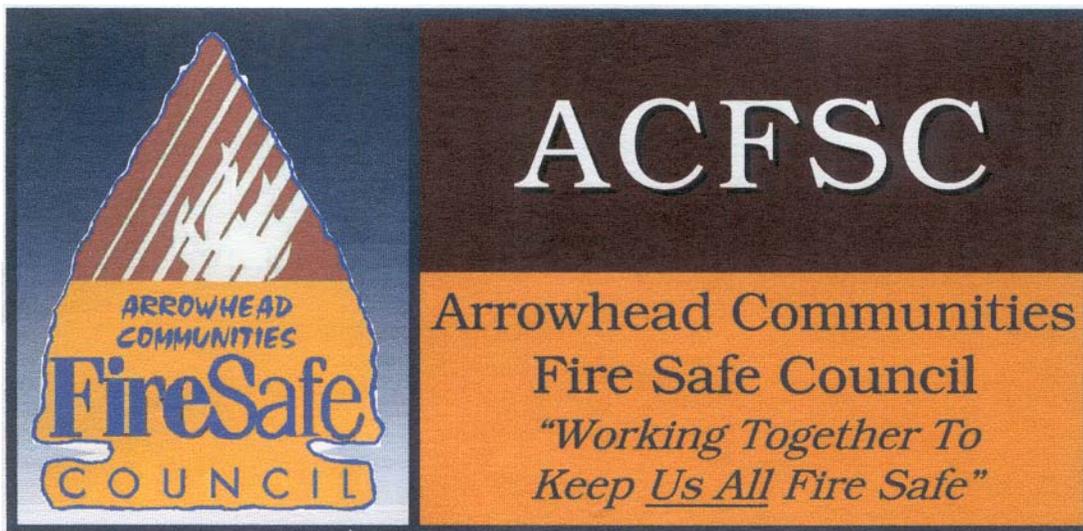


Arrowhead Communities Fire Safe Council

Community Wildfire Protection Plan



Greater Lake Arrowhead, California 2005

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Community Wildfire Protection Plan Certification and Agreement

The Community Wildfire Protection Plan developed by Arrowhead Communities Fire Safe Council:

- Was collaboratively developed with input from County of San Bernardino Fire Department personnel, USDA Forest Service personnel of the San Bernardino National Forest, and with representatives of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. Interested parties and federal land management agencies managing land in the vicinity of greater Lake Arrowhead region of the San Bernardino National Forest within the County of San Bernardino, have been consulted and input of the community, County General Plan and others is included or reflected in the contents of this document.
- This plan identifies and prioritizes areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments and recommends the types and methods of treatment that will protect the greater Lake Arrowhead communities.
- This plan recommends measures to reduce the ignitability of structures throughout the area addressed by the plan.

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

***Bill Postmus, Chairman
Board of Supervisors
County of San Bernardino***

Date

***Peter Hills, Chief
County of San Bernardino Fire Department***

Date

***Bob Green, Unit Chief, San Bernardino County
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection***

Date

***Gerald M. Newcombe, President
Arrowhead Communities Fire Safe Council***

Date



ARROWHEAD COMMUNITIES FIRE SAFE COUNCIL

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Greater Lake Arrowhead Communities include:

Agua Fria, Arrowhead Villas, Blue Jay, Cedar Glen, Crest Park, Deer Lodge Park, Lake Arrowhead, Rim Forest, Sky Forest, Twin Peaks

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Community Wildfire Protection Plan represents a collaborative and cooperative effort of Arrowhead Communities Fire Safe Council and local fire and/or forestry officials. The purpose of the plan is to provide a long-range concept of projects and goals that will benefit the residents of communities located within the Wildland Urban Intermix of the San Bernardino National Forest.

The areas affected by this CWPP are broken down into three specific zones. Zone one is the immediate area and communities surrounding greater Lake Arrowhead. Zone 2 expands project concerns and cooperative agreements by and between other Fire Safe Councils and agencies to achieve fire safety and fuel reduction in neighboring communities. Zone 3 expands project concerns and cooperative agreements to extend well beyond traditional areas of concern and focus on sponsorship or support of fire safe improvement zones in or near areas that represent distant threats or risk to all communities within the San Bernardino Mountain area..

This CWPP includes six specific goals of ACFSC to achieve strategic fire breaks, reduced forest fuels, improved residential defensible space around structures, expanded educational programs and information outreach, biomass processing concepts to augment woody waste distribution issues in a positive manner, and watershed protection concepts that will serve to achieve ecological protections.

While this CWPP includes conceptual goals and initiatives, specific details of certain projects are intentionally not included in the document since they will be provided in each project plan and grant requested by ACFSC as project funding opportunities arise.

Review and monitoring of this plan will take place on a bi-monthly basis with annual revisions to the CWPP. Revisions will be filed with signatory agencies and with the County of San Bernardino Office of Emergency Services when the revisions are filed with the California Fire Safe Council.

Included within the appendix of this document are many references and plans prepared by agencies and entities concerned with, or responsible for, the ecosystem and land management of the US National Forest.

With the cooperation and collaboration of all agencies involved in contributing to this CWPP, substantial reduction in forest fuels will be achieved over the next five years and ACFSC will achieve its stated Mission and Strategic Objectives for the benefit and safety of all mountain residents while substantially reducing financial cost related to fire suppression and insurance losses.

ACFSC COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN

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INTRODUCTION

In cooperation with the Governor's Office of Emergency Services, California Fire Alliance, and the California Fire Safe Council, Arrowhead Communities Fire Safe Council (ACFSC) is dedicated to the development of a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) in collaboration with the USDA Forest Service (USFS), County of San Bernardino Fire Department and California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF).

This CWPP pertains to communities of the San Bernardino Mountain areas surrounding Lake Arrowhead, located within the San Bernardino National Forest. This strategic local fire plan is designed in a manner to blend with or compliment the USDA Forest Service Plan, CDF Unit Plan, County of San Bernardino Fire Department Plan, National Fire Plan, State of California Fire Plans, the Western Governor's Ten Year Comprehensive Strategy, and FEMA Disaster Mitigation Act 2000.

ACFSC presents a community-based planning effort involving residents and stakeholders in coordination with all agencies committed to reducing wildfire risks in the wildland urban intermix (WUI-Mix) through improved fire safe planning by the community and in cooperation with fire protection agencies. ACFSC sponsors and supports improved forest management, expanded public safety, and related responsibilities necessary to achieve community wildfire protection planning.

Multi-agency cooperation in project identification, prioritization, planning and funding, includes assessment of past and existing fire planning efforts, documents, and experiences. The CWPP developed by ACFSC includes significant contributions from local residents of each affected community and business stakeholders along with fire and land management plans of local agencies.

Fire history data covering 1900 – 2004¹ substantiates fires occur on a consistent basis in the plan areas of greater Lake Arrowhead and extended communities from the highest mountain to the valley desert regions. Data contained within this plan is provided through the courtesy of the multi-agency members within the Mountain Area Safety Taskforce (MAST). Data represented in this report is the most current data available, but like all data is subject to change and may include multi-jurisdictional disparities or variations on terms unique to each source. Sources of data reports and maps are identified by footnote reference.

The intent of this plan is to respond to overwhelming evidence of wildfire risks associated with urbanized population and structures located in a wildland forest. For the purpose of this document, the communities located within dense forested areas are referred to as being with the Wildland Urban Intermix (WUI-Mix) rather than Wildland Urban Interface because of the distinct nature of a populated forest lacking a clear demarcation between wildland and urban communities. Another view of the community intermix is the term "urban clusters" with structure density counts ranging from few to many in scattered areas of forested communities.

This plan is designed to educate community members about fire risks, stimulate cooperation between agencies to reduce fire risk to the communities, and create various means for residents to reduce environmental conditions leading to fire disasters. Reduced fire risks will be a direct result of improved education and recognition by residents understanding forest management principles utilized to decrease fire potential while stimulating action of every citizen to manage private land areas more responsibly.

¹ Appendix, CD: PowerPoint Presentation "History – 1900-2004", USDA Forest Service.

This plan includes local grassroots' community buy-in and expanded stakeholder commitment to achieve desired outcomes commonly referred to as fire safe practices.

PROBLEM OVERVIEW

Arrowhead Communities Fire Safe Council (ACFSC) represents residential and business interests located in the densely populated wildland urban intermix (WUI-Mix) surrounding Lake Arrowhead, California. Within the 110 square mile area of the San Bernardino National Forest², ACFSC represents unincorporated communities or neighborhoods areas named Agua Fria, Arrowhead Villas, Cedar Glen, Crest Park, Deerlodge Park, Blue Jay, Strawberry Flats, Skyforest, Rim Forest, Twin Peaks, and Lake Arrowhead.

With increasing population growth and corresponding degradation of existing infrastructure, ACFSC recognizes a significant potential for complex problems associated with the mission of achieving fire safety throughout the mountain communities, healthy forest management initiatives, and a need to balance these imperatives with environmental concerns.

Overstocked forest continues to plague the area in which ACFSC operates to achieve fire fuel reduction and healthy forest initiatives. Residents of the mountains tend to arrive with little or no understanding of what makes up a "healthy forest". Consequently, this CWPP includes provisions to provide ongoing education and information outreach about proper forest management, fuels management techniques, and fire safe practices necessary to achieve desired results and secure local cooperation with fire and forest agencies.

A key component to this CWPP is fuel reduction projects "on-the-ground" chipping and vegetation management within specific areas of the community. ACFSC, working with all partner agencies, seeks to obtain grant funding and other contributions to support ongoing thinning of the forest and land management practices consistent with the Healthy Forest Initiative which states in part:

- Requires collaboration between Federal agencies and local communities, particularly when Community Wildfire Protection Plans are prepared³

Realtor data indicates an annual turnover of home ownership in the range of 20-25%, thus new homeowners arrive in the community and educational needs continually recycle to reach uninformed residents or new home buyers arriving in the mountain communities. Full-time residents make up the majority of informed members within the community, but numbers range from 43% to as low as 26% full-time occupancy in some regions.

Projections indicate full-time population of greater Lake Arrowhead area will reach 21,940 people by the year 2030, with a maximum population of 57,340 based on Land Use Policy Maps provide by County of San Bernardino and referenced within the County General Plan⁴.

The ACFSC direct sphere of influence, according to the County of San Bernardino as of first quarter 2005, is 19,219 acres (slightly more than 30 square miles) surrounding Lake Arrowhead consisting of 10,234.55 acres of national forest within the General Plan, and 8,984.77 acres of private property.

² 110 square miles is equal to 70,400 acres of land containing forested communities.

³ Healthy Forest Initiative, Appendix: CD\ HFI Legislative Summary Sheet (Word Document)

⁴ Appendix: CD\SB Co. Gen Plan.pdf

The density of residential structures within the area known as “Arrowhead Woods” consists of 7,877 residential properties, as of summer 2005. Forecasts indicate the area has a potential maximum build-out of 22,054 households. Arrowhead Woods is the general area of residential homes located around the lake and holding private lake rights exclusive to all other communities.

Non-residential properties number 1,107 units. The full-time resident population is ranges from 26% in some areas to as high as 53% in other areas according to the 2000 census data. Reports confirm that part-time or “weekender” population may soar to 80,000 people on holiday weekends, resulting in substantial challenges to fire fighting agencies and other resources dealing with evacuation planning and execution, if needed.

LAKE ARROWHEAD AREA & DEAD TREE COUNT

The following page includes a map of the San Bernardino National Forest areas with Dead Tree counts reported by MAST. The arrow points to Lake Arrowhead nestled deeply within a large area of dead trees as reported by MAST.

Since the Governor’s Order of June 2003 issued, MAST has dedicated substantial resources toward removal of dead, dying and diseased trees within the direct area of Lake Arrowhead. However, hundreds of thousands of dead or dying trees remain within private and public land areas within and surrounding Lake Arrowhead following the California Wildfire Siege of 2003.

Hundreds of thousands of dead trees remain standing below Highway 18 bordering the southern exposure to all communities within the San Bernardino National Forest. Overstocked conditions remain a challenge within the communities and throughout the national forest itself. No specific fuel reduction plan is scheduled to address dead trees within the canyons below State Highway 18.

Since the fires of Oct-Nov 2003, many areas that experienced high tree mortality and logging are now full of fast growing ground fuels, brush, and groves of small saplings or brushy oak shoots. Stimulated by unprecedented rainfall in early 2005, underbrush and ladder fuels abound throughout the area and create a flashy fuel fire condition of significant magnitude along evacuation routes, roadway shoulders, and unmanaged lands.

Community character: For the purpose of this CWPP, greater Lake Arrowhead is described as an “*Intermix*” (*WUI-Mix*) rather than an “Interface” due to thousands of homes situated within dense forest conditions while surrounded by the San Bernardino National Forest.

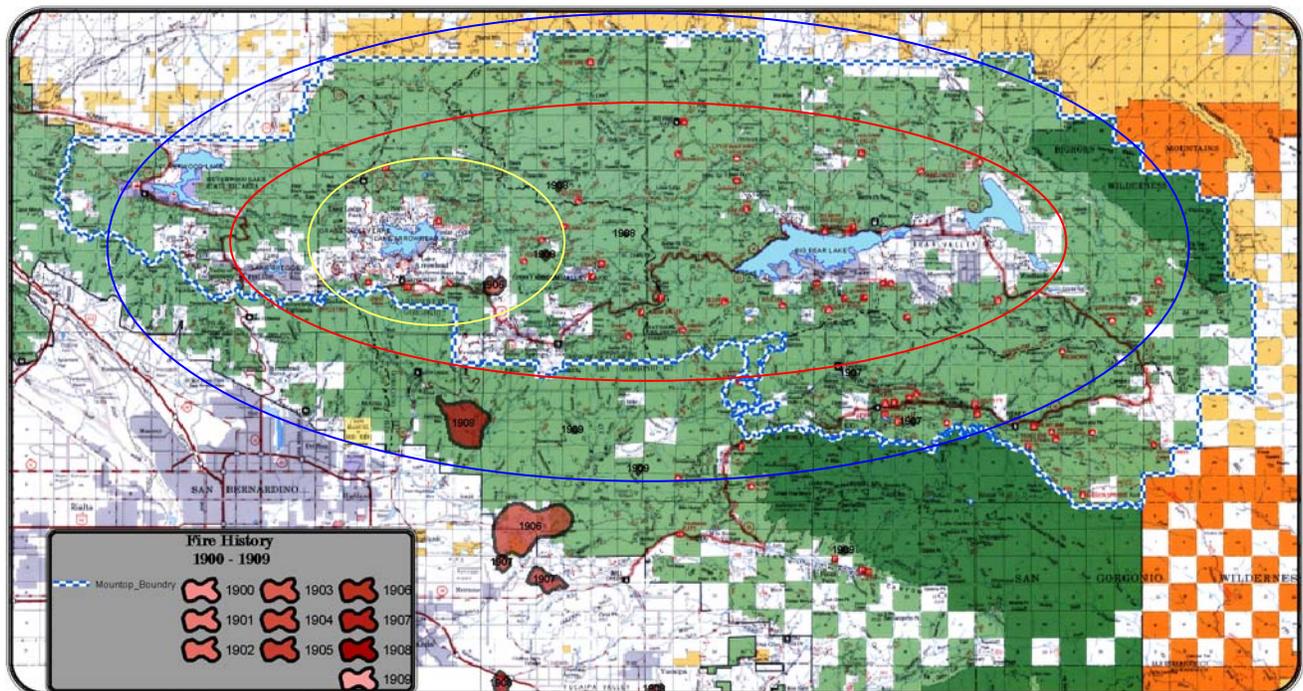
Location: Lake Arrowhead is located approximately 85 miles east of the City of Los Angeles and 23 miles north of the City of San Bernardino. The altitude of the Lake Arrowhead plan area averages from 5,000 feet to 6100 feet above sea level. The area generally experiences a mild climate with four distinct seasons. Average temperatures range from as low as 20 degrees Fahrenheit in the winter months to mid 90’s in the summer months. Precipitation averages 45 to 50 inches per year. Precipitation occurs both as snow and rain, but snowfalls may yield up to 3 to 4 feet at one time.

Target Zones of this plan:

Zone 1: Yellow Circle represents immediate communities of greater Lake Arrowhead. WUI-Mix communities located within a dense forest area.

Zone 2: Red Circle represents extended communities within the WUI-Mix ranging from Crestline on the west, beyond Big Bear to the East. All communities are listed a high-hazard communities within the Federal Register and the California Fire Alliance.

Zone 3: Blue circle represents extended foothills and areas presenting extreme fire risk potential where projects may be strategic in defense of the mountain communities.

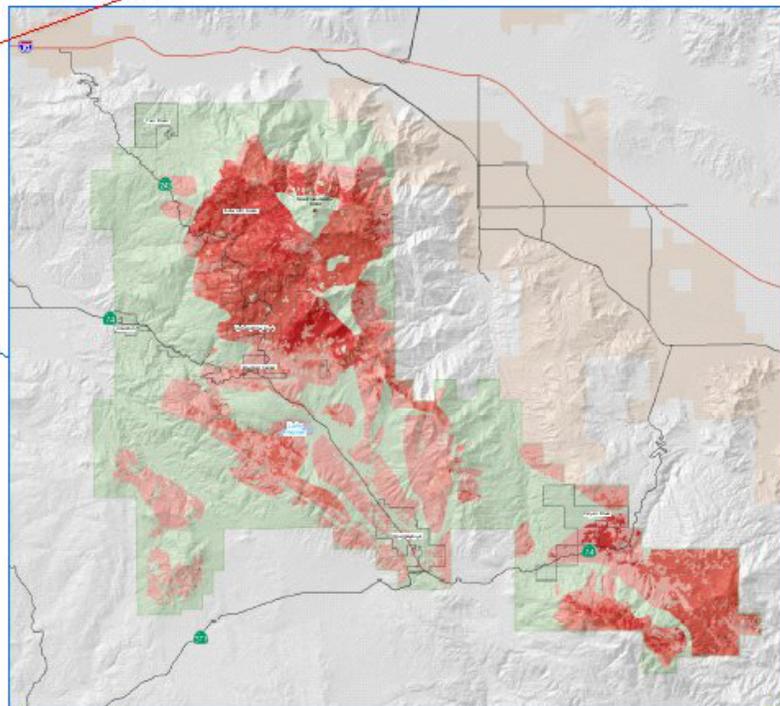
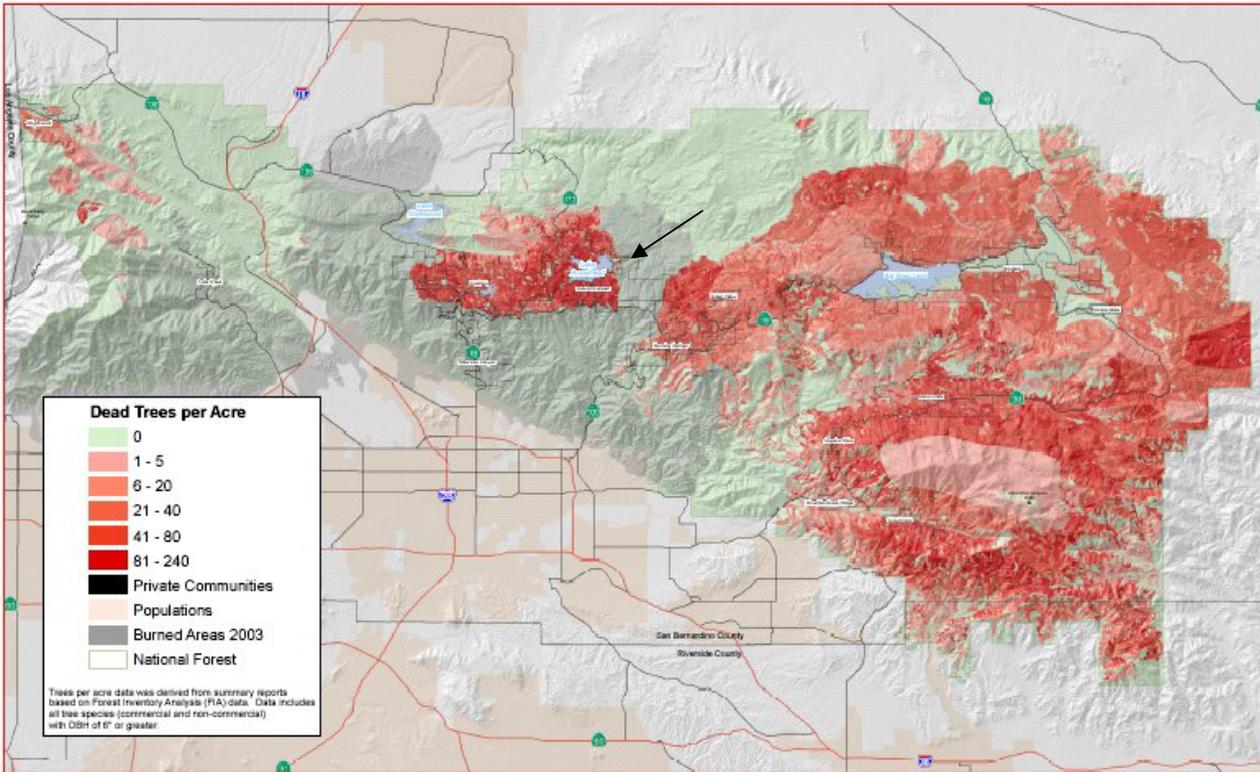




San Bernardino National Forest - Dead Tree Counts



San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains Vegetation Mortality Project



Number of Dead Trees - December 2003
San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountain Areas
 - Recent Fires were included in these tree numbers -
 - Mortality based on September 2003 vegetation mortality analysis -

DEAD TREE COUNTS	
TREE SIZES	TOTALS
Dead Trees (over 6" diameter)	12,740,000
Dead Trees (over 12" diameter)	4,235,000



0 2.5 5 7.5 10 Miles
 UTM ZONE 11N FWDZ
 THIS MAP IS INTENDED FOR PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY

DOCUMENT: D:\Data\Map_Comp\Map_01_2005.dwg
 Location: H:\Data\Biodiv\Project_Files\Map\FIA\Map01\FIA_San_Berardino_Map.dwg
 Author: T. BOGGS
 Date: 11/20/05
 Title: DTD



The CWPP planning areas range from heavily wooded mountainous terrain with steep slopes and numerous ravines descending to high desert terrain at the foothills. Residential and commercial

structures are located throughout the described terrain with a dense forest canopy spreading over many areas containing structures. Some foothill regions contain structures surrounded by brushy “privacy screens” that lack fuel breaks from chaparral and other brushy fuels. Soil types range from rocky outcropping and decomposing granites to alluvial deposits on the valley floors. No major earthquake faults are located in the immediate area, however earthquakes are relatively frequent in the eastern regions of Big Bear and foothills.

Environment: An extract of the County of San Bernardino General Plan is included at the back of this CWPP document and the entire General Plan applying to the Lake Arrowhead area is included in the Appendix CD that accompanies this document.

Consistent with the County General Plan, ACFSC is equally concerned with environment issues and protection of the natural resources and habitats within the WUI-Mix relative to any fire protection activity and fuels management planning.

Protections: Emphasis on protection of sensitive resources, integration of natural vegetation in open space watershed preservation is critical to the long-term benefit of the community and forest. For this reason, all project plans are reviewed for application of CEQA and NEPA criteria necessary to properly flag or protect sensitive species of plant, animal or archeological sites.

ACFSC projects agree with three concepts stated in the County of San Bernardino General Plan draft:

- A. Preservation of the natural environment ambiance unique to communities in a forest setting.
- B. Collaborative and cooperative partnership in achieving land management and fuels reduction within a six mile fuel-break (buffer zone) at the national forest boundary interface to private land holdings containing homes, commercial property and other structures.
- C. Conservation of natural resources and scenic beauty.

Open Space Issues:

The natural setting, which includes open space, recreational areas, and natural resources, is the contributing factor to the mountain character of greater Lake Arrowhead Community and this CWPP. The area’s natural features including lakes, streams, vegetation, wildlife, topography and rock formations are regional assets that are highly valued by residents of the area and by visitors. Much of the local economy is based on the attraction of these natural resources. Preservation of the area’s natural resources and enhancement of the area’s recreational resources are important issues articulated by residents of the Lake Arrowhead community, and will be increasingly important as population growth increases the amount of development and recreational demands in the area.

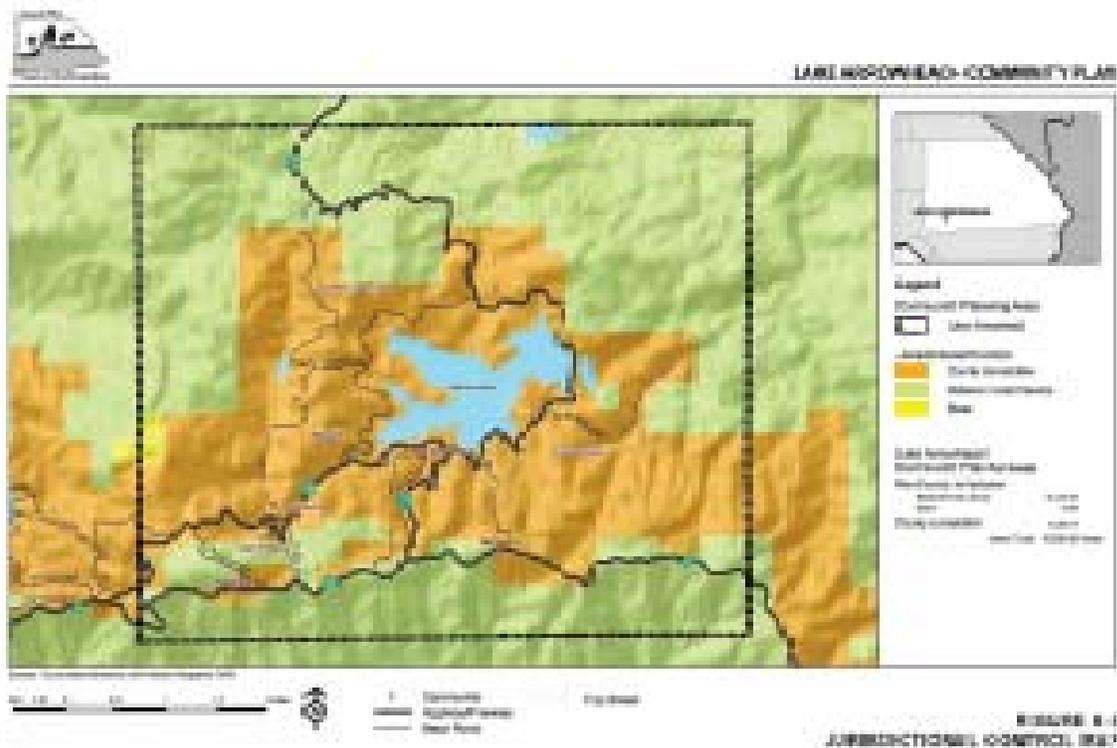
Recreation and Parks

The greater Lake Arrowhead communities are completely surrounded by the San Bernardino National Forest. Approximately 47 percent of the land within the zones of concern outlined within this CWPP is National Forest. The area contains a number of campgrounds and organization camps, hiking trails, and lakes all of which draw tourism to the area in the winter and summer months. Residents are highly protective of their forest environment and are concerned with management of forest service lands in and around their communities. Residents are most concerned with preserving the current National Forest boundary and would only consider changes where additional lands could be acquired by USFS for open space preservation.

Even with the 9720 acres of national forest lands within the Lake Arrowhead Community Plan area, residents have expressed a need for additional neighborhood parks with active recreation facilities for youth. Retention of a “Forest Environment” is a key element of the culture and perspective held by residents. Therefore, fuels management through tree removal remains a highly sensitive issue requiring substantial emphasis on education and forestry information combined with wildfire risk factors and other issues unique to fire fighting concerns.

Residents have expressed a desire for additional parks and recreational facilities. As the permanent population continues to increase there will be a greater demand for recreation opportunities and services within a dense forested area and a corresponding increase in fire ignition sources.

Residents are particularly concerned that there are currently not enough recreational facilities to support the needs of youth and seniors within their communities. Therefore, forest management projects must retain the desired forest ambiance while managed in a way to reduce fire spread and wildfire potential. ACFSC recognizes the responsibility of open space preservation and management of recreation areas within the plan area is unique in that it requires coordination and cooperation between the County, the United States Forest Service and the community.



The above map reflects the County General Plan area for Lake Arrowhead. ACFSC CWPP includes areas beyond the immediate community of Lake Arrowhead.

G/plan draft pg 53 - Appendix

PROCESS OVERVIEW

Convene decision makers, involve federal agencies and engage interested parties.

ACFSC general business meetings provide bi-monthly updates on design and development of the CWPP process and plan. Community members and agency stakeholders, collaborators and partners attend each meeting. All are invited to contribute to strategic fire planning and concepts consistent with the intent of a CWPP and in concert with agency plans. In addition, the USFS holds community meetings regarding draft content to the Southern California Land Management Plan Revisions, including opportunity for written comments by the general public. This CWPP incorporates the USDA Forest Service plans pertaining to surrounding national forest areas and collaborative WUI-Mix management strategies.

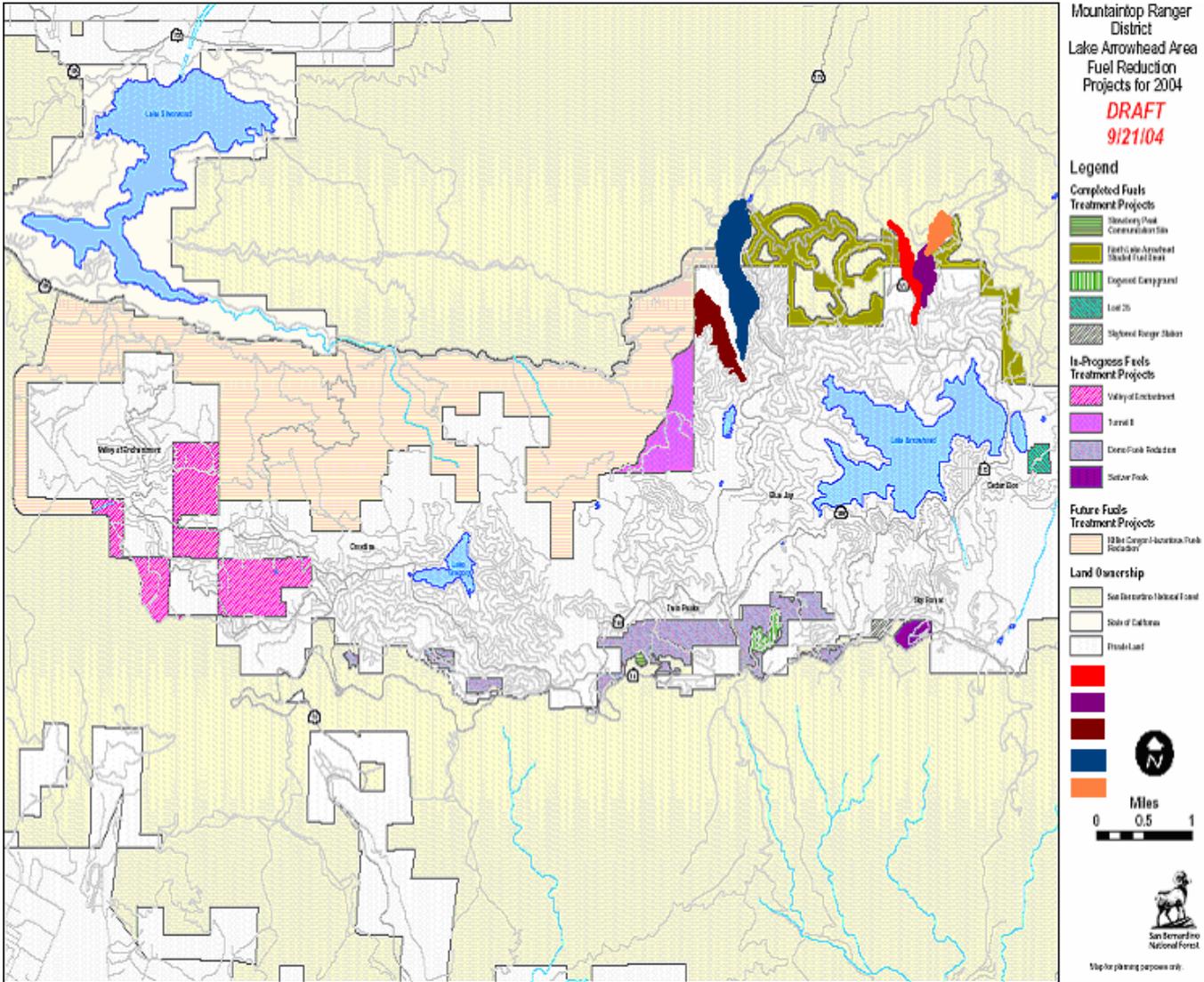
ACFSC GOALS FOR CWPP PURPOSES

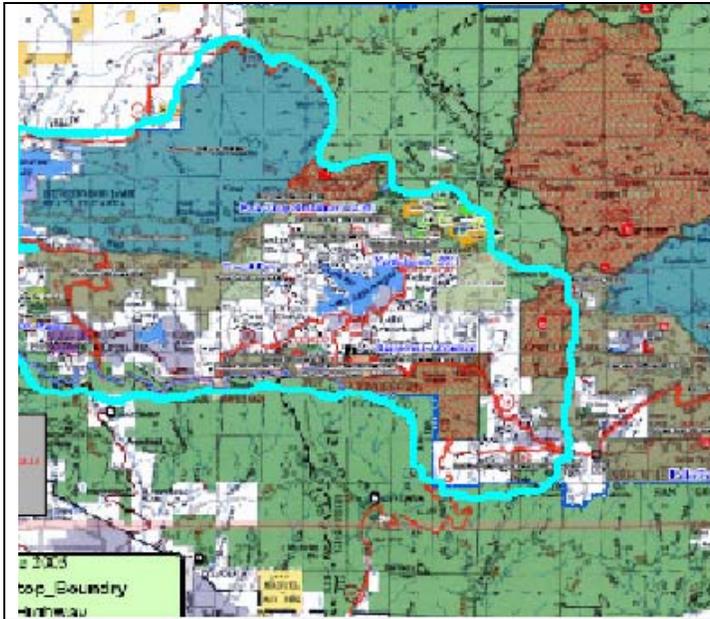
GOAL 1: [ZONES 1, 2 & 3]

Design, develop and execute strategic fuel reduction projects in specific overstocked forest areas at the interface of the San Bernardino National Forest in collaboration and cooperation with the USDA Forest Service, Mountaintop Ranger District, County of San Bernardino Fire Department, Crest Forest Fire District, Natural Resources Conservation District, Bureau of Land Management, and other agencies, for the specific purpose of attaining a six mile (6 MILE) perimeter fuel break around all populated communities.

- Obtain funding to hire licensed timber operators to work under the direction or in cooperation with USDA Forest Service and County Fire personnel for the purpose of removal, thinning, ladder branch trimming, hazard tree removal, chipping, hauling, land restoration, harvesting, or otherwise conducting fuel reduction activities.
- Establish standards for contractors to comply with all required recordkeeping, mapping, expense management and other administrative requirements consistent with grant funded projects.
- Interface with all agencies to determine that environmental regulations are adhered to according to prevailing laws or regulations consistent with projects.
- Coordinate five fuel reduction projects in strategic areas augmenting paved highways, where possible, to supplement WUI-mix fuel reduction areas. Achieve specific fuel reduction in areas listed below to maximize protection of community residential areas and isolate fire spread appurtenant to large community assets: (SEE NEXT PAGE FOR MAPPING)
 - **Burgundy Project: (Woodridge & Burgundy Fuel Break)** Canyon area north of Grass Valley Lake, upslope side of canyon directly east of Trinity, Woodridge and Burgandy roads located at WUI-Mix directly across the canyon from Deer Lodge Park.
 - **Blue Project: (Edgecliff Fuel Break):** Upslope side of Canyon located directly west of Deer Lodge Park running west of Edgecliff and Golf Course Rd.
 - **Purple Project: (Manitoba Fuel Break)** Located north of North Bay Road, east of SR-173 to Calgary & Manitoba where residential areas abut the WUI-zone.
 - **Salmon Project: (Canterbury Fuel Break)** Canyon area surrounding Canterbury Estates located north of Calgary and near Manitoba Fuel Break.
 - **Red Project: (Highway 173 Fuel Break),** upslope area east of SR173 just north of North Bay Road, and east of roadway.

	Red Project: East of Highway 173, north of North Bay Road
	Purple Project: West of Calgary bordering Red Project at Highway 173, north to Manitoba
	Brugandy Project: Canyon upslope area directly west of Deer Lodge Park Blue Project Area
	Blue Project: West upslope to Deer Lodge Park
	Salmon Project: Manitoba area and Canterbury Estates





Bright line surrounding Lake Arrowhead communities represents critical national forest boundary line in need of fuel break treatment extending six miles out from the community.

For closer examination and evaluation, see the USFS 5 year plan map included in the Appendix CD of this document.

GOAL 2:

Secure grant funding for administration and operational costs associated with fuel reduction projects and community landscaping (*Firescapes*) prioritized through consultation and collaboration with fire and forestry officials.

Goal 2 projects are within Zone 1 of the three zones expressed above. Establishment of 100 foot defensible space around structures is consistent with prevailing laws and Public Resource Code 4291. Projects planned benefit all residential and commercial properties within the general Lake Arrowhead areas communities and reduce potential fire spread throughout the community and into the National Forest.

Working with Homeowner Associations, neighborhood representatives, and other organized groups, ACFSC will structure each fuel reduction project to compliment or coordinate other organized blocks of fuel reduction efforts planned or designed by County Fire and/or Public Works personnel, USDA Forest Service projects along boundary lines to the SBNF; CDF/Caltrans evacuation routes.

Target project areas listed below are within communities located throughout greater Lake Arrowhead. Fuel reduction projects will assist land owners, residents, and the many local recreational camps in achieving forest thinning, ladder fuel removal, ground fuel reduction and expanded defensible space around structures. ACFSC will conduct coordination, scheduling, collaboration, and maintain appropriate record keeping of associated costs and fuel removal data relative to each project.

Potential Project areas are not exclusive but may include:

1. Arrowhead Lake Association
2. Arrowhead Villas HOA
3. Deerlodge Park HOA
4. Strawberry Flats HOA
5. Dogwood HOA
6. Shelter Cove Estates POA
7. Old Hamiltair HOA
8. Cedar Ridge Estates HOA
9. Point Hamiltair HOA
10. Meadow Shores HOA
11. Rainbow Point HOA
12. Village Cove
13. North Shore Estates
14. Golf Course Estates
15. Camp Commerce (City of Commerce)
16. UCLA Conference Center
17. The Summit
18. Pine Crest Conference Center
19. Alpine Conference Center
20. Calvary Chapel Conference Center
21. Rim of the World Unified School District perimeter maintenance.

GOAL 3:

Obtain grant funding for administration and operational expenses for Arrowhead Communities Fire Safe Council to conduct community wildfire protection plan oversight. Such funds to be utilized for operation, maintenance, capital expenses for equipment, office supplies, business related travel, educational materials, and procurement of supplies necessary to fund educational programs. Funds allocated to this goal will benefit all partner agencies as ACFSC seeks funding sources, additional grants, support for agency operations and projects, and contributes toward legislative support or provides testimony affecting legislation that will have a positive or negative impact on the community and agencies upon which ACFSC relies.

Information outreach will include community meetings, seminars, training programs, and utilization of other resources suited to communicate proper forest management techniques, fire safe landscaping, defensible space procedures, fire code interpretations, code enforcement liaison services, and record keeping pertaining to projects. Outputs may include any or all of the following: pamphlets, posters, flyers, interactive CD's, website update and maintenance, and associated expense necessary to communicate, educate and/or facilitate information exchange conferences, seminars or events.

GOAL 4: (BIOMASS and Watershed Protection) Extended fuel reduction and use of grant funds for research and market development of biomass and alternative energy uses of green waste products relates to all projects listed above. Biomass and Watershed Protection projects include the necessary component for record keeping, administration, funding required for related expenses. While this goal includes fuel reduction in the form of thinning stands of trees, hazard tree removal, the process of utilization of woody waste products to protect areas from erosion and provide watershed protection includes processing mechanisms such as mulching, biomass energy uses, product development and other forms of processing to increase the utilization and recovery of wood product value.

All Zones are included in achieving this Goal. Whether fuels amassed from private lands, public lands, roadway easements, or private campgrounds, ACFSC will work with UCLA, USDA Forest Service, BLM, County of San Bernardino, CDF, and other agencies to explore and develop alternative uses for woody waste products and processing.

Zone 2: Achievement of a six-mile (6 mile) fuel break at the boundary of national forest land and community private lands surrounding greater Lake Arrowhead.

Evacuation Route Clearance: ACFSC seeks grant funding to accelerate and achieve fire safety along evacuation routes. Within Zone 2, evacuation route clearance is critical to the safety and well being of residents and visitors to the communities and SBNF. Collaborative partnership involves personnel of the USDA Forest Service, County of San Bernardino Fire and Public Works Department, Department of Transportation – Caltrans; CDF, and County Roads. Within the community, liaison to environmental and conservation groups is necessary to address CEQA & NEPA concerns, along with funding logging and tree removal costs involving private enterprises.

Zone 3: Distant areas with high fire fuels and vegetation growth are a proven fire threat to communities around Lake Arrowhead. **ACFSC seeks to achieve collaborative support or partner with other Fire Safe Councils to fund projects critical to achievement of overall fire protection benefiting the entire mountain region.** Partnership and collaboration will involve the USDA Forest Service, Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, and local agencies in foothill regions or special districts. Zone 3 includes foothills and “front country” areas of the SBNF, Mohave Region lands on the north side of Lake Arrowhead, State and Regional Park lands, and federal land areas.

GOAL 5:

Acquire equipment and sufficient storage facility to assist community residents, organizations, homeowner associations, and other community groups seeking to conduct land management and fuel reduction projects. Equipment sought will include a road worthy trailer, chainsaws, weed cutters, brush-hogs, a commercial grade or upscale quality chipper, license and insurance funds, gasoline, oil and a budget for maintenance of equipment through local businesses. All administration related to record keeping in use of equipment provided through grant funds shall be incorporated in the grant funds sought and awarded to attain a self-sufficient Fire Safe Council based public service equipment trailer. At any time agency personnel working on fuel reduction and land management projects in the community are in need of additional equipment, the trailer and equipment will be made available to agency and inmate personnel under the direction and control of agencies, or for assistance and operation of such equipment by licensed and insured timber operators or contractors able to eradicate fuels in danger areas throughout greater Lake Arrowhead communities, when not otherwise committed.

GOAL 6:

Design, Develop and Distribute educationally related material funded through grants that will attract interest in fire safe practices and educate all age groups. Such materials may include unique items bearing fire safe messages and suitable to provide free to the public during conferences, community events, at information booths, or in response to written requests.

GOAL COMPATIBILITY:

The Goals of ACFSC, as stated above, compliment and support the goals of the USFS. While the matrix below is not specifically incorporated with goals 1-6 above, the general concepts are clearly complimentary to expressed goals contained within the Southern California USDA Forest Service plans published in May 2004. (See Appendix for CD copy of the plans)

USFS Goals	ACFSC Goals – Collaborative with USFS
<p>Goal 1: Reduce the risk from catastrophic wildland fire [USDA Objectives 5.1 and 5.2]</p> <p>Outcome: Reduced risk to communities and the environment from catastrophic wildland fire by improving the health of the nation's forests and grasslands.</p>	<p>Goal 1: Implement landowner defensible space and fuel reduction at forest boundary lines to maximize fuel break efficacy and asset protection. Distribute fire safe practice guides, wildland fire educational materials, and conduct education programs to enhance community buy in by all stakeholders.</p> <p>Outcome: Fully informed community will better understand the concepts of forest management and land management applications needed to achieve a healthy forest through fuels management and more readily cooperate with pile burning, logging, and land treatment concepts.</p>
<p>Goal 2: Reduce the impacts from invasive species [USDA Objectives 5.1 and 5.2]</p> <p>Outcome: Improve the health of the nation’s forests and grasslands by reducing the impacts from invasive species.</p>	<p>Goal 2: Develop landscaping and forest management guidelines to be utilized in mailings, handout, community meetings, posters, websites, and other forms of communication, to achieve better understanding of proper planting techniques and choices within an alpine mixed vegetation forest.</p> <p>Outcome: Improved forest health through vegetation management, reduce introduction of invasive species so as to achieve proper defensible space around structures, improved canopy openings, and reduced potential for fire to travel through the WUI-Mix.</p>
<p>Goal 3: Provide outdoor recreation opportunities [USDA Objective 5.1]</p> <p>Outcome: Provide high-quality outdoor recreational opportunities on forests and grasslands, while sustaining natural resources, to help meet the nation’s recreation demands.</p>	<p>Goal 3: Through direct input to legislators and policy makers, ACFSC will increase the likelihood of public utilization of adjacent forest open spaces for recreational use and public appreciation of expanded fuel breaks, land management, and protection zones consistent with the Healthy Forest Restoration Act.</p> <p>Six mile protection zones not only provide improved fire safety, but attractive and accessible open space forest that residents and visitors will be able to enjoy. Properly managed protection zones also serve as a model for land and forest management techniques.</p>
<p>Goal 4: Help meet energy resource needs [USDA Objective 5.1]</p> <p>Outcome: Consider opportunities for energy development and the supporting infrastructure on forests and grasslands to help meet the nation’s energy needs.</p>	<p>Goal 4: BIOMASS processing. ACFSC recognizes a vast amount of renewable resources exist in land management of our national forest areas and the woody byproducts of this activity will augment our national energy policies through proper application of biomass processing.</p> <p>The Technical Committee of ACFSC continues to dialogue with professionals, academics, agency personnel and entrepreneurs to expand and develop viable Biomass utilization options, sponsor roundtable discussions, and seek funding of programs that will benefit energy development and alternative uses of forest management byproducts.</p>

<p>Goal 5: Improve watershed condition [USDA Objectives 5.1 and 5.2]</p> <p>Outcome: Increase the area of forest and grassland watersheds in fully functional and productive condition.</p>	<p>Goal 1, 2, 4 & 5: ACFSC continues educational and outreach programs to enhance local participation in watershed preservation to sound land management practices in forest fuel reduction and thinning projects.</p> <p>All projects include provisions that lead toward watershed protection measures. ACFSC maintains involvement in community project planning to ensure watershed protection essential to community short-term and long-term needs are met.</p>
<p>Goal 6: Mission related work in addition to that which supports the agency goals [USDA Objectives 5.1 and 5.2]</p> <p>Outcome: Improve the productivity and efficiency of other mission-related work and support programs.</p>	<p>Goal 6: ACFSC maintains involvement with M.A.S.T. and stimulates discussion among participants, conducts community meetings, publishes wildfire inserts to local papers, and other educational tools.</p> <p>Through networking and community outreach programs, ACFSC has assisted agencies to work hand in glove toward improved collaboration and project goals. Grant funding is utilized to augment programs where possible to expand accomplishment and outcomes.</p>

METHODOLOGY: ACFSC is a group of local community volunteers working together to foster a fire safe community through collaboration, cooperation, and education among members of the community, agencies, and others. To achieve intended goals, ACFSC seeks funding through grants, donations, and fund raising events.

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATION TO GRANT FUNDING ORGANIZATIONS:

re: ADMINISTRATION AND COST FUNDING. In goal achievement, ACFSC has found that funding through grants must include a portion set aside to meet cost for administration, materials and recordkeeping. Studies prove an absence of funding for administration and operational costs erodes volunteer inertia, diminishes organizational effectiveness, and places extreme demands upon volunteers without any form of compensation or reimbursement. Grant funding needs to include a portion of funds to meet the needs of the organization and staff when substantial time demands are placed on the organization and/or travel related expenses are necessitated to remain current.

Experience sharing is critical to Fire Safe Council performance and creativity. However, many fire safe council meetings are held in Northern California become unreasonably expensive for Southern California Council participation in the absence of grant funding. A special fund is needed to provide travel costs reimbursement to FSC's beyond 100 miles from scheduled meetings.

Next Steps: Once grant funding is secured to address and plan each project necessitated to meet the goals set forth above, ACFSC recognizes the next step is maintenance of organizational inertia to achieve each goal.

Project completion sends a strong message to residents and business that Fire Safe Council projects and this CWPP are meaningful contributions to the safety and well being of the community. Further, projects that are revealed to the public through press releases, pictures, and other means available through Fire Safe Council networking is an excellent way for agencies to achieve community buy-in and amass incredible public support.

As projects demonstrate environmental sensitivity in the process of planning and completion, each agency will find less resistance and obstruction to project plans.

Annual review of project completions, updates, and future project planning is critical to maintaining a current CWPP with community input.

INTRODUCTION TO ACFSC - BACKGROUND, HISTORY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Following several devastating fires in the San Bernardino Mountains, community members joined together as a concerned citizens group in order to interface and communicate specific issues and concerns to fire agency personnel. In early 1999 the Fire Safe Council program was introduced to the Lake Arrowhead communities.

Initially, a single Council was formed that included many communities ranging across a large territorial area and comprised of differing priorities and risks. *Arrowhead Communities Fire Safe Council* determined that a single organization representing several communities tended to steer grant funding toward some areas while ignoring the needs of other areas, thus depriving some communities of needed funds to conduct fuel reduction projects. Recognizing the need for autonomy in decision making pertaining to such critical issues, *ACFSC* was formed.

ACFSC exists to serve the communities surrounding greater Lake Arrowhead. The ACFSC website provides additional information and links to key organizations: <http://www.arrowheadfsc.net>. While the website is in the infant stages, at this time, the tool is a significant source of communications to residents on and off the mountain. Operating without much in the way of funding, ACFSC does not have a specific office at this time. ACFSC relies on volunteers and utilizes private homes with private donations, contributions and some grant funds to achieve the many accomplishments to its credit already. **The mailing address for ACFSC is Post Office Box 563, Lake Arrowhead, CA 92352-0563, telephone number: (909) 336-6903.**

Accomplishments include:

- The creation of a strategic fuel break along the north-east quadrant of Lake Arrowhead, through collaboration and cooperation involving USFS, CDF, County Fire, County Public Works, SCE, Private Tree Contractors, and other volunteers. This project was strictly volunteer efforts without funding. A fire fuel break and open roadway clearance was achieved through previously impassable back roads leading to homes within the WUI-mix around Cedar Glen.
- ACFSC equipped many local fire and emergency response teams with PowerFlares™ as a reasonable alternative to ignition type fuzee's common to most first response teams. Over 50 boxes containing 5 rechargeable electronic LED lighted devices were procured and provided to emergency crews to eliminate the use ignition flare causing wildfires.
- ACFSC published several "Wildfire Awareness Inserts" in the local newspapers, thereby adding to the educational and informational outreach to the community.
- ACFSC sponsors and facilitates "Chipper Day" projects within and around homeowner associations to decrease the fire fuel buildup and overstocked forest conditions in the WUI-Mix. Thousands of tons of fuels have been processed and cultural bias against cutting trees continues

to dwindle as residents regain visibility of their forest and recognize the inherent value of a properly managed forest.

- ACFSC published a pamphlet of information; set up a new website linked to emergency sites and educational sites, and distributed vast quantities of fire safe oriented information at public gatherings.
- ACFSC conducted symposiums with academic scholars, entrepreneurs and scientists to explore and initiate application of Biomass uses, power generation involving Capstone micro-turbines and other applications and uses of biomass woody-waste byproducts.
- ACFSC solicited loggers from northern California logging operations, timber mills, and other resources needed to identify and invite qualified tree cutters and processing facilities to Lake Arrowhead for the removal of dead, dying and diseased trees caused by a severe bark beetle infestation.
- ACFSC met with the Governor's office staff in Riverside beginning in early 2002 to seek a Declaration of Emergency and assistance. Lacking support from Governor Davis' Office of Emergency Services, ACFSC initiated a writing campaign and published many newspaper articles to influence the Governor to reconsider the issue a proclamation and executive order of emergency with instructions toward removal of dead, dying and diseased trees resulting from the bark beetle infestation. ACFSC succeeded in achieving this goal for the benefit of all communities, residents, and agencies, through the help of many individuals joining in the effort.
- ACFSC lobbied the California Public Utilities Commission and Southern California Edison Company to modify the standard line clearing criteria for tree removal under PRC 4291, and expand fire fuel removal from nominal topping of dead for flammable trees to complete removal. Again, ACFSC was successful and secured an executive order from the Governor and the CPUC to initiate and removal all dead, dying and diseased trees within the reach of any energized conductor, thereby saving the residents millions of dollars in tree removal costs and stimulating a major logging industry in the area.

MISSION STATEMENT & STRATEGIC PLAN:

The mission of Arrowhead Communities Fire Safe Council is to make the mountains fire safe by facilitating removal of dead trees on private property through funds obtained from grant programs, donations, and other sources, utilized in specific fuel reduction programs and/or in cooperation with agency sponsored fuel reduction programs.

Strategic Plan:

ACFSC obtains and provides funds to supplement agency sponsored events involving slash crew activities designed to expand the reach of programs and increase the benefit to citizens within local communities comprising the greater Lake Arrowhead region.

ACFSC sponsors, supplements, or supports funding programs that benefit or assist low-income citizens in tree, shrub or fire fuels management programs on private property, access roads, and specific State Responsibility Area open lands.

ACFSC continues work on specific fire code changes involving the County Fire Marshal, and monitors public and private agency tree removal programs to assist local homeowners in achieving a fire safe community.

ACFSC provides information to citizens on proper vegetation management, tree removal issues, fire disaster preparedness, and evacuation steps necessary to preserve life and property.

CURRENT RELEVANT FIRE POLICIES

ACFSC is a contributing partner to the Mountain Area Safety Taskforce (MAST) and Rim of the World Mountain Mutual Aid. The MAST organization is comprised of government agencies, private companies and volunteer organizations concerned with public safety in the mountain areas of their respective jurisdictions. MAST efforts are rooted in a common goal to reduce the current region-wide risk of a major fire and to minimize impact on mountain communities should one occur. A five-point action plan has been initiated by MAST as follows:

- **Promote public safety.** Critical elements to this action include contributing to the development of evacuation plans, promoting the clearance of potential hazard trees from routes into and out of the mountains, and facilitating information publications that address emergency plans, hazard mitigation, and defensible space programs that aid the public.
- **Obtain funds to sponsor or collaborate in fuel reduction projects.** Seek and obtain grant funding from Federal, State and private corporations to provide direct or collaborative funding of fuel reduction projects within Zones 1, 2 and 3 as suited to achieve community wildfire protection goals.
- **Secure new sources of grant funds to continue fuels management programs:** Working with local, state and federal legislators as well as the California Fire Safe Council and California Fire Alliance, ACFSC will develop ongoing programs to combat current forest fuel conditions, reduce regrowth density issues, educate residents and with agencies, landowners, homeowner associations, and other partners where possible to achieve greater fuels management through synergy. Projects will include expanded defensible space on private lands through organized fuel reduction projects, including chipping, processing, or truck removal of fuels from neighborhoods and project areas or within the buffer zones of the national forest.
- **Reduce fuel and create fuel breaks.** This means planning and organizing the removal of dead standing trees, the reduction of fuel on the ground, and the creation of defensible space around developed areas and homes.
- **Develop and support programs toward biomass uses:** commercial use or disposal options for waste wood products toward alternative fuel sources for electricity, heat, cooling, wood products and other emerging uses.

- **Identify and develop plans** for ensuring long-term forest with sustainable fuels for biomass utilization coupled to USDA Forest Service fuels treatment programs, where feasible and accessible.

FEDERAL POLICIES: HOMELAND SECURITY IS FIRE SAFETY.

Federal Policies are stated in the USDA Forest Service Interactive CD pertaining to the Southern California Forest and Land Management Plan included in the Appendix to this document.

NATIONAL FIRE PLAN: (See Appendix CD:\NFP_update2004.pdf)

DISASTER MITIGATION ACT: (See Appendix CD:\DMA 2000.pdf)

WESTERN GOVERNOR’S ASSOCIATION, 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy for Reducing Wildland Fire Risks, and A Collaborative Approach for Reducing Wildland Fire Risks to Communities and the Environment – Implementation Plan
See Appendix re: CD:\ Western_Gov_10yearPlan.pdf.doc

LOCAL IMPLEMENTATION OF FEDERAL FIRE POLICIES:

See Appendix: CD:\Southern California National Forest (draft) May, 2004.

STATE POLICIES: CALIFORNIA FIRE PLAN

See Appendix CD re: Text of California Fire Plan

Also see: CD:\CDF_SanBernardino_unit_plan.pdf

LOCAL POLICIES: The greater Lake Arrowhead communities affected by this CWPP are located within unincorporated areas of the County of San Bernardino. The County Board of Supervisors consists of five district supervisors and district two and three include mountain communities.

The County Fire Marshal and Crest Forest Fire District establish all fuel clearance and hazard abatement ordinances consistent with California State Law and governing ordinances.

Locally, Municipal Advisory Councils and various boards or commissions provide advisory input to the Board of Supervisors on matters of significance pertaining to the community.

On a Federal basis, the USDA Forest Service operates in accordance with Federal laws and guidelines applicable to oversight and land management of the San Bernardino National Forest.

Fire and forestry issues are developed in a collaborative and cooperative arrangement and mutual agreement by and between all agencies with community input from ACFSC and other interest groups.

PLANNING AREA BOUNDARIES

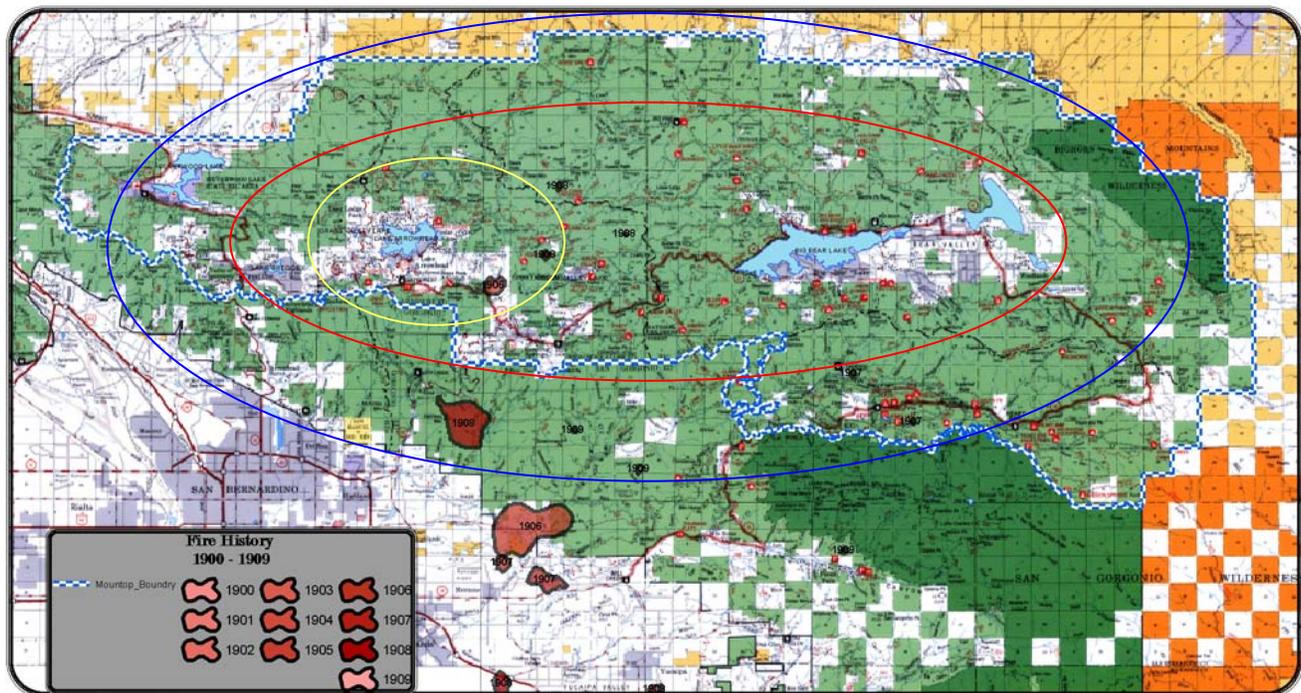
Area boundaries are designed to represent specific zones of concern relative to the greater Lake Arrowhead communities affected by work of the Arrowhead Communities Fire Safe Council.

The map inserted below contains three Zones applicable to planning area boundaries.

Zone One – Yellow: Immediate WUI-Mix communities comprising greater Lake Arrowhead.

Zone Two – Red: Extended communities and national forest areas posing significant fire risk to greater Lake Arrowhead communities and structures. Project management within this zone may be conducted by agencies and partner Fire Safe Councils with support of ACFSC.

Zone Three – Blue: Representing the full scope of the extended areas wherein risk of fire has been witnessed to reach communities within greater Lake Arrowhead. Many areas within Zone 3 are wildlands comprising the foothills surrounding all communities within the San Bernardino National Forest areas. Projects fostered by partner agencies, Fire Safe Councils, or through support of ACFSC, are included within this CWPP.



Zone One Primary Area Description:

Communities known as Rim Forest, Twin Peaks, Agua Fria, Blue Jay, Deer Lodge Park, Crest Park, Lake Arrowhead, Cedar Glen, and Sky Forest. These communities surround the lake bearing the name "Lake Arrowhead". Nearly each community is bordered on or touching a part the San Bernardino National Forest.

Zone Two area description:

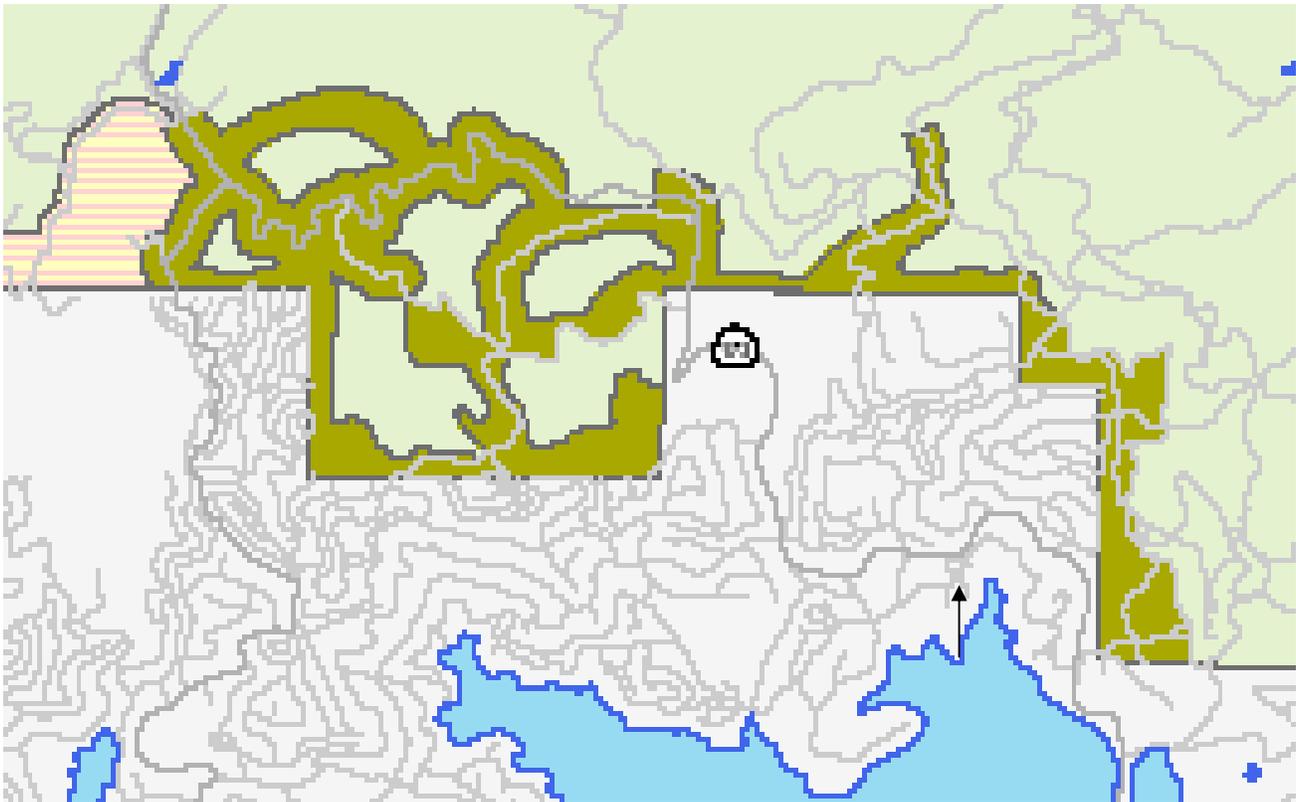
Communities to the west known as Crestline, Lake Gregory, Crest Forest, Cedar Pines Park, Valley of Enchantment, Lake Silverwood.

Communities to the east known as Running Springs, Fedalba, Green Valley Lake, Arrowbear Lake, Smiley Park.

Zone three -Extended areas:

Foothill and front country areas extend from the city limits of San Bernardino and Highland north to the Rim of the World Highway (State Route Highway 18), including State Route 138 from Crestline through Lake Gregory and Valley of Enchantment to Lake Silverwood State Park and high desert regions around Lake Silverwood.

Ranger Districts include the San Bernardino Mountain USFS Districts Mountain Top Ranger District (See Arrow on map below) and the San Jacinto City Creek Ranger District.



USFS areas at WUI-Mix North of Lake Arrowhead, fuel treatment projects in dark green as planned by USFS. Also see ACFSC project mapping in Goal 1 complimenting fuel reduction projects of USFS.

COMMUNITY LEGAL STRUCTURE, JURISDICTIONAL BOUNDARIES

The wildland-urban interface (WUI-Mix) described below is adapted from the USDA Forest Service plan applicable to the San Bernardino National Forest.

The San Bernardino National forest surrounding greater Lake Arrowhead:

- Constitutes one of the most urban-influenced forests in the total National Forest System, serving as an open space, visual backdrop, recreation destination, and natural environment for a diverse, urban population of over twenty million people who live within an hour's drive of the forests.
- Continues to be recognized as one of the world's "biodiversity hotspots" (areas where exceptional concentrations of endemic species are undergoing exceptional loss of habitat). It provides habitat for 31 federally listed threatened and endangered animals, 29 federally listed threatened and endangered plants, 34 Forest Service sensitive animals and 134 Forest Service sensitive plants.
- Provides the opportunity for scenic driving on National Forest Scenic Byways and Scenic Highways, including Highway 18 the historic "Rim of the World Highway".
- Continues to provide a high-quality recreation setting for a large portion of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (over 400 miles) and several National Recreation Trails, as well as the Deep Creek designated Wild and Scenic River way connecting to the Holcomb Creek waterway.
- Contains National Register of Historic Place sites, State Historic Landmarks, and other sites that are eligible to be included on the National Register.

Regionally:

- Offers a variety of outdoor recreation opportunities in settings ranging from local lakes, hiking areas, hang-gliding, rock climbing and OHV use throughout high desert to mountain roads mixed with rugged canyons and mountain terrain.
- Plays an important regional role in maintaining large blocks of wildland habitat. Combined with a mix of local, state, federal, and private lands, to form a regional system of open space and habitat preserves within one of the most highly urbanized forested landscape ("WUI-Mix") in the United States.
- Contains diverse habitats important to maintaining well-distributed populations of native and desired nonnative plant, fish and animal species.
- Contains areas that are the only remaining habitat "refugia" for species imperiled by the loss or degradation of habitat off-forest.
- Provide some of the only remaining available spawning habitat for stocks of southern steelhead trout.
- Includes areas that can be cooperatively managed with communities and other agencies for more effective wildland fire protection to reduce the threat of wildfire and the floods that often follow wildfires. The forests were originally established to protect the health of watersheds from erosion damage and flooding that follow wildfires.
- Watershed areas serves as quality, local source of water utilized for recreation and public consumption* in parts of greater Lake Arrowhead. Watershed continues to serve as a recharge area for numerous reservoirs and groundwater basins that provide water for numerous communities, and for agricultural and industrial uses. * (Currently use of Lake Arrowhead water is restricted to recreational use only, and litigation is pending regarding use of local lake water for public consumption.)
- Provides opportunities for research and education in Research Natural Areas, , and Special Interest Areas
- Provides postcard landscapes that serve as scenic backdrops for highly developed urban areas, and some of the last vestiges of vast, natural-appearing landscape panoramas.
- Sustains the historic use of the national forest for urban infrastructure, considering technological advances to reduce the impacts on the natural environment in the future.

Fire Safe Councils, Watershed Councils, Resource Conservation Districts, Non-Governmental Organizations, Homeowner Associations

A. Fire Safe Councils located within the San Bernardino National Forest are as follows:

<p>Angelus Oaks Fire Safe Council P.O. Box 116 Angelus Oaks, CA 92305 Office: (909) 794-6247</p> <p>Arrowhead Communities Fire Safe Council (ACFSC) PO Box 530, Lake Arrowhead, CA 92352 Office: (909) 336-6903</p> <p>Big Bear Valley Fire Safe Council P.O. Box 2860 Big Bear Lake, CA 92315 Office: (909) 585-7662</p> <p>Carbon Canyon Fire Safe Council 2005 Grand Avenue Chino Hills, CA 91709 Office: (909) 902-5280 x231</p> <p>Lytle Creek Fire Safe Council, Inc. P.O. Box 94 Lytle Creek, CA 92358 Office: (909) 466-7388</p> <p>Mountain Rim Fire Safe Council (MRFSC) PO Box 303 Rim Forest, CA 92378 Office: (909) 337-6844</p>	<p>Oak Glen Fire Safe Council PO Box 820 Oak Glen, CA 92399 Office: (800) 686-8677</p> <p>Wrightwood Fire Safe Council 6000 Cedar St Wrightwood, Ca. Office: (760) 249-3206</p> <p>Inyo/Mono Counties</p> <p>Eastern Sierra Regional Fire Safe Council 76 Canyon Drive Bishop, CA 93514 Office: (760) 872-3004</p> <p>Wheeler Crest Fire Safe Council 129 Willow Road Swall Meadows, CA 93514 Office: (760) 387-2955</p>
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B. WATERSHED COUNCILS:

San Gabriel Rivers Watershed Council and Santa Ana Watershed Council.

C. RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICTS: In the San Bernardino Mountains, no RCD represents the greater Lake Arrowhead area specifically.

EAST VALLEY

Resource Conservation District

REGION: SOUTH COAST

LOCATION: RIVERSIDE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA

ADDRESS: 25864-K Business Center Drive, Redlands, CA 92374

PHONE: (909) 799-7407

FAX: 909) 799-1438

EMAIL: info@evrkd.org

WEBSITE: <http://www.evrkd.org/> East Valley RCD has a very nice web site where you can get the local details on current conservation projects and activities.

DISTRICT SIZE: 453,390 acres

The district is comprised of the cities of Banning, Beaumont, Big Bear, Cabazon, Calimesa, Cherry Valley, Highland, Loma Linda, Mentone, Redlands, and Yucaipa. The District encompasses a total of 453,390 acres of public and private land.

East Valley RCD is comprised of 210,120 acres of US Forest Service and 243,270 acres of privately owned land; which includes 11,460 acres of prime farmland, 1,950 acres are lands of statewide importance, 1,720 acres of unique farmlands, and 18,710 acres of lands of local importance. There are 48,307 acres of urban and rural/urban lands in the District.

INLAND EMPIRE

Resource Conservation District

REGION: SOUTH COAST

LOCATION: SAN BERNARDINO and NORTH RIVERSIDE COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA

ADDRESS: 25864-K Business Center Drive Redlands, CA 92374

PHONE: (909) 799-7407

FAX: (909) 799-1438

EMAIL: iercd.org

WEBSITE: www.iercd.org

DISTRICT SIZE: 370,000 acres

The District is comprised of the cities and communities of Lytle Creek, Devore, San Antonio Heights, Rancho Cucamonga, Fontana, Muscoy, Rialto, Upland, Montclair, Ontario, Fontana, Bloomington, Chino, Chino Hills, Northern Riverside and Western San Bernardino.

It is bounded on the north by the Mojave Desert RCD along the ridgeline of the San Bernardino Mountains. Its easterly boundary is joined by the East Valley RCD. The far westerly boundary is the Los Angeles/San Bernardino county line. Inland Empire West RCD is bounded on the south by the Santa Ana River.

D. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Camp Commerce (City of Commerce)
2. UCLA Conference Center
3. Pine Crest Conference Center
4. Alpine Conference Center
5. Calvary Chapel Conference Center
6. Rim of the World Unified School District perimeter maintenance.

E. HOMEOWNER ASSOCIATIONS

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Arrowhead Lake Association | 8. Cedar Ridge Estates HOA |
| 2. Arrowhead Villas HOA | 9. Point Hamiltair HOA |
| 3. Deerlodge Park HOA | 10. Meadow Shores HOA |
| 4. Strawberry Flats HOA | 11. Rainbow Point HOA |
| 5. Dogwood HOA | 12. Village Cove |
| 6. Shelter Cove Estates POA | 13. North Shore Estates |
| 7. Old Hamiltair HOA | 14. Golf Course Estates |

PLANNING PROCESS: Through consultation, collaboration and cooperation, ACFSC and all agencies involved with fire protection and forestry processes will develop project plans consistent with sound principles of land management and efficient, effective and sensible fuel reduction, with due regard to environmental concerns.

STAKEHOLDERS (partial list of agencies given below)

AGENCIES:

USDA/USFS San Bernardino National Forest

1824 S Commercenter Circle
San Bernardino, CA 92408
Telephone: 909-382-2600

County of San Bernardino Board of Supervisors

County of San Bernardino Fire Department
County Fire Marshal & Hazard Tree Abatement
Office of Emergency Services
San Bernardino Sheriff's Department
County of San Bernardino Public Works Department
Fire service agency for Lake Arrowhead, Deer Lodge Park, Crest Park, Cedar Glen, Skyforest,

Crest Forest Fire District: Fire service agencies for communities within the ACFSC sphere of influence include: Agua Fria, Blue Jay, Twin Peaks and Rim Forest

State of California

Office of Emergency Services
Department of Transportation – Caltrans
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
State Board of Forestry
Department of Fish and Game

**Bureau of Land Management and
National Resource Conservation District**

BUSINESS COMMUNITY

Lake Arrowhead Chamber of Commerce, Association of Building Contractors, Realtor Community, Public Utilities, Water Agencies, commercial businesses, service agencies, and delivery services to the area, comprise the business community.

ORGANIZATIONS:

Numerous public service type organizations exist, including the Rotary, Soroptimists, professional groups of various types, and business focused special interest groups.

The Rim of the World Mountain Mutual Aid organization includes organizations that provide public safety and public works, including the California Department of Transportation, local water service, Law Enforcement and various forms of utility service. In addition, ham and amateur radio operators

join local transit representatives, local hospital, and others to meet each month for the purpose of refining disaster planning and related issues.

RESIDENTS

Approximately 27,000 electric services are active within the WUI-mix of the San Bernardino Mountains ranging from Crestline on the west to Green Valley Lake on the East.

CURRENT PROCESS AND PLAN DEVELOPMENT

Working directly with all agencies that provide fire protection, planning data was obtained and incorporated into this CWPP. Each agency plan includes identification of project areas in order to link ACFSC projects to maximize potential size, scope and benefit from linked work. Through synergy derived from collaboration and cooperation, ACFSC brings community involvement to achieve greater success and community buy-in to agency projects.

AVENUES OF COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC INPUT

ACFSC holds bi-monthly meetings to obtain input from the community on areas considered for projects, whether fuel reduction, thinning, forestry assistance, reforestation, or educational in nature. All residents are invited to contribute ideas, comments, and express concerns about any project planned by ACFSC or the partner agencies. In addition, the CWPP is specifically discussed at townhall meetings and other public events in order to solicit public input.

REVIEW OF EXISTING PLANS, STUDIES, REPORTS, TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS

As with any planned project affecting the public lands and national forests, documentation is provided for public review and comment. ACFSC will post the CWPP for greater Lake Arrowhead communities on its website at <http://www.arrowheadfsc.net>. Residents will be able to communicate comments or suggestions by clicking on a “contact us” link.

THREATENED AND ENDANGERED HABITAT TYPES: All projects involve consideration and review to determine any issues involving known species that may be affected by fuel reduction efforts. Habitat areas will be flagged and monitored by appropriate agencies to assure environmentally responsible administration is maintained.

INFRASTRUCTURE: (Roads, Driveways, Utilities, Communications, Water Supply, Schools, Hospitals) Road issues are a significant concern to ACFSC in that evacuation routes remain at risk to thousands of dead standing trees. For this reason, all areas with infrastructure risks remain a priority for fuel reduction and coordination among agencies throughout the San Bernardino Mountains.

“Access Roads” are a common community design springing from original settlements and private dwellings constructed in the mountains. Similar to alleys, these roads lead to many homes that have no other roadway in or out. Many access roads are less than twenty feet in width and range in tolerable to terrible shape. Fire equipment and emergency crews face serious challenges in utilizing these roads in response to fire or injury calls. ACFSC supports and sponsors any improvement to management and repair of access roads through grants, fuel reduction projects, brush clearance and other potential improvements.

CURRENT FIRE ENVIRONMENT

Historic Risk of Fire Occurrence (and related consequences) outlined within the SBNF Draft Land Management Plan include management challenges related to fire as described below:

(See USFS Land Management Interactive CD included in Appendix to this CWPP, re: Part 1, Forest Niche, Management Challenges, "Fire" section.)

1. Working with other agencies, communities, and property owners to develop 'community defense zones' that allow fire-fighters to stay on the ground and more safely defend homes and property. The challenge is a long term one that will require years of work to do the vegetative treatments necessary to defend the communities. Another facet of the same challenge is to maintain the defensible conditions over time.
2. Reconciling the need to manage areas at risk where threatened, endangered, proposed, candidate, sensitive (TEPCS) species live.
3. Increased fire frequency (most often the result of human causes) that has resulted in the loss of native plant species or conversion to an unnatural mix of vegetation.
4. Increased erosion potential and downstream flooding from burned areas.
5. Dead trees within surrounding towns. Entire communities, with a combined population of over 100,000 people, are at risk of loss from fire. Based on the severity of the situation, the U.S. Congress recently placed the Angeles, Cleveland, and San Bernardino National Forests on the nation's 10 most fire-threatened forests list.
6. Allowing fire to play a more natural role in an unnatural environment. The use of fire under the right conditions is an effective tool for vegetative treatment of the forests.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS/ECOSYSTEM ADAPTATION

Southern California's forested ecosystems include plant and animal species which are adapted to fire. Research has shown that under natural conditions, wildfires historically burned through the timber and brush ecosystems of southern California, periodically clearing dead plant material (fuel) and rejuvenating vegetation. Because of their frequency, fuel buildup between fires was minimal and fires generally burned lightly, without catastrophic loss of entire timber stands or devastation of adjacent communities.

As a result of over 100 years of successful fire suppression, timber and brush ecosystems on both public and private land now contain a heavy buildup of fuels. Brush communities are old and include heavy amounts of dead material, while timber stands have hundreds of smaller trees which carry wildfires through the crown. Fires are more difficult to control, and are generally more devastating because they burn with much greater intensity.

The San Bernardino National Forest and communities within the wildland urban intermix (WUI) remain particularly at risk if the fuel buildup mounts, as it has in past years. The Forest includes numerous urban communities within its boundaries, with thousands of homes at risk. With the increasing levels of urbanization, the challenge of protecting both local communities and forest ecosystems is complex and requires close partnership through residents involved with ACFSC.

- ACFSC members work closely with local communities, the forest service, County Fire, CDF, and other agencies to address hazardous fuels concerns. Projects such as construction of fuel breaks, thinning of trees, prescribed burning of brush, and removal of dead trees are helping to reduce fire hazard.

CONDITION CLASS: The USFS ranking for condition class in this area is 1 and 3.

NATURAL FIRE BREAKS

Burn areas of the Old Fire, Grand Prix Fire, and Willow Fire remain the largest “natural” fire breaks of the area. Essentially, no actual open plains or stark vegetation areas exist to qualify as natural fire breaks for the greater Lake Arrowhead communities.

FIRE HISTORY

The “*California Fire Siege of 2003*” as reported by the US Forest Service and California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, is a report entered into the Governor’s Blue Ribbon Fire Commission study released on April 5, 2004. During an eighteen day period covering October 21 through November 7, 2003, a fire disaster afflicted Southern California causing deaths, injuries, and significant loss of structures. “*The Story*” reported the following chronology:⁵

739,597 total acres burned
15,631 personnel assigned to fires in California
3,631 residential structures lost
36 commercial properties lost
1,169 outbuildings destroyed
24 fatalities (including 1 firefighter)
246 injuries sustained

RECENT FIRES BY NAME: (bold print signifies fires directly affecting/threatening greater Lake Arrowhead area, however all fires resulted in substantial drain of critical resources adverse to fire suppression efforts in every area). *The list below is not a complete list due to variations between agencies tracking fires by structure loss and other variables. This list will be amended as more complete information is provided.*

1. **Old – Oct. 25 – Nov. 4 2003**
2. **Grand Prix – Oct. 21 – Nov. 4, 2003**
3. **Hemlock Fire – 2000**
4. **Arrowhead Fire - 2001**
5. **Willow Fire – Aug. 1999**
6. **Mill Fire – 1997**
7. **Panorama Fire – 1980**

⁵ Governor’s Blue Ribbon Fire Commission, Report to the Governor, April 5, 2005, page: Appendix D-1

Additional fires during Oct. – Nov. 2003

8. Roblar2 – Oct. 21-Oct. 27
9. Padua – Oct. 27 – Oct. 30
10. Pass – Oct. 21 – Oct 23
11. Piru – Oct. 23 – Nov. 1
12. Verdale –Oct 24 – Oct. 28
13. Happy – Oct. 24 – Oct. 26
14. Simi – Oct. 25 – Nov. 3
15. Cedar – Oct. 25 – Nov. 4
16. Paradise – Oct. 26 – Nov. 4
17. Mountain – Oct. 26 – Oct. 29
18. Otay – Oct. 26 – Oct. 29
19. Wellman – Oct. 26 – Oct. 27

*“In order to obtain firefighting resources,
the incident commander went outside
the normal ordering process.”⁶*

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS, PUBLIC/PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

By interdelimitation, Arrowhead Communities Fire Safe Council incorporates within this CWPP, the DRAFT “Southern California Land Management Plan Revisions” issued by the USDA/USFS, revision six in draft form. Final plan document to issue September 30, 2005 available at web location: <http://www.fs.fed.us/r5/scfpr/> (copy included on CD within Appendix).

CDF Unit Plan for San Bernardino, dated July 1, 2005, is referenced herein and supported in concept regarding fuel reduction project management actions.

ACFSC opposes the concept of fuel reduction funds controlled solely through the Inland Empire Fire Safe Alliance (IEFSA) thus, ACFSC does not agree with the Grant Concept Memo shown in appendix 2 of the Unit Plan.

ACFSC advocates local control of funding decisions, fund management and oversight, by individual Fire Safe Councils as opposed to an intermediary such as IEFSA or other entities working as an intermediary between the granting agency and applicants. Further, ACFSC has worked diligently and successfully with County of San Bernardino Fire Department and Public Works Department to establish prequalification standards for tree cutting operations licensed under the Board of Forestry or as properly credentialed General Contractors possessing a C61-D49 license and operating under the Governor’s Executive Order D-69-03 signed by Governor Gray Davis, June 20, 2003.

The land management plans of the USFS were prepared according to the requirements of the National Forest Management Act (NFMA), the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and other laws and

⁶ The Story: California Fire Siege 2003”, Jack Blackwell, Regional Forester, Pacific Southwest Region, USFS, and Andrea Tuttle, Director, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, exhibit to Governor’s Blue Ribbon Fire Commission, page 26.

regulations. The current land management plans for the southern California forests were approved between 1986 and 1989. NFMA regulations require that each land management plan be revised every 10 to 15 years (36 CFR 219.10). These revised plans have been prepared to meet that requirement.

Numerous community meetings have occurred in conjunction with receipt of public input to the USFS plan revisions applicable to the San Bernardino National Forest area surrounding greater Lake Arrowhead and other communities of the national forest at risk to wildfire.

ACTION PLAN

Through grant funding, ACFSC will schedule projects to link with current plans by the County, local Fire Districts, and USDA Forest Service. These projects will focus on fuels management and reduction of flammable materials within the WUI-Mix and at the interface to the national forest.

Special projects designed to remove fuels on private land will be coupled with prioritization goals consistent with local fire agencies, unless the project is unable to be linked to a local agency fuel reduction project. If no adjacent project is suited for linkage, the projects will be weighed and prioritized based upon input from fire officials that assist with strategic fire/fuel reduction priorities determined in the best interest of the community.

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS

Maximum desired outcomes for property within the WUI-Mix is to achieve a 40% sky opening on each private property, elimination of ladder fuels within 14 feet of ground surface, and annual removal of ground level fuels or shrubs capable of carrying fast moving ground fire across property. In addition, expanded bare ground or non-flammable ground treatments within ten feet of a structure will be sought whenever possible.

National Forest land management goals consist of heavy thinning and fuel reduction at the property line and radiating outwards for six miles. A decreasing emphasis on heavy fuel reduction is acceptable in some areas where radical treatment would be adverse to the environment and aesthetic beauty of the forest or harmful to habitat of certain species.

Areas of fuels management within the National Forest are desired in order to reduce the potential for a major wildfire consuming the entire forest. Pockets or clusters of trees are encouraged for habitat restoration and preservation consistent with old growth thickets.

MITIGATION GOALS

Mitigation is a primary goal toward achieving a fire safe community. Through conducting an annual inventory of fuels in Zone 1, 2, and 3, ACFSC will be successful in prioritizing fuel reduction project planning in areas most beneficial toward reducing or controlling rapid spread of fire.

FEMA policies prohibit pre-disaster mitigation measures and funding. Therefore, grant funding programs are critical toward achieving “on-the-ground” fuel reduction projects that will mitigate the potential spread of fire and resulting damages.

PRESCRIBED BURNING:

Under direction and prescription of the USDA Forest Service, prescribed burning is consistent with land and fuels management techniques appropriate for some areas in Zone 2 and Zone 3 of this plan. Based upon the Five Year (5) plan of USDA Forest Service, San Bernardino Mountaintop Ranger District, the following projects are slated throughout the SBNF.

ACFSC supports each project in scope and priority as set forth by USFS personnel. While not all areas in the following list are suited to prescribed burns due to proximity to structures, ACFSC will communicate with homeowners near areas utilizing “Pile Burns” to eliminate small piles of slash and debris.

Mechanical reduction of fuels processed from areas unsuited to prescribed and pile burning is also supported by ACFSC and will, where possible, be linked with community interface properties providing appropriate grant funding is available.

Year Project Planned	Name of Project	Acres Treated
	VOE Hazard Tree Sale	95.2
	VOE Fuels (1)	29.8
	VOE Fuels (2)	64.2
	VOE Waters	75.1
	VOE Rialto Sale	256.4
	North shore to 2N31	966.629
	North shore to 2n31	26.15
	Individual Project Areas from Sewage Pond, Stove Flats and 2N27Y	34.989
		27.337
		102.008
		3.67
		41.883
		8.107
		31.061
		35.659
		25.754
		64.64
		17.346
		61.225
		18.646
		149.568
		27.341
		22.368
		145.915
		58.28
	Hook Creek	1143.493
2004	Rock Camp	61.768
2004	Tunnel Two	446.85
2004	Baylis Park,	125.585
2004	Crest Park	20.735
2004	Switzer Peak	151.422
2004	Rock Camp	61.768
2004	2N75 Cattle guard	91.719
2004	Admin Trail	93.183
2004	Heaps Peak Arboretum	62.397

2005	Miller Canyon	4529.597
2005	Twinpeaks	344.152
2005	Dogwood	149.191
2005	Lands End	532.213
2005	Green Valley	3370
2005	Snow Valley	32.393
2005	Glory Ridge Fuels Reduction	997.53
2005	Fawnskin NW	927.31
2005	Willow Glen	16.189
2005	BB (Big Bear)Tract North	91.336
2005	BB Tract Center	104.358
2005	BB Tract South	66.411
2005	BB interface	780.354
2005	BB Skyline 1	533.539
2005	BB Skyline 2	86.46
2005	BB Healthy Forest Treatment #1	492.015
2005	BB Interface	780.354
2005	BB Healthy Forest Treatment #2	670.349
2005	Poligue Canyon	39.374
2005	Bear Mountain	916.816
2005	Lakeview West	122.393
2005	Lakeview East	50.249
2005	Barton Flats	4699.673
2006	State or Local Government Project	324.247
2006	Childrens Forest	4320.726
2006	Bertha Ridge	3333.208
2006	Sawmill	292.967
2006	Nelson Ridge & Baldwin Lake	1430.363
2006	Section 17	521.82
2006	Lake Erwin & Lake Williams	2763.866
2006	Pinyon Ironwood Sale	539.319
2007	Holcomb West	2407.219
2007	Grays Peak	2800.866
2008	Pinnicules II	10569.994
2008	Pinnicules I	2003.448
2008	Snowslide	10882.178
2008	Heart Bar	7760.846
2009	Holcomb Valley	3471.589
2009	Delmar Mountain	2839.138
2009	Wildhorse	5099.355
2009	Onyx Peak	975.322
2010	Santa Ana River	4185.861
2010	Arrastre Flat	7721.963

SHADED FUEL BREAKS

Many areas within the national forest are scheduled to receive treatment described as “shaded fuel breaks” according to the USFS. ACFSC will seek a six mile buffer zone around the WUI-Mix boundary of the USDA National Forest Boundary line surrounding and touching on the unincorporated area within which thousands of homes are sited.

Shaded fuel breaks will be designed with heavy treatment areas at the closest proximity to structures and communities, decreasing as the treatment zones recede from the community boundary.

DEBRIS DISPOSAL

Disposal of woody waste materials and byproducts from tree thinning, chipper projects and forest fuels reduction is a combination of processing for product development, landscape needs, and biomass considerations. The technical committee continues to work with County and local land management personnel to seek and implement environmentally friendly means for disposing of debris.

INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS

At the present time, infrastructure improvements are limited in the area due to State and Federal budget constraints. Community concerns indicate evacuation routes are the greatest issue wherein funding is needed to improve access and egress to the community, and feasibility toward additional egress routes by paving a currently unpaved portion of an escape route located north of Lake Arrowhead.

DEFENSIBLE SPACE

Consistent with Public Resources Code 4291, ACFSC strives to educate the community to understand the concept of achieving defensible space around their homes. In addition, “Chipper Day” projects are scheduled in neighborhoods to provide a means of disposing of brush, branches and woody waste products through chipping and mulching the material and returning it to the forest floor or hauling it to other areas for use.

ACFSC supported passage of SB 1369 as defined below:

Effective January 1, 2005, if you live in a wildland area in California you need to know about changes in the following laws. Governor Schwarzenegger signed into law on September 23, 2004, Senate Bill 1369. This bill amended both Public Resources Code (PRC) 4291 and Government Code (GC) 51182 in the following manner:

- Increase the minimum clearance (defensible space) requirement from 30' to 100'.
- **[Make Your Home Fire Safe - A Quick Checklist \(5/05\)](#)** (See CD Appendix PDF 1MB)
- Provide for state law, or local ordinance, rule or regulation to specify requirements of greater than 100'.
- Allows insurance companies to require home/building owners to maintain firebreaks greater than 100'.

RECOMMENDED BUILDING MATERIALS / FIRE WISE CONSTRUCTION: Many homes within the greater Lake Arrowhead area are governed by CC&R's affecting construction, paint, decorations, fencing, and tree management. Consequently, each homeowner association is in the process of review and revising out of date building specifications, such as allowance of flammable wood roofing.

The largest association is known as “Arrowhead Woods”. The Arrowhead Woods Architectural Committee (AWAC) has revised its own standards for building materials and firewise construction to meet with PRC 4291 and local county ordinances. A sample of the tree trimming regulations by AWAC is included in the appendix to this CWPP.

ROADS: INGRESS, EGRESS

Foothill and front country areas extend from the city limits of San Bernardino and Highland north to the mountain areas known as “greater Lake Arrowhead” and other communities. State Route 18 is a scenic highway bearing the historical name “Rim of the World Highway” which leads to Lake Arrowhead, Running Springs and to Big Bear. State Route 138 begins on the south at Highway 18 and travels through Crestline, Lake Gregory, and Valley of Enchantment out to the north reaching Lake Silverwood State Park and on to high desert communities in the area of Hesperia and Phelan.

FIRE-RESISTANT LANDSCAPING

ACFSC continues to sponsor educational materials and information about proper fire safe landscaping. In cooperation with the Lake Arrowhead Community Services District, ACFSC distributes information to members and new residents that indicate unfamiliarity with fire safe landscape techniques.

RELOCATION OF FLAMMABLE MATERIALS: Consistent with the California Fire Safe Council and California Fire Alliance, education and publications drafted and distributed by ACFSC will provide guidance to homeowners and businesses to store flammable materials away from structures and in suitable containers. Distribution of this information shall be through volunteers, local newspapers, radio, television public service announcements, posters, and other available media outlets.

SAFETY ZONES: Within the WUI-Mix, few, if any true safety zones currently exist. If necessary, some areas may be considered safety zones which are limited to parking garages, large parking space openings, clearings of the one golf course, lake water opposite fire areas, and previously burned areas if accessible.

ESCAPE ROUTES: All routes are preplanned by local law enforcement and each route is mapped for public knowledge. Direction for evacuation is determined and dictated by fire behavior. Critical route intersections are equipped with barricades and signs necessary to direct evacuees toward the proper egress route. Jurisdiction and authority of evacuation procedures and routes are pre-determined by MAST and directed by the San Bernardino County Sheriff’s Office with assistance of the California Highway Patrol. (see evacuation map in Appendix)

EVACUATION PLAN, FLOW, PREPLAN, TIME FRAMES: Pre-established and governed by San Bernardino County Sheriff’s Office in accordance with confidential documents developed and on file with MAST and SB County OES personnel.

SHELTER IN PLACE PROCEDURES – Does not apply to ACFSC. Direction from fire fighting organizations will dictate appropriateness and location for application of this emergency procedure.

FIRE SAFE COUNCIL: PROCESS, STAKEHOLDERS, RESOURCES

Arrowhead Communities Fire Safe Council

- Rim Forest
- Lake Arrowhead
- Blue Jay,
- Deer Lodge Park,
- Crest Park, Cedar Glen,
- Skyforest,
- Agua Fria,
- Twin Peaks

A key resource to Arrowhead Communities Fire Safe Council is the MAST Agencies and Organizations along with Rim of the World Mountain Mutual Aid including, but not limited to: USDA Forest Service, San Bernardino County Fire Department, Bureau of Land Management, Natural Resource Conservation Service, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, SCE, members of Mountain Mutual Aid, Amateur Ham Radio and Sheriff Citizen Patrol members of this organization.

Community stakeholders include the Lake Arrowhead Chamber of Commerce, Sierra Club, Save our Forest Association, Southern California Audubon Society, and various public service organizations.

FIRE SAFE INSPECTOR PROGRAM: All members of ACFSC participate in quality inspections for chipper sites, defensible space home inspection criteria, and contribute to San Bernardino County Fire Department revisions to fire ordinances.

EDUCATION: HOW, WHAT

Evacuation plans are continually updated by all agencies involved with the Mountain Area Safety Taskforce and Mountain Mutual Aid organization.

Evacuation notification includes utilization of the Telephone Emergency Notification System (TENS) wherein law enforcement agencies are able to strategically notify geographic areas of evacuation requirements. This system utilizes computerized polygons depicting geographic zones prioritized to effect orderly evacuation.

ACFSC, in partnership with MAST agencies and the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Office, conduct annual community awareness meetings to reinforce evacuation procedures and provide instructions and maps to residents of the community. In addition, ACFSC working through local newspapers, publishes evacuation information and maps for all mountain residents and visitors.

Since fire behavior dictates the direction required for evacuation, all strategic highway locations are equipped with barricades, flashing lights, and directional tools necessary to guide vehicular traffic toward desired evacuation egress routes.

School personnel have filed emergency evacuation plans and provided copies to law enforcement.

ACFSC and local agencies participate in the Mountain Mutual Aid meetings held each month to go over current status of each agency and changes to current plans, if any.

MEDIA RELATIONS

Newspapers:

- Mountain News – Lake Arrowhead
- San Bernardino Sun
- The Press Enterprise
- Alpenhorn Press

Radio Stations:

- KOLA 99.9 FM
- K-FROG – 92.9 & 95.1 FM

Television:

- KVCR – Victorville (local public access station)
- Charter Communications – Cable

NON-PROFIT CONSERVATION ORGANIZATIONS

- Rebuilding Mountain Hearts and Lives
- Save our Forest Association (SOFA)
- Mountain Land Trust
- Mountains Sierra Club
- San Bernardino National Forest Association

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Rim of the World Unified School District

Key Contact: Bill Gibson

Supervisor, Rim of the World Unified School District

Maintenance, Grounds, and Safety

Rim of the World Unified School District

Office: (909) 336-0344

Cell: (909) 499-9900

Each school has an evacuation plan in place. Fuel reduction projects are coordinated with County Fire and where possible linked with Arrowhead Community Fire Safe Council fuels management projects, depending upon available funding.

<p>Rim of the World High School 27400 Hwy 18 Lake Arrowhead, CA 92352 Approximate Student: 1800</p> <p>Mary Tone Education Center 23332 Crestline, Road Crestline, CA 92325 Approximate Student Population: 133</p> <p>Lake Gregory Elementary School 24683 San Moritz Way Crestline, CA 92325 Approximate Student Population: 413</p>	<p>Mary Putnam Henck Intermediate School 730 Rhine Road Lake Arrowhead, CA 92352 Approximate Student Population: 927</p> <p>Valley of Enchantment Elementary School 22836 Fir Lane Crestline, CA 92325 Approximate Student Population: 440</p>
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<p>Grandview Elementary School 180 Grandview Road Twin Peaks, CA 92391 Approximate Student Population: 608</p> <p>Lake Arrowhead Elementary School 1300 Golden Rule Lane Lake Arrowhead, CA 92352 Approximate Student Population: 688</p>	<p>Charles Hoffman Elementary School 2851 Running Springs School Road Running Springs, CA 92382</p> <p>Rim Academy 27614 Highway 18 Lake Arrowhead, CA 92352 Approximate Student Population: 70</p>
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CALMAST-MAPS: (Fuels Management Project Locations by Agency)

- 1) Lake Arrowhead, Twin Peaks and Cedar Glen Projects
- 2) Running Springs, Arrowbear and Green Valley Lake Projects
- 3) Crestline and Lake Gregory Projects
- 4) Fawnskin, Big Bear Lake/City & Sugarloaf Projects
- 5) Barton Flats, Angelus Oaks, Forest Falls & Oak Glen Projects
- 6) Wrightwood and Lytle Creek Projects

// End of CWPP//

Appendix and Enclosure list follows.

Community Wildfire Protection Plan – Arrowhead Communities Fire Safe Council

APPENDIX: Two enclosed CD's:

1. ACFSC Appendix and References
2. Southern California Land Management Plan Revisions – USDA/USFS May 2004

PDF DOCUMENTS CONTAINED ON CD:

1. COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO GENERAL PLAN, see CD: re: \SB Co. Gen Plan.pdf.doc
2. USDA Forest Service Southern California Land Management Plan Revisions, May 2004, Interactive CD.
3. USFS FIVE YEAR PLAN – CD DOCUMENT –\5_Year_Plan.pdf.doc
4. USFS Condition Classification Data: CD – \cond_class.pdf.doc
5. USFS Condition Class Map, see CD re: \Condition_Class_Map.pdf.doc
6. USFS History, CD re: \History.pps
7. USFS Fire Regime Data, CD re: \Regime.pdf.doc
8. USFS Regime & Map, see CD: \Regime&Map.pdf.doc
9. Governor's Office – \Hazard Mitigation Plan, DRAFT, August 2002., pdf.doc
10. CDF Unit Plan – San Bernardino, July 1, 2005, \CDF_SanBernardino_Unit_Plan.pdf.doc
11. Disaster Mitigation Act 2000, see CD re: \DMA_2000. pdf.doc
12. Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003, Legislation signed by the President, Dec. 2003, see: CD: HFRA-HR1904pdf.doc
13. Presidents Healthy Forest Initiative and National Fire Plan, see CD: \President_HFI_NFP.pdf.doc
14. HFI-Legislation, summary sheet, \WORD.doc
15. California Watershed Workgroup Products –CD:\CWC_Work_Group_Products.pdf.doc

MAPS:

- a) Old Fire Burn Area: Nov. 4, 2003, pdf.doc
- b) CDF fuel model, pdf.doc
- c) Locator Map, USDA/USFS – pdf.doc
- d) SBNF Dead Tree Count – jpeg image.
- e) Southern California Vegetation Mortality Map – jpeg image.