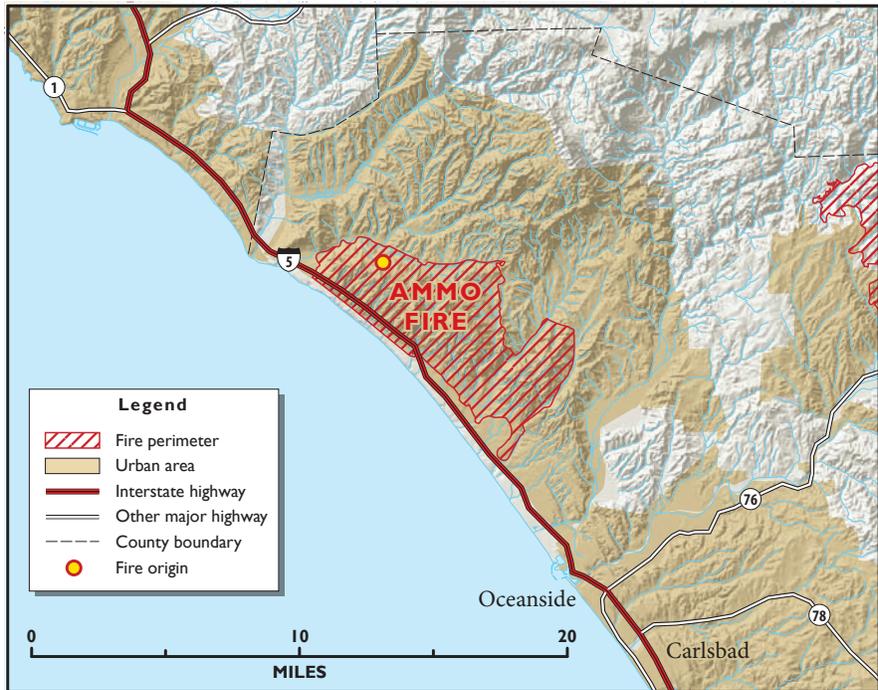


Appendix II: Incident Fire Summaries

Ammo Fire

- **Incident#:** MCP-001111
- **County:** San Diego
- **Agencies in Command:** Camp Pendleton
Marine Corps, CAL FIRE
- **Start Report Date:** October 23, 2007
- **Containment Date:** October 28, 2007
- **Total Acres:** 21,004
- **Direct Fire Suppression Cost:***
US Forest Service \$35,500
CAL FIRE \$708,047
- **Firefighters Assigned at Peak:** 225
- **Structures Destroyed:** 0
- **Structures Damaged:** 0
- **Firefighters Injured:** 6
- **Fatalities:** 0
- **Fuels:** Chaparral
- **Cause:** Undetermined



The Ammo Fire was reported October 23, 2007 on Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base.

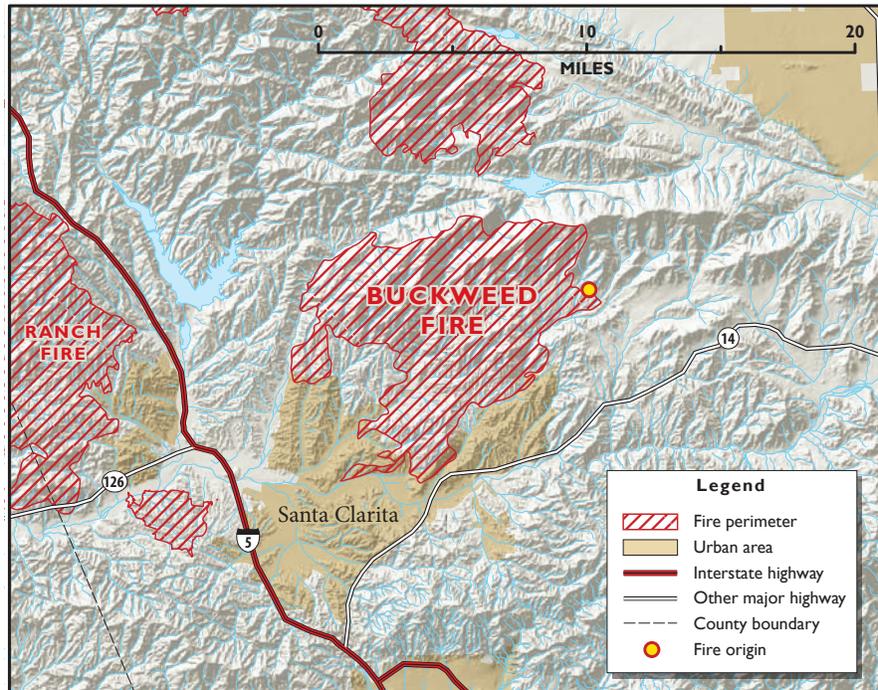
Military barracks, high voltage power grid lines originating from San Onofre Power Plant, and a communications site (repeater) for several agencies housed on San Onofre Peak, were threatened. The wind blown fire burned in heavy fuels over steep terrain. During the morning of October 24, 7,500 acres had burned, and the fire was 50% contained. Interstate-5 southbound was closed at Basilone, and northbound at Las Pulgas due to smoke and downed power lines. The fire escaped containment on the south flank, spreading southwest and parallel to Interstate-5. By afternoon the fire spotted across Interstate-5. While there was no threat to the nearby San Onofre Nuclear Power Plant, there were sporadic power outages in Camp Pendleton, and the Metro Link Rail line was temporarily shut down. The fire grew to 15,000 acres on October 25, and to over 21,000 acres by October 26. On October 27, the fire was 90% contained, evacuation orders were lifted, and power was restored to all affected areas of the camp.

The Ammo Fire was 100% contained on October 28, 2007.

**Figures shown reflect direct suppression cost estimates by stated agency. Other federal, state and local agency costs are not included. Additional expenses not related to direct suppression (rehabilitation, agency overhead, etc.) are not included.*

Buckweed

- **Incident#:** LAC-07232185
- **County:** Los Angeles
- **Agencies in Unified Command:** Los Angeles County Fire Department, USFS
- **Start Report Date:** October 21, 2007
- **Containment Date:** October 24, 2007
- **Total Acres:** 38,356
- **Direct Fire Suppression Cost:***
US Forest Service \$5,810,000
CAL FIRE \$2,135,148
- **Firefighters Assigned at Peak:** 1,157
- **Structures Destroyed:** 63
- **Structures Damaged:** 30
- **Firefighters Injured:** 1
- **Fatalities:** 0
- **Fuels:** Chaparral, mixed brush and grass
- **Cause:** Undetermined



The Buckweed Fire was reported near Mint Canyon Road and Sierra Highway at 12:55 p.m. on October 21, 2007.

It was rapidly spread by strong, gusty Santa Ana winds. By 4:30 p.m., about 2,000 acres had burned, Sierra Highway and many other roads were closed, and the fire was moving toward the city of Santa Clarita. At 5:43 p.m. the fire was reported to be about 10,000 acres, numerous structures had been destroyed, and another 200 were threatened. Evacuations were in progress for upper Bouquet Canyon, San Francisquito Canyon, and Green Valley areas. Evacuation centers were established at Hart High School, Saugus High School, Crown Valley Middle School, and Meadowlark School.

As of 8:25 a.m., on October 22, the Santa Ana winds continued. The area had burned nearly 30,000 acres, and at least 25 structures had destroyed. As the fire burned toward the Magic Mountain area of Santa Clarita, evacuations continued and now included Vasquez Canyon, Copperhill, and areas up to Spunky Canyon. A total of 3,800 residences as well as major electrical transmission lines were threatened. The L.A. County Sheriff, and Animal Control coordinated animal evacuations. Only residents were allowed into the evacuation areas. Both the Saugus Union School District and the Castaic School District cancelled classes. The incident exceeded capabilities of available firefighting resources.

By 2:00 p.m. the burn area exceeded 35,000 acres. It was estimated that 15,000 people were evacuated from 5,500 homes. The south flank slowed significantly when it ran into a sub-division surrounded by a greenbelt. The west flank held in San Francisquito Canyon. As winds eased later that afternoon, the fire spread slowed, containment lines held, containment increased and the threat to the communities diminished. It was noted that there were impacts to archeological sites along the service road to Drinkwater Reservoir and along Del Sur Ridge, and also that fires threatened the endangered the Red Legged frog, Arroyo toad and Stickleback fish. At 5:45 pm, conditions had improved, evacuations were lifted and residents were allowed return.

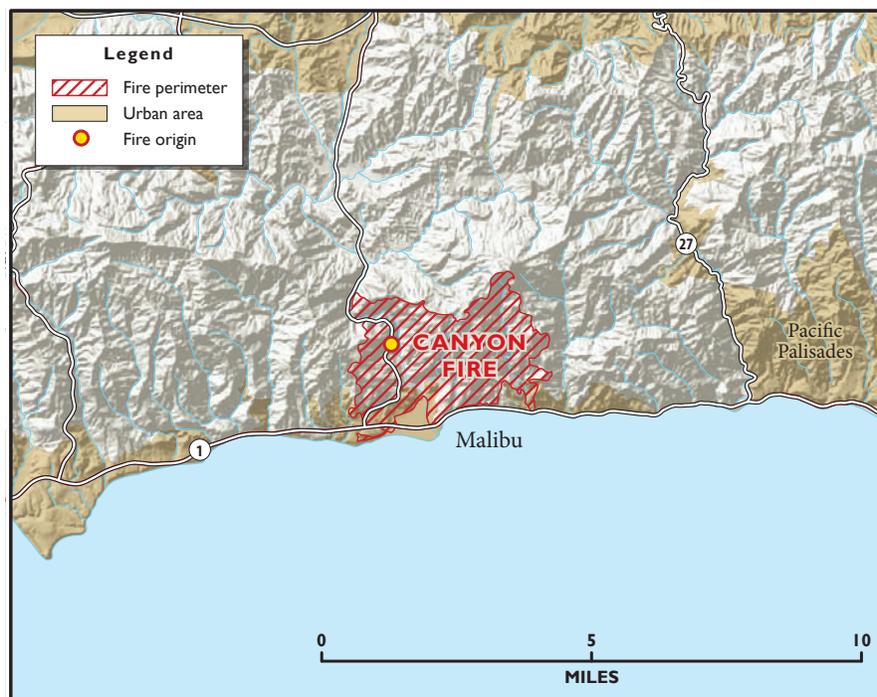
By 6:00 p.m. on October 23, containment was at 80%, and mop-up, patrol, and containment line improvement were the main focuses.

Both the Buckweed and nearby Magic Fires were 100% contained on October 24, 2007.

**Figures shown reflect direct suppression cost estimates by stated agency. Other federal, state and local agency costs are not included. Additional expenses not related to direct suppression (rehabilitation, agency overhead, etc.) are not included.*

Canyon

- **Incident#:** LAC-07231849
- **County:** Los Angeles
- **Agency in Command:** Los Angeles County Fire Department
- **Start Report Date:** October 21, 2007
- **Containment Date:** October 25, 2007
- **Total Acres:** 4,521
- **Direct Fire Suppression Cost:***
US Forest Service \$109,400
CAL FIRE \$5,846,256
- **Firefighters Assigned at Peak:** 1,765
- **Structures Destroyed:** 8
- **Structures Damaged:** 14
- **Firefighters Injured:** 3
- **Fatalities:** 0
- **Fuels:** Chaparral
- **Cause:** Power line



The Canyon Fire was reported at 4:55 a.m. on October 21, 2007, north of the Pacific Coast Highway near the community of Malibu, in Los Angeles County.

The wind-driven fire rapidly spread toward houses. By 6:30 a.m. the fire reached 500 acres following its historical footprint, burning east up Malibu Canyon, and west down-canyon into Malibu. By 9:30 a.m. the communities of Pepperdine & Piuma Canyon were evacuated, and over 200 homes were threatened. Three homes, one church, and two commercial buildings were destroyed and, one home was reported damaged.

By the end of the day 1,150 personnel were assigned to the fire, which had reached 2,200 acres, and was only 10% contained. There was a loss of electrical infrastructure over a large area of the Malibu coast. The Pacific Coast Highway was closed between Topanga Canyon and Kanan-Dune Rd; Malibu Canyon Road was closed between the Pacific Coast Highway and Piuma Rd. Evacuation centers were established at Agoura and Palisades High Schools. School closures were issued for October 22 at Malibu High School, Webster, Point Dume, Cabrillo, and Topanga Elementary Schools. The fire was considered to have a strong potential to move through high value residential and commercial properties, and historical sites. By the end of the first day, fire lines were holding, but there was concern over predictions of increased winds.

During the morning of October 22, winds were driving the fire toward Carbon Mesa and Sweetwater Mesa. Mandatory evacuations were in effect, and there were massive structure protection efforts in the Palm Canyon and Cross Creek areas. The fire headed northeast toward the Rambler Pacifica area. By 10:00 p.m., 3,800 acres were burning, 900 structures were threatened, and six residences and two commercial buildings had been destroyed. Nine other residences and five commercial buildings were damaged and containment was down to 8%. Winds and topography caused channeling down the Malibu canyons, and electrical power was lost over a large area of the Malibu coast.

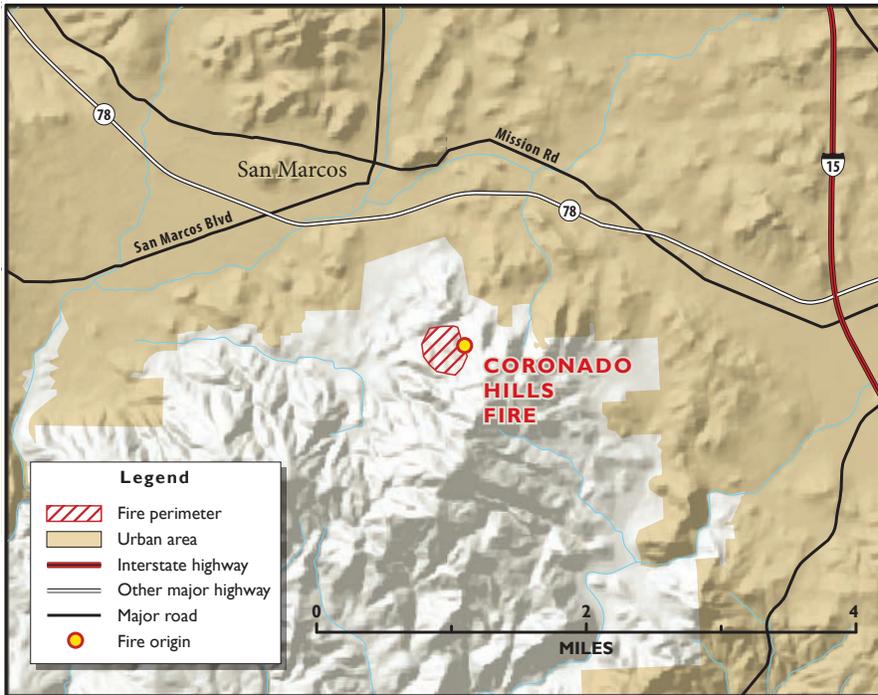
By the morning of October 23, the area burned had reached 4,400 acres. Although the winds decreased and firefighting efforts through the night were effective, containment stood at only 15% and several hundred structures were still considered threatened. Favorable weather conditions that evening enabled firefighters to hold the fire at Las Flores Ridge. Containment was at 75% and operations moved to extensive mop up. Demobilization of significant number of resources began.

The Canyon fire was 100% contained at 11:00 a.m. on October 25, 2007.

*Figures shown reflect direct suppression cost estimates by stated agency. Other federal, state and local agency costs are not included. Additional expenses not related to direct suppression (rehabilitation, agency overhead, etc.) are not included.

Coronado Hills

- **Incident#:** 20070005532
- **County:** San Diego County
- **Agency in Command:** San Marcos Fire Department
- **Start Report Date:** October 22, 2007
- **Containment Date:** October 22, 2007
- **Total Acres:** 250
- **Direct Fire Suppression Cost:***
US Forest Service -
CAL FIRE -
- **Firefighters Assigned at Peak:** 77
- **Structures Destroyed:** 2
- **Structures Damaged:** 0
- **Firefighters Injured:** 0
- **Fatalities:** 0
- **Fuels:** Chaparral
- **Cause:** Undetermined



The Coronado Hills Fire was reported at 1:46 a.m. on October 22, off of Atterbury Drive, south of the campus of California State University, San Marcos.

This fast moving fire grew to 300 acres, driven by Santa Ana winds gusting to 40 miles per hour. By 9:30 a.m., multiple structures had been destroyed. Fire was threatening the communities of Discovery Hills, Coronado Hills, and San Elijo Hills, Elfin Forest and Harmony Grove, and evacuations were in progress. Resources committed included 23 engines, a water tender, and three chief officers, for a total of 77 personnel.

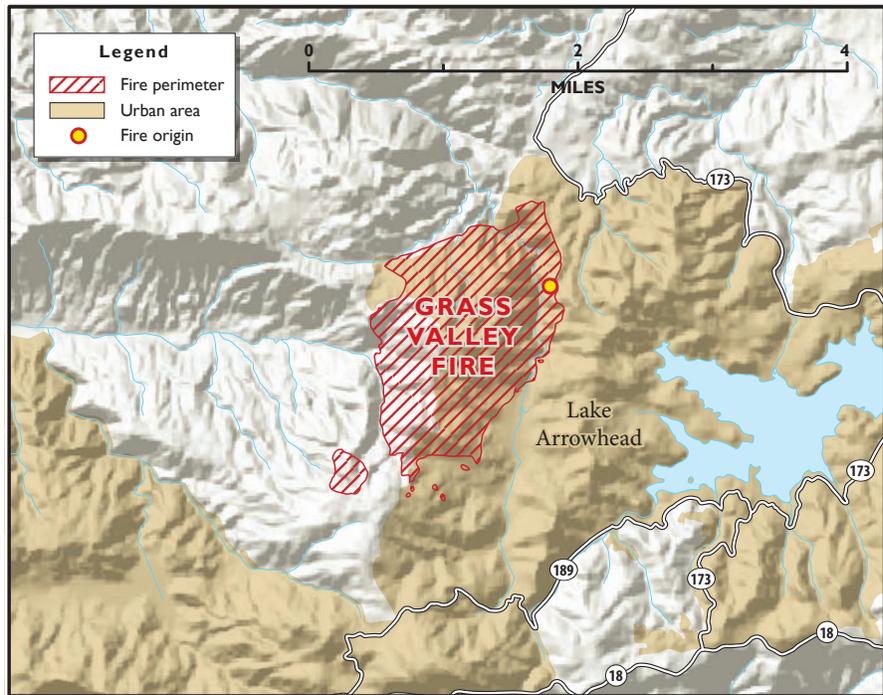
By 12:40 p.m. containment was still at 0%, multiple structures had been destroyed in Discover Hills and San Marcos and the flames were heading toward Elfin Forest and Harmony Grove, pushed by 40 mile per hour winds.

The aggressive initial attack paid off, and the Coronado Hills Fire was 100% contained at 3:25 p.m. on the same day it started.

**Figures shown reflect direct suppression cost estimates by stated agency. Other federal, state and local agency costs are not included. Additional expenses not related to direct suppression (rehabilitation, agency overhead, etc.) are not included.*

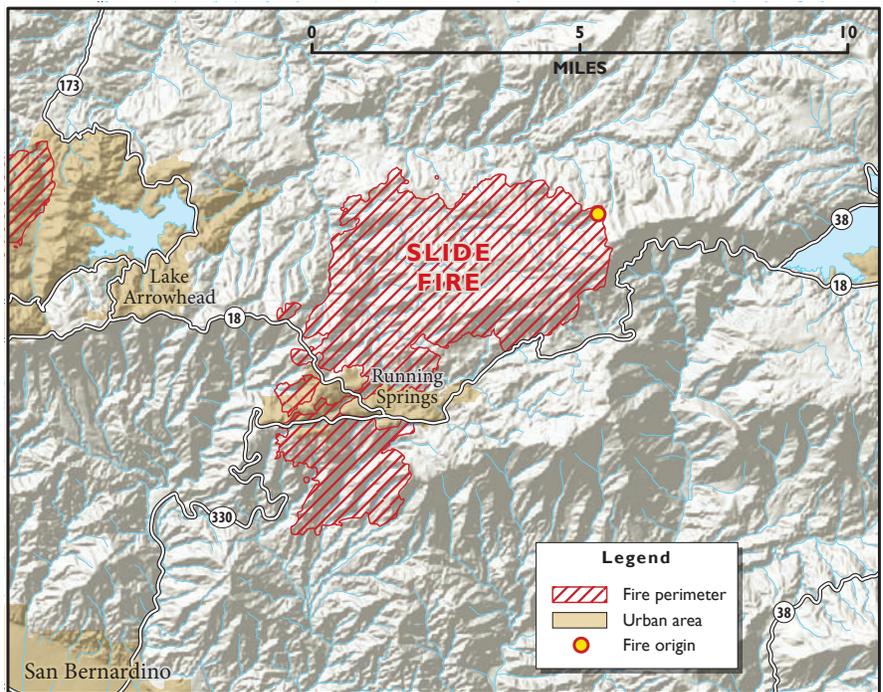
Grass Valley

- **Incident#:** BDF-10566
- **County:** San Bernardino
- **Agencies in Command:** USFS, San Bernardino County Fire, San Bernardino County Sherriff
- **Start Report Date:** October 22, 2007
- **Containment Date:** October 29, 2007
- **Total Acres:** 1,247
- **Direct Fire Suppression Cost:***
US Forest Service \$4,900,000
CAL FIRE \$767,330
- **Firefighters Assigned at Peak:** 1,051
- **Structures Destroyed:** 178
- **Structures Damaged:** 22
- **Firefighters Injured:** 1
- **Fatalities:** 0
- **Fuels:** Timber
- **Cause:** Power lines



Slide

- **Incident#:** BDF-10570
- **County:** San Bernardino
- **Agencies in Command:** USFS, San Bernardino County Fire, San Bernardino County Sherriff, Running Springs Fire Department
- **Start Report Date:** October 22, 2007
- **Containment Date:** October 31, 2007
- **Total Acres:** 12,759
- **Direct Fire Suppression Cost:***
US Forest Service \$13,545,000
CAL FIRE \$1,771,997
- **Firefighters Assigned at Peak:** 2,129
- **Structures Destroyed:** 315
- **Structures Damaged:** 0
- **Firefighters Injured:** 8
- **Fatalities:** 0
- **Fuels:** Equipment use
- **Cause:** Under Investigation



*Figures shown reflect direct suppression cost estimates by stated agency. Other federal, state and local agency costs are not included. Additional expenses not related to direct suppression (rehabilitation, agency overhead, etc.) are not included.

The Grass Valley Fire was reported at 5:08 a.m. on October 22, 2007, west of Lake Arrowhead in San Bernardino County. The Slide Fire started a little farther to the east at 8:02 p.m. that same day, close to Green Valley Lake near Running Springs in San Bernardino County.

Both fires were driven by extremely strong, gusty Santa Ana winds. Burning at an extreme rate of spread through timber, they posed an immediate threat to communities, timber, watershed and recreation areas. Several structures were threatened and mandatory evacuations were issued for Green Valley Lake and Arrow Bear.

By 1:30 p.m., it was estimated that 115 structures had been destroyed on the Slide Fire, and thousands of others were threatened. Evacuations were extended to include Arrowhead, Running Springs, and Twin Peaks. All roads into the mountain communities were closed. By nightfall the Slide Fire had grown to 1,500 acres and the Grass Valley fire to 500 acres. The large number of fires burning in Southern California made the lack of firefighting resources a major problem.

The fire burned fiercely through the night, and on morning of October 23 was still burning at an extreme rate of spread and new evacuations were issued for Lake Arrowhead and Deer Park Lodge. By 6:41 p.m., the Slide Fire had burned over 4,000 acres and 200 structures. The Grass Valley Fire reached 1,000 acres and destroyed 100 structures. The community of Running Springs also had structures destroyed. Green Valley, surrounded by fire, was evacuated. Firefighters were forced to disengage due to extreme fire behavior. Accurate damage reports were impossible to establish because the damage assessment teams were unable to gain access to the area. Evacuations are extended to Crestline, east to Snow Valley Ski Area. Mountains Community Hospital in Lake Arrowhead was evacuated of patients. Firefighters had been engaged for 36 hours without rest.

On October 24, CA-IMT #1 assumed command of the Slide Fire at 6:00 a.m. NorCal Team II remained in command of the Grass Valley Fire. Both incidents were unified in planning and resource allocation. The Slide Fire had burned over 5,000 acres and destroyed 200 structures. Damage assessment access remained a problem. The lack of firefighting resources, staffing, and rest have become larger issues. High-density residential properties, intermixed with bug-killed timber in areas with limited access, and continued adverse weather are all major factors working against suppression efforts. By afternoon, the wind direction shifts to the west-northwest, driving the fire in a new direction. The fires are now threatening Green Valley, Running Springs, Live Oak, Fredalba, Smiley Park, Calvary Chapel Camp, National Children's Forest and Visitors Center, Arrowbear Lake, Snow Valley, and Nordic Rim Ski Resort. All are evacuated.

By the morning of October 25, containment is still at 0% and the area burned in the Slide Fire is more than 11,000 acres. The Grass Valley Fire is now about 1,100 acres. As other fires in Southern California are coming under control, more firefighting resources become available, allowing progress in perimeter control. Progress is made over the next few days as more resources become available and the weather cooperates. The focus of firefighting efforts gradually shifts to mop-up and patrol in residential areas.

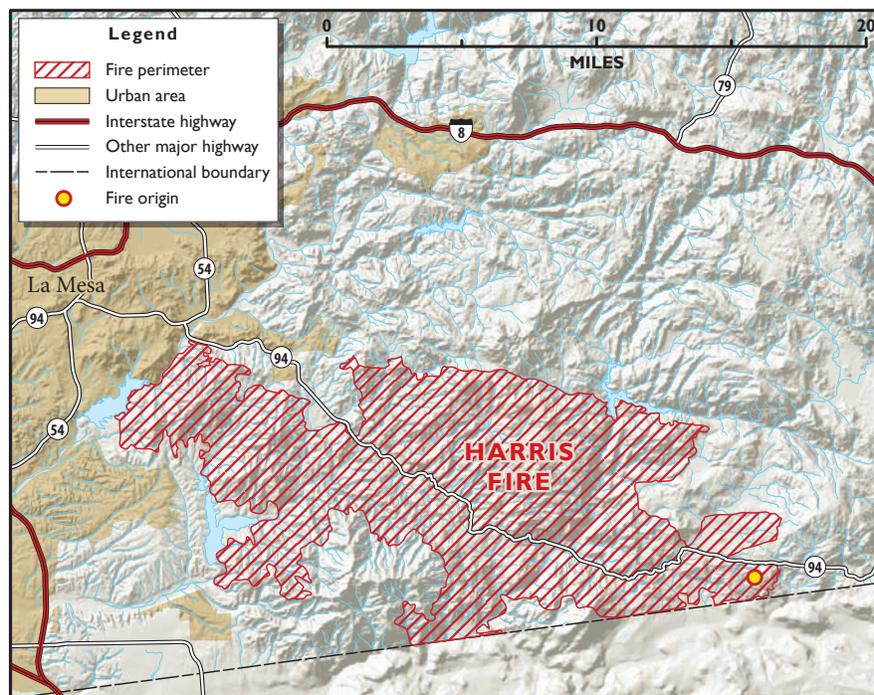
On October 28, the Grass Valley Fire is 95% contained, and Slide Fire is 85% contained. Threats to communities are diminished. Significant demobilization of firefighting resources is under way. By October 30, residents are allowed to return for site visits throughout the day. Highway 18 is completely re-opened on October 29.

The Grass Valley Fire was 100% contained on October 29, 2007.

The Slide fire was 100% contained on October 31, 2007.

Harris

- **Incident#:** MVU-010427
- **County:** San Diego
- **Agencies in Command:** CAL FIRE, USFS, San Diego City, Chula Vista, San Miguel
- **Start Report Date:** October 21, 2007
- **Containment Date:** October 31, 2007
- **Total Acres:** 90,440
- **Direct Fire Suppression Cost:***
US Forest Service \$5,030,000
CAL FIRE \$21,157,453
- **Firefighters Assigned at Peak:** 2,544
- **Structures Destroyed:** 373
- **Structures Damaged:** 259
- **Firefighters Injured:** 40
- **Fatalities:** 8
- **Fuels:** Brush and grass
- **Cause:** Undetermined



The Harris Fire was reported at 9:30 a.m., October 21, 2007, in a thickly vegetated draw east of the small community of Potrero.

The fire quickly spread through grass and tinder-dry brush and across the flats of Potrero Valley into the steep hills to the west. Evacuations were immediately ordered and ground forces concentrated their efforts on life and structure protection. Fixed-and-rotary-wing aircraft working under the most difficult conditions were pressed into action to support and protect ground forces engaged in firefights to save homes and lives. During this time the firefighters on CAL FIRE Engine 3387 were caught in a fire-storm trying to evacuate a home, resulting in one civilian death, one civilian burn victim, and four seriously burned firefighters. The engine was destroyed. In order to rescue the firefighters, the pilot of a US Forest Service contract helicopter made a heroic approach and landing to get to the firefighters and civilian who were injured.

The fire burned fiercely through the day and night, and by Monday evening had burned through several small communities and had charred 22,000 acres. Many structures were destroyed, multiple roads were closed, and the fire was still listed at only 5% containment. Aircraft remained grounded due to high winds. The San Diego General Electric Southwest major transmission line was shut off. Hundreds of structures remained threatened. Extreme fire was spreading to the west-southwest towards Otay Lake, and north into Lyon's Valley and Honey Springs Road. Threat extended to the communities of Potrero, Barrett Junction, Barrett Lake Lawson Valley, Jamul, Lyons Valley and Otay Mountain. Base Camp was moved to Gillespie Field.

Protecting lives and structures became the order of the day during the first three days of the fire. Despite evacuation orders, some citizens refused to evacuate, forcing firefighters to make rescues and plead with unwilling residents to leave, using valuable time that could have been used to protect other homes. In one case a CAL FIRE/Riverside County Type 1 strike team, ST RVC 6003A, used three engines and the Strike Team Leader to heroically rescue a disabled man from the garage of a home surrounded by fire.

**Figures shown reflect direct suppression cost estimates by stated agency. Other federal, state and local agency costs are not included. Additional expenses not related to direct suppression (rehabilitation, agency overhead, etc.) are not included.*

The winds continued unabated through Tuesday, October 23, pushing the 70,000-acre fire to the Chula Vista City limits and destroying an additional 100 homes in Deerhorn. The winds calmed but changed direction, pushing the fire to the north and east, toward Deerhorn and Lyons Valley, and prompting the evacuations of Lawson Valley and Carve Acre. By evening, 5,400 people had been evacuated, with additional evacuations ordered. Hundreds of structures had burned and thousands more threatened. Fire threatens the communication site on San Miguel Mountain, and the water treatment plant. The lack of firefighting resources due to the large number of fires in Southern California continues to hinder suppression efforts. Unified Command for the fire includes the U.S. Forest Service, CAL FIRE, San Diego City, Chula Vista and San Miguel.

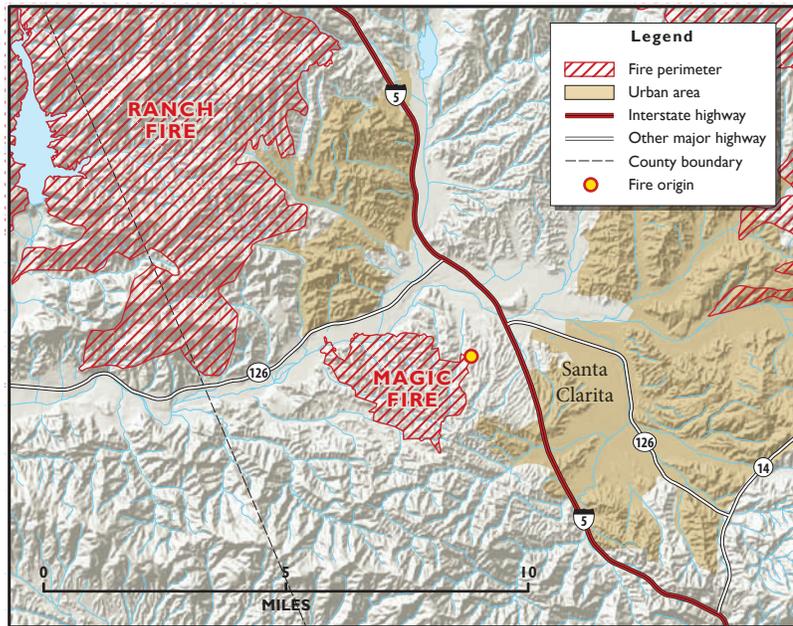
On October 24, the onshore flow moves the fire to the northeast. The fire was held at the edge of Chula Vista and San Miguel. Evacuations have been lifted for the 1000 Trails RV Park. During the next few days, fire behavior remains active on the north side with evacuations for the Lake Morena, Lawson Valley and Carve Acres areas ongoing. Structures are threatened along Highway 94 from Jamul on the east, to Jamacha on the west. Fire is a threat to the north side of the Cleveland National Forest, and is also moving east towards Lyons Valley, and burning Lyons Peak. On October 25 the fire exceeds 84,000 acres in size, but grows more slowly over the next several days as the weather become favorable for firefighters.

Residents are allowed to re-enter the Thousand Trails, Potrero, Tecate and western Jamul areas on October 26th. On October 27th evacuation orders are lifted for all areas. All residents are allowed to re-enter all fire areas on October 28.

The Harris Fire was 100% contained on October 31, 2007.

Magic

- **Incident#:** LAC-07233077
- **County:** Los Angeles
- **Agency in Command:** Los Angeles
County Fire Department
- **Start Report Date:** October 22, 2007
- **Containment Date:** October 24, 2007
- **Total Acres:** 2,824
- **Direct Fire Suppression Cost:***
US Forest Service \$125,000
CAL FIRE \$900,196
- **Firefighters Assigned at Peak:** 428
- **Structures Destroyed:** 0
- **Structures Damaged:** 0
- **Firefighters Injured:** 0
- **Fatalities:** 0
- **Fuels:** Chaparral
- **Cause:** Undetermined



The Magic Fire started shortly after 2:00 p.m., October 22, near the Six Flags Magic Mountain amusement park on the western side of Santa Clarita.

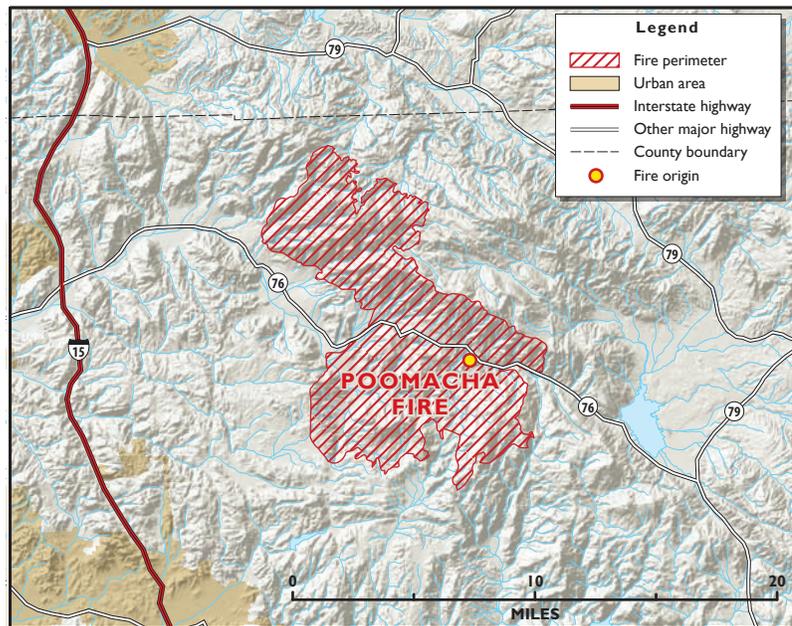
By October 23 the fire had grown to 1,200 acres. Only 20% contained, it was considered a threat to Simi Valley if the winds continued. However, weather conditions improved, and by evening there was little fire spread, and control lines were holding. Efforts shifted to mop-up and patrol.

The Magic Fire was 100% contained on October 24, 2007.

**Figures shown reflect direct suppression cost estimates by stated agency. Other federal, state and local agency costs are not included. Additional expenses not related to direct suppression (rehabilitation, agency overhead, etc.) are not included.*

Poomacha

- **Incident#:** MVU-010643
- **County:** San Diego
- **Agency in Command:** CAL FIRE, USFS
- **Start Report Date:** October 23, 2007
- **Containment Date:** November 13, 2007
- **Total Acres:** 49,410
- **Direct Fire Suppression Cost:***
 - US Forest Service \$6,842,500
 - CAL FIRE \$19,368,014
- **Firefighters Assigned at Peak:** 2,793
- **Structures Destroyed:** 217
- **Structures Damaged:** 12
- **Firefighters Injured:** 13
- **Fatalities:** 0
- **Fuels:** Chaparral
- **Cause:** Structure fire



The Poomacha Fire was reported on October 23, at 3:13 a.m., as a structure fire on the La Jolla Indian Reservation, and rapidly spread to the adjacent vegetation.

Reverse 911 was used to contact residents in an effort to evacuate the entire Highway 76 corridor on the first day of the fire. The combined lack of resources and extreme fire weather were so serious on the first day that firefighters could not take action on the fire. It grew from 3,000 acres to 23,000 acres in an hour-and-a-half on day one. Eight injuries were reported.

By the morning of October 24 the area burned had grown to 25,000 acres, and 50 structures had been destroyed. Structure protection remained a priority as several communities, the Palomar Observatory, and a communication tower were threatened.

On October 25, the fire merged with the south side of the Witch Fire.

On October 26, the perimeter control lines of the Poomacha Fire were tied to those for the Witch Fire. The burn area burned reached 42,000 acres, and containment was at 35%. Extensive damage assessment confirmed 78 structures destroyed. Fire has entered the Aqua Tibia Wilderness and strategies were implemented to reduce impacts. Work in the wilderness is slow due to steep terrain. Residents are allowed to re-enter some areas.

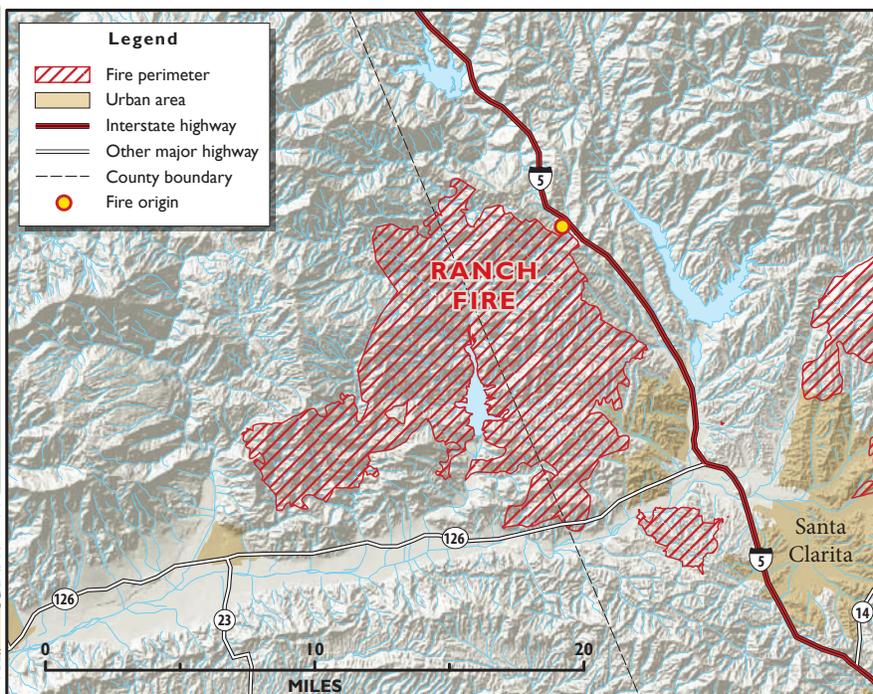
On October 27 the fire progressed to 45,000 acres and was 45% contained. The number of structures destroyed rose to 136, and the number of structures threatened declined from 2,000 to 500. On October 28, the fire perimeter encompasses 49,140 acres. Efforts for the rest of the incident shift toward securing the perimeter, mopping up, and addressing hot spots within the perimeter. Fourteen planes flew the fire on October 28, to contain the spread. It was the first day planes were able to fly in this area. Complete re-entry of residents is expected by evening. By November 1, infrared flights show very little heat left inside the fire perimeter.

The Poomacha Fire was 100% contained on November 13, 2007.

**Figures shown reflect direct suppression cost estimates by stated agency. Other federal, state and local agency costs are not included. Additional expenses not related to direct suppression (rehabilitation, agency overhead, etc.) are not included.*

Ranch

- **Incident#:** ANF-4306
- **County:** Los Angeles
- **Agencies in Command:** Los Angeles County
Fire Department, USFS
- **Start Report Date:** October 20, 2007
- **Containment Date:** October 30, 2007
- **Total Acres:** 58,401
- **Direct Fire Suppression Cost:***
US Forest Service \$9,945,000
CAL FIRE \$3,031,397
- **Firefighters Assigned at Peak:** 1,264
- **Structures Destroyed:** 10
- **Structures Damaged:** 2
- **Firefighters Injured:** 8
- **Fatalities:** 0
- **Fuels:** Chaparral
- **Cause:** Equipment use



The Ranch Fire started at 9:42 p.m., October 20, 2007, on the west side of Interstate-5, approximately seven miles northwest of the community of Castaic, in Los Angeles County, and was burning to the southwest toward Ventura County.

Santa Ana winds were blowing 25-to-30 miles per hour, and gusting to 40 miles per hour. The fire was spotting up to 1/2 mile, and by 6:00 a.m. October 21, it had burned 500 acres but was slowing down. The winds had calmed to 10 miles per hour, with gusts to 20 miles per hour, and the relative humidity rose to 45%. Additional resources arrived and there was no eminent threat to structures unless the winds picked up again. Three hours later at 9:00 a.m., the fire was still holding at 500 acres. However, the winds picked up again and spread the fire from a rural area without threat to structures, to 6,000 acres. By the end of the day, it threatened the communities of Fillmore, Piru, Ventura, Ojai, and the Condor Reserve and Sespe Wilderness areas.

Winds continued to drive the fire, and by the morning of October 23, the area burned exceeded 50,000 acres, and the fire became well established in Ventura County. If the winds continued, the Buckweed, Magic, and Ranch fires were expected to burn together in 24-to-48 hours.

By October 23, seven structures were reported destroyed, and Highway 126 was closed. An evacuation center was established at the Fillmore Veterans Memorial Building. Large animals were evacuated to the Ventura County Fairgrounds and small animals were moved to the Camarillo Animal Shelter. Evacuations occurred in Chiquito Canyon, Halsey Canyon, Val Verde, Hopper Canyon and toward Fillmore. Structure protection was provided for Hasley, Piru, Sespe, Fillmore, and structures along Highway 126.

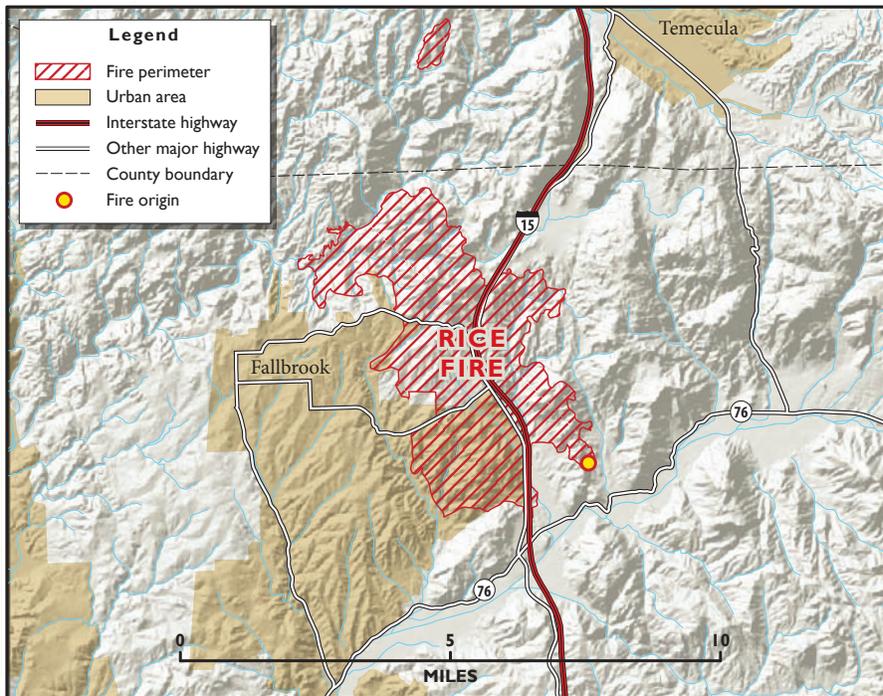
By the morning of October 24, the winds had calmed and fire activity was minimal with some topography-driven short distance runs; flames were visible from Interstate-5. Evacuations were lifted and efforts refocused on securing the perimeter and mopping up. Line construction was completed on the west perimeter of the fire on October 26; the fire was 97% contained by October 27.

The Ranch Fire was 100% contained on October 30, 2007.

**Figures shown reflect direct suppression cost estimates by stated agency. Other federal, state and local agency costs are not included. Additional expenses not related to direct suppression (rehabilitation, agency overhead, etc.) are not included.*

Rice

- **Incident#:** MVU-010502
- **County:** San Diego
- **Agencies in Command:** CAL FIRE, North County Fire Protection District
- **Start Report Date:** October 22, 2007
- **Containment Date:** October 28, 2007
- **Total Acres:** 9,472
- **Direct Fire Suppression Cost:***
US Forest Service —
CAL FIRE \$6,757,077
- **Firefighters Assigned at Peak:** 1,073
- **Structures Destroyed:** 248
- **Structures Damaged:** 0
- **Firefighters Injured:** 6
- **Fatalities:** 0
- **Fuels:** Grass and brush
- **Cause:** Human/Electrical



The Rice Fire was reported at 4:16 a.m. on October 22, burning into an agricultural area of Rice Canyon and initially threatening 250 structures.

Wind gusts of 40-to-50 miles per hour hampered early suppression efforts intended to keep fire within a perimeter defined by Rice Canyon to east, Interstate-15 to the west, Rainbow Height to north, and Highway 76 to south. Before 12:30 p.m. the fire had crossed Interstate-15 and Highway 395. By 3:30 p.m. on the first day, about 1,000 acres had burned, destroying 100 structures in Fallbrook and threatening up to a thousand others. The entire town of Fallbrook, as well as Fallbrook Hospital, was evacuated.

By the morning of October 23, the fire had burned 6,100 acres, numerous structures were destroyed or damaged, thousands more were threatened, and 20,000 avocado trees had been incinerated. As fire spread toward Santa Margarita and the Sandia Creek drainage, and it was feared that the Rice Fire would merge with the Rosa fire. By the end of the day, over 200 structures had burned, and the fire covered 7,500 acres. It was only 10% contained.

On day three, additional evacuations were ordered in the DeLuz area, north of Fallbrook. The fire covered 9,000 acres, and was moving toward Santa Margarita. The San Onofre main electrical transmission line was threatened.

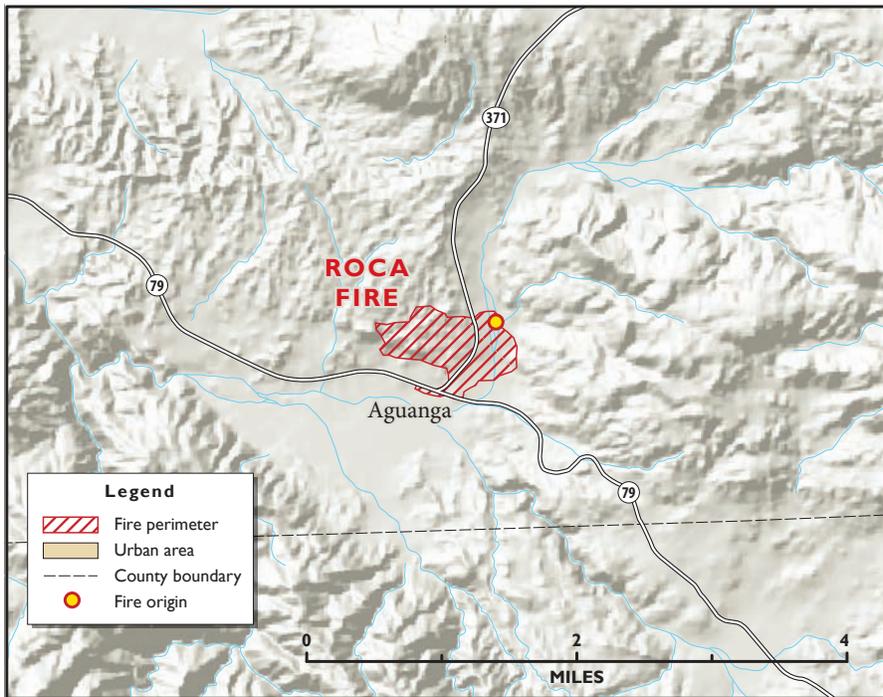
On the morning of October 25, fire spread slowed due to decreasing winds, and some residents were allowed to return home. Over the next two days, significant progress was made on fire line construction, increasing containment. Evacuation orders for all of Fallbrook lifted on October 27.

The Rice Fire was 100% contained on October 28, 2007.

**Figures shown reflect direct suppression cost estimates by stated agency. Other federal, state and local agency costs are not included. Additional expenses not related to direct suppression (rehabilitation, agency overhead, etc.) are not included.*

Roca

- **Incident#:** RRU-91948
- **County:** Riverside
- **Agency in Command:** CAL FIRE
- **Start Report Date:** October 21, 2007
- **Containment Date:** October 22, 2007
- **Total Acres:** 270
- **Direct Fire Suppression Cost:***
US Forest Service –
CAL FIRE \$353,267
- **Firefighters Assigned at Peak:** 303
- **Structures Destroyed:** 1
- **Structures Damaged:** 1
- **Firefighters Injured:** 1
- **Fatalities:** 0
- **Fuels:** Chaparral
- **Cause:** Undetermined



The Roca Fire started at 3:52 p.m. on October 21, 2007, driven by gusty Santa Ana winds blowing from the northeast at 40 miles per hour.

The rapidly spreading and spotting fire was burning on both sides of Highway 371 within 90 minutes of the start. Numerous structures were threatened and evacuations were quickly undertaken in the South Lake Riverside and Iguana areas. By 11:00 p.m. additional structures were threatened in Cottonwood, and evacuations were ordered at the Jojoba RV Resort. The fire threatened the Cleveland National Forest as it headed toward Temecula Creek and the Riverside-San Diego County Line, south of Highway 79.

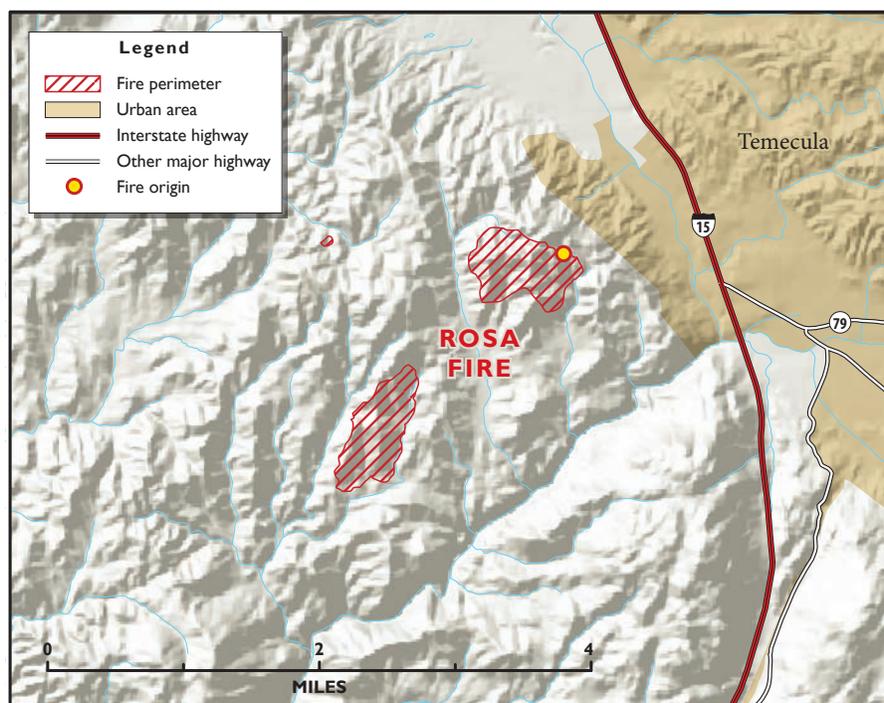
By the next morning, the fire's rate of spread had slowed.

The Roca Fire was contained by 8:00 a.m. on October 22, 2007.

**Figures shown reflect direct suppression cost estimates by stated agency. Other federal, state and local agency costs are not included. Additional expenses not related to direct suppression (rehabilitation, agency overhead, etc.) are not included.*

Rosa

- **Incident#:** RRU-93126, RRU-92560
- **County:** Riverside
- **Agency in Command:** CAL FIRE
- **Start Report Date:** October 22, 2007
- **Containment Date:** October 24, 2007
- **Total Acres:** 411
- **Direct Fire Suppression Cost:***
US Forest Service \$59,850
CAL FIRE \$670,486
- **Firefighters Assigned at Peak:** 192
- **Structures Destroyed:** 2
- **Structures Damaged:** 0
- **Firefighters Injured:** 0
- **Fatalities:** 0
- **Fuels:** Chaparral
- **Cause:** Arson



The Rosa Fire started as three separate fires at 11:10 p.m. on October 22, 2007, near Temecula.

Initial suppression efforts were hampered by wind gusts over 20 miles per hour, as well as difficult access to the fire, and poor water supply for firefighting. The Santa Rosa Plateau Ecological Reserve and the 33 KV transmission lines supplying power to Orange County were threatened. Evacuations occurred in De Luz, and an evacuation center was established at the Temecula Community Center for the evacuees.

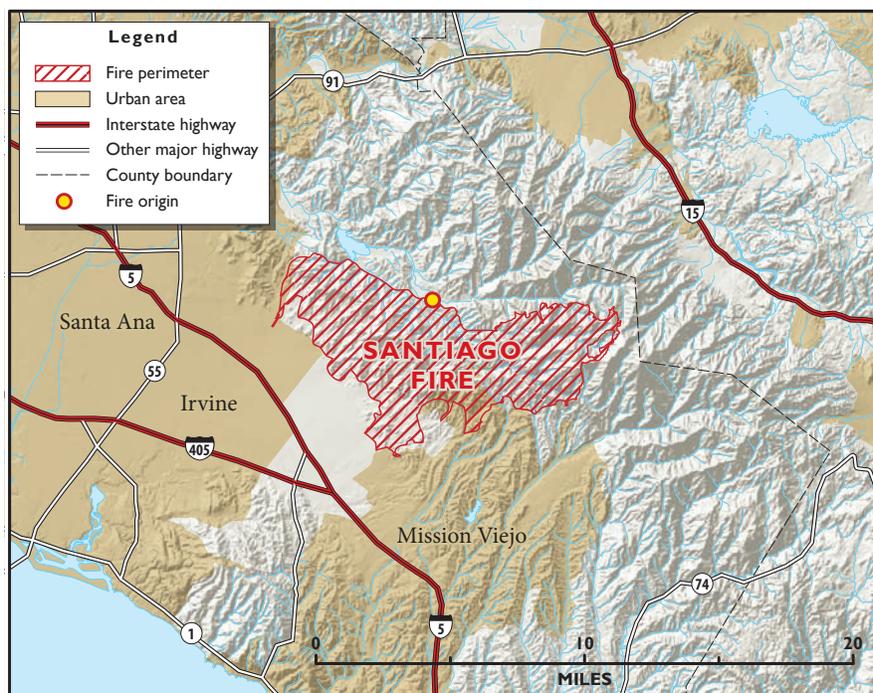
The fire was 70% contained by 6:45 a.m. the following morning, less than eight hours after it started. Evacuation and road closure restrictions were lifted at 5:00 p.m. on October 23.

The Rosa Fire was contained on October 24, 2007.

**Figures shown reflect direct suppression cost estimates by stated agency. Other federal, state and local agency costs are not included. Additional expenses not related to direct suppression (rehabilitation, agency overhead, etc.) are not included.*

Santiago

- **Incident#:** ORC-68555
- **County:** Orange
- **Agencies in Command:** Orange County Fire Authority, Orange County Sheriff, USFS, CAL FIRE
- **Start Report Date:** October 21, 2007
- **Containment Date:** November 8, 2007
- **Total Acres:** 28,400
- **Direct Fire Suppression Cost:***
US Forest Service \$10,325,000
CAL FIRE \$10,509,353
- **Firefighters Assigned at Peak:** 1,982
- **Structures Destroyed:** 26
- **Structures Damaged:** 20
- **Firefighters Injured:** 13
- **Fatalities:** 0
- **Fuels:** Chaparral
- **Cause:** Arson



The Santiago fire started at 5:55 p.m. on October 21, near Irvine in Orange County. The fire was making large runs with major spotting. Numerous structures were threatened to the south and west of the fire, and evacuations were ordered immediately. A Unified Command is established with Orange County Fire Authority, U.S. Forest Service and Orange County Sheriff's Department.

As of 6:35 a.m. October 22, gusty winds continued to spread the fire, which had grown to 8,800 acres, destroying one structure and damaging two others. Residences were threatened in the communities of Portola Hills, Silverado Canyon, and Foothill Ranch. During the day the wind blew 30-to-40 miles per hour, with gusts up to 60 miles per hour. The fire posed a major threat to over 2,000 homes in Foothill Ranch, and 700 structures in Silverado Canyon. The fire crossed into Silverado Canyon, spreading toward Modjeska, covering over 16,000 acres by nightfall. Throughout the first few days of the incident, the lack of available firefighting resources due to the large number of ongoing fires hampered suppression efforts.

On the morning of October 23, the fire threatened numerous communities along the Santa Ana Canyon corridor, and also along the San Onofre power grid. Structure protection was in place for the Portola Hills, Foothill Ranch, Modjeska and Santiago Canyon areas. Newly arriving firefighting resources helped meet some of the containment objectives. By afternoon 18,000 acres had burned, destroying 10 structures and two outbuildings, and threatening several thousand additional structures. Containment remained at 30%. Winds shifting from an offshore to an onshore flow complicated the firefighting effort. Mandatory evacuations were in place for Harris Grade, Live Oak Canyon, Trabuco Canyon, Silverado, Modjeska and Ladd Canyons. There were also threats to the Chino Edison power lines.

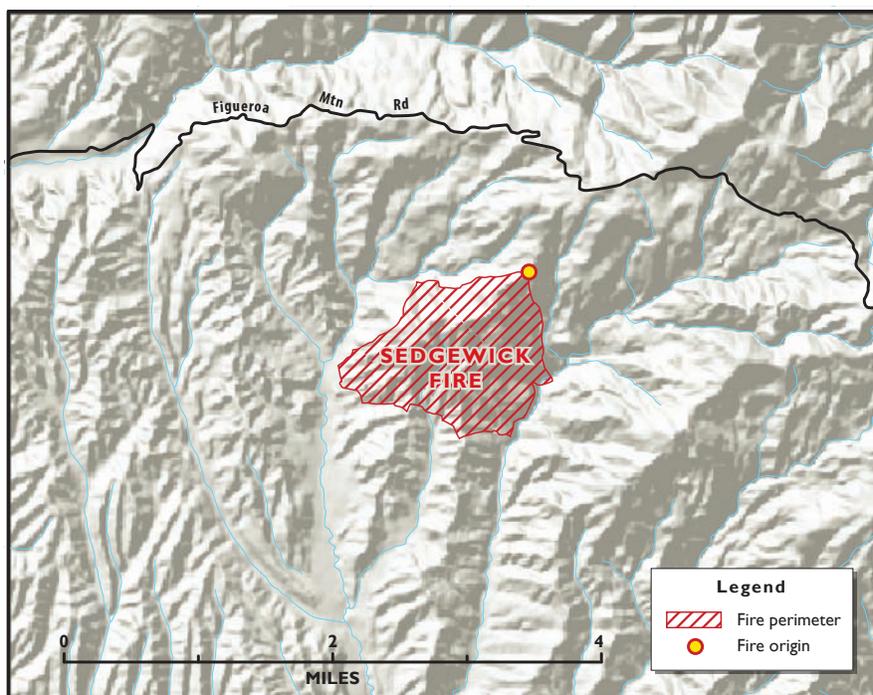
By the afternoon of October 24, the fire had spread to the northeast and the south. Good progress was made overnight in the Modjeska Canyon area. On October 25, the fire progressed to Modjeska Peak, has burned 27,000 acres, and continues to burn north toward Riverside County. For the next several days the fire expands more slowly as weather conditions become more favorable. Containment lines are established and shored up. The focus shifts to mop-up and containing flare-ups that occur in unburned islands within the fire perimeter. All evacuation orders are lifted by November 1.

The Santiago Fire was 100% contained on November 8, 2007.

**Figures shown reflect direct suppression cost estimates by stated agency. Other federal, state and local agency costs are not included. Additional expenses not related to direct suppression (rehabilitation, agency overhead, etc.) are not included.*

Sedgewick

- **Incident#:** LPF-1783
- **County:** Santa Barbara
- **Agencies in Command:** USFS, Santa Barbara County Fire Department
- **Start Report Date:** October 21, 2007
- **Containment Date:** October 23, 2007
- **Total Acres:** 710
- **Direct Fire Suppression Cost:***
US Forest Service \$3,465
CAL FIRE \$1,053,945
- **Firefighters Assigned at Peak:** 516
- **Structures Destroyed:** 0
- **Structures Damaged:** 0
- **Firefighters Injured:** 0
- **Fatalities:** 0
- **Fuels:** Grass
- **Cause:** Power lines



The Sedgewick fire was reported at 6:00 a.m., October 21, south of Figueroa Mountain in Santa Barbara County.

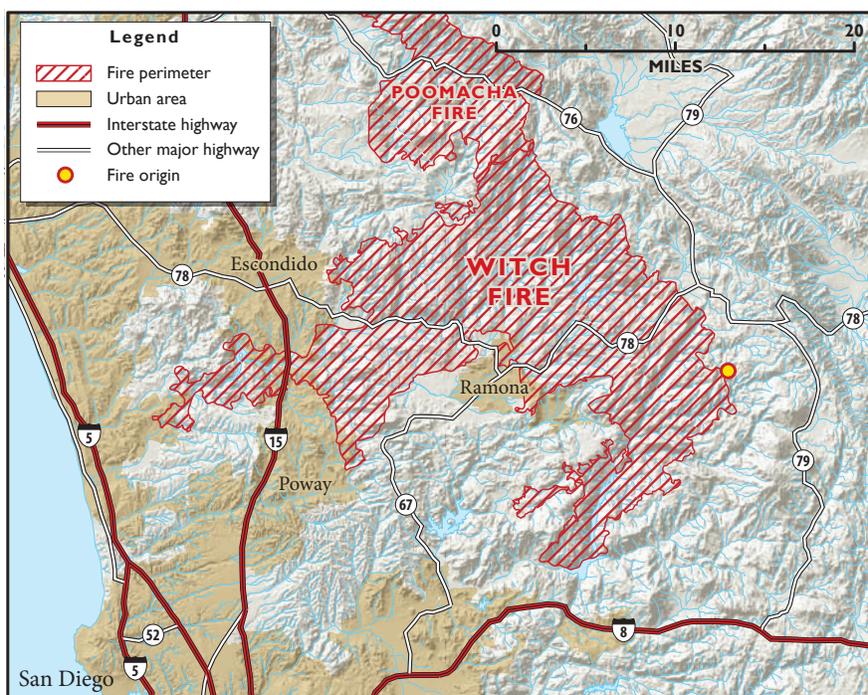
About 450 homes were threatened. Evacuation warnings were posted for the Woodstock area. By the afternoon of October 22, the fire was 75% contained, and resources were released to help the efforts on other ongoing fires. Arcing from electrical power lines is suspected to be the cause of the fire.

The Sedgewick Fire was contained at 6:00 a.m., October 23, 2007.

**Figures shown reflect direct suppression cost estimates by stated agency. Other federal, state and local agency costs are not included. Additional expenses not related to direct suppression (rehabilitation, agency overhead, etc.) are not included.*

Witch

- **Incident#:** MVU-010432
- **County:** San Diego
- **Agencies in Command:** CAL FIRE, USFS, Heartland Fire Zone, Rancho Santa Fe FPD, San Diego County FS, Poway, Escondido
- **Start Report Date:** October 21, 2007
- **Containment Date:** October 31, 2007
- **Total Acres:** 197,990
- **Direct Fire Suppression Cost:***
US Forest Service \$5,393,500
CAL FIRE \$17,792,887
- **Firefighters Assigned at Peak:** 2,883
- **Structures Destroyed:** 1,624
- **Structures Damaged:** 103
- **Firefighters Injured:** 40
- **Fatalities:** 2
- **Fuels:** Chapparal
- **Cause:** Power lines



The Witch Fire was reported at about 12:35 p.m. on October 21, 2007, east of Ramona in San Diego County.

By the end of the first day, the fire was well established in the Witch Creek drainage, had jumped Interstate-15 and burned multiple structures in Ramona, Rancho Bernardo and Poway, and grown to near 10,000 acres in size. Communities threatened included Ramona, San Diego Country Estates, Barona Mesa, Barona Indian Reservation, Poway and San Pasqual. Widespread evacuations were in progress.

At approximately 4:00 a.m., October 22, the Guajito Fire was reported south of the San Diego Wild Animal Park, burning in the San Pasqual River drainage. Within 30 minutes it had burned west to I-15, causing the CHP to close the highway in both directions and disrupting the evacuation of communities threatened by the Witch Fire. The Guajito Fire burned under I-15 toward Rancho Bernardo, and later in the day merged with the Witch Fire.

By the evening of October 22, the fire had blown up to 145,000 acres, with an estimated 500 structures destroyed and another 250 damaged. The fire, pushed by the strong Santa Ana winds, was burning rapidly and produced long range spotting up to 1/4 mile in front of the fire. Thousands of structures were threatened. Much of the fire was burning between the 2003 Paradise and Cedar fire burns in 25-year-old fuel.

On the morning of October 23, at 8:30 a.m., the fire had already burned 165,000 acres but was only 1% contained. The wind pushed the fire to the west-and-southwest at a rapid rate, with long range spotting. Thousands of structures remained threatened. At 1:50 p.m., it is reported that the fire has grown to 200,000 acres and still only 1% contained. In the last three hours, 100 homes have burned in the communities of Rancho Santa Fe, Harmony Grove, Valley Center, Escondido and Valley Center. By 5:50 p.m., the perimeter growth had slowed and the area burned remained the same. Structures were destroyed in the additional communities of Rancho San Diego, Millar Ranch, Indian Springs and Jamul; all had all been evacuated. Evacuation centers were set up.

**Figures shown reflect direct suppression cost estimates by stated agency. Other federal, state and local agency costs are not included. Additional expenses not related to direct suppression (rehabilitation, agency overhead, etc.) are not included.*

By October 24, the Santa Ana winds had ended and the winds shifted onshore. Fire spread was greatly reduced. Damage estimates now tallied 805 structures destroyed, and 375 damaged. Communities threatened now include the additional communities of Julian, Pine Hills, Rincon, and Rancho Bernardo.

The Poomacha Fire merges with the Witch Fire on October 25. The Structure Assessment Team confirms that 69 homes were destroyed in Escondido, 85 in Poway, 480 in San Diego City, and more than 600 in San Diego County. Residents begin to return to some areas of Poway, Escondido, Rancho Santa Fe, San Diego City, Ramona, and Rancho Bernardo. There is increased fire activity in the El Capitan area and south of Lake Henshaw, but this occurs with no significant fire spread.

As fire behavior moderates from October 26 to October 31, suppression efforts shift to completion of the fire line perimeter, rehabilitation, and damage assessment. Evacuations are lifted, people return to their communities and demobilization of firefighting resources occurs.

The Witch Fire was 100% contained at 197,990 acres on October 31, 2007.