













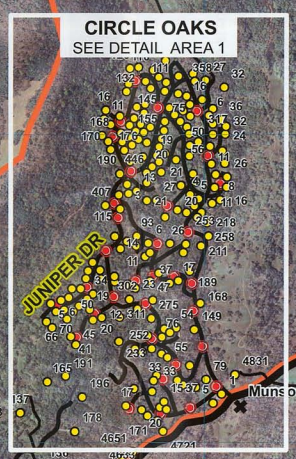
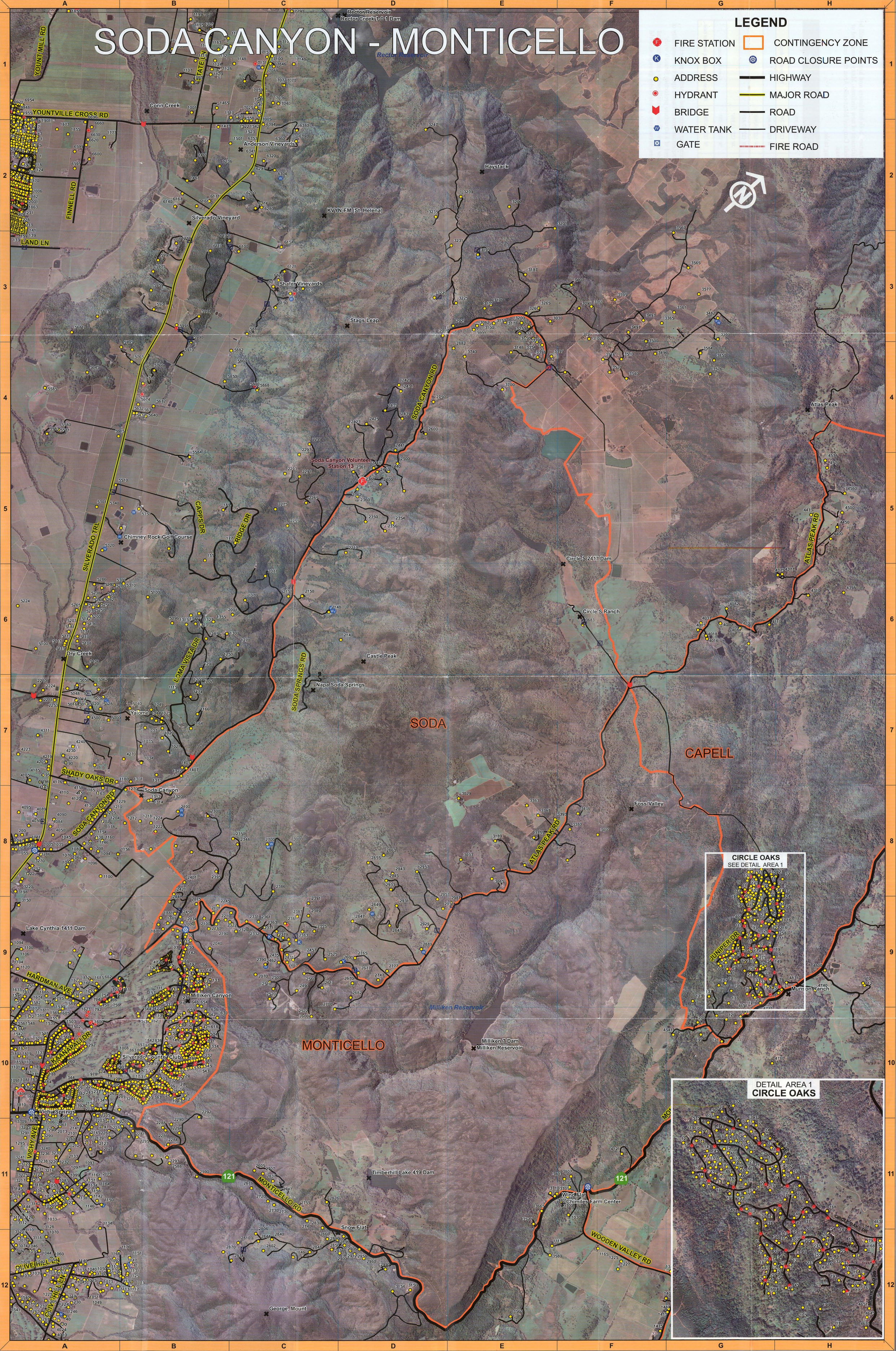


SODA CANYON - MONTICELLO

LEGEND

- | | | | |
|---|--------------|---|---------------------|
|  | FIRE STATION |  | CONTINGENCY ZONE |
|  | KNOX BOX |  | ROAD CLOSURE POINTS |
|  | ADDRESS |  | HIGHWAY |
|  | HYDRANT |  | MAJOR ROAD |
|  | BRIDGE |  | ROAD |
|  | WATER TANK |  | DRIVEWAY |
|  | GATE |  | FIRE ROAD |



OPERATIONAL & SAFETY BRIFFING

SITUATION

- Fire name, location, map orientation and other incidents in the area
- Terrain influences
- Fuel type and conditions
- Fire weather (previous, current and expected)
- Fire behavior (previous, current and expected)

MISSION/EXECUTION

- Command (Incident Commander/immediate supervisor)
- Commander's intent
- Specific tactical assignments

STRUCTURE PROTECTION

- Structure accessibility should be scouted by strike team leader prior to engine deployment. Consider defensive tactics. If safe, advise residents to leave. If not, shelter in place. Foam structure, leave for safe area and extinguish residual burning after fire front has passed
- Locate above ground electrical lines and propane tanks
- SECURE PERMISSION TO FIRE** from appropriate level of supervision and coordinate firing operations with adjoining forces. Light only as much fire as you can control and extinguish; have a starting point and a termination point prior to lighting fire
- Identify water sources. Some areas are municipal hydrant systems and others utilize well storage tanks with 2½" NH male outlets
- Back in engines at residences using a backup person. Use structures as a shield. **Do NOT Block Road Access. STAY MOBILE!**
- Drive defensively with headlights on and watch for evacuees driving erratically
- Keep hoses/ays short during structure protection (no more than 200-300 feet). Use 1½" lines
- Discuss sheltering in place or evacuation considerations (public and fire personnel)
- Identify evacuation routes and route of travel for fire apparatus
- May need to assist public in evacuation of homes and animals
- Contingency plans

COMMUNICATIONS

- Communication plan: tactical, command, air/ground frequencies, cell phone numbers, etc.
- Medivac plan

SERVICE/SUPPORT

- Other resources that may be working adjacent to you and those available to order
- Aviation operations
- Logistics (e.g., transportation, supplies, equipment)

RISK MANAGEMENT

- Identify known hazards and risks

General Safety

- Brief crews on Lookouts, Communications, Escape Routes and Safety Zones (LCES)
- Brief crews on safety zones and refuge areas (structure, vehicle, shelter)
- Keep hydrated, watch crew members for signs of heat stress
- Coil a short, 1½" charged line with a fog nozzle on your engine for crew safety and quick response
- Keep 50-100 gallons of water in the engine tank for crew protection
- Identify hazards with hazard flagging tape (power lines, propane tanks, outbuildings containing chemicals or ammunition)

Site Area Hazards

- Bridges should be inspected before crossing. Some bridges are not of sufficient strength for fire equipment
- There are high values at risk as well as a commercial/tourist population
- Ingress and egress routes pose critical complications for firefighters entering and civilians exiting on the same primary roadways**
- Safe areas for firefighters and civilians are limited**
- Identify control measures to eliminate hazards and reduce risk
- Brief crews on the resource considerations for the area
- Identify decision points for disengagement or reevaluation of operational plan

QUESTIONS OR CONCERNS

WHEN TO GET OUT!

- Fire is making sustained runs and you have inadequate defensible space based on the length of the observed flaming front
- Your water supply will not outlast the fire threat
- More spot fires than you can suppress
- Fire intensity dictates leaving the area immediately
- Roof is 25-50% involved
- Interior fire is established beyond capability of a 1½" line or available water supply**
- You can no longer ensure compliance with LCES



GENERAL PLAN

The Soda Canyon/Monticello Pre-Attack Plan (approximately 16,863 acres) is designed to manage a wildfire that starts on a "normal" day during fire season and rapidly overwhelms initial attack resources. Life, safety and property conservation become priorities and may take precedent over perimeter control. The IC needs to have the ability to proactively plan for the spread of the fire by ordering additional resources matching the life, safety and property conservation potential. This plan provides the IC with a planning tool which will increase fire suppression efficiency for both firefighter and civilian safety.

Fire history, fuels, topography and urban-interface issues indicate the potential for a large and damaging fire in the Soda Canyon/Monticello Area. Timber related fuels produce embers and sustained radiant heat. Each ember represents a potential spot fire and radiant heat has been proven to be the most important factor contributing to structure ignition from a wildfire.

OBJECTIVES

The Soda Canyon/Monticello Area has been divided into three contingency planning zones based upon road access. The zones are described in the following table. The goal is to contain a wildfire within Planned contingency sections of this Plan.

Zone Name	Acres	Structures			
		Commercial	Residences	Wineries	
Soda Canyon	6,365	2	102	6	
Capell	4,543	2	211	3	
Monticello	5,955	3	82	4	
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Monticello	5,955	3	82	4	

INCIDENT OBJECTIVES

Management Objectives

- Provide for firefighter and civilian safety (Civilian evacuations considered to be the best protection of life).
- Preferred method of attack is aggressive offensive perimeter control.
- Efficiently plan for fire spread and conduct proactive reconnaissance of assets at risk.
- Work cooperatively with all agencies.
- Order necessary resources and demobilize as appropriate.
- Maintain fiscal accountability, keeping costs commensurate with assets at risk.
- Complete all necessary documentation.
- Utilize an after action review process to critique the emergency response, incident management and the Plan to adapt it for future use.

Control Objectives

Pre-determined control objectives are specific to each contingency planning zone and are described in

Zone Name	North of	Keep Fire South of		West of	East of
		Antinori Winery (3700 Soda Canyon Rd and Circle S Ranch access Rd)	Atlas Peak Rd		
Soda Canyon	Silverado Trail/ toe of slope	Antinori Winery (3700 Soda Canyon Rd and Circle S Ranch access Rd)	Atlas Peak Rd	Soda Canyon Rd	
Capell	Access Rd from Circle Oaks water tanks to Circle S Ranch	Capell Valley Rd and fire Rd to Atlas Peak Rd	Monticello Rd	Atlas Peak Rd	
Monticello	Silverado Country Club	Atlas Peak Rd and access Rd to Capell Valley Rd	Monticello Rd	Atlas Peak Rd	

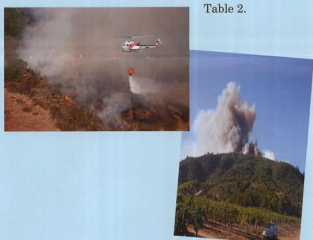


Table 2.

EXPECTED FIRE BEHAVIOR

Fuels

There are a wide range of fuels in the Soda Canyon/Monticello Area. Fuels range from grass/oak woodland to 15-50 year old chaparral with some stands of decadent brush over 50 years old. Due to fire suppression and lack of aggressive wildland fuels management, both the vertical arrangement and horizontal continuity of fuels will promote rapid fire growth. These same conditions will also hinder conventional fire suppression tactics. Vertical arrangement is conducive to passive (single tree torching) and active crown fires.

Where vineyards have been established and if a "no-till" management approach has been implemented, the fire may still spread through the vineyard.

Critical concerns are when the chaparral dead-to-live ratio exceeds 50% and live fuel moisture approaches 60% in late Summer and early Fall.

Weather

The weather is generally warm and dry during the day with good relative humidity recovery at night helped by the coastal onshore flow. Fog often returns to the area each night from the south and dissipates by 1100 hours the following morning. If a critical weather pattern exists such as a Foehn north wind, or a cold front passage, the daily weather variation will be subdued. If these critical weather patterns align with the topography, expect extreme rates of spread, especially along exposed ridges and through constricted areas.

Peak summer day temperatures are generally 80-95° F, with relative humidity ranging between 20-35%. Gradient winds are generally out of the S/SW 5-10 mph, strengthening in the afternoon with a 10-15 mph wind in the late afternoon diminishing by dark. Upper Atlas Peak (addresses greater than 2800) and Soda Canyon Rds (addresses greater than 3200) experience northeast winds in the early afternoon (1400 hours) between 5-10 mph. As the sun sets, expect northwest winds (down slope/ down valley) to develop. These winds can align with some of the major drainages. The 2007 Peak Fire made a significant run and spotted across Milliken Creek during the early evening hours due to this local factor.

There is a Remote Activated Weather Station (RAWS) for this area on the top of Atlas Peak Rd approximately 1 mile west from Turtle Rock on the Hammond Ranch. This site provides accurate conditions for the entire Soda Canyon/Monticello Area.

Topography

Elevations within the Soda Canyon/Monticello Area range between 0 and 80% slope with two dominate north/south orientated ridges. Vineyards and other manmade features provide a network of barriers that will need to be connected to create an effective fireline. The two wide canyons provide the opportunity for wind to be funneled, even under local wind conditions. This situation will be compounded during critical weather conditions.

Fire History

The most significant fire in the Soda Canyon/Monticello Area was the 1981 Atlas Peak Fire. The fire started in several locations along Silverado Trail in Rutherford and several locations on Soda Canyon Rd. This fire burned approximately 23,000 acres over two days in late June.

Several other fires have occurred in recent years including the October 2006 Atlas Fire and July 2007 Peak Fire. Both of these fires burned around numerous structures and required a significant commitment of resources.

CONSIDERATIONS

Command Considerations

The Soda Canyon/Monticello Area is entirely CAL FIRE State Responsibility Area (SRA). No unified command considerations are necessary. If the fire moves into the Silverado Country Club or surrounding areas, these unincorporated areas of Napa County are Local Responsibility Area (LRA) also protected by CAL FIRE.

The early designation and use of incident facilities such as Staging Areas and early evacuation is critical due to the poor road network servicing the area. The roads will quickly become congested if an effective traffic control plan is not established by cooperating law enforcement agencies and public works departments.

Consider integrating a local member of the fire department or resident into the intelligence gathering and planning process. This person could provide valuable input as to the location of abandoned fire roads and local weather patterns.

Evacuation Considerations

The IC, based upon the dynamics of the incident, may either exercise the option to shelter residences in place or order an evacuation through cooperation and consultation with local law enforcement agencies. **Depending on the location of the fire, the primary evacuation routes are the main paved roads of Soda Canyon Rd, Atlas Peak Rd and Monticello Rd (Highway 121).** Evacuees should be directed to either Napa or Capell Valley depending upon the location and spread of the fire. If evacuation is necessary, it needs to be **ORDERED EARLY**. Residents should be advised to use the main roads in the area to head **AWAY** from the fire. Residents should be discouraged from using their normal travel patterns if that takes them closer to the incident. If the incident or associated emergency responder equipment compromises the travel routes, then sheltering in place or use of vineyards may be the best option.

All main roads in the area are narrow, two lane roads.

The Red Cross will open and staff evacuation shelters.

Established road closure points are:

- ✓ Soda Canyon Rd at Silverado Trail
- ✓ Monticello Rd at Vichy Avenue
- ✓ Atlas Peak Rd at Hillcrest Drive
- ✓ Monticello Rd at Wooden Valley Rd
- ✓ Monticello Rd at Highway 128

The Napa County Sheriff's Office initial deployment for an evacuation is a Sergeant and two deputies. The Sheriff or his designee (sergeant) will coordinate all evacuations and will also coordinate any animal control issues.

An evacuation order should also be accompanied with:

- ✓ Assignment of a PIO to any evacuation shelters as soon as possible to allow the most current and efficient dissemination of information
- ✓ Development and maintenance of close coordination with the Sheriff's Office, California Highway Patrol and all other involved agencies such as Cal Trans and County Roads Department

Urban-Interface Considerations

The Soda Canyon/Monticello Area consists of numerous structures ranging from small to very large wineries, caves and trailers. Most have outbuildings that may contain hazardous materials such as fuel, ammunition, pesticides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers and controlled substances.

The Circle Oaks Subdivision is a concentrated area of structures with varying levels of clearance and heavy fuel loading.

Many of the homes are built of non-fire resistative material, have little or no defensible space, are built above chimneys or in saddles and have inadequate driveways and turnaround areas.

Structure triage should be accomplished prior to deploying resources by strike team leaders. Type III or IV engines are best suited for the area.

Most homes have propane tanks and above ground service drops for electrical service.

Water Supply Considerations

Water tenders should be ordered early. There are no water distribution systems in the Soda Canyon/Monticello Area with the exception of the Circle Oaks Subdivision. Residences use wells with on-site water storage. Some of these water sources require drafting. These will be equipped with 4½" or 2½" outlets. Some of the residences have ponds and a few have swimming pools.

Several vineyards have draft hydrants and large irrigation ponds. 2210 Soda Canyon Rd has 60,000 gallons in water (one 20,000 gallon tank and four 10,000 gallon tanks). These tanks are located along a dirt road behind the residence. The driveway is passable by most fire engines but larger water tenders may have difficulty negotiating the road near the residence.

There are hydrants in the Silverado Country Club with the closest hydrant locations for each main road being at:

Soda Canyon Rd: Trancas St x Silverado Trail or at 1605 Atlas Peak Rd (Spa at Silverado)

Monticello Rd: Monticello Rd x Vichy Avenue

Atlas Peak Rd - In front of 136 Westgate Drive

Incident Facilities Considerations

An adequate facility to support an incident does not exist within the Soda Canyon/Monticello Area. However, two initial Incident Command Posts (ICP) and staging areas have been identified; the Napa and Capell Fire Stations. The Capell Fire Station is in an area with no cell coverage and has minimal parking and facilities. The Napa Fire Station, near the Country Club, has cell phone coverage and has accommodations for parking.

Potential staging areas are identified in the following table. The Napa Fairgrounds have been used as an incident base in the past. The Napa Fairgrounds will most likely be where the incident base is established unless a planned event prevents its use.

STAGING AREAS

Zone Name	Contingency Actions
Soda Canyon	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use Soda Canyon Rd as western boundary• Use Atlas Peak Rd as the southern and eastern boundary• Use vineyard road at 3700 Soda Canyon over to Circle S Ranch for northern boundary• Hold fire to bottom of the slope along the northern edge of the Napa Valley floor from Atlas Peak Rd to Soda Canyon Rd
Capell	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consider using existing vineyard roads connecting Circle Oaks Rd and Atlas Peak Rd• Construct and improve dozer lines utilizing fire roads from Atlas Peak Rd (Sutro Ranch) to Capell Valley Rd• Use Monticello Rd and Capell Valley Rd as barriers
Monticello	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use Atlas Peak Rd and Monticello Rd as barriers• Consider using existing vineyard roads connecting Circle Oaks Rd and Atlas Peak Rd improve with dozers.• Be aware of a significant amount of structures with poor egress and clearance within Circle Oaks Subdivision.

Contingencies

If rates of spread and fireline intensity dictate indirect tactics, both bulldozers and hand crews will be needed to open and fortify existing roads and the establishment of new firelines. Many abandoned or poorly maintained fire and jeep roads exist within the Soda Canyon/ Monticello Area that can be used. Many are unmarked or unable to be shown on a map.

Contingency actions are further described in the following table.

Name	Address	Coordinates		Comments
		Latitude	Longitude	
Napa Fire Station	1820 Monticello Rd	N 38° 20.279'	W 122° 15.779'	
Soda Canyon Store	4006 Silverado Trail	N 38° 21.442'	W 122° 17.249'	Not good for dozers
Entrance to Milliken Lake	2582 Atlas Peak Rd	N 38° 22.919'	W 122° 14.461'	
Circle S Ranch	3995 Atlas Peak Rd	N 38° 24.992'	W 122° 14.988'	
Antinori Winery	3700 Soda Canyon Rd	N 38° 25.995'	W 122° 17.455'	
NCFD Capell Station 14	1193 Capell Valley Rd	N 38° 27.160'	W 122° 12.191'	
Large turnout	Silverado Trail just South of Hardman Ave	N 38° 20.457'	W 122° 16.935'	Good for dozers
Napa Fairgrounds	575 3 rd St	N 38° 17.933'	W 122° 16.700'	Also can be used as an incident base

Structure Protection Tactics

Limited access and the difficulty in supervising both perimeter control and structure protection activities will necessitate the formation of a structure protection group. Based upon the complexity of the incident, the IC may need to consider the development of a structure protection branch with several structure protection groups. Groups will allow for more efficient intelligence gathering and provide proper span of control. **If an opportunity arises, structure protection groups should actively participate in perimeter control!**

Many of the structures have an address of the nearest paved road, but are in fact located on long, narrow, driveways well off of the road. Fire engines may have limited access and turnaround space due to narrow roads and overhanging trees. Many are located mid-slope.

Many of the homes have minimal defensible space. Most homes are not of fire resistive construction, many with shake roofs.

Most bridges have not been engineered, tested or rated for fire engines. Inspect every bridge before crossing!

Most homes have above ground utility lines and propane tanks.

Structure triage should take place prior to committing engines up long driveways.

Dozers and Fire Crews should be used if time permits to clear defensible space.

Application of Class A foam by engines, gel by helicopters and retardant application by air tankers around these structures will be necessary. It may be that engines companies may have to apply Class A foam, then abandon the area and return after the fire front has passed to suppress the residual fire.

Firing out (backfiring) behind the structures in this area is not generally advised because of fuel type and topography.

Should firing be considered:

- Obtain IC or Operations Section Chief approval prior to conducting firing operations
- Firing needs to be carefully coordinated with adjoining resources so as not to cut off escape routes and send fire towards other structures and firefighters
- Limit firing to the amount of fire necessary

Evening and nighttime fireline construction will be aided by favorable weather conditions (cooler temperature and fog).

It is recommended to have two ambulances assigned and staged at the Napa or Capell Fire Stations to assist with medical emergencies.

AGENCY NOTIFICATIONS

Through ECC request representatives from:

- County OBS
- CHP/ County Sheriff (Sergeant or above)
- Cal Trans
- County Roads
- Red Cross
- Utilities (as needed, PG&E, Pac Bell)
- Napa City Water Department

RADIO FREQUENCIES

Command Frequencies

Name	Receive	Rx CTCSS	Transmit	Tx CTCSS
LNUH Base	151.240		159.315	2 (123.0)
CDF Command 1	151.355		159.300	2 (123.0)
CDF Command 2	151.265		159.330	13 (141.3) 14 (151.4)
Napa County Fire	154.415	3 (131.8)	154.860	2 (123.0) 5 (146.2)

Tactical Frequencies

Name	Receive	Rx CTCSS	Transmit	Tx CTCSS
White 2	154.265		154.265	
White 3	154.295		154.295	
CDF Tac 2	151.160		151.160	16 (192.8)
CDF Tac 4	151.190		151.190	16 (192.8)
CDF Tac 5	151.250		151.250	16 (192.8)
Napa County Tac	154.325	3 (131.8)	154.325	3 (131.8)
CDF Air/Ground	151.220		151.220	
CALCORD	156.075		156.075	

