Amador Fire Safe Council

PO Box 1055, Pine Grove, CA 95665
www.AmadorFireSafe.org

November 18th, 2026
3:00-5:00
Virtual & In-Person Meeting

Attend In-Person	Attend Virtually
12200 B Airport Road Jackson, CA 95642 Large Conference Room	Join Zoom Meeting https://us02web.zoom.us/j/2674846542?pwd=VjIrL25rMGkwY2paMmxhckhKbnJSZz09 Meeting ID: 267 484 6542 Call-In Number: 1(669)900-6833 Code: 2674846542# Passcode: 1055

AGENDA

1. Approve/Modify Agenda*
2. Approve October Minutes*
3. Introductions
4. Treasurers Report (John)*
    a. Assign Ad Hoc Budget Committee
5. Review of the DRAFT Monitoring & Maintenance Plan
6. Coordinator Report (Amanda)
7. Partner Updates
    a. Cal Fire
    b. Amador Fire Protection District (AFPD)
    c. Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
    d. PG&E
    e. SPI
    f. Amador Resource Conservation District (ARCD)
    g. Amador County Wildfire Collaborators Group (ACWC)
8. Public Comment
9. Other items/adjourn

*Action items

AMADOR FIRE SAFE COUNCIL BOARD MEETING
October 21, 2026 3:00pm

Board Present: Pat Minyard (PM), Chris Dow (CD), John Heissenbuttel (JH), Susan Peters (SP), Frank Leschinski (FL) -- JH serving as Richard Yarnell's and Connie Gonsalves proxy
Staff Present: Amanda Watson (AW), Dana Simpson (DS)
Absent: Richard Yarnell's and Connie Gonsalves – delegated JH as proxy

1. Approve/Modify Agenda*
SP motioned to approve; FL seconded; all in favor.

2. Approve September Minutes*
JH motioned to approve; CD seconded; all in favor.

3. Introductions

4. Treasurer's Report
- JH reported that the budget is on track - Over budget on staff, under budget on field work
- Reserve balance has been replenished, and we are expected to add $100,000 by the end of the year.
- Audit RFP was sent out to 13 firms, we received 3 back. AW, JH, and DS met and decided to choose Blomberg & Associates. Blomberg will audit the books and preparing the tax return for 2025.

CD motioned to approve the Treasurer's Report; FL seconded; all in favor.

5. Coordinator Report (Amanda)
a. Rendic Fuel Break Letter of Authorization*
SP motioned to approve; CD seconded; all in favor.

AW reviewed the Coordinator Report included in the Board packet.
Highlights:
- Todd has taken on the BLM projects with Gordon's departure
- Maintenance treatment is moving forward on BLM ground
- Todd is developing a monitoring and maintenance strategy. This is a deliverable of the RFFCP grant.
- Todd has been working on a mapping system with the ACWG
- Tamryn is now the project manager in training for the La Mel fuel break
- We are waiting to hear back from several grants that we have out there. We will move forward with hiring a new person once we hear back from those applications.

6. Partner Updates
a. Cal Fire
- Burn Bot is out at Pine Acres VMP, 150-180 acres of work, CalFire is doing some prescribed fire.
- 4 def space inspectors will be located at the CalFire station

b. Amador Fire Protection District (AFPD)
- Kayla is working on 7 new Firewise communities. Insurance companies offering discounts, so a lot of new communities are interested in becoming Firewise.
- Property inspections are going strong
- Dec 2nd 4th quarter Firewise Forum meeting. Potluck style
- Firewise mapping is being updated on AFSC and AFPD websites.

- Jeff White offered his property to showcase his virtual fencing, it was a success
- 3 scheduled fire extinguisher class

c. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) – no update

d. PG&E – Another PSPS is coming up, but Amador County is not included.

e. . SPI

- Shake Omo VMP is getting piled and will be burned off in a year or so. Will start burns in the next 3-4 weeks. This rain will help, but we will need more rain before more burning begins.

Staff will add ARCD and ACWC to the Partner Update section of future agendas.

7. Public Comment

- We don't normally have a December board meeting. Do we want to continue the tradition of the holiday party instead. Amador Brewing is the location - December 16th 3-5pm
- The new fire station in is coming along - they will have a meeting space
- Amador Roots Tree Source - Tree removal, trimming, insurance compliance

8. Other Items / Adjournment -- *Meeting adjourned at 3:34 p.m.*

AMADOR FIRE SAFE COUNCIL

	2026 Budget		As of Oct 31, 2026
Expenses			
Grants Expenses			
305 AFSC Coordinator	58,960.00	1	58,533.89
306 Finance Manager	22,050.00	2	21,082.56
307 Outreach Coordinator	23,220.00	3	18,616.37
308 Technical Assistance	13,000.00	4	2,573.02
309 Project Management	128,790.00	5	112,895.80
310 RPF Professional Forester/Other	154,975.00		78,019.89
320 Groundwork Contracted Labor	2,000,675.00		966,462.13
325 Consulting Services	82,500.00		56,402.46
350 Outreach/Materials/Supplies	31,240.00		12,400.10
Total Grant Expenses	**2,515,410.00**		**1,326,986.22**
Operating Expenses			
311 Bookkeeper (Finance Manager)	18,900.00	6	15,413.37
305-1 AFSC Coordinator	9,600.00	7	0.00
321 State Filing Fees	350.00		70.00
325-1 Consultant	5,000.00	8	992.02
330 Insurance, D&O	3,000.00		2,825.55
343 Bank Charges	50.00		0.00
345 Office Supplies	1,500.00		354.19
346 Postage	400.00		78.00
350 General Outreach	10,000.00	9	3,119.62
365 Professional Fees	600.00	10	0.00
365 Telephone	300.00		0.00
370 Mileage	500.00		224.30
Other	0.00		40.95
Total Operating Expenses	**50,200.00**		**23,118.00**
Unrestricted Reserves	**100,000.00**		**0.00**
Total Expenses	**2,665,610.00**		**1,350,104.22**

Revenue

Grants		
BLM Amador County Fire Resiliency	255,390.00	4,891.75
BLM Rancheria/Thompson Ridge	596,810.00	84,267.73
CalFire Ingress/Egress	0.00	1,083.79

CAL FIRE Volcano Hills	853,610.00	791,777.60
CFSC Coordinator 25	78,460.00	91,077.53
Community Fuel Break	181,450.00	194,569.53
CAL FIRE CWPP	89,640.00	5,792.44
PG&E CEMA Program	85,130.00	89,556.89
SNC County Steward Implementation	284,940.00	6,629.51
SNC RFFCP	89,980.00	55,224.29
SNC Tiger Creek Implementation	0.00	1,328.23
Indirect/Admin Revenue	205,321.00	126,245.37
Contributions	500.00	91.55
Misc Income	0.00	0.00
Interest Income	100.00	231.49
Total Revenue	**2,721,331.00**	**1,452,767.70**

1. Assumes 670 hours/year
2. Assumes 315 hours/year
3. Assumes 516 hours/year
4. Assumes 260 hours/year
5. Assumes 2000 hours/year
6. Assumes 270 hours/year (not billable to grants)
7. Assumes 120 hours – if Coordinator doesn't get renewed
8. Consulting expense not billable to grants
9. Outreach that is not directly billable to a specific grant
10. Tax preparation

Amador Fire Safe Council Fund Balances	**As of Dec 31, 2025**	**As of Oct 31, 2026**
General Fund	189,203.90	256,761.40
Savings/Reserve Account	350,287.00	350,528.02
PG&E/CWPP	101.50	39,514.36
Tiger Creek Enhance	100.18	100.18
CFSC Coordinator	149.64	18,711.73
Tiger Creek Implementation	5100.03	100.03
Ingress/Egress	118.36	118.36
AmCo Stewardship	356,575.38	346,852.72
Community Fuel Break	199.25	199.25
Pine Acres Fuel Break	101.08	101.08
Total	**896,936.32**	**1,012,987.13**

Amador Fire Safe Council Grant Snapshot

as of October 31, 2026

	AFSC	Grant Period	Amount Awarded	Direct Cost	Indirect Cost	Grant Funds Spent to Date	Remaining Advance	Invoiced	Amount remaining
1	Tiger Creek Enhancement 1330 (SNC)	9/13/2021 - 1/1/2026	$ 220,200.00	$ 200,200.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 220,200.00	$ -	$ -	Grant complete
2	Amador Community Fuel Break Develop Proj (CalFire) 5GG21201	8/4/2022 - 3/15/2026	$ 726,000.00	$ 660,000.00	$ 66,000.00	$ 699,557.94	$ -	$ -	Grant complete
3	Tiger Creek Implementation 1200 (SNC)	7/28/2020 - 1/1/2027	$ 834,126.00	$ 744,756.00	$ 89,370.00	$ 825,306.51	$ -	$ -	Grant complete
5	Amador Substations - PGE	3/27/26 - 11/30/26	$ 71,678.75	$ 65,162.50	$ 6,516.25	$ 67,922.83	$ -	$ 32,085.45	$ 3,755.92
6	Pine Grove Ingress/Egress - PGE	3/27/26 - 11/30/26	$ 97,589.25	$ 88,717.50	$ 8,871.75	$ 29,522.13	$ 19,272.50	$ -	$ 68,067.12
7	Volcano Hills Community Fuel Break - 5TR23100	12/2/2024 - 3/15/2027	$ 1,018,204.00	$ 925,640.00	$ 92,564.00	$ 948,523.78	$ -	$ 135,305.13	$ 69,680.22
8	RFFCP 1705 (SNC)	6/17/2024 - 5/31/2027	$ 213,290.00	$ 193,900.00	$ 19,390.00	$ 128,079.71	$ -	$ 35,538.20	$ 85,210.29
4	2025 Coordinator (CAFSC) - extended	5/15/25 - 10/15/2027	$ 303,000.00	$ 275,477.50	$ 27,522.50	$ 162,102.49	$ 34,397.51	$ -	$ 140,897.51
9	AmCo Implementation 1370 (SNC)	8/23/2022 - 1/1/2028	$ 1,288,444.00	$ 1,171,313.00	$ 117,131.00	$ 993,065.13	$ 167,220.73	$ -	$ 295,378.87
10	Rancheria Thompson Ridge - BLM	9/1/24 - 8/31/28	$ 778,280.00	$ 753,320.00	$ 24,960.00	$ 164,609.06	$ -	$ 7,621.56	$ 613,670.94
11	Amador County Fire Resiliency - BLM L25AC00514-00	1/1/26 - 12/31/29	$ 999,233.00	$ 936,920.00	$ 62,313.00	$ 5,625.53		$ 5,625.53	$ 993,607.47
12	Ingress/Egress - CalFire	3/25/26 - 2/15/29	$ 697,125.00	$ 633,750.00	$ 63,375.00	$ 1,192.17		$ 1,192.17	$ 695,932.83
13	County Wide CWPP 5GG23119	11/28/2024 - 3/15/2030	$ 167,860.00	$ 152,600.00	$ 15,260.00	$ 6,603.81	$ -	$ 6,603.81	$ 161,256.19
			$ 7,415,030.00	$ 6,801,756.50	$ 613,273.50	$ 4,252,311.09	$ 220,890.74	$ 223,971.85	$ 3,127,457.36

*matches Unearned Revenue *Matches Accounts Receivable

Shaded Fuel Break Network Monitoring Plan

Prepared by Amador Fire Safe Council
Supported through the Sierra Nevada Conservancy's Regional Forest and Fire Capacity Program. Agreement #1705-RFFCP.

Facilitated through the USDA California Climate Hub Monitoring Workshop Series, Spring 2026.

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I. Introduction

AFSC works collaboratively towards wildfire protection and resilience in Amador County

Amador County, situated in the central Sierra Nevada range in California, faces the very likely threat of wildfire every year. Most of its approximately 41,000 residents live in the "foothill" region from about 300 to 3000 feet in elevation surrounded by rangelands, oak woodlands, Sierra mixed hardwood and Sierra mixed conifer forests. While many parts of California outside of Amador County have suffered from large destructive fires of the last few decades, including the 2015 Butte fire in Calaveras and the 2021 Caldor Fire in El Dorado, Amador County has luckily avoided the worst of them. However, the Rancheria Fire of 1961 which burned more than 34,000 acres proves that Amador County is not immune to wildfire and could suffer a similar fate to its neighbors in the future.

The mission of the Amador Fire Safe Council (AFSC) is "to help protect the people of Amador County and their property from the catastrophic effects of wildfire through Education, Outreach, Innovation and Action." The "action" component of AFSC's work includes planning and implementation of (1) Shaded Fuel Breaks, (2) Forest Health fuel treatments and (3) Ingress & Egress roadside vegetation treatment. This first monitoring plan will focus on the Shaded Fuel Break Network. Pending organizational capacity, future updates to the plan will include monitoring for the Forest Health and Ingress & Egress programs.

The intent of this Monitoring and Maintenance Plan is to establish a baseline framework that can be used across shaded fuel break projects and, as the program expands, other types of fuels reduction and landscape resilience projects. By providing a consistent approach, this plan will help ensure that monitoring data are collected and evaluated using comparable methods, allowing project partners to effectively compare results across organizations. The goal is to create a minimum monitoring standard that supports landscape-scale analysis and reporting while recognizing that individual organizations may choose to expand upon these requirements to address their own priorities, objectives, and funding requirements. This standardized approach will help ensure that monitoring efforts are measuring "apples to apples" as multiple partners work together to achieve shared landscape-scale outcomes. Utilization of this framework is entirely voluntary and is not intended to mandate or prescribe monitoring requirements for project partners. Rather, it is offered as a tool to promote greater consistency, coordination, and comparability among monitoring efforts across the region. Partners are encouraged to adopt, adapt, and expand

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upon this framework as appropriate to meet their organizational goals, project objectives, funding requirements, and monitoring priorities.

Shaded Fuel Break definition

Shaded fuel breaks facilitate wildfire suppression activities in strategic locations along ridgetops and main access routes. They are particularly useful to firefighters in their attempts to contain small fires before they become large and more difficult to suppress. They are forested areas that are thinned to significantly reduce understory vegetation, ladder fuels, and crown connectivity of remaining overstory trees (Amador County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2025). They are strips of forested areas typically ranging between 100 and 400 feet wide and cover tens to hundreds of acres (Amador County Community Wildfire Protection Plan, 2026). Initial treatments most often involve pre-commercial thinning by mastication but may also include pre-commercial thinning with a hand crew, commercial thinning through timber harvest, or other methods.

AFSC Shaded Fuel Break Network

AFSC plans and implements Shaded Fuel Breaks in the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) to provide protective benefit to people and their homes. To date, all AFSC Shaded Fuel Breaks are located in and around populated areas between Highway 49 and the joint CAL FIRE Amador-El Dorado Unit / Eldorado National Forest Station 10, “Dew Drop”. AFSC’s Shaded Fuel Breaks are implemented on non-industrial private lands and on Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Those which are principally on private lands are part of AFSC’s “Community Fuel Break Program” that Firewise Communities, HOA’s, Road Associations or other neighborhood groups may propose. More Shaded Fuel Breaks in Amador County exist on US Forest Service, utilities and industrial private lands and are managed by their respective agencies/companies.

This monitoring plan will apply to Shaded Fuel Breaks planned and implemented by AFSC, plus one that was planned and implemented by CAL FIRE and to which AFSC later implemented maintenance treatments: Pine Acres. The table on the next page summarizes those Shaded Fuel Breaks.

Fuels Treatment Maintenance

Shaded Fuel Breaks require periodic maintenance following initial treatments to sustain their effectiveness. Following mastication, vegetation typically responds vigorously. Shrubs and hardwood trees are typically not killed by mastication; their root systems remain intact and stems will resprout. Native and invasive species alike will respond well due to improved access to light, water and nutrients. Plants sprouting from seeds gain an advantage for the same reasons, but if forest floor depths are increased to greater than 4

inches due to the addition of masticated material, seedling establishment is inhibited in some contexts (Jain et al., 2018). To date, AFSC has applied maintenance treatments to Pine Acres and River Pines. In 2023, University of California Agriculture and Natural Resources (UCANR) partnered with ARCD to conduct a demonstration to test 33 different maintenance treatments on the Mitchell Mine fuel break (Oneto and Allen, 2024). This is the most recent and locally relevant scientific trial which informs the vegetation management decisions of AFSC and ARCD to maintain the Shaded Fuel Break Network in Amador County.

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Table 1. AFSC Shaded Fuel Break Network Summary

Name	Initial treatment year	Location	Length (miles)	Area (acres)	Land ownership	Maintenance treatment year
Pine Acres	2002	Between Pine Acres and the Mokelumne river, mostly east of Tabeaud Road	6.5	268	Non-industrial private + BLM + State Forest	2025
Mitchell Mine	2022	From Ridge Road, halfway b/w Sutter Creek and Pine Grove, to HWY 88 above Pine Grove	11	376	Non-industrial private + BLM	2024
River Pines	2023-2024	River Pines, along Emigrant Trail and Shenandoah Road	1.25	36	Non-industrial private	2026
Tiger Creek	2024	Below Tiger Creek Reservoir, upslope of Mokelumne River	2.25	240	BLM	-
Upper Rancheria	2025	North ridge of Rancheria Creek drainage, between Quartz Mountain Road and Shake Ridge Road	6.5	281	Non-industrial private + BLM	-
Upper Jackson Gate	2025	Kennedy Mine, Jackson Gate Road	0.5	33	Non-industrial private	-
Butte Mountain	2026	East of Jackson between Clinton Road and Butte Mountain Road	0.75	58	Non-industrial private	-
Volcano Hills	2026	From ½ mile up Charleston Road from Volcano to Pioneer Creek Road; Volcano Hills Road to Red Corral	6.5	299	Non-industrial private	-
Thompson Ridge	2026/2027 (anticipated)	Between North and South forks of Rancheria Creek, approaching Hale Road + Stage Road	3.25	~200 max	BLM	-
La Mel	2026/2027 (anticipated)	West end of "La Mel" subdivision off Shake Ridge Road	0.3	15	Non-industrial private	-
TOTAL			**38.8**	**1806**		

DRAFT NOTE: Project Details are in the process of being verified and updates. Not a Complete Project List.

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Monitoring to inform adaptive management: treatment strategies and intervals

AFSC are committed to maintaining the Shaded Fuel Break Network as their capacity allows. However, there is no guaranteed source of funds to do so. Both organizations sustain themselves through grants that fund individual projects. Decisions about where, when and how to return to previously implemented projects require significant forecasting to plan for future grant applications. These questions become increasingly difficult to answer as the AFSC continues to expand its Shaded Fuel Break Network each year. The implementation of this monitoring plan will produce a robust set of data to (1) support those planning decisions and (2) provide evidence to funding agencies that their investment would apply to a comprehensive maintenance plan that helps to protect people, property and resources in Amador County.

II. Management Goals

Reduce wildfire risk to communities

All AFSC programs, including the Shaded Fuel Break Network, are intended to reduce wildfire risk to human lives, homes, infrastructure, natural resources and the environment of Amador County. Large, intense wildfires may result from fire spreading across tree canopies. Shaded Fuel Breaks are designed to reduce the chance that surface fires spread to the canopy via ladder fuels and to slow wildfire spread to give firefighters a better chance at suppressing them. Shaded Fuel Breaks modify understory and ladder fuels and reduce crown connectivity such that wildfire spread is slowed and made safer for firefighters to engage.

Implement and maintain fuels conditions effectively and efficiently

The improved fuel conditions that follow the initial mastication treatment degrade over time as vegetation grows back. Shaded Fuel Breaks must be managed through maintenance treatments to extend their effectiveness. Grant funding available for initial and maintenance treatments is limited, so AFSC must plan for treatment options and frequencies that make efficient use of resources. AFSC would aim to reduce maintenance costs over the life of each fuel break as different, less intensive treatment options become feasible.

Facilitate landowners to actively manage their property to maintain fire safety

AFSC assists private landowners and BLM in Amador County to implement treatments, but neither is a land management agency. Landowners are the ultimate decision-makers and

managers of their property. AFSC must therefore engage landowners in maintenance planning and education so that the investments in Shaded Fuel Break implementation may yield benefits into the future beyond a few short years. Some private landowners will follow initial treatments with maintenance on their own, but most do not have the technical and/or financial capacity to do so and will require AFSC assistance. Maintenance on BLM property will likely occur through an existing partnership between BLM and AFSC.

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Table 2. Shaded Fuel Break Monitoring Framework

Monitoring. Topic	Monitoring.Question	Indicators	Data.Source	Reporting. Frequency	Staff. Responsibilities
1. Fuel Break Condition	1. Do fuel conditions allow firefighters to utilize the fuel break effectively?	1.1 Understory vegetation a) Density b) Height c) Composition	Photo point monitoring	Before/after treatment; Annually	Year 1: 65 hours PM/Tech + 20 hours GIS consultant Annual: 50 hours PM/Tech + 5 hours GIS consultant
2. Treatment efficiency	2. How well do treatments improve fuel conditions relative to their cost?	2.1 Duration of desirable fuel conditions after treatment 2.2 Per-acre treatment and administration costs	Photo point monitoring Contractor invoices, staff timesheets	Before/after treatment; Annually After each treatment	20 hours PM/ Admin & Finance Manager
3. Landowner capacity	3.1 How well are landowners able to maintain effective fuel break conditions? 3.2 What education and assistance programs impact landowners' capacity to maintain fuel breaks?	3.1 Proportion of landowners who applied maintenance treatments, by type, per year 3.2 Landowner perception of improved capacity from education and assistance programs	Landowner survey	Annually post-initial treatment	Annual: 50 hours PM/Outreach Coordinator

III. Monitoring Framework Discussion

Monitoring Topic 1. Fuel Break Condition

Monitoring Question 1. Do fuel conditions allow firefighters to utilize the fuel break effectively?

Monitoring Question 1. Rationale

Fire agencies, particularly CAL FIRE, gather data and generate reports about how fuels treatment projects are utilized during wildfire suppression (fire.ca.gov). These reports and tracking platform are currently the best and final indicator for monitoring the impact of Shaded Fuel Breaks. However, this information is generated after wildfire occurs, which only happens occasionally if ever during the life of any Shaded Fuel Break in Amador County. It becomes available too late to utilize adaptive management to improve the Shaded Fuel Break. Instead, Shaded Fuel Breaks require indicators which can be measured frequently and independently of wildfire incidents.

Indicator 1.1 Understory Vegetation

Indicator Rationale

This indicator is designed around implementation monitoring of fuel break treatment effectiveness. After the post-incident reporting mentioned above, understory vegetation is the next best indicator of treatment effectiveness to influence wildfire behavior. It is the only variable within the Fire Behavior Triangle: fuels, weather and topography, that treatments can modify. Understory vegetation will be assessed according to three components: density, height and composition.

a. Density
   Understory vegetation density refers to the proportion of area covered by herbaceous plants, shrubs, seedlings and saplings.
b. Height
   Understory vegetation height is the estimated height of the dominant understory species.
c. Composition
   Understory vegetation composition is the proportion of area covered by species or group of species.

Indicator Threshold

Proportion of fuel break at or beyond 25% shrub density and 3 ft tall

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This indicator will inform decisions about when to plan what type of vegetation management intervention. Initial Shaded Fuel Break treatment is typically mechanical mastication complemented by a hand crew and chipper where possible if conditions prohibit heavy equipment from operating. Additional, less expensive options for maintenance include herbicide, targeted grazing or prescribed fire, but safe and effective implementation of these options depend on a low enough vegetation height for people or livestock to navigate around. In planning to apply for grants to fund maintenance treatments, AFSC will need to determine which maintenance options will be appropriate for the height, density and composition of understory vegetation across the Shaded Fuel Break Network.

Methodology and data sources

Photo point monitoring is a quick, easily applied option to collect a large amount of understandable and interpretable data. This is important for the AFSC for two main reasons: budget and access.

First, staff time to dedicate to monitoring a Shaded Fuel Break Network that is quickly approaching several dozen miles and several thousands of acres is limited. Staff time and budget spent on monitoring will need to be incorporated into future grant proposals, but grant proposals need to remain competitive; funding agencies want to see their funds utilized in the most efficient way possible to meet wildfire mitigation deliverables. Staff must be able to efficiently collect data within these constraints.

Second, staff must be able to collect data without trespassing. While some Shaded Fuel Breaks are on BLM land where staff can access anywhere necessary, most are on private land. Landowners sign a Right of Entry for AFSC to plan and implement the initial treatment, but many would hesitate to allow long-term access for monitoring that would require measurements within the property such as plots or transects. As the Shaded Fuel Break Network expands to hundreds of parcels with distinct landowners, maintaining Rights of Entry for continuous monitoring becomes infeasible. Therefore, staff should be able to collect data from the roadside without entering the property. Photographs are the ideal tool to do so.

Photo point monitoring sites will be established at accessible and representative locations within shaded fuel breaks. As much as possible, one fixed monitoring site will be established for every 10 to 20 acres of Shaded Fuel Break. See “Appendix 1: Photo Point Monitoring Protocol” for specific methodology in recording each data point.

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Reporting Frequency

For new projects, once before initial treatment and once after initial treatment for grant reporting purposes and to establish a baseline.

Annually thereafter for all projects in Spring to facilitate plant identification. Sites will be recorded as closely as possible to the same date for the benefit of comparison among sites.

Staff Responsibilities

AFSC / ARCD Project Manager or Technician will establish monitoring sites and conduct annual data collection. Project manager will compile and analyze data to make planning recommendations. GIS consultant and Project Manager will create database, data collection form and protocol in ArcGIS Field Maps or Survey 123.

Initial monitoring site establishment and database creation

Estimated # of monitoring sites for entire Shaded Fuel Break Network	Estimated time (hours) of monitoring site establishment plus travel per site	Estimated time (hours) of database, data collection form and protocol creation	Estimated total staff time investment
90	0.5	20 hours PM 20 hours GIS consultant	65 hours PM/Tech 20 hours GIS consultant

Annual monitoring

Estimated # of monitoring sites for entire Shaded Fuel Break Network	Estimated time (hours) of data collection plus travel per site	Estimated time (hours) of data compilation and analysis per year	Estimated annual staff time
90	0.33	20 5 hours GIS consultant	50 hours PM/Tech 5 hours GIS consultant

Monitoring Topic 2. Treatment efficiency

Monitoring Question 2. How well do treatments improve fuel conditions relative to their cost?

Monitoring Question 2. Rationale

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Ideally, the Shaded Fuel Break Network would be maintained to acceptable fuel conditions indefinitely through periodic treatments. AFSC capacity is limited and both organizations rely on competitive grant sources to fund all fuels treatment projects. AFSC must efficiently spend grant funds on treatments that best extend viability of the Shaded Fuel Break Network. Efficiency in this context is defined by the value of public benefit produced through grant fund investment.

Indicator 2.1 Duration of desirable fuel conditions after treatment

Indicator Rationale

Treatment efficiency can be evaluated based on several factors including:

- the result of treatment on fuel conditions,
- treatment cost, and
- treatment frequency.

Treatment frequency is of particular interest because of the high administrative effort required to communicate with and obtain Rights of Entry from many landowners, prepare and submit grant proposals, solicit and select contractors, administer implementation, and complete grant reporting. Monitoring data would inform which types or combinations of treatments produce desirable fuel conditions for a longer period, improving organizational capacity to maintain the Shaded Fuel Break Network with limited staff and financial resources.

Indicator Threshold

Successful Shaded Fuel Break maintenance would be supported by this indicator if successive treatments can maintain desirable fuel conditions for longer durations over the life of each project.

Methodology and data sources

Treatment type, date and other relevant information will be incorporated into the monitoring database.

Reporting Frequency

Before/After treatments and annually

Staff Responsibilities

Project Manager will calculate the “Duration of desirable fuel conditions after treatment” for each monitoring site once it exceeds the Understory Vegetation indicator threshold. Staff effort for data compilation and analysis is included under Monitoring Topic 1 Fuel Break Condition.

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Indicator 2.2 Per-acre treatment and administrative costs

Indicator Rationale

Treatment cost is a clear, easily measurable and understood indicator of treatment efficiency. AFSC would aim to reduce the cost of treatments and associated project management and grant administration costs necessary to maintain desirable fuel conditions over time, especially as the area of land to maintain increases as the Shaded Fuel Break Network expands.

Indicator Threshold

Successful Shaded Fuel Break maintenance would be supported by this indicator if successive treatments can maintain desirable fuel conditions with declining combined treatment and administration costs over the life of each project.

Methodology and data sources

Total per-project and per-acre costs will be derived from contractor invoices and staff timesheets and incorporated into the monitoring database.

Reporting Frequency

After each treatment

Staff Responsibilities

Project Manager will enter the per-acre treatment costs for each monitoring site after implementation. Project Manager and Administration/ Finance Manager will calculate administration costs according to staff time and professional services spent on a per-project and per-acre basis. Staff will annually spend approximately 20 hours combined for data compilation and analysis.

Monitoring Topic 3. Landowner capacity

Monitoring Question 3.1 How well are landowners able to maintain fuel break conditions?

Monitoring Question 3.1 Rationale

AFSC plan and implement Shaded Fuel Breaks and other fuels treatment on non-industrial private lands, AFSC is a landowner or a land management agency. Owners of non-industrial private lands manage their property according to their own goals and capacity. Some apply fuel treatments on their land where Shaded Fuel Breaks exist. As much of this information should be captured as is possible, since landowner-applied treatments will impact the fuel break condition and treatment efficiency indicators defined above. AFSC and funding agencies are extremely interested in seeing their investments in wildfire protection and resiliency last longer through local contributions.

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Indicator 3.1 Proportion of landowners who applied fuel treatments, by type, per year

Indicator Rationale

AFSC is aware that some landowners apply maintenance after grant-funded initial fuels treatments, but neither has a standard method of learning this information. A survey of landowners who participated in Shaded Fuel Breaks would provide broader information that AFSC could utilize in planning future maintenance projects.

Indicator Threshold

Successful Shaded Fuel Break maintenance would be supported by this indicator if the proportion of landowners who apply fuel treatments increases over time.

Methodology and data sources

Landowner survey

Reporting Frequency

Annually

Staff Responsibilities

Project Manager and Outreach Coordinator will design survey. Outreach Coordinator will design and send a postcard with a link to the survey to mailing addresses on file for parcels where Shaded Fuel Breaks exist. Project Manager or Outreach Coordinator will compile and analyze data to inform future maintenance projects. An estimated 50 hours will be spent annually between the Project Manager and Outreach Coordinator to design and send the survey and to analyze results. Additional budget will be required to print and mail postcards.

Monitoring Question 3.2 What support mechanisms impact landowners' capacity to maintain fuel breaks?

Monitoring Question 3.2. Rationale

AFSC provide outreach, education, technical assistance, and direct treatment assistance to landowners. Of all these programs that depend on public investment through grants, direct treatment assistance is the most expensive. As the Shaded Fuel Break Network expands with new projects, the area needing regular maintenance also grows. AFSC will seek future grant funding for maintenance implementation, but awards are not guaranteed. To reduce dependance on uncertain future grant funding, AFSC can emphasize outreach, education and technical assistance to facilitate landowners to actively manage and treat their own property.

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Indicator 3.2 Landowner perception of improved capacity from education and assistance programs

Indicator Rationale

Property owners who form part of Shaded Fuel Breaks may benefit from AFSC and partner programs beyond initial project implementation. The simplest indicator to reflect this benefit is through survey questions. Respondents could indicate which programs they participated in over the past year, how they benefited from them and how they could be improved. For example, a property owner could learn about safe herbicide application or targeted grazing from a UCCE workshop and utilize that information to treat their property. They could utilize the ARCD Chipping program to treat material that they cut to maintain their portion of the fuel break. This information could help AFSC and ARCD learn and adapt future programs to best promote property owners as partners in vegetation management, reducing the cost of sustaining the Shaded Fuel Break Network over time.

Indicator Threshold

Successful Shaded Fuel Break maintenance would be supported by this indicator if the proportion of landowners who report that they benefitted from AFSC and partner programs increases over time.

Methodology and data sources

Landowner survey

Reporting Frequency

Annually

Staff Responsibilities

Survey design and implementation included in previous indicator

IV. Data Application and Evaluation

Photo point monitoring results will be key to informing AFSC about when, where and how to apply maintenance across the Shaded Fuel Break Network. At the whole "Network" level, vegetation height and density distribution will help the organizations prioritize where to focus planning efforts. At the individual Fuel Break level, species composition and the photographs themselves will help determine the most appropriate types of treatments to apply.

Economic analysis using treatment and administration costs and frequency will become valuable in the medium- to long-term to improve the efficiency of grant fund spending over

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time. Such information will help projects transition from treatments of high mechanical complexity and/or labor to targeted, less resource-intensive methods.

Trends in landowner capacity to actively manage their property will inform AFSC of the value of their programs. Survey results will reveal what knowledge, skills and assistance people find most valuable in their efforts to maintain portions of the Shaded Fuel Break Network on their property. AFSC programs could adapt according to that feedback in their efforts to shift Shaded Fuel Break maintenance away from publicly funded treatments and towards property owner contribution.

V. Adaptive Management

This monitoring plan is a starting point for systematic observation and review of the Shaded Fuel Break Network in Amador County. AFSC may make necessary changes to the plan components or data collection protocols after evaluation of the results. The organizations would answer the following questions to guide adaptive management:

1. Fuel Break Condition
    a. Are there enough photo monitoring points to capture the variability in understory vegetation across project areas? Or too many?
    b. Will herbicide, prescribed grazing and/or prescribed fire become more widely used maintenance tools? If so, does photo point monitoring provide enough detail about the woody and herbaceous components of the understory to adequately inform treatment planning?
    c. Is understory vegetation a sufficient indicator of fuel break condition? Is other information necessary, such as surface fuels (1-, 10-, 100-, 1,000- and 10,000-hr fuels), canopy cover or stand density? If so, what other data collection methods would be necessary beyond photographs taken from roadsides? Would long-term Rights of Entry be necessary to access monitoring sites?
2. Treatment efficiency
    a. Does treatment cost and frequency adequately describe efficiency? Are there other economic, social or environmental costs that would affect organizational capacity to sustain the Shaded Fuel Break Network?
3. Landowner capacity
    a. Will enough landowners submit survey responses to produce a robust data set of answers?
    b. Are the survey questions well-designed, or do they introduce bias?

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VI. References

Amador County Community Wildfire Protection Plan. 2026.

Amador County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. 2025.

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Hall, Fredereick C. 2002. Photo Point Monitoring Handbook. USDA Forest Service Pacific Northwest Research Station. General Technical Report PNW-GTR-526

Hamilton, Randy M. A Weed Manager's Guide to Remote Sensing and GIS – Mapping & Monitoring. USDA Forest Service Remote Sensing Applications Center.

Jain, Theresa; Sikkink, Pamela; Keefe, Robert; Byrne, John. 2018. To masticate or not: Useful tips for treating forest, woodland, and shrubland vegetation. Gen. Tech. Rep. RMRS-GTR-381. Fort Collins, CO: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 55 p.

Oneto, Scott and Brian Allen. 2024. Controlling Brush, Weeds and Woody Regrowth Following Mastication. University of California Agriculture and Natural Resources. Cooperative Extension.

Oneto, Scott and Catherine Moné. 2022. Field Guide – Weeds, Forages and Natives of the Central Sierra Nevada. University of California Cooperative Extension.

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Appendix 1: Photo Point Monitoring Protocol

**This monitoring protocol is preliminary and should be updated after a geodatabase is created to enable data collection within ArcGIS Field Maps or Survey 123.*

1. Establish camera points.
    a. Place approximately one camera point for every 10 to 20 acres of Shaded Fuel Break. Select locations with identifiable witness elements, such as fence posts or mature trees, so that camera points can be easily relocated.
    b. Most photo point monitoring protocols recommend that camera points be physically marked in the field. It could be challenging to have a marker last for camera points along roadsides on private land, but markers may work well for camera points on BLM land.
2. Establish photo points.
    a. Four photos per camera point at each cardinal direction. Use a tripod to stabilize the camera at 5 feet.
        i. *Explore the option of fewer panoramic photos or even a single "photo sphere" at each camera point.*
3. Name the camera and photo points using a standardized naming convention:
    a. [Project name]_[Camera point number]_[photo orientation]_[YYYYMMDD]
4. Place a meter board as a size reference to quantify vegetation height growth over time.
    a. See the USFS Photo Point Monitoring handbook (Hall 2002) for guidance about how to place the meter board for shrub profile photo monitoring.
5. Take the photographs.
6. Estimate understory vegetation density in two categories at four levels:
    a. Woody: shrubs, seedlings and saplings
        i. 0-25%, 25-50%, 50-75%, 75-100%
    b. Herbaceous: grasses, forbes, vines etc.
        i. 0-25%, 25-50%, 50-75%, 75-100%
7. List the dominant species and species of special interest, native and invasive, in two categories, woody and herbaceous. The UCCE Field Guide to Weeds, Forages and Natives of the Central Sierra Nevada (Oneto and Moné 2022) is a useful reference for staff to identify understory vegetation.
8. Describe other site conditions as appropriate and informative for maintenance planning such as weather or human impacts, tree mortality or fallen trunks or branches.

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Ongoing Projects

Project	Update
Amador County Fire Resiliency Project	BLM parcels have been identified within the Dry Creek and Mok. Rim Fuel Breaks. These areas will be treated with these funds. Arch surveys of these sites are the next step. A staff is pursuing additional funding to treat private ground within these fuel break footprints. Staff will move forward with implementation planning in March 2027 or when we receive announcement regarding CalFire award, whichever comes first.
AmCo Stewardship Forest Health	TB is working with RPF and PCA (under contract with RPF) to identify locations for maintenance treatment on the AmCo parcels and Tiger Creek fuel break. Staff is working with BLM to identify Botany Survey needs on the Tiger Creek project; this was a previously unknown cost that staff is working on developing a funding plan. I anticipate utilizing planning funds that ARCD has access to, or AFSC general fund or Timber Sale money could be used.
Thompson Ridge Fuel Break	Request for Proposal was released this week. AFSC Project Committee will select contractor in December with work being completed before summer 2027.
Volcano Hills Fuel Break	299 acres of treatment completed, and a few acres of handwork, especially along Charleston Road, are awaiting treatment. Planning for Sutter Highlands FB is in progress and will be completed by Q2 2027.
PG&E Substation Fuels Reduction	Implementation is complete, CM is working on project signage.
Ingress/Egress Project	CAL FIRE's Pine Grove crews have been working on projects, the current project in Sherwood Forest. Staff is working on developing 2027 implementation plan for CalFire I/E project. It is anticipated that a new project manager will be needed for this and other projects. Implementation is anticipated for Q3-Q4 2027.
Mt Crossman Fuel Break	Staff and Ad Hoc Committee dedicated to the collection of this ROE worked hard to get the final ROE of the majority landowner on this project. We were not successful and the SNC will not be awarding this grant agreement to AFSC.
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	AW and TB are presenting the Amador Countywide CWPP and the work of the ACWC to the Amador Calaveras Consensus group at the November Meeting. TB and AW are developing the CWPP project tracker/database and project survey that partners will use to submit new and updated projects. This will be used to evaluate CWPP activities and keep the action plan up to date. TB and AW will be conducting partner interviews over the next couple of months to complete this first update.
Internal and Countywide Mapping	TB is facilitating the GIS/Mapping ACWC Working Group to continue planning for coordinated mapping.
Maintenance and Monitoring Protocol	Draft Monitoring plan has been reviewed by the AFSC Project Committee; the draft is on the agenda for review by the AFSC. The draft plan will then be circulated with partners. It is anticipated that the Plan will be presented to AFSC Board for approval by March 2027.
Coordinator Grant	The new Coordinator scope of work was accepted by CAFSC, the new scope of work will be presented at the annual review of the Coordinator grant in Q1 2027.

Administration	DS/AW are working on annual Partnership Updates including agreements with Amador Fire Protection District and Amador Resource Conservation District. DS/AW are working on annual staff work plans, AFSC Budget, AFSC 2026 Accomplishments, and AFSC 2027 Action Plan.

Project	**Project Lead**
Amador County Coordinator	Amanda Watson
Amador County RFFCP	Amanda Watson
Internal Project Mapping system/Community facing map web apps	Todd Bertwell/Amanda Watson
County-wide Collaboration	Amanda Watson
Countywide mapping system	Todd Bertwell/Amanda Watson
County-wide monitoring protocol and maintenance intervals	Todd Bertwell/Amanda Watson
Volcano Hills Fuel Break	Todd Bertwell
Rancheria/Thompson Ridge Fuel Break	Todd Bertwell
AmCo Stewardship Project	Todd Bertwell
Amador County Fire Resiliency Project	Todd Bertwell/Amanda Watson
County-wide Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) development	Todd Bertwell
Internal Project Mapping system/Community facing map web apps	Todd Bertwell/Amanda Watson
County-wide Collaboration	Amanda Watson
Countywide mapping system	Todd Bertwell/Amanda Watson
County-wide monitoring protocol and maintenance intervals	Todd Bertwell /Amanda Watson
Countywide Ingress/Egress – CalFire - **NEW**	TBD
Pine Grove Ingress/Egress – PG&E - **NEW**	Todd Bertwell
Substation Fuels Reduction – PG&E - Completed	N/A
Mt Crossman Fuel Break – SNC	Todd Bertwell
Projects in Planning/Development Phase	
La Mel Community Fuel Break – planning stages – *implementation funded*	Tamryn Zahradka
Sutter Highlands Community Fuel Break – *planning stage – planning funded*	Todd Bertwell
The Oaks – to ARCD as Defensible Space	Todd Bertwell
Mokelumne Rim Fuel Break – planning stage – *seeking funding*	N/A
Upper Dry Creek Fuel Break – planning stage – *seeking funding*	N/A
Pine Grove Central Fuel Break – planning stage – *seeking funding*	Amanda Watson
Rendic Community Fuel Break – planning complete – *seeking funding*	Todd Bertwell
Amador Pines Community Fuel break Complex – planning stage	Todd Bertwell

Current Grant Applications

Rendic Community Fuel Break	The Rendic Community Fuel Break is a strategic wildfire resilience project designed to reduce hazardous fuels, moderate extreme fire behavior, and help prevent wind-driven wildfire spread in eastern Amador County. Located east of Drytown on lands owned by the Rendic Family Trust, the project will treat approximately 116 acres within a High Fire Hazard Severity Zone using machine mastication to reduce dense vegetation and create a defensible fuel break. The project will help protect the nearby communities of Drytown, Amador City, and Sutter Creek, including an estimated 2,760 habitable structures located within a three-mile radius. This effort builds upon	~$580k Concept Proposal approved – Staff working to submit full application to SNC

	and complements other landscape-scale fuels reduction projects led by the Amador Fire Safe Council, including the Upper Rancheria, Amador Community, Mitchell Mine, and Pine Acres projects. Implementation is anticipated to begin in January 2028, with mastication activities completed by mid-2028 and all grant activities concluded by February 2029. The project is a collaborative effort involving the Amador Fire Safe Council, Amador Resource Conservation District, Rendic Family Trust, UC Cooperative Extension, and a team of specialized contractors providing forestry, archaeology, GIS, vegetation management, and herbicide application services.	
Mokelumne Rim Community Fuel Break	The Mokelumne Rim Fuel Break is a strategic project designed to connect several existing fuel breaks, including the Tiger Creek, Doaks Ridge, and Pine Acres fuel breaks, creating a continuous shaded fuel break corridor from Tiger Creek to Highway 49. This grant proposal supports CEQA compliance, environmental surveys, and project development for the full Mokelumne Rim Fuel Break system, ensuring all segments are prepared for future implementation. Additionally, the proposal includes on-the-ground treatment for the Tiger Creek to Highway 26 segment (Tiger to Hwy 26 Unit), prioritizing this section for immediate fuels reduction work. This implementation funding will cover work on privately owned land, work on BLM ground will be conducted with federal funds that the AFSC has already acquired. The Tiger to Hwy 26 fuel break includes 112.83 acres of private land across four treatment areas. An additional 110.07 acres of BLM land within the fuel break contribute as match. Total combined project area (grant + BLM match): 222.9 acres. See attached map.	$774,785K; submitted to CalFire WP
Upper Dry Creek Community Fuel Break	The Upper Dry Creek Fuel Break Project is a proposed 260+ acre strategic fuel break in northern Amador County aimed at reducing wildfire risk in a high-hazard Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) with limited evacuation routes. The project will connect key transportation corridors, including Shake Ridge Road and Fiddletown Road, while linking to existing and planned fuels reduction efforts to improve landscape-scale resilience across the Dry Creek watershed. Supported by multiple willing landowners and past investments in fuels management, the project will primarily utilize mastication, with limited hand treatments in the riparian corridor. In addition, BLM lands within the project footprint will be incorporated as match, allowing for a larger, more contiguous treatment area and strengthening interagency collaboration. This combined approach will address heavy fuel loads, including dense dead and dying vegetation, and enhance long-term wildfire protection for surrounding communities and critical infrastructure.	$933,488K; submitted to CalFire WP
Fuel Break Maintenance Strategy & Coordination	Establish a collaborative agreement with Cal Fire AEU to leverage Cal Fire crews during non-fire season to provide fuel break maintenance. AFSC will manage planning, environmental compliance, mapping, treatment layout, landowner access, and grant administration, while on-the-ground maintenance is carried out by Cal Fire crews as availability allows.	$499,400; submitted to CalFire WP

Wildfire County Coordinator Networking & Peer Learning Workshop in Sacramento on October 26-27, 2026



Amanda and Todd attended the Wildfire County Coordinator Networking & Peer Learning Workshop in Sacramento on October 26-27, 2026, hosted by the California Fire Safe Council. The workshop brought together wildfire coordinators from across California to strengthen collaboration, share best practices, and align county-level wildfire resilience efforts with state priorities, including implementation of SB 973. Sessions focused on regional partnerships, public outreach, funding strategies, insurance and resilience planning, and coordination with CAL FIRE and local fire agencies. Amanda Watson also served as a breakout discussion lead, helping facilitate conversations on the future role of Wildfire County Coordinators in the SB 973 era.

Key legislative and policy discussions focused on home hardening, insurance, and expanded support for local wildfire resilience efforts.

SB 894: Creates a financing program to support home hardening and defensible space projects, including access to lower-interest loan options for property owners.

SB 1079: Establishes a CAL FIRE Innovation Unit and includes provisions supporting home hardening assessments as part of broader wildfire resilience efforts.

AB 699: Discussed as a prescribed fire liability measure intended to reduce barriers to implementing beneficial fire projects.

Zone 0 Regulations: Final rulemaking is underway, with continued attention on implementation requirements around the immediate area surrounding structures.

Wildfire Task Force Plan Update: Ongoing updates emphasize alignment between state wildfire strategy and local implementation efforts.

The upcoming transition to a **new Governor and Insurance Commissioner** may influence future wildfire resilience, insurance, and mitigation policies.

California Fire Safe Council (CFSC) is exploring opportunities for block grants and other funding mechanisms to support home hardening, defensible space, and community-scale fuel reduction projects.

SB 973 - California Wildfire Preparedness Program: Discussion highlighted the implementation of **SB 973**, which establishes the California Wildfire Preparedness Program and expands the role of local Wildfire County Coordinators.

Key program priorities include:

- Evacuation planning and preparedness.
- Smoke readiness and public education.
- Home hardening and defensible space.
- Landscape-scale fuels mitigation.
- Improving access to funding and technical assistance.
- Collecting local data to guide wildfire resilience investments.

A major theme was the importance of Wildfire County Coordinators serving as the connection between state strategy and local implementation, bringing partners together, coordinating resources, and helping landowners access funding and assistance for wildfire mitigation activities.


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