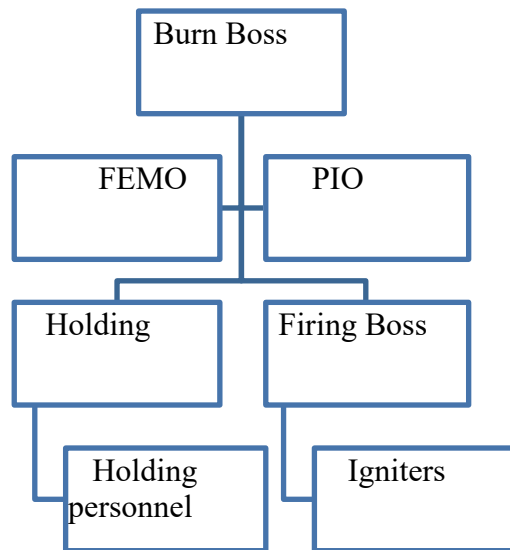
Organization and Equipment

A. Positions:

Staffing and organizational charts will vary depending on resource availability and 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, mosquitoes, 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.

- 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. 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 backup 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 the patient 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 will largely be determined by unit size, resource availability, and day-of-burn weather and fuel conditions. The Burn Boss will change any firing patterns that are not producing the desired intensity during the burn to meet management objectives.

D. Minimum Ignition Staffing:

The Firing Boss or Burn Boss will be in charge of determining the minimum number of igniters needed for each unit. Each firing team will have an experienced burner.

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 roads. 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 that 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 engine
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
Recommended Action(s) to Consider:	A. Aggressively suppress smoke producers (heavies, etc.) B. Alternatively, increase firing aggressiveness to increase lift. C. Contact dispatch to request LEO support for areas affected by smoke
Recommended Resources:	A. Minimum 1 Type 6 engine 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 smoke impacts on sensitive areas include but are not limited to minimizing the size of the 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 on highways with emergency lights on to slow vehicles before a 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.

Anderson Rx
Prescribed Fire Plan

Author of Plan: Dallas Koller (CARX – SFT ID #4114-6815)

Technical Reviewer: David Mitchel (CARX – SFT ID #8870-4646)

Agency Having Jurisdiction (AHJ): CAL FIRE Butte Unit

Date Created: 05/21/2026

9. Project Area Description

Location Description: The proposed project area is located in the Town of Paradise in Butte County, California. The project area lies approximately 10 miles east of the City of Chico along the Skyway, a major roadway connecting Chico and Paradise, within the foothill transition between the Sacramento Valley floor and the northern Sierra Nevada. The “Upper Ridge”, as the geographic area Paradise is located is locally known, forms a prominent topographic divide between Butte Creek to the west and the less prominent Little Dry Creek to the east. The project spans 42 acres over 4 burn units with elevations ranging from approximately 1250’ to 1450’, and is grass with minor brush and limited oak and conifer components. The project area burned in the 2018 Camp Fire and has been mowed annually for fuels reduction since. The landscape is characterized by ridge-top benches, dissected by steep-sided drainages and canyons. Slopes within the burn units are relatively flat, with rolling benches averaging 10% slope, with some short, steep drainage features that reach 22% slope.

Latitude and longitude of center point: 39.74186°N, 121.65005°W

Property Ownership (private, state, etc.): Private

Unit Size (acres): 42

Unit Description:

**Burn units may be broken out into sub-units or exclusion zones identified day-of at Incident Commander (IC)/Burn Boss’ discretion based on fuel types, seasonality, objectives, and controllability.*

Fuel type/condition of fuels inside unit:

Mixture of short and tall grasses, with a minor shrub, oak, and conifer components. Most of the heavier vegetation lies outside the proposed unit boundaries. Surface fuels consist of Coarse, thick grasses varying in height from 1 to 6 ft.

Fuel Models: GR7 (moderate coarse continuous grass), with patches of GR8 (very heavy, coarse, continuous grass), with a small patch of GS2 (small to medium shrubs with grass load).

Fuel type/condition of fuels outside unit:

Similar species composition to inside the unit, with heavier shrub fuel loading. A much higher concentration of GS2 and SH5 (Heavy shrub load). Fuel bed is high load shrub with some grass understory. Sparse stands of grey pine with black oak.

9. Prescribed fire goals and objectives

Goals:

- Perform actions with the safety of fire personnel and the public as first priority.
- Promote diversity in plant communities and associate wildlife species by reintroducing and maintaining frequent low-intensity fire in fire- adapted ecosystems.
- Create a fire-resilient landscape and reduce fuel loading around homes and other infrastructure to mitigate potential wildfire impact.
- Demonstrate a side-by-side comparison of management strategies between managed and adjacent unmanaged land, along a public travel route.
- Reduce brush and other competing species.
- Provide training opportunities in a safe and inclusive learning environment.

S.M.A.R.T. Objectives:

- Reduce grass, thatch, and fine fuels 60-80%, immediately post-fire.
- Reduce encroaching brush by 20-40%, 1year post-fire

9. Pre-burn Considerations

Plan for unit preparation:

The unit may be broken into sub-units, upon IC/Burn Boss discretion, based upon fuel types, objectives, seasonality, and controllability.

All burn units, and most sub-units have extensive fireline construction in order to adequately prepare the unit for prescribed fire operations. All units are entirely encompassed by 4ft wide dozer live, scrapped to mineral soil, except for the western most unit, which is also boarded by the Skyway. At the IC/Burn Boss or Holding Boss' discretion, mow lines, wet lines, black lines, and natural checklines (deer trails, roads, or fuel type transitions) may also be used if it is determined that it will provide effective containment, or to avoid soil and plant disturbance.

Water supply:

Private residences have an assortment of water equipment such as spigots and water tanks that can be utilized for water equipment filling and re-filling, as well as unit protection. These will need to be specified on the day of burn maps. Additional water sources that may be available for contingency use, depending on seasonality and landowner permission, include ponds and seasonal creeks.

Fold-a-tanks, water buffalo trailers, pumpkins, or equivalent may be set up with portable pumps to refill fire engines and charge hoselays and reduce turnaround time for engines. There is a Paradise Irrigation District water discharge pipe in one of the sub-units, but it may not be operable for operations and should not be relied upon with confidence. Water handling equipment needs will be determined by the IC/Burn Boss.

It may not be realistic or desired to install hoselays around all perimeters. Control issues can also be mitigated by mowing perimeters and staging backpack pumps in strategic locations. Whether or not hoselays are installed on any unit will be at the discretion of the IC/Burn Boss.

Unit access:

Primary access is provided by Skyway. Secondary access exists through local roads along the Upper Ridge, including Neal Road to Jade Lane and Jay Bird Lane. Some segments may require improvement for engine access or safe turnaround. Refer to the roads/access map in the appendix.

Plan to protect values at risk:

There are many structures nearby and adjacent to the project area, including houses, outbuildings, and greenhouses. These may need fuel reduced immediately around them and/or roofs and gutters cleaned prior to burning. Holding resources may be assigned to specific structures at IC/Burn Boss discretion. Other infrastructure in the project area that may need preparation

pre-burn, or point protection during the burn, includes landowner water supply infrastructure (pipes, irrigation, etc), fences, and powerlines. This burn is within the town limits of Paradise, and as such, is adjacent to a high number of private homes and infrastructure.

9. Prescription

Although some of these high-end prescription parameters may exist during an underburn, the intent is not to burn when all prescription parameters are under the “Maximum Fire Behavior” prescription. Burning under the extremes of all prescriptive parameters may not meet desired objectives of the burn (see Element 2). When multiple weather parameters meet the “Maximum Fire Behavior” prescription limits, the IC/Burn Boss will evaluate conditions on the ground, including fuel loading, complexity of the burn unit, available resources, and fire behavior to ensure prescribed parameters are not exceeded and that burn objectives are being met.

Element	Minimum (cool)	Maximum (hot)
Temperature (F)	30	90
Relative Humidity (%)	90	20
Eye-level Wind Speed (mph)	0	8*
Fine Dead Fuel Moisture (%)	15	4
Probability of Ignition (%)	30	70

At no point will the burn be initiated when more than 2 elements of the prescription are on the Hot/Maximum end of the prescription.

The Fine Dead Fuel Moisture should be adjusted using the correction tables based on time of day and time of year.

**This is for sustained eye-level winds at the active flaming front. Gusts are not included, nor are areas without active fire behavior. If eye-level winds become sustained at >8 mph, the IC/Burn Boss will evaluate the fire behavior to make sure the fire behavior is still meeting objectives. If the IC/Burn Boss evaluates and deems that fire behavior conditions and ecological objectives are still being met, the IC/Burn Boss can continue operations with winds*

>8 mph and this would be considered within the prescription.

5. Weather and Smoke Management Plan

Wind direction: All wind directions will be considered.

Weather Forecasts and Observations: Onsite weather, test fire results, fire behavior and effects observations may be taken prior to the burn. A spot weather forecast using National Weather Service (NWS) website will be obtained prior to the burn.

An air quality permit will be obtained through Butte County Air Quality Management District (BCAQMD), and all Smoke Management Plans and Burn Permit requirements will be followed.

During CAL FIRE's declared burn season, a CAL FIRE LE-5, LE-7, and/or LE-8 burn permit will be obtained and followed prior to ignitions.

Smoke Sensitive and Potential Impacted Areas:

- Town of Paradise
- Skyway
- Communities within Butte Creek Canyon, (Centerville, Honey Run Road)
- City of Chico (11 miles to the west, downslope)
- Town of Durham (11 miles to the southwest, downslope)
- Highway 32 (4.5 miles to the West)
- Town of Magalia (6 miles to the north, northeast)

Smoke Management Plan:

A smoke management plan is required. One will be prepared and submitted by the IC/Burn Boss, or their official designee, to BCAQMD within their specified timeframe prior to burning. Smoke management plans will be submitted through the Prescribed Fire Information Reporting System (PFIRS) by the IC/Burn Boss, or their official designee, unless otherwise specified by the BCAQMD. The Air District will determine whether each unit needs an individual smoke plan or if one plan is good for the entire project.

Burns in any of the planned units are not expected to adversely impact these areas under proper burning conditions.

Mitigation Strategies and Techniques for Reducing Smoke Impacts:

IC, or designee, will monitor smoke dispersal and visibility during the operation. If smoke conditions become unacceptable, measures such as changing ignition patterns or suspending ignitions may occur to mitigate concerns. Contingency actions may include, but are not limited to the following:

- Limiting or halting ignitions, other than ignitions needed to maintain control of the fire, to allow previously ignited material to burn out until favorable conditions develop.
- Stop all ignitions and actively mopping up previously ignited areas.

Burning will occur when conditions are most favorable for good fuel consumption and rapid dispersal of smoke. Some smoke may settle and impact the area overnight. Prescribed fire signs may be put out in strategic areas, at the IC/Burn Boss' discretion.

6. Ignition Plan

Test Fire

The test fire will take place at a location determined by the IC/Burn Boss on the day of the burn. The test fire will be ignited in a location that is representative of the burn unit that can be readily controlled, and results will be documented. The test fire will be used to verify that the fire behavior characteristics will meet the objectives of the burn (see Prescription), and to verify predicted smoke dispersion. The IC/Burn Boss will determine if the observed fire behavior will achieve objectives before continuing with active ignition.

Firing plan

After a successful test burn, the IC/Burn Boss should consider igniting the unit starting upslope or downwind (in a backing fire or flanking trajectory) to secure control lines. Ignitors may burn in strip patterns in any accessible open spaces and point source firing to target areas of available vegetation. The IC/Burn Boss or Firing Boss/Lead Ignitor will determine ignition techniques in order to meet objectives, and these firing patterns may be adjusted in any manner that the IC/Burn Boss or Firing Boss/Lead Ignitor deems will achieve burn objectives. The IC/Burn Boss may consider a number of firing devices, such as drip torches or propane fired torches, to achieve the desired results.

9. Holding plan

The IC/Burn Boss will determine if a Holding Lead is necessary, based on complexity of the unit, fuel conditions, and number of resources and personnel on the fire. The IC/Burn Boss will determine how many resources and personnel are necessary for each given day.

Holding resources may be used to improve control lines, transport fuel to ignition resources, extinguish hotspots, slopovers or spot fires, and patrol the unit. Appropriate suppression actions will be taken on any fire outside of the designated unit boundaries. Holding resources may utilize hose lays, bladder bags, UTVs equipped with water handling devices, engines, and/or hand tools to extinguish hotspots, slop overs or spot fires.

Resources will be used to secure the control lines, as determined by the IC/Burn Boss, before the unit is left unattended.

Anticipated Fire Behavior (head fire)*	Flame length (FL) (feet)	Rate of spread (ROS) (chains/hour)
<i>Within the unit: GR7</i> Moderately coarse continuous grass, average depth about 3 feet. Spread rate very high; flame length very high.	4-10	5-47
<i>Within the unit: GR8</i> Heavy, coarse, continuous grass 3 to 5 feet tall. Spread rate very high; flame length very high.	4-17	5-65
<i>Within the unit: GS2</i> Shrubs are 1 to 3 feet high, moderate grass load. Spread rate high; flame length moderate.	1-2	1-8
<i>Adjacent to unit: GS2</i> Shrubs are 1 to 3 feet high, moderate grass load. Spread rate high; flame length moderate.	1-2	1-8
<i>Adjacent to unit: SH5</i> Heavy shrub load, depth 4 to 6 feet. Spread rate very high; flame length very high.	2-8	2-28
Production Rates**	182 Chains/hour	
<i>Crews/resources</i>	20 firefighters @ 1 chains/hour 3 – 3-person engine crew @ 24 chains/hour 1 – Type II Dozer – 90 chains/hour	

** Fire behavior was calculated using Behave 7.1 and the Scott and Burgan 40 fuel models to estimate FL and ROS for each fuel model in the burn plan*

***These production rates are found in the 2014 Wildland Fire Incident Management Field Guide (PMS-210, pages 121-124) and are based on NFFL fuel model 8. See Scott and Burgan Standard Fire Behavior Fuel Models: A Comprehensive Set for Use with Rothermel's Surface Fire Spread Model, page 13). The burn overhead, firing team, and one engine are not factored into the production rates due to delayed response times and the need to continue holding the burn. See the resource list below for more information.*

182/chains/hour covers the worst-case scenario of an aligned upslope run under maximum wind and temperature conditions in the GR8 fuel model. The burn boss has the discretion to alter the number of available resources as needed due to weather, complexity, and planned unit conditions.

Resources

On the low end of the prescription, at their discretion, the IC/Burn Boss may fill the role as Lead Ignitor and Holding Lead. Operations on the low end of the prescription may include jackpot burning (seeking out available heavy fuels while fine fuels are unavailable), blacklining, slow and spotty broadcast burning, or pile burning.

As the complexity of the unit increases due to fuel conditions, the IC/Burn Boss will evaluate the need for additional personnel for holding and firing. Under the high end of the prescription, a Holding Boss/Holding Leader(s) will be designated and will coordinate holding resources. Ignition of the unit will proceed based on personnel and current conditions, and in coordination with the firing team.

Resources will be dependent on the complexity of the unit. On the lowest end of complexity (low end of the environmental prescription), the IC/Burn Boss may lead holding with 4 holding personnel and 2 ignitor. There will also be a weather monitor, for a total of 8 personnel.

On the higher end of complexity (high end of the environmental prescription), the burn will have a minimum of a IC/Burn Boss, a Firing Lead, a Holding Lead, 3 ignitors, and 13 holding personnel. There will also be a weather monitor, for a minimum of 20 personnel. A mobile water resource will also be required. As the complexity of the unit increases due to fuel conditions the IC/Burn Boss will evaluate the need for additional personnel for holding and firing, and additional resources.

Critical Holding Points

The IC/Burn Boss will scout critical holding points prior to implementation and verify water sources are available and sufficient prior to ignition. Those critical holding points, water sources, and other important features to consider, will be identified during the operational briefing.

Residential structures and infrastructures are found within and surrounding the project area. These are identified in the project maps and listed by unit in the table of burn units (see element 1). During the briefing, the IC/Burn Boss and/or Holding Lead may assign resources to protect individual structures. Handlines, mow lines, and wetlines may be given priority over roads for holding, securing, and patrol resources. Backpack pumps may be strategically placed or carried along handlines. Most, but not all of the handlines in the project area are drivable by UTV. The riparian drainages running north to south in the unit pose a barrier to UTV passage in some areas.

Downwind, midslope, and underslung control lines.

The IC/Burn Boss may assign resources to protect vulnerable control lines, and portions of units that may be subject to burning debris rolling across control lines.

Burn unit boundaries shared with lands outside the project area. Most units have some portion of control lines that border property outside the project area.

Known cultural resources will be protected. This may include moderating fire behavior at the resource or excluding a designated radius around the resource, depending on type of resource and seasonality.

Water tenders and portable tanks may be used on the low and optimal ends of the environmental prescription, but a water tender or porta tank (or draftable water site) is required on the high end of the environmental prescription, and can be strategically placed to provide water during burn operations. The IC/Burn Boss may require hose lays to be completed, deployed and tested on handlines and other critical holding points. If any spot fires occur, the IC/Burn Boss will be notified. The Holding Lead(s) will size up the spot fire, coordinate resources and keep the IC/Burn Boss updated. (See element 10 for Wildfire Declaration).

9. Post-Burn Activities

Securing and patrol plan (describe activities, timeframes, and standards):

Committed personnel will follow the securing and patrol plan as designated by the IC/Burn Boss. Tree stumps and burn piles may be put out, depending on their proximity to the control line. Once the IC/Burn Boss feels comfortable with the burn perimeter, resources will be released. Multi-day patrol will continue, at a minimum during the hottest part of the day, until the IC/Burn Boss determines the burn unit is 100% out, or the IC/Burn Boss passes the burn back to the landowner.

9. Notifications

Pre-Burn Notifications

Landowners Adjacent to Project Area

Kevin Jarvis

☐ Phone: 541-633-9088

Landowner #

☐ Phone: ###-###-####

Landowner #

☐ Phone: ###-###-####

Landowner #

☐ Phone: ###-###-####

Landowner #

☐ Phone: ###-###-####

Landowner #

☐ Phone: ###-###-####

Landowner #

☐ Phone: ###-###-####

Landowner #

☐ Phone: ###-###-####

Landowner #

☐ Phone: ###-###-####

Other Notifications:

Paradise Unified School District

Day-of-Burn Notifications:

CAL FIRE Butte Battalion Chief John Gaddy

☐ Phone: (530) 872-6400

Paradise Fire Station #81

☐ Phone:(530) 907-5726

Paradise Fire Station #82

☐ Phone:(530) 872-6264

Butte County Fire Station 335

☐ Phone:(530) 872-6264

Butte County Air Quality Management District

☐ Phone: (530) 332-9400

County - Sheriff Non-Emergency Dispatch

☐ Phone: (530) 891-2711

10. Wildfire Conversion Plan

Person designated to make declaration:

IC/Burn Boss and/or Landowner

Person(s) to contact for declaration:

The IC will notify the Oroville Emergency Command Center (ECC) and the Butte Unit Duty Chief or dial 9-1-1 with a size up of the situation and a request for additional resources and/or equipment. The incident commander (IC/Burn Boss) shall document all decisions and rationale, which will be added to the project file.

In addition, the IC/Burn Boss or designee will notify the Landowner, if Landowner is not onsite. Adjacent private landowners should also be notified if potential exists to impact them.

Size-up/reporting considerations:

- Rate of spread
- Fuel type
- Structure threat
- Potential acreage
- Current actions being taken

11. Risk Management Activities

Contingency Plan

In the event fire establishes outside of the burn unit, resources should strive to keep the fire as small as possible when safe to do so. Immediate containment of slop-overs and spot fires are the preferred strategy using direct attack with hand tools and water. If direct attack is not reasonably expected to succeed, then indirect attack shall be used at the direction of the Holding Lead or IC/Burn Boss. In addition to using hand tools and water, opportunities for removing fuel by firing out from indirect handline can be considered.

Fire outside the burn unit but still within the project boundary will not necessarily require conversion to a wildfire. The IC/Burn Boss will need to determine the probability of success of resources at scene and any contingency resources deployed in keeping the fire within the project boundary. However, if the IC/Burn Boss determines that the scope exceeds the prescribed fire crew's capabilities, the IC/Burn Boss will notify the ECC and the Butte Unit Duty Chief or call 9-1-1 and request a wildfire response. The IC/Burn Boss will notify all on-scene resources. The IC/Burn Boss will assume the Incident Commander (IC) role, unless otherwise assigned day-of-burn, and direct fire suppression efforts until a transfer of command occurs. Prescribed fire crews may integrate into command structure as requested by responders.

Slop-overs and spot fires are expected to occur and be managed. If conditions dictate the need for a necessary response for undesired fire activity, even while activity remains within, and is predicted to remain within, the administrative boundaries of the prescribed fire for one operational period, the Burn Boss may consider a wildfire declaration.

Medical Plan

Safety Hazards: Known hazards include all common hazards faced in fire management operations. These hazards include, but are not limited to:

- Driving to and from the unit on city roads and working along public roadways
- Rapid rates of spread in fine, flashy grass fuels
- Wind shifts
- Working near fences where egress could be compromised
- Exposure to unhealthy smoke
- Heat stress and excessive fatigue from high temperatures and/or radiant heat
- Widow-maker limbs and/or burning snags
- Rolling rocks, logs and stump holes
- Exposure to Poisonous insects and plants
- Smoke may have short term impacts on residents, businesses, the general public, and roadways.

Measures Taken to Reduce these Hazards:

To mitigate these hazards, adhere to the Ten Standard Fire Orders and Eighteen Situations That Shout “Watch Out”, LCES, and other common safety practices. Hazards and mitigations will be discussed daily during briefings and situational updates. Smoke dispersion and smoke receptors will be monitored for public safety by IC/Burn Boss or designee. Prescribed fire signs may be used to mitigate risks associated with the public.

Emergency Medical Plan

1. The IC/Burn Boss will ensure a proper medical briefing is delivered before operations and will designate a primary medical responder as well as a delegate if IC/Burn Boss becomes injured.
2. Notify the IC/Burn Boss of any serious accidents or injuries. The IC/Burn Boss or delegate will coordinate on-site response, begin the medical 8-Line (ICS 206 Form), and facilitate further needs through Oroville ECC or 9-1-1.
3. If transportation is needed, an ambulance may be met at a predetermined location or on scene.
4. A helispot will be determined by the IC/Burn Boss or delegate, however, the pilot may choose an alternate site. See Medical Plan below for coordinates.
5. Confirm ETA of resources ordered. Act according to your level of training.
6. Be Alert. Keep Calm. Think Clearly. Act Decisively.

Emergency Evacuation Plan Evacuation method will be determined by the location of the injured party and the nature of the injury. The IC/Burn Boss will make appropriate notifications based on the recommendations of the medical responder in charge of patient care. Evacuation methods may include: air ambulance, ground ambulance, hoist or short haul, or on-scene vehicle.

DIRECTIONS TO CLOSEST MEDICAL CENTER

Take Skyway south towards the Town of Chico. Turn onto Highway 99 North until the exit for E 1st St. Exit at E 1st street and turn left. Continue to the Esplanade and turn right. Take the Esplanade to Enloe Medical Center.

DIRECTIONS FOR LOCAL PERSONNEL RESPONDING TO MEDICAL EMERGENCY

Take the Skyway from Chico towards the town of Paradise. The burn unit is located on your right, just past the “Welcome to Paradise” sign. The unit and personnel and equipment will be visible from the road. There is a small turn out on the right that can be used to access the unit.

MEDICAL PLAN									
MEDICAL AID STATIONS / PERSONNEL									
NAME		LOCATION				PARAMEDICS?			
						YES	NO		
n/a		n/a							
EMERGENCY TRANSPORTATION									
NAME		TELEPHONE	LOCATION			PARAMEDICS?			
						YES	NO		
Butte County EMS		530-332-6774	333 Huss Dr., Ste. 100, Chico, CA 95928			X			
HELISPOT CLOSEST TO PROJECT	Anderson Unit		LAT	39.74261 N	LONG	-121.65267			
HOSPITALS									
NAME	ADDRESS	TRAVEL TIME (MIN from incident to hospital)		PHONE	TRAUMA LEVEL	HELIPAD		BURN CENTER	
		AIR	GROUND			YES	NO	YES	NO
Enloe Medical Center	1531 Esplanade, Chico, CA 95926, Lat/Long: 39.7425867, -121.849727	00:04	00:19	(530) 332-7300	Level 2	X			X
Dignity Health St. Elizabeth Community Hospital	2550 Sr. Mary Columba Dr., Red Bluff, CA 96080 Lat/Long: 40.1485519, -122.2190196	00:17	00:56	(530) 529-8000	Level 3	X			X
University of California, Davis Medical Center	2315 Stockton Blvd., Room 4206, Sacramento, CA 95817 38.5549, -121.4546	00:35	1:39	(916) 734-2011	Level 1	X		X	

Management Action Points

Management Action Point	Management Action Point Narrative
Designator and Description:	Undesirable Low Fire Behavior: Fire behavior does not meet burn objectives
Condition:	If firing operations are not meeting fuel consumption objectives within the current weather conditions.
Management Intent:	Delay or cease ignitions until weather conditions are more favorable
Recommended Action(s) to Consider:	Alter firing techniques to mitigate fire behavior and communicate change of firing plan to all personnel on burn OR cease ignitions and begin monitoring weather on 30-minute intervals to see if conditions improve. If weather conditions improve significantly, resume ignitions. If weather conditions do not improve, stop all operations and demobilize resources.
Recommended Resources:	Resources needed to increase fire behavior will be determined by the IC/Burn Boss.
Time Frame:	If fine dead fuels are not being consumed during test fire phase and after utilizing multiple firing techniques.
Describe the consequences of not taking the recommended action(s) (Optional):	Wasting fuel, putting petroleum products on sensitive or important ecological resources, not consuming larger fuels and not meeting overall project objectives and minimizing chances for a successful near-future burn if too much fine fuel is burned off without meeting objectives.
Responsibility:	Firing Lead / IC/Burn Boss
Date and time this MAP was initiated:	
Management Action Point	Management Action Point Narrative
Designator and Description:	Undesirable High Fire Behavior: Fire behavior is exceeding burn objectives
Condition:	If fire operations are producing flame lengths and or a rate of spread that is outside and above the desired prescription.
Management Intent:	Delay or cease ignitions until conditions are more favorable.
Recommended Action(s) to Consider:	Alter firing techniques to mitigate fire behavior OR halt ignitions where appropriate and begin extinguishing intense heat sources. Communicate change of plan to all resources.
Recommended Resources:	Resources needed to hold or extinguish active fire will be determined by the IC/Burn Boss.
Time Frame:	As soon as flame length and/or rate of spread are undesirable, and firing patterns aren't improving conditions.

Describe the consequences of not taking the recommended action(s) (Optional):	A higher likelihood of the fire will escape the burn unit. Project objectives, including vegetation mortality, may be exceeded.
Responsibility:	Firing Lead / IC/Burn Boss
Date and time this MAP was initiated:	
Management Action Point	Management Action Point Narrative
Designator and Description:	Negative smoke impacts: Fire behavior is
Condition:	If fire operations are producing negative smoke impacts on values at risk or roadways.
Management Intent:	Increase, delay, cease, or otherwise alter ignitions to reduce smoke impacts.
Recommended Action(s) to Consider:	Increase aggressiveness of firing to increase lift to mitigate smoke impacts, OR halt ignitions where appropriate and begin extinguishing intense heat sources. Communicate change of plan to all resources. IC/Burn Boss may also want to request law enforcement support for areas affected by smoke.
Recommended Resources:	Resources needed to hold or extinguish active fire will be determined by the IC/Burn Boss.
Time Frame:	As soon as possible.
Describe the consequences of not taking the recommended action(s) (Optional):	A higher likelihood of the smoke to continually negatively impact the values at risk.
Responsibility:	Firing Lead / IC/Burn Boss
Date and time this MAP was initiated:	

Prescribed Fire Plan

2024 - Clark Rx

Name of Landowner or Land Manager: John Clark

Landowner Phone #: 530-570-3879 Landowner Phone # on Burn Day: 530-570-3879

Burn Boss (if different from landowner): David Mitchell (CARx)

Burn Boss Phone #: 916-501-1079 Burn Boss Phone # on Burn Day: 530-570-3879

Plan Developers: David Mitchell (CARx) Date Created: 5/19/2024 Date Re-Evaluated
*[if applicable]: _____

1. Project Area Description

Parcel Numbers of Prescribed Fire: APNs: 017-010-033-000

Location of Prescribed Fire: Address/Cross street(s): 14164 Centerville Rd, Chico, CA 95928

Nearest/Responsible CAL FIRE/BCFD station: Butte County Fire Station # 42

Latitude and longitude (decimal degrees) Lat: 39.8083 Long: -121.6430

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

Unit 1 - 3 acres

Fuel type/condition of fuels inside unit:

Blue oak savanna/woodland with grey pine stands. Understory is primarily annual grasses (medusahead, oat, etc.). The unit has dead-standing trees in some places, killed by the Camp Fire. Down fuel loading is light to heavy. There is an acre of brush that would benefit from some thinning or at least a trail cut through it.

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

Neighboring properties have vegetation that is comparable in all directions.

Prescribed Fire Objectives:

The landowner's goals are two-fold: 1) mitigate wildfire risk with fuel 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 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 to the North and South are shown in a dotted black line on the attached map. These may also be black- or wet-lines. There is a two track road to the East and Centerville Rd. to the West.

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

Unit 1 – The burn could be held up before it enters the brushy area downslope on the West side of the unit.

2. Prescription

Element	Minimum	Maximum
Temperature (F)	40 degrees	85 degrees*
Relative Humidity (%)	20%	60%
Mid-Flame Wind Speed (mph)	0	8
10-hour fuel moisture (FDFM)	4%	N/A
Probability of Ignition (PIG)	20%	70%

* 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. 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 (IWI) 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: South on Centerville Rd, continue south on Honey Run Rd., right onto the Skyway. Enter Hwy 99 S to the right. Use exit 386 for E First Ave, go left onto E First Ave., turn right onto Sheridan Ave., turn left onto E 5th to the hospital at the corner of 5th Ave and Esplanade.

6. Notifications

Day-of-Burn Notifications:

Adjacent Landowners

☐ Name: _____	Phone: _____
☐ Name: _____	Phone: _____
☐ Name: _____	Phone: _____
☐ Name: _____	Phone: _____
☐ Name: <u>Cal Fire Station #44</u>	Phone: <u>530-891-2787</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 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

2025 - Wajim Kumbali (Camelot)

Name of Landowner or Land Manager: Mechoopda Tribe

Landowner Phone #: 530-591-5011 **Landowner Phone # on Burn Day:** 530-519-5011

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:** 9/18/2025 **Date Re-Evaluated *[if applicable]:** 6/3/2026

1. Project Area Description

Parcel Numbers of Prescribed Fire: APNs: 041-130-065/041-190-051

Location of Prescribed Fire: Address/Cross street(s): 1985 Clark Rd. Oroville, CA 95965

Nearest/Responsible CAL FIRE/BCFD station: Station 25/67

Latitude and longitude (decimal degrees) Lat: 39.6260 **Long:** -121.6390

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

Unit 1A - 9.7 acres (grass, oak, tule)

Unit 1B - 21.4 acres (grass)

Unit 2 - 128.2 acres (previously burned grass)

Area Description:

Butte Valley is located in the center of Butte County, near Oroville, CA. The units are around 250 feet above sea level. The property has an equestrian park, and some areas are leased for cattle grazing and beekeeping. The Mechoopda Tribe now owns the property. There is a riparian area with beavers. Most of the land is currently grasslands containing oat grass and other non-native grasses; however, native grasses and forbs are present. Valley oaks, willows, cottonwoods, and other native plants coexist with figs, walnuts, and other non-natives. Star-thistle is present but does not dominate. Some areas contain large quantities of invasive Medusahead. The property was burned in the 2018 Camp Fire, but the fire's effects don't appear to be catastrophic; however, it has left many trees with catface burn scars. The tribe uses this property for ceremonial and other cultural purposes, and any burning should align with the tribe's ecological objectives and cultural customs, using tribal burners whenever feasible.

Fuel type/condition of fuels inside units:

Annual grass, including oat grass, Mudusahead, and other non-native grasses. There are also some native grasses and native forbs in the unit, including Wajim (indian potato) and tarweed. Unit 1A has some oaks with catface scars from the Camp Fire that will need to be protected from fire. This unit also has a patch of tule. Unit 1B has some elderberry.

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

Fuels are similar in all directions.

Operational Period

The burn will be scheduled for late spring/early summer 2026.

Goals for Rx Fire:

We aim to reduce invasive grasses, promote native plants, and enhance habitat. Sharing prescribed fire with tribal members and the greater Butte County community is also a primary goal.

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

Objectives of prescribed fire are to reduce grass, thatch, and other surface fuels by 75%.

Description of Permanent/ Installed Firebreaks surrounding the Burn Unit:

There are permanent roads, or wide tilled horse trails, surrounding all units except for a path between Unit 1A and Unit 1B that will be constructed before ignitions begin.

Prescription:

Element	Minimum	Maximum
Temperature (F)	40 degrees	85 degrees*
Relative Humidity (%)	20%	50%
Mid-Flame Wind Speed (mph)	0	8
10-hour fuel moisture (FDFM)	4%	N/A
Probability of Ignition (PIG)	20%	70%

* 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 carry smoke away from Butte College to the north. 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:

2 fire engines, any type, including pickups with *reliable* slip-in pumps.

4 backpack pumps.

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

15 people with hand tools - at least 10 should 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 - 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 will have an AQ permit and a 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:

All lines will be improved before ignition. 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.

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: Oroville Hospital 530-533-8500

Directions to the nearest hospital: Turn right onto CA-191 S, turn right onto CA-70 W, take the exit, and go left onto Oro Dam Blvd., right onto Hwy 162, and right onto Medical Center Dr. to Oroville Hospital-Emergency Room at 2767 Olive Hwy, Oroville, CA 95966

5. Notifications

Day-of-Burn Notifications:

Adjacent Landowners

☐ 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 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.

Jordan Hale is the BC for Butte Valley and will be consulted before the burn.

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
10-hour 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 and Incident (IWI) 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

Prescribed Fire Plan

2025 - Alex Palmerlee

Name of Landowner or Land Manager: Alex Palmerlee

Landowner Phone #: 530-531-5766 Landowner Phone # on Burn Day: 530-531-5766 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:
8/6/2025 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): 1383 King Ranch Road, Bangor, CA 95916

Nearest/Responsible CAL FIRE/BCFD station: Station 55 Bangor

Latitude and longitude (decimal degrees) Lat: 39.3683 Long: -121.4386

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

Unit 1 - 4 acres

Unit 2 - 1.1 acres

Unit 3 - 3 acres

Unit 4 - 6 acres

Unit 5 - 8.9 acres

Unit 6 - 1.6 acres

Unit 7 - 2.3 acres

Area Description:

The unit is on a ranch in Butte County, around 350 feet above sea level. The ranch has been grazed with cattle in many areas. There was a summer camp on the property that is no longer in operation. There are ongoing restoration projects, including plantings and blue oak recruitment. The unit is in an area excluded from grazing with the hope of restoring a blue oak woodland. Past efforts to recruit blue oaks have been strenuous, as rodents have been eating the young oaks. Water is available.

Fuel type/condition of fuels inside unit:

Annual grass, including oat grass, Mudusahead, and other non-native grasses. There are also some native bunch grasses and native forbs in the unit including deergrass and indian potato. The upslope portion of the unit to the east has blue oaks with some downed branches, which would need to be piled to be consumed. There is a restoration planting along the west side of the unit, which will need to be protected from fire.

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

Blue oak gray pine woodland/grassland (savanna?) with primary fuel being annual non-native grasses and thick layer of thatch. The condition of this fuel during our operational window will be receptive with a slow rate of spread.

Operational Period

The burn will be scheduled for late fall/early winter when enough rain has 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 be easy to control.

Goals for Rx Fire:

The goal for Rx fire is to destroy the rodents' habitat by exposing them to predation with a fall burn that will not damage the oaks. The intended burn window is after enough rain has fallen for the green up to begin. This will reduce non-native grasses and reduce fire hazard; however, a late spring/early summer burn would be needed to reduce them significantly and make a fire-safe area. Students are also involved in restoration efforts and would be invited to take part in the burn. There will also be a survey and some testing on the fire's effect on young oak survival and other effects. Sharing prescribed fire with the Bangor and greater Butte County community is also a primary goal.

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 75%. This will reduce the habitat for rodents that have been killing young oaks.

Description of Permanent/ Installed Firebreaks surrounding the Burn Unit:

There is a permanent road that will make up some of the fire breaks. Other breaks will include heavily grazed areas, dozer and mow lines (wet lines).

Prescription:

Element	Minimum	Maximum
Temperature (F)	40 degrees	85 degrees*
Relative Humidity (%)	20%	60%
Mid-Flame Wind Speed (mph)	0	8
10-hour 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 south wind preferred for the best fire effects. No sensitive assets like hospitals or school are near enough to be effected. 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 (flappers) - at least 10 should 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 - 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 will have an AQ permit and a 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. Water, mow lines, and flappers will be sufficient for holding the fire and no lines will be taken down to mineral soil.

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/Burn Leader, and CAL FIRE onsite personnel. Follow procedures in IRPG.

Nearest Hospital: Oroville Hospital 530-533-8500

Direction to the nearest hospital: Left on La Port Rd., left on Oro Bangor Hwy, left on Foothill Blvd, Left onto CA-162, right onto Medical Center Dr. to Oroville Hospital-Emergency Room at 2767 Olive Hwy, Oroville, CA 95966

5. Notifications

Day-of-Burn Notifications:

Adjacent Landowners

☐ Name:	<u>Phil Jewitt</u>	Phone:	<u>530-682-2104</u>
☐ Name:	<u>Dawana Chisholm</u>	Phone:	<u>530-531-0461</u>
☐ Name:	<u>Susan Matthews</u>	Phone:	<u>530-329-1486</u>
☐ Name:	<u>Guy Baldwin</u>	Phone:	<u>530-300-7020</u>
☐ Name:	<u>Sharon Casey</u>	Phone:	<u>530-300-7020</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 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 onsite CAL FIRE rep.
Tim Cassone, BC (Battalion Chief) Battalion 5 - 530 815-1635

Butte Valley Prescribed Fire Plan

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 or Dallas Koller

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

Plan Developers: Dallas Koller, CARX **Date Created:**
10/20/2025

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:** -121.63427

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

Unit 1 - 5 acres

Unit 2 – 5.2 acres

Unit 3 – 14.3 acres

Unit 4 – 21.3 acres

Unit 5 – 5.6 acres

Unit 6 – 5.8 acres

Unit 7 – 40.6 acres

Unit 8 – 12.3 acres

Unit 9 – 9.9 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
10-hour fuel moisture (FDFM)	6%	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 Butte Valley 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

Prescribed Fire Plan

2025 - Noble Park

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

Landowner Phone #: 916 573 0007 **Landowner Phone # on Burn Day:** 916 573 0007

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) - 5 acres

Unit 2 (grass/starthistle) - 3.5 acre

Unit 3 (grass/pine litter) - 0.2 acre

Unit 4 (grass/pine litter) - 0.2 acre

Unit 5 (grass/pine litter) - 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 now occupied, the Ridgewood Mobile Home Park to the south remains unoccupied and is 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 a diverse array of vegetation throughout the park. Most of the park has non-native grasses; however, native grass and forbs are also present. While many invasive species, such as Himalayan blackberry, French and Scotch broom, starthistle, and tree of heaven, are present, there are also numerous native trees, shrubs, grasses, forbs, 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 starthistle. 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 composed of 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 primarily composed of Himalayan blackberry and non-native annual grass. Blackberry is the carrier.

Unit 5 - This unit surrounds Unit 4 and is primarily composed of non-native grasses. The grass is mowed and may require torching with a weed torch, 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 in the area. Himalayan blackberry, privet, and other non-native species 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, corresponding 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 primary goal of this Rx fire is to share beneficial fire with the Paradise and larger Butte County communities. 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
10-hour fuel moisture (FDFM)	4%	N/A
Probability of Ignition (PIG)	20%	80%

* Higher temperature is OK if other parameters are in the 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 the impact of smoke 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:

- ☐ Incident within and Incident Plan
- ☐ Location of all First Aid kits.
- ☐ 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:	<u></u>	Phone:	<u></u>
☐ Name:	<u></u>	Phone:	<u></u>
☐ Name:	<u></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 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. John Gaddie john.gaddie@fire.gov