



Anne Novotny <anne.novotny@edcgov.us>

RCU comments on TGPA/ZOU FEIR Addendum

1 message

Tom <tomi@volcano.net>
To: anne.novotny@edcgov.us

Thu, Oct 11, 2018 at 3:43 PM

Dear Ms. Novotny,

- 1) Attached are RCU's comments on the TGPA/ZOU FEIR Addendum, with attachments 1 through 7.
- 2) Attachments 8 through 13 will follow.
- 3) Please reply to this email to confirm your receipt of this information.

Sincerely,

Tom Infusino

3 attachments

-  **Addendum Comments final.pdf**
455K
-  **Addendum Comment Attachments 1-6.pdf**
4880K
-  **Addendum Comment Attachments 7.pdf**
3687K

Thomas P. Infusino
P.O. Box 792
Pine Grove, CA 95665
(209) 295-8866
tomi@volcano.net

October 11, 2018

Anne Novotny
2850 Fairlane Court
Placerville, CA 95667
anne.novotny@edcgov.us

RE: Comments by Rural Communities United on the Addendum to the Final EIR for the TGPA/ZOU.

Dear Ms. Novotny:

My name is Tom Infusino. I am submitting these comments on behalf of Rural Communities United. References below to “AR” are to the location of documents in the administrative record provided to the County and lodged with the court for the litigation *Rural Communities United v. El Dorado County Board of Supervisors, et al.* (PC20160024).

I. The Notice of Availability does not reflect a good faith effort at full disclosure.

Paragraph 1 of the NOA states, “The FEIR was prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act.” The court ruled otherwise. (Addendum, p. 1.) That is why the County is circulating an addendum. However, NOWHERE on the Notice of Availability is there any mention that the addendum is being produced as a result of a writ and judgment ruling that the County’s Final EIR did not comply with CEQA. Please send out a corrected NOA that corrects the misstatement, and that discloses this important fact. A good means of curing this problem would be to include in the NOA the first sentence of the second paragraph of the introduction of the Addendum. “On July 25, 2018 the Superior Court ordered partial decertification of the FEIR ...” (Addendum, p. 1.)

Paragraph 2 of the NOA states that the addendum will be circulated for a 14-day public review period. This is shorter than the CEQA public review periods for a negative declaration or a draft EIR. (CEQA Guidelines, sec. 15105.) One purpose of the writ was to highlight the disagreement between the County and the Board of Forestry. The better way to comply with the Writ and Judgment would have been to supplement the FIER, publish a notice of availability in the newspaper, and circulate the EIR Supplement to the State Clearinghouse and the public for a full comment period of 45 days. (CEQA Guidelines, sec. 15105, 15163, 15187.) That would give agencies and the public the time to find out about the EIR Supplement and to comment upon it.

Paragraph 3 of the NOA: While the email notice was hyperlinked to the NOA and the Addendum, there is no mention of the supporting information in the email. It simply provides a

hyperlink to “more information.” (Attachment 1) That leads to another hyperlink to “supporting documentation”. (Attachment 2) There is also a single reference in paragraph 3 of the NOA to “supporting information” and where it can be viewed. That ‘supporting information’ included the original letter from the Board of Forestry that showed its disagreement with the County over the TGPA/ZOU. The purpose of the Writ and Judgment was to highlight the disagreement between the County and the Board of Forestry for agencies and the public, not to bury the disagreement in layers of euphemistically titled hyperlinks. Please attach the BOF letter to the Addendum (or Supplement) and circulate them together to agencies and the public.

The importance of the NOA is that it needs to explain to busy agency staff and to the public why they should go to the next step of downloading the document and reviewing it. This NOA does not do that.

The standard for adequacy of an EIR is that it be a “good faith effort at full disclosure.” (CEQA Guidelines, sec. 15151.) Why does the County have such a hard time comprehending the concept of a good faith effort at full disclosure? Here is a test. If it looks like you are hiding the ball, then you have failed to make a good faith effort at full disclosure.

How was the NOA publicized and distributed?

Was it noticed in a paper of general circulation?

Which members of the public were notified?

Which commenters on the TGPA/ZOU EIR were notified?

Which agencies were notified?

II. The “Revisions to the Executive Summary” reflect a disjointed hodgepodge of vague fire safety policies.

The Addendum claims that the “General Plan includes extensive policies for fire safety.” On Addendum pages 5-6, the response lists 11 fire safety policies that are housed under the goal to “minimize fire hazards and risks.” As explained below, these eleven policies are neither clear nor comprehensive, and therefore are not “extensive policies: that “minimize fire hazards” as implied by the Addendum.

In addition, many of the 11 policies are not specific enough to qualify as CEQA mitigation measures. (See below Policies 6.2.1.2, 6.2.2.1, 6.2.2.2, 6.2.3.1; (*Cleveland National Forest Foundation v. San Diego Association of Governments* (2017) 17 Cal.App.5th 413, 443 [Lead agency cannot defer mitigation without committing to meet performance standards]; *California Clean Energy Committee v. City of Woodland* (2014) 225 Cal.App.4th 173, 195-196 [A promise to complete a future study after project approval, without identifying any specific mitigation measures, or providing mitigation standards, is inadequate mitigation]; *Gray v. County of Madera* (2008) 167 Cal.App.4th 1099, 1118-1119 [A lead agency cannot defer selecting mitigation measures without first identifying feasible mitigation measures]; (*San Joaquin Raptor*

Rescue Center v. County of Merced (2007) 149 Cal.App.4th 645, 670-671 [Mitigation deferral is improper unless there is a reason for the deferral and mitigation performance standards are set forth].)

Also, to ensure that mitigation measures are implemented, they must be implemented in an accountable arena. . "The CEQA process demands that mitigation measures timely be set forth, that environmental information be complete and relevant, and that environmental decisions be made in an accountable arena." (*Oro Fino Gold Mining Corporation v. County of El Dorado* (3d Dist. 1990) 225 Cal.App.3d 872, 884-885.) Many of these 11 policies appear to operate without public scrutiny and public review.

Policy 6.2.1.1 states, "Implement Fire Safe Ordinance to attain and maintain defensible space through conditions on tentative maps and in new developments at the final map and/or building permit stage."

-Which "Fire Safe Ordinance" does the policy refer to?

-This means that defensible space can be maintained in new developments, but makes no provisions for maintaining it in the existing developments that dominate the county. This huge hole means that this policy does not minimize the fire hazard, as claimed by the Addendum.

Policy 6.2.1.2: will involve a countywide fuels management strategy.

-However, it does not specify how fuels will be managed, to what standards, how this will be funded, when this will take place. There is no commitment to any level of fire risk reduction. This is not mitigation. (*Cleveland National Forest Foundation v. San Diego Association of Governments* (2017) 17 Cal.App.5th 413, 443 [Lead agency cannot defer mitigation without committing to meet performance standards]; *California Clean Energy Committee v. City of Woodland* (2014) 225 Cal.App.4th 173, 195-196 [A promise to complete a future study after project approval, without identifying any specific mitigation measures, or providing mitigation standards, is inadequate mitigation]; *Gray v. County of Madera* (2008) 167 Cal.App.4th 1099, 1118-1119 [A lead agency cannot defer selecting mitigation measures without first identifying feasible mitigation measures]; (*San Joaquin Raptor Rescue Center v. County of Merced* (2007) 149 Cal.App.4th 645, 670-671 [Mitigation deferral is improper unless there is a reason for the deferral and mitigation performance standards are set forth].)

Policy 6.2.2.1 indicates that the County will consult the Fire Hazard Severity Map when reviewing projects so that standards and mitigation can be applied.

-Only discretionary projects get mitigation under CEQA. (CEQA Guidelines, secs. 15126.4, 15268, 15369, 15378.) So this leaves out the many by right and ministerial developments, including administrative permits. (Attachment 3, ZOU sec. 130.52.010 Administrative Permit, Relief, Waiver, AR 65947.) For example, the matrix of allowable uses in the agricultural, rural lands, and resource zone districts indicates many zones allow uses including vacation home rental, guest houses, room rentals, secondary

dwellings, employee housing, child care, and agricultural product processing by right or by administrative permit. (Attachment 4, ZOU sec. 130.21.020, AR 65704-65707.) Thus, lands in these zones will be allowed to develop in these ways without fire safety mitigation despite their location in high or very high wildfire hazard areas.

-Fire safety standards could be applied to by right and ministerial projects if that were required by the zoning code. Are such standards required by the Zoning Code? What are these standards?

-Are the fire safe standards in the zoning code required, or optional? The policy says “can be applied” not “will” or “must: be applied. This suggests that their application is optional. Optional policies are not mitigation measures. (CEQA Guidelines, sec. 15091, *Federation of Hillside & Canyon Associations v. City of Los Angeles* (2000) 83 Cal.App.4th 1252, 1260 – 1261 [mitigation measures must be required in, or incorporated into, the project and fully enforceable].)

-Also note that, if the fire safe standards “can be applied” to otherwise by right and ministerial projects optional, then their application is discretionary, and the underlying decision is no longer ministerial or by right. This makes the allowable use matrices in the ZOU (like Attachment 4) very inaccurate.

-If the application of fire safe standards “can be applied” to otherwise by right and ministerial projects, then please identify the mechanisms for public notice and appeal of the decision to apply or not to apply these standards in these circumstances. (*Oro Fino Gold Mining Corporation v. County of El Dorado* (3d Dist. 1990) 225 Cal.App.3d 872, 884-885 [Environmental decisions regarding mitigation must be made in an accountable arena].)

-Given the new and confusing set of environmental review, mitigation, and public review requirements under the ZOU, please develop a guide for staff, applicants, and the public regarding when public notice, environmental review and mitigation is required, and how the public can participate in these processes.

Policy 6.2.2.2 indicates the County shall preclude development in areas of high and very high wildland fire hazard unless a Fire Safe Plan is prepared by a Registered Professional Forester and approved by the local Fire Protection District or CDF.

-This policy is not mitigation, because it defers mitigation to a future plan without committing to any objective standards. (*Cleveland National Forest Foundation v. San Diego Association of Governments* (2017) 17 Cal.App.5th 413, 443 [Lead agency cannot defer mitigation without committing to meet performance standards]; *California Clean Energy Committee v. City of Woodland* (2014) 225 Cal.App.4th 173, 195-196 [A promise to complete a future study after project approval, without identifying any specific mitigation measures, or providing mitigation standards, is inadequate mitigation]; (*San Joaquin Raptor Rescue Center v. County of Merced* (2007) 149 Cal.App.4th 645, 670-671 [Mitigation deferral is improper unless there is a reason for the deferral and mitigation performance standards are set forth].)

-
- Approval by the Fire Protection District or CDF is a discretionary decision. How will concerned people get notice of this? Will there be a right to appeal the local fire district decision? Who will hear such appeals? What is the process for applying for an appeal?
- Will these Fire Safe Plans be required of ministerial or by right projects? The ZOU makes many projects in the high and very high fire zone by right or by ministerial permit. (See Attachment 4.) Unless these plans are required of all development in the high and very high wildland fire hazard areas, this policy is not “minimizing fire risks.”

Policy 6.2.3.1 states that the County must make a finding that the development will have available adequate emergency water flow, fire access, and firefighting equipment and personnel.

-The County does not specify a standard for firefighting equipment and personnel, but just requires that the required items be “adequate.” This is not mitigation. (*Cleveland National Forest Foundation v. San Diego Association of Governments* (2017) 17 Cal.App.5th 413, 443 [Lead agency cannot defer mitigation without committing to meet performance standards]; *California Clean Energy Committee v. City of Woodland* (2014) 225 Cal.App.4th 173, 195-196 [A promise to complete a future study after project approval, without identifying any specific mitigation measures, or providing mitigation standards, is inadequate mitigation]; (*San Joaquin Raptor Rescue Center v. County of Merced* (2007) 149 Cal.App.4th 645, 670-671 [Mitigation deferral is improper unless there is a reason for the deferral and mitigation performance standards are set forth].)

-Does this apply to discretionary approvals only, or also to ministerial and by right developments? If the County is allowing ministerial approvals and by right developments in the absence of these findings, then the County is not minimizing fire risk.

- What mechanism is available for the public to receive notice to comment on and to appeal the determination that the firefighting personnel and equipment for such projects are adequate?

- Does the findings process apply to the so called “by right” and “administrative permit” approvals as well? (See Attachment 4.) If there is no objective standard being applied, deciding what is “adequate” is a judgment call, and makes the underlying decision discretionary. Are there public notice, comment, and appeal processes that apply to these so called “by right” and “administrative permit” approvals as well?

Policy 6.2.3.2 indicates that the new development applicant must demonstrate adequate access for emergency vehicles and private vehicles evacuating the site.

-Does this requirement apply to discretionary projects only, or to by right and ministerial projects as well?

-Is there an objective standard that applies? If not, deciding what is “adequate” is a judgment call making the decision discretionary. How will the public be notified of this demonstration? Will there be an opportunity to appeal the decision that access is “adequate”.

-This policy provides road width for evacuation from the site, but does not address the larger problem of evacuation from the fire area to safety. Once on the main road, if the traffic jam is not moving during the mass evacuation, there is no effective mass evacuation. This policy falls short of minimizing wildland fire risk, because it does not ensure that people trying to escape a fire can flee to safety.

It is true that there is a class of people in El Dorado County who have the money and ability to live and work where ever they wish. They can choose to avoid these fire risks. However, the majority of the people in El Dorado County have to take the jobs they can get, and live in the homes they can afford, where ever those may be. Where these parents live, their young children live with them. It is for the health and safety of these people that the County established a foundation of building and zoning codes, upon which all legitimate development is based. Since the County is determined to allow this code to place these people in harm’s way routinely, then the County must ensure that there is a way to get those people out of harm’s way in an emergency. This is more than a matter of public safety, it is a matter of human decency. These people depend on the County to protect them from unnecessary incineration. In court, the County mounted a vigorous and successful defense to be unburdened by the obligation to have safe and effective emergency evacuation routes. We hope that someday the Board of Supervisors will recognize that providing for the safety of the good people of El Dorado County is not a burden they should abandon, but an honor they should embrace.

Policy 6.2.3.4 indicates that “all new development and public works projects” shall comply with State Wildland Fire Standards, “and other relevant State and federal fire requirements.”

- Which other State and federal fire requirements is the policy referring to?
- Does “all new development” include both ministerial and discretionary approvals?
- Which other State and federal requirements are “relevant” and who decides? If the decision is made by County staff, what is the mechanism for the public to be noticed, to comment, and to appeal this discretionary decision?
- Again, this policy is incomplete, as it does not deal with efforts to retrofitting existing developments for fire safety.

6.2.4.1 & 6.2.4.2: These policies indicate that discretionary development in high and very high fire hazard areas will be conditioned to include fuel break zones, identified with the cooperation of CDF and local fire districts.

- Continuous fuel break zones can be an effective way to slow fire spread, to reduce fire intensity, and to provide an area where firefighters may safely and effectively fight a fire.

However, the effectiveness of this policy is undermined by the many by right and ministerial approvals allowed in the rangelands and forest lands of El Dorado County that are dominated by high and very high fire hazards. (See Attachment 4; See Attachment 5, Zoning Map, AR 66045; Attachment 6, Fire Hazard Map, AR 117291.)

On Addendum page 6, the Response indicates that “The LHMP sets goals and implementation strategies to coordinate multi-agency evacuation route planning, as well as tracking the status of evacuation route planning and maintenance efforts.”

-In the Final Addendum, please identify the evacuation routes that have been planned.

-Also, please provide a map of the planned evacuation routes. Please identify the Level of Service expected on those roadways in 2035 and at general plan buildout. If the LHMP is the “program for coordination of hazard planning and disaster response”, and it has done an adequate job of evacuation route planning, then please display these items in the Final Addendum.

-Consider amending the General Plan to set a date for the County to complete an evacuation route map of essential roadways, and to ensure that sufficient road capacity is reserved thereon to allow for emergency evacuation.

-It is true that the LHMP does include multi-agency efforts and does track projects intended to maintain selected portions of evacuation routes. (See Attachment 7, Wildfire Hazard Mitigation Plan., AR 131718-131762.) What the response does not disclose is that NOWHERE in the LHMP, or the General Plan, is there a map identifying roads that are essential to successful evacuation of the County. What the response does not indicate is the age of the LHMP, that lists no projects starting later than 2008. What the response does not disclose is that the “maintenance efforts” refer to clearing trees and brush from selected roadsides, and not to maintaining adequate road capacity for evacuation on existing major roadways. This response is not a good faith effort at full disclosure.

On Addendum page 6, the response indicates that pursuant to Measure HS-B, the County will “work with” CDF on a countywide Wildfire Safety Plan.

-How is the County “working with” CDF, on a “Wildfire Safety Plan”, when it is ignoring the recommendations of the Board of Forestry with regard to land use planning? (Attachment 8, Board of Forestry Letter and County Response, AR 16446-16450 [“The expansion of Commercial uses into Community Regions and Rural Centers, the increase in density in residential or mix-use land use designations, and the overall emphasis on expanded development and more intense residential use in the Targeted General Plan will put more residents into high or very high fire hazard severity zones”; “[F]ire safety if not addressed adequately for the proposed increase in allowable densities”; “TGPA-ZOU exposes people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death from wildland fires.”])

-Consider amending the General Plan Implementation Measure HS-B to state, “The County will consider, but may ignore, the local FireSafe Councils, ...” This would more

accurately disclose what the County is actually doing with regard to wildfire safety and land use planning.

The second to the last paragraph on Addendum page 6 states, “The County is not ‘upzoning’ any parcels.” The response states that the ZOU translates prior zoning to the new zoning ordinance zones, “without increasing development potentials.” As explained below, this is incorrect. Please delete these two inaccurate statements from the Final Addendum.

-The ZOU changed zoning requirements that affect fire safety in many ways, including the increase in development potential.

-First, it is true that the new zoning is consistent with the land use designation map of the General Plan. However, what is not explained is that lands previously zoned for less dense uses are now rezoned to allow for more dense uses. The ZOU’s translation of the old zoning to the new zoning increased the ZONED development potential of hundreds of parcels across thousands of acres of land. Perhaps most notable are increases in zoning density in the Biological Corridors, as much of those corridors are in the high and very high fire hazard areas, and were not to be upzoned under then General Plan Policy 7.4.2.9. (See Attachment 7, Fire Hazard Map; Attachment 9, Upzones in IBC.)

-Second, and most notably, the ZOU removed many of the physical and administrative barriers to development under the prior zoning ordinance, making it far easier to develop in high and very high wildfire areas. For example, as noted previously, additional uses are allowed by right or administrative permit in agricultural and forested areas with high and very high fire hazards. (See Attachment 4; See Attachment 5, Zoning Map, AR 66045; Attachment 6, Fire Hazard Map, AR 117291.) For another example, the ZOU allows additional development in streamside zones not foreseen at the time of General Plan approval in 2004. (Attachment 10, Compare General Plan Policy 7.3.3.4, 132283 to ZOU 17.30.030(G)3(d), AR 66492.) Also, under the General Plan, private rezoning applications in high and very high fire hazard areas had to comply with the 19 performance criteria in General Plan Policy 2.2.5.3. (Attachment 11, AR 132036-37.) The ZOU changed the zones and/or the allowed new by-right and ministerial uses on thousands of acres in the high and very high wildfire areas without having to meet these zoning amendment standards.

-It would be of great interest to the public to display in the EIR Addendum a map to depict the increases in zoned density and by right uses in the high and very high wildfire areas, but no such map is in the record. The county’s attorney’s fought hard, and the court required no such program-level environmental review. Please include such a map in the Final Addendum. A Board that really cared about the fire safety of people in El Dorado County would want to see that map.

In the second to last paragraph on Addendum page 6, the response indicates that the TGPA/ZOU “does not change the County’s growth potential or build-out assumptions.” This statement is misleading when it comes to fire safety.

-On the one hand, it is understandable that the County may reasonably not expect the total amount of growth to be different. The County supplies more development potential than the market can absorb. If the County assumes that the demand for development will be the same, then the total amount of development will be the same. In other words, the amount of development is demand determined.

-However, what is key from a wildland fire safety standpoint is not merely the total amount of development countywide, but the location and nature of that development. The County is expecting the location and intensity of development to be different under the TGPA/ZOU. The ZOU is intended to allow for and produce more commercial development in the rural areas than the previous zoning ordinance. This is accomplished by allowing more uses by right, even in high and very high wildfire areas. (See Attachment 4; See Attachment 5, Zoning Map, AR 66045; Attachment 6, Fire Hazard Map, AR 117291.) This is accomplished by allowing more home occupations by right, even in high and very high wildfire areas.

Amending the ZOU to create some limitations on some commercial and some home occupations in high and very high wildfire areas would mitigate some fire hazard risk. This has not been considered or analyzed in the TGPA/ZOU EIR, despite public and agency comments. Please consider and adopt such mitigation measures.

In the last paragraph on Addendum page 6, the response indicates that the Draft EIR did not identify CalFire’s concern because CalFire did not comment in response to the Notice of Preparation.

This attempt at blame-shifting has no place in the addendum. CalFire’s concern was properly raised its responsible agency capacity in comments on the DEIR. It is the Board of Supervisor’s response to those comments that first identified a controversy between the agencies. It is the Board of Supervisor’s failure to highlight this controversy in the ‘areas of controversy’ section of the Final EIR that the court ruled was a violation of CEQA. CalFire deserves no blame for the Board of Supervisor’s CEQA violation. It is the Board of Supervisors that tried to hide the ball from the public. It is the Board of Supervisors that got caught. Please delete the inappropriate paragraph from the Final Addendum.

On addendum page 7, the first paragraph indicates that the recirculation of the TGPA/ZOU EIR is not required under CEQA, because the CalFire comments “do not suggest a project alternative of mitigation measure substantially different from what was previously analyzed.”

-The previous action alternative allowed for merely the inclusion of exclusion of provisions of the TGPA/ZOU. It did not provide for modifying the provisions of the TGPA/ZOU to reduce fire hazard impacts. This is what CalFire requested.

-The Board of Forestry comments do suggest mitigation measures or alternatives. It suggests not increasing development potential in high and very high wildfire risk areas. It expressed concern that, “the overall emphasis on expanded development and more intense residential uses in the Targeted General Plan will put more residents into high or very high fire hazard zones.”

-The ZOU could have allowed expanded commercial development in the rural areas within a particular distance/response time from a local fire station, rather than in the entire zones. The ZOU could have provided for home occupation projects in high and very high wildfire areas within a particular distance/response time from local fire stations, and a particular distance from a properly supplied and pressurized fire hydrant, rather than in the entire zones. The ZOU could have upzoned property in high and very high wildfire areas that were within a specified distance/response time from a local fire station, and a particular distance from a properly supplied and pressurized fire hydrant, rather than throughout the zones. This would have allowed for the desired increase in such rural development, while still meeting fire safety needs. Please consider these policies before approving the Final Addendum.

-The County did not devise and evaluate its own mitigation measures for this impact in the DEIR previously, as the impact was considered “less than significant.”

-It is impossible to determine if the County actually considered the mitigation measures previously proposed by others. There is no such list of which mitigation measures were considered.

-In any case, the Addendum does include important information that should be circulated to the public for a full 45 day review and comment period. That is why the Addendum should not be an addendum at all, but an EIR Supplement with full public review and comment. (CEQA Guidelines, secs.15105, 15163, 15187.) Please circulate this information in an EIR Supplement, and provide for a 45-day comment period. Please properly respond to any comments on the EIR Supplement.

The final paragraph on page 7 states that the changes requested by CalFire “are outside the scope of the project being evaluated in the TGPA/ZOU EIR.”

-This is a half-truth, not a good faith effort at full disclosure. Changing the Public Health, Safety, and Noise element in the manner CalFire requested may be outside the scope of the TGPA. However, properly changing the terms of the zoning ordinance is EXACTLY within the scope of the ZOU.

-The Board of Forestry expressed the concern that “fire safety is not addressed adequately for the proposed increase in allowable densities.” This increase in allowable density in high and very high wildfire areas was often the result of parcel-specific rezoning by the ZOU. (See Attachment 7, Fire Hazard Map; Attachment 9, Upzones in IBC.) In other instances, the new commercial developments allowed by right in high and

very high fire hazard areas are the result of zoning ordinance provisions that apply to all parcels in the zone, regardless of their location in high and very high wildfire hazard areas. . (See Attachment 4; See Attachment 5, Zoning Map, AR 66045; Attachment 6, Fire Hazard Map, AR 117291.) Upzoning only those properties close to fire station is well within the scope of the ZOU. Only increasing the commercial and home occupation potential of property close to a local fire station is well within the scope of the ZOU. Your neighbor to the south, Amador County, is currently considering a similar zoning provisions, and additional provisions, to protect its people from fire hazards. (Attachment 12, Stipulated Settlement, pp. 1-4.)

-In the Final Addendum, please do not claim that improving fire safety as requested by the Board of Forestry is outside the scope of the ZOU. In the Final Addendum, alert the public and the decisionmakers that they can take steps under the ZOU to improve fire safety as requested by the Board of Forestry. Please adopt zoning provisions, like those discussed above, to improve fire safety.

The TGPA/ZOU enables more people to live and work in the very high fire danger areas of the County. The TGPA/ZOU enables the approval of more residential, commercial, and industrial uses by right or ministerial permit in these areas. This increases the likelihood of ignitions in these area, and the likelihood of people being in these areas in need of evacuation. Once such a fire gets started, it can spread to other parts of the County.

The TGPA/ZOU continues the County policy to allow new development to highly congest roads, including Highway 50 for many years, pending the construction of road expansions. The LHMP does not include a map of key evacuation routes in the County, like Highway 50 and Highway 49. While the Regional Transportation Plan identifies new road expansions, there is no mention in the RTP, or the general plan, that any of that increase in capacity will be reserved to ensure safe evacuation of the County in an emergency. The County is ignoring the requests from the State for land use planning to adapt to drier range and forest conditions. (Attachment 13, 2009 California Climate Adaptation Strategy, AR 121691 ff.) Given these circumstances, please tell us that the fire safety of the people of El Dorado County does not rely on the vague and exception-ridden general plan policies swept together in this Addendum.

It is incredibly sad that this Board of Supervisors refuses to seek a balance between public safety and future development of forest and range lands. Lowering the public safety floor does not raise up a county, it just lowers the floor. Someday Supervisors will publicly mourn those lost in a fire, and call it a “natural disaster.” Make no mistake, as explained above, the disaster will not be “natural”, but born out of the misguided choices made by Supervisors in the TGPA/ZOU.

We strongly encourage the Board of Supervisors to modify policies in the ZOU to protect their increasingly vulnerable residents living and working in high and very high wildfire hazard areas. My friends waited in stalled traffic during the evacuation for the Butte Fire two years ago. My sister-in-law waited in stalled traffic for 6 hours on Highway 20 trying to evacuate from Yuba City during the Oroville Dam crisis. I hope that the Board of Supervisors is successful in

addressing El Dorado County's evacuation challenges, before we are more grievously stricken by a preventable tragedy of your own making.

III. Evaluate and mitigate development on slopes over 30%.

On Addendum page 12, the response states that providing a map of the parcels over 30% would exaggerate the impact of the policy, because not every such parcel will develop. A map of 30% slope would not suggest that EVERY parcel over 30% slope would develop. It does not suggest that the impacts of developing EVERY parcel needs to be assumed and aggregated in the EIR. It is not a site specific analysis of every parcel with a 30% slope.

What a map would do is identify the issues that should be addressed to mitigate the impact of such development. These issues could include the fire hazard associated with building on a slope, where the speed of fire spread is enhanced. These issues could include the water supply impacts associated with one property developing up-gradient of another. These issues could include the water quality issues of developing one property up-gradient of another.

Unless the impact of this policy is evaluated in the within the broad scope of the program level environmental review of the TGPA/ZOU, it will never be within the scope of an environmental review. Please include the requested slope map and the impact evaluation in the Final Addendum. Try to find the appropriate balance between the future development of steep slopes and public health and safety. If necessary, appoint a task force to review the Hillside Development Standards and to identify means to reduce the impacts associated with fire safety, groundwater supply, and groundwater contamination.

IV. Monitor water quality impacts from home occupations.

Water contamination must be monitored and limited to ensure that carcinogenic or mutagenic substances do not rise to harmful concentrations. When wastes are treated in the public waste water treatment plant, the wastewater can be tested for contamination and treated prior to discharge into a stream or river. Thus, home occupations that routinely or inadvertently dispose of wastes into the sewers allow for some level of monitoring to protect public health and the environment.

However, when wastes are discharged into on-site wastewater treatment systems (a.k.a. septic systems) there is no testing of waste streams for toxic contamination before they are sent into the groundwater. If no testing of nearby wells is done, the harmful exposures will continue to occur, for years or decades, before the cancer and miscarriages are linked to the toxic pollution.

Please adopt as a TGPA/ZOU mitigation measure the development of a process/procedure/program for periodically testing wells near home occupation facilities using toxic substances, and for preventing ongoing contamination.

V. Please provide for agency and public notice, and for public participation in the Board of Supervisor's decision.

The Addendum provides no information about the County's next steps in the CEQA process. What are the next steps in this CEQA process?

Public participation is a key component of CEQA in particular, and of good government in general. Please respond to comments on the addendum in writing, and circulate those responses for ten days prior to the Planning Commission and the Board's review and decision. This would be similar to the procedure for responding to comments on a DEIR. (CEQA Guidelines, sec. 15088.) Please, place a notice of the Planning Commission and Board hearings in the newspaper of general circulation. Please address the Addendum as a regularly agenda matter, at a time certain, before the Planning Commission and the Board of Supervisors. Please take public comment on the item at these meetings.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Addendum.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Thomas P. Infusino".

Thomas P. Infusino, for
Rural Communities United

Attachments 1 - 13

Attachments

Tom

From: El Dorado County <eldoradocounty@service.govdelivery.com>
Sent: Thursday, September 27, 2018 1:47 PM
To: tomi@volcano.net
Subject: El Dorado County Long Range Planning News and Updates



You are subscribed to Long Range Planning News and Updates for El Dorado County. Information has recently been updated, and is now available:

On **Thursday, September 27, 2018**, the County released a [Notice of Availability](#) of an [Addendum](#) to the Final Program Environmental Impact Report (FEIR) for the TGPA-ZOU adopted by the Board of Supervisors on December 15, 2015. This Addendum is available for public and agency review for a **14-day period ending at 5:00 PM on Thursday, October 11, 2018**. For more information, click [here](#).

Questions? Contact Us at edcquestions@edcgov.us

STAY CONNECTED:



SUBSCRIBER SERVICES:

[Manage Preferences](#) | [Unsubscribe](#) | [Help](#)

This email was sent to tomi@volcano.net using GovDelivery Communications Cloud on behalf of: El Dorado County





Long Range Planning

Home > Government > Long Range Planning

Targeted General Plan Amendment & Zoning Ordinance Update (TGPA-ZOU)

On **Thursday, September 27, 2018**, the County released a Notice of Availability of an Addendum to the Final Program Environmental Impact Report (FEIR) for the TGPA-ZOU adopted by the Board of Supervisors on December 15, 2015. This Addendum is available for public and agency review for a **14-day period ending at 5:00 PM on Thursday, October 11, 2018**. For more information, click on the links below:

[Notice of Availability - posted 9/27/2018](#)

[Addendum to the FEIR for the TGPA-ZOU adopted 12/15/2015 - posted 9/27/2018](#)

[Supporting Documentation - posted 9/27/2018](#)

On **December 15, 2015**, the Board of Supervisors adopted Resolution 195-2015 certifying the Final Environmental Impact Report for the Targeted General Plan Amendment and Zoning Ordinance Update; and adopted Resolution 196-2015 adopting a Targeted General Plan Amendment to the El Dorado County General Plan; and adopted Resolutions 197-2015 through 202-2015 approving community design standards for Mixed Use Design; Landscaping and Irrigation; Outdoor Lighting; Mobile Home Park Design; Research and Development Zone Design; and Parking and Loading; and adopted the Zoning Ordinance Update.

(See Legistar File No. 11-0356, Attachments 21A-21O for resolutions and other related documents.)

Note: Written comments on the Project submitted to the Board of Supervisors, or other

Attachment 2

CHAPTER 130.52 – PERMIT REQUIREMENTS, PROCEDURES, DECISIONS, AND APPEALS

Sections:

130.52.010	Administrative Permit, Relief, or Waiver
130.52.020	Minor Use Permits
130.52.021	Conditional Use Permits
130.52.030	Design Review Permit
130.52.040	Development Plan Permit
130.52.050	Temporary Mobile Home Permit
130.52.060	Temporary Use Permit
130.52.070	Variance
130.52.080	Requests for Reasonable Accommodation
130.52.090	Appeals

130.52.010 Administrative Permit, Relief, or Waiver

An Administrative Permit is required in cases where limited review of a proposed structure or use through the site plan review process is necessary to verify compliance with established standards adopted to ensure compatibility with adjacent uses and availability of public services and infrastructure. The Administrative Permit shall also be used for the processing of administrative relief or waiver requests in compliance with Subsection B or to establish the legal nonconforming status of a use or structure in compliance with Chapter 130.61.

The issuance of an Administrative Permit shall be a ministerial project pursuant to CEQA.

A. Administrative Permit

1. **Review Authority and Procedure.** The Director shall be the review authority of original jurisdiction for Administrative Permits. The procedure shall be staff-level without public notice, except where Specific Use Regulations in Article 4 provide for public notice.
2. **Standards for Approval.** An Administrative Permit shall comply with the following standards:
 - a. The structure(s) or use(s) are in compliance with the applicable zone provisions, standards or requirements of this Title, any applicable specific plans, or any other regulations adopted by the county through ordinance or resolution; and
 - b. The structure(s) and use(s) are in compliance with requirements and conditions of previously approved entitlements, such as Minor and Conditional Use Permits, or variances, if applicable.

130.21.020 Matrix of Allowed Uses

Uses are allowed in the following zones subject to the requirements of this Title as designated in Table 130.21.020 (Agricultural, Rural Lands and Resource Zone Districts Use Matrix) below:

Table 130.21.020 – Agricultural, Rural Lands and Resource Zone Districts Use Matrix

USE TYPE	P Allowed use A Administrative permit required (130.52.010) TUP Temporary use permit required (130.52.060) CUP Conditional use permit required(130.52.020) MUP Minor use permit required (130.52.020) TMA Temporary mobile home permit (130.52.050) — Use not allowed in zone							Specific Use Reg.
	LA	PA	AG	RL	FR	TPZ		
Agricultural								
Animal Raising and Keeping	P	P	P	P	P	P	130.40.080	
Accessory Structures	P	P	P	P	P	P	130.40.030	
Crop Production	P	P	P	P	P	—		
Dairy	P	P	P	P	P	—		
Grazing	P	P	P	P	P	P		
Livestock, high density	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	—	—		
Nursery, plants: Production and Wholesale	P	P	P	P	CUP	CUP		
Orchards and Vineyards	P	P	P	P	P	—		
Processing of agricultural products	P	P	P	CUP	CUP	CUP		
Produce Sales: Sale of produce grown on-site	P	P	P	P	P	—	130.40.240	
Sale of produce grown off-site	A	A	A	A	A	—		
Timber	P	P	P	P ¹	P ¹	P ¹		
Agricultural Support Services								
Packing of on-site and off-site agricultural products	P	P	P	P	P	P		
Slaughterhouse or Rendering Plant	—	CUP	CUP	—	—	—		
Agriculture, Value-added processing	P	P	P	P	P	—		
Custom Farm Services	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	—		
Animal, Domestic Farm: Sales	P	P	P	P	P	—		
Farm Machinery & Equipment Sales and Maintenance	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	—		

USE TYPE	Allowed use						Specific Use Reg.
	LA	PA	AG	RL	FR	TPZ	
LA: Limited Agricultural PA: Planned Agricultural AG: Agricultural Grazing RL: Rural Lands FR: Forest Resource TPZ: Timber Production Zone	P	A	TUP	CUP	MUP	TMA	Allowed use Administrative permit required (130.52.010) Temporary use permit required (130.52.060) Conditional use permit required(130.52.020) Minor use permit required (130.52.020) Temporary mobile home permit (130.52.050) — Use not allowed in zone
Feed and Farm Supply Store	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	—	
Nursery, Plant Production Plus	CUP	A	A	CUP	CUP	—	
Ranch Marketing	See Table 130.40.260.1 (Ranch Marketing Use Matrix)						130.40.260
Wholesale storage and distribution (Agricultural Products)	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	—	
Wineries	See Table 130.40.400.1 (Wineries Allowed Uses Matrix)						130.40.400
Residential							
Child Day Care Home: Small family day care home	P	P	P	P	P	—	130.40.110
Large family day care home	CUP	A	A	A	A	—	
Community Care Facility: Small (serving 6 or fewer)	—	—	—	P	—	—	
Large (serving 7 or more)	—	—	—	CUP	—	—	
Dwelling: Single-unit, detached	P	P	P	P	P	CUP	130.40.350
Temporary during construction	P	P	P	P	P	TUP	130.40.190
Employee Housing: Agricultural 6 or fewer employees	P	P	P	P	P	—	130.40.120
Agricultural up to 36 beds or 12 units in compliance with standards	MUP	MUP	MUP	MUP	MUP	—	130.40.120
Agricultural Not in compliance with standards	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	—	130.40.120
Construction	—	—	TUP	TUP	TUP	—	130.40.190
Seasonal Worker	—	—	A	A	A	—	130.40.120
Seasonal Workers not in compliance with standards	—	—	CUP	CUP	CUP	—	130.40.120
Guest House	P	P	P	P	P	—	130.40.150
Temporary Mobile Home	TMA	TMA	TMA	TMA	TMA	—	130.40.190
Kennel, private ²	P	P	P	P	P	—	
Room Rental: One bedroom, only	P	P	P	P	P	—	
Secondary Dwelling	P	P	P	P	P	—	130.40.060, 130.40.300

USE TYPE	P Allowed use A Administrative permit required (130.52.010) TUP Temporary use permit required (130.52.060) CUP Conditional use permit required(130.52.020) MUP Minor use permit required (130.52.020) TMA Temporary mobile home permit (130.52.050) — Use not allowed in zone							Specific Use Reg.
	LA	PA	AG	RL	FR	TPZ		
Commercial								
Animal Sales and Service								
Kennel, commercial	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	—		
Pet Grooming and Pet Stores	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	—		
Veterinary Clinic	—	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	—	130.40.070	
Breweries, Micro	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	—		
Contractor's Office	TUP	TUP	TUP	TUP	TUP	—	130.40.190	
Commercial Kitchen	CUP*	CUP*	CUP	CUP	CUP		130.40.260 130.40.400	
Dining Facilities	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	—		
Distillery	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	—		
Feed and Farm Supply Store	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	—		
Fuel Sales	—	—	—	—	CUP**	CUP**		
Home Occupation	See Table 130.40.160.1 (Home Occupation Use Matrix)					—	130.40.160	
Lodging Facilities: Agricultural Lodging	See Table 130.40.170.1 (Agricultural Lodging)							
Bed and Breakfast Inn	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	—	130.40.170	
Health Resort and Retreat Center	—	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP		
Vacation Home Rental	A	A	A	A	A	—	130.40.370	
Nursery, Plants: Commercial Retail	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	—	130.40.220	
Outdoor Retail Sales: Garage Sales	P	P	P	P	P	—	130.40.220	
Temporary Outdoor	A/TUP ³	A/TUP ³	A/TUP ³	A/TUP ³	—	—		
Permanent	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP		
Industrial								
Industrial: General	—	—	—	—	CUP			
Mineral Exploration, and Mining	See Table 130.29.070.1 (Mineral Exploration and Mining)							
Storage Yard: Equipment and Material Permanent	P	P	P	P	P	P	130.40.320. C	

LA: Limited Agricultural PA: Planned Agricultural AG: Agricultural Grazing RL: Rural Lands FR: Forest Resource TPZ: Timber Production Zone	P Allowed use A Administrative permit required (130.52.010) TUP Temporary use permit required (130.52.060) CUP Conditional use permit required(130.52.020) MUP Minor use permit required (130.52.020) TMA Temporary mobile home permit (130.52.050) — Use not allowed in zone						
	USE TYPE	LA	PA	AG	RL	FR	TPZ
Temporary	TUP	TUP	TUP	TUP	TUP	TUP	
Recreation and Open Space							
Campground	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	130.40.100
Golf Course	—	—	—	CUP	—	—	
Hiking and Equestrian Trail	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Hunting/Fishing Club or Farm	A	P	P	P	P	P	130.40.210. D
Hunting/Fishing Club or Farm Facility	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	130.40.170. B
Marina: Non-motorized Craft	—	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	
Off-Highway or Off-Road Vehicle Recreation Area	—	—	—	—	CUP		
Park, day use	—	—	—	CUP	CUP	—	130.40.210
Picnic Area	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Resource Protection and Restoration	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Ski Area	—	—	—	CUP	CUP		130.40.210
Snow Play Area	—	—	—	CUP	CUP	CUP	
Special Events, temporary	TUP	TUP	TUP	TUP	TUP	TUP	
Stable: Commercial	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	130.40.210
Trail Head Parking or Staging Area	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	130.40.210
Civic Uses							
Cemetery	—	—	CUP	CUP	CUP	—	
Churches and Community Assembly	—	—	—	CUP	CUP	—	
Community Services: Intensive	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	—	
Minor	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	—	
Schools: College and University	—	—	—	CUP	—	—	130.40.230
Elementary and Secondary, Private	—	—	—	CUP	—	—	
Transportation							
Airports, Airstrips, and Heliports	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	

Attachment

7

EL DORADO COUNTY

Wildland Fire

Hazard Mitigation Plan

PREPARED BY

**EL DORADO COUNTY FIRE SAFE COUNCIL and
AEU CAL FIRE**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EL DORADO COUNTY WILDFIRE HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

- I.** Summary
- II.** Background
- III.** Introduction
- IV.** Purpose and Scope
- V.** Problems and Issues
- VI.** Goals of the EDC Hazard Mitigation Plan
- VII.** Wildfire Plan Mitigations
- VIII.** Communities with Fire Safe Councils
- IX.** Listing of Market Areas, Community Regions, Rural Centers, Rural Regions,
And CAR from the Federal Register.
- X.** Angora Fire
- XI.** Value of Structures vs. Mitigation Costs

El Dorado County Wildfire Mitigation Plan Appendix

Appendix A -Fuel Hazard Severity Zone Map

Appendix B - El Dorado County Market Areas Map

Appendix C - Angora Fire Map

Appendix D - Angora Fire Burned Structures map

Appendix E – El Dorado County Firesafe Council Project Matrix

I. Summary

The EL Dorado County Wildfire Hazard Mitigation Plan provides an overview of local fire history, fire risks, hazards, and past strategies. The Plan identifies specific fire protection problems and issues, lists Plan Goals and Strategic Action Plan Recommendations, identifies and lists communities for Fire Safe Planning, provides for formation of local community Fire Safe Councils, identifies the El Dorado County Fire Safe Council (EDCFSC) as a focal point for bringing citizens and protection agencies together to plan and accomplish fire safe measures, and establishes a public education role for the EDCFSC.

The Federal Register identified 16 Communities at Risk (CAR) in the county. The Land Use Map in the Draft El Dorado County General Plan identifies 33 Rural Centers. These Rural Centers and CAR compile the listings of communities for the EDCFSC to consider for funding.

The influx of people to El Dorado County and the building of homes in areas with hazardous fuels became alarming over 15 years ago. In response, El Dorado County initiated Fire Safe Planning for all new subdivisions and parcel splits. Major mitigation work was accomplished.

II. Background – The Wildfire Threat in El Dorado County

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

Each year, hundreds of homes are destroyed or damaged by wildland fires. El Dorado County is no exception from wildfire losses. In 1985 the Eight Mile Fire destroyed 14 homes and in 1992 The Cleveland Fire destroyed over 40 homes and claimed the lives of two aircraft pilots. People who live in, or plan to move into, an area where homes are intermixed with brush, grass, woodlands or forests may be in jeopardy and their lives may be at risk. Nobody may remember the last wildfire in any given area in the County, but history and tree ring analyses tell us that sooner or later, wildfires will occur. Few who have lived through a wildfire maintain their pre-fire attitudes. Those who have not been through a fire cannot imagine such an experience and are more or less convinced that it will not happen to them. Unfortunately, the control of wildfires is not an exact science. A wildfire responds to the weather, topography, and fuels in its environment. Under extreme burning conditions, the behavior of a wildfire can be so powerful

and unpredictable that fire protection agencies can only wait until conditions moderate before suppression actions can be taken.

The Forty-Niners carried the early perception that the nation's forests and wild lands were obstacles to agriculture and settlement in California. For more than half a century following the Gold Rush, settlers, miners, stockmen and others used El Dorado County rather harshly. Often land was abused through indiscriminate burning. Fires were deliberately set for a variety of purposes often raging out of control. The prevailing attitude regarding wildfires, however, was to save lives and protect property and let the wild lands take care of themselves. Wildfires continued in El Dorado County and elsewhere in the state until damages exceeded tolerable limits. This led to the establishment of the precursor of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) in 1881 and the State Board of Forestry in 1885, following the establishment of the Federal Timber Reserves (now the National Forests) and the U. S. Forest Service in 1905.

As more people relocated into the Sierra Nevada foothills in the twentieth century, the landscape began to change to accommodate more people and groupings of people into population areas.

III. Introduction

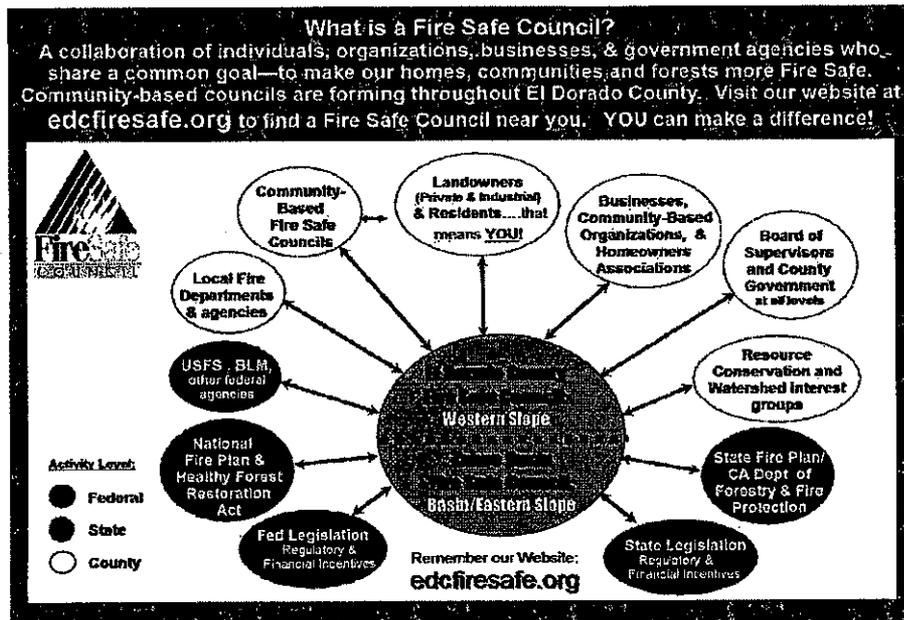
Fire Safe planning is well developed in the County. The County Planning Department routinely requires a Fire Safe Plan for Tentative Maps and County Building Permits Conditions of Approval. Over 150 such plans have been developed and approved. California Public Resource Code #4291 which requires clearance of flammable vegetation from around structures has been enforced in some, but unfortunately not all jurisdictions for over 20 years. Public Resource Code #4290 and Title 14 Regulations for Fire Prevention and for the provisions of Fire Support Infrastructure in State Responsibility Areas (SRA) have been enforced since 1993. County Amendments to the SRA Fire Safe Regulations were adopted in 1986 and revised in 1988, 1989, and 1990. A proposal to provide additional fire prevention information by revisions to the County of El Dorado Design and Improvement Standards Manual has been funded by the El Dorado County Prevention Officers Association and the EDCFSC.

The California Uniform Building and Uniform Fire Codes govern most aspects of fire safety relating to structures of all types and uses of all kinds and require actions to reduce the loss of life and property. There are no similar Fire Safe Requirements that integrate such codes with the threat of multiple exposures to fire in wildland fire situations. Community Fire Safe Planning must recognize the threats which accompany the urban-wild land intermix as wildfires may start in either and threaten both.

IV. Purpose and Scope

A. Purpose

The El Dorado County Wildfire Hazard Mitigation Plan is the Counties strategy for reducing the damage and loss from wildfires by placing emphasis on what needs to be done before a wildfire starts. The Plan looks to reduce property losses, increase firefighter and resident safety and contribute to ecosystem health. The plan is a cooperative effort with the CAL FIRE, BLM the Eldorado National Forest, agencies of El Dorado County, local Fire Protection Districts and the El Dorado County Firesafe council (including all the satellite councils). This Plan is not a legal document, although the recommendations contained within the Plan (as they were derived form the El Dorado county CWPP and the CAL FIRE AEU Fire Plan) carefully conform to the spirit and the letter of the National Fire Plan, Healthy Forest Restoration Act, the State of California Fire Safe Plan and the El Dorado County General Plan adopted July 2004. The chart inserted below displays the collaborative process the Fire Safe council used to develop the county wide CWPP.



The El Dorado County environment is a fire environment. The landscape evolved from fire and that is not going to change. It is the counties hope that this Plan can help to mitigate future losses and promote proactive fire planning

The Mission Statement of the Council is: "The Mission of the EDCFSC is to protect the citizens of El Dorado County and their property from the effects of catastrophic wildfire through education, cooperation, innovation and action."

B. Scope

The Scope of this Plan is countywide and will encompass the following:

1. Provides education materials to the public for fire safety around homes and structural fire safe construction recommendations.
2. Encourages the development of community-based Fire Safe Councils.
3. Establishes the rationale for CAR and cooperation with the fire agencies, county government and local residents.
4. Identifies the EDCFSC as Grantee for federal and state funds to accomplish prescribed fire safe planning and fire mitigation work.
5. Provides specifics to the General Plan for adoption of Fire Safe policies and guidelines.
6. Recommends ordinances to address specific issues.
7. Provides the repository for all CWPPs.

V. Problems and Issues – Mitigation Structure Ignitability

The combination of past uses and recent development has resulted in a dramatic change in fire regimes in the county. What was once was a frequent, low intensity fire regime has become an infrequent high intensity fire regime. Most fires are extinguished at small acreages because of aggressive fire suppression. Occasionally, however, drier windier conditions coupled with the altered fuel conditions result in large, damaging wildfires. These conditions, coupled with the resident population in fire prone areas and lack of fire plan funding, will likely result in large structure losses and possibly loss of life.

- A. Rural Centers are often poorly accessed with narrow, dead end roads with inadequate vegetative clearance along the roads.
- B. There is inadequate attention to Fire Safe building codes.
- C. Key county watersheds do not have necessary fuel treatment to protect them from catastrophic, high intensity fires.
- D. Fuel reduction work must be maintained due to aggressive vegetation growth in most of the County.
- E. Many communities do not have Evacuation Plans.
- F. Biomass removal is not yet economical for most locations.

The following section will discuss structure ignitability within El Dorado County. Structure ignitability is a building's susceptibility to catching on fire. This is a growing concern as more homes and businesses continue being built in the wildland-urban interface. Measures can be taken to reduce the ignitability of structures in wildland areas by:

- Proper planning, this locates homes and communities such that their exposure to wildfire is minimized.

- Use of building design techniques that prevent flames or windborne embers from entering the structure, and use of building materials that are fire and heat resistant.
- Managing and reducing the flammable vegetation around the structure.

Planning

The El Dorado County has seen rapid growth over the last couple of decades with homes and businesses being built farther away from population centers creating new areas of wildland-urban interface. Improper planning in regards to minimizing a structures exposure to wildfire has allowed many of the structures to be built in areas that increase their exposure to the effects of wildfires, such as building on steep slopes and within or at the top of both large and small drainages. Drainages act as chimneys and funnel heat and energy from wildfires. Homes within these drainages are subjected to a lot more heat and embers during a wildfire increasing the structures chance of igniting. Many times firefighters are unable to defend structures within these drainages from an oncoming wildfire because of the amount of heat. Unfortunately, new construction continues to occur within these areas increasing the number of structures with a high susceptibility to igniting during a wildfire. The El Dorado County Fire Prevention Bureau works with county planning and building departments to locate new construction in areas that minimize a buildings exposure to wildfire.

Construction

How a structure is constructed and the type of material is just as important as where a structure is located. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection/ Office of the State Fire Marshal have developed wildland-urban interface building standards for new construction. The objective of the Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area Building Standards is to establish minimum standards for materials and material assemblies and to provide a reasonable level of exterior wildfire exposure protection for buildings in Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Areas. The use of ignition resistant materials and design to resist the intrusion of flame or burning embers projected by a vegetation fire (wildfire exposure) will prove to be the most prudent effort California has made to try and mitigate the losses resulting from our repeating cycle of interface fire disasters. The new standards became effective on January 1, 2008 for all areas within State Responsibility Areas and on July 1, 2008 in Local Responsibility Areas classified as Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones. The new standards address such things as roofing, attic ventilation, ignition resistant siding, decking, windows, and wall vents. The new standards will help to reduce the number of burning embers that enter a building and ignite fires. Burning ember intrusion is the main reason homes are destroyed in wildland-urban interface fires.

Fire Hazard Severity Zone Maps

In 2007-2008 CAL FIRE updated the existing Fire Hazard Severity Zone maps to coincide with the adoption of the new wildland-urban interface building standards. The updated maps have incorporated improved wildland fire behavior science, data sets, and understanding of structure ignition mechanisms during conflagrations. These fire hazard severity zones will be used by building officials to determine appropriate construction materials for new buildings in the wildland-urban interface. The updated zones will also be used by property owners to comply

with natural hazards disclosure requirements at time of property sale. It is likely that the fire hazard severity zones will be used by local government as they update the safety element of general plans. The Fire Hazard Severity Zone maps and new building standards for each county can be obtained from the CAL FIRE website, www.fire.ca.gov.

Defensible Space

Managing and reducing the flammable vegetation around structures will also reduce the number of structure ignitions from wildland fires. Clearing vegetation and maintaining that clearance is required by section 4291 of the Public Resources Code (PRC 4291). In 2005 PRC 4291 was amended to increase the minimum vegetation clearance requirement from 30 feet to 100 feet around structures. Although this law requires it, many landowners fail to maintain adequate clearance around their structures. CAL-FIRE's fire safe inspection program is used to enforce compliance with PRC-4291. Additionally, the fuel reduction projects within AEU are aimed at reducing wildland fuels and educating the public on what they can do for themselves to protect their homes from wildfires and reducing structure ignitability.

VI. Goals of the El Dorado County Hazard Mitigation Plan

Overall Goal: Reduce the number, size, and intensity of wildfires in El Dorado County.

- A. Work with County Planners and Supervisors to assure that Fire Safe concerns are heard and considered in the General Plan.
- B. Promote land and fire management practices that support wildfire mitigation measures while maintaining healthy native vegetation, wildlife, soil, water, and landscapes.
- C. Provide assistance to communities to help homeowners protect their homes from wildfire.
- D. Encourage and provide examples of high professional standards for wildfire protection planning and operations.
- E. Support Legislation that promotes fire safety.
- F. Provide information for communities preparing evacuation plans, and encourage them in doing so.
- G. Use standardized formats for all documents pertaining to Community Wildfire Protection (CWPP) Planning.
- H. Provide educational opportunities for communities and cooperating agencies.
- I. Coordinate, Cooperate, and (if feasible) Collaborate with all Agencies, Districts, Departments, and Authorities involved in watershed, fuel reduction, evacuation route planning, and firefighting tasks.

- J. Ensure long-term funding for local and EDCFSC activities, and for Council stability.
- K. Continue to search for opportunities for biomass utilization.
- L. Find ways to assist in the completion of final Fire Plan inspections of private developments.
- M. Help communities with planning and implementation of Fire Safe practices.
- N. To the extent feasible, address the fire safety needs of homes that are not a part of any established community.

VII Plan Mitigations

- A.1 Provide Fire Safe information to El Dorado County for the General Plan, including drafts of new ordinances with periodic updates.
- A.2 Offer assistance to ED County and the various Fire Protection Districts, for periodic reviews of the El Dorado County Wildfire Protection Plan (EDCWPP), and the Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP).
- B. Work with partners to develop and/or disseminate recommendations for low-impact maintenance of areas that have been fuel reduced, and for rehabilitation of disturbed areas.
- C.1 Collaborate with District fire agencies in wildfire planning, protection, and prevention, consistent with land stewardship and environmental goals.
- C.2 Provide communities and citizens with wildfire education experiences and materials, to improve understanding and motivate action.
- C.3 Provide copies and explanations of the Articles of Defensible Space, from Title 14, to all Fire Safe stakeholders, e.g. homeowners, planners, associations, and fire-related agencies..
- D.1 Provide advice in designing projects so that natural and cultural values are considered and mitigated in Fire Safe operations and maintenance.
- D.2 Be the repository for all CWPPs in the County and, to the extent possible, track progress of implementation on the ground.
- E. Track relevant legislation, and support, oppose, or remain neutral as decided by the Board.
- F. Adopt a Standard Operating Procedure that CWPP Evacuation Plan components must be approved by the CAL FIRE (in State Responsibility Areas,) and by local Fire Districts.

G. Updates of lists of CWPPs will be accomplished at the EDCFSC annual Strategic Planning meeting.

H.1 Work with local Fire Safe Councils and public agencies to develop Defensible Space Demonstration Areas with interpretive signage in communities, as part of public education.

H.2 In collaboration with all partners, continue to perform outreach and public education to communities as a primary means of achieving Fire Safe Goals through self-help.

I.1 Provide fire agencies with information that will encourage adoption of Fire Safe structural features.

I.2 Work with County and State OES, public law enforcement agencies, fire agencies and local Fire Safe Councils to develop evacuation plans for all communities.

I.3 Aid in preparation of a design manual for subdivision development.

I.4 Periodically review conditions on the ground, and plans for areas formally designated as Open Space, with fire agencies having jurisdiction.

I.5 Advocate for yearly Fire Safe inspections of homes, for compliance with the Articles.

J. Assure financial stability of the EDFSC and associated Fire Safe Projects. Pursue all possible sources of funding and other compatible, innovative income-generating ideas. Aggressively seek and gain funding to support all of these goals. Resources are the keys to success for program continuity and sustainability.

K. Form a Biomass Utilization Committee made up of public and private partners to investigate opportunities and promote worthy biomass enterprises in the County.

L. Encourage and assist the County to conduct final inspections that bring private developments (parcels and subdivisions) into full compliance with CWPP provisions.

M. Coach communities in CWPP planning and implementation of Plan operations and mitigation measures.

IX. El Dorado County Fire Safe Council

The El Dorado County Fire Safe Council (EDCFSC) was organized in 2001 and currently has over 150 individuals from the public and private sectors on the council. The Mission of the EDCFSC is to protect the citizens of El Dorado County and their property from the effects of catastrophic wildfire through education, cooperation, innovation, and action." The EDCFSC is committed to making El Dorado County more fire safe and helping residents become aware of their responsibilities for their property and to their community. For more information on the El

Dorado County Firesafe council visit their web site at: <http://www.edcfiresafe.org/index.php>. The portion of El Dorado County that lies within the Tahoe Basin is covered by the Nevada Firesafe council- Tahoe Basin Region. For more information on the Nevada Firesafe council visit their website at <http://nvfsc.org/nvfsc/>. Both El Dorado County and Tahoe Basin have approved California Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP's).

El Dorado County Satellite Firesafe Councils:

Auburn Lake Trails (FIREWISE Community)
 Volcanoville (FIREWISE Community)
 Grizzly Flats (FIREWISE Community)

Cameron Park	Nashville/W. Sandridge
Chrome Ridge	Outingdale/E. Sandridge
Logtown	El Dorado Hills/Latrobe
Mosquito	Sly Park Hills
Nevada Firesafe Council	(covering the Lake Tahoe portion of El Dorado County)
Texas Hill	Garden Valley
Georgetown/Divide	Rescue
Pollock Pines	

XI. Listing of Market Areas, Community Regions, Rural Centers, Rural Regions, And CAR from the Federal Register.

Market Areas, as defined in the 2004 General Plan adopted by the El Dorado County Board of Supervisors in July 2004, has been used as a logical geographical grouping of areas with common transportation corridors as defined by the Department of Transportation. Within each Market Area there are Community Regions, Rural Centers, Rural Regions and CAR for that specific Market Area. The table on page 25 and 26 lists these Market Areas in alphabetical order and encompasses all of El Dorado County.

The 16 CAR were identified in the Federal Register of August 17, 2001 entitled "Urban Wild Land Interface Communities within the Vicinity of Federal Lands that are at High Risk for Wildfire".

	Place Name	County Name	Federal Threat	Federally Regulated	Year
1	Cameron Park	El Dorado	✓	✓	2001
2	Coloma	El Dorado	✓	✓	2001
3	Cool	El Dorado	✓	✓	2001
4	Diamond Springs	El Dorado	✓	✓	2001
5	El Dorado Hills	El Dorado		✓	2001

	Place Name	County Name	Federal Threat	Federally Regulated	Year
6	Georgetown	El Dorado	✓	✓	2001
7	Grizzly Flat	El Dorado	✓	✓	2001
8	Kelsey	El Dorado	✓	✓	2001
9	Latrobe	El Dorado	✓	✓	2001
10	Orno Ranch	El Dorado	✓	✓	2001
11	Outingdale	El Dorado	✓	✓	2001
12	Placerville	El Dorado	✓	✓	2001
13	Pleasant Valley	El Dorado	✓	✓	2001
14	Pollock Pines	El Dorado	✓	✓	2001
15	Shingle Springs	El Dorado	✓	✓	2001
16	South Lake Tahoe	El Dorado	✓	✓	2001

In addition, Community Regions and Rural Centers that were included in the Land Use Map of the El Dorado County 2004 General Plan have been listed as communities for consideration by the EDCFSC in applying for CWPP or other fire safe project funding. Rural Regions consist of hundreds of developments and structures scattered throughout the rural areas of the county, e.g. individual homes, summer homes, resorts, recreation facilities, etc. The structures in the Rural Regions are referred to by the fire services as The "I Zone", an area between two incompatible fuels defined as the Interface, Intermix, or Intermingle.

The CAR, Community Centers, Rural Centers were selected via a public process or were identified by the fire services as they fell within zones identified as being High or Very High Fire Hazard Severity. The EDCFSC will also consider projects from other communities based upon community involvement and interagency collaborative efforts.

COMMUNITY LISTINGS
(Listed Alphabetically by Market Areas as defined in the
2004 El Dorado County General Plan)

MARKE AREAS	COMMUNITY REGIONS	RURAL CENTERS	COMMUNITIES AT RISK
1. American River Canyon/ Forest	<i>None</i>	Grizzly Flats, Kyburz, Little Norway, Mt. Ralston, Omo Ranch, Phillips, Strawberry	Grizzly Flats, Omo Ranch,
2. Coloma/ Gold Hill	<i>None</i>	Coloma, Gold Hill, Lotus	Coloma
3. Cool/ Pilot Hill	<i>None</i>	Auburn Lake Trails, Cool, Pilot Hill	Cool
4. El Dorado Hills	El Dorado Hills	Clarksville	Bass Lake, El Dorado Hills
5. El Dorado/ Diamond Springs	El Dorado/ Diamond Springs	Log Town, Nashville	Diamond Springs
6. Georgetown / Garden Valley		Garden Valley, Georgetown, Greenwood, Kelsey, Quintette, Volcanoville	Georgetown
7. Latrobe	<i>None</i>	Latrobe	Latrobe
8. Mosquito	<i>None</i>	Mosquito	<i>None</i>
9. Placerville	Placerville	<i>None</i>	Placerville
10. Pleasant Valley	<i>None</i>	Chrome Ridge, Oak Hill, Pleasant Valley	Pleasant Valley
11. Pollock Pines/ Camino	Pollock Pines/ Camino	Camino Heights, Gold Ridge Forest, Sierra Springs, Sly Park Hills	Pollock Pines
12. Shingle Springs/ Cameron Park	Cameron Park Shingle Springs	Rescue	Cameron Park, Shingle Springs
13. Somerset/ Fairplay	<i>None</i>	Fairplay, Grey's Corner, Mt. Aukum, Outingdale, Sandridge, Somerset	Outingdale
14. Tahoe Basin	South Lake Tahoe	Camp Richardson, Cascade, Christmas Valley, Golden Bear, Meeks Bay, Meyers, Montgomery Estates, Tahoe Paradise, Tahoma	South Lake Tahoe

X. Angora Fire June 24, 2007

On June 24, 2007, the Angora Fire began in the North Upper Truckee area in South Lake Tahoe, California. The fire burned out of control, threatening hundreds of residences and commercial structures, and resulted in thousands of evacuations. A total of 3,100 acres were burned and 254 homes were destroyed by this fire.

El Dorado County proclaimed a local emergency June 24, 2007, and subsequently requested state and federal assistance by a separate proclamation issued the next day. In response to El Dorado County's request, California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger proclaimed a State of Emergency for this event on June 25, 2007. The Angora Fire was fully contained on July 2, 2007.

The Angora Fire has underscored the need for a comprehensive review of fire prevention and fuels management practices in the Lake Tahoe Basin, and on July 5, 2007, Nevada Governor Jim Gibbons publicly invited California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger to join him in establishing a joint fire commission to review fuels management of forests in the Tahoe Basin as well as the policies and procedures of the various agencies that govern fuels management within the Basin. (The Emergency California-Nevada Tahoe Basin Fire Commission Report, May 2008)

Key Recommendations

The California-Nevada Tahoe Basin Fire Commission's report includes 48 findings and 90 recommendations. They are organized into six categories that address both, short- and long-term needs, policy changes, education, funding, governmental structures, and environmental practices related to Lake Tahoe's vulnerability to wildfire.

The Commission's challenge from the Governors was to take a treasured jewel, two states, and a diverse community, strongly held beliefs, the work of many regulatory agencies, and the input of a concerned public to create a set of recommendations to reduce the risk of wildfire to Lake Tahoe. The Commission's report recommends some change from past practices.

Environmental Protection

The difference between the threat of catastrophic fire to the Lake Tahoe Basin and the threat of catastrophic fire to other areas of California and Nevada is the presence of Lake Tahoe itself. Lake Tahoe is a unique national treasure and one of the few areas in America that warranted creation by two neighboring states and Congress of a planning authority to oversee its protection.

For more than thirty years, environmental matters within the Lake Tahoe Basin have been determined by the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA), the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board (LAWQCB) and a myriad of federal and state agencies. This unique system of regulatory oversight has resulted in the imposition of multiple layers of requirements that are not found in other areas of the two states.

The Commission worked to reconcile important protections of the Basin's unique natural resources with commonly accepted fire prevention and suppression practices. In order to find a balance that reflected the

values of life, property and environmental protection the Commission's recommendations address the need for:

All agencies to make restoration of the Basin's forests to a more natural and fire-resistant condition as a common and primary goal (R 2)

Easier implementation of fuels reduction project streamlining permitting procedures and monitoring requirements (R 17, 72)

TRPA and the LRWQCB to review their procedures and requirements and, where possible without jeopardizing reasonable environmental practices to modify their requirements, to facilitate needed fuels reduction programs (R 16, 17, 18, 19, 35, 52, 53, 69, 73).

Issues of Governance

The Commission adopted a number of recommendations aimed at making the TRPA more responsive to concerns regarding the threat posed by catastrophic fire to residents of the Basin as well as to the Lake. Also included are recommendations addressing other agencies' practices and activities relating to the need to facilitate fuels removal projects in the Lake Tahoe Basin.

Recommendations are forwarded regarding the need to:

Bring fire prevention perspectives to the TRPA and have TRPA review its present requirements in light of their impacts on the risk of catastrophic fire

Impose enhanced reporting obligations of the TRPA to the States of California and Nevada regarding such matters

Develop a Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) between TRPA and the LRWQCB to facilitate procedures relating to fuels reduction projects

Make environmental standards relating to fuel removal projects uniform throughout the Basin

Support the Tahoe Basin Fire Chief's "Nine Point Letter" to TRPA and the agreements reached to resolve those concerns

Extend the Commission authority so that it may monitor implementation of the recommendations that are accepted by the Governors

Community and Homeowner Fire Prevention

A number of the Commission's recommendations recognize that fire prevention is also a duty of every property owner and must be aggressively addressed by private property owners within the Basin.

Recommendations are therefore presented to:

Clarify regulatory requirements relating the removal of pine needles from areas adjacent to residences

Require the implementation of defensible space around all structures (R 37,44)

Address the need to retrofit all existing structures in the Basin with ignition resistant materials

Promote educational programs regarding defensible space and fire safe practices

Implement the "Lake Tahoe Basin Multi-Jurisdictional Fuel Reduction and Wildfire Prevention Strategy - 10 Year Plan" that builds upon community wildfire prevention plans affecting every community within the Basin

Forest and Fuels Management

The key to addressing the buildup of fuels within the forests of the Basin is to remove the excess fuels as quickly as possible and to then maintain the forests according to sound forest management practices. The Commission developed a number of recommendations addressing this over-arching problem including:

Implementation of the "Lake Tahoe Basin Multi-Jurisdictional Fuel Reduction and Wildfire Prevention Strategy - 10 Year Plan" with regard to the Basin's forests

The need to facilitate the use of hand-thinning and low-impact equipment and allow pile burning in sensitive stream environment zones and on steep slopes

The need to allow use of readily available mechanized equipment in such areas in order to accomplish fuels reduction projects

The need to facilitate forest thinning practices and biomass processing as means to reduce the intensity of future wildfires and resulting pollution to air and water resources

The need to quickly clean up and reforest areas burned by the Angora Fire

Fire Suppression

With respect to all matters within the Tahoe Basin, the Commission determined that protection of life, property, and the environment be served in that order of priority. In that regard, the Commission has recommended a number of actions to:

Enhance fire suppression resources within the Basin including revision of the "Balance of Acres" agreement between the State of California and federal authorities to assure that the Basin receives 24/7 fire protection services at a level equal to other state responsibility areas in California

Re-introduce CAL FIRE's presence within the Basin

Equip the C-130's of the Nevada Air National Guard with modular airborne fire fighting systems

Make fuels reduction projects in areas within and adjacent to the Basin's communities the first priority by all agencies

Funding

Present funding levels for fire prevention, planning, and suppression activities in the Basin were found to be inadequate and in some cases, derived from sources that are not consistently reliable. The Commission also recognized the need for private property owners to participate in the costs of avoiding catastrophic wildfire. Consequently, the Commission has attempted to quantify immediate funding needs as well as funding needed on a long term basis needed from all stakeholders. To assist in identifying these needs and serve as a foundation for future discussions, the Commission adopted recommendations:

Addressing the need to stabilize revenues from existing funding sources and to develop additional funding sources necessary for the implementation of the Multi-Jurisdictional Fuel Reduction and Wildfire Prevention Strategy 10 Year Plan

Encouraging the Governors to join with the States' Congressional delegations to develop permanent federal sources of funding for emergency fuels reduction programs and forest restoration efforts in the Lake Tahoe Basin

With the Commission's work, the Tahoe Basin will be better prepared and better protected for the next wildfire. In addition to declaring a State Of Emergency in Placer and El Dorado counties, Governor Schwarzenegger's Proclamation:

Directs the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) to conduct vigorous defensible space inspections, provide public education about defensible space and impose fines or liens if appropriate.

Directs CAL FIRE to staff additional fire engines and other firefighting resources in the area as conditions dictate.

Directs state agencies involved with fire fuels management activities in the Lake Tahoe Basin to develop plans for biomass utilization.

Urges the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, the California Air Resources Board and the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board to adopt the Commission's recommendations.

During the 2007 Angora Fire, the Governor took strong action to help fire victims. In addition to signing an MOU to create the California-Nevada Tahoe Basin Fire Commission, the Governor:

Announced an MOU between El Dorado County, the Office of Emergency Services, and California Integrated Waste Management Board to help fire victims clean up and rebuild as quickly as possible.

Called on the Federal government to declare El Dorado County a disaster zone, helping residents and business owners secure millions in low interest loans to repair or replace damaged property.

Signed an Executive Order directing all available state resources to assist in restoration, recovery efforts.

Signed an Executive Order to provide immediate help by waiving fees and replacing state documents.

Established a local assistance center to give fire victims easy access to state and local services.

Issued a proclamation declaring a State of Emergency for El Dorado County.

SUCCESS STORIES from the findings of The Emergency California-Nevada Tahoe Basin Fire Commission Report

1. The presence of two additional CAL FIRE engines available for 24-hour response allowed local government fire resources to perform their jobs as the additional CAL FIRE resources alleviated their having to be available to respond on behalf of the Forest Service resources when the Forest Service resources were unavailable or off-duty at night.
2. The presence of two additional CAL FIRE engines available for 24-hour response enhanced wildland fire fighting capabilities in the Tahoe Basin at a time when resources experienced unprecedented draw down during the June 2008 lightning siege.
3. CAL FIRE presented PRC 4291 training to local and federal government fire entities from the Tahoe, Truckee, and Alpine County areas. Local, state, and federal fire entities from Nevada also participated. In addition, the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA), Tahoe Resource Conservation Districts, and various Fire Safe Council representatives from Tahoe, Alpine County, and Nevada also participated in the training. CAL FIRE Tahoe foresters assisted the TRPA forester in training all participants in the TRPA ordinances regarding tree marking requirements
4. Substantial augmented fire fighting resources (combined total of two Fire Captains, one Battalion Chief, and ten firefighters) in the Lake Tahoe Basin to assist with any and all types of emergency dispatches on a 24-hour, 7-day per week basis.
5. Various fire fighting training exercises lead by and/or participated in by CAL FIRE resources with local and federal fire resources, resulted in better overall performance by all entities during emergency situations, as well as improved relationships.
6. Use of CAL FIRE engine company personnel and hand crews for prescribed burning and fuel reduction work with California State Parks, Lake Valley Fire Protection District, California Tahoe Conservancy, and North Tahoe Fire Protection District resources.
7. Use of CAL FIRE resources to cover fire stations when local and federal resources were unavailable due to being committed to a call, on training, or when out of the area assigned to a wildfire.

X. Value of Structures vs. Mitigation Costs

There are 566,000 acres in El Dorado County where CAL FIRE has the primary responsibility for wildland fire protection, we refer to these lands as State Responsibility Area (SRA), and the remaining acres are the responsibility of the US Forest Service or Local Government. Federal lands are not covered by this Hazard Mitigation Plan. The SRA lands are broken into three Fire Hazard Severity Zones; Moderate, High and Very High. There are over 311,000 acres (40,000 parcels) in the Very High Severity Zone. The value of structures in the Very High Severity Zone is over 3.8 billion dollars (average value per acres is \$12,257.00). The average cost to do fuel reduction projects in the Very High Severity Zone is \$2500/acre, obviously the cost to mitigate and prevent

large damaging fires is much less than the value. This does not include the value of the water or other resources that are destroyed during a devastating wildfire.

Appendix
El Dorado County Wildfire Mitigation Plan

Appendix A -Fuel Hazard Severity Zone Map

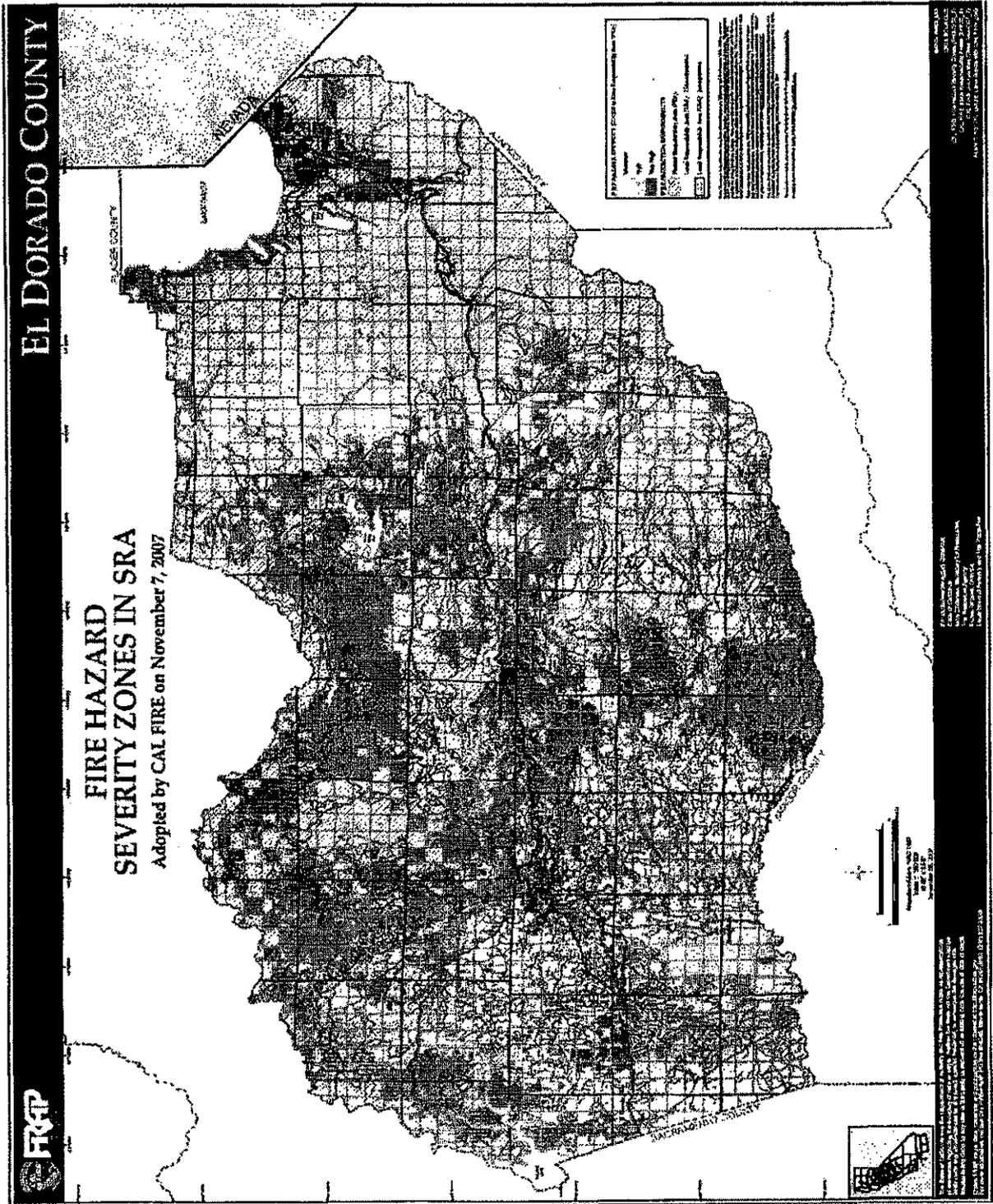
Appendix B - El Dorado County Market Areas Map

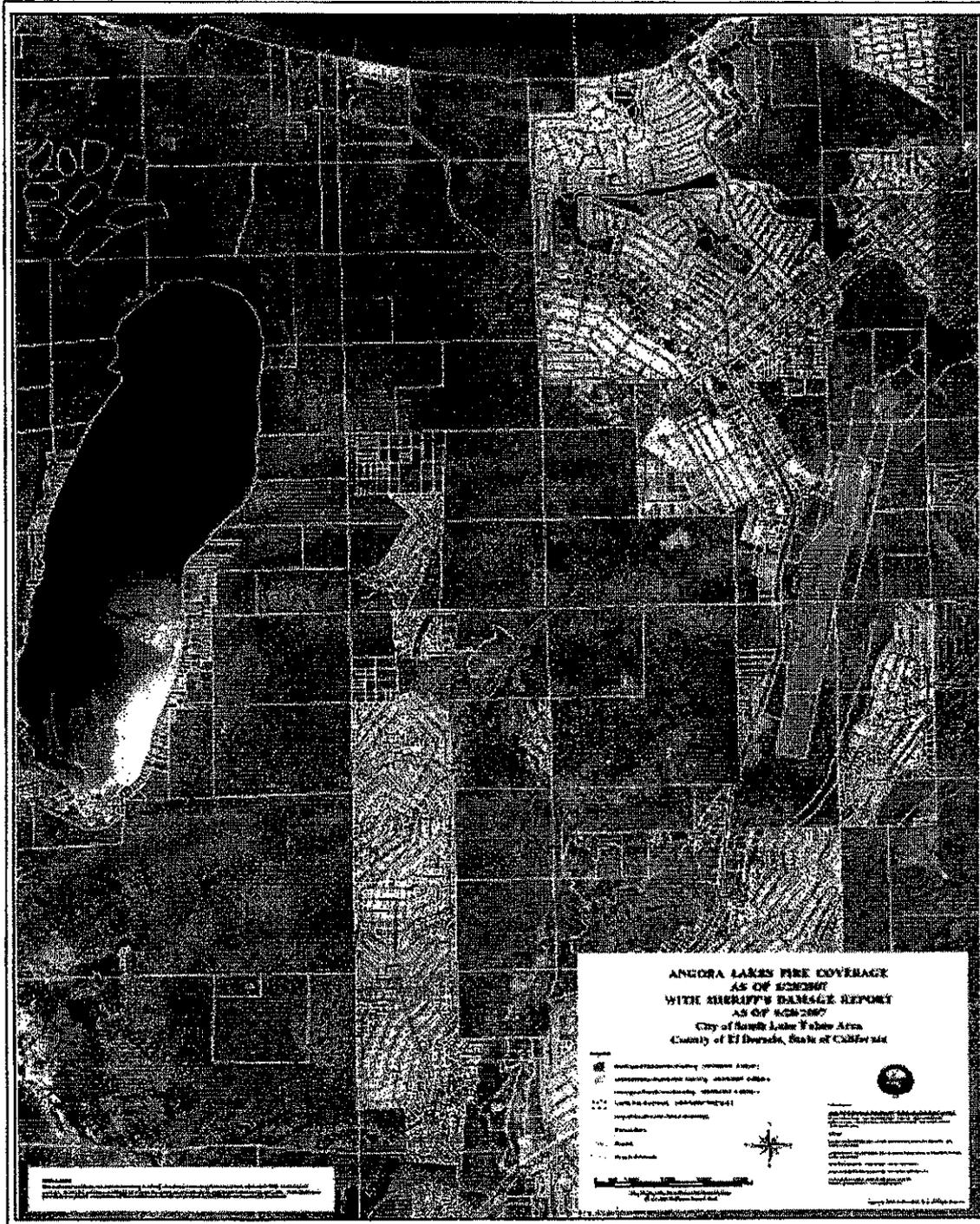
Appendix C - Angora Fire Map

Appendix D - Angora Fire Burned Structures map

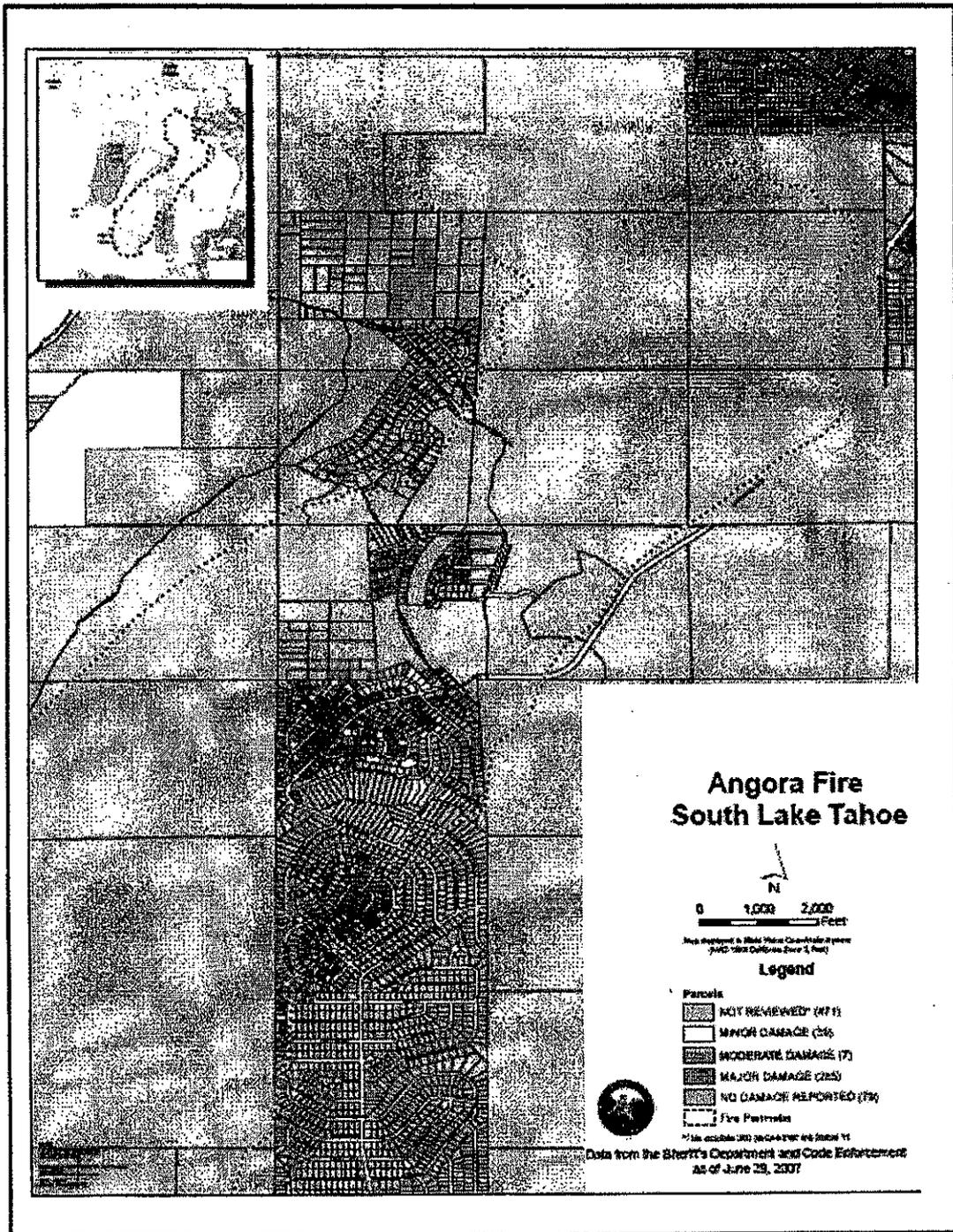
Appendix E – El Dorado County Firesafe Council Project Matrix

Fuel Hazard Severity Zone Map





Angora Fire Burned Structures Map



El Dorado County Firesafe Council Project Matrix

START YEAR	Market Area	PROJECT TITLE/ DESCRIPTION	APPROVED AT 11/16/06 EDCFSC MEETING UPDATE EDCFSC CWPP	APPROVED AT 11/14/07 EDCFSC MEETING UPDATE EDCFSC CWPP	2008 STRATEGIC PLANNING UPDATE TO EDCFSC CWPP
Market Area: 0 = Countywide Projects					
2003	0	Absentee Landowners	No change in status, will continue to work through local FSCs and various EDC fire agencies	Working with fire chiefs and FPOA on weed abatement for vacant parcels	Will continue to work with Fire Districts and SFSCs and address on an individual basis. Pursue countywide weed abatement ord.
2003	0	Composting Bins/Books		Project finished, no follow-on. Keep on matrix for tracking	Completed, no follow-on
2003	0	Coordinator Retention/FSC Sustainability	Funded Title III (75%) and EDCAQMD (25%) for 2006 (\$23.8K) and 2006/2007 (57.4K), will continue to work with CA FSC on sustainability. Apply for 2007 Title III funding (75%) for on-going FSC Ops	Received partial funding for 2007, will apply for 2008 Title III 1 year extended funding. Continue to seek other sources of sustainability.	Must pursue other sources of funding for operations of FSC Council sustainability top priority. Title III (Rural School & Counties Self Determination Act) reauthorized for 4 years, reduced amount
2003	0	Defensible Space Inspections (Home Visits/Community Based Visitation)	Expand program to Rescue, Garden Valley, Pollock Pines, Logtown, east/west Sand Ridge and Outingdale - Title III 07	Will continue to use Title III money.	Some money available through June 09, find other sources besides Title III to keep program going. Work with CAL FIRE and local Fire Districts
2003	0	Design and Improvements Standards Manual, Vol	\$1K remaining in Title III account, possibly use that to support FPOs' efforts and	FPOs still working on finalizing this, want to be consistent with the new IC	FPOs working on implementation of new codes and fire safe

131742

START YEAR	Market Area	PROJECT TITLE/ DESCRIPTION	APPROVED AT 11/16/06 EDCFSC MEETING UPDATE EDCFSC CWPP	APPROVED AT 11/14/07 EDCFSC MEETING UPDATE EDCFSC CWPP	2008 STRATEGIC PLANNING UPDATE TO EDCFSC CWPP
		3, Single Parcels Non-Subdivision	EDC Planning Dept	that will be in effect Jan 1, 2008.	elements in the General Plan, countywide ordinances
2003	0	El Dorado County Wildfire Protection Plan (Fire Safe Plan)	Continue to update during Strategic Planning -- distribute Updated Appendix M Nov 06 to all CWPP recipients after FSC approval.	Target having 2007 update reviewed and approved at the November 2007 EDCFSC meeting.	Target approval of 2008 update for November 2008, will be included in County/OES Local Hazard Mitigation Plan update to be approved by BOS.
2003	0	Fire Safe Video	Possible partnership with Peppers & Associates to update video showing new 100' Defensible Space Law. Identify funding sources.	Received 8K in 2007 Title III funding to update video with 100' verbiage. Coordinate with CAL FIRE and other fire safe partners.	Defensible Space "Train the Trainer" video complete and distributed to SFSCs and others for training evaluators and public education.
2003	0	General Plan Consultant	No change in status	Approved by BOS in Nov 02. Never funded, Keep in matrix for future reference	No action, removed from Title III funding agreement during 2007 internal audit with County. County will be doing the 5-year update of General Plan, provide fire safe input.
2003	0	Newspaper Insert/Newsletter	10,000 copies of newsletter in 2006. 2 Newsletters funded through EDCAQMD for 2007	Decided at the 8/22/07 meeting to do newspaper insert in late winter/early spring focus on Defensible Space clearing requirements	33,000 inserts printed in May 08. Will do newsletter, target date February 2009.
2003	0	On-going Public Education and local FSC	Will request 15K Title III for 2007 Public Education and	On-going project, use to form new satellite councils.	Funded for 2008 with Title III, continue to

START YEAR	Market Area	PROJECT TITLE/ DESCRIPTION	APPROVED AT 11/16/06 EDCFSC MEETING UPDATE EDCFSC CWPP	APPROVED AT 11/14/07 EDCFSC MEETING UPDATE EDCFSC CWPP	2008 STRATEGIC PLANNING UPDATE TO EDCFSC CWPP
		formation assistance	community outreach	Received 25.7K in 2007, will apply for 2008 T3 funds	purchase other sources of funding for out years. Target new communities for SFSC formation- Cool/Pilot Hill, Gold Hill, Camino El Dorado and Placerville for 2008/2009
2003	0	Residential Chipping Program	BLM funding for 2006 and 2007 at \$100k per year. Admin/Scheduling covered under EDCAQMD for 2006/2007	Funding depleted in Sept for 2007. Going to BOS for gap funding at 16.5/mo, USFS funding for 08-avail Mar/Apr 08, will submit to CAFSC for 2009	Funded for 2009 by BLM for \$140K will restart program in Spring 2009 will submit proposal to CAFSC for 2010 funding as priority 1 of countywide programs
2003	0	Road/Residence Signage	Continue to work with EDC Fire Districts; signage is a huge issue in the more rural areas. Find vendors/CBOs to assist homeowners house signs and DOT with street signs	On-going project-work through satellite councils and continue to find vendors.	On-going through SFSCs emphasize during community outreach and fire safe presentations
2003	0	Senior & Disabled Assistance	Currently not funded, continue to seek funding. 100' clearance very big impact on Sr & Disabled residents. Working with EDC (identify clients) and CCC (crew work) org for 2007 program	Funded at 50K for 2007 (BLM) and 2008 (USFS) using Title III as admin match. Will submit proposal CAFSC proposal for 2009	Funded through USFS Supplemental 2009 grant for \$85K will submit Clearinghouse grant for 2010 priority 2
2003	0	Staging Areas/Public Assembly Places	Will be addressed at local FSC level in their evacuation	Continue to develop as individual area Evacuation	Continue to develop as individual area

START YEAR	Market Area	PROJECT TITLE/ DESCRIPTION	APPROVED AT 11/16/06 EDCFSC MEETING UPDATE EDCFSC CWPP	APPROVED AT 11/14/07 EDCFSC MEETING UPDATE EDCFSC CWPP	2008 STRATEGIC PLANNING UPDATE TO EDCFSC CWPP
			planning. Continue to work with OES.	and Disaster Preparedness Plans are approved. Work with EDC OES on standard boiler-plate for all communities (Chrome Ridge as model)	Evaluation and Disaster Preparedness Plans are approved. Work with EDC OES on a community-by-community basis.
2003	0	Wildfire Education Center	On back burner, Chris Anthony developed list of materials, Applied to Home Depot, not funded. Will pursue as time permits.	No change since 2006	Project not funded, keep for records
2004	0	Fire Safe Calendars for coming year	2007 Calendars ordered using Title III 2006 Pub Ed funds, will sell via website. Over \$5 income last year. Will distribute through local councils.	Will put calendars on hold for a year. 2007 sales were way down, use newspaper inserts for 2008 as a change in pub ed outreach efforts	Timing of funding not feasible for 2009 calendar, possibly consider 18 month calendar, July 2009 - Dec 2010, TBD
2004	0	Pilot Red Flag Project with FPOA	Not funded. Will continue to work with Fire Chiefs and FPOs to better define ways to communicate Red Flag warning days to public. Local FSCs start their own programs.	Submitted for Title III funding past 3 years. Unfunded but will keep trying. Local FSCs taken on as project in their area	Include information on website and continue to educate residents-work through SFSCs
2004	0	RCD proposal for Title III funding to complete El Dorado County Fire and Resource Analysis	Project funded through RCD	RCD for action and development	RCD for action and development
2005	0	Biomass Utilization, set up committee and explore opportunities	No submission for USDA grant call (concept papers due 11/2). Will submit 2007	Received Title III 2007 funding of \$30K, signed contract with TSS	Initial feasibility study completed in June 2008, distributed to BOD and

START YEAR	Market Area	PROJECT TITLE/ DESCRIPTION	APPROVED AT 11/16/06 EDCFSC MEETING UPDATE EDCFSC CWPP	APPROVED AT 11/14/07 EDCFSC MEETING UPDATE EDCFSC CWPP	2008 STRATEGIC PLANNING UPDATE TO EDCFSC CWPP
		with partners	Title III request for Countywide Biomass Utilization Plan funding.	consultants, will begin work in Jan 2008	other partners. Submitted pre-proposal to US Endowment with Placer & Nevada counties 9/19/08. Decision expected Dec 2008
2005	0	Countywide Project map	Continue to work with USFS, CDF and BLM to get updates to project map. Available on website.	Working with RCD who are working on a 3-county map. Still need input from BLM and updates from USFS	Work with partners, RCD taken lead on regional project mapping project
2005	0	Firewise Communities Pilot 8 EDC community assessments	Not funded in 2006. Working with Firewise Communities USA to determine process to add EDC communities. Auburn Lake Trails only Firewise Community in county.	Grizzly Flats and Volcanoville in process of applying. Not WUI grant, work with David Jaramillo to identify others	ALT, Grizzly Flats and Volcanoville recognized. Nashville/W. Sandridge in process, target other SFSCs, working with Firewise rep to identify other communities
2006	0	Green Waste Vouchers and Green Waste Dumpsters	Received funding 2006 for Community Clean-up & Chipping coordination	Missed grant call 2007, submit for 2008/2009	Work with El Dorado Disposal, Sierra Disposal on providing dumpsters in communities. Received funding in 2006 and 2008/2009 from EDCAQMD, will submit proposal for 2009/2010 - very successful program
Market Area: 1. American River Canyon/ Forest					
2005	1	Grizzly Flats FSC operations	On-going fundraising projects, FSC becoming self supporting.	Continue to support with public education materials and other fire safe needs	Incorporated GF fundraising into EDCFSC financials and report to

START YEAR	Market Area	PROJECT TITLE/ DESCRIPTION	APPROVED AT 11/16/06 EDCFSC MEETING UPDATE EDCFSC CWPP	APPROVED AT 11/14/07 EDCFSC MEETING UPDATE EDCFSC CWPP	2008 STRATEGIC PLANNING UPDATE TO EDCFSC CWPP
					BOE for sales tax. Continue to support GFFSC with public ed materials. Fund Def Space evals.
2006	1	Grizzly Flats Evacuation Route Clearing	USFS grant awarded through CA Clearinghouse for \$235K with \$42K matches. Begin work in early 2007. Contract received 10/06.	Work begun in September, target completion date of April 2008	Project completed, grant extended to 11/30/08 and some additional parcels treated. Very successful project, residents doing work on their properties as a result.
2006	1	Grizzly Flats FSC - Shaded Fuel Breaks Priority 2 of 2	Applied CA Clearinghouse (\$960K with \$17.7 match), not funded in 2007. Will resubmit in next grant round to include maintenance.	Received funding for Project Area #4 (131K with 87K match-use, submitted Prop 40 for match & will submit remaining areas for funding to CAFSC in 2008.	Project Area 4 completed, BLM to fund Area 5 in 2009 for 425K, re-evaluate remaining areas of fuel break and submit proposal to CAFSC for 2010.
2008	1	Expand sphere of influence to include adjacent communities			Grizzly Flats FSC expanding sphere of influence to include Leoni Meadows, western neighbors and potential of Happy Valley, possible issue for other SFSCs.
Market Area: 2. Coloma/Gold Hill					
2006	2	Form satellite FSC, public education/outreach	Do community outreach and public ed. Work off of existing CAP. Identify	Continue to find community-based groups for public ed. Identify HOAs in Gold Hill for	Use Georgetown CWPP as model for Coloma expansion of their CAP.

START YEAR	Market Area	PROJECT TITLE/ DESCRIPTION	APPROVED AT 11/16/06 EDCFSC MEETING UPDATE EDCFSC CWPP	APPROVED AT 11/14/07 EDCFSC MEETING UPDATE EDCFSC CWPP	2008 STRATEGIC PLANNING UPDATE TO EDCFSC CWPP
			stakeholders to include tourism, possibly Chamber of Commerce	outreach. Work on expanding the CAP to include wildfire	Continue to identify partners and possible formation of SFSC through Chamber.
2007	2	Gold Discovery Park		Work with park officials to distribute public education materials. Work with all stakeholders on disaster/evacuation planning for the park during fire season	No action in 2008; work with park and businesses on evacuation/disaster planning to include visitors education especially during fire season.
2008	2	Gold Hill Estates CWPP			Met with GHE HOA group in May 2008 after fire. Will work with them & BLM on development of CWPP and identify possible joint projects submit to CAFSC for 2010 funding.
Market Area: 3. Cool/Pilot Hill					
2003	3	ALT (Auburn Lake Trails) F/O Fuel Break Project Coordination	ALT revised CWPP to include WUI boundary. Work to continue on fuel break after fire season, will submit 2007 Title request to finish fuel break work.	Received 10K Title III 2007 to finish project, work on addressing maintenance of fuel break	Per input from Cal Fire this project is completed funds remaining in Title III project transferred to 2007 Def Space project per EDC-CAO approval 8/26/08
2005	3	ALT - Clearing of Right-of Ways on Evacuation Routes		Project Completed, Prop 40 CAG grant \$41,736 through ALT-POA	Project Completed maintain for history record
2005	3	ALT - maintenance of		Cal Fire project completed,	On-going project issue

START YEAR	Market Area	PROJECT TITLE/ DESCRIPTION	APPROVED AT 11/16/06 EDCFSC MEETING UPDATE EDCFSC CWPP	APPROVED AT 11/14/07 EDCFSC MEETING UPDATE EDCFSC CWPP	2008 STRATEGIC PLANNING UPDATE TO EDCFSC CWPP
		shaded fuel break, invasive weed abatement		no additional clearing scoped, work with Cal Fire re out year fuel break maintenance plans	with maintenance of existing fuel break, work with homeowners, identify other resources.
2005	3	ALT - Weed Abatement		Project Completed, BLM funded for \$16,450	Project Completed, maintain for history record.
2005	3	ALT Project #1 Prop 40 for fuels reduction		Completed, RCD fiscal sponsor, funded for \$41,736	Project Completed, maintain for history record.
2006	3	ALT - Fire Safe Education		Project Completed, Title III funding for \$18,890	Project Completed, maintain for history record.
2006	3	Cool/Pilot Hill form satellite FSC	Will meet with Cool/Pilot Hill Advisory Committee 1st week in Dec 2006. Identify issues and concerns, form local FSC as part of Georgetown Divide FSC	Will pursue after Georgetown CAP converted to CWPP. Model their plan after G'town.	Working to provide info to Cheery Acres, still pursuing formation of SFSC and updating their CAP after Georgetown process is complete.
2007	3	ALT - "Neighbor to Neighbor" Cul-de-sac Chipping and Education		Project Completed, BLM, partially funded for \$15,000	Project Completed, maintain for history record.
2007	3	ALT - Fire Safety EDUCATION		Project Completed, Title III funding for \$18,390	Project Completed, maintain for history record.
2007	3	ALT Project #2 Prop 40 for fuels reduction		In process	In process, funded Prop 40 \$60,000, grant admin by RCD.
2007	3	ALT Project #3 Prop 40 for fuels reduction		In process - request for additional fire hydrants submitted. Update status	In process, funded Prop 40 \$60,000, grant admin by RCD.

START YEAR	Market Area	PROJECT TITLE/ DESCRIPTION	APPROVED AT 11/16/06 EDCFSC MEETING UPDATE EDCFSC CWPP	APPROVED AT 11/14/07 EDCFSC MEETING UPDATE EDCFSC CWPP	2008 STRATEGIC PLANNING UPDATE TO EDCFSC CWPP
2008	3	ALT Fire Safe Education			Funded Title III \$16,929 for training, coord., mgmt. of Risk Educators & education of ALT homeowners
2008	3	ALT Neighbor-to-Neighbor Gul-de-sac chipping			Partial funding by BLM for \$21,590 for free neighborhood chipping & Firescape education
Market Area: 4. El Dorado Hills					
2003	4	EDH/Folsom Lake Fuels Project	Status on Phase 2 unknown	Phase 1 completed. Will monitor with CAL FIRE for follow-on	Project completed; no input on future CalFire plans for fuels reduction in EDH/Folsom Lake area
2005	4	El Dorado Hills FSC	3 meetings held 2006. Not a lot of interest in larger developments, will concentrate efforts in older communities with no infrastructure. Probably separate from Latrobe in 2006/7	No interest in formal FSC, Jim Stewart working with EDHFPD on fire safe projects - 1/08 project with 6th grade class clearing project on CSD land	Completed Wild Oak Park project, will continue to work with EDHFPD on other community projects, still not a lot of interest in formal FSC organization
2006	4	El Dorado Hills school projects w/ Girl Scouts	Contact Laura Hoisington, working on pub ed campaign in middle school. Also will work with Oak Ridge High School students in developing PSAs as work/study project...need school contact	Not started...revisit in 2008	Girl Scouts wanting to do a project in CSD park to put signage up identifying trees, etc... planning to do educational tours, and possible demo area for fire safe landscaping

START YEAR	Market Area	PROJECT TITLE/ DESCRIPTION	APPROVED AT 11/16/06 EDCFSC MEETING UPDATE EDCFSC CWPP	APPROVED AT 11/14/07 EDCFSC MEETING UPDATE EDCFSC CWPP	2008 STRATEGIC PLANNING UPDATE TO EDCFSC CWPP
Market Area: 5. El Dorado/Diamond Springs					
2005	5	Logtown grant submitted to FEMA for evac route work	Original 2005 FEMA grant not funded. Awaiting pending FEMA funding of \$400K winter storm damage to include evac routes work. Perimeter fuel break (Allen Jaeger & Allan Sanford point of contact).	Work completed, still waiting for reimbursement from FEMA	On-going, still in process of reconciling FEMA grant
2005	5	Logtown prop for CWPP	Combine CAP/CWPP for Logtown (Crystal Blvd) FSC, Gene Murphy contact. Logtown FSC divided into 8 neighborhood groups, will do door-to-door public campaign, def space visitations	CWPP completed and approved. Meet with BLM & DSEFPD to plan projects identified in CWPP	Continue to implement projects identified in CWPP
2006	5	Highway 49 corridor Fuels Reduction	Remove fuels along Highway 49 roadside for 30 feet on each side (or to fence line) from Crystal Blvd. south to Mica Street intersection. Rich Englefield point of contact.	On-going requirement, continue working with CALTRANS on collaborative effort along Hwy 49 corridor	On-going, Rich Englefield working with CALTRANS
2006	5	Identify other communities in EDS Fire District as potential Satellite FSCs	Continue public education and outreach campaign, target mobile home parks and smaller developments	On-going, identify HOAs and other community groups-- goal to establish DS FSC in 2008	Linda Colombo working with Rob Combs, EDSFPD, to identify and target other areas as potential SFSCs, possible formation regional Sandridge FSC from E16 to Hwy 49 (So

START YEAR	Market Area	PROJECT TITLE/ DESCRIPTION	APPROVED AT 11/16/06 EDCFSC MEETING UPDATE EDCFSC CWPP	APPROVED AT 11/14/07 EDCFSC MEETING UPDATE EDCFSC CWPP	2008 STRATEGIC PLANNING UPDATE TO EDCFSC CWPP
2006	5	West Sand Ridge/Nashville FSC Evac Route clearing	Begin work on Evac Route projects, identify other key feeder roads, continue search for funding	Both Completed 2/2007, #3 approved for Prop 40 funding	County (FSC?) Project #3 completed Prop 40, also residents participating in CFIP project on private parcels
2006	5	West Sand Ridge/Nashville FSC formation	FSC formed, did 3 community clean-up days w/ chipper for roadside clearing. Will continue community clean-up projects, possible tie in with EDC DOT planned work.	Continue community clean-up projects using chipper and green waste dumpsters	Local FSC gaining momentum, residents doing clearing work, working with EDSFPD on signage for dead end streets, received Firewise USA recognition 11/2008
2006	5	West Sandridge Fuels Break	Identify potential large fuels break areas along ridgelines, obtain property owner permissions, and seek funding.	Submit Prop 40 proposal, partners DSEFPD, BLM, RCD and CAL FIRE to scope project area	Working with Logtown FSC on joint proposal for Highway 49 fuel reduction, submit proposal CAFSC for 2010 funding, identifying partners
2007	5	Identify projects emanating from Logtown CWPP		Identify and prioritize areas for fuel breaks on East and West sides of Crystal Blvd and East of Dolomite Drive. Ken Hassé point of contact	Funded by USFS 2009 Supplemental \$417K grant for Fuel Break and use fire hydrant maintenance/FSC clean-up as match. Cal Fire Prop 40 \$50K match, will begin CEQA in Dec08/Jan09
2007	5	Roadside clearance on Evacuation Routes/ Fire		Meet with CAL FIRE re clearance specified in	Hydrant project completed with LFSC

START YEAR	Market Area	PROJECT TITLE/ DESCRIPTION	APPROVED AT 11/16/06 EDCFSC MEETING UPDATE EDCFSC CWPP	APPROVED AT 11/14/07 EDCFSC MEETING UPDATE EDCFSC CWPP	2008 STRATEGIC PLANNING UPDATE TO EDCFSC CWPP
		Hydrant Maintenance		CWPP, Ken Hasse point of contact. Rich Englefield lead on fire hydrant project w/ EID & DSEFPD	Volunteers will review roadside clearing for possible proposal submission for 2010 funding.
Market Area: 6. Georgetown/ Garden Valley					
2003	6	Garden Valley FSC	Held formation meeting 9/2006, will work on defining GV WUI, build on CAP for GV CWPP. Sent newsletter to all residents. Identify stakeholders and council members	Using Georgetown CAP as model, will work on adding CWPP to existing document	On hold, will revisit when Georgetown CWPP completed. Green Waste Dumpsters at fire station very successful, def space evaluations funded & on-going
2003	6	Volcanoville Public Ed/ Fuels Mgmt Demo site	Work with EDC DOT on circular route for evacuation, continue to identify means of veg maintenance for roads and demo area. Share lessons learned during Ralston Fire with other FSCs	Pursue funding & partners to maintain demo areas. High Sierra RC&D to submit 2/15/08 study for alternative emergency access roads	Not funded for 2009, will continue to pursue evac route alternative and updating fire plan to CWPP. High Sierra RC&D lead agency for proposals. Awarded Firewise Communities USA recognition in 2008
2004	6	Kelsey and surrounding areas (Shoe Fly)	Identify local stakeholders, projects and incorporate into greater Georgetown Divide CWPP	On-going, work with GV, Georgetown & USFS (maybe BLM?) to identify and prioritize fuels reduction projects	BLM planning on small fuels reduction at Shoe Fly late 2008, will work with partners to identify other projects
2004	6	Water Tanks for Volcanoville and Quintette	Continue to pursue funding source for water tanks, possible FEMA or Sierra Pacific. Incorporate into	Qunitette awarded 1 water storage tank, continue to pursue additional resources for water storage	Water tank from Black Oak school on hold pending resolution of fire Hydrant issue. Work

START YEAR	Market Area	PROJECT TITLE/ DESCRIPTION	APPROVED AT 11/16/06 EDCFSC MEETING UPDATE EDCFSC CWPP	APPROVED AT 11/14/07 EDCFSC MEETING UPDATE EDCFSC CWPP	2008 STRATEGIC PLANNING UPDATE TO EDCFSC CWPP
			greater Georgetown Divide CWPP, resubmit proposal through SEDD?		With GEFD. Proposals submitted by not funded to date, pursuing tanks donated from So county Jan Bray Cal Fire.
2005	6	Fire plan (extension of CAP) for Georgetown	See next item.	Ray Griffiths begin work in fall 2007, define what is Georgetown and expand sphere of influence as resources permit	In process, target completion end of 2008. Once approved, will work on proposals for priority projects.
2006	6	Evacuation Routes / Vegetation Clearing, road improvements	Work with Garden Valley & Georgetown FPD to identify egress/ingress priorities, include in Divide CWPP	On-going effort with CAL FIRE, resubmit additional projects as identified during CWPP process	Prop 40 Spanish Dry Diggins completed, will be incorporated in Georgetown CWPP, Garden Valley on hold.
2006	6	Formation of Greater Georgetown Divide area FSC	Form Divide FSC to include reps from all local areas, prepare CWPP for the Divide, identify WUI boundaries and projects	On hold - Will be on to the Georgetown CAP/CWPP process. Bring stakeholders to the table to define WUI and communities to be included	On hold, will revisit when Georgetown CWPP completed and approved.
Market Area: 7. Latrobe					
2006	7	Formation of Latrobe FSC, split off from EDH	Held 3 meetings by 9/2006, work on defining WUI boundaries, bring BLM to the table, identify projects	Continue outreach efforts through local HOAs, subdivisions, etc.	Defensible Space signs fabrication and installation of three (3) double-sided signs completed. Continue outreach.
2006	7	Latrobe Evacuation Route planning/improvements	Work with EDCFSC to identify funding sources and partners (FEMA/BLM?)	Continue working with Latrobe FPD, identify areas adjacent to public lands.	No action in 2008, pursue in 2009.

START YEAR	Market Area	PROJECT TITLE/ DESCRIPTION	APPROVED AT 11/16/06 EDCFSC MEETING UPDATE EDCFSC CWPP	APPROVED AT 11/14/07 EDCFSC MEETING UPDATE EDCFSC CWPP	2008 STRATEGIC PLANNING UPDATE TO EDCFSC CWPP
2007	7	Latrobe--Ryan Ranch roadside brush clearing	Will work with EDC Chipping Program to coordinate community clean-up days	Use Chipper and Green Waste dumpsters for brush removal	No action in 2008 pursue in 2009
Market Area: 8. Mosquito					
2003	8	Mosquito/Swansboro	Continue to work with DOT on road issues, held Evac Drill to identify holes in plan, update Fire Safe plan to CWPP, and get review and approval from agencies. Defensible Space visitations for 2007.	Mosquito FSC reactivated; work on home evaluations in 2008. Revisit their fire plan to prioritize next projects. Pat Johnson new rep on EDCFSC BOD	Leo Chaloux on EDCFSC BOD will work on re-establishing FSC presence. CWPP implementation
2006	8	Mosquito/Swansboro continuation of Evacuation Route clearing		2 Prop 40 grants for \$141,865 & \$53,975, completed, maintenance of evac routes continuing problem - work with partners and residents to solve	Possible candidate for CAFSC 2010 grant proposal, work with Mosquito SFSC
Market Area: 9. Placerville					
2003	9	Placerville City Fire Plan	Continue to work with City of Placerville departments, meet with John Driscoll and Steve Youel to get ball rolling, use Title III Planning grant for initial work.	Moving to front burner re 2007 Coon Hollow fires-- continue to work with City, FEMA proposal submitted 11/30/07 for CWPP for greater Placerville area	FEMA proposal not funded, will re-submit to FEMA and CAFSC for 2010 funding. Use National Night Out contacts to promote neighborhood clean-up, pursue eventual SFSC for city
2004	9	Fire Safe Slides at Signature Theatres In	On hold for 2006, possibly update with 100' new slides,	Project completed. Keep for possible future pub ed	Project completed, possibly revisit if new

START YEAR	Market Area	PROJECT TITLE/ DESCRIPTION	APPROVED AT 11/16/06 EDCFSC MEETING UPDATE EDCFSC CWPP	APPROVED AT 11/14/07 EDCFSC MEETING UPDATE EDCFSC CWPP	2008 STRATEGIC PLANNING UPDATE TO EDCFSC CWPP
		Placerville	maybe work with new theatre in EDH	campaigns	pub ed funding becomes available work with Peppers & Associates if a go
2005	9	Fire Plan for Gold Bug Park	Work with Pat Cook and city departments to identify grant funding for implementing CWPP, possible Prop 40 \$\$\$?. Continuing to coordinate moving Baltic Lookout tower to park and pub ed in kiosk.	CWPP approved/amended for Prop 40 Phase I vegetation clearing grant. Continue to pursue other resources for projects identified in CWPP.	Prop 40 project to commence after fire season. Used AmeriCorps crew to clear roadside. Continue to pursue funding for other projects in CWPP.
2006	9	Texas Hill FSC (outside of city limits, but part of greater Placerville area)	FSC forming out of Road Assn., sent newsletter to residents, work to identify projects and public education/outreach	Evac plan delivered to residents. Community clean-up day's successful using chipper and dumpsters. Continue clean-up/education efforts in 2008	On-going efforts, continue in 2009
2007	9	Gold Bug Park Fuels Project		Continue to pursue funding for projects identified in CWPP, work with RCD and CAL FIRE	Same as above
Market Area: 10. Pleasant Valley					
2005	10	Chrome Ridge fuels treatment project	Received partial funding for fuel break on ridge, contract awarded--begin work 9/2006, also received USFS 07 Clearinghouse grant for evac route clearing (fiscal agent SEDD)	Partial fuel break completed 2/07. Will continue to pursue additional funding to complete entire ridge fuel break	With Prop 40 grant, treated 70 acres, residents to help maintain fuel break
2006	10	Greater Pleasant Valley area FSC	Hold community meetings to identify partners and	Held "PV Area meeting on Evacuation Planning. Bill	Bill Smith replacing Bill Robinson on EDCFSC

START YEAR	Market Area	PROJECT TITLE/ DESCRIPTION	APPROVED AT 11/16/06 EDCFSC MEETING UPDATE EDCFSC CWPP	APPROVED AT 11/14/07 EDCFSC MEETING UPDATE EDCFSC CWPP	2008 STRATEGIC PLANNING UPDATE TO EDCFSC CWPP
			stakeholders. Work on evac planning and identifying mutual transportation corridors/"back doors".	Robinson taking the lead	BOD will continue to work on establishing regional FSC with reps from various road assns. HOAs, other orgs.
2007	10	Chrome Ridge #1 Fuels Project - Prop 40		On-going project, continue working with RCD & CAL FIRE to expand ridge line fuel break to surrounding neighborhoods for fire safe and watershed protection	Continue working with partners to expand ridge-top fuels treatment, identify resources
2007	10	Chrome Ridge Evacuation Route project		Evacuation road grant completed & evacuation plan approved and distributed. Continue to identify alternate routes for surrounding neighborhoods, identify resources to expand project	No change in 2008
2008	10	Defensible Space Inspections by EDCFPD			Initiated Defensible Space inspection through County Fire, target high risk communities, continue in 2009
Market Area: 11. Pollock Pines/ Camino					
2003	11	Sly Park corridor to become greater Pollock Pines Area FSC	Work on establishing areas/neighborhoods for outreach; bring all partners to the table to address evac procedures, community clean-up projects and fuels reduction. Area CWPP using	Pollock Pines FSC area of influence from Cedar Grove east to Kyburz and south thru Sierra Springs as area of influence. FEMA proposal submitted 11/30/07 for Pollock Pines area CWPP	CWPP for greater Pollock Pines area not funded by FEMA, will re-submit to CAFSC for funding in 2010. Defensible Space evaluations in Gilmore

START YEAR	Market Area	PROJECT TITLE/ DESCRIPTION	APPROVED AT 11/16/06 EDCFSC MEETING UPDATE EDCFSC CWPP	APPROVED AT 11/14/07 EDCFSC MEETING UPDATE EDCFSC CWPP	2008 STRATEGIC PLANNING UPDATE TO EDCFSC CWPP
			Title III funds. CERT team training		Rd Sly Park Hills, Starks Grade, Sierra Springs and Gold Ridge
2003	11	White Meadows planning	No change in status, continue to work with USFS in identifying fire safe projects, evacuation procedures.	Joined the PPFSC, continue to work with USFS on education and fuels reduction	Will include in Pollock Pines CWPP. Work on outreach to residents, continue interface with USFS
2005	11	Sly Park - Uncle Toms Project, RCD lead		Completed	GREEN with CAL FIRE/RCD on status for maintenance & planned understory burning
2006	11	Camino/Apple Hill	Use CAP for Camino as starting point, work with Apple Hill Assns to determine interest, evac plan during tourist season, other concerns	On-going effort, use community clean-up projects using chipper and dumpsters. Identify community stakeholders.	Will work with advisory council to form SFSC in Camino, Audubon Hills taking lead
2006	11	Sierra Springs fuels reduction and evacuation planning	Will start home evaluations through Sierra Springs HOA. Green Waste dumpster available for community use. Continue public education and clearing of common areas.	Incorporate into PP CWPP, using alternatives identified in Sly Park Corridor CAP	** Received SSOA proposal, need to work with them to better define their request. **
2006	11	Sly Park Hills Evac Routes, alternative escape roads	Submitted 8/2006 synopsis of community fire safe projects. CDF not funding roadside/evac route clearing. Incorporate into Pollock Pines CWPP as high priority &	Active "mini" FSC, will incorporate projects into PP CWPP, FEMA proposal submitted 11/30/08 (High Sierra RC&D) for evacuation road, study alternative evac	FEMA and CAFSC proposals not funded in 2008. Worked with EID USFS and OES to make emergency exit through Environmental School.

START YEAR	Market Area	PROJECT TITLE/ DESCRIPTION	APPROVED AT 11/16/06 EDCFSC MEETING UPDATE EDCFSC CWPP	APPROVED AT 11/14/07 EDCFSC MEETING UPDATE EDCFSC CWPP	2008 STRATEGIC PLANNING UPDATE TO EDCFSC CWPP
			pursue resources /partners for funding	routes	held evac drill (15 cars). Gates w/ Knox locks installed. Will continue to pursue other routes
2007	11	Camino CWPP/ Interface with SMUD Iowa Hill Project		Informal proposal to SMUD to do CWPP for Camino area	Use Georgetown CWPP as model, continue to work with SMUD on funding for CWPP as part of Iowa Hill project
2007	11	Pollock Pines - Gold Ridge Forest #1 -Priority Common Lots		Work in progress, EDCFSC furnished Green Waste Dumpsters, continue public education	Include in Pollock Pines CWPP, maintenance of common area/green belts issue in many subdivisions in PPFSC, work together to find solutions
2007	11	SPI - Sly Park - Swansboro fuels reduction		Completed	Check with CAL FIRE/RCD on status for maintenance & planned understory burning
2008	11	Pollock Pines Emergency preparedness, CERT, Red Cross and public ed/ community outreach			Because the PPG Community Center & Sierra Springs Lodge are designated Disaster Shelters, effort will be made to train more volunteers, work on evacuation planning by neighborhoods and eventually incorporate into PP-CWPP, pursue

START YEAR	Market Area	PROJECT TITLE/ DESCRIPTION	APPROVED AT 11/16/06 EDCFSC MEETING UPDATE EDCFSC CWPP	APPROVED AT 11/14/07 EDCFSC MEETING UPDATE EDCFSC CWPP	2008 STRATEGIC PLANNING UPDATE TO EDCFSC CWPP
2008	11	Pollock Pines FSC public education, update 2005 survey, data collection & address absentee land/home owners			obtaining generators for PPFSC set community outreach goals for 2008 will use EDCFSC pub ed funds, emergency access and evacuation education to residents through local groups, work with EDCFPD on access/gate issues
2008	11	Sierra Springs/Starks Grade work with EID for Emergency Exit			Starks Grade area group formed as a result of fire in May 2008, working with EID on evac route connecting Sierra Springs & Pine Tree, group also doing public education with residents in immediate area
Market Area: 12. Shingle Springs/ Cameron Park					
2003	12	Cameron Park Vegetation/fuels Management	Continue to work on CSD Weed Abatement, will submit proposal for Title III 07 funding to continue program, possibly expand home visitations to CP	Plan in final approval stage. Will pursue funding opportunities of projects identified in plan. Furnish green waste dumpsters and chipper for community clean-up projects	Plan approved, moving into implementation phase. Work with Cameron Park Fire Safe Bureau in providing services for clean-up activities
2005	12	Rescue FSC	Held formation meeting 9/2006, work to identify stakeholders and contact	Green Waste Dumpster program well received, over \$12K spent, will continue	No formal organization, Green Waste Dumpsters huge success, will

START YEAR	Market Area	PROJECT TITLE/ DESCRIPTION	APPROVED AT 11/16/06 EDCFSC MEETING UPDATE EDCFSC CWPP	APPROVED AT 11/14/07 EDCFSC MEETING UPDATE EDCFSC CWPP	2008 STRATEGIC PLANNING UPDATE TO EDCFSC CWPP
			road associations. Also, identify evac routes and road projects for possible CDF Prop 40 funding.	community outreach and public education	continue program as funding permits. Sleepy Hollow HOA forming fire safe committee
2006	12	Pine Hill Preserve	Work with BLM on fuels reduction on preserve, identify funding sources and partners	BLM committing resources to implement fuels reduction on preserve. Help in community outreach & education	BLM waiting for final environmental approval, plan to do fuels reduction after 2008 fire season
2006	12	Shingle Springs Rancheria	Make contact with Rancheria, identify possible fuels reduction projects and pub ed/ community outreach, maybe local FSC	Arrange meeting with stakeholders and provide public education materials for community	On-going, will work with tribe to identify pub ed opportunities and fire safe projects
2008	12	Royal Equestrian Estates FSC/CWPP			CWPP approved, currently working with CAL FIRE (Prop 40) on fuel break to the west, also submit to CA Clearinghouse for 2010 funding
Market Area: 13. Somerset/ Fairplay					
2005	13	Outingdale Community Action Plan	Form a satellite FSC of Outingdale and East Sand Ridge Road. Work with Pioneer FPD to establish home visitation program and evac planning, organize community clean-up days, identify possible fuels reduction /road clearance	Use Title III planning grant to develop a CWPP for Outingdale and East Sand Ridge. Once plan is in place, pursue resources to implement fire safe projects	CWPP still needed, residential evaluations completed, several clean-up projects completed. Use Title-III funding on CWPP to include East Sand Ridge

START YEAR	Market Area	PROJECT TITLE/ DESCRIPTION	APPROVED AT 11/16/06 EDCFSC MEETING UPDATE EDCFSC CWPP	APPROVED AT 11/14/07 EDCFSC MEETING UPDATE EDCFSC CWPP	2008 STRATEGIC PLANNING UPDATE TO EDCFSC CWPP
			projects.		
2005	13	Sand Ridge Rd	See above item.	Continue public education and community meetings. Assist in the formation of a satellite FSC; do community-wide home evaluations working with Pioneer FPD	Continue efforts to combine with Outingdale, need CWPP and Evacuation Plan for both communities-one way in, same way out scenario.
2007	13	Showcase CSD/John Dymek road clearing assistance	Referred by Chief Signor, seeking help on roadside evac clearing, possible fuel break location, work with CDF & USFS	Assist in organizing community clean-up projects using chipper and green waste dumpsters.	Will continue to provide services, dumpsters as funding allows.
2008	13	South County, Fairplay & Omo Ranch SFSC			Work with residents, HOAs and CBOs to form Satellite FSC, do public education and identify projects, possible use of Title III Planning funds
Market Area: 14. Tahoe Basin == projects reported through the Tahoe Basin/Nevada Fire Safe Council					



Anne Novotny <anne.novotny@edcgov.us>

RCU comments on TGPA/ZOU FERI Addendum - Attachments 8-13

1 message

Tom <tomi@volcano.net>
To: anne.novotny@edcgov.us

Thu, Oct 11, 2018 at 3:47 PM

Dear Ms. Novotny:

- 1) Attached are the remaining attachments to RCU's comments on the Addendum to the TGPA/ZOU FEIR.
- 2) Please reply to this email to confirm receipt.

Sincerely,

Tom Infusino

 **Addendum Comment Attachments 8-13_0001.pdf**
13720K

BOARD OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION

P.O. Box 944246
SACRAMENTO, CA 94244-2460
Website: www.bof.fire.ca.gov
(916) 653-8007



JUL 21 AM 11:35
RECEIVED
PLANNING DEPARTMENT

El Dorado County Community Development Agency
Long Range Planning
Attention: Shawna Purvines
2850 Fairlane Court
Placerville, CA 9566

July 17, 2014

RE: Targeted General Plan Amendment and Zoning Ordinance Update; SCH #2012052074

Dear Ms. Purvines:

The California State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection (Board) would like to issue comment on the scope and contents of the Targeted General Plan Amendment and Zoning Ordinance Update, specifically the Public Health, Safety, and Noise Element, and its accompanying Draft Environmental Impact Report. S-5-1

This updated Public Health, Safety, and Noise Element is missing key information mandated in Government Code §65302(g)(1) and 65302(g)(3). See bolded/italicized language below.

§65302(g)(1) reads:

A safety element for the protection of the community from any unreasonable risks associated with the effects of seismically induced surface rupture, ground shaking, ground failure, tsunami, seiche, and dam failure; slope instability leading to mudslides and landslides; subsidence; liquefaction; and other seismic hazards identified pursuant to Chapter 7.8 (commencing with Section 2690) of Division 2 of the Public Resources Code, and other geologic hazards known to the legislative body; flooding; and wildland and urban fires. ***The safety element shall include mapping of known seismic and other geologic hazards. It shall also address evacuation routes, military installations, peakload water supply requirements, and minimum road widths and clearances around structures, as those items relate to identified fire and geologic hazards.*** S-5-2

§65302(g)(3):

Upon the next revision of the housing element on or after January 1, 2014, the safety element shall be reviewed and updated as necessary to address the risk of fire for land classified as state responsibility areas, as defined in Section 4102 of the Public Resources Code, and land classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, as defined in Section 51177. This review shall consider the advice included in the Office of Planning and Research's most recent publication of "Fire Hazard Planning, General Technical Advice Series" and shall also include all of the following: S-5-3

The Board's mission is to lead California in developing policies and programs that serve the public interest in environmentally, economically, and socially sustainable management of forest and rangelands, and a fire protection system that protects and serves the people of the state.

(A) Information regarding fire hazards, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

- (i) Fire hazard severity zone maps available from the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.**
- (ii) Any historical data on wildfires available from local agencies or a reference to where the data can be found.**
- (iii) Information about wildfire hazard areas that may be available from the United States Geological Survey.**
- (iv) General location and distribution of existing and planned uses of land in very high fire hazard severity zones and in state responsibility areas...**
- (v) Local, state, and federal agencies with responsibility for fire protection, including special districts and local offices of emergency services.**

(B) A set of goals, policies, and objectives based on the information identified pursuant to subparagraph (A) for the protection of the community from the unreasonable risk of wildfire.

(C) A set of feasible implementation measures designed to carry out the goals, policies, and objectives based on the information identified pursuant to subparagraph (B) including, but not limited to, all of the following:

- (i) Avoiding or minimizing the wildfire hazards associated with new uses of land.**
- (ii) Locating, when feasible, new essential public facilities outside of high fire risk areas...**
- (iii) Designing adequate infrastructure if a new development is located in a state responsibility area or in a very high fire hazard severity zone, including safe access for emergency response vehicles, visible street signs, and water supplies for structural fire suppression.**
- (iv) Working cooperatively with public agencies with responsibility for fire protection.**

(D) If a city or county has adopted a fire safety plan or document separate from the general plan, an attachment of, or reference to, a city or county's adopted fire safety plan or document that fulfills commensurate goals and objectives and contains information required pursuant to this paragraph.

S-5-3
Cont.

This updated Public Health, Safety, and Noise Element should include:

- Fire hazard severity maps
- Historical information about wildfires in the planning area
- A discussion of planned and existing land uses in or near very high fire hazard severity zones and/or state responsibility areas (SRA)
- Implementation measures as described above in §65302(g)(3)(C)

S-5-4

In particular, the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection is concerned about plans to provide for adequate ingress and egress to developed land in high or very high fire hazard severity zones (H/VHFHSZ), as

S-5-5

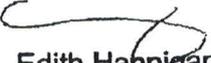
Attachment 3

well as changes in land use designations that may support population growth in those zones. The expansion of Commercial uses into Community Regions and Rural Centers, the increase in density in residential or mix-use land use designations, and the overall emphasis on expanded development and more intense residential use in the Targeted General Plan will put more residents into high or very high fire hazard severity zones. S-5-5 Cont.

Although the DEIR states, on page 3-2 "...none of the proposed changes in the General Plan policy or Zoning Ordinance regulations would substantively change projected population; change the amount of housing designated in the General Plan, or expand areas to be developed..." the Board would like to express concern that fire safety is not addressed adequately for the proposed increase in allowable densities. Without updating the Public Health, Safety, and Noise Element to meet the above Government Code sections and to include fire safe mitigations for communities affected by this update, this proposed TGPA-ZOU exposes people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death from wildland fires. This is contrary to the DEIR, page 2-19 "less than significant impacts" finding on question VIII (h). S-5-6

The Board encourages El Dorado County to continue collaboration and cooperation with the Board and CAL FIRE Amador-El Dorado Unit through the Draft EIR and TGPA-ZOU adoption process. Thank you for your work to reduce the fire risk to residential and commercial development in the County. S-5-7

Sincerely,


Edith Hannigan
Board Consultant, SRA
edith.hannigan@bof.ca.gov
(916) 653-2928

CC: Unit Forester, Amador-El Dorado Unit
Chris Browder, Deputy Environmental Coordinator
State Clearinghouse

Attachment 7b

Responses to Letter S-5

S-5-1

The Department notes that the TGPA does not include information required under Government Code Section 65302 as part of the General Plan Safety Element. The TGPA is a targeted amendment to the County's General Plan. It is not intended to include all possible amendments, even those intended to bring the General Plan into compliance with the Government Code. The County will undertake future amendments to the General Plan to ensure that it is consistent with the requirements of the Government Code. However, these are not part of the project.

T.I.
AA
P. 13
P. 17

S-5-2

Please see the response to comment S-5-1.

S-5-3

The General Plan includes standards intended to minimize the risk of wildfire. They are found under Objective 6.2.3 and include the following policies:

Policy 6.2.2.1 Fire Hazard Severity Zone Maps shall be consulted in the review of all projects so that standards and mitigation measures appropriate to each hazard classification can be applied. Land use densities and intensities shall be determined by mitigation measures in areas designated as high or very high fire hazard.

Policy 6.2.2.2 The County shall preclude development in areas of high and very high wildland fire hazard or in areas identified as "urban wildland interface communities within the vicinity of Federal lands that are a high risk for wildfire," as listed in the Federal Register of August 17, 2001, unless such development can be adequately protected from wildland fire hazard, as demonstrated in a Fire Safe Plan prepared by a Registered Professional Forester (RPF) and approved by the local Fire Protection District and/or California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.

Policy 6.2.3.1 As a requirement for approving new development, the County must find, based on information provided by the applicant and the responsible fire protection district that, concurrent with development, adequate emergency water flow, fire access, and fire fighting personnel and equipment will be available in accordance with applicable State and local fire district standards.

Policy 6.2.3.2 As a requirement of new development, the applicant must demonstrate that adequate access exists, or can be provided to ensure that emergency vehicles can access the site and private vehicles can evacuate the area.

Policy 6.2.3.4 All new development and public works projects shall be consistent with applicable State Wildland Fire Standards and other relevant State and federal fire requirements.

Policy 6.2.4.1 Discretionary development within high and very high fire hazard areas shall be conditioned to designate fuel break zones that comply with fire safe requirements to benefit the new and, where possible, existing development.

Policy 6.2.4.2 The County shall cooperate with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and local fire protection districts to identify opportunities for fuel breaks in zones of high and very high fire hazard either prior to or as a component of project review.

Policy 6.2.5.1 The County shall cooperate with the U.S. Forest Service, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, and local fire districts in fire prevention education programs.

Attachment 8

General Plan Implementation Measure HS-B states that the County will “[w]ork with the local Fire Safe Councils, fire protection districts, U.S. Forest Service, and California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to develop and implement a countywide Wildfire Safety Plan.” The County is drafting, publicly vetting, and adopting the General Plan’s implementation measures as time, staffing, and budget permit. The County has no authority to enact plans or regulations without first completing the public review process. However, it has not yet completed this implementation measure.

S-5-4

Please see the response to comment S-5-1.

S-5-5

The existing General Plan provides for substantial growth within the county over the next 20 years. By itself, the TGPA will not substantially increase the existing growth potential (please see Master Response 5: Future Development Levels under the TGPA/ZOU regarding the practical constraints that limit development potential). The ZOU includes zone changes that will bring zoning into consistency with the existing General Plan designations, as required by State law. This does not substantially increase the number of residents or future residents that are within or would be within high or very high fire hazard severity zones relative to projected growth under the existing General Plan. In other words, the level of risk based on future development is largely a function of the existing General Plan, not the TGPA/ZOU project.

Please see the response to comment S-5-3 enumerating County policies that limit the potential exposure of future development to wildland fire hazard. In particular, Policies 6.2.2.1 and 6.2.2.2 require the County to consider new projects’ risk and to preclude development that cannot demonstrate that the risk is lowered to an acceptable level.

S-5-6

Please see the response to comment S-5-5.

S-5-7

CalFire encourages the County to work with the Department and the Board of Forestry through the TGPA/ZOU and CEQA process. The County will cooperate with the Department and the Board in the future as it refines its General Plan policies and works on Implementation Measure HS-B. However, the changes requested by the commenter are outside the scope of the project being evaluated in the TGPA/ZOU EIR.

Attachment B

Attachment 9

Upzones in IBC

Attachment 2, Van Dyke letter to BOS 11/10/15

ZONE	DESE	PROP_ZC	LUDES	IBC	COMREG	RURLCN	SPECPLA	PRCL_ID	ACREAGE	LEGAL_DE	AREA	DFI
A		LA-10	RR	IBC				08727021	30.03	PM 30/66/A	30.6413	
A		R3A	MDR	IBC	MR		QU	06323020	3.71	SEC 6 12 1	3.61802	
A		R3A	MDR	IBC		EDDS		33125102	3.88	POR BLK1	4.09592	
A		R3A	MDR	IBC			QU	06323017	3.929	RS 20/132	4.11577	
A		R3A	MDR	IBC	MR	EDDS		33125101	9.05	POR BLK1	8.38347	
A		RE-10	AP	IBC		EDH	BLH	11910039	0	SEC 6 9 9	10.1833	
A		RE-10	AP	IBC		EDH	BLH	11910058	0	POR BASS	0.29353	
A		RE-10	AP	IBC		EDH	BLH	11910058	0	POR BASS	3.24086	
A		RE-10	AP	IBC		EDH	BLH	11909072	7.291	HOLLOW C	5.96951	
A		RE-10	AP	IBC		EDH	BLH	11909072	7.291	HOLLOW C	0.00225	DFI
A		RE-10	AP	IBC		EDH	BLH	11909072	7.291	HOLLOW C	1.40873	DFI
A		RE-10	AP	IBC		EDH	BLH	11909051	8.542	POR PM 4	3.69388	
A		RE-10	AP	IBC	MR	EDH	BLH	11909051	8.542	POR PM 4	5.02502	
A		RE-10	AP	IBC		EDH	BLH	11909051	8.542	POR PM 4	0.1594	DFI
A		RE-10	AP	IBC		EDH	BLH	11909037	8.641	POR PM 1	9.14755	
A		RE-10	AP	IBC	MR	EDH	BLH	11909069	8.822	POR PM 1	3.57873	DFI
A		RE-10	AP	IBC	MR	EDH	BLH	11909069	8.822	POR PM 1	5.24415	DFI
A		RE-10	AP	IBC		EDH	BLH	11909067	9.008	POR PM 1	8.84825	DFI
A		RE-10	AP	IBC		EDH	BLH	11909045	9.095	POR PM 1	9.11374	
A		RE-10	AP	IBC		EDH	BLH	11909045	9.095	POR PM 1	0.00426	
A		RE-10	AP	IBC		EDH	BLH	11909047	9.192	POR PM 1	9.24297	
A		RE-10	AP	IBC		EDH	BLH	11909071	9.208	PPM 11/13	8.52076	DFI
A		RE-10	AP	IBC		EDH	BLH	11910035	9.415	SEC 6 9 9	9.25613	
A		RE-10	AP	IBC		EDH	BLH	11909057	9.583	POR PM 1	9.5446	
A		RE-10	AP	IBC		EDH	BLH	11909059	9.583	POR PM 4	2.38514	
A		RE-10	AP	IBC		EDH	BLH	11909059	9.583	POR PM 4	6.95948	
A		RE-10	AP	IBC		EDH	BLH	11909065	9.589	POR PM 1	9.37374	DFI
A		RE-10	AP	IBC		EDH	BLH	11909061	9.654	POR PM 1	9.6535	
A		RE-10	AP	IBC		EDH	BLH	11909053	9.743	POR PM 1	9.55608	DFI
A		RE-10	AP	IBC		EDH	BLH	11910016	9.77	SEC 6 9 9	10.0254	
A		RE-10	AP	IBC		EDH	BLH	11909055	9.987	POR PM 1	9.48835	
A		RE-10	AP	IBC		EDH	BLH	11909002	10	PM 1/96/III	9.86007	DFI
A		RE-10	AP	IBC		EDH	BLH	11909003	10	PM 1/96/II	10.1792	
A		RE-10	AP	IBC		EDH	BLH	11909004	10	PM 1/96/I	9.79664	DFI
A		RE-10	AP	IBC		EDH	BLH	11909017	10	PM 11/137	9.99472	DFI
A		RE-10	AP	IBC		EDH	BLH	11909023	10	PM 17/1/A	9.90167	DFI

065160

Upzones in IBC

Attachment 2, Van Dyke letter to BOS 11/10/15

A	RE-10	AP	IBC		EDH		BLH	11909029	10	RS 19/39/4	10.1009	DFI
A	RE-10	AP	IBC		EDH		BLH	11909030	10	RS 19/39/3	10.1007	DFI
A	RE-10	AP	IBC		EDH		BLH	11909031	10	RS 19/39/1	10.0812	DFI
A	RE-10	AP	IBC		EDH		BLH	11909032	10	RS 19/39/2	9.92185	DFI
A	RE-10	AP	IBC		EDH		BLH	11910011	10	SEC 6 9 9	9.82181	DFI
A	RE-10	AP	IBC		EDH		BLH	11910012	10	SEC 6 9 9	9.77822	
A	RE-10	AP	IBC		EDH		BLH	11909019	10.005	PM 4/143/E	9.63189	DFI
A	RE-10	AP	IBC		EDH		BLH	11908011	10.01	PM 15/53/0	10.1593	DFI
A	RE-10	AP	IBC		EDH		BLH	11909021	10.01	PM 4/143/0	10.0147	DFI
A	RE-10	AP	IBC		EDH		BLH	11908010	10.16	PM 15/53/0	10.03	DFI
A	RE-10	AP	IBC		EDH		BLH	11904004	10.2	S 1 9 8&6	9.79291	
A	RE-10	AP	IBC	MR	EDH		BLH	11904003	10.21	S 1 9 8&6	10.3257	
A	RE-10	AP	IBC		EDH		BLH	11908009	10.23	PM 15/53/E	10.5196	DFI
A	RE-10	AP	IBC	MR			BLH	11910018	10.39	SEC 6 9 9	9.81335	
A	RE-10	AP	IBC		EDH		BLH	11908008	10.9	PM 15/53/A	10.6146	DFI
A	RE-10	AP	IBC		EDH		BLH	11540008	11.31	SEC 31 10	11.3428	DFI
A	RE-10	AP	IBC		EDH		BLH	11540009	11.57	SEC 31 10	10.1857	
A	RE-10	AP	IBC		EDH		BLH	11540007	13.22	SEC 31 10	13.6736	DFI
A	RE-10	AP	IBC		EDH		BLH	11910045	13.529	RS 29/82/1	13.7919	
A	RE-10	AP	IBC		EDH		BLH	11540006	14.21	SEC 31 10	13.2547	DFI
A	RE-10	LDR	IBC					31907020	20	SEC 21 10	20.0278	
A	RE-10	LDR	IBC					31906039	34.22	SEC 21 10	34.4159	
A	RE-10	LDR	IBC					31907034	35.87	SEC 21 10	37.2654	
A	RE-10	LDR	IBC					31906032	38.41	SEC 21 10	37.8242	
A	RE-10	LDR	IBC					31907033	40	SEC 21 10	42.341	
A	RE-10	LDR	IBC					31906038	46.43	SEC 21 10	48.5124	
A	RE-10	RR	IBC	MR				06104260	40	PAR 3 P/M	39.0135	
A	RE-5	LDR	IBC	MR				06228025	10	SEC 1 12 1	9.83973	DFI
A	RE-5	LDR	IBC					6241045	10	SEC 9 13 1	9.97257	DFI
A	RE-5	LDR	IBC					06259001	10	PM 31/19/1	9.93889	DFI
A	RE-5	LDR	IBC					06241062	10.01	PM 4/144/E	9.63089	DFI
A	RE-5	LDR	IBC					06241060	10.08	PM 4/79/4	9.71499	DFI
A	RE-5	LDR	IBC					06241055	10.11	PM 4/61/A	9.55561	DFI
A	RE-5	LDR	IBC					06241044	10.24	SEC 9 13 1	8.98582	DFI
A	RE-5	LDR	IBC					06241056	10.24	PM 4/61/B	9.99746	DFI
A	RE-5	LDR	IBC					06252153	10.27	PM 36/9/3	2.89673	DFI
A	RE-5	LDR	IBC					06252153	10.27	PM 36/9/3	1.40929	DFI

065161

Upzones in IBC

Attachment 2. Van Dyke letter to BOS 11/10/15

AE	CC	C	IBC	MR		GV		06036154	1.01	TR 1 RS 14	1.00303	
AE	CC	C	IBC			CO		07103239	32.92	PM 44/80/3	32.3225	
AE	CL	C	IBC			GV		06036155	0.517	RS 14/40/2	0.51734	
AE	CM	C	IBC	MR	EDDS			33113105	0.38	L 7 B 15	0.35994	
AE	CM	C	IBC	MR	EDDS			33113106	0.5	L 8 B 15	0.38814	
AE	I	AL	IBC					7805052	11.06	PM 40/98/7	1.1489	
AE	LA-10	LDR	IBC					10932009	20	PM 14/140	19.9127	
AE	LA-10	RR	IBC					9249018	0	PPM 5/50/2	115.368	
AE	LA-10	RR	IBC					04683002	20	RS 29/46/1	19.9992	
AE	LA-10	RR	IBC					07426006	20	SEC 23 12	21.061	
AE	LA-10	RR	IBC					07426008	20	RS 11/7/1	22.4489	
AE	LA-10	RR	IBC					07426009	20	RS 11/7/4	21.9552	
AE	LA-10	RR	IBC					07426010	20	SEC 23 12	20.5047	
AE	LA-10	RR	IBC					07426012	20	PM 31/52/1	20.1	
AE	LA-10	RR	IBC					07426015	20	PM 31/52/4	20.4675	
AE	LA-10	RR	IBC					07426020	20	PM 30/84/8	20.5937	
AE	LA-10	RR	IBC					08727039	20.017	PM 16/134	19.9152	
AE	LA-10	RR	IBC					07427003	20.05	RS 11/100	20.4652	
AE	LA-10	RR	IBC					08727032	20.07	PM 17/36/3	20.2934	
AE	LA-10	RR	IBC					07430015	20.097	RS 24/117	23.1337	
AE	LA-10	RR	IBC					07430004	20.28	RS 23/130	19.4368	
AE	LA-10	RR	IBC					04191015	20.37	PM 28/66/1	20.4654	
AE	LA-10	RR	IBC					07430012	20.375	RS 24/132	20.1186	
AE	LA-10	RR	IBC					07430018	20.6	PM 46/142	24.7795	
AE	LA-10	RR	IBC					07430016	20.645	RS 24/114	22.5732	
AE	LA-10	RR	IBC					07430014	20.646	RS 24/132	19.8438	
AE	LA-10	RR	IBC					07820051	20.71	SEC 33 10	21.1465	
AE	LA-10	RR	IBC					07430013	20.822	RS 24/132	21.4444	
AE	LA-10	RR	IBC					07426011	22	RS 10/65/4	22.6002	
AE	LA-10	RR	IBC					10437025	25	SEC 18 11	25.5979	
AE	LA-10	RR	IBC					07104032	27.457	SEC 36 12	32.717	
AE	LA-10	RR	IBC					10422016	31.7	B 20-1218	0.23566	
AE	LA-10	RR	IBC					04683001	34.954	RS 29/48/1	34.9539	DFI
AE	LA-10	RR	IBC					07404205	40	RS 14/144	38.3054	
AE	LA-10	RR	IBC					07426027	40	RS 12/40/1	41.3584	
AE	LA-10	RR	IBC					07427006	40.11	RS 9/138/E	41.6514	
AE	LA-10	RR	IBC					10406007	44.82	SEC 25 11	42.5903	

065162

Upzones in IBC

Attachment 2, Van Dyke letter to BOS 11/10/15

AE	LA-10	RR	IBC				08702165	46.32	PM 50/11/1	49.1111	
AE	LA-10	RR	IBC				08702166	56.8	PM 50/11/2	57.264	
AE	LA-10	RR	IBC				07426028	60	RS 12/40/2	66.4433	
AE	LA-10	RR	IBC				07104002	71.63	SEC 26 12	76.9167	
AE	LA-10	RR	IBC				10402007	75.29	SEC 3 11 8	82.8022	
AE	LA-10	RR	IBC				07104033	76.694	SEC 36 12	71.8123	
AE	LA-10	RR	IBC				10412049	81.21	S 11 11 8	76.8568	
AE	LA-10	RR	IBC				07427032	81.22	RS 11/100	82.6524	
AE	LA-10	RR	IBC				07427031	85.71	RS 9/138/0	84.8961	
AE	LA-10	RR	IBC				09249003	118.3	PM 5/50/1	118.497	
AE	LA-10	RR	IBC				10452002	218.23	PM 48/21/1	218.395	
AE	LA-10	RR	IBC				07104009	486.76	SEC 35 12	450.057	
AE	PA-10	LDR	IBC		CPP		10103013	150	SEC 35 11	18.0903	
AE	RE-10	LDR	IBC		EDH		12602001	20	SEC 24 10	19.5935	
AE	RE-10	LDR	IBC				11817010	20.006	PM 49/119	20.0064	
AE	RE-10	LDR	IBC				10932007	20.02	PM 15/93/3	21.1648	
AE	RE-10	LDR	IBC				11817011	25.414	PM 49/119	25.4143	
AE	RE-10	LDR	IBC				12272007	27.01	SEC 1 9 8	27.122	
AE	RE-10	LDR	IBC				12272007	27.01	SEC 1 9 8	1.89	
AE	RE-10	LDR	IBC		EDDS		32364007	27.44	PRS 26/1/2	29.2705	
AE	RE-10	LDR	IBC				11817004	38.31	PM 48/139	8.54821	
AE	RE-10	LDR	IBC				11817004	38.31	PM 48/139	29.7666	
AE	RE-10	LDR	IBC		EDH		12615023	39.385	POR SEC	36.4259	
AE	RE-10	LDR	IBC		EDDS		32364002	61.43	PRS 26/1/2	57.7809	
AE	RE-10	LDR	IBC		EDDS		32364001	74.47	PRS 26/1/1	73.3274	
AE	RE-10	LDR	IBC				11817003	75.22	SEC 1 & 12	72.3824	
AE	RE-10	LDR	IBC				11817003	75.22	SEC 1 & 12	4.5798	
AE	RE-10	LDR	IBC		EDDS		32364009	79.715	POR RS 26	80.3647	
AE	RE-10	LDR	IBC		EDH		12602003	80	SEC 24 10	79.7722	
AE	RE-10	LDR	IBC		EDDS		32364011	116.849	PRS 26/1/4	115.665	
AE	RE-10	LDR	IBC		EDH		12602002	140.5	SEC 24 10	142.313	
AE	RE-10	LDR	IBC		SS		09019001	286.6	SEC 7 9 10	293.877	
AE	RE-5	AP	IBC		EDH	SEDH	12272009	57.78	RS 32/43/1	6.3299	
AE	RE-5	MDR	IBC			CO	7103240	146.2	REM P/M 4	9.29292	
AE	RE-5	MDR	IBC			CO	7103240	146.2	REM P/M 4	135.717	
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC				06003137	20	POR SEC	20.0202	
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC	MR			10435006	25	SEC 7 11 9	24.4403	

065163

Upzones in IBC

Attachment 2, Van Dyke letter to BOS 11/10/15

AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC					07404230	30.044	PM 50/52/2	30.0442
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC					08801068	35.5	SEC 7 11 1	37.0447
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC					06003121	37.49	SEC 32 12	29.394
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC					06003121	37.49	SEC 32 12	7.25394
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC					08801067	39.53	SEC 7 11 1	42.3417
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC					06003151	48.347	SEC 30 12	46.2037
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC					10435005	55	SEC 7 11 9	54.8706
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC					10437024	60	SEC 18 11	59.9305
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC					08801066	63.76	SEC 7 11 1	43.8006
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC					08801066	63.76	SEC 7 11 1	15.0673
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC	MR				10453010	64.132	POR PM 4	68.5468
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC					06003147	80	SEC 30 12	77.0204
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC					06003148	80	SEC 30 12	73.5362
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC					08801065	80.04	SEC 7 11 1	82.7454
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC					07405031	90.5	SEC 36 12	63.9122
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC					06003101	93.19	SEC 30 12	94.2797
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC					06003141	105	POR SEC	101.851
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC					06003136	120	P SEC30&	77.8954
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC					06003136	120	P SEC30&	35.3255
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC					06003138	140	POR SEC	137.79
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC	MR				10453005	140.037	PM 48/30/5	139.467
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC	MR				10407007	143.472	RS 32/20/8	104.24
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC					10407007	143.472	RS 32/20/8	31.8961
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC					06003146	143.8	SEC 30 12	130.352
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC					10453011	144.985	POR PM 4	140.617
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC					10407005	145	SEC 7 11 9	146.735
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC					10453003	148.01	PAR 3 P/M	148.258
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC					06003139	150	POR SEC	140.918
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC					10453002	156.047	PAR 2 P/M	156.069
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC					10453004	156.831	PPM 48/30	157.466
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC					10407015	157.084	RS 32/20/6	116.75
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC					06003103	160	SEC 30 12	153.892
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC					07405032	160	SEC 36 12	156.567
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC					06003140	165	POR SEC	153.936
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC					10453008	167.003	PAR 8 P/M	167.002
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC					08801064	175.04	SEC 6 11 1	175.807
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC					06003128	175.29	SEC 31 12	169.041

065164

Upzones in IBC

Attachment 2, Van Dyke letter to BOS 11/10/15

AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC					06003155	175.5	SEC 31 12	172.508	
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC					10453007	181.01	PAR 7 P/M	181.01	
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC	MR				07151001	181.04	PM 50/105	73.5054	
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC	MR				07151003	188.45	PM 50/105	188.368	
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC					07151002	213.03	PM 50/105	134.545	
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC					07151002	213.03	PM 50/105	0.25105	
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC					07151004	226.24	PM 50/105	226.339	
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC					10453006	231.01	PAR 6 P/M	231.01	
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC					06003156	320	SEC 31 12	303.542	
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC					07405010	640	SEC 25 12	624.885	
AE	RL-10	LDR	IBC					10501010	640	SEC 1 11 9	635.217	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					00652002	0		91.7313	DFI
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC	MR				07426001	20	RS 10/65/1	18.5677	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					07426002	20	PM 30/82/1	13.2653	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					07426003	20	PM 30/82/2	11.9823	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					07426005	20	PM 30/82/4	21.4416	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC	MR				07426007	20	RS 11/7/2	20.0683	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					07426016	20	PM 30/84/1	20.5743	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					07426017	20	POR PAR	18.8275	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					07426018	20	POR PAR	18.7033	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					07426019	20	PM 30/84/0	20.2578	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					07426023	20	RS 10/65/2	17.7445	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					07427002	20	RS 11/100	20.2676	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					07427010	20	PRS 11/10	20.0688	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					07427011	20	RS 11/100	20.3181	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					07430002	20	RS 23/50/2	20.0009	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					07430003	20	RS 23/50/3	19.9989	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					07430005	20	RS 23/130	20.5605	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					07430007	20	RS 23/34/1	18.6738	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					07404225	20.01	PM 49/65/2	18.8247	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					08727026	20.02	PM 16/104	19.6513	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					08727028	20.02	PM 16/104	20.5585	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					07427004	20.05	RS 11/100	20.5274	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					07430010	20.17	RS 23/131	22.9448	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					07427009	20.2	RS 11/100	20.2674	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					07430009	20.24	RS 23/34/3	20.5332	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					05001001	20.59	SEC 6 10 1	13.795	

065165

Upzones in IBC

Attachment 2. Van Dyke letter to BOS 11/10/15

AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					07820050	20.66	SEC 33 10	20.3241	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					07430019	20.8	PM 46/142	23.7903	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					07430017	20.825	RS 24/117	22.0448	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					10203010	24.79	SEC 29 10	25.9528	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					07430011	25.64	RS 23/131	30.2185	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					07430008	28.08	RS 23/34/2	29.1443	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					08927014	34.63	L79&PORS	36.2801	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					10406006	34.95	RS 13/46 8	31.4763	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					06912003	37.13	RS 14/140	36.9082	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					07821020	39.179	POR SEC	39.9129	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					07404217	40	RS 12/116	37.3412	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					07426024	40	RS 12/41/1	41.0851	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					07426025	40	RS 12/41/2	41.1066	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					07426026	40	RS 12/41/3	38.0511	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					07426029	40	RS 12/40/3	39.5104	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					07427001	40	RS 10/134	44.9358	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					08703060	40	SEC 18 8 9	41.8096	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					08703061	40	SEC 20 8 9	40.5139	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					08703064	40	SEC 20 8 9	42.6227	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC	MR				07430001	40.01	RS 23/50/1	40.0038	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					07427014	40.046	RS 10/134	40.5654	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					07427012	40.067	RS 10/134	42.3039	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					07430006	40.12	RS 23/130	41.2048	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC	MR				07427029	40.18	RS 10/41/C	39.942	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					07427030	40.33	RS 10/41/D	41.4895	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					07427013	40.64	RS 10/134	42.1924	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					09045020	42.02	RS 29/78/2	36.88	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					07404229	44.02	PM 50/52/1	44.0203	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					07404224	45.61	PM 49/65/1	46.4462	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					08702105	45.69	RS 19/26/2	50.015	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					07427028	48.69	RS 10/41/E	50.9252	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					07427027	53.42	RS 10/41/A	49.8952	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					07404204	55.42	RS 12/94/1	55.9386	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					07404208	57.45	RS 12/94/2	61.6626	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					07404218	66.71	RS 31/53/1	66.7139	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					08705015	80	SEC 29 8 9	77.8592	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					08705019	80	SEC 28 8 9	78.5394	

065166

Upzones in IBC

Attachment 2, Van Dyke letter to BOS 11/10/15

AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					10452005	80.166	PPM 48/21	78.9682	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					06001128	94	SEC 19 12	89.0409	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					05002039	97.927	SEC 6 10 1	88.1117	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					05002039	97.927	SEC 6 10 1	1.20807	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					06006007	104.81	SEC 18 12	101.239	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					10452006	108.884	PPM 48/21	109.268	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					10452004	109.14	PM 48/21/3	107.141	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					00652003	121.95	SEC 16 11	118.243	DFI
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					08731064	134.05	S 35 9 9 &	131.381	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					10501029	135.62	RS 11/145	136.706	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC	MR				07404219	160	SEC 24 12	152.616	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					07404221	160	POR SEC	148.462	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC	MR				07404222	160	POR SEC	155.061	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					08703063	160	SEC 20 8 9	159.314	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					08705016	160	SEC 29 8 9	163.479	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC	MR				08705022	160	SEC 28 8 9	165.309	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					00653008	164.44	S 16 & 21	162.433	DFI
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					04683003	179.1	SEC 21 & 2	178.141	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					08902015	189.05	SEC 36 11	172.8	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					07404210	239.09	SEC 13 12	224.471	
AE	RL-10	RR	IBC					06001127	253.3	SEC 19 12	255.4	
AE	RM	MFR	IBC			CO		7150042	29.67	PM 44/80/1	30.3562	

F. 07
1

065167

- Policy 7.3.2.3 Where practical and when warranted by the size of the project, parking lot storm drainage shall include facilities to separate oils and salts from storm water in accordance with the recommendations of the Storm Water Quality Task Force's California Storm Water Best Management Practices Handbooks (1993).
- Policy 7.3.2.4 The County should evaluate feasible alternatives to the use of salt for ice control on County roads.
- Policy 7.3.2.5 As a means to improve the water quality affecting the County's recreational waters, enhanced and increased detailed analytical water quality studies and monitoring should be implemented to identify and reduce point and non-point pollutants and contaminants. Where such studies or monitoring reports have identified sources of pollution, the County shall propose means to prevent, control, or treat identified pollutants and contaminants.

OBJECTIVE 7.3.3: WETLANDS

Protection of natural and man-made wetlands, vernal pools, wet meadows, and riparian areas from impacts related to development for their importance to wildlife habitat, water purification, scenic values, and unique and sensitive plant life.

- Policy 7.3.3.1 For projects that would result in the discharge of material to or that may affect the function and value of river, stream, lake, pond, or wetland features, the application shall include a delineation of all such features. For wetlands, the delineation shall be conducted using the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Wetland Delineation Manual
- Policy 7.3.3.2 *intentionally blank*
- Policy 7.3.3.3 The County shall develop a database of important surface water features, including lake, river, stream, pond, and wetland resources.
- Policy 7.3.3.4 The Zoning Ordinance shall be amended to provide buffers and special setbacks for the protection of riparian areas and wetlands. The County shall encourage the incorporation of protected areas into conservation easements or natural resource protection areas.

Exceptions to riparian and wetland buffer and setback requirements shall be provided to permit necessary road and bridge repair and construction, trail construction, and other recreational access structures such as docks and piers, or where such buffers deny reasonable use of the property, but only when appropriate mitigation measures and Best Management Practices are incorporated into the project. Exceptions shall also be provided for horticultural and grazing activities on agriculturally zoned

Project Description (riparian protection continued)

- ZOU section 17.30.030(G)5(a) allows any use in a given zone to be built within the setback with the Zoning Administrator's approval.
- ZOU section 17.30.030(G)3(d) reduces the setback from 50'/100' down to 25'/50'.

Neither policy was in the NOP or the project description for the DEIR. New uses that could occur within sensitive riparian zones include:

- roadways for maintenance
- landscaping with irrigation
- storm drains dumping directly into creeks and riparian area
- trails, impervious or otherwise
- no limiting standards
- ramps, docks, piers
- bridges and culverts with Planning Director approval
- agricultural activities without limitation
- primary residence structures
- commercial buildings & parking
- accessory structures
- swimming pool
- barn
- 2nd garage
- 2nd residence

The 'minor use permit' approval is considered discretionary, but there is no criteria guiding findings for approval to protect the sensitive riparian habitat. 'Reasonable use' is not defined, and the performance standards are circular, referring back to any action allowed under an approved permit.

Planned Development Subdivision Utilizing Density Bonus Provisions

A planned development proposing to set aside the 20 acre portion comprising slope \geq 40 percent as open space and a set aside of 60 acres including the lake, river, wetlands, and 30 acres of developable land will yield a total of 38 2-acre developable parcels clustered on the remaining 80 acres (4.21 ac/du). Calculation of the yield is summarized as follows:

1. 20 acres open space density bonus yield = 20 acres at 1 dwelling unit/20 acres zoning = 1 dwelling unit x 2.5 density bonus = 2.5 dwelling units.
2. 60 acres park density bonus yield = 60 acres minus 15 acre lake minus 5 acre river = 40 acres at 1 dwelling unit/5 acre zoning = 8 dwelling units x 2.5 density = 20 dwelling units.
3. 80 acres developable area remaining = 80 acres at 1 dwelling unit/5 acre zoning = 16 dwelling units.
4. Total yield = 2.5 dwelling units + 20 dwelling units + 16 dwelling units = 38.5 dwelling units or 39 dwelling units.

Note: To achieve the maximum parcel creation, minimum development standards and public services must be met commensurate with the lot sizes and density proposed.

Policy 2.2.4.2 The density bonus limits described herein are exclusive of the density bonuses contained in the Housing Element.

OBJECTIVE 2.2.5: GENERAL POLICY SECTION

Policy 2.2.5.1 Existing legal lots of record with a lot size less than the minimum area indicated by the designation on the General Plan land use map shall be permitted to develop at a density of at least one dwelling unit per lot provided that minimum health and safety requirements are met.

Policy 2.2.5.2 All applications for discretionary projects or permits including, but not limited to, General Plan amendments, zoning boundary amendments, tentative maps for major and minor land divisions, and special use permits shall be reviewed to determine consistency with the policies of the General Plan. No approvals shall be granted unless a finding is made that the project or permit is consistent with the General Plan. In the case of General Plan amendments, such amendments can be rendered consistent with the General Plan by modifying or deleting the General Plan provisions, including both the land use map and any relevant textual policies, with which the proposed amendments would be inconsistent.

Policy 2.2.5.3 The County shall evaluate future rezoning: (1) To be based on the General Plan's general direction as to minimum parcel size or maximum allowable density; and (2) To assess whether changes in conditions that

would support a higher density or intensity zoning district. The specific criteria to be considered include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Availability of an adequate public water source or an approved Capital Improvement Project to increase service for existing land use demands;
2. Availability and capacity of public treated water system;
3. Availability and capacity of public waste water treatment system;
4. Distance to and capacity of the serving elementary and high school;
5. Response time from nearest fire station handling structure fires;
6. Distance to nearest Community Region or Rural Center;
7. Erosion hazard;
8. Septic and leach field capability;
9. Groundwater capability to support wells;
10. Critical flora and fauna habitat areas;
11. Important timber production areas;
12. Important agricultural areas;
13. Important mineral resource areas;
14. Capacity of the transportation system serving the area;
15. Existing land use pattern;
16. Proximity to perennial water course;
17. Important historical/archeological sites; and
18. Seismic hazards and present of active faults.
19. Consistency with existing Conditions, Covenants, and Restrictions.

Policy 2.2.5.4 *intentionally blank*

Policy 2.2.5.5 Parcel Size Exception. All divisions of land must be in compliance with the density and lot standards established in the General Plan and Zoning Ordinance except as follows:

- A. One parcel may be subdivided to create one new parcel of lesser size than is required under policy 2.2.1.2 as implemented by the Zoning Ordinance.
- B. Minimum parcel size as shown on the General Plan land use map shall not apply to parcels occupied by governmental bodies or private or public utilities. When such agencies are acquiring land for their exclusive use, the remaining parcel from the donor property need not comply with the minimums set forth on the General Plan land use map, provided that the donor parcel shall retain sufficient lands so as to comply with the minimum lot size based on the type of water supply and sewage disposal.

STIPULATED SETTLEMENT

This Stipulated Settlement (“Settlement”) is entered into by the parties set forth below for the purpose of completely resolving Case No. 16-CV-09876, Petition for Writ of Mandate, Superior Court, State of California, County of Amador, challenging the 2016 approval of the County of Amador General Plan and certification by the County of Amador of the environmental impact report for the General Plan Project. This Settlement is made and effective this ___ day of ____ 2018 (“Date of Execution”) by and among certain parties to Case No. 16-CV-09876, namely the Foothill Conservancy (“Foothill Conservancy” or “Petitioner”) and the County of Amador, a political subdivision of the State of California (“County”). Foothill Conservancy and County are collectively referred to herein as the “Parties” and individually as a “Party.” This Settlement is intended to resolve the outstanding legal disputes between the Parties without further litigation and serve in lieu of any determination by the Court as to the merits of Petitioner’s allegations in the case. Upon execution of this Settlement by the Parties, the Parties shall request, pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure (CCP) Section 664.6, that the Court retain jurisdiction over this case solely for the limited purpose of enforcing the mutual obligations incurred by the Parties as specified by the enforcement provisions, Section VIII in this Settlement.

RECITALS

WHEREAS, Foothill Conservancy is a California non-profit organization;

WHEREAS, County is a public entity organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, acting by and through the County of Amador Board of Supervisors (“County Board”);

WHEREAS, Foothill Conservancy filed a Petition for Writ of Mandate (“Petition”), in the State of California Superior Court, County of Amador (“Amador County Superior Court”) against the County on November 3, 2016, which Petition is designated as Case No. 16-CV-09876 (“Litigation”) generally challenging the adoption of the 2016 General Plan Project (“GP Project”) and certification by the County of the General Plan Environmental Impact Report (“GP EIR”) and seeking to set aside the adoption of the GP Project.

WHEREAS, on October 4, 2016, the County Board certified GP EIR (State Clearinghouse No. 2009072089 prepared by the County under the California Environmental Quality Act (“CEQA,” Public Resources Code Section 21000 et. seq.), which analyzed the environmental impacts of the GP Project.

WHEREAS, on October 4, 2016, the County Board adopted Resolution No.16-115 certifying the GP EIR and adopting the CEQA Findings of Fact, Statement of Overriding Considerations and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the GPU EIR.

WHEREAS, on October 4, 2016, the County Board also adopted Resolution No. 16-116 adopting the GP Project.

WHEREAS, the Parties have mutually agreed that settlement is the most efficient and practical way to resolve the Litigation. Without any Party admitting or denying the truthfulness

of any of the allegations or claims raised between and among the Parties and without accepting any liability arising out of such claims, the Parties now intend to settle the Litigation in its entirety on the terms and conditions set forth in this Settlement.

WHEREAS, the Parties have negotiated in good faith and agreed to the terms of this Settlement, including Attachments [A-E] attached hereto.

STIPULATED SETTLEMENT PROVISIONS

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual benefits of this Settlement and for other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, the Parties hereby agree as follows:

I. INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

1. The recitals set forth above are true and correct and incorporated by this reference as if set out in full.
2. The Attachments referred to in and attached to this Settlement are incorporated by reference as if set out in full.

II. PURPOSE

1. This Settlement is intended to settle the Litigation, as otherwise provided herein.

III. SETTLEMENT OVERVIEW

A. No Admission of liability

1. This Settlement is entered into by the Parties without any admission of liability by any Party.

B. Mutual Consideration

1. The commitment by Foothill Conservancy to abide by the terms of this Settlement is consideration for County's commitment to abide by the terms of this Settlement. County's commitment to abide by the terms of this Settlement is consideration for the commitment by Foothill Conservancy to abide by the terms of this Settlement.

C. Definitions

1. "Feasible" throughout this Agreement means capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into account economic, environmental, legal, social, and technological factors

IV. TERMS

A. County Code Amendments

The County shall consider the following amendments to the County Code in a manner in substantial conformance with the following terms:

i. **Standards and Findings for New Development Related to Wildland Fire Issues**

The County may approve residential discretionary projects of 5 or more units or 5 or more lots proposed in areas of high and very-high wildland fire hazard, as defined and mapped by CalFire, provided the County makes all of the following findings:

1. On balance, the economic, legal, social, technological, and other benefits, including regional or statewide benefits, outweigh any increased risk of wildland fire to public health and safety.
2. Fire-related impacts will be mitigated to the extent feasible.
3. Fuel breaks and funding for their maintenance will be included to protect homes and wildlands if requested by local fire authorities, including CalFire.
4. Water or other fire suppression resources will be provided onsite for structure fire suppression if requested by local fire authorities.
5. The development meets the following minimum quality of life standards related to wildland fire response and evacuation:
 - a. The project is served by an existing fire station capable of providing an average fire response time of no more than 15 minutes or will be served by a new fire station equipped and staffed for comparable response, as defined by local fire officials.
 - b. Roads serving the project meet applicable County and State standards to handle evacuation needs and emergency response in case of wildland fire.
 - c. Building design, location, materials, and landscaping meet or exceed the following standards, subject to approval by local fire authorities:
 - i. Structures will be located to allow fire engine access
 - ii. Landscaping conforms to state defensible space standards
 - iii. Buildings will be isolated from unmanaged, flammable natural vegetation by hardscapes or regularly maintained, modified fuel zones
 - iv. Buildings are designed to minimize the risk of structure fire from wind-blown, wildland-fire embers

- v. Building materials will meet or exceed state standards for fire resistance.
- vi. Homes and community buildings will be equipped with automatic fire sprinklers or other equally protective fire suppression measures as allowed by state law.

ii. Findings for AG and AT Development

In order to minimize the likelihood of agricultural lands in the AG land use classification converting to nonagricultural lands, the County shall make the following findings for any County discretionary action that divides a parcel, increases the legal parcel density or intensity, or requires approving a discretionary use permit in the AG land use class:

1. Feasible measures will be implemented to mitigate the project's significant adverse impacts, if any, on adjoining or nearby agricultural lands and operations.

2. The County action does not induce conversion of adjoining and/or nearby agricultural lands to other uses by extending public water supply, public wastewater treatment, or public roads to the project, or alternatively, the County action has specific measureable public benefits that outweigh the conversion of agricultural lands to other uses by the extension of the public water supply, public wastewater treatment, or public roads to the project.

In order to minimize the likelihood of adjoining and/or nearby agricultural or timberland lands in the AT land use classification converting to nonagricultural uses or nontimberland uses, the County shall make the following findings for any County discretionary action that divides a parcel or increases the legal parcel density or intensity, or requires approving a discretionary use permit in the AT land use class:

a. Feasible measures will be implemented to mitigate the project's significant adverse impacts, if any, on adjoining or nearby agricultural or timberlands and operations and to minimize the likelihood of those lands converting to nonagricultural or nontimberland uses.

b. Any parcels subject to the County action remain suitable for rural ranchettes, limited animal husbandry, and family garden, orchard, or supplementary agricultural income.

iii. Standards and Findings for New Development to Protect Biological Resources

To protect Amador County's rich biological resources, subdivisions of 10 lots or more and discretionary use permits may be approved provided the County makes the following findings:

1. The project has specific, measurable public benefits that outweigh its harm to the County's sensitive biological resources identified as special status, sensitive natural communities, jurisdictional wetlands and state-identified wildlife corridors.

2. Where avoidance of adverse impacts to these biological resources is infeasible, such impacts will be mitigated to the extent feasible.

2009 CALIFORNIA CLIMATE ADAPTATION STRATEGY

A Report to the Governor of the State of California
in Response to Executive Order S-13-2008



Attachment 13

121691

when supporting information, resources and funding issues change. All comments will be kept on record as consideration for future updates of this strategy, complemented by additional opportunities for public input. All public input on the *CAS Discussion Draft* can be viewed on the web at: www.climatechange.ca.gov/adaptation/.

It is recognized that implementation of the following strategies will require significant collaboration among multiple stakeholders to ensure they are carried out in a rational, yet progressive manner over the long term. These strategies distinguish between near-term actions that will be completed by the end of 2010 and long-term actions to be developed over time, and are covered in more detail in the sector chapters in Part II of this report as well as in initial efforts.ⁱ

Key recommendations include:

1. A Climate Adaptation Advisory Panel (CAAP) will be appointed to assess the greatest risks to California from climate change and recommend strategies to reduce those risks building on California's Climate Adaptation Strategy. This panel will be convened by the California Natural Resources Agency, in coordination with the Governor's Climate Action Team, to complete a report by December 2010. The state will partner with the Pacific Council on International Policy to assemble this panel. A list of panel members can be found on the California adaptation Web site. (CS-1).
2. California must change its water management and uses because climate change will likely create greater competition for limited water supplies needed by the environment, agriculture, and cities. As directed by the recently signed water legislation (Senate Bill X71), state agencies must implement strategies to achieve a statewide 20 percent reduction in per capita water use by 2020, expand surface and groundwater storage, implement efforts to fix Delta water supply, quality, and ecosystem conditions, support agricultural water use efficiency, improve state-wide water quality, and improve Delta ecosystem conditions and stabilize water supplies as developed in the Bay Delta Conservation Plan. (BH-2, W-3, 6, and 7; A-1; TEI-3).
3. Consider project alternatives that avoid significant new development in areas that cannot be adequately protected (planning, permitting, development, and building) from flooding, wildfire and erosion due to climate change. The most risk-averse approach for minimizing the adverse effects of sea level rise and storm activities is to carefully consider new development within areas vulnerable to inundation and erosion. State agencies should generally not plan, develop, or build any new significant structure in a place where that structure will require significant protection from sea level rise, storm surges, or coastal erosion during the expected life of the structure. However, vulnerable shoreline areas containing existing development that have regionally significant economic, cultural, or social value may have to be protected, and in-fill development in these areas may be accommodated. State agencies should incorporate this policy into their decisions and other levels of government are also encouraged to do so. (CS-2; OCR-1 and 2; W-4 and 9; TEI -2 and 7).

ⁱ Each of the twelve Executive Summary strategies is drawn from multiple strategies within the subsequent sector specific and cross-sector adaptation strategy chapters. The recommendations here may not reflect exact wording of individual sector recommendations but relate to their core message. Each Executive Summary recommendation here lists the sector and recommendation number using the following acronyms to identify the sector: Public Health (PH), Biodiversity and Habitat (BH), Ocean and Coastal Resources (OCR), Water Management (W), Agriculture (A), Forestry (F), Transportation and Energy Infrastructure (TEI), and Cross-Sector (CS).

4. All state agencies responsible for the management and regulation of public health, infrastructure or habitat subject to significant climate change should prepare as appropriate agency-specific adaptation plans, guidance, or criteria by September 2010. (PH-3 and 5; BH-1, 2, and 6; OCR-3; F-1 and 2; TEI-2 and 5).
5. To the extent required by CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.2, all significant state projects, including infrastructure projects, must consider the potential impacts of locating such projects in areas susceptible to hazards resulting from climate change. Section 15126.2 is currently being proposed for revision by CNRA to direct lead agencies to evaluate the impacts of locating development in areas susceptible to hazardous conditions, including hazards potentially exacerbated by climate change. Locating state projects in such areas may require additional guidance that in part depends on planning tools that the CAS recommendations call for (see key recommendations 3, 6, 8, 9, and 10; BH-3; OCR-1; TEI-2).
6. The California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA) will collaborate with CNRA, the CAT, the Energy Commission, and the CAAP to assess California's vulnerability to climate change, identify impacts to state assets, and promote climate adaptation/mitigation awareness through the Hazard Mitigation Web Portal and My Hazards Website as well as other appropriate sites. The transportation sector CAWG, led by Caltrans, will specifically assess how transportation nodes are vulnerable and the type of information that will be necessary to assist response to district emergencies. Special attention will be paid to the most vulnerable communities impacted by climate change in all studies. (CS-3 and 4; PH-4 and 5; OCR-5; W-4; F-2 and 3; TEI-2, 5, 6 and 8).
7. Using existing research the state should identify key California land and aquatic habitats that could change significantly during this century due to climate change. Based on this identification, the state should develop a plan for expanding existing protected areas or altering land and water management practices to minimize adverse effects from climate change induced phenomena. (BH-1; W-5; F-5).
8. The best long-term strategy to avoid increased health impacts associated with climate change is to ensure communities are healthy to build resilience to increased spread of disease and temperature increases. The California Department of Public Health will develop guidance by September 2010 for use by local health departments and other agencies to assess mitigation and adaptation strategies, which include impacts on vulnerable populations and communities and assessment of cumulative health impacts. This includes assessments of land use, housing and transportation proposals that could impact health, GHG emissions, and community resilience for climate change, such as in the 2008 Senate Bill 375 regarding Sustainable Communities. (PH-3).
9. The most effective adaptation strategies relate to short and long-term decisions. Most of these decisions are the responsibility of local community planning entities. As a result, communities with General Plans and Local Coastal Plans should begin, when possible, to amend their plans to assess climate change impacts, identify areas most vulnerable to these impacts, and develop reasonable and rational risk reduction strategies using the CAS as guidance. Every effort will be made to provide tools, such as interactive climate impact maps, to assist in these efforts. (BH-1; OCR- 2 and 4; CS-2).

10. State fire fighting agencies should begin immediately to include climate change impact information into fire program planning to inform future planning efforts. Enhanced wildfire risk from climate change will likely increase public health and safety risks, property damage, fire suppression and emergency response costs to government, watershed and water quality impacts, and vegetation conversions and habitat fragmentation. (PH-4 and 5; F-1; TEI-2).
11. State agencies should meet projected population growth and increased energy demand with greater energy conservation and an increased use of renewable energy. Renewable energy supplies should be enhanced through the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan that will protect sensitive habitat that will while helping to reach the state goal of having 33 percent of California's energy supply from renewable sources by 2020. (TEI-2).
12. Existing and planned climate change research can and should be used for state planning and public outreach purposes; new climate change impact research should be broadened and funded. By September 2010, the California Energy Commission will develop the CalAdapt Web site that will synthesize existing California climate change scenarios and climate impact research and to encourage its use in a way that is beneficial for local decision-makers. Every effort will be made to increase funding for climate change research, focusing on three areas: linkages with federal funding resources, developing Energy Commission -led vulnerability studies, and synthesizing the latest climate information into useable information for local needs through the CalAdapt tool. (CS-4; PH-7; BH-4; OCR-6; W-8, 9, and 10; A – 8; F-4 and 5; TEI-3 and 9).

- b. *Develop a Climate Adaptation Advisory Panel (CAAP) made up of world class science, business and government leaders to recommend improved opportunities for collaboration across state government on climate adaptation. The CAAP will also identify climate adaptation strategies outside the scope of California's climate adaptation strategy that identify near term priority strategies that will reduce California's vulnerability to climate change in the shortest time at the lowest long-term cost.*

Strategy 2) Integrate Land Use Planning and Climate Adaptation Planning

Land use decisions are a central component of preparing for and minimizing climate change impacts. In order for California to succeed with its adaptation strategies, local and regional governments and planning efforts must be integral parts of the adaptation process.

Many, if not most, land use decisions in California are made at the local level and increasingly at the regional level. Decisions made by cities and counties through general plan and local planning processes direct local land uses. Given the long-range view of general plans, cities and counties should consider how a changing climate and environment will affect nearly all aspects of general plans and long-term development.

Through the implementation of Senate Bill 375 (Steinberg; Chapter 728, Statutes 2008) Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) will have greater influence on planning efforts and outcomes at the regional and local level. Regional Transportation Plans, due to SB 375, developed through a "Sustainable Communities Strategy" will have to take into account GHG reduction measures related to land use and transportation, identify the general location of uses, residential densities, and building intensities within the region, and identify areas within the region sufficient to house all the population of the region. The state plays a role in local development patterns through the development and funding of the state transportation system, the siting requirements for school facilities and other infrastructure projects and funding mechanisms.

Development decisions along the coast, in floodplains or at the wildland-urban interface will impact the ability of the state to adapt to climate change impacts. Decisions related to urban forestry, the connectivity of biological reserves, and the routing of roads and other infrastructure also play a role in implementing state adaptation strategies. Local land use planning should be cognizant of the growing risks from climate change as well as the land-use related needs to implement effective adaptation strategies. To the extent local land use is coordinated with regional, state and federal adaptation strategies, impacts from climate change are likely to be minimized, and in turn have less significant effects on local communities. The long-term vision and development goals of general plans should therefore address climate change as soon as possible. Coordination and consultation mechanisms need to be established or strengthened to ensure local, state, and other jurisdictions do not work at cross-purposes (see cross-jurisdictional coordination above).

In order to accurately address the vulnerability, resilience, and future growth of areas prone to climate change impacts, a city or county should take three distinct steps: First, cities and counties should use information provided by state and federal agencies about where climate change could impact the human and natural systems including risks affecting public safety and emergency response. The *CalAdapt* mapping tools will offer a preliminary review of impacts by specific location. This could be used to focus local planning on areas vulnerable to climate change impacts such as floodplains, coastal areas, and fire hazard areas. Critical infrastructure such as roads, power lines, and water/wastewater pipelines that may be affected by climate change should be identified. Second, planning organizations should recognize climate impacts that may affect federal, state or local parks, as these systems offer valuable recreational opportunities critical to the well being of all communities. Third, sources of water that may be reduced by increased temperatures and decreased Sierra snowpack-dependent reservoir storage should be identified.

Once these potential areas have been identified, cities and counties should focus, when appropriate, on areas that are particularly vulnerable to climate change. Using the best available resources, local governments should note which areas can or cannot withstand changes in sea level, water use, temperature, and other climate change impacts. Areas that cannot withstand changes can be prioritized

by potential safety risks, potential biological or natural impacts, or other factors. The local government should determine which areas will need the most attention to avert these risks. The *2009 California Climate Adaptation Strategy* can be a valuable resource in making these determinations if effective adaptation planning tools are continually developed.

There are a number of ways to address climate change impacts. For future land use decisions, general plan amendments may be needed. Safety risks may be outlined and mitigated in a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. To address public infrastructure, a public works plan may be needed. A climate action plan may be used to prioritize actions that are immediately needed and which actions can be implemented over time.

One tool that has been successful in helping to bring together many levels of government to look at long range planning on the regional and local scale is the California Regional Blueprints Program. Through the development of scenario-based integrated plans, regions and local governments can develop different planning scenarios that achieve a variety of objectives and goals, including GHG reduction and climate change adaptation. Further, the blueprint planning process can help identify areas vulnerable to climate change and identify ways to address those vulnerabilities in an integrated and comprehensive manner. Another tool that can regionally integrate different levels of government around climate adaptation is through the Department of Conservation's Statewide Watershed Program.

As the state works to meet its GHG reduction goals, adapt and plan for climate change impacts, and restore the economy, the entire state, including all levels of government, non-profits, businesses, private property owners and the general population should, when appropriate, evaluate how and where critical infrastructure is developed, what types of structures are allowed to be built in certain locations, and how to best protect natural resources.

Finally, more and more infrastructure projects will need to account for climate change impacts to the project. Currently, to the extent required by CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.2, all significant state projects, including infrastructure projects, must consider the potential impacts of locating such projects in areas susceptible to hazards resulting from climate change. Section 15126.2 is currently being proposed for revision by CNRA to direct lead agencies to evaluate the impacts of locating development in areas susceptible to hazardous conditions, including hazards potentially exacerbated by climate change. Locating state projects in such areas may require additional guidance that in part depends on planning tools that the CAS recommendations call for.

Near-Term Actions:

- a. *Revise Section 15126.2 of the CEQA guidelines to direct lead agencies to evaluate the impacts of locating development in areas susceptible to hazardous conditions, including hazards potentially exacerbated by climate change.*
- b. *Incorporate climate adaptation considerations into the Strategic Growth Council and Sustainable Community Strategy processes to ensure incentives are provided to communities that are most vulnerable and are preparing for climate change impacts.*

Strategy 3) Improve Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity for Climate Change Impacts

Even with the best adaptation efforts, not all risks are preventable. As climate change is likely to increase the frequency and in some instances the intensity of extreme events (i.e. heat, drought, flooding, or fires), agencies must periodically review their changing capacity needs. As catastrophic events become more frequent and each draws heavily on private and public resources, every effort must be made to avoid or minimize exposure to these extremes, so as not to overwhelm emergency response capacity.

While it is more effective and less costly to engage in anticipatory planning (prevention and preparation), it is also important to limit the consequences of unforeseen yet inevitable extremes (response, hazard mitigation). Additionally, all sectors with resources or operational processes at risk from climatic extremes

will need to build their level of preparedness, emergency response capacity, and ability to facilitate rapid and climate-cognizant recovery.

Contingency and emergency planning provides an enhanced capacity to respond to the immediate impacts of extreme weather events at an accelerated rate. When coupled with long-term planning, enhanced emergency preparedness can build adaptive capacity. Further, a sustained hazard mitigation effort will reduce the impacts of these climate change impacts. This constitutes a proactive strategy for addressing impacts and forms a strong foundation for all phases of adaptation planning (mitigate, prepare, respond, recover).

Effective emergency response to climate impacts will require unprecedented coordination across all service levels. Strategic planning efforts will need to include contingencies for tiered responses to a given impact, depending on level of severity. A flood or heat wave with only local impacts, for example, would be handled by municipal emergency response services. Responses to more serious events would trigger county, state or even federal-level assistance. While emergency systems are already coordinated under the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), there are no comprehensive emergency response planning efforts that consider the widespread and recurring nature of climate-driven impacts.

An equally important component needed to support this level of coordination during emergencies is access to easily accessible information required for inter-organizational real-time planning. With the potential scale of impacts resulting from climate change, informational tools and new technologies for immediate, accurate and accessible situational awareness will be essential. This requires improving information systems as well as developing planning tools to better manage the increased frequency of emergencies under climate change.

The need to plan for climate impacts before they happen is important; not only with effective and coordinated response, but also proactively when making land use planning decisions. Examples include avoiding development in potential flood zones, core habitat reserve areas, and areas prone to wildfires that will occur as a result of these climate changes. The increase in hazard areas due to climate change will put a strain on emergency services as the impacts become more commonplace in these expanded hazard areas.

Near-Term Actions:

- a. *CNRA will coordinate with OPR, Cal EMA, CEC, and Cal Poly SLO to update the State Emergency Plan, the State Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP), and to strengthen consideration of climate impacts to hazard assessment planning, implementation priorities, and emergency response. This effort will be directly linked with the Climate Change Center vulnerability report identified in Strategy Four and the Climate Change Advisory Panel identified in Strategy One of this Chapter.*

Strategy 4) Expand California's Climate Change Research and Science Programs and Expand Public Outreach of Research to Policy-Makers and General Public

California has, arguably, the world's best downscaled climate change research program. The research funded over the last decade within Energy Commission's Public Interest Energy Research (PIER) Program is the foundation for Chapter 2 in this report, and serves as the scientific foundation for this adaptation strategy and most climate change programs across the state. Despite the significant progress in climate research in California, the state will need significantly more research in the future funded and supported by a much broader list of partnerships. Figure 9 provides a list of climate adaptation research questions highlighted in the 2009 CAT report showing the depth of topics needing immediate research.

- b. **Department Established as "Trustee" Agency in CEQA** – CAL FIRE will work with Board of Forestry to consider establishment of CAL FIRE as a Trustee agency in CEQA will provide assurance that new projects and development provide mitigation that is consistent with adaptation goals, including fire safety and forestland conservation and maintenance.

Long-Term Actions:

- c. **Reduce Fire Risk, Hazards and Emissions** – CAL FIRE will work with state agencies such as Fish and Game, Parks and Recreation, Sierra Nevada Conservancy, Tahoe Conservancy and Dept. of Water Resources, with landowners and local government, and with federal agencies, including USFS and others, to identify high value and high risk natural resource areas (e.g., habitats and corridors, watersheds, parks, timberlands) and to increase fuels management and restore fire resistant forest conditions where appropriate through mechanical and prescribed fire fuel treatments.
- d. **Support Restoration Activities** – CFIP and Nurseries will work with state agencies such as DFG and DPR, USFS, landowners, and others to develop technical assistance and guidance materials.
- e. **Seedbank and Nursery Support** – CAL FIRE will work with the USFS and private sector to improve long-term seedbanks and nurseries in order to secure genetically appropriate varieties for future plantings and to preserve genetic legacies.
- f. **Rangeland Adaptation** – CAL FIRE will cooperate with the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection and its Range Management Advisory Committee, state agencies, the University, and the private sector to promote research on carbon cycling benefits and rangeland management climate benefits.
- g. **Promote Adaptation in Land Use, Public Safety and Economic Infrastructure** – Promote an active response by communities and other institutions to improve land use planning and implementation to reduce conversion and wildfire risks. Specific actions needed include:
- i. **Determine Regional Readiness to Respond to Disasters** – CAL FIRE's Fire Protection Program should work with governmental agencies and others to examine the climate impacts resulting from more frequent extreme natural events such as floods and wildfire and the ability of regional or statewide resources to respond.
 - ii. **Improve Local Land Use Planning Support** – CAL FIRE's Fire Protection Program and State Fire Marshal (SFM) will work with local agencies and groups to decrease risk and hazards and increase public safety options, including revision of California Building Code Chapter 7A, "Materials and Construction Methods for Exterior Wildfire Exposure" to develop more comprehensive hazard mitigation measures.
 - iii. **Factor Climate Change into Planning for Fire Protection Services** – CAL FIRE will encourage other state agencies, cities, counties, special districts and community-based non-profits such as Fire Safe Councils to develop local fire management plans that explicitly evaluate climate change impacts as part of the planning process. Fire management plans should identify risks, vulnerabilities, and preventative measures to cope with climate change.
 - iv. **Minimize Impacts of Development** – CAL FIRE will work with other agencies to incorporate adaptation concerns into environmental review and permitting (e.g., timberland conversion, County General Plans, subdivision development review and individual development projects for forest impacts, wildfire hazard mitigation and structural fire resistance).
 - v. **Improve Utilization of Forest Carbon Stocks** – CAL FIRE and Board of Forestry and Fire Protection will work with state agencies, industry, the Legislature and others to