



2016

High Country Community
Wildfire Protection Plan

Amador Fire Safe Council

DATE: September 19, 2016
TO: Amador County Board of Supervisors
FROM: Amador Fire Safe Council
SUBJ: High Country Community Wildfire Protection Plan

It is with great pleasure that the Amador Fire Safe Council (AFSC) submits the attached High Country Community Wildfire Protection Plan (HCCWPP) for approval by the Amador Board of Supervisors. We recommend your approval.

This plan is the culmination of many years of work achieved through Title III funding. It incorporates all the public input received during the review process. The plan is the result of cooperation between the USDA Forest Service, USDI Bureau of Land Management, CAL FIRE, Sierra Pacific Industries, PG&E, Amador Fire Protection District, and many volunteers, not the least of which is John Hofmann, Natural Resource Advisor to the Amador County Board of Supervisors.

John Hofmann worked tirelessly to complete the HCCWPP as he understood that active forest management is the solution to virtually all forest health challenges. For this reason, the AFSC wishes to dedicate this plan to John Hofmann.

We will be bringing the CWPP before the Board for final approval action on September 27, 2016. We hope the Board of Supervisors agrees with our recommendation for approval of the plan and its dedication

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Chapter 1 - Plan Introduction

Introduction

The High Country CWPP is collaboration between several organizations and government agencies. These include the Amador County Board of Supervisors (BOS), Amador Fire Safe Council (AFSC), Sierra Pacific Industries (SPI), Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E), CAL FIRE, and Eldorado National Forest, Amador Ranger District (USFS).

The Amador Fire Safe Council is the lead agency for this plan. The Council's Board of Directors and other citizens acted as the steering committee for the project. A core-working group comprised of representatives from the AFSC, CAL FIRE, and Amador County Board of Supervisors, USFS, and PG&E was responsible for preparing the draft plan for the steering committee and community stakeholders.

The High Country Community Wildfire Protection Plan compliments five existing plans adopted by the Amador County Board of Supervisors. These plans are the Amador County General Plan (2004), the Amador County County-wide Community Wildfire Protection Plan (2005), the Amador County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (2006), the Pioneer Volcano Community Conservation and Wildfire Protection Plan (2012) and the Pine Grove Community Conservation and Wildfire Protection Plan (2014).

Funding for the High Country CWPP is derived from the Secure Rural Schools Act/Title III funds.

High Country CWPP Purposes and Objectives

- To reduce wildfire risk to communities, municipal water supplies, and other at-risk Federal land through a collaborative process of planning, prioritizing, and implementing hazardous fuel reduction projects;
- To enhance efforts to protect watersheds and address threats to forest and rangeland health, including catastrophic wildfire, across the landscape.

High Country CWPP Objectives

- Protect human life
- Protect property from wildfires
- Minimize ignitions
- Decrease wildfire intensity and damage
- Protect important public and private infrastructure

INTRODUCTION TO THE HIGH COUNTRY PLANNING UNIT

The High Country Planning Unit is located in the eastern end of Amador County (See Executive Summary, Plate 2 – High Country Base Map). Its eastern boundary is the Alpine County line at Kirkwood. The western boundary follows a north-to-south line at approximately the Dew Drop fire station on Highway 88, from the Cosumnes River in the north to the Mokelumne River in the south.

Figure 1. Public Land Managers in the High County Planning Unit

USDI Bureau of Land Management	The Mother Lode Office	1,533 ⁵²
USDA Forest Service Eldorado National Forest	Amador Ranger District	786,994

Chapter 2 – High Country CWPP Planning Unit Fire Safe Planning Process

High Country CWPP Planning Unit Boundaries

This Fire Plan covers the entirety of the High Country Planning Unit as identified in the 2005 Amador County Community Wildfire Protection Plan. See Executive Summary, Plate 2 – High Country Base Map.

Process and Plan Development

The Amador Fire Safe Council began the process of updating the 2005 Amador County Community Wildfire Protection Fire Plan in 2008. The 2005 County-wide CWPP divided the county into nine planning units. Each planning unit represents a distinct wildfire environment and fire protection problem.

Rather than rewrite the entire plan, the AFSC decided to review and rewrite each planning unit separately starting with the most at-risk planning unit. Thus, this process is a partial update of the 2005 County-wide plan.

In January 2012, a rewrite of the most at-risk area Pioneer/Volcano Planning Unit was completed. High Country is the second most at-risk – area in the county.

While the 2005 plan took a broad countywide view and recommended landscape scale projects designed to reduce damage from large wildfires, this update is focused more locally



Figure 1 – Working Group Planning Session

Greater emphasis is given to neighborhood and community risks that can be mitigated by an individual property owner, community group, local government agency, non-profit, state agency, corporation or federal agency. Issues like evacuation water supplies, defensible space, local fuel reduction, ingress and egress and signage are at the forefront, while also including large landscape scale projects. The 2005 plan recommendations are included in this plan also with additional large fuel reduction projects identified during the planning process.

The Community Wildfire Planning process is by its very nature a community effort. Great importance is placed on the desire of the community concerning what the plan contains. To facilitate input from the community, the plan writes hold a series of public meetings. Unfortunately, these meetings were poorly attended. However, the core working group and steering committee includes many individuals from within the planning unit.

Community Meetings

Initial Meetings

Two community meetings will be held in two centrally-located places during the summer of 2016: the first at the Amador County Board of Supervisors Chambers in Jackson, and the second at the Up Country Council facility in Pioneer. The purpose of the meeting is to introduce interested community and agency members to the High Country Plan project. At this meeting, the working group responsible for preparing the draft plan will be introduced.

One of the goals in developing the High County Fire Plan is to educate residents regarding fire safety and defensible space. Therefore, the planning process is designed to maximize public input.



Community/Neighborhood Meetings

Community Outreach

An outreach effort is made to encourage public participation in these meetings by:

- Recording public comments by residents and community associations voiced at the meetings and through any other correspondence.
- All draft documents will be posted on AFSC website
- Draft review will be announced at multiple public meetings through the review period

Public Comment Process

In addition to the meetings that generate local data, the public will be provided another opportunity to contribute to this document during the public review of the draft Fire Plan. The draft of the plan will be posted on the AFSC website. A press release to local media outlets will notify stakeholders of the posting, inviting all residents of the study area to comment and make suggestions regarding the plan.

Figure 2. Comments to Public Draft of the High Country Fire Plan

Comments submitted from (Name and Affiliation)	Date Received	Comments
Ciro Toma – Plasses Resort	August 24, 31	We are not on a USFS use permit. We have an Emergency Response Plan. We have water storage (20,000 gallons) and some 4” mains with 2” standpipes. Access road is not “poorly paved”. Our well is now propane powered. Total sites are 190+ which includes 80+ seasonal RV sites where people stay mid-June through mid-September. This also includes the horse sites. Even when we are closed the water tanks and mainline remain full and available. .

Figure 3. Stakeholder Representatives and Date invited to participate

Agency/Stakeholder Group	Representative	Date Invited to Participate
PG&E	Matt Waverly	2014
AFSC	Cathy Koos Breazeal	2011
CAL FIRE (representing local battalion)	Charles Blankenheim, Battalion Chief	2011
CAL FIRE (representing Unit Chief)	Chris, Post, Division Chief	2011
USFS	Paul Leusch, Chief	
Amador County BOS	John Hofmann, Consultant	2011
SPI	Craig Ostergaard	2011

Steering Committee

A Steering Committee was established to oversee development of the Fire Plan and to ensure its compliance as a Community Wildfire Protection Plan. The steering committee included all members of the AFSC and other community members. The purpose of the committee is:

- To provide oversight to the planning process
- To meet the requirements of the CWPP of the National Fire Plan
- To ensure that the Plan meets the needs of all sectors of the High Country Planning Unit in terms of fire safety and prevention

The Steering Committee members represent a broad cross section of interest in Amador County. The committee had access to technical advisers from local government, BLM Management and CAL FIRE. Oversight of the planning process by this committee ensures that the plan meets the applicable parts of the collaboration requirements of a CWPP.

Steering Committee Members:

- Steve Bonner, President
- Rebecca Brown, Vice President
- Jan Bray, Secretary
- John Heissenbuttel, Treasurer
- Connie Gonsalves, Director
- Patrick Minyard, Director
- Richard Yarnell, Director
- Paul Maben, Director
- Frank Leschinsky, Director
- Jim Simmons, Retired CAL FIRE Unit Chief, Advisor

Chapter 3 – Risk Assessment

Two fire analyses are used in this CWPP to establish the overall fire risk. In 2012, the Forest Service and several other agencies assessed the fire risk in the Mokelumne River Watershed as part of a grant-funded Avoided Cost Study. The assessment was a “relative” risk assessment, comparing the risk to other areas within the Mokelumne River Watershed. The highest risk was in the lower elevations, particularly in Calaveras County, where the Butte Fire burned in 2015 and further east in the Watershed below West Point. All other areas in the Watershed were compared to that area and rated the same or less risk. CAL FIRE has maintained a more absolute fire risk assessment for the State which examines a number of factors including slope, topography, vegetation and structures. This CWPP uses the CAL FIRE rating system as the foundation of the risk assessment, using the Avoided Cost Study assessment for confirmation and to consider relative risk for prioritization. It also considers the risk and disruption to lives from evacuations and the potential loss of infrastructure.

3 Risk Assessments: Identifying and Evaluating Assets At-risk

Assets at-risk (also called Values at-risk) are those assets, either natural or manmade, that are at-risk from wildfire. The Tables in this chapter evaluate the assets at-risk identified during the development of the High Country Planning Unit.

3.1 Structures and Other Development Assets

The High Country Planning Unit has a mixed zoning consisting of private, industrial timberland; national forest; grazing allotments; recreation; a trans-Sierra highway; numerous smaller roads and spurs; small cabin tract communities; utility transmission lines; a large ski resort; one town; lakes and rivers.

3.2 Designation of At-Risk Communities

The Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA) directs Community Wildfire Protection Plans to designate At-Risk Communities. In general, the Act defines At-Risk Communities as a group of homes and other structures with basic infrastructure and services, conducive to a large-scale wildfire which poses a significant threat to human life or property.

3.3 Designation of Wildland Urban Interface

The Healthy Forest Restoration Act encourages the development of Community Wildfire Protection Plans under which communities will designate their Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI). HFRA defines a WUI as an area within or adjacent to an at-risk community or evacuation route for an at-risk community. The distance may be defined by miles or geographical features such as a road or ridge top.

3.4 Municipal Water Supply System

The Healthy Forest Restoration Act encourages fuel reduction projects that protect “municipal water supply systems” including reservoirs, canals, ditches, flumes, laterals, pipes, pipelines, and other surface facilities and systems constructed or installed for the collection, impoundment, storage, transportation, or distribution of drinking water.

Avoided Cost Study – Relative Fire Analysis

At-Risk Community	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity	Fire Hazard	CAL FIRE Fire Hazard Severity Zones	Overall Fire Risk
Kirkwood	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate
Kirkwood Lake	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate
Silver Lake	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate
Mud Lake	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate
Bear River	East: Very High Northwest: High South: Moderate	Moderate to Very High	Low to High	Very High	Very High
Lumberyard	High	Moderate -High	Low - High	Very High	High
Hams Station	Moderate	Very High	Moderate – High	Very High	Very High
Cooks Station	Moderate	Very High	Moderate – High	Very High	Very High
Dew Drop	Moderate	High	Low - Moderate	Very High	Very High
Tiger Creek	Moderate	High	Moderate	Very High	Very High
Salt Springs	Low to Very High	Low to Very High	Very Low to High	Very High	High
Other At-risk Assets					
Salt Springs State Game Refuge	Low to Very High	Low to Very High	Very Low to High	Very High	High
Miscellaneous Structures	Low to High	Low to Very High	Very Low to Moderate	Very High	Very High
Historical Sites	Very Low	Low	Very Low	Moderate - Very High	Moderate
Primitive Lands	Very High	Low to Very High	Very Low to Very High	Very High	High
Private Forest Lands	High	High	Low to Mod	Very High	Very High
Forest Activities	Low to Very High	Low to Very High	Very Low to High	Very High	Very High

At-Risk Community	Risk and Recommendations	Type and Payment Method	Priority
<p>Kirkwood Community Kirkwood, California</p>	<p>Overall Fire Risk Rating: Moderate. CAL FIRE assesses the forests surrounding this community as moderate fire severity. The forests are relatively open with scattered granite slopes and hilltops. The burn probability, intensity and hazard are low compared to other areas of the CWPP; however, the treatment priority is elevated due to the importance of local communities, historical sites and recreational facilities.</p> <p>Protection Measures: WUI: Establish a WUI zone surrounding the Kirkwood Community, starting from the Carson Spur and running the full length of Thimble Peak Ridge on the West, to Melissa Coray Peak on the South, around Emigrant Lake following the ridge back down to Caples Lake on the East, and on the north from the Caples Lake western dam down Highway 88 to the Carson Spur.</p> <p>Major Fuelbreaks: establish major fuelbreaks along 1,000' on both sides of prominent ridges.</p> <p>Evacuation Route: Maintain safe fuel loading along Kirkwood Meadows Drive, East Meadows Drive and Devils Gate Road for a distance of 300 feet from road edge and 1,000 feet from road edge along Highway 88.</p>	<p>Mechanical thinning (commercial and pre-commercial), mastication, tractor pile and burn, hand chipping, herbicide applications, understory burning, grazing, and pruning.</p>	<p>Moderate</p>
<p>Blue Lakes and Caples Lake are located on Highway 88 along the northern boundary of the High Country Planning Unit. The lakes supply water for power production and municipal water supplies to the El Dorado Irrigation District.</p>			
<p>Kirkwood, California 95646, Population 105; combination of vacation and permanent homes, one gas station, several restaurants, Kirkwood Inn and the historic Kirkwood Inn (Historic Site #40, 1864); all in SRA. This community is geographically located in El Dorado, Alpine and Amador Counties.</p> <p>Kirkwood PUD: Provides power generation, water, sewer, fire, snow removal.</p> <p>Electric Generation is provided by Salt Springs powerhouse; 80,000 gallon propane generator</p> <p>Communications: Volcano Telephone, underground.</p> <p>Water: Two 90,000-gallon water tanks; good flow on T riser, ISO rating 4.</p> <p>Kirkwood Mountain Resort, Division of Vail Resorts, Inc. 1501 Kirkwood Meadows Drive, Kirkwood, CA 95646 Peak overnight population 7,008; combination hotel, duplex, apartments; all in SRA; 350 multi-occupancy dwellings; dining facilities</p>	<p>Structure Ignitability Measures: PRC 4291 is in poor compliance on the Amador County side; address signage is poor or nonexistent; numbering inconsistent (2 digit & 5 digit); firewood stacked against homes; many hydrants painted black.</p> <p>Fire protection & public safety: Kirkwood Volunteer Fire Protection District, 1 Chief, 10 Volunteers. First Responder Equipment: 2 Type One engine, 1 BLS Ambulance, 1 rescue squad, 1 Zodiac boat, 1 Command vehicle.</p> <p>Potential evacuation: 100-200 residents and visitors. Develop two year-round evacuation plans- one for the private residences and one for the transient visitor population.</p> <p>Risks: Year round resort in a horseshoe-shaped bowl; moderate wildland fire risk. Elevation 7,800-9,800 feet, heavy granite and some forest. One way in/one way out. No evacuation plans identified.</p> <p>Potential evacuation: 6,000 – 7,000 residents and visitors. Develop evacuation plan for permanent and transient population.</p>		
<p>Devil's Gate Cabin Tract. Highway 88 x Devil's Gate Road 14 Summer cabins; individual propane tanks; cell phone for gate lock; spring-fed water source to tank; one fire stand pipe, untested garden hoses. No address or street signage.</p>	<p>Risks: Adjacent to the Spur, against a cliff; one way in, one way out; 8-foot-wide rutted dirt road; no turnaround or hammerhead.</p> <p>Potential evacuations: 50-75 cabin users. Develop and practice an evacuation plan; create turnaround or hammer-head at ends of road; mark emergency water source and test same. Install street sign at Highway; install reflective address signage at driveway of each cabin.</p>		

Kirkwood Lake Community

Overall Fire Risk Rating: Moderate
CAL FIRE assesses the forests surrounding this community as moderate fire severity. The forests are relatively open with scattered granite slopes and hilltops. The burn probability, intensity and hazard are low compared to other areas of the CWPP. However, the treatment priority is elevated due to the importance of local communities and recreational facilities.

Mechanical thinning (commercial and pre-commercial), mastication, tractor pile and burn, hand pile and burn, hand chipping, herbicide applications, understory burning, grazing, and pruning.

Moderate

Protection Measures:

WUI: Establish a WUI zone surrounding the Kirkwood Lake Community from the Thunder Mountain Trailhead on Highway 88, directly north down the point of the mountain to Caples Creek, following Caples Creek east to the Western Caples Dam, back down Highway 88 to the Thunder Mountain Trailhead.

Major Fuelbreaks: establish major fuelbreaks along 1,000' on both sides of prominent ridges.

Evacuation Route: Maintain safe fuel loading along the Kirkwood Lake Road, for a distance of 300 feet from road edge and 1,000 feet from road edge along Highway 88.

Kirkwood Lake:

Kirkwood Lake Drive x Highway 88
Lake Kirkwood is a small alpine lake in a granite bowl on the north side of Highway 88 just west of Kirkwood at the 7,600-foot elevation. The community consists of 3 areas accessed by a single, poorly paved and gravel road, 1 lane wide in some areas, with occasional turnouts.

Kirkwood Lake Housing Tract:

24 summer homes (privately owned structures on USFS leased lots). Some can only be accessed by boat; Built between the 1930's to the 1960s. No address signage. Historic Site# #2009001054.

USFS Campground: Operated by Sierra Recreation Managers; 12 fee sites, open seasonally, one landline telephone at campground host site, no evacuation plan

Two Sentinels Girl Scout Camp:

Operated by Girl Scout Council, Oakland, CA. Begun in 1936, the camp operates approximately 6 weeks during mid-summer; some permanent structures plus seasonal platform tents; piped water; no electricity; 150 potential campers; evacuation delay 2 hours with on-call bus service; 5-7 vehicles available one-half mile away by foot; no landline telephone, occasional satellite phone present; gathering site designated as Kirkwood fire station. This is a walk-in/walk-out camp, one-fourth mile, no direct vehicle access or by boat.

Risks: Limited access road; limited parking; no cell phone access; untested landline phone at USFS campground; girl scout camp is ¼ mile walk-in/out.

Fire: SRA protected by both CALFIRE and the USFS; there is some piped water as well as water sourced from the lake. Fire risk is moderate due to the granite; cabins are located in heavily forested areas of Red Fir and Ponderosa pine, Lodge pole pine, Jeffrey pine and white pine.

Potential evacuations: 230-240 campers and cabin users. Develop evacuation plans for cabin users and USFS campground. Install reflective address signage at lake edge in front of cabin.

Two Sentinels Girl Scout Camp has a well-designed evacuation and emergency response plan, and is inspected annually by the Amador Fire Protection District (AFPD). Annual fuel reduction plan and fire suppression plan in place.

Silver Lake Community

Overall Fire Risk Rating: Moderate.
CAL FIRE assesses the forests surrounding this community as moderate fire severity. The forests are relatively open with scattered granite slopes and hilltops. The burn probability, intensity and hazard are low compared to other areas of the CWPP. However, the treatment priority is elevated due to the importance of local communities, historical sites and recreational facilities.

Mechanical thinning (commercial and pre-commercial), mastication, tractor pile and burn, hand pile and burn, hand chipping, herbicide applications, understory burning, grazing, and pruning.

Moderate

Protection Measures:

WUI: Establish a WUI zone surrounding the Silver Lake Community from the Carson Spur on Highway 88, continuing southwestward down Highway 88 to Mud Lake Road, following Mud

Lake Road and staying on the ridge past Porthole Gap to Squaw Ridge, heading northeast along Squaw Ridge to Melissa Coray Peak, turning northwest down the ridge past Thimble Peak to the Carson Spur.

Major Fuelbreaks: establish major fuelbreaks along 1,000' on both sides of prominent ridges.

Evacuation Route: Maintain safe fuel loading along the Kit Carson Road, and Plasse Road for a distance of 300 feet from road edge and 1,000 feet from road edge along Highway 88.

Silver Lake is located on Highway 88 along the northern boundary of the High Country Planning Unit. It supplies municipal water and is associated with the following communities:

Plasse Resort 30001 Plasse Road. Kirkwood, CA Pre-settlement summer camp for Great Basin and California tribes, settled by Raymond Plasse in the early 1850s as a ranch and early trading post. Served by a 2 lane paved road, gate at top locked seasonally. Restaurant, bar, store, 5 employee cabins, laundry, separate chapel located across meadow with helistop adjacent to chapel at flag. Boat ramp by chapel; generator electricity only; fair access to lake for suction. Special events every weekend, such as weddings, can increase day use by 200 or more. Has an Emergency Response Plan and 20,000 gallon water storage with fire pump 4" mains and 2" standpipes and hose which are available year round. The resort also has a backhoe, propane operated well; 1 landline phone in office + 2 pay phones; 2 Volcano Wi-Fi hotspots (at office & A camp); no cell phone reception. Operated under a County use permit. Operationally open from mid-June until mid-September. Staffed until November 1st when road closes. 6 Campgrounds, 190 sites
Total Horses: 64

Risks: Moderate wildfire risk due to elevation and granite; concentrated higher risk in forested WUI areas

Potential evacuations: 600 guests + horses/trailers/vehicles:

- 190 adult campers + unknown number of child campers from 190 sites; 64 horses + trailers
- Potential additional 200 day guests (weddings/events)
- 70 additional chapel guests
- Additional estimated 150 day users /fishing/ boating/hiking

Evacuation plan has two evacuation routes which are prominently displayed in areas of the park and are available to each registered user, event leader and resident.

Kit Carson Lodge on Silver Lake:
32161 Kit Carson Road., Kit Carson, CA 95644

North 38.40.11.4 West 120.06.532 restaurant, camp store, laundry, guest cabins open seasonally; approximately 100 guest capacity; pay phone and office phone; propane fuel tank; piped water; Evacuation plan posted in each cabin, garden hoses and fire extinguishers at each cabin; elevation 7,300'

Risks: Gate is locked preventing ingress/egress from 10 p.m. to 8 a.m. daily.

Potential evacuations: 100 guests + employees.

Cabin just east of Silver Lake Campground Highway 88, south side, just east of Silver Lake. Privately controlled by Joses family in conjunction with their grazing allotment on USFS land. No address sign.

Potential evacuations:

Seasonal cattle gathering, potentially 700 head, plus horses, dogs, riders, cattle hauling trucks. Install reflective address sign at highway.

Silver Lake Cabin Tract: Kit Carson Road and Kit Carson Way, Kirkwood CA 95646 approximately 60 privately owned, lakeshore cabins on USFS leased parcels, built from 1930 to the present day; piped water, propane fuel at each cabin, some telephones; no electricity except generators, 7,300' elevation Poor or no address signage.

Risks: Moderate wildland fire danger due to elevation and less dense forests; poorly maintained road surfaces, primarily single lane
Potential evacuations: Potential of 150 – 200 cabin users. Cabin tract association and USFS jointly develop an evacuation plan with east and west escape routes. Install reflective address signage at each driveway.

Silver Lake Tract – West Side Plasse And West Lake Roads x Highway 88, Kirkwood, CA North38.38.163 West120.07.302
Approximately 60 privately owned cabins on USFS leased parcels, built from the 1930s through present times; piped water; propane fuel at each cabin; some telephones; no electricity except generators; elevation 7,300'.

Structure Ignitability Measures: Moderate wildland fire danger due to elevation, granite and less dense forests; poorly maintained road surfaces, primarily single lane. West Lake Road ends at a 20' hammerhead; many propane tanks have zero clearance around trees. Improve defensible space around cabins. Install reflective address signage at each driveway.
Potential evacuations: Potential of 150 – 200 cabin users. Cabin tract association and USFS jointly develop an evacuation plan with east and west escape routes.

Silver Lake West Campground, owned/ operated by El Dorado Irrigation District North side of Highway 88, 52 miles east of Jackson, CA, just east of Silver Lake North38.40.59 West120.07.097

Risks: One way in/out narrow loop road; heavily forested; moderate/high fire danger.
Potential evacuations: Potential of 200-250 campers with tents, trailers, RVs. Develop evacuation plans for east and west escape routes; prominently post plan at signboard and restrooms; review evacuation plans monthly with campground host.

Silver Lake Campground, owned by USFS, managed by Sierra Recreation Managers South side of Highway 88, 52 miles east of Jackson, CA, just East of Silver Lake North38.41.40.5 West120.07.16.3 - 62 campsites east of Silver Lake, open seasonally, 7,200' elevation, single-lane loop road; landline phone unknown; campground host

Risks: One way in/out narrow loop road; heavily forested; moderate/high fire danger.
Potential evacuations: Potential of 200-250 campers with tents, trailers, RVs. Develop evacuation plans for east and west escape routes; prominently post plan at signboard and restrooms; review evacuation plans monthly with campground host.

Camp Silverado Camp Silverado Road at Kit Carson Road, Kirkwood, CA Operated for decades by the Mt. Diablo Silverado Boy Scout Council on a USFS lease, this camp is currently closed due to water quality and maintenance issues. The USFS plans to renovate the camp and re-open it as a group campground and lodge, rentable to the public.

Risks: Very poor access via narrow dirt road; dense coniferous forest, but moderate wildland fire risk due to granite and elevation.
Potential evacuations: Currently this camp is not occupied, but when renovated, the USFS should develop an evacuation plan.

Camp Minkalo At the end of Kit Carson Road Originally a Camp Fire Girls camp back in the 1950s, it was gifted to the Boy Scouts but never used due to potable water issues. Under USFS direction, the Boy Scouts are now demolishing buildings and returning to a natural forest condition.

Risks: Foot access only via narrow dirt road; light coniferous forest, with moderate wildland fire risk due to granite and elevation.
Potential evacuations: Currently this camp is not occupied. If ever returned to camp status, camp operators and the USFS should develop an evacuation plan.

Stockton Municipal Camp At the end of Plasse Road 640 acres located past the Plasse Resort and Plasse campgrounds. This camp is owned and operated by the City of Stockton, a Permittee to USFS. Electric source-propane generator; spring-fed gravity water tank and stand pipes; cotton fire hose; two telephone landlines in office; no pay phone, no cell service; two exits; defensible space raking every season. Evacuation plan in place: siren; gather in parking lot, crew checks camp and offices simultaneous

Structure Ignitability Measures: Situated at the end of Plasse road beyond the Plasse resort. Some dead/dying trees present. Verify fire fittings present on water tanks; test stand pipes. Develop a hazard fuel reduction and reforestation plan.
Potential Evacuations: 250 campers plus staff (up to 90 are children). Prominently display evacuation plans. Practice evacuation drill at least once during the season.

call 911. Kitchen, bathhouse and dining hall available for sheltering. Additional helistop in meadow. Seasonal, opening mid-June or later.

Silver Lake Day Use Highway 88 at Kay's Road. Kit Carson Rd, Plasse Road Once the site of Kay's Resort, this side of Silver Lake has a rich, post-Settlement recreational history reaching back to the early 1860s when log hotels were built in the area, including Wade's Lake House. Today the area is still popular for recreation including hiking, boating, fishing, swimming and picnicking at Sandy Cove, Ferguson Point, the dam area by Kay's, and Oyster Creek, as well as informal recreational sites at various points along the shoreline. Cell phone signal non-existent; 1 pay phone at Kit Carson Lodge.

Risks: Due to the elevation and granite outcroppings, wildland fire in this area is a moderate risk.
Potential evacuations: Potentially several hundred out-of-area day use visitors; boats, canoes, kayaks, vehicles. El Dorado Irrigation District is to develop evacuation plans for escape routes east and west; post these plans prominently throughout the day-use areas.

Thunder Mountain Trail Loop and surrounding trails. Highway 88 just east of the Spur. This is a popular hiking, biking and equestrian trail area just west of The Spur. Heavily used during the season.

Risks: Moderate risk for fire.
Potential evacuations: Unrecorded numbers of bikers and hikers, as well as horses and riders, vehicles and trailers. USFS count number and type of visitors; install trail sign-in/out register; prominently post evacuation instructions and recommendations for direction of travel.

Old Emigrant Road
 State Route 88 at Mud Lake Road 8 miles west of Kirkwood
 Old Emigrant Road begins a long loop around Silver Lake basin, used by thousands between 1848 and 1863, when it was replaced by a route approximating the present highway.

California Historic Site #28; Historical marker and asset; CA Registered Historical Landmark No. 662

Mud Lake Community

Overall Fire Risk Rating: Moderate.
 CAL FIRE assesses the forests surrounding this community as moderate fire severity. The forests are relatively open with scattered granite slopes and hilltops. The burn probability, intensity and hazard are low compared to other areas of the CWPP. However, the treatment priority is elevated due to the importance of local communities, historical sites and recreational facilities but tempered by the close proximity to Highway 88.
Protection Measures:
WUI: Establish a WUI zone surrounding the Mud Lake Community starting from the ridge just East of Mud Lake Road on Highway 88, heading northwest along the ridge around the Tragedy Springs Campground to Maiden's Grave, then heading southeast across Highway 88, following to the confluence of Tragedy Creek and the draw heading west crossing Mud Lake Road to Porthole Gap, following the ridge generally along Mud Lake Road north but staying on the ridge until the ridge connects with Highway 88 just east of the intersection of Highway 88 and Mud Lake Road.
Major Fuelbreaks: establish major fuelbreaks along 1,000' on both sides of prominent ridges.
Evacuation Route: Maintain safe fuel loading along Highway 88 for a distance of 1,000 feet from road.

Mechanical thinning (commercial and pre-commercial), mastication, tractor pile and burn, hand pile and burn, hand chipping, herbicide applications, understory burning, grazing, and pruning.

Moderate

Tragedy Springs Cabins
 At an elevation of 7,907 feet, a small alpine freshwater spring, meadow and a former pioneer settlement adjacent to Highway 88 approximately two miles west of Silver Lake. It was named for a tragic attack on an

Risks: Minimal fire risks due to elevation, light forest, and granite.
Potential evacuations: Less than 10 cabin users. Since Tragedy Springs Road loops onto Highway 88, this area could be used for staging.

advance party of discharged Mormon battalion soldiers searching for a route across the Sierras to return to their families in Salt Lake City. Today at that location is a historic marker, small picnic area and several cabins to the west side; to the east is a quarry.

Mud Lake Road Cabin tract 47000 block of Highway 88 west of Silver Lake. Approximately half a dozen privately owned cabins on USFS leased parcels. Poor or no signage for road or address.

Structure Ignitability Measures: Moderate fire risk due to elevation and granite. Review cabin propane tank siting. Reflective address signage facing both directions at the edge of driveway, per PRC 4290.
Potential evacuations: 12-15 cabin users. Cabin owners should develop a joint evacuation plan.

Mud Lake Trailhead
Beyond the cabins is a well-maintained vehicle and trailer parking area for Mud Lake Trail users. Parking area could be used for staging.

Risks: Moderate fire risk due to elevation and granite.
Potential evacuations: Unknown trail users (equestrian, pedestrian, wheeled). Evacuation information and routes should be prominently displayed at the trailhead signboard.
Overall Fire Risk Rating: Very High.
CAL FIRE assesses the forests surrounding this community as very high fire severity. The forests range from moderate to dense. The burn probability and intensity is very high on the east side which would threaten the community during a strong wind event and high to the northwest, threatening the community from wind and terrain-driven fires.

Bear River Community

Protection Measures: WUI: Establish a WUI zone surrounding the Bear River Community from Maiden's Grave on Highway 88, continuing southwestward down Highway 88 to the Bear River Road, turning due south down the draw to Rattlesnake Creek, following Rattlesnake Creek crossing Bear River continuing up the draw crossing Spur 19, following the ridge in a mostly eastward direction to Cole Creek, turning up Cole Creek in a northeastern direction to the ridge just East of Shriner Lake, heading due north through the gap just to the West of Mud Lake and connecting with Tragedy Creek at the junction of the draw that comes down from Porthole Gap, continuing up Tragedy Creek to Highway 88.
Major Fuelbreaks: Establish major fuelbreaks along 1,000' on both sides of prominent ridges.
Evacuation Route: Maintain safe fuel loading along the Hideout Road, Dufrene Road., Bear River Road, Little Bear River Road No. 1 (8n20), Spur 19, South Bear River Road and the Cole Creek Loop Road. (8n13 & 8n16) for a distance of 300 feet from road edge and 1,000 feet from road edge along Highway 88. Open old road along the north side of the lake for visitors using Dufrene Road.

Mechanical thinning (commercial and pre-commercial), mastication, tractor pile and burn, hand pile and burn, hand chipping herbicide applications, understory burning, grazing and pruning.

Very High

The Bear River Reservoirs are located south of Highway 88 and consist of two linked bodies of water, Upper and Lower Bear River Reservoirs surrounded by forest lands. Bear River originates from Mud Lake, travels southwesterly to Upper and Lower Bear Reservoirs, then outlets in the reservoirs and ultimately joins the Mokelumne River west of Salt Springs Reservoir. Bear River provides municipal water to users in Alameda, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Amador and Calaveras Counties through the Jackson Irrigation District, Amador Water Agency, North San Joaquin Water Conservation District, Woodbridge Irrigation District, East Bay Municipal Utility District, and senior appropriators.

Bear River Resort,
Jon and Janette Frazier
40800 Highway 88;
Resort, Trailer Park, Campground and
Group campsite
Privately owned resort on PG&E
leased parcel, portions open year
round. 155 regular campsites (5
people/site capacity); 60-person group
campsite; permanent cabins/trailers.
Store, propane, Wi-Fi hotspot; Two-
lane paved road in good condition; 5
helispots, planned cattle staging area;
standpipe by lake for suction; landline
phone in office plus pay phone; diesel
generator for power; 8 rental boats
and kayaks can be made available for
emergency evacuation; fire engine,
hoses, 4,500 gallon water tender on
site Chaparral Trail (vehicle) runs
behind park models.

Structure Ignitability Measures: High risk due to
surrounding forest and heavy WUI use. Improve
defensible space in campground, around park
models, clearance/setback for some propane
tanks and stove pipes; gasoline tanks. Install
reflective signage for campsites and park model
cabin/trailers. Maintain well graded gravel (some
reference this as "the County road"); existing
shaded Fuelbreak between resort and highway.
Potential evacuations: 835 campers; vehicles,
trailers; possible 150 day users.
Collaborate with PG&E, Amador Office of
Emergency Services (OES), and USFS to
develop evacuation plan with two escape routes;
prominently post in public places and give to each
user.

Bear River Tract Cabins Pardoes
Road approximately 5 miles from the
Bear River Resort. 45 privately owned
cabins on USFS-leased parcels; built
between 1955 and the 1980s;
accessible seasonally. Approximately
35 cabins have telephones and 25
have internet access. 2nd way out via
Spur 19 to Salt Springs Road.

Structure Ignitability Measures: Very high fire
risk due to location on ridge top and density of
surrounding forests. Additional fuel modification
recommended within the Tract common areas
and around cabins, to complement work done by
USFS around perimeter.
Potential evacuations: 30-40 cabin users.
Develop an evacuation plan in collaboration with
Amador OES, USFS and cabin tract owners.

The Hideout
43300 State Highway 88
Privately owned event rental lodge
located 2 miles off Highway 88 on a
gravel road. One-acre lake available
for suctioning; meadow and granite
areas for shelter-in-place.
The owner conducts regular
hazardous fuel removal each autumn.
Good defensible space surrounding
lodge buildings.

Structure Ignitability Measures: Low fire risk at
immediate site due to granite; higher risk between
Highway 88 and site due to heavier forest; narrow
gravel road, with several turnouts. Keep access
area clear near lake for suction.
Potential evacuations: Daytime 200 or more
guests; nighttime 40-50 plus additional campers in
the meadow. Develop evacuation plan with east
and west escape routes; review plan with USFS;
prominently post evacuation plans in several
languages, include emergency telephone
numbers; provide a battery operated radio; review
hazards with guests visiting during fire season;
During fire season, notify Amador County Sheriff's
office when guests are present, to ensure they are
included in evacuations.

Pardoe Point Campground 2 miles
past Bear River Resort. USFS
Campground operated by Sierra
Recreation Managers, 10 sites, no
drinking water; on lake; no evacuation
plan in place per onsite campground
host.

Risks: High risk due to WUI location, heavy
forest, poor roads.
Potential evacuations: 40 campers
In collaboration with USFS, develop evacuation
plan with two escape routes; display prominently.
Post plan throughout the campground.

**South Shore Campground (Bear
River)** 8 miles south of Highway 88 on
Bear River Road USFS Campground
operated by Sierra Recreation
Managers, 19 sites, no drinking water;
on lake; no evacuation plan yet.

Risks: High risk due to WUI location, heavy
forest, poor roads.
Potential evacuations: 80 campers. In
collaboration with USFS, develop evacuation plan
with two escape routes; prominently post plan
throughout the campground.

Camp Winton Boy Scouts
Camp owned by Golden Empire
Council, Boy Scouts of America on a
40-acre parcel lease from the USFS.
Camp started in 1954 in cooperation
with the Winton Lumber Company. 4
buildings plus tents; accessible for
campers only by foot (1 mile) or boat;
a maintenance road allows emergency
access. Camp sessions generally run
June through August.

Risks: High fire risk due to heavy forest, one-
way-in/one-way-out, and high number of minor
children present.
Potential evacuations: 55 campers/staff

Camp Ritchie 40900 Highway 88
 Approximately 2.5 miles in on Dufrene Road (8N21) x Highway 88. Seasonal church camp operated by the LDS Church on a PG&E permit. 11 buildings; 15-18 kayaks. A written evacuation plan is posted in the main lodge bulletin board, by the Flag pole, and in every cabin. Posting of plan verified during the first week of camp. Gathering and head count drill twice weekly. Two phone systems are present (one landline in lodge and one roving caretaker line); internet in lodge for staff use; one informal cell spot above Dufrene Road; 40-45 minute travel to Bear River Resort. Evacuation planned by privately-owned vehicles, with an alternate of fire trail to the lake (1 motor boat, 6 canoes, 8 kayaks).

Structure Ignitability Measures: High fire risk due to WUI, forest cover and drought conditions; 2.5 mile one-and two-lane road compromises primary evacuations and first responder ingress.

Potential evacuations: 200 campers and adults + 20-40 vehicles at any given time during camp season. Collaborate with PG&E, Amador OES and USFS to develop an evacuation plan with two exit routes.
 If access road unavailable, potential evacuation via lake using Bear River Resort motorized fishing boats.

Lumberyard Community

Overall Fire Risk Rating: High.
 CAL FIRE assesses the forests surrounding this community as very high fire severity. The forests are mostly dense. The community is at the crest of several canyons which would accelerate a wildfire but close to the highway for quick and easy fire line construction. The burn probability and intensity is high on all sides compared to other areas within the CWPP. Besides important to keeping Highway 88 open, the community is the Hub to two major evacuation routes.

Protection Measures:
WUI: Establish a WUI zone surrounding the Lumberyard Community beginning at the Mehrten Springs Road (8N23) and Highway 88, traveling down the Mehrten Springs Road crossing Cat Creek Road and staying on the ridge down to the Middle Fork of the Cosumnes River, following the river downstream to Shingle Mill Creek, then up Shingle Mill Creek following the South fork past Upper Mud Spring crossing Highway 88 at Panther Ridge, traveling down Panther Ridge dropping down to East Panther Creek at the first fork in the creek and continuing up the hill to Beaver Ridge, traveling northeast up Beaver Ridge turning onto forest road 8N29, following it down to its crossing of Bear River at Henley Canyon, then following Bear River northeasterly to Rattlesnake Creek, up Rattlesnake Creek to Highway 88 and Mehrten Springs.
Major Fuelbreaks: establish major fuelbreaks along 1,000' on both sides of prominent ridges, including Panther and Beaver Ridges.
Evacuation Route: Maintain safe fuel loading 1,000 feet from road edge along Highway 88.

Mechanical thinning (commercial and pre-commercial), mastication, tractor pile and burn, hand pile and burn, hand chipping, herbicide applications, understory burning, grazing, and pruning. **High**

The South Fork of the Cosumnes River borders the north side of the western end of the High Country Planning Unit. This river supplies municipal water to the communities of River Pines, Plymouth and other communities downstream, as well as ranchers and farmers.

Lumberyard Fire Station Highway 88 x Ellis Road Seasonal fire station owned/operated by USFS. Staffed during fire season with 1 wildland engine and generally 1 water tender.

Structure Ignitability Measures: Review defensible space around structures annually.
Potential evacuations: 12 USFS employees

Lumberyard Rest Stop/Picnic Area Highway 88 x Ellis Road Primitive highway rest stop with vault toilets, picnic tables, small parking area

Potential evacuations: 5-10 visitors

Hams Station Community

Overall Fire Risk Rating: Very High. CAL FIRE assesses the forests surrounding this community as very high fire severity. The forests are mostly dense. The community is at the crest of several canyons which would accelerate a wildfire and close the highway. The community is also hub to two major evacuation routes and three major north/south Fuelbreaks. The burn probability is moderate but the intensity is predicted very high compared to other areas within the CWPP. A fire of any event would push up the canyons and threaten the community.

Protection Measures: WUI: Establish a WUI zone surrounding the Hams Station Community beginning at Highway 88 and Panther Ridge, heading north down Shingle Mill Creek from Upper Mud Spring to the Middle Fork of the Cosumnes River, Down the Cosumnes past Twin Gulch to Pipi Creek, turning south to Gold Note Ridge and up Gold Note Ridge to Armstrong Hill crossing Highway 88 at Doaks Ridge, then traveling down Doaks Ridge to 8N75 (Spur 5), to the Panther Creek Road, down the Panther Creek Road to the Panther Ridge and up the Panther Ridge to Highway 88.

Major Fuelbreaks: Establish Major Fuelbreaks of 1,000 feet on both sides of Gold Note Ridge, Upper Doaks Ridge, and Panther Ridge.

Evacuation Route: Maintain safe fuel loading along the Cat Creek Road, Twin Gulch Road, Pipi Valley Road (North-South Road) and Panther Creek Road for a distance of 300 feet from road edge and 1,000 feet from road edge along Highway 88.

Mechanical thinning (commercial and pre-commercial), mastication, tractor pile and burn, hand pile and burn, hand chipping, herbicide applications, understory burning, grazing, and pruning.

Very High

Hams Station (Historic) 34950 Highway 88 38.544406°N 120.377471°W at an elevation of 6,000 feet (1,800 m). Built in 1879 as a stage coach stop and toll station along the old Carson Pass Road (now Highway 88). Still in operation as a restaurant and convenience store, it is a known landmark. Adjacent structures/cabins 2.4 acres, owner Thomas Newcomer. Rebuilt/remodeled in 1941.

Structure Ignitability Measures: Very high, depending on wind and fire origin; wind-driven fire below site escaped December 2014 and burned one outbuilding. Work with adjacent property owner to reduce fuels downslope from site.

Potential evacuations: 10-15 visitors

Pipi CAMP
Approximately 2 miles off Panther Creek Road on a dirt road. Private camp owned by the West Point Community Covenant Church. No existing evacuation plan. Organized camp held 1 week during July (100 minor children, 25 adults, 15 vehicles) and other activities during the season. No telephone, electricity and minimal running water. This was just below a 40-acre wind-driven, human-caused fire in December 2014. Escape route north to Highway 88 may be cut off, forcing evacuations to the south to Tiger Creek Road.

Risks: Very high risk due to large number of campers, heavy forest fuels, dirt road, limited transportation for evacuations.

Potential evacuations: 125-150 campers
In collaboration with USFS and CALFIRE, develop an evacuation plan with two escape routes; prominently post this plan throughout the campground; review this plan at the beginning of each camp event and practice on the first day of each camp event with children.

Cooks Station Community

Overall Fire Risk Rating: Very High. CAL FIRE assesses the forests surrounding this community as very high fire severity. The forests are mostly dense. The community is at the crest of several canyons which would accelerate a wildfire and close the highway. The community is also hub to a major evacuation route and two major north-south Fuelbreaks. The burn probability is moderate but the intensity is very high compared to other areas of the CWPP.

Protection Measures:

Mechanical thinning (commercial and pre-commercial), mastication, tractor pile and burn, hand pile and burn, hand chipping, herbicide applications, understory burning, grazing, and pruning.

Very High

WUI: Establish a WUI zone surrounding the Cooks Station Community beginning at Highway 88 and Doaks Ridge heading north to Armstrong Hill, turning west down Gold Note Ridge to Sopiago Creek, traveling up Sopiago Creek until it crosses the Pipi Valley Road (North-South Road), travelling up the Pipi Valley Road to Omo Ranch Road and up the Omo Ranch Road to Highway 88, then West on Highway 88 to the ridge between Antelope Creek and Long John Creek, Traveling down that ridge to Spur 2, shifting east along Spur 2 to cross Cooks Ridge and Sweetwater Creek to Spur 4, then down Spur 4 and Spur 4A, crossing the Tiger Creek and Little Tiger Creek to Doaks Ridge, turning north up Doaks Ridge to Highway 88.

Major Fuelbreaks: Establish Major Fuelbreaks of 1,000 feet on both sides of the ridge on Gold Note Ridge, Barney Ridge, Cooks Ridge, Upper & Lower Doaks Ridge, and Panther Ridge.

Evacuation Route: Maintain safe fuel loading along Spur 3, Spur 4, and Spur 1 (the Salt Springs Road) for a distance of 300 feet from road edge and 1,000 feet from road edge along Highway 88.

Cooks Station (Historic) 31950 Highway 88 6,000 feet 38.526576Nx120.433256W
Built in 1863 as a stage coach stop and toll station along the old Carson Pass road (now Highway 88). Still in operation as a restaurant and convenience store, it is a known landmark for winter chain controls and vehicular accidents. Adjacent structures/cabins. Owner, R & C Brawley. 3.9 acres.

Risks: Very high, depending on wind and fire origin

Potential evacuations: 10-15 visitors Work with adjacent property owner to reduce fuels downslope from site.

Dew Drop Community

Fire Risk Rating: Very High. CAL FIRE assesses the forests surrounding this community as very high fire severity. The forests are mostly dense. The community is at the crest of Antelope Creek and uphill from the Cosumnes River Canyon; slopes would accelerate a wildfire from either north or south-facing slopes and close Highway 88. The community is also a hub of two major north-south Fuelbreaks. The burn probability is moderate but the intensity is very high compared to other areas of the CWPP.

Protection Measures: **WUI:** Establish a WUI zone surrounding the Dew Drop Community from Highway 88 and Omo Ranch Road. to a point dropping straight westward into the South Fork of the Cosumnes River and tying it into the Adjacent WUI in the Pioneer/Volcano CWPP traveling along the Eastern boundary of the Pioneer CWPP WUI to Antelope Creek continuing South to a point directly west of the Confluence of Long John Creek and Mill Creek and then East to the confluence of the Long John Creek and Mill Creek, turning northeast up the ridge between Antelope Creek and Long John Creek to Highway 88 and east along Highway 88 to Omo Ranch Road.

Major Fuelbreaks: Establish Major Fuelbreaks of 1,000 feet on both sides of Barney Ridge, Antelope Ridge and Cooks Ridge.

Evacuation Route: Maintain safe fuel loading along Spurs 3, 4, 1 (the Salt Springs Road) and the Omo Ranch Road for a distance of 300 feet from road edge and 1,000 feet from road edge along Highway 88.

Mechanical thinning (commercial and pre-commercial), mastication, tractor pile and burn, hand pile and burn, hand chipping, herbicide applications, understory burning, grazing, and pruning.

Very High

Dew Drop Fire Station

This fire station is jointly operated by the Eldorado National Forest and CAL FIRE, staffed during the fire season

Structure Ignitability Measures: State and federal fire engines and personnel. Maintain defensible space around the station.

Potential evacuations: fire personnel.

with one state and one federal wildland engine.

Dew Drop Logging Camp

A former blacksmith shop, historic buildings still in operation today as a logging camp

Structure Ignitability Measures: Logging equipment and historic buildings. Maintain defensible space around the camp.

Potential Evacuations: Logging Camp personnel.

View 88 / 4000 Foot HELISPOT

This parcel is owned and maintained by the Eldorado National Forest. Located on the north side of Highway 88 near the 4,000-foot marker. The entrance is shared with gated subdivision, with the unmarked dirt access road turning west immediately before the gate. The access road to the helispot is unmarked and approximately 1/3 mile in length. While the site is open and well maintained, the dirt access road is overgrown and poorly maintained. The concrete landing pad is in good condition; the emergency lighting surrounds are damaged and overgrown with weeds.

Risks: Difficulty in locating

Potential evacuations: Emergency personnel & patients

- Install reflective directional signs at dirt access road
- improve signage at Highway 88
- annual - clear edges of dirt access road
- Bi-annual inspection of site and emergency light apparatus.

Sierra Highlands Community

Overall Fire Risk Rating: Very High. CAL FIRE assesses the forests surrounding this community as very high fire severity. The forests are mostly dense. This plan is adding the Tiger Creek Powerhouse System to the Sierra Highlands Community, evaluated in the Pioneer/Volcano CCWPP. The Power House system is at the base of several uphill canyons which would act as a chimney should a fire start or pass through the Power House. The area is also hub to a major evacuation route and four major North-South Fuelbreaks. The burn probability is moderate but the intensity is high compared to other areas of the CWPP.

Protection Measures: WUI: Extend the Pioneer/Volcano CWPP WUI Eastern boundary along the Tiger Creek Afterbay on the Mokelumne River, up the Mokelumne River to the confluence of Panther Creek, up Beaver Ridge to the Salt Springs Road, then West along the Salt Springs Road until the Boundary of the Pioneer/Volcano CWPP WUI.

Major Fuelbreaks: Establish Major Fuelbreaks of 1,000 feet on both sides of Antelope Ridge, Cooks Ridge, Doaks Ridge, Panther Ridge and Beaver Ridge.

Evacuation Route: Maintain safe fuel loading along Tiger Creek Road and the Salt Springs Road for a distance of 300 feet from road edge.

Risks: The area is a narrow canyon with a frequent fire history, one-way-in, one-way-out.

Potential evacuation: 10-20 users can be coordinated along with 20 powerhouse employee evacuations. Develop evacuation plan for recreational users and employees at the Tiger Creek facilities. Post signage prominently at all Day Use areas and at the powerhouse.

Mechanical thinning (commercial and pre-commercial), mastication, tractor pile and burn, hand pile and burn, hand chipping, herbicide applications, understory burning, grazing, and pruning.

Very High

Tiger Creek Power House, Conference Center, Helipads, Forebay, Penstock and Canal

Part of the Mokelumne River Canyon municipal water supply and power generation systems, it generates 52.2 megawatts and delivers municipal water for the Central Amador Water Project (CAWP), the Amador Water System (AWS), the PG&E Tiger Creek Powerhouse system and East Bay MUD for over 1.5 million residents of Amador County and the East Bay.

Tiger Creek Afterbay Day Use Area & Tiger Creek Powerhouse Fishing Access 28570 Tiger Creek Road, Pioneer, CA

Operated by PG&E, it contains picnic tables, barbecues and toilets.

Summit Camp, Helipads, Tiger Creek Regulator Reservoir with access to fishing and picnicking.

Amador Water Agency's Gravity Supply Line is a 6.6-mile gravity-fed pipeline delivering Mokelumne River water from the Tiger Creek Regulator Reservoir to the Buckhorn Water Treatment Facility and emergency firefighting.
Salt Springs Community

Overall Fire Risk Rating: Very High.
CAL FIRE assesses the forests surrounding this community as very high fire severity. The forests are mostly dense brush due to vegetative resprouting following the 2004 Power Fire. The burn probability and intensity is very high on the east side which would threaten the community during a strong wind event and high to the northwest, threatening the community from wind and terrain-driven fires. The community is a mixture of municipal water supplies, power generation, and structures. It is the base of several uphill canyons which would act as a chimney should a fire start or pass through the Power House. The Power House area is also hub to a major evacuation route between Amador and Calaveras County recreational use areas.

Protection Measures:

WUI: Establish a WUI zone surrounding the Salt Springs Community from the confluence of Mokelumne River and Panther Creek, along the river to the eastern end of Salt Springs Reservoir, generally following the ridge northward to Cole Creek just east of Shriner Lake, traversing westward along Cole Creek, following the ridge crossing Spur 19, the confluence of Rattlesnake and Bear River turning southward down Beaver Ridge to Panther Creek and Mokelumne River Confluence.

Major Fuelbreaks: Establish Major Fuelbreaks of 1,000 feet on both sides of Panther Ridge and Beaver Ridge.

Evacuation Route: Maintain safe fuel loading along Panther Creek, Ellis Road, Spur 19 the Salt Springs Road and the Moore Creek-Blue Creek Road on the Calaveras side for a distance of 300 feet from road edge.

Mechanical thinning (commercial and pre-commercial), mastication, tractor pile and burn, hand pile and burn, hand chipping, herbicide applications, understory burning, grazing, and pruning.

Very High

The Salt Springs Reservoir, Power House, Switchyard, Helipad, Penstock and Tiger Creek-Salt Springs Canal, Deer Creek Siphon, and Helipad, Greens Creek Helipad are on the southern border of the High Country Planning Unit. A short pipeline conveys the water to the 44 megawatt Salt Springs Power House. Some water flows into the Tiger Creek concrete flume where it is conveyed through the conduit, tunnels and siphons and a penstock to other PG&E power houses the Mokelumne River Project.

Salt Springs Cabins
7 structures, two 500 Gallon fuel tanks.

Cole Creek Diversion Dam, Building, Weir M-52, Outbuilding and Access Road and Helipad.

Salt Springs Reservoir and Day Use Area Operated by PG&E with cooperation from USFS. Day use area includes toilets and picnic tables. Area is a trailhead into the Mokelumne Wilderness Area, and a carry-in boat launch for Salt Springs Reservoir. Class V Small water craft recreation

Risks: High fire risk due to adjacent heavy forest and distance to highway. Communications difficult.

Potential evacuations: Unknown number of day users and wilderness users. Prominently post signage advising users of fire danger and recommended evacuation routes.

(i.e., kayaks and rafts) is also popular on the Mokelumne River.

Moore Creek Campground USFS campground along the Mokelumne River just west of Salt Springs Reservoir. 8 Sites, no fee, vault toilets, no drinking water; no garbage service. [This site is just outside the High Country Planning Unit, but due to proximity and heavy use, it is included in this plan.]

Risks: High risk due to forest fuels and popularity.
Potential evacuations: 30-40 campers plus day users. USFS to develop an evacuation plan with two escape routes; prominently post this in multiple places throughout the campground and day use area.

White Azalea Campground USFS campground along the Mokelumne River just west of Salt Springs Reservoir. 6 Sites, no fee, vault toilets, no drinking water; no garbage service.

Risks: High risk due to forest fuels and popularity.
Potential evacuations: 25-30 campers plus day users. USFS to develop an evacuation plan with two escape routes; prominently post this in multiple places throughout the campground and day use area.

Mokelumne Campground USFS campground along the Mokelumne River just west of Salt Springs Reservoir. 13 Sites, no fee, vault toilets, no drinking water; no garbage service.

Risks: High risk due to forest fuels and popularity.
Potential evacuations: 40-50 campers plus day users. USFS to develop an evacuation plan with two escape routes; prominently post this in multiple places throughout the campground and day use area.

Cole Creek Campground Approximately 6 miles southwest of Bear River Reservoir on the Cole Creek Road (8N15) "Loop" (midway between Bear and Salt Springs Reservoirs). Very popular dispersed camping area; no water; no garbage service; no fee; minimal agency oversight. Site of several wildland fires in recent years.

Risks: High risk due to forest fuels and popularity.
Potential evacuations: unknown; potential 10 or more campers. USFS to develop an evacuation plan with two escape routes; prominently post this in multiple places throughout the campground and day use area.

Other Assets at-risk	Risk and Recommendation	Type and Payment Method	Priority
Salt Springs State Game Refuge Area	<p>Overall Fire Risk Rating: High.</p> <p>CAL FIRE assesses the forests in the Salt Springs State Game Refuge as very high fire severity. Due to the Power Fire, the Avoided Cost Study rated it much lower. Since both assessments were done, the Power Fire area brush vegetation has grown extensively into a fire hazard. If unchecked, the Game Refuge will be a high fire risk to the Bear River, Lumberyard and Ham's Station communities.</p> <p>Protection Measures:</p> <p>Major Fuelbreaks: Establish major Fuelbreaks of 1,000 feet on both sides Doaks Ridge, Panther Ridge and Beaver Ridge.</p> <p>Fuel Management Zones: Establish fuel management zones of reduced fuel loading 2 mile radius surrounding campgrounds and archaeological sites.</p> <p>Evacuation Route: Maintain safe fuel loading along Panther Creek Road, Ellis Road, Bear River Road, Spur 19, the Cole Creek loop road and the Salt Springs Road for a distance of 300 feet from road edge. Restore forest road 7N08 on the Calaveras side and maintain safe fuel loading for a distance of 300 feet.</p>	Mechanical thinning (commercial and pre-commercial), mastication, tractor pile and burn, hand pile and burn, hand chipping, herbicide applications, understory burning, grazing, and pruning.	High
<p>Salt Springs State Game Refuge 10826 The State Game Refuge is designated from the west USFS boundary, east to the Bear River Road, around the eastern edge of the Cole Creek Loop road and down to the Salt Springs reservoir, south from Highway 88 to the Mokelumne River. Much of the area burned in the 2004 Power Fire and is disposed to re-</p>	<p>Risks: Reduce competing vegetation and plant trees in a pattern similar to historic-era forests for this area. Apply periodic maintenance.</p>		

Other Assets at-risk	Risk and Recommendation	Type and Payment Method	Priority
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burn due to dense regrowth of brush species.

Mokelumne Archaeological Special Interest Area

The canyon is considered unique because of the extensive archaeological sites in and adjacent to the study area. Cultural analysis indicates the canyon has been occupied by humans for at least 2,000 years and possibly 10,000 years; 114 prehistoric and historic-era sites have been identified. The integrity of the recorded sites is unusually high, and more than half of the sites are either undisturbed or show impacts only from erosion. The sites are believed to represent a rare opportunity to understand the cultural chronology, settlement, and linguistic history of the region.

Miscellaneous Structures

Fire Risk Rating: Very High. CAL FIRE assesses the forests surrounding the listed miscellaneous structures as very high fire severity. The forests are mostly dense. The maintenance stations are along Highway 88 with differing degrees of fire risk. The associated cattle structures are generally at greater risk. Some of the structures are historical.

Mechanical thinning (commercial and pre-commercial), mastication, tractor pile and burn, hand pile and burn, hand chipping, herbicide applications, understory burning, grazing, and pruning.

Very High

Protection Measures:

Fuel Management Zones: Establish Fuel Management Zones of reduced fuel loading 2 mile radius surrounding the individual sites.

Fuelbreaks: Establish Fuelbreaks along major ridges; Cooks Station ridge, Doaks Ridge, Panther Ridge, and Beaver Ridge.

Evacuation Route: Maintain safe fuel loading along Panther Creek Road, Ellis Road, Bear River Road, Spur 19, the Cole Creek loop road and the Salt Springs Road for a distance of 300 feet from road edge and 1,000 feet along Highway 88.

Structure Ignitability Measures: CALFIRE inspect each station for enhanced defensible space clearance.

Potential evacuations: employees at stations. Develop evacuation plan

Caltrans Maintenance Stations

CALTRANS maintains stations at Mud Springs (between Cooks and Hams Station), Peddler Hill (near Bear River), Milt's Place (near Silver Lake), and Caples Lake (just outside the High Country CWPP)

Cattle Grazers

Timber and cattle are the primary agricultural products sourced from the High Country Unit. Cattle are grazed in several legacy allotments on both the Eldorado National Forest and Sierra Pacific Industries ownership. Permittees include:

- Bear River Allotment (ENF & SPI)– Cuneo family, 210 pair
- Pardoe Allotment (ENF & SPI)– Busi & Jose – 268 pair
- SPI private grazing lease – Busi & Jose -198 pair Allotments with potential impact adjacent to the unit:
- Cody Meadow/Schneider cow camp – 350 pair are moved to Martin Meadow in late September, south side Highway 88 near Silver Lake
- Corral Flat, Podesta, and Sopiago Springs allotments. Additionally, there are several associated

RISKS: 650 to 2000 head of cattle

Potential evacuations: Likely evacuations of 400-600 head may be needed with 24-hour notice; associated ranch personnel, horses, dogs.

- Temporary corral at quarry landing by Bear River dam
- Identify additional temporary evacuation gathering corrals for each allotment
- Maintain an emergency contact list of permittees for exigent circumstances
- Early notification of fire to permittees
- Include permittees in morning briefings at Incident Command Post
- Assist permittees in head count documentation
- Work with law enforcement to allow permittees access to cattle during road closure
- Advise permittees of back-firing operations when at all possible

Other Assets at-risk	Risk and Recommendation	Type and Payment Method	Priority
staging areas with corrals, barns, and cabins			
<p>Historical Sites</p> <p>Maiden's Grave Marker on south side of Highway 88 north of Dufrene Rd; actual site on Tragedy Springs Road, California Historic Site #28. Historical site marking the death and burial site of a young settler from Iowa in 1850.</p>	<p>Fire Risk Rating: Moderate – Very High CAL FIRE assesses the forests surrounding these two historic sites as moderate and very high fire severity respectively. The forests are mostly dense, but the sites are just off Highway 88. The sites themselves will not sustain much damage in a wildfire.</p> <p>Protection Measures: Fuel Management Zones: Establish Fuel Management Zones of reduced fuel loading 1 mile radius surrounding individual sites. CA Registered Historical Landmark No. 28</p>	<p>Mechanical thinning (commercial and pre-commercial), mastication, tractor pile and burn, hand pile and burn, hand chipping, herbicide applications, understory burning, grazing, and pruning.</p>	<p>Moderate-Very High</p>
<p>Peddler Hill – Abandoned Ski Resort Overlooking Bear River Reservoir on the north side of Highway 88 along the historic route of the Amador-Carson Valley Wagon Road, later renamed the Alpine State Highway. The site was the Peddler Hill Ski area from 1950 to 1972 and was the furthest plowed point east until Kirkwood Ski Resort opened in 1972. Peddler Hill closed as a ski resort in 1972. Some concrete abutments remain on the site, as well as a large, informal sand and gravel parking area. The site is accessed via a loop road with one end directly across from the entrance to Bear River and the other a short distance east (both unsigned).</p>	<p>Risks: This site is frequently used for dispersed camping, mainly by trailers and RVs. Communication is poor; no water supply; road not plowed during winter. Potential evacuations: Potentially 4 - 20 campers during the season. USFS post a sign noting risk, evacuation routes (east and west); and nearest phone/Wi-Fi site at Bear River.</p>		
<p>Primitive Lands</p> <p>Mokelumne Wilderness 105,165 acres located east of Bear River Reservoirs to the crest of the central Sierra Nevada within the Stanislaus, Eldorado, and Toiyabe National Forests. Campfires are prohibited above 8000 feet elevation, in the Carson Pass Management Area, North Fork Mokelumne River Canyon along Salt Springs Reservoir and Blue Hole Trail; Day use groups limited to 12; overnight groups limited to 8.</p>	<p>Fire Risk Rating: High. CAL FIRE assesses the forests surrounding this community as Moderate to Very High severity. The USFS designates it as moderate to low hazard zones. Protection Measures: Fuel Management Zones: Establish Fuel Management Zones of reduced fuel loading 2 mile distance from the boundary of the land designation. Fuelbreaks: Establish a Fuelbreak on Beaver Ridge. Evacuation Route: Maintain safe fuel loading along Ellis Road, Spur 19, and the Cole Creek loop Road and the Salt Springs Road for a distance of 300 feet from road edge and 1,000 feet along Highway 88. Risks: Due to elevation and granite, wildfire risks are moderate; most common cause of wildfire is lightning and humans. Potential evacuations: Potential day users: 350. Potential overnight users: 200 USFS advise day and overnight users of risk and recommended evacuation routes.</p>	<p>Mechanical thinning (commercial and pre-commercial), mastication, tractor pile and burn, hand pile and burn, hand chipping, Herbicide applications, understory burning, grazing, and pruning.</p>	<p>Moderate-Very High</p>

Other Assets at-risk	Risk and Recommendation	Type and Payment Method	Priority
<p>Roadless Area National Forest lands situated to the northeast of Bear River Reservoir to the eastern County line, from Highway 88 to the wilderness boundary and 133 acres around Salt Springs. Part of the area allows construction and reconstruction of roads, and part does not.</p> <p>Sierra Pacific Industries Timberlands</p>	<p>Risks: Due to elevation and granite, wildfire risks are moderate in the east and transition to very high in the western parts; most common cause of wildfire is lightning and humans.</p> <p>Potential evacuations: Potential day users: 90. Potential overnight users: 60 USFS advise day and overnight users of risk and recommended evacuation routes.</p> <p>Risks:</p> <p>Potential Evacuations:</p> <p>Recommendations:</p>		
<p>Private Inholdings T9 R16 Sec 14,15,16, 21 22, 23 These parcels are listed as vacant and/or timberland production zone</p> <p>Forest Activities</p> <p>Hunters Hunting is allowed, with permission and within regulation, on private and federal lands within the High Country Unit outside the game refuge.</p>	<p>Overall Fire Risk Rating: Very High. CAL FIRE assesses the forests where most of the listed activities occur as very high fire severity. OHV use and disperse camping also occur in moderate fire severity zones. The forests are mostly moderate to dense. The scenic view is why many engage in the forest activities which would be severely curtailed for a period of time in the event of a wildfire.</p> <p>Protection Measures:</p> <p>Fuelbreaks: Establish Fuelbreaks along major ridges; Cooks Station ridge, Doaks Ridge, Panther Ridge, and Beaver Ridge.</p> <p>Evacuation Route: Maintain safe fuel loading along Panther Creek Road, Ellis Road, Bear River Road, Spur 19, and the Cole Creek loop Road and the Salt Springs Road for a distance of 300 feet from road edge and 1,000 feet along Highway 88.</p> <p>Risks: Unknown number of hunters in dispersed camping areas; inexperienced campers with campfires</p> <p>Potential evacuations: Unknown number – possibly several hundred</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> develop and distribute wildfire awareness publications to hunters <input type="checkbox"/> Strict enforcement of campfire regulations during hunting season 	<p>Mechanical thinning (commercial and pre-commercial), mastication, tractor pile and burn, hand pile and burn, hand chipping, herbicide applications, understory burning, grazing, and pruning.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Off Highway Vehicle (OHV) Use Allowed on designated roads within the ENF. Dispersed camping is allowed. Numerous private land holdings allowed OHV use.</p> <p>Firewood Gathering In the El Dorado National Forest, Limit 2 cords; Numerous private land holdings also allow firewood gathering.</p>	<p>Risks: No permits required, therefore unknown number of OHV riders at any given time; dispersed camping increased potential for escaped campfires. USFS use social media and flyers to educate public on safe OHV behavior, importance of spark arresters, and fire weather awareness.</p> <p>Potential evacuations: Unknown</p> <p>Risks: Permits are not dated for specific gathering date; therefore, unknown number of gatherers at any given time. USFS use social media and flyers to educate public on safe wood gathering behavior and fire weather awareness.</p> <p>Potential evacuations: unknown</p>		
<p>Dispersed Camping – El Dorado National Forest Visitors can camp nearly anywhere on the National Forest unless specifically prohibited.</p>	<p>Risks: Unknown number of campers, peak on holiday weekends; unsafe or illegal use of campfires or stoves. USFS use social media and flyers to educate public on safe dispersed camping behavior and fire weather awareness.</p> <p>Potential evacuations: unknown</p>		
<p>Forest Products Foraging Miscellaneous forest products are often foraged by the public. Christmas tree permits are not issued.</p>	<p>Risks: Unknown number of foragers, seasonal USFS uses social media and flyers to educate public on safe foraging and fire weather awareness.</p> <p>Potential evacuations: Unknown</p>		

Chapter 4 – Meeting Your Objectives

Action Plan

The High Country CWPP adopts the concept of a Cooperative Fire Defense System which is a series of fuel management zones on federal and/or private forest lands. Significant fuel reduction projects, undertaken by government and/or private interests will guide the construction and maintenance of the Cooperative Fire Defense System.

Existing Projects

All existing projects within the High Country CWPP planning area will need recurring fuels reduction maintenance activities over time. Various types of fuels reduction maintenance activities should occur on existing projects. These include mastication, tractor pile and burning, hand pile and burning, biomass and saw log harvesting, commercial and pre-commercial thinning, herbicide application, understory burning, grazing, and pruning. Priority for funding and maintenance of existing High Country CWPP fuels reduction projects should be based on objective criteria. This includes, but is not limited to:

Proximity and relationship to identified WUI areas and their corresponding ingress and egress routes.
Proximity and relationship to public safety and public utility infrastructure. WUI and public infrastructure immediately threatened by identified areas of increased tree mortality. Project ability to enhance fuels reduction on a landscape scale.

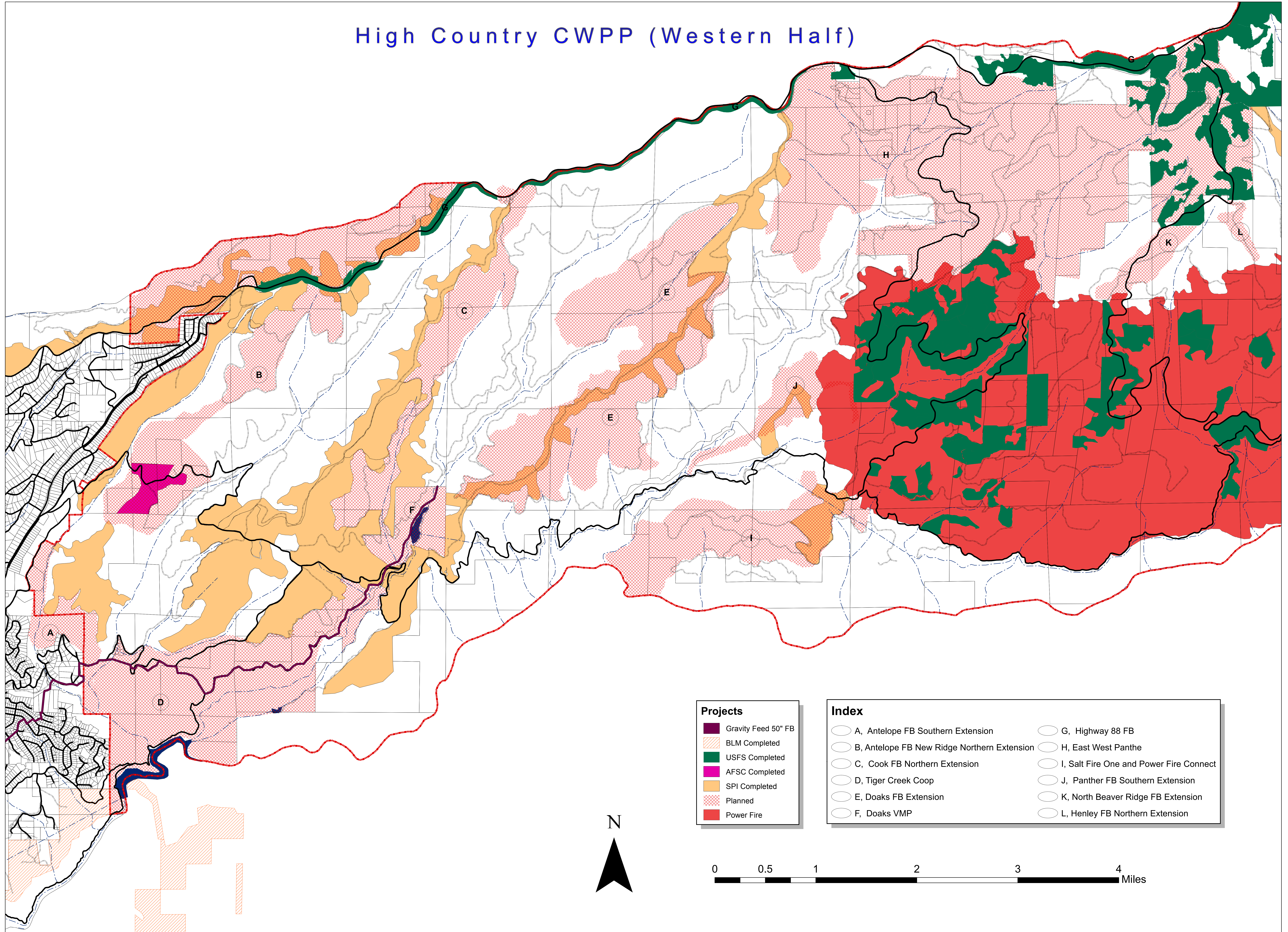
Proposed Projects

Detailed work specifications and environmental protection mitigations for each fuels reduction project will be developed at project level prior to implementation on the ground.

Project	Communities and Assets At-risk Protected	Agency/Landowner	Type and Payment Method	Index
Antelope FB Southern Extension	Dew Drop Sierra Highlands	SPI and Small Private Landowners - SPI's southern boundary, tying into Rabb Park subdivision, other small private landowners and Tiger Creek.	Some mechanical such as: mastication saw log and biomass thinning. Mostly hand pile burning and understory burning.	A
Antelope FB New Ridge Northern Extension	Dew Drop Sierra Highlands	SPI and small private landowners Extending north from Rhodes, Lawton's through SPI to Highway 88.	Mechanical commercial thinning, mastication, tractor pile and burn, chipping. Also non-mechanical such as hand pile and burn, herbicide, understory burning, grazing and pruning.	B
Cook FB Northern Extension	Cooks Station Dew Drop Sierra Highlands Private Forestlands	SPI, south of Highway 88	Mechanical commercial thinning, mastication, tractor pile and burn, hipping. Also non-mechanical such as hand pile and burn, herbicide, understory burning, grazing and pruning.	C
Tiger Creek Coop, AWA Gravity Supply Line	Sierra Highlands	USFS, SPI, BLM, PG&E, Mill Creek small private landowners and Amador Water Agency	Northern edge suitable for mechanical commercial thinning, mastication, tractor pile and burn, chipping. Remainder suitable for non-mechanical such as hand pile and burn, herbicide, understory burning, and pruning.	D
Doaks FB Extension	Hams Station Cooks Station Sierra Highlands Salt Springs State Game Miscellaneous Structures Private Forestlands Forests Activities	SPI – widen existing Fuelbreak	Mechanical commercial thinning, mastication, tractor pile and burn, chipping. Also non-mechanical such as hand pile and burn, herbicide, understory burning, grazing and pruning.	E

Doaks VMP	Hams Station Cooks Station Sierra Highlands Salt Springs State Game Miscellaneous Structures Private Forestlands Forests Activities	SPI and PG&E Signed CAL FIRE Vegetation Management Plan connects Cooks Fuelbreak and Doaks Fuelbreak.	Mechanical commercial thinning and biomass (previously completed). Additional treatments of understory burning, mastication, tractor and hand pile and burn, herbicides, grazing, and pruning.	F
Highway 88 Fuelbreak, including the entire USFS View 88 sale	Kirkwood Kirkwood Lake Silver Lake Mud Lake Bear River Hams Station Cooks Station Dew Drop Miscellaneous Structures Historical Sites Primitive Lands Private Forest Lands	Dew Drop, SPI, USFS, Cooks Station and Hams Station	Mechanical commercial thinning and biomass (mostly previously completed). Additional treatments of understory burning, mastication, chipping, hand pile and burn, herbicides, grazing, and pruning.	G
East West Panther, including USFS Panther Fuels Reduction Project	Lumberyard Hams Station	USFS, SPI, Gladden's, Oneto's, and other small private landowners	Mechanical commercial thinning, mastication, chipping, tractor and hand pile and burn, understory burning, herbicides, grazing, and pruning.	H
Salt Fire One and Power Fire Connect	Salt Springs SS State Game Refuge Forests Activities	SPI and USFS PG&E power lines run through the project area. The majority of National Forest lands are within the perimeter of the Power Fire.	Mechanical commercial thinning Additional treatments of understory burning, mastication, tractor and hand pile and burn, herbicides, grazing, and pruning	I
Panther FB Southern Extension	Lumberyard Hams Station	PG&E and SPI Provides a fuelbreak East Panther Creek Northeast to the Power Fire	Mechanical fuels reduction and commercial thinning, especially on the ridge. Also understory burning, mastication, chipping, tractor and hand pile and burn, herbicides, grazing, and pruning.	J
North Beaver Ridge FB Extension	Lumberyard Hams Station	SPI Extends from the Power Fire north to the USFS Mokie Bear Fuels Reduction project along Ellis Road	Mechanical fuels reduction and commercial thinning. Also understory burning, mastication, chipping, tractor and hand pile and burn, herbicides, grazing, pruning.	K
Henley FB Northern Extension	Bear River Lumberyard Hams Station Salt Springs SS State Game Refuge Forests Activities	SPI Extends from the Power Fire west to the USFS Mokie Bear fuels reduction project along Ellis Road.	Mechanical fuels reduction and commercial thinning. Also understory burning, mastication, chipping, tractor and hand pile and burn, herbicides, grazing, and pruning.	L
Power Fire USFS Power Fire Restoration 1 & 2.	Bear River Lumberyard Hams Station Salt Springs SS State Game Refuge Forests Activities	USFS, SPI, Oneto's, small private landowners, PG&E power lines, flume, and infrastructure. Plantations, roads and ridges	Pre-commercial thins all plantations (SPI has completed thinning on all its plantations except for the Bear River Tract). Use understory burning, mastication, chipping, tractor and hand pile and burn, herbicides, grazing, and pruning.	M
Oski Bear	Bear River Lumberyard	USFS near Bear River	Understory burning, hand/machine pile burning.	O
Silver Creek	Silver Lake Mud Lake	USFS in and around the east and south Silver Lake recreational areas and recreational tracks.	Burning hand and mechanical piles.	P

High Country CWPP (Western Half)



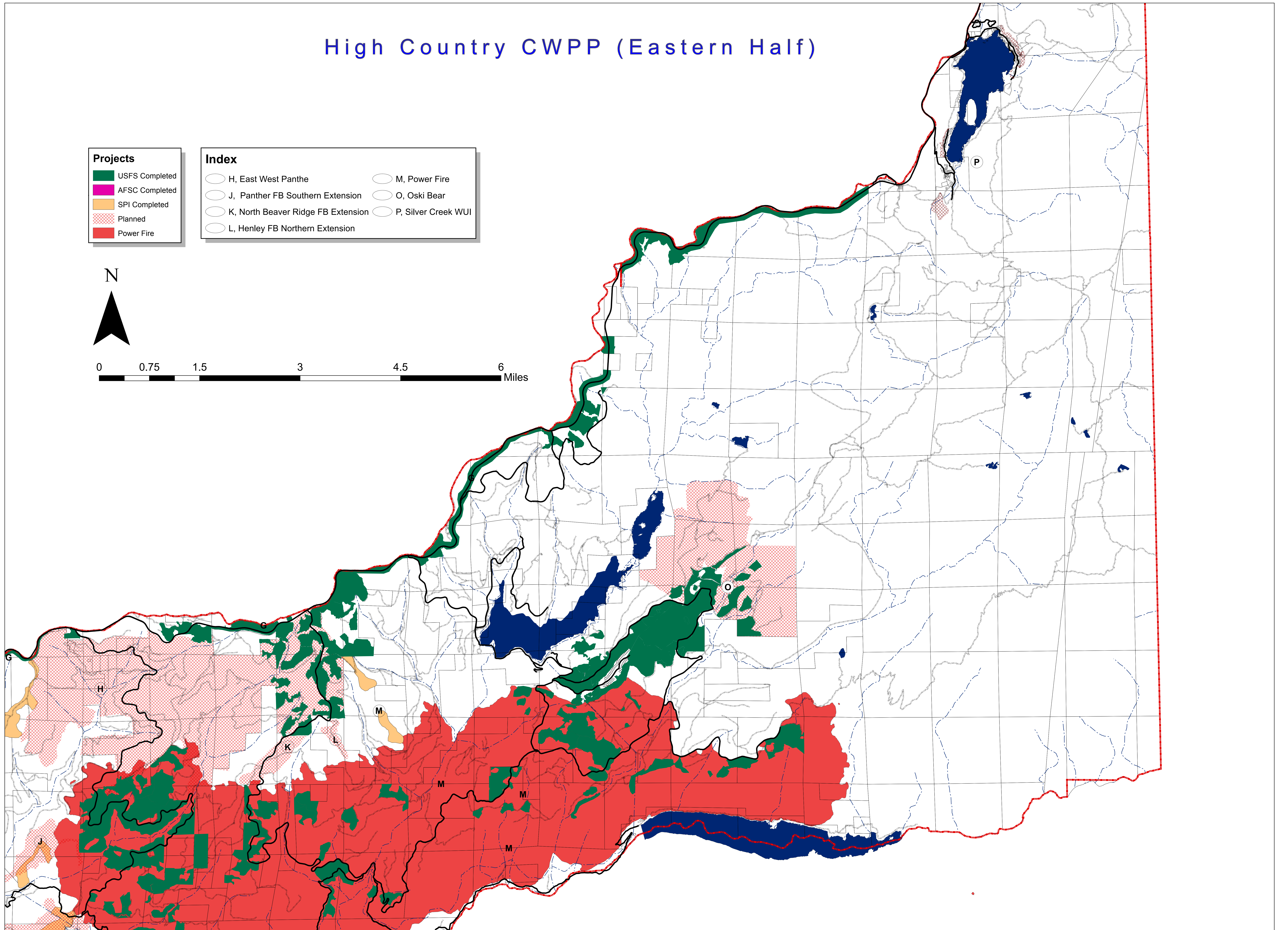
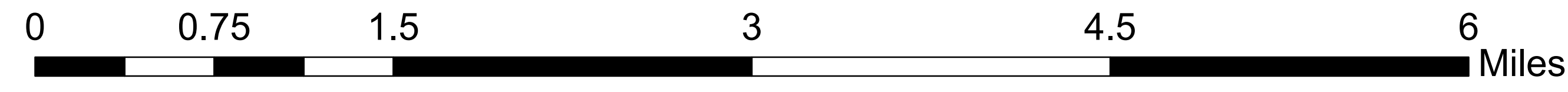
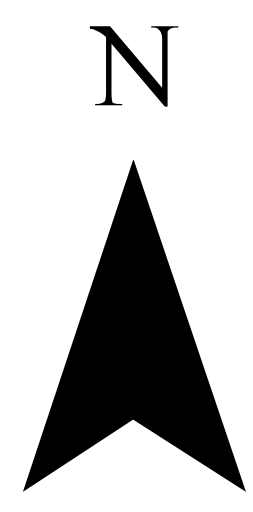
High Country CWPP (Eastern Half)

Projects

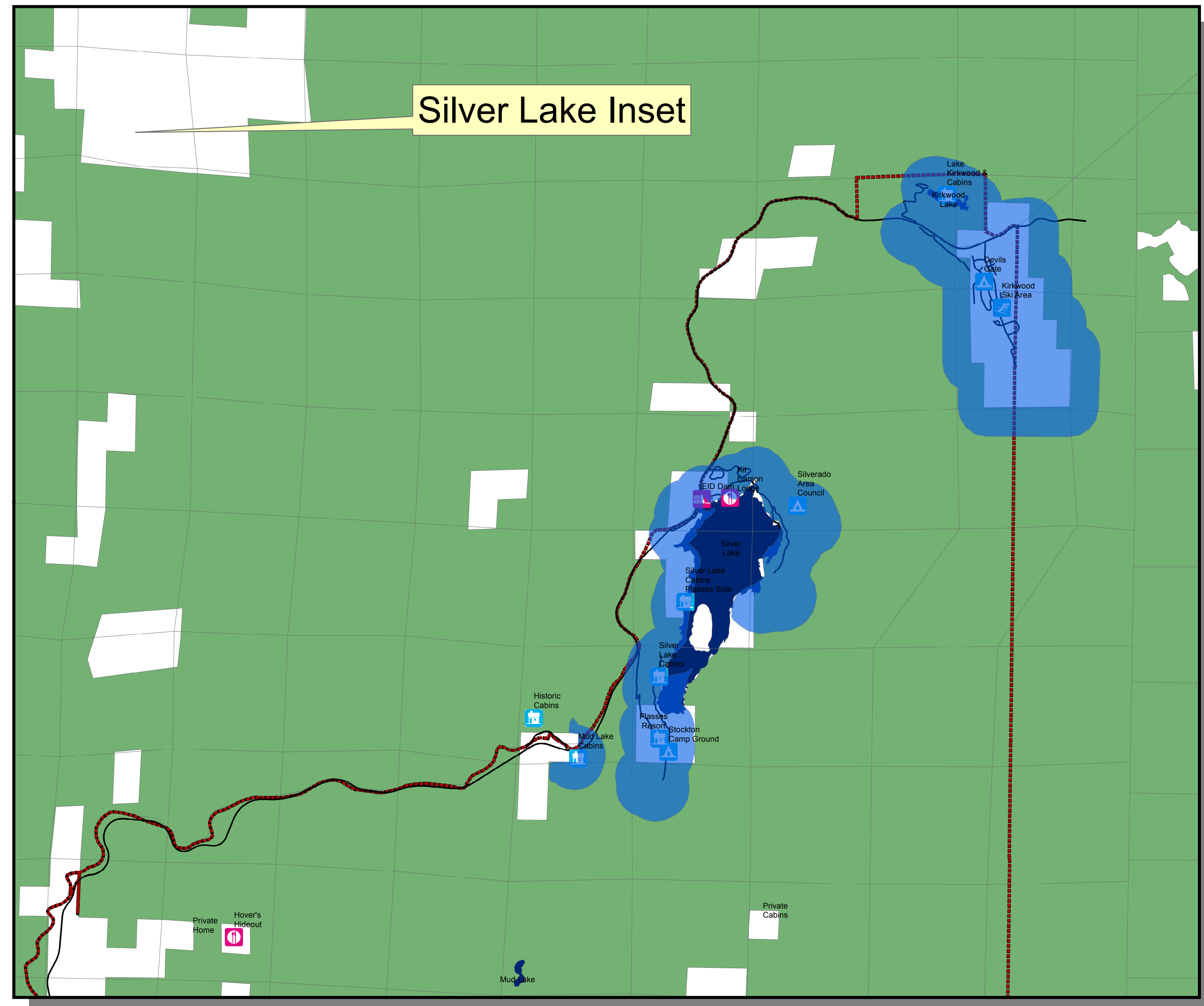
- USFS Completed
- AFSC Completed
- SPI Completed
- Planned
- Power Fire

Index

○ H, East West Panthe	○ M, Power Fire
○ J, Panther FB Southern Extension	○ O, Oski Bear
○ K, North Beaver Ridge FB Extension	○ P, Silver Creek WUI
○ L, Henley FB Northern Extension	



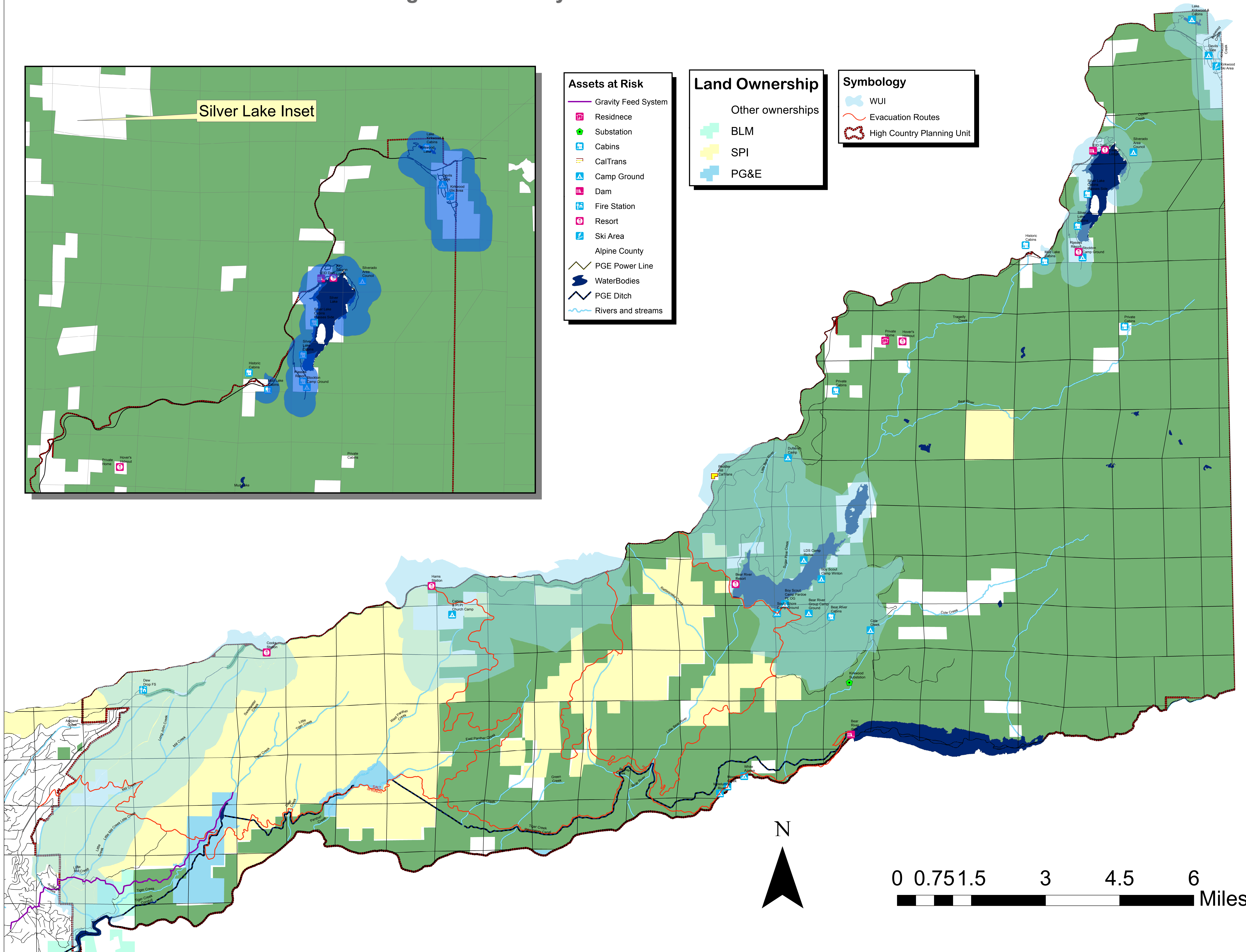
High Country Plan Assets at Risk



- Assets at Risk**
- Gravity Feed System
 - Residence
 - Substation
 - Cabins
 - CalTrans
 - Camp Ground
 - Dam
 - Fire Station
 - Resort
 - Ski Area
 - Alpine County
 - PGE Power Line
 - WaterBodies
 - PGE Ditch
 - Rivers and streams

- Land Ownership**
- Other ownerships
- BLM
 - SPI
 - PG&E

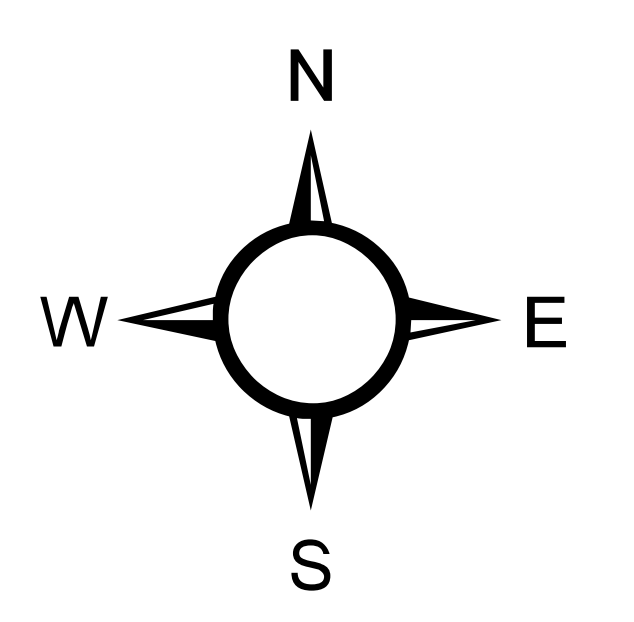
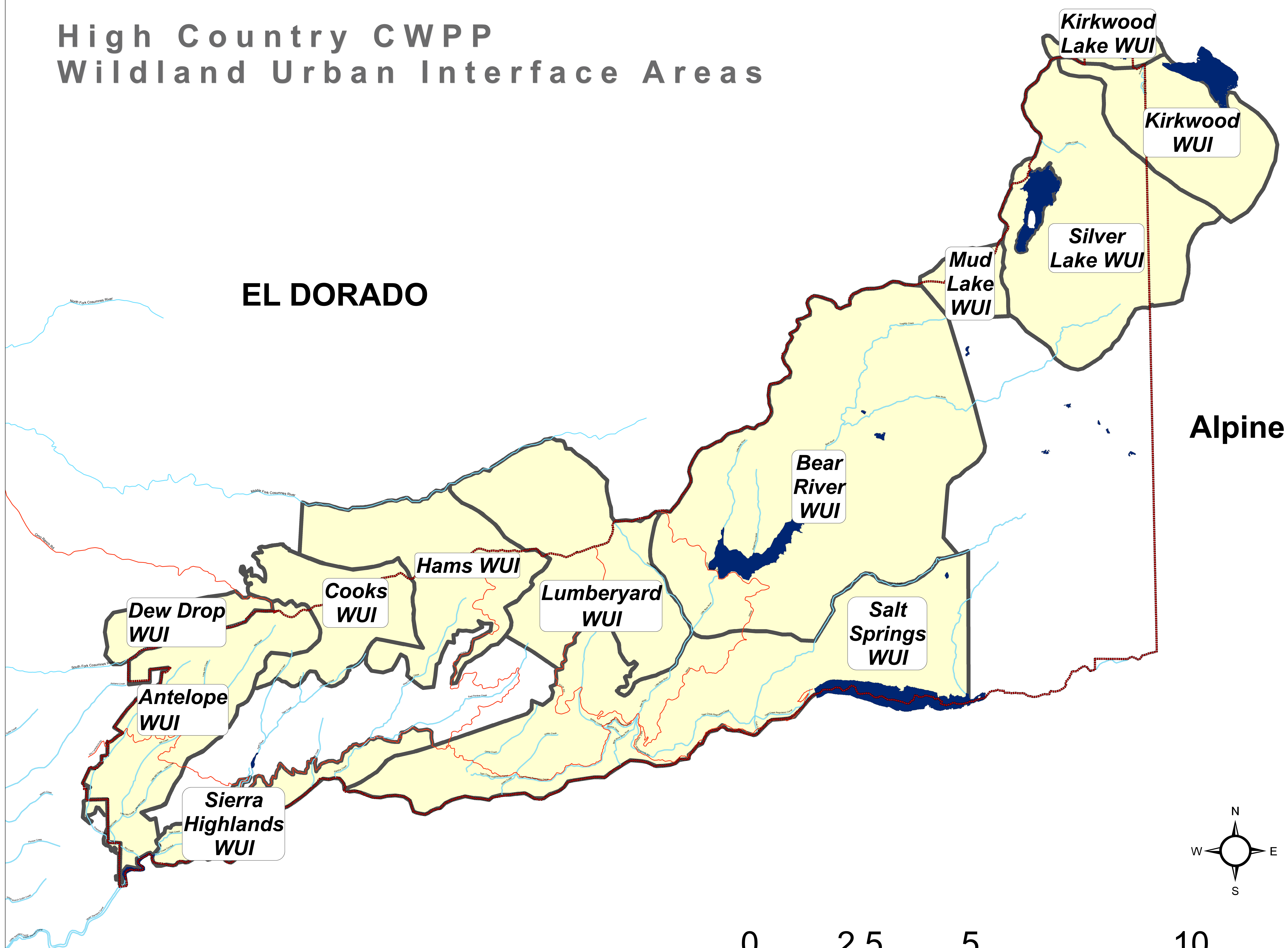
- Symbology**
- WUI
 - Evacuation Routes
 - High Country Planning Unit



High Country CWPP Wildland Urban Interface Areas

EL DORADO

Alpine



SIGNATORY's - High Country Community Wildfire Protection Plan:

Interested parties and State and Federal land management agencies with jurisdiction in the eastern portion of Amador County (the proximity of the High Country Community Wildfire Protection Plan) were consulted and participated in the Plan's development.

The Plan:

- Identifies and prioritizes areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments, and recommends the types and methods of treatment that will reduce impacts and provide protection of various Wildland Urban Interface units in the High Country Community Wildfire Protection Plan area.
- Recommends measures to reduce the ignitability of structures throughout the area addressed by the High Country Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

The following entities mutually agree with the contents of the High Country Community Wildfire Protection Plan:

Chairman John Plasse, Amador County Board of Supervisors

Date

Chief Dave Bellerive, Amador Fire Protection District

Date

Unit Chief Mike Kaslin, Amador-El Dorado Unit; CAL FIRE

Date