

**Trinity County Community Wildfire Protection Plan
with
Recommendations on
Trinity County Values at Risk from Fire
and Pre-Fire Fuels Treatment Opportunities**

**Report to The Trinity County Fire Safe Council from
Trinity County Resource Conservation District and
The Watershed Research and Training Center**



Community Wildfire Protection Plan Certification and Agreement

The Community Wildfire Protection Plan developed for Trinity County by the Trinity County Fire Safe Council:

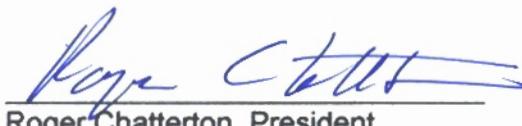
- Was collaboratively developed. Interested parties and federal land management agencies managing land throughout Trinity County, including the communities in the vicinity of Big Bar/Big Flat, Burnt Ranch, Coffee Creek, Covington Mill, Denny, Douglas City, Hayfork, Hawkins Bar, Hyampom, Junction City, Kettenpom Valley, Lewiston, Mad River, Post Mountain, Ruth, Salyer, Trinity Center, Weaverville, Wildwood, and Zenia have been consulted.
- This plan identifies and prioritizes areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments and recommends the types and methods of treatment that will protect land throughout Trinity County, including the communities in the vicinity of Big Bar/Big Flat, Burnt Ranch, Coffee Creek, Covington Mill, Denny, Douglas City, Hayfork, Hawkins Bar, Hyampom, Junction City, Kettenpom Valley, Lewiston, Mad River, Post Mountain, Ruth, Salyer, Trinity Center, Weaverville, Wildwood, and Zenia.
- This plan recommends measures to reduce the ignitability of structures throughout the area addressed by the plan.

The following entities attest that the standards listed above have been met and mutually agree with the contents of this Community Wildfire Protection Plan:



Date: 8-16-05

Howard Freeman, Chairman
Board of Supervisors
County of Trinity



Date: 8-12-2005

Roger Chatterton, President
Trinity County Fire Chiefs' Association



Date: 9-15-05

Marc Romero, Acting Unit Chief
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**Photo 1: Eagle Creek Fire. Big Bar Complex, 1999.
USFS Shasta-Trinity National Forest**

Trinity County Community Wildfire Protection Plan

Executive Summary

The Trinity County Fire Safe Council (FSC) seeks to improve cooperation and coordination in all aspects of wildfire management in Trinity County. The Trinity County Fire Safe Council Memorandum of Understanding was signed by all member organizations in 1999 and re-affirmed by signing Amendment 1 in 2003. Members include representatives from local, state and federal land management agencies, non-governmental organizations including the local Volunteer Fire Departments (VFDs) and citizens. The FSC has identified a need for a spatially explicit countywide fire management plan to assist in prioritizing and coordinating, at a landscape level, activities such as pre-fire fuels reduction treatments.

County or regional scale wildfire management planning efforts often fail to involve or even to acknowledge local residents' knowledge and expertise. FSC members feel very strongly that community input should drive the Trinity County Fire Management Plan development process with advice from local and regional expertise in fire management. In 1999 with funding support from the USFS Pacific Southwest Research Station and the State Department of Water Resources, a team from the FSC began a process to capture community recommendations for this planning effort.

In a series of community meetings and public workshops held at Volunteer Fire Department Halls and community centers across Trinity County, residents were asked to help identify and map features relevant to emergency response. Data noted included *e.g.* locked gates, bridges too weak to carry a fire truck, and water sources. Community members also worked with the team to locate and specify values at risk from fire in and around their communities. They made recommendations about pre-fire treatments, such as clearing defensible space around residences and constructing shaded fuel breaks along roadsides that could help to protect these values. Finally, they jointly developed a ranking system and a prioritized list of recommended projects. Data from these meetings were captured and entered into a Geographic Information System (GIS). The methods used to capture community input and the recommendations from these meetings are presented in this report.

Results are presented for each of five divisions of the county, Down River, Mid-Trinity, North Lake, South County and South Fork. The top ranked projects proposed for each division are summarized along with several over-arching recommendations. These include calls to:

1. Work to integrate fire management planning explicitly into the National Forest Management Act mandated planning process on the national forests and across jurisdictional boundaries to allow for landscape scale prioritization and implementation of pre-fire treatments.

Immediate areas for coordination include:

- Linking the Six Rivers and Shasta Trinity National Forests' Road Management Plans to ensure that roads critical for access in case of fire are being maintained. Further, encourage cooperation among all jurisdictions (CalTrans, county, USFS, etc.) along any and all roadsides to reduce fuels;
- Coordinating Six Rivers National Forest and Shasta Trinity National Forest Fire Management and Trinity Alps Wilderness Management Plans.

2. Identify and publicize for each community safety zones in case of catastrophic fire.
3. Review the economic value of plantations (*e.g.*, through cost-benefit analysis). Participants noted that considerable expense has already gone into planting the trees and whether one wishes to pursue this type of silviculture in future or not, the existing plantations are both important resources and, if untended, fire hazards. Too often scheduled maintenance thinnings are neglected. Consider proactive thinning and fuels reduction of plantations during their period of greatest vulnerability to fire (around year 7).
4. Develop methods for managing vegetation occurring next to or around old growth forest to better protect it from crown fires. It was suggested that there are examples of this type of management working well on South Fork Mountain.
5. Check with USFS-PSW about location of progeny test sites and other long term research areas and map their locations. These resources should be more widely recognized and valued.

The Trinity County Board of Supervisors may find this report valuable as it seeks to ensure that the voice of the county is heard in public land managers' decisions about fire management. Further it is hoped that the USFS and BLM will find this report useful as they gather community input to their fire planning process. The community recommendations may assist the Trinity County Planning Department in updating the County's General Plan Safety Element. The Fire Safe Council including the TCRCD and the WRTC will continue with its fire management coordination efforts using the results to systematically promote implementation of the projects recommended by the community participants. Further, it will encourage public land management agencies to carry out the necessary pre-work such as National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) Environmental Assessments required before many recommended activities can be carried out. Trinity County VFDs and the FSC may also find the information helpful in the next phases of county level coordination of emergency response such as sharing equipment to implement projects.

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PLEASE COMMENT ON THIS DOCUMENT

Although a large number of people were involved in the community input process, not everyone was able to attend meetings. We will continue to seek comments on the Trinity County Community Wildfire Protection Plan, because it is, by necessity, a living document and there are always going to be suggestions for next steps in the community involvement in a fire management planning process.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Wildfire in California

In much of the Western United States including California, fire is a natural disturbance regime that functions to cycle nutrients and renew ecosystems. This understanding of fire's role in nature, long a minority perspective, has only recently gained ground and begun to broadly influence land management. Instead, from early in the 20th century, fire suppression to "protect" forest and other resource values has been the dominant approach to managing fire on public lands and in private industrial forests (Biswell, 1989).

In many California forests, the result of fire suppression and past practices such as logging, plantings of single species of economically valuable trees and failure to adequately manage such plantations, is unnaturally high accretion of fuels and increasingly unpredictable wildfires. Wildfires are now often of a scale and intensity beyond the range of historic variability (Agee, 1993; Weatherspoon and Skinner, 1996). The regional and landscape scale impacts of these fires include changes in vegetation patterns, loss of remaining old growth forest in reserves, growing concerns about air quality, economic losses and danger to human life.

1.2 Increasing Costs of Catastrophic Wildfires

The high costs of catastrophic wildfires are particularly evident in the wildland urban interface. The October, 1991 Oakland-Berkeley Hills fire burned only 1,500 acres but killed 25 people and damaged or destroyed almost 3,000 structures with an estimated value of more than \$1.5 billion (Plevel, 1997). Closer to home, the 1999 Big Bar Complex fire in Humboldt and Trinity Counties burned 125, 000 acres of National Forest, Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation and private lands in 91 days. During that time air quality was so poor that the people living in the town of Hoopa had to be evacuated to the coast. Suppression costs are estimated at \$110 million (Bryant, 2000). Along with the many other values lost in the fire, the people of Hoopa now must contend with fire related impacts to their drinking water supply.

Again, fire, usually started by lightening is a natural phenomenon of ecological renewal in these landscapes. However, where fires encounter unnaturally high fuels in landscapes that have already lost a large proportion of their more fire resistant old growth forest, the impacts on forests and watersheds fall beyond the natural range of historic variability and begin to threaten ecosystem functions (Weatherspoon and Skinner, 1997). One issue of concern with such intensive large scale fires, are the ecological ripple effects such as fuels building up for a decade after a fire as partially burned trees fall over and become fuel for the next conflagration. Soils denuded of protective vegetation cover erode into fish bearing streams and further threaten already endangered salmon and steelhead trout runs.

1.3 Influencing Wildfire with Pre-Fire Treatments

Fire is a function of temperature, wind and fuels. Since people cannot control climate, reducing fuel loading through pre-fire treatments is the most promising area in which people may influence wildland fire behavior (Agee, 1993; Agee et al. 2000).

A range of methods for fuels reduction have been developed including systematic slash disposal after logging, thinning overly dense stands from below, construction of shaded fuel breaks and controlled burning. While there have been cases, such as the 1999 Lowden Fire, in which human error has led to misapplications of these tools, all of these methods have been

applied repeatedly with success in Trinity County. Further, per acre costs for treatments are increasingly quantifiable, making advance planning more feasible.

Still, pre-fire treatments are expensive. These up front costs function as insurance payments with many of the associated questions. What type of insurance do we need – where shall we apply it? Which methods shall we apply and how intensively? How much are we willing to pay for insurance? Who will pay? To date most fuels reduction treatments in the Trinity area have been opportunistic e.g. a shaded fuel break constructed on USFS managed lands in conjunction with a timber sale, or a 10 acre trial small diameter thinning from below followed by an understory burn. While a small area treated is thus made ready to meet a wildfire and we have much to learn from the implementation of such projects, the overall effect is a random scattering of resources across the forest. There is currently no plan in place that would coordinate treatments at a landscape scale to ensure that one fuel break is linked to the next and that the most problematic areas are treated first. Resources for pre-fire treatments are scarce and it is important to use them as effectively as possible and to focus efforts on protecting those values of greatest interest to the community. As fires do not stop at property boundaries, this means that such a coordinated effort should involve all who have an interest in local land management including federal, state and local government agencies, private land owners and the general public. While industrial forest landowners and government agencies have worked on fire management planning to varying degrees within their own jurisdictions, there has not yet been a comprehensive coordination effort across boundaries in Trinity County, nor has there been a systematic effort to capture local citizens' knowledge and recommendations.

1.4 The Trinity County Fire Safe Council

In mid 1998, the County Board of Supervisors' Natural Resources Advisory Council appointed a sub-committee to address the issue of fire. This initiated the Trinity County Fire Safe Council (FSC) that has met on average monthly since. The FSC includes representatives from local Volunteer Fire Departments (VFD), Trinity County Resource Conservation District (TCRCD), the Watershed Research and Training Center (WRTC), the United States Forest Service (USFS), the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF), Safe Alternatives for the Environment (SAFE), the Trinity County Planning Department and others who have all signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to cooperate on fire management planning (Appendix 1).

The Trinity County Fire Safe Council, a model of collaborative community participation promoted by CDF, has benefited from several already ongoing efforts involving cross agency and community participation and capacity building. A Hayfork Fire Plan was developed in 1995 and 1996 in a joint effort by the WRTC, TCRCD, USFS, CDF and local residents. The coordination was funded by USFS PSW. That process led to a proposed plan to develop fuel breaks around the community of Hayfork and coordinated fuels reduction and fuel break construction efforts began with private landowners in two Hayfork area neighborhoods. CDF helped raise funds for that initial implementation which was then carried further by TCRCD in other demonstration projects in the Weaverville area (Lancaster, 1996; Baldwin, 2000).

WRTC worked with USFS to construct some of the identified fuel breaks on USFS managed land and has pioneered efforts to make thinning from below for fuels reduction pay for itself through utilization of small diameter wood in manufactured wood products (Braxton-Little, 1998; Danks, 2000).

WRTC and TCRCD have also developed in-house GIS capability. Trinity Community GIS, a project of WRTC, was established in 1994 with state and federal support to bring GIS capacity to Trinity County (Sieber, 1997). TCRCD now also has a skilled GIS analyst to support its projects.

Together, these and other efforts have served to develop locally the organizational capacity and set precedents for working with private landowners and local residents to identify localized problems and reduce fuels hazards around structures and on private lands; for implementing fuels reduction processes on public lands using private non-profit resources; and for using GIS to address issues of community interest.

However, the initial pre-fire treatment projects were not spatially coordinated with respect to their location in the landscape, and therefore their ability to slow the spread of catastrophic fire was limited. The FSC felt that a new cooperative effort could allow FSC to carry out a strategic landscape analysis process to identify local residents' and agency and landowner priorities for pre-fire treatments that would allow coordination of existing efforts and more targeted future efforts. Such a coordinated series of recommendations could provide a basis for seeking funding support for carrying out more fuels reduction work and have the joint outcomes of protecting key values from catastrophic fire, while allowing for reintroduction of low intensity fire, and providing an ongoing source of employment doing the fuels reduction work.

In 1998 the WRTC and the TCRCD worked together to find funding support for this idea. They were able to raise starting funds from the USFS Pacific Southwest Research Station and the California Water Resources Control Board. The fire management planning effort will be ongoing but the first steps envisioned by the Fire Safe Council and funded through these initial grants are to carry out demonstration fuels reduction projects on public and private lands in Trinity County, and to begin a county wide coordinated fire management planning process. This report presents the results of the team's yearlong effort beginning in Fall, 1999 to gather joint community and professional fire specialists' input and recommendations for fire management planning for Trinity County.



Photo 2: Long Canyon Shaded Fuel Break 2000 TCRCD
Thinning from below along the access road to a residential sub-division.



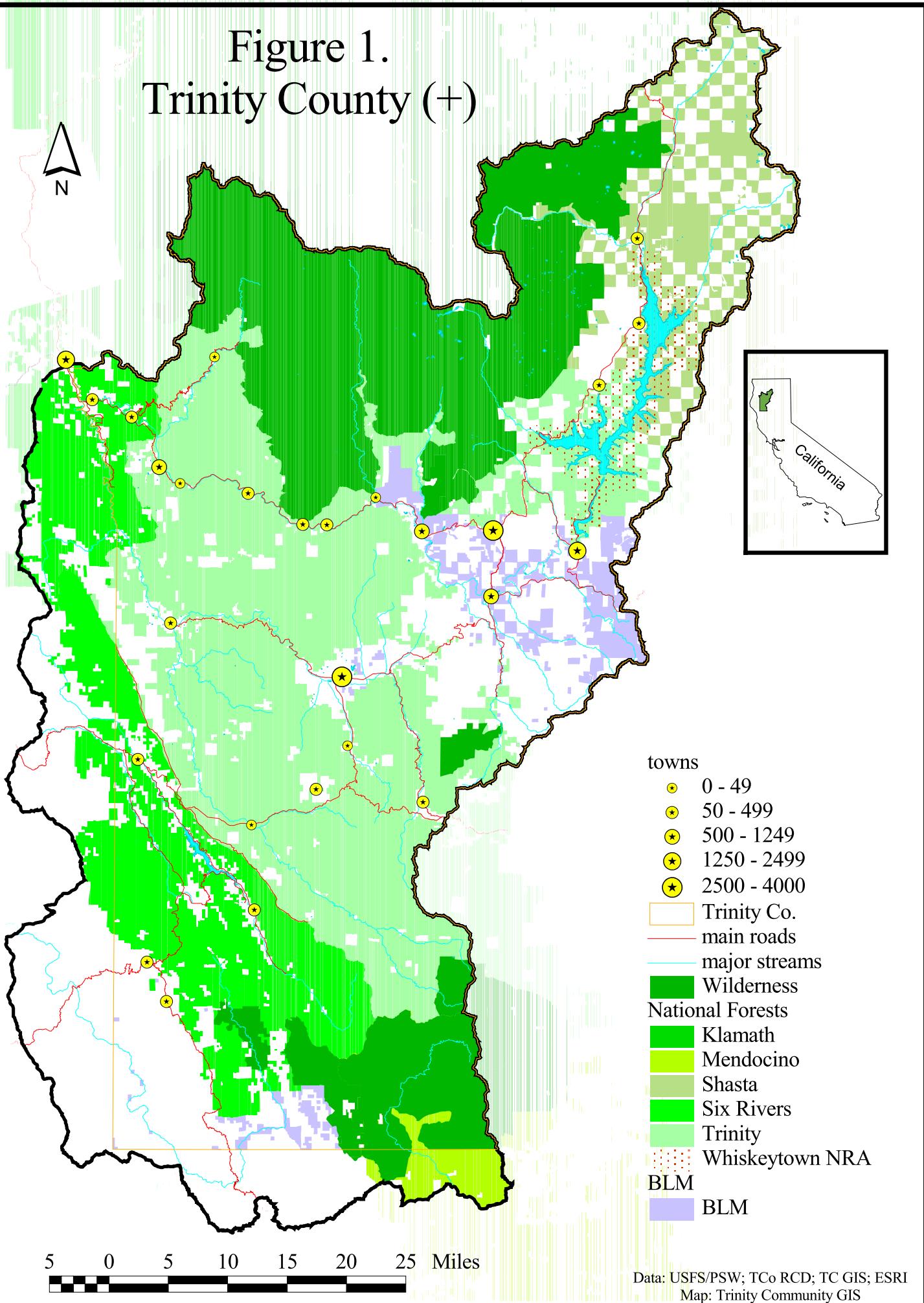
Photo 3: Fuels Reduction Project on Shasta Trinity National Forest 1996 WRTC

1.5 Community Input and Recommendations for Fire Management Planning

The purpose of this effort was to initiate a coordinated fire management planning process in which the residents of Trinity County are involved from the beginning. In order to address this purpose, the team first collated all available spatial data pertinent to fire in Trinity County including maps, aerial photos and Geographic Information Systems data layers into a local data library. Then, in cooperation with the FSC and the local Volunteer Fire Departments, the team met with residents throughout the county in a series of public meetings. At those meetings participants rolled up their sleeves to work together to map their input for fire management planning. In this way citizens shared their experience and knowledge regarding site-specific data for emergency response; identified primary values at risk from wildfire at the local level; and made location-specific recommendations for pre-fire treatment projects. These recommendations have been compiled in the following DRAFT report.

The methods applied to gather information with community participants are described in greater detail below, followed by a presentation and discussion of the results of the process to date and next steps indicated. Detailed minutes of meetings held, a list of participants, and meta data for the GIS layers compiled in the data base along with information on how to get copies of the data on CD ROM are appended. It is the intent of the Fire Safe Council to distribute this report widely for at least a 30-day comment period before it is presented in a final version to the signatories of the Fire Safe Council, the Trinity County Natural Resources Advisory Committee and the Trinity County Board of Supervisors.

Figure 1. Trinity County (+)



2. Gathering Community Input: Research Methods

Our approach was based on three steps. First we sought to capture as much information relevant to fire management in the Trinity County landscape as possible from all available sources including state and federal agencies with particular emphasis on input from community members. Two sets of meetings with community members were held from November 1999 onward all over the county. The meeting locations are indicated on the Map of Trinity County Fire Safe Divisions below (Figure 2). Second we are working to test or validate the different sources of information against one another, for example to check local anecdotal or site-specific information against fire ecological models and theories. Finally we intend to present the information gathered in a form useful to county planners, USFS land management staff and others who may use the data to promote fire management activities and fire safety in Trinity County.

We sought to work with as many members of the Trinity County communities and agencies as possible to gather pertinent information. We proceeded in several phases according to the type of information concerned.

2.1 Collating Existing GIS Data

We first gathered and formatted existing GIS based data sets important for fire management. This data gathering process began in 1999. Among other sources, data were drawn from the USFS, USGS, CDF, and from Trinity Community GIS and Trinity County RCD archives. We were very pleased with the high degree of cooperation in data sharing throughout the process. Data layers include topography, vegetation, roads, hydrology, property lines, USFS land allocations and historic fire starts among others. These data were compiled and can be made available on CD ROM. A complete listing of the meta data and how to order the CD ROMs are appended (Appendix 5 and 6).

Maps were produced from these data layers to use as a basis for working with community members in two series of meetings beginning in fall 1999.

2.2 Community Input of Site Specific Data for Emergency Response

Thirteen meetings were held in VFD halls all across the county. The meetings were publicized through the local Trinity Journal and with fliers posted around town as well as through direct calls to people with known expertise. We sought to reach everyone who might be interested. The purpose of these meetings was to discuss the Fire Safe process with community members and raise the local level of awareness about issues of fire management ranging from needs of local VFDs to county, state and federal efforts. Second, we hoped to gather site specific information not yet contained in existing GIS based map layers. Further, we hoped to identify local expertise in fire management who could be specifically called upon to participate in later phases of the process.

In order to ensure comparability between meetings, the basic format for all meetings was the same with two or more members of our team participating in each. The number of community participants in these meetings was variable, but even where the turn out was not large, it included a high proportion of VFD members and others with an active interest in fire management issues. A list of meetings held and the number of participants attending can be seen in Table 1.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE INFORMATION MEEETINGS

DATE	MEETING	PLACE	PARTICIPANTS	STAFF
11/9/99	Hayfork	High School Library	23	4
11/16/99	TC/Coffee Creek	Trinity Center VFD Fire House	7	6
1/11/00	Lewiston	Lewiston Community Center	17	4
1/19/00	Hawkins Bar	Hawkins Bar VFD Fire House	14	5
2/14/00	Douglas City	Douglas City VFD Fire House	10	3
2/22/00	Hyampom	Hyampom Community Center	5	2
2/29/00	Wildwood	VFD Fire Chief's Home	1	1
3/15/00	Trinity Pines/PM	Post Mountain VFD Fire House	9	2
3/16/00	Salyer	Salyer VFD Fire House	5	3
3/21/00	Zenia/Kettenpom	Local Resident's Home	2	2
3/21/00	Mad River	Ruth Lake Community Services District	22	2
3/22/00	Barker Valley	VFD Fire Chiefs Home	4	2
3/28/00	Big Bar	Fish Tail Inn	14	2

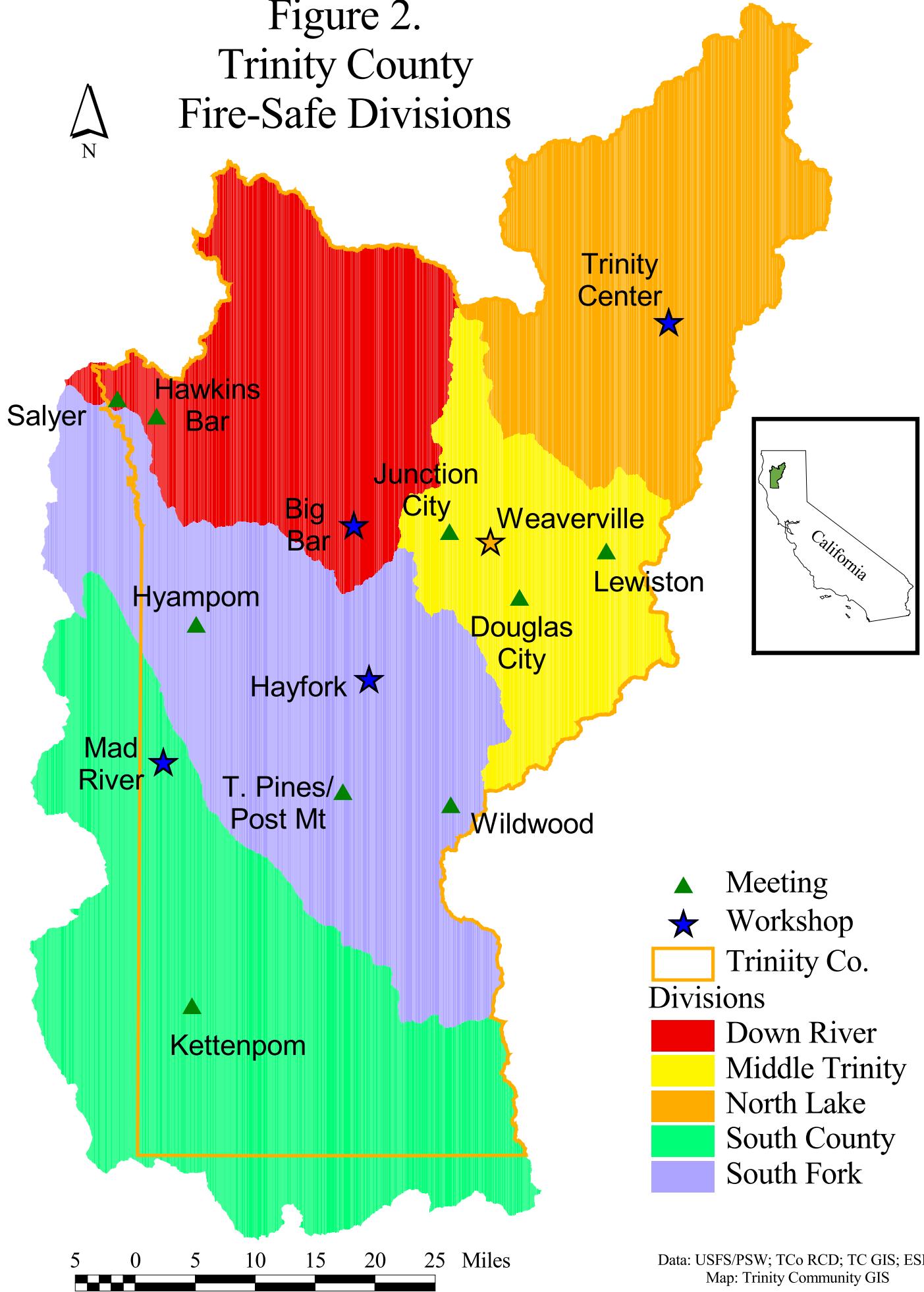
Table 1: Emergency Response Information Meetings

There were 13 initial VFD sponsored meetings with 133 community participants held in Trinity County from November 1999 through March 2000.

At each meeting members of our team presented an overview of the Fire Safe effort and then proceeded to gather participants around maps of the local terrain developed from the GIS. A computer with the GIS database was available at each meeting so that existing information in addition to data on the maps could be accessed on request. Participants added missing information by marking reference points on the maps and explaining issues of concern to our staff who wrote them down. These data, of particular interest for local emergency response, included locating water sources, weak bridges, road maintenance needs, locked gates and similar information. After each meeting our team entered the new data into the GIS database and maps reflecting the new input were sent back to meeting participants to verify that the new information is accurately reflected. The current maps by sub-unit of Trinity County indicating the locations of features added to the GIS are presented in Appendix 2.

The GIS currently reflects any comments and feedback received to date. Updated paper maps were left with VFD in each participating community so that new information may be added and included in the database on a regular basis.

Figure 2.
Trinity County
Fire-Safe Divisions



Next steps emerging from this portion of the process:

The data gathered in community meetings remain to be validated by local experts such as VFD chiefs or county roads maintenance staff or ground-truthed through on-site visits. Our staff will continue with this process. If there is interest, additional community meetings may be held through Trinity County VFDs.

The Hayfork VFD has a GIS for emergency response dispatching nearly deployed and it is possible that other VFDs may be interested in developing GIS capability as well. The intent is that a dispatcher with a current computerized spatial data base at their finger tips including mapped information such as all roads and negotiable bridges, locations of locked gates, residences and water sources will be able to quickly and effectively direct an emergency response vehicle. TCGIS/WRTC is ready to assist interested VFDs.

2.3 Community Meetings to Identify Values at Risk and Pre-Fire Treatment Recommendations

A second series of meetings was held with interested community members beginning in May 2000. The purpose of the meetings was to gather recommendations for Trinity County fire management planning efforts and specifically for pre-fire treatments, such as fuels reduction activities.

Planning Meeting

A two-day planning meeting involving representatives of agencies and groups participating in the Fire Safe Council was held in April to agree on an appropriate process for gathering community input across the county. We hoped that by bringing together locally and regionally recognized experts to contribute their ideas to the process, we would establish its credibility – particularly with the large federal land manager (USFS) and private industrial forestland owners.

At the meeting it was decided that in addition to the GIS and local emergency response data already gathered in previous meetings, the most important input from residents would be to identify and prioritize among key Values at Risk in their local areas, and to make recommendations for protecting these values. Values at Risk identified by residents might include e.g. homes, water supplies, power and communications lines, rare or endangered species habitat, prime recreation sites and so forth⁴. Recommendations might include identifying places in which to treat vegetation to reduce fire risk and hazard.

Further, meeting participants agreed that in order to make the best use of localized knowledge and staffing capability for meeting purposes, the county would be divided into five parts. Evening and daytime meetings to maximize local attendance would be held in central locations in each of these five areas, and discussion would focus on the specific

⁴ Note this process varies somewhat from the approach taken by CDF in the California Fire Plan where Values at Risk are pre-identified and ranked by CDF staff and community meetings are held to evaluate these proposals (CFP, 1996: p 24).



Photo 4: Participants gather around maps at the North Lake Meeting, May 16, 2000 (C. Fall)

area in question. The five areas were defined as Down River, Mid Trinity, North Lake, South Fork and Southern Trinity (Figure 2).

The group made an effort to identify additional individuals from the community who would have experience to share and should be personally invited to participate in the process.

Additional sources of GIS data sets and fire models were identified for inclusion in the growing database. A map of the Trinity County Fire Districts was requested and generated (Figure 4).

For more detailed information from this planning meeting, please see the Minutes for the Weaverville Planning Meeting April 5-6, 2000 (Appendix 3.1).

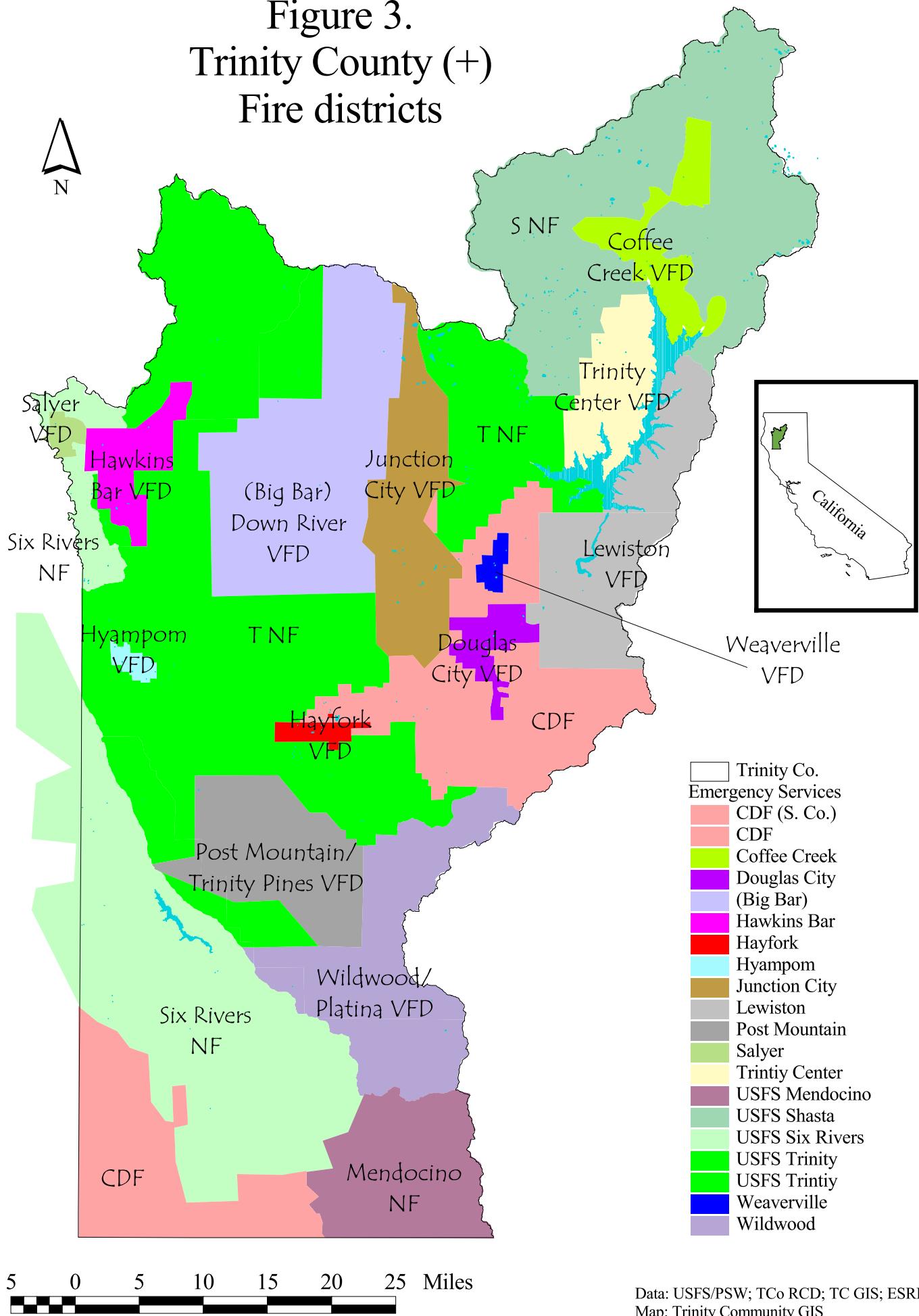
Community Mapping Meetings

As decided in the planning meeting, an evening and a day time community mapping meeting was held in each of the five areas of Trinity County in May 2000.

Publicity to encourage broad participation was crucial. Everyone who had attended the earlier community meeting or who had been identified in the April meeting was sent a written invitation to attend and many people were also contacted directly by phone. In addition, the meetings were publicized in the local newspaper and several press releases about the fire planning process were published (TCRCD archives).

We hoped that interested community members who could not spend a whole day working with us would come during the preceding evening meeting to give their input. At the evening meetings people gathered around maps and the computer screens to discuss ideas in a lively give and take. As in the Emergency Response meetings described above, input was captured on maps and in notes taken during the meetings as well as through on-location editing in the GIS system.

Figure 3.
Trinity County (+)
Fire districts



In each case there were several community members, often life-long residents, who were immediately able to contribute ideas. We typically would sit down the following day with a smaller group of participants (often retired firemen, USFS staff or VFD members) to review and consolidate the data gathered in the evening meetings.

At these meetings we sought to accomplish four goals:

1. Identify values at risk

We worked across maps of the local area as systematically as possible to identify Values at Risk from fire. Participants noted locations of such features as housing developments, favored campgrounds, creeks supplying drinking water, power supply lines, stands of old growth forest or endangered species habitat. Once an initial list of all values had been compiled, the values were consolidated into project areas to link them into the surrounding terrain and facilitate the process of recommending treatments. For example, there could be a whole series of values at risk in and around a particular housing development. The development and its immediate surroundings became one project area that might later have several recommended activities associated with it.

2. Identify and locate on the maps recommendations for landscape vegetation treatments to protect values at risk

After project areas had been identified, recommendations for treatments to protect these values at risk were made for each area. Recommendations might include fuels reduction work (thinning from below, ladder fuels reduction, controlled burning) or shaded fuel break construction. In some cases, as when a historic cabin is situated in a remote location, it was recognized that protection would not likely be feasible.

3. Prioritize projects

The goal of this step was to help participants to differentiate among projects selected and identify priority areas to focus pre-fire management attention. In an approach adapted from similar participatory prioritization methodologies (e.g. Margoluis and Salafsky, 1998), categories with which to evaluate proposals were defined and then ranked using a matrix approach.

At each meeting, several categories with which to evaluate the importance or relative priority of proposed activities were presented and modified if participants desired (Table 2). Each category was discussed and defined in detail at the outset in each area meeting to ensure that all participants had a similar understanding of the valuation process. Each project was allocated a high/medium/low value for each category in the ranking process (high; medium; low enumerated at 1,2,3, points with 3 being high value; 1 being high cost). We discussed the use of the matrix as indicating relative values among proposals. Final ‘scores’ were not to be interpreted as absolutes and ranking differences of one or two points were likely insignificant (i.e. a project with 20 points is not really more worthwhile than one with 18 points but both are likely more urgent than a project with a final score of 9 points). In order to avoid a false sense of quantitative valuation, all categories were weighted equally. However, the initial selection began with identification

**Table 2: Categories Used by Participants
to Rank Recommended Projects (high, medium, low)**

Community – areas most highly valued by community members

- *High value* e.g. a community, a housing development or a grouping of several residences, a telecommunications translator, a community water supply, key travel corridors;
- *Low value* – no residences or infrastructure issues
- **Public Safety** – a * was added to highlight urgent projects

Fuel Hazard – areas with high fuel loading, flammable vegetation

- *High hazard* - dense, flammable vegetation e.g. thickets of second growth, untreated plantations, brush fields
- *Low hazard* - open ground, areas previously thinned, no ladder fuels

Fire Risk – areas with a high likelihood of fire starting

- *High risk* - high slope position and southwest aspect, past history of lightning strikes or high concentrations of human activity e.g. hunting camps.
- *Low risk* - low slope position, little human activity, little past history of lightning strikes or fire

Ecological Value –a measure of known ecological concerns in the landscape

- *High value* - known habitat of threatened, endangered species or species for which USFS survey and manage protocols apply¹; notable stands of old growth vegetation, known nesting habitats of rare species
- *Low value* did not indicate lack of ecological value but rather no outstanding concerns for the particular area in question

Economic Value – a measure of known economic value of area resources

- *High value* - areas with private property values, power lines and/or plantations or other investments/resources at risk
- *Low Value* – no particular infrastructure or resource value

Readiness – ability of landowners and managers to respond quickly

- *High value* - ability of both private landowners and the USFS to act immediately with community buy in on public or private land
- *Low value* - significant administrative work needed (e.g. NEPA) before activities could take place,

Cost of Project – referred to overall economic cost of doing the work

- *High cost* - due to inaccessible or steep terrain or large scale project
- *Low cost* - clearing defensible space around a residence, some types of controlled burn

Recreation Value / Viewshed

- *High value* - scenic highway designation; high recreational use area
- *Low value* – no particular value noted

Land Allocation – USFS land allocations were included in the matrix to give a quick view of likely treatment opportunities and constraints on public lands (e.g. Late Succession Reserve, Adaptive Management Area, Wilderness, Matrix...)

of values at risk to the community and thus the community category probably outweighs the others in this process (it gets additional points from the economic value category as well). In the second community meeting an additional category of "Public Safety" was added as a weighting measure to highlight the urgency of some projects. The resulting prioritization matrices for each meeting are presented in the results section below.

3. Additional recommendations or comments

Any additional ideas or comments that went beyond the process described were noted and are discussed in the results section.

After each meeting, the notes and map entries were compiled and sent back to meeting participants to be reviewed for accuracy.

Next Steps: We seek additional input from participants and from interested citizens who were not able to attend the meetings. Comments received before February 1, 2001 will be integrated into the final version of this report. Other input will still be incorporated into the next steps of the fire management planning process, but will be too late to be included here.



Photo 5: Discussions at the Hawkins Bar Meeting 1/19/2000 (N. Doyas)



Photo 6: TCRCD, CDF, USFS and Community Members work together at a Weaverville Meeting in May, 2000 (P. Frost)

3. Results

Community meetings were held Down River in Big Flat, in Trinity Center for North Lake, in Weaverville for Mid-Trinity, in Mad River for South County and in Hayfork for the South Fork Division. The results from each community meeting are summarized in this section. For each meeting the values at risk and activities proposed to protect these values are presented. A matrix displaying the ranking of proposed projects by category follows. Additional recommendations for fire safe activities are discussed. At the end of the section, the top five recommendations from each meeting are summarized. This is one approach to identifying county-wide priorities or projects that should receive attention first. Other more bio-physically based approaches to prioritizing among project proposals from different parts of the county are under development and are discussed in greater detail below (e.g., GIS based modeling of fire risk and rate of spread). Several general recommendations emerging from the meetings that are relevant to the county as a whole are presented.

3.1 Down River Meeting

There were a limited number of participants at meetings held in Big Flat on May 8 and 9 and most came from the upper (eastern) end of the area (Appendix 4). Participants identified 24 project areas but suggested that further input be sought from residents of Burnt Ranch, Salyer and adjacent settlements. The proposed projects are presented below beginning with the eastern portion of the area. Project locations can be identified by number on the map in Figure 4. For additional details from this meeting, please refer to the Minutes of the Down River Meeting (Appendix A3:2).

Values at Risk and Proposed Projects

Along the North Fork of the Trinity river several areas of concern were identified.

In Logan Gulch (Project Area 1), two residences are located on a road too narrow to negotiate with an emergency vehicle due to lack of turn-outs. Plantations dating back to 1960 along and at the end of the road have never been treated. Participants recommended that the road be maintained and widened and that the plantations be thinned to protect this investment and reduce the fuel load.

In Barney Gulch (2) there are two residences or structures associated with the Enterprise Mine. At least one fire was sparked in the 1990's from the main PG&E power line traversing the area. Participants recommended that the corridor under the power lines be widened and maintained. Trees should be removed that could fall on the line and start a fire. A well maintained power line corridor could function as a fuel break in this landscape.

The historic Jorstad and Morrison cabins (3) lie near and beyond the border to the Trinity Alps Wilderness. While it is unlikely that much could be done to protect the remote cabins in case of fire, participants recommended that the cabins be noted in the GIS database so that if resources were available in case of fire, the structures might be considered for protection.

There are dispersed privately owned structures near Helena (4). An old fuel break west of Helena that has not been maintained would be valuable to consider for maintenance.

There have been several fires in recent memory in the area extending from Manzanita Gulch to Pigeon Point (5). The area influences the Hwy 299 corridor and the community of Big Flat. A 1500 acre wildfire burned in 1977/78. 50 acres were control burned for wildlife inside the original burn in 1994/95. The PG&E power line road and a section of Old Hwy 299 helped to

stop the fire. These lines could be useful in future as well if maintained. Participants recommended periodic (7-10 year return) landscape burns to maintain the beneficial effects of the 1978 fire.

In the Big Flat area participants indicated the need for a fuel break extension to connect Wheel Gulch road to Manzanita Ridge road (6) to help contain fires that could spread North from the Big Flat Campground on Hwy 299.

To protect the community of Big Flat (7) itself, participants recommended maintaining the existing phone and PG&E line corridor parallel to Hwy 299. The end of the corridor should be tied into a fuel break and maintained.

On the South Side of the Trinity River at Big Flat (8) participants noted in general less fire hazard and risk due to the North facing slope and recommended that private property owners be encouraged to clear fuels from around structures.

Several project areas were identified in the Big Bar area.

The Streamwood Development (9) including numerous residences in the area west of Corral Bottom Road (16 Road) and the Old Mill Site has dense plantations and second growth forest that have not been treated. Participants recommended that the plantations be thinned and ladder fuels reduced and that a controlled burn be implemented from the Old Mill site west, combined with a back burn from the 16 Road behind the housing development. Once the initial fuels reduction activities are implemented the effects should be maintained with controlled burns on a frequent burn interval.

Along the east side of Corral Bottom Rd (10) there are a number of dispersed residences as well as a PG&E power line. It was suggested that these values could be protected by linking the PG&E line with the PG&E access road and Corral Bottom Rd or cutting across lower on the slope, closer to the river, e.g., at Poverty Flat. This activity could be expensive as the PG&E line is not cleared all the way and often is extended from ridge top to ridge top high above untreated vegetation.

Participants indicated that the relatively extensive Corral Bottom Area (11) has moderate fire risk and that the few private landowners do their own fuels reduction. Their main interest is in maintaining existing water sources and road access in case of fire. There are also several USFS-Pacific Southwest Research Station tree progeny test sites here. (This area extends into the South Fork portion of Trinity County).

Participants strongly recommend retaining the water tender in place at the Big Bar Ranger Station (12). The closest other tender is at Salyer. They also recommend maintaining lookouts staffed at Weaver Bally, Ironsides and Hayfork Bally.

The values at risk on the narrow corridor of Big Bar North of the Trinity River (13) including the Ranger District, the store, several residences and the Hwy 299 corridor are high but difficult to protect other than through private property maintenance. It was suggested that at a minimum property owners maintain 30 ft cleared areas around structures.

In the Del Loma area, a shaded fuel break (14) was constructed in the 1970's and connected into a spur road on the ridge and French Creek Road (5N13). It could potentially serve to protect a number of plantations in the area. Participants noted that 5N13 is a rocked road representing a large past investment and is the only access from this area to the top of the ridge and the Trinity Alps Wilderness. They recommend that the plantations be thinned and the shaded fuel break maintained, and further that the 5N13 road be maintained as a USFS Level 3 road.

Participants suggested a landscape burn of about 1000 acres from Ironsides Mountain to Big Mountain Ridge Loop Rd (Forest Hwy 4; 5N04) and tie into M spur (15). There are a number of

plantations here from the Little Swede Sale that need thinning maintenance. The currently existing roads (e.g., M spur of Salt Log Loop with 12-14 ft wide with turn outs) are good access routes. Even if they are closed in future they could still be maintained as fuel breaks.

In Cedar Flat (16) on the North side of the river values at risk include a peregrine falcon nesting area, whatever plantations remain after the 1999 Onion fire and the Hwy 299 corridor. Participants suggest a controlled burn from Ironside Mountain Lookout down to Trinity River.

On the South side of the Trinity River at Cedar Flat (17) there are several homes near Cedar Flat Creek, Tom's Small Fry and other businesses, and the Hwy 299 corridor. Here participants indicated concern that several roads are likely to be decommissioned and that it is important that at least the 5N09 Rd be maintained (rocked) and the Stetson Creek trail remain open to ensure access to the area.

Several issues arose for the Burnt Ranch area.

Participants noted that this area is far from the closest fire support station in Hawkins Bar. Even for a structure with good access, VFD response time could be half an hour or more. They propose locating a Volunteer Fire Department Sub-Station here (18).

In the vicinity of the Burnt Ranch Subdivision (19), the area around the old mill site and helicopter pad had dense vegetation and a high fuel hazard. Values here include numerous residences, the PG&E power line, and peregrine nesting sites. A shaded fuel break to protect the subdivision was recommended.

On Henessy Rd (20) there are a number of dispersed residences that together represent a high community value. Further, peregrine falcons are known to nest in the area. Fire risk and fuel hazard were rated as high and the cost of treatments ranked as moderate. Participants suggest there is an opportunity here to work with landowners to reduce fuels. The major treatment recommended here was outreach to private landowners to encourage fuels reduction activities.

In Hawkins Bar (21) key values are the community itself, including businesses and residences, and Hwy 299. Participants proposed to protect these values by tying an existing fire control line on Waterman Ridge into the Trinity River. They further noted the importance of close coordination with the post Big Bar – Megram fire fuels reduction planning process on the Six Rivers National Forest.

Trinity Village (22) includes a significant residential development. Participants indicated that it could be protected in part by developing and maintaining a fuel break on Zeigler Point Rd, again in coordination with the Six Rivers National Forest.

The Denny Area (23) was strongly affected by the Big Bar Complex fires. In the area west of Denny where fire burned extensively in 1999, a landscape treatment effort would seek to take advantage of the fuel lines constructed during the fire to carryout periodic future maintenance burns. Specifically, in the Trinity Summit/Happy Camp Mountain area, connect the fuel reduction line along the ridge from Bell Creek to Panther Creek and carry out controlled burns.

In the area east of Denny, already burned areas would be maintained with future controlled burns, and areas with remaining high fuel loading would be candidates for off-season landscape burning. Here coordination with the Six Rivers NF fuels reduction planning process will be important.

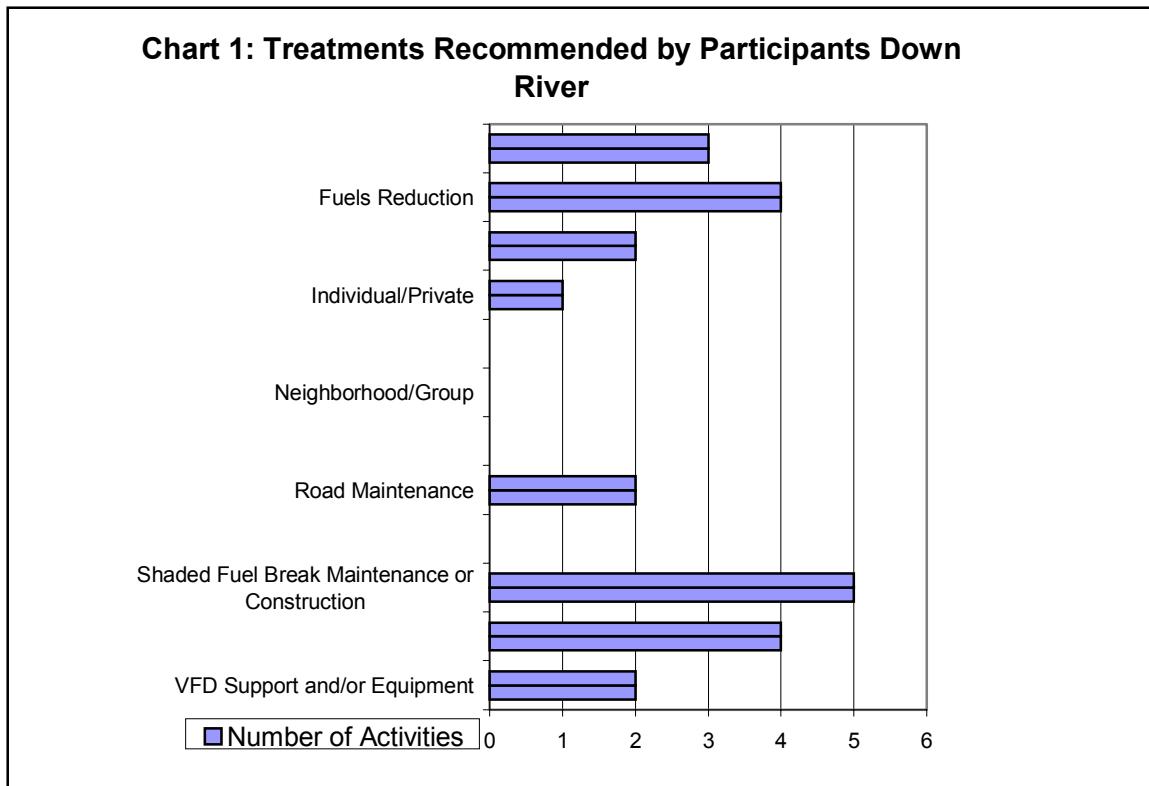
The Green Mountain - China Peak Area to edge of Trinity Alps Wilderness (24) is similar in vegetation cover to the area burned in the Big Bar Complex fires including pockets of old growth and USFS Late Succession Reserve (LSR) land allocation. There are significant areas of blow down from the 1994 storms. These fuels could endanger valuable remaining old growth habitat in the region. This area is a high intensity lightning strike zone and the probability of fire is

very high. The blow down extends from LSR and Adaptive Management Area (AMA) lands into the Wilderness. The recommendation here was to treat fuels outside the Wilderness area. Participants stated that there may be some salvageable timber here that could help pay for the cost of the other treatments such as lop and scatter, brush removal, thinning of ladder fuels and creation of opportunities/locations from which to carry out back burning when a fire starts.

Summary for the Down River Meeting

Overall, the preferred treatments identified in the Down River meetings were shaded fuel break maintenance and construction, stand and plantation thinning and general fuels reduction. Controlled burning as a method was proposed here more often than in other meetings which may have to do with the large areas of inaccessible terrain near the Trinity Alps Wilderness Area.

When participants ranked priority projects, the fuels reduction efforts at Henessy Rd, Hawkins Bar, Trinity Village and Cedar Flat South ranked highest along with the proposal to treat the blow down on Green Mountain (Table 4). Shaded fuel break construction, plantation thinning and general fuels reduction were the most favored treatments. Controlled burning was recommended for three projects (Chart 1).



As the Down River area includes the border area of the Shasta Trinity and Six Rivers National Forests, participants were very interested in good coordination between the Shasta Trinity and the Six Rivers National Forests in fuels reduction and restoration activities after the 1999 Big Bar Complex Fires. For example, proposed treatments for such areas as Denny were left open pending proposals by the Lower Trinity Ranger District fire management staff and input from Denny residents who were not represented at the meeting.

Participants had several recommendations that went beyond the immediate scope of the meeting:

1. Coordinate with staff on the Lower Trinity Ranger District, Six Rivers NF on fuels reduction treatments proposed in the wake of the Megram Fire for the area West of Denny/Hawkins Bar.
2. Coordinate with Trinity Alps Wilderness Fire Plan – request progress report from Regional Office.
3. Encourage the Shasta Trinity National Forest to keep the water tender at the Big Bar Ranger Station.
4. Place a VFD sub station in the Burnt Ranch area

TABLE 3: DOWN RIVER PROJECT AREAS, VALUES AT RISK AND PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

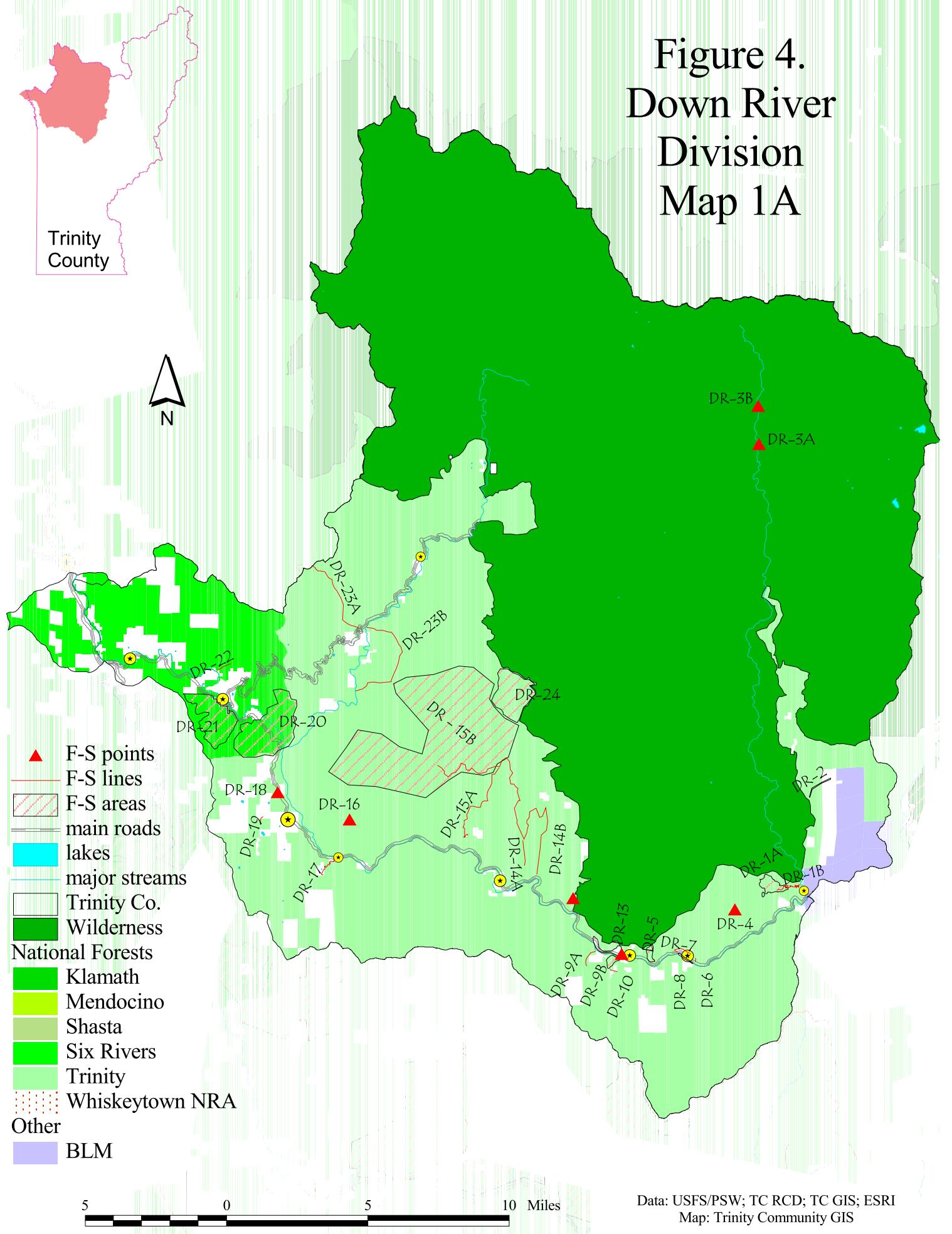
Project Area	Values at Risk	Proposed Activities
<u>North Fork of the Trinity</u>		
1 Logan Gulch	Two residences, forest plantations	Road maintenance, widening; plantation thinning, fuels reduction
2 Barney Gulch	Two residences/structures, power lines	Widen and maintain power line corridor, remove overhanging trees
3 Wilderness Area	Jorstad and Morrison historic cabins	Note locations in GIS, in case of fire consider methods to protect structures
4 Helena	Several structures	Maintain old Helena fuel break
<u>Big Flat Area</u>		
5 Manzanita Gulch to Pigeon Point	Hwy 299, Big Flat community	Maintain old Hwy 299 and PG&E power corridors, periodic landscape burns
6 Wheel Gulch	Hwy 299, forest, wilderness above Big Flat	Extend fuel break, fuels reduction activities
7 Big Flat North of Hwy 299	Big Flat, Hwy 299 corridor, PG&E power line	Maintain PG&E line and old 299 access; tie end of corridor off with a maintained fuel break
8 Big Flat South of Trinity River	Disbursed residences	Encourage land owners to carry out fuels reduction around structures
<u>Big Bar Area</u>		
9 Streamwood Development	Residential development, plantations	Plantation thinning and ladder fuels reduction, initial and maintenance controlled burning
10 East side of Corral Bottom Rd	Disbursed residences, PG&E line	Fuel break extension, fuels treatment
11 Corral Bottom	Disbursed residences, USFS progeny testing	Maintain road access and water sources, private owners do fuels reduction
12 Big Bar Ranger Station	Water tender, lookouts	Retain the water tender at the Big Bar Ranger Station; maintain

		lookouts on Ironsides Mtn, Weaver Bally and Hayfork Bally
TABLE 3 CONT.		
13	Big Bar North of Trinity River	Ranger district, store, residences, Hwy 299 Encourage property owners to clear 30ft from structures and reduce fuels in general
14	Del Loma	Plantations, access route to wilderness Reduce fuels in plantations, maintain shaded fuel break, maintain 5N13 Rd at level 3
15	Big Mountain Ridge Loop Rd	Individual residences, plantations, Hwy 299 plantation thinning and maintenance, landscape burn
	Cedar Flat	
16	Cedar Flat North of Trinity	Peregrine falcon nesting, plantations, Hwy 299 Controlled burn from Ironside Mountain Lookout down to Trinity River
17	Cedar Flat South of Trinity	Residences, businesses, Hwy 299 Encourage land owners to carry out fuels reduction around structures, maintain road/ trail access
18	Burnt Ranch	Residences Place VFD sub-station here
19	Burnt Ranch subdivision	Residences, PG&E line, peregrine nesting shaded fuel break to protect sub-division
20	Hennessy Rd	Dispersed residences, peregrine nesting Encourage land owners to carry out fuels reduction around structures
21	Hawkins Bar	Businesses and residences, Hwy 299 Fuels reduction or control line, coordination with Six Rivers NF
22	Trinity Village	Residential development, Fuel break and coordination with Six Rivers NF
23	Denny	Residences, fisheries, remaining old growth Landscape burns, coordination with Six Rivers NF
24	Green Mountain, China Peak	LSR, old growth forest Treat fuels in blow down areas outside the wilderness; find opportunities for back burning

TABLE 4: DOWN RIVER MATRIX RANKING PROPOSED PRE-FIRE TREATMENT PROJECTS

#	Project Location	Value to Community	Fuel Hazard	Fire Risk	Ecological Value	Economic Value	Recreation Value	Readiness	Cost	SUM	USFS Land Allocation
1	Logan Gulch	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	11	AMA
2	Barney Gulch	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	9	LSR
3	Wheel Gulch	2	2	2	1	2	3	1	3	16	AMA
4	Streamwood	3	3	2	3	3	3	1	1	18	LSR
5	Big Mountain/Little Swede	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	2	13	AMA
6	Cedar Flat North	1	2	2	3	1	3	1	2	15	AMA
7	Cedar Flat South	2	2	3	3	3	3	1	2	19	LSR
8	Burnt Ranch Subdivision	3	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	18	LSR
9	Henessy Rd	3	3	3	3	3	1	2	2	20	LSR
10	Hawkins Bar	3	3	3	1	3	3	2	1	19	RNA
11	Trinity Village	3	3	3	1	3	3	2	1	19	RNA
12	Denny	3	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	16	LSR/WSCF AMA
13	Green Mountain / Wilderness	1	3	3	3	3	2	1	3	19	LSR/AMA

Figure 4.
Down River
Division
Map 1A



3.2 Mid-Trinity Meeting

The Mid-Trinity Meetings were held on Tuesday, May 9 and Thursday, May 11 in Weaverville. The projects proposed are discussed below. For more information see Appendix 3.3.

In the East County Line Area bordered by Buckhorn Summit, participants identified the communications station on Hoadley Peak (1) as a high value resource. The Lowden fire nearly reached the area in 1999. Currently the county line road North and South are effective fire breaks but additional thinning and clearing were recommended (already being planned by BLM and SPI).

Further along Highway 299 in the Grass Valley Creek Watershed (GVC) (2) from Buckhorn to Fawn Lodge there are several residences or communities near the highway. Soils in the area are predominantly highly erosive decomposed granite and considerable investment in watershed restoration efforts has been made in the area particularly around Buckhorn Reservoir. Traffic on Hwy 299 is heavy and the danger of human caused fire is high. Should a fire occur here, there is a high risk of excessive sedimentation as soils erode into stream channels. Participants proposed roadside vegetation thinning along Hwy 299 from Buckhorn Summit and noted that the BLM is already working on such a project.

Along Highway 299 near Fawn Lodge (3) there are a number of residences close to the highway with its associated risk of human caused fire. Weaverville meeting participants proposed a fuels reduction project to create a buffer along the road.

In the Douglas City Area there are several houses located too far out for rapid access by the local Volunteer Fire Department. Location of a VFD Fire Station on a BLM parcel up Reading Creek Road has been considered. However, there are not enough people to adequately maintain the equipment. One participant who lives in this area, indicated that most of the homes, except for those way up in the canyons are fire safe.

In the Indian Creek Rd. area (4) there are several houses located in terrain with lots of grass and shrubs (flashy fuels). There are relatively high ecological values here due to stands of native blue oaks. Fires have not occurred frequently here. Participants recommended that chippers be brought into the area to assist residents in reducing fuels around homes and properties.

Along Steiner Flat road (5) there are several residences at risk as well as an ecologically important riparian zone. The road is heavily traveled and the risk of human caused fire is high. Brush removal along the road and chipping equipment assistance for private landowners reducing fuels were recommended.

On Sierra Pacific Industries (SPI) land in the Douglas City area (6) there are plantations that have not been thinned. The fuel hazard could affect homes in the Douglas City area. Participants suggest that these SPI plantations be thinned.

Along B-Bar-K Road (7) numerous homes are endangered by a combination of fuels build up and a narrow access road that receives relatively heavy use. Browns Creek is an ecologically important riparian area. Proposed activities to reduce the hazard are fuels reduction projects around homes and along the road (especially overhanging branches).

On Tucker Hill Road (8) several homes are potentially endangered by risk of human caused fire from heavily used Hwy 299. Participants proposed that fuels-reducing thinning take place.

Lewiston / Trinity Lake Area (9) has high values including the community of Lewiston and other residential areas, the Fish Hatchery, Lake View Forest, Campgrounds, the Trinity River Conservation Camp, and the Helibase (both of which are deemed fire safe areas). Participants

noted that the fire risk here is not high at the moment, due to the recent Lowden and Browns fires. They are concerned about the near future, when standing dead trees fall, and about fuel-rich plantations in the area that need to be thinned. For example, some felt that OHV use on Deadwood Rd. could be considered high-risk activity. The Lowden fire area itself (BLM land) will be mowed from now on. Rush Creek Road from Steelbridge on is already an established fuel break. The west side of Rush Creek road has very restricted access and is therefore deemed low risk. Power lines SE of Trinity Dam and at the end of Wellock Road heading west are good fuel breaks. A lot of clearing under power lines has taken place, but short high fuels close to the ground are often left behind. If maintained, these corridors are useful defense lines. They should be assessed every 3-5 years and have 5-7 year maintenance schedules.

In the Bear Creek (10) area there are several homes at risk. The main road access is poor for emergency vehicles and there is no alternate escape route for residents. The existing USFS/BLM road is gated. There is little available water in the area. Participants proposed that there be an effort to reduce fuels around community and to develop a fuel break system. The main road should be widened or pullouts and turnarounds constructed. The access issue should be resolved perhaps through an agreement or special use permit with USFS to provide private residences with emergency access to an alternate road on Musser Hill.

The Weaverville Basin including Weaverville is a high-risk area. Weaverville is the most populous town in the county and many residences are located in the wildland-urban interface. Fuels in several areas or subdivisions are very high. Participants are concerned that Weaverville could lose its water supply for years if there is a fire in the East Weaver Creek drainage. Several of the following proposed projects are designed to tie in together to act as a perimeter fire-break around the community of Weaverville.

Musser Hill to E. Weaver Creek (11) values include the general fire risk to Weaverville from surrounding forest areas, the risk of contamination of the Weaverville water supply, many homes and wildlife and forest plantations. There have been numerous fire starts from human causes in the area. Fuel break and fuels modification treatments are proposed.

The China Gulch / Brown's Mountain area (12) poses a risk to Weaverville from forest fires and a risk to drinking water supplies. The forest in the area is very dense and should be thinned. A Fuel Management Zone (FMZ) including fuels reduction work and location of fuel breaks is recommended. The FMZ should be linked into the Musser Hill projects.

The East Branch Community (13) includes many homes located in an area with high fuel build up. Implementation of a Fire Safe Plan including fuels reduction projects is ongoing and should continue. A planned fuel break on USFS managed land should be implemented.

The heavily used Weaver Bally Road area (14) poses a fire risk to Weaverville and its water supply from surrounding forest areas. A fuels modification and fuel break project are proposed.

The Timber Ridge – South Side (15) was also identified as an area of risk to Weaverville and its water supply from surrounding forest areas. Fires spread rapidly from west to east in this area, so this would be a likely fire corridor into the Weaverville basin. Participants proposed a fuel modification project.

The Timber Ridge Community (16) includes numerous homes around which fuels have built up. There is no escape route out of the area. It is proposed that a Fire Safe Plan be developed and implemented for the community (this is a proposed Prop 204 funded project) that will include fuels reduction projects around homes and the development of an alternative emergency access and escape route.

TABLE 5: MID TRINITY PROJECT AREAS, VALUES AT RISK AND PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

<u>Project Area</u>	Values at Risk	Proposed Activities
East County Line/Buckhorn Summit		
1 Hoadley Peak	Communications station	Thinning, fuels removal already being planned (BLM, SPI)
2 HWY 299 GVC	Residences, very erosive soils, water for Buckhorn reservoir	Thinning along Hwy 299 from Buckhorn Summit down (BLM)
3 HWY 299 Fawn Lodge	Residences	Fuels reduction, buffer along road
Douglas City		
NA Douglas City-Reading Creek Rd	Residences	Possible VFD sub-station
4 Indian Creek Road	Residences, blue oak stands	Assist private landowners with fuels reduction, bring in chipper
5 Steiner Flat Road	Residences, riparian zone	Brushing along road, bring in chipper to assist private land owners
6 Douglas City - SPI land	Residences, plantations	Plantation thinning
7 B-Bar-K Road	Residences, creek	Fuels reduction around homes and road (overhanging branches)
8 Tucker Hill Road	Residences	Thinning
9 Lewiston, Trinity Lake Area	Community, residences, fish hatchery, campgrounds, TRCC, helibase	Powerline and road fuel break corridor maintenance on 5-7 year rotation, plantation thinning
10 Bear Creek	Residences	Fuels reduction and fuel break system development, road widening, resolve escape road access issue with USFS
Weaverville Basin		

11	Musser Hill to E. Weaver Creek	Community, water supply, residences, wildlife habitat, plantations	Fuels reduction and fuel break system development
12	China Gulch/Brown;s Mountain	Community, water supply, residences	FMZ with fuels reduction and fuel break system development tie into Musser Hill projects
13	East Branch Community FSP	Community, residences	FSP with fuels reduction projects being implemented
14	Weaver Bally Road	Community, water supply	Fuels reduction and fuel break system development
15	Timber Ridge-South Side	Community, water supply	Fuels modification project
16	Timber Ridge-Community	Residences	FSP with fuels reduction projects, development of alternate access
17	Timber Ridge-BLM parcel	Residences, forest	Fuels modification project
18	Oregon Mountain	Communications station	Fuels reduction around communication station
19	Oregon Mt. North to Musser and China Gulch	Community, water supply, residences	Fuels reduction and fuel break system development
20	Mill Street	Residences, Chinese cemetery	Brush removal in perimeter around homes
Junction City			
21	Canyon Creek - East Slope	Community (proximity to Weaverville and DC) and recreation	Fuels reduction and controlled burning
22	Red Hill Rd	Residences, school, temple	Public outreach, fuels reduction, road treatment, thinning
23	Hwy 299 Slatery Pond	Residences, campground, ecological, aesthetic values	Scotch broom eradication
NA	BLM campgrounds	Campgrounds, recreation	Public education about campfires, maintain fire lines on camp perimeters

The Timber Ridge BLM (17) parcel includes valuable forest areas and homes. The fuel loading in the area is high. Fuel modification activities including thinning on the BLM parcel are recommended.

On Oregon Mountain (18) there is an important communications station potentially at risk from fire. It is proposed that fuels around the station be reduced to make it fire safe.

The area linking Oregon Mountain North to Musser and China Gulch (19) is an important portion of a fire protection perimeter around Weaverville to protect the community and its water supply along with many residences. The fire hazard here is considered high with heavy fuels. Fuels modification and fuel break development are recommended.

Mill Street (20) was identified as valuable due to the many residences there and the Historic Chinese Cemetery. Vegetation in the area is brushy and in need of maintenance. The area attracts transients. It was proposed that a weed eater be used to construct a perimeter clear of brush around the neighborhood.

Around Junction City potential values at risk include the Junction City School, Coopers Bar and the Buddhist Gompa. In general fuels in the area are low due to the amount of open ground and mine tailings with little vegetation cover. Red Hill Lake is an important water source. The BLM roads in the area are in good shape. Several prescribed burns have been completed by BLM including Felter Gulch 1998. The Brock Gulch Fire of 1993 was identified and mapped.

In this area the east slope of Canyon Creek (21) was identified as important because it lies just over the ridge from Weaverville basin and near Douglas City. Fuels have built up since the last fire event, the 1987 Bally Fire. The area receives very heavy use as a recreation gateway to the Trinity Alps Wilderness. Participants recommended controlled burning on a 13-15 year ecologically defined interval.

The well used Red Hill Road (22) provides access to numerous homes, the school and the Gompa. Participants recommended a public education process to inform the community about the Fire Safe Plan and a fuels reduction project-road treatment on the last third of Red Hill Road combined with a thinning project at the end of Red Hill Road on USFS land (see map).

The Slatery Pond area along Hwy 299 (23) includes residences and businesses, the high use Junction City Campground and high ecological and aesthetic values. Fire hazard is high due to its proximity to the heavily traveled highway and to the spread of highly flammable, exotic Scotch broom. A Scotch broom eradication project (with a Caltrans encroachment permit) is proposed.

BLM campgrounds in the area were treated as their own category at this meeting. They are valuable recreational sites for community and tourists and a good source of income for the BLM. Some provide water sources in case of a local fire – the Douglas City Campground, for example, has two 3,000 gal water tanks. The campgrounds are also a hazard due to human carelessness. Participants recommended enhanced public education efforts to increase fire safety awareness and to maintain existing fire lines around campground perimeters

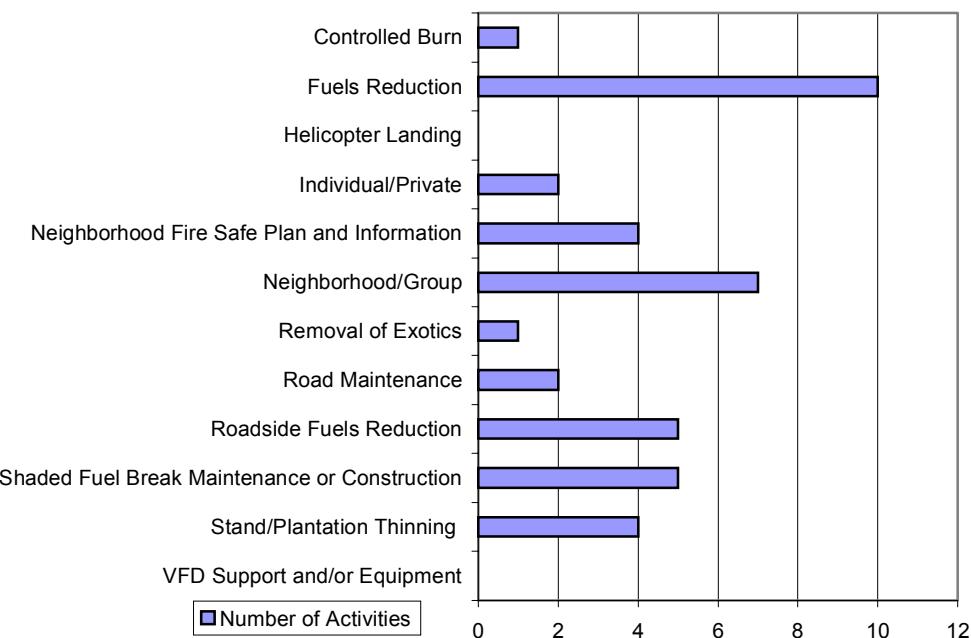
Once these projects areas, values and recommended activities had been identified, participants ranked their proposals (Table 6).

Summary for the Mid Trinity Meeting

The top ranked projects from the Mid-Trinity meetings were the East Branch Community Fire Safe Plan and the Musser Hill-East Weaver Creek projects, which would serve to protect numerous homes and the Weaverville drinking water supply (Table 6). The most commonly

recommended pre-fire treatment was general fuel reduction. There were seven projects in which neighborhood group response was advocated. This is perhaps an indication that the ongoing efforts to work with neighborhoods in the Mid-Trinity area are beginning to demonstrate the potential of this approach (Chart 2).

Chart 2: Treatments Recommended by Participants in Mid-Trinity



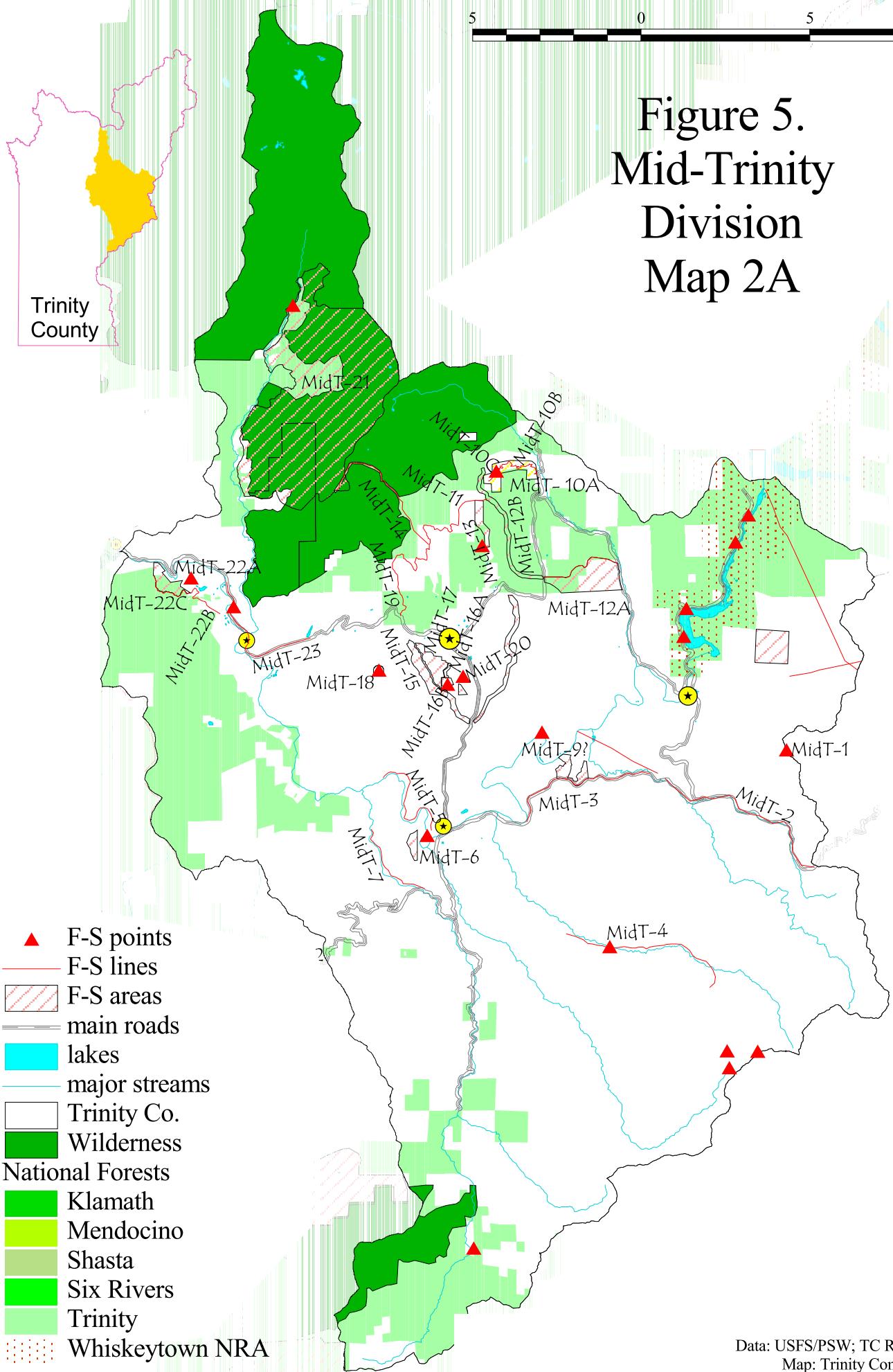
In addition to specific projects, participants made two general recommendations.

1. All active mines cause a high risk of fire. The Fire Safe Council should help design appropriate use permits for mining claims that would reduce this risk.
2. FSC should check on the maintenance schedule for power lines. If properly maintained, power lines can act as good fuel breaks. Further, the Trinity County PUD has globally positioned all of their power lines. Could the Fire Safe Council get this information to add to its GIS database?

TABLE 6: MID-TRINITY MATRIX RANKING PROPOSED PRE-FIRE TREATMENT PROJECTS

#	Project Location	Value to Community	Fuel Hazard	Fire Risk	Ecological Value	Economic Value	Readiness	Cost	Recreation Value	SUM	Land Allocation
1	Hoadley Peak	1	3	2	1	3	3	2	1	16.0	BLM/MIXED
2	Hwy 299 - GVC	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	19.0	BLM
3	Hwy 299 - Fawn Lodge	3	2	3	2	3	1	1	3	18.0	BLM,CALTRANS
4	Indian Creek	2	2	1	2	1	3	3	1	15.0	PVT
5	Steiner Flat Road	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	13.0	PVT/BLM
6	Douglas City - SPI land	2	3	3	2	1	2	2	3	18	SPI
7	B Bar K Road	2	2	1	2	1	3	3	1	15.0	PVT
8	Tucker Hill Rd.	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	12.0	PVT
10	Bear Creek	3	2	2	1	3	1	3	1	16.0	PVT
11	Musser Hill-E. Weaver*	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	19.0	USF/SPI/PVT
12	China Gulch/Brown's Mtn.*	2	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	17.0	USFS/SPI
13	E. Branch Community *	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	1	20.0	PVT/USFS/SPI
14	Weaver Bally Rd.	1	2	2	1	2	3	1	2	14.0	PVT/SPI/SUFS
15	Timber Ridge - S. Side*	3	3	3	1	3	1	1	3	18.0	BLM/SPI
16	Timber Ridge Community	3	3	3	1	3	1	1	3	18.0	PVT
17	Timber Ridge BLM	3	3	3	2	3	1	1	3	19.0	BLM
18	Oregon Mtn. Station	1	3	2	1	3	2	2	1	15.0	
19	Oregon Mtn. N. to Musser*	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	22	MIX
20	Mill Street-brushing	3	2	3	1	3	2	3	1	18.0	PVT
21	Canyon Creek, E. slope	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	3	15.0	USFS/BLM
22	Red Hill Road	3	3	3	1	3	1	1	2	17.0	PVT/USFS
23	Hwy 299 - Slatery Pond	2	2	3	1	2	2	3	3	18.0	CALTRANS
NA	BLM camps-firelines	1	2	3	1	3	3	1	3	17.0	BLM
NA	Douglas City Reading Crk										
NA	Lewiston Trinity Lake Area										

Figure 5.
Mid-Trinity
Division
Map 2A



Data: USFS/PSW; TC RCD; TC GIS; ESRI
Map: Trinity Community GIS

3.3 North Lake Meeting

The North Lake meetings were held on Monday and Tuesday, May 15 and 16 in the Odd Fellows Hall, Trinity Center. Nearly 20 community members attended the Monday evening mapping meeting. People worked in groups around maps of their neighborhoods and of the whole North Lake area to identify values at risk and make recommendations about treatments that could reduce fire risk and public safety hazards. 66 potential project areas were identified. The focus was primarily on protection of communities with some discussion of additional values such as historic structures, recreation spots, sedimentation prone creeks and threatened species nesting areas. On Tuesday, a team combining North Lake residents and FSC representatives condensed these projects into 19 areas for treatment. They then clarified values at risk in each location before developing a series of jointly agreed upon categories with which to rank or prioritize projects. The proposed projects and their ranking are discussed below. For more detail please see the minutes from the meetings in Appendix 3.4.

At the Northern end of the North Lake area, Eagle Creek Loop (1) was identified as important. The principle community value is the Ripple Creek Resort, and was ranked between medium and high. There are several private homes as well. Fuel hazard is moderate, the greatest threat is a pocket of blow-down near Horse Flat campground. The greatest fire risk is from guests at Ripple Creek and campers at Horse Flat. However, Horse Flat tends to be an area where the risk of spread is low due to evening and night humidity. A significant problem is that Eagle Creek loop now has only one outlet because a bridge is washed out. Ecological values are moderate. The vegetation is mostly second growth (the only old growth is in the blow-down at Horse Flat). Ripple Creek is a Tier I watershed threatened with sedimentation from decomposing granite soils. Economic values are moderate, based on the presence of Ripple Creek Resort. Recreational values are moderate to high with two campgrounds and a resort. Costs of proposed activity are estimated to be low. The bridge over the Trinity River to make Eagle Creek Road a loop again is apparently already funded. SPI has planned fuel treatments. Readiness to carry out activities on public lands here is low. Recommendations along with bridge construction and fuel treatment in the blow down area include ensuring defensible space around the Horse Flat campground.

Moving North on Hwy 3, Sunflower Flat (2) was the second area identified. Community values are moderate with scattered private homes with some absentee owners. The fuel hazard is moderate with some slash from timber harvests uphill. The principle fire risk is from lightning strikes on the ridge or from fire escaping from home sites. It is a low use area. There are no known ecological values of concern. Economic values are in the timber owned by SPI and USFS and are relatively low. Recreation values are high, the Bear Creek trailhead is an access point to the wilderness with dispersed camping areas along Bear Creek. Cost of treatments would be low. Readiness is moderate as some work has been done on private lands (SPI) where no NEPA analysis is needed. The primary recommendation here is that homeowners be encouraged and assisted with clearing defensible space around structures.

The community of Coffee Creek (3) has a high value. There are numerous homes, a school, and several businesses. Fuel hazard varies, but there is a major fuel problem above residences in the first two miles or so of Coffee Creek Road. Fire risk is high due to high activity and residences. There is a significant history of human started fires in the area. In general, the community is relatively protected from outside landscape wide wildfire due to its river bottom location. Ecological values are moderate although Coffee Creek is a key watershed. Economic

values are high due to presence of Coffee Creek community. Recreational values are high as Coffee Creek is the hub of recreation on the upper part of Trinity Lake. The cost of proposed activities is low. Recommendations suggest localized treatment in small areas, and possibly a fuel break along the power line that is already well tied into the road system. There was also mention of a road (#3 on our map) that could be extended to the dam to provide emergency water for the areas below. Readiness is high as this is largely private land.

Coffee Creek Road was discussed as its own project area (4). Community values here are moderate with dispersed homes, three resorts, a ranch and a campground. Fuel hazard is high because there have been no prior treatments and there is a blow-down pocket in the wilderness area (a wilderness fire plan has been prepared but at meeting time had not yet been approved). Fire risk is moderate, though there has been a history of lots of human started fires. Coffee Creek itself has a high ecological value, which would be affected by sedimentation in the event of a major fire. Economic value is concentrated in three resorts, Coffee Creek Ranch, and the dispersed homes in the area. Recreational value is high, as this is a heavily used recreational area. The treatment cost is also likely to be very high, due to lack of prior efforts in the area. Readiness is moderate. All suggested treatments are on private land between the road and the wilderness boundary 100 feet in from the road. The recommendations are to work with landowners on maintaining defensible space around homes and the resorts.

Community values in the East Fork, Trinity River area (5) include scattered homes, a winery and some tree farms. Fuel hazard is low due to open floodplain on valley floor, yet fire risk is high since the available fuels are flashy (grasses). Fires are frequently started by people, particularly at the lake-head. Ecological values were assessed as low (or at least not likely to be harmed by fire). Economic value is high due to the presence of the winery. Recreational values are high as the lake head gets heavy use for camping/fishing/day access and dispersed camping. The estimated cost of treatments is low. NEPA analysis would be needed for treatments on flashy fuels at the lake-head, otherwise readiness was ranked as moderate for work on private land. The recommendations were to encourage owners to maintain defensible space around private residences and to treat flashy fuels at the lake head.

The Jackass Campground area (6) has a low community value as no private homes or structures were noted. Fuel hazard was ranked as moderate in scattered stands of young growth. Fire risk is low except in deer hunting season when more people are in the area. Ospreys nest in the area and contribute to its high ecological value. Economic value with young stands of trees needing treatment is low. Recreational value is moderate and focused on deer hunting season. Readiness is low as NEPA analysis would be needed for any activities. The cost of proposed activities would be relatively high. The recommendation is to reduce fuels in young stands through thinning and brush removal.

Community value in the Squirrel Gulch/Teepee Village area (7) is ranked low. Fuel hazard was classified as moderate with flashy fuels resulting from the oak over manzanita, brush, and grass vegetation type. Fire risk is considered high with frequent human use in the flats near flashy fuels. Ecological values are moderately high because the Oregon white oak and black oak woodland is a relatively uncommon habitat type in the North Lake area with a high value for bear and deer. The general economic value is low with one resort and one campground. The area's value for recreation is high for a wide variety of uses. Treatment costs for fuels in USFS matrix would be low. However, NEPA analysis would delay readiness. Recommended treatments in the area are to treat flashy fuels on flats and encourage the resort to maintain defensible space.

Table 7: North Lake Project Areas, Values at Risk and Proposed Activities

<u>Project Area</u>	<u>Values at Risk</u>	<u>Proposed Activities</u>
1 Eagle Creek Loop		
Horse Flat	campground	Thinning in blow down area, maintain defensible space around campground
Eagle Creek Loop	access to resort, homes, camping, recreation	Re-construct washed out bridge over Trinity River
Ripple Creek Resort and private homes	Resort, homes	Encourage home owners to maintain defensible space
2 Sunflower Flat	residences	Encourage home owners to maintain defensible space
3 Community of Coffee Creek		
Coffee Creek	Homes and structures	Encourage home owners to maintain defensible space
Power line fuel break	powerline, community	Construct a fuel break along line, tie into existing roads
Road to Dam (#3)	homes and structures	Extend road (#3) to dam to increase access to water in emergencies
4 Coffee Creek Road	Homes, structures, Coffee Creek	Encourage home owners to maintain defensible space
5 East Fork Trinity River		
Lake head area	residences, winery, recreation	treat flashy fuels
East Fork Trinity River area	residences, winery, recreation	Encourage home owners to maintain defensible space
6 Jackass Campground	Recreation, ecological, timber	Fuels reduction through thinning and brush removal in young stands of second growth forest
7 Squirrel Gulch/Teepee Village		
Public lands in area	resort, developed campground, uncommon wildlife habitat	Treat flashy fuels in the flats

1 Teepee Village	resort	Encourage owners to maintain defensible space
8 Rattlesnake Point	residences	Fuel break construction and maintenance along road
9 Enright Gulch Enright Gulch area	resort access for resort and others	Encourage owners to maintain defensible space
10 Trinity Center	homes, businesses, recreation, watershed values	Construct alternate route into and out of the area
11 Tannery Gulch	campground, recreation	Community fuel break system
12 Trinity Alps Resort	Resort, recreation, trail heads to wilderness	Fuels reduction treatment below road and above campground
13 Covington Mill	homes, development, recreation	Fuel breaks proposed to the North and South of the resort
14 Lake Forest Drive	residences, recreation	community fuel break system, fuel treatment in Alpine View road plantation; suggestion for fuel break along both sides of Hwy 3 in this area
15 Long Canyon Road Long Canyon Road Mountain Aire Subdivision	residences, recreation Residences, recreation Residential development	Community fuel break system, construction of alternate access route Encourage owners to maintain defensible space Extend fuel break along road to trail head Access negotiation for an emergency exit route
16 Bowerman Switching Station	Community power supply	fuel modification outside defensive perimeter maintained by owner
17 Estralita	Resort, homes, fuel dock, recreation	Fuels reduction and maintenance of defensible space
18 Ridgeville Boat camping area on lake	Homes, cemetery Recreation, homes above	Encourage owners to maintain defensible space Fuel break construction around the camping area
19 Cedar Stock	resort and fuel dock, public and private campgrounds	Fuel reduction along highway and possibly fuel break along Granite Peak road.

Rattlesnake Point (8) was given a moderate community value due to homes located above the road. Fuel hazard is low because the area has already been treated. Fire risk is high due to concentrated use by recreational fishermen and it is possible that a fire could escape into home sites North of the road. Ecological and economic values are relatively low. The cost of treatment would be low as a timber harvest is already in progress on both sides of road. However, readiness for further treatment is likely to be low as NEPA analysis would be required. Participants recommended that a fuel break be maintained along the road below the highway where a timber harvest is currently in progress.

Enright Gulch (9), home to a local resort has a moderate community value. Access is an issue as there is only one narrow road into and out of the area. Fuel hazard is high. Fire risk is estimated to be moderate based on the possibility of human starts from the resort. There are no known unusual ecological values. Economic and recreational values are moderate due to presence of the resort. The cost of treatment here would be high and would consist primarily of providing an alternate access route to the resort and the lack of an easy way to do this. Readiness is low. Participants recommended that the owner be encouraged to clear defensible space around the property.

The community of Trinity Center (10) with its comparatively large, concentrated residential area, businesses and recreation opportunities received a high ranking for all values. There are several fish bearing streams in the area. The cost of proposed treatments is high due to the large volume of proposed projects, but the cost of individual projects would likely be moderate. Readiness is low on public lands (NEPA needed for fuel break projects) but there is interest in fire safe projects in the community among private landowners. The primary recommendation is for a community wide fuel break system.

Tannery Gulch (11) received a low ranking for community value. The fuel hazard is estimated to be low to moderate for the North Lake area. The fire risk is high due to the concentrated human presence in the campground. Ecological values are moderate. Economic values are moderate when the extensive campground facilities and the power line running behind the campground are considered. Recreational values are high as the campground receives heavy use. The area is also a viewshed for other area campgrounds. Some fuels modification below the road and on the upper edge of the campground is recommended. The treatment cost is likely to be high because controlled burning would probably be too dangerous and therefore hand treatment of fuels on slopes would be needed and would require hand work. Readiness is low, as NEPA analysis would be needed.

Trinity Alps Resort (12) has a high community value stemming from the large resort and several homes located here (a recent sub-division is expected to lead to construction of four new homes). Fuel hazard is moderate overall as the resort has already worked on the north side of the creek where a large open meadow is a natural fuel break. Fire risk is high due to presence of people and a history of lightning strikes. Ecological values are high. Stuart Fork is an important watershed at risk to sediment from decomposing granite soils. The area's direct economic value comes largely from the resort. Recreational value is high as this is a major trail access route and popular resort. The cost of treatments proposed is likely moderate. Fuel breaks are needed on both sides of the resort, which would be inexpensive on the North side, and expensive on fuel loaded steep slopes to the South. Readiness is high on private and SPI lands, low on public land (NEPA needed).

The Covington Mill area (13) has a high community value high due to existing homes and development. Fuel hazard is deemed high. Concerns were expressed about timber harvests on

private land after which slash is simply bulldozed to edge of property creating fire hazard for neighbors. Ecological values especially noted include an osprey nesting area near Alpine View campground. Recreational values are high as Alpine View campground receives heavy use. The overall cost of proposed treatments is estimated as moderate. Recommendations are for a fuels treatment in the plantation on the road to Alpine View, for a fuel break on both sides of Hwy 3 in this area, and for initiation of an extensive community fuel break system for Covington Mill, Lake Forest Drive, and Long Canyon Road. Readiness is low on public lands, e.g., NEPA would be needed for fuel break along road to Alpine View. Participants suggested there should be additional discussion of best safety zones in the area should a fire occur.

Lake Forest Drive (14) with its numerous private homes has a high community value. Fuel hazard is ranked as high due to ladder fuels in areas away from homes (e.g., trailers on the South side of Lake Forest). Ecological values are moderate. Recreational value is high for community residents and seasonal guests. A community fuel break system and the construction of an additional access and evacuation route for community are recommended. The cost of these activities could be high. The readiness to carry them out is questionable as lots of homeowner cooperation would be needed.

Long Canyon Road (15) also has a high community value due to numerous residences. Fuel hazard is high as is fire risk as there are lots of ladder fuels in this heavily used area. This is the access to the Long Canyon Trailhead and a loop drive for tourists so the recreation value is high. One participant would like to see the existing fuel break extended all the way to the trailhead. The recommended fuel break should include homeowner treatments upslope on the North side of creek. In general homeowner maintenance of defensible space is important here. The Mountain Aire subdivision is well prepared for a fire with water storage and some fire fighting equipment. However, the development needs an alternate access and exit route. There are four locked gates on the current emergency exit route. The cost of the fuel break and the alternate access route would likely be high, the routine maintenance of defensible space less. Readiness is high on private land and low on public land (NEPA needed). One fuel break along the road was recently completed and an additional segment on SPI land is proposed.

Bowerman Switching Station (16) is a key power switching station with a value for the community. The fuel hazard here is ranked as moderate. Fire risk is high with the station's equipment as a source of ignition. The economic value high as this is the source of electrical power for nearby community. Cost of treatments would be low. Some additional fuels treatment around the station beyond the perimeter is recommended and would not be costly. The station is maintained by Trinity County PUD. Readiness is high (private land).

The Estrellita (17) area includes a resort and scattered homes with a moderate value to the community. Fuel hazard and fire risk are moderate. There is a special fire risk due to the fuel dock and storage tanks at the edge of the lake. Ecological values are high because herons, osprey and eagles nest here. The economic values are moderate and stem from the resort. Recreational value is high based on use. The recommendation is that the resort owner maintain defensible space surrounding structures and modify fuels on the resort. The treatment cost would be low if the owner were interested in participating. This readiness is estimated to be low.

Ridgeville (18) has a moderate community value with a series of dispersed residences, about one third of whom are absentee owners. There is a historic cemetery in the area. Fuel hazard is moderate. Fire risk is moderate due to low recreational use except in one popular boat camping area where there is a high risk. Eagles nest here and lend the area a high ecological value. The economic value is moderate based on scattered homes. The recreational value moderate based

on boat camping. A fuel break around the boat camping area is recommended to contain any escaping fires. The cost of the proposed activity would be moderate. Further homeowners should be encouraged to maintain defensible space around homes. Readiness is moderate.

Cedar Stock (19) is similar in character to Estrellita with scattered residences, a dock and campgrounds. The economic value was rated as high due to resort, fuel dock and public and private campgrounds. There has been considerable investment in infrastructure here. Fire risk is high as this is a heavy use area. At the same time this is a USFS classified fire safe area (meets guidelines for having open campfires. The need for and value of a Granite Peak road fuel break was debated at this meeting. Some participants suggested that the fuel break needs maintenance and that there is a good potential helipad site at the Granite Peak trailhead.

Once the proposed project areas and projects had been defined, participants ranked them. The matrix below indicates the project rankings for the North Lake area (Table 8).

Summary from the North Lake Meeting

The top ranked projects in this North Lake area were proposals for treatments in the communities of Coffee Creek and Trinity Center as well as in two sub-divisions and a resort (Table 8). The projects would create defensible space in residential and business centers. Participants most frequently recommended shaded fuel break maintenance or construction and individual residential defensible space maintenance. Controlled burning was not mentioned (Chart 3). Participants also noted that the old Ramshorn burn, a 10,000 acre fire that burned in 1959 was missing from the USFS GIS map coverages and the area was duly entered.

Chart 3: Treatments Recommended by Participants in North Lake

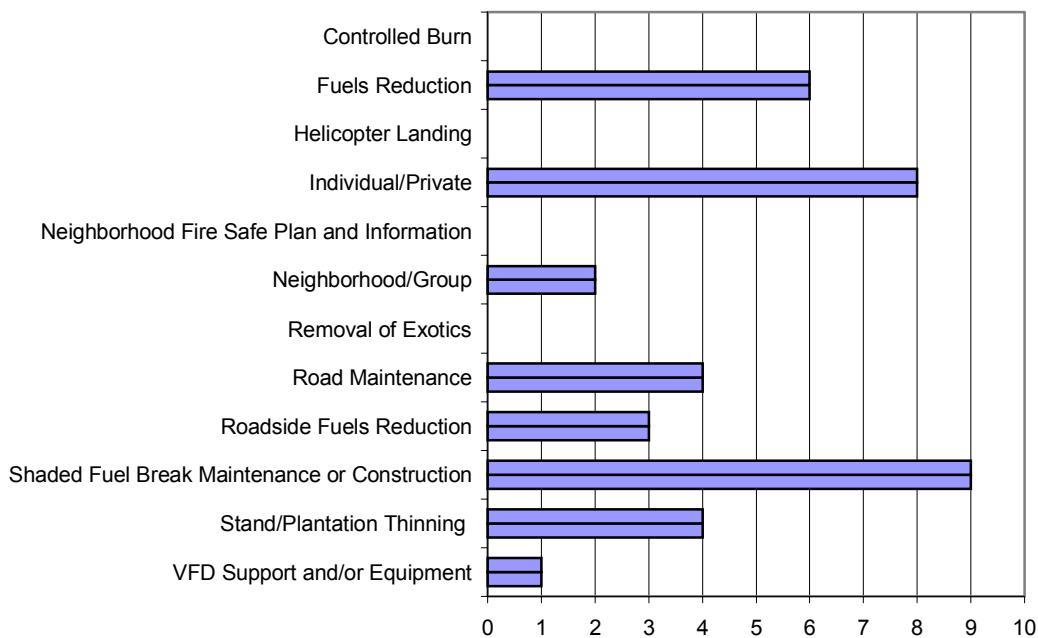
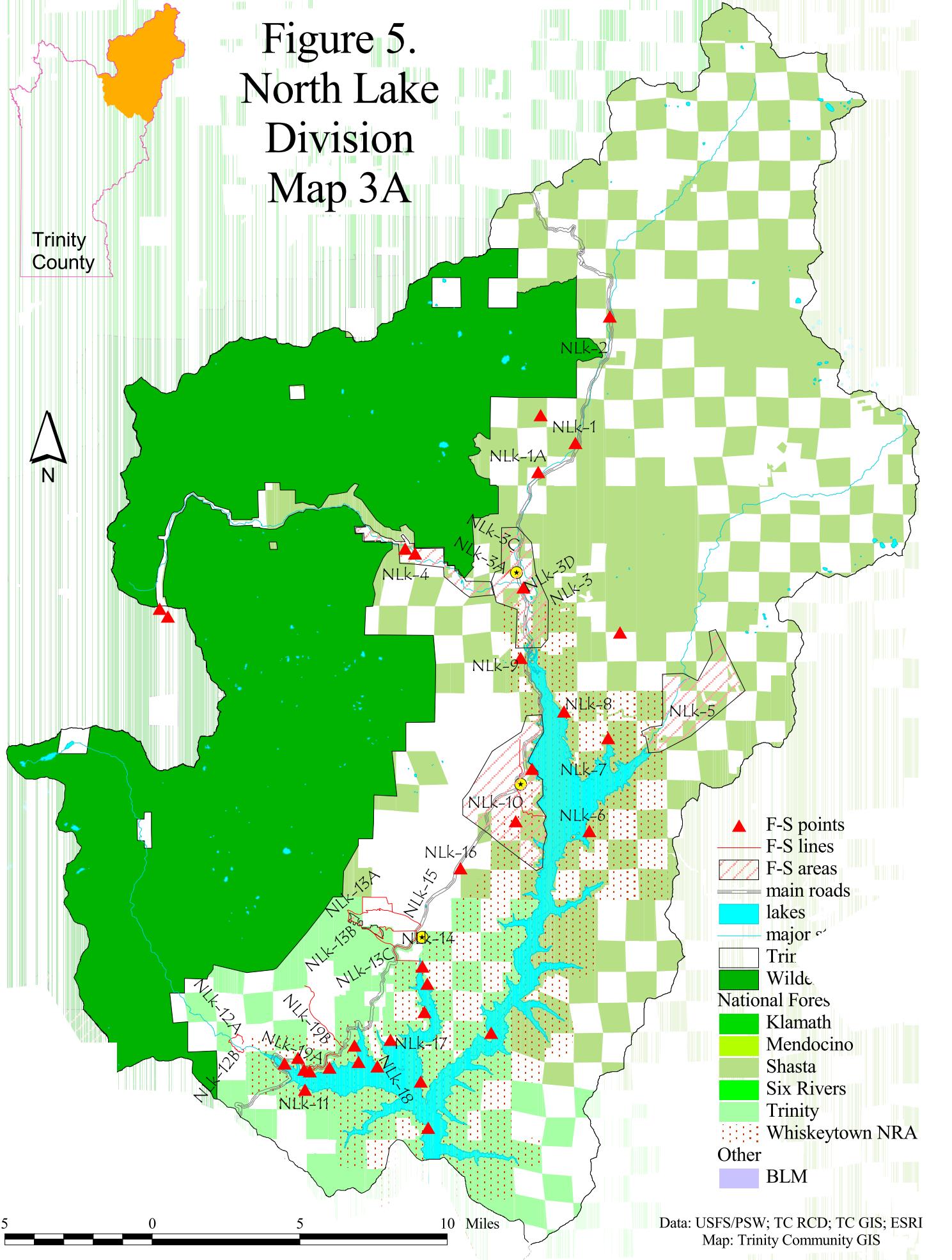


TABLE 8 NORTH LAKE PROJECT AREA PRIORITIZATION MATRIX

	Project Location*	Value to Community	Fuel Hazard	Fire Risk	Ecological value	Econ	Rec	Cost	Rdy	Sum	USFS Land Allocation
1	Eagle Creek/Horse Flat	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	1	18	Matrix, LSR
2	Sunflower Flat	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	2	14	LSR, PVT
3	Coffee Creek Community	X	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	22	Matrix, LSR, PVT
4	Coffee Creek Road		3	3	2	3	3	1	2	20	Wildern., Matrix, PVT
5	East Fork Trinity River		2	1	2	1	3	2	3	2	16
6	Jackass Campground		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	11
7	Squirrel Gulch		1	2	3	2	1	3	3	1	16
8	Point Rattlesnake		2	1	2	1	2	2	3	1	14
9	Enright Gulch		2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	14
10	Trinity Center	X	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	21	PVT
11	Tannery Gulch		1	1	3	2	2	3	1	1	14
12	Trinity Alps Resort		2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	20
13	Covington Mill	X	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	1	20
14	Lake Forest Dr.	X	3	3	3	2	3	2	1	1	18
15	Long Canyon	X	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	2	20
16	Bowerman Switching Stn.		3	1	2	1	3	1	3	3	17
17	Estrellita		1	2	2	3	2	3	3	1	17
18	Ridgeville		2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	18
19	Cedar Stock		1	2	3	3	3	3	2	1	18

Figure 5.
North Lake
Division
Map 3A



3.4 South County Meetings

The South County meetings were held May 15 and 16 at the Ruth Lake Community Services District Hall. The evening meeting was attended by 15 community members, several of whom returned to provide further input the next day. The Values at Risk and projects proposed are presented below. For more details from the South County community meetings please see Appendix 3.5.

Participants identified the community of Zenia (1) as a priority. Beside a high concentration of residences, the post office and telephone repeater are important. Fire hazards here stem from flashy fuels, grass, brush and some slash. Risk of fire is generally high in this hot, dry area and is increased by presence of hunters and power lines. The “buzzard fire” was started by a bird flying into power lines and causing a short. The economic values of homes and private land are high. Other than dispersed hunting, recreation values are low. There are currently no plans in place to carry out fuels treatments. However, much of the land is private and interested owners could act quickly. Cost of treatments would be low and primarily include maintaining good clearance and fuels reduction around homes.

The community of Blue Rock (2) includes a number of residences. Fuels in the area are flashy including grass, brush and some slash. Fire hazard is similar to Zenia but lightening is more prevalent in the Blue Rock area. Ecological values here include a small Late Succession Reserve and spotted owl habitat. Recreation is limited. Readiness will depend on residents but is expected to be high. Cost of proposed treatments, largely fuels reduction around homes is estimated to be low.

Kettenpom is another important community in the South County. Beside several residences, the Kettenpom store is a valued meeting place and economic asset. Fire hazard was rated as high with the possibility of crown fires. Risk was estimated to be highest on the county road and ridgeline. No particular ecological or recreation values were noted. Here the primary treatments proposed are treatment of ladder fuels and thinning along South County Rd 3A and construction of a fuel break to Kettenpom Peak. Readiness is moderate depending on the interest of several private land owners. The cost of these treatments is estimated to be high.

In the Hoaglin Valley (4) the primary community and economic values are private ranch and forestland and a few residences. The primary fuel hazard stems from slash remaining on the ground from past management practices. The primary risk of fire is from people living in the valley. No special ecological or recreation values were noted. Participants suggested that for the primary recommended activity of fuels reduction around homes readiness is high and costs would be low. The second recommendation of building a Long Ridge Fuel Break could also be accomplish with local residents at low cost.

The McKee Subdivision (5) was identified as a community comparable to Zenia with some existing water development. The primary community and economic values are residences. The area includes a meadow that adds fire hazard. The primary risk of fire is from residents who are said to be very cautious. No particular ecological or recreation values were noted. Recommendations for treatments here were that private landowners clear safe zones around their homes. The costs of such actions would be moderate. However, owners’ readiness and interest in such activities was rated as low.

The Hoaglin/Zenia School building (6) is highly valued by the community. There is considerable fire hazard here due to flashy fuels and slash remaining behind the school. The children’s playground is an important recreation facility for the area. Much of the area around

the school has already been cleared, it was agreed that it would not be difficult or expensive to complete the job with removal of the slash.

The Stewart Game Management Unit (USF&WS)/Ranchland (10) is a cattle ranch that has key power lines running across it. Fire hazard is moderate in this meadowland and fire risk is deemed low. The area is favored for hunting and is a USF&W wildlife management area with a high ecological value. The cattle ranch and recreational hunting are economic assets. It was indicated that defensible space is already well maintained in the area and the recommendation was to continue at the current level.

The Witter Ranch (11) is a working ranch. Hazard from fuel loading is moderate due to forest land abutting ranch meadows. Fire risk was estimated as low as the area is not well roaded and few non residents visit the area. The Eel River deer herd uses the area extensively and lends it a high ecological importance value. The ranch already maintains defensible space and the primary recommendation was that the owners continue to do so.

The Burgess/Zenia Ranchlands (12) encompass a community of seven homesteads. These are working ranches with comparatively high economic value. Fuel hazards are high due to fuel loading and a moderate risk of fire is largely attributed to trespassing hunters. A creek tributary to an anadromous fish-bearing stream lends a moderate ecological value to the area. Readiness for fuels treatments on the ranch lands is high. However, the surrounding forest is deemed "untreatable" because of the high cost of working on this steep ground with numerous watercourses draining it.

A fuel break is proposed for Watts Lake Road (13). The area is important to the community as it provides access to public recreation at the lake and some camping. It is forestland surrounded by brush fields with a high fuel hazard rating. The risk of a fire starting is moderate. Ecological values are high with fish bearing streams are found in the area, which is classified as a Late Succession Reserve by the US Forest Service. Economic values from recreation at the lake influenced by the Watts Lake Road are estimated as moderate. Proposed fuels reduction work here would be expensive and involve thinning and construction of the Watts Lake Rd Fuel Break.

The Parker Ranch (14) is a working ranch with two residences. The fuel hazard is from grass, brush and some slash. Fire risk is rated as moderate. No special ecological or recreation values were noted. Defensible space is already maintained around structures here and recommendations were to continue this level of maintenance.

Island Mountain Subdivision (17) includes scattered homes and a working ranch. Fuels hazard from flashy grass fuels and forestlands is considered moderate, as is fire risk. No particular ecological or recreation values were noted. It was recommended that brush and grass near homes and ladder fuels in adjacent private forest areas be treated. Readiness and cost of carrying out these treatments was estimated to be moderate.

The Travis Ranch (18) includes private forest land and one residence. Fuel hazard here is considered to be moderate from all types of wildland fuels. Fire risk is moderate with lightening as a primary cause. The area has a high ecological value as it is an in holding in the wilderness and is an access point for recreation. Defensible space is already maintained here and the recommendation is to continue maintenance at this level.

There are several residences in the Hetten(shaw) Valley (19) along with working ranches and private forest land. Fuel hazard is rated as moderate from all types of wildland fuels. Fire risk is moderate. No particular ecological or recreation values are noted. Participants recommended

that residents maintain defensible space around their homes. Such activities would be low cost and easy to complete.

Along the Ruth Lake Rd. corridor to Wild-Mad/29N30 Rd (20) there are numerous homes and a few campgrounds. Fuels are moderate and typical for wildlands in the area. Fire risk is high due to the number of people who frequent the area and due to lightning strikes. The area includes a Late Succession Reserve and is noted as valuable deer, goshawk and eagle habitat. There are valuable forestlands and plantations in the area as well as economic value from recreation. Ruth Lake draws significant numbers of people for recreation activities. Participants estimated that costs of carrying out thinnings and clearing around homes on private lands along with some prescribed fire for fuels reduction would be moderate. They believed that at least some local residents would be interested in participating.

Ruth/Little Field Creek (20A) This area includes a number of homes clustered together. The fuel hazard is moderate from a typical mix of wildland fuels. Fire risk is moderate. No particular ecological or recreation values were noted. The economic value here stems from the residences. Recommendations here were for increased fuel treatment and clearing around homes. It was judged that the cost of such treatment would be moderate and that private residents could carry this out.

The Barry Creek (20B) area includes several summer homes. Fuel hazard and fire risk are estimated as moderate here. No particular ecological or economic values beyond the summer homes were noted. There are three undeveloped campsites that are used heavily during deer season. The recommendation was to carry out fuels treatments for defensible space around existing homes. This would be moderately costly and could be achieved by the summer residents.

There are numerous homes and the high school located along the Lower VanDuzen Road Corridor (22), particularly west of the South Fork. Fuels hazard is rated high and there is a risk of fire from many sources. The VanDuzen is a Wild and Scenic River with high ecological and moderate recreation value. Participants recommended that a two-pronged approach be taken to fuels treatment here. First residents should be encouraged to clear more defensible space around their homes, perhaps in coordination with technical advice from the local volunteer fire department. Second, a fuel break to protect the area is proposed along Mad River Rock Ridge. This fuel break would be expensive to construct.

The Lamb Creek/Mad River Area (23) includes the community of Mad River and has a volunteer fire department. There are numerous homes here in addition to several businesses that contribute to a high economic value ranking for the area. Fuel hazards here are moderate but fire risk is high due to the number of people in the area. Ecological and recreation values are moderate with fishing and hunting common. Participants recommend that residents more actively maintain defensible space around their homes. Costs for such maintenance are ranked as moderate.

The Pickett Peak Lookout (24) is an important resource housing a lookout and communication towers. Participants suggest the fuel hazard in the area is high with dense pockets of young trees. Fire risk is high due to recreational hunting activity in the area. This is a Late Succession Reserve of high ecological value. The recommendation here is for intensive fuels treatment through construction of a South Fork Mountain fuel break. Participants recognized that the readiness for such an action in the jurisdiction of two National Forests and two Ranger Districts is low and the cost of treatment likely high.

There are numerous homes along the Lower Mad River Road corridor (25). Fuel hazard in this area including meadow land, forests and oak woodland is rated as moderate. Fire risk is high, especially along the well traveled road. No particular ecological values are noted.

Moderate economic value is attributed to the homes and ongoing cattle ranching. There is a heavily used campground that contributes to a high recreation value. The main recommendation for this area is that residents clear around their homes and remove slash from the area. It was noted that a number of residents would be ready to carry out such work and that the costs would be moderate.

There are several homes and summer homes on Holly Creek (26). The fuel loads here are moderate, the primary vegetation type is oak woodland. There is a high fire risk due to human presence in the area. There are no particular ecological values noted. Economic and recreation values are moderate to high with summer homes and visitors. The main recommendation for this area is that fuels be thinned and cleared from around homes. The readiness of owners and costs of treatment are ranked as moderate.

Three Forks (27) is highly valued by the community. There are several permanent residences here at the ecologically significant confluence of three creeks. The area provides access to important recreation opportunities. There are no particular economic values noted. Fuel hazard and fire risk are rated as moderate. The vegetation types are forest and meadow and there have not been many fire starts here in the past. The recommendation for this area is to maintain good clearance around homes. Most residents already maintain their properties this way and the cost of additional work is estimated to be low.

Grizzly Mountain Late Succession Reserve (30) is of particular interest as habitat for spotted owls and other wildlife and as a valuable recreational hunting area. Fuel hazards are ranked as high due to a large amount of untreated blow down in the forest. The risk of fire has been high in the past due to lightning strikes. The economic value of the area was ranked low because due to USFS regulations, the down wood cannot be salvaged out of LSR. The USFS has completed an LSR assessment and must complete an EIS before any fuels treatment may be undertaken. Participants recommend that a Grizzly Mountain fuel break be constructed. The cost would likely be high.

There are numerous homes on the East side of Ruth Lake (31) and the area caters to an economically significant and active recreation community. Ruth Lake is the area's water supply. The lake supports fishing and its shores are valuable deer habitat. The fuels in the area are mixed, and the topography rough combining to a moderate fuel hazard rating. Fire risk on the other hand is high due the large numbers of people living and recreating here. Meeting participants recommended that private landowners clear defensible space around their homes and carry out some thinning activities. It was expected that private landowners could do most of this work at moderate cost.

The Lake Mountain Community (32) is sparsely populated. The area provides significant deer habitat value and prime recreational hunting. Hunters are believed to contribute to the local economy. The fuel hazard is rated as high with a mix of fuels and brush. Fire risk is also high with a history of lightning strikes and the proximity to several roads. Two recommendations were made for the area. First, private landowners should maintain defensible space around their homes. Second, a Lake Mountain fuel break should be constructed. Cost of building the fuel break is estimated as moderate.

The Power and Telephone Substation at Low Gap (33) are highly valued for providing the power and communications. No particular ecological or recreation values are noted. The fuel

Table 9: South County Project Areas, Values at Risk and Proposed Activities

	<u>Project Area</u>	<u>Values at Risk</u>	<u>Proposed Activities</u>
1	Zenia	Residences, post office, telephone repeater	fuels reduction around homes (1)
2	Blue Rock	Residences	fuels reduction around homes (2)
3	Kettenpom	Store, residences	ladder fuels reduction and thinning (3a); build Kettenpom Peak Fuel Break (3b)
4	Hoaglin Valley	Residences, private forest and ranch land	fuels reduction around homes (4a) and construction of Long Ridge Fuel Break (4b)
5	McKee Subdivision	Residences	Fuels reduction around homes (5)
6	Hoaglin/Zenia school building	School, playground	Slash removal from behind school (6)
10	The Stewart Game Management Unit	Cattle ranch, wildlife preserve, hunting	Continue current maintenance of defensible space
11	Witter Ranch	Ranch, Eel River deer herd	Continue current maintenance of defensible space
12	Burgess/Zenia Ranchlands	Residences, working ranch lands	Fuels reduction on ranch lands
13	Watts Lake Rd Fuel Break	Access to recreation	thinning and construction of the Watts Lake Rd Fuel Break.
14	Parker Ranch	Residences, working ranch	Continue current maintenance of defensible space
17	Island Mountain Subdivision	Residences, working ranch	Fuels reduction grass, brush and ladder fuels
18	Travis Ranch	Residence, working ranch	Continue current maintenance of defensible
19	Hettenshaw Valley	Residences, school, temple	Fuels reduction around homes
20	Ruth Lake Rd. corridor to Wild-Mad/29N30 Rd	Residences, campground, ecological, aesthetic values	Fuels reduction and thinning around homes, prescribed fire

20A	Ruth / Little Field Creek	Residences	Fuels reduction around homes
20B	Barry Creek	Residences, campsites	Fuels reduction around homes
22	Lower VanDuzen Rd Corridor	Residences	Fuels reduction around homes and fuel break construction Mad River Rock Ridge
23	Lamb Creek/Mad River Area	Residences	Fuels reduction around homes
24	Pickett Peak	Communications tower and lookout	Construct a South Fork Mountain fuel break
25	Lower Mad River Road	Homes, working ranches	Fuels reduction around homes, slash removal
26	Holly Creek	Summer homes,	Fuels reduction around homes
27	Three Forks	Homes, confluence of three creeks,	Fuels reduction around homes
30	Late Succession Reserve Grizzly Mountain	LSR	Construct Grizzly Mountain fuel break
31	East Side of Ruth Lake	Homes, recreation, water supply	Fuels reduction around homes, some thinning
32.	Lake Mountain Community	Homes, deer habitat, hunting	Fuels reduction around homes, construct Lake Mountain fuel break
33.	Phone and Power Substation at Low Gap	Power and communications station	Fuels reduction by phone and power companies
34.	West Side of Ruth Lake	Homes, deer habitat, hunting	Fuels reduction around homes and completion of the Mad Ridge fuel break
41	G. Stewart Ranch	Ranch, forest, hydro generation, hunting	Fuels reduction around the ranch and construction of the Grizzly Mountain fuel break.

hazard here is ranked as moderate stemming from a mix of forest fuel types. The fire risk is ranked high because of the Substation's proximity to Hwy 36. The perception is that it would not be expensive to carry out fuels treatments around the station and that the phone and power companies could be convinced to do this maintenance work.

There are homes extending from the West Side of Ruth Lake up to Mad Ridge (34). Fuel hazard and fire risk in the area are rated as moderate. There is not much traffic here, though lightning is prevalent. This is prime deer habitat and there is some hunting and lakeside recreation. Recommended treatments here are private owner clearance around their homes and completion of the Mad Ridge fuel break. The cost of such treatments is estimated to be moderate.

The G. Stewart Ranch (41) is a working ranch on which timber is harvested and hydroelectric power is generated. A hunting club is active as well. The area includes some USFS designated Late Succession Reserve land and is good deer habitat. Fuel hazard is moderate with a mix of forest and flashy grassland fuels. Fire hazard is moderate with controlled access by people. The landowner already maintains some defensible space and reduced fuels around the ranch and it is recommended that these activities continue. Further it is proposed that the Grizzly Mountain fuel break be constructed (see above).

Several areas were identified and noted as resources on the map. They include (with their map identification numbers): Alder Point (7); Zenia Guard Station (8); and Zenia County Yard (9); three ponds on the Burgess Ranch (15); power lines (16); the Flying AA/Ruth County Airport (21); Mad River Rock peregrine falcon habitat (28), the Horse Ridge fuel break (35); the 48 Road/ Ridge Line fuel break to South Fork Mountain (36), the Lake Mountain/Zenia/Mina Road fuel break (37); the West VanDuzen Late Succession Reserve buffer (38); the Refuge Valley Buffer/West Fork VanDuzen Roadless Area (39); the South Fork Mountain to Hayden Road to Cedar Gap fuel break (40).

Once the values at risk and resource areas in the large South County area had been identified, the key project areas and recommended projects were ranked (Table 10).

Summary for the South County Meeting

The top ranked projects from the South County area were proposals for the G. Stewart Ranch, the East Side of Ruth Lake and the Ruth Lake Road corridor to the Wild Mad Road (Table 10). The most commonly recommended methods of pre-fire treatment were neighborhood group cooperative efforts and individual landowner defensible space maintenance (Chart 4).

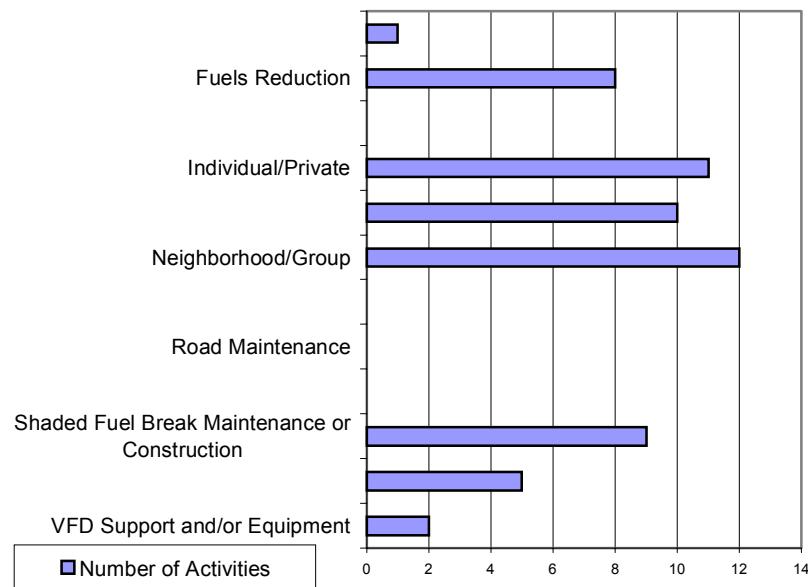
Meeting participants expressed a series of concerns with regard to the extension of the Trinity County Fire Safe effort into the South County area. 90% of the homes in the area are on the valley floor. They noted that much of the population is dispersed and that public education and outreach on fire safety are both needed and difficult to carry out. Outreach will have to be done on a house-by-house basis. Further, many residents live on low, fixed incomes. Further according to one participant: "not many residents in this division want the government on their land building fuel breaks or even knowing where they are."

Fuel hazards, in the characteristic meadows and oak woodlands of the South County are different than in the forests that predominate elsewhere in Trinity. Some participants were critical of the matrix approach used to rank project recommendations in these meetings because

TABLE 10 SOUTH COUNTY PROJECT AREA PRIORITIZATION MATRIX

MATRIX OF LANDSCAPE TREATMENT PROJECTS AND EVALUATION CATEGORIES SCo-(##) Feature	Pub Safety	Comty	Fuel Haz	Fire Risk	Ecol	Econ	Rec	Rdy	Cost	Sum	Land Alloc
1. Zenia		3	2	2	2	3	1	3	3	19	Pvt/Matrix
2. Blue Rock		2	2	2	2	1	1	2	3	15	Pvt/LSR
3A. Kettenpom		3	3	3	1	2	1	3	1	17	Pvt
3B. Kettenpom Peak fuel break											
4A. Hoaglin Valley		2	2	2	1	2	1	3	3	16	Pvt
4B. Long Ridge fuel break											
5. McKee Subdivision		3	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	13	Pvt
6. Hoaglin/Zenia School		3	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	17	Pub
10. Stewart Game Management Unit		2	2	1	3	3	3	3	3	20	Pvt/FWS
11. Witter Ranch		1	2	1	3	2	1	3	3	16	Pvt
12. Burgess/Zenia Ranchland		3	3	2	2	3	1	3	3	20	Pvt
13. Watts Lake Road fuel break		2	3	2	3	2	3	1	1	17	LSR
14. Parker Ranch		1	2	2	1	3	1	3	3	16	Pvt
19. Island Mountain Subdivision		2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	14	Pvt
20. Travis Ranch		1	2	2	2	3	1	3	3	17	Pvt
21. Hetten(shaw) Valley		3	2	2	1	3	1	3	3	18	Pvt
22. Ruth Lake Road corridor to Wild/Mad Road		3	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	21	Pvt/Matrix
22A. Ruth/Little Field Creek		3	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	17	Pvt
22B. Barry Creek		3	2	2	1	1	3	2	2	16	Pvt
24. Lower VanDuzen Road corridor		3	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	20	Pvt
25. Lamb Creek./Mad River		3	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	19	Pvt/Matrix
26. Pickett Peak Lookout		3	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	18	
27. Lower Mad River Road corridor		3	2	3	1	2	3	2	2	18	Pvt/Pub
28. Holly Creek		3	2	3	1	2	3	2	2	18	Pvt
29. Three Forks		3	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	17	Pvt/Matrix
32. Grizzly Mountain LSR		1	3	3	3	1	3	1	1	16	
33. East Side of Ruth Lake		3	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	21	Pvt/Pub
34. Lake Mountain Community		2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	19	Pvt
35. Low Gap Phone & Power Station		3	2	3	1	3	1	3	3	19	
36. West Side Ruth Lake	X	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	18	
43. G. Stewart Ranch		2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	21	Pvt/LSR

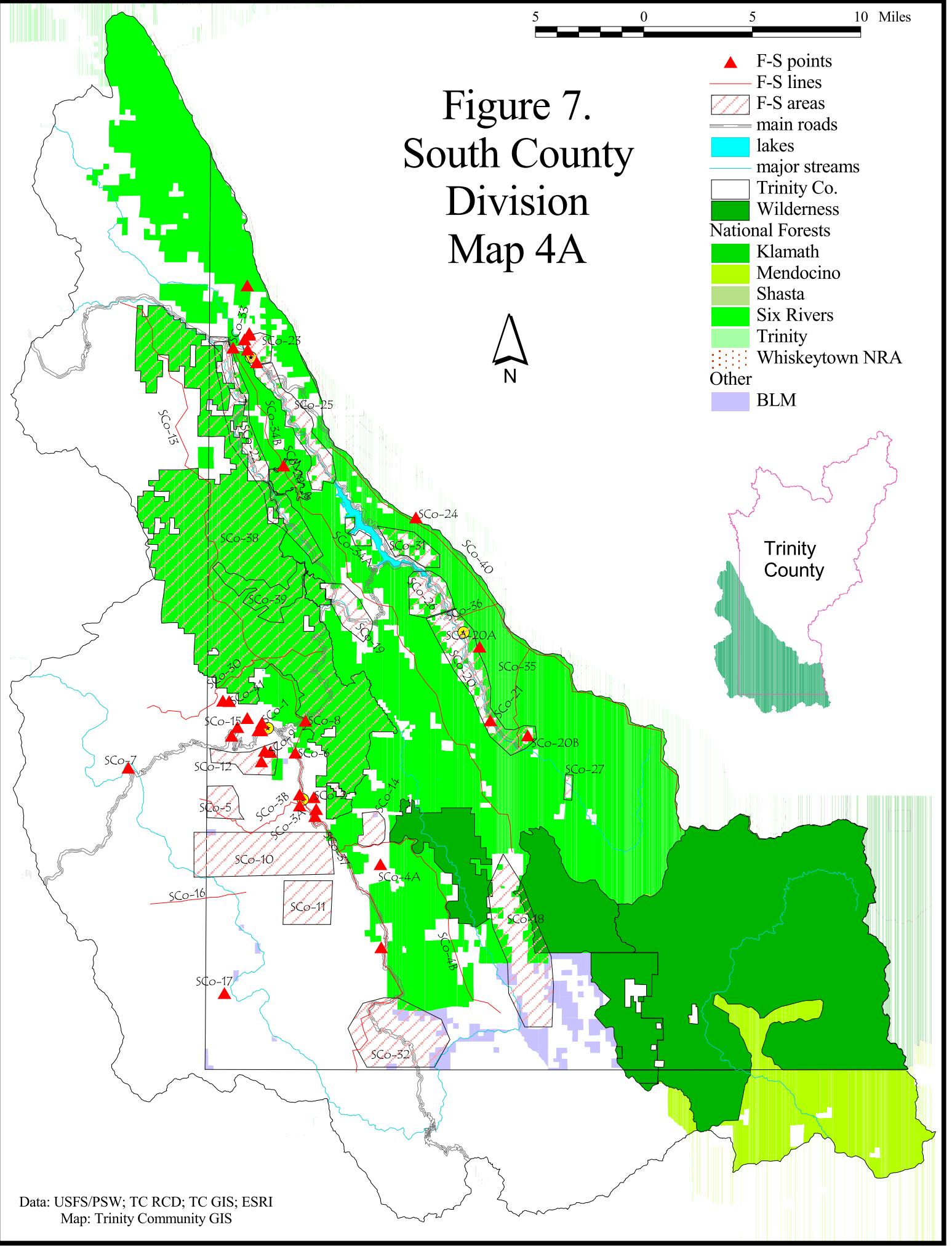
Chart 4: Treatments Recommended by Participants in South County



it does not capture the importance of ranch land. Ranches for example are prime deer habitat with high ecological value.

Specific proposals related to fire management included the following:

- 1) Reopen access to Mad River for pumping at the Mad River Bridge on Hwy 36. A CDFG permit is necessary for this task and would cost \$2500.
- 2) The County Road Department has water trucks and drivers based at Ruth and Zenia that can be used for first response if the County Board of Supervisors were to develop the necessary directive and policy.
- 3) There is significant blowdown at Watts Lake and in the Late Succession Reserve from Buck Mountain to Zenia. It should be possible through the Cal-Works program to gain access to inmate crews to help with the work and bring down fuel treatment costs. It is possible that Prop 204 monies for Eel River water quality could be tapped to help pay for the work.
- 4) Encourage coordination and cooperation with fire management institutions in Humboldt (and Mendocino) County. These may be closer and respond more rapidly in an emergency.
- 5) Fire Wise insurance rates were discussed. These would enable residents to reduce insurance costs by reducing risks around properties and upgrading protection resources on the property and/or in the communities.



Data: USFS/PSW; TC RCD; TC GIS; ESRI
Map: Trinity Community GIS

3.5 South Fork Meeting

An evening meeting with 19 community members was held at the Hayfork Volunteer Fire Department Hall on May 10. A number of people worked at the Watershed Research and Training Center the following day to add to and compile the results. For detailed notes from these meetings please see Appendix 3.6.

The following Values at risk, project areas and projects were identified for the South Fork area.

The Trinity Pines/ Post Mountain (1) is a residential development with about 1,000 lots (90% undeveloped). Several landowners from this neighborhood have been actively involved in the fire safe effort and seek to form a VFD. The risk of fire starting is high due to the number of households in the area. There is considerable slash left from logging operations that needs to be treated. The area lies in key watershed. There are several ponderosa pine plantations that have not been thinned and power lines to maintain. There are some existing fire lines that need maintenance, other shaded fuel breaks and fuels treatments are recommended. Part of the area is in sight of the Hwy 3 and Hwy 36 corridors. NEPA analysis for project work on public lands has not been completed. However, the USFS Salt Creek and Middle Hayfork Watershed Analyses are in process. Work in the area will require public and private landowner coordination but the terrain is moderate and work should not be too costly to complete. Participants made the following three recommendations for this area: 1. Maintain the Red Mountain Motorway and use the existing fire line (gas pipe line) and fuel break to tie into Hwy 36 (1A); 2. Connect Ditch Gulch off Hwy 36 to Schraeders fuel break and prescribed fire (30 N 56 or 30 N74 road) (1B); 3. Trinity Pines/Post Mountain/Quinn Roads subdivision fuels reduction around private homes (1C).

The Miller and Lemonade Springs area (2) includes a number of plantations that have not been treated since they were planted. There are several dispersed residences. The area lies high on a northeast slope subject to frequent lightening strikes but slow rate of spread. This is Late Succession Reserve with spotted owl habitat. It is estimated that on average 5,000 to 7,000 people come to this area of the South Fork for buck hunting every year. Thinnings are planned for the area and cost of treatment is not expected to be very high. Participants recommended that the plantation thinnings be carried out.

In Forest Glen (3) there are several residences and natural gas and power lines. This is a Wild and Scenic River corridor with important fisheries and perigree falcon habitat and particularly high ecological value. The area is heavily used for camping, hunting, hiking and other recreation activities. Despite the high use, fuel hazard, fire risk and occurrence in the area are rated as low. Work proposed is routine maintenance to reduce fuels. Project recommendations were to encourage maintenance of defensible space around private residences and fuels reduction maintenance around campgrounds.

In the Randolf and Jones Burn area (4) there are numerous plantations planted after earlier burns in the 1960s that have not been thinned. Beside the investment already made in the plantations, they have grown in and now pose a fire hazard to the surrounding forests, for example around Pine Root Saddle. These areas receive frequent lightening strikes. The Jones Burn area includes the headwaters of Hayfork Creek and is favored for hunting. It is visible from Hwy 36. Treatment would not be very costly in this moderate terrain and there are no known threatened or endangered species or species that USFS is required to survey and manage for in the area so administrative work should not be a barrier.

Natural Bridge (5) is a historic site and culturally important area for the Nor-Rel-Muk band of the Wintu tribe. Fire occurrence here is low, though there are fuels left to be treated after logging in the area. The area drains into Hayfork Creek and there are mollusks that must be surveyed and managed for. The area receives frequent recreational use. It is possible that accidental fire could start here and spread up into the forest. A fuels reduction buffer zone above the area could reduce this risk but it would likely require handwork and could be costly to implement.

Highway 3 Corridor - Salt Creek to Peanut (6) includes numerous dispersed residences. The road runs through meadows and oak woodland along Salt Creek. The fire risk is relatively high due to the density of people in the area and the fire hazard is extremely high due to flashy fuels in the meadows. Salt Creek is a tributary to Hayfork Creek and is home to anadromous fish. A Watershed Analysis on USFS land here is underway and project-level activity assessments will follow. Treatments such as controlled burning in the off-season would be relatively economical due to the largely flat, open ground. Recommended activities for this area are: 1. Fuels reduction around private residences; 2. Installation of dry barrel hydrants; 3. Construction of a shaded fuel break between Carrier Gulch and Hayfork Creek; 4. Controlled burning for broad scale fuels reduction (one private landowner has already requested support from CDF/TCRCD for a burn).

The Wildwood Road Corridor from Hwy 3 to East Fork Rd (7) includes a few dispersed residences. This is important habitat for the rare Western pond turtle and red-legged frog along Hayfork Creek. The fire risk and hazard are high with the frequently used road along which very little fuels reduction treatment has occurred in the past. Much of the administrative work needed to work on public lands here has been completed (Tom Gurley area), and due to easy access, the cost of implementing the work would not be very high. Projects proposed are thinning from below and fuels reduction in general, and shaded fuel break construction on both sides of the road.

The Wildwood area (8) includes dispersed housing and private forestland with a high community value mixed with public land. Human caused fire are historically moderate to low, however there is a great deal of fuel from untreated logging slash, decadent manzanita (type 10 fuels) and the Midas blow down. The public land in the area is classified as Late Succession Reserve and lies in close proximity to and is one key access to the Chancelula Wilderness. There is concern that a fire begun in the Wildwood area could spread into the wilderness. The Upper Hayfork Watershed Analysis has been completed and project level planning is underway. Recommendations for the area are to encourage fuels reduction around homes, to carryout fuels reduction to treat existing logging slash and blow down. Consider constructing a fuel break to protect the wilderness.

The East Fork Road (9) area includes dispersed residences and significant proportion of private industrial forestland (Sierra Pacific Industries). Fire risk is high especially from lightning starts. Fuels hazard is moderate due to logging slash and decadent manzanita brush. There are a number of plantations that need thinning and which if left for long could become a fuels hazard to threaten this back door to the Chancelula Wilderness. The area is prime winter deer range and Hayfork and Potato Creek have good fish spawning habitat. Participants recommend use of fuel reduction treatments and prescribed fire. If the private land owners were interested, work could begin at any time and would not be very expensive.

Lucky Jeep Trail Fuel Break out Thompson Peak and Loveletter Springs to Big Creek Limestone and Barker Mountain (10) This fuel break system is seen as key to protecting the town of Hayfork from forest fires as well as protecting the forest from human initiated fires near

town. The fuel break further protects the Big Creek drainage that is classified as key watershed and LSR as well as being Hayfork's main water supply. The area has a few scattered residences and is prime hunting and recreational fishing territory. Fire risk is high with high incidence of lightening strikes. The Middle Hayfork WA has been completed. Cost of treatment in this area will be high due to very steep ground.

South Fork Mountain Ridge (11) South Fork Mountain is the heart of this portion of Trinity County. Participants stress the importance of reducing fuels and extending a shaded fuel break or defensible fuel profile zone along the ridge road to protect private property values, the Six Rivers and Shasta-Trinity National Forests, large areas of old growth forest and endangered species habitat, and high recreational value for hunters and hikers. A fire on the mountain could spread to Forest Glen. There are areas of particular ecological value such as Chinquapin Butte and cultural value such as Horse Ridge where basketweavers find beargrass. Lightening strikes are frequent here and fuels have built up from private land logging without slash treatment and blow down from the 1995 storms. Treatment of fuels along the ridge would be relatively inexpensive as the road already exists and the ridge itself is relatively flat ground. Projects recommended are slash removal and fuels reduction in existing plantations and blow down patches and shaded fuel break or defensible fuel profile zone (DFPZ) maintenance along South Fork Mountain ridge road.

The area in which the Rock Fire / Hermit Fire (12) burned experiences frequent lightening strikes. Large amounts of fuel, especially brush, have accumulated which could lead to fires threatening South Fork Mountain and the Yolla Bolla Wilderness. Fuels treatments here would be moderately expensive

Rowdy Bear Subdivision / Philpot Divide / Plummer Peak / Rd 31N31 (13)

The subdivision here includes 12 residences. Much of the surrounding private land has been logged and there has been minimal slash clean up. The public land values here are moderate to low, with some plantations. While the work could be done, the residents in the area have shown little interest in fuels reduction programs and none of the USFS administrative work needed has been completed here. The cost of treatments would vary with the considerable variation in terrain.

Indian Valley / Buck Gulch / Cow Gulch (14) Indian Valley was burned in the 1987 wildfires. There are several dispersed residences and private land holdings in Buck and Cow gulches surrounded by national forest. The historic guard station is a culturally valuable structure. Fire starts in the area are frequent due to high recreational use, particularly during hunting season. Fire hazard is high including fallen snags and brush resulting from the 1987 fires. Indian Valley Creek is a tributary to Butter Creek and the South Fork of the Trinity River. This is excellent spotted owl habitat. The Butter Creek Watershed Analysis included much of the area. The cost of treatments here would be moderate due to the relatively open and flat terrain and could begin with little extra administrative effort.

Plummer Peak Lookout (15) and telecommunications repeater has a high community and economic value for the county. Fire risk from lightening strikes is moderate, non-agency visitors to the site are not frequent. Fire hazard directly near the peak is low (fuels have been burned). However the surrounding area includes numerous untreated plantations and old timber sales. There is a logical location for a fuel break along the ridge toward Trinity Pines that would separate the Tule Creek and Philpot drainages. The terrain is fairly steep and treatment costs would be high.

Southern Wildwood Area Plantations / Rat Trap Gap / Prospect Creek / East Fork of the South Fork Trinity River (16) This area was heavily logged in the past and now includes numerous plantations that have not been treated. Lightening starts are frequent and fuels hazards are high. The area is very popular during deer hunting season. Ecological values include falcon nesting habitat, old growth forest and streams home to anadromous fish. The East Fork of the South Fork WA has been completed. Proposed treatments would be low to moderate in cost due to relatively flat terrain suitable for tractors. Project recommendations are to reduce ladder fuels and thin plantations followed by regular maintenance with prescribed fire, e.g., on an 8-10 year rotation. Roads encircle the area proposed for burning and function as a fuel break.

The South Fork Roadless Areas (17), Chinquapin Roadless Area (21) and East Fork Roadless Area (18) are classified as extremely valuable wildlife habitat and popular recreation areas. Fuel hazards due to surrounding untreated plantations is high. Proposed treatments are to thin the plantations and reduce fuel ladders to avoid fire entering the roadless areas.

The Underwood Mountain Road/Eltapom Roadless Area (19) has a lower fuel hazard and fire risk rating. Much of the area lies in key watershed, and is used for recreation by groups from Camp Trinity. Recommended treatments are to thin the plantations and reduce fuel ladders to avoid fire entering the roadless areas. Treatment could be expensive due to steep brushy terrain.

Pattison Peak Roadless Area (20) In addition to the high wildlife value of the roadless area, a power line contributes economic value. The area lies within the USFS Lower Hayfork Watershed Analysis area and thus treatments might be administratively feasible. Recommended treatments are to thin surrounding plantations and reduce fuel ladders to avoid fire entering the roadless area.

The Hayfork Community Defensible Zone (22) is the area around the community of Hayfork with a relatively high population density, high economic values, and a high risk of fires starting. This is an area with a high risk of human caused fire escaping into the surrounding forest. A number of projects are proposed to reduce fuel hazards and fire risk in the area. Water tank locations around Hayfork have been identified and four planned tanks are ready to put in. Volunteer Fire Department staff has the labor and equipment and could complete the task with an estimated \$1,000 for materials (22B, C, D, E). Work has already begun on the Farmer Ridge fuel break and this should be continued (22A). Work on the Lucky Jeep Trail and Thompson Peak Fuel Break should continue (10A). Past efforts to organize private landowners and to encourage fuels reduction around homes should continue.

The Summit Creek / Weigert Road / Wells Mountain area includes a number of residences, a working ranch and private forestlands. Fuels are mixed ranging from flashy grass to brush, slash, and dense un-thinned second growth forest. No particular ecological or recreation values were noted. Several projects are recommended for the area. It was noted that there is a spring that yields 25 gallons per minute on Weigert road that could be improved at little cost to provide water for emergencies (24). Fuels should be reduced and fuel breaks on Wells Mountain, along Summit Creek and on Hayfork Summit should be constructed and/or maintained in cooperation with the major forest landowner (25). Private landowners should maintain defensible space around their residences and structures (32)

Table 11: South Fork Project Areas, Values at Risk and Proposed Activities

	<u>Project Area</u>	<u>Values at Risk</u>	<u>Proposed Activities</u>
1	Trinity Pines / Post Mountain	Residences, power lines, key watershed	Maintain Red Mountain Motorway and use existing fire line and fuel break to link into Hwy 36 (1A); Extend a fuel break from Ditch Gulch (of Hwy 36) to Shraeders (30 N 56 or 30 N74 road). Use prescribed fire in the area to reduce fuels (1B), Fuels reduction around homes (1C).
2	Miller Road/ Lemonade Springs	Residences, plantations, LSR, hunting area	Plantation thinning (2)
3	Forest Glen	Residences, power and gas lines, Wild and Scenic River corridor, fisheries, falcon habitat, high recreation value	Fuels reduction around homes and fuels reduction maintenance around campgrounds
4	Randolf and Jones Burn	Plantations, headwaters of Hayfork Creek	Plantation thinning
5	Natural Bridge	Cultural values, drainage into Hayfork Creek	Fuels reduction buffer such as a shaded fuel break
6	Hwy 3 Salt Creek to Peanut	Residences, anadromous fishery, tributary to Hayfork Creek	Fuels reduction around private residences (6A); Installation of dry barrel hydrants (6B); Construction of a shaded fuel break between Carrier Gulch and Hayfork Creek (6C); Controlled burning for broad scale fuels reduction (6D)
7	Wildwood Road Corridor – Hwy 3 to East Fork	Residences, western pond turtle and red legged frog habitat	Thinning, fuels reduction (7A); shaded fuel break construction (7B)
8	Wildwood	Residences, private forest land, LSR	Fuels reduction around private residences (8A), Fuels reduction to treat existing logging slash and blow down (8B); Construction of shaded fuel break at edge of wilderness (8C)
9	East Fork Road	Residences, private forest land, fish	Fuels treatment to buffer the wilderness and

10	Lucky Jeep Trail Fuel Break	habitat, Potato Creek and Hayfork Creek Community of Hayfork; Big Creek – town water supply; Key Watershed and LSR; recreational hunting and fishing area	controlled burning Maintain and extend existing fuel break system; Controlled back burn down to Maple Camp
11	South Fork Mountain Ridge	Residences, private land, LSR old growth, endangered species, cultural values, recreation	Slash removal and fuels reduction in existing plantations and blow down patches (11A); Shaded fuel break or defensible fuel profile zone (DFPZ) maintenance (11B)
12	Rock Fire/ Hermit Fire	Recreation, wilderness	Fuels reduction, brush removal, prescribed fire
13	Rowdy Bear Subdivision/Philpot Creek	Residences, plantations	Plantation thinning (13A); fuels reduction around homes (13B); Controlled burn / backfiring into old Tule fire area.
14	Indian Valley/Buck Gulch/Cow Gulch	Dispersed private residences and property; historic guard station; prime hunting camps and recreation area; spotted Owl Habitat	Fuels reduction (14A); plantation thinning (14B); prescribed burning (14C)
15	Plummer Peak	Lookout; tele-communications repeater	Fuels reduction treatments in plantations and natural stands (15A); shaded fuel break construction (15B)
16	Southern Wildwood Area Plantations/Rat Trap Gap/ Prospect Creek/East Fork of the South Fork Trinity River	Plantations; old growth, falcon habitat, anadromous fisheries, recreation	Fuels reduction, plantation thinning and maintenance with prescribed fire
17	South Fork Mountain Roadless Areas (17) Chinquapin Roadless Area	Roadless areas prime wildlife habitat and ecological value Roadless areas prime wildlife habitat and ecological value	Thin surrounding plantations and reduce fuel ladders to avoid fire entering the roadless areas Thin surrounding plantations and reduce fuel ladders to avoid fire entering the roadless areas
18	East Fork Roadless Area	Roadless areas prime wildlife habitat and ecological value	Thin surrounding plantations and reduce fuel ladders to avoid fire entering the roadless areas
19	Underwood Mountain Road/ Eltapom Roadless	Roadless areas prime wildlife habitat and ecological value	Thin surrounding plantations and reduce fuel ladders to avoid fire entering the roadless areas

Area			
20	Pattison Peak Roadless Area	Roadless areas prime wildlife habitat and ecological value	Thin surrounding plantations and reduce fuel ladders to avoid fire entering the roadless areas
22	Hayfork Community Defensible Zone	Community of Hayfork, surrounding national forest	Install water tanks (22B,C,D,E), Farmer Ridge fuel break (22A); Lucky Jeep Trail/Thompson Peak fuel break (10), Fuels reduction around homes (22D)
25	Summit Creek / Wiegert Rd	Residences, working ranch, private forest land	Improve spring for emergency water supply (23A); reduce fuels, construct and maintain Wells Mountain/Summit Creek fuel breaks (23B); Fuels reduction around homes (23C)
25	Wells Mountain /Summit Creek	Private forest land	
26	Barker Valley/ Duncan Hill	Residences, ranching, deer habitat	Fuels reduction around homes (24A), prescribed burning (24B)
	King Salt / Kingsbury	Dispersed residences, mining	Fuel break construction and maintenance
22C.	McAlexander Road Subdivision	Residences, Tule Creek, deer habitat, ranch land	Fuels reduction around homes (26A), fuels and slash treatment followed by prescribed burn (26B), improve access with a road connecting 3N08 to county road (26C)
22D	Brady Road/ Sunshine Flat	Residences, Ewing Reservoir water supply, deer habitat, recreation	Fuels reduction around homes, fuels reduction around reservoir, and long term thinning and construction of shaded fuel break
NA	Morgan Hill Road/Kingsbury	Residences, recreation	Fuels reduction around homes
31	Tule Creek / Landacre Subdivision	Residences, Tule Creek, access to Indian Valley	Fuels reduction around homes; fuels reduction and slash removal in forested area
NA	Philpot Creek	Recreation, interpretive trail	Brush removal and wildlife burn, interpretive trail enhancement

The Barker Valley / Duncan Hill area (26) includes numerous residences. The area is a relatively flat mix of meadow, oak woodland, brush and forest with high fuel hazard and fire risk. Cattle are grazed in the area. Ecological values are moderate including habitat for deer. No particular recreation value is noted. Residents are organized for fire protection and have identified the location for a water tank (26). The recommendation here is for maintenance of defensible space around homes and landscape fuels reduction through prescribed burning. The area is largely private land and if landowners are interested, the work could be completed at low cost.

The KingSalt (Kingsbury) area includes dispersed homes and several active mines. Fuel hazards in the area are high, with large brush fields. Fire risk is high due to frequent lightning strikes. Ecological values are moderate and recreation values are low. The area lies just to the South of Hayfork and fires could spread from here into the community. Much of the area is national forest and is covered under a recently completed watershed analysis. The landscape is comparatively workable, not too steep and well roaded. It is recommended that a fuel break be constructed and maintained here to reduce the threat of fire for Hayfork.

The McAlexander Road Subdivision (22C) is one of several neighborhood subdivisions around Hayfork. The subdivision is surrounded by forest and abuts oak woodland managed for grazing. Tule Creek runs through the area and this portion of the valley is home to the Tule Creek deer herd. The area is frequently logged and slash has not been cleaned up. The ground is relatively flat and largely privately owned so that fuels treatment would be relatively inexpensive. A neighborhood fuels reduction program is recommended to combine defensible space maintenance around homes and fuel reduction and slash removal with prescribed burning across the landscape. Improved access through road construction to connect 3N08 to the county road is important.

The Brady Ranch Road / Sunshine Flat area (22D) includes numerous residences and the Ewing Reservoir and Hayfork water supply. The area is largely oak woodland with high fire hazard from flashy fuels and brush. The reservoir is a very popular recreation area which increases the risk of fire starts. Due to the relatively flat or rolling terrain, treatments are not expected to be expensive. Recommended activities include fuels reduction around private homes; fuels reduction around the reservoir and in the long term, thinning and creation of a shaded fuel break on the forest boundary behind Sherman's Ranch and across to Big Creek.

The Morgan Hill Road/Kingsbury neighborhood at the southern end of Hayfork has a high population density with homes located in oak woodland and forest edge with a mix of flashy fuels, brush and dense second growth. Fire hazard and risk are high. A horseback-riding trail and bicycle path run through the area. The drainages feed Hayfork Creek. Readiness for neighborhood fuels reduction efforts could be high but the residents are not organized. Maintenance of defensible space around homes is recommended.

The Tule Creek Rd / Landacre subdivision (31) includes a number of homes situated in proximity to Tule Creek, a perennial fish bearing stream. The area is home to the Tule Creek deer herd and is the gateway to the Butter Creek watershed and Indian Valley recreation opportunities. Fuel hazard is high with a mix of oak woodland flashy fuels and brush, and second growth forest with some slash remaining from past logging. Maintenance of defensible space around private residences is highly recommended.

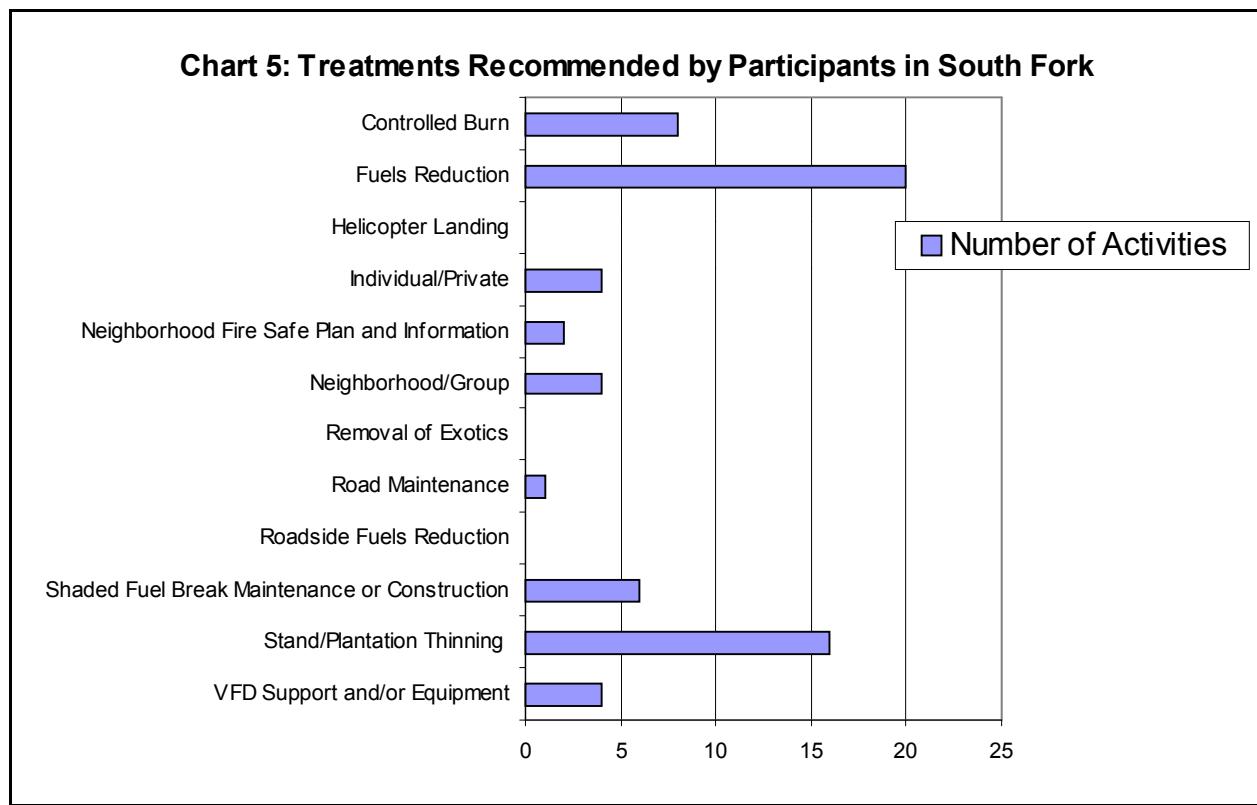
Philpot Creek lies in an area burned in the 1987 fires. There was minimal treatment at the lower ends of the burn and the vegetation on these steep slopes is brushy. While the fuels are moderate, the heavily used Philpot campground contributes to a high risk of fire. The area is

used by the community and includes an interpretive trail used by local schools. The recommended projects for this area are fuels reduction and mechanical brush removal to be followed by a burn to enhance wildlife habitat. After the treatment additional interpretive signs focusing on fire and fire management could be added.

Once participants had identified values at risk and possible projects, they ranked the projects according to several pre-determined evaluation categories. The resulting matrix of ranked projects is presented below (Table 12).

Summary from the South Fork Meeting

The top ranked projects for the South Fork area were fuels reduction and thinning projects around residences and the Ewing Reservoir on Brady Road; and fuels reduction, thinning and shaded fuel break construction on South Fork Mountain (Table 12). In general, participants recommended miscellaneous fuels reduction projects and stand or plantation thinning as the primary treatments (Chart 5).



Additional Issues Raised

Participants raised several issues that are broadly relevant to the area as a whole. It was noted that the South Fork Drainage is critically important habitat for wildlife. One issue raised involved learning how to manage old growth forest. A participant noted that there are some demonstration models of good management on South Fork Mountain. He suggested that old growth areas can be protected by thinning from below and by carrying out fuels treatments in the surrounding area to avoid fire coming into an old growth forest from outside.

Participants noted the importance of taking a landscape scale view of fire hazard. They pointed out that the area South of Hwy 36 has numerous plantations and there are Douglas fir plantations

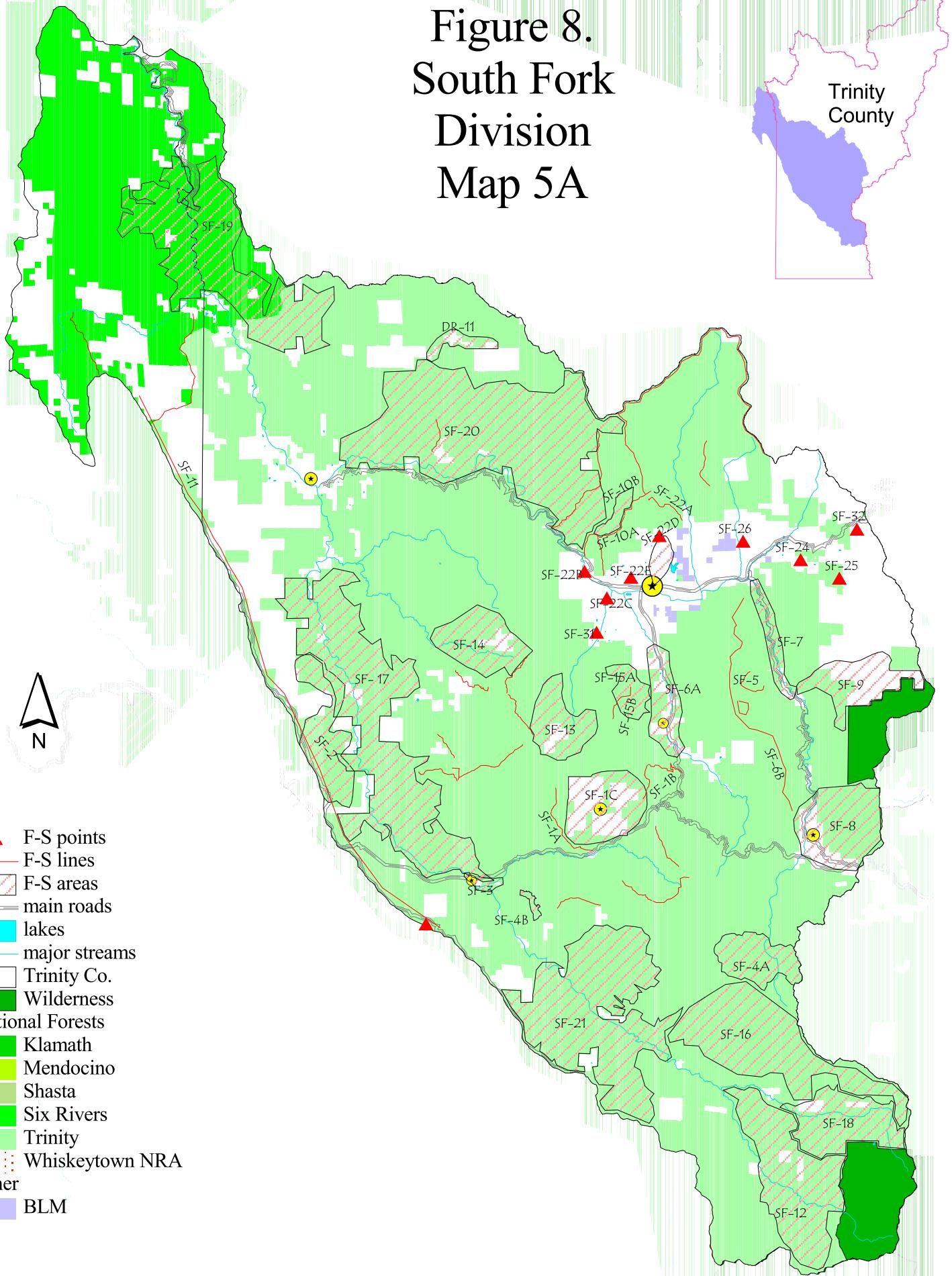
on South Fork Mountain that have not been treated and are now becoming a landscape scale fire hazard. It is important to maintain existing fuel breaks. Further we should focus on past burns and consider fuels treatment and maintenance in those areas.

3.6 County Wide Issues and Recommendations

The following recommendations made in community meetings are relevant to the fire management process throughout the county:

6. Work to integrate fire management planning explicitly into the National Forest Management Act mandated planning process on the national forests and across jurisdictional boundaries to allow for landscape scale prioritization and implementation of pre-fire treatments.
Immediate areas for coordination include:
 - Linking the Six Rivers and Shasta Trinity National Forests' Road Management Plans to ensure that roads critical for access in case of fire are being maintained. Further, encourage cooperation among all jurisdictions (CalTrans, county, USFS, etc.) along any and all roadsides to reduce fuels;
 - Coordinating Six Rivers National Forest and Shasta Trinity National Forest Fire Management and Trinity Alps Wilderness Management Plans.
7. Identify and publicize for each community safety zones in case of catastrophic fire.
8. Review the economic value of plantations (*e.g.*, through cost-benefit analysis). Participants noted that considerable expense has already gone into planting the trees and whether one wishes to pursue this type of silviculture in future or not, the existing plantations are both important resources and, if unintended, fire hazards. Too often scheduled maintenance thinnings are neglected. Consider proactive thinning and fuels reduction of plantations during their period of greatest vulnerability to fire (around year 7).
9. Develop methods for managing vegetation occurring next to or around old growth forest to better protect it from crown fires. It was suggested that there are examples of this type of management working well on South Fork Mountain.
10. Check with USFS-PSW about location of progeny test sites and other long term research areas and map locations. These resources should be more widely recognized and valued.

Figure 8. South Fork Division Map 5A



Data: USFS/PSW; TC RCD; TC GIS; ESRI
Map: Trinity Community GIS

TABLE 12: MATRIX OF PROPOSED LANDSCAPE TREATMENT PROJECTS AND EVALUATION CATEGORIES

		Fuel Comty	Fire Haz	Ecol	Econ	Rec	Rdy	Cost	Sum	Land Al Ama/Marix/ LSR/W&S
1.Post Mtn/Trinity Pines	X	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	18pvt
2.Miller Rd./Lemonade Spr.		1	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	18LSR LSR/W&S
3.Forest Glen	X	2	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	16R.
5.Randolf/Jones Burn		1	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	21AMA Admin
6.Natural Bridge		2	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	13With/AMA
7.Hwy 3/Salt Cr/Peanut	X	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	19AMA/Pvt
8.Wildwd Cor/Hwy3/East Frk		2	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	20AMA/Pvt LSR/Wild/P
9.Wildwd Area Pub/Pvt/Midus	X	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	20vt AMA/Pvt/W
10.East Fork Rd.	X	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	20ild
11.Lky Jeep Tr./LveLtr/Thmp		3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	LSR/Matrix 21/Pvt
12.SF Mtn. Ridge Break		3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	22LSR/Pvt
13.Horse Rdg/Bear Grass		Included with #12							0	
14.Chanclla Plntns/Wldrns		Included with #10							0	LSR/Mat/
15.Rock Fire/Hermit		1	3	3	3	1		21	2	16Wild/WA
16.Rowdy Bear Subd										AMA/Mat/
31N31	X	2	3	3	1	2		11	2	15Pvt
17.Indian Valley	X	2	3	2	3	2		32	3	20Matrix
18.Plummer Peak	X	3	2	2	1	3		11	1	14AMA

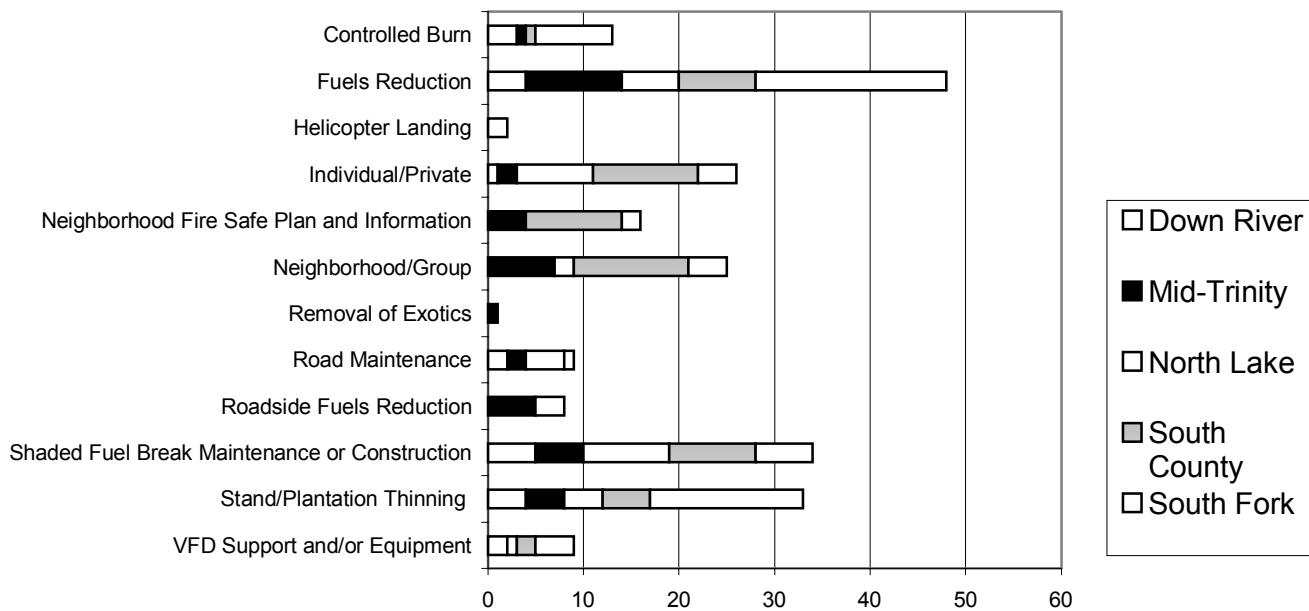
19.So.Wildwd Area								
Plantns	1	3	3	3	3	32	2	20Matrix LSR/KeyW
20.SF Roadless Area	3	2	2	3	3	32	2	20SHD LSR/KeyW
21.Cinquapin Roadless	3	2	2	3	3	32	2	20SHD
22.East FK Roadless	3	1	2	3	3	32	2	19Wilderness
23.Underwd Mtn./Etta Pom	2	1	2	3	2	11	1	13AMA Admin
24.Pattison Pk Roadless	2	1	2	3	2	22	1	15With 0
25.Hayfork Comm.	X							
26.Hayfork Water Tanks	X	\$1,000						0
27.Farmer Ridge	X	3	3	2	3	3	2	20AMA/Pvt
29.Summit Cr./Weigert spr	X	3	3	3	2	3	1	20Pvt
30.Wells Mtn./Summit Cr.	X	1	3	3	2	3	2	18Pvt/AMA
31.Barker Valley/Duncn Hill	X	3	3	3	2	3	1	3
32.King Salt/Kingsbury		3	3	3	2	3	1	3
33.McAlexander Dev	X	3	3	3	2	3	1	3
34.Brady Rd.	X	3	3	3	3	3	3	23Private
35.Morgan Hill Rd.	X	3	3	3	2	3	1	2
36.Tule Creek Rd. Sec#33		3	3	3	3	3	2	21Pvt/AMA
37.Philpot Cr.	X	2	2	3	2	2	3	17AMA

X Denotes Public Safety Issue

4. Conclusions and Next Steps

The most frequently recommended methods of pre-fire treatment identified through this process were general fuels reduction efforts, followed by shaded fuel break construction and maintenance, and stand and plantation thinning. The South County participants placed particular emphasis here. Recommendations for individual landowners to treat their own fuels and for neighborhood groups to work together to reduce fire hazard and emergency response problems were also stressed.

Chart 6: Treatments Recommended by Participants by Division



Each of the meetings resulted in a prioritized list of project areas representing key values at risk from fire in that portion of the county. It is a long list that will require further discussion to narrow down the priority projects for implementation.

One issue to be addressed is the comparability of fire risk and fuel hazard between different parts of the county. Are the priorities and concerns laid out in one area as urgent as in another? The project team is working on a GIS based approach to lend objective criteria to this decision by applying fire risk of spread models based on vegetation type and slope position to differentiate the relative risk from one area to the next (Sapsis, 2000). This is one of the immediate next steps the team is addressing.

In the mean time, an alternative approach is to list the top priority project areas for each part of the county. The top five prioritized project from each area (including in some cases additional projects with the same matrix rating score) are listed in Table 13.

Table 13: Top Prioritized Projects

<u>Top Project Areas for Treatment By Division</u>	<u>Values at Risk</u>
	Downriver
Henessy Road (20)	Dispersed homes, peregrine falcons
Cedar Flat South (17)	Homes near creek, businesses, and Hwy 299 corridor
Green Mountain/Wilderness (24)	Old-growth forest stands and Late Succession Reserve
Hawkins Bar (21)	Community, housing development, and Hwy 299 corridor
Trinity Village (22)	Community, housing development
	Mid-Trinity
Oregon Mountain North to Musser (19)	Many homes
East Branch Community (13)	Forest areas create fire risk to Weaverville, Weaverville water supply, many homes, wildlife and plantations
Musser Hill- East Weaver Creek (11)	Communities in area around Hwy, Watershed protection because of high cost of restoration, highly erodible, Buckhorn Reservoir
Hwy 299 - Grass Valley Creek (2)	Forest areas and many homes
Timber Ridge BLM (17)	
	North Lake
Coffee Creek Community (3)	Concentrated homes, school, businesses and recreation
Trinity Center (10)	Concentrated community center and businesses, recreation
Coffee Creek Road (4)	Three resorts, one campground, Coffee Creek/Ranch, dispersed homes, recreation
Covington Mill (13)	Homes, development, recreation
Long Canyon (15)	Residential community
Trinity Alps Resort (12)	Trinity Alps Resort, future homes

South County	
G. Stewart Ranch	Ranch, Late Succession Reserve, wildlife, timberland, hydro generation, recreation
East Side of Ruth Lake	Many homes, wildlife, Ruth Lake water supply, recreation
Ruth Lake Rd. corridor to Wild/Mad	Many homes, campgrounds, wildlife, Late Succession Reserve, recreation
Burgess/Zenia Ranchland	Homesteads, anadromous fish, working ranches
Lower Van Duzen Rd. corridor	Homes, wild and scenic river, high school
Stewart Game Management Unit/ USF&WS	Working ranch, power lines, wildlife, recreation
South Fork	
Brady Road (22D)	Homes. Ewing Reservoir
South Fork Mountain Ridge (11)	Cultural values, private forest land, recreation, habitat, threatened and endangered species
Lucky Jeep Trail / Loveletter Springs / Thompson Peak (10)	Hayfork community, Hayfork water supply, Key Watershed and Late Succession Reserve, recreation
Randolf and Jones Burns (4)	Plantations, headwaters of Hayfork Creek
Tule Creek Road (31)	Residences, anadromous fish bearing stream

A review of some of the top ranked projects indicates the importance to participants of protecting existing communities and residential areas. They propose a mix of approaches to pre-fire treatment.

Mapping the proposed activities is the first step in the direction of linking projects across the landscape and creating landscape scaled defensible zones combining shaded fuel breaks, brush and slash removal and fuels reduction around private homes. The projects around Hayfork in the South Fork Division and Long Canyon in the North Lake Division provide examples of the results that can be achieved with coordination among private landowners, federal, state and county agencies (Figure 9 Long Canyon Fuel Break Plan)

Utility of the GIS, Values at Risk Identification and Recommendations

The results of this effort to capture recommendations from Trinity County communities and professional fire managers can be used by the FSC to provide the basis for a fire management plan for the Trinity County landscape. This draft report will be circulated throughout the county for comments that will be incorporated in the final report. The Fire Safe Council will present this report to the Natural Resources Advisory Council and the Trinity County Board of Supervisors.

The Trinity County Board of Supervisors may find this report valuable as it seeks to ensure that the voice of the county is heard in public land managers' decisions about fire management. Further it is hoped that the USFS and BLM will find this report useful as they gather community input to their fire planning process. The community recommendations may assist the Trinity County Planning Department in updating the County's General Plan Safety Element. The Fire Safe Council including the TCRCD and the WRTC will continue with its fire management coordination efforts using the results to systematically promote implementation of the projects recommended by the community participants. Further, it will encourage public land management agencies to carry out the necessary pre-work such as National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) Environmental Assessments required before many recommended activities can be carried out. Trinity County VFDs and the FSC may also find the information helpful in the next phases of county level coordination of emergency response such as sharing equipment to implement projects.



Photo 7: Long Canyon Shaded Fuel Break (TCRCD)

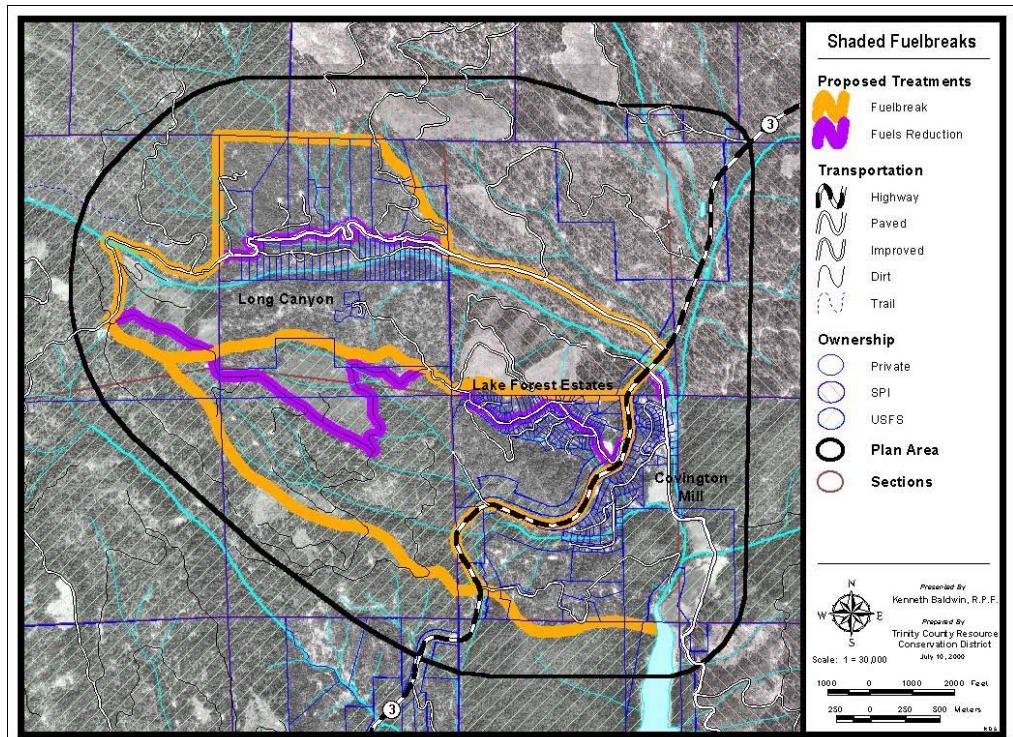


Figure 9: Long Canyon Shaded Fuel Break Proposal (Baldwin, 2000)

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Appendix 1

Appendix 1

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

for participants in the

Trinity County Fire Safe Council

Purpose

This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) establishes a proactive coordinated approach to address the risk of catastrophic fires in Trinity County by forming a Fire Safe Council to identify high risk areas and undertake strategic planning to reduce those risks on both private and public lands using a locally led planning process.

The MOU will help facilitate coordinated action with local, state, and federal agencies, watershed-based groups, industry and commercial associations, neighborhood associations, private landowners, and other concerned parties in programs that contribute to healthy ecosystem functions in Trinity County and its watersheds by reducing the risk of catastrophic fire.

Background

Over the past century, forest use, management, and aggressive fire suppression have significantly increased the volume and continuity of live and dead wood fuels near the forest floor. These fuels provide a “ladder” that connects surface fuels with the forest canopy. Consequently, risks of larger, more intense, catastrophic fires have increased.

Residential and recreational development in forest lands have increased the risk of fire, as well as the economic value of assets at risk from wildfire.

In areas of adjoining private and public land ownerships, coordinating management is desirable and important for better assuring that ecosystem health can be maintained and restored.

Water supply and water quality require healthy watershed processes in the upper portions of tributary watersheds. Catastrophic fire is detrimental to watershed function and water quality. By killing vegetation, burning the organic matter in litter and soil, and forming impervious soil layers, severe fires accelerate runoff from the watershed. More water is discharged over a shorter period of time, peak flows are greater (contributing to increased flood hazards), and summer and fall streamflows are lower than those in less disturbed watersheds. Bare soils and increased runoff result in higher levels of sedimentation and landslides become more prevalent.

Land management and resource activity in the upper portions of tributary watersheds have substantially modified watershed processes by making it more susceptible to catastrophic fire. This has affected the reliability of high-quality water inflows to the Trinity River and its tributaries. Catastrophic fires also increase risks of fine sediment runoff.

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and the US Forest Service are already engaged in steering the process of planning for fire safety, and other signatories are pursuing a variety of activities aimed at reducing risk of wildfire. The Trinity County Fire Safe Council will aid in coordination and long-term planning at the local level.

Goal

The shared goal of this MOU is to reduce the risk of catastrophic fire in Trinity County by establishing priorities for reducing risk of catastrophic fire on a landscape-level scale in order to improve forest health, water quality and quantity, and community well-being.

Objectives

Undertake strategic planning to address and prioritize fire hazards in Trinity County utilizing a locally led planning process with all stakeholders based on a landscape-level analysis of risk factors and action priorities.

Focus efforts by aggressively pursuing prevention of catastrophic fire through vegetation management, prescribed burning, land use planning, and forest health programs.

Priority Tasks for Coordinated Action

- 1) Improve coordination among local, state, and federal resources for long term planning, fire prevention, and emergency response.
 - Facilitate active communication among all parties engaged in planning or other activities to reduce and respond to risks of wildfire in Trinity County.
 - Develop means to identify and fully utilize local knowledge and capabilities in coordinated planning and fire response.
- 2) Coordinate activities with regard to GIS-based mapping of data important to fire management and risk assessment in Trinity County.
 - Mapping will include assets at risk, local fire history and response effectiveness, vegetation type, slope, aspect, roads, streams, fire breaks (planned, implemented, and maintained), prescribed burns, and emergency response initiatives.
 - Identify data gaps, prioritize data needs, and coordinate activities to obtain critical information.
 - Prioritize community projects based on analysis of fire risk hazard.
- 3) Work cooperatively to develop and implement cost-effective means of fuels reduction/thinning, fuel breaks, prescribed burning, and other appropriate projects.
- 4) Convene community meetings to familiarize local community members with ongoing efforts and encourage their active involvement.
 - Follow-up outreach at the local level.

- Educate landowners about the risk of fuels buildup and the need for appropriate treatment.
 - Conduct workshops and distribute newsletters.
- 5) Develop a monitoring program that will involve all interested parties, based on ecosystem principles, and take into account watershed, forest, and community assets and values at risk from wildfire.
- Track progress and evaluate effectiveness of all activities undertaken pursuant to this agreement.

Mutually agreed and understood by all parties

A. Reducing risks of wildfire to forest and watershed ecosystem functions, safety, and community assets through coordinated planning efforts and improved emergency response is a concern of all signatories of this Memorandum of Understanding.

B. This MOU seeks to enhance and expedite the ongoing efforts to address wildfire risks undertaken by each of the signatories.

C. This MOU is neither a fiscal nor a funds obligating document. Any endeavor involving reimbursement or contribution of funds between the parties to this agreement will be handled in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and procedures including those for Government procurement and printing. Such endeavors will be outlined in separate agreements that shall be made in writing by representatives of the parties and shall be independently authorized by appropriate statutory authority. This instrument does not establish authority for noncompetitive award to the cooperator of any contract or other agreement. Any contract or agreement for training or other services must fully comply with all applicable requirements for competition.

D. This MOU may be revised after the mutual consent of all the parties by the issuance of a written amendment. It may be terminated with a thirty (30) day written notice of any of the principals.

E. This MOU does not preclude the Council from engaging in other activities mutually agreed upon. Press releases or media activity which reference this MOU, or the relationship established between the parties of this MOU, shall have prior approval of all parties affected by the press release or media activity.

F. This MOU is executed as of the last date shown below and expires no later than December 31, 2002 at which time it is subject to review, renewal, or expiration.

G. All parties agree to review and assess the effectiveness of the program and MOU annually.

Principal Contacts

The principal contacts for this instrument are:

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Weaverville, CA 96093	/Hayfork CA 96042
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Weaverville, CA 96093
(530) 623-3991

Declaration

This MOU may be executed in counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original, all of which together shall constitute one and the same instrument.

We, the undersigned, commit to assist and cooperate in achieving the stated goal for the Trinity River Watershed Fire Safe Council in accordance with the conditions stipulated above.

Trinity County Board of Supervisors

Name	Representing	Date
------	--------------	------

Chairperson, Trinity County Fire Chiefs Assoc.

Name	Representing	Date
------	--------------	------

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

Name	Representing	Date
------	--------------	------

Forest Supervisor, Shasta-Trinity National Forest, USFS

Name	Representing	Date
------	--------------	------

Forest Supervisor, Six Rivers National Forest, USFS

Name	Representing	Date
------	--------------	------

Area Manager, Bureau of Land Management

Name	Representing	Date
------	--------------	------

Watershed Research and Training Center

Name	Representing	Date
------	--------------	------

Trinity County Resource Conservation District

Name	Representing	Date
------	--------------	------

Natural Resources Conservation Service

Name	Representing	Date
------	--------------	------

Natural Resources Advisory Council

Name	Representing	Date
------	--------------	------

Trinity County Resource Conservation & Development

South Fork Coordinated Resource Management Planning Group (SFCRMP)

Name Representing Date

Name _____ Representing _____ Date _____

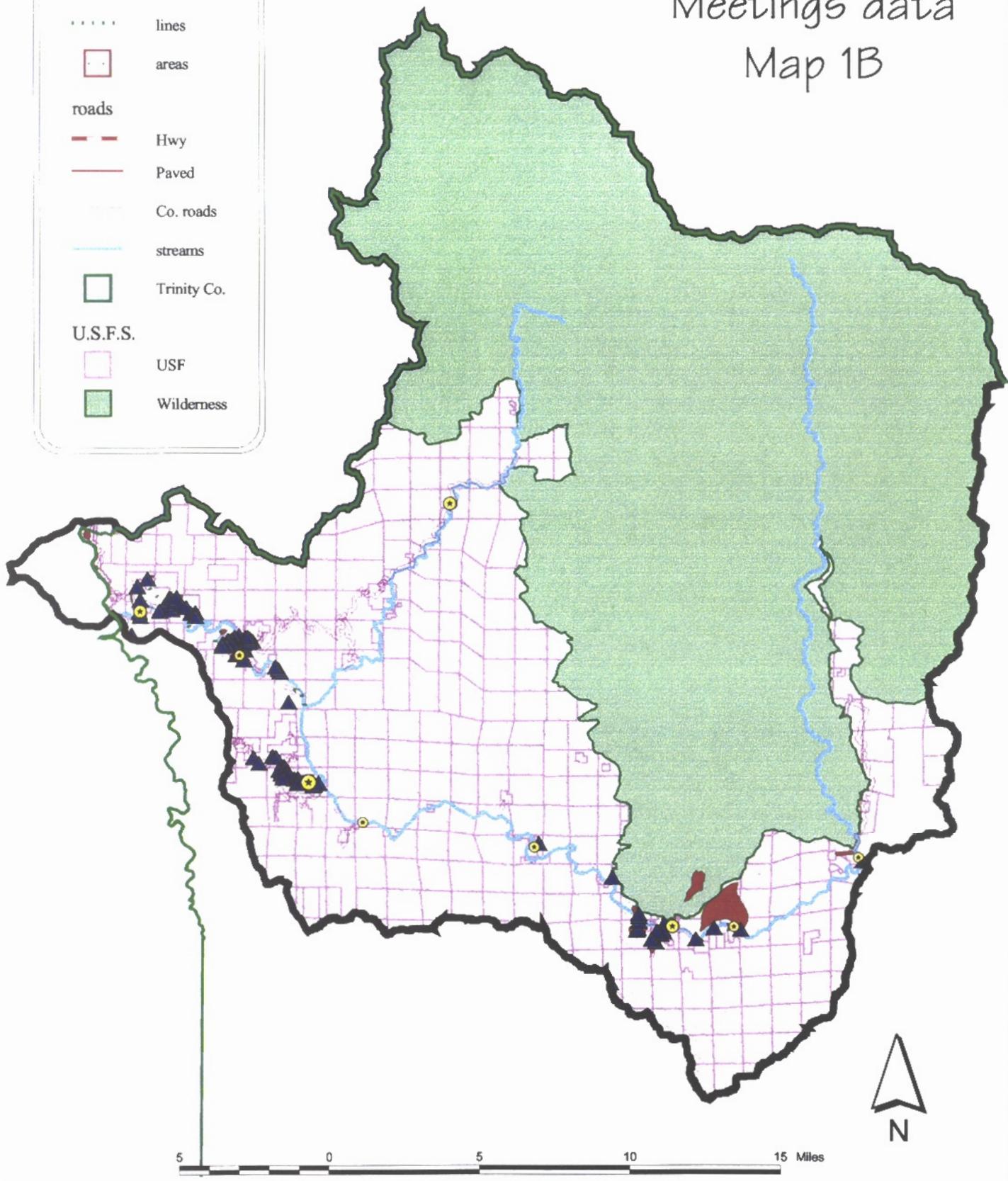
Appendix 2: Mapped Input for Emergency Response

Appendix 2.1 DRAFT

Down River Division
Meetings data
Map 1B

Legend

- ▲ points
- lines
- areas
- roads
 - Hwy
 - Paved
 - Co. roads
 - streams
- Trinity Co.
- U.S.F.S.
 - USF
 - Wilderness



Down River Meeting Data for Map 2.1

CODE	SITEINFO	COMMENT	DIV
B	bridge safety in question	cable car x river	DR
B	bridge safety in question	old foot bridge	DR
B	bridge safety in question		DR
B	bridge safety in question		DR
B	bridge safety in question		DR
F	fire	1977 fire - 1500 ac. wldlf bur	DR
F	fire	1978 fire - 750 ac. wldlf burn	DR
FB	fuel break	USFS-maintained	DR
FB	fuel break	USFS-maintained	DR
FH	fire hall	Hawkin's Bar	DR
FRB	fuels reduction, ?	loc. app.	DR
FRD	defensible space		DR
FRN	fuels reduction needed	brush	DR
FRN	fuels reduction needed		DR
FRN	fuels reduction needed	brush	DR
FRN	fuels reduction needed		DR
FRN	fuels reduction needed	manzanita brush	DR
FRN	fuels reduction needed		DR
FRN	fuels reduction needed	Streamwood subdiv.	DR
GT	gate		DR
GT	gate	locked prvt gate	DR
GT	gate	prvt gate	DR
GT	gate	prvt gate	DR
GT	gate	prvt gate	DR
GT	gate	prvt gate	DR
GT	gate	prvt gate	DR
GT	gate	Spi land	DR
GT	gate	Spi land	DR
GT	gate	USFS	DR
GT	gate	prvt.	DR
GT	gate	prvt.	DR
HM	hazardous materials	gasoline station	DR
HM	hazardous materials	gasoline	DR
HM	hazardous materials		DR
LZ	landing zone		DR
LZ	landing zone	store parking lot	DR
LZ	landing zone	Trinity Village	DR
LZ	landing zone		DR
LZ	landing zone		DR
LZ	landing zone	field/old airport	DR
LZ	landing zone		DR
LZ	landing zone		DR
LZ	landing zone		DR
LZ	landing zone	USFS south Todd Ranc	DR
LZ	landing zone		DR
LZ	landing zone		DR
LZ	landing zone	X RIVER - NO BRIDGE!	DR
LZ	landing zone	old landing	DR

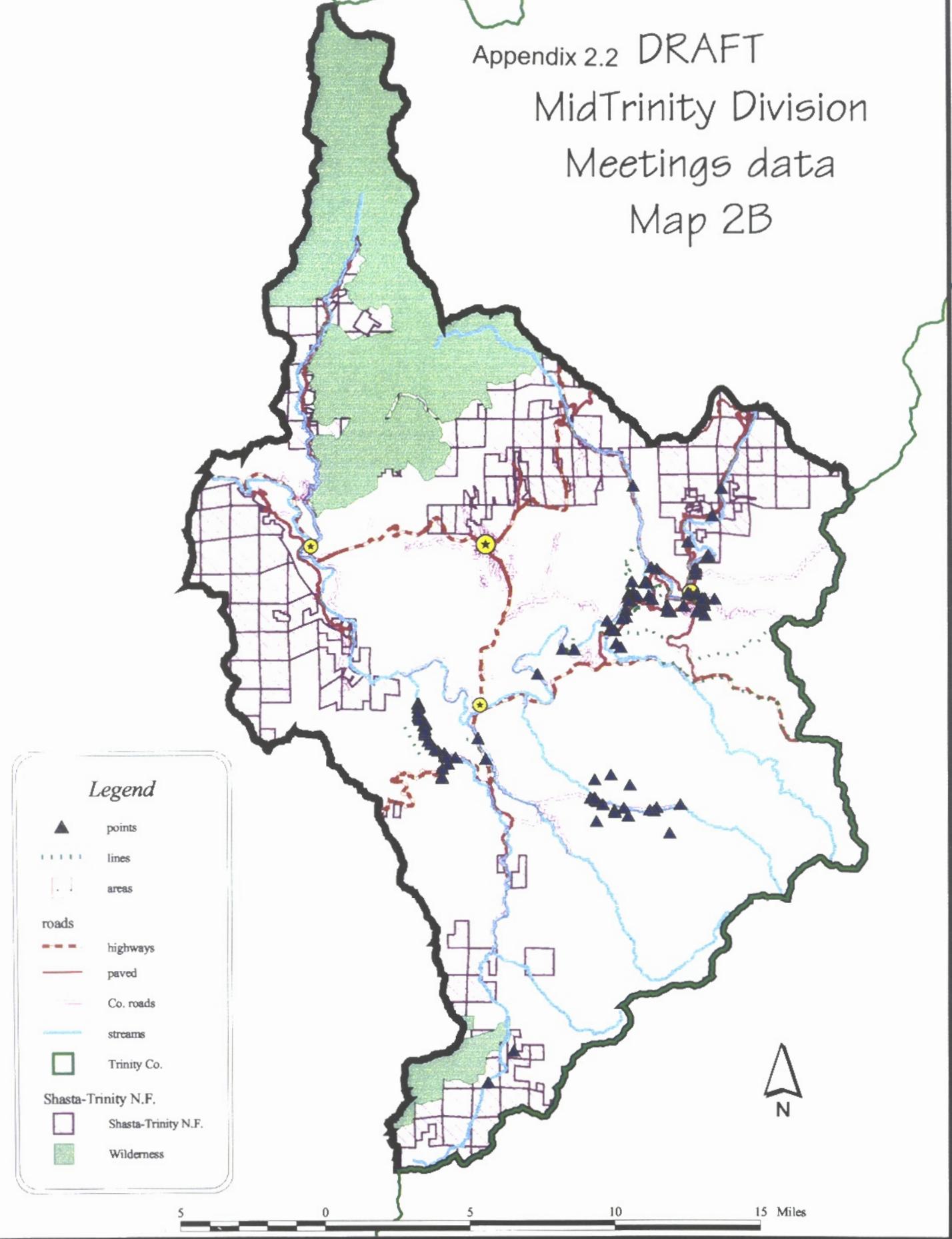
Down River Meeting Data for Map 2.1

CODE	SITEINFO	COMMENT	DIV
LZ	landing zone		DR
LZ	landing zone		DR
LZ	landing zone	old ranch	DR
LZ	landing zone		DR
LZ	landing zone		DR
LZ	landing zone	road intrsctn	DR
LZ	landing zone	& base	DR
RDN	road, new	TRAIL NOT ROAD	DR
RDN	road, new	private road	DR
RDN	road, new		DR
RDN	road, new		DR
RDN	road, new		DR
RDN	road, new	prvt road	DR
RDN	road, new		DR
RDN	road, new		DR
RC	road closed	no road or bridge	DR
RDN	road, new	loc. app.	DR
RDN	road, new	prvt, gated, loc. ap	DR
RDN	road, new	loc. app.	DR
RDN	road, new	loc. app.	DR
RDN	road, new	loc. app.	DR
RDN	road, new	loc. app.	DR
RDN	road, new	river access	DR
RDN	road, new		DR
RDN	road, new	loc. app. - prvt	DR
RDN	road, new	loc. app.	DR
RDN	road, new	loc app - prvt /Spi	DR
RDN	road, new	prvt drive	DR
RDN	road, new	old ranch	DR
RDN	road, new	USFS	DR
RDT	?		DR
RHB	road hazard, bridge	BRIDGE GONE!!!	DR
RHB	road hazard, bridge	NO BRIDGE	DR
RHS	road hazard, safety		DR
RHS	road hazard, safety		DR
S	structure	house X river	DR
S	structure	structure	DR
WS	water source		DR
WS	water source		DR
WS	water source		DR
WS	water source	river	DR
WS	water source	stream	DR
WS	water source		DR
WS	water source		DR
WS	water source		DR
WS	water source		DR
WS	water source		DR
WS	water source	needs improvement	DR
WS	water source	needs improvement	DR
WS	water source		DR
WS	water source		DR
WSFH	water source, fire hydrant	2 1/2" hyd/stndpp	DR
WSFH	water source, fire hydrant	2 1/2" hyd/stndpp	DR

Down River Meeting Data for Map 2.1

CODE	SITEINFO	COMMENT	DIV
WSFH	water source, fire hydrant	2 1/2" hyd/stndpp	DR
WSFH	water source, fire hydrant	2 1/2" hyd/stndpp	DR
WSFH	water source, fire hydrant	2 1/2" hyd/stndpp	DR
WSFH	water source, fire hydrant	2 1/2" hyd/stndpp	DR
WSFH	water source, fire hydrant	2 1/2" hyd/stndpp	DR
WSFH	water source, fire hydrant	2 1/2" hyd/stndpp	DR
WSFH	water source, fire hydrant	2 1/2" hyd/stndpp	DR
WSFH	water source, fire hydrant	2 1/2" hyd/stndpp	DR
WSFH	water source, fire hydrant	2 1/2" hyd/stndpp	DR
WSFH	water source, fire hydrant	2 1/2" hyd/stndpp	DR
WSFH	water source, fire hydrant	2 1/2" hyd/stndpp	DR
WSFH	water source, fire hydrant	2 1/2" hyd/stndpp	DR
WSFH	water source, fire hydrant	2 1/2" hyd/stndpp	DR
WSPND	water source, pond		DR
WSPND	water source, pond	reservoir	DR
WSPND	water source, pond		DR
WSSP	water source, stand pipe	standpipe	DR
WSSP	water source, stand pipe	1 1/2" standpipe	DR
WSSP	water source, stand pipe	1 1/2" standpipe	DR
WSSP	water source, stand pipe	1 1/2" standpipe	DR
WSSP	water source, stand pipe	1 1/2" standpipe	DR
WSSP	water source, stand pipe	1 1/2" standpipe	DR
WSSP	water source, stand pipe	1 1/2" standpipe	DR
WSSP	water source, stand pipe	1 1/2" standpipe	DR
WSSP	water source, stand pipe	1 1/2" standpipe	DR
WSSP	water source, stand pipe	1 1/2" standpipe	DR
WS	water source		DR
WS	water source		DR
WSH	water source, helicopter	helic. water	DR
WSP	water source, private		DR
WST	water source, truck	USFS fire station	DR
WST	water source, truck	USFS compound	DR
WST	water source, truck	stream	DR
WST	water source, truck	river access	DR
WST	water source, truck		DR
WST	water source, truck	stream	DR
WST	water source, truck		DR
WST	water source, truck	stream access	DR
WST	water source, truck		DR
WST	water source, truck		DR
WST	water source, truck		DR
WST	water source, truck		DR
WST	water source, truck	stream Xing	DR
WST	water source, truck	stream Xing	DR
WST	water source, truck	stream Xing	DR
WST	water source, truck	stream Xing	DR
WST-H	water source, truck-helicopter	prvt pond	DR

Appendix 2.2 DRAFT
MidTrinity Division
Meetings data
Map 2B



Mid-Trinity Meeting Data for Map 2.2

CODE	SITEINFO	COMMENT	DIV
B	bridge safety in question	bridge on county road	MidT
B	bridge safety in question		MidT
B	bridge safety in question	private bridge	MidT
B	bridge safety in question	private bridge	MidT
B	bridge safety in question		MidT
BOK	good bridge	bridge	MidT
BOK	good bridge	bridge	MidT
BOK	good bridge	bridge Co. road	MidT
BOK	good bridge	end Co. road bridge	MidT
BOK	good bridge	Co. road bridge	MidT
BOK	good bridge	Co. road bridge	MidT
FB	fuel break	power line	MidT
FB	fuel break		MidT
FB	fuel break	existing or needed	MidT
FB	fuel break	existing or needed	MidT
FB	fuel break	existing or needed	MidT
FB	fuel break	existing or needed	MidT
FRB	fuels reduction, ?		MidT
FRC	fuels reduction, ?		MidT
GT	gate		MidT
GT	gate		MidT
GT	gate	unlocked gate	MidT
GT	gate	open gate	MidT
GT	gate		MidT
GT	gate	BLM	MidT
GT	gate	SPI	MidT
GT	gate	BLM, BOR, RCD	MidT
GT	gate	unlocked gate	MidT
GT	gate	locked gate	MidT
GT	gate	locked gate	MidT
GT	gate	locked gate	MidT
GT	gate	locked gate	MidT
GT	gate	locked gate	MidT
GT	gate	locked gate	MidT
GT	gate	locked gate	MidT
GT	gate	locked gate	MidT
GT	gate	locked gate	MidT
GT	gate	locked gate	MidT
GT	gate	locked gate	MidT
GTS	gate - seasonal		MidT
LZ	landing zone	flat beside stream	MidT
LZ	landing zone		MidT
LZ	landing zone		MidT
LZ	landing zone	parking lot	MidT
LZ	landing zone		MidT
LZ	landing zone		MidT
LZ	landing zone		MidT
LZ	landing zone		MidT

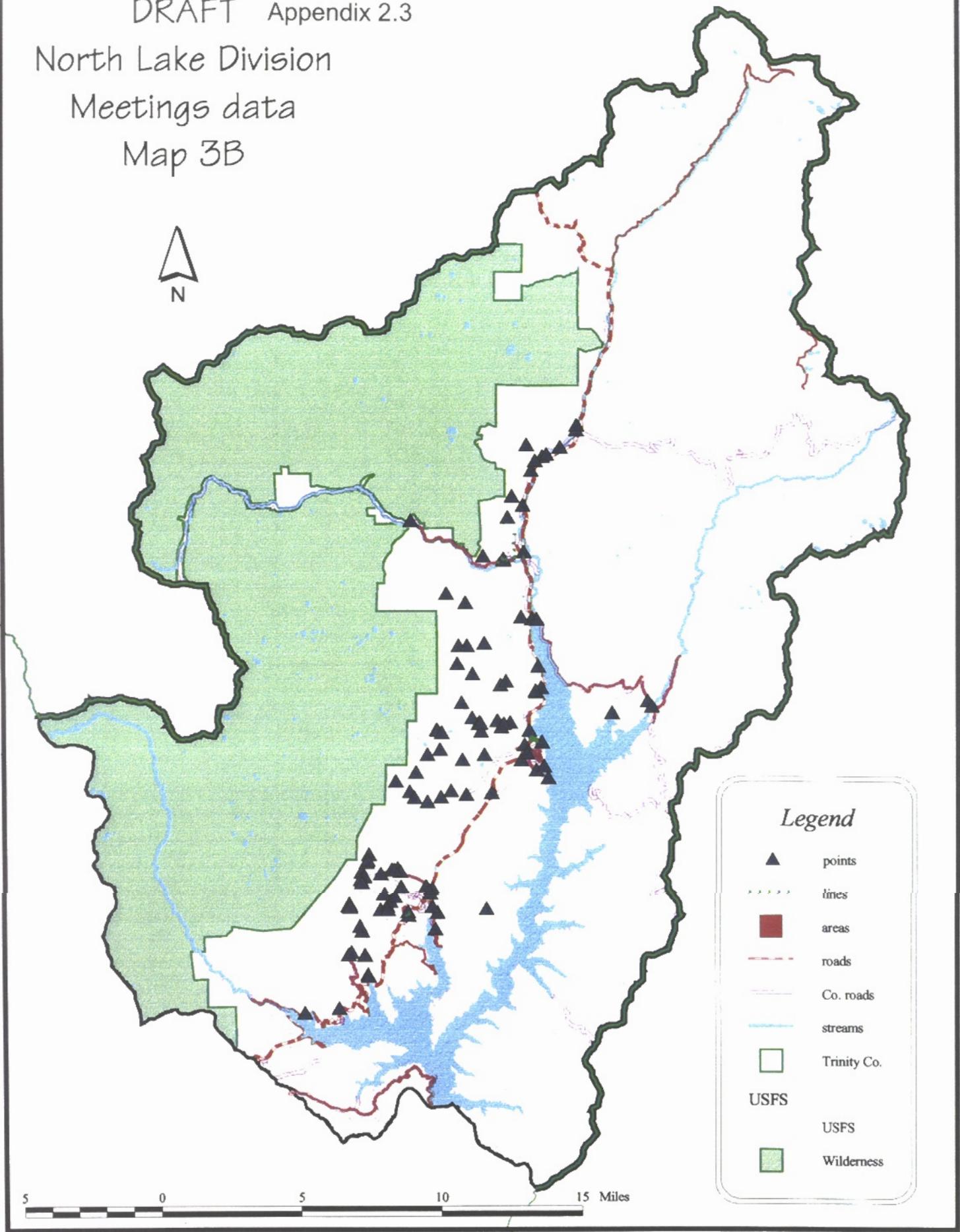
Mid-Trinity Meeting Data for Map 2.2

CODE	SITEINFO	COMMENT	DIV
LZ	landing zone	fish hatchery	MidT
LZ	landing zone	open field/prvt past	MidT
LZ	landing zone	prvt pasture	MidT
LZ	landing zone	prvt pasture	MidT
LZ	landing zone	prvt pasture	MidT
LZ	landing zone		MidT
LZ	landing zone	prvt past, fences	MidT
RD	road		MidT
RDN	road, new	diveway	MidT
RDN	road, new		MidT
RDN	road, new		MidT
RDN	road, new	logg. road	MidT
RDN	road, new	SPI logg. road loc.	MidT
RDN	road, new	tight turn @ bridge	MidT
RDN	road, new	narrow Co. road	MidT
RDN	road, new	overgrown road	MidT
RHB	road hazard, bridge	flat car bridge	MidT
RHB	road hazard, bridge	bridge too narrow	MidT
RHB	road hazard, bridge	OK	MidT
RHB	road hazard, bridge	ford, no bridge	MidT
RHB	road hazard, bridge	two fords	MidT
RHS	road hazard, safety	CLOSED - washout	MidT
S	structure		MidT
S	structure		MidT
S	structure		MidT

Mid-Trinity Meeting Data for Map 2.2

CODE	SITEINFO	COMMENT	DIV
S	structure		MidT
S	structure	cabin	MidT
WS	water source		MidT
WS	water source		MidT
WS	water source		MidT
WS	water source		MidT
WS	water source		MidT
WS	water source		MidT
WS	water source		MidT
WS	water source		MidT
WS	water source		MidT
WS	water source		MidT
WS	water source		MidT
WS	water source	upper hamilton pond	MidT
WS	water source	lower hamilton pond	MidT
WS	water source		MidT
WS	water source		MidT
WS	water source		MidT
WS	water source		MidT
WS	water source		MidT
WS	water source	fish hatchery	MidT
WSH	water source, helicopter	pond	MidT
WSH	water source, helicopter	pond	MidT
WSH	water source, helicopter		MidT
WSH	water source, helicopter		MidT
WSH	water source, helicopter		MidT
WSH	water source, helicopter		MidT
WSH	water source, helicopter	prvt pond	MidT
WSH	water source, helicopter		MidT
WSP	water source, private	privt water source	MidT
WSP	water source, private	domestic	MidT
WST	water source, truck	stream junction	MidT
WST	water source, truck	prvt pond	MidT
WST	water source, truck	road beside stream	MidT
WST	water source, truck	prvt access to strea	MidT
WST	water source, truck	road access to creek	MidT
WST	water source, truck	streamside	MidT
WST	water source, truck	prvt	MidT
WST	water source, truck	road access to strea	MidT

DRAFT Appendix 2.3
North Lake Division
Meetings data
Map 3B



North Lake Meeting Data for Map 2.3

North Lake Meeting Data for Map 2.3

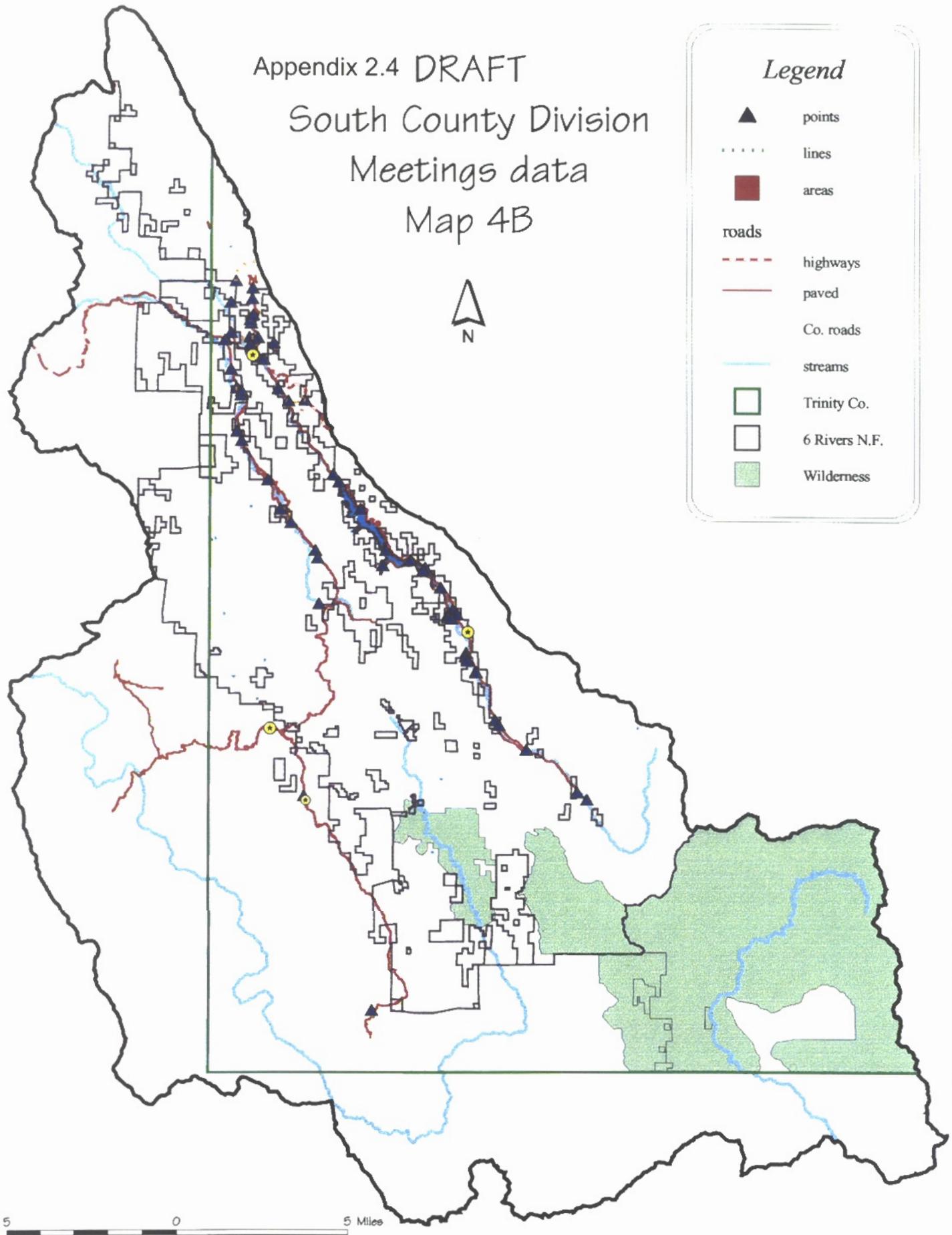
CODE	SITEINFO	COMMENT	DIV
HM	hazardous materials		NLk
LZ	landing zone		NLk
LZ	landing zone		NLk
LZ	landing zone		NLk
LZ	landing zone		NLk
LZ	landing zone		NLk
LZ	landing zone		NLk
LZ	landing zone		NLk
LZ	landing zone		NLk
RCT	road closed, tank trap		NLk
RCT	road closed, tank trap		NLk
RCT	road closed, tank trap		NLk
RCT	road closed, tank trap		NLk
RCT	road closed, tank trap		NLk
RCT	road closed, tank trap		NLk
RCT	road closed, tank trap		NLk
RCT	road closed, tank trap		NLk
RCT	road closed, tank trap		NLk
RCT	road closed, tank trap		NLk
RCT	road closed, tank trap		NLk
RCT	road closed, tank trap		NLk
RCT	road closed, tank trap		NLk
RCT	road closed, tank trap		NLk
RD	road	new road	NLk
RD	road		NLk
RD	road		NLk
RDN	road, new		NLk
RDN	road, new		NLk
RDN	road, new		NLk
RDN	road, new		NLk
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RDN	road, new		NLk
RDN	road, new		NLk
RDN	road, new		NLk
RDN	road, new		NLk
RDN	road, new		NLk
RDN	road, new		NLk
RHB	road hazard, bridge	temporary crossing	NLk
RHB	road hazard, bridge	bridge gone	NLk
RHB	road hazard, bridge	no bridge	NLk
RHS	road hazard, safety		NLk
RHS	road hazard, safety		NLk

North Lake Meeting Data for Map 2.3

Appendix 2.4 DRAFT
South County Division
Meetings data
Map 4B



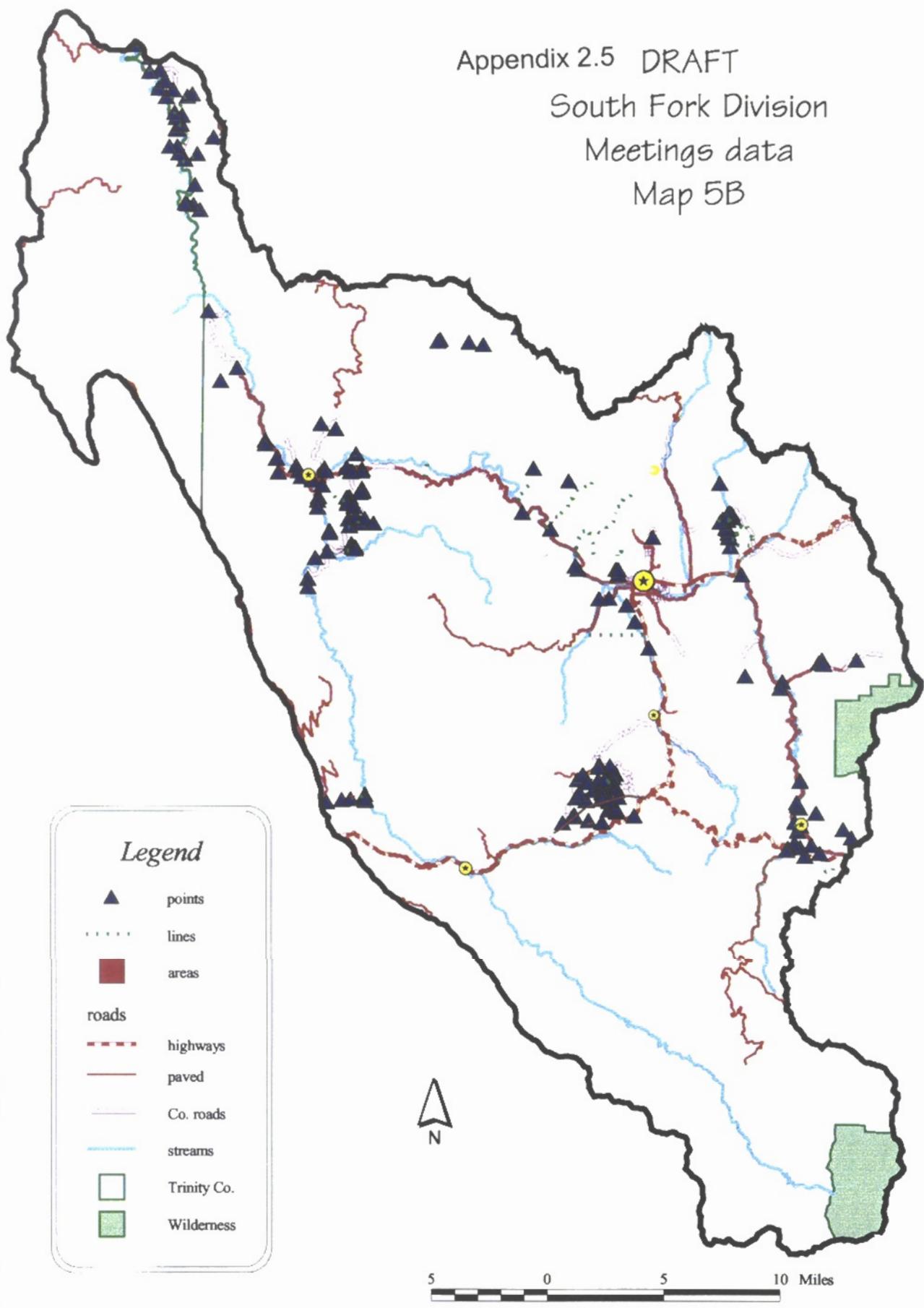
Legend	
▲	points
···	lines
■	areas
roads	
— - -	highways
—	paved
—	Co. roads
—	streams
■	Trinity Co.
□	6 Rivers N.F.
▨	Wilderness



South County Meeting Data for Map 2.4

CODE	SITEINFO	COMMENT	DIV
B	bridge safety in question	dam - weight limited	SCo
B	bridge safety in question	ford - no bridge	SCo
BOK	good bridge		SCo
BOK	good bridge		SCo
LZ	landing zone		SCo
LZ	landing zone	USFS @ Mad Rvr RD	SCo
LZ	landing zone	fields @ Mad Rvr RD	SCo
LZ	landing zone	Ktnpm landing strip	SCo
LZ	landing zone	Lake Mnt landing str	SCo
LZ	landing zone	prvt field	SCo
LZ	landing zone	prvt. field	SCo
LZ	landing zone	prvt. field	SCo
LZA	landing zone, airport	Ruth Co./AA airport	SCo
LZ	landing zone questionable	30 years old	SCo
LZ	landing zone questionable	30 years old	SCo
RDN	road, new	loc. app.	SCo
RDN	road, new	prvt	SCo
RDN	road, new	prvt	SCo
RDN	road, new	loc. app., prvt	SCo
RDN	road, new	loc. app., prvt	SCo
RDN	road, new	loc. app.	SCo
RHB	road hazard, bridge	weak/old/narrow	SCo
RHB	road hazard, bridge	weak/old/narrow	SCo
RHB	road hazard, bridge	weak/old/narrow	SCo
RHB	road hazard, bridge	LOW WATER FORD	SCo
RHB	road hazard, bridge	LOW WATER FORD	SCo
RHB	road hazard, bridge	LOW WATER FORD	SCo
WS	water source	stream	SCo
WS	water source	stream - Little Crk	SCo
WS	water source	stream - Jud Crk	SCo
WS	water source	prvt. pond	SCo
WS	water source	prvt. pond	SCo
WS	water source	prvt. pond	SCo
WSH	water source, helicopter	pond	SCo
WSPND	water source, pond		SCo
WSS	water source, seasonal	stream access	SCo
WST	water source, truck	stream access	SCo
WST	water source, truck	stream access	SCo
WST	water source, truck	stream access	SCo
WST	water source, truck	stream access	SCo
WST	water source, truck	stream access	SCo
WST	water source, truck	stream access	SCo
WST	water source, truck	stream access	SCo
WST	water source, truck	lake access/marina	SCo
WST	water source, truck	lake access/cmpgrnd	SCo
WST	water source, truck	lake accss/HumBayWD	SCo
WST	water source, truck	lake accss/BoySCmpgr	SCo
WST	water source, truck	lake accss/cmpgrnd	SCo
WST	water source, truck	stream/lake access	SCo
WST	water source, truck	stream access	SCo
WST	water source, truck	stream access - culv	SCo

Appendix 2.5 DRAFT
South Fork Division
Meetings data
Map 5B



South Fork Meeting Data for Map 2.5

CODE	SITEINFO	COMMENT	DIV
?	?	Bear Crk trail	SF
B	bridge safety in question		SF
B	bridge safety in question		SF
B	bridge safety in question		SF
B	bridge safety in question		SF
BOK	good bridge	2nd bridge	SF
BOK	good bridge	40 ton lim./Co. rd	SF
BOK	good bridge	40 ton lim.	SF
BOK	good bridge	ford NOT BRIDGE	SF
BOK	good bridge	culvert	SF
BOK	good bridge	culvert	SF
DV	?	brush fuels loc. ap	SF
F	fire	1994 fire	SF
F	fire	1995 fire	SF
F	fire	1984 fire	SF
FB	fuel break	PG&E 60KV mtl twrs	SF
FB	fuel break	1987 maint.	SF
FB	fuel break	loc. app. - Spi FB	SF
FBM	fuel break needs maintenance	trail	SF
FBM	fuel break needs maintenance	32N16	SF
FBM	fuel break needs maintenance	Thompson Pk trail	SF
FBM	fuel break needs maintenance	Stan Stetson trail	SF
FBM	fuel break needs maintenance	Sims Gap trail/4WD	SF
FRD	defensible space	prvt field	SF
FRN	fuels reduction needed	prvt, brush	SF
GT	gate		SF
GT	gate	locked	SF
GT	gate	locked	SF
GT	gate	driveway - usu. open	SF
GT	gate	prvt, locked gate	SF
GT	gate	locked prvt	SF
GT	gate		SF
GT	gate	prvt drive	SF
GT	gate	USFS	SF
GT	gate	subdiv.	SF
GT	gate	USFS	SF
GT	gate	prvt	SF
GT	gate	prvt	SF
GT	gate	prvt	SF
GT	gate	USFS	SF
GT	gate	prvt	SF
GT	gate	prvt	SF
GT	gate	prvt.	SF
GT	gate	loc. app. - var.	SF
GT	gate	loc. app. - var.	SF

South Fork Meeting Data for Map 2.5

CODE	SITEINFO	COMMENT	DIV
GT	gate	loc. app. - var.	SF
GT	gate	prvt. GT	SF
GT	gate	prvt.	SF
GT	gate	prvt.	SF
HM	hazardous materials	junk/dump	SF
HM	hazardous materials	VFD fuel tank	SF
LZ	landing zone	old mill site	SF
LZ	landing zone	airport - also base	SF
LZ	landing zone	prvt pasture, base	SF
LZ	landing zone	wires	SF
LZ	landing zone		SF
LZ	landing zone		SF
LZ	landing zone		SF
LZ	landing zone	past., no wires/tree	SF
LZ	landing zone	prvt, wires X middle	SF
LZ	landing zone	prvt, clear, base	SF
LZ	landing zone	prvt pst, anim, wire	SF
LZ	landing zone	prvt past, fences	SF
LZ	landing zone	& base	SF
LZ	landing zone	wires pwr lines	SF
LZ	landing zone	prvt. pasture	SF
LZ	landing zone	prvt pstr/anim/fence	SF
LZ	landing zone	base camp	SF
LZ	landing zone		SF
LZ	landing zone		SF
LZ	landing zone		SF
LZ	landing zone	USFS hilltop	SF
LZ	landing zone		SF
LZ	landing zone		SF
LZ	landing zone	VFD - power lines!	SF
LZ	landing zone	w/ water	SF
LZ	landing zone	nds accss rd	SF
LZ	landing zone	open field, animals	SF
LZ	landing zone	& base	SF
LZ	landing zone	prvt. field	SF
LZ	landing zone	prvt. field	SF
RC	road closed	ROAD ENDS -> trail	SF
RC	road closed	trail NOT ROAD	SF
RC	road closed	ROAD ENDS -> trail	SF
RC	road closed	road closed/no road	SF
RC	road closed	rutted 4WD USFS rd	SF
RCB	road closed, berm		SF
RCD	road closed, ditch	ditch/eroded	SF
RCD	road closed, ditch	road CLOSED	SF
RCD	road closed, ditch	road CLOSED	SF
RCD	road closed, ditch	ROAD CLOSED!	SF
RCT	road closed, tank trap		SF
RCT	road closed, tank trap	can get around	SF
RCT	road closed, tank trap	road restored	SF
RD	road	prvt drive	SF
RD	road	logg. road	SF
RD	road	4WD loc. uncertain	SF

South Fork Meeting Data for Map 2.5

CODE	SITEINFO	COMMENT	DIV
RD	road	4WD loc. uncertain	SF
RD	road	jeep trail - loc.	SF
RD	road	loc. uncertain	SF
RD	road	prvt drive - 2 resid	SF
RD	road	prvt drive	SF
RDN	road, new	Mountjoy's driveway	SF
RDN	road, new		SF
RDN	road, new	loc. app., prvt.	SF
RDN	road, new	loc. app., to ford	SF
RDN	road, new	loc. app., to FB	SF
RDN	road, new	loc. app.	SF
RDN	road, new	prvt., loc. app.	SF
RDN	road, new	prvt. driveway	SF
RDN	road, new	dry weather ONLY	SF
RHB	road hazard, bridge		SF
RHB	road hazard, bridge	old, ford fences	SF
RHB	road hazard, bridge		SF
RHB	road hazard, bridge	20 ton/ford 1/4 mi d	SF
RHB	road hazard, bridge	Old Lewiston Bridge	SF
RHB	road hazard, bridge	old bridge gone	SF
RHB	road hazard, bridge	NO BRIDGE!	SF
RHB	road hazard, bridge	NONE - lo watr ford	SF
RHB	road hazard, bridge	10 ton limit	SF
RHB	road hazard, bridge	prvt drive bridge	SF
RHB	road hazard, bridge	prvt drive bridge	SF
RHB	road hazard, bridge	NO STREAM Xing!	SF
RHB	road hazard, bridge		SF
RHS	road hazard, safety	trail closed	SF
RHS	road hazard, safety	road eroded out	SF
RHT	road hazard, ?	SEASONAL - NO WINTER	SF
S	structure	residence	SF
S	structure	residence	SF
S	structure	residence	SF
S	structure	large barn	SF
THV	timber harvest		SF
THV	timber harvest		SF
TNG	thinning	1999 thinning	SF
WS	water source		SF
WS	water source		SF
WS	water source		SF
WS	water source	pond	SF
WS	water source	2 tanks & pond, pipe	SF
WS	water source	pond	SF
WS	water source	pond	SF
WS	water source	pond	SF
WS	water source	20,000 gal tank	SF
WS	water source	VFD LOCKED pump	SF
WSH	water source, helicopter		SF
WSH	water source, helicopter	wires	SF
WSH	water source, helicopter	pond	SF
WSH	water source, helicopter	prvt pond	SF
WSH	water source, helicopter	pond	SF

South Fork Meeting Data for Map 2.5

CODE	SITEINFO	COMMENT	DIV
WSP	water source, private		SF
WSP	water source, private		SF
WSP	water source, private	2500 gal tank	SF
WSP	water source, private		SF
WSP	water source, private	1000 gal tank	SF
WSP	water source, private	2500 gal tank	SF
WSP	water source, private	2500 gal tank	SF
WSP	water source, private	1350 gal tank	SF
WSP	water source, private	2500 gal tank	SF
WSP	water source, private	7500 gal tank	SF
WSP	water source, private	8000 gal tank	SF
WSS	water source, seasonal	20,000 gal tank	SF
WSS	water source, seasonal	creek	SF
WST	water source, truck		SF
WST	water source, truck		SF
WST	water source, truck		SF
WST	water source, truck		SF
WST	water source, truck		SF
WST	water source, truck		SF
WST	water source, truck		SF
WST	water source, truck	river access	SF
WST	water source, truck	river access, end rd	SF
WST	water source, truck		SF
WST	water source, truck	pond	SF
WST	water source, truck		SF
WST	water source, truck		SF
WST	water source, truck	river access	SF
WST	water source, truck	prvt pond	SF
WST	water source, truck	river ford	SF
WST	water source, truck		SF
WST	water source, truck	stream access	SF
WST	water source, truck	stream access	SF
WST	water source, truck	access at culvert	SF
WST	water source, truck	culvert hole	SF
WST	water source, truck	creek	SF
WST	water source, truck		SF
WST	water source, truck		SF
WST	water source, truck	5000 gal tank	SF
WST	water source, truck	streams cmpgrnd	SF
WST	water source, truck	stream access	SF
WST	water source, truck	stream access	SF
WST	water source, truck	stream access	SF
WST	water source, truck	5,200 gal tank	SF
WST	water source, truck	stream accss Xing	SF
WST	water source, truck	stream access	SF
WST	water source, truck	low water ford	SF
WST	water source, truck	campground USFS	SF
WST	water source, truck		SF
WST	water source, truck		SF
WST-H	water source, truck-helicopter		SF
WST-H	water source, truck-helicopter		SF
WST-H	water source, truck-helicopter	stream access	SF

Appendix 3: Minutes from Meetings

APPENDIX 3.1

To: All Participants of the April 5 and 6 Trinity County Fire Management Planning Process Plan Coordination Meeting

April 21, 2000

Thank you very much for participating in our April 5 and 6 meeting. We very much appreciate the time you have given to this planning process and feel that we made good progress.

As you will remember, we determined that the May meetings will take place in five parts of the county (North Lake; Down River; Mid Trinity; South Fork; South Trinity) during the weeks of May 8 and May 15. In each case there will be a community meeting on a night before the two day mapping meeting (See the schedule below).

During the two day mapping effort a group of 8-10 knowledgeable people working together in each of the five parts of the county will use GIS and other information sources to jointly discuss and:

- 1) identify fire history and past fire behavior in the area
- 2) identify current conditions in the landscape relative to fire
- 3) identify values potentially at risk from fire

On the basis of the information developed in these three steps the groups will:

- 1) recommend landscape treatments to be undertaken at specific locations (e.g. placement of pre-fire treatments such as shaded fuel breaks; plantation thinnings; helicopter landing pads) to protect the values at risk and begin to develop the capacity to modify fire behavior in the area.
- 2) recommend how to prioritize among suggested treatments.
- 3) capture the recommendations made in the GIS and in document form to ensure that the reasoning behind the recommendations is captured for future reference.

The recommendations will be compiled as a draft plan for fire management at the landscape scale for Trinity County and circulated for comments to all participants, and later to the Trinity County Natural Resources Advisory Council, the Trinity County Board of Supervisors, the Trinity County Planning Department, the State and Federal agencies concerned with fire and land management, private industrial land owners in Trinity County and others.

Members of the WRTC and TCRCD staff are currently working to finalize the logistics for these meetings and compile the additional GIS based data sets we discussed at the April meeting. We will be sending you more information about the upcoming May meetings shortly. In the mean time please feel free to contact any of us with questions or comments:

Noreen Doyas:	(530) 623-6004	ndoyas@tcrcd.net
Phil Towle:	(530) 628-4200	klamgis@cris.com
Yvonne Everett:	(707) 826-4188	ye1@axe.humboldt.edu

Sincerely,

Yvonne Everett

FIRE PLANNING MEETINGS SCHEDULE AND PARTICIPANTS TO DATE

	Down River	Mad River	Hayfork	Weaver	North Lake
Mon, May 8		night mtg			
Tues, May 9*		day 1		night mtg	
Wed, May 10*		day 2	night mtg		
Thurs May 11			day 1	day 1	
Fri, May 12			day 2	day 2	
Mon, May 15		night mtg			night mtg
Tues, May 16		day 1			day 1
Wed, May 17		day 2			day 2

PARTICIPANTS TO DATE (*most* of these people are confirmed and we are inviting additional members from the community in each area - we hope to have 8-10 people in each area for the two day mapping effort):

Down River / Big Flat

Fish Tail Inn night and day meetings
 Steve Decker
 Steve
 Jack
 Ken Baldwin
 Mike Witesman
 Phil Towle (GIS)
 Yvonne Everett (facilitator)
 Noreen Doyas (fac. supp)
 Jonni Honda
 Mike McBath
 Dana Hood

South Trinity / Mad River

Mad River Community Hall night and day
 Alan Setzer
 Dennis Tannehill
 CDF Fortuna Person (?)
 Mike Gladden
 Mary Arey (GIS) (?)
 Lynn Jungwirth (facilitator)
 Phil Towle (GIS)

South Fork / Hayfork

Steve Ryberg (USFS)
 Dave Loeffler (HVFD)
 Roger Jaegel (WRTC)
 Lynn Jungwirth (facilitator)
 Yvonne Everett (fac supp)
 Phil Towle (GIS)
 Bill Britton (CDF)

Mid Trinity / Weaverville

Mike Witesman (CDF)
 Mark Lancaster (Trinity CO)
 Becky May (USFS)
 Jesse Cox (TC Fire Chief)
 Noreen Doyas (facilitator)
 John Thompson
 Kelly Sheen (GIS)
 Jim Ratliff
 Dave Sapsis (CDF)

North Lake / Trinity Center

Carl Skinner
 Pat Frost (facilitator)
 Yvonne Everett (facilitator)
 Kelly Sheen (GIS)
 Kenneth Baldwin

Steve Decker
 Jim Ratliff (?)
 Dick Hamilton (?)
 Bud MacDonald (?)

* Trinity County Board of Supervisors Meeting

APPENDIX 3.2

DOWN RIVER FIRE PLANNING MEETING NOTES

The Fish Tail Inn, Big Flat

Monday and Tuesday, May 8-9, 2000

MAY 8 EVENING MEETING

Participants: Mike McBath, Betty McBath, Jack Rogers, Ken Baldwin, Noreen Doyas, Phil Towle, Heath Bartosh, Yvonne Everett, Evelyn Harrigan and Gay Barrien.

-A participant living on Oregon Mountain expressed concern over a translator line right-of-way blocked by the disposal of slash left by the adjacent private land owner (SPI). This issue falls into the Mid-Trinity area and will be addressed there.

-A participant from Corral Bottom (in South Fork section) was concerned about protecting existing power lines in the area from debris and trees falling on them and starting a fire. Several water sources in the area could be improved.

-Existing Forest Service fuel breaks were identified:

- North of Del Loma on Barnum Ridge a shaded fuel break built in the 1970's treated once.
- Pattison fuel break on Pattison Peak. May not be distinguishable.

-Historical Structures (USFS designates 45 year-old structures as historic) were identified with the understanding that it is important to map their locations and be aware of them so that case by case choices can be made about protecting them. In some cases, e.g. retardants, applied in case of fire, can save structures. It is unlikely that pre-fire treatments, such as fuel breaks for individual structures in the landscape will be economically feasible.

An initial list of structures includes:

- Eagle Ranch
- Salyer Guard Station
- Don McMorrows Place
- Big Bar Ranger Station
- Fountain Ranch
- Jorgstad Cabin (in Wilderness)
- Jurin's Place across from ranger Station
 - Edwards Place
- Upper and Lower Waldorf Ranch
- Price House
- Graveyard at Old Helena
- Morrison Cabin on Morrison Creek (In Wilderness)
- Cabin at Silver Gray mine up Canyon Creek

We will explore gathering additional information in cooperation with the Trinity County Historical Society.

- Protection of utility lines was noted as a priority. Vegetation maintenance of some portions of power lines can serve as fuels reduction. Specific examples are discussed below.

MAY 9

Participants: Mike McBath, Steve Decker, Jack Rogers, Dick Stilaha, Ken Baldwin, Noreen Doyas, Phil Towle, Heath Bartosh, Yvonne Everett, (Betty McBath, Dana Hood and Kelly Sheen participated briefly)

We completed three activities and discussed next steps.

1. Identification of Values at Risk and Possible Protection / Fuels Reduction Measures
2. Development of Categories with which to Rank/Prioritize among Values at Risk/Proposed Projects
3. Ranking of Proposals
4. Discussion of Next Steps

1. Identification of Values at Risk and Possible Protection / Fuels Reduction Measures

We worked with maps and the GIS system to analyze the Down River area from east to west beginning with the North Fork of the Trinity drainage. The focus was primarily on protection of communities with some discussion of additional values such as historic structures, stands of old growth, recreation spots and specific ancient trees.

In most cases where individual outlying structures, trees or camp sites were discussed, the group agreed that it would be important to note the locations on maps/data bases for fire personnel to be aware of them in case of a fire. Specific fire preventative measures for these resources would be very costly, but in case of fire protection measures might be taken on a case by case basis.

North Fork of the Trinity

1. Logan Gulch (ID by McBath)

Values at Risk:

- Two residences here on a road too narrow to negotiate with an emergency vehicle (lack of turn arounds).
- Plantations along and at the end of the road from 1960 that have never been treated

Proposed activity

- plantation thinning, fuels reduction
- road maintenance; widening

2. Barney Gulch (ID by McBath)

A fire was sparked from the power line here several years ago. The corridor under the power lines needs to be maintained and could function as a fuel break for fire as well.

Values at Risk:

- power lines
- two residences/structures in/near the Enterprise Mine

Proposed Activity:

- fuels hazard reduction by widening power line corridor to take out trees that could fall on the line and start a fire

3. Jorstad and Morrison Cabins in Trinity Alps Wilderness

Values at Risk:

- historic cabins

Proposed Activity:

- note locations in GIS; in case of fire consider use of tent or foam (note wilderness designation) to protect structures

4. Helena

There is an old fuel break west of Helena but it has not been maintained

Values at risk:

- dispersed private structures

Proposed activity:

- maintain fuel break

5. Manzanita Gulch to Pigeon Point Fire (ID Rogers)

1500 acre wildfire burned in 1977/78. 50 acres were control burned for wildlife inside the original burn in 1994/95. The PG&E power line road and a section of Old Hwy 299 helped to stop the fire. These lines could be useful in future as well if maintained.

Values at Risk:

- Hwy 299 corridor
- Big Flat

Proposed Activity:

- periodic (7-10 year return) landscape burns to maintain 1978 fire effect

Big Flat

6. Wheel Gulch (ID McBath)

Connect Wheel Gulch road to Manzanita Ridge road in order have a way to contain fires that could spread North from the Big Flat Campground on Hwy 299.

Values at Risk:

- Hwy 299 corridor
- forest and wilderness above Big Flat

Proposed Activity:

- fuel reduction / fuel break

7. Big Flat North Side of Hwy 299 and Trinity River (ID McBath)

Protect Big Flat from fires and avoid fire spreading from Big Flat/ 299 corridor North into forest and wilderness. The existing phone and PG&E lines parallel to 299 are a useful line.

Values at Risk:

- community of Big Flat
- Hwy 299 corridor
- PG&E power line (and Contel phone line?)

Proposed Activity:

- encourage PG&E maintenance of line and old road access
- tie end of the corridor off with a fuel break and maintain it

8. Big Flat South Side of Trinity River (ID McBath, Stilaha)

North facing slope, in general less fire hazard and risk

Values at Risk:

- individual residences

Proposed Activity

- encourage private property owners to clear fuels from around structures

Big Bar

9. Streamwood Development, Corral Bottom Road (ID McBath, Stilaha, Decker, Rogers)

Area west of Corral Bottom Road (16 rd) including the Old Mill Site has dense plantations and second growth forest that have not been treated.

Values at Risk:

- Streamwood residential development
- plantations

Proposed Activities

- plantation thinning and ladder fuels reduction
- controlled burn from Old Mill site west; back burn from 16 road behind development
- proposed maintenance of area with 3-7 year burn intervals

10. East Side of Corral Bottom Rd

There are a number of dispersed residences on the east side of the 16 road as well as a PG&E power line. They could be protected by linking the PG& E line with the PG&E access road and Corral Bottom Rd (16) or cutting across lower on the slope, closer to the river, e.g. Poverty Flat. (Note: PG&E line is not cleared all the way – often goes from ridge top to ridge top high above uncleared ground)

Values at Risk

- several dispersed residences
- PG&E line

Proposed Activities

- fuels reduction zone (burn ; shaded fuel break)

11. Corral Bottom Area (See South Fork Section) (ID Evelyn)

Fire risk not high here, large area with two private residences that do their own fuels reduction. Their main interest is in maintaining water sources, road access in case of fire.

Values at Risk:

- individual residences
- progeny test sites (USFS – PSW)

Proposed Activities

- maintain water sources
- maintain road access

12. Big Bar Ranger Station Water Tender

Participants strongly recommend retaining the water tender in place at the Big Bar Ranger Station. The closest other tender is at Salyer. They also recommend maintaining lookouts staffed at Weaver Bally, Ironsides and Hayfork Bally. If a choice has to be made, keeping the water tender is more important than the lookouts.

Proposed Activities

- retain USFS water tender at Big Bar

13. Big Bar North Side of River

This narrow corridor is difficult to protect other than through private property maintenance

Values at Risk:

- ranger station

- store
- Hwy 299 corridor

Proposed Activities:

- encourage private property owners to clear 30 ft from structures

Del Loma

14. Del Loma Shaded Fuel Break

Area has an exiting shaded fuel break constructed in 1970's connecting into a spur road on the ridge and French Creek Road (5N13). This is a rocked road (large past investment) that is the only access to the top of the ridge and the Trinity Alps Wilderness.

Values at Risk:

- plantations
- access road to wilderness boundary

Proposed Activities:

- maintain shaded fuel break
- maintain 5N13 road at level 3

15. Big Mountain Ridge Loop Area / Little Swede Creek (ID Rogers)

USFS would like to do a landscape burn here from Ironsides Mountain to Big Mountain Rd (Forest Hwy 4; 5N04) and tie into M spur. There are a number of plantations here that need thinning maintenance. The currently existing roads (e.g. M spur of Salt Log Loop with 12-14 ft wide with turn outs) are good access routes. Even if they are closed they could still be maintained as fuel breaks.

Values at Risk:

- individual residences
- plantations (Little Swede Sale area; Carol Howe)
- Hwy 299 corridor

Proposed Activities:

- landscape burn of about 1,000 acres

Cedar Flat

16. Cedar Flat North Side of River

Values at Risk:

- peregrine falcon nesting area
- Hwy 299 corridor
- plantations that remain after the Onion fire

Proposed Activities

- controlled burn from Ironside Mt lookout down to Trinity River

17. Cedar Flat South Side of the River

Here several roads are likely to be decommissioned ("Don Rocks"; Stetson Rd.) it is important that at least the 5N09 Rd be maintained (rocked) to ensure that access to the area remains open.

Values at Risk:

- homes near Cedar Flat Creek;
- Tom's Small Fry and small businesses ;

- Hwy 299 corridor

Proposed Activities:

- maintain good road access – or at least the Stetson Creek trail;
- work with private property owners to reduce fuels around structures

Burnt Ranch

18. Burnt Ranch Area

This area is far from closest support station in Hawkens Bar. VFD response time could be half an hour or more to a structure with good access.

Proposed Activities:

- Place Volunteer Fire Department Sub-Station here

19. Burnt Ranch Subdivision

Area around the old mill site and helicopter pad includes sub-division surrounded by high hazard vegetation

Values at Risk:

- private homes in subdivision
- power line
- peregrine falcons

Proposed Activities:

- shaded fuel break

20. Hennessey Rd

Area with a number of dispersed small ownerships difficult to protect individually

Values at Risk:

- dispersed homes
- peregrine falcons

Proposed Activities:

- private land owner outreach efforts

21. Hawkens Bar

Values at Risk:

- community, housing development
- Hwy 299 Corridor

Proposed Activities:

- tie existing fire control line on Waterman Ridge into Trinity River
- coordinate with Six River fuels reduction planning process

22. Trinity Village

Values at Risk:

- community housing development

Proposed Activities:

- develop and maintain Zigler Point Rd fuel break
- coordinate with Six River fuels reduction planning process

23. Denny Area

This area was strongly affected by the Big Bar Complex fires. In the area west of Denny where fire burned extensively in 1999 the landscape treatment effort would seek to take advantage of the fuel lines constructed during the fire to carryout periodic future maintenance burns. In the area east of Denny, already burned areas would be maintained with future

controlled burns, and areas with remaining high fuels would be candidates for off season landscape burning.

Values at Risk:

- community homes around Denny
- tributaries to New River, anadromous fisheries
- remaining old growth habitat

Proposed Activities:

- West of Denny – In Trinity Summit/ Happy Camp Mountain area connect fuel line along the ridge from Bell Creek to Panther Creek carry out controlled burns
- East of Denny - coordinate with Six River fuels reduction planning process

24. Green Mountain / China Peak Area (to edge of Trinity Alps Wilderness Area)

Vegetation in this area is similar to that in the area burned in the Big Bar Complex fires. There are significant areas of blow down from 1994 storms. These fuels could endanger valuable remaining old growth habitat in the region. This area is a high intensity lightening strike zone and the probability of fire is very high. The blow down extends from LSR and AMA lands into the Wilderness. The proposal would be to treat fuels outside the wilderness area. There may be some salvagable timber value here that could help pay for the cost of the other treatments such as lop and scatter, brush removal, thinning of ladder fuels and creation of opportunities/locations from which to carry out back burning when a fire starts.

Values at Risk:

- old growth forest stands, LSR

Proposed Activities:

- fuels reduction in the blow down areas

2. Development of Categories with which to Rank/Prioritize among Values at Risk/Proposed Projects

Several categories with which to evaluate the importance or relative priority of proposed activities were developed. Each category was discussed and defined at the outset to ensure that all participants had a similar understanding of the valuation. Each category was broken into a high/medium/low value for the ranking process. All categories were weighted equally – however, the initial selection began with identification of values at risk to the community and thus this factor probably outweighs the others in this process (it gets additional points from the economic value category as well).

- **Community** – high value indicated several residences or a development; medium value were dispersed residences; power lines; low value – no residences or infrastructure issues
- **Fuel Hazard** (fuel loading, vegetation types etc.) high hazard was indicated by dense, flammable vegetation e.g. thickets of second growth, untreated plantations, brush fields
- **Fuel Risk** (likelihood of fire starting based on slope position, past history of lightening strikes etc.)
- **Ecological Value** – high value was noted where there are known T&E species or notable stands of old growth vegetation etc.; low value did not indicate lack of ecological value but rather no outstanding concerns for the particular area in question
- **Economic Value** – a high economic value referred to areas with private property values, power lines and/or plantations or other investments/resources at risk

- **Readiness** – a high value indicated ability of both private landowners and the USFS to act immediately with community buy in; a medium value meant activities could take place on private lands with community participation; a low value meant that USFS would need to complete WA, NEPA etc. before acting;
- **Cost of Project** – referred to overall cost of doing the work; there were suggestions about adding a cost per acre category and doing more detailed cost/benefit analysis of projects (beyond the scope of this initial series of meetings)
- **Recreation Value / Viewshed**
- **Land Allocation (NW Forest Plan e.g. LSR)** – the land allocations were included in the matrix to give a quick view of likely treatment constraints on public lands

3. Ranking of Proposals (high; medium; low enumerated at 1,2,3, points with 3 being high value; 1 being high cost).

We discussed the use of the matrix as indicating relative values among proposals. Final ‘scores’ were not to be interpreted as absolutes and ranking differences of one or two points were likely insignificant (i.e. a project with 20 points is not really more worthwhile than one with 18 points but both are likely more urgent than a project with 9 points).

**MATRIX OF PROPOSED LANDSCAPE TREATMENT PROJECTS
AND EVALUATION CATEGORIES**

	Comty Haz	Fuel Risk	Fire	Ecol	Econ	Rec	Rdy	Cost	SUM	Land AL
Logan Gulch	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	11 AMA
Barney Gulch	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	9 LSR
Wheel Gulch	2	2	2	1	2	3	1	1	3	16 AMA
Streamwood	3	3	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	18 LSR
Big Mountain/Little Swede	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	13 AMA
Cedar Flat North	1	2	2	3	1	3	1	2	2	15 AMA
Cedar Flat South	2	2	3	3	3	3	1	2	2	19 LSR
Burnt Ranch	3	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	2	18 LSR
Subdivision										
Hennesy Rd	3	3	3	3	3	1	2	2	2	20 LSR
Hawkens Bar	3	3	3	1	3	3	2	1	1	19 RNA
Trinity Village	3	3	3	1	3	3	2	1	1	19 RNA
Denny	3	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	16 LSR/AMA/WSCR
Green Mountain / Wilderness	1	3	3	3	3	2	1	3	19	LSR/AMA

Next Steps and Additional Recommendations

- Review value (cost/benefit) of plantations. They are important resources for the future. Consider proactive thinning and fuels reduction of plantations during their period of greatest vulnerability to fire (year 7).
- Check with USFS-PSW about location of progeny test sites and other long term research areas and map locations.
- Coordinate with Rob McClelland on Lower Trinity Ranger District, Six Rivers NF on fuels reduction treatments proposed in the wake of the Megram Fire for the area West of Denny/Hawkens Bar.
- Coordinate with Trinity Alps Wilderness Fire Plan – request progress report from Regional Office (contact Sue Hazari)
- Coordinate with Six Rivers and Shasta Trinity Road Management Plans

APPENDIX 3.3

MID-TRINITY FIRE PLANNING MEETING NOTES

TCRCD Conference Room, Weaverville

Thursday, May 11, 2000

Participants: William Crothers (BLM), Mike Witesman (CDF), Noreen Doyas (facilitator, TCRCD), Kenneth Baldwin (RPF), Becky May (USFS), Kelly Sheen (GIS coordinator, TCRCD), John Thompson (USFS), Mark Lancaster (County Planning, RPF; part of morning only); Jesse Cox (Lewiston VFD, part of afternoon only), Justin Martin (notetaker, AmeriCorps at TCRCD)

The following was accomplished at this meeting:

- Identification of values at risk and possible protection/fuels reduction measures
- Identification of specific and general fire protection needs in the Mid-Trinity zone of the County Fire Safe Program
- Ranking of specific project proposals
- Discussed next steps in the development of the Strategic Fire Plan

I.) Identification of Values at Risk and Possible Protection/Fuels Reduction Measures, Listed by Specific Project

We worked with maps and the GIS system to analyze the Mid-Trinity area from east to west beginning with Buckhorn Summit and the Grass Valley Creek Watershed. The focus was primarily on protection of communities with some discussion of additional values such as historic structures, recreation locations and communications towers.

East County Line Area—Buckhorn Summit

Hoadley Peak (ID Crothers, others)

Values at Risk:

- Very high value of communications stations at top of peak

Fire Hazard:

- Area burned near there in Lowden Fire
- County Line Road North and South are effective fire breaks

Proposed Activity:

- Thinning and clearing project, already being planned by BLM & SPI

Highway 299, GVC area: Buckhorn to Fawn Lodge (ID Baldwin, others)

Values at Risk:

- Several homesites or communities in area near Hwy.
- Significant value due to high costs of watershed restoration
- Extremely erosive decomposed granite
- Water source Buckhorn Reservoir

Fire Hazard:

- Highway heavily trafficked, dangers from motorists
- If fire occurs in this area, high risk of excessive sedimentation

Proposed Activity:

- Thinning along hwy 299 from Buckhorn summit along road--already working on it (BLM project)

Highway 299: Fawn Lodge to River (ID Baldwin)

Values at Risk:

- Homes in community

Fire Hazard:

- Near to heavily trafficked highway

Proposed Activity:

- Fuels reduction project/road buffer

Douglas City Area

There are several houses located beyond where the local Volunteer Fire Department can access in a timely manner. The response time is too high. Some thought has been given to locate a Fire Station on BLM parcel up Reading Creek Road, however, there are not enough people in this area to adequately maintain the equipment. Ken Baldwin, who lives in this area, indicated that most of the homes, except for those way up in the canyons are fire safe.

Indian Creek Rd. area (ID Crothers, Baldwin)

Values at Risk:

- Several houses present in area

Fire Hazard:

- Lots of grass and shrubs in area (flashy fuels)
- Relatively high ecologic values due to native blue oak stand
- Not a lot of fire history in Indian Creek

Proposed Activity:

- Bring in chippers to assist residents in reducing fuels around homes & properties

Steiner Flat Road (ID)

Values at Risk:

- Some homes
- Riparian zone

Fire Hazard:

- High use

Proposed Activity:

- Brush along road

Douglas City area SPI land (ID Crothers)

Values at Risk:

- Commercial timber lands
- Homes in Douglas City area

Fire Hazard:

- Tree plantation becoming overcrowded

Proposed Activity:

- Thinning on SPI plantations

B-Bar-K Road (ID Witesman)

Values at Risk:

- Homes in community

Fire Hazard:

- Fuels buildup around homes and property
- Narrow road
- Relatively heavily used

Proposed Activity:

- Fuels reduction projects around homes and the road (especially overhanging branches)

Tucker Hill Road (ID Crothers)

Values at Risk:

- Several homes in area

Fire Hazard:

- Near Highway 299, which has heavy traffic

Proposed Activity:

- Thinning

Lewiston / Trinity Lake Area

Due to the recent Lowden and Browns Fire, there is not currently much risk around Lewiston. What about 10 years from now? Plantations are highly flammable according to Ken Baldwin.

OHV use on Deadwood could be considered high risk activity. Lowden fire area will be mowed from now on according to Bill Crothers from BLM. Rush Creek Road from Steelbridge is already an established fuel break. West side of Rush Creek road has very restricted access and is therefore low risk.

Power lines SE of Trinity Dam and at end of Wellock Road heading West are good fuel breaks. A lot of clearing under power lines have taken place, but often times they leave a lot of fuels on the ground. “short high fuel, close to the ground”. They are a good defensible point. Assess every 3-5 years. Should have a 5-7 year maintenance schedule.

Lewiston

Values at Risk

- Fish Hatchery
- Lake View Forest
- Campgrounds
- Trinity River Conservation Camp—fire safe
- Helibase—fire safe

Proposed activity:

- Buffers around those areas that are not fire safe

Bear Creek (ID Baldwin)

Values at Risk:

- Several Homes

Fire Hazard:

- Main road access is poor for emergency vehicle
- No alternate escape route for residents—USFS/BLM road is gated and tank trapped
- Little available water

Proposed Activity:

- Fuels reduction around community
- Develop fuel break system
- Widening of main road or creation of pullouts / turnarounds
- Resolve access issue--Agreement or special use permit with USFS to provide private residences with emergency access to alternate road on Musser Hill

Weaverville Basin Area

Weaverville is a high risk area. It is the most populous town in the county and many residences are located in the wildland interface. Fuels in several areas or subdivisions are very high particularly in the East Weaver/East Branch and Timber Ridge locations. According to Mike Witesman, Weaverville is a community at risk of losing its water supply for up to 6 years if there is a fire in the East Weaver Creek drainage, therefore it is critical to protect this watershed. Several of the following proposed projects are designed to tie in together to act as a perimeter fire break around the community of Weaverville.

*Musser Hill to E. Weaver Creek (ID Lancaster)

Values at Risk:

- Fire risk to Weaverville from surrounding forest areas
- Risk of contamination of Weaverville water supply
- Many homes
- Wildlife and plantations

Fire Hazard:

- Historically there have been many human starts in area

Proposed Activity:

- Fuel break/modification

*China Gulch / Brown's Mtn. (ID Lancaster)

Values at Risk:

- Fire risk to Weaverville from surrounding forest areas
- Risk of contamination of Weaverville water supply

Fire Hazard:

- Densely overstocked

Proposed Activity:

- Fuel Management Zone (fuel reduction / break)
- Tie into Musser Hill (Weaverville perimeter)

***East Branch Community (ID Doyas)**

Values at Risk:

- Many homes in community

Fire Hazard:

- Fuels buildup around homes and property

Proposed Activity:

- Implement Fire Safe Plan (ongoing)
- Fuels reduction projects

***Weaver Bally Road (ID Lancaster)**

Values at Risk:

- Fire risk to Weaverville from surrounding forest areas
- Risk of contamination of Weaverville water supply

Fire Hazard:

- Very heavily used

Proposed Activity:

- Fuel break / modification

***Timber Ridge – South Side Fuel Modification (ID Baldwin)**

Values at Risk:

- Fire risk to Weaverville from surrounding forest areas
- Risk of contamination of Weaverville water supply

Fire Hazard:

- Fires spread rapidly from W. to E. in area, so this would be a likely fire corridor into Weaverville basin

Proposed Activity:

- Fuel modification project

Timber Ridge Community (ID Doyas)

Values at Risk:

- Homes in community

Fire Hazard:

- Fuels buildup around homes and property
- No escape route

Proposed Activity:

- Develop and Implement Fire Safe Plan for community (proposed Prop 204 project)
- Fuels reduction projects around homes
- Develop alternative emergency access/escape route

Timber Ridge BLM parcel (ID Crothers)

Values at Risk:

- Forest areas
- Many homes

Fire Hazard:

- High fuel load

Proposed Activity:

- Fuel Modification/ thinning on BLM parcel

Oregon Mountain (ID Thompson)

Values at Risk:

- Public emergency and non-emergency communications systems
- Private communications systems

Fire Hazard:

-

Proposed Activity:

- Fuels reduction around communication station

*Oregon Mtn. N. to Musser and China Gulch (ID Lancaster)

-Check with M. Lancaster as to exact location of this project

Values at Risk:

- Fire risk to Weaverville from surrounding forest areas
- Part of Weaverville perimeter fire protection
- Many homes
- Weaverville water supply

Fire Hazard:

- Heavy fuels

Proposed Activity:

- Fuel break / modification

Mill Street

Values at Risk:

- Historic Chinese Cemetery (not maintained)
- Many homes

Fire Hazard:

- Brushy
- Homeless activity nearby

Proposed Activity:

- Utilize weed eater to construct perimeter brush clearing around neighborhood

All of the above asterisked projects are those that are proposed as part of the Weaverville fire management perimeter.

Junction City Area

Junction City has a lot of open areas with the mining tailings, the Junction City School, Coopers Bar and the Buddhist Gompa. Red Hill Lake is an identified water source. BLM roads are in good shape in this area according to Bill Crothers. Several prescribed burns have been done near this area (Felter Gulch 1998, BLM). The Brock Gulch Fire of 1993 was identified and mapped.

Canyon Creek, east slope (ID May)

Values at Risk:

- Just over ridge from Weaverville basin
- Near Douglas City

Fire Hazard:

- Fuels buildup since last fire event—1987 Bally Fire
- Very heavy use (popular tourist destination to the Trinity Alps Wilderness)

Proposed Activity:

- Maintain fire interval for forest health--Controlled burn (every 13-15 years ecologically sound)

Red Hill Road (ID Thompson, Baldwin, Crothers)

Values at Risk:

- Homes and other developments in area
- School
- Buddhist Temple

Fire Hazard:

- Well used road

Proposed Activity:

- Educate community about Fire Safe Plan
- Fuels reduction project-road treatment at the last third of Red Hill Road
- Thinning at end of Red Hill Road on USFS land (see map)

Highway 299: Slatery Pond area (ID Crothers)

Values at Risk:

- Ecological integrity of surrounding forest lands
- Homes & businesses in area
- Junction City Campground (\$10,000/year)
- Aesthetic value of area

Fire Hazard:

- Near to heavily trafficked highway
- Highly flammable and very intrusive

Proposed Activity:

- Scotch broom removal / eradication project (with Caltrans encroachment permit)

Miscellaneous Areas

BLM campgrounds (ID Crothers)

Values at Risk:

- Recreational sites for community and tourists
- Surrounding communities or forestland
- Good source of income for BLM
- Water source—Douglas City Campground has two 3,000 gal water tanks

Fire Hazard:

- Carelessness with fire in campground (human ignition sources)

Proposed Activity:

- Public education efforts to increase fire safety awareness to minimize ignition

BLM campgrounds (ID Crothers)

Values at Risk:

- Recreational sites for community and tourists
- Surrounding communities or forestland
- Good source of income for BLM

Fire Hazard:

- Carelessness with fire in campground (human ignition sources)

Proposed Activity:

- Maintain existing firelines around campground perimeters

John Thompson provided us with the scheduled USFS wildlife burns for this area including 5 cent Gulch, Moody Gulch (near Lewiston) and Langdon (350 acre burn in the North Lake area).

II.) Ranking of Specific Project Proposals

The proposed projects were listed in a scoring matrix and then each was assigned values for various categories. The categories (and their definitions) and scoring system used were the ones created and used at the Down River Meeting on May 9. Scores assigned to each project were selected by consensus of the participants who were present. For definition of the categories used and the scoring criteria for each, see the list in the notes from the May 9 meeting. Note that all scores were assigned from 1 to 3, with 1 being the lowest and 3 the highest—except in the case of the “Cost” category, where an inverse system was used (1 being high cost and 3 being low cost).

Each proposal has been given an overall score, and proposals are listed according to this score. Note however that scores are only intended to indicate *relative* importance of proposals, not which ones may ultimately take priority.

Matrix of proposed landscape treatment projects and evaluation categories:

Proposal Site	Community	Fuel Hazard	Fire Risk	Ecology	Economy	Readiness	Cost	Recreational & View	Land Allocation	Proposal Score
E. Branch Commnty FSP*	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	1 Pvt/USFS		20.0
Musser Hill-E. Weaver*	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	1 USF/SPI/		19.0
Hwy 299 - GVC	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	3 BLM		19.0
Timber Ridge BLM	3	3	3	2	3	1	1	3 BLM		19.0
Timber Ridge Community	3	3	3	1	3	1	1	3 Pvt		18.0
Timber Ridge - S. Side*	3	3	3	1	3	1	1	3 BLM/SPI		18.0
Hwy 299 - Slatery Pond	2	2	3	1	2	2	3	3 Caltrans		18.0
Hwy 299 - Fawn Ldg. To Rive	3	2	3	2	3	1	1	3 BLM,Calt		18.0
Mill Street-brushing	3	2	3	1	3	2	3	1 Pvt		18.0
China Gulch/Brown's Mtn.*	2	3	3	3	3	1	1	1 USFS/SP		17.0
Red Hill Road	3	3	3	1	3	1	1	2 Pvt/USFS		17.0
BLM camps-firelines	1	2	3	1	3	3	1	3 BLM		17.0
Hoadley Peak	1	3	2	1	3	3	2	1 BLM/mix		16.0
Bear Creek	3	2	2	1	3	1	3	1 Pvt		16.0
OR Mtn. Comm Stn	1	3	2	1	3	2	2	1		15.0
Canyon Creek, E. slope	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	3 USFS/BL		15.0
Indian Creek	2	2	1	2	1	3	3	1 Pvt		15.0
B Bar K Road	2	2	1	2	1	3	3	1 Pvt		15.0
Weaver Bally Rd.	1	2	2	1	2	3	1	2 Pvt/SPI/S		14.0
Steiner Flat Road	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1 Pvt/BLM		13.0
Tucker Hill Rd.	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1 Pvt		12.0
OR Mtn. N. to Musser*	(details needed from M. Lancaster)								mix	
Douglas City - SPI land	(details needed from W. Crothers)								SPI	
Average scores	2.19	2.429	2.524	1.619	2.381	1.81	1.81	1.857		16.62

Note: * identifies projects that are part of the Weaverville fire management perimeter fire line.

Next Steps for the Landscape Scale Fire Management Plan:

- Distribute minutes of this meeting to all participants to check accuracy. Then pull together information from each of the five sections of the county. The Draft plan will be sent out for review and comments.
- Present the draft plan to the Board of Supervisors.
- Work with communities identified for high risk.
- Go after funds to implement projects.

Additional Recommendations:

- All active mines cause a high risk of fire—Fire Safe Council should help design appropriate use permits for mining claims that would reduce this risk.
- Check on maintenance schedule for power lines. If properly maintained, these can act as good fuel breaks.
- Ask Joe Ragowski/Sam Frink, USFS for mailing list for additional interested community members for distribution/review of the draft plan.
- Trinity County PUD has GPS'd all of their power lines. Could the Fire Safe Council get these coverages to add to our maps?

APPENDIX 3.4

NORTH LAKE FIRE PLANNING MEETING NOTES

Odd Fellows Hall, Trinity Center

Monday and Tuesday, May 15-16, 2000

May 15 Evening Community Meeting

Participants: Dick Hamilton, John Scott, Charlotte Scott, Joe Vukonovich (?), Carol Frost, John Thompson and others.

Nearly 20 community members attended the evening mapping meeting. People worked in groups around maps of their neighborhoods and of the whole North Lake area to identify values at risk and make recommendations about treatments that could reduce fire risk and public safety hazards. 66 potential project areas were identified.

May 16 Day Working Session

Participants: Dick Hamilton; Jim Ratliff, Carl Skinner, Pat Frost, Kenneth Baldwin, Kelly Sheen, Yvonne Everett, Jim Webb

The group worked to consolidate the 66 proposed projects from the previous evening down to 19 and to clarify values at risk in each location before developing a series of jointly agreed upon categories with which to rank or prioritize projects.

We completed three activities and discussed next steps.

1. Consolidation of Values at Risk and Possible Protection/Fuels Reduction Measures
2. Dev. of Categories with which to Rank/Prioritize among Values at Risk/Proposed Projects
3. Ranking of Proposals
4. Discussion of Next Steps

1. Identification of Values at Risk and Possible Protection/Fuels Reduction Measures

We worked with maps and the GIS system to analyze the North Lake area beginning at the Northern end of the area. The focus was primarily on protection of communities with some discussion of additional values such as historic structures, recreation spots, sedimentation prone creeks and threatened species nesting areas.

Project Areas

1. Eagle Creek Loop

The principle community value is the Ripple Creek Resort, valued at between medium and high (2-3). Fuel hazard is moderate, the greatest threat is a blow-down near Horse Flat campground. The greatest fire risk is from guests at Ripple Creek and campers at Horse Flat. However, Horse Flat tends to be an area where the risk of spread is low due to evening and night humidity. A significant problem is that Eagle Creek loop now has only one outlet because a bridge is washed out. Ecological values are moderate -- vegetation is mostly second growth (the only old growth is in the blow-down at Horse Flat). Ripple Creek is a Tier I watershed threatened with sedimentation from decomposing granitic soils. Economic values are moderate - based on the presence of Ripple Creek Resort. Recreational values are high with 2 campgrounds and a resort -- but at the low end. Costs of proposed activity are estimated to be

low -- the bridge over the Trinity River to make Eagle Creek Road a loop again is already funded. SPI has planned fuel treatments. Readiness is low.

Values at Risk: Scattered homes, Ripple Creek Resort, Horse Flat Campground

Proposed Activity: Build a bridge to reconnect Eagle Creek Loop, limited fuel treatment of blow down and campground defensible space

2. Sunflower Flat

Community values are moderate with scattered private homes with some absentee owners. The fuel hazard is moderate with some slash from timber harvests uphill. The principle fire risk is from lightning strikes on the ridge or from fire escaping from home sites. It is a low use area. There are no specific ecological values of concern. Economic values are in the timber owned by SPI and USFS and are relatively low. Recreation values are high, the Bear Creek trailhead is an access point to the wilderness with dispersed camping areas along Bear Creek. Cost of treatments would be low. Readiness is moderate as some work has been done (SPI) no NEPA needed.

Values at risk: scattered homes

Proposed activity: work with home owners on defensible space

3. Coffee Creek Community

Community values are high: lots of homes, a school, some businesses. Fuel hazard varies, but there is a major fuel problem above residences in the first 2 miles or so of Coffee Creek Road. Fire risk is high due to high activity and residences --there is a significant history of human start fires in the area. In general, the community is relatively protected from outside landscape wide wildfire due to its river bottom location. Ecological values are moderate: Coffee Creek is a key watershed. Economic values are high due to presence of Coffee Creek community. Recreational values are high: Coffee Creek is the hub of recreation on the upper part of Trinity Lake. Cost of proposed activities is low: the need is for localized treatment in small areas, and possibly a fuel break along the power line that is already well tied into road system. Readiness is high: private land with no need for NEPA analysis.

Values at risk: concentrated homes, school, and businesses, recreation

Proposed activities: minimal, localized treatments and possible fuel break along power line

NOTE small numbers added on map within Coffee Creek project area: #1 power line; # 2 water source, #3 road with locked gate that could be extended to the dam to provide water source for areas below, #4 dredger pond off main road, swimming hole and water source; #7 old Coffee Creek Jail; Historic building and double cabin on the road

4. Coffee Creek Road

Community values are moderate with dispersed homes, 3 resorts, a ranch and a campground. Fuel hazard is high because there have been no prior treatments and there is a blow-down in the wilderness area (a wilderness fire plan has been prepared but is not yet approved). Fire risk is moderate, though there has been a history of lots of human start fires. High ecological value is given Coffee Creek, which would be affected by sedimentation in the event of a major fire. Economic value is concentrated in 3 resorts, Coffee Creek Ranch, and the dispersed homes in the area. Recreational value is high, its a heavy use recreational area. The treatment cost is also likely to be very high, due to lack of prior efforts in the area. Readiness is

moderate: all possible treatments are on private land -- wilderness boundary is 100 feet from the road.

Values at risk: 3 resorts, one campground, Coffee Creek Ranch (**send them a copy of this draft**), dispersed homes; Coffee Creek, recreation

Proposed treatments: attention to defensible space around homes and resorts

5. East Fork, Trinity River

Community values include scattered homes, a winery and some tree farms. Fuel hazard is low due to open floodplain on valley floor: fuels are flashy but low hazard. Fire risk is high due to flashy fuels and frequent human starts, particularly at the lake head. Ecological values low: "fire would not impact the condition of the East Fork." Economic value is high due to the presence of the winery (arbors cost \$10,000/acre). Recreational values are high: the lakehead gets heavy use for camping/fishing/day access and dispersed camping. Cost is low, primary treatments are private homeowner improvements. Readiness: NEPA needed for treatments on flashy fuels at the lakehead, otherwise moderate for work on private land.

Values at risk: winery, scattered homes

Proposed activities: defensible space around private residences, fuel treatment of flashy fuels at lake head

6. Jackass Campground

Community value is low. Fuel hazard moderate in scattered stands of young growth. Fire risk is low except in deer season when more people are in the area. Ospreys nest in the area and contribute to its Ecological value. Economic value is low. Recreational value moderate (deer camps). Readiness: NEPA needed. Cost: high -- fuel reduction needed.

Values at risk: not much

Proposed activities: fuel reduction in young stands

7. Squirrel Gulch/Teepee Village

Community value is low. Fuel hazard is moderate but flashy due to vegetation type of oak over manzanita and grass. Fire risk is high with frequent human use in the flats near flashy fuels. Ecological values are moderate because it is an uncommon habitat type (Oregon oak and Black Oak woodland) valuable for bear and deer. Economic value low with one resort, one campground. Recreational value high, wide variety of uses. Costs: treatment mostly in USFS matrix (low cost) but NEPA needed, so readiness is low.

Values at risk: Teepee Village resort, developed campground, uncommon wildlife habitat

Proposed activities: treat flashy fuels on flats

8. Rattlesnake Point

Community values moderate with 2 homes above the road. Fuel hazard is low, already reduced by treatment. Fire risk is high due to concentrated use by recreational fishermen and it is possible that a fire could escape into home sites North of the road. Ecological value is low as is economic value. Cost of treatment would be low - harvest is in progress on both sides of road. Readiness is low for further treatment: NEPA needed.

Values at risk: 2 homes

Proposed activities: fuel break along road below highway (harvest in progress)

9 WAS 10. Enright Gulch

Community value is a local resort. Access is an issue as there is only one outlet. Fuel hazard is high. Fire risk is moderate from human starts from resort. There are no particular Ecological values. Economic and recreational values are moderate due to presence of resort. Cost of treatment is high due to need to provide alternate access to resort (no easy way to do this). Readiness is low as the owner of private resort is in poor compliance with fire safe practices.

Values at risk: resort

Proposed treatment: alternate access route for resort; defensible space around resort

10 WAS 11. Trinity Center

All values are high. There are lots of fish bearing streams. The cost of proposed treatments is high due to the large volume of proposed projects, but the cost of individual projects is moderate. Readiness is low on public lands (NEPA needed for fuel break projects) but there is interest in the community among private land owners.

Values at risk: large, concentrated community center and businesses, recreation.

Proposed activities: community fuel break system

11 WAS 12. Tannery Gulch

Community value low. Fuels are low to moderate hazard. The fire risk is high due to concentrated human presence in campground. Ecological values are moderate. Economic values are in a powerline behind the campground and in extensive campground facilities. Recreational values are high: campground is heavy use area and is a viewshed for other area campgrounds. The cost is high because controlled burn can't be used and hand treatment of slopes is needed. Some modification on the edge of the campground is needed and would require hand work. Readiness is low, NEPA needed.

Values at risk: extensive campground facilities, powerline

Proposed activities: hand fuel modification below road and above campground

12 WAS 13. Trinity Alps Resort

Community value is high due to a large resort and a few homes (recent subdivision will add 4 more homes). Fuel hazard is moderate overall as resort has done work on north side of creek where a large open meadow is a natural fuel break. Fire risk is high due to presence of people and history of lightning strikes. Ecological values are high: Stuart Fork is an important watershed at risk to sediment from decomposing granitic soils. Economic value is mainly the resort. Recreational value is high as this is a major trail access route and resort. Cost of treatments is likely moderate: Fuel breaks are needed on both sides of the resort which would be inexpensive on the North side, and expensive on fuel loaded steep slopes to the South. Readiness is high on private and SPI lands, low on public land (NEPA needed).

Values at risk: Trinity Alps resort, future homes

Proposed activities: fuel breaks proposed on both North and South sides of resort.

14. DELETED

13 WAS 15. Covington Mill Community

Community value high due to homes and development. Fuel hazard is high in lots of areas. Concern expressed about timber harvests on private land after which slash is simply bulldozed to edge of property creating fire hazard for neighbors. Ecological values especially noted include an osprey nesting area near Alpine View campground. Recreational values are high as Alpine View camp ground receives heavy use. Cost moderate treatment in plantation on road to Alpine View needed, brush reduction has been done extensive community fuel break system proposed for Covington Mill, Lake Forest Drive, and Long Canyon Road. Readiness: low on public lands, NEPA needed for fuel break along road to Alpine View. Additional discussion of best safety zones in the area should fire occur.

Values at risk: homes, development, recreation

Proposed activities: community fuel break system, fuel treatment in plantation; suggestion for fuel break along both sides of Hwy 3 in this area

14 WAS 16. Lake Forest Drive

Community value high due to presence of numerous homes. Fuel hazard high due to ladder fuels in areas away from homes (trailers on S. side of Lake Forest). Ecological values moderate. Recreational value for residential community and seasonal guests. Cost of treatments would likely be high with community fuel break system and need for an additional access/evacuation route for community. Readiness questionable as lots of homeowner cooperation needed.

Values at risk: residential community with concentrated homes

Proposed activities: alternate access/evacuation route needed, community fuel break system

15 WAS 17. Long Canyon Road

Community value high due to numerous residences. Fuel hazard is high as is fire risk as there are lots of ladder fuels in this heavily used area. Recreation value is high, this is the access to Long Canyon Trailhead and a loop drive for tourists. One participant would like to see fuel break extended all the way to the trail head. Cost of treatment is likely to be high for community fuel break, but low for homeowner maintenance of defensible space. Alternate access/ way out needed for Mountain Aire subdivision. Fuel break should include homeowner treatments on upslopes on North side of creek. Readiness is high on private land and low on public land (NEPA needed). Fuel break along road recently completed; additional segment on SPI land proposed.

Values at risk: residential community

Proposed activities: community fuel break system, private fuels treatments, alternate access/evacuation route for Mountain Aire subdivision; address access – 4 locked gates on road; Mtn. Aire good emergency water storage distributed among private land owners; some fire fighting equipment

16 WAS 18. Bowerman Switching station

Community value high as this is a key power station. Fuel hazard moderate. Fire risk high for equipment as source of ignition. Economic value high as this is the source of electrical power for nearby community. Cost of treatments would be low requiring some additional fuels treatment around the station beyond the perimeter maintained by Trinity County PUD. Readiness high (private land).

Values at risk: community electrical power

Proposed activities: fuel modification outside defensive perimeter maintained by owner

17 WAS 19. Estrallita

Community values are moderate (resort plus scattered homes). Fuel hazard and fire risk are moderate. Special fire risk is due to fuel dock and storage tanks. Ecological values are high due to presence of herons, osprey and eagles. The economic values are moderate based on the resort. Recreational value is high based on use. Cost is low if owner will carry out fuel reduction and clear defensible space. Readiness low as owner shows no interest.

Values at risk: resort and fuel dock, scattered homes

Proposed activities: defensible space, fuel modification

18 WAS 20. Ridgeville

Community value moderate in dispersed homes, (1/3 with absentee owners), historic cemetery. Fuel hazard is moderate. Fire risk is moderate due to low recreational use except boat camping area where there is a high risk. The area is an ecologically valuable eagle nesting zone. Economic value is moderate based on scattered homes. Recreational value moderate based on boat camping. Cost of proposed activities would be moderate to maintain fuel break around boat camping area. Defensible space needed around homes. Readiness moderate as homeowners must comply with Sec.4290.

Values at risk: scattered homes; eagles nesting, cemetery, lake shore activity

Proposed activities: maintain existing fuel break. Encourage defensible space compliance

19 WAS 21. Cedar Stock

Community values similar to those in Estrallita with scattered residences, a dock and campgrounds. Economic value high due to resort, fuel dock and public and private campgrounds. Lots of infrastructure. Fire risk high as this is a heavy use area at same time this is a USFS classified fire safe area (meets guidelines for having open campfires). Cost of activities likely to be moderate for fuel treatment along highway. Granite Peak Road fuel break value and need debated – participants suggest it needs maintenance and that at the trailhead (?) it could be a good helipad..

Values at risk: resort and fuel dock, public and private campgrounds

Proposed activities: fuel reduction along highway, ? value to restoring Granite Peak Road fuel break.

Other Interesting Features

- Add in old Ramshorn burn (#12 on map 10,000 acres burned in 1959 – not on USFS GIS

2. Development of Categories with which to Rank/Prioritize among Values at Risk/Proposed Projects

Several categories with which to evaluate the importance or relative priority of proposed activity areas were developed. Each category was discussed and defined at the outset to ensure that all participants had a similar understanding of the valuation. Each category was broken into a high/medium/low value for the ranking process. All categories were weighted equally – however, the initial selection began with identification of values at risk to the community and

thus this factor probably outweighs the others in this process (it gets additional points from the economic value category as well). In addition areas of particular public safety concern were highlighted.

- **Community** – high value indicated several residences or a development; medium value were dispersed residences; power lines; low value – no residences or infrastructure issues
- **Fuel Hazard** (fuel loading, vegetation types etc.) high hazard was indicated by dense, flammable vegetation, *e.g.*, thickets of second growth, untreated plantations, brush fields
- **Fire Risk** (likelihood of fire starting based on aspect, slope position, past history of lightning strikes, etc.)
- **Ecological Value** – high value was noted where there are known T&E species or notable stands of old growth vegetation, *etc.*; low value did not indicate lack of ecological value but rather no outstanding concerns for the particular area in question
- **Economic Value** – a high economic value referred to areas with private property values, power lines and/or plantations or other investments/resources at risk
- **Readiness** – a high value indicated ability of both private landowners and the USFS to act immediately with community buy-in; a medium value meant activities could take place on private lands with community participation; a low value meant that USFS would need to complete Watershed Analysis, NEPA documentation, *etc.*, before acting
- **Cost of Project** – referred to estimates of the overall cost of doing the proposed work; there were suggestions about adding a cost per acre category and doing more detailed cost/benefit analysis of projects (beyond the scope of this initial series of meetings)
- **Recreation Value/Viewshed** indicated areas of high (often seasonal) recreation use
- **Land Allocation (USFS NW Forest Plan, *e.g.*, LSR)** – the land allocations were included in the matrix to give a quick view of likely treatment constraints on public lands

3. Ranking of Proposals (high; medium; low, enumerated at 1,2,3, points with 3 being high value; 1 being high cost).

We discussed the use of the matrix as being subjective and indicating relative values among proposals. Final sum ‘scores’ were not to be interpreted as absolutes and ranking differences of one or two points were likely insignificant (*i.e.*, a project with 20 points is not really more worthwhile than one with 18 points but both are likely more urgent than a project with 9 points).

NORTH LAKE PROJECT AREA PRIORITIZATION MATRIX

		Safety	Comm.	Fuel Haz	Fire Risk	Ecol	Econ	Rec	Cost	Rdy	Sum	USFS Land Allocation Matrix, LSR
1 Eagle Creek/Horse Flat		2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	1	18	Matrix, LSR
2 Sunflower Flat		2	2	1	1	1	2	3	3	2	14	LSR, PVT
3 Coffee Creek Community	X	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	22	Matrix, LSR, PVT
4 Coffee Creek Road		3	3	2	3	3	3	3	1	2	20	Wildern., Matrix, PVT
5 East Fork Trinity River		2	1	2	1	3	2	3	3	2	16	Matrix, LSR, PVT
6 Jackass Campground		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	11	LSR
7 Squirrel Gulch		1	2	3	2	1	3	3	3	1	16	Matrix
8 Point Rattlesnake		2	1	2	1	2	2	2	3	1	14	LSR, Matrix
9 CUT											0	
10 Enright Gulch		2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	14	LSR, PVT
11 Trinity Center	X	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	21	PVT
12 Tannery Gulch		1	1	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	14	LSR, PVT
13 Trinity Alps Resort		2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	20	LSR, PVT
14 NA												
15 Covington Mill	X	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	1	20	LSR
16 Lake Forest Dr.	X	3	3	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	18	LSR, PVT
17 Long Canyon	X	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	20	LSR. PVT
18 Bowerman Switching Stn.		3	1	2	1	3	1	3	3	3	17	LSR, PVT
19 Estrellita		1	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	1	17	LSR, PVT
20 Ridgeville		2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	18	LSR, PVT
21 Cedar Stock		1	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	18	

APPENDIX 3.5

NORTH LAKE FIRE PLANNING MEETING NOTES
Ruth Lake Community Services District Hall, Ruth
Monday and Tuesday, May 15-16, 2000

May 15 Evening Community Meeting at the Ruth Lake Community Services District Hall

Participants: About 15 members of the community

This meeting worked to identify Values at Risk and Possible Protection/Fuels Reduction Measures.

A. Identification of Values at Risk and Possible Protection/Fuels Reduction Measures

We worked with the participants in groups around several area maps and the GIS system to analyze the South County area. The focus was primarily on protection of communities with discussion of additional values such as historic structures, stands of old growth, plantations and recreation spots.

In most cases where individual outlying structures, trees or camp sites were discussed, the group agreed that it would be important to note the locations on maps/data bases for fire personnel to be aware of them in case of a fire. Specific fire preventative measures for these resources would be very costly, but in case of fire protection measures might be taken on a case by case basis.

May 16 Day Working Session at the WRTC, Hayfork

Participants: Alan Setzer, Ross Burgess, J. & J. Dinsmore, Lynn Jungwirth, Heath Bartosh, Annette Hale, Phil Towle

We completed three activities and discussed next steps.

- A. Identification of Values at Risk and Possible Protection/Fuels Reduction Measures
- B. Development of Categories with which to Rank/Prioritize among Values at Risk/Proposed Projects
- C. Ranking of Proposals by developing categories and then using a matrix to apply them. In the South Fork meeting a category of Public Safety risk was added as a star to community value.
- D. Discussion of Next Steps

**A. Project Areas
(SCo-##)**

1. Zenia

Values at Risk:

- Comty - post office, telephone repeater and a high concentration of residences
- FH - flashy fuels, grass, brush and some slash
- FR - from hunters, power lines (buzzard fire started that way), gets lots of sun
- Econ - private land and homes
- Rec - low
- Rdy - no plans, but private owners could be ready, some already are
- Cost - low

Proposed Work

- SCo-1 clearances around homes/resid. Fuel Reductions (FRs)

2. Blue Rock

Values at Risk:

- Comty - lots of houses
- FH - flashy fuels, grass, brush and some slash
- FR - same as #1 but lightning more prevalent
- Ecol - Small LSR, owl habitat
- Rec - limited recreation
- Rdy - could be ready
- Cost - low

Proposed Work

- SCo-2 clearances around homes/resid. FRs ??????????????????

3. Kettenpom

Values at Risk:

- Comty - the store there considered a public facility
- FH - possibility of a crown fire is high
- FR - on county road and ridge
- Ecol - not much
- Econ - the store
- Rdy - private owners could be ready
- Cost - high

Proposed Work

- SCo-3A ladder fuels reduction and thinning
- SCo-3B build Kettenpom Peak Fuel Break

4. Hoaglin Valley

Values at Risk:

- Comty - ranchland and low density housing
- FH - slash on the ground
- FR - from people there
- Econ - timber and ranchland
- Rdy - easy to get the locals to do fuels reduction
- Cost - low

Proposed Work

- SCo-4A FUELS TREATMENT: clearances around homes
- SCo-4B build Long Ridge Fuel Break

5. McKee Subdivision

?????????????

Values at Risk:

- Comty - comparable to Zenia, some water developments
- FH - a meadow is there
- FR - residents are very careful
- Rdy - not willing to cooperate
- Cost - moderate

Proposed Work

- SC0-5 FUELS TREATMENT: clearances around homes

6. Hoaglin/Zenia School

Values at Risk:

- Comty - the School
- FH - grassy and there is slash behind the school
- Econ - the School
- Rec - the children's playground
- Rdy - the area around the school has been cleared
- Cost - Low

Proposed Work

- SCo-6 FUELS TREATMENT: clean up the slash existing behind the school

7. Alder Point - See Matrix, SCo-7

8. Zenia Guard Station - See Matrix, SCo-8

9. Zenia County Yard - See Matrix, SCo-9

10. Stewart Game Management Unit (USF&WS)/Ranchland ????????????

Values at Risk:

- Comty - beef ranch and power lines
- FH - meadowland
- FR - low, it is a controlled environment
- Ecol - game hunting, wildlife (USFWS mgmt area)
- Econ - functioning game and beef ranch
- Rec - High price hunting
- Rdy - Work is already underway
- Cost - Low

Proposed Work

- SCo-10 FUELS TREATMENT: defensible space is already maintained; continue maintenance

11. Witter Ranch ????????????????

Values at Risk:

- Comty - not much there
- FH - Timberlands near meadow
- FR - not well roaded, so FR low
- Ecol - Eel River deer herd habitat
- Econ - working ranch
- Rdy - they are all ready
- Cost - low

Proposed Work

- SC0-11 FUELS TREATMENT: defensible space is already maintained; continue maintenance

12. Burgess/Zenia Ranchlands ????????????????????

Values at Risk:

- Comty - 7 homesteads
- FH - high fuel loading
- FR - from trespassing hunters
- Ecol - tributary there to anadromous fish Stream
- Econ - working ranches
- Rdy - Ranches are ready surrounding timberland is not
- Cost - high and low

Proposed Work

- SCo-12 FUELS TREATMENT: clearances around homes; surrounding timberland is undefensible because it is steep with lots of watercourses throughout.

13. Watts Lake Rd FB

Values at Risk:

- Comty - public recreation at the lake
- FH - Timbered surrounded by brush
- FR - not many fires
- Ecol - in LSR, anadromous fish streams
- Econ - Camping
- Rdy - no plans in the works
- Cost - high

Proposed Work

- SCo-13 FUELS TREATMENT: thinning, construct Watts Lake Rd Fuel Break

14. Parker Ranch ????????????????????

Values at Risk:

- Comty - low density 2 residents
- FH - grass, brush and some slash
- FR - moderate
- Ecol - low
- Econ - working ranch
- Rec - low
- Rdy - work is already done
- Cost - low

Proposed Work

- SCo-14 FUELS TREATMENT: defensible space is already maintained; continue maintenance

15. Burges Ranch (3 ponds) - See Matrix SC0-15

16. Prospect Creek (2 ponds) - See Matrix SCo-16

17. Power lines - See Matrix SCo-17

18. Power lines - See Matrix SCo-18

19. Island Mountain Subdivision ????????????

Values at Risk:

- Comty - Scattered homes
- FH - grassy areas near timberlands
- FR - residents put their own fires out
- Ecol - low
- Econ - a ranch is there
- Rdy - residents could be ready
- Cost - moderate

Proposed Work

- SCo-19 FUELS TREATMENT: clean up the brush and grass near homes and the ladder fuels on surrounding private land

20. Travis Ranch

Values at Risk:

- Comty - private timber and one family
- FH - every kind of fuel
- FR - lightning
- Ecol - wilderness surrounds the ranch
- Rec - wilderness access
- Rdy - could be ready
- Cost - low

Proposed Work

- SCo-20 FUELS TREATMENT: defensible space is already maintained; continue maintenance

21. Hetten(shaw) Valley

Values at Risk:

- Comty - lots of people
- FH - all types of fuel, timber
- FR - moderate
- Ecol - low
- Econ - ranch, timberland and houses
- Rec - not much
- Rdy - residents could be ready
- Cost - low

Proposed Work

- SCo-21 FUELS TREATMENT: clearances around homes

22. Ruth Lake Rd. corridor to Wild-Mad/29N30 Rd

Values at Risk:

- Comty - lots of homes and a few campgrounds
- FR - high occurrence from people and lightning
- Ecol - deer, goshawk and eagle habitat and area has an LSR
- Econ - matrix land and plantations, some recreation
- Rec - the lake draws a lot of recreation
- Rdy - different type of resident there, lots of government resistance
- Cost - moderate

Proposed Work

- SCo-22 FUELS TREATMENT: prescribed fire, thinning and clearances around homes

Ruth/Little Field Creek

Values at Risk:

- Comty - dense lots
- FH - mixed types of fuel loads
- FR - human starts
- Ecol - low
- Econ - moderate
- Rec - low
- Rdy - private residents could be ready
- Cost - moderate

Proposed Work

- SCo-29 FUELS TREATMENT: clearances around homes
- SCo-22A Ruth/Littlefield Creek

Barry Creek

Values at Risk:

- Comty - summer homes
- FH - moderate
- FR - moderate
- Ecol - low
- Econ - low
- Rec - 3 undeveloped campsites used heavily in deer season
- Rdy - summer residents could be willing to work
- Cost - moderate

Proposed Work

- SCo-30 FUELS TREATMENT: clearances around homes
- SCo-22B Barry Creek

23. DoubleAA/Ruth County Airport - See Matrix SCo-23

24. Lower VanDuzen Road Corridor

Values at Risk:

- Comty - Fairly dense (one acre lots), most development is west of South Fork
- FH - high
- FR - many sources
- Ecol - wild and scenic river
- Econ - homes and the high school
- Rdy - have local volunteer fire department, would be a struggle to talk people into cleaning up
- Cost - High

Proposed Work

- SCo-24 FUELS TREATMENT: clearances around homes, near property lines remove trees and protect with Mad River Rock/Ridge Fuel Break Sco-37B

25. Lamb Creek/Mad River Area:

Values at Risk:

- Comty -town of Mad River
- FH - mixed fuel loads, but defensible
- FR - lots of people
- Ecol - fishery and deer habitat
- Econ - Don Staw's Shop, Bushman's shop and homes
- Rec - hunting
- Rdy - have local volunteer fire department, would be a struggle to talk people into cleaning up
- Cost - moderate

Proposed Work

- SCo-25 FUELS TREATMENT: clearances around homes

26. Pickett Peak Lookout - lookout and communication towers

Values at Risk:

- Comty - County law enforcement and fire communication towers
- FH - lots of fuel, young timber
- FR - hunters
- Ecol - LSR
- Econ - communications
- Rec - deer hunting
- Rdy - Two Forests and Forest Districts - low
- Cost - High

Proposed Work

- SCo-26 FUELS TREATMENT: South Fork Mountain Fuel Break

27. Lower Mad River Road corridor

Values at Risk:

- Comty - homes all over the area
- FH - meadow with some slash on the edges, oak woodland,
- FR - road starts
- Econ - cattle and homes
- Rec - campground, camping
- Rdy - some residents are ready to work
- Cost - moderate

Proposed Work

- SCo-27 FUELS TREATMENT: clearances around homes, slash removal

28. Holly Creek

Values at Risk:

- Comty - homes and summer homes on creek
- FH - mixed fuel loads, oak woodland
- FR - from people
- Ecol - low
- Econ - summer homes
- Rec - lots of rec
- Rdy - private owners could be ready
- Cost - moderate

Proposed Work

- SCo-28 FUELS TREATMENT: thinning and clearances around homes

29. Three Forks

Values at Risk:

- Comty - permanent residences
- FH - timberland surrounds meadow
- FR - not many starts in this area
- Ecol - confluence of 3 creeks
- Econ - low
- Rec - provides access to recreation areas
- Rdy - some places are already cleaned up
- Cost - low

Proposed Work

- SCo-29 FUELS TREATMENT: clearances around homes

30. Mad River Rock Peregrine falcon habitat - See Matrix SCo-30

31. Mad Ridge deer habitat - See Matrix SCo-31

32. LSR

Values at risk:

- Comty - low
- FH - blowdown
- FR - lightning
- Ecol - owl habitat
- Econ - low, are not allowed to harvest
- Rec - deer hunting/habitat
- Rdy - LSR assessment done, needs EIS
- Cost - high

Proposed Work

- SCo-14 FUELS TREATMENT: Build Watts Lake
- SCo-32 Grizzly Mtn. Fuel Breaks

33. East side of Ruth Lake

Values at Risk:

- Comty - lots of homes
- FH - rough topography and dense, mixed fuel conditions
- FR - human starts
- Ecol - deer habitat and Ruth Lake is water supply
- Econ - community counts on recreation in and around lake
- Rec - lake recreation, fishing
- Rdy - private owners could be ready
- Cost - moderate

Proposed Work

- SCo-33 FUELS TREATMENT: clearances around homes, some thinning

34. Lake Mountain Community

Values at Risk:

- Comty - sparsely populated
- FH - mixed fuels and lots of brush
- FR - lightning and proximity of roads
- Ecol - significant deer habitat
- Econ - hunting
- Rec - hunting
- Rdy - private owners could be ready
- Cost - moderate

Proposed Work

- SCo-34 FUELS TREATMENT: clearances around homes and build Lake Mountain Fuel Break

35. Power and Telephone Substation/Low Gap

Values at Risk:

- Comty - very valuable to community's power and communication
- FH - mixed fuels
- FR - right off highway 36
- Ecol - low
- Econ - power supply
- Rec - low
- Rdy - phone and power companies could be easily convinced to clean up
- Cost - low

Proposed Work

- SCo-35 FUELS TREATMENT: the utility companies would pay for clean up

36. West Side of Ruth Lake

Values at Risk:

- Comty - scattered homes up to Mad Ridge
- FH - moderate
- FR - not much traffic, lightning is prevalent
- Ecol - deer habitat
- Econ - low
- Rec - some hunting, lake recreation
- Rdy - private owners could be ready
- Cost - moderate

Proposed Work

- SCo-36 FUELS TREATMENT: clearances around homes & complete Mad Ridge Fuel Break

37. Horse Ridge Fuel Break SCo-37

38. Ridge Line Fuel Break to South Fork Mountain (48 Road) SCo-38

39. Lake Mountain/520 Fuel Break SC-39

40. West VanDuzen LSR - Identified as a resource on Map

41. Roadless Area/Refuge Valley Buffer/West Fork of VanDuzen - Identified as a resource on Map

42. South Fork Mountain Fuel Break Hwy 36 to Cedar Gap Fuel Break

43. G. Stewart Ranch

Values at Risk:

- Comty - one ranch
- FH - mixed fuels, grassy
- FR - controlled access
- Ecol - LSR, deer habitat
- Econ - timber, ranching, hunting and hydro
- Rec - hunting club is there
- Rdy - some work is already done
- Cost - low

FUELS TREATMENT: clearances around ranch & Grizzly Mountain Fuel Break

B. Development of Categories with which to Rank/Prioritize among Values at Risk/Proposed Projects

C. Ranking of Proposals by developing categories and then using a matrix to apply them.

MATRIX OF LANDSCAPE TREATMENT PROJECTS AND EVALUATION CATEGORIES

SCo-(##)	Feature	Pub Safty	Comty	Fuel Haz	Fire Risk	Ecol	Econ	Rec	Rdy	Cost	Sum	Land Alloc
1. Zenia <i>ville</i>		3	2	2	2	3	1	3	3	3	19	Pvt/Matrix
2. Blue Rock <i>ville</i>		2	2	2	2	1	1	2	3	3	15	Pvt/LSR
3A. Kettenpom <i>ville</i>		3	3	3	1	2	1	3	1	1	17	Pvt
3B. Kettenpom Peak FB												
4A. Hoaglin Valley		2	2	2	1	2	1	3	3	3	16	Pvt
4B. Long Ridge FB												
5. McKee Subdivision		3	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	13	Pvt
6. Hoaglin/Zenia School		3	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	3	17	Pub
7. Alderpoint CDF Station											0	
8. Zenia Guard Station											0	
9. Zenia County Yard											0	
10. Stewart Gm Mgmt Unit/USF&WS		2	2	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	20	Pvt/FWS
11. Witter Ranch		1	2	1	3	2	1	3	3	3	16	Pvt
12. Burgess/Zenia Ranchland		3	3	2	2	3	1	3	3	3	20	Pvt
13. Watts Lake Rd FB		2	3	2	3	2	3	1	1	1	17	LSR
14. Parker Ranch		1	2	2	1	3	1	3	3	3	16	Pvt
15. Burges Ranch (3 Ponds)											0	
16. Prospect Creek (2 Ponds)											0	
17. Power lines											0	
18. Power lines											0	
19. Island Mtn. Subdivision		2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	14	Pvt
20. Travis Ranch		1	2	2	2	3	1	3	3	3	17	Pvt
21. Hetten(shaw) Valley		3	2	2	1	3	1	3	3	3	18	Pvt
22. Ruth Lk Rd corr. to Wild/Mad		3	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	21	Pvt/Matrix
22A. Ruth/Little Field Creek		3	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	17	Pvt
22B. Barry Creek		3	2	2	1	1	3	2	2	2	16	Pvt
23. Flying AA/Ruth Co. Airport											0	
24. Lower VanDuzen Rd. corrid.		3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	20	Pvt
25. Lamb Cr./Mad River <i>ville</i>		3	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	19	Pvt/Matrix
26. Pickett Peak Lookout		3	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	18	
27. Lower Mad River Rd. corrid.		3	2	3	1	2	3	2	2	2	18	Pvt/Pub
28. Holly Creek		3	2	3	1	2	3	2	2	2	18	Pvt
29. Three Forks		3	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	17	Pvt/Matrix
30. Mad Rvr Rock Perigrine areas											0	
31. ?????. Mad Ridge											0	
32. LSR – Grizz. Mtn FB & SCo-14		1	3	3	3	1	3	1	1	1	16	
33. East Side of Ruth Lake		3	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	21	Pvt/Pub
34. Lake Mtn. Community		2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	19	Pvt
35. Phone & Power Substa/LowGap		3	2	3	1	3	1	3	3	3	19	
36. West Side Ruth Lake	X	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	18	
37. Horse Ridge Fuel Break	X											
38. 48 Road Fuel Break	X											
39. Lake Mtn./503 Rd. Fuel Break												
40. West VanDuzen LSR/buffer												
41. Roadless Area/W.F. VanDuz												
42. S.F. Mtn.to Hayden R. Fuel B												
43. G. Stewart Ranch		2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	21	Pvt/LSR

D. Discussion of Next Steps

Concerns/Ideas expressed:

- low population densities means intense public education and outreach on fire safety
- outreach would have to be done door to door
- concern for ranch land was brought up because its protection did not seem to be accounted for in this system (matrix)
- ranches are prime deer habitat w/ high ecological value
- economics in Southern Trinity County, many residents on a fixed income
- Re-do access to Mad River for pumping at Hwy 36 (Mad River Bridge) -a CDFG permit is necessary for this task and is cost prohibitive (\$2500)
- County Road Department ahs water trucks at Ruth and Zenia (and drivers) which can be used for first response, board directive and policy is needed
- blowdown is heavy at Watts lake and the LSR from Buck Mtn. To Zenia
- Access to inmate crews would bring down fuel treatment costs (Cal Works program)
- Eel River has Water Quality prop 204 money tied to it, could be tapped into
- Not many residents in this division want the government on their land building fuel breaks or to even know where they are
- Dinsmore is in Humboldt County but many residents of South County Division spend time there, the biggest fire one gentleman could remember was in Dinsmore
- Fire Wise Insurance rates were discussed
- 90% of homes in this division are in the valley floors

APPENDIX 3.6

SOUTH FORK FIRE PLANNING MEETING NOTES

VFD Fire Hall and the Watershed Research & Training Center, Hayfork
Wednesday and Thursday, May 10-11, 2000

May 10 Evening Community Meeting at the Hayfork VFD Fire Hall

Participants: 19 members of the community

During this meeting we worked to identify Values at Risk and Possible Protection / Fuels Reduction Measures.

1. Identification of Values at Risk and Possible Protection / Fuels Reduction Measures

We worked with 19 participants in groups around several area maps and the GIS system to analyze the South Fork area. The focus was primarily on protection of communities with some discussion of additional values such as historic structures, stands of old growth, plantations and recreation spots.

In most cases where individual outlying structures, trees or camp sites were discussed, the group agreed that it would be important to note the locations on maps/data bases for fire personnel to be aware of them in case of a fire. Specific fire preventative measures for these resources would be very costly, but in case of fire protection measures might be taken on a case by case basis.

May 11 Day Working Session at the WRTC, Hayfork

Participants: Roger Jaegel, Dave Loeffler, Steve Ryberg, Lynn Jungwirth, Heath Bartosh, Yvonne Everett, Phil Towle,

We completed three activities and discussed next steps.

1. Identification of Values at Risk and Possible Protection / Fuels Reduction Measures
2. Development of Categories with which to Rank/Prioritize among Values at Risk/Proposed Projects
3. Ranking of Proposals by developing categories and then using a matrix to apply them.
In the South Fork meeting a category of Public Safety risk was added as a star to community value.
4. Discussion of Next Steps

Project Areas

1. Trinity Pines/ Post Mountain

Housing development with multiple lots. Several landowners from this neighborhood have been actively involved in the fire safe effort and seek to form a VFD. The risk of fire starting is high due to the number of households in the area. There is considerable slash left from logging operations that needs to be treated. The area lies in key watershed. There are several ponderosa pine plantations that have not been thinned and power lines to maintain. There are some existing fire lines that need maintenance, other shaded fuel breaks and fuels treatments are recommended. Part of the area lies in sight of the Hwy 3 and Hwy 36 corridors. NEPA analyses for project work on public lands has not been completed. However, the Salt Creek and Middle Hayfork WA

are in process. Work in the area will require public and private land owner coordination but the terrain is moderate and work should not be too costly to complete.

Values at Risk:

- Multiple dwellings
- Key Watershed
- Plantations
- Power lines
- Viewshed Hwy 3 and Hwy 36

Proposed Activity

- Red Mountain Motorway maintain and use existing fire line and fuel break and tie into Hwy 36
- Quinn Roads
- Ditch Gulch off Hwy 36 to Schraeders fuel break and prescribed fire (30 N 56 or 30 N74 road)
- Trinity Pines/Post Mountain fuels reduction around private homes

2. Miller Road and Lemonade Springs

There are a number of plantations here that have not been treated since they were planted. The area lies high on a north slope and subject to frequent lightening strikes but slow rate of spread. This is LSR with spotted owl habitat. On average 5,000 to 7,000 people come to this area of the South Fork for buck hunting every year. Thinnings are planned for the area and cost of treatment is not expected to be very high.

Values at Risk

- Dispersed residences
- Plantations
- Spotted Owl habitat

Proposed Work

- Plantation thinnings

3. Forest Glen (was # 4)

The Forest Glen area has particularly high ecological and recreation value. Fire risk and occurrence in the area are rated as low. Work proposed is routine maintenance of fuels.

Values at Risk

- Dispersed residences
- Natural gas and power lines
- Fisheries and falcon habitat, Wild and Scenic River Corridor
- High recreation use area, camping, hunting, hiking, views

Proposed Work

- Fuels reduction around private residences
- Fuels reduction maintenance around campgrounds

4. Randolf/Jones Burn (was #5)

There are numerous plantations here planted after earlier burns that have not been thinned. Beside the investment already made in the plantations, they have grown in and now pose a fire hazard to the surrounding forests, for example around Pine Root Saddle. this high lying area

receives frequent lightening strikes. The area includes the headwaters of Hayfork Creek and is a favored hunting area. It is visible from Hwy 36. Treatment would not be very costly in this moderate terrain and there are not known T&E or S&M species in the area so administrative work should not be a barrier.

Values at Risk

- Plantations
- Headwaters of Hayfork Creek

Proposed Work

- Plantation thinning

5. Natural Bridge (was #6)

Natural Bridge is a historic site and culturally important area for the Nur-El-Mok Wintu. Fire occurrence here is low, though there are fuels to be treated after logging in the area. There are S&M mollusks in the area which drains into Hayfork Creek. The area receives frequent recreational use. It is possible that accidental fire could start here and spread up into the forest. A fuels reduction buffer zone above the area could reduce this risk but it could be costly to implement (hand work).

Values at Risk

- Cultural values
- Drains into Hayfork Creek

Proposed Work

- Fuels reduction buffer (e.g. shaded fuel break?)

6. Highway 3 Corridor Salt Creek to Peanut (was #7)

There are numerous dispersed residences along the Hwy 3 corridor here which runs through meadows and oak woodland along Salt Creek. The fire risk is relatively high due to the density of people in the area and the fire hazard is extremely high due to flashy fuels in the meadows. Salt Creek is a tributary to Hayfork Creek and is home to anadromous fish (or resident trout?). A Watershed Analysis on public lands here is underway and project level activity assessments will follow. Treatments such as controlled burning in the off season would be relatively economical due to the largely flat, open ground.

Values at Risk

- Dispersed residences
- Fisheries
- Hwy 3 corridor

Proposed Work

- Fuels reduction around private residences
- Installation of dry barrel hydrants
- Shaded fuel break between Carrier Gulch and Hayfork Creek
- Controlled burning (one private landowner has already requested support from CDF/TCRCD for a burn)

7. Wildwood Road Corridor on from Hwy 3 to East Fork Rd (was #8)

There are a few dispersed residences in this area. The fire risk and hazard are high here along the frequently used road along which very little fuels reduction treatment has occurred in the past. Much of the administrative work needed to work on public lands here has been completed

(Tom Gurley area), and due to easy access, the cost of implementing the work would not be very high.

Values at Risk

- Dispersed residences
- Habitat areas for the Western pond turtle and red legged frog along Hayfork Creek

Proposed Work

- Thinning from below, fuels reduction
- Shaded fuel break construction on both sides of the road

8. Wildwood area public private (was #9)

Dispersed housing development in the area makes it valuable from the community's stand point. Human caused fire are historically moderate to low, however there is a great deal of fuel from untreated logging slash, decadent manzanita (type 10 fuels) and the Midas blow down. The area is classified as LSR and lies in close proximity to and is one key access to the Chancelula Wilderness. There is concern that a fire begun in the Wildwood area could spread into the wilderness. The Upper Hayfork Watershed Analysis has been completed and project level

Values at Risk

- Private residences
- Private forest land, plantations

Proposed Work

- Fuels reduction around homes
- Fuels reduction treating logging slash and blowdown
- Possible fuel breaks to protect the wilderness

9. East Fork Road (was #10)

This area includes dispersed residences and significant proportion of private industrial (SPI) forestland. Fire risk is high with numerous lightening starts occurring. Fuels hazard is moderate due to logging slash and decadent manzanita brush. There are a number of plantations that need thinning and which if left for long could become a fuels hazard to threaten this back door to the Chancelula Wilderness. The area is prime winter deer range and Hayfork and Potato Creek afford good fish spawning habitat. Participants recommend use of fuel reduction treatments and prescribed fire. If the private land owners were interested, work could begin at any time and would not be very expensive.

Values at Risk

- Dispersed residences
- Private Timber values
- Habitat

Proposed Work

- Fuels treatments to buffer the wilderness
- Controlled burning

10. Lucky Jeep Trail Fuel Break out Thompson Peak and Loveletter Springs to Big Creek Limestone and Barker Mountain (was #11)

This fuel break system is seen as key to protecting the town of Hayfork from forest fires as well as protecting the forest from human initiated fires near town. The fuel break further protects the Big Creek drainage which is classified as key watershed and LSR as well as being Hayfork's

main water supply. The area is prime hunting and recreational fishing territory. Fire risk is high with high incidence of lightning strikes. The Middle Hayfork WA has been completed. Cost of treatment in this area will be high due to very steep ground.

Values at Risk

- Hayfork community
- Hayfork water supply
- Key watershed and LSR
- Recreation values

Proposed Work

- Maintain and extend existing fuel break system
- Controlled back burn down to Maple Camp

11. South Fork Mountain Ridge (was #12)

South Fork Mountain is the heart of this portion of Trinity County. Participants stress the importance of reducing fuels and extending a shaded fuel break or defensible fuel profile zone along the ridge road to protect private property values, the Six Rivers and Shasta-Trinity National Forests, large areas of old growth forest and endangered species habitat, and high recreational value for hunters and hikers. A fire on the mountain could spread to Forest Glen. There are areas of particular ecological value such as Chinquapin Butte and cultural value such as Horse Ridge where basketweavers find beargrass. Lightning strikes are frequent here and fuels have built up from private land logging without slash treatment and blow down from the 1995 storms. Treatment of fuels along the ridge would be relatively inexpensive as the road already exists and the ridge itself is relatively flat ground.

Values at Risk

- Cultural
- Private forest land
- Recreation
- Habitat, T&E species

Proposed Work

- Slash removal and fuels reduction in existing plantations and blow down patches
- Shaded fuel break or DFPZ along ridge road

12. Rock Fire / Hermit Fire (was #15)

In this area that experiences frequent lightning strikes, large amounts of fuel, especially brush, have accumulated which could lead to fires that would threaten South Fork Mountain and the Yolla Bolla Wilderness. Fuels treatments here would be moderately expensive

Values at Risk

- Moderate recreation values, proximity to wilderness

Proposed Work

- Fuels, brush reduction
- Prescribed fire

13. Rowdy Bear Subdivision / Philpot Divide/Plummer Peak/ Rd 31N31 (was #16)

The subdivision here includes 12 residences. Much of the surrounding private land has been logged and there has been minimal slash clean up. The public land values here are moderate to low, with some plantations. While the work could be done, the residents in the area have

shown little interest in fuels reduction programs and none of the USFS administrative work needed has been completed here. The cost of treatments would vary with the considerable variation in terrain.

Values at Risk

- Residences
- Plantations

Proposed Work

- Plantation thinning
- Fuels reduction on private land
- Backfiring into the old Tule Fire

14. Indian Valley/Buck Gulch/Cow Gulch (was #17)

Indian Valley was burned in the 1987 wildfires. There are several dispersed residences and private land holdings in Buck and Cow gulches surrounded by national forest. The historic guard station is a culturally valuable structure. Fire starts in the area are frequent due to high recreational use, particularly during hunting season. Fire hazard is high including fallen snags and brush resulting from the 1987 fires. Indian Valley Creek is a tributary to Butter Creek and the South Fork of the Trinity River. This is excellent spotted owl habitat. The Butter Creek Watershed Analysis included much of the area. The cost of treatments here would be moderate due to the relatively open and flat terrain and could begin with little extra administrative effort.

Values at Risk

- Historic guard station
- Dispersed private property
- Prime hunting camps and recreation area
- Spotted Owl Habitat

Proposed Work

- Fuel reduction
- Prescribed burning
- Plantation and natural stand thinning

15. Plummer Peak (was # 18)

This lookout and telecommunications repeaters has a high value to the county. Fire risk from lightning strikes is moderate, non-agency visitors to the site are not frequent. Fire hazard directly near the peak is low (fuels have been burned). However the surrounding area includes numerous untreated plantations and old timber sales. There is a logical location for a fuel break along the ridge toward Trinity Pines that would separate the Tule Creek and Philpot drainages. The terrain is fairly steep and treatment costs would be high.

Values at Risk

- telecommunications repeaters
- lookout

Proposed Work

- fuels reduction treatments in plantations and natural stands
- shaded fuel break construction

16. Southern Wildwood Area Plantations/Rat Trap Gap/ Prospect Creek/East Fork of the South Fork Trinity River

This area was heavily logged in the past and now includes numerous plantations that have not been treated. Lightening starts and fuels hazards are high. The area is very popular during deer hunting season. The ecological values are high including falcon nesting habitat, old growth forest and streams home to anadromous fish. The East Fork of the South Fork WA has been completed. Treatments would be low to moderate in cost due to relatively flat terrain suitable for tractors. Recommendations were for ladder fuels reduction and thinning in plantations followed by regular prescribed fire, e.g. on an 8-10 year rotation. Roads encircle the area proposed for burning and function as a fuel break.

Values at Risk

- Plantations
- Ecological values
- Recreation

Proposed Work

- Fuels reduction
- Plantation thinning
- Prescribed fire

17. South Fork Roadless Areas (was #20)

Extremely valuable wildlife habitat

– thin surrounding plantations; reduce fuel ladders; protect areas

Values at Risk

Proposed Work

21) Chinquapin roadless/wilderness area – thin surrounding plantations; reduce fuel ladders; protect areas

Values at Risk

Proposed Work

22) East Fork Roadless Area thin surrounding plantations; reduce fuel ladders; protect areas

Values at Risk

Proposed Work

23) Underwood Mountain Road / Eltapom roadless area thin surrounding plantations; reduce fuel ladders;

Values at Risk

Proposed Work

24) Pattison Peak Roadless Area

Values at Risk

Proposed Work

25) Hayfork Community Defensible Zone

Values at Risk

Proposed Work

26) Water tank locations around Hayfork – 4 planned ready to put in with \$1,000

Values at Risk

Proposed Work

27) Farmer Ridge Continue Fuel Break work

Values at Risk

Proposed Work

28) Lucky Jeep Trail / Thompson Peak Fuel Break

Values at Risk

Proposed Work

29) Summit Creek / Weigert Road 25 gal/minute

Values at Risk

Proposed Work

30) Wells Mtn / Summit Creek Fuel Breaks – proposed coordinate with SPI

Values at Risk

Proposed Work

31) Barker Valley – Duncan Hill Fuels Reduction and Tank Placement

Values at Risk

Proposed Work

32) KingSalt (Kingsbury) fuel break

Values at Risk

Proposed Work

33) Mc Alexander Road Subdivision - Hayfork Neighborhood Fuels Reduction

Values at Risk

Proposed Work

34) Brady Road – Brady Ranch Road/Sunshine Flat

Values at Risk

Proposed Work

35) Morgan Hill Road/Kingsbury neighborhood fuels reduction – fuel break?

Values at Risk

Proposed Work

36) Tule Creek Rd / Landacre development – neighborhood work

Values at Risk

Proposed Work

- 37) Summit Creek / Hayfork Summit area – private fuels reduction / coord with SPI
Values at Risk
Proposed Work

OTHER ISSUES

1. Post Mtn./Trinity Pines

Values at Risk: - Comty, multiple dwellings – FR, high human risk – FH, slash on the ground – Ecol, highly impacted but in key watershed – Econ, pine plantations and power lines – Rec, readily visible from Trinity Pines, parts visible from hwy 3 and 36 – Rdy, no NEPA, volunteer FD in Trinity Pines not ready, Salt Creek and Middle Hayfork WA in process – Cost, good ground

RECOMMENDATION: proposed treatment.

2. – Miller Rd./Lemonade Springs

Values at Risk: – Comty, no power lines, no gas lines, 3 scattered residences – FR, north slope, high occurrence, low rate of spread – FH, has not been treated since planted – Ecol, spotted owl, LSR, marbled murrelet – Econ, government land not as high as private value – Rec, South Fork Mtn. Buck hunting, 5,000-7,000 people a year – Rdy, plantation thinning planned – Cost, most commercial value on plantations

RECOMMENDATION: ?

3. Managed O-G

RECOMMENDATION: protect by plantation thinning

4. Forest Glen

Values at Risk: – Comty, not a large community, natural gas and power lines – FR, low fire occurrence – FH, ? – Ecol, falcon habitat, fisheries – Econ, high recreation use on trails – Rec, Great view and high rec use on trails – Rdy, no – Cost, working around residences and stream corridor.

RECOMMENDATION: ?

5. Randolph/Jones Burn

Values at Risk: - Comty, no communities – FR, dispersed camping areas – FH, high lightning occurrence – Ecol, plantations, headwaters of Hayfork Creek – Econ, high? – Rec, hunting and highly visible – Rdy, plantation ready, not mollusk habitat – Cost, might be ready to sell

RECOMMENDATION: ?

6. Natural Bridge

Values at Risk: - Comty, no communities, cultural site – FR, low occurrence of human caused fires – FH, had some logging and clean up, other side is natural growth – Ecol, mollusks present, feeds Hayfork Creek – Econ, low – Rec, High ? – Rdy, low ? – Cost, fairly steep, mostly hand work

RECOMMENDATION: ?

7. Hwy 3/Salt Cr./Peanut

Values at Risk: - Comty, numerous homes – FR, high – FH, meadows, burned areas – Ecol, anadromous fishery – Econ, homes – Rec ? – Rdy, doing WA and private can act easily – Cost, flat, open, can cover a lot of acres

RECOMMENDATION: ?

8. Wildwood Corridor/Hwy 3/ East Fork

Values at Risk: - Comty, scattered residences – FR, lots of fuel – FH, has not had much treatment – Ecol, turtles, red-legged frog – Econ, moderate – Rec, it is scenic and has campgrounds – Rdy, Tom Gurley has a Record of Decision – Cost, moderate

RECOMMENDATION: fuels treatment

9. Wildwood Area Public/Private/Midus

Values at Risk: - Comty, ? – FR, human caused risk – FH, blowdown, private land logging – Ecol, LSR – Econ, small private plantations – Rec, Chancellula access, Hayfork Creek – Rdy, middle Hayfork WA done – Cost, cleaning up blowdown and fuelbreaks to protect wilderness and community

RECOMMENDATION: Fuels treatment, Blowdown

10. East Fork Rd.

Values at Risk: - Comty, scattered residences – FR, lightning is predominant – FH, private land logged, decadent brush – Ecol, prime winter deer range, good spawning habitat – Econ, prime private logging land – Rec, locked gates to wilderness – Rdy, private could be ready – Cost, low

RECOMMENDATION: ?

11. Lucky Jeep Trail/Loveletter/Thompson Peak/ Barker Mtn.

Values at Risk: - Comty, important area to community – FR, lightning dominates – FH, high – Ecol, anadromous fishery, Big Creek WSHD, LSR – Econ, high – Rec, lucky trail, heavily hunted – Rdy, in Middle Hayfork WA – Cost, steep ground

RECOMMENDATIONS: ?

12. SF Mtn. Ridge Break

Values at Risk: - Comty, valuable to Shasta-Trinity and Hayfork Valley, private property fires can threaten Forest Glen – FR, high human and lightning occurrences – FH, lots of dead trees – Ecol, lots of Endangered Species – Econ, low – Rec, high – Cost, flat ground, easy to work with

RECOMMENDATION: ?

13. Horse Ridge/Bear Grass

Values at Risk: the same as #12 but also a high occurrence of bear grass.

RECOMMENDATION: ?

14. Chancellula Plantations

Values at Risk: same as #10

RECOMMENDATION: Buffer

15. Rockfire/Hermit

Values at Risk: - Comty, low – FR, high lightning occurrence – FH, untreated – Ecol, part of S. Fork and wilderness ecosystem ? – Econ, ? – Rec, proximity to wilderness – Rdy, low – Cost, relatively expensive

RECOMMENDATION: ?

16. Rowdy Bear/Subdivision

Values at Risk: - Comty, approximately 12 homes – FR, very high – FH, it has been logged, minimal cleanup – Ecol, not key watershed – Econ, houses and plantations – Rec,

valuable recreation area to residents – Rdy, they are survivalists so could probably be ready, but little money – Cost, some sections easy to work in, others not so easy

RECOMMENDATION: ?

17. Indian Valley

Values at Risk: - Comty, guard station is there and some people live up the gulches – FR, people starts are a high occurrence – FH, fallen snags and brushy – Ecol, Indian Valley Creek and spotted owls – Econ, high hunting and rec value – Rec, same as Econ – Rdy, partly in Butter Creek WA, thinning is approved – Cost, open and flat, accessible, some projects may be able to pay for themselves

RECOMMENDATIONS: Fuels treatment, plantation thinning, natural stand thinning

18. Plummer Peak

Values at Risk: - Comty, lookout and communications site – FR, only one way in and moderate lightning occurrence – FH, burned around tower – Ecol, not much there – Econ, high because of translators, 3 T.V. and 1 FM repeater – Rec, none – Rdy, ? – Cost, some areas are fairly steep, cost would be high

RECOMMENDATIONS: Fuel treatments in plantations and old timber sales, logical fuelbreak would come down the ridge toward Trinity Pines and would separate Tule Creek and Philpot drainages

19. Southern Wildwood Area Plantations

Values at Risk: - Comty, none – FR, proximity to roads, high lightning occurrence and lots of hunters – FH, high fuel loading and plantations – Ecol, snails, falcons, old growth and key watersheds – Econ, plantations – Rec, hunting – Rdy, East and South Fork WA almost done, plantations are ready – Cost, could be tractor logged, the ground is flat

RECOMMENDATIONS: Plantation thinning, good spot for prescribed fire because roads encircle it creating a very large fuel break exists, maintain every 8 years.

20. South Fork Roadless Area

Values at Risk: - Comty, ecosystem valued and culturally mystical Hayfork/Hyampom Communities

1. Fire Day by neighborhood w/ CDF, USFS and volunteer fire department.
2. Hydrant Plan – integrate with the downtown plan, dry barrels, hydrant extensions
3. Hyampom Community Plan
ID public Safety Areas
4. Summit Creek water system? Cisterns? Springs?
5. Salt Creek development areas – hydrants
6. Non-treated system water to downtown?
7. Fuel break system analysis to link w/ the 37 identified areas

Other Issues

- How to manage old growth forest: There are some demonstration models on South Fork Mountain – old growth areas can be protected by thinning from below and other fuels treatments in the surrounding area.
- South Fork Drainage important for Wildlife
- South of Hwy 36 has heavy plantations
- Maintain Existing Fuel Breaks
- Fir Plantations on South Fork
- Look at past burns – consider treatment and maintenance

MATRIX OF PROPOSED LANDSCAPE TREATMENT PROJECTS AND EVALUATION CATEGORIES

		Comty	Fuel	Haz	Fire	Risk	Ecol	Econ	Rec	Rdy	Cost	Sum	Land	Al
1.Post Mtn/Trinity Pines	X	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	18	Ama/Marix/pvt	
2.Miller Rd./Lemonade Spr.		1	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	18	LSR	
3.Forest Glen	X	2	1	2	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	16	LSR/W&S R.	
5.Randolf/Jones Burn		1	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	21	AMA	
6.Natural Bridge		2	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	13	Admin With/AMA	
7.Hwy 3/Salt Cr/Peanut	X	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	19	AMA/Pvt	
8.Wildwd Cor/Hwy3/East Frk		2	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	20	AMA/Pvt	
9.Wildwd Area Pub/Pvt/Midus	X	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	20	LSR/Wild/Pvt	
10.East Fork Rd.	X	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	20	AMA/Pvt/Wild	
11.Lky Jeep Tr./LveLtr/Thmp		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	21	LSR/Matrix/Pvt	
12.SF Mtn. Ridge Break		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	22	LSR/Pvt	
13.Horse Rdg/Bear Grass		Included with #12										0		
14.Chancla Plntns/Wldrns		Included with #10										0		
15.Rock Fire/Hermit		1	3	3	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	16	LSR/Mat/Wild/WA	
16.Rowdy Bear Subd 31N31	X	2	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	15	AMA/Mat/Pvt	
17.Indian Valley	X	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	20	Matrix	
18.Plummer Peak	X	3	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	14	AMA	
19.So.Wildwd Area Plantns		1	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	20	Matrix	
20.SF Roadless Area		3	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	20	LSR/KeyWSHD	
21.Chipquapin Roadless		3	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	20	LSR/KeyWSHD	
22.East FK Roadless		3	1	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	19	Wilderness	
23.Underwd Mtn./Etta Pom		2	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	13	AMA	
24.Pattison Pk Roadless		2	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	15	Admin With	
25.Hayfork Comm.	X											0		
26.Hayfork Water Tanks	X	Install \$1,000										0		
27.Farmer Ridge	X	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	20	AMA/Pvt	
29.Summit Cr./Weigert spr	X	3	3	3	2	3	1	3	2	2	2	20	Pvt	
30.Wells Mtn./Summit Cr.	X	1	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	18	Pvt/AMA	
31.Barker Valley/Duncn Hill	X	3	3	3	2	3	1	2	3	2	2	20	Pvt	
32.King Salt/Kingsbury		3	3	3	2	3	1	2	3	2	3	20	Matrix	
33.McAlexander Dev	X	3	3	3	2	3	1	2	3	2	3	20	Private	
34.Brady Rd.	X	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	23	Private	
35.Morgan Hill Rd.	X	3	3	3	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	19	Pvt/BLM	
36.Tule Creek Rd. Sec#33		3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	21	Pvt/AMA	
37.Philpot Cr.	X	2	2	3	2	2	3	1	2	1	2	17	AMA	

X Denotes Public Safety Issue

Appendix 4: List of Participants

APPENDIX 4:
Participants in Community Meetings

Dates	First Name	Last Name	Neighborhood / Agency
	Mary	Ammon	
11-9,5-10	Mark	Anderson	Drinkwater, Hyampom Rd
	Randi	Anderson	
4-5&6	Mary	Arey	Hyampom
	13-Apr	Frank	Ashert
	28-Mar	Mary	Auter
11-16,2-14,4-5&6, 5-8&9	Kenneth	Baldwin	Douglas City
5-8&9,5-10	Heath	Bartosh	Arcata
	21-Mar	Danene	Bates
	16-Mar	David	Berdha Jr. (?)
	28-Mar	Gay	Berrien
	19-Jan	Anita & Jim	Berry
	9-Nov	Joseph	Bielawicz
	15-Mar	Mary	Blackstone
	10-May	Elena	Borodin
		Joseph	Bowers
11-16,4-5&6	Bill	Britton	CDF
	9-Nov	David	Brown
5-15&16	Ross	Burgess	Zenia
3-21,5-15&16	Ray	Bushman	Mad River
		Mary	Carpenter
	15-May	Dominic	Caturegio
	16-Nov	Roger & Susan	Chatterton
	21-Mar	Don	Cole
	15-May	Ken	Comer
11-9,3-15-5-10	Graham	Corns	Trin. Pines/Post Mtn
11-16,4-5&6	Jesse	Cox	Lewiston
11-9,5-10	Roger	Cox	Hyampom Rd.
	28-Mar	Pat	Craig
	11-May	William	Crothers
		Mellie	Curriel
	11-Jan	Dave	Danielsen
var	Cecilia	Danks	Morgan Hill Rd
	14-Feb	Lucille	Daugherty
	15-May	Jim	Davidge
	11-Jan	Mel & Katie	Deardorff
	9-Nov	Norma	Dearman
	19-Jan	Evalyn & Don	Decker
	9-May	Steve	Decker
	21-Mar	Steve	Delaney
	29-Feb	Dave	DeMars
	11-Jan	Angela	Dilk-Walker
Russ	15-May	Jack & Jean	Dinsmore
		Hall	Douglas City
11-9,11-16,5-8&9	Noreen	Doyas	Weaverville
	9-Nov	Hersh	Dunaetz
	21-Mar	Jack & Jean	Dunamin(?)
	28-Mar	Wendy	Ellis
	11-Jan	Chris	Erikson
		Lewiston	

APPENDIX 4:**Participants in Community Meetings**

Dates		First Name	Last Name	Neighborhood / Agency
	11-Jan	Jim	Evans	Lewiston
11-9,11-16,5-8&9,5-10		Yvonne	Everett	Arcata
	15-May	Carol	Fall	Weaverville
		Van	Finch	
11-9,5-10		Lorraine	Fisher	Morgan Hill Rd.
	19-Jan	Anita	Freemantle	Salyer
11-16,4-5&6,		Pat	Frost	
	11-Jan	Tom	Gannon	Lewiston
11-16,		Butch	Garrity	Trinity Center
		Bill	German	
	11-Jan	Lorraine & Bill	Gibson	Lewiston
	21-Mar	Mike	Gladding	Mad River
	21-Mar	Dwight & Gail	Glass	Ruth
11-16,		James	Goss	Trinity Center
	21-Mar	Terry	Hals	Mad River
11-16,		Dick & Mary	Hamilton	Trinity Center
	10-May	Donna	Harmon	
3-28,5-8&9		Evelyon	Harrigan	Big Bar
	22-Feb	Ron	Harris	Hyampom
	28-Mar	Jonni	Honda	Big Bar
	28-Mar	Dana	Hood	Big Flat
	22-Mar	Leonard	Hoopes	Barker Valley Rd.
	15-Mar	Althea	Hullard	Trintiy Pines / Post Mountain
	15-May	Terry	Huls	Mad River
	19-Jan	Naomi	Hunt	Hawkins Bar
11-9,3-15		Vince & Margaret	Irwin	Trinity Pines / Post Mountain
	14-Feb	Bill & Maggie	Iverson	Douglas City
	9-Nov	Roger	Jaegel	Hayfork
	28-Mar	Hunt	Jenni (?)	Big Bar
	19-Jan	Christina	Johnson	Denny
4-5&6,		Lynn	Jungwirth	Hayfork
	11-Jan	Joseph	Kasper	Lewiston
	21-Mar	Vicki	Kastan	Ruth
	19-Jan	Richard	Kersh	Willow Creek
	19-Jan	Doug	Kitterbusch	Burnt Ranch
		Tom	Kline	Lewiston
4-5&6,		Mark	Lancaster	Weaverville
	15-Mar	Ingrid	Landis-Davis	Barker Valley Rd.
	9-Nov	Rex	Lesly	Morgan Hill Rd.
11-9,		Ron	Lindquist	Highland Drive
11-9,4-5&6,5-10		Dave	Loefller	Jungwirth Subdivision
	15-May	George & Carol	Lucky	Trinity Center
	19-Jan	Judy	Mackey	Willow Creek
	15-Mar	Dave & Kathy	Manley	Trintiy Pines / Post Mountain
	22-Mar	Dan	Marriott	Barker Valley Rd.
11-16,		Hal	Mathis	Trinity Center
1-19,3-16		Joyce	Matthews	Willow Creek
	28-Mar	Carol	Mattson	Big Flat
4-5&6,		Becky	May	USFS Shasta Trinity

APPENDIX 4:**Participants in Community Meetings**

Dates	First Name	Last Name	Neighborhood / Agency
3-28,5-8&9	Betty	McBath	Big Bar
3-28,5-8&9	Mike	McBath	Big Bar
16-Mar	Rob	McClelland	Willow Creek
22-Mar	Larry	McCord	Barker Valley Rd.
22-Feb	Gwen	McCumber	Hyampom
Tom	Tom	McNight	
11-9,5-10	Ralph	Modine	Hayfork
	Crow	Monk	
16-Mar	Regina	Moon	Salyer
1-11,	Bob	Mordacai	
22-Feb	Pat	Mortensen	Hyampom
	Milt	Mortensen	Hyampom
11-9,5-10	Bob & Jan	Mountjoy	Cedar Gulch
16-Mar	David	Murphy	Salyer
11-9,	Ralph	Norris	PM/TP
3-28,12-1	Suzan	Olson	
21-Mar	A.	Otto	
10-May	Ray	Patton	Hayfork
	George	Patton	Hayfork
19-Jan	Helen	Pellegrini	Burnt Ranch
21-Mar	David	Perkins	Bridgeville
	Bob	Peterson	
21-Mar	Millie	Pollard	Van Duzen
21-Mar	J.	Rapacilo	Mad River
22-Feb	John	Rapf	Hyampom
4-5&6,	Jim	Ratcliff	
	Bob	Reiss	Hyampom
28-Mar	Dave	Rhodes	Big Bar
11-Jan	Steve	Richards	Lewiston
22-Mar	Danny Ray	Riggs	Barker Valley Rd.
	Carol	Rogan	Corral Bottom
3-21,5-8&9	Jack	Rogers	Bridgeville
5-10h	David	Rose	
	Mike	Rourke	
9-Nov	John	Rourke	Salt Creek Hwy 3
21-Mar	Evelyn	Rouse	Van Duzen
21-Mar	Lawrence	Rouse	Van Duzen
4-5&6,5-9	Lucy	Salazar	
	Dee	Sanders	Weaverville
15-Mar	Andy	Santa Cruz	Trinty Pines / Post Mountain
19-Jan	Joe & Anna	Santos	Salyer
4-5&6,	Dave	Sapsis	CDF
11-9,5-10	Al	Saxton	Summit Creek Rd.
	Chuck	Schultz	BLM
	John & Charlotte	Scott	
14-Feb	Kenneth	Scott	Poker Bar Rd.
13-Apr	Dave	Scotten	
4-5&6,5-15 &16	Allan	Setzer	Van Duzen
Larry	Glass	SF Mountain	

APPENDIX 4:**Participants in Community Meetings**

Dates		First Name	Last Name	Neighborhood / Agency
4-5&6,		Kelly	Sheen	Weaverville
4-5&6,		Carl	Skinner	USFS -PSW
11-9,		Richard	Smith	Hayfork
	9-May	Dick	Stilaha	Down River
		Terry	Stinson	
	21-Mar	Don	Straw	Mad River
	14-Feb	Mark	Stuart	Douglas City
	9-Nov	Kathleen	Surbagh	Hayfork
		Fred	Swenson	USFS
		Dennis	Tennahill	CDF
4-5&6,		John	Thompson	
	14-Feb	Jacquie	Tierney	Douglas City
11-16,4-5&6,5-8&9,5-10		Phil	Towle	Browns Creek
		Patrick	Truman	
1-11,		Joe	Tyler	Redding
	15-May	Joe	Vukonich	Trinity Center
4-5&6,		Tom	Walz	Weaverville
	21-Mar	Luke & Daisy	Weldgrube	Van Duzen
1-11,		Bill	Welsch	Lewiston
	21-Mar	Ron	Whitman	Mad River
	14-Feb	Arnold	Whitridge	Douglas City
	10-May	Dwayne	Wilson	
	9-Nov	Betty	Wines	Big Creek Rd.
4-5&6,5-10		Mike	Witesman	CDF
	11-Jan	Sandy	Wood	Lewiston
	11-Jan	Darin	Wright	Lewiston
	14-Feb	John	Wynn	Douglas City
11-9,5-10		Robert	Young	Kingsbury
	28-Mar	Karen	Zimmer	Junction City
	28-Mar	Dennis	Zsepi	Big Bar

Appendix 5: GIS Meta Data

TITLE	FILENAME	STORED_	CONTENT	AREA_XTENT
Percipitation	ca_rain.shp	CDs \BASEMAP\	GENERALLY 2.5" increments	Calif.
Basins	calwtr_bsn.shp	CDs \BASEMAP\	22 basins, 28 - 459 K acres	T. Co. + some of Eel, Mad, Van D. rivers
Watersheds	calwtr_ws.shp	CDs \BASEMAP\	326 watersheds, 1.7 - 26 K acres	T. Co. + some of Eel, Mad, Van D. rivers
Ownership	gov_own.shp	CDs \BASEMAP\	NPO?; Pvt; BLM; BOR; CA; Spi; USFS; Wilderness	T. Co.
Lakes	lakes.shp	CDs \BASEMAP\	lakes, some names where available from USGS topo	T. Co.
F-S lines	lines.shp	CDs \BASEMAP\	115 line features; F-S Community meetings' data	T. Co.
Division boundaries	div_bnd.shp	CDs \BASEMAP\	Fire-Safe T. Co. Divisions	/F-S Division
Division masks	div_mask.shp	CDs \BASEMAP\	Fire-Safe T. Co. Divisions	/F-S Division
Assessor's Parcels	parcels.shp	CDs \BASEMAP\	property parcels	T. Co.
Public Land Survey Sections	plss.shp	CDs \BASEMAP\	PLS sections	/F-S Division
F-S areas	polygs.shp	CDs \BASEMAP\	20 polygon features; F-S Community meetings' data	T. Co.
Roads	roads.shp	CDs \BASEMAP\	hiways, paved, gravel, dirt (improved & unimproved, trails	/F-S Division
RSL Vegetation	rsl_veg.shp	CDs \BASEMAP\	'94; size, density; types (cover, WHR, veg.)	/F-S Division
River banks	rvr_banks	CDs \BASEMAP\	outline rivers that are wider than a line	T. Co. + to Pacific Ocean
F-S points	sites.shp	CDs \BASEMAP\	551 point features; F-S Community meetings' data	T. Co.
6 Rivers NF land uses	smrf_allo.shp	CDs \BASEMAP\	general forest; special/habitats; retentions; private; wild/scenic rivers	6RNF/F-S Div (LT & MR RDs)
6 Rivers boundaries	smrf_bnd.shp	CDs \BASEMAP\	6 Rivers NF boundaries	6RNF/F-S Div.
6 Rivers fires	smrf_fires.shp	CDs \BASEMAP\	6 Rivers NF fires > 100 ac.s + some S-T NF	6RNF/F-S Div. +
6 Rivers fire starts	smrf_frpts.shp	CDs \BASEMAP\	6 Rivers NF fire starts	6RNF/F-S Div. +
6 Rivers rain	smrf_rain.shp	CDs \BASEMAP\	NW CA percipitation	N coast of CA
6 Rivers soils	smrf_soils.shp	CDs \BASEMAP\	6 Rivers soils map - many attributes/elements	6RNF/F-S Div.
6 Rivers vegetation	smrf_veg.shp	CDs \BASEMAP\	6 Rivers vegetation map - seral stage; size class	6RNF/F-S Div.
S-T NF land uses	stnf_allo.shp	CDs \BASEMAP\	R.O.D. classifications.IDs	S-TNF/F-S Div.
S-T NF fires	stnf_fires.shp	CDs \BASEMAP\	S-T NF fires > 100 acres: years; acres; H/L/Unk causes; NO names	S-TNF in T. Co.
S-T NF fire starts	stnf_frpts.shp	CDs \BASEMAP\	S-T NF fire starts	S-TNF in T. Co.
S-T NF soils	stnf_soils.shp	CDs \BASEMAP\	S-T NF soils - only S-T ID ##!	S-TNF/F-S Div.
S-T NF vegetation	stnf_veg.shp	CDs \BASEMAP\	S-T NF veg. map - type; strata	S-TNF/F-S Div.
S-T NF watersheds	stnf_ws.shp	CDs \BASEMAP\	35 S-T watersheds: 16 - 79 K acres; names	S-TNF/F-S Div.
Streams	streams.shp	CDs \BASEMAP\	P/I/E; few names	/F-S Division
Trinity County	tc_bnd.shp	CDs \BASEMAP\	T. Co. boundary	T. Co.
Fire-Safe Div.s	tc_dvns.shp	CDs \BASEMAP\	5 T. Co. F-S Div.s	T. Co. +
Wilderness	wld_areas.shp	CDs \BASEMAP\	T. Co. Wilderness areas	T. Co.
Elevation	\ELEVATION\ & .avl	CDs \DEMS\(&\)\ELEV\	30m elevation coverage	/F-S Division
Flamelength model	\FLAMELENGTH\ & .avl	CDs \DEMS\(&\)\FLML\	30m model from CDF & PSW work	/F-S Division
Fuels model	\FUELS\ & .avl	CDs \DEMS\(&\)\FUEL\	30m model from RSL data???	/F-S Division
Hillshade	\HILLSHADE\ & .avl	CDs \DEMS\(&\)\HLLS\	30m hillshade from DEMs	/F-S Division
11% Slope positions	\SLPOS\	CDs \DEMS\	11% increments in slope positions	/F-S Division
1/3 Slope positions	\SLPOS3\	CDs \DEMS\	33% increments in slope positions	/F-S Division
Digital Otho Quads	*.sid	CDs \DOQS\	DOQs, combined in MrSID files	/F-S Division
Topo maps	suremap.sid	CDs \SUREMAPS\	topo maps from USGS	/F-S Division
Down River Div. lines	drlinesu.shp	TC GIS S/ R:\FIRE-S\	DR Workshop line features	DR Div.
Down River Div. points	drpnstu.shp	S/ R:\FIRE-S\DR\	DR Workshop point features	DR Div.
Down River Div. areas	drpolysu.shp	S/ R:\FIRE-S\DR\	DR Workshop polygon features	DR Div.
MidTrinity Div. lines	mt_linesu.shp	S/ R:\FIRE-S\MDIT\	MidT Workshop line features	MidT Div.
MidTrinity Div. points	mt_pointsu.shp	S/ R:\FIRE-S\MDIT\	MidT Workshop point features	MidT Div.
MidTrinity Div. areas	mt_polysu.shp	S/ R:\FIRE-S\MDIT\	MidT Workshop polygon features	MidT Div.
North Lake Div. lines	nl_linesu.shp	S/ R:\FIRE-S\NLK\	NLk Workshop line features	NLk Div.
North Lake Div. points	nl_pointsu.shp	S/ R:\FIRE-S\NLK\	NLk Workshop point features	NLk Div.
North Lake Div. areas	nl_polysu.shp	S/ R:\FIRE-S\NLK\	NLk Workshop polygon features	NLk Div.
South County Div. lines	scolinesu.shp	S/ R:\FIRE-S\SCO\	SCo Workshop line features	SCo Div.
South County Div. points	scopntsu.shp	S/ R:\FIRE-S\SCO\	SCo Workshop point features	SCo Div.
South County Div. areas	scopolysu.shp	S/ R:\FIRE-S\SCO\	SCo Workshop polygon features	SCo Div.
South Fork Division lines	sflineu.shp	S/ R:\FIRE-S\SF\	SF Workshop line features	SF Div.
South Fork Division points	sfpointu.shp	S/ R:\FIRE-S\SF\	SF Workshop point features	SF Div.
South Fork Division areas	sfpolysu.shp	S/ R:\FIRE-S\SF\	SF Workshop polygon features	SF Div.

SOURCE	LASTEDIT	COMMENTS	TYPE
CDF	5/5/2000		Shape
CalWater?	5/5/2000		Shape
CalWater?	5/5/2000		Shape
RCD from T. Co. Assessor & Agency Maps	5/8/2000	Edited/corrected by RCD	Shape
RCD from 6R & S-T NFs Hydro	5/8/2000	Edited/corrected by RCD	Shape
TC GIS	4/3/2000	Created by TC GIS from data collected at community meetings	Shape
RCD	5/5/2000	created by RCD for F-S Workshops	Shape
RCD	5/5/2000	created by RCD for F-S Workshops	Shape
RCD from T. Co. Assessor	5/8/2000	Edited/corrected by RCD	Shape
RCD from 6R & S-T NFs & CDF	5/9/2000	Edited/corrected by RCD	Shape
TC GIS	4/3/2000	Created by TC GIS from data collected at community meetings	Shape
6R & S-T NFs	5/10/2000	Edited/corrected by RCD	Shape
USDA Forest Service Reg. 5 Remote Sensing Lab	5/4/2000	Edited/corrected by RCD	Shape
RCD from 6R & S-T NFs Hydro	5/8/2000	Edited/corrected by RCD	Shape
TC GIS	4/3/2000	Created by TC GIS from data collected at community meetings	Shape
6RNF	5/2/2000		Shape
6RNF	5/5/2000		Shape
6RNF	5/8/2000		Shape
6RNF	5/5/2000		Shape
6RNF - NOAA? CalWater? There are differences!	5/5/2000		Shape
6RNF	5/5/2000		Shape
6RNF	5/5/2000		Shape
S-TNF	5/5/2000		Shape
S-T NF	5/5/2000		Shape
S-T NF	5/5/2000		Shape
S-T NF	5/5/2000		Shape
S-T NF	5/5/2000		Shape
S-T NF	5/5/2000		Shape
RCD from 6R & S-T NFs Hydro	5/8/2000	Edited/corrected by RCD	Shape
RCD	5/5/2000		Shape
TC GIS	5/1/2000	Edited/corrected by RCD	Shape
TC GIS & S-T NF	5/8/2000	Edited/corrected by RCD	Shape
USGS DEMs from UC	5/3/2000	created by RCD for F-S Workshops	Image & Grid
CDF	5/9/2000	created by CDF for F-S Workshops	Image & Grid
CDF	5/9/2000	created by CDF for F-S Workshops	Image & Grid
RCD from USGS DEMs	5/9/2000	created by RCD from DEMs for F-S Workshops	Image & Grid
RCD w/ 6RNF	5/5/2000	created by 6RNF from DEMs for F-S Workshops	Image & Grid
RCD w/ 6RNF	5/5/2000	created by 6RNF from DEMs for F-S Workshops	Image & Grid
RCD from USGS DOQs	2/28 - 4/7/2000	created by RCD from DOQs for F-S Workshops	MrSID Image
RCD from USGS/SureMAPs	5/2/2000	created by RCD from SureMAPs for F-S Workshops	MrSID Image
TC GIS from DR Workshop	7/20/2000	Created by TC GIS from data collected at DR Workshop	Shape
TC GIS from DR Workshop	7/20/2000	Created by TC GIS from data collected at DR Workshop	Shape
TC GIS from DR Workshop	5/25/2000	Created by TC GIS from data collected at DR Workshop	Shape
TC GIS from MidT Workshop	7/20/2000	Created by TC GIS from data collected at MidT Workshop	Shape
TC GIS from MidT Workshop	7/5/2000	Created by TC GIS from data collected at MidT Workshop	Shape
TC GIS from MidT Workshop	7/5/2000	Created by TC GIS from data collected at MidT Workshop	Shape
TC GIS from NLk Workshop	6/27/2000	Created by TC GIS from data collected at NLk Workshop	Shape
TC GIS from NLk Workshop	6/27/2000	Created by TC GIS from data collected at NLk Workshop	Shape
TC GIS from NLk Workshop	6/28/2000	Created by TC GIS from data collected at NLk Workshop	Shape
TC GIS from SCo Workshop	7/19/2000	Created by TC GIS from data collected at SCo Workshop	Shape
TC GIS from SCo Workshop	7/19/2000	Created by TC GIS from data collected at SCo Workshop	Shape
TC GIS from SCo Workshop	7/18/2000	Created by TC GIS from data collected at SCo Workshop	Shape
TC GIS from SF Workshop	6/14/2000	Created by TC GIS from data collected at SF Workshop	Shape
TC GIS from SF Workshop	6/14/2000	Created by TC GIS from data collected at SF Workshop	Shape
TC GIS from SF Workshop	6/11/2000	Created by TC GIS from data collected at SF Workshop	Shape

Appendix 6: GIS CD ROM Order Form

CD ROM ORDER FORM

We are still in the process of adding data to the GIS. For more information on GIS data distribution please contact :

Phil Towle, Trinity Community GIS / WRTC
PO BOX 356, Hayfork CA 96041
(530) 628-4200; e-mail: klamgis@cris.com