

JACKSON DEMONSTRATION STATE FOREST

Fire Protection and Pre-Attack Plan



JACKSON
DEMONSTRATION
STATE FOREST 

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SECTION I: INTRODUCTION

A. PURPOSE OF PLAN

Overview of JDSF and Statement of Purpose

Established in 1947, Jackson Demonstration State Forest (JDSF) is owned and operated by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and spans 48,652 acres in western Mendocino County. The Forest ranges from 80 to 2,100 feet in elevation and receives between 39 inches of annual precipitation near the coast to 70 inches farther inland. The rugged landscape and varied climate of JDSF result in a diverse composition of forest stands. Redwood and Douglas-fir dominate the landscape. Most areas also contain a moderate to high percentage of grand fir, western hemlock, tanoak, madrone, and bay laurel. Riparian zones contain maple, alder, willow, wax myrtle, etc. Pygmy forest and bishop pine stands appear on the western edge of JDSF. Fuel sources include understory brush, dead/downed material beneath forest canopies, and logging slash in harvested areas.

The primary goals of the Fire Protection Plan are:

- 1) Managing potential impacts of wildfire to forest resources, environment, watershed and neighboring communities. Establish and maintain a system of fuel treatments and fire breaks that can be used to limit the size and severity of wildfires.
- 2) Plan for and utilize fire as a management tool to restore and sustain resources in fire adapted ecosystems.
- 3) Provide pre-planned information in the case of a wildfire, including information on fire suppression resources that can be utilized during initial and extended attack fire suppression efforts.

The management objectives and goals of this plan will be implemented as specific identified projects over a 10-15-year comprehensive implementation period. Depending upon the success of implementation and potential changes to the Forest due to unforeseen changes in forest conditions, this plan may be revised and/or amended over the same time period. Individually identified projects will be reviewed for impacts to sensitive resources and meet CEQA and permitting compliance during the development of each individual project. This Fire Protection Plan is a guiding document for long-term planning and provides information on fire suppression resources that can be utilized in the event of an unplanned wildfire on JDSF.

JDSF provides a variety of ecosystem services with benefits relating to watersheds, recreation, carbon sequestration, wildlife habitat, research, and timber harvest. The Forest's varied stands provide a rich history of the logging industry through the 19th and 20th centuries. JDSF borders land owned by the Conservation Fund, Lyme Redwood Company, Mendocino Redwood Company, California State Parks, Soper Wheeler, the San Francisco Boys and Girls Club, and many small private landowners. Nearby populations include Fort Bragg, Caspar, and Mendocino to the west, Willits to the east, two conservation camps, and several private inholdings. This fire protection plan seeks to reduce the overall impact of a potential wildland fire on human life, State Forest resources, and adjacent ownerships. The plan is divided into two main sections: Fire Protection and Pre-Attack.

B. FIRE PROTECTION

The Mendocino Unit Chief is responsible for fire protection on the State Forest. The Forest Manager, Operations Chief, Fire Prevention Battalion Chief, and local CAL FIRE Battalion 6 Chief will work together to ensure an adequate fire protection program is in place for JDSF. In addition, State Forest staff will work with other agencies, adjoining landowners, and timber sale purchasers as needed to provide a comprehensive fire protection program for the State Forest.

C. RELATIONSHIP TO FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

JDSF Management Plan – 2016 Update (Pages 21 and 22):

Goal #7 - PROTECTION: Protect the forest from damage and preserve the peace within.

Objectives: Preserve native plant species and limit the invasion and spread of exotics. Protect native communities from insect, disease, and plant pests using the concept of integrated pest management.

Include fire hazard and risk assessment in forest planning. Manage forest fuels to reduce the incidence and severity of wildfire. Incorporate a fire protection and pre-attack plan into the State Forest management plan.

Maintain a physical presence in the forest to enforce forest and fire laws. Make regular contact with forest users to ensure understanding of and compliance with regulations and use limitations. Use public contact as an opportunity to deliver forest management education messages.

Inventory and protect historic and pre-historic archaeological resources. Identify and prioritize archeological sites that are susceptible to disturbance and schedule data collection prior to planned activities.

D. JDSF FIRE HISTORY

Establishing the known fire history is an important part of any pre-suppression plan. A fire history helps to identify the risk of natural or human-caused fire over any given time period and provides a better understanding of the forest ecosystem as it currently exists. A fire history for the State Forest is partially completed. The local CAL FIRE Battalion Chief and Forest Staff will be encouraged to update the fire history as more information becomes available. Sources of information may include prehistoric (fire scars and the use of dendrochronology) and historic records (fire reports).

Records of JDSF wildfire history begin in 1923 with a series of fires in the central part of the forest, particularly in the Brandon Gulch and Bear Gulch areas east of Camp One. A period of relatively low fire activity started in the 1930s with routine fire suppression efforts (Brown & Baxter 2003) and ended in 1947 with a series of moderately sized, scattered fires. Fire activity remained low throughout the latter half of the 20th century. Since 2000 there have been three notable wildland fire incidents on JDSF, the largest being the 2,094-acre

Indian Fire just northeast of McGuire’s Pond (Map 1, Appendix). The notable fire incidents are listed in Table 1. The table excludes periodic spot fires or small timber fires (less than 5 acres).

Table 1. JDSF fire history by year.

Fire Year	Total acreage burned per year	Nearby Roads/Landmarks	Ignition source
1923	10	Road 320, Parlin Fork	Unknown
1924	120	Road 1000	Unknown
1926	454	Brandon Gulch	Unknown
1927	112	Trestle Trail, Parlin Fork	Unknown
1929	1,697	Hwy 20, Camp One, Brandon Gulch	Unknown
1930	388	Road 310, McGuire’s Pond	Unknown
1932	367	Road 330	Unknown
1947	134	Parlin Fork, Road 1000	Unknown
1949	87	Road 1000	Incendiary
1951	19	Road 900	Campfire
1953	26	Road 200	Logging/Smoker
2000	46	McGuire’s Pond (not JDSF property)	Unknown
2003	10	Road 250	Lightning
2008	2,094	Road 310, Road 200	Lightning

E. POTENTIAL IGNITION SOURCES

Fire is a natural part of the Coast Redwood ecosystem. In an effort to prevent and plan for wildland fire events it is important to identify potential ignition sources within JDSF. Potential ignition sources on JDSF include the following:

- Lightning
- Campfires

- Smoking
- Fireworks
- Vehicles
- Powerlines
- Firearms
- Escaped burn piles
- Equipment caused (e.g. logging equipment, chainsaws, generator use, etc.)

The period of high fire danger generally occurs between June and October, though this period may be extended by severe weather conditions. The Forest Manager will coordinate with operations and prevention personnel to determine necessary actions to be employed in these conditions. Actions may include increased patrols of the Forest, posting alert signs, providing more fire prevention information and awareness of current conditions to Forest visitors, and reducing activity in the Forest by closing specific areas.

Lightning storms pose a fire hazard to JDSF between June and September. The Indian Fire, JDSF's most extensive fire on record, was caused by a lightning strike in June of 2008.

Most JDSF campgrounds are open between mid-May and late September, while the Big River campground near Camp 20 is open year-round. An increased use of campfires and other human activities in the Forest during the dry season increase the likelihood of a wildfire. Escaped burn piles on neighboring properties, illegal camping and fires, and the effects of trespass marijuana cultivation may pose a risk to JDSF.

Activity on roads pose an inherent fire risk. Highway 20 runs through most of JDSF, and locals frequently utilize County Roads 408, 409, and 500. Additionally, Road 200 and the Road 300 series surrounding Camp One are heavily used. Less frequently trafficked public roads include Road 1000 on the Forest's northern edge (open to the public in the dry season only) and Road 100 on the eastern edge.

A 60 KV PG&E electric transmission line runs through the Forest parallel to Highway 20. There are various distribution lines for JDSF facilities and infrastructure, neighbors, and inholdings.

Shooting is permissible in the entirety of JDSF, excluding campground vicinities and land surrounding Parlin Fork and Chamberlain Creek Conservation Camps. While there are no official shooting ranges on the Forest, two locations on County Road 408 and Road 450 are heavily used by locals for target practice. There is a private shooting range northwest of Chamberlain Creek Camp.

Logging operations and hauling, road maintenance projects, firewood cutting, and increased vehicle traffic in the more remote parts of the Forest are additional risks for fire ignition.

SECTION II: FIRE PROTECTION

A. GOALS AND DESIRED CONDITIONS

The fire protection portion of this plan has been developed to apply and interpret management goals of the Forest Management Plan. The goals of this section include:

- Improve fire protection and pre-plan suppression efforts
- Reduce hazardous fuels
- Where appropriate, reintroduce fire to restore and maintain fire-adapted ecosystems
- Reduce the threat of wildfire to and from neighboring communities and adjacent landowners
- Guide landscape level fire protection management
- Manage potential ignition sources

B. VEGETATION TYPES

Three major vegetation types are recognized on JDSF: pygmy forest, young-growth conifer, and old-growth forest.

The pygmy forest has evolved on poor, shallow soil with a hardpan existing at a shallow depth. The soils are highly acidic and do not support commercially sized conifers. Plant species commonly found in the pygmy forest include cypress, Bolander pine, rhododendron, and huckleberry. JDSF has roughly 500 acres of pygmy forest, largely included in the Pygmy Forest Reserve.

Young-growth conifer constitute most stands on JDSF. These contain trees ranging from 5 to 140 years old. A few scattered groves of old-growth forest have been preserved on JDSF, totaling approximately 150 acres.

Tree species found on JDSF include coast redwood, Douglas-fir, grand fir, western hemlock, bishop pine, tanoak, red alder, Pacific madrone and chinquapin. Some of the more abundant shrubs found on JDSF include blue blossom, manzanita, huckleberry, rhododendron, salal, and wax myrtle.

C. FUEL TYPES

Fuel loading within JDSF varies from west to east as well as with different management activities. The 13 Basic Fire Behavior Fuel Models outlined by Hal E. Anderson are used for the general classification of fuel types in the fire plan. Common fuel models for JDSF include Fire Behavior Fuel Models 9 and 10 (timber litter group). Where timber has been recently harvested, areas will fall into Fire Behavior Fuel Models 11 or 12 (logging slash group).

Fire Behavior Fuel Model 9

Fires run through the surface litter faster than model 8 and have longer flame height. Both long-needle conifer stands and hardwood stands, especially the oak-hickory types, are typical. Fall fires in hardwoods are

predictable, but high winds will actually cause higher rates of spread than predicted because of spotting caused by rolling and blowing leaves. Closed stands of long-needled pine like ponderosa, Jeffrey, and red pines, or southern pine plantations are grouped in this model. Concentrations of dead-down woody material will contribute to possible torching out of trees, spotting, and crowning.

Fire Behavior fuel model 9 is generally consistent with fuels encountered on the eastern portion of the Forest, dryer areas, and areas of higher elevations.

Fire Behavior Fuel model 9 values for estimating fire behavior	
Total fuel load, < 3-inch dead and live	3.5 tons/acre
Dead fuel load, 1/4-inch	2.9 tons/acre
Live fuel load, foliage	0 tons/acre
Fuel bed depth	0.2 feet

Fire Behavior Fuel Model 10

Fires burn in the surface and ground fuels with greater fire intensity than the other timber litter models. Dead-down fuels include greater quantities of 3-inch (7.6-cm) or larger limbwood resulting from overmaturity or natural events that create a large load of dead material on the forest floor. Crowning out, spotting, and torching of individual trees are more frequent in this fuel situation, leading to potential fire control difficulties. Any forest type may be considered if heavy down material is present; examples are insect- or disease-ridden stands, windthrown stands, overmature situations with deadfall, and aged light thinning or partial-cut slash.

Fire Behavior Fuel Model 10 would be generally consistent with fuels encountered on the western half of the Forest. These areas are generally dominated by Coast Redwood, are cooler in temperature, and experience higher humidity values due to of their proximity to the coast.

Fire Behavior Fuel model 10 values for estimating fire behavior	
Total fuel load, < 3-inch dead and live	12 tons/acre
Dead fuel load, 1/4-inch	3 tons/acre
Live fuel load, foliage	2 tons/acre
Fuel bed depth	1 foot

Fire Behavior Fuel Model 11

Fires are fairly active in the slash and herbaceous material intermixed with the slash. The spacing of the rather light fuel load, shading from overstory, or the aging of the fine fuels can contribute to limiting the fire potential. Light partial cuts or thinning operations in mixed conifer stands, hardwood stands, and southern pine harvests are considered. Clearcut operations generally produce more slash than represented here.

Fire Behavior Fuel model 10 values for estimating fire behavior	
Total fuel load, < 3-inch dead and live	11.5 tons/acre
Dead fuel load, 1/4-inch	1.5 tons/acre
Live fuel load, foliage	0 tons/acre
Fuel bed depth	1 foot

Fire Behavior Fuel Model 12

Rapidly spreading fires with high intensities capable of generating firebrands can occur. When fire starts, it is generally sustained until a fuel break or change in fuels is encountered. The visual impression is dominated by slash and much of it is less than 3 inches (7.6 cm) in diameter. The fuels total less than 35 tons per acre (15.6 t/ha) and seem well distributed. Heavily thinned conifer stands, clearcuts, and medium or heavy partial cuts are represented.

Fire Behavior Fuel Model 12 values for estimating fire behavior	
Total fuel load, < 3-inch dead and live	34.6 tons/acre
Dead fuel load, 1/4-inch	4.0 tons/acre
Live fuel load, foliage	0 tons/acre
Fuel bed depth	2.3 feet

*Source: https://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs_int/int_gtr122.pdf

D. VEGETATION DISEASES AND INFESTATIONS

There are three known infestations of Sudden Oak Death (*Phytophthora ramorum*) including the North Fork of the South Fork Noyo River, a tributary to the South Fork Noyo River east of Parlin Creek, and areas around the Mendocino Woodlands State Park in Thompson Gulch and Little North Fork Big River. The effects of this disease

pose additional risks to firefighters and changes in expected fire behavior. In addition to the numerous dead trees, affected trees are prone to stem and trunk failure, and have a decrease in live fuel moisture. Compared to herbicide-treated stands which move through the decay process simultaneously, SOD infested stands have fuels in multiple stages of mortality and spatial arrangement for an unknown length of time. Crews working in SOD infested areas should sanitize vehicles and equipment prior to returning to uninfested areas or outside the regulated counties.

Bishop Pine (*Pinus muricata*) and Shore Pine (*Pinus contorta spp. contorta*) on the Mendocino Coast had been suffering a decline since 2000. Mortality and damage is mostly due to *Endocronartium harknessii* (western gall rust), *Paheolus schweinitzii* (brown cubical butt rot), *Porodaedalia pini* (white pocket rot), and *Elongisporangium undulatum* (no common name). Pockets of pine mortality exist on the western boundary of JDSF.

E. FUELS TREATMENTS

Fuel Breaks

Shaded fuel breaks are planned in strategic locations to take advantage of topography (i.e. ridgelines), mainline road systems, divide the Forest into units to limit fire size, and protect neighboring communities. Typical fuel breaks will be the existing road plus added width with fuels modification. In general, a shaded fuel break will have a width of 200-400 feet but may be managed in units variable in width and shape. The treatment of road-side fuels in conjunction with road maintenance will keep roads open, safe, and accessible. The goal of this type of fuel break is to eliminate understory and ladder fuels, minimize fuel concentrations and limit horizontal connectivity of tree canopies.

There are various project level mechanisms that can be utilized to establish and fund shaded fuel breaks including the following:

- Timber Harvest Plans
- Grant projects
- VMP projects
- Fuel Hazard Reduction Exemption (14 CCR 1052.4)
- Forest Fire Prevention Exemption (14 CCR 1038.3)
- JDSF fuel reduction projects

Treatments Along Ingress/Egress Roads

Forest Roads enable people in populated areas to be evacuated in the event of a wildland fire or other circumstances. These same roads enable fire personnel to access the necessary areas to implement effective and rapid fire response. Roads and trails can be used as boundaries for fuels management projects, anchor points for dozer and handline construction, and as fire line. JDSF will maintain identified main road corridors in a condition which makes them accessible by fire suppression personnel and provides for firefighter safety as a defensible fire line.

Maintenance will include removal of brush and downed trees to prevent fuel accumulation and reduce the risk of fire spread across main roads. Treatment would be similar to those for fuel breaks but might include the removal of hazard trees that threaten to fall into a road if compromised by fire.

Roads treated will include (from west to east): JDSF Roads 500, 540, 720, 730, 350, 300, 320, 1000, 200, 240, 810, and 100. JDSF will maintain other roads to the same standards if resources and time allows. As many roads are a part of, or adjacent to, sensitive cultural resources, maintenance activities will be designed and guided by resource management professionals in an effort to preserve important cultural and historic resources. Work along utility corridors will involve the same sensitivity to cultural and historical sites. Projects will assess and mitigate or avoid impacts to sensitive plant and animal species.

Maintenance will be conducted as needed throughout the JDSF road network.

Landscape Planning and Coordination with Neighboring Landowners

JDSF will work with adjacent landowners to create effective and complete fuel breaks wherever feasible. This includes projects along ridgetop mainline roads, as well as the highly populated areas on the western end of the Forest.

Maintenance of Fuel Treatment Areas

Areas that have been treated for fuel reduction, such as shaded fuel breaks, will be monitored for regrowth and invasive species. The planning horizon for the establishment and maintenance of fuel breaks necessitates that areas will be re-treated on a 10-15-year cycle. Given a 10-year implementation cycle, 408 acres will need to be treated each year. Areas will also be monitored and treated for invasive vegetation after fuel break establishment.

Table 2. Fuel Break Summary

Acreeage of Planned Fire Breaks/Shaded Fuel Breaks			
	Planned	Completed	Totals
JDSF & Neighboring Property Connectors (average 400 feet wide)	63.5 miles 3,079 acres (CEQA complete for 777 ac.)	2.5 miles 12 acres	66 miles 3,091 acres
Critical Ingress/Egress Access Roads (Fuels management on roadsides for a total of 40 feet in width)	17.5 miles 85 acres	17.5 miles 85 acres	35 miles 170 acres

F. PRESCRIBED BURNING

Fire was a natural disturbance in the redwood region prior to the 1930s. Surface fires ignited by lightning or cultural burning practiced by Native Americans recurred in the region every 6-20 years, usually between late August to late fall. Reintroducing fire on the landscape will mimic forest ecosystem conditions which the

redwoods and associated species evolved in. Prescribed fire is a management tool for maintaining a healthy landscape. It effectively reduces hazardous fuel loading, subsequently increasing public and first responder safety. Prescribed fire can be used to reduce logging slash. This returns nutrients back to the soil, contributes to the nutrient cycling process, and creates a better site for regeneration. Additionally, prescribed fire reduces understory shade tolerant tree species, the spread of pests, diseases, and exotic plant species. Fire can be used to restore native plant habitat, grassland, and oak woodland.

Prescribed burning will be considered for implementation on recently completed THPs, research projects, and in strategic areas to reduce fuel loading around communities. Broadcast burning may require significant site preparation including construction of fuel breaks and will be described in the THP or other CEQA document. Burn plans are developed with fire suppression personnel for each project considering target weather conditions, terrain, fuel moisture, personnel needs, safety, and values at risk. A burn plan describes conditions that must be met to be considered 'in prescription'. Smoke Management Plans describe smoke sensitive receptors, mitigation strategies to reduce smoke production, and must be approved by the local Air Quality Management District.

Program Managers will:

- Ensure that the project complies with an approved CEQA document
- Complete Smoke Management Plan
- Complete Live Fire Use Approval/Notification Form FC-400
- Coordinate with Unit resources to assign qualified personnel and Burn Boss to complete Burn Plan and/or IAP
- Notify the Unit, ECC, Duty Chief, Forest Manager, and Air Quality prior to operations
- Submit Prescribed Burn Completion Report
- Periodically review prescribed fire program

G. RESOURCES AT RISK

Nearby residences are mostly clustered around the western edge of JDSF along Highway 20 and County Roads 408 and 409. There are several residences in private inholdings within the main JDSF boundary. Structures on JDSF include: Parlin Fork Creek Conservation Camp, Chamberlin Creek Fire Center, Whiskey Springs Residences, two CAL FIRE residences east of Camp 20, Woodlands Fire Station, the historic Little Red School House, the Forest Learning Center at Camp 20, and USFS infrastructure in the Caspar Experimental Watershed.

Additionally, JDSF campgrounds are a significant forest resource that warrant fire protection. Camp One in the northwest portion of JDSF is the highest-capacity and most heavily used campground. The other JDSF campgrounds are (from west to east): Dunlap, Big River, and Horse Camp (refer to Appendix, JDSF Map Book).

The Forest encompasses many valuable resources including high quality timber, old growth redwood stands, wildlife and their habitat, special status plants and animals, fresh water, historical and cultural areas, long-term research projects, and unique recreational activities.

H. RESOURCE PROTECTION MEASURES

Campground Protection

Thinning projects surrounding JDSF campgrounds and State structures will protect State resources and Forest visitors by creating defensible space - lowering the rate of spread and intensity in the occurrence of a fire. Thinning projects will help reduce the probability of fire escape from campsites to the wildland. Hazard and fuels reduction will be completed around all JDSF structures and improvements on an annual basis. Fuel clearance will be maintained around fire pits, tables, and toilets in all campgrounds.

Protecting Standing Timber

Uneven-aged silviculture is used on the majority of Timber Harvest Plan (THP) acres. The implementation of THPs with un-even aged silvicultural treatments (i.e. single-tree selection) will generally leave a more well-spaced, healthier stand. Variability in stand density and composition increases forest health and resilience to stand replacing fires. Logging slash will be treated as required by the Forest Practice Rules and the THP. Post-harvest (post-THP completion) treatments such as prescribed fire may be used to treat the ground level logging slash during seasons of the year when conditions will result in a low intensity ground fire with little potential for damage to the retained stand of trees.

I. FIRE PREVENTION

Activities or projects on the Forest with increased risk of starting fires:

- Logging
- Road construction/maintenance
- Welding
- Campfires
- Tree trimming for overhead electric utilities
- Operation of power equipment

Fire Weather

Red Flag Warnings and Fire Weather Watches issued by the National Weather Service alert fire departments and the public about critical weather and dry conditions that could lead to rapid or dramatic increases in wildfire activity. Under a Red Flag Warning or Fire Weather Watch, or given local weather conditions (anticipated dry-lightning, strong winds, high temperatures, dry fuels, and/or low humidity), the Forest Manager shall have the discretion to suspend campfires, project work, and timber operations. Additional monitoring or patrolling of equipment or timber operations may also be required during these weather events. Before commencing timber harvest operations, Timber Sale Officers will review the Fire Prevention Inspection Checklist (Appendix) with the Licensed Timber Operators. Operators will be instructed to be especially vigilant when working during the fire season (typically early June through mid to late October).

SECTION III: PRE-ATTACK PLAN

A. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this section is to provide readily available information to fire suppression resources in the event of a wildfire emergency incident. Most of this information will be provided on maps (georeferenced maps are available).

B. COMMUNICATION

The JDSF duty officer is responsible for providing direction to responding and at-scene resources. The JDSF office number is (707) 964-5674. JDSF business hours are Monday to Friday from 0800-1200 and 1300-1700.

C. ACCESS

JDSF gates are locked with a key lock (ABUS, Medeco, or state) and/or a combination lock. MEU Battalion Chiefs should have a master ABUS key. A list of combinations can be accessed by MEU ECC, Unit prevention staff, Fort Bragg or Woodlands stations, or JDSF personnel.

D. STAGING AREAS AND HELICOPTER LANDING ZONES

Staging

Staging areas for crews and equipment should consider nearby water sources and access via well-maintained roads and should be large and flat enough to accommodate equipment (strike team engines, crew buses, water tenders, etc.). Staging area locations (see JDSF Map Book):

- Scales
- Woodlands Station
- Camp One
- Camp 20
- Forest Learning Center
- Camp 19/McGuire's Pond
- Parlin Fork Conservation Camp
- JDSF Rd 200 X 250

Helicopter Landings

Multiple helicopter landings are located throughout the Forest, though not maintained for current use. Maintained helicopter landings/openings (JDSF Map Book):

- Road 30 (west end Highway 20)
- Road 322 (near Parlin)
- Camp 20

E. WATER RESOURCES

The Forest maintains several water tanks for road dust abatement, some of which are also equipped with a standpipe and a 2.5" NH connector (Table 4). JDSF has several waterholes approved for drafting with the appropriate precautions (Table 5). These conditions include the use of screens to protect aquatic wildlife, the rocking of surrounding roads to limit sedimentation, and appropriate cubic feet/second usage rate in relation to stream flow (JDSF Water Drafting Plan, 2010). Tanks and some drafting sites will require routine maintenance and monitoring for fire readiness.

Table 4. Water Tanks

Location	Number and Capacity of Tanks	2.5" NH Connector?	Lat/Long
Road 610 Caspar	1 x 5,000-gallon tank	No	39°35.235 -123°77.065
Woodlands Station	3 x 10,000-gallon tanks	Yes	39°34.933 -123°70.448
Road 359	3 x 5,000-gallon tanks	Yes	39°.39.831 -123°714.47
Parlin	1 x 5,000-gallon tank	Yes	39°37.037 -123°65.956
Road 77 x Hwy 20	3 x 5,000-gallon tanks	Yes	39°35.799 -123°64.819
Forest Learning Center	3 x 5,000-gallon tanks	Yes	39°35.145 -123°55.752
Volcano Spring	1 x 10,000-gallon tank	No	39°.42.365 -123°66.434
Indian Springs	1 x 10,000-gallon tank	No	39°38.271 -123°60.678

Table 5. Waterhole drafting locations and descriptions.

Site Name	Location	Legal Location	Name of River or Stream	Tributary to...	Lat/Long
NF-SF Caspar Creek Confluence	Road 600 "turkey foot"	Sec 9; T17N; 17W; MDBM	Caspar Creek	Pacific Ocean	39°34.646 -123°75.552
SF Weir Pond	Road 601 *will need direction from JDSF staff	Sec 16; T17N; 17W; MDBM	South Fork Caspar	Caspar Creek	39°34.073 -123°75.325
NF Weir Pond	Road 620 *will need direction from JDSF staff	Sec 3; T17N; 17W; MDBM	North Fork Caspar	Caspar Creek	39°36.158 -123°73.57
Road 500 Pond	Road 500	Sec 9; T17N; 17W; MDBM	Caspar Creek	Pacific Ocean	39°35.61 -123°76.893
WD9	Road 452 bridge	Sec 27; T18N; R17W; MDBM	Hare Creek	Pacific Ocean	39°39.355 -123°74.029
Bunker Gulch	Road 400	Sec 26; T18N; R17W; MDBM	Hare Creek	Pacific Ocean	39°38.763 -123°73.237
WD4	Road 500	Sec 6; T17N; 16W; MDBM	Unnamed Class II manmade pond	Berry Gulch	39°36.895 -123°69.739
WD6	Road 200 bridge @ x 250	Sec 5; T17N; R15W; MDBM	Chamberlain Creek	Big River	39°36.567 -123°56.057
James Creek	Road 100	Sec 35; T18N; 15W; MDBM	North Fork James Creek	James Creek	39°37.608 -123°49.873

Site Name	Location	Legal Location	Name of River or Stream	Tributary to...	Lat/Long
WD7 - NF Big River Little Red School House	Road 812	Sec 8; T17N; R15W; MDBM	North Fork Big River	Big River	39°35.099 -123°55.051
Road 900	Road 900	Sec 11; T17N; R15W; MDBM	North Fork Big River	Big River	39°34.626 -123°51.012
Lost Lake	Road 252	Sec 29; T18N; R15W; MDBM	Unnamed Class I to Chamberlain Creek	Big River	39°39.039 -123°55.760
Road 1000 Waterhole	Road 1000	Sec 20; T18N; R15W; MDBM	Chamberlain Creek	Big River	39°39.744 -123°55.891
WD1	Road 360 bridge	Sec 19; T18N; 16W; MDBM	North Fork of the South Fork Noyo River	Noyo River	39°40.386 -123° 68.116
WD2	Road 300 bridge	Sec 30; T18N; R16W; MDBM	North Fork of the South Fork Noyo River	Noyo River	39°39.176 -123°68.551
WD13 – Egg Take Station	Road 350	Sec 30; T18N; R16W; MDBM	South Fork Noyo	Noyo River	39°39.074 -123°68.618
South Bend Campground	Road 300	Sec 24; T18N; R17W; MDBM	South Fork Noyo	Noyo River	39°40.513 -123°70.859

F. POPULATION CONCENTRATIONS

The western border of JDSF borders numerous residential properties on the outer edges of the communities of Fort Bragg, Caspar, and Mendocino. In these communities, unpermitted access onto JDSF is common. These areas are intermixed with pygmy forest- which generally have high fuel loads.

There are several camps and campground areas that rely on roads that cross JDSF for ingress/egress access.

Camp One and Dunlap Campgrounds are populated between mid-May and late September. Big River Campground may be populated year-round but only has 6 available camp sites and is near Highway 20 allowing for easy evacuation. Parlin Fork and Chamberlain Creek Conservation Camps are also areas of concentrated population. Other areas of note are the state-owned residences located along Highway 20 at mile markers 10 and 18.5 and the Forest Learning Center at Camp 20.

G. EVACUATION ROUTES/ALTERNATIVE ROUTES

Camp One Day Use Area & Campgrounds

Camp One (19 sites) is accessed by the public via JDSF Road 350. The alternative route for Camp One is by heading east on JDSF Road 300 to CA State Highway 20. Road 300 also accesses the A&W Road through Lyme Redwood Company into Fort Bragg.

Note: JDSF Road 300 generally remains closed to non-essential vehicle traffic. JDSF keys or a lock combination list is necessary to open the road.

Dunlap Campground

Dunlap Campground (8 sites) is accessed via Hwy 20 at mile marker 16.8. Dunlap Campground is located adjacent to Hwy 20 and has one entry/exit point via JDSF Road 54.

Big River Campground

Big River Campground (4 sites) is accessed via Hwy 20 at mile marker 18. Big River Campground is located adjacent to Hwy 20 and has one entry/exit point.

Horse Camp

Horse Camp (4 sites) is located across Big River from Big River Campground and is accessed via JDSF Road 810. JDSF Road 810 parallels Hwy 20. There are two routes to access Horse Camp using JDSF Road 810. One via JDSF Road 900 which intersects Hwy 20 at mile marker 20. JDSF Road 900 heads southeast until it connects with the eastern portion of JDSF Road 810. The second Horse Camp access is from the west using JDSF Road 800 which stems from Hwy 20 at mile marker 17.4.

Parlin Fork Conservation Camp

Parlin Fork Conservation Camp (PFK Camp) is primarily accessed via JDSF Road 320 which intersects Hwy 20 at mile marker 10.6. Alternative egress routes from PFK Camp include traveling east on JDSF Road 300 to Hwy 20 or heading west on JDSF Road 300 to Camp One.

Note: JDSF Road 300 generally remains closed to non-essential vehicle traffic. JDSF keys or a lock combination list is necessary to open the road.

Chamberlain Creek Fire Center

Chamberlain Creek Fire Center is primarily accessed via JDSF Road 220 just off of Hwy 20. If an alternative route were necessary, the center could evacuate to the north using JDSF Road 221 to access JDSF Road 200. JDSF Road 200 could then be used to access either Hwy 20 to the south or JDSF Road 1000 to the north.

Note: JDSF Road 1000 generally remains closed to non-essential vehicle traffic during winter months. JDSF keys or a lock combination list is necessary to open the road.

Forest Learning Center

The Forest Learning Center is adjacent to Camp 20 and Hwy 20, accessed via JDSF Road 800 and 801. If needed JDSF road 810 can be used to access Hwy 20 further to the east.

Mendocino Woodlands Camp (State Parks Facility)

Mendocino Woodlands Camp is accessed via JDSF Road 720. An alternative route for evacuation is north on JDSF Road 730 until it meets County Road 408. Continue north on 408 to the intersection of Hwy 20 or JDSF Road 500.

Note: JDSF Road 730 generally remains closed to non-essential vehicle traffic. JDSF keys or a lock combination list is necessary to open the road. Woodlands State Park also has the combination.

Camp Mendocino Boys & Girls Club

Camp Mendocino is located to the north of JDSF along the Noyo River between Camp Noyo and North Spur. Camp Mendocino is accessed via JDSF Road 200 which remains open year-round. In the event an alternative route is needed, JDSF Road 1000 can be used to go east to access JDSF Road 240 which will head south and reconnect with JDSF Road 200. Alternately, you can remain on JDSF Road 1000 heading east until you hit Hwy 20.

Note: JDSF Roads 1000 and 240 are generally closed to non-essential vehicle traffic during winter months. JDSF keys or a lock combination list is necessary to open the road.

Mitchell Creek Community

The community of Mitchell Creek and some of the residential properties on the eastern portion of Simpson Lane are located along the western border of JDSF. An alternative emergency egress was reopened on JDSF and State Parks on Road 540 connecting Mitchell Creek Drive to Gibney Lane.

Mendocino

East of the town of Mendocino, dispersed residential properties intermix with JDSF property on the southwestern border. The primary means of access for this area is Hwy 1 and Little Lake Road/County Road 408. County Roads 409 to Caspar or 408 to 409 or Hwy 20 are alternate travel routes.

SECTION IV: APPENDIX

Maps

- Fire History
- Harvest History
- Planned Fire Breaks
- JDSF Map Book

Fire Prevention Inspection Checklist

Fire Prevention Inspection Checklist

Code Reference	Constraints
PRC 4427	Welding, cutting, grinding, or equipment has proper clearance (10 feet), plus one serviceable shovel and one backpack pump or equivalent fire extinguisher.
PRC 4428 (a)	Sealed fire box on operational area shall contain at least one backpack pump type fire extinguisher filled with water, two axes, two McLeod fire tools, and a sufficient number of shovels to outfit every contractor employee at that operation.
PRC 4428 (c)	All vehicles or equipment shall be equipped with one shovel. All passenger vehicles shall be equipped with one shovel and one axe.
PRC 4431	A fire extinguisher or a shovel shall be within 25 feet of chainsaws.
PRC 4442	Spark arrestors on all equipment unless exempted by Vehicle Code or where equipment is turbo charged.
14 CCR 918.3	Are all logging truck roads kept in a passable condition for fire truck travel?
14 CCR 918.4	Is smoking confined to areas cleared to bare mineral soil of at least three feet in diameter? Burning material shall be extinguished in such areas of bare soil before discarding.
14 CCR 918.5	Warming fires during the winter period may occur with permission from the landowner and shall have a clearance of at least 10 feet down to mineral soil and built in a depression to hold the ashes.
14 CCR 918.6	Are Fire Prevention Rules sufficiently posted?
14 CCR 918.7	All blasting and welding shall have a diligent fire watch.
14 CCR 918.8	The timber operator or his/her agent shall conduct a diligent aerial or ground inspection within the first two hours after cessation of felling, yarding, or loading operations each day during the dry period when fire is likely to spread. The person conducting the inspection shall have

	adequate communication available for prompt reporting of any fire that may be detected.
14 CCR 918.10	Are all cable blocks (tail and side blocks) located in the center of an area cleared to bare mineral soil at least 15 feet in diameter or have a fireproof blanket at least 15 feet in diameter with a serviceable shovel and a full 5-gallon backpack pump or equivalent fire extinguisher at least 4A rated within 25 feet of each such block before yarding?