

## SUPPLEMENT: 2012

### Annual Report of Unit Accomplishments

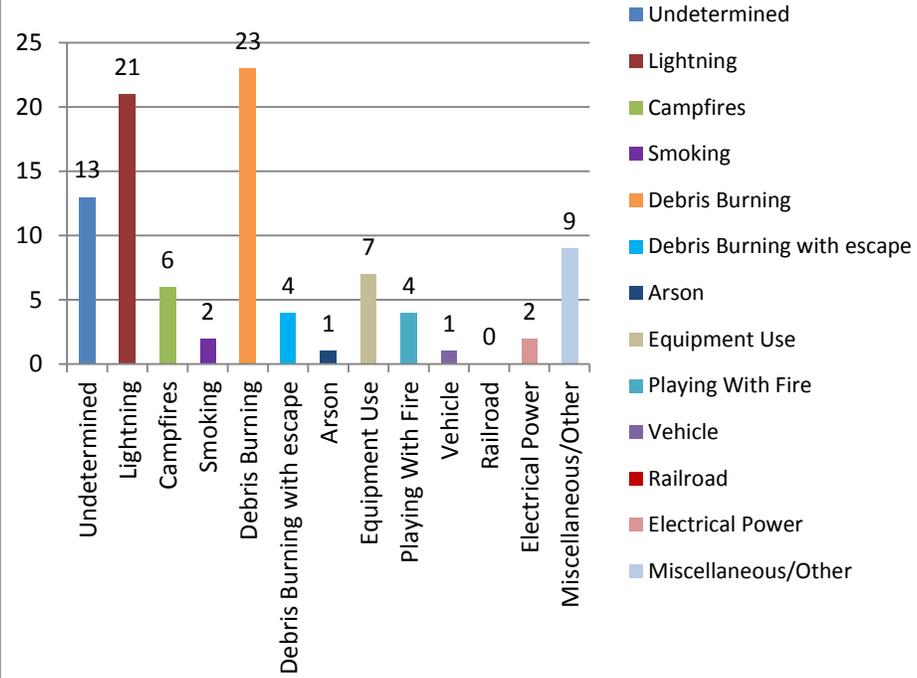
#### 2010 Siskiyou Unit Ignitions Analysis

In 2010 there were 93 fires within the Siskiyou Unit State Responsibility Area (SRA). Included in these statistics are the 23 calls within SRA to debris burns without escape. These statistics do not include assistance to Local Government Agencies (LRA) and Federal Government Agency (FRA) fires. In 2010 lightning was the leading ignition source for fires in the Unit. This is consistent with historical data which shows lightning as the number one cause of fires within the Unit. Equipment ignitions contributed to the most acres burned.

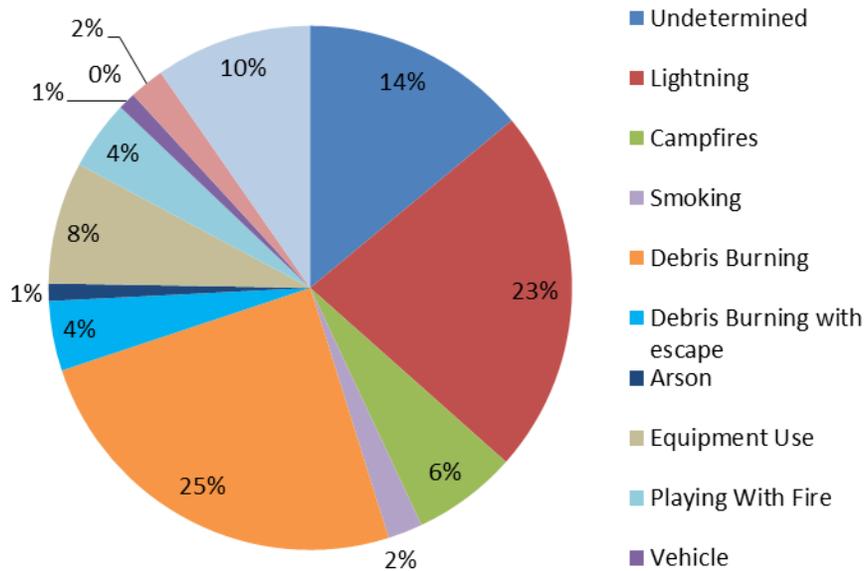
### 2010 SISKIYOU UNIT FIRE CAUSES

2010 Causes	Number by Cause	Acres Burned
Undetermined	13	12.42
Lightning Fires	21	7.5
Campfire	6	.1
Smoking	2	1.01
Debris Burning	23	0
Debris Burning with Escape	4	1.6
Arson	1	.1
Equipment	7	18.7
Playing With Fire	4	.2
Vehicle	1	8.2
Railroad	0	0
Electrical Power	2	7.1
Miscellaneous/Other	9	4.45
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>61.38</b>

### 2010 Siskiyou Unit - Total Ignitons By Cause

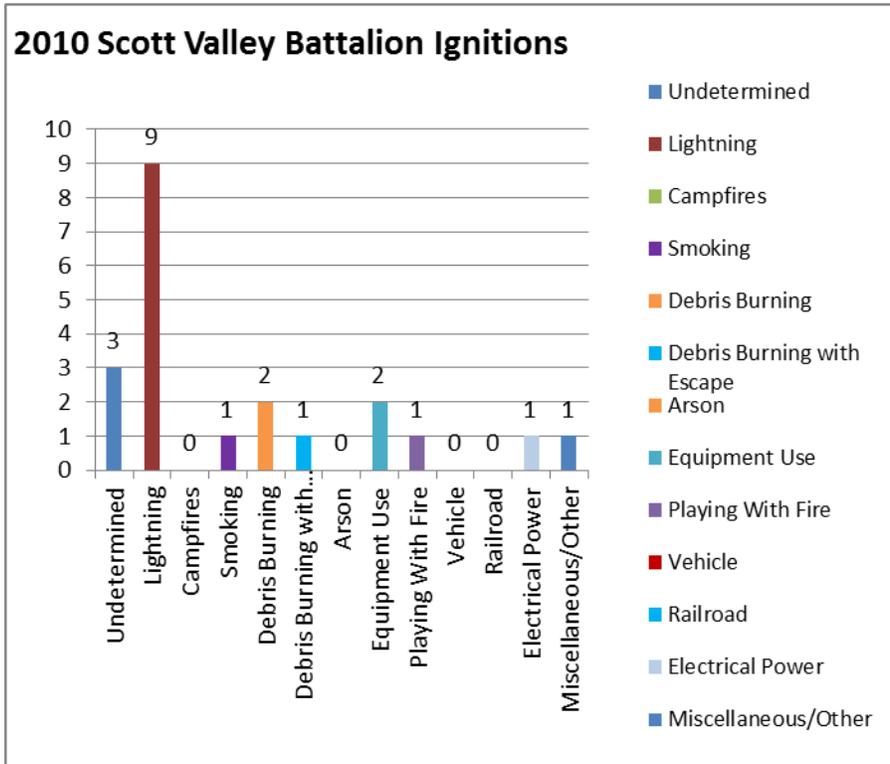


### 2010 Siskiyou Unit Ignitons - Cause Percentages



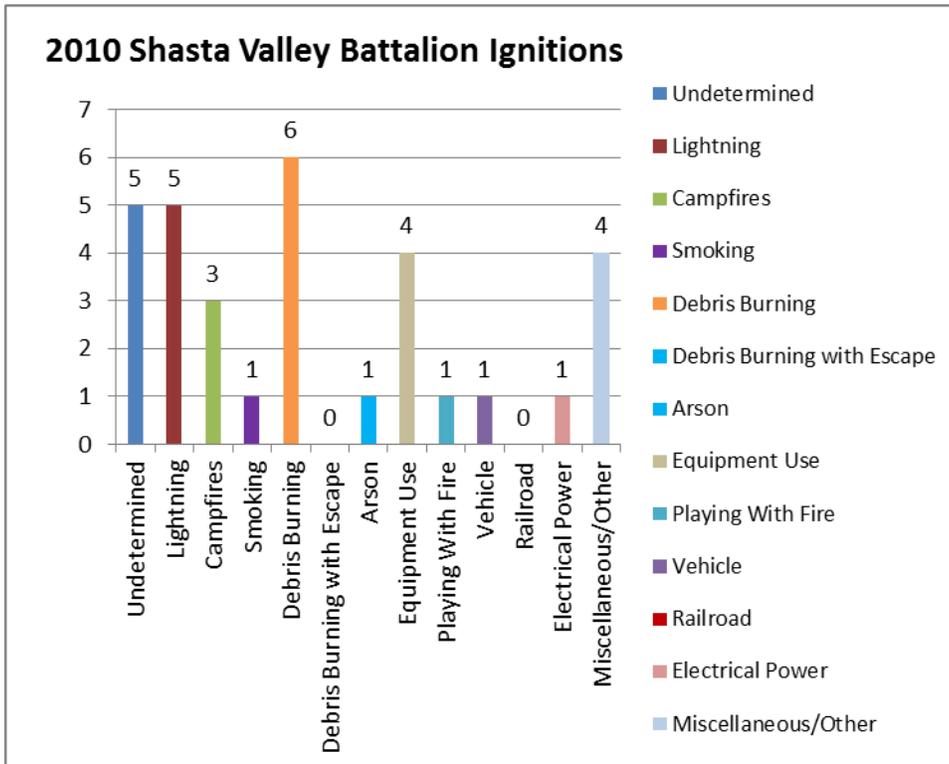
## 2010 SCOTT VALLEY BATTALION IGNITIONS

2010 Causes	Number by Causes	Acres Burned
Undetermined	3	.52
Lightning Fires	9	2.95
Campfires	0	0
Smoking	0	0
Debris Burning	2	0
Debris Burn with Escape	1	.5
Arson	0	0
Equipment Use	2	.3
Playing With Fire	1	.1
Vehicle	0	0
Railroad	0	0
Electrical Power	1	.1
Miscellaneous/Other	1	.2
<b>Total:</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4.67</b>



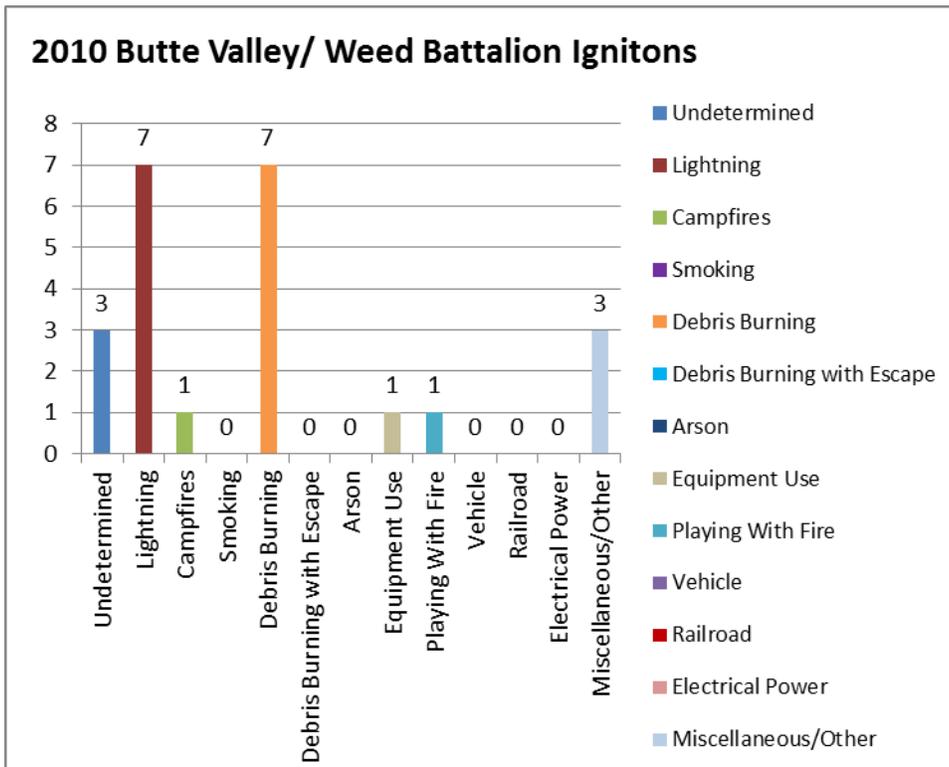
## 2010 SHASTA VALLEY BATTALION IGNITIONS

2010 Causes	Number by Causes	Acres Burned
Undetermined	5	.9
Lightning Fires	5	3.95
Campfires	3	.1
Smoking	1	.01
Debris Burning	6	0
Debris Burn with Escape	0	.1
Arson	1	.1
Equipment Use	4	7.4
Playing With Fire	1	.1
Vehicle	1	8.2
Railroad	0	0
Electrical Power	1	7
Miscellaneous/Other	4	.25
<b>Total:</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>28.01</b>



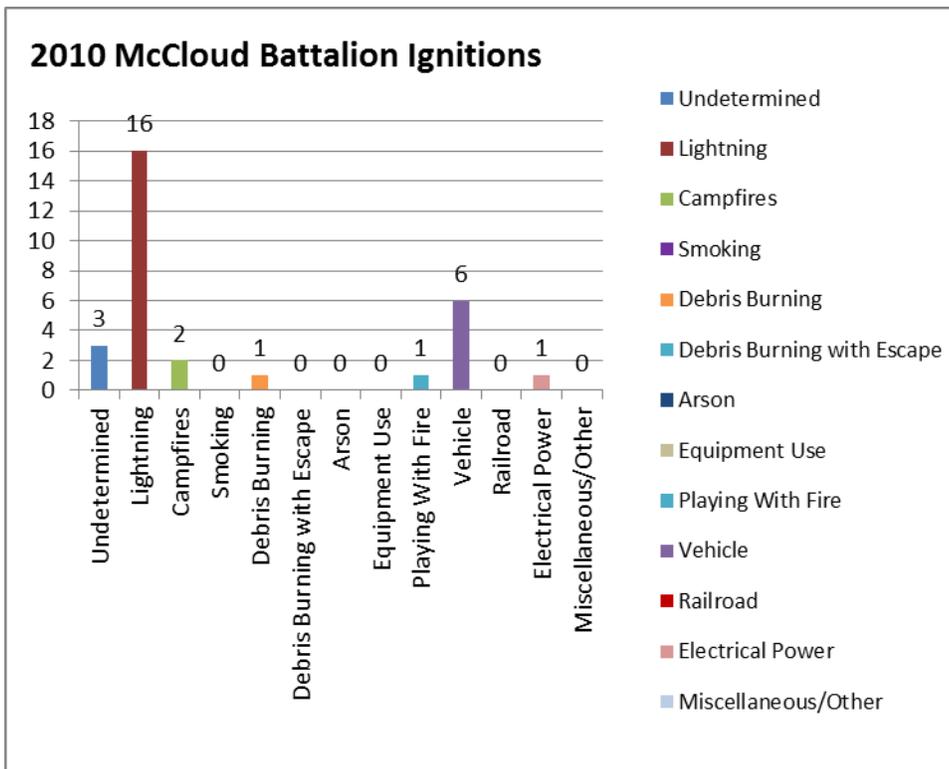
## 2010 BUTTE VALLEY/WEED BATTALION IGNITIONS

2010 Causes	Number by Causes	Acres Burned
Undetermined	3	1
Lightning Fires	7	.6
Campfires	1	0
Smoking	0	0
Debris Burning	7	.7
Debris Burn with Escape	0	0
Arson	0	0
Equipment Use	1	11
Playing With Fire	1	0
Vehicle	0	0
Railroad	0	0
Power Lines	0	0
Miscellaneous/Other	3	3
<b>Total:</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>16.3</b>



## 2010 MCCLOUD BATTALION IGNITIONS

2010 Causes	Number by Causes	Acres Burned
Undetermined	2	10
Lightning Fires	0	0
Campfires	2	0
Smoking	1	1
Debris Burning	10	0
Debris Burn with Escape	1	.30
Arson	0	0
Equipment Use	0	0
Playing With Fire	1	0
Vehicle	0	0
Railroad	0	0
Power Lines	0	0
Miscellaneous/Other	1	1
<b>Total:</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>.09</b>



## **2011 Siskiyou Unit Achievements**

The Siskiyou Unit continually strives to maintain and grow our relationships with all stakeholders and agencies within the Unit. In 2011, new fuel reduction projects were identified within the Unit that will serve to protect wildland urban interfaces areas (WUI) and watersheds. The existing Soap Creek Ridge Fuel Break was scheduled for maintenance. By completing this maintenance the fuel break will continue to serve in protecting the citizens and resources of Siskiyou County. New fire prevention signs for the entire Unit were purchased to assist in educating the public with important fire safety messages. Fire prevention education and the FIRE PALS program was conducted at numerous local school programs, the Siskiyou County Fair and other community outreaches throughout the year.

## **2011 Siskiyou Prevention Bureau Achievements**

Ignition data from 2010 was analyzed and disseminated to each Battalion in the Unit. Based on this ignition analysis, the Prevention Bureau focused on reducing the total number of illegal debris burning through both education and enforcement actions throughout the Unit. The Prevention Bureau worked closely with the Scott Valley Battalion's Etna Rodeo Outreach where burn permits are issued to a large number of residents. The public was educated on the importance of proper debris burning safety and the legal requirements pertaining to the permit. Residents in Siskiyou County were educated by the Prevention Bureau on the proper care, maintenance and benefits of a "defensible space" home. These educational opportunities occurred at the Siskiyou County Fair, public outreaches, and at private residences. Extra patrol efforts were initiated in the Scott Valley Battalion in areas where illegal campfires were becoming more frequent. After the extra patrols were initiated the campfire problems in those areas dissipated. The Prevention Bureau worked closely with other governmental agencies on fuel modification projects and on law enforcement cases involving fires. In an effort to reduce the total number of undetermined fires in the Unit, investigation reports from the field were reviewed for accuracy and completeness.

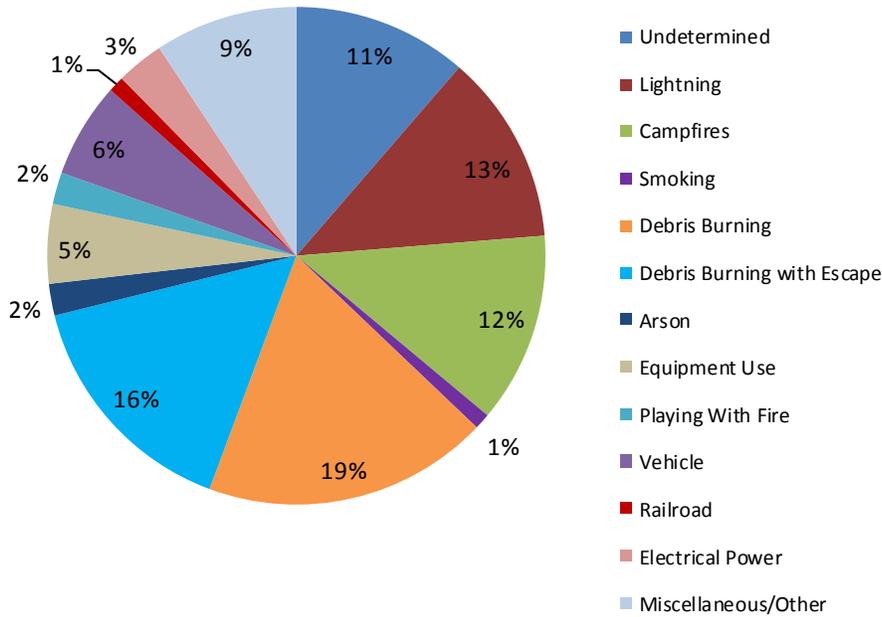
## 2011 Siskiyou Unit Ignitions Analysis

In 2011 there were 97 Fires within the Siskiyou Unit State Responsibility Area (SRA). These statistics do not include assistance to Local Government Agencies (LRA) and Federal Government Agency (FRA) fires. Included in these statistics are the 18 calls within SRA to debris burns without escape. In 2011 debris burning was the leading cause of ignitions in the Unit. After analyzing these ignitions we attribute the ignition problem to a lack of public education on fire safety and burning laws and regulations. Historically, lightning is the number one ignition source in the county. In 2011, lightning ignitions were lower than historical averages. Equipment ignitions burned 149.51 acres within the Unit. Equipment use is prevalent in rural Siskiyou County. Often times this equipment use occurs in areas where light, flashy fuels also exist. The Hawkinsville Fire, ignited by equipment burned the most acreage in the unit, totaling 120 acres. In 2011, illegal campfires ignitions increased from the previous year. A majority of the campfires were abandoned or unattended and did not escape. Several of the campfires were located in the Scott Valley Battalion along Kidder Creek and Shackelford Creek. An increase in illicit recreational activity has been observed in these areas. Additional law enforcement patrols were increased in the Shackelford Creek and Kidder Creek areas as a result of the campfire problem. In the Shasta Valley Battalion, "No Campfire" signs were posted in areas prone to illegal campfires to address the problem. Dumping of hot ashes resulted in five ignitions in 2011. The majority of these ignitions occurred in the early winter period when temperatures were cold and when the vegetative fuels were still dry enough to ignite. These ignitions fall under the other/miscellaneous cause class. The total number of undetermined fires was down slightly from 2010, but still constitutes a large portion of the ignition causes. This can be attributed to an increase in trained personnel who conduct origin and cause investigations in the Unit.

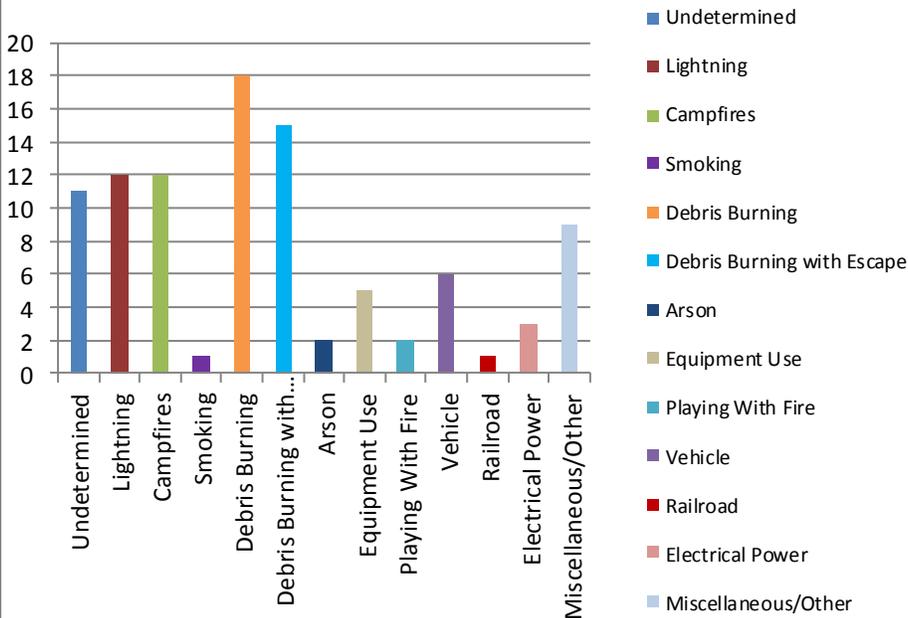
## 2011 SISKIYOU UNIT FIRE CAUSES

2011 Causes	Number by Cause	Acres Burned
Undetermined	11	0.86
Lightning Fires	12	43.06
Campfire	12	0.47
Smoking	1	0.01
Debris Burning	18	0
Debris Burning with Escape	15	17.46
Arson	2	0.45
Equipment	5	149.51
Playing With Fire	2	1.1
Vehicle	6	0.51
Railroad	1	0.01
Electrical Power	3	3.7
Miscellaneous/Other	9	0.52
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>217.75</b>

### 2011 Siskiyou Unit Ignitions-Cause Percentages



### 2011 Siskiyou Unit - Total Ignitions By Cause



## **SCOTT VALLEY BATTALION 2011 – Ignition Analysis and Achievements**

### **Achievements**

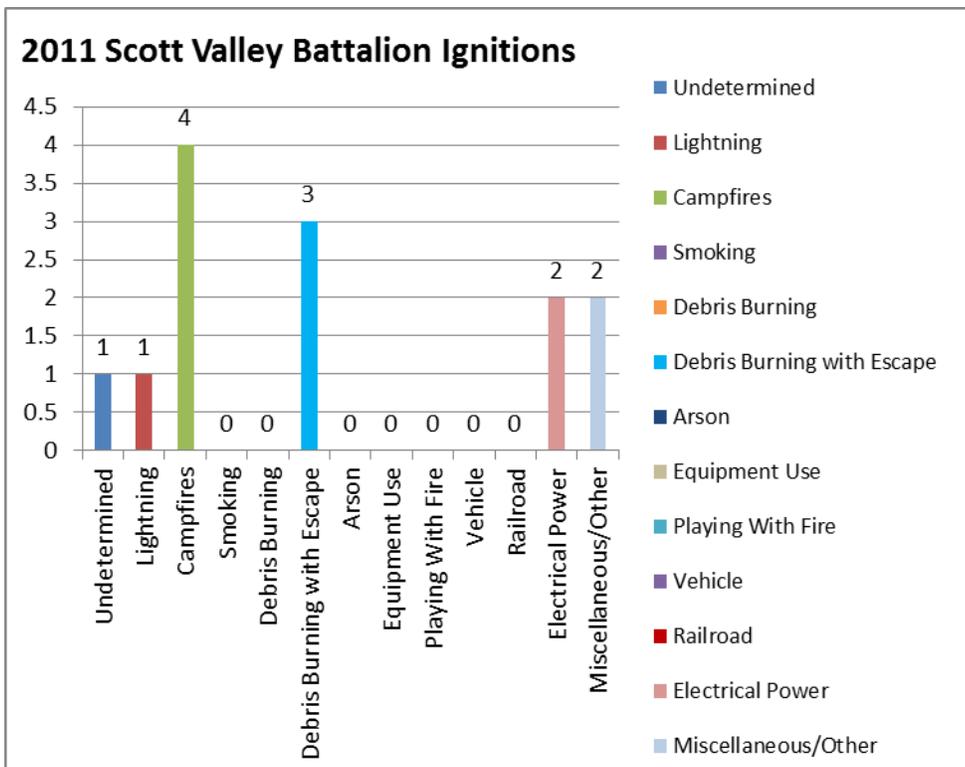
In 2011 the Scott Valley Battalion increased the number of Defensible Space Inspections (PRC 4291) in an effort to educate the public one-on-one. The number of public outreaches was increased throughout the Battalion in an effort to educate as many residents as possible on defensible space, burning laws and regulations and safety messages. The prevention safety signs located throughout the Battalion were evaluated and are in the process of being updated to meet our ignition problems. We continued to support the Fire Safe Councils in efforts to provide a living environment within the wildland urban interface (WUI). In Cooperation with timber companies in the Battalion fire access roads were maintained in fire prone areas.

### **Ignition Analysis**

In 2011 there was a significant drop in ignitions throughout the Scott Valley Battalion. Reasons for the decrease in fire ignitions were partially the result of wetter and cooler local weather pattern throughout the Battalion. There was also a significant decrease in lightning activity in the Battalion. Lightning historically has been the leading cause of fires in the Scott Valley Battalion. Illegal campfires and debris burning were leading ignitions within the Battalion. After analyzing these ignitions we attribute the debris burning problems to a lack of public education on fire safety and burning laws and regulations. Extra patrols in illegal campfire area were implemented and the campfire problems decreased in these areas as a result. The other ignitions within the Battalion were consistent with historical ignition data.

## 2011 SCOTT VALLEY BATTALION IGNITIONS

2011 Causes	Number by Causes	Acres Burned
Undetermined	1	0.25
Lightning Fires	1	0.1
Campfires	4	0.04
Smoking	0	0
Debris Burning	0	0
Debris Burn with Escape	3	2.1
Arson	0	0
Equipment Use	0	0
Playing With Fire	0	0
Vehicle	0	0
Railroad	0	0
Electrical Power	2	3.1
Miscellaneous/Other	2	0.1
<b>Total:</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5.69</b>



## **SHASTA VALLEY BATTALION 2011- Ignition Analysis and Achievements**

### Achievements

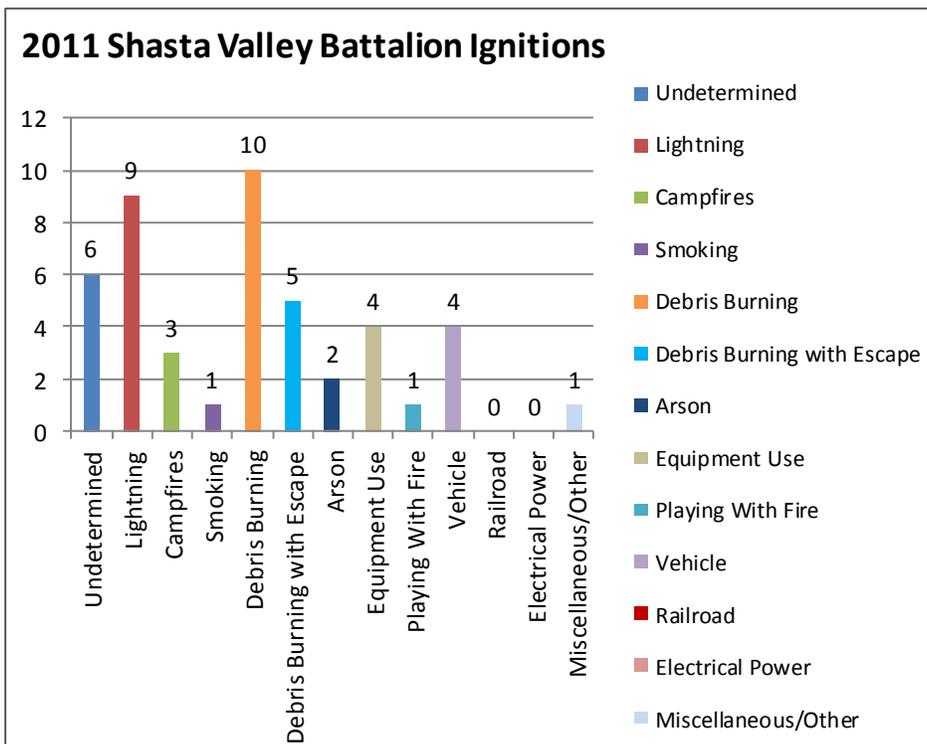
Prevention signs located throughout the Battalion were assessed and updated to reflect the fire problem. The Fire Safe Councils located within the Battalion were supported with fuel reduction programs and fuelbreak projects in efforts to provide a safe living environment within the wildland urban interface (WUI). Numerous public outreaches were implemented to educate the public on defensible space, burning laws and regulations and safety messages. No campfire signs were posted at two locations with known fire problems

### Ignition Analysis

In 2011 there was a significant increase in ignitions throughout the Shasta Valley Battalion. Analyzing these ignitions we found that the leading causes of ignitions were contributed to debris burning and lightning. Historically debris burning and lightning have been the leading ignition causes in the Battalion. After analyzing the data we found debris burning ignitions with escape were actually down from 2010. The debris ignitions problem can also be attributed to a lack of public education on burning laws, and regulations. Weather is also a contributing factor to the spread of fire from debris piles. This results from frequent afternoon strong winds that commonly occur throughout the Battalion. Within the Battalion there were decreases in ignitions associated with playing with fire and power lines.

## 2011 SHASTA VALLEY BATTALION IGNITONS

2011 Causes	Number by Causes	Acres Burned
Undetermined	6	0.3
Lightning Fires	9	25.03
Campfires	3	0.02
Smoking	1	0.1
Debris Burning	10	0
Debris Burn with Escape	5	14.03
Arson	2	0.45
Equipment Use	4	149.5
Playing With Fire	1	0.1
Vehicle	4	0.4
Railroad	0	0
Electrical Power	0	0
Miscellaneous/Other	1	0.01
<b>Total:</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>189.94</b>



## **BUTTE VALLEY/WEED BATTALION 2011 - Ignition Analysis and Achievements**

### **Achievements**

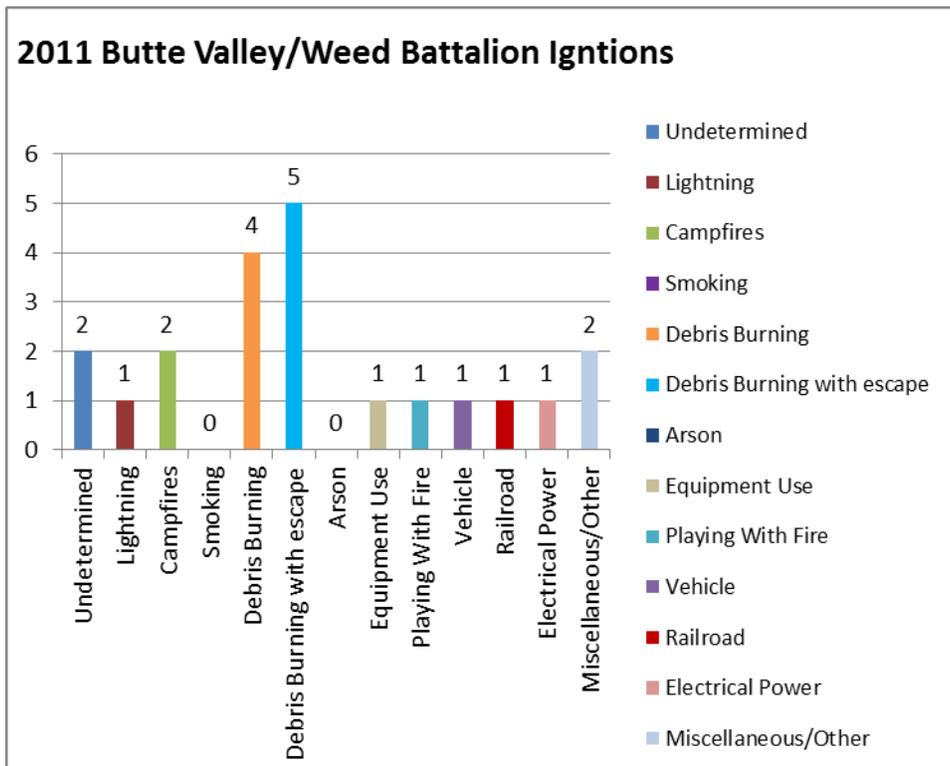
Continued collaboration with Fire Safe Councils, US Forest Service, Fire Districts and stake holders in the Battalion have resulted in several grants for additional fire fuel reduction projects and water storage. Support of preexisting Fire Safe Council projects have been on going through out the Battalion. Efforts are being made at recruiting additional VIP's in the Battalion to help with public education and inspections. Defensible space inspections were conducted throughout the year focusing on completing the Hammond Ranch subdivision as well as Lake Shastina. Stolen Fire Prevention signs have been replaced and we added one additional sign near the Mt Shasta Vista subdivision. Community outreach programs were attended by Station personnel in multiple communities and schools in the Battalion. Fourth of July patrols and education saw a reduction of firework complaints and illegal firework confiscation. Ground work for additional access and egress road improvements for key access areas in the Battalion were made.

### **Ignition Analysis**

In 2011 the number of ignitions in the Battalion were slightly lower than historical numbers, however the majority of the ignitions were human caused. There was a significant decrease in lightning activity in the Battalion do to a wetter and cooler weather pattern throughout the year. Debris fires were the leading cause of fires, three of which escaped control. Although the total number of fires was down slightly the fact that human caused fires remain a significant threat to the Battalion. Public education on burning regulations and safety will remain at the forefront of our prevention efforts

## 2011 BUTTE VALLEY/ WEED BATTALION IGNITONS

2011 Causes	Number by Causes	Acres Burned
Undetermined	2	0.01
Lightning Fires	1	17.6
Campfires	2	0.11
Smoking	0	0
Debris Burning	4	0
Debris Burn with Escape	5	1
Arson	0	0
Equipment Use	1	0.01
Playing With Fire	1	1
Vehicle	1	0.01
Railroad	1	0.01
Electrical Power	1	0.6
Miscellaneous/Other	2	0.01
<b>Total:</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19.36</b>



## **MCCLLOUD BATTALION 2011- Ignition Analysis and Achievements**

### Achievements

Fuel Reduction work started on the Azalea Fuel Break. This project is located within the CAL TRANS right-of-way east of Interstate 5 between the cities of Mt. Shasta and Dunsmuir. In addition, for the first time in the Siskiyou unit, goats were used successfully to maintain an existing fuel break near the Lake Siskiyou Campground. The Siskiyou Bear Lookout was staffed during lightning and high fire danger days. Personnel from the Battalion and Deadwood Conservation camp interacted with local Fire Safe Councils and also provided public education through public contact. Firefighting staff completed LE-100 inspections (Public Resources Code 4291 –“Defensible Space”) within the McCloud Battalion.

### Ignition Analysis

In 2011 the number of ignitions in the Battalion was similar to those occurring in 2010. The majority of the fires in the Battalion were human caused with debris burning leading the however the majority of the ignitions were human caused. There was a significant decrease in lightning activity in the Battalion do to a wetter and cooler weather pattern throughout the year. Debris ignitions were the leading cause of fires two of which escaped control. The numbers of ignitions resulting from debris burning were actually down from 2010. The debris ignitions problem can also be attributed to a lack of public education on burning laws, and regulations. Hot Ashes were the leading cause of other/miscellaneous ignitions. Lack of education and negligence on proper ash disposal is the cause of many of this fire problem.

## 2011 MCCLOUD BATTALION IGNITONS

2011 Causes	Number by Causes	Acres Burned
Undetermined	2	0.3
Lightning Fires	1	0.33
Campfires	3	0.3
Smoking	0	0
Debris Burning	4	0
Debris Burn with Escape	2	0.33
Arson	0	0
Equipment Use	0	0
Playing With Fire	0	0
Vehicle	1	0.1
Railroad	0	0
Electrical Power	0	0
Miscellaneous/Other	4	0.4
<b>Total:</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1.76</b>

