**General Strategies and Areas of Concern**

**For Wildfire Suppression**

**Within Munds Park**

Most of Munds Park is on some degree of a slope. Therefore most wildfires will be slope driven with wind being an exasperating factor. This must have an impact on firefighting strategies. The largest priority with these fires is a rapid response and perimeter control. Direct attack with 1 ½”- 1 ¾” hand lines should stop uphill spread. This should quickly be followed with containment and spot fire detection happening simultaneously. Ensure LCES prior to firefighting. It is of the utmost importance to stop the spread, and to locate and mitigate spot-fires.

**Munds Canyon**

**Area Description**

The area of Munds Canyon is defined as the drainage that runs in between Cedar Wood Dr. and Cougar St. on the West side and Munds Canyon Rd. and Stallion Dr. on the East Side. This drainage is a riparian area that has the potential for extreme fire behavior resulting in dangerous firefighting operations and a significant threat to a large amount of homes.

**Access**

The area can be accessed by a small two-track road that is closed off by a gate. This entrance is on the North side of Pinewood Blvd, East of Crestline Rd and West of Munds Canyon Rd. The rim of both sides of the canyon can be accessed off of Cedarwood, Cougar, Munds Canyon Rd and Stallion.

**Water Sources**

Hydrants

* There are two hydrants on Munds Canyon Rd
* There are four hydrants on Stallion Dr.
* There are three hydrants on Cougar St.
* The closest hydrants for the area below Cedarwood is at 835 Crestline and 17355 Cedarwood

Dip Sites

* Lake Odell
	+ 034° 56’ 02.34’’ N
	+ 111° 37’ 52.70” W
	+ Vehicle access off of Raintree Rd and Pine Trail Rd.

**Strategies & Tactics**

Stopping Fire spread is the largest priority in Munds Canyon. This can be achieved by a very rapid response and quick perimeter control of the fire. The goal is to focus all energy and resources to stop the spread of fire before it becomes unstoppable. A quick direct attack with 1” ½ - 1” ¾ hand-lines will stop a small a slope-driven or a wind-driven fire. Establish LCES prior to firefighting and engage the fire. Aggressive Perimeter Control will eliminate an interface problem.

It is very possible that a fire could spot from one side of the canyon to the other. It is crucial to monitor the opposite side for any spot-fires or uphill runs. The Incident commander needs to ensure a lookout on the opposite side of the canyon early.

If the incident is starting to get large and escaping initial attack the priority is to minimize structure loss and direct the fire to the Northeast and on to the forest.

Predominant winds come from the south west, so anticipate strong runs up the northwest side of the canyon. The homes in this area are at high risk for loss. Use IRPG guidelines for Structure protection efforts.

If structures become involved, it is crucial to manage resources adequately. Do not get overly committed to structures that are un-savable. A good rule of thumb is, if 2/3rds of a roof is involved that structure is un-savable.

The largest concern of structure involvement is spot-fires. Structure Fires produce an exorbitant amount of embers and the extreme convective heat can carry them a far distance. Expect spotting up to ½ mile away. Find a way to systemically search for spot fires throughout the area with or without structure involvement.

As with any wildfire ensure LCES, the 10 standard fire orders and mitigate the 18 watchout situations.

 **Hazards**

* Access and Egress- Munds canyon Road and the two-track are one way in and one way out.
* Small turn-arounds- Larger apparatus will need multiple point turns to turn around.
* Propane Tanks
* Steep Slopes
* Canyon exaggerated fire behavior
* Power lines
* Heavy Fuels
* Public
* Wildlife- Rattlesnakes, bee, hornets, etc.
* Roads with traffic and poor visibility.
* Spotting
* Steep Terrain
* Snags
* Sewer Lines
* Manholes-Be careful where you drive and park apparatus

**Eastern Munds Park**

**Area Description**

This area is the Eastern boundary of Munds Park. It extends from Raintree Rd. to the North and ends at Puma Place. The homes in this area are threatened from wildfire due to a large number of them bordering dog-hair thicket portions of the National Forest.

The fuel loading in the area of Raintree Road, Silverlake Drive and, Mountain Place is very high. This combined with steep topography and being directly in the path of predominant South-western winds creates a dangerous combination. An established fire in this area will move quickly and structural involvement will be certain.

**Access**

The area can accessed off of Pinewood Blvd. on Raintree Rd, Green Mountain, and Mustang. Mustang Road has four Cul-de-sacs that dead end against the forest. Pinewood Blvd turns into FS 240 and access by foot or ATV is possible for some of the area. There is a large parking area approximately ¼ mile east of Pinewood Blvd.

**Water Sources**

Hydrants

* There are 4 hydrants on Mustang Rd.
* There are 3 hydrants on Silverlake and Highland Place area
* There are 2 Hydrants on Green Mountain Place
* There are 3 Hydrants on Raintree
* There are 2 Hydrants on Lake Meadow Circle

Dip Sites

* Lake Odell
	+ 034° 56’ 02.34’’ N
	+ 111° 37’ 52.70” W
	+ Vehicle access off of Raintree Rd and Pine Trail Rd.

**Strategies and Tactics**

This area is threatened from wildfires that start in Munds Park and from a wildfire burning on the national forest. It is basically a last stand to protect the community. A majority of this area is not a defendable.

The narrow roads, steep terrain and extensive fuel load in the Silverlake/Green Mountain and Raintree area make these areas impossible to safely defend. A major concern in this area is the lack of a close Anchor Point to begin firefighting operations. The best anchor point is from Lake O’Dell moving to the North. Depending on how close a fire is this may be a good starting point for line construction and possible Burnout operations.

A necessity in fire fighting in the forest around this area is well coordinated Air Support from helicopter bucket drops. A helicopter will be able to quickly load and return, using Lake O’Dell as a dip-site, without flying over homes and will have a big impact on slowing down an advancing fire.

In a worst case scenario Pinewood Blvd may be the only place that a large fire me be able to be stopped. This will prove difficult due to a continuous canopy cover and the receptive fuels in Munds Canyon. Managing and controlling spot-fires will be crucial.

The best thing to do with this area is to keep small fires small with aggressive perimeter control, and stop a large advancing fire before it gets into this area. This will most likely be achieved with heavy Air Support, Dozer, Engine, and Type 1 hand crew operations.

As with any wildfire ensure LCES, the 10 standard fire orders and mitigate the 18 watchout situations.

**Hazards**

* Access and Egress- Raintree, and Green Mountain are one way in and one way out.
* Small turn-arounds- Larger apparatus will need multiple point turns to turn around.
* Propane Tanks
* Steep Slopes
* Slope exaggerated fire behavior
* Power lines
* Heavy Fuel loads
* Public
* Wildlife- Rattlesnakes, bee, hornets, etc.
* Roads with traffic and poor visibility.
* Spotting
* Steep Terrain
* Snags