



**DIAMOND SPRINGS - EL DORADO
FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT**



*Logtown's
Engine 44*

**LOGTOWN
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE
PROTECTION
PLAN**

LOGTOWN COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN

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I EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Logtown is an unincorporated community with approximately 508 parcels and 450 residents. Logtown is situated on ridges between the North Fork and main Consumes River Canyons El Dorado County. The steep topography in the canyons, heavy fuel loading, history of wildfire ignitions combined with extensive and diverse use activities has many of the elements for a wildfire of catastrophic portions.

Severe fire seasons in the western United States in the last few years have led to the enactment of the Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003, which can provide funds for fuel treatment for communities at risk adjacent to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management lands.

The Logtown Community Wildfire Prevention Plan addresses all the hazards and risks within and adjacent to the community. The greatest threat outside the community would be a fast moving wildfire in the river canyons (North Fork & Middle Fork of Cosumnes River) and along Highway 49. Within the community there are areas where homes are intermixed with dense vegetation and located on dead end roads.

Vegetation was identified and classified into 4 fuel models and Fuel Treatment Standards were written for each model. Seven fuel reduction elements were developed to help protect the Logtown area: Defensible Space, Vacant Lots, Fuelbreaks, Firebreaks Perimeter Fuel Reduction Zones, Roadside Fuel Treatments and Power Lines. The Plan also addresses maintenance, new home fire safe features, periodic reviews and recommends a Wildfire Ignition Prevention Plan and Red Flag Plan be prepared.

A Wildland-Urban Interface boundary was established.

An Evacuation and General Preparedness Plan has been prepared and Neighborhood Areas established by the Logtown Fire Safe Council.

A Core Team was formed from the Logtown Fire Safe Council to write the Community Wildfire Protection Plan. Monthly Council meetings were also held briefing residents and

seeking their input. The Plan was reviewed by CAL FIRE, Bureau of Land Management, Diamond-El Dorado Fire Protection District, El Dorado County Fire Safe Council and the Golden West Community Services District.

Much work to make Logtown a Fire Safe Community has been accomplished by the Logtown Fire Safe Council, and many residents have completed Defensible Space around their homes. Full implementation of the Plan, over time, can help make Logtown a Fire Safe Community.

II INTRODUCTION

Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP) are important as they can make a community fire defensible and assists the community in defining fuel treatment priorities and establishing fuel treatment standards.

They are also important because the Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA) of 2003 (P. L. 108-148) provides authority for expedited vegetation treatments on Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands adjacent to communities that are at risk of wildland fire. The Act also directs these Federal Agencies to give priority to communities that have adopted a CWPP for fuel treatment on Federal lands within or adjacent to a community at risk from wildfire. There are BLM lands in and adjacent to the Logtown Fire Safe Council (LFSC) boundary. The Logtown CWPP is an opportunity to influence where and how the BLM implement fuel reduction projects on their lands to aid in the implementation of their land and fuels management plans.

HFRA also speaks to “wildland-urban interface” (WUI). WUI is important because 50% of all funds appropriated for projects under HFRA must be used within the WUI as defined by a CWPP. This Plan establishes a WUI boundary for the Logtown area. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) encouraged Logtown to prepare a CWPP to become a collaborative member of the El Dorado-Amador Unit planning efforts.

The CWPP was prepared by the Logtown Fire Safe Council (LFSC) – Core Team and has been reviewed and signed by CAL FIRE, BLM, Diamond Springs – El Dorado Fire Protection District (FPD), El Dorado County Fire Safe Council (EDCFSC) and the Golden West Community Services District (CSD). This review will serve as evidence that the Logtown CWPP is compliant for federal grant decision makers.

The planning area boundaries for the LFSC are displayed on maps in Appendix F. Future regional planning (Sandridge, Nashville) needs to be addressed and adapted to the changing landscape to promote wildfire safety in this urbanizing landscape.

Homeowners who live in and adjacent to the wildfire environment must take primary responsibility along with the fire services for ensuring their homes have sufficient low ignitability and surrounding fuel reduction treatment. The fire services have become a community partner providing homeowners with technical assistance as well as fire response. For this plan to succeed it must be shared and implemented equally by homeowners and the fire services

The Eight Steps to preparing a CWPP as outlined in the “Handbook for Wildland –Urban Interface Communities” were used to guide in the development of the Plan.

III ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BLM, CAL FIRE, Diamond Springs – El Dorado Fire Protection District and the El Dorado County Fire Safe Council (EDCFSC) commend the CSD and LFSC for their foresight in seeking a CWPP for Logtown and vicinity.

Special recognition and thanks to the LFSC Core Team; Allen Jaeger, Richard Engelfield, Assistant Chief Erik Peterson and Battalion Chief Suzanne Todd, Merryan O’Neill, Dave Doten, Ken Hasse, Larry Warren, Pat Dwyer and Gene Murphy, all who gave of their time and talent in developing the Plan.

Special thanks for the cooperation of the residents of Logtown, El Dorado County Surveyors Office and the EDCFSC for their support.

IV PLAN LIMITATIONS

The reviewing agencies; LFSC, CAL FIRE, BLM, EDCFSC, Diamond Springs – El Dorado Fire Protection District and CSD makes no guarantee, warranty, expressed or implied and assumes no liability that the CWPP for the community of Logtown will prevent wildfires from destroying natural resources or threaten homes and residents. However, full implementation and maintenance of the Plans fuel treatment measures will greatly reduce the exposure of the community and adjacent homes to losses from wildfire.

V PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of the LCWPP is to assist the community in making Logtown and vicinity wildfire defensible and assists the community in defining fuel treatment priorities and establishing fuel treatment standards. The LCWPP will bring Logtown in conformance with HFRA. In order for the community to take full advantage of the new opportunities in Title 1 of HFRA they must meet the minimum requirements for a CWPP: (1) Collaboration, (2) Prioritized Fuel Reduction, (3) Treatment of Structural Ignitability. (4) Maintenance of Fuel Treatments and (5) be consistent with applicable resource management plans of the Federal agencies. The HFRA also requires that three entities must review and agree to the final contents of the CWPP, a Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)¹ boundary be established and consult and involve local representatives of the BLM and fire services. These requirements have been incorporated in the preparation of the Logtown CWPP. The CWPP will be an integral part of the El Dorado County Wildfire Protection Plan.

The scope of the Plan recognizes the extraordinary natural features of the area and designs wildfire safety measures which are meant to compliment and become part of the community.

¹The WUI is commonly described as the zone where structures meet and intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels. This WUI zone poses tremendous risks to life, property, and infrastructure and is the most dangerous situations firefighters face. This zone averages 1 ½ miles around the community to include adjacent landscapes of interest to enable the community to make recommendations regarding protection and risk reduction priorities.

The Plan also assesses the wildfire hazards and risks of the community and identifies measure to reduce these hazards. The Plan displays standards and guidelines for reducing fuel loading along roads, on lots, Fuelbreaks, Fuel Reduction Zones, and Firebreaks and ranks them in priority for implementation.

VI BACKGROUND – THE WILDFIRE THREAT IN LOGTOWN

Logtown has a Mediterranean type climate which features hot, dry summers and cool moist winters. The June – October dry season produces ideal conditions for wildfires. Annual plants die and perennial plants lose moisture and become highly flammable. Fires burning towards the end of the dry season are intense, resist suppression efforts and threaten lives, property and resources. Drought conditions intensify the wildfire danger. Two additional climatic conditions aggravate this already serious wildfire problem. Periodically, almost every year, the Pacific High Pressure System moves eastward over California and brings very hot, dry weather with low humidity. This “Heat Wave” can occur at any time during the dry season and wildfire can start easily and are difficult to extinguish. The other extreme weather condition, thankfully less frequent, usually occurs in the fall and sometimes in early winter, when north or east strong, dry winds subside from the Great Basin High (Fohen Winds). Under these conditions, a wildfire can quickly escape and create great damage before the winds stop blowing. The Oakland Hills Fire of 1991, which destroyed 3810 homes, burned under these conditions.

Each year, hundreds of homes are destroyed or damaged by wildland fires. El Dorado County and Logtown are no exception from wildfire losses. In 1985 the Eight Mile Fire destroyed 14 homes; in 1992 the Cleveland Fire destroyed over 40 homes and claimed the lives of two air tanker pilots; and in 2006 two homes were lost in Logtown from fire starts along Highway 49. See Appendix F for history of wildfire in the Logtown area. People who live in, or plan to move into, an area where homes are intermixed with brush, grass, woodlands or forests may be in jeopardy and their lives may be at risk. Nobody may remember the last wildfire in any given area, but history and tree ring analyses tell us that sooner or later, wildfires will occur. Few who have lived through a wildfire maintain their pre-fire attitudes. Those who have not been through a fire cannot imagine

such an experience and are more or less convinced that it will not happen to them. Unfortunately, the control of wildfires is not an exact science. A wildfire responds to the weather, topography, and fuels in its environment. Under extreme burning conditions, the behavior of a wildfire can be so powerful and unpredictable that fire protection agencies can only wait until conditions moderate before suppression actions can be taken.

To best understand the history of wild land fire in the Sierra foothills, it is necessary to look at resettlement fire regimes. The Sierra Nevada Ecosystem Project, Volume 1, Assessment Summaries, 1996, Wild land Resource Report No. 36 – UC Davis, page 62, “Management Strategies” states the following:

“Ecological Functions of Fire. Fire is a natural evolutionary force that has influenced Sierran ecosystems for millennia, influencing biodiversity, plant reproduction, vegetation development, insect outbreak and disease cycles, wildlife habitat relationships, soil functions and nutrient cycling, gene flow, selection, and, ultimately, sustainability.

“Climatic variation plays an important role in influencing the patterns and severity; fires have been most extensive in periods of dry years.

“In most lower-elevation oak woodland and conifer forest types of the Sierra Nevada, presettlement fires were frequent, collectively covered large areas, burned for months at a time, and, although primarily low to moderate in intensity, exhibited complex patterns of severity.

“Fire suppression in concert with changing land-use practices has dramatically changed the fire regimes of the Sierra Nevada and thereby altered ecological structures and functions in Sierran plant communities.

“ASSESSMENT: Fire represents both one of the greatest threats and one of the strongest allies in efforts to protect and sustain human and natural resources in the Sierra Nevada. Residents and visitors alike are well aware of the threats posed by

summer wildfires. A growing density of homes and other structures coupled with the increased amount and continuity of fuels resulting from twentieth-century fire suppression have heightened concern about threats to life and property, as well as the health and long-term sustainability of forests, watersheds, and other natural resources. Yet fire has been an integral part of the Sierra Nevada of millennia, influencing the characteristics of ecosystems and landscapes. Today, state, federal, and local agencies put enormous resources into efforts to reduce fire occurrence while at the same time advocating the need to use fire to promote healthy ecosystems. The challenge we face is how to restore some aspects of a more natural fire regime while at the same time minimizing the threat wildfire poses to human and natural resources and values.”

The Forty-niners and cattlemen carried the early perception that the nation’s forests and wild lands were obstacles to agriculture and settlement in California. For more than half a century following the Gold Rush, settlers, miners, stockman and others used the Sierra foothills rather harshly. Often land was abused through indiscriminate burning. Fires were deliberately set for a variety of purposes often raging out of control. The prevailing attitude regarding wildfires, however, was to save lives and protect property and let the wild lands take care of themselves. Wildfires continued in the Sierra foothills of El Dorado County and elsewhere in the state until damages exceeded tolerable limits. This led to the establishment of the State Board of Forestry in 1885, precursor of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection in 1905 and the establishment of the Federal Timber Reserves (now the National Forests) and the U. S. Forest Service in 1905.

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Compliance measures for environmental documentation (NEPA, CEQA) may have to be addressed prior to implementation of vegetation or ground disturbing activities i.e. critical wildlife habitat, rare and endangered plants, artifacts, cultural resources, etc. Also, implementation of fuel mitigation measures on private lands must take into account the need for easements, permits, approvals, etc.

A. Community Description

The Logtown area is located in the southern portion of the unincorporated community of El Dorado in El Dorado County. Logtown has approximately 508 parcels and approximately 450 have residences constructed on them. Parcel size averages from 3 acres to 10 acres.

Highway 49 and Union Mine Road dissect the area on north/south basis. There are over 37 miles of roads, of which 9 miles are asphalt paved and 6 miles not paved. Three main roads access Highway 49: Crystal Boulevard, Dolomite Drive, Monitor Road and Galena Drive. The majority of the residences are located on the following dead end roads: Crystal Boulevard, Quartz Drive, Monitor Road and Little Canyon Road. Off these roads are some side roads that are also dead end with poor or no turnaround capability.

The main topographic features are: Logtown Ridge, Monitor Ridge, Martinez Creek and the North and Middle Forks of the Cosumnes River. There are no schools or parks, a CSD Common Area, a commercial “Strip Mall” and one group home for boys. Many of the parcel owners have livestock which help in reducing fuels but complicates evacuation procedures.

Structural fire protection is provided by Diamond Springs – El Dorado Fire Protection District. The nearest staffed station is in El Dorado, Station 46, Station 44 is located in Logtown on Quartz Drive but is staffed by a volunteer resident. Logtown is wholly within CAL FIRE State Responsibility Area who is the primary provider of wildfire protection. However, both agencies share in the jurisdictional responsibilities for wildfire

and structure protection. A fire hydrant system serves the community except in the Little Canyon Road area.

The BLM Lands within or adjacent the LFSC boundary are displayed on maps in Appendix F.

B. Vegetation (Fuels)

Some ecosystems have become overgrown and unhealthy leaving them hazardous to homes in and adjacent to these ecosystems. Condition Classes are a function of the degree of departure from historical fire regimes resulting in alterations of key ecosystems components such as composition, structural age, stand age, and canopy closure. One or more of the following activities may have caused this departure: fire exclusion, timber harvesting, grazing, and insect and disease or other past management practices. Condition Classes were determined by CAL Fire and are displayed on Con-Class map in Appendix F.

The predominate fuel models in and around Logtown are Grass savannas, (Fuel Model 1), Blue Oak/Grass (Full Model 2), Interior Live Oak/ with grass and brush (Fuel Models 4 and 6) and Chaparral (Fuel Model 4). Intermixed are small patches of Native Pine and Ponderosa Pine.

Grass Savannas (Fuel Model 1) are comprised of very porous and continuous herbaceous grass fuels, generally below knee level and fuel loads are about 1 ton per acre. Less than one-third of the area has other vegetation like shrubs and trees. When cured, surface fires will move rapidly, 700 -1050 (feet/hour) with flame lengths of 3.5 - 4.5 feet.



Annual grasses with scattered oaks and brush, typical of area northeast of Quartz Drive. Fire Spread is in the Grasses.

Blue Oak/Grass (Fuel Model 2) is comprised of oak overstory (20% to 40% canopy closure), grass ground cover 1 to 2 feet tall with scattered Poison Oak and mixed brush. A moderate fuel ladder is established however fire spread is mainly in the grass but more intense than Fuel Model 1, but rate of spread is reduced (360 – 500 feet/hour) and with flame lengths of 6 - < 8 feet.



Thirty to forty percent oak overstory with understory of scattered brush and groundcover of annual grasses. Typical of fuels on west side of Crystal Boulevard. Fire spread is in the grasses. Individual trees will torch.

Interior Live Oak with grass and brush (combination of Fuel Models 4 and 6) is comprised of primarily mixed oak (Live Oak, Blue Oak, Black Oak, Valley Oak) with scattered Native Pine and Ponderosa Pine in the overstory. Live Oak is the dominate tree species. The understory is Poison Oak, mixed brush, oak and Native Pine seedlings and saplings. Ground cover is grass with liter (tree limbs, and logs). Canopy closure is 80% to 100%. Fuel loading is 6 to 13 tons per acre. A significant fuel ladder is present in this fuel type. The heaviest concentrations of these fuels are in the Martinez Creek drainage along the FSC eastern boundary.



Live Oak stands with scattered Native and Ponderosa Pine with 80% crown closure and understory of brush, saplings and ground cover of grass and litter. An extensive fuel ladder is present. Fire spread is in tree crowns.

Chaparral (Fuel Model 4) consists of Chemise, Toyon and manzanita brush with a high ratio of dead to live fuel. Fuel loads average 18 to 20 tons per acre. The largest brush field is located on the east facing slope between Logtown Ridge and Highway 49. Rate of spread can be 7500 feet/hour with 20 foot flame lengths.



Mixed brush - chemise, manzanita, Toyon with high ratio of dead to live stems in large brush field between Highway 49 and Crystal Boulevard. Scattered suppressed tree saplings are intermixed with the brush. Fire spread is in brush crowns.

C. Fire Behavior

Fire is able to carry from surface fuels through convection into the crowns with relative ease. Ladder fuels are fuels that provide vertical continuity between the ground fuels and a tree canopy. Ladder fuels are present as shrubs and tree saplings and poles. Single or multiple tree torching can occur whenever surface fire intensity generates flame lengths that can carry into the crowns,

The following are Flame Lengths and Rates of Spread for the fuel models found in the Logtown area.²

| <u>Fuel Model</u> | <u>Fuel Bed Depth</u> | <u>Fuel Load (tons/acre)</u> | <u>Rate of Spread</u> | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | | | <u>Wind 2 mph</u> | <u>Wind 6mph</u> | <u>Wind 12mph</u> |
| 1 | 1' | .75 | 22ft/min | 170ft/min | 445ft/min |
| 2 | 1' + | 5 | 11ft/min | 59ft/min | 200ft/min |
| 4 | 6' | 15-80 | 27ft/min | 110ft/min | 285ft/min |
| 6 | 4' | 8 | 0 | 41ft/min | 101ft/min |

| <u>Fuel Model</u> | <u>Flame Length (ft)</u> |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Grass | 4 |
| 2. Blue Oak/Grass | 6 |
| 4 Chaparral | 19 |
| 6. Interior Live Oak | 10 |

D. Risk and Hazard Assessment

As described in HFRA, assessment of risks, hazards, and fire history is the foundation for the Prioritized Fuel Reduction Elements for the LCWPP.

² Literature Cited – R. D. Harrell, William Teie, 2001, *Will Your Home Survive? A Winner or Loser? A guide to help you improve the odds against Wildland Fire!* Produced & published by Deer Valley Press, Rescue CA 95672, Library of Congress Catalog Number 2001118900

1. Risks

Wildfire risks (fire causes) for Logtown area are as follows:

- Ignitions along Highway 49

Fire starts adjacent Highway 49 are mainly from vehicle exhausts, cigarettes, traffic collisions and arsonists and have the potential to spread upslope towards Crystal Boulevard and Monitor Road.

- Ignitions in the River Canyons

Fire starts in the North Fork and the Middle Fork of the Consumes River Canyons are mainly from recreation uses and can become large quickly and threaten homes in the Logtown area.

- Ignitions around Homes

Fire starts within the urban complex of homes, i.e. along Crystal Boulevard, are typically person caused from lawn mowers, vehicles, children playing with matches etc. Fires in these areas are usually small in acreage but can quickly threaten a home.

- Ignitions from Power Lines

There have been recent fires from trees and/or limbs falling on power lines.

- Lightning

2. Hazards

The hazardous fuel complex for the Logtown area is displayed by Condition Classes and Fire Hazard Severity Zones. See maps in Appendix F for locations of Condition Classes and Severity Zones.

3. Fire History

See Fire History Map in Appendix F for wildfire ignitions in El Dorado County.

Assessment of the above risks, Hazards, and Fire History is the foundation for the Prioritized Fuel Reduction areas as described in HFRA.

E. Problem Statements

1. Homeowners often do not recognize adequate wildfire mitigation measures.

A review of many wildfires has conclusively shown that the most home losses occur when: (1) there is inadequate clearing of flammable vegetation around the house; (2) roofs are not fire resistant; (3) homes are sited in hazardous locations; (4) firebrand ignition points and heat traps are not adequately protected, (5) there is lack of water for suppression, and (6) access roads are unsafe for fire suppression forces due to excess roadside fuels.

2. The majority of homes within the Logtown Fire Safe Council boundary are located on dead end roads and some of these roads are one lane with steep grades and locked gates.

Rapid access for wildfire suppression resources to a wildfire is the most effective method of containing a fire at a small size. Dead end, narrow, steep and gated roads hinder initial attack and evacuation of residents.

3. Extensive grass fuels within and adjacent the Logtown complex will ignite easily and have a rapid rate of spread.

Fire history has demonstrated that grass and other light fuels are a threat to other vegetation as well as people. There is a strong tendency for the public and even some fire fighters to discount the serious nature of wildfires in the grasslands of California. For instance, a grass stand of 1 ton per acre has approximately 8000 BTU's per acre. A study conducted on 100 fires where 31 fire fighters lost their lives revealed many of these fires burned in light fuels such as grass.

4. The steep terrain, fuel composition, density, structure and loading in the Cosumnes River Canyons, Martinez Creek and drainage below Mica Street include some of the elements for erratic fire behavior under severe burning conditions.

5. Roadside fuel treatments are inadequate for Highway 49, Union Mine Road, Little Canyon Road and for many of the “residential” roads within the Logtown FSC boundary.

Radiant heat from burning roadside fuels can jeopardize evacuation and suppression efforts.

6. Large hazardous Native Pine trees and limbs are adjacent to power lines and can fall hitting the lines and causing a wildfire.

7. Wildland fire ignitions will increase as interface populations and uses grow.

8. Provisions must be made to maintain all fuel treatments.

The wildfire protection values of fuel modification are rapidly lost if not maintained.

9. State Responsibility Area Fire Safe Regulations are not always compliant.

F. Plan Goals

1. Ensure Logtown is a Fire Safe Community.
2. Ensure Defensible Space is provided around structures.
3. Ensure fuel treatment measures are maintained.
4. Ensure residents can evacuate safely if wildfire threatens homes.
5. Promote land management practices that will maintain a healthy stand of native vegetation, consider wildlife habitat and protect the soil, water and visual resources.
6. Ensure all new homes, lot splits, road and driveways meet SRA Fire Safe Regulations.
7. Give incentives to the BLM, under HFRA, to implement fuel treatments on federal lands within and adjacent to LFSC boundary.

G. Prioritized Fuel Reduction Elements

Fuel treatments to help protect the Logtown area displayed in 7 Elements; Defensible Space, Vacant Lots, Fuelbreaks, Firebreaks, Perimeter Fuel Reduction Zones, Roadsides and Power Lines.

Locations of fuelbreaks, firebreaks and Perimeter Fuel Reduction Zones (PFRZ) are preliminary. Before fuel treatment begins on these elements the final location should be determined by experienced wildfire personnel.

1. Defensible Space (DS) for Structures

In January 2006 the CDF and State Board of Forestry adopted new “General Guidelines to Implement Performance Based Defensible Space Regulations” under PRC 4291. And with regulation 14 CCR 1299, these regulations expanded the DS space clearance requirements from 30 feet to 100 feet or the property line. The new 100’ requirements are law. Also 4291 “allows insurance companies to require home/building owners to maintain firebreaks greater than 100 feet”.

The guidelines are displayed in CDF Brochure “Why 100 Feet” and copy is located in the binder pocket. These Guidelines are applicable to all structures within the LFSC boundary. The management and enforcement of the DS Regulations lies with CAL FIRE.

The LFSC is to be commended on the extensive defensible space work that has been accomplished around many homes.

a. Occupied Lots

Below are DS guidelines distances for all occupied lots within the LFSC boundary. (See Fuel Treatment Map in Appendix F for location of the lots.)

1.) All lots and parcels with structures within the LFSC shall implement DS guidelines for 100 feet (30' Lean, Clean and Green Zone/70' Reduced Fuel Zone) or to the property lines, around all structures as required by State law.

All lot owners are also encouraged, over time, to extend DS beyond the 100 foot DS requirements to their property lines.

In Addition

2.) Lots colored **Red** on the Fuels Treatment Map in Appendix F.

In addition to the 100 feet required by law, home owners should implement the DS Guidelines, Reduced Fuel Zone, for another 100 feet towards the PFRZ that abuts their rear lot line. This would be a total of 200 feet from structures or to the side lot lines.

This is recommended as these perimeter lots are long and narrow and abut the proposed PFRZ. When the PFRZ fuel treatments are completed home owners are encouraged to extend their DS treatments to join the PFRZ which will substantially improve the protection of their home and property from wildfire.

3.) Lots colored **Blue** on Fuels Treatment Map in Appendix F

In addition to the 100 feet required by law home owners should implement DS Guidelines to all property lines.

This is recommended as these smaller lots need the extra DS. By joining the future adjacent PFRZ, when it is constructed, will substantially improve the protection of these homes and property from wildfire.

4.) Lots colored **Orange** on Fuels Treatment Map in Appendix F

In addition to the 100 feet required by law home owners should extend the DS Guidelines, Reduced Fuel Zone, from the 100 feet required by law to the Highway 49 right of way.

This is recommended due to high risks of ignitions along the highway, topography and fuel loading. This may be accomplished in stages due to some long distances to the highway, but will improve homes defensibility from wildfire.

5.) Lots colored **Green** on the fuels map in Appendix F.

In addition to the 100 feet required by law home owners should implement the DS Guidelines, Reduced Fuel Zone, to their rear property lines to the existing grass fuel type on adjacent property.

This is recommended for these perimeter lots to take advantage of the adjacent light grass fuels. This may be accomplished in stages due to some long distances to the rear lot line.

6.) Lots colored **Yellow** on the Fuel Treatment Map in Appendix F

In addition to the 100 feet required by law home owners should implement the DS Guidelines, Reduced Fuel Zone, for another 100 feet down slope towards the adjoining large acreage parcels.

This is recommended as the Yellow Lots and the large adjacent parcels have steep topography, heavy fuel loading and are at risk from ignitions along the Union Mine Road.

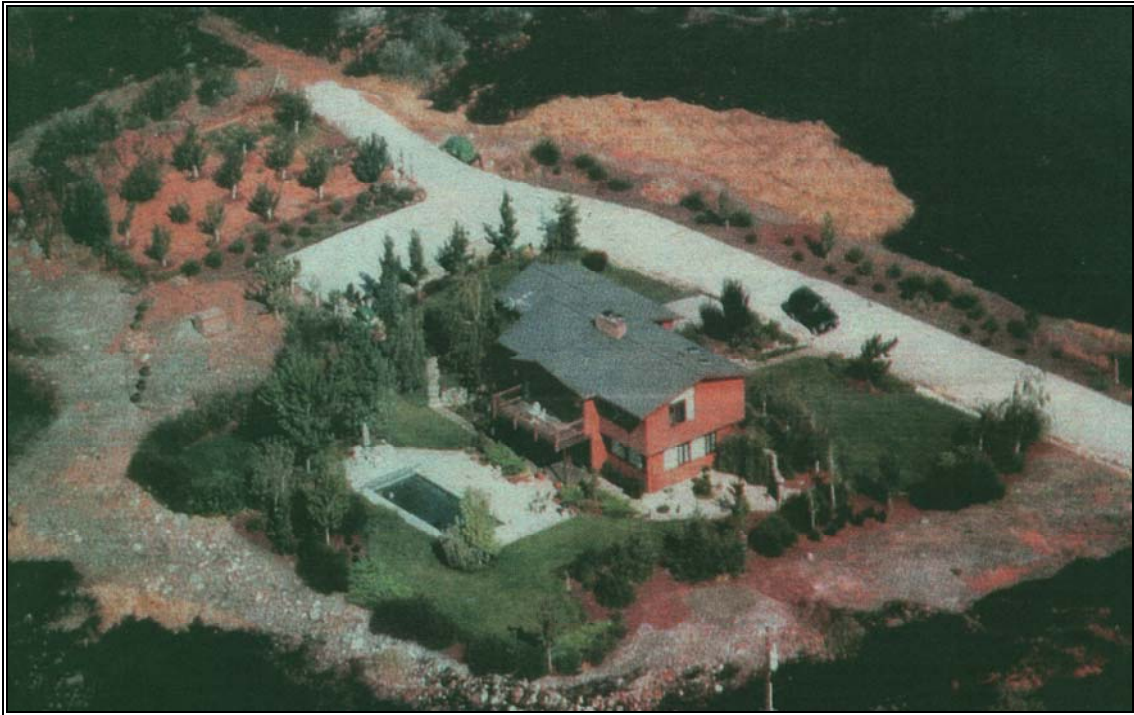
When the vacant parcels owners complete their fuel perimeter treatments or are developed lot owners should extend their DS to join neighboring parcels.

There are also other structures on large parcels in the eastern area of the LFSC that are at high risk due to access and wildland fuels. These home owners are encouraged to expand their DS for at least 100 additional feet.

b. Vacant Lots and Parcels

1.) Vacant lot owners should implement Fuel Treatment Standards, by fuel types as displayed in Appendix A for 50 feet inward on roads and all property lines that are adjacent to occupied lots.

2.) The CSD Common Area located off Dolomite Drive should have the fuels treated to the standards as displayed in Appendix A for the entire area. In addition, the entrance to the area should be improved to accommodate Green Waste Dumpsters.



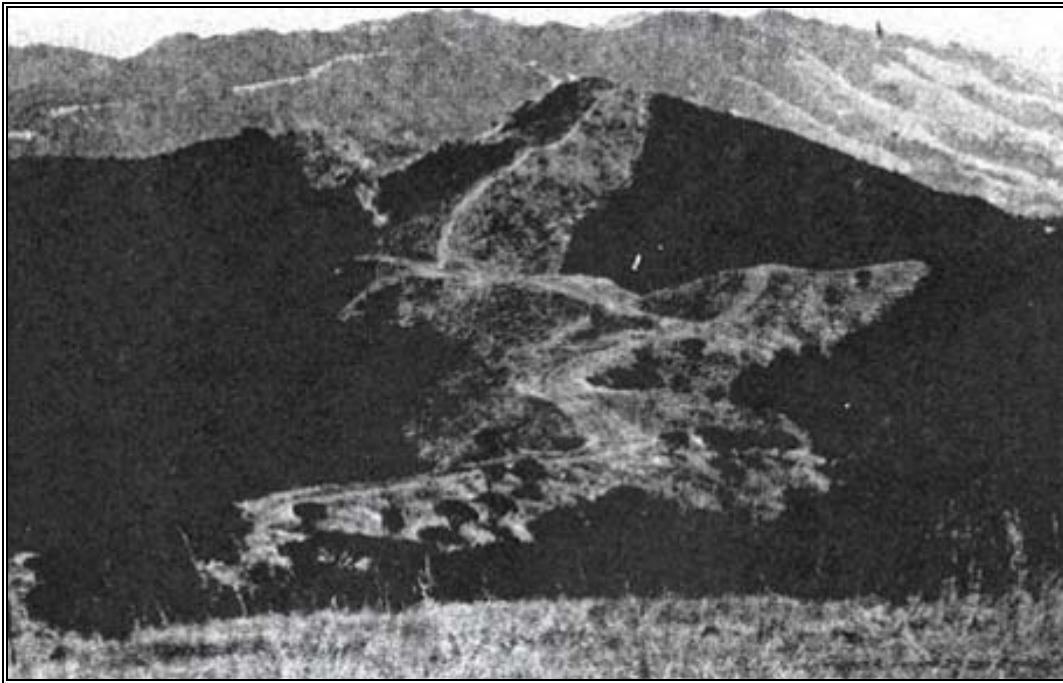
Defensible Space is Sensible Space

c. Fuelbreaks

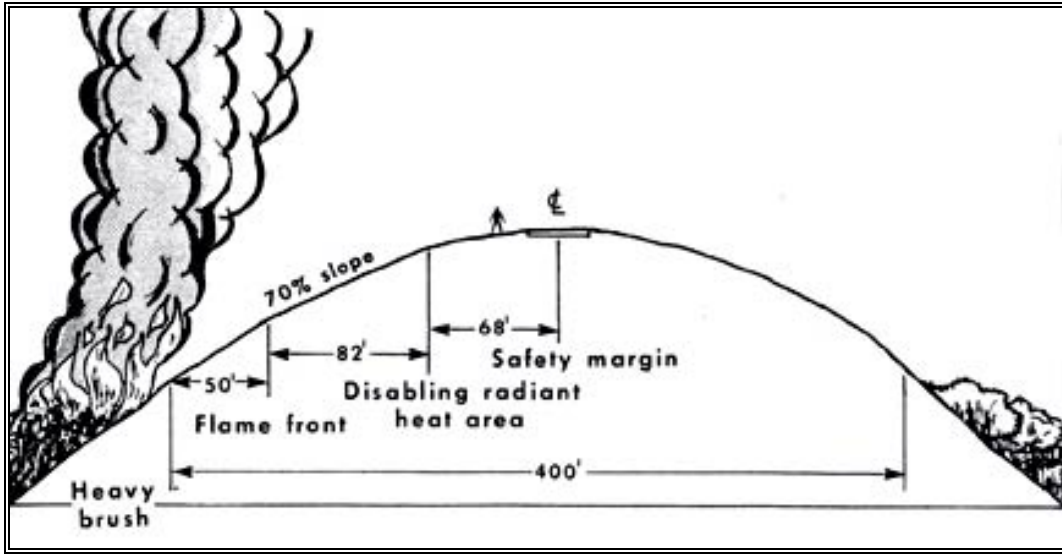
Fuelbreaks are defined as generally wide (300 feet) strips of land on which native vegetation has been permanently modified so that fires burning into them can be more readily controlled. Shaded fuel breaks have many advantages. The visual impact of an open corridor would be severe in a forest environment, but the semi closed canopy of a shaded fuelbreak blends with

dense adjacent stands and screen most of the fuel breaks visual effects. A low ground cover is more easily maintained (therefore more economical) because the shade suppresses brush and seedlings. Features common to all fuelbreaks:

- Contain fire lines (e.g. roads, trails, hand lines) which can be quickly widened and used as a line for burning out.
- Must be staffed with suppression resources in advance of an approaching fire.
- Must have “anchor points” to prevent fires from making an “end run-around the fuel break.
- Should contain Helispots
- Must be maintained to standards.
- Outer edges of a fuelbreak should not be a straight line but undulating to reduce the visual impacts and provide more “edging” for wildlife.



**Fuelbreak usually 200 to 300 feet wide, strategically located
(usually on a ridge) with access.**



Drawing of cross section of fuelbreak in brush fuels

Planned Fuelbreaks

The following fuelbreaks are planned within the Logtown FSC boundary and locations are displayed on Fuel Treatment Map in Appendix F. They are located in strategic locations to help suppression forces contain a fast moving fire that escaped initial attack.

FB 1 – Logtown Ridge Fuelbreak

This fuelbreak is located on the main north – south Logtown Ridge and begins at the terminus of Crystal Boulevard and extends southward to the Consumes River. This location is key to preventing wildfires from burning up canyon and threatening homes on Crystal Boulevard. This fuelbreak is partially on BLM lands at its terminus with the river.

FB 2 – Crystal Shaded Fuelbreak

This fuelbreak is situated on a small east/west ridge from Crystal Boulevard to Highway 49 and is strategically located to tie into the

Logtown Ridge Fuelbreak to help contain a fire on the slopes above Highway 49 that is moving up canyon towards Crystal Boulevard.

FB 3 – Buzz Tail Fuelbreak

This fuel break is located on a north/south ridge to aid in the protection of the homes and watersheds of Martinez Creek and the North Fork of the Consumes River. Portion of this fuelbreak are on BLM lands.

4. Firebreaks

A firebreak is 20 to 30 feet wide prepared each year ahead of the time to control a fire. The firebreaks are usually located on ridges but are too narrow to fit the definition of a fuelbreak. Six Firebreaks are proposed and are marked on the fuels map in Appendix F.

Fuel treatment on the firebreaks will be by fuel type standards displayed in Appendix A.

5. Perimeter Fuel Reduction Zones

The Perimeter Fuel Reduction Zone is approximately 200 to 300 feet wide located on vacant lands adjacent to residential lots. This zone is used by suppression forces to suppress an oncoming wildland fire. The PFRZ by itself will not stop a fire. It is a location where the combined modified fuels of the Zone and adjacent residential lots defensible space increases the probability of success for fire resources, especially air retardant drops.

Two PFRZ's are planned; (1) adjacent the rear lot lines located off Crystal Boulevard from Silva Way, south and east to Lollipop Lane and (2) adjacent the rear lot lines off Stope Way. See fuel map in Appendix F. for locations.

Fuel Treatment within the PFRZ will be as displayed in Appendix A.

The PFRZ's are located on large private parcels adjacent to residential lots. The California Forest Improvement Program (CFIP) administered by CAL FIRE is a State program that may assist these adjacent landowners in fuel treatments in the PFRZ. See Brochure in binder pocket for additional information.

6. Roadside Fuel Treatments

Past fire history indicates a high percentage of wildfire ignitions occur along roads. Common causes are: vehicle exhaust sparks, cigarettes, and traffic collisions.

Keeping road ditches and shoulders clear of vegetation not only is good road maintenance but can prevent wildfires. Fuel reduction on cut banks and fill slopes will slow the spread of fire to adjacent properties increasing the probability of early containment. Fuel types and road prisms will vary greatly, however the drawings in Appendix A. will fit most situations.

Use the Drawings to guide treatments. Note ditches and shoulders are cleared of all vegetation. However cut banks and fill slopes ground vegetation is not removed due to soil erosion concerns.

The treatments for the roads listed below are within the right of way only.

Recommendations are:

- a. Highway 49 from County line to "Bob's Place".

Responsibility - Caltrans

- b. Union Mine Road, Monitor Road, Quartz Drive, Stope Way within FSC Boundary.

Responsibility - El Dorado County - D.O.T.

- c. Private Roads within CSD and FSC boundary.

Responsibility - Lot or parcel owner.

(Lot DS fuel treatments should be extended into the right of way all the way to the road surface.)

- d. Portions of Little Canyon Road, Rattler Ridge Road, Union Mine Road on Federal lands

Responsibility – BLM

Mica Street was improved to two lanes realigned and surfaced in the spring of 2007 with FEMA grant monies. This will facilitate evacuation and ingress and egress for suppression resources. This also presents an opportunity for fuel treatment along Mica Street as it is partially located within a “box canyon” with heavy fuels, steep topography and numerous side draws that could lead to erratic fire behavior.

A roadside fuel reduction zone of 100 feet is proposed on both sides of the newly aligned Mica Street to the standards in Appendix A as follows:

- a. Vacant parcels

- 1) 100 feet outward from road prism on each side of Mica Street.

- b. Occupied lots

- 1) Above Mica Street - connect roadside treatments to the backyard DS to obtain 100 feet of fuel treatment.

- 2) Below Mica Street - connect roadside fuel treatments to the front yard DS to obtain 100 feet of fuel treatment.

7. Power Lines/Hazardous Trees and Limbs

Hazardous trees and limbs that could fall on a power line must be identified and removed. LFSC, PG&E, and CAL FIRE should annually inspect lines for such hazards and determine responsibility for removal.

8. Fuel Treatment Prioritization Matrix

The LFSC developed the below prioritized recommendations for fuel treatment projects on federal and non federal lands within the WUI.

| Fuel Treatment Elements | Priority By Elements | Overall Priority |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| DEFENSIBLE SPACE | | |
| Occupied Lots | 1 | 1 |
| Vacant Lots | 2 | 2 |
| | | |
| FUELBREAKS | | |
| Logtown | 1 | 3 |
| Crystal Shaded | 2 | 4 |
| BLM | 3 | 9 |
| | | |
| FIREBREAKS | | |
| A | 1 | 16 |
| B | 2 | 17 |
| C | 3 | 18 |
| D | 4 | 19 |
| E | 8 | 20 |
| | | |
| PERZ's | | |
| Crystal | 1 | 5 |
| Stope | 2 | 8 |
| | | |
| ROADSIDE | | |
| Highway 49 | 1 | 6 |
| Quartz | 7 | 14 |
| Monitor | 3 | 10 |
| Little Canyon | 4 | 11 |
| BLM | 5 | 12 |
| Union Mine | 6 | 13 |
| Mica Street | 2 | 7 |
| | | |
| POWER LINES | | |
| | 1 | 15 |
| | | |

H. Road Circulation

Access is one of the most important aspects of fire protection for communities. Inadequate access may become critical during a wildfire both from the standpoint of firefighting and exit safety of residents. Adequate ingress and egress are necessary to allow safe and rapid passage of both fire equipment and private vehicles passing in opposite directions.

Crystal Boulevard and many of its side roads are dead end. Also Quartz Drive, Monitor Road, Little Canyon Road, Maric Road, Rattler Ridge Road, McNulty Mine Road and Riverfront Trail are all dead end roads.

As a result of severe winter storms in December 2005 and January 2006 the Golden West Community Services District successfully applied for emergency repair funds from FEMA. Repairs were approved for Mica Street, Terrace Court, Calcite Street, and East Sodalite Street. Top priority was given to Mica Street as it is the only fire exit at the south end of Crystal Boulevard. Bids were awarded in December of 2006. Work on Mica Street was completed in the spring of 2007.

The FSC must continue to explore ways to improve road circulation, driveway turnouts and turn arounds.

I. Structural Ignitability Standards for New Homes

All new homes constructed within the Logtown FSC boundary must have the following Fire Safe construction features to reduce the ignitability of new structures:

1. Class A fire resistant roofing as per County Ordinance
2. Decks that are cantilevered out over the natural slope be enclosed or treated with fire resistant material to within 6 inches of the ground.
3. Eaves be “boxed” or protected on the exposed side with ignition resistant material.
4. Have ignition resistant siding such as stucco, brick, etc.
5. All exterior vents designed to prevent ember intrusion.

J. Wildland –Urban Interface Boundary

The HFRA offers a Community at Risk the opportunity to establish a localized definition and boundary for the Wildland –Urban Interface (WUI). A community with a CWPP may establish a WUI boundary to within 1 1/2 miles of the community when there is mitigating circumstances exist, such as steep slopes, geographic features aiding in creating a fire break. Communities without a CWPP, the HFRA limits the WUI to within ½ mile of the FSC boundary. At least 50% of the funds appropriated for projects must be used within the WUI. Also, both the National Fire Plan and the Ten-Year Comprehensive Strategy for Reducing Wildland Fire Risks to communities and the environment place a priority on working collaboratively within the communities in the WUI to reduce their risk from large scale wildfire. See map in Appendix for Logtown WUI Boundary.

K. Maintenance

Maintenance of all the fuel treatment areas must be scheduled periodically or the fuel modification values will quickly be lost. Maintenance may be accomplished in the following ways: chemical treatment, prescribed burning, chipping, machine mastification, handwork, animals, biomass utilization or the combination of above

The EDCFSC offers free chipping services and other programs to assist the home owner in disposing of their green waste. Logtown FSC should continue to pursue these programs to encourage maintenance of defensible space.

L. Collaboration

See Appendix B for documentation of Collaboration with Diamond Springs- El Dorado Fire Protection District, CAL FIRE, Bureau of Land Management, El Dorado County Fire Safe Council and other interested parties in development of the Logtown CWPP. The Logtown FSC Mission Statement is also included in Appendix B. The Evacuation and General Preparedness Plan is in Appendix C. See map in Appendix F for the boundaries of the seven Neighborhoods that are established to aid home owners in making the Logtown area fire safe.

M. Monitoring Plan

The CWPP needs to be a living document and every 2 years the FSC and fire agencies review, on the ground accomplishments, and changes in vegetation, what has worked and what has not worked and amend the Plan as necessary. Also the Council should review the CWPP annually prior to grant submittal to be sure the plan is compliant with grant requirements.

The HFRA also contains provisions requiring that the BLM monitor the results of a representative sample of authorized hazardous fuel reduction projects and maintenance and submit a report every 5 years that includes an evaluation of the project towards goals and recommendations for project modification.

N. Other Plan Recommendations

1. A Wildfire Ignition Prevention Plan should be prepared.
2. A Red Flag Plan should be prepared.
3. Periodically conduct a simulated Evacuation Exercise
4. Periodically the Council and Diamond Springs - EL Dorado Fire Protection District visit the completed fuelbreaks, PFRZ's and other fuel treatment areas to discuss suppression tactics, access, fuel maintenance needs, etc.
5. CSD and FSC develop policy on gates.
6. Logtown FSC work with EDCFSC to help overcome barriers to the production and use of Biomass.
7. LFSC apply for designation of the community as a Firewise Community USA.
8. The LFSC develop a Action Plan for implementation of the CWPP

VIII Appendices

A. Fuel Reduction Standards by Fuel Type & Roadside Fuel Reduction Drawings

1. Fuel Model 1 – Grass Group (Western Annual Grasses)
2. Fuel Model 2 – Blue Oak/Grass
3. Fuel Model 4 & 6 – Interior Live Oak/Grass & Brush
4. Fuel Model 4 – Chaparral/Scattered Trees
5. Roadside Fuel Reduction Drawings

B. Collaboration Documentation

C. Wildfire Evacuation and General Preparedness Plan for Logtown

D. Fire Resistant Landscaping Plants

E. Glossary & Acronyms

1. Glossary of Fire Management Terms
2. Glossary of HFRA Terms
3. Wildfire Acronyms

F. Maps

1. Aerial digital photography
2. FSC boundary with Neighborhoods
3. Fuel Treatment Map with WUI boundary
4. Fire History

G. Binder Pockets

1. Forest Improvement Program brochure
2. Defensible Space Standards “Why 100 Feet” brochure

Appendix A

**FUEL REDUCTION STANDARDS
AND
ROADSIDE FUEL REDUCTION DRAWINGS**

The following 4 fuel treatment standards apply to vacant lots and parcels, roadsides, fuelbreaks and PFRZ's. These Standards do not apply to Defensible Space around structures.

Appendix A-1

FUEL TREATMENT GUIDELINES For Grass Savannas with Scattered Brush and Trees



1. Reduce grass to a 4-inch stubble by June 1 annually. On large lots and parcels reduce grass around perimeter only.
2. Leave all live trees
3. Remove all dead trees
 - a. In open space areas 2 snags per acre may be left for wildlife, if not within 100 feet of a structure or road.
4. Prune all trees of live and dead branches for 8 to 10 feet above ground but not more than 1/3 of tree crown.
 - a. Multi stem Live Oak trees: remove all dead stems, cut off green stems at 8 to 10 feet above the ground that arch over and are growing downward towards the ground.
5. Remove all brush.
6. Every 3 years remove all dead and down tree limbs that are over 2 inches in diameter

Appendix A-2

FUEL TREATMENT GUIDELINES For Blue Oak Grass with Ground Cover of Annual Grasses and Scattered Brush



1. Leave all live trees.
 - a. Prune all trees of live and dead branches for 8 to 10 feet above ground (ladder fuels) but not more than 1/3 of the tree crown.
 - b. For multi stem Live Oak trees: remove all dead stems, cut off green stems at 8 to 10 feet above the ground that arch over and are growing downward towards the ground.
2. Remove all dead trees.
 - a. Two snags per acre may be left for wildlife purposes if not within 100 feet of structure or road.
3. Remove all brush.
4. Remove all down limbs and logs that are over 2 inches in diameter but less than 6 inches in diameter. Over 6 inches in diameter may be left if separated by 10 feet.
5. Slash created by above fuel treatments must be disposed of by burning, chipping, hauling off site or a combination of disposal methods.
6. Annual grasses; reduce to a 2 inch stubble annual by June 1 on designated areas.

Appendix A-3

FUEL TREATMENT GUIDELINES

For

Overstory - Live Oak, with Scattered Blue, Black Oak, Native and Ponderosa Pine

Understory – Brush, Saplings and Ground Cover - Grass and Litter



1. Remove all dead trees.
 - a. Two snags per acre may be left for wildlife if separated by 100 feet, not within 100 feet of structure or road.
2. Leave all overstory oaks
3. Leave all conifers over 30 inches dia.
4. Multi stem Live Oaks: remove all dead stems, cut off green stems at 10 feet above the ground that are growing downward towards the ground.
5. Prune all Blue, Black and Valley Oak trees of dead and live branches for 8 to 10 feet above the ground, but not more than 1/3 of the crown.
6. Remove all brush.
7. Remove all seedlings and saplings that are underneath overstory trees. In open areas provide a separation of approximately 20 feet between saplings and seedlings.
8. Remove all down limbs and logs that are over 2 inches in diameter but less than 6 inches in diameter. Over 6 inches may be left if separated by 10 feet.
9. Reduce grass to 4 inch stubble in specified areas.
10. Slash created by above actions must be disposed of by burning, chipping, hauling off site or a combination of disposal methods.

Appendix A-4

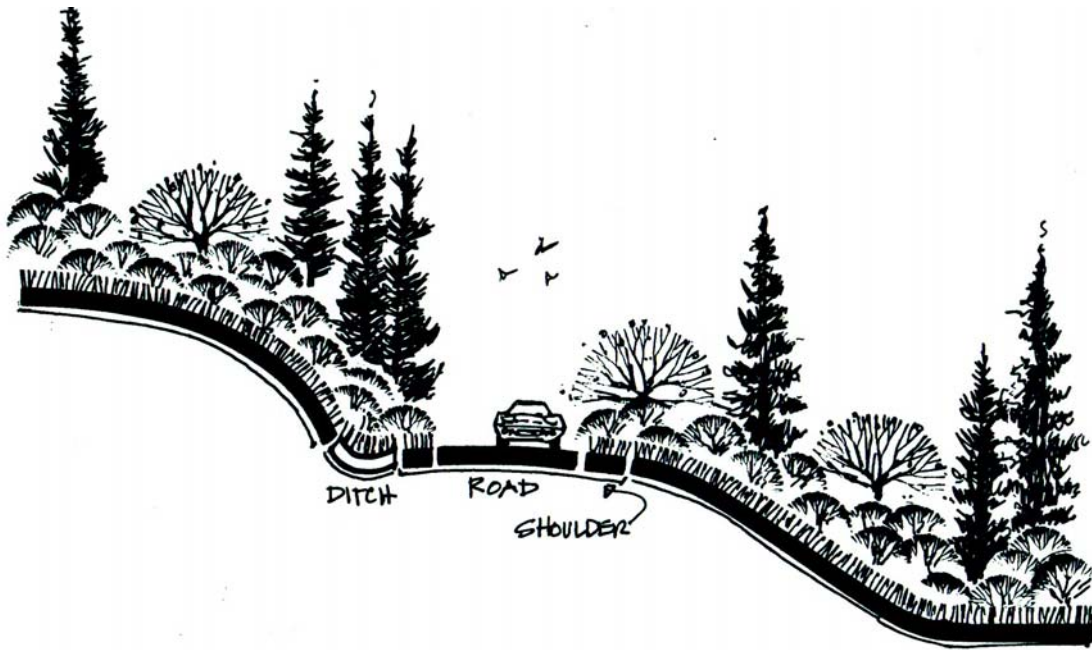
FUEL TREATMENTS GUIDELINES For Chaparral with Scattered Trees



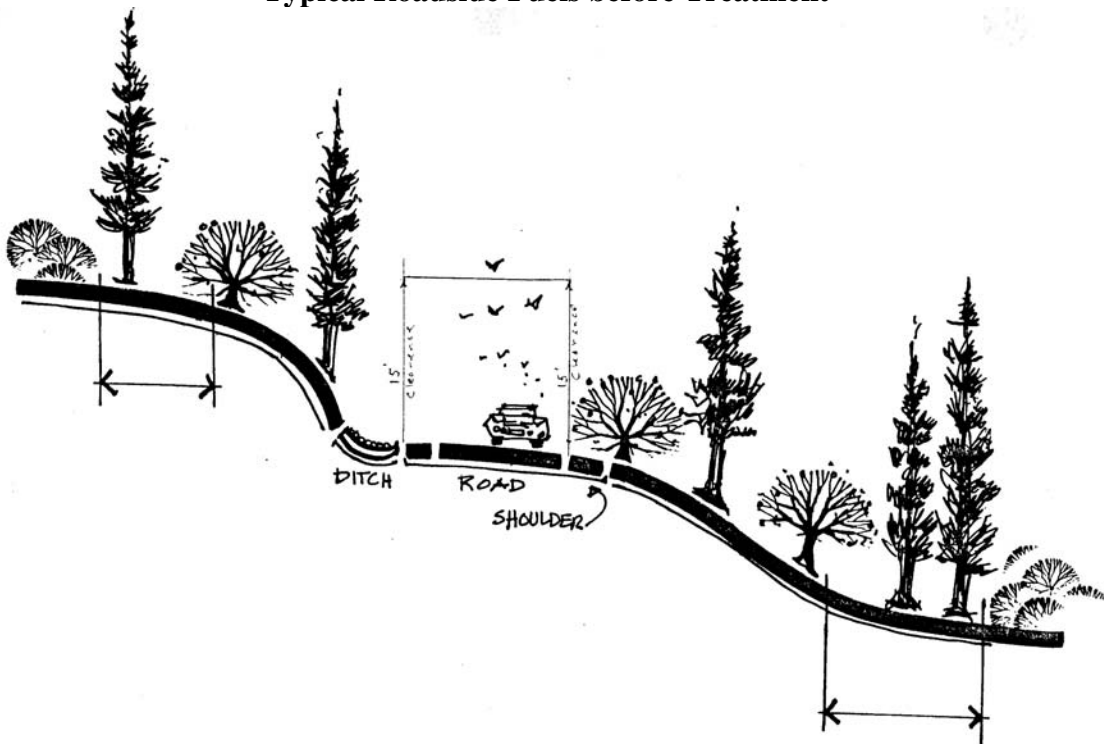
1. Masticate approximately 2/3 of all brush.
 - a. Specimen plants and small islands of brush may be left for wildlife and the visual resource if there is 25 foot separation between islands and specimen plants.
 - b. After mastication of the brush fuels a 6 to 12 inch compressed woody material should be left for erosion control and suppression of brush seedlings and sprouts.
2. Leave all overstory trees.
3. Release suppressed trees where possible. There are usually live trees that are suppressed by the brush and may be released with careful removal of the brush plants.
 - a. Prune all leave trees for 8 to 10 feet above the ground, but not more than 1/3 of the tree crown.

Appendix A-5

ROADSIDE DRAWINGS



Typical Roadside Fuels before Treatment



Roadside Fuels after Treatment

Appendix B

COLLABORATION DOCUMENTATION

1. Rich Englefield contacted BLM concerning verification of BLM lands in and adjacent to the FSC boundary, etc.
2. On October 14, 2006, Gene Murphy made presentation to the FSC on requirements of a CWPP. Meeting notes attached.
3. On November 11, 2006, Gene Murphy updated the FSC on progress to date on the CWPP. Notes attached.
4. On November 22, 2006, Gene Murphy met with Assistant Chief Erik Peterson and Chief Todd Cunningham and reviewed with them the draft CWPP. Excellent input received.
5. On November 28, 2006, Gene Murphy met with CDF Battalion Chief Suzanne Todd and gave her an overview of the CWPP.
6. On November 30, 2006, Core Team met and reviewed and edited the 1st Draft of the CWPP. Meeting notes attached.
7. On December 19, 2006, Gene Murphy met with Battalion Chief Suzanne Todd and Assistant Chief Erik Petersen for a detailed editing of Draft # 1.
8. On December 28, 2006, Allen Jaeger met with the Golden West Community Services District Board of Directors and outlined the Plan with them and secured their commitment to be a collaborative partner.
9. On January 11, 2007, the Core Team met and completed the second detailed editing of the draft Plan.
10. On January 13, 2007, Gene Murphy updated the FSC on progress to date and answered questions.
11. On February 6, 2007, Allen Jaeger, Rich Englefield and Gene Murphy met with Bill Haigh, BLM Folsom Field Manager, briefed him on status of the Logtown CWPP. BLM will edit final draft if requested by the EDCFSC.
12. On Feb 28, 2007, the LFSC reviewed the CWPP with the EDCFSC Board of Directors. Board gave tentative approval of the Plan.
13. In early March 2007 Gene Murphy delivered the CWPP to Bill Haigh for the FFO review.

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14. On April 18, 2007, Gene Murphy met with Erik Petersen and Suzanne Todd for Second editing of the Plan by the fire agencies.
15. On May 12, 2007, the LFSC met and reorganized under the El Dorado County Fire Safe Council and adopted Bylaws.

Appendix B

LOGTOWN FIRE SAFE COUNCIL
Notes of October 14, 2006 meeting
6109 Quartz Drive, station 44
Diamond Springs - El Dorado Fire Protection District

Introductions: Allen Jaeger, El Dorado County Fire Safe Council, called the meeting to order and introduced Vicky Yorty, EDC Fire Safe Safety Council Coordinator and Gene Murphy, retired registered forester who has volunteered to create the Logtown FSC CAP and CWPP plans. Openings are still available for volunteers - see sign up sheets at the sign in table.

El Dorado County Fires Safe Council Meeting Update: Vicki Yorty - The strategic plan projects are being updating and prioritized.

CalTrans Roadside Fuels Reduction update: Rich Englefield reported that the road work that has been planned for Highway 49 has been postponed until spring. The possibility will be looked into to have CalTrans fuel reduction go up to fence lines.

Home Visitation Training Update: Allen Jaeger - 500 sets of material for the emergency evacuation packets are available. The location and time of the training will be determined.

Neighborhood Coordinator Round Table Update: Most coordinators have the names of all property owners in their area and are obtaining and verifying phone numbers. Protocol is to be formulated concerning:

- Who will initiate the phone tree

- What level of information it is to be used for

The yellow group now has a coordinator. A volunteer is still needed for the south end of Crystal Boulevard.

Presentation: "Logtown Community Wildfire Protection Plan" - Gene Murphy

Gene has offered to assist in the creation of our Wildfire Protection Plan. He is a registered professional forester who worked for the Forest Service for many years and now does consulting for the development of WPP plans.

Process: - A plan is required when a request is made for any grant money.

I. Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003

Mandates a plan for fuel reduction for lands owned by the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management and adjacent communities. Logtown has BLM land on the eastern boundary. The Act requires a Community Action Plan which should include local agencies, fire departments and Forest Service and BLM. The key is flexibility. An environmental assessment is required.

- Minimum Requirements

 - Collaboration

 - Fuel reduction

 - Structure standards for new construction e.g. type of siding and roofing materials

 - Three signatures are required - CDF, Fire District & CSD/FSC

II CWPP (Community Wildfire Protection Plan)

- Eight steps

 - 1. Convenient to decision makers

 - 2.

Appendix B

3. Community base maps which are available from the county and show street names, lot boundaries and contour and fuel types
4. Develop Community at Risk Assessment
 - Approximately 500 homes in the Logtown district
5. Fuel Reduction standards and prioritize
6. Action Plan finalized and signed

I AM MISSING THREE STEPS - CAN YOU HELP, ALLEN?

III Logtown CWPP - outline # = requirement

- Signature page #
 - Executive Summary
 - Introduction
 - Acknowledgments
 - Plan Limitations
 - Purpose and scope
 - Wildfire background
 - Logtown CUPD ????
 - Community description
 - Vegetation (fuels)
 - Fire behavior
 - Problem statement
 - Plan goals
 - Risk Assessment #
 - Prioritize Fuel Reduction #
 - Occupied lots
 - Vacant lots
 - Common areas
 - Fuel brakes
 - Fuel reduction zones
 - Roadside fuel treatments
 - Road Circulation #
 - Structural #
 - WUI (Wildland Urban Interface) Boundary #
 - Maintenance #
 - Monitoring Plan #
 - Collaboration #
 - Other - ignition prevention plan and Red Flag plan
 - Appendix
 - Base map #
 - WUI #
 - Collaboration documentation #
 - Defensible space guidelines #
 - Fuel Reductions standards by fuel types #
 - Glossary
 - References
- IV Getting Started
- form core team

Appendix B

FSC monthly meetings - 2nd Saturday of each month

Premise

basic plan

sensitivity of stakeholders

Issues

Enforcement

Tree removal

New homes

Help wanted now to check status of all BLM lands

V Goals

Rough draft anticipated by mid winter

Ready for signatures in the spring of 2007

Additional Public Comment

Concern was expressed about the grasses in the grazing lands adjacent to Stope Drive property.

Adjourn: The meeting was adjourned at 10:15 AM. The next meeting will be at 9 AM on November 11.

Appendix B

LOGTOWN FIRE SAFE COUNCIL
Notes of November 11, 2006 meeting
6109 Quartz Drive, station 44
Diamond Springs - El Dorado Fire Protection District

Introductions: Vicky Yorty, EDC Fire Safe Safety Council Coordinator called the meeting to order and introduced Gene Murphy, retired registered forester who has volunteered his services and is creating the Logtown FSC CAP and CWPP plans. Openings are still available for volunteers for the CWPP Core Team - see sign up sheets at the sign in table.

El Dorado County Fires Safe Council Meeting Update: Vicki Yorty There are 16 Fire Safe organizations in the County. The Council is working on the Strategic Planning document and it should be approved this Wednesday, November 15.

CalTrans Roadside Fuels Reduction update: Rich Englefield reported that there is no update, however he contacted CalTrans about his concern of potential earth sliding on the S curves on Highway 49.

Update on Emergency Evacuation Information Packets: Pat Dwyer.
Pat made arrangements with M.O.R.E. whose members volunteered to collate the Emergency Evaluation Packets. After the meeting Block Coordinators can pick up their packets along with a brochure "Preparing Makes Sense" a publication of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Neighborhood Coordinator Round Table Update

Green - This group contains 42 house and has six phone tree volunteers who will distribute the Emergency Evacuation Packets to the residents in their groups. An Oktoberfest was held in the community and engine 44 led a parade to publicize the Logtown Fire Safe Council

Silver - the EEP will be distributed

Red - working on the phone tree

Orange - "a work in progress"

Vicki emphasized the importance of the phone trees as a means of communication in case of an incident.

Update on "Logtown Community Wildfire Protection Plan" - Gene Murphy

Most of the field work has been completed. A Core Team is being formed with Allen Jaeger, Rich Englefield, Gene Murphy, Erik Peterson and Suzanne Todd. Two more members are needed - local residents.

Healthy Forests Restoration Act has implications for the BLM lands adjacent to the Log Town Fire Safe Council land. Grant money is available from the H.F. R. Act once the fire safe councils are completed.

The County map was displayed that shows lot boundaries, roads, contours and vacant parcel numbers.

Fuel types - (1) grasses, (2) blue oak canopy with grasses, (3) live oak, digger pines, grasses and shrubs including poison oak - heavy fuel loading.

Appendix B

Of particular concern are the sharp turns on highway 49 and the eastern side of highway 49 heading south.

Risk Assessments - what causes fires?

People - high risk in urban communities

Highway 49

Cosumnes River canyon heading toward Log Town

Needed are fuel breaks strategically located.

Needed is fuel treatment along the roads.

By the December 9 meeting the draft CWPP should be ready.

Rich Englefield - The County will do another flyover mapping of the area in a higher resolution either this winter or next spring depending on the weather. The BLM fire chief is Tim Mullen. The committee will need to coordinate with him. The Martinez Creek canyon area is a challenge.

Vicky Yorti Call for two more volunteers for CWPP Core Team. CDF is working on maps of high risk fire priority areas. Defensible space is the first line of protection. Volunteers were asked to please keep track of their hours as this assists in grant writing.

Additional Public Comment

Vicki will check on the current status of opening burning in our area. Eventually in California open burning will not be allowed. Programs for disposal of green waste will then be formed.

Adjourn: The meeting was adjourned at 10:15 AM. The next meeting will be at 9 AM on Saturday, December 9.

Appendix B

LOGTOWN FIRE SAFE COUNCIL
Notes of December 9, 2006 meeting
6109 Quartz Drive, station 44
Diamond Springs - El Dorado Fire Protection District

Introductions: Allen Jaeger called the meeting to order at 9:05 AM

El Dorado County Fire Safe Council Meeting Update: The Council is trying to find funding for people who are not able to comply with defensible space requirements and need assistance. The emphasis now is on grant funding for 2008 projects. A grant writing workshop to be held at Gold Hill Fires station is set for Tuesday, December 12. An email will be sent containing information.

CalTrans Roadside Fuels Reduction update: Rich Englefield reported that there is no update.

Neighborhood Coordinator Round Table Update

Silver - will get up to speed after the holidays

Blue - materials are being distributed. A reminder - don't go past gates. Allen will compose a note to leave with the packet at a gate.

Black - has a coordinator. (Steve Jetton) Now all the groups are covered.

Red - no news

Green - phone tree is up to date and is composed of six groups. The packets will be distributed after the holidays.

- Introduction

- Acknowledgments

- Plan Limitations

- Purpose and scope

- Wildfire background

- Logtown Area Description

 - Community description

 - Vegetation (fuels)

 - Pictures will be in the appendix and info on how to treat each type

 - Fire behavior

 - Problem statement

 - Plan goals

- Risk Assessment #

 - #1 highway 49 corridor

 - #2 Crystal Boulevard around homes

 - #3 Cosumnes River canyon

- Prioritize Fuel Reduction #

 - Occupied lots

 - Vacant lots

 - Common areas

 - Fuel brakes

 - Fuel reduction zones

 - Roadside fuel treatments

OVERVIEW OF FUEL REDUCTION Plan

Appendix B

Boundary is established which includes BLM lands which is necessary when applying for funding under the Healthy Forest Restoration Act.

The importance of clearing was emphasized.

Occupied Lots A map was displayed showing perimeter lots colored in red - may need more than 100 feet clearance. Blue lots - clear to back property line. Orange lots - clear to Cal Trans right of way.

Comments and questions:

Oak trees should be limbed up eight feet from the ground

CDF website has excellent information on defensible space.

Common areas - Crystal Boulevard Community Service District contains some green belt areas - need to determine who is responsible for those areas

Need for weed abatement along the roads

Steve Morgan and Richard Englefield have good demonstration lots

Fuel breaks - usually on ridges

#1 - 300 feet wide planned for south end of Crystal to County Line

#2 - 200 feet wide planned for south end of Crystal to Hwy 49

#3 ridge by land fill

Fire breaks - ten twenty foot wide breaks are in the plan

Ditches along roads should be cleared of fuels

Vacant lots of less than three acres - defensible space should be thirty feet from boundary when adjacent to a lot with a residence

Road Circulation #

Structural Ignitability #

New home requirements include such things as roof types, eaves to be boxed

WUI (Wildland Urban Interface) Boundary #

Maintenance #

Monitoring Plan #

Collaboration #

Other - ignition prevention plan and Red Flag plan

Appendix

Base map #

WUI #

Collaboration documentation #

Defensible space guidelines #

Fuel Reductions standards by fuel types #

Glossary

References

Additional Public Comment

Adjourn: The meeting was adjourned at 10:15 AM. The next meeting will be at 9 AM on Saturday, January 13, 2007.

Appendix B

LOGTOWN FIRE SAFE COUNCIL

Notes of January 13, 2007 meeting

6109 Quartz Drive, station 44

Diamond Springs - El Dorado Fire Protection District

Introductions: Allen Jaeger called the meeting to order at 9:08 AM and thanked all 27 stalwarts for venturing out in the bitter cold. Attendees were reminded to sign in as volunteer hours are counted for those in attendance at the Fire Safe Council meetings.

El Dorado County Fire Safe Council - next meeting will be held at the Diamond Springs/El Dorado Firefighters Memorial Hall behind Station 49 in Diamond Springs on January 24. The format will be "A Gathering of the Councils" where information will be exchanged among the 16 councils. The EDCFSC usually meets on the 4th Wednesday at the Gold Hill Fire Station from 1:00 - 3:00 in the afternoon. A volunteer representative is needed from the Logtown Fire Safe Council.

CalTrans Roadside Fuels Reduction update: Rich Englefield reported that the slide on the S curve on highway 49 still needs attention. The work on straightening the S curves is now scheduled for 2008 but hopefully it will be completed sooner.

GWCSO (Golden West Community Services District) Allen Jaeger attended their December meeting and spoke of the common area on the back of Dolomite that is part of their district. A resolution was passed by the GWCSO board allowing the Logtown Fire Safe Council to apply for grant money to manage the common area and to permit bordering property owners to clear fuels in the common area. They acknowledged that the district is responsible for weed abatement of ditches and roadsides but stated that no funds are currently available for the work. Rich Englefield will check County records to determine the GWCSO current funds.

Neighborhood Coordinator Round Table Update

Blue - working on their projects

Green - ready to "spring into action" now that the holidays are over

Silver - Emi Kimura and Michael Weidert were thanked for their work. A new co-ordinator team is needed. The packets are being distributed.

Yellow - finished connecting names and addresses and are creating a phone tree for approximately 65 homes

Red - four couples are working on a phone tree for 104 parcels and some second residences

Purple - A new group has been formed and has an interim coordinator (Bill Gray) who agreed to find a permanent coordinator.

Information from the questionnaire in the Emergency Evacuation Information Packets delivered to each residence will be put into a book and filed by street. Books will be given to firefighters (who may be from out of the area) in case of a wildland fire incident. It is important to keep the information current. The information will be used only by the fire service - no commercial use will be allowed. It was suggested that the information be computerized, and future efforts will be made toward that end.

Appendix B

Update on "Logtown Community Wildfire Protection Plan" Gene Murphy met separately with Suzanne Todd Suzanne Todd of CDF (California Division of Forestry) and Erik Peterson of Diamond Springs/El Dorado Fire Protection District and obtained their input to the plan. That information was integrated into the plan, and was reviewed by the Core Team. Following integration of the Core Team input, Gene and Allen met again with Suzanne and Erik and went over the plan page by page. A few changes were made and Draft #3 was then reviewed again by the Core Team on January 11 where minor corrections were identified. Fuel breaks and fuel reduction zones have been identified and parcels at potentially high risk have been identified for additional defensible space recommendations. One fuel reduction zone is proposed for the ridge along highway 49 from South Crystal Boulevard to the Cosumnes River. A fuel reduction zone has been proposed for Quartz Drive and Stope Drive in the Green neighborhood. Maintenance of the breaks and zones is a challenge. The latest draft is about 90% completed and arrangements are underway to discuss the plan with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Once their input has been integrated, the plan will go out to the various fire agencies for final review and sign off.

The final document will be posted on the Internet at www.edcfiresafe.org. Area coordinators can use the information to assist neighbors in planning what they should do on their property.

Additional Public Comment

There are concerns for fire in the area of Oakridge Circle North, which includes downed trees that have been left on the ground. Allen mentioned that funds may be available through the CFIP (California Forest Improvement Plan) program administered by CDF. Allen will try to get a CDF representative to come to a fire safe meeting to explain the program.

Suggestion was made that a representative from EID (El Dorado Irrigation District) be invited to a LFSC meeting to address the situation of non existent hydrants shown on maps. Rich Englefield will follow up on this.

Adjourn The meeting was adjourned at 10:04 AM. The next meeting will be at 9 AM on February 10, 2007.

Appendix B

LOGTOWN FIRE SAFE COUNCIL
Notes of February 10, 2007 meeting
6109 Quartz Drive, station 44
Diamond Springs - El Dorado Fire Protection District

Introductions: Allen Jaeger called the meeting to order at 9:05 AM

Feedback from El Dorado County Fire Safe Council (EDCFSC) meeting "Gathering of the Councils" - Allen Jaeger

The meeting was held January 24 and included members of the 16 fire safe councils in the county as well as representatives from the Forest Service, CALFire (formerly CDF - California Division of Forestry) and the local fire departments. Badges are to be made for the Neighborhood Coordinators as well as vests for the Visitation members and magnetic signs to be used on vehicles - all to identify the volunteers when they are performing their duties.

Grants will be available for fuels reduction on private property. There is a 20 acre minimum but neighbors can combine their acreage. There are 75% grant funds and 25% private property owners responsibility. If a homeowner does not have defensible space chances are that the fire departments will not try to suppress a fire on that property.

A weed abatement workshop will be held on March 17 in El Dorado Hills. Contact Allen Jaeger for details.

Presentation on water sources and fire hydrant GIS project by Guy Barritt, Jr. of EID (El Dorado Irrigation District)

A map of the Logtown area was displayed showing known fire hydrants. Sly Park is the main source of EID water for Logtown. Fire hydrants can be obtained from EID for cost of about \$3,500 - installation is extra. A 10-inch line is the minimum size line necessary for hydrant hookup. The cost to extend the EID lines averages about \$1,500 a foot. Grant money may be available, and pooling of private monies can be utilized. Maps and other data can be obtained from the EID office.

GIS Project Trimble GPS units have been purchased by EID and will be loaned to the Diamond Springs/El Dorado fire department. EID will provide the training for the volunteers who will collect the data such as pressure, water flow and location of hydrants. The information collected will remain confidential. EID provides the hardware to maintain the fire hydrants. Any questions, call Guy Barritt at 642-4030.

Logtown CWPP (Community Wildfire Protection Plan) Update - Allen Jaeger and Gene Murphy. The CWPP is almost ready for final review. The BLM Field Manager for the 8 County Sierra Region will review the plan after CALFire, Diamond Springs/El Dorado Fire Protection District, Golden West Community Service District and the El Dorado County Fire Safe Council sign the document. CDs as well as hard copies of the final plan will be available.

Neighborhood Coordinator Round Table Update

Black -no representative was present

Red - no news

Blue -Each house was visited and each resident was spoken with or the packet was left. 1/3 of the forms have been returned

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Yellow - Some letters were left with the packets but only one form was returned

Green - The phone tree is complete. A meeting of coordinators will be held at the Dwyer home after the FSC meeting

Orange - no representative was present

Silver - a minimum of two coordinators are needed. If any of the folks on Monitor might be interested in volunteering, please contact Allen Jaeger (622-5786)

Purple - no representative was present

(Post meeting note) A Neighborhood Coordinators' meeting will be held at the fire station immediately following the March 10 meeting.

The Visitation Teams will have a training session.

CalTrans Roadside Fuels Reduction update: Rich Englefield reported that CalTrans will have the road work on highway 49 completed in 2008 and are working on fuel reduction and ditch improvements in the area between What About Bob's and China Hill on the North..

Red Flag program - Rich will speak with Ellen Day at the Pride Realty office on the corner of highway 49 and Crystal Boulevard about providing a flag holder for a Red Flag alert flag which will indicate a high fire danger and request that there be no weed eating, mowing etc.

Fire Wise Communities Rich Englefield commented that Fire Safe Councils are unique to California and most other states have Firewise communities. We will be hearing more about Firewise communities in California and by becoming a Firewise community will open up more grant funding opportunities.

Adjourn: The meeting was adjourned at 9:58 AM. The next meeting will be at 9 AM on Saturday, March 10, 2007. LOGTOWN FIRE SAFE COUNCIL

Appendix B

Notes of May 12, 2007 meeting
6109 Quartz Drive, station 44
Diamond Springs - El Dorado Fire Protection District

Ken Hasse called the meeting to order at 9:03 AM and introduced Vicki Yorty, Executive Coordinator, EDCFSC. The Logtown Fire Safe Council is under the El Dorado County Fire Safe Council. There are handouts on the sign in table - including the latest EDCFSC newsletter and information on the structure protection training exercise to be held June 18 in the area. Staging will be at Bob's market at highway 49 and Crystal Boulevard.

Organization: Vicki Yorty - There are 16 fire safe councils in El Dorado County, each having its own Board of Directors. Attendees introduced themselves. The current resident fire fighter at station 44, Erin Todd, was in attendance. The officers of the Board of Directors for the Logtown FSC will include a Chairman, a Vice Chairman and a Secretary. The Neighborhood Coordinators will be Members at Large.

Applications to request green waste dumpsters and chippers are available online at the EDCFSC web site www.edcfiresafe.org. A grant has been obtained for assistance for seniors and those physically unable to create defensible space - forms will be available by June 1 at the fire stations.

Keep track of time spent with Fire Safe Council defensible space programs. Personal log sheets are also available online on the EDCFSC web site. Volunteer hours are included when applying for matching grants.

Bylaws: The Neighborhood Coordinators are asked to give Ken Hasse their comments on the copy of the Grizzly Flat bylaws that were distributed to them. The Logtown FSC bylaws will be voted on at the next FSC meeting, June 9, 2007.

Suggestion for phone tree - include work and cell phone numbers as well as an alternate. Volcanoville FSC is a good resource for phone tree information details. Logtown FSC members may try out their phone tree program on the June 18 exercise.

CWPP update: No date has been set for completion. Gene Murphy is waiting for a response from BLM (Bureau of Land Management). Diamond Springs FPD has not given a date for completion of their review. CDF expects to complete their review within two weeks.

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Caltrans will start roadside brush clearing on highway 49 north from the County line at the Cosumnes River.

Neighborhood Coordinator Update (Ken Hasse)

Green - There are 44 occupied houses. About 90% of the owners have been contacted. There is a 65% return rate.

Orange - poor response so far

Silver - slow response. A new coordinator is needed.

Vicki Yorty - A plan is being prepared for grant money to train and hire people to do home evaluations.

Purple - Neighbors have requested a meeting. Vicki will set up a time to talk to them.

Yellow - About 2/3 of the residents have been contacted. There is a problem of getting the forms filled out and returned. One resident had a fire at her home recently which was started by an automatic night light- the type that goes on at dusk.

Blue - About a 50% return has been received.

Red - Close to 50% of the packets have been distributed but the returns are spotty.

GWCSO (Golden West Community Service District) A grant from FEMA has been obtained to repair and resurface several district roads; including Sodalite E., Oak Ridge S., Calcite and Mica. The funds are to be paid when the work is completed in a week or so. There is now fire-gated emergency egress to highway 49 via Sodalite E. and Mica although work on Mica is not yet completed. There is a problem with easements with one property owner.

Public Comment: What to do if you have an unoccupied parcel in your neighborhood and the grasses are not cut. Write a letter to your fire department.

Adjourn: The meeting was adjourned at 9:10 AM. The next meeting will be June 9, 2007.

Appendix B

LOGTOWN FIRE SAFE COUNCIL MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Logtown Fire Safe Council is to mitigate loss of life and property in the Logtown area due to wild land fire. This will be done through development and implementation of Emergency Preparedness plans, Area Evacuation plans, Defensible Space plans, Hazard Reduction Plans, and community education. We will work with other Fire Safe Councils, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service Economic Assistance program, El Dorado County Sheriff's Office-OES, El Dorado County Animal Control, Calfire, American Red Cross, Salvation Army, and all fire fighting agencies operating within El Dorado County.

Appendix B

LOGTOWN AREA HAZARD MITIGATION NEEDS

The Logtown-Nashville Area consists of 37 miles of roads, of which, approximately 9 miles are asphalt paved and 6 miles are surfaced in either recycled asphalt or gravel over subsoil. The area is divided by State Highway 49, and is made up of approximately 508 parcels, of which approximately 450 have residences constructed on them. There are three main roads that feed onto Highway 49: Crystal Boulevard, Dolomite Drive, and Galena Street. One unimproved road (Mica Street) connect Crystal Boulevard with Highway 49, and is designated as a fire exit for residents at the lower end of Crystal Boulevard and it's feeder roads. Mica Street is closed by a fire gate at the juncture of Mica Street and Highway 49.

The area is located in the town of El Dorado, and is situated at the top of the Consumnes River canyon. In the last 10 years there has been considerable building of expensive, private homes in the area, especially along Crystal Boulevard and streets that feed onto Crystal Boulevard.

In the last 15 years, there have been no major fires in the immediate area around the Logtown Area, but several have occurred in the Union Mine area, which, without the quick action of CDF and local firefighters, could easily have spread into the Logtown area. Additionally, with the exception of individual homeowner properties, there has been little or no fuel reduction programs, nor any fire mitigation measures implemented. There are no designated firebreak areas within the district.

Most of the feeder roads onto Crystal Boulevard and Dolomite Drive are dead end with some type of turn around capability. However, many cannot accommodate any large firefighting equipment, nor are they wide enough for two firefighting vehicles to pass side by side. This situation represents a significant liability to adequate fire protection.

There is little or no probability of damage due to extensive river flooding, as there are no significant streams in the area. There is, however, medium to high probability of damage to feeder roads that are either recycled asphalt or gravel surfaced, due to erosion resulting from heavy rain during winter storms. Parcel assessment fees of \$120 per year are provided to the Golden West Community Services District (GWCSO) for maintenance and improvement of the district roads, culverts, and bridges. This amounts to approximately \$53,000 per year, and an additional \$38,000 is received from El Dorado County ad valorem taxes, for a total of \$91,000. This small amount significantly reduces the projects that can be undertaken each year, and is completely utilized for emergency repairs, weed abatement for ditches, and seriously needed improvement to roads in the worst condition. There are no funds that can be allocated to fire safe programs, fuel mitigation programs or programs for improving community evacuation plans, escape routes, or community education.

A committee of one has agreed to volunteer to increase the volunteer committee size to create a fire safe council, develop and implement a Community Action Plan, develop and implement a Community Education Plan, develop a Preparedness and Evacuation Plan, and to solicit FEMA funds to improve fire exits, as well as develop a Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Questions and or suggestions may be forwarded to: Allen Jaeger, 6811 Sodalite Street
El Dorado, CA 95623 (530) 622-5786 ajaeger@innercite.com

Appendix B

LOGTOWN AREA FIRESAFE COUNCIL

Road Inventory Listing

| ROAD NAME | Length | # PAR* | # RES* | Surface | Through Street or Dead end (Radius of turnaround) | #HYD. | #Culverts |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|---|--|-------|-----------|
| Amalgam Street | .5 mi. | 3 | 3 | Paved/gravel | Dead End - No turnaround | 0 | 0 |
| Antimonite St. | .1 mi. | 5 | 2 | PRIVATE RD. | Renamed Sam Hill Ct. Private | unk. | unk. |
| Barite St | .5 mi. | 13 | 9 | Recycled Asphalt | Dead End Turnaround <20' Radius | 2 | 2 |
| Calcite Drive to cu de sac | .16 mi. | 14 | 10 | Paved Asphalt | Dead End 20 ft turnaround | 1 | 1 |
| Cinnabar Ct. | 0.1 | 2 | 2 | Gravel | Dead End - No turn around | 0 | 0 |
| Crystal Blvd. | 4.1 mi. | 186 | 152 | Asphalt paved | Dead End Turnaround > 25' | 42 | 2 |
| Cuprite | 0.5 mi. | 4 | 4 | Asphalt | Dead End - Radius under 15 ft. | 0 | 0 |
| Dolomite Drive | 1.6 mi. | 62 | 52 | Asphalt paved | Through Street Hwy 49 to Monitor | 12 | 2 |
| Ferrite St. | .45 mi. | 7 | 5 | Asphalt/recycled asphalt | Dead End 2 turnarounds >25' radius | 0 | 2 |
| Gelena Drive | .75 mi. | 24 | 18 | Asphalt paved/recycled asphalt/gravel/subsoil | Intersects Hwy. 49 and Dolomite Dead End - No turnaround 1 cul de sac 1/4 mile from end | 4 | 2 |
| Logtown Road | .05 mi. | 1 | 1 | Paved | PRIVATE-NO TRESPASSING | Unk. | Unk. |
| Lollipop Lane | .05 mi. | 1 | 1 | Gravel | PRIVATE-NO TRESPASSING | Unk. | Unk. |
| Manganite St. | .45 mi. | 15 | 12 | Asphalt paved | Through Street - Dolomite to Gelena | 3 | 1 |
| Mica | 1.1 mi. | 12 | 8 | gravel/subsoil | Through Street-Crystal to Hwy 49 Blocked by fire gate | 0 | 5 |
| Mistletoe Court | .1 mi. | 3 | 3 | Recycled Asphalt | Dead End Turnaround > 25' | 1 | 0 |
| Mozabite Ct. | .2 mi. | 4 | 3 | Recycled Asphalt | Dead End-Turnaround Radius > 25' | 0 | 0 |
| Oak Ridge Circle (North) | 1.05 mi. | 10 | 8 | Recycled Asphalt/Gravel | Dead End No turnaround | 1 | 1 |
| Oak Ridge Circle (South) | .75 mi. | 6 | 6 | Gravel | Dumps in Terrace Ct. at Calcite St. No exit until Calcite upgraded | 1 | 1 |
| Obriazo Street | .1 mi. | 4 | 4 | Recycled Asphalt | Dead End - No turnaround | 0 | 0 |
| Opal Way (Across from Amalgam St. | .1 mi. | 1 | 1 | Gravel/subsoil < 10' wide | Dead End- No turnaround | 0 | 0 |
| Ore Ct | 0.5 mi. | 4 | 4 | Asphalt paved | Dead End >25 ft. | 0 | 1 |
| Pyrite St | .1 mi. | 1 | 1 | Asphalt paved | Dead End- No turnaround | 0 | 0 |
| Sam Hill Mine Ct. | .1 mi. | 5 | 2 | PRIVATE | Previously Antimonite | Unk. | Unk. |
| Silver Way | .25 mi. | 6 | 5 | Gravel | Dead End - No Turnaround | 1 | 0 |
| Sodalite St (East) | .5 mi. | 8 | 5 | Gravel to sub-soil | Dead end turnaround radius <20 ft. Several areas less than 10 ft wide. | 2 | 3 |
| Sodalite St. (West) | .1 mi. | 4 | 3 | Recycled Asphalt/subsoil | Dead End - No turnaround. Some portions only 6-8 ft. wide. | 0 | 0 |
| Talcite | .56 mi. | 11 | 9 | Asphalt paved | Dead End-e turnaround at end, 2 turnarounds at 1/3 and 2/3, both >20' radius | 4 | 2 |
| Terrace Court .15 mi. | .15 mi. | 2 | 2 | Gravel | Dead end - Turnaround radius 20 ft | 1 | 0 |

NOTES: Total sub-division map road mileage: 9.1, Total parcel map road mileage: 3.7 Total road mileage: 12.8

* Estimates Only. Derived from November 2002 El Dorado County Assessor data.

Wildfire Evacuation and General Preparedness Plan for Logtown



Wildfire Survival Checklist

Preparing to Evacuate

- Park your car in the garage, facing out, with the windows closed and keys in the ignition.
- Close the garage door but leave it unlocked; disconnect the automatic garage door opener in case of power failure.
- Place valuable documents and family mementos inside the car in the garage for quick departure, if necessary.
- If you do evacuate, use your preplanned route, away from approaching fire front.
- Keep a flashlight and radio with you.
- If you are trapped by a fire while evacuating in your car, park in an area clear of vegetation, close all vehicle windows and vents, cover yourself with a blanket or jacket and lie on the floor.
- If you are trapped by fire when evacuating on foot, select an area clear of vegetation along a road, or lie in the road ditch. Cover any exposed skin with a jacket or blanket. Avoid canyons that can concentrate and channel fire.

Outside Your Home

- Move combustible yard furniture away from the house or store it in the garage; if it catches fire while outside, the added heat could ignite your house.
- Cover windows, attic openings, eave vents and sub-floor vents with fire resistant material such as ½ inch plywood. This will eliminate the possibility of sparks blowing into hidden areas within the house. Close window shutters if they are fire resistant.
- Attach garden hoses to spigots and place them so they can reach any area of your house.
- Fill trashcans and buckets with water and put them where fire fighters can find them.
- If you have an emergency generator or a portable gasoline pump that will supply water from a swimming pool, pond, well or tank, clearly mark its location and make sure it is ready to operate.
- Place a ladder against the house or the side opposite the approaching fire to help firefighters access your roof.

Inside Your Home

- Close all windows and doors to prevent sparks from blowing inside.
- Close all doors to slow the spread of fire from room to room.
- Turn on a light in each room of your house, on the porch and in the yard. This will make the house more visible in heavy smoke or darkness.
- Fill sinks, bathtubs and buckets with water. These can be important extra water reservoirs.
- Shut off liquefied petroleum (LPG).

Staying at Home During a Fire

- Staying in your home would only be recommended for a low intensity fire where you have good Defensible Space around your home and fire agencies felt it is safe to stay.
- Move furniture away from windows and sliding glass doors to keep it from igniting from the heat of fire radiating through the windows.
- Remove your curtains and drapes. If you have metal blinds or special fire resistant window covering, close them to block radiant heat.
- Stay inside your house, away from outside walls.
- Close all doors, but leave them unlocked.
- Keep your entire family together and remain calm. Remember: if it gets hot in the house, it is many times hotter and more dangerous outside.

After the Fire Passes

- Check the roof immediately, extinguishing all sparks and embers. If you must climb onto the roof, use caution, especially if it is wet.
- Check the inside of the attic for hidden burning embers.
- Check the yard for burning woodpiles, trees, fence posts or other materials.
- Keep the doors and windows closed.
- Continue checking your home and yard for burning embers for at least 12 hours.

PLAN FOR THE EVACUATION NOW

Animal Evacuation Checklist

Horses

- Safe areas for houses may be designated by Animal Control, fire fighting agencies and/or Sheriff as a temporary (less than 24 hours) holding area.
- Assist yourself and emergency personnel by making pre-arrangements with friends who have pastures and/or corrals in other communities that can safely hold horses and other animals.
- If you have a horse trailer, it is recommended that you move the horse(s) to a Fire Safe Area outside of the community. This will reserve sites within the community for those who do not have transportation for their horses.
- Keep tow vehicle full of gas and well maintained.
- If you have a horse trailer, position it facing out to facilitate fast hookup with tow vehicle.
- If possible, anticipate an evacuation and move your horse(s) outside of Logtown prior to notification to evacuate. Make a family Plan and dress properly.
- Preplan fee, water, medicine needs etc. and pack in trailer or truck.
- El Dorado County Animal Control will be on scene and will do what they can to assist.

Pets and Other Animals

- In the confusion and excitement of an evacuation, pets have a tendency to run away and hide. Place pets in the car with windows open and in the shade.
- If possible, send pets away ahead of an evacuation. Evacuation shelters may not welcome pets.
- Preplan pet evacuation and needs.
- Identification of pet(s) is essential. Keep photos, brands, or anything that will help in identifying your pet(s) with you.
- Collars and halters should be leather.

**KEEP THE FAITH, ALL WILL NOT BE
LOST IF YOU HAVE DEFENSIBLE SPACE
AROUND YOUR HOME**

Sheltering Alternatives

Outside of Logtown

- Determine if sheltering assistance is available from family or friends.
- Consider commercial lodging if available.
- Call the American Red Cross, Placerville Office, at (530) 626-5491. There is a 24-hour Hot Line to connect you with a local disaster caseworker.
- Facilities outside of Logtown such as schools, halls etc. may be available for placement as temporary sheltering places as designated by relief agencies.
- Know your primary travel routes to sheltering areas.
- Drive the routes in advance so that you will be prepared for the confusion of an actual emergency.
- Be prepared to take direction from law enforcement. You must follow their directions.
- Other State Areas (Fire Safe Areas) that are designated by the fire fighting agencies may also be available.

When Can I Return Home

- The fire agencies and Sheriff will determine as soon as possible when it is safe to return home. This could be at roadblocks, Staging Areas via TV, radio etc. Be sure to have identification with you that lets law enforcement personnel at roadblocks know you are a Logtown resident or property owner.

PLAN AHEAD, ACT NOW, BE CALM

Preparing for ALL Emergencies

At the Ready

- You should have these basics for a Family Disaster Supply Kit in your home: water, food, first aid supplies, clothing and bedding, tools and emergency supplies. Keep items you would most likely need during an evacuation in a 32 gallon, heavy-walled trash can.
- Store kit in convenient place known to all family members.
- Keep items in air tight bags.
- Change stored waters every six months.
- Rotate your stored food every six months.
- Rethink your kit and family needs every year, replace batteries, update clothes etc.
- Ask a pharmacist about storing prescription medicines.
- Suggested Items You Should Store
 - A three day supply of water (store 2 gallons of water per person per day)
 - Ready to eat canned meats, fruits and vegetables
 - Staples-sugar, salt, pepper, etc.
 - High-energy foods, such as peanut butter, jelly, crackers, granola bars, trail mix
 - Vitamins
 - Food for elderly persons or persons on special diets
 - Comfort/stress foods- cookies, hard candy, sweetened cereals, instant coffee and tea bags
 - First-Aid Kit
 - Nonprescription Drugs
 - Important Family Documents

Evacuation Advisories

Definition Levels

- **Precautionary**
Wildland fire outside of Logtown community causing concern of residents. Fire service and/or law enforcement will provide information to concerned residents.
No Evacuation at This Time
- **Voluntary**
Wildland fire near or within Logtown **but not likely to require full evacuation**. Law enforcement will be mobilized to provide local traffic control and information to residents.
- **Mandatory**
Wildland fire a significant threat to life and property in and adjacent to Logtown. Sheriff's Office has ordered a **full or limited evacuation**.

Implementation of Evacuation

- The fire agencies will assess fire spread and determine if Logtown could be threatened by wildfire.
- El Dorado County Sheriff will be responsible for carrying out the evacuation. **The area to be evacuated will depend on the location and severity of the incident (fire)**. They will use deputies, volunteers, STARS, and Search and Rescue personnel. They will provide directions for evacuating the area – in the event of imminent threat move away from the approaching fire front. Law enforcement will be responsible for the security of areas evacuated and for traffic control.

Primary Evacuation Routes

- Evacuation of the entire community of Logtown is very unlikely. The **Incident (fire)** will determine what areas need to be evacuated and what routes are to be used.

THE MAIN EVACUATION ROUTES ARE:

**To the West of Highway 49:
Crystal Boulevard
&
Mica Road**

**To
the East of Highway 49:
Dolomite Drive
& Galena Street**

- Law enforcement and fire agencies may designate roads for incoming emergency fire vehicles only and roads for residents leaving.
- Law enforcement may lead cars out of the community via the safest routes.

Scanning Frequencies

Sheriff Channel 1- 159.55
Sheriff Channel 2- 159.690
Fire/CDF Dispatch – 151.190
Fire/CDF Command – 154.430
Fire Tac 8 – 151.370
Fire Tac 2 – 151.160
USFS Dispatch – 171.525
CHP Dispatch – 42.54
CHP Cars – 42.24

BE PREPARED

ACT DEFENSIVELY

DO WHAT YOU CAN NOW!

- Drive these routes in advance so that you will be prepared for any confusion during an actual emergency.
- Be prepared to take directions from law enforcement. You must follow their directions.
- Expand your **Neighborhood Watch** and C.E.R.T. to include assistance in evacuation of neighbors and friends.
- How will you be notified to evacuate?
 - By fire fighters
 - By law enforcement
 - By radio, TV and Telephone
- Have this Plan, checklist items and map ready to take with you.
- If in your car and fire is blocking you:
 - Park in an area that is clear of vegetation.
 - Close all window and vents
 - Cover yourself with a blanket or jacket and lie on the floor.

How You will Be Notified to Evacuate

- **Telephone Notification System (TNS)**
Automatically calls all residents, business in an identified area with a recorded message informing all of an emergency situation.
- **Emergency Alert System (EAS)**
Will broadcast the emergency situation over KFBK radio at 1530 AM for the western slopes of El Dorado County.
- **Emergency Digital Information System (EDIS)**
Emergency messages will be sent via e-mail to a network of media organizations and public safety agencies such as local television, cable providers etc. Television stations will display banner information on the progress of the emergency.
- **Fire Fighters and Law Enforcement will go door to door** notifying you of the developing emergency.

What You Must Do

Know the secondary road to get to the main evacuation roads. See map on interior pages.

The El Dorado County Sheriffs Office, Office of Emergency Services, will initiate the above notifications(s)

Be Informed

911

IS FOR EMERGENCIES, NOT FOR INFORMATION

FIRE BUSINESS NUMBERS

El Dorado County, Central Dispatch: (530) 621-6600
Diamond Springs El Dorado Fire Protection District: (530) 626-3190

LAW ENFORCEMENT BUSINESS NUMBERS

El Dorado County Sheriffs Department: (530) 621-6600
California Highway Patrol, Placerville: (530) 622-1110
El Dorado Sheriffs Office, Non Emergency Watch Commander: (530) 621-5692

MEDICAL SERVICES

Ambulance, El Dorado County: 911 or (530) 626-4911
Marshall Hospital, Placerville (530) 622-1441

ANIMAL CONTROL

El Dorado County: (530) 621-5795, After Hours (530) 621-6600

OTHERS

CALTRANS: 1-800-427-7623 (24-hour highway conditions)
El Dorado County Department of Transportation: (530) 621-5900
American Red Cross, El Dorado County: (530) 626-5491
PG&E: 1-800-743-5000
GWCSO: (530) 620-2029
Radio Emergency Alert System – KFBK 1530 AM

FAMILY, RELATIVES, WORK AND FRIENDS PHONE NUMBERS

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This plan was prepared under contract with the El Dorado County Fire Safe Council with funding from the U.S. Department of Agricultural, Forest Service Economic Assistance Program. Reference: El Dorado County Sheriffs Office- OES, El Dorado County Animal Control, Paradise Fire Safe Council, State Farm Insurance, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, Diamond Springs El Dorado Fire Protection District, American Red Cross and The Salvation Army.



UNIVERSITY *of* CALIFORNIA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
Agriculture & Natural Resources



COOPERATIVE EXTENSION • EL DORADO COUNTY

Bethell-Delfino Agriculture Building · 311 Fair Lane · Placerville, CA 95667 · Tel. 530-621-5502 · Fax 530-642-0803

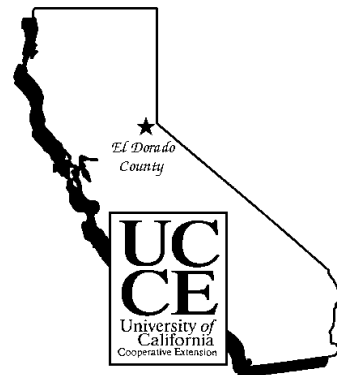
Fire Resistant Landscaping Plants

for the

Cool Area

Prepared by

Bill Frost, Area Natural Resource Advisor
University of California Cooperative Extension
May, 2003
Revised June, 2005



SERVING EL DORADO COUNTY SINCE 1917

University of California, El Dorado County, and United States Department of Agriculture Cooperating

Fire Resistant Landscaping Plants for the Cool Area

Flammable Plants (“Pyrophytes”)

Blade-leaf or needle leaf evergreens

Leaves are typically stiff, leathery, small or fine lacy

Leaves and wood usually contain volatile waxes, fats, terpenes, or oils

Typically aromatic (crushed leaves have strong odors)

Their sap is usually gummy, resinous and has a strong odor

Usually contain plentiful fine, twiggy, dry or dead materials

May have pubescent (hair covered) leaves

May have loose or papery bark

They are cured and dry

Grasses: Any dry grass

Herbs: Any cured herb

Shrub: Any shrub with excessive dead wood.
Any over-mature, dying or dead brush.

Trees: Any over-dense forest, stand or urban forest planting when under stress or over-mature.

Water stressed plants that are in poor condition or more flammable

Plants that flame (not smolder) when preheated and ignited with a match

Fire-Resistant Plants

Most broad leaf deciduous trees

Leaves tend to be supple, moist and easily crushed

Trees tend to be clean, not bushy, and have little dead wood

Shrubs are low growing (<2 feet) with minimal dead material

Tall shrubs are clean, not bushy

Sap is water like and typically does not have a strong odor

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Fire Resistant Landscaping List

While the species of plant selected is very important, the condition of the plant is just as important. Even some flammable (pyrophytic) species can be quite fire resistant with proper care. The difference is in the growth form and water status. Plants with open growth forms, no dead wood, and well watered are much less likely to burn.

Plant arrangement, spacing, and maintenance are as important as plant type when considering fire safety. Landscapes with plants arranged and spaced to prohibit large amounts of fuel from occurring in close proximity and adequately watered will greatly reduce the fire hazard.

The plants in this list were taken from a recent publication *Defensible Space Landscaping in the Urban/Wildland Interface: A compilation of fire performance ratings of residential landscape plants* recently completed by the University of California Forest Products Lab. This project included compiling the fire resistant status of a large number of landscape plants based upon a large number of studies and publications. This list contains those plant species which were identified by several sources as being fire resistant, and which are suited to the climate in the Volcanoville area.

Up to 12 inches tall

Fragaria chiloensis

Wild strawberry

evergreen groundcover

Height 6 to 12 inches. Forms low, compact, lush mats. Glossy leaves, large white flowers in spring, followed by red seedy fruits in fall. Needs annual mowing or cutting back in early spring to force new growth and prevent stem buildup. Sun or partial shade.

Lonicera japonica 'Halliana'

Hall's honeysuckle

evergreen groundcover

Groundcover and sometimes vine that runs rampant if given the chance. Blooms show in late spring, summer. Can smother less vigorous plants if not kept in check. Partial or wholly deciduous in coldest regions. Sun or light shade. Best with moderate summer water. Drought tolerant.

Sisyrinchium bellum

Yellow-eyed grass

perennial grass

Blue-eyed grass

Height 4 to 16 inches. Narrow leaves. Flowers are ½ inch and appear in mid-spring. Several forms available including dwarf. Sun or light shade. Tolerates some aridity.

Fire Resistant Landscaping Plants for the Cool Area

Sisyrinchium californicum
perennial grass

Yellow-eyed grass

Height 4 to 20 inches. Broad, dull leaved grass. Flowers in May-June. Can grow in wet or poorly drained areas. Sun or light shad. Tolerates some aridity.

Trifolium fragiferum
perennial groundcover

O'Connor's legume

Height 6 to 7 inches. Green mat of groundcover which is deeply rooted. High tolerance of heat, aridity, and moderate salinity. Water well until established, then average water requirement. Full sun or part shade.

Vinca minor
perennial groundcover

Dwarf periwinkle myrtle
Dwarf running myrtle

Height less than 12 inches. Short stems and flowering branches. Best with 2 to 3 good soaking per month. Lavender blue flowers 1 inch in diameter throughout spring. Closely packed. Shade loving. Drought tolerant. Suitable for erosion control.

1 to 6 feet tall

Agapanthus 'Peter Pan'
evergreen shrub

Lily of the Nile
dwarf

Height is 1 to 3 feet, spreading to about 2 feet wide. Straplike, glossy foliage. The roots are thick and tuberous and should be divided every few seasons in the spring. Flowers in summer. Removal of spent blooms and stems is recommended.

Anaphalis margaritacea
perennial shrub

Pearly everlasting

Height 1 to 1 ½ feet. Upright plant with downy foliage. Produces profuse flower heads from late summer into autumn. Can become invasive and will spread quickly to the borders of its bed. Full sun to partial shade.

Atriplex canescens
evergreen shrub

Four-wing saltbush

Height 3 to 6 feet. Dense growth form spreading to 4 to 8 feet. Narrow leaves 1.2 to 2 inches long. Unusually tolerant of alkaline soils. Full sun. Very little water.

Fire Resistant Landscaping Plants for the Cool Area

Atriplex lentiformis
deciduous shrub

Quail saltbush

Height 3 to 10 feet. Densely branched, commonly spiny shrub. Spreads to 6 to 12 feet. Useful as salt tolerant hedge or windbreak. Full sun. Very little water needed.

Ceanothus gloriosus 'Anchor Bay'
evergreen groundcover

Anchor Bay ceanothus

Height 1 to 1 ½ feet. Spreads 6 to 8 feet wide. Very dense foliage. Produces flowers in spring. Full sun to partial shade. Needs little water once established.

Ceanothus gloriosus exaltatus 'Emily Brown'
evergreen groundcover

Emily Brown ceanothus

Height 1 to 2 feet. Spreads to 6 feet wide. Dark holly-like foliage. Produces flowers in spring. Dense growth, good choice for banks and slopes. Partial shade.

Ceanothus maritimus
evergreen shrub

Maritime ceanothus

Height 1 to 3 feet. Spreads to 6 feet wide. Has small thick leaves with showy flower clusters from mid-winter through early spring. Partial shade.

Cistus hybridus
evergreen shrub

Rockrose, White rockrose

Height 2 to 5 feet, with almost as much width. Spreading form. Produces flowers in late spring. Leaves are grey-green, crinkly, and up to 2". Give an overall shearing to encourage new growth to spread. Full sun. Little or no water once established.

Cistus purpureus
evergreen shrub

Orchid rockrose, purple rockrose

Height to 4 feet, almost as wide. Compact growth. Grey leaves, 1 to 2 inches long. Flowers from June through July. Requires well drained soil. Full sun. Little or no water required once established.

Cistus villosus prostratus
evergreen groundcover

Prostrate rockrose

Height to 2 feet. Wide spreading shrub (up to 6 feet). Flowers profusely in spring. Good bank or ground cover for rough situations. Requires well drained soil. Full sun. Little or no watering once established.

Fire Resistant Landscaping Plants for the Cool Area

Convolvus cneorum
evergreen shrub

Bush morning glory

Height 2 to 4 feet. Rapid growth and spreading to almost as wide. Silky smooth leaves. Flowers produced from May to September. Needs light soil and fast drainage. Prune severely to renew plant. More compact form in full sun. Tolerates some aridity.

Cotoneaster congestus
evergreen shrub

Likiano

Height to 3 feet. Slow growing. Dense, downward curving branches with tiny leaves and small fruit. Full sun, little or no water once established. Suitable for erosion control.

Cotoneaster horizontalis
deciduous shrub

Rock cotoneaster

Height 2 to 3 feet. Up to 15 feet wide. Stiff horizontal branches. Out of leaf for only a brief period of time. Blooms in spring, produces showy red fruit. Vigorous and requires low level of maintenance. Full sun. Little or no water once established.

Dendromecon rigida
evergreen shrub

Tree poppy

Height 2 to 8 feet. Freely branched shrub with shredding bark. Has 1 to 4 inch thick leaves. Flowers profusely from March to June. Best in full sun. Thrives in dry soil once established.

Encelia californica
deciduous shrub

California encelia

Height to 5 feet or more. Much branched plant with scattered 2 ½ inch leaves that drop in drought. Daisy-like flowers are produced in spring. Full sun. Needs occasional water.

Eunymous fortunei radicans
evergreen shrub

Winter creeper

Vining, trailing shrub if allowed to climb. Will form spreading mass to 20 feet or more. Touch with thick-textured leaves. Best in full sun or light shade. Needs moderate water.

Gaultheria shallon
evergreen shrub

Salal, Wintergreen

Height to 2 feet. Tufted plant in full sun and grown in poor, dry soil. Will reach 4 to 10 feet in shade and good soil. Has round, glossy leaves. Produces flowers in March through June. Grows best in partial shade. Needs watering during dry season.

Fire Resistant Landscaping Plants for the Cool Area

Iris douglasiana
bulb, shrub

Pacific coast iris
Douglas iris

Height 1 to 2 feet. Leaves shaped like sword or grass like. Flowers in spring. Grown from bulbs or rhizomes. Best conditions are sun to light shade. Prefers well drained soil and moderate to light watering in the summer. Will easily tolerate less than ideal conditions.

Kniphofia uvaria
perennial shrub

Red hot poker

Height 3 to 6 feet. Coarse with large, rather dense clumps of long, grasslike leaves. Flower stalks topped with many drooping tubular flowers. Blooms spring through summer. Cut out flower spikes after bloom. Cut old leaves at base in fall, new leaves will replace them by spring. Increase by root divisions. Full sun or little shade. No dry season water. Drought tolerant.

Liriope gigantea
perennial groundcover

Giant turf lily

Forms large clump to 3 feet. Firm, curved leaves and small flowers. Produces a metallic violet blue fruit. Becomes ragged and brown with neglect. Cut back shaggy old foliage after new leaves appear. Extended frosts may cause plant to turn yellow.

Mahonia repens
evergreen shrub

Creeping mahonia

Height to 3 feet with spreading habit. Dull leaves have 3 to 7 spine toothed leaflets. Flowers April through June, followed by blue berries in short clusters. Good groundcover in sun or partial shade. Needs little water. Drought tolerant.

Punica granatum 'Nana'
deciduous shrub

Dwarf pomegranate

Height to 6 feet. Compact, dense foliage bush often grown as a low hedge. Leaves are 3/4 to 1 1/2 inches, narrow and glossy. Flowers in spring. Produces edible fruit. Tolerates heat well. Full sun for best bloom and fruit. Requires little water.

Pyracantha 'Santa Cruz'
evergreen shrub

Pyracantha
Firethorn

Height easily kept below 3 feet by pinching out occasional upright branch. Low growing, branching from base. Small red fruit on spurs along wood of previous year's growth. Clustered flowers are small and numerous. Can be used as ground or bank cover.

Fire Resistant Landscaping Plants for the Cool Area

Ribes malvaceum
deciduous shrub

Chaparral currant

Height 4 to 5 feet. Spiny shrub with hairy leaves. Produces short clusters of flowers. Sun or partial shade. No water required once established.

Salvia sonomensis
perennial shrub

Sonoma sage
Creeping sage

Height to 16 inches. Sprawling mat forming plant with hairy leaves. Flowers in erect clusters. No summer water needed once established. Hard to maintain. Full sun.

Solanum xanti
evergreen shrub

Purple nightshade

Height to 2 feet. Leaves 1.75 inches long. Produces 1 inch flowers late in winter or early spring. Erect or sprawling growth. Sun or partial shade. Best with little to moderate watering.

Symphoricarpos mollis
deciduous groundcover

Waxberry
Creeping snowberry

Height to 1 ½ feet. Low growing. Spreads by root suckers. Produces small flowers. Berry-like fruit is produced when leaves fall. Best used in sun or shade for erosion control or on steep banks. Needs no summer water once established.

Zauschneria californica
perennial shrub

California fuschia
Hummingbird flower

Height 1 to 2 feet. Stems upright or somewhat arching. Plants sometimes shrubby at base. Evergreen in mild climate, otherwise becomes twiggy and ungroomed through winter. Little or no water once established. Invasive roots. Will go to seed and reseed itself. Drought tolerant.

6+ feet tall

Acer macrophyllum
deciduous tree

Bigleaf maple

Height 30 to 95 feet. Broad topped, dense shade tree. Has leaves that are 6 to 15 inches wide with 3 to 5 lobes. Produces flower clusters in April-May which are followed by clusters of paired winged seeds. Full sun to partial shade. Needs occasional deep watering.

Fire Resistant Landscaping Plants for the Cool Area

Acer negundo
deciduous tree

Box elder

Height to 60 feet. Fast growing tree. Leaves are divided into 3 to 5 oval, 2 to 5 inch long leaflets. Seeds readily. Subject to breakage. Full sun to partial shade. Does best with occasional deep watering.

Aeschulus californica
deciduous tree

California buckeye

Height 10 to 20 feet, sometimes taller. Very wide spreading. Mature leaves have 5 to 7 leaflets which are 3 to 6 inches long. Clusters of flowers appear at branch ends in April-May. Large pear shaped fruit is produced in the fall. Drops it leaves very early (approximately July) unless given ample water. Plant in full sun.

Alnus rhombifolia
deciduous tree

White alder

Height 50 to 90 feet, spreading to 40 feet wide. Very fast growing. Clusters of flower catkins appear before leaves in spring. Flowers develop into small, woody cones in winter. Will tolerated any exposure, but requires regular watering. Very tolerant of heat and wind.

Arbutus menziesii
evergreen tree

Madrone

Height 20 to 100 feet. Forms a broad, round head almost as wide as tall. Smooth, reddish brown bark peels in thin flakes. Leathery, 3 to 6 inch leaves. Flowers in spring, followed by clusters of berries in early fall. It must have fast drainage and non-alkaline water. Water just enough to keep plants going until they are established, then only infrequent deep watering. Full sun. Drought tolerant. Useful for erosion control.

Arbutus unedo
evergreen tree

Strawberry tree

Height 8 to 35 feet. Slow growing with equal amount of spread to height. Basal suckers, stem sprouts. Can be pruned to make open crown. Unpruned it forms a screen. Trunk and branches have shreddy bark. Trees tend to become twisted and gnarled with age.

Arctostaphylos manzanita
evergreen tree

Manzanita

Height 6 to 20 feet. Widely adapted tree/tree-like shrub. Spreads 4 to 10 feet. Crooked with picturesque branching habit. Flowers in February through April. Full sun. Does best with some watering.

Fire Resistant Landscaping Plants for the Cool Area

Calocedrus decurrens
evergreen tree

Incense cedar

Height 75 to 90 feet. Has symmetric, dense, narrow, pyramidal crown. Slow growing at first, then may grow 2 feet per year when established. Takes summer heat well. Tolerates poor soil. Can grow up out of shade into full sun. Best if watered during the dry season for the first 4 to 5 years.

Campsis radicans
deciduous vine

**Trumpet vine
Trumpet creeper**

Height to 40 feet, fast growing. Flowers in clusters, Aug - Sept. Vigorous climber that clings to wood, brick and stucco with aerial rootlets. Unless thinned, old plants become top heavy and pull away from supporting surface. Spreads easily by suckering roots. Full sun or partial shade. Low water requirement. Drought tolerant.

Ceanothus thyrsiflorus
evergreen shrub

Blueblossom

Height 6 to 20 feet, spreading 8 to 30 feet wide. As a small tree it is upright and branching. Glossy, hardy foliage and long leaves (to 2 inches)., Flowers in spike-like clusters in mid- to late-spring. Dead matter must be removed from garden. Full sun to partial shade. Drought tolerant

Cercis occidentalis
evergreen tree

Western redbud

Height 10 to 18 feet with equal spread. Usually grows several trunks from base. Blooms for 3 weeks in the spring, produces seed pods in summer and holds them until winter. Full sun, excellent in dry banks. Water regularly the first year or two. Drought tolerant. Suitable for erosion control.

Comarostaphylis diversifolia
evergreen shrub

Summer holly

Height to 18 feet as a small tree, 6 feet as a shrub. Has leathery leaves and small manzanita-like flowers. Flowers in April-May. Produces clusters of warty berries similar to those of madrone. Partial shade. Can tolerate some aridity.

Cornus stolonifera
deciduous shrub

Redtwig dogwood, Creek dogwood

Height to 15 feet or more. Multi-stemmed shrub that grows rapidly. Spreads widely by creeping underground stems and rooting branches. Small flower clusters are produced throughout the summer months and into fall. Tolerates shade. Does best in moist soil.

Fire Resistant Landscaping Plants for the Cool Area

Feijoa sellowiana
evergreen tree

Pineapple guava

Height 18 to 25 feet, with equal spread. Large plant with many stems. Glossy 2 to 3 inch leaves. Fleshy petaled flowers bloom in May or June. Fruit follows blooms in 4 to 7 months depending on location and aspect. Full sun, tolerates aridity.

Fremontodendron spp.
evergreen shrub

**Flannel bush
Fremontia**

Height 6 to 20 feet. Leathery leaves with saucerlike flowers. Produces conical seed capsules covered with bristly, rust colored hairs. Plants need excellent drainage, hillside planting is best. Shallow roots.

Ligustrum texanum
evergreen shrub

Texas privet

Height 6 to 9 feet. Dense, compact growth. Can be kept lower by trimming. This variety is dense with lush foliage. Roundish, glossy leaves have thick, spongy feeling. Sun or some shade. Needs regular watering.

Mahonia aquifolium
evergreen shrub

Oregon grape

Height 6 feet or more with tall, erect growth form. Leaves are 4 to 10 inches long with spiny-toothed oval leaflets. Produces flowers from March through May. Has edible blue-black fruit. Takes any exposure. Needs little water.

Platanus racemosa
deciduous tree

Western sycamore, California sycamore

Height 50 to 100 feet. Fast growing and robust. Main trunk often divides into spreading/leaning second trunk. Older bark sheds. Produces ball-like seed clusters that hang, 3 to 7, together along a single stalk. Tolerant of heat and wind. Full sun. Best with some deep watering in summer.

Populus tremuloides
deciduous tree

Quaking aspen

Height 20 to 60 feet. Fast growing. Trunk and limbs smooth, almost whitish. Dainty foliage. Brilliant color in fall, leaves need to be raked. Full sun. Best with regular deep watering.

Fire Resistant Landscaping Plants for the Cool Area

Prunus caroliniana
evergreen shrub

Carolina cherry laurel

Height 35 to 40 feet. Densely foliated with glossy leaves. Produces small flowers in spikes from February through April, followed by black fruit. Full sun. No water needed once established.

Prunus ilicifolia
evergreen shrub

Holly leaved cherry

Height 20 to 30 feet. Has a moderate growth rate. Usually broader than high. Mature leaves resemble holly leaves. Three to six inch flowers spikes appear in March. Round edible fruit is produced. Growth rate and appearance are improved by deep, infrequent watering. Best in full sun.

Prunus lyonii
evergreen shrub

Catalina cherry

Height to 45 feet if grown as a tree. Spreads to over 30 feet wide. Produces flower clusters April-May, followed by large fruits. Full sun. Little or no irrigation once established.

Punica granatum
deciduous shrub

Pomegranate

Height 1 to 8 feet. Compact, dense foliage bush. Narrow glossy leaves. Flowers in spring, some varieties produce fruit. All varieties tolerate great heat. Requires little water.

Quercus agrifolia
evergreen tree

Coast live oak

Height 20 to 70 feet. Round headed, spreading tree. Smooth bark. Dense foliage with holly-like leaves. Full sun. Does best with some water.

Quercus dumosa
evergreen tree

Nuttall's scrub oak, California scrub oak

Height to 8 feet. Leaves are about 1 inch long, spiny toothed, dark and glossy on top, pale underneath. Well suited to dry, barren surroundings. Full sun. Little water.

Quercus lobata
deciduous tree

Valley oak

Height to 70 feet or more, with equal spread. Trunk and limbs massive with thick, checked bark. Leaves are 3 to 4 inches long and deeply lobed. Full sun. Best in soils where it can tap groundwater.

Fire Resistant Landscaping Plants for the Cool Area

Rhamnus alaternus
evergreen shrub

Italian buckthorn

Height 12 to 20 (or more) feet, spreading as wide. Fast, dense growing shrub. Easily trained as a multi-stemmed or single stemmed small tree. Leaves are oval and shiny. Flowers in April, followed by small black fruit. Takes heat. Drought tolerant.

Rhamnus californica
evergreen shrub

Coffeeberry

Height 3 to 15 feet. Low spreading habit or upright growth. Leaves 1 to 3 inches long. Large berries. Full sun or half shade. Established plants need no provided water.

References

Defensible Space Landscaping in the Urban/Wildland Interface: A compilation of fire performance ratings of residential landscape plants. University of California Forest Products Laboratory. 1997. 170 p.

Pyrophytic vs. Fire Resistant Plants. HortScript No 18. University of California Cooperative Extension. 1996. 9 p.

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Appendix E
GLOSSARY & ACRONYMS

Glossary of Terms

Activity Fuels: Fuels resulting from, or altered by, forestry practices such as timber harvest or thinning, as opposed to naturally created fuels.

Aerial Fuels: Standing and supported live and dead combustibles not in direct contact with the ground and consisting mainly of foliage, twigs, branches, stems, cones, bark, and vines.

Aspect: Cardinal direction toward which a slope faces.

Atmospheric Stability: The degree to which vertical motion in the atmosphere is enhanced or suppressed. Vertical motion and pollution dispersion are enhanced in an unstable atmosphere. Thunderstorms and active fire conditions are common in unstable atmospheric conditions.

Available fuels: That portion of the total fuel that would actually burn under various environmental conditions.

Burning Index (BI): An estimate of the potential difficulty of fire containment as it relates to the flame length at the head of the fire. A relative number related to the contribution that fire behavior makes to the amount of effort needed to contain a fire in a specified fuel type. Doubling the burning index indicates that twice the effort will be required to contain a fire in that fuel type as was previously required, providing all other parameters are held constant.

Chain: Unit of measure in land survey, equal to 66 feet (80 chains equals 1 mile), commonly used to report fire perimeters and other fireline distances. This unit is popular in fire management because of its convenience in calculating acreage (e.g., 10 square chains equals one acre).

Community Defense Zone (CDZ): An area around or within a community where fuels need to be modified to reduce risk to the community from wildland fire. It also reduces the chance of a fire spreading into the wildland from the community and enhances actions owners take on their property. (Status of the Sierra Nevada; Sierra Nevada Ecosystem Project; Final Report to Congress, Wildland Resources Center Report Number 40)

Compactness: Spacing between fuel particles.

Convection Column: The rising column of gases, smoke, fly ash, particulates, and other debris produced by a fire. The column has a strong vertical component indicating that buoyant forces override the ambient surface wind.

Crown Fire: A fire that advances from top to top of trees or shrubs more or less independent of a surface fire. Crown fires are sometimes classed as running or dependent to distinguish the degree of independence from the surface fire.

Dead Fuels: Fuels with no living tissue in which moisture content is governed almost entirely by absorption or evaporation of atmospheric moisture (relative humidity and precipitation.)

Defensible Fuel Profile Zone (DFPZ): A strategically located block or strip of land on which living and dead fuels need to be or have been treated to create a reasonably safe and effective working environment for suppression and prescribed fire operations. Also see Fuel Break. (Status of the

Sierra Nevada; Sierra Nevada Ecosystem Project; Final Report to Congress, Wildland Resources Center Report Number 40)

Defensible Space: The area within the perimeter of a parcel, development, neighborhood or community where basic wildland fire protection practices and measures are implemented, providing the key point of defense from an approaching wildfire or defense against encroaching wildfires or escaping structure fires. The perimeter as used in this regulation is the area encompassing the parcel or parcels proposed for construction and/or development, excluding the physical structure itself. The area is characterized by the establishment and maintenance of emergency vehicle access, emergency water reserves, street names and building identification, and fuel modification measures.

Direct Protection Area (DPA): That area which, by law or pursuant to the terms of (this) agreement, is provided wildland fire protection by the State or by the Bureau. DPAs may include a mixture of state, federal, and Local Responsibility Areas (LRA). (Cooperative Protection Agreement between USDI/ Bureau of Indian Affairs and the State of California.)

Diurnal: Daily, especially pertaining to cyclic actions which are completed within 24 hours, and which recur every 24 hours, such as temperature, relative humidity, and wind.

Energy Release Component (ERC): A number related to the available energy (BTU) per unit area (square foot) within the flaming front at the head of a fire. (The National Fire-Danger Rating System (NFDRS) - 1978, USDA Forest Service General Technical Report INT-39)

Fine Fuels: Fast drying dead fuels, generally characterized by a comparatively high surface area-to-volume ration, which are less than ¼ inch in diameter and have a timelag of one hour or less. These fuels (grass, leaves, needles, etc.) ignite readily and are consumed rapidly by fire when dry.

Fire Behavior: The manner in which a fire reacts to the influence of fuel, weather, and topography.

Fire Danger Rating Area: Geographical area within which climate, fuel, and topography are relatively homogenous, hence fire danger can be assumed to be uniform.

Fire Safe: A combination of steps taken to provide an adequate level of protection of a structure from a wildland fire. (Fire Safe - Inside and Out)

Fire Use: The combination of wildland fire use and prescribed fire application to meet resource objectives. (Federal Wildland and Prescribed Fire Management Policy)

Fireline: The part of a control line that is scraped or dug to mineral soil. (Fireline Handbook, NWCG handbook #3)

Fireline Intensity: The rate of heat release per unit length of the fire front. The most commonly used units in current fire literature are Btu/sec/ft. (The National Fire-Danger Rating System (NFDRS) - 1978, USDA Forest Service General Technical Report INT-39)

Fuel Break: A wide strip or block of land on which the native vegetation has been permanently modified so that fires burning into it can more readily be extinguished. It may or may not have Fireline constructed in it prior to fire occurrence. Also, see Defensible Fuel Profile Zone. (Fireline Handbook, NWCG handbook #3)

Fuel Reduction Zone (FRZ): An area in which continuous, high hazard fuels need to be fragmented and broken up. The purpose of treatment within these areas is to reduce fuels, break up crown closure, and reduce fuel ladders, resulting in lower fire intensities. (Status of the Sierra Nevada;

Sierra Nevada Ecosystem Project; Final Report to Congress, Wildland Resources Center Report Number 40)

Fuel Type: An identifiable association of fuel elements of distinctive species, form, size, arrangement, or other characteristics that will cause a predictable rate of fire spread or difficulty of control under specified weather conditions. (Fireline Handbook, NWCG handbook #3)

Hazard: A fuel complex defined by kind, arrangement, volume, condition, and location that forms a special threat of ignition or of suppression difficulty. (Fireline Handbook, NWCG handbook #3)

Hazard Reduction: Any treatment of a hazard that reduces the threat of ignition and spread of fire. (Fireline Handbook, NWCG handbook #3)

Initial Attack: An aggressive suppression action consistent with firefighter and public safety and values to be protected. (Federal Wildland and Prescribed Fire Management Policy)

Initial Attack (2): The control efforts taken by resources which are the first to arrive at the incident. (Fireline Handbook, NWCG handbook #3)

Ignition Component: A rating of the probability that a firebrand will cause a fire requiring suppression action. (The National Fire-Danger Rating System (NFDRS) - 1978, USDA Forest Service General Technical Report INT-39)

Prescribed Burning: Controlled application of fire to wildland fuels in either their natural or modified state, under specified environmental conditions which allow the fire to be confined to a predetermined area and at the same time to produce the intensity of heat and rate of spread required to attain planned resource management objectives. (Fireline Handbook, NWCG handbook #3)

Prescribed Fire: any fire ignited by management actions to meet specific objectives. A written approved prescribed fire plan must exist, and NEPA requirements must be met, prior to ignition. (Federal Wildland and Prescribed Fire Management Policy)

Prescription: Measurable criteria, which define conditions under which a prescribed fire may be ignited, guide selection of appropriate management responses, and indicate other required actions. Prescription criteria may include safety, economic, public health, environmental, geographic, administrative, social, or legal considerations. (Federal Wildland and Prescribed Fire Management Policy)

Rate of Spread (ROS): The relative activity of a fire in extending its horizontal dimensions. It is expressed as rate of increase of the total perimeter of the fire, as rate of forward spread of the fire front, or as rate of increase of area. Usually expressed as chains or acres per hour. (Fireline Handbook, NWCG handbook #3)

Resistance to Control (RTC) : The relative difficulty of constructing and holding a control line as affected by resistance to line construction and by fire behavior. Also called "difficulty to control." (Fireline Handbook, NWCG handbook #3)

Risk: (1) The chance of a fire starting as determined by the presence of causative agents. (2) A causative agent. (3) Under the NFDRS system - a number related to the potential number of firebrands to which a given area will be exposed during the rating day. (Fireline Handbook, NWCG handbook #3)

Spread Component: A rating of the forward rate of spread of a head fire. (The National Fire-Danger Rating System (NFDRS) - 1978, USDA Forest Service General Technical Report INT-39)

SRA: State Responsibility Area for wildfire protection.

Wildland Fire: Any non-structure fire, other than prescribed fire, that occurs in the wildland. (Federal Wildland and Prescribed Fire Management Policy)

Wildland Fire Suppression: An appropriate management response to wildland fire that results in curtailment of fire spread and eliminates all identified threats from the particular fire. All wildland fire suppression activities provide for firefighter and public safety as the highest consideration, but minimizes loss of resource values, economic expenditures, and/or the use of critical firefighting resources. (Federal Wildland and Prescribed Fire Management Policy)

At-Risk Community—In Title I of the HFRA, this term means an area comprised of:

- An interface community as defined in the notice *Wildland Urban Interface Communities Within the Vicinity of Federal Lands That Are at High Risk From Wildfire* issued by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with Title IV of the U.S. Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001 (114 Stat. 1009) (66 FR 753, January 4, 2001)

OR

- A group of homes and other structures with basic infrastructure and services (such as utilities and collectively maintained transportation routes) within or adjacent to Federal land
- AND**

- In which conditions are conducive to a large-scale wildland fire disturbance event
- AND**

- For which a significant threat to human life or property exists as a result of a wildland fire disturbance event

Authorized Hazardous-Fuel-Reduction Project—In Title I of the HFRA, this term means projects carried out on the specific types of BLM and NFS lands authorized under HFRA Section 102 using various methods to reduce hazardous fuel, including: prescribed fire, wildland fire use, and various mechanical methods, such as crushing, tractor and hand piling, thinning (to produce commercial or precommercial products), and pruning.

Community Wildfire Protection Plan—In Title I of the HFRA, this term means a plan for an at-risk community that:

- Is developed in the context of the collaborative agreements and the guidance established by the Wildland Fire Leadership Council and agreed to by the applicable local government, local fire department, and State agency responsible for forest management, in consultation with interested parties and the Federal land-management agencies managing land in the vicinity of the at-risk community

- Identifies areas for hazardous-fuel-reduction treatments, sets priorities for treating them, and recommends the types and methods of treatment on Federal and non-Federal land that will protect one or more at-risk communities and their essential infrastructure
- AND**

- Recommends measures to reduce structural ignitability throughout the at-risk community

Condition Class 2—This term means the condition class description developed by the USDA Forest Service Rocky Mountain Research Station in the *Development of Coarse-Scale Spatial Data for Wildland Fire and Fuel Management* (RMRS-GTR-87, http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_gtr87.htm dated April 2000 (including any subsequent revisions), under which:

- Fire regimes on the land have been moderately altered from historical ranges.

- A moderate risk exists of losing key ecosystem components from fire.

- Fire frequencies have increased or decreased from historical frequencies by one or more return intervals, resulting in moderate changes to:

—The size, frequency, intensity, or severity of fires.

OR

—Landscape patterns.

AND

—Vegetation attributes have been moderately altered from their historical ranges.

Condition Class 3—This term means the condition class description developed by the Rocky Mountain Research Station in RMRS-GTR-87 (see above) under which:

- Fire regimes on land have been significantly altered from historical ranges.

- A high risk exists of losing key ecosystem components from fire.

- Fire frequencies have departed from historical frequencies by multiple return intervals, resulting in dramatic changes to:

—The size, frequency, intensity, or severity of fires.

OR

—Landscape patterns.

AND

- Values of vegetation attributes have been significantly altered from their historical ranges.

Covered Project—This term means authorized hazardous-fuel reduction projects carried out on land described in Section 102(a) of the HFRA, except projects designed to reduce significant insect and disease threats (Section 102(a)(4)).

Decision Document—In Title I of the HFRA, this term means:

- A decision notice (as that term is used in the *USDA Forest Service Handbook*)
- A decision record (as that term is used in the *Bureau of Land Management Handbook*)
- A record of decision (as that term is used in applicable regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality)

Fire Regime I—This term means an area:

- That historically has had low-severity fires every 0 to 35 years
AND
- That is located primarily in low-elevation forests of pine, oak, and pinyon-juniper

Fire Regime II—This term means an area:

- That historically has had stand-replacement-severity fires every 0 to 35 years
AND
- That is located primarily in low- to mid-elevation rangeland, grassland, or shrubland

Fire Regime III—This term means an area:

- That historically has had mixed-severity fires every 35 to 100 years
AND
- That is located primarily in forests of mixed conifer, dry Douglas-fir, or wet ponderosa pine

Hazard—This term means a set of conditions that make a forest stand vulnerable to significant damage (usually tree mortality) as a result of an insect or disease epidemic. Often,

this term is used with an assessment of pest populations (see *Risk*).

Implementation Plan—This term means *A Collaborative Approach for Reducing Wildland Fire Risks to Communities and the Environment: 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan* (May 2002 and subsequent revisions, <http://www.fireplan.gov/reports/11-23-en.pdf>), developed pursuant to the conference report that accompanied the U.S. Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001 (House Report 106-64).

Interface Community—As defined in the Federal Register notice of January 4, 2001, an *interface community* is a community where structures directly abut wildland fuels. A clear line of demarcation generally exists between the wildland fuels and residential, business, and public structures. Wildland fuels generally do not extend into the developed area. The development density for an interface community is usually three or more structures per acre, with shared municipal services. Fire protection is generally provided by a local government fire department, which has the responsibility to protect structures from interior fires and from wildland fires. An alternative definition of the interface community emphasizes a population density of 250 or more people per square mile (66 FR 753).

Municipal Watershed—A community water system “that serves at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents of the area served by the system; or regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents” (Safe Drinking Water Act, Section 1401, 42 U.S.C.A. 300f.(15)).

Municipal Water Supply System—This term means the:

- 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

Old-Growth Management Direction—This term means definitions, designations, standards, guidelines, goals, or objectives established for an old-growth stand under a resource management plan developed in accordance with applicable law.

Resource Management Plan—This term means:

- A land and resource management plan prepared for one or more units of land of the National Forest System described in Section 3(1)(A) under Section 6 of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1604)

OR

- A land-use plan prepared for one or more units of the public land described in Section 3(1)(B) under Section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712).

Risk—This term expresses the likelihood that an insect or disease outbreak will cause significant economic or environmental damage to a stand or forest. Often, this term is used with an assessment of hazard (see *Hazard*).

Threatened and Endangered Species Habitat—In Title I of the HFRA, this term means Federal land identified in a:

- Determination that a species is an endangered species or a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.)
- Designation of critical habitat of the species under the ESA

OR

- Recovery plan prepared for the species under the ESA

Wildland-Urban Interface—In applying Title I of the HFRA, this term means:

- An area within or adjacent to an at-risk community identified in recommendations to the Secretary in a Community Wildfire Protection Plan

OR

- In the case of any area for which a Community Wildfire Protection Plan is not in effect:

—An area extending ½ mile from the boundary of an at-risk community

—An area within 1½ miles of the boundary of an at-risk community, including any land that:

- Has a sustained steep slope that creates the potential for wildland fire behavior endangering the at-risk community

- Has a geographic feature that aids in creating an effective firebreak, such as a road or ridgetop

OR

- Is in Condition Class 3, as documented by the Secretary in the project-specific environmental analysis

AND

—An area that is adjacent to an evacuation route for an at-risk community that the Secretary determines—in cooperation with the at-risk community—requires hazardous-fuel reduction to provide safer evacuation.

When you are not using Title I of the HFRA, use the definition of wildland-urban interface community from the *Federal Register*, January 4, 2001, pages 752 to 753.

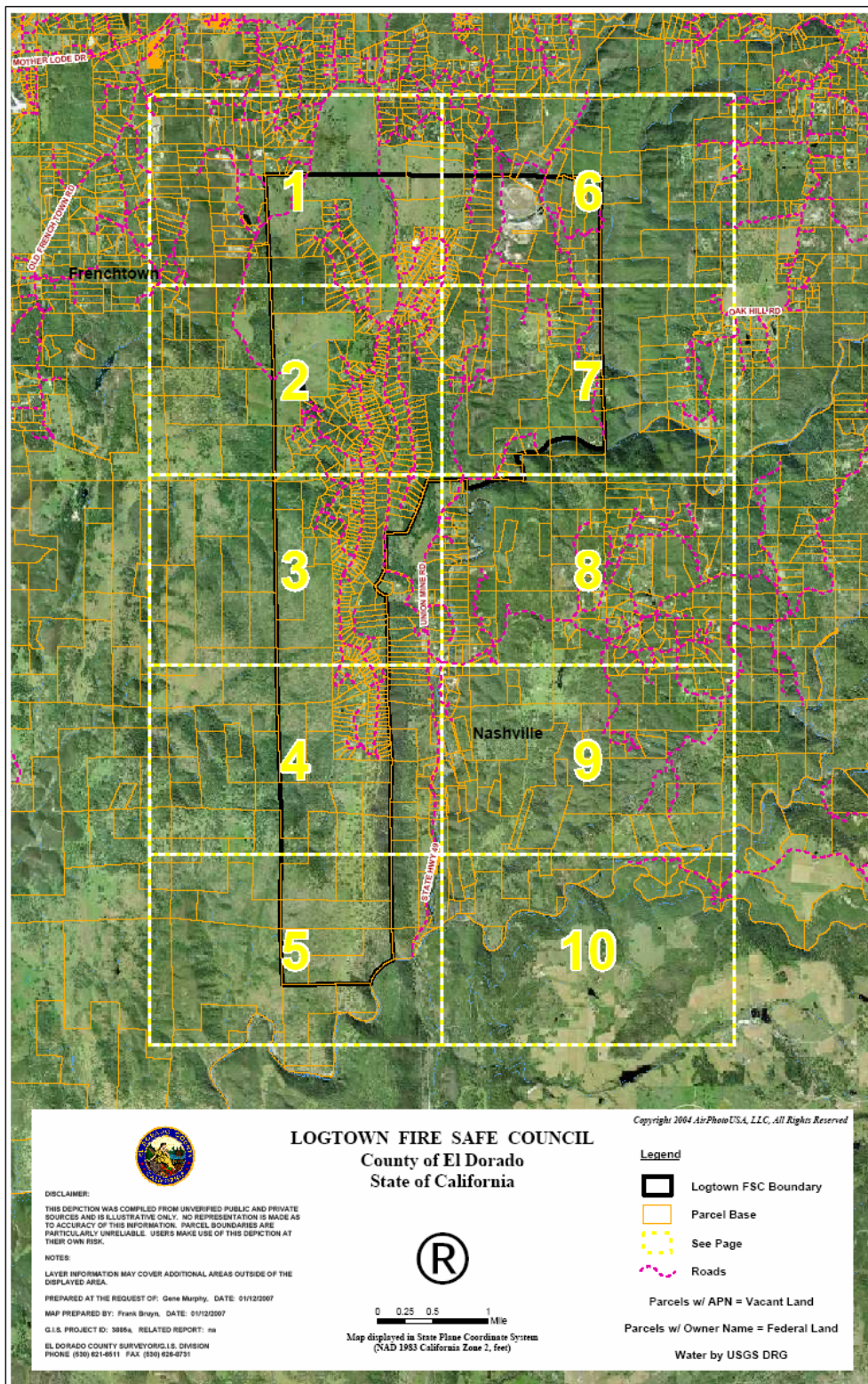
LOGTOWN CWPP LIST OF ACRONYMS

| ACRONYM | DEFINITION OF ACRONYM |
|---------|---|
| ACPD | Air Pollution Control District |
| AHJ | Agency Having Jurisdiction |
| BEHAVE | Fire Behavior Prediction and Fuel Modeling System |
| BI | Burning Index |
| BLM | Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior |
| CAR | Communities At Risk |
| CDF | California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection |
| CDFG | California Department of Fish and Game |
| CDZ | Community Defense Zone |
| CEQA | California Environmental Quality Act |
| CFP | California Fire Plan |
| CWPP | Community Wildfire Protection Plan |
| DFPZ | Defensive Fuel Profile Zone |
| DPA | Direct Protection Area |
| EA | Environmental Analysis |
| EDCFSC | EI Dorado County Fire Safe Council |
| EIR | Environmental Impact Report |
| ENF | Eldorado National Forest |
| ERC | Energy Release Component |
| FDR | Fire Danger Rating |
| FRZ | Fuel Reduction Zone |
| GIS | Geographical Information System |
| GPS | Global Positioning System |
| HFRA | Healthy Forest Restoration Act |
| I-ZONE | The area or zone between fuel types-Interface, Intermix, or Intermingle |
| LRA | Local Responsibility Area |
| NEPA | National Environmental Policy Act |
| NFDRS | National Fire Danger Rating System |
| NFFL | Northern Forest Fire Lab (Fire Behavior Fuel Models) |
| NFP | National Fire Plan |
| NSAQMD | Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District |
| NWCG | National Wildfire Coordinating Group |
| RFZ | Reduced Fuel Zone |
| ROS | Rate of Speed |
| RTC | Resistance to Control |
| SC | Spread Component |
| SRA | State Responsibility Area |
| USDA | U.S. Department of Agriculture |
| USDI | U.S. Department of Interior |
| USFS | U.S. Forest Service |
| VFD | Volunteer Fire Department |
| WFSA | Wildland Fire Situation Analysis |
| WGA | Western Governors Association |
| WUI | Wildland Urban Interface |

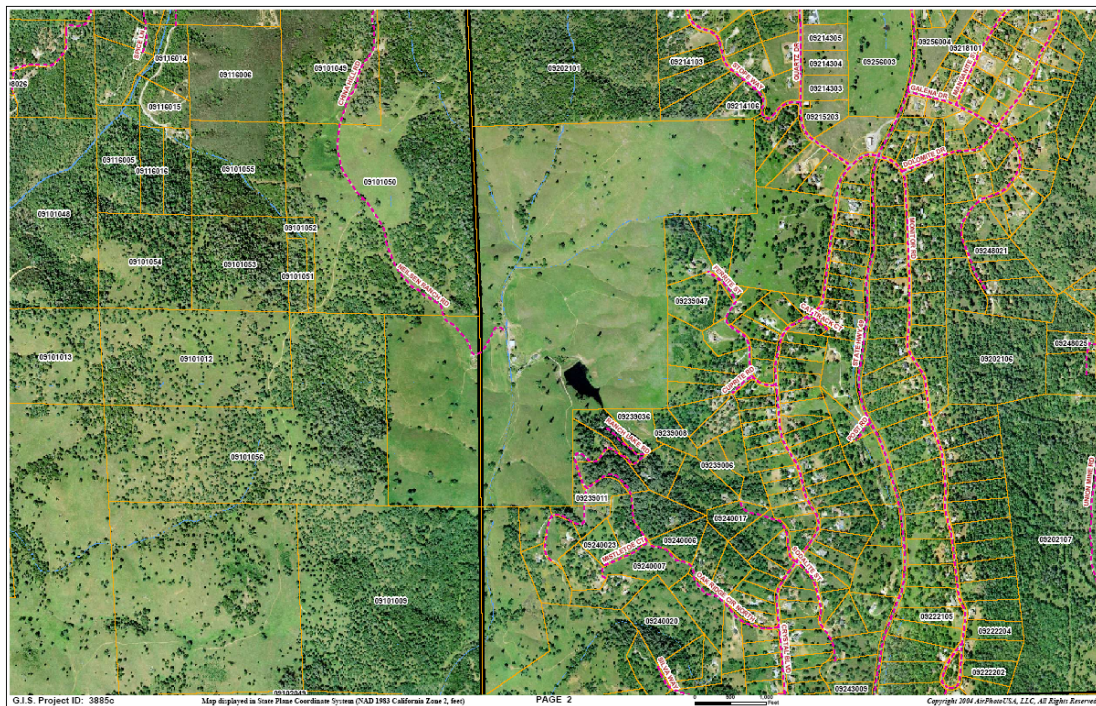
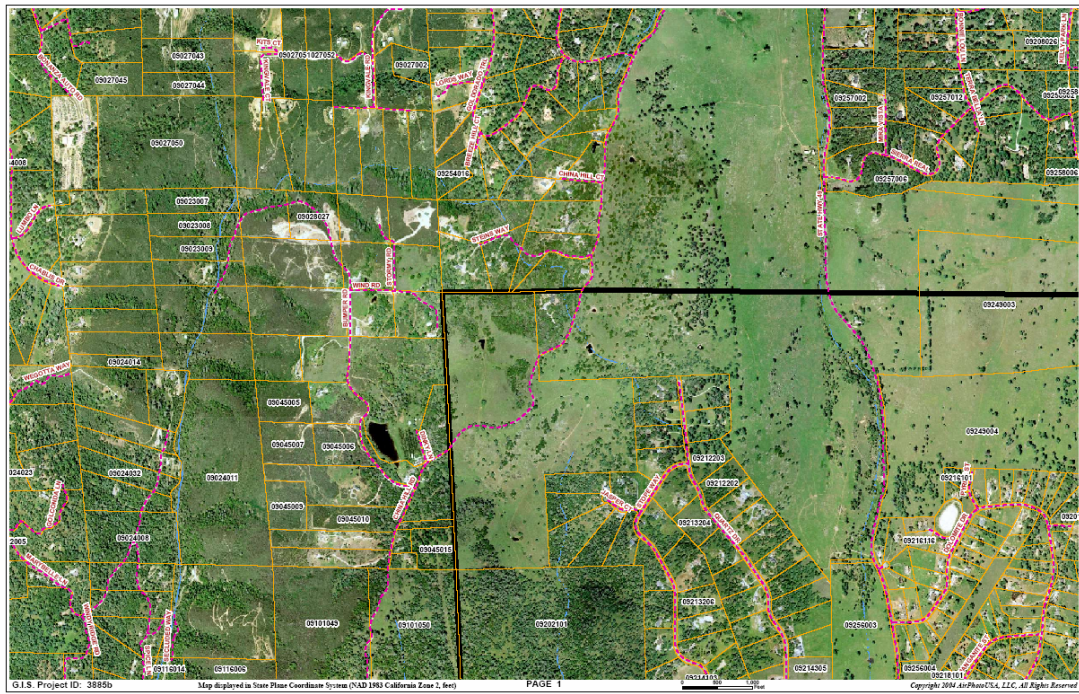
Appendix F

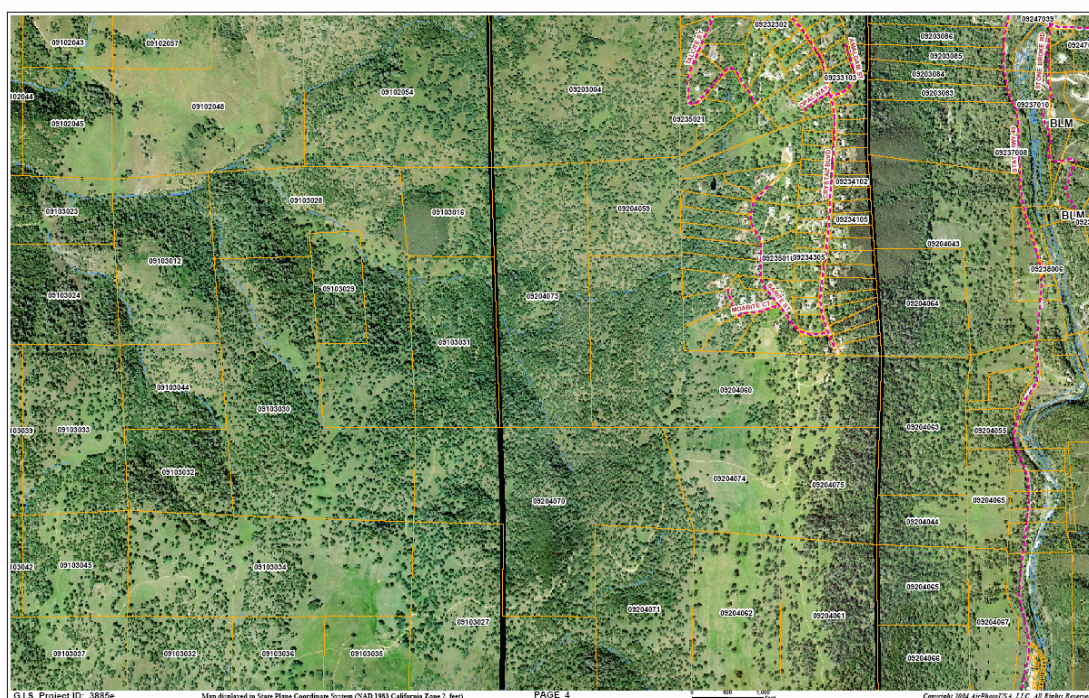
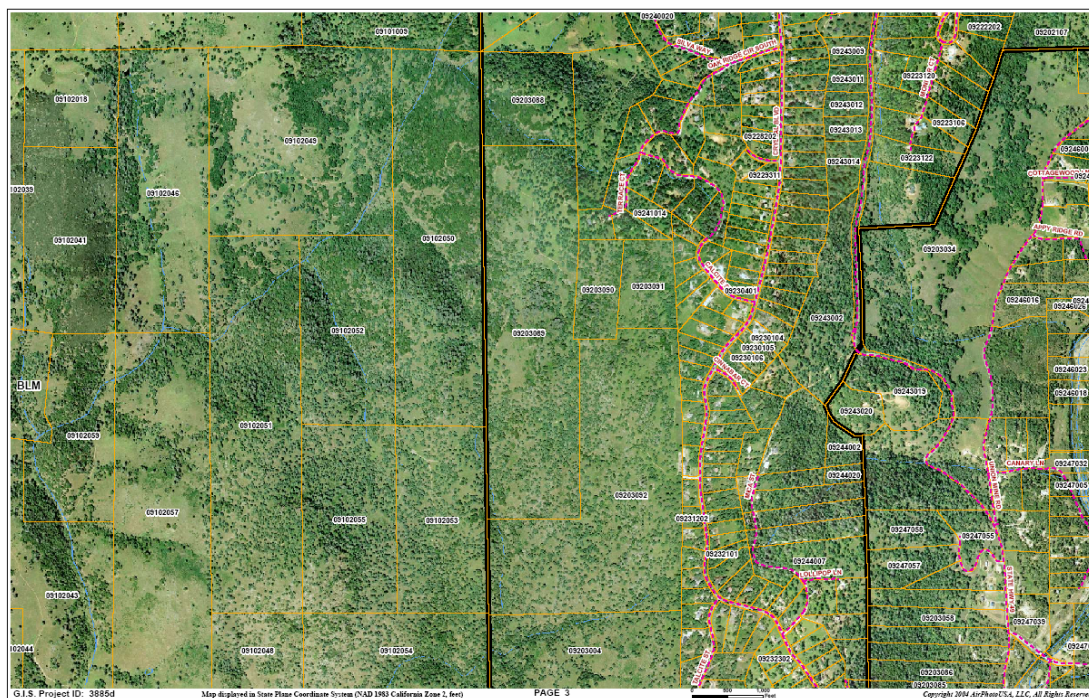
MAPS

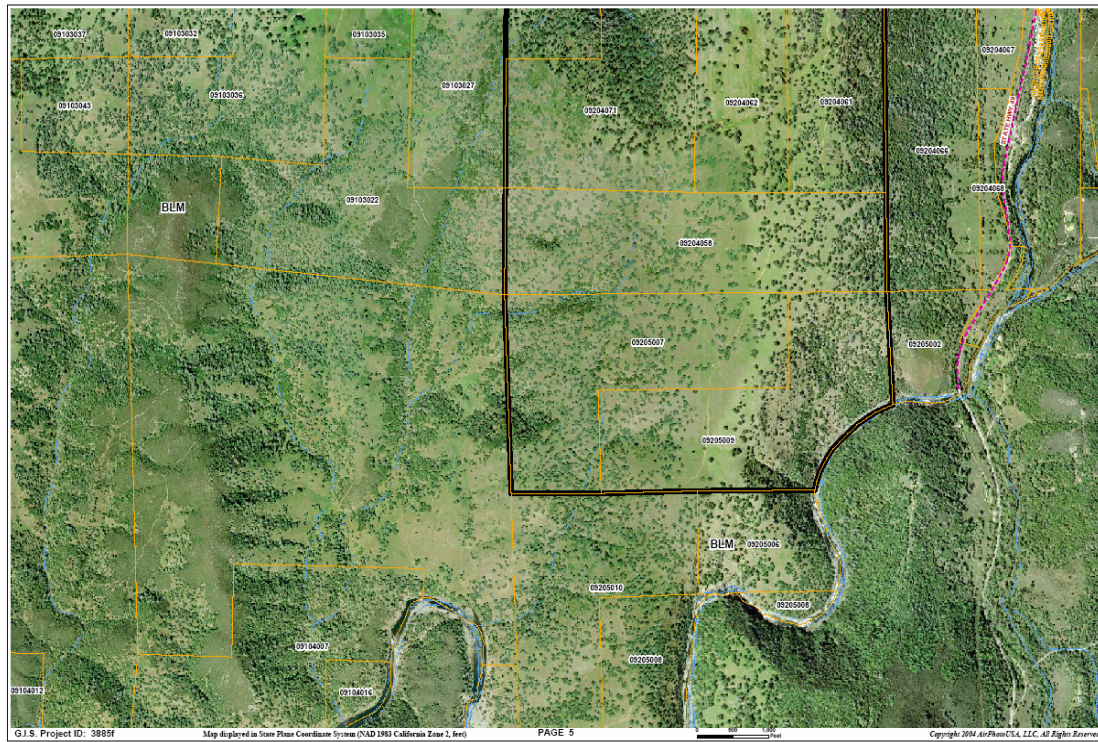
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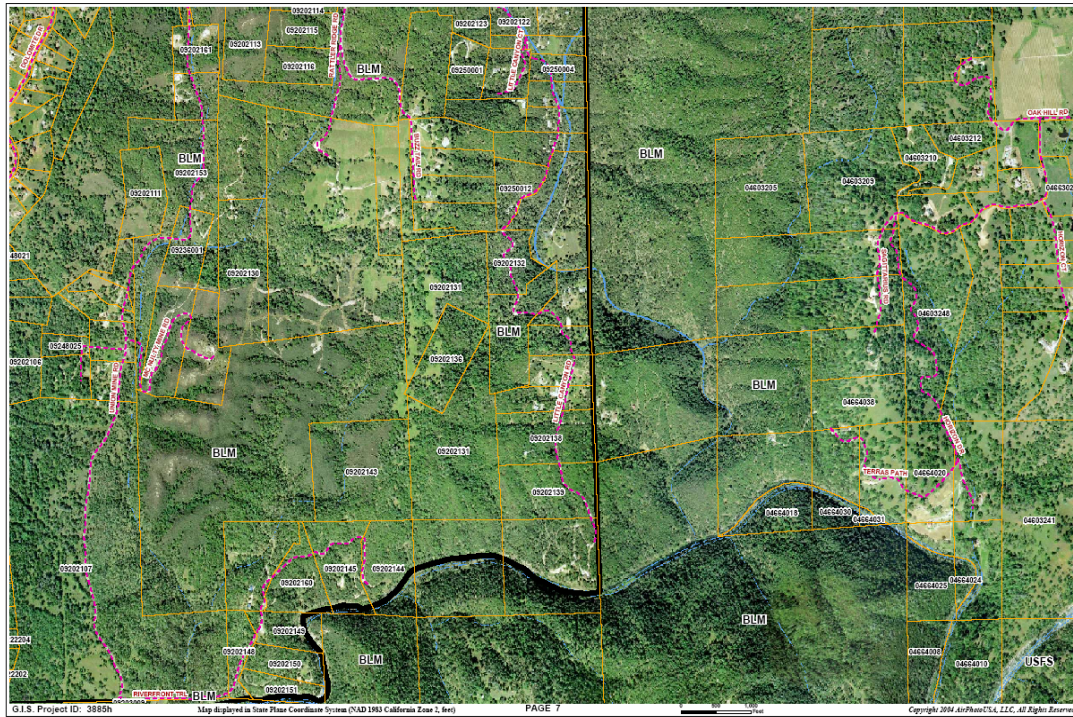


Map 1 Logtown Fire Safe Council Areas

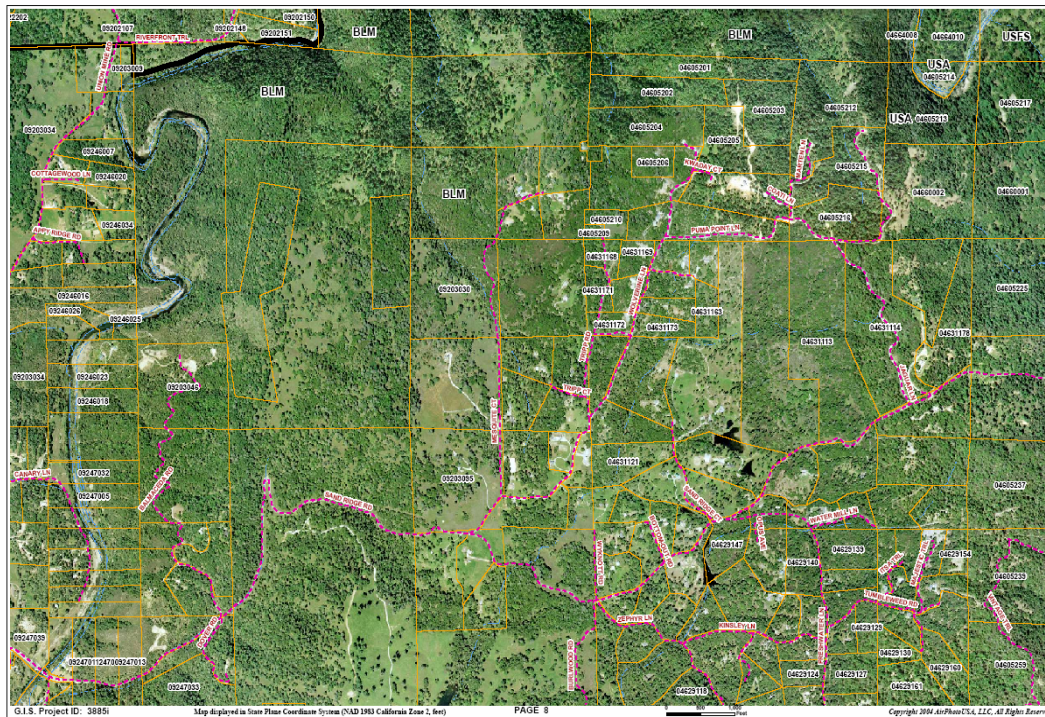




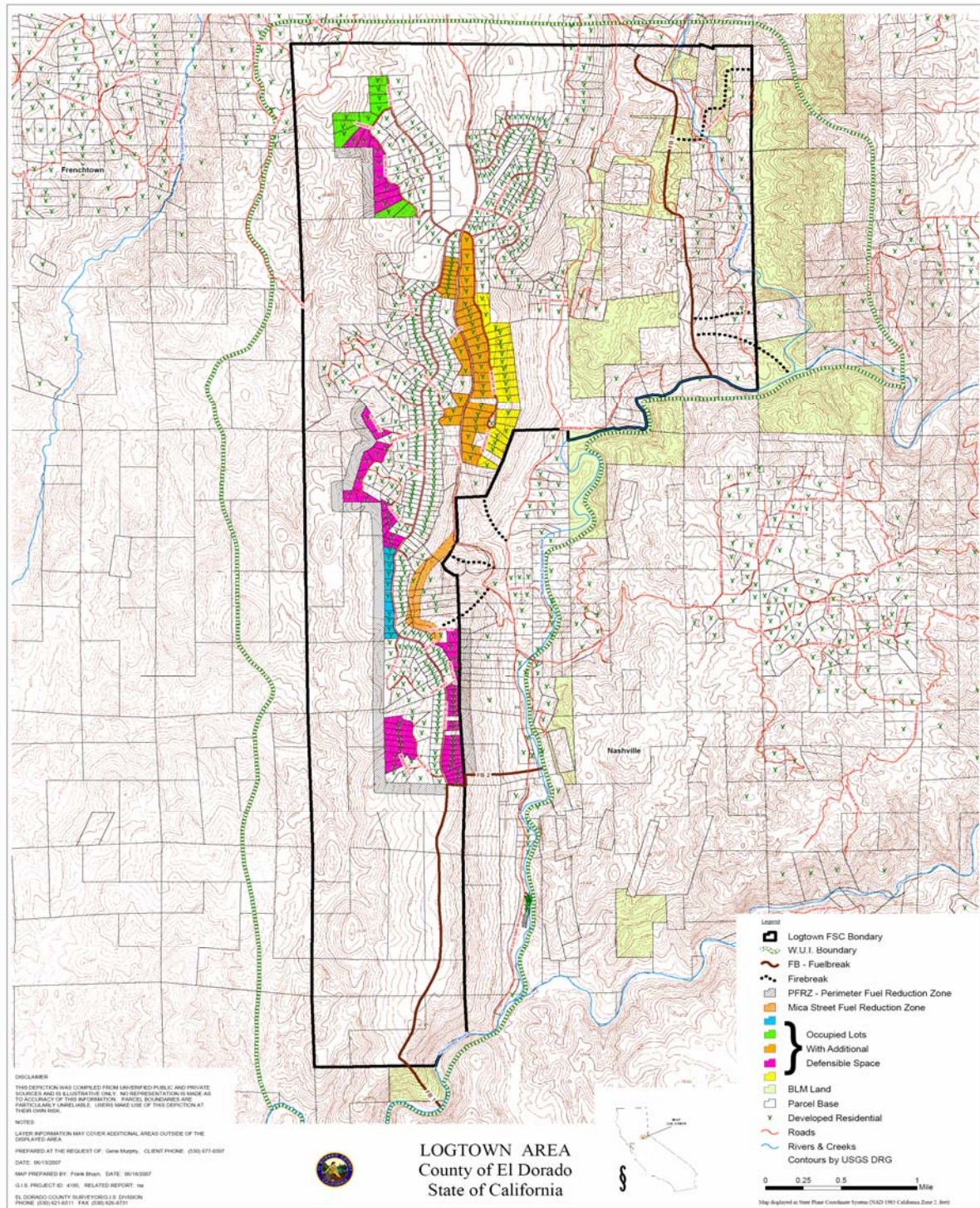




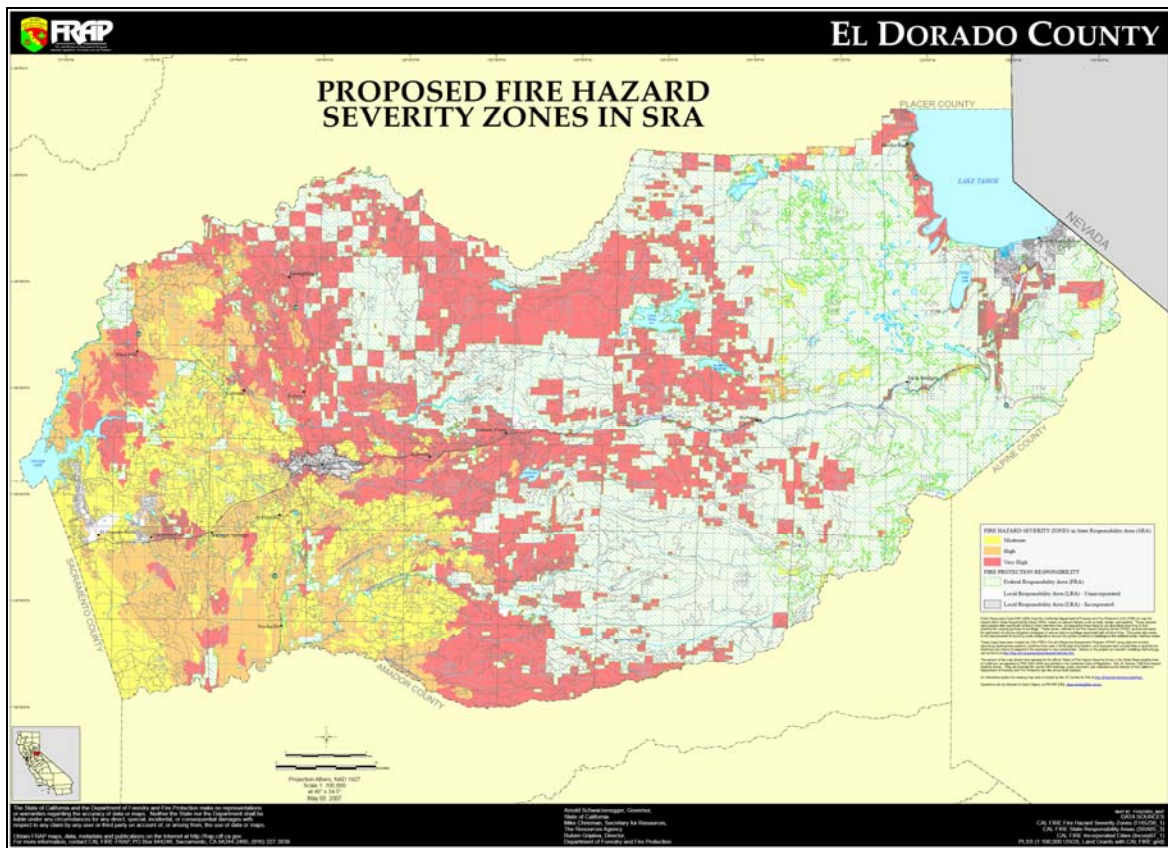
Map 8 Area 7



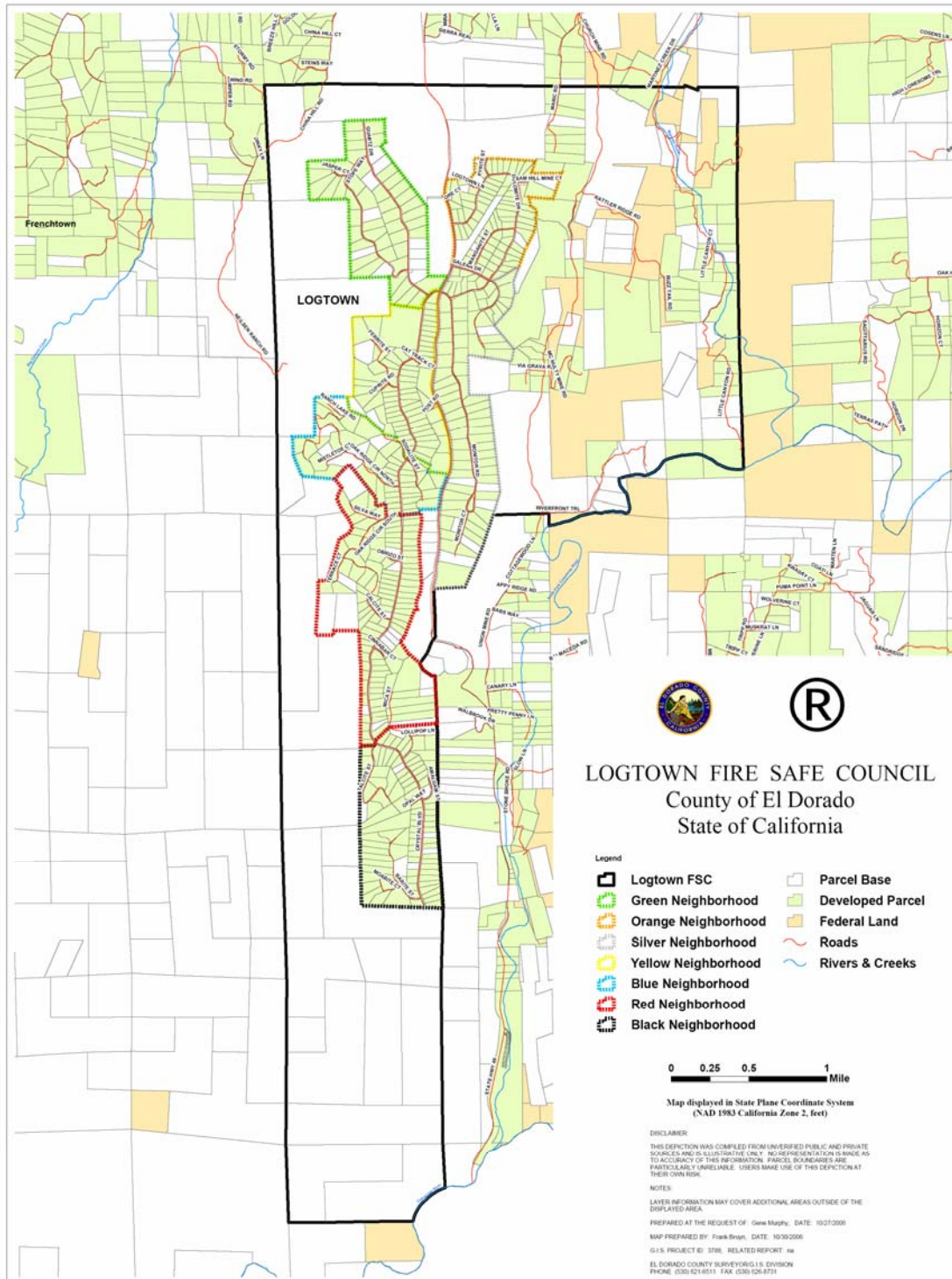
Map 9 Area 8



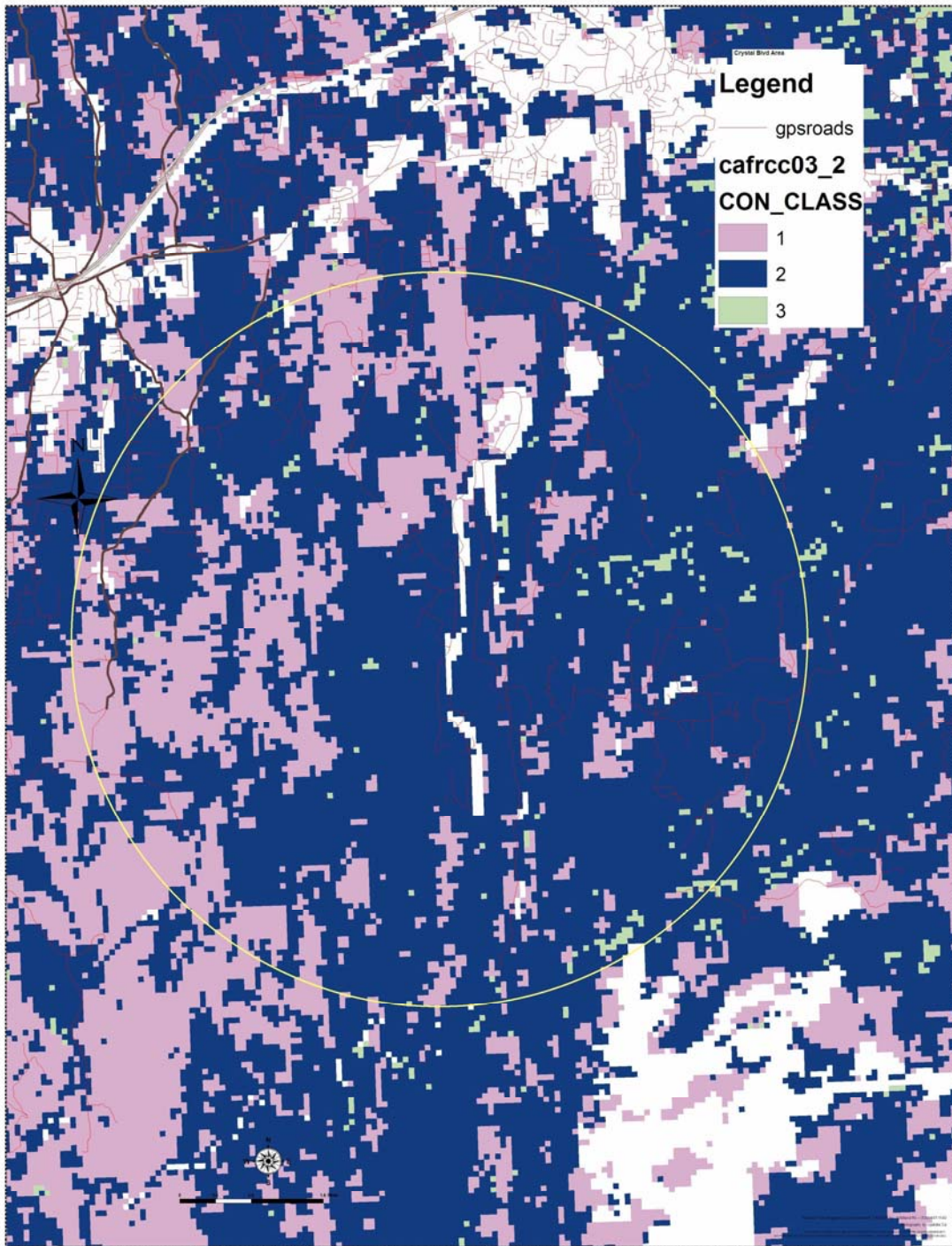
Map 10 Logtown Area Fuel Treatments Map



Map 12 El Dorado Fire Hazard Severity Map



Map 13 Logtown Fire Safe Council Neighborhoods



Map 14 Crystal Blvd Condition Class Map