

Executive Summary

The Unit Goal

“The Unit’s goal is to reduce loss of life, protect improvements, communities, and other assets at risk from wildfire while increasing the initial attack success and keeping cost to a minimum”

The Amador El Dorado Unit’s (AEU) Fire Management Plan assesses the fire potential within the unit. It identifies strategic opportunities for proactive project-based solutions identified by people who live and work within the fire threat areas as well as engaging the private land owners to take action. This plan coordinates CDF’s prefire activities with adjacent CDF Units, National Forests, and local collaborators. This plan is the foundation for planning, prioritizing, and funding the Unit’s projects.

Five major components will form the basis of an ongoing planning process to monitor and assess the Unit’s wildland fire environment:

1. **Wildfire Protection Zones:** To create wildfire protection zones that reduces the risks to citizens and firefighters.
2. **Initial Attack Success:** Assess the initial attack fire suppression successes of wildland fires on lands of similar vegetation type. This is measured in terms of a percentage of fires that are successfully controlled before unacceptable costs and losses occur. The analysis is used to determine the unit’s level of service. One of the Unit’s objectives it to contain all wildland fire to 10 acres or below.
3. **Assets Protected:** The plan assesses the relative degree of risk from wildfire. Collaborators with interests in each asset at risk are identified and their input is used to help guide CDF’s and other fire manager’s, including fire safe council’s efforts to reduce losses from wildfire.
4. **Fire Management Prescriptions:** Fire planning focuses on alternative means of protecting assets at risk. Projects include a combination of fuel modification, with emphases along state and county roadways that may be critical for public and firefighter ingress and egress, ignition management, fire-wise planning and education, and pre-development planning. Specific activities include but are not limited to land use planning and regulation, educational programs and public information, personnel training, ECC operations, forest health, and fuels management. Fire management prescriptions will also identify those who will benefit from such work and consequently, those who should share in the

project costs.

5. **Fiscal Framework:** The State Board of Forestry & Fire Protection, and CDF are developing a fiscal framework for assessing and monitoring annual and long-term changes in California's wildland fire protection systems

These are Fire Plan applications:

- Identify the state, federal, and local officials in those areas of concentrated assets at high risk.
- Engage the public and private property owners into taking responsibility for reducing and maintaining fuels on their lands.
- Allow CDF to create a more efficient fire protection system focused on meaningful solutions for identified problem areas.
- Give citizens an opportunity to identify public and private assets at risk and to design and carry out projects to protect those assets.
- Identify, before fires start, where cost-effective prefire management investments can be made to reduce taxpayer cost and citizen losses from wildfires.
- Encourage an integrated intergovernmental approach to reducing cost and loss.
- Enable policy makers and the public to focus on what can be done to reduce future cost and loss from wildfires.