

CHINO HILLS STATE PARK
WILDFIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN

January 1, 2001

DRAFT -- SUBJECT TO REVISION

District Superintendent
California Department of Parks and Recreation

Chief, Director of Fire Services
Orange County Fire Department

District Forest Ranger
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

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Wildfire Management Plan -- Chino Hills State Park

Fire Emergency Procedures -- Report of a Detected Fire

When a wildfire is reported within or threatening the State Park, the employee taking the report should obtain all necessary information. To facilitate this the Fire Report Form should be used. The employee taking the report should perform the following steps:

1. Get exact information on location (county), type of fire (vegetation, vehicle, or structure), known access routes into the fire and any perceived threats to life or property.
2. Obtain informant name, identification and vehicle license number.
3. If possible, contact 911. Several agencies have fire protection responsibilities within this park unit. Due to difficulties associated with using the cellular phone 911 system, it may be necessary to contact the responsible suppression agency(ies) directly, instead of attempting to use 911.

CDF (San Bernardino/Riverside County):	(714) 883-1112
Orange County Fire Department:	(714) 538-3501
Chino Valley Independent Fire District:	(909) 627-3555
Park Dispatch	(909) 657-0077

If only radio communication is available, contact SURCOMM Dispatch, or if that is not possible, relay through the Sector Office. Depending upon location, it may be necessary to use other districts, such as Orange Coast, Angeles District.

4. If on scene:
 - a. **Provide for the safety of the park visitors and staff.**
 - b. Protect the suspected point of origin and collect information from all witnesses.
 - c. Analyze area and fire behavior, select safety zones and escape routes.
 - d. Prepare for evacuation of all use areas. Depending upon direction of fire spread, advise the public of alternate escape routes through either Bane Canyon or Aliso Canyon. In the event that all routes of escape are blocked, move everyone to the evacuation point in the large parking lot near the Barn.

DISPATCH PROCEDURES

PUT IN DISPATCH COMPUTER

1. Immediately notify Fire Agency Dispatch Center and provide the following information, if known.
 - a. Accurate location of the fire. Refer to the map of main entrance routes to the park and the grid map of the unit or use Thomas Brothers grids. (When available provide: Range, Township, Section, Quarter section etc.)
 - b. Appraisal of the fire status: fire size, rate of spread, fuel types, slope, wind direction and wind velocity. Also include any threats to structures, resources or safety.
 - c. Actions being taken: personnel on fire, evacuations, equipment dispatched and on standby.

Note: DO NOT HANG UP UNTIL FIRE AGENCY DISPATCH HANGS UP.

Contact again if situation changes or new information is available.

2. Start Fire Log of all radio and telephone communications.
3. Dispatch any unit (DPR) fire control personnel.
 - a. The nearest permanent employee should be contacted by radio and dispatched to the scene to evaluate the fire.
 - b. Other mobile units within effective response distance that are appropriately equipped and trained for firefighting (see attached list).
4. Notify District Superintendent and initiate Emergency Notification Plan.
5. Notify the Park Services Division Chief of any fire that escapes initial attack or that seriously threatens persons or facilities.
6. Coordinate visitor and staff evacuation procedures if fire escapes initial attack.
7. Coordinate the protection of facilities and resources with fire suppression agencies.

California Department of Parks and Recreation
Inland Empire District

C. Written Reporting

1. A Wildfire Report (DPR 113) must be completed for all wildfires (regardless of size). Refer to D.O.M. 1622.32. Copies will be sent to counties in which the fire occurred.
2. A Crime Report (DPR 383) should be prepared and attached to the Wildfire Report in any situation where a crime is suspected (i.e. cases of suspected arson fires or off highway vehicle trespass that was the source of ignition).
3. Include a small (8 1/2 X 11) map, showing the fire's location and perimeter.
4. Obtain and include copies of fire reports from the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF) and other agencies involved in suppressing the fire.
5. Attach a copy of the communication log.
6. Distribution: Originals: District Files
 Copy: Park Services Division (PSD)
 Copy: County Agency
7. Enter fire information in district fire log and on fire history map.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
PURPOSE	1
LAND MANAGEMENT POLICY	2
BEFORE THE FIRE	4
LOCATION.....	4
FIRE POTENTIAL	4
<i>Plant Communities</i>	4
<i>Climate</i>	4
<i>Fire Season</i>	5
<i>Urban-Wildland Interface</i>	6
<i>Fire History</i>	6
DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION	9
PREPARATIONS	9
<i>Planning Meetings</i>	9
<i>Fire Management Compartments</i>	9
<i>Road Maintenance</i>	11
<i>Fuel Modification</i>	13
<i>Fire Equipment and Supplies</i>	14
<i>Training</i>	15
<i>Fire Prevention</i>	16
<i>Alert Level</i>	17
<i>Communications</i>	18
<i>Fire Detection</i>	19
DURING THE FIRE	20
FIRE SUPPRESSION POLICY	20
DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION	22
SUPPRESSION METHODS	24
EMERGENCY EVACUATION.....	26
FIRE SAFETY.....	27
AFTER THE FIRE	28
DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION	28
RESOURCE DAMAGE MITIGATION.....	28
REFERENCES	31
APPENDIX	32
FIRE MANAGEMENT COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS	32
AGREEMENT TO PROVIDE FIRE PROTECTION.....	38
ROAD MAINTENANCE AGREEMENTS.....	39
WILDFIRE REPORT FORM.....	40
WILDLAND FUEL MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES.....	41

INTRODUCTION

Chino Hills State Park (CHSP) is a rugged 13,000 acre wildland park located at the junction where Orange, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties meet. The park is surrounded on all sides except the northwest with residential/business development in the towns of Brea, Olinda, Sleepy Hollow, Chino Hills, Yorba Linda, Anaheim, Corona, and Norco, some of which immediately border DPR ownership. This plan also covers the 900-acre Sonome acquisition north of Carbon Canyon road and the 650-acre Coal Canyon acquisition south of the 91 freeway.

Lightning and Native American caused fires have been an integral part of the ecosystems of Chino Hills before European settlement. However, land management practices by European settlers including cattle grazing and fire suppression has altered the frequency, intensity and behavior of fires that occur in what is now park land. In part this is due to conversion of native shrubs to non-native grasslands.

Wildland fires, usually human caused, are burning portions of the park almost every year. The combination of high population and long, hot, dry summers have produced frequent wildfires. Some of these unwanted fires escape initial attack and become very large, threatening people and property. While not all wildfires can be prevented, this document will provide for a more coordinated response to the emergency.

CDF in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties is responsible for suppression of wildland fires in that portion of CHSP that lie in those counties. OCFA is responsible for suppression of wildland fires in that portion of CHSP that lie in Orange County. Suppression of structural fires is the responsibility of the Chino Hills Fire Protection District. Other fire protection entities may respond to wildfires within the park under the fire protection mutual aid agreement.

PURPOSE

- To identify responsibility for all activities related to unplanned wildland fires on or threatening Chino Hills State Park.
- To establish an initial attack procedure for department employees in Chino Hills State Park.
- To inform OCFA, CVIFD and CDF of the natural and cultural resource sensitivities of CHSP.
- To become the local working agreement for wildfire management between DPR, OCFA, CVIFD and CDF.

LAND MANAGEMENT POLICY

Resource Management Directives are broad guidelines that specify and explain a number of key policies by which the department intends to carry out its mission of resource stewardship on all of its lands. The following directives are important to wildfire management.

- 24 *It is a primary objective of the department, in all its activities, to assure, insofar as is possible, the perpetuation, unimpaired forever, of the environmental, cultural, and recreational values entrusted to it for public use and enjoyment.*
- 26 *It is an objective of the department to identify the total framework of environmental and ecological factors influencing the lands of the state park system, including those arising from human activities, and to promulgate and apply resource management techniques required to negate deleterious human influences, and to achieve the environmental objectives established for the system.*
- 37 *The Department shall conserve the soils of the State Park System, and to that end, shall prevent, if possible, or control destructive or unnatural erosion by means that are in harmony with the purposes of each unit. In state parks reserves, natural preserves, and wildernesses, artificial controls shall be introduced only under the most extreme circumstances, and then only when conversion to a natural condition in the future is the objective. Where corrective measures are needed, all measures used shall be as unobtrusive as possible, fitting as naturally as possible into the environment, with the objective restoring the natural condition.*
- 47 *The control of natural hazards to the public will be practiced in the State Park System to the extent required to enable the public to use the units in reasonable safety.....*
- 58 *Cultural resources in the State Park System shall be protected against damaging or degrading influences, including deterioration or adverse modification of their environments. All evidence of such resources shall be investigated by qualified personnel, as designated by the director, before any restoration, reconstruction, or development is begun. If stabilization or cultural remains is required to prevent to prevent loss or deterioration, it shall be undertaken in ways that shall not threaten archeological, historical, or related environmental values.*

California Department of Parks and Recreation
Inland Empire District

The department has also established specific policy regarding wildfire management at Chino Hills State Park which are:

- To eliminate, insofar as possible, all unwanted wildland fires within CHSP.
- To plan and organize Department of Parks and Recreation's personnel and equipment as necessary to take effective initial attack action on readily accessible and controllable fires within the park.
- To take initial control action on all fires in any area considered threatening to CHSP, including private or other public lands adjacent to the unit boundary.
- To identify appropriate suppression and pre-suppression methods at specific areas within the CHSP that will minimize resource damage while protecting life and property.

BEFORE THE FIRE

LOCATION

Chino Hills State Park is located in Township 2 South, Range 8 West, and Township 3 South, Ranges 7, 8, 9 West. The park is bordered by the towns of Brea, Olinda, Sleepy Hollow, Chino, Norco, Corona, and Yorba Linda. The primary entrance to the park is on Bane Canyon Road in the city of Chino Hills. Other entrances include The telegraph canyon road off of Highway 142 and the green river golf club service road off of Freeway 91.

FIRE POTENTIAL

CHSP has a significant seasonal fire potential which is a function of the type of vegetation and the climate. The fire potential in any given month is a function of the condition of the vegetation in terms of time since last fire and the moisture content of the plants, and the current weather conditions.

Plant Communities. The following plant communities are present:

<u>Plant Community</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Fuel Model</u>
Southern Oak Woodland	12%	
Walnut Phase		
Oak Phase		
Oak-walnut phase		
Walnut savanna phase		
Post-fire scrub phase		
Riparian Zones and Cottonwood Riparian	3%	
Coastal Sage Scrub	30%	
Mixed Chaparral	15%	B
Grassland (majority exotic annuals)	40%	

Climate

CHSP experiences a Mediterranean climate, with cool moist winters and warm dry summers. Local weather conditions are greatly influenced by the wind patterns. Westerly breezes bring in moist marine air, which moderates temperatures and frequently brings in low clouds or fog. Easterly breezes bring in dry desert air, which accentuates temperature extremes (raising maximums and lowering minimums).

Average annual precipitation ranges from 15 to 18 inches but can vary greatly, ranging from one third of normal to three times the average. Most rainfall occurs during the winter with nearly 85% of the annual total precipitation falling during November through March. Summers are typically dry. Thunderstorms are infrequent.

Temperature extremes range from above 110 to below 25 degrees. Temperature inversions occur but usually disperse in the middle to late afternoon in the summer and frequently by mid-morning during the winter months.

The interaction of the maritime and inland air masses creates various microclimates within the area. High and low temperature extremes are less and humidity is higher in the western portion of the park due to the greater influence of marine air on the western slopes.

Because of the hilly terrain much of the park experiences a nighttime microclimatic effect known as a thermal belt. As the slopes cool at night, the surface air cools and settles into the valleys, displacing warmer air. This results in midslope layer of warm and dry conditions relative to either the valley floor or the ridgetops.

Diurnal wind patterns are characterized by westerly and southwesterly winds during the day and easterly and northeasterly offshore breezes at night. The occurrence of hot, dry easterly or northeasterly "Santa Ana" winds (often exceeding 40-50 miles per hour), particularly when they occur during fire season.

During the summer, there is a common pattern of daytime westerly winds drawing the coastal air mass through the canyons into Riverside County which can produce unusual fire behavior. This can create unexpected downslope winds midday. The effect can be so strong in the afternoon that it will cause fire to spread rapidly downhill.

Fire Season

The fire season in Southern California usually runs from May until the first heavy rains which may not occur until late November or early December. The dry, warm summers and extensive grasslands areas create a high fire hazard potential. The grasslands within the park cure from mid to late spring and are dry through late fall. With a large surface to volume ratio, these fuels are easily ignited, spread fire rapidly and transfer fire to other vegetation types. Chaparral and coastal sage scrub vegetation within the park are highly volatile during late summer and fall. The oak-walnut woodland communities occur on north-facing slopes and in riparian zones, so the fuel moisture within these plant communities would generally be higher and the fire hazard lower. However, under dry conditions, these fuels will burn and could easily be ignited by fire carried from the more volatile grassland, chaparral and coastal sage scrub vegetation types.

As in most of Southern California, the most severe fire weather conditions occur when the Santa Ana winds occur, usually during the fall. These strong, dry winds blow from the northeast drawing the moisture out of the plant life resulting in extremely high flammability. Fires that ignite during these conditions, being pushed by the winds, move extremely fast and are almost impossible to stop. These winds have provided the driving force

behind most of the major fires recorded in the unit (Table 1). Fire potential during the winter through early spring months is typically low due to relatively low air temperatures and high fuel moisture content.

Urban-Wildland Interface

One critical fire protection concern is the urban-wildland interface zone, those locations where housing developments are being built next to park unit boundaries. The new buildings are constructed with non-flammable roofing and siding and are generally located away from the property boundary, so grassland does not pose much of a threat except under the most extreme conditions. Heat intensity is much greater from coastal sage scrub and chaparral so interface zones supporting these types of vegetation present a more severe hazard. See Fire Management Compartment Map for locations of housing developments.

Fire History

Data from the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection's records of large wildfires (over 300 acres) show that eleven such fires burned within the area of the park from 1943 to present. Most large fires originated near the eastern or northeastern boundaries of each fire's perimeter, spreading westerly. This behavior suggests that the fires are occurring during periods of Santa Ana Winds. However, two more recent large fires burned in the opposite direction, from west to east fanned by onshore winds of slightly higher relative humidity.

Fires become large quickly at CHSP when the temperature exceeds 90 degrees and a regional wind pattern is occurring. The east to west spreading fires occur during the fall and are driven by hot dry Foehn winds coming off the deserts to the east. The west to east spreading fires are fanned by strong onshore air flow. While these winds tend to be cooler and higher in humidity, they are still capable of generating intense flaming fronts.

Nearly all significant fires originated from human sources or were of suspicious origin.

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Inland Empire District

Table 1. Wildfire History of DPR ownership.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>CAUSE</u>	<u>DIRECTION</u>
Yorba	07-12-90	6,000	Play w/fire	West to East
Aliso Fire	06-01-90	0.7	Misc/Unkn	
Aliso Canyon	06-29-89	4	Incendiarist?	
Unkn	03-13-88	3	Play w/fire	
Shell Incident	08-11-85	1,440	Incendiarist ?	West to East
# 298	05-22-85	10	Power line ?	
No Name	Fall 83	422	?	
No Name	Fall 83	691	?	
Euclid Fire	10-30-81	700	?	East to West
Carbon Fire	11-16-80	8,260	?	East to West
Owl Fire	10-28-80	13,293	?	East to West
Soquel Fire	10-25-78	5,314	?	East to West
LaVida Fire	11-29-59	355	?	
Gaines Fire	09-22-44	305	?	
Santa Ana Canyon	11-08-43	7,000	?	

DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION

Fire History Map

Planning for wildfires on larger park units such as CHSP usually requires a team approach since one person does not usually have the depth of knowledge necessary. The team must have knowledge of park unit maintenance and visitor service operations, natural and cultural resource sensitivities, the botanist, and fire suppression methodology. As a minimum, the team shall be composed of the Sector Superintendent and the District Biologist. Additional specialists recommended for the planning team also include the maintenance supervisor, the supervising ranger, Department Forester, experienced prescribed burn team member. The smaller and less complex the unit, the smaller the planning team necessary.

The sector superintendent must make decisions regarding sector employee's preparation for wildfires, including training needs, equipment, and the level of park unit involvement in activities before a fire.

The fire planning team has the responsibility to meet and negotiate all aspects of this document with OCPA and CVRFD.

PREPARATIONS

Planning Meetings

Annual planning meetings between the CHSP fire planning team, OCPA and CVRFD are recommended to review this document prior to the onset of fire season. If significant changes are required such as new acquisition or changes in suppression methods it will be necessary for all signatories to approve the revised document.

Fire Management Commitments

CHSP has been divided into fire management compartments (Figure 1) that are bounded by existing natural or artificial features and structures (i.e., perennial streams, roads, trails, etc.). Watershed boundaries are management fire management units for both scheduled and unscheduled fires. There is one fire management compartment per watershed basin. The compartments are identified by the name of the watershed basin in which they are located.

DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION

Planning for wildfires on larger park units such as CHSP usually requires a team approach since one person does not usually have the depth of knowledge necessary. The team must have knowledge of park unit maintenance and visitor service operations, natural and cultural resource sensitivities, fire behavior, and fire suppression methodology. At a minimum, the team shall be composed of the Sector Superintendent and the District Ecologist. Additional specialists recommended for the planning team also include the maintenance supervisor, the supervising ranger, Department Forester, experienced prescribed burn team member. The smaller and less complex the unit, the smaller the planning team necessary.

The sector Superintendent must make decisions regarding sector employee's preparedness for wildfires, including training needs, protective clothing, equipment, and the level of park unit involvement in activities before a fire.

The fire planning team has the responsibility to meet and negotiate all aspects of this document with CDF, OCFA and CVIFD.

PREPARATIONS

Planning Meetings

Annual planning meetings between the CHSP fire planning team, CVIFD, OCFA and CDF are recommended to review this document prior to the onset of fire season. If significant changes are negotiated such as new acquisition or changes in suppression methods it will be necessary for all signatories to approve the revised document.

Fire Management Compartments

CHSP has been divided into fire management compartments (Figure 1) that are bounded by existing natural or artificial fuelbreaks and firelines (i.e., perennial streams, roads, trails, etc.) Watershed boundaries are important fire management borders for both scheduled and unscheduled fires. There is one fire management compartment per watershed basin. The compartments are identified by the name of the watershed basin in which they are located.

California Department of Parks and Recreation
Inland Empire District

Fire Management Compartment Map (See Enclosures)

Road Maintenance

The park roads are maintained by a variety of agencies by agreement (See Map and Appendix). No new roads will be permitted in the park though the existing roads may be utilized as primary fire lines serving the suppression operations. The road standards and restrictions are as follows:

Road widths should be no more than minimum necessary for one-way traffic (usually no wider than 8' grade width).

• Only motor graders should be used for road grading purposes.

• No berms should be constructed; no earthen should be matted into the road to contain vegetation or erosion.

• Berms should be constructed where needed to prevent water to "spill off" of the road.

• No borrow pits or spoil areas should be developed without prior DPR approval.

• No alterations or additions to existing roads should be constructed without prior DPR approval.

• All prior DPR approval, water bars (rolling dips) and curbers may be used, provided they do not concentrate run off and cause erosion.

• No new roads or alterations to existing roads should be constructed without prior DPR approval.

• Use of roads within CHSP will be limited to official business only. During inclement weather, use is to be limited to emergency needs only, with the understanding that the using agency will be responsible for immediate repairs.

All roads now known archeological sites will be maintained by hand crews only. Proper grading techniques and erosion control methods will be used to minimize soil erosion on the roads. All present and future developed sites will be managed by hand reduction zones as per the specifications outlined in the "Wildland Fuel Management Guidelines". Road, now, having areas and that are designated common destinations and access routes will be maintained to current specifications.

California Department of Parks and Recreation
Inland Empire District

This map includes primary evacuation routes, all water sources accessible by ground or helicopter, and all fire control assets and obstacles. There is a narrative for each fire management compartment that describes all pertinent features in the appendix.

Road Maintenance

The park roads are maintained by a variety of agencies by agreement (See Map __ and Appendix). No new roads will be permitted in the park though the existing roads may be utilized as primary fire lines serving fire suppression operations. The road standards and use restrictions are as follows:

- Road widths should be no more than minimum necessary for one-way traffic (usually no wider than a grader blade).
- Only motor graders should be used for road grading purposes.
- No berms should be constructed; no castings should be pushed into the roadside vegetation or canyons.
- Roads should be outsloped, where feasible permitting water to "sheet off" of the road.
- No borrow pits or spoils areas should be developed without prior DPR approval.
- No turnarounds or alterations to existing roads should be constructed without prior DPR approval.
- With prior DPR approval, water bars (rolling dips) and culverts may be used, provided they do not concentrate run off and cause erosion.
- No new roads or alterations to existing roads should be constructed without prior DPR approval.
- Use of roads within CHSP will be limited to official business only. During inclement weather, use is to be limited to emergency needs only, with the understanding that the using agency will be responsible for immediate repairs.

All roads near known archaeological sites will be maintained by hand crews only. Proper grading techniques and erosion control methods will be used to minimize soil erosion on fire roads. All present and future developed sites will be enclosed by fuel reduction zones as per the specifications outlined in the "Wildland Fuel Management" guidelines. Roads near housing areas and that are designated control perimeters and access routes will be maintained to agreed specifications.

California Department of Parks and Recreation
Inland Empire District

Road Maintenance Responsibility Map

- Southern California Edison
- Southern California Gas
- Metropolitan Water District
- Orange County Fire Authority
- California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
- California Department of Parks and Recreation

All other areas previously assigned for fire protection purposes not meeting the above programs shall be retained as natural conditions.

Fire Protection

Fire will be reduced and its impact minimized by the Department's "Wildland Fuel Guidelines" which conforms to the Fire Protection Code Section 4301. The fire management program will be implemented at the north end of the Visitor Center and the entire side of the larger residence will be cleared to mineral soil.

The fire management and maintenance which border CHP shall conduct fire management on their own property pursuant to the Fire Protection Code Section 4301. The fire management shall include periodic fuel modification or removal on Department owned property.

Future development on lands adjacent to or in proximity of the park shall provide for fire protection and fuel modification on their property.

The department shall not reduce fuel adjacent to any park roads. Roads shall be maintained.

Prescribed Fire

A prescribed fire management program which simulates the historic natural fires of this region will reduce the damage from future wildfires. However, given the weather extremes the weather conditions and the high risk of human-caused ignitions, prescribed fire cannot effectively substitute for the natural fire. Prescribed fire management will be implemented on non-forest lands and roadsides by which large wildfires can be more easily contained.

Fuel Modification

It is Department policy to prohibit the construction and maintenance of firebreaks, fuelbreaks, and other fuel modification zones on Department lands, except:

- 1. clearance around structures/facilities as required by State law;*
- 2. areas where the Department has made previous legal agreements to allow the creation and maintenance of these fuel modification areas; or*
- 3. specific fuel modification requirements within this document.*

All other areas previously modified for fire protection purposes not meeting the above exceptions shall be returned to natural conditions.

Fuel Reduction

Fuel will be reduced around all park structures as specified in the Department's "Wildland Fuel Guidelines" which conforms to the Public Resources Code Section 4291. The area around the propane tanks, located at the north end of the Visitor Center and the south side of the ranger residence shall be cleared to mineral soil.

Residential homeowners and Businesses which border CHSP shall conduct fuel modifications on their own property pursuant to PRC 4291 and local municipal ordinances. Under no circumstances shall private parties conduct fuel modification or irrigation on Department ownership.

Future development on lands adjacent to or in proximity of the park shall provide for structural defensible space entirely on their property.

The department shall not reduce fuels adjacent to any park roads. Roads shall not be widened.

Prescribed Fire

A prescribed fire management program which simulates the historic natural fires of this region will reduce the damage from future wildfires. However, given the periodic extreme fire weather conditions and the high incidence of human-caused ignitions, prescribed burning cannot eliminate wildfires in the park. Instead, strategic prescription burns in the non-grass vegetation types can create fuel mosaics by which large wildfires can be more easily contained.

Fire Equipment and Supplies

Vehicles

- Utility Vehicles -- Purchase of Jeep Cherokee 4 wheel drive, radio, code 3.
- 3/4 Ton Pick Up Truck -- Four-wheel drive, 100 gallon pump, radio.
- 1/2 Ton Pick Up Truck -- Four-wheel drive, radio, Code 3.

Tool Cache (Chino Hills Shop, Rolling M Ranch Area)

- McLeods (10)
- Pulaskis (10)
- Fire (Lady) Shovels (10)
- protective equipment (see Section XII) 1 set for each trained employee
- Back Pumps (5)
- Brush Hooks (4)
- Fire pack -- Weather kit, maps, compass, flagging,

Miscellaneous

- Chain Saws: 2 McCullough (18" and 24" bars)
- First Aid Equipment -- All vehicles, the visitor center, shop and kiosk contain first aid kits. A large cache of first aid equipment, including litter, cervical collars, respirator, and other supplies, is stored in the visitor center.
- Fire Extinguishers -- The park residence, visitor center, barn, maintenance office trailer, kiosk and all park vehicles have fire extinguishers.

Fire Hydrants

- Hydrants along Bane Canyon entrance road are supplied by a water main along Bane Canyon Entrance road from City of Chino Hills. See map #2
- Hydrants are located around the residence and the visitor center area. Near each location is a locker with at least 50 feet of 1 1/2 inch hose, spanner wrench and nozzle. An additional cache of hose, nozzles and wrenches is located in the Barn.
- Lemon Grove Area at the far west end of Telegraph canyon
- southwest of the Yorba Linda Water District tank, inside the park boundary near Rim Crest Drive.

Water Sources -- On the south end of the Park, the Santa Ana River on the south end of the park would provide a large, dependable source of water.

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Inland Empire District

Inspection, Testing and Maintenance of Equipment

The Park Maintenance Worker II is responsible for all inspections and tests.

ITEM	SCHEDULE
Vehicles	checked monthly, including equipment assigned to the vehicle, such as, fire extinguishers, fire tools, first aid kits, and pumper units.
Fire Hydrants, Hoses and Associated Equipment	Checked prior to each fire season and each month.
Chainsaws	chainsaws are used on a regular basis and checked routinely. Any defects are corrected as needed and parts are "on hand" for immediate repairs.
Fire Extinguishers	Check quarterly.
Fire Cache Tools	Reserved for fire use only and replaced or repaired when damaged.

Training

When appropriate, fire suppression training shall be given in cooperation with the fire suppression agencies with primary responsibility for CHSP. Each year a minimum training class will be provided to all permanent sector personnel. Training will include the use of the park's water pumps, fire hydrants and hoses. All new employees will be trained in the Districts role in fire suppression, initial attack, support and reporting necessary to enable them to become an effective member of the fire suppression team.

Park unit employees will be trained in backfiring techniques to enhance the safety margin around the park headquarters complex during the most extreme conditions.

Fire Drills

Unannounced fire drills will be held periodically. All park personnel, except those who are ill or absent from the park unit, will participate in fire drills. The Fire Control Advisor will plan, execute and critique all such drills. Volunteers and Dispatch personnel will also participate in training drills.

Fire Prevention

Fire prevention is that part of the fire control activity concerned with the attempt to reduce the number of unwanted preventable fires. Every human-caused fire is preventable and the objectives of fire prevention should be to eliminate such fires.

- Place signs, posters and notices on bulletin boards to educate the public.
- Deliver fire prevention talks at interpretive programs aimed at further informing the general public, and in particular, campers, about the fire problem, when deemed appropriate.
- Reporting of pertinent information and warnings to the public, especially during periods of high fire danger, through both the media and all public contacts made by district and unit personnel.
- Establish routine inspections for the cleanup of debris in and about park facilities.
- In public contacts, on bulletin boards and at campfire talks stress the regulation (CAC Title 14, Div.3, Chpt 1, Section 4311) requiring that:

"No person shall light, build or maintain a fire within a State Park except in a camp stove or a fireplace provided, maintained or designated for such purpose, unless by authority of the Regional Director, except that portable camp stoves may be used in established campsites or picnic areas when approved by the District Superintendent. Upon a finding of extreme fire hazard by the District Superintendent, no person shall smoke or build fires in areas other than those designated by the District Superintendent for such purposes."

- Only reflectors, flags, electric blinkers and portable signs will be used as traffic warning devices along roads, trails or buildings during the fire season. In emergencies involving vehicles, fusees may be used to reduce the chances of further injury or property damage if proper precautions are observed.
- No smoking is permitted in Wildlands "Backcountry" areas and allowed only in designated areas in the other portions of the park (CAC Sec 4329). These requirements shall be posted.

Alert Level

Fire Season -- When CDF declares the beginning of fire season, the park shall initiate the following:

- Education and Interpretation - Park staff will inform visitors of hazards of wildfire during regular visitor contacts. Posters and copies of park fire regulations and closures will be posted at bulletin boards at park entrances and campgrounds.
- Regular patrols will be made by park staff throughout the park's developed and wildland areas.
- During special events or holidays volunteer patrols will be enlisted to assist with detection and to increase public awareness.
- The 100 gallon pumper unit will be installed in the maintenance truck. The vehicle will, under normal situations, remain in the developed area of the park.
- The park will restrict open fires, prohibiting the use of fire rings, Bilson stoves, and barbecues if hazardous conditions continue beyond these dates, the fire closure will be extended.

"Extreme" or "Red Flag Alert" Fire Danger Rating: When CDF or OCFA declare a red flag alert will be in effect for the following day, the park staff shall initiate the following:

- The entire park will be closed to all forms of public entry by order of the District Superintendent. For reasons of public safety, this closure would affect pedestrian traffic, as well as bicycles and equestrians.
- Rangers will be assigned to fire prevention patrol and will focus efforts to the areas of highest probability of ignition sources (i.e. known areas of illegal camping, off-highway vehicle use, etc.).
- The park's Mounted Assistance Unit and Bicycle Assistance Unit will be scheduled to patrol the park's Backcountry areas. The MAU and BAU shall be briefed on fire safety, fire behavior, prevention issues, and areas of closure before being assigned to prevention patrol.

National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS)

OCFA operates several weather stations which gather weather and fuel conditions on a daily basis during year around. The Fremont Canyon weather station site is on the south side of a ridge top at 1781 feet in elevation.

The Bell Canyon weather station site is on the west side of a ridge top at 700 feet elevation This station provides the information to calculate the Ignition component and burning index for fuel models B (brush up to 6 feet in height) and .

NFDRS information is available from the National Weather Service Fire Weather Report. Each day during periods of high fire danger, the park dispatcher will obtain this information. Access to the NFDRS provides the following information on the condition of fuels and weather.

1. Ignition component: the probability of ignition of wildland fuels from a burning item.
2. Burning Index: a number related to the contribution of fire behavior to the effort in containing a fire.
3. Short-term Weather Forecast.
4. Fire Danger Rating: an indication of the current fire hazard. The above listed factors are considered in its calculation.

Communications

Prompt, dependable communications are indispensable for effective fire control work. Daily tests of such equipment will be made during the fire season. Any inoperative equipment will be reported immediately to the responsible Radio Technician for repair.

Under an actual wildfire situation, radio traffic will be limited to emergency traffic only. Portable radios are available for use by field personnel on the scene.

Without direct radio communication between the departmental personnel and local fire suppression agencies, it will be one of the first priorities of the DPR Agency Representative to meet with the Incident Commander as soon as possible. The DPR Agency Representative should have access to portable, or mobile radio or cellular telephone, and will be responsible for relaying information from the Incident Commander to the District Office.

Fire Detection

Department: During fire season a Ranger is regularly scheduled to patrol the backcountry. During Red Flag Alerts the Patrol rangers primary duty is the prevention and detection of wildfires.

Volunteer: The District's Mounted Assistance Unit and Bicycle Assistance Unit are assigned to patrol the backcountry where vehicular patrol is difficult or impossible.

Visitors and neighbors: Park visitors very often report wildfires. The information they provide is transferred to a "Fire Report Form" to document the reports. Because fire is a such a threat to the neighboring communities, local residents keep watch for signs of fire, as well as numerous private pilots flying over from Chino, Corona and Riverside airports.

DURING THE FIRE

CDF in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties and CVIFD in San Bernardino Local Responsibility Area are responsible for suppression of wildland fires in that portion of CHSP that lie in those counties. OCFA is responsible for suppression of wildland fires in that portion of CHSP that lie in Orange County. Suppression of structural fires is the responsibility of the Chino Valley Independent Fire District. Other fire protection entities may respond to wildfires within the park under the fire protection mutual aid agreement. Responding engines may come from the CDF station near Prado Camp, 2 Yorba Linda stations, Brea Fire District in Orinda Village, Chino Valley Independent Fire District, Corona Fire Department and Arojet Fire Department, depending upon place of fire origin.

FIRE SUPPRESSION POLICY

Fire suppression as all the work of extinguishing a fire following its detection.

In the past, natural lightning-caused fires and burning by Native Americans were a part of the natural environment of California. Fire suppression activities have interrupted this process. It is the policy of the Department to reestablish these natural disturbances into the ecosystems that we manage (see Prescribed Fire Management Policy). However, unplanned, human-caused fires do occur which may not mimic the natural role of fire in these ecosystems, and it is Department policy as given in the Department Operations Manual to prevent and suppress these fires.

Managing unwanted fires on Department lands is more than prevention, presuppression preparedness, and suppression. The Department's goal is to prevent all unwanted human-caused fires. Given that some unwanted fires will occur, both human-caused and lightning-caused, it becomes our responsibility to minimize damage to park resources from the fires themselves and from all suppression activities.

Prescription burning is one means of minimizing resource damage from unwanted fires. Another important mitigation is constructing and maintaining fire control features, including firebreaks and fuelbreaks.

All fire control activities for Department operated parks units will be undertaken in cooperation with the fire protection agency(ies) having jurisdiction within the unit, and will conform to all state and local fire protection agreements with said agency(ies).

DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION

All employees have the primary responsibility of gathering information about the wildfire and the informant (see Fire Emergency Procedure) since any employee may discover or receive a report of a wildfire. With this information the employee immediately contacts the DPR Dispatcher or 911.

DPR Dispatcher.

Responsibilities: Follow emergency fire procedures. Dispatching DPR personnel and equipment for initial attack, visitor and employee evacuation, and protection of property. Maintains a current log of dispatch and fire control activities and records a narrative account of emergency actions taken.

Requirements: Must be familiar with DPR personnel duties, abilities, supplies, tools and equipment. Knowledge and ability to perform dispatching procedures of the fire control organization and the 911 emergency system.

The department organization during a fire is a function of the size of the fire. After a fire is first detected the department has the following responsibilities in order of priority per agreement with CDF (appendix):

1. Closure of fire involved areas to the public. This is a Peace Officer function. This activity only precedes initial attack when unauthorized members of the public are at the fire scene (CPC 409.5).
2. Evacuation of visitors, concessionaires, and department employees' dependents from threatened areas.
3. Law enforcement
4. Protection of State Park System structures and developments. Trained park personnel may be involved in protection of park facilities on a large wildfire where CDF, CVIFD, OCFA, or other agencies are unable to respond.
5. Initial attack. Some or all of the employees may be authorized to perform initial attack at the discretion of the District Superintendent. The basic practice involved in suppression of all fires large or small require size up; hot spotting and first attack; line location and construction; control; mop up and patrol; and declaring fire out. When engaged in initial attack activities Park personnel must take care to preserve any evidence at the point of origin. CDF or OCFA should be contacted to carry out on scene investigation of suspected arson fires. All fires will be patrolled until all physical evidence indicates that the fire is extinguished.

Incident Commander Designation

The most senior DPR employee with fire suppression training on the initial attack force will assume the duties of Incident Commander (IC). This person will be in full charge of fire control actions until relieved by the first mutual aid fire protection agency to arrive at the incident. Incident Command will automatically transfer to CDF in San Bernardino or Riverside Counties, or OCFA in Orange County when they arrive. DPR employees on initial attack should immediately identify themselves to the IC at the scene and remain in contact until relieved by the DPR Agency Representative. IC responsibilities may change several times during the course of the incident depending upon the size of the fire, jurisdictions, and which agencies arrive first. Any single wildfire that burns in both Orange County and San Bernardino/Riverside Counties will have a unified incident command structure.

If the fire escapes initial attack than an increasingly complex organizational structure will be formed by the fire protection agencies called the Incident Command System. In order for the Department to effectively interact with this hierarchical structure, either as an affected landowner or as a supporting agency, the department must assign DPR employees to specific roles defined within the ICS (see Appendix). Sector Superintendent may assign staff to these duties or may request assistance from District or headquarters staff to fill these positions. Critical assignments are as follows:

Agency Representative

Responsibilities: Check in at the Incident Command Post. Report to the ICS Liaison Officer or if one is not assigned, report directly to the Incident Commander. Attend incident planning and briefing meetings. Inform District and Sector offices of changing situations. Obtain and study Incident Action Plans (IAP). Dispatch and inform DPR field observers when park ownership is threatened or affected. Inform Incident Commander of State Park values and DPR fire suppression objectives.

Requirements: Know DPR boundaries and ownership status. Possess an understanding of the Incident Command System and IAP terminology. The Agency Representative must be delegated full authority to make decisions on all matters affecting DPR lands, personnel, and equipment.

Field Observer (one per Incident Division burning on or threatening DPR lands.

Responsibilities: Observe fire suppression activities on State Park Lands. Inform strike team crew leaders of sensitive resources. Offer alternative locations for control lines when sensitive resources are threatened by suppression activities. Keep DPR Agency Representative informed of fire status and current and intended control actions. Record areas of damage for later rehabilitation or direct immediate rehabilitation.

Requirements: Working knowledge of fire behavior and suppression techniques. Familiar with the location of sensitive resources.

Fire Rehabilitation Team Representative

Responsibilities: Attend all Incident Rehabilitation Team meetings. Reconnaissance of all DPR lands affected by burn or suppression activities. Provide damage and mitigation recommendations to Incident Rehabilitation Plan. Oversee mitigations that begin before demobilization.

Requirements: Knowledge of bulldozer and handcrew re-contouring techniques. Aware of native species suitable for reseeding and appropriate rehabilitation methods.

SUPPRESSION METHODS

The main objective of fire suppression on park property is to control wildfires and to protect life and property with the least damage to park resources. The confinement of wildfires to the smallest area possible, while desirable, must be secondary to this main objective. Special emphasis must be given to prevent ongoing wildfires within the unit boundaries from spreading to surrounding ownerships.

A significant problem with unplanned fire suppression is that suppression activities may have more serious and long-lasting impacts on park resources than wildfire itself. These undesirable effects of suppression activities can be reduced or avoided by using suppression techniques most consistent with protecting identified resources values within a designated area. This document divides the park into compartments bordered by existing natural and artificial firebreaks. In the event of wildfire, suppression activities are concentrated along the borders of a compartment, the goal being to control the wildfire at these predetermined boundaries. This document will identify resource sensitivities of the park should additional suppression activities be required. Wildfire contingency planning in this manner will greatly reduce the likelihood of damage from suppression activities, while providing for necessary protection of park resources and public safety.

The Department's desire to apply alternative fire suppression techniques does not jeopardize the immunity clause of the California Code of Regulations, Section 850.4, provided that alternative choices for fire control methods recommended by DPR are equal or superior in their contribution to the success of controlling the fire as those methods first proposed by the fire protection agency. CCR Section 850.4 states:

"Neither a public entity, nor a public employee acting in the scope of his employment, is liable for any injury resulting from the condition of fire protection or firefighting equipment or facilities, or , except as provided in Article 1 (commencing with Section 17000) of Chapter 1 of Division 9 of the Vehicle Code, for any injury caused in fighting fires."

The final decision on fire suppression techniques rests with the Incident Commander.

Alternative suppression techniques most applicable to CHSP include:

- Containing fires at predetermined boundaries including compartment boundaries and other natural or man-made breaks in the fuel continuity such as rock outcrops, trails, roads, and riparian areas.
- Burning out from existing fire control lines under the proper fire weather conditions.
- Avoiding construction of fire lines in sensitive areas.
- Wetlining with water or water plus foam
- Use of hand crews instead of mechanized equipment for constructing fire lines wherever possible.
- The minimum number of fire suppression vehicles necessary for effective fire control will be allowed to drive off fire roads and fire breaks.
- No felling of trees which are more than 100 feet inside of the containment line. Burning embers within live trees within 100 feet of the containment line shall be extinguished with dirt, water, or foam. These trees may be felled only if all other methods fail to extinguish the embers.
- The use of water/foam saturation as a mop-up technique rather than digging out and stirring hot spots.
- No cold trailing of grasslands. Cold trailing of brushlands with hand crews instead of bulldozers.

EMERGENCY EVACUATION

Evacuation Routes (See Fire Compartment map):

1. Bane Canyon Road to the City of Chino Hills;
2. Lower Aliso Canyon Road to the City of Corona;
3. Telegraph Canyon Road to the City of Olinda.

Safety Zone

Asphalt parking lot between Visitor Center and Ranger Residence. This area will serve as an air evacuation point if all other routes are not accessible. A hydrant is nearby and it is the only location within the park with a telephone (cellular).

Procedures and Responsibility

History of large wildfires in CHSP indicate very rapid spread of fire from east to west across the park driven by Santa Ana winds. Large wildfires have also burned rapidly from west to east across the park driven by onshore ocean winds. Evacuation of people must be coordinated in order to avoid conflicts with incoming fire response vehicles. All three evacuation routes are single lane roads with turnouts. These routes may also become major ingress routes for the responding fire agency vehicles depending upon the fire's location and direction of spread.

All hikers, bikers and horseriders near the perimeter of the park shall be instructed to proceed by the most expedient trail to the developed areas of the cities outside of the park. Those hikers, bikers, horseriders near the center of the park, and all people with automobiles, campers will be instructed to proceed to the safety zone at park headquarters. From park headquarters these people will be escorted out of the park in caravan fashion via one of the three evacuation routes, after the chosen route is clear of incoming fire response vehicles. A volunteer from the MAU or BAU with communication (Cellular telephone or radio) will be stationed at each park entrance of these three evacuation routes to coordinate incoming and outgoing traffic.

FIRE SAFETY

Fire fighting is very dangerous work. Therefore, only those DPR employees who have received wildland fire suppression training will engage in suppression work. Authorized training courses will stress safety.

All initial attack personnel shall be equipped with the proper safety equipment in accordance with CAL OSHA regulations (Title 8, General Industry Safety Orders, Section 3410). These safety items include the following:

- Safety helmet
- Safety goggles
- Flame resistant shirt and trousers or coveralls (Nomex or equal).
- Gloves - leather, with integral knit wristlet of not less than four inches in length.
- Footwear - heavy-duty, lace-type, leather top work boots with nonslip soles and heels. Leather tops shall be at least six inches in height measured from the bottom of the boot heel. No steel toes.
- First Aid Kit - (located in each vehicle) - should meet minimum standards for type of injuries anticipated; particularly burns, fractures, and sprains.
- Fire Shelter

AFTER THE FIRE

Wildfires remove the vegetation which restricted off road, and off trail access to the park. Previously protected archaeological sites become exposed to illegal collection of artifacts. Fire control trails constructed by hand or machine increase access and encourage unauthorized use by horseriders, bikers, and hikers. The exposed mineral soil accelerates erosion and promotes invasion by non-native plants. Severely burned areas are devoid of soil organic matter and native seed.

Public Resources Code Section 4675-4676 mandates CDF and cooperating state and federal agencies to rehabilitate damaged watershed lands. Damage and mitigation measures are described in the fire rehabilitation plan that is prepared during the incident. Many of the mitigation measures described in the plan can be accomplished immediately after a wildfire has been contained, with personnel, equipment, and funding that are already assigned to the wildfire incident. Those mitigations described in the plan that are not accomplished before the personnel and equipment are demobilized from the incident can still be accomplished at a later time with personnel, equipment, and funding provided under the authority of the incident commander.

Still other long term mitigations can be accomplished later and with other funding sources.

DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION

Fire Rehabilitation Team Representative, having already evaluated damage to park lands and made recommendations for repairs in the Incident Rehabilitation Plan, should continue to direct post fire mitigations that are being accomplished before demobilization of personnel and equipment. It is essential that the DPR Fire Rehabilitation Team Representative convey written rehabilitation tasks to the IC as soon as damage is identified. This can be done through the Rehabilitation team leader (usually a CDF Forester) or through the DPR Agency Representative.

District Ecologist

Responsibilities: If the personnel and equipment have been demobilized from the incident before all of the mitigations on park lands, identified in the plan, have been accomplished, it shall be the responsibility of the district ecologist to arrange with the incident commander for this work to be completed expeditiously. The ecologist must also direct long term rehabilitation which may involve sector district and even headquarters staff. Complete the Wildfire Report (DPR 113) at the conclusion of each fire.

RESOURCE DAMAGE MITIGATION

Mechanized Rehabilitation

- All soil surfaces that have been disturbed by suppression activities shall be re-contoured to as near the original grade as possible.
- Berms (or catpiles) created by dozer activities shall be leveled, and the material scattered across the surface of the disturbed soil to take advantage of the seed present within the material.
- On fire roads that will be maintained over the long term, mechanical equipment shall be open existing berms at points where natural drainage occurs. All material cleared in this process shall be spread over the fire road.
- Water courses that have been diverted shall be returned to their original configuration.

Hand Crew Rehabilitation

- Re-grade slope after dozer contouring.
- Lightly drag the teeth of a McLeod across the slope to create shallow seed furrows. After raking, keep all traffic, including foot travel, off of the area.
- Scatter existing downed material and available debris on top of raked area. Keep from walking or driving over rehabilitated area.
- All material and debris shall be removed from watercourses and wetlands and placed on stable repository sites.
- At all junctions of fire lines and trails or roads, the fire control lines shall be obscured for a distance of 200 feet using existing downed natural material.

Seeding or planting

- Seed shall be distributed only on areas that are completely devoid of viable native seed or native rootstock.
- Native species from seed collected within the park, approved by District Resource Ecologist. This seed will be stored outside of the park with the collection date and contents marked on each bag. Stored seed exceeding 5 years of age will be distributed in the park and new seed will be collected, marked and stored.

Bromus carinatus

Hordeum californicum

Stipa cernua

Stipa coronata

Stipa pulchra

Stipa lepida

Paspalum distichum

Erosion Control Devices

- No permanent erosion control devices shall be installed on park wildlands
- Temporary erosion control devices shall only be installed when: 1) erosion has been exacerbated by a man-made structure or artificial landscape feature upslope or upstream, and 2) seeding or planting will not stabilize the accelerated erosion within one year.

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APPENDIX
FIRE MANAGEMENT COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

- Boundary: North: Robert Ridge Road
- East: Scully Ridge Road
- South: Yonah Linda Residential
- West: Hidden Hills Road (MWD easement road)
- Access: Green River Golf Club (Scully Ridge Road and Lower Yonah Linda Residential roads)
- Potential Gate Areas: Yonah Linda Residential
- Water Sources: Green River Golf Course, Yonah Linda Residential
- Other Fire Control Features: MWD Brush Canyon easement road
- Structures: None inside
- Vegetation & Fuel Types: Grassland (Fuel Model 1)
- Control Area: 2000 (Fuel Model 1), Woodland (Fuel Model 2)
- Slopes: 30 - 80%
- Elevation: Hill near West Orange Canyon (Elev 1023), Scully Ridge Road (MP 3.2)
- Fire History:

REGULATORY CONSIDERATIONS

- State: California City
- Special Interest Species
- Rail: Southern California
- California Condor
- Golden Eagle
- California Silver Sparrow
- Orange-billed Parrot
- California Gnatcatcher
- Yellow-billed Cuckoo
- Orange-billed Woodpecker
- Ring-necked Pheasant
- California Quail
- California Gnatcatcher
- Orange-billed Woodpecker
- California Condor
- Golden Eagle
- California Silver Sparrow
- Orange-billed Parrot

BRUSH CANYON Fire Management Compartment

T3S R8W Sec 15, 16, 21, 22, 23

FIRE CONTROL

- **Boundary:** North: Bobcat Ridge Road,
East: Scully Ridge Road
South: Yorba Linda Residential.
West: Hidden Hills Road, MWD easement road
- **Access:** Green River Golf Club (Scully Ridge Road and Lower Aliso road), Brush Canyon Road, New residential roads.
- **Potential Safe Areas:** Yorba Linda Residential.
- **Water Sources:** Green River Golf Course, Yorba Linda Residential.
- **Other Fire Control Features:** MWD Brush Canyon easement road.
- **Structures:** None inside
- **Vegetation & Fuel Types:** Grassland __% (Fuel Model),
Coastal Sage Scrub __% (Fuel Model), Woodland __% (Fuel model)
- **Slopes:** 20 - 80%
- **Helispots:** Hill east of Wire Springs Canyon (Elev 1623), Scully Ridge Road (MP 3.5)
- **Fire History:**

RESOURCE CONSIDERATIONS

- **Soils:** Sandstone, Clay
- **Special Interest Species:**

	Marsh hawk	
Red Diamond Rattlesnake	Ring-necked snake	coast patchnose snake
Southwestern pond turtle	San Diego horned lizard	Orange-throated whiptail
Arboreal salamander	Yellow-breasted chat	California gnatcatcher
Cactus wren	Golden eagle	Loggerhead shrike
- **Cultural Sites:** none
- **Ownership:** Parks 50%, Private 50%

LOWER ALISO CANYON Fire Management Compartment
T3S R8W Sec 14, 15, 22, 23, 25, 26

FIRE CONTROL

- **Boundary:** North: Scenic Overlook Road,
East: East Ridge Fire Road
South: Green River Golf Club Service road.
West: Scully Ridge Road, Aliso Canyon Road
- **Access:** Green River Golf Club (Scully Ridge Road and Lower Aliso Gate, Owl Rock, Oil Company Easement road, Bane Canyon, Slaughter Canyon.
- **Potential Safe Areas:** None inside, Outside: golf Club and Park Headquarters.
- **Water Sources:** Green River Golf Club, Campground, Bane Canyon Road.
- **Other Fire Control Features:** Aliso Canyon Road, Scully Hill Road, Brush Canyon Road, jeep trail, SCG easement road. Sections 14 and 24 grazed
- **Structures:** None inside
- **Vegetation & Fuel Types:** Grassland __% (Fuel Model),
Coastal Sage Scrub __% (Fuel Model), Woodland __% (Fuel model)
- **Slopes:** 15 - 100%
- **Helispots:** None

RESOURCE CONSIDERATIONS

- **Soils:** Sandstone, Clay to sandy loams
- **Special Interest Species:** Marsh hawk
Red Diamond Rattlesnake Ring-necked snake coast patchnose snake
Southwestern pond turtle San Diego horned lizard Orange-throated whiptail
Arboreal salamander Yellow-breasted chat California gnatcatcher
Cactus wren Golden eagle Loggerhead shrike
- **Cultural Sites:** Scenic overlook and Aliso Canyon
- **Ownership:** Parks 60%, Private 40%

UPPER ALISO CANYON Fire Management Compartment
T3S R8W Sec 3, 4, 9, 10

FIRE CONTROL

• **Boundary:**

North: North Ridge road,

East: Bane Canyon Road

South: South Ridge Road.

West: SCG easement road/fuelbreak, fireroad fuelbreak: Telegraph Road to San Juan Hill

- **Access:** Bane Canyon Road, SCE Windy ridge easement, Slaughter Canyon Road. SCE San Juan Hill easement road, SCG easement road off Woodview Road.
- **Potential Safe Areas:** Equestrian Staging area, Park Headquarters.
- **Water Sources:** Bane Canyon (2" hydrants), Park Headquarters (1.5 and 2 " hydrants).
- **Other Fire Control Features:** Raptor hill road?
- **Structures:** Ranger station, ranger residence, barn, and 3 sheds
- **Vegetation & Fuel Types:** Grassland __% (Fuel Model), Coastal Sage Scrub __% (Fuel Model), Woodland __% (Fuel model)
- **Slopes:** 15 - 80%
- **Helispots:** Park headquarters, equestrian staging area

RESOURCE CONSIDERATIONS

- **Soils:** Clay/ clay loams
- **Special Interest Species:**

Red Diamond Rattlesnake	Ring-necked snake	coast patchnose snake
Southwestern pond turtle	San Diego horned lizard	Orange-throated whiptail
Arboreal salamander	Yellow-breasted chat	Cactus wren
Golden eagle	Loggerhead shrike	Marsh hawk

- **Cultural Sites:** numerous sites along upper Aliso Canyon road
- **Ownership:** Parks 95%, Private 5%

TELEGRAPH CANYON Fire Management Compartment
T3S, R9W Sec. 10 - 15; T3S R8W Sec 7, 8, 17, 18

FIRE CONTROL

• **Boundary:**

North: North Ridge Fire road,

East: SCE easement road/ fuelbreak, fireroad/fuelbreak (Telegraph road to San Juan Hill)

South: South Ridge Fire Road, Deimer Plant Property.

- **Access:** Valley View, Lakeview Ave. Rimcrest St., Rimroad, Casino Ridge _____Trailer Park, Telegraph Canyon entrance, AeroJet Fuelbreak, Woodview.
- **Potential Safe Areas:** Gilman Peak, surrounding cities.
- **Water Sources:** Diemer Filtration Plant, Hydrants at Rimcrest Road, Rimroad, _____Trailer Park, AeroJet.
- **Other Fire Control Features:** Telegraph Canyon Road, Diemer Trail, Little Canyon road, Sycamore Trail, McDermot road.
- **Structures:** None inside
- **Vegetation & Fuel Types:** Grassland __% (Fuel Model),
Coastal Sage Scrub __% (Fuel Model), Woodland __% (Fuel model)
- **Slopes:** 15 - 60% south half, 15 - 90% northern half
- **Helispots:** Diemer Filtration Plant, Glider Point, Gilman Peak

RESOURCE CONSIDERATIONS

- **Soils:** Clay/clay loams to sandy loams
- **Special Interest Species:** Marsh hawk
Red Diamond Rattlesnake Ring-necked snake coast patchnose snake
Southwestern pond turtle San Diego horned lizard Orange-throated whiptail
Arboreal salamander Yellow-breasted chat California gnatcatcher
Cactus wren Golden eagle Loggerhead shrike
- **Cultural Sites:** 2 sites in upper Telegraph Canyon
- **Ownership:** Parks 100%

WATER CANYON Fire Management Compartment
T3S R8W Sec 9, 10, 15, 16

FIRE CONTROL

• **Boundary:**

North: South Ridge Fire road,

East: Scully Ridge road, Lower Aliso Canyon road

South: Bodcat Ridge road, private hiking trail

West: SCE easement road

• **Access:** Hidden Hills Road, Scully Ridge, Lower Aliso Canyon road, Bane Canyon Road.

• **Potential Safe Areas:** Park Headquarters (Rolling M Ranch), City of Yorba Linda

• **Water Sources:** Park Headquarters (Rolling M Ranch), Campground.

• **Other Fire Control Features:** Water Canyon Hiking Trails.

• **Structures:** None inside

• **Vegetation & Fuel Types:** Grassland __% (Fuel Model),

Coastal Sage Scrub __% (Fuel Model), Woodland __% (Fuel model)

• **Slopes:** 15 - 80%

• **Helispots:** Peak inside park east of Wire Springs Canyon (Elev. 1623).

RESOURCE CONSIDERATIONS

• **Soils:** Clay/ sandy loams

• **Special Interest Species:** Marsh hawk

Red Diamond Rattlesnake Ring-necked snake coast patchnose snake

Southwestern pond turtle San Diego horned lizard Orange-throated whiptail

Arboreal salamander Yellow-breasted chat California gnatcatcher

Cactus wren Golden eagle Loggerhead shrike

• **Cultural Sites:** 3 sites near Aliso Creek

• **Ownership:** Parks 95%, Private 5%