



KING FIRE FACTS

FIRE SUPPRESSION

- King Fire started September 13, 2014
- Human caused – arson
- Burned 97,717 acres on the Eldorado National Forest and on private timberlands
- Burned 63,536 acres on Eldorado National Forest
- Made a major run of 15 miles on September 17 burning 50,014 acres
- Total acres of high severity burn was 48,526 or 50% of the fire area, including 17,265 acres on private land and 31,261 acres of National Forest lands, with 90% tree mortality or more
- Fire was 100% contained on Oct. 10, 2014
- Approximate suppression cost \$117 million
- Total personnel assigned at the peak of the fire 8,002
- Suppression Resources: 97 Type 1 crews, 85 Type 2 crews, 102 Dozers, 568 Engines, 23 Helicopters
- Structures Burned: 80 (12 residences, 68 other type)
- 2,830 people evacuated
- 393 animals displaced
- 393.4 miles of hose
- 981, 441 gallons of retardant
- 2,550,267 total gallons of water
- 35 drop points
- 694 hours Rotor wing; 218 hours Fixed wing air operations flight time
- 17,502 pounds of air cargo delivered
- 3 spike camps
- 106 miles of dozer line
- 29 miles of hand line
- 107 miles of road used as fireline
- 2 firefighter entrapments
- 12 fire shelter deployments
- 1 aviation accident
- 2 dozers sustaining significant fire damage (burned)



BURNED AREA EMERGENCY RESPONSE

- The **Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) Assessment** was completed on October 10, 2014, recommending actions to protect human life and safety; property; natural resources; and cultural and heritage resources.
- The **King Post-Fire BAER Program** was awarded just over \$3 million to implement recommendations in the BAER Assessment including hazard tree falling, road drainage system improvements, erosion control and noxious weed removal treatments.
- **Aerial mulching** treated a total of 1,265 acres with rice straw for erosion control, with an emphasis on protecting 11 Pines Road, and including 250 acres funded by Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD) on USFS lands above Brush Creek Reservoir

KING FIRE RESTORATION PROJECT

- The **Purpose and Need for Action** were to:
 - Reduce the risk from falling dead, dying, and damaged trees that pose a significant safety concern to forest visitors and workers, and create a hazard to private property, infrastructure, and cultural resources.
 - Remove dead trees in strategic fire management areas to improve the agency's ability to manage and control future fires.
 - Actively manage severely burned areas to facilitate restoration and resilience.
 - Balance active management with the retention of important attributes of post-fire habitat at the landscape scale and within treatment areas to support the diversity and abundance of species.
 - Expediently recover timber killed by the fire commensurate with available markets for the purpose of generating funds to offset the cost of restoration activities and contribute to societal needs for wood products.
 - Promote scientific research to increase knowledge regarding the effects of large fires on the environment, how to reduce the risk of future fires, and how to restore resilient forests after fires.
- A **Record of Decision** was signed September 2, 2015 to treat 16,688 acres or 26% of the National Forest System lands that burned in the King Fire. The decision included:
 - **Salvage** of commercial trees killed by the fire and fuels treatments on 15,739 acres
 - **Roadside hazard tree removal** along 198 miles of roads
 - **Erosion control and rehabilitation treatments** on 227 acres of watershed sensitive area
 - **Reforestation** on 10,609 acres
 - **Prescribed burning** of 2,100 acres in the Rubicon Canyon