

First Ten-Year Update to the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Management Plan for Historic Buildings and Archaeological Sites



The CCC Camp Fawn Lodge Paymaster's Office as it appeared in 1935. Note two-stem oak tree.



The CCC Camp Fawn Lodge Paymaster's Office as it looked in 2010. Note same oak tree.



Boucher Hill Lookout Tower as it appeared in 1948.



Boucher Hill Lookout Tower as it appeared in 2008.



Prehistoric archaeological site with bedrock mortars and midden.

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I. Introduction

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)² has developed a comprehensive Management Plan for its Historic Buildings and Archaeological Sites (Plan). The Plan was prepared in response to California Executive Order W-26-92 and Public Resources Code 5024 which direct CAL FIRE to protect and manage historical resources located at our facilities and state properties. The Department's Plan was approved by Director Andrea E. Tuttle on November 16, 2001 and State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) Knox Mellon on November 19, 2001 following completion of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) which was certified by Director Tuttle on October 12, 2001. This Plan provides direction and guidance for the protection and management of historical and archaeological resources located on CAL FIRE properties. A complete copy of the Original Management Plan and EIR, and a copy of this Plan Update and EIR Addendum are available on-line at the CAL FIRE website:

http://www.fire.ca.gov/resource_mgt/archaeology/resources.php

The Plan identifies 29 significant historic buildings which were targeted for long term preservation and management. The preservation of this set of buildings was included in the EIR as compensatory mitigation for the eventual loss of all the remaining significant buildings in CAL FIRE's collection. The specific tasks to be implemented by the Department for each of these 29 buildings are listed on pages 33-40 of the original Plan. The Plan also provides guidance for the management of the remaining historic buildings in the Department's collection on pages 40-45. The management of archaeological and historical sites on lands owned or managed by the Department is discussed on pages 45-89. The Plan includes a Plan Review Schedule which is presented on page 93. It calls for a formal Plan update in the year 2010³ and every 10 years following and contains guidance on the tasks to be completed and the information to be presented in the Plan Update. This document, the first of the required Plan Updates, validates the original Plan and amends it. The two documents provide guidance to be followed over the next 10 years.

II. Management of Historic Buildings

Management Plan Update Summary

The following table summarizes the initially proposed and current management of the 29 significant historic buildings intended for long term preservation. During the past decade, the occurrence of circumstances beyond CAL FIRE's control has necessitated a need to make minor changes to the Plan. Typically these circumstances consisted of CAL FIRE relying on other agencies or partners to accomplish preservation goals. For example, the Fowler Peak Lookout was one of the 29 buildings targeted for preservation after it was relocated to the Calaveras County Fairgrounds. Regrettably, the County Fair Board ordered the demolition of the old lookout after our plan was approved. CAL FIRE has substituted

² This document contains many acronyms, symbols and abbreviations. The complete name is presented the first time it appears followed by its acronym. A complete list and definition of all acronyms, terms, and symbols used appears on pages 94-96.

³ The original Management Plan was approved in November 2001. It was thought at that time that the 10-year cycle for required Plan Updates could begin at the beginning of each decade (a nice round number) – hence, the Department agreed to complete this first update by 2010. Unfortunately, we were unable to meet that deadline and needed to utilize the full 10 year period to complete this first update, which was due in November 2011. CAL FIRE met that deadline by submitting a completed draft Plan Update to SHPO on November 11, 2011 to initiate SHPO's review and approval. Final approval and signatories by both SHPO and CAL FIRE took an additional 7 months. The due date for the second 10-year update is November 2021.

another lookout to be saved to compensate for this loss (Black Mountain Lookout – Building #20), and we are making other minor changes to the Plan to target those historic buildings which the Department controls. These changes to the Plan are summarized below and explained in greater detail in the narratives which follow.

Management of Historic Buildings Showing Minor Changes to 2001 Plan

Building #	Historic Building Name	2001-2011 Management (Original Plan)	2011-2021 Management (this Plan Update)
#1	Mount Danaher Lookout	Preserved <i>in situ</i> by CAL FIRE	Preserved <i>in situ</i> by CAL FIRE
#2	Stirling City FS - Office	Preserved <i>in situ</i> by CAL FIRE until transfer to Stirling City Historical Society	Ownership transfer completed – preserved <i>in situ</i> by Stirling City Historical Society, with support from CAL FIRE
#3	Stirling City FS – Ranger's Residence	Preserved by CAL FIRE until transfer to Stirling City Historical Society	Ownership transfer completed – preserved <i>in situ</i> by Stirling City Historical Society, with support from CAL FIRE
#4	Hayden Hill Lookout	Preserved in Bieber by Big Valley Historical Museum with support from CAL FIRE	Preserved in Bieber by Big Valley Historical Museum with support from CAL FIRE
#5	Dyer Mountain Lookout (old)	Preserved <i>in situ</i> by Lassen National Forest (LNF)	De-listed from the Plan. LNF has not kept-up maintenance and eventual demolition may be inevitable
#6	Fredonyer Peak Lookout	Not originally targeted for preservation	Added to the Plan to compensate for de-listing #5. Preserved <i>in situ</i> by CAL FIRE
#7	L.A. Moran State Residence	Preserved <i>in situ</i> by CAL FIRE	Preserved <i>in situ</i> by CAL FIRE
#8	L.A. Moran Residence Garage	Preserved <i>in situ</i> by CAL FIRE	Preserved <i>in situ</i> by CAL FIRE
#9	Cold Spring Mountain Lookout	Relocated to County Fairgrounds in Boonville	Preserved <i>in situ</i> by CAL FIRE
#10	Jackson DSF - Red Schoolhouse	Preserved <i>in situ</i> by CAL FIRE	Preserved <i>in situ</i> by CAL FIRE
#11	Mendocino Unit Headquarters - Warehouse/4-Bay Garage	To be reconstructed for use as a training facility	Reconstruction completed. Preserved <i>in situ</i> by CAL FIRE
#12	Digger Butte Lookout	Transfer of ownership to USFS to be preserved <i>in situ</i> by USFS	Relocated to CAL FIRE's Mobile Equipment Facility in Davis where it will be reconstructed and maintained.
#13	Digger Butte Lookout Garage	Transfer of ownership to USFS to be preserved <i>in situ</i> by USFS	De-listed from the Plan. Garage will be demolished when Digger Butte Lookout property is declared surplus property for disposal
#14	Pacheco FS Combination Barracks	Preserved <i>in situ</i> by CAL FIRE	Preserved <i>in situ</i> by CAL FIRE
#15	Fawn Lodge FS - Office	Not originally targeted for preservation	Added to the Plan to compensate for de-listing #16. Preserved <i>in situ</i> by CAL FIRE
#16	Whitmore FS - Office	Original Plan called for transfer of ownership to Whitmore Community Center. Building to be relocated and preserved and managed by the Center.	CAL FIRE has completed relocation and ownership transfer but lack of funds has delayed completion of restoration. CAL FIRE is de-listing this building since our agency is no longer in control of its future. We added Building #15 to the save list to compensate for this de-listing.
#17	Sid Ormsbee Lookout	CAL FIRE assisted Rancho San Carlos to restore the lookout upon expiration of the State's lease. Rancho San Carlos assumed maintenance responsibilities with assistance from CAL FIRE to the extent possible.	Rancho San Carlos continues to be responsible for repairs and maintenance, with CAL FIRE's assistance to the extent possible.
#18	Calandra Lookout	Original Plan called for exploring possibility of relocating the lookout to San Luis Obispo County Fairgrounds. That Plan has failed.	Calandra will remain on CAL FIRE's list of buildings to be saved. The Department will attempt to make necessary repairs and maintenance as available funds permit. Assistance will be sought from the BLM and the Forest Fire Lookout Association.
#19	Chalone Peak Lookout	Negotiate with NPS for transfer of ownership and maintenance responsibility from CAL FIRE to NPS.	The Lookout is now owned by NPS and NPS is now responsible for its management as CAL FIRE's lease has expired.
#20	Black Mountain Lookout	Not originally targeted for preservation.	Added to the Plan to compensate for de-listing #24. Preserved <i>in situ</i> by CAL FIRE
#21	Boucher Hill Lookout	Restore exterior of lookout and transfer to DPR	Restoration completed, transfer to DPR is imminent.
#22	Cuyamaca FS – Combination Barracks/Garage	Transfer ownership and management to DPR after replacement Fire Station is built nearby.	New CAL FIRE FS is under construction. Transfer to DPR expected to be completed by 2013.
#23	Altaville Grammar School	CAL FIRE relocated and restored school and transferred ownership and management to Calaveras County Historical Society.	The restored school has become a popular museum and is now owned and managed by the City of Angels Camp.
#24	Fowler Peak Lookout (old)	CAL FIRE relocated and restored the lookout tower at Calaveras County Fairgrounds. The County maintained the lookout for a number of years but	CAL FIRE de-listed this lookout once the County completed its demolition and removal and has added building #20 (Black Mountain Lookout) to the save list as

		elected to demolish it.	compensation for this loss.
#25	Blue Ridge Lookout	Not originally targeted for preservation.	The CAL FIRE Unit has relocated the cab. It is being restored at Unit Headquarters and will be relocated to the Tulare County Fairgrounds.
#26	Hammond FS – Ranger’s Residence	Explore transfer of ownership to another public agency. CAL FIRE to continue to maintain buildings until that is accomplished.	Through execution of a 20-year lease, the building has been transferred to NPS where it is being used and maintained by NPS. Major rehabilitation treatment completed by NPS in 2005-06.
#27	Hammond FS – 3-Bay Truck Garage	Explore transfer of ownership to another public agency. CAL FIRE to continue to maintain buildings until that is accomplished.	Through execution of a 20-year lease, the building has been transferred to NPS where it is being used and maintained by NPS. Major rehabilitation treatment completed by NPS in 2005-06.
#28	Hammond FS – Combination Barracks	Explore transfer of ownership to another public agency. CAL FIRE to continue to maintain buildings until that is accomplished.	Through execution of a 20-year lease, the building has been transferred to NPS where it is being used and maintained by NPS. Major rehabilitation treatment completed by NPS in 2005-06.
#29	Hammond FS – Gas and Oil House	Explore transfer of ownership to another public agency. CAL FIRE to continue to maintain buildings until that is accomplished.	Through execution of a 20-year lease, the building has been transferred to NPS where it is being used and maintained by NPS. Major rehabilitation treatment completed by NPS in 2005-06.
#30	Mountain Home DSF Warehouse	CAL FIRE shall continue to use, protect, repair and maintain this building.	CAL FIRE shall continue to use, protect, repair and maintain this building.
#31	Mountain Home DSF Cabin	CAL FIRE shall continue to use, protect, repair and maintain this building.	CAL FIRE shall continue to use, protect, repair and maintain this building.
#32	San Jacinto FS Office (old)	CAL FIRE shall continue to use, protect, repair and maintain this building.	CAL FIRE shall continue to use, protect, repair and maintain this building.
#33	West Riverside FS Combination Barracks	CAL FIRE shall continue to use, protect, repair and maintain this building.	CAL FIRE shall continue to use, protect, repair and maintain this building.

Current Status of Historic Buildings Chosen for Long-Term Preservation

#1 Mount Danaher Lookout

Location: This lookout tower is located approximately ½ mile NE of the community of Camino in El Dorado County, at CAL FIRE’s Amador-El Dorado Unit Headquarters/Mount Danaher Fire Station compound.

Description: This impressive historical structure is CAL FIRE’s tallest fire lookout at 100 feet in height (Figure 2). It forms the centerpiece of the Amador-El Dorado Unit Headquarters complex and stands as a monument and constant reminder that modern wild land fire suppression has an important historical past. It is a battered, open steel (X-brace) tower that measures 22’ x 22’ at the base and is 100 feet tall. It has a concrete pier foundation, and a 49 square foot metal observation cab. A steel stairway with 131 wooden steps extends up the inside of the tower to a wooden trap door. There is a plaque placed at the base of the tower that indicates it was constructed on August 10, 1949. This steel tower replaced an 80 foot high wooden tower that was originally built here about 1933. The original tower was named in honor of Ray E. Danaher, who was a member of the State Board of Forestry and a co-owner of the Mich-Cal Lumber Company. The latter donated the materials for the original wooden tower. The current metal tower was manufactured by the Aermotor Company and is a variation of their model L-1400 series fire lookouts. The metal observation cab was modified circa 1960 and a surrounding catwalk added at that time. The 2001 Management Plan described the structure as being in good condition and a good candidate for preservation because it is located at a secure CAL FIRE facility and is easily accessible by the public (Foster and Thornton 2001: 38). The 1991 inventory assessment of CAL FIRE lookouts indicates the tower is open to visitors during fire season working hours (Thornton 1993: 208).

Management Issues: The Mount Danaher Lookout is still in good condition, probably pretty much the same as it was when examined and formally recorded by Mark Thornton in 1991. As discussed below, the steps have been repaired and the windows replaced in 2009 due to management concerns related to a

wind storm event. These improvements have increased the service-life of the steps and have effectively sealed the cab from adverse weather. Due to its location in the middle of AEU headquarters, the lookout is monitored on a regular basis by facility staff and any changes to its status would be immediately noticed. Although the Department-wide fire lookout station survey report (Thornton 1993) stated that this lookout is open to visitors; that is not the case today. Because of potential liability issues and other factors, the lookout is no longer accessible without securing special permission from the Unit. The primary use of the lookout at this point in time is symbolic as it reflects the past history of the importance of fixed location fire observation. There also is occasional use of the lower portion of the tower for the unintended purpose of drying fire hoses. This activity originated as a practical solution to a minor Fire Station problem and does not appear to negatively affect the structure in any way. It was this use that led to the decision to repair some of the worn wooden steps, as described below.

Since the Mount Danaher Lookout is constructed largely out of galvanized steel it does not require a great deal of management relating to its maintenance as a historic structure. As with any structure, however, things can and do happen that occasionally require some sort of repair or other maintenance. Two events over the course of the past ten years have necessitated specific repairs. The first of these events was the realization that the practice of inmates climbing the wooden steps to hang fire hoses from the tower frame was wearing heavily on the wooden steps that lead up to the cab. (This lookout is apparently somewhat unusual in having wooden steps incorporated into an otherwise all-metal structure. Once the Unit Chief became aware of the situation, he ordered that the worn steps be replaced. This was done by purchasing pressure-treated 2x8 inch wooden planks, cutting them to the appropriate length, and then individually replacing the heavily worn steps. The lookout contains 131 wooden steps, one quarter of which were replaced during this repair. The replacement steps are readily visible since pressure-treated wood is different in appearance from the original boards and the replaced steps (Figure 3). In addition, some of the attachment bolts were replaced because the original nuts were frozen and had to be cut to remove them. The replacement bolts are modern hexagonal head bolts that are quite different from the original flat head bolts.

The second management issue arose in the late fall of 2009 when an aggressive wind storm dislodged several of the storm windows or shutters on the lookout cab windows. One of these broke off and blew away. According to AEU facility staff, this shutter has never been found. During this wind event, one of the lookout windows was broken by a loose shutter. These factors prompted the Unit to remove the remaining shutters to avoid the potential for future problems, and then to replace the windows in the cab of the lookout. The entire set of windows was replaced in the spring of 2010. The new windows are tempered glass mounted in sliding aluminum frames (see Figure 4). The cab of this lookout was replaced around 1960 and is itself a modification of the original tower. Because the exact type of the window originally installed in the cab prior to their replacement could not be determined from the available documentation, it is not possible to evaluate the authenticity of the replacement windows, which—ideally—would have been similar in appearance to the originals. The absence of the storm windows has altered the outward appearance of the cab. In the 1991 photograph of the tower presented in the original site record (Thornton 1993: 207) shutters are clearly visible extending out from the roof line on each side of the cab.

These two repair issues have altered the Mount Danaher Fire Lookout in very minor ways that do not affect its historical values, but do contribute significantly to its historic preservation which is the principal task assigned to this particular historic structure (Foster and Thornton 2001:38). The Department believes these changes/repairs were necessary to protect the structure and are improvements required under the mandate of the Plan.

The management problems with this structure have been described above. The continued use of the wooden steps (as well as normal weathering processes) will predictably lead to their eventual demise. The decision to replace some of the steps was a logical and effective solution to this problem. The use of unmatched materials is unfortunate, but is not a great problem since this does not affect the overall character of the lookout. The identified damage to the structure due to the wind event, (as well as potential for damage to other buildings in the facility), was unexpected. This prompted the decision to remove the shutters and replace the windows. Again, these were prompt and logical solutions to an obvious management problem. Ideally, the decision to replace the windows would have considered the historic appearance of the structure and replaced the original windows with modern ones of identical outward appearance. Since we don't know what the originals looked like, we can't be sure that the new ones are any different in appearance. There is no need for climate control or other issues that one might consider in replacing old windows with modern ones, although the use of tempered glass is certainly an improvement. The loss of the storm windows is also unfortunate, but these were presenting a hazard and their removal makes sense in this context. Since these can be arranged into different configurations, their presence or absence does not affect the overall appearance of the lookout or its historical significance.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021: Continue to preserve, maintain, use and protect the lookout.

#2 and #3 Stirling City Office and Ranger's Residence

Location: These two buildings are situated within CAL FIRE's Stirling City Fire Station (FS) compound located at 7882 Quartz Street in the community of Stirling City, a small mountain town is located approximately 20 miles northeast of Chico in Butte County.

Description: The historic buildings at Stirling City were constructed by the Forest Service and Civilian Conservation Corps in 1937 and 1938 (Figures 4 and 5). Two of the buildings within the compound—the Office Building and the Ranger's Residence—were chosen for long term preservation and management.

In 1999, CAL FIRE began a major capital outlay project to replace the Stirling City Fire Station. The Office and Ranger's Residence were preserved but most of the other historic buildings were demolished and replaced with new buildings. The Ranger's Residence Garage was kept and still exists on site. The replacement project was completed in 2000.

In 2001, The Stirling City Historical Society approached CAL FIRE and the California Legislature with a petition seeking transfer of ownership of the two above mentioned buildings to the Society. The purpose of this request was to 1) preserve the buildings and 2) to use them as a library and museum to preserve the history of Butte County and the local community, with an emphasis on logging, sawmilling, and fire protection and suppression. CAL FIRE supported the request as this presented an excellent opportunity to partner with the historical society for a mutually beneficial outcome. On February 25, 2002 the State of California (through passage of Omnibus Bill SB 951) transferred ownership of the buildings to the Society. State approval of the transfer was given on the explicit condition that the property would be available for use with a public benefit and that the property would be maintained in a condition similar to pre-transfer status.

Management Issues: Most CAL FIRE activities occur at the newly constructed buildings and facilities within the compound. The two historic buildings still reside within the compound but the Office is now used as a historical library and the Ranger's Residence as a public museum. The buildings and grounds, now maintained by a volunteer staff, are centerpieces of local history and frequently used for

environmental and historic venues such as fairs and holiday celebrations. The original Management Plan committed CAL FIRE to keep, use, maintain, and preserve the historic office and attempt to transfer the ranger's residence to the Historical Society (Foster and Thornton 2001:39). The CAL FIRE Unit elected to include the office with the residence in the transfer to the Stirling City Historical Society as the most effective method of preserving it. Representatives of the CAL FIRE Unit visited the site of these two buildings on Wednesday, August 25, 2010 and were given a tour of the site and buildings by Ms. Charlotte Hilgeman, founder of the Stirling City Historical Society. She was instrumental in the original procurement of these buildings by the Society, is knowledgeable of the history and use, the original property transfer process, and is very active in assuring their current maintenance, and future improvement. Both buildings have been extensively maintained and are in excellent condition.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021: The maintenance costs and responsibility to keep, use, maintain, and preserve these two buildings is now the responsibility of the Stirling City Historical Society. CAL FIRE's role will be to provide support and assistance, as needed, and continue to be a watchful steward of the historic buildings as we continue to occupy the station compound.

#4 Hayden Hill Lookout (old)

Location: The Hayden Hill Lookout was built on Hayden Hill, a prominent peak located approximately 15 miles southeast of Bieber, in Lassen County. In 1992 it was relocated to the Big Valley Historical Museum in Bieber.

Description: Built in 1940, the Hayden Hill Lookout as one of the last lookouts built by the Emergency Conservation Works (ECW) program of the 1930s. It consists of a 14' X 14'(base) X 9' (high) non-battered enclosed timber tower built on a concrete slab foundation. Prior to its relocation, the property was considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as one of the few remaining CCC-era lookouts in the CDF fire detection system that retains a high degree of historical integrity.

Management Issues: In 1990, the Silver State Mining Corporation proposed to construct and operate a 20-year, multimillion dollar open-pit gold mining operation that would have affected extensive areas of federal (USFS) and privately owned lands in the vicinity of Hayden Hill. Approval of the project would have impacted CAL FIRE's ability to operate the lookout. The solution agreed-to by CAL FIRE, the USFS, the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Lassen County, and the mining corporation was to carefully relocate the old lookout by helicopter to the museum in Bieber where it could be restored and visited by the public (Figure 6). The mining corporation agreed to fund the construction of a new lookout nearby to be used by CAL FIRE. Following approval, these actions were completed in 1992.

The Museum requested the lookout cab be placed in the back yard of the facility where a fenced enclosure could protect the structure from vandalism and any unauthorized entry. Visitors to the museum can request access to the tower during regular business hours when museum staff is present. Due to the remote and rural nature of the Big Valley Museum, few visitors from outside of the area have stopped by to visit the lookout. However, the museum hopes to complete additional repairs and restoration work to promote additional public visitation.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021: The 2001 Management Plan committed CAL FIRE to assist the museum in conducting needed maintenance and repairs to this historic lookout. The CAL FIRE Unit shall continue to provide this assistance to the extent possible. To date, the museum has fabricated shutters for

the windows to prevent further sun damage to the interior. Discussions have taken place among the Museum's Board of Directors concerning the need to repaint the exterior of the structure as part of necessary, on-going maintenance of it. The CAL-FIRE Lassen, Modoc, Plumas Unit has offered to provide assistance to the museum staff when requested to do so.

#5 Dyer Mountain Lookout

Location: The Dyer Mountain Lookout, located on Dyer Mountain, a prominent peak on Keddie Ridge just east of Lake Almanor approximately five miles south of the community of Westwood in Lassen County, stands on a parcel of federally-owned land managed by Lassen National Forest.

Description: The lookout consists of a 15-foot tall non-enclosed timber tower built in 1934 that has been determined eligible for listing on the NRHP (Figure 7). Due to not having been maintained for some time, the upper cab is now unsafe to enter.

Management Issues: Although the lookout is owned and used by Lassen National Forest (LNF), CAL FIRE uses the lookout and mountain top as a communication site under the terms of a Special Use Permit. The lower room of the lookout is currently used by CAL FIRE to house radio equipment and associated hardware. The tower has not been used as a lookout since 2007. While in use for lookout purposes, the lookout directly benefited the Almanor and Eagle Lake Ranger Districts along with the Plumas National Forests Mount Hough District when staffed. CAL FIRE does not currently staff the Dyer Lookout and has ceased any further use as a lookout due to the unsafe condition of the building and the fact that state funding to support lookouts was permanently cut approximately 15 years ago (Figure 8).

The high elevation of the site and difficulty of access during winter months has significantly impacted the condition of the tower. Guy wires to the tower are sagging on one side and taut on the other, possibly indicating structural failure. The staircase is comprised of a mixture of cracked and splintered boards. The hand rail is loose and falling apart and the cat walk is separating from the main structure. Up until 2007 CAL FIRE, which was still using the structure as a lookout at that time, continued to conduct maintenance of the facility, including painting, light carpentry and cleaning. However, at this time the LNF is not doing regular maintenance of the building, which is deemed unsafe for use and would require extensive repair and upgrades, including changes to the facility access to meet standard safety compliance requirements. Because it has been determined eligible for listing on the NRHP, repairs to the building would have to be done in conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitation (36 CFR Part 61).

Lassen National Forest is currently considering transferring the ownership of the tower site to a private entity who has expressed interest in acquiring the site but who wants the tower removed from the property as a condition of transfer. The eventual goal of that proposal is to convert the location now occupied by the tower to a repeater site.

The current conditions at Dyer Mountain Lookout present two separate problems for CAL FIRE to address. Dyer Mountain Lookout is one of the 29 significant historic buildings that CAL FIRE has agreed to preserve and manage over the long term. Prior to 2001, the USFS indicated that it intended to restore and maintain the lookout to preserve its historical values and maintain it as an important functioning public facility. Since CAL FIRE was using the tower to house radio equipment, and on rare occasion provided a firefighter to serve as a lookout, at that time the Department was able to offer limited assistance to the USFS to maintain the structure. Things have changed since then and the USFS has discontinued its previous practice of regular maintenance and repair of the building. Now the lookout has

deteriorated to such an unsafe condition that the USFS may pursue demolition rather than restoration. Because CAL FIRE has no control over what happens to the lookout, it has proven to be a poor choice for selection to the list of historic buildings to be preserved. CAL FIRE has decided to de-list Dyer Mountain Lookout immediately upon approval of this Plan update. De-listing the lookout does not necessarily mean that the lookout is doomed to be demolished (although it is recognized that absent maintenance, this is the likely outcome). Instead this action is being taken in recognition of the fact that the USFS, not CAL FIRE, controls the management of the lookout, and consequently, CAL FIRE's ability to utilize the site and its facilities is limited and is subject to the discretion of the USFS through their approval of the terms of the Special Use Permit.

Although funding for staffing the lookout was discontinued years ago, this facility has continued to serve an important function since it houses State and Federal radio equipment. However, on-going deterioration of the lookout building is affecting its use as a communications site. For example, a radio mast, lashed to the tower catwalk, is separating from the structure and, consequently, no longer provides adequate support for the mast. As well, rain water leaking into the tower threatens to ruin the radio equipment stored inside.

The Dyer Mountain Lookout is presently in a terribly unsafe condition. Without substantial public funding to make repairs necessary to restore it to working order, the USFS may well find it has no feasible options to demolition of the lookout one day in the not too distant future.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021: CAL FIRE shall continue negotiating with the USFS in a search for feasible ways to improve the condition of the lookout. While doing so, CAL FIRE shall also pursue various options to upgrade the communications site, including the option of relocating it to another vault and tower. Consequently, due to the situation described above, CAL FIRE has now removed the Dyer Mountain Lookout from its list of historic buildings to be preserved and maintained and, in its place, has added the Fredonyer Peak Lookout (which the State owns and controls).

#6 Fredonyer Peak Lookout

Location: The Fredonyer Peak Lookout is situated on Fredonyer Peak, a prominent peak on a ridge which divides the Eagle Lake basin from the Horse Lake basin. The lookout is located approximately 20 miles north of Susanville and approximately 3.5 miles east of the upper arm of Eagle Lake, in Lassen County.

Description: This lookout consists of a 14' X 14' X 10 (tall) non-battered enclosed steel (H-brace) tower with a concrete slab foundation supporting a 196 square foot wood frame cab (Figure 9). The first floor serves as a utility room housing bathroom facilities and a 1750-gallon water storage tank. There are no windows in the first floor room which has plywood paneling and corrugated aluminum siding. Constructed in 1972, the lookout may be determined eligible for inclusion on the NRHP when it becomes old enough (i.e., 50 years of age) to qualify for listing (in 2022). Archaeological features representing the remains of the previous lookout that was erected at this location in 1942 and are visible on the north side of the present lookout include ruins of the former tower (foundation remains, rock retaining walls).

Management Issues: The lookout is owned by CAL FIRE and continues to function as a lookout during severe fire conditions through use by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The lookout, which has been continuously maintained and is in relatively good condition, is periodically visited by interested members of the public who walk or drive to it over seasonal roads. CAL FIRE has now decided to add this lookout to its list of 29 buildings to be managed and preserved, to offset the de-listing of the Dyer Mountain Lookout which, as explained above, was a poor selection to our list because the Department does not own the property and does not control how the lookout is managed. The Fredonyer Peak

Lookout is an excellent alternative choice because it is in relatively good condition, is located on state property and has reasonable public access. It is also a property that CAL FIRE believes it can successfully protect and maintain into the future.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021: CAL FIRE shall continue to protect, repair, and maintain this lookout as a functioning facility and one which can be visited by the public. This is now one of the historic buildings CAL FIRE shall commit for long-term preservation and management, in exchange for the de-listing of the Dyer Mountain Lookout.

#7-8 L. A. Moran Reforestation Center – State Residence and Garage

Location: This historic building and structure are located within the CAL FIRE facility named the Lewis A. Moran Reforestation Center (LAMRC), is located at 5800 Chiles Road in the City of Davis (Yolo County), which serves as one of the State Tree Nursery centers.

Description: For most of its existence this facility was known as the Davis Nursery and is one of the very few remaining CAL FIRE facilities that contain buildings and structures dating to the 1920s. The residence was constructed circa 1921 and has been moved twice in the intervening years (Figure 10). The original facility extended further north to land now transgressed by Interstate Highway 80. It is possible that highway construction motivated one of the moves. The associated garage is believed to have been built in 1940 (Figure 11). Despite probably having been moved once, in 1959, both the residence and the garage have been determined eligible for listing on the NRHP. The residence has been determined eligible as a separate property (3S) while the garage appears eligible as a contributor to a fully documented district (3D).

Management Issues: Although the residence and garage have been vacant since circa 1999, the Department has continued to maintain the landscaping and the general exterior of both structures. As well, the interior of the residence was cleaned in Spring 2010 at which time all the old carpet and padding was removed, revealing oak hardwood floors. Because the electrical service drop to the residence was damaged beyond repair when a tree falling across it, there is currently no electricity connection to the building. The overall Plan for the residence and garage includes repairing the interior and restoration of the exterior of the structure to once again provide housing for CAL FIRE staff so the residence and garage can be put back to use. However, implementation of this Plan is linked to resolution of the current State of California Budget crisis.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021: Due to funding issues, a final date of completion of necessary repairs to the residence and garage cannot be accurately determined. However, CAL FIRE intends to complete the following repairs and improvements prior to 2015:

- Install new wooden double hung windows to replace the previously installed single pane aluminum slider replacement windows. Twelve thousand dollars worth of new windows, which resemble the original ones, have now been purchased.
- Restore and upgrade electrical service to the residence and the garage following applicable portions of the National Electrical Code.
- Restore the existing kitchen cabinets and interior walls.
- Replace the retro-fitted sliding glass door with a window of the original size and type.
- Install a new HVAC System in the basement to utilize the original cast iron floor registers.
- Inspect and repair the roofs of both structures.
- Inspect and repair the existing plumbing.

- Repair, refinish hardwood floors.
- Replace both residence bathrooms.
- Resume occupancy, repair exterior siding and paint the exterior of both structures using a color that matches the original paint color used on the residence and garage when they were first built as closely as possible.
- Finish any punch-list items not previously completed.

#9 Cold Spring Mountain Lookout

Location: The Cold Spring Mountain Lookout is located approximately 5 miles due west of the town of Philo in Mendocino County.

Description: This lookout, built in 1965, is a 16'X16'X29' (tall) enclosed steel-braced with a concrete slab foundation and corrugated metal siding over wood framing (Figure 12). It has an asphalt-composition roof and boxed eaves. The entry to the ground floor room is by way of a metal door on the tower's north wall. This lower room contains a 300 gallon water storage tank and pressure system. The second floor rooms contain a flush toilet and sink while the cab above it has built-in cabinets and a propane stove. The lookout is enclosed within cyclone fencing and barbed wire with a padlocked gate.

Management Issues: Although the Lookout is currently un-staffed and has been for several years, the structure is in relatively good condition. The only apparent exterior damage is all the window panes on the tower (below the cab) are broken. The interior has been protected by the installation of Plexiglas sheets which seal the windows. Corrugated metal material similar to the lookout's siding covers all of the windows around the octagonal cab. These window coverings are hinged and can be lifted and secured to allow a full view of the surrounding lands. The windows within the cab are intact. The access road to the lookout consists of approximately one mile of paved road which leads to approximately 4 miles of rock-surfaced access road (known as Signal Ridge Road) and is well-maintained. The lookout was effectively utilized by CAL FIRE staff as an observation point during the 2008 Mendocino Unit Lightning Complex. Management actions thus far have been to accomplish on-going maintenance of the exterior and interior by painting as needed and repairing or replacing doors and stair treads. However, the bathroom facility and windows require repairs and, in time, the roof will need to be replaced.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021: Although the original 2001 Management Plan indicated that CAL FIRE had entered an agreement with the Boonville Fairgrounds (part of the Mendocino County Fair system) to relocate the lookout there so it could be better protected, restored, and be more accessible to the public, in the intervening decade those plans have changed. CAL FIRE now proposes to keep, use, repair and maintain this lookout in its original location since it is in good repair and will continue to function as it was originally intended. The Unit Plans to staff it during Red Flag Warning events to aid in early detection of fires.

CAL FIRE maintains the power lines to the lookout starting from the approximately 3.5 mile point on Signal Ridge Road trending south through mountainous terrain for over ¼-mile to the lookout. The wooden poles supporting the transmission wires, which deliver electricity to CAL FIRE's communication vault and to the lookout, need to be replaced. As funds become available CAL FIRE intends to replace the power poles, repair the broken windows and replace the roof.

#10 Jackson Demonstration State Forest - Red Schoolhouse

Location: The schoolhouse is located in Mendocino County at approximately mile marker 17.25 on Highway 20, near the Camp 20 day-use area in the Jackson Demonstration State Forest.

Description: This schoolhouse, known formally as the Caspar Woods Schoolhouse, was built in 1915 for children of loggers working for the Caspar Lumber Company (Holmes 1986) (Figure 13). It was built in three sections and rested on wooden skids so it could be pulled by steam donkey and transported by rail car when the logging camp was moved further inland within the redwood forest. The property now comprising Jackson Demonstration State Forest (JDSF) was acquired by the State of California from the Caspar Lumber Company in 1947 and named after the founder of the Caspar Lumber Company, Jacob Green Jackson.

Management Issues: Although the schoolhouse is not currently used for any operational purpose, due to its proximity to Highway 20 and the Camp 20 day-use area, it is occasionally visited by the public. The interior of the building has been closed to the public for safety and security reasons for over ten years. Due to chronic lack of funding during that time the exterior of the building has seriously deteriorated. The front porch, an addition to the original schoolhouse building sometime after placement at its present location (the Camp 20 rest area on State Highway 20), is falling apart and about to collapse (Figures 14 and 15). The wooden skids that comprise the foundation continue to deteriorate and the wooden shingle roof, which began leaking nearly a decade ago, has been covered with a large heavy tarp.

Due to chronic funding shortfalls in the past decade, management actions to date have focused on stop-gap measures to minimize further deterioration of the structure. Vandalism has been an ongoing problem; which, until recently, consisted of breaking locks on the door to gain entry. Recent acts of vandalism have resulted in substantial damage to the door, broken glass, and damage to several wooden desks in the building. Actions taken to reduce the opportunity for vandalism include: improving visibility of the schoolhouse from the highway, placing signs on the building, regular monitoring of the building's condition and boarding-up the doors and windows to discourage unauthorized entry and further vandalism.

The 2008 Jackson Demonstration State Forest Management Plan discussed the intention of restoring the schoolhouse and opening it to the public, with the proviso that hours of operation would be dependent upon the public's interest and the availability of volunteers to assist JDSF personnel with staffing it.

In accordance with the Department's commitment to conduct needed repairs to the building in order to maintain its historical integrity, in 2000 the Department retained the services of Restoration Architect Alan Dreyfuss to assess the condition of the building, develop a program for its stabilization and make recommendations for its future rehabilitation. He subsequently recommended that the Department adopt a phased approach that included addressing the most pressing issue immediately—stabilizing the structure to prevent further deterioration—while decisions are being made regarding its future use.

As stated in that report, Phase I (Stabilization) "...consists of those tasks required immediately to preserve the schoolhouse from serious deterioration." However, funds to conduct the needed work have, to date, not materialized. Consequently, in the over ten years since Dreyfuss' report was written, "serious deterioration" of the structure has inexorably continued. Among the tasks requiring immediate attention are repairs to the foundation and the roof. The foundation and roof repairs will necessitate temporary removal of the front porch of the building.

Once the building has been stabilized (through repair of the foundation and replacement of the roof) and the front porch rebuilt, as sufficient funds become available, CAL FIRE hopes to implement Phase 2 of the Dreyfuss stabilization Plan (e.g., rehabilitation/replacement in kind and appearance of doors and windows and exterior painting) (Dreyfuss 2000).

During the past eight years, a serious lack of available funds has precluded implementing any schoolhouse restoration work. Substantial reductions in staffing and CAL FIRE budgets have also postponed any plans to convert the Camp 20 area into a JDSF administrative site. These reductions also postponed the possibility of managing the repaired schoolhouse as a museum open to the public even for restricted hours. For the immediate future, due to these modified development plans for the Camp 20 area of JDSF, and due to severe reductions in staffing and funding for the State Forests, the Department will concentrate its efforts during the next few years to on much needed repair of the foundation and the roof (Phase 1 – Stabilization) as discussed above with the intention of completing that work prior to 2014. It is also possible that CAL FIRE may choose to switch from preservation *in situ* to preservation through relocation. 15 years ago, CAL FIRE envisioned the Camp 20 area to be developed to serve as JDSF Forest Headquarters. Alas, lack of funding has curtailed those plans, and this schoolhouse remains in an isolated location making it a constant target for potential vandalism. The absence of CAL FIRE staff also preclude the possibility of a restored schoolhouse being open to the public to serve as a museum.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021: Department personnel are currently developing a work plans for implementing the first phase of the treatment program. These repairs will be accomplished when funding and human resources become available. Priority items include:

1. Replace the tarp presently covering the roof to continue to protect the structure from the winter rains until the building foundation has been repaired, at which time the roof will be replaced using materials similar in type and appearance to the original materials, as specified in the Dreyfuss stabilization plan (Dreyfuss 2000).
2. Dismantle the porch and store sample materials from it to mitigate the current safety hazard, following the steps described in the Stabilization and Exterior Rehabilitation Memo approved by Deputy Director William Snyder in 2009 (Whatford 2009g). Once the building is stabilized, the remainder of the treatment program may be implemented. Due to their severely deteriorated condition, it is unlikely that any of the original porch materials will be reused during reconstruction, but the reconstruction will match the original porch as closely as possible.
3. Stabilize the building by placing it on a concrete foundation and trimming the exterior to look the same as the existing redwood skids while retaining the building's historic appearance, as prescribed in the Dreyfuss stabilization Plan (Dreyfuss 2000).
4. Replacing the roof in accordance with the prescriptions in the Dreyfuss Plan (Dreyfuss 2000).
5. Reconstruct the front porch following the guidance outlined for that action (Whatford 2009).

The Department is also currently exploring the feasibility of carefully relocating this schoolhouse to a location in Willits where it would be restored at that location. This plan would have an enormous benefit by providing greater access to the public and it would be better protected from vandalism.

#11 Mendocino Unit Headquarters Warehouse/4-Bay Garage

Location: The Warehouse/4-Bay Garage is located within the Mendocino Unit Headquarters complex that is locally known as “Howard Forest” in honor of the man that donated the property to the State of California – Charles Howard. The facility is located along Highway 101 approximately five miles south of Willits in Mendocino County.

Description: This extensive compound contains a number of historic buildings including a 1937 equipment garage, a 1938 warehouse, a 1939 office, a 1940 residence garage, a 1940 gas and oil house, 1942 residence, and a World War II Army Surplus barracks. The 1938 warehouse was selected as the one historic building within this compound to be managed for long-term preservation. It is the only 27' X 97' combination warehouse and garage in CAL FIRE's collection of buildings that predates 1946, and, up until circa 2000 had experienced few alterations (Figure 16). This building was determined potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP as a separate property (Thornton 1994:83-96). In 2000-2001, the Unit completed a substantial reconstruction of the warehouse converting it to a training center offering training opportunities at the local and regional level.

Management Issues: The original Management Plan directed the CAL FIRE Unit to complete the restoration/adaptive reuse project retaining as much original material and appearance as possible. The project has now been completed and the building serves an important function as a classroom. While the interior was extensively remodeled and bears little resemblance to the original construction, the exterior and overall look of the reconstructed building is similar to the look of the surrounding buildings and therefore has maintained the historical integrity of the compound.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021: Continue to use, repair, maintain and preserve the building, giving consideration to maintaining the historical appearance of the compound.

#12-13 Digger Butte Lookout and Garage

Location: The Digger Butte Fire Lookout Station is located within a 40-acre parcel of State Property situated approximately five miles east of the community of Manton in Tehama County.

Description: This 1936 lookout consists of a 14X14X20 non-battered, open, steel, H-Brace tower supporting a wood-frame cab (Figure 17). A simple wood-sided car garage (Figure 18) and an outhouse are located a short distance away. This lookout station was initially built and used by the USFS but because its position made it valuable to the Department for protection of State Responsibility Area (SRA) lands, CDF leased Digger Butte from the Lassen National Forest (LNF) in 1947 and acquired ownership of the facility and property in 1971. The lookout is no longer in service, having been permanently closed circa 1988. When recorded by CDF's consulting historian Mark Thornton in 1991, he noted that the lookout had undergone relatively few changes and possesses several unique attributes. This combination of rarity and high historical integrity made it one of CDF's most significant historical lookout towers which is why Digger Butte has been determined eligible for listing on the NRHP and why it was initially selected for on-site preservation and management.

Management Issues: Immediately after its closure in 1988, the LNF expressed interest in reacquiring the property from the State because it planned to rehabilitate the cab, make repairs to the tower so the facility could be included in the highly successful federal Rent-A-Lookout program which would enable visitors to stay overnight and enjoy the spectacular mountain views. The Department agreed to facilitate this new use recognizing that it would lead to preservation of the lookout with substantial public access and benefit and indicated its willingness to convey the property back to federal ownership at no little or no cost.

Regrettably, sometime after the Department's 2001 Management Plan was finalized, the LNF withdrew its offer to acquire the Lookout. Not surprisingly, over the next several years the lookout experienced both natural deterioration and vandalism. As explained below, CAL FIRE has made several attempts to find other partners to manage and take care of this lookout on-site but none of these efforts proved successful. The physical condition of the Digger Butte Lookout has now deteriorated to the point where it is a serious safety issue for the CAL FIRE Unit and the prospect of rehabilitating it on site is cost prohibitive (Figure 19).

Consequently the Department explored several preservation options for the Digger Butte Fire Lookout. An effort to transfer ownership back to the Lassen National Forest (the original owner) for inclusion in their Lookout Rental Program was explored in the early 1990s. In 1996, a proposal to relocate the lookout tower to the Turtle Bay Museum in Redding was explored. Finally, a proposal to transfer the lookout and the 40 acre parcel to the University of California Berkeley for use as a Demonstration Forest and Historic Preservation teaching tool was explored in-depth, complete with a public meeting in Manton in 2003. For a variety of reasons none of these solutions came to fruition and the historic values of the site continued to diminish as vandals repeatedly broke into the remote and isolated facility. Due to years of lack of maintenance and use, vandalism and the isolated location of this structure, the Department determined the only way to preserve any portion of the lookout was to relocate it to the CAL FIRE Mobile Equipment Facility at Davis. The tower cab was racking to one side approximately six inches out of plumb and several structural members had rotted and were no longer safe for any type of service load or human occupancy. The structure was in an unsafe condition and none of the efforts made to prevent trespassers from entering the structure proved successful.

Relocation efforts began in September 2009 following Department approval and CEQA compliance. The first actions including detailed recording of the structure's as-is condition (using photographs, video and sketches) followed by careful deconstruction (dismantling) of the lookout cab followed by demolition of the outhouse and car garage. Demolition debris was removed by CAL FIRE inmate crews from Ishi Camp. The most difficult portion of the project will be deconstruction and transportation of the steel tower. Although at the time this update was being prepared this effort had begun, it has not yet been completed. The steel tower is approximately 20 feet high and perched on a rocky ridge top peak. The steel elements comprising the structure must be taken down by manual means, including unbolting and cutting rivets of the grid work, braces and supports piece by piece from a scaffold structure that must be fabricated on-site. Originally, it was thought that perhaps a National Guard helicopter could be brought in to air lift the tower in one piece to a nearby rock quarry site that is open and level, but that idea never materialized due to other military commitments. The most likely scenario currently would be to construct a wooden scaffold up the inside of the tower where workers could reach the top supports and take the tower down in pieces. A CAL FIRE inmate crew would support the project by performing hand labor other than the demolition work.

During the dismantling of the wooden structures (lookout cab, outhouse and garage) CAL FIRE staff took photographs from inside and outside the lookout cab to document the construction details in order to rebuild the lookout at its new location. Some parts from the lookout were saved, including one of the large wooden panels that clad the cab, most of the metal hardware (hinges, brackets, etc.) and a segment of the metal staircase that was previously removed and has been lying on the ground for several years. These items were collected in August 2009. No efforts were made to preserve the outhouse or the garage as these structures were not historically significant and had deteriorated to the point that preserving them was not feasible.

Samples of the hardware and doors from the cab were retained and will be matched or re-used in the construction of the rehabilitated cab. Plans for a Standard Lookout Tower Cab, which Cal Fire believes were used for the original construction of Digger Butte Lookout, were obtained from the USFS in Susanville. The trail to the tower and the rock work consisting of a staircase and foundation for the tower remain and will be left in place. The 40-acre parcel where the lookout was located is not open to the public and personnel from CAL FIRE's Manton FS patrol the area as best they can while utilizing the access road for hiking and other physical training exercises.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021: The Digger Butte lookout tower and cab will be preserved through relocation of the lookout to the CAL FIRE Mobile Equipment Facility in Davis where it will be restored and opened to the public. The garage and out-buildings will not be preserved. Due to the ongoing State budget crisis, a schedule for completion of actions can not be made with certainty but the project has already begun with the intention of being completed by January 1, 2015.

Specific actions CAL FIRE intends to undertake to complete the tasks of preserve and maintain the lookout tower and cab:

- Disassemble the remaining steel tower structure and relocate it to Davis, California.
- Prepare the new site location and pour a new tower footing.
- Reconstruct the steel tower.
- Rebuild the tower cab.

Once the lookout has been successfully relocated and reassembled, the CAL FIRE Tehama-Glenn Unit will place the historic fire-finder plotting device and a log book from the 1970's to 1988 which contains many signatures from those who have visited the lookout when it was in operation. In addition, an old CAL FIRE historic weather station from another lookout (Eagle Peak Lookout also in Tehama County) has been saved so it too may be relocated and utilized there as another way of highlighting the history and usage of fire lookouts in California. The fire-finder, logbook, and old weather station are presently being stored at the Tehama-Glenn Unit Headquarters.

Following completion of dismantling and debris clean-up activities, the 40-acre parcel will be available for disposal through the surplus state property disposal process overseen by DGS. In 2008 and 2009, interest in the purchase of the 40-acre parcel had been expressed by at least two private parties.

#14 Pacheco Fire Station Combination Barracks

Location: The Pacheco FS is located adjacent to State Highway 152 approximately 20 miles west of the community of Los Banos in Santa Clara County.

Description: The 2,157 square foot combination barracks at this station was constructed circa 1942. The single story wood frame building has a concrete perimeter foundation, plywood panel siding, 1/1 aluminum frame sliding windows, boxed eaves, and asphalt composition shingles over a hip roof with gable rear wings (Figure 20). The building has a symmetrical "U" floor Plan. An extended shed roof centered on the south elevation covers a 7' X 28'5" concrete front porch. The porch roof is supported by five chamfered wood posts. A side entry is on the east elevation of the right rear wing. Inset in the "U" at the corner junction of the left rear wing with the front wing is a rear entry. An extended shed roof from the north slope of the front wing covers this rear entry. To the east is a north wall utility door. Existing

landscaping consists of lawn, shrubs, and trees around the combination barracks. In June of 2010, construction of a new Fire Station to replace the existing station was completed on the same parcel of land immediately adjacent to the existing Pacheco Fire Station. The existing ("old") station now serves as a BAQ (barracks) for Santa Clara Unit personnel. To the west is a 1953 "v" rustic clad combination two-bay equipment garage and storeroom which is currently being used as a weight room, and a "v" rustic clad one-pump gas and oil house which is still used for its intended purpose. The surrounding area is covered with a mixture of oak woodland, open grassland/range and chaparral.

Management Issues: The condition of the 1942 building remains good and inhabitable. CAL FIRE completes minor repairs and regular maintenance as best it can with a very limited budget. In 2008-09 the following repairs were accomplished: new carpet was installed in the barracks, living room, and Captain's room, new sub-floor and vinyl flooring were installed in kitchen, bathrooms, and washroom, the entire interior was re-painted, new showers and toilets were installed and the kitchen plumbing repaired.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021: Monthly and annual maintenance will be completed as scheduled. However, if unscheduled repairs are needed it will be difficult to fund these repairs from the Unit's budget. Although funding is uncertain due to the State's on-going budgetary constraints and the need to reduce spending, the Unit intends to repair the plumbing to all sinks and drains, except the kitchen, and replace the vinyl flooring in the bathroom area.

#15 Fawn Lodge Fire Station - Office

Location: CAL FIRE's Fawn Lodge FS is located a short distance north of State Highway 299, about 30 miles west of Redding and 7 miles SE of Weaverville, in Trinity County, California.

Description: This facility is a seasonally-staffed two engine Fire Station that was built in 1953. Eight to twelve personnel live and work at this facility for six months of the year during fire season. Presently there are five buildings and structures located on the site. These include an apparatus building with office, barracks, messhall, CCC paymaster building, and gas house near the fueling station. Also located on site is a fully functioning, electricity-generating Pelton Wheel built in 2008. The present station has several deficiencies which necessitate modernization of the facility. A proposal to demolish all buildings and structures on-site and replace them with new construction was approved in 2006. From 2007-2009 CAL FIRE initiated a CEQA study of the station replacement project to identify potential environmental effects associated with the project including potential impacts to cultural resources.

The Department hired cultural resource specialists to inventory the Fawn Lodge property, identify cultural resources, assess their significance, and develop recommendations for their management. During this study it was determined that a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp had been built at this site in 1935 and that two of the existing buildings at Fawn Lodge FS (the Camp Paymaster's Office and the Kitchen/Messhall) had been built by the CCC in 1935. Historical records research and an archaeological survey of this area revealed that this CCC camp consisted of buildings and facilities at two separate locations ¼ mile apart from each other (Napton and Greathouse 2009). Fire destroyed the buildings at the upper camp but the CCC Camp Paymaster's Office, Warehouse, and Kitchen/Messhall – all located at the lower camp—survived the fire.

The facility is now scheduled for replacement. The initial proposal included demolition of all buildings at the existing site to be replaced with new construction. These include the 1935 Paymaster's Office (Figure 21 and front cover) and 1935 Kitchen/Messhall (the warehouse was removed about 20 years ago).

The existing office building, constructed in 1935, served as the CCC camp paymaster's office. After the close of the Depression Era work relief programs in 1941, most—but not all—of the CCC facilities at Fawn Lodge were removed. A core group of buildings were left standing and were incorporated into the California Division of Forestry (CDF) Fire Station established at this location in 1953. The old CCC Camp Paymaster's Office became a fire captain's quarters, sometimes also referred to in the old records as a guest house. The office building, the design of which is based on the USFS-CCC "E" working Plan series, is the only 21' x 25' CCC era office in the CDF (now called CAL FIRE) building inventory, which includes very few CCC offices. Because the building retains a high degree of historical architectural integrity, its setting has changed little over the years and is in remarkably good condition, it has been given a "3S" rating, which means the building is eligible for listing on the NRHP as a separate property.

Overall, this historic building is in very good condition despite a few alterations. The siding, windows, front and back doors, and the back porch all appear original and are in relatively good condition. Two window panes have cracks and will need to be replaced as will some of the siding. The front porch has obviously been replaced and should be rebuilt following design elements exhibited on the back porch. The north, south, and west foundations consist of wood beams set on concrete or stone pier blocks. Some of these beams may need to be replaced. A full length concrete footing supports the east wall. The existing wood shingle roof is 95% intact and is expected to survive another winter.

The roof sheathing needs to be replaced. Before doing so, however, some research must be done to determine if the building originally had a wood shingle roof and if so, the shingles should be replaced with materials matching the original construction as closely as possible. The structure is currently painted with a two-tone pale green (top) and cream (bottom) paint scheme which does not appear to be the original colors. The paint is peeling in some areas and observations made under the peeling paint suggest that a dark green may have been the original color. The building will be re-painted with a protective coat of paint following the repairs to be made during replacement of the station using a color that matches the original color as closely as possible, following additional research to be conducted by the Department staff.

Management Issues: During the CEQA review for the proposed station replacement project, the Trinity County Historical Society and other members of the public expressed concern over the proposed demolition of two historic buildings related to CCC Camp Fawn Lodge and requested CAL FIRE to consider alternatives to demolition. Consequently those alternatives were considered and a decision was made to preserve the camp office *in situ* (Foster 2009). Unfortunately, the small size of the flat area on site precluded the possibility of preserving both buildings, and the camp office was selected for preservation since it has been determined eligible for listing on the NRHP and has retained its historical integrity (Thornton 1994:141-145,617-618).

With this Plan Update, the 1935 Camp Paymaster's Office (also known as the "Guest House") has been added to the list of historic buildings the Department has committed itself to manage for long term preservation. Selection of this building for the list is intended to replace the CCC Office at Whitmore FS which has been de-listed (see discussion for building #16 below). The building is in good condition, is currently used as the Fire Captains barracks, and is being maintained as a barracks by the Department. Since 2001 minor repairs have been performed to the plumbing in the structure. The entire interior has been painted and the exterior coat of paint touched up where necessary.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021: From 2011 until the station replacement project begins, CAL FIRE shall continue to provide regular maintenance and repairs as necessary and as available funds allow.

When the station replacement project begins, the Department shall exercise great care to ensure that the 1935 Camp Paymaster's Office (currently used as a Fire Captain's Barracks) is preserved on-site as discussed in the CEQA document. In addition, a portion of the project funds and resources shall be directed to make the following repairs:

1. Replace the two window panes observed by Jenkins and Thomas to have cracks (and any other windows needing replacement).
2. Repair and/or replace any unsound siding boards.
3. Rebuild the front porch following the design elements exhibited on the back porch and following original construction revealed in historic photographs.
4. Replace any unsound wood beams along the north, south, and west foundations.
5. Replace the roof sheathing and the existing wood shingle roof with materials matching those of the original roof as closely as possible.
6. Repair and/or replace door frames and windows.
7. Determine the original paint color(s) used and then paint the building's exterior using colors that match the original ones as closely as possible.

#16 Whitmore Fire Station - Office

Location: The Whitmore FS is located along the Whitmore Road, approximately one mile east of the community of Whitmore, in Shasta County, California. The historic office building, formerly located within this state facility, was relocated to a parcel of land within the community of Whitmore in 2007.

Description: When the Whitmore FS facility was evaluated the historian conducting the assessment determined that the 1935 Office was the most significant of the historic buildings on site due to its association with the CCC, its rarity, and its high degree of historical integrity (Thornton 1994:205-212, 643-645). Indeed, the Office was listed as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and was selected for long-term preservation through a partnership with the Whitmore Historical Committee. The Department's plan was to carefully relocate the office to a parcel within the town of Whitmore so it could be restored, used, and thus preserved. However, because the building had been abandoned for a long time it was in a much deteriorated condition. CAL FIRE completed its obligation under the terms of the 2001 Management Plan and relocated the building in 2007. The Historical Committee plans to use the structure as a museum. The building currently rests on piers awaiting installation of a permanent concrete foundation beneath the building (Figure 22). Otherwise the structure is in good condition.

Management Issues: The roof of the structure has been replaced and the Historical Committee intends to replace both the front porch and exterior siding as well. Once the exterior has been restored, rehabilitation of the interior will be undertaken. All restoration work will be designed to maintain the original appearance of the building. Unfortunately, due to the absence of funding, the Whitmore Community Center has been unable to complete the repair work which was started soon after the building was moved to its current location. Not only has the proposed concrete foundation for the office not yet been installed, but concerns over lead paint and asbestos are now problems to be addressed as well. The Community Center is struggling to generate adequate funds to keep the doors of the Center open, let alone

to come up with the tens of thousands of dollars required to make the historic building safe/suitable for public use. CAL FIRE has suggested the possibility of a grant to perform needed work and the Community Center has agreed to look into that option for funding. Currently the building is in fair condition, considering that the doors, windows and roof are all intact and there is no sign of significant disrepair. Hopefully, the Whitmore Community will locate sufficient funds to rehabilitate the historic office so it can be opened to the public as a point of historical interest.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021: CAL FIRE has elected to remove this building from its list of buildings slated for long-term preservation and management. A very similar CCC Office building located at CAL FIRE's Fawn Lodge FS in Trinity County, which was originally slated for demolition, has now been selected for preservation as a substitute for the de-listing of the Whitmore FS - Office. This action by CAL FIRE does not mean the Whitmore building is doomed. It is quite possible both buildings will be preserved, but since CAL FIRE no longer controls the destiny of this building it has now been decided to make this substitution so the desired outcome of the Management Plan can be carried out without reliance on the actions of other agencies and groups.

CAL FIRE no longer has any legal obligation to manage the Whitmore FS – Office now that the structure has been relocated and given the Whitmore Community Center.

#17 Sid Ormsbee Lookout

Location: The Sid Ormsbee Lookout is on the top of Pinyon Peak, a distinctive prominence on the south side of Carmel Valley, approximately 10 miles due east of the community of Carmel Highlands, in Monterey County, California.

Description: This 16' X 16' X 29' (tall) enclosed steel (K-Brace) lookout tower, built in 1948, was named after Lieutenant Sidney C. Ormsbee, who was killed in 1943 while serving in the US Armed Forces during World War II. A plaque and monument are located near the lookout (Figure 23). The tower, which sits on a concrete slab foundation, has asbestos tile over lapboard siding. The wood frame cab has an octagonal wood-shingle roof and window pattern. The first and second story interior walls are unfinished. Internal wood stairs lead to the upper floors. Entry into the ground floor is via a wooden door on the east wall. Overall, this lookout is similar in design to the Boucher Hill lookout in San Diego County. Because the lookout is located on private property, between 1948 and circa 1995, CAL FIRE operated this fire detection facility under the terms of a lease. After the lease expired in 1996, CAL FIRE ceased to have both access and use rights to the property. The terms of the lease specified the landowner could request the State to remove the lookout and return the property to the pre-lease conditions.

In 1996, the Department's lease with the owner of the parcel upon which the lookout stood was due to expire. In accordance with a provision of the fifty year lease that allowed the owners of Rancho San Carlos to request the State of California remove the lookout at the end of the leasehold period, the landowners requested CDF to remove it due to concerns over structural degradation and asbestos. Subsequently, however, the landowners changed their minds, due, in part, to the influence of CDF and the Forest Fire Lookout Association, having come to view this unique building as an asset rather than a liability. In response to their request for assistance in restoring the building, CAL FIRE provided the services of an engineer to evaluate the structural integrity and hired a hazardous materials contractor to handle remediation of the asbestos problem. In turn, Rancho San Carlos agreed to provide labor to perform much needed repairs, using materials were provided by the State. The leaking roof was repaired, broken glass and debris were removed, the entire catwalk was replaced, and the door and windows were strengthened to deter vandals. The State

rented scaffolding and provided paint with which staff in the employ of Rancho San Carlos repainted the structure. As a result the lookout was not demolished but, instead, restored. In 1998 CDF (CAL FIRE) relinquished ownership of the rehabilitated facility to Ranch San Carlos in 1998.

Management Issues: The facility, unused for a number of years, is closed to the public and is located five miles from a paved road. The lookout has not been maintained by CAL FIRE since 2001 and is currently in fairly good condition with some minor vandalism. Soon after control of the rehabilitated lookout was turned over to the landowner, the owners began using the lookout as a cabin for prospective buyers of lots on the old Spanish land grant. However, recent inspection of the structure by CAL FIRE staff indicates that is no longer the case. The lookout is securely weather-tight but shows no signs of recent use. Last painted in 1998, the paint on the exterior of the lookout is beginning to peel. However, CAL FIRE has no current plans to do maintenance or other actions on the structure. It is unknown what long term plans the owner has for the facility. Hopefully the lookout will continue to be properly maintained. Since the facility is no longer owned or controlled by CAL FIRE, the Department has no authority to fund repairs and few resources to offer for assistance. For now, the lookout is in good condition and will remain on CAL FIRE's list of buildings slated for long term preservation and management.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021: The CAL FIRE Unit Chief or his/her designee shall contact the landowner to inquire if there are plans to undertake needed repairs and maintenance of the structure (the exterior of the tower needs to be repainted), and to see if the landowner would welcome assistance from the Forest Fire Lookout Association (FFLA) to accomplish those. If these efforts are successful, then the Sid Ormsbee Lookout will remain on CAL FIRE's list of buildings to be preserved. If, however, those efforts are not successful, and the landowner is no longer committed to maintaining the lookout on the ranch, CAL FIRE shall de-list Sid Ormsbee and replace it by adding the name of another CAL FIRE lookout to the list of historic buildings to be saved. This change would occur at one of the required 10-Year Plan Updates. Should the Lookout ever be de-listed, a good faith effort will also be made to retrieve the commemorative plaque located at the facility, so that it can be placed and displayed in an appropriate historical repository.

#18 Calandra Fire Lookout Station

Location: The Calandra Fire Lookout Station is located on a parcel of land managed by the BLM at the top of Williams Hill, a distinctive peak located NE of the San Antonio River Valley, 7 miles west of US Highway 101 from the small community of San Ardo, in southern Monterey County, California.

Description: This is a 20' X 20' X 30' (tall) battered enclosed timber tower built in 1944. The tower sits on a concrete perimeter foundation and a concrete floor and aluminum siding over wood framing supporting a wood frame cab (Figure 24). It is a classic example of the Forest Service L-601 tower with a BC-301 cab. Once common across the state, only four L-601 towers remain in CAL FIRE's collection of historic buildings. Although this one is in fair physical condition, it retains poor historic integrity because the placement of communications equipment around the lookout has significantly altered the integrity of its setting. But despite its condition, the building was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP (Thornton 1993:167-168, 291).

Management Issues: A careful restoration could enhance its original craftsmanship by removing some of the alterations made to the structure after it was originally constructed. Just prior to the adoption of the original Management Plan in 2001, CAL FIRE was considering a proposal to relocate the tower to the

San Luis Obispo County Fairgrounds so it could be restored there and open for viewing by the public. Although the 2001 Plan stated that the Department intended to follow-through on that proposal, efforts to relocate and restore the lookout were not successful; thus, the Department is no longer pursuing relocation as a feasible alternative.

The facility is surrounded by numerous communications facilities. A chain link fence and locked gate enclose the entire mountaintop. Located more than ten miles from a paved road and closed for many years, the lookout has not been maintained by CAL FIRE since 2001 and is in poor to fair condition. There has been some vandalism to the lower portion of the building. Recent observations by the CAL FIRE Unit staff revealed that attempts to break into the lookout have been made and some sheets of aluminum siding have been pried back. A commemorative plaque mounted on a concrete monument stands next to the facility entrance, declaring that the tower is dedicated to the memory of Assistant Ranger Joe Calandra and memorializes Assistant Ranger Paul J. Nesgis and Edward Gates who died in a 1945 wildfire near the lookout.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021: For now, the Calandra Lookout will remain on CAL FIRE's list of buildings to be maintained and preserved. The Department will attempt to make necessary repairs and maintenance as available funds permit. Assistance will also be sought from the BLM and the FFLA. If these efforts are successful, the Calandra Lookout will remain on CAL FIRE's list of historic buildings to be maintained and preserved. However, if those efforts are not successful, and the condition of the lookout deteriorates due to absence of maintenance and repairs, then the Department shall de-list this Lookout and replace it by listing another CAL FIRE lookout. Should the Calandra Lookout ever be de-listed, a good faith effort will be made to recover the commemorative plaque located at the facility and have it moved for display in an appropriate historical repository.

Should eventual relocation or on-site preservation both fail, the BLM (landowner) may require CAL FIRE to demolish the lookout in order to return the property to its pre-lease condition. If that comes to pass then CAL FIRE will consider the feasibility of relocating and restoring the lookout structure (as an alternative to demolition). For now, however, the building remains on CAL FIRE's list of historic buildings to be maintained and preserved.

#19 Chalone Peak Lookout

Location: The Chalone Peak Lookout is located on top on North Chalone Peak within Pinnacles National Monument, managed by the National Park Service (NPS). This rugged parcel of federal land is located within the Gabilan Range, about 12 miles east of the community of Soledad. Although the lookout is listed as being within Monterey County, the boundary Monterey County shares with San Benito County passes across the top of North Chalone Peak so that the footprint of the lookout stands within both counties.

Description: This 16' X 16' X 20' (tall) enclosed steel tower on a concrete slab foundation was built in 1952. It has aluminum siding over wood framing that supports a wood frame cab with octagonal roof (Figure 25). The building was rated "4S1" by historian Mark Thornton in 1991 (1993:169) which means it may become eligible for National Register listing when old enough to qualify. In 2002 it became 50 years old. Now that it has passed the 50-year minimum age threshold, a determination of whether or not the lookout is eligible for inclusion on the NRHP eligibility needs to be made.

Management Issues: This abandoned lookout has not been in service for over 20 years. CAL FIRE operated the lookout on this federal property under a Special Use Permit (SUP) from the NPS, which

expired on December 31, 1989. In 2001, this lookout was included on CAL FIRE's list of historic buildings slated for long term preservation and management. At that time it was in good condition and, being located within a unit of the NPS (Pinnacles National Monument), was/is accessible by the public (visitors to the National Monument regularly hike up to Chalone Peak to examine the lookout).

No records of transfer of ownership of the lookout structure from CDF (now CAL FIRE) to the NPS have been located by either CAL FIRE or the NPS. The NPS completed removal of asbestos-bearing materials from the facility and conducted rodent control activities in 2002 and installed a new roof in 2004. No other maintenance has been done since that time.

On November 6, 2010 the CAL FIRE Unit notified NPS (Taylor 2010) that the SUP has expired, was never renewed, and no request from NPS has been received by CAL FIRE to remove the lookout. CAL FIRE stated that absent that request, the lookout tower is now the property of the federal government as specified in SUP Section 7. The facility is currently in fair to poor condition but it would be a good candidate for restoration, if funds should become available.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021: For now, the Chalone Peak Lookout will remain on CAL FIRE's list of buildings to be maintained and preserved. The Department will continue to encourage NPS to make necessary repairs and maintenance as available funds permit. Assistance will be sought from the FFLA and provided by CAL FIRE, to the extent possible. Perhaps CAL FIRE could offer the use of inmate labor crews to accomplish occasional maintenance and repair work. If these efforts are successful, then the Chalone Peak Lookout will remain on the Department's list of historic buildings to be preserved. If they are not successful, and the condition of the lookout continues to deteriorate due to a lack of regular maintenance, CAL FIRE shall de-list the Chalone Peak Lookout and, in its place, add another CAL FIRE lookout to the list.

Should on-site preservation prove to not be a feasible alternative, and, subsequently, the NPS exercises its right to request demolition and removal of the lookout, CAL FIRE might be obligated to carry-out that action to return the property to its pre-lease condition. When confronted with that possible scenario the Department would then consider the feasibility of relocation and restoration (as an alternative to demolition) if action needs to be taken at the Chalone Peak Lookout due to its degraded condition. For now, however, this lookout remains on CAL FIRE's list of historic buildings to be maintained and preserved.

#20 Black Mountain Lookout

Location: The Black Mountain Fire Lookout Station stands on a peak named Black Mountain which is located approximately 8 miles SW of Shaver Lake, and 5 miles SE of the town of Auberry, in Fresno County, California.

Description: Black Mountain is an 18' X 18' X 30' (tall) battered, open steel (K-brace) tower on a concrete pier foundation supporting a wood frame cab and a wood frame room located below the cab (Figure 26). The lookout was first built here in 1934. CDF added the lower room in 1950 and remodeled the tower in 1989. The 1989 work included the addition of a massive metal staircase on the side of the tower. Since its construction by the CCC, the tower has been staffed jointly by CDF and the Sierra National Forest (SNF). At the present time an active CAL FIRE radio communications facility exists in close proximity to the lookout.

Management Issues: The lookout, closed since 1990, has not been regularly maintained since then. Although a recent assessment by CAL FIRE Fresno-Kings Unit staff revealed the need for replacement of the roof, and a portion of the siding and the windows, the structure is in fairly good condition. The CAL FIRE Southern Region Chief and the Fresno-Kings Unit Chief have agreed to add the Black Mountain Lookout to CAL FIRE's list of historic buildings to be maintained and preserved as a substitute for the Fowler Peak Lookout which was recently demolished by the Calaveras Fairground Board and hence must now be de-listed.

CAL FIRE owns the property upon which the lookout stands but the facility is not accessible to the public since it is located approximately 4.5 miles from a paved road and two miles behind a locked gate. Since much of the surrounding property is now owned by the Sierra Foothill Conservancy, recent communication between the Conservancy and CAL FIRE has revealed a willingness to allow limited public access to the lookout across Conservancy Lands. The Conservancy has also indicated a willingness to form a partnership with CAL FIRE and the FFLA to accomplish some needed repairs and maintenance. They also suggested that the Black Mountain Lookout could be added to some of the Conservancy-sponsored education activities that occur on the preserve. As well, the Conservancy may pursue grant funding or other forms of financial support to accomplish at least some needed rehabilitation treatments to the lookout and may, along with FFLA, be helpful in recruiting volunteer labor for some of the clean-up and repair work.

CAL FIRE recently conducted an assessment of the structure and found the lookout to be in fair to good condition. It needs a new roof and some of the siding on the south side needs repair or replacement. The windows in the cab are fine but the windows in the room below the cab need to be replaced. CAL FIRE submitted material samples to be lab-tested for the presence of lead paint and asbestos. The test results indicated that no asbestos is present anywhere on the lookout. And, although levels of lead in the paint were slightly elevated, the CAL FIRE Regional Engineer does not anticipate difficulties in completing repair work including repainting the structure.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021: CAL FIRE shall take a lead role in undertaking needed clean-up, repair and maintenance of the lookout tower, cab, and lower room. This will likely include forming partnerships with the Sierra Foothill Conservancy and the FFLA for assistance to identify the amount of funding needed to purchase materials, locate funding, purchase the necessary materials, and set a schedule for accomplishing the needed repairs. CAL FIRE hopes to have the initial clean-up and repair work completed prior to 2014.

#21 Boucher Hill Lookout

Location: This lookout is located on top of Boucher Hill, 6 miles NE of Pauma Valley, within Palomar Mountain State Park, in San Diego County, California.

Description: Last staffed in 1993, the Boucher Hill Fire Lookout Station is a 16' x 16' base by 29' tall enclosed steel tower (K-brace) with a concrete slab foundation and a cab that features aluminum siding over wood framing (Figure 27). Hopper windows are on the diagonals. Because some of the windows blew-out during the winter of 2009-2010 all of the windows are currently covered with plywood (figure 28). The catwalk and guardrail are both of made of wood. The entry doors are made of wood with aluminum veneers. Centered on the east side of the tower, at ground level, is a 3' x 11' x 7' shed roof, entry annex. The cab is a 247 square foot wood frame cab. Internal wood stairs lead to the upper floors and cab. The floors and the ceiling of the cab are clad with tongue and groove lumber. The upper floors have wood paneling and the cab features "V" groove paneling. This is a splendid example of the CDF's original 809R

lookout design. The lookout is owned by CAL FIRE, but is located on State Park property. The lookout building is in the process of being transferred to State Parks which has built an interpretive facility and a new restroom next to the lookout.

Palomar Mountain State Park was established in 1933. A USDA- Forest Service lookout station had been located at Boucher Hill since the early 1920's. The present lookout was constructed in 1947-48 and replaced a 1934-era structure. Boucher Hill is one of only six lookout stations constructed to the original 809R master plans drawn in 1946. Four of those have 30 foot-high towers and two have 20 foot-high towers. Two of the 30 foot structures—Mount Woodson in 1968 and Berryessa Peak in 2004—have been destroyed by fire. The two remaining structures with 30-foot towers are Boucher Hill and Sid Ormsbee, which is located in Monterey County. After original design was modified in 1950 twelve additional 809RA structures were built before the 809R model plans were replaced with a more modern design.

Management Issues: The lookout has been closed for over 20 years and, during that time it has been difficult for CAL FIRE to provide regular maintenance. The long-term plan has always been to transfer the property to DPR, as the current and future uses would be a better mission of that agency, and the facility already exists within a State Park Unit. However, the transfer of ownership has been delayed for years due to a number of factors, including a request by State Park management that CAL FIRE complete substantial repairs before DPR would agree to accept ownership and responsibility for the lookout.

During the region-wide firestorms of October 2007, the Poomacha Fire burned 49,410 acres. The fire raced up the southern slopes of Palomar Mountain and into the state park. Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) employees Gary Reece and Don Solleder back-fired the top of the mountain to protect the lookout and critical State communications resources. Solleder entered the lookout alone and used Forest Service equipment to extinguish a fire that a wind borne ember had started on the roof. DPR honored both men with a Special Service Award in 2008.

Following the Poomacha Fire, State personnel repaired but did not replace the roof. Subsequently, rain water leaked into the cab and, before it was detected, a significant amount of mold began to grow in the tower. The San Diego-Riverside Chapter of the FFLA then became actively involved with the management of the Boucher Hill Lookout, working in concert with DPR and CAL FIRE.

During 2009-2010 some of the aluminum siding was ripped off the building by sustained winds above 85 miles per hour during severe winter storms. Significant damage was done to the 1973-installed aluminum siding and living quarters windows. Nearly 50 percent of the siding was lost, exposing the original 1948 wood siding. CAL FIRE Unit personnel facilitated the removal of the fallen siding debris and the CAL FIRE Unit Chief supported FFLA efforts to protect the lookout. The roof needs to be replaced, siding repaired, mold abated, and the building repaired so it is safe to enter. Some of the broken windows need to be replaced as well.

Although CAL FIRE no longer operates a fire detection facility here, the site is now an important radio communications facility. At one time the radio equipment was housed in the tower and a radio mast lashed to the catwalk. A separate radio vault was constructed a few years ago. CAL FIRE, working in partnership with the Department of General Services (DGS) has received approval from DPR for a major upgrade to the communications site including construction of a new tower and vault. Construction began in early 2011. At the time this Update was prepared restoration of the building exterior has been completed (Figures 29 and 30). The following repairs were made by CAL FIRE/DGS contractors:

- A hazardous materials survey was completed by a licensed contractor who provided abatement of rodent droppings, hazardous molds, asbestos, and lead paint.
- All mold growth within the tower was treated with an appropriate biocide and sealed with an anti-fungal sealant.
- The damaged roof frame and roofing was replaced with sheathing beneath fire-retardant treated wood shingles that is a close match to the appearance of the original materials.
- The entry was re-roofed to match the tower roof.
- The catwalk structure was replaced using both salvaged original and new materials.
- Damaged structural members were removed and replaced with materials that closely the appearance of the original materials.
- The corrugated metal exterior siding was removed and the original wood siding repaired and replaced, where necessary, with wood siding that is a close match to the appearance of the original material.
- All interior sheet rock and gypsum wall boards were removed leaving the historic wood wall framing visible.
- Interior floorboards damaged by dry rot were replaced with new materials that closely match the appearance of the original material.
- Damaged insulation was replaced.
- Damaged window frames on second and third floors were replaced with new materials that match the appearance of the original window frames.
- Broken windows in the lookout cab were repaired using new materials that closely match the appearance of the original materials.
- Damaged doors and frames were replaced with new materials.
- The exterior was repainted to match original color.

This substantial structural stabilization/restoration project was completed by CAL FIRE and DGS as mitigation for potential impacts to the lookout (an historic building) associated with the communication facility replacement project. The planning and design phase of the project included reviewing the original 809R model lookout tower plans as well as following the technical advice of the DPR historian assigned to the project who made key decisions during the project that ensured the historical integrity of the structure was retained. In this manner the repairs all conformed to applicable guidance included in the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties.

In November 2011 the process of transferring ownership of the lookout from CAL FIRE to DPR was completed. Because DPR now owns the Boucher Hill Lookout, CAL FIRE has no further obligations or responsibilities for its upkeep and maintenance.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021: Now that ownership of this recently-repaired lookout tower has been transferred to DPR, that agency, working in close association with the FFLA, plans to complete the restoration of Boucher Hill Lookout to its original 1948 appearance and then plans to convert it to a volunteer operated working fire detection facility and interpretive center. The Interpretive Plan prepared for the facility envisioned that visitors begin their experience on the observation deck and continue into and through the enclosed, four level lookout tower, viewing interpretive panels, vignettes and displays. The tour will end with an opportunity to observe and interact with FFLA volunteers operating a Fire Lookout Station inside the top floor cabin. A vintage weather instrument shelter will be reconstructed at its original location as part of the property's restoration efforts. A modern, internet reporting station will also be established. Alternate interpretive programming will be offered at the observation deck for those

unable to access the upper floors of the historic tower. A modern grounding or Lightning Protection System meeting current NFPA code will also be installed. Modern VHF and 800 MHz radios may be installed in the lookout along with vintage radio and telephone communication devices.

FFLA intends to help provide a first class interpretive experience for Palomar Mountain State Park visitors while providing critical fire detection service to the county during a successful association with DPR. The site is uniquely qualified to provide these interpretive opportunities for the park due to its easy access for hikers, bikers and drive-in visitors with a paved road, parking lot and separate hiking trail. A camp for sixth graders is located within the park providing an opportunity to educate the county's schoolchildren on the historic role Boucher Hill Lookout played in the fire detection system. This fire detection role is significant as the lookout has views of all western San Diego County and southwestern Riverside County. FFLA hopes the addition of a third active lookout along with High Point Lookout and the Cleveland National Forest's Los Pinos Lookout will allow exact triangulation of observed smoke locations. Three additional lookouts have the ability to be restored and returned to active service within San Diego County.

#22 Cuyamaca Fire Station Combination Barracks/Garage

Location: The Cuyamaca FS is located on the west side of Highway 79, approximately 7 miles south of the town of Julian, within Cuyamaca Rancho State Park, in San Diego County, California

Description: This facility consists of a combination barracks/garage - an intriguing historic building - was built by the ECW/CCC in 1934. This association with the CCC contributes to the building's significance. An associated Ranger's Residence, also built by the CCC at this same time is located nearby but not within the Fire Station parcel leased to CAL FIRE. The residence, which belongs to DPR, is a significant contributing resource. The 1934 CCC-era combination barracks/garage, determined eligible for listing on the NRHP (Thornton 1994 457-460, 745), is composed of 2 "L" shaped wings (1. 22' x 50' and 2. 23' x 25') (Figures 31 and 32). One wing is comprised of rock walls while the other is a rock and wood frame structure with cedar slabs over the wood frame section. It features numerous distinct touches including hand adzed beams, cedar planking, fine rock masonry, plus whole log beams and supports. The facility continues to be used as an emergency response station staffed by CAL FIRE. The station crew responds to medical alerts, fire alerts, car accidents, 911 calls for assistance, etc. They also live in this small facility. The structure needs maintenance and some minor repairs but is in overall good condition.

Management Issues: In about 2005 CAL FIRE Unit staff re-roofed the building without environmental review or input. It is unknown whether the new roof matches the appearance of the original historic roof. Since modern fire engines can no longer be stored in the garage due to the inadequate size of the bay (fire engines have become significantly larger than what existed in the 1930s), in circa 2008 a metal pole and metal frame structure was installed behind the facility to cover the engine. Having since collapsed under weight of snow, it is no longer used. Water leaks around the chimney flashings were patched with black asphalt patching compound several years ago. There is a significant rodent infestation (squirrels, mice, and rats) that needs to be addressed and large splits in wooden beams—which are prone to allow pest infestations—need repair. The sidewalk in front of the front door entrance has a rock and concrete patio within which a 3' x 3' section has sunk, creating a tripping hazard. In addition, loose cobbles in the patio pose tripping hazards to both station staff and visitors. The wood siding and beams need to be stained and/or sealed. There appears to be a sub-floor rot in the bathroom under the tub. Because the garage door track is out of alignment the garage door does not function properly. There are a few cracks in the rock wall section on corners (one is under a large hand adzed beam, on north wall) on the outside of the

building. The current inadequate storage problem at the building could be addressed by placing a 10' x 15' "C" container or its equivalent nearby.

A new station intended to house the Cuyamaca FS is being built on another parcel of land approximately 4 miles north, near Cuyamaca Lake, just north of the State Park. Construction began in 2011 and is expected to be completed by the end of 2012. At that time CAL FIRE shall relocate its engine and crews to the new facility and then terminate its lease to operate the old station within the State Park.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021: Pending completion of the new Fire Station facility, CAL FIRE shall continue to make minor repairs (to address the above-listed issues) to the extent feasible. Since this significant historic building is owned by DPR, any treatments, even well-intended ones to make repairs, need to first be approved by DPR to ensure the actions are carried out in a manner that avoids altering the historic fabric of the building. Once CAL FIRE terminates the lease, on-going maintenance and repairs will then be DPR's responsibility.

#23 Altaville Grammar School

Location: This historic schoolhouse is currently located adjacent to Highway 49 (133 North Main Street) in the community of Altaville (now incorporated within the City of Angels Camp) in Calaveras County, California. It was originally located approximately 300 meters southwest of the highway within what is now State property occupied by CAL FIRE's Altaville FS. In 1983 the schoolhouse was moved a short distance to its current location so it could be restored and used as a historical museum (Napton and Greathouse 1997).

Description: The Altaville School was built in the 1858 and served as an elementary school until its closure in 1950. The school was situated within a parcel of land that became the CDF (now CAL FIRE) Altaville FS. In 1983 a small (½ acre) parcel of State land in the front of the station was quit-claimed to the Calaveras County Historical Society. The historic school was moved to this location and restored where it sits today (Figure 33). The school's current location, right along State Highway 49, is one that provides the public with easy access to this popular tourist destination.

Management Issues: There are no current management issues to address. The restored school is in excellent condition and is well cared for by the community, by CAL FIRE employees stationed at the adjacent Fire Station, and by inmate crews from the CAL FIRE's Vallecito Conservation Camp. In circa 2009 the building was donated to the City of Angels Camp. Recent discussions with Angels Camp City Planning Department officials revealed that the city plans to develop a park at the site using grant funding which the city hopes to procure.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021: Continue to provide support and assistance to the City for on-going maintenance and repairs, to the extent possible. When the reconstruction of Altaville FS is completed, CAL FIRE shall identify on the ground the precise location of the former footprint of the schoolhouse building so this information is not lost over time. If the area is paved, this would be in the form of a painted line.

#24 Fowler Peak Fire Lookout Tower

Location: This lookout was originally located at the south end of Bear Mountain, about six miles south of the community of San Andreas, in Calaveras County, California. In 1986-87 it was relocated and reconstructed by CDF at the Calaveras County Fairgrounds in Angels Camp. This reconstructed tower was selected as one of the 29 historic buildings targeted for long term preservation and management since

it was a restored historic lookout tower from the 1930s that was fully accessible to the public. Unfortunately the Calaveras County Fair Board ordered its demolition in 2004.

Description: The now-demolished structure was a wood framed, battered and enclosed timber tower constructed by the CCC in the 1930s (one record indicates 1933 as the date of construction while another source gives the date as 1936). As part of the same project CCC crews built a nine-mile dirt and gravel compacted truck trail to access the high point of Bear Mountain and installed a telephone line from the tower to a Fire Station which they built in Altaville. These facilities were turned over to CDF to be integrated into a cohesive fire detection system to protect the surrounding foothills, valleys and plains, including the communities of Cherokee Flat, Altaville, and Angels Camp. In 1959 the lookout was renamed (by C. Raymond Clar) in honor of Oliver E. “Chick” Fowler who became one of CDF’s first district rangers in 1919 and who had originally conceived of the lookout in 1925 and helped make it a reality. The name later was applied to the peak on which the lookout stands. In 1985 CDF proposed replacement of the old lookout tower with a new one of metal construction because the 53-year-old tower was so riddled with dry rot it was becoming unsafe to use. After initially proposing to demolish the old structure, in response to concerns expressed by members of the local public the lookout was disassembled and reconstructed at the Calaveras County Fair Grounds in Angels Camp City in 1986 (Figure 34). The local chapters of the National Association of Civilian Conservation Corps, CDF, and a wide spectrum of the local communities all participated in the project. It was intended to stand as a permanent memorial as an interpretive and educational facility, offering present and future generations the opportunity to see how fire detection systems were operated in the past. A dedication ceremony was held at the fairgrounds on July 4th, 1987. The “new” Fowler Peak Lookout—built in 1987-1988—still stands on the original site at the top of Bear Mountain and is in very good condition.

Management Issues: The relocated lookout served its new function well and received thousands of visitors over the course of the next 17 years. People marveled at the beauty of its design, history, and construction. According to officials at the Fair Board, by about 2002 the building had fallen into disrepair and was cited two years in a row by the State Department of Health Services as being unsafe. Fair officials discovered a significant rot problem in superstructure and flooring, which made it dangerous to the visiting public. Subsequently insurance representatives informed county officials that they had to repair the tower or remove it in order to continue insurance coverage. After unsuccessful efforts to obtain grants and/or other funds to renovate the structure county fair officials decided to reduce their liability by demolishing the lookout. When the County asked the local CDF Conservation Camp to use inmate crews to dismantle and burn the wooden lookout at the fairgrounds, the CDF officials that approved the request were unaware that the Department had previously promised the public this lookout tower would be permanently preserved and displayed at the Fairgrounds, so no effort was made to explore the possibility of assisting the County in accomplishing needed repairs. The lookout was demolished in 2004.

To compensate for the loss of the historic Fowler Peak Lookout, CAL FIRE has selected another of its surviving historic lookout towers (Black Mountain in Fresno County) and has added it to the list of buildings to be maintained and preserved.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021: CAL FIRE staff will prepare a supplement to the Historic Resources Inventory Record Form for the Fowler Peak Lookout (Thornton 1993:197-198) to document its recent demolition. As part of that effort CAL FIRE shall attempt to locate historic photographs of the original tower on the mountain and the reconstructed tower at the fairgrounds to be included in the updated recording documentation. One copy of the supplemental record will be submitted to the CHRIS

Information Center and the other will be filed at CAL FIRE's Real Property Records repository in Sacramento.

#25 Blue Ridge Fire Lookout

Location: The Blue Ridge Fire Lookout Station was located at the top of a prominent peak at the north end of Blue Ridge, which is located approximately 10 miles north of the community of Springville in Tulare County, California. The old lookout tower was deconstructed and the cab moved to CAL FIRE's Tulare Unit (TUU) Headquarters in Visalia for rehabilitation treatments (Figures 35, 36, and 37). Now that the rehabilitation treatments are complete it has been transported to the Tulare County Fairgrounds in the town of Tulare (just south of Visalia) where it is on display. At the time this update was prepared installation of the cab in its new home at the fairgrounds was complete except for the accessibility ramps and some small details. All the windows are in place, the door has been repainted and all window shutters are in place. It made its debut at the County Fair in September 2011 and attracted quite a bit of positive attention during the five days of the fair. Once the ramps are installed (scheduled to be done before September 2012) visitors will be able to step on the catwalk. TUU staffers who were instrumental in this successful move and renovation hope to have some lookout professionals present during future Tulare County Fair sessions to interpret the lookout for visitors.

Description: This facility, constructed by CDF and the USFS in the early 1930s, consists of a 16' X 16' (base), 60' (tall) non-battered open steel (X-brace) Aermotor tower supporting a small metal cab. After a small wood frame residence was built on site a dedication ceremony officially opened the facility on May 24, 1931. A residence garage was added in 1932. Although the lookout has not been staffed for many years, the site has since become important for radio communications and radio facilities that were first constructed there in the 1950s and 1960s. These communications facilities, presently in the process of being replaced with a new tower and vault, are operated by CAL FIRE through a lease agreement with the California Department of Fish and Game.

Management Issues: Because the new tower and vault facilities must be installed in the footprint presently occupied by the old lookout tower, CAL FIRE approved removal of the old tower in 2006 following a feasibility review to search for possible alternatives to its demolition. This effort proved successful when two fire captains at the CAL FIRE Tulare Unit (TUU) agreed to coordinate efforts to save the lookout cab so it could be restored and erected at the County Fairgrounds in Tulare. Following approvals, deconstruction of the structure began in 2010. The residence and garage were demolished and, following approval from DFG to remove two trees near the tower (so a crane could reach the cab), the cab was lifted by crane off the tower and placed on a stake side truck for transport to TUU HQ in Visalia. The station captains were successful in getting several local citizens and business to participate in the project to save the lookout cab. Participation included assistance and cash donations to cover costs. A crane company donated its services to remove the cab, secure its transport, and lifted it off the truck for placement at the site at TUU headquarters where it was restored. Local building supply companies contributed materials and monetary donations made by numerous local organizations, including the Lions Club, Tulare County Fire Safe Council, Resources Preservation, and others willing to pitch in and lend a hand.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021: The lookout cab is currently located at the Tulare County Fairgrounds in the town of Tulare. Over the course of the past couple of years, the following repairs and treatments were completed:

- The cab was stripped of its interior paint and sanded to remove an enormous amount of graffiti scribed on its walls and ceiling.
- The tongue and groove flooring was replaced with similar materials.
- The main door was removed, sandblasted to remove rust and graffiti, primed, repainted, and replaced in the cab. The door closer device was refurbished and reinstalled.
- All 10 windows, including the door windows were replaced. Although there were originally 4 window shutters to protect the windows when the lookout was not being used, the remaining shutter was used as a template to remanufacture four new shutters which have now been installed on the cab.
- The cab interior was repainted and the single light hanging from the ceiling re-wired.
- The catwalk, previously removed to allow the cab to make the trip from Blue Ridge to TUU Headquarters was refurbished has now been re-attached to the cab.

Following rehabilitation, the cab was transported to the Tulare County Fairgrounds and erected near the CAL FIRE booth/display. Access to the exterior of the cab will be ADA-compliant through construction of a wheelchair ramp to allow access to the catwalk. Although the public will not be allowed to enter the cab visitors will be able look through the windows to see the table, fire-finder and other original lookout equipment which will serve as an interpretive display to show the history of fixed-point fire detection systems before the advent of cell phones and wide usage of land-line telephones.

#26-29 Hammond Fire Station - Residence, 3-Bay Truck Garage, Combination Barracks, Gas and Oil House

Location: The old Hammond FS is located within the small rural community of Hammond, within the Kaweah River canyon, approximately 3 miles NE of the community of Three Rivers and 8 miles northeast of Lake Kaweah, in Tulare County. CAL FIRE abandoned the Hammond FS in 2004 to occupy a newly-constructed Fire Station facility nearby. The new station, named Three Rivers FS, is located 3 miles SW of the old station, within the community of Three Rivers.

Description: The Hammond FS was built in the 1930s. Four of the historic buildings here have been targeted for long-term preservation by the Department, including a 1935 ranger's residence (Figure 38), a 1938 four-bay equipment garage (Figure 39), a circa 1943 combination barracks (Figure 40), and a circa 1943 gas and oil house (Figure 41).

The ranger's residence consists of a single story adobe brick building with a concrete slab foundation, stucco veneer with asphalt composition shingles over a cross gabled roof.

The equipment garage is a rectangular building with concrete slab foundation, open eaves, and ribbed aluminum panels over a gabled roof. Much of the 1938 building retains the original construction materials (adobe bricks). A one-bay addition was constructed on the east gable end in circa 1951, built of Millerton brick.

The combination barracks is a single story rectangular adobe brick building. It has a concrete perimeter foundation, aluminum frame sliding windows, board and batten siding on the gable ends, and asphalt combination shingles over a gable roof. Some changes and improvements were added in the 1970s and 1980s.

The gas and oil house has a concrete slab foundation, open eaves, and corrugated metal paneling over a shed roof.

By the late 1980s, the facility had become impractical to use because modern fire engines don't fit in the garage. Consequently the Department proposed construction of a new Fire Station facility. In spite of several operational deficiencies, this station, with its adobe brick constructions, has undergone relatively few changes over the years and retains much of its historical integrity. In an effort to preserve those historical values, CAL FIRE initiated an extensive search for another public agency interested in acquiring the old facility. That search proved successful when the National Park Service (NPS) agreed to acquire the building.

Management Issues: In 2002-2003 CDF abandoned the old Hammond FS and moved into the new Fire Station it had built nearby. In 2004, NPS leased the Hammond FS property from the State by entering a 20-year lease agreement. Terms of the lease include the requirement to repair and maintain the buildings following applicable guidance included in the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings*. In 2005-06, NPS, in consultation with the SHPO, completed a major rehabilitation of all buildings and structures in the compound. While no changes were made to the exterior of the Gas and Oil House, additions to the Combination Barracks added in the 1970s and 80s were removed and some of the adobe bricks were repaired. The doors on the 3-Bay Truck Garage were removed and replaced with windows and a pedestrian-door. To make the building compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) a wider bathroom door was installed in the same location as an original door.

These renovations, completed in 2004-2005, brought the facility into compliance with current safety codes but were done in such a way as to retain the historical character of each building and the compound in general.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021: Continue to support the NPS in its efforts to preserve and manage the buildings and structures comprising the old Hammond FS.

#30 Mountain Home DSF Warehouse

Location: Mountain Home Demonstration State Forest (MHDSF) occupies 4807 acres of Giant Sequoia Forest in the upper reaches of the Tule River in eastern Tulare County. The historic warehouse is located at the Forest Summer Headquarters facility which is close to the southern forest boundary and is the most used public entrance to MHDSF.

Description: The warehouse, in continuous use since its construction in 1948, is used to store equipment, construction materials, signage, supplies, hardware and other miscellaneous materials used for various purposes throughout the forest (Figure 42). With the exception of some minor weathering and damage by local wildlife, the warehouse is in good condition.

Management Issues: The warehouse roof will need replacement within the next five years. The weight of snow accumulating on the roof each winter is causing minor structural impacts to the trusses and

sheathing of the building. Since metal roofs allow snow to slide from the roof thus relieving stress on the structure, it would be advantageous to utilize metal roofing when the roof is replaced which in turn will help maintain and preserve the historical structure beneath it.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021: Replace the roof with metal roofing materials within the next five years. Continue to perform basic repairs and regular maintenance as needed.

#31 Mountain Home DSF Cabin

Location: The historic cabin at MHDSF (also known as “the House that Jack Built”) is located at the Old Mountain Home Day Use Area in the NW¼, Section 35, T19S, R30E, MDB&M. It is best accessed via Balch Park Road. The cabin is the first State Forest building when entering the forest from the north side.

Description: The cabin, built in circa 1944, is not available for public use and has been most recently used by Department employees for a nominal rental fee, but has not been used for at least the last two years (Figure 43).

Management Issues:

The cabin has been used to house visiting researchers, administrative personnel, visitors and employees since the State took ownership of what is now MHDSF. In 2008, two steel posts, a chain and signage were installed on the driveway to prohibit vehicular access to the cabin. Also in 2008, a barbecue pit and picnic table were installed to the grounds. In 2003, the subfloor and front door were replaced because of rot and disrepair. In 1996, the shake roof was replaced with a metal roof to allow snow to slide from the structure thus maintaining the historic structure beneath it. In 1993 a new shower stall was installed in the bathroom. During hazard tree removal in the summer of 2008, a large cedar tree hit the SE corner of the roof causing some minor cosmetic damage. There was no structural damage resulting from the falling tree.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021: Continue to make basic repairs and maintenance. The State Forest has plans to install some new sugar pine paneling, cabinets and a cook stove inside the cabin within the next five years when funding becomes available. These improvements are needed mitigate damage that has occurred from rodents. The management objective for these repairs is to return the building to a useable condition so it can once again be utilized as it has in the past for State Forest activities.

#32 San Jacinto FS Office

Location: This historic office is currently located at CAL FIRE's San Jacinto Fire Station, in the center of the compound. This facility is located at 132 South San Jacinto Avenue, San Jacinto, CA 92583-3431. Its original location was about two blocks away on private property; it was relocated to its current position in 1984 and restored to function as a museum interpreting 1920's CDF operations.

Description: This historic CDF Fire Station office was built in circa 1921 and represents one of the last buildings in CAL FIRE's collection dating to the 1920s. It is in good condition, has had a recent exterior paint job and the roof is less than 15 years old (Figures 44 and 45). The floor and walls are sound and the windows are intact and functional. There is some water damage to the celotex ceiling from rain in 1992-1993 prior to the new roof, but this damage is minor. The building is currently used for storage and display of Department related memorabilia, especially personal items and documents from the life of Charles Van Fleet, the first Ranger of the San Jacinto area who served in San Jacinto from 1927 to 1965. Historical items include fire reports, journals, work camp rosters, photographs, clothing, hand tools, safety

gear, maps, books, water handling equipment, etc. Additional information concerning this unique little office building can be found on line at:

http://www.rvcfire.org/opencms/facilities/FireStations/BautistaDiv/San_Jacinto/SanJacintoFSHistory.html

Management Issues: There are no serious issues affecting the current management of the building, although the CAL FIRE Unit is seeking advice on conservatorship of numerous paper documents, some of which exceed 70 years in age. Recent maintenance includes exterior paint and repairs to eaves and fascia boards, completed by an Eagle Scout for his Eagle project with assistance from a contractor. The roof was replaced in 1995. The front wooden screen door was damaged in a wind storm in 2003 and has not been replaced. Ceiling and walls of the interior are Celotex and need some repairs. Display cases are needed for some items.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021: Continue to make basic repairs and maintenance as funds and resources become available. Within the next five years, repair or replace the damaged wooden screen door. Continue to work on the solution for appropriate storage and curation of historical documents, photographs, and negatives. If possible the Unit hopes to build a display case to put more of these historic artifacts out for viewing by the public. When funds and resources become available, CAL FIRE shall conduct a Termite/Dry rot inspection by professional inspector and make repairs as needed.

#33 West Riverside FS Combination Barracks

Location: This historic building is located within CAL FIRE's West Riverside Fire Station compound at 7545 Mission Boulevard, Riverside, CA 92509.

Description: This combination barracks/kitchen-messhall/apparatus bay was built in 1940. It is one of only two remaining CCC-era stone combination barracks remaining in CAL FIRE's historic building collection (Figures 46, 47, and 48). The building is currently being utilized as a barracks and office for CAL FIRE and Riverside County Fire. Two fire engines are currently staffed 24 hours a day, one being a CAL FIRE engine and the second a Riverside County Medic Fire Engine. These engines are now housed in a relatively new apparatus building constructed on the compound. The old apparatus bay, which is far too small to house a modern fire engine, was converted for use as an exercise room in 2008 with approval from SHPO. The exterior of this building remains remarkably unchanged from its appearance following construction. The condition of the building is in very good shape. The Department has recently replaced the roof that was 25+ years old and deteriorating. The new roof materials selected were chosen to match the original roof as closely as possible.

Management Issues: With the recent occupancy of a second (Riverside County) fire engine and county firefighters operating that engine, this historic building is not large enough to accommodate the current use. Discussions are underway for construction of a new, larger combination barracks/messhall building. This would allow the historic building to remain in its original configuration and reduce the constant need for interior retrofitting to better accommodate the needs of the two fire engine companies residing here. Due to current economy, the replacement state station is on hold. Although the station is in good shape there are two items that will need to be accomplished in the near future if we continue to staff two engines at this station. The wood floor will need to be professionally resurfaced and re-stained and the windows in the bedrooms and living area replaced with energy efficient ones to keep utility costs down, using new windows that match the original windows as closely as possible. Several of the original windows can be retained in key areas so that they can be preserved with the building.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021: Continue to make repairs and maintain the building. When funds become available, repair the floor and replace the windows, trying to match the original appearance as closely as possible. Continue to seek approval for construction of a new combination barracks building.

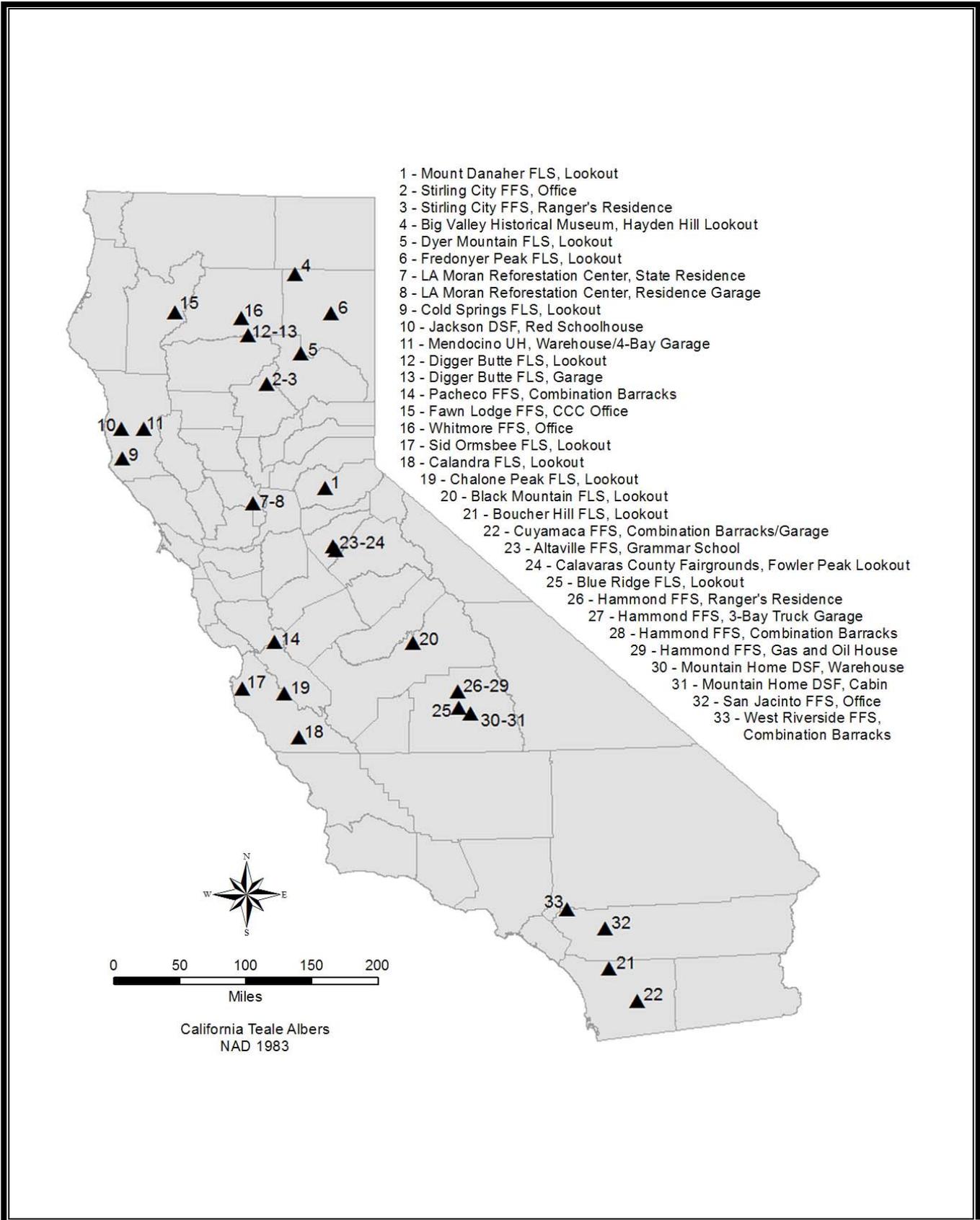


Figure 1. Map showing locations of historic buildings discussed in this Management Plan Update.



Figure 2. Building #1. View of the 1949 Mount Danaher FLS Lookout which continues to be preserved *in situ* by CAL FIRE. Photo taken in 2010.



Figure 3. Building #1. View of Mount Danaher Lookout step replacement project. 2010 photo.



Figure 4. Building #2. View of 1937 Stirling City FS Office taken in 2010. Ownership transfer completed – preserved *in situ* by Stirling City Historical Society, with support from CAL FIRE.



Figure 5. Building #3. View of 1937 Stirling City FS, Ranger's Residence taken in 2010. Ownership transfer completed – preserved *in situ* by Stirling City Historical Society, with support from CAL FIRE.



Figure 6. Building #4. View of 1940 Hayden Hill Lookout (Cab) as it appeared in 2010. As discussed in the original Plan, this lookout cab was relocated to the Big Valley Historical Museum in Bieber to be maintained and interpreted by the Museum with support from CAL FIRE.



Figure 7. Building #5. View of 1934 Dyer Mountain Lookout in 2008. This Lookout has been de-listed from CAL FIRE's Management Plan due to its highly deteriorated condition.



Figure 8. Building #5. Another view of Dyer Mountain FLS taken in 2008 showing unsafe condition of the catwalk. LNF has not been able to locate funds or resources to keep up with needed repairs and maintenance, and eventual demolition by LNF may be inevitable.



Figure 9. Building #6. View of 1972 Fredonyer Peak Lookout in 2009. This lookout was added to the list of buildings to be saved in CAL FIRE's Plan to compensate for de-listing Dyer Mountain. This lookout will be used, maintained, repaired and preserved *in situ* by CAL FIRE.



Figure 10. Building #7. View of 1921 State Ranger's Residence at L.A. Moran Reforestation Center in 2010.



Figure 11. Building #8. View of 1940 Residence Garage at L.A. Moran Reforestation Center. Photo taken in 2010.



Figure 12. Building #9. View of 1965 Cold Springs FLS, Lookout in 2010.



Figure 13. Building #10. View of 1915 Caspar Woods Schoolhouse at Jackson Demonstration State Forest. Photo taken in 2010.



Figure 14. Building #10. View of Caspar Woods Schoolhouse taken in 2010 showing badly deteriorated condition of the porch.



Figure 15. Building #10. View of the Caspar Woods Schoolhouse porch. Although initially CAL FIRE intended to reuse any original materials during porch reconstruction, it appears that no such materials are sound enough for reuse.



Figure 16. Building #11. View of the 1938 Warehouse/4-Bay Garage and Mendocino Unit Headquarters, which, as discussed in the original Plan, was reconstructed to function as a classroom. This photo was taken in 2010.

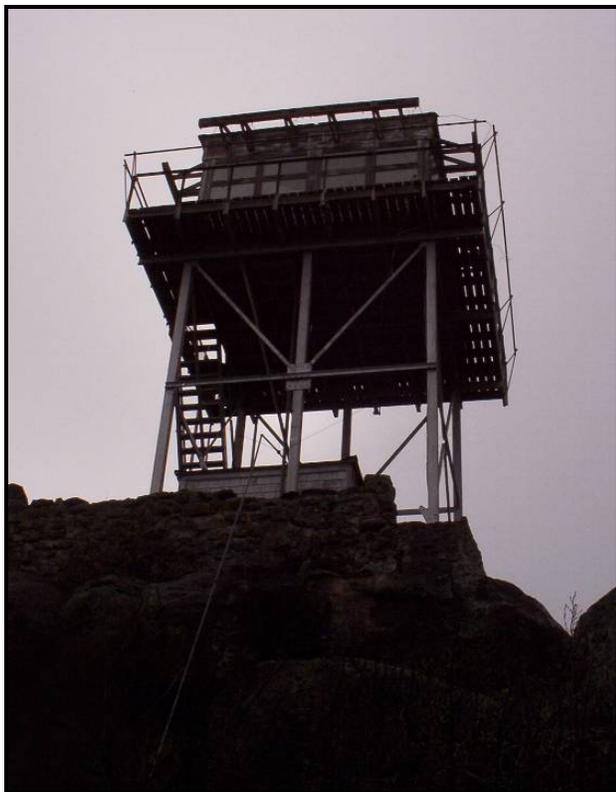


Figure 17. Building #12. View of 1936 Digger Butte Lookout. Photo taken in 2006.



Figure 18. Building #13. View of Digger Butte Garage. Photo taken in 1952.



Figure 19. Building #12. View of 1936 Digger Butte FLS, taken in 2006, showing its deteriorated condition.



Figure 20. Building #14. View of the 1942 Combination Barracks at Pacheco FS. Photo taken in 2010.

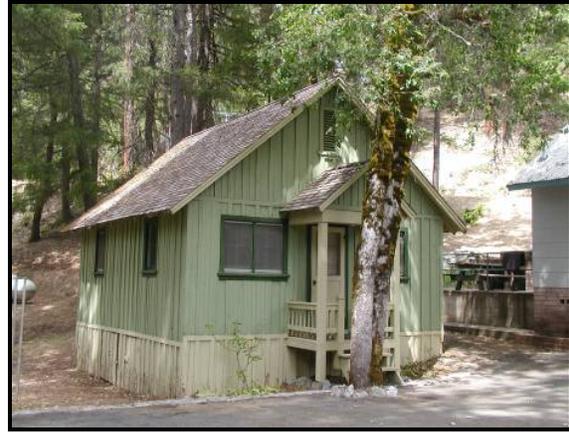


Figure 21. Building #15. View of Fawn Lodge Office. Photo taken in 2010. Note the front cover photo shows a view of the office in 1935.



Figure 22. Building #16. View of the 1935 CCC Office that was located at Whitmore FS. Photo taken in 2010. This building has been de-listed and replaced with another 1935 CCC Office at Fawn Lodge FS.

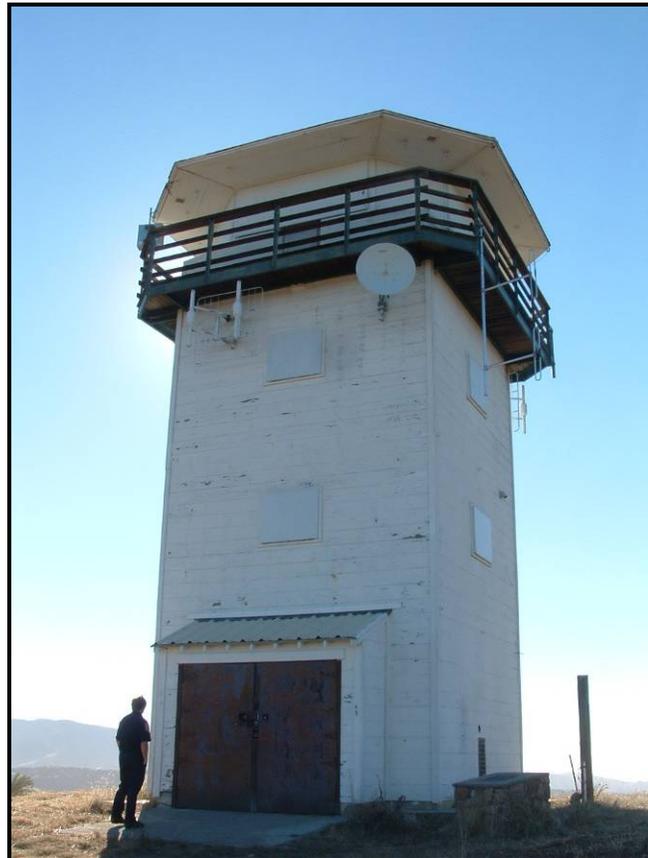


Figure 23. Building #17. View of 1948 Sid Ormsbee FLS, Lookout. Photo taken in 2010.



Figure 24. Building #18. View of 1944 Calandra FLS, Lookout. Photo taken in 2003.



Figure 25. Building #19. View of 1952 Chalone Peak FLS, Lookout. Photo taken in 2010.

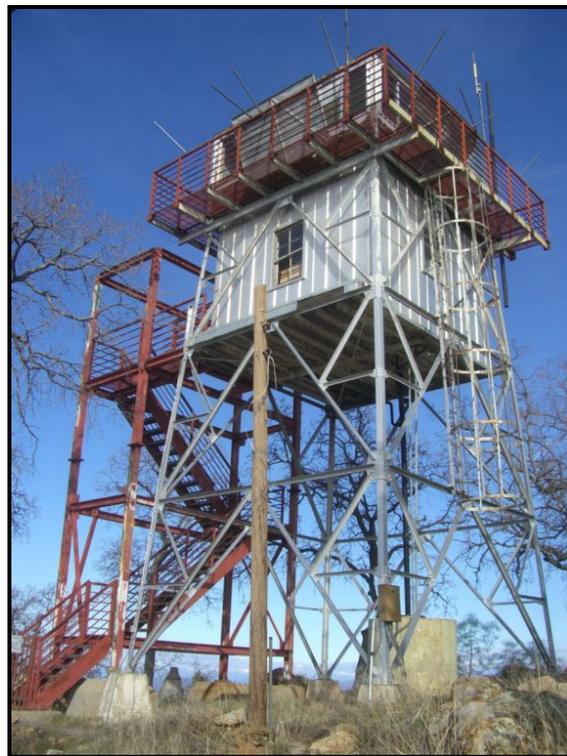


Figure 26. Building #20. View of 1934 Black Mountain FLS, Lookout. Photo taken in 2011.

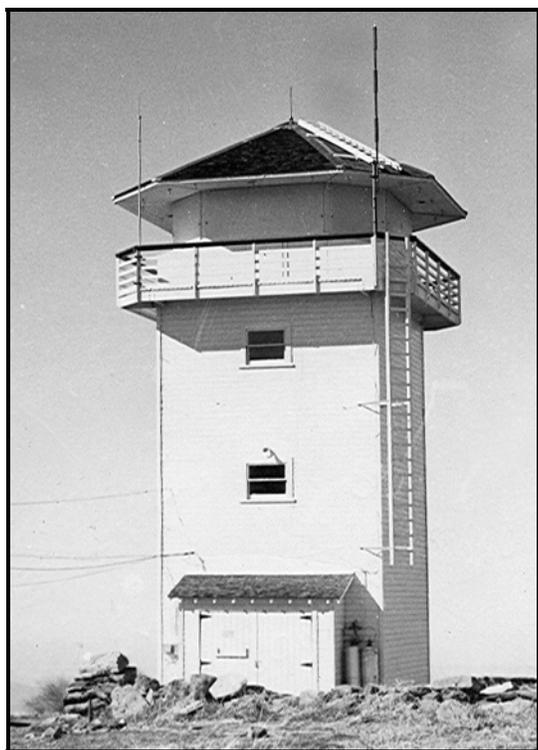


Figure 27. Building #21. View of 1948 Boucher Hill FLS as it appeared in circa 1948-49.



Figure 28. Building #21. View of 1948 Boucher Hill FLS with damaged roof and siding after fire and windstorm. Photo taken in 2010.



Figure 29. Building #21. View of Boucher Hill FLS as it appeared during exterior restoration by CAL FIRE in 2011.



Figure 30. Building #21. View of Boucher Hill Lookout after completion of the CAL FIRE/DGS restoration. Photo taken in 2011.



Figure 31. Building #22. View of 1934 Combination Barracks at Cuyamaca FS in Cuyamaca Rancho State Park. Photo taken in 2010.

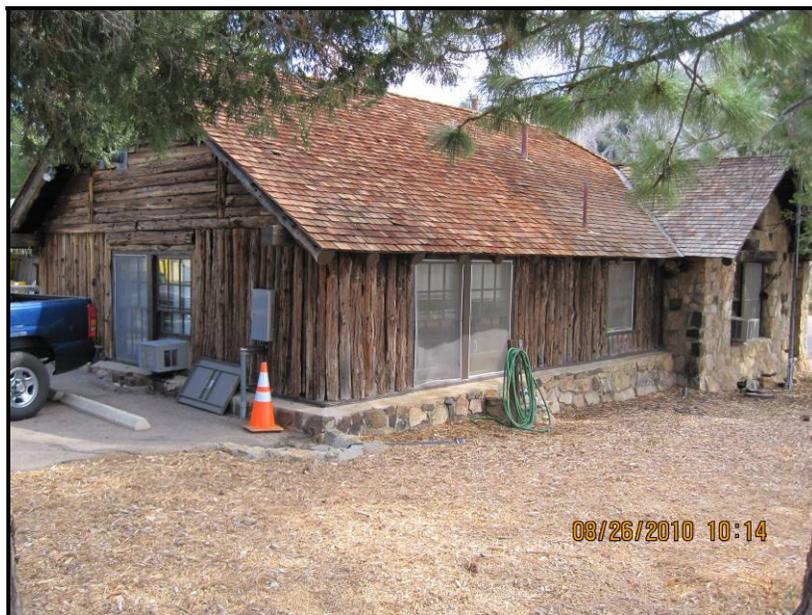


Figure 32. Building #22. View of Cuyamaca FS, Combination Barracks/Garage. Photo taken in 2010.



Figure 33. Building #23. View of the 1858 Altaville School at Altaville FS in 2010.



Figure 34. Building #24. View showing location within Calaveras County Fairgrounds, where the reconstructed Fowler Peak Lookout stood from 1985 to circa 2007 – before it was demolished by the County Fairgrounds Board.

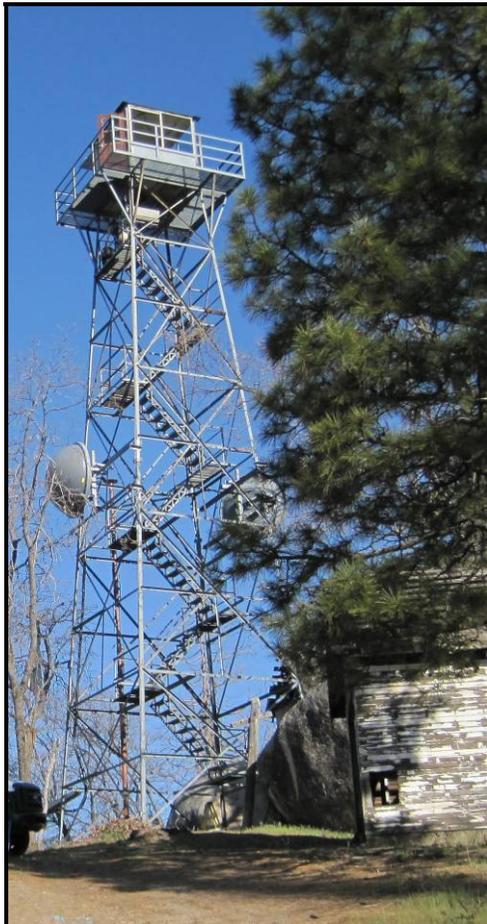


Figure 35. Building #25. View of 1930 Blue Ridge FLS, Lookout on left, Residence Garage on right. Photo taken in 2010.



Figure 36. Building #25. View of 1930 Blue Ridge Lookout cab as it was being removed from the tower in 2010.



Figure 37. Building #25. View of Blue Ridge FLS, Lookout cab with catwalk removed. Photo taken in 2010.



Figure 38. Building #26. View of 1935 Ranger's Residence at Hammond FS. Photo taken in 2010.



Figure 39. Building #27. View of 1938 Truck Garage at Hammond FS. Photo taken in 2010.



Figure 40. Building #28. View of circa 1943 Combination Barracks at Hammond FS. Photo taken in 2010.



Figure 41. Building #29. View of 1943 Gas and Oil House at Hammond FS. Photo taken in 2010.



Figure 42. Building #30. View of 1948 Warehouse at Mountain Home DSF. Photo taken in 2010.



Figure 43. Building #31. View of circa 1944 Cabin at Mountain Home DSF. Photo taken in 2010.



Figure 44. Building #32. View of circa 1921 Ranger's Office at San Jacinto FS. Photo taken in 1920s or 1930s.



Figure 45. Building #32. View of San Jacinto FS, Office after it was moved in 1984 to the present day FS property and restored. Photo taken in 2002.



Figure 46. Building #33. View of 1940 Combination Barracks at West Riverside FS. Photo taken in 2010.



Figure 47. Building #33. View of West Riverside FS, Combination Barracks. Photo taken in 2010.



Figure 48. Building #33. View of West Riverside FS, Combination Barracks. During initial construction the original station employees etched their names into the foundation vents around the station. Photo taken in 1998.

Status of Historic Building Inventory Work

When the original Management Plan was approved (2001) CAL FIRE had completed two comprehensive statewide inventories of its historic buildings. Consulting historian Mark V. Thornton conducted the first one in 1991—an inventory of all CDF Fire Lookout Stations—by visiting and inspecting each lookout regardless of their age. His report included detailed documentation recording and evaluations of each of the 77 CDF lookout stations that were standing in 1991 (Thornton 1993).

A second comprehensive inventory, also conducted by Mark V. Thornton a few years later, was even larger in scope. In the course of conducting that inventory Thornton visited each of the 73 CDF facilities statewide that contained buildings constructed prior to 1946. In so doing he identified 189 pre-1946 historic buildings and structures. He recorded each facility using DPR 523 forms including photos and Building-Structure-Object Records for each pre-1946 building. This impressive work was documented in a massive two-volume, 963-page report which provided much of the documentation used in the 2001 Management Plan (Thornton 1994).

CAL FIRE had intended to contract Thornton to conduct another comprehensive statewide inventory focusing this time upon all Department-owned buildings constructed between 1946 and 1960. In fact, on page 93 of the 2001 Plan, CDF committed to have this survey completed prior to the submittal of this first required 10-year Plan update. Thornton had agreed to take the assignment, arrangements made for a sponsoring contractor, and the total cost and terms successfully negotiated. Regrettably, before this work could be funded and carried-out, a disastrous down-turn in the State's economy, beginning in circa 2008, prevented execution of the contract. It is likely to be several more years before the State's fiscal status recovers well enough to be able to fund the needed study. While some of the buildings constructed between 1946 and 1960 have been recorded during the past decade, these documentation efforts were limited to those located at facilities where construction projects were planned which required inventory and evaluation of the buildings within the respective compounds that had become 50 years of age in the past decade.

If/when sufficient funds and staff resources are made available CAL FIRE intends to complete this third comprehensive statewide inventory of historic buildings just prior to the deadline for the next 10-year Plan update which will be due in November 2021. The scope of that survey will be to record and evaluate each CAL FIRE facility containing buildings or structures which were built between 1946 and 1970, except for those which have already been recorded. Appendix 1, included at the end of this report, contains a listing of all CAL FIRE buildings constructed between 1946 and 1970 and information about which ones have already been recorded. That inventory will be a huge undertaking in light of the fact that of the Department's 1412 buildings constructed between 1946 and 1970, only 135 have been recorded by CAL FIRE staff or consulting archaeologists or historians (see Appendix 1).

Review of Plan-Required Consideration of Alternatives to Demolition

Recognizing the infeasibility of ensuring long-term preservation of all its historic buildings, the Department included an internal administrative procedure in the original Plan for evaluating its historic buildings—excluding the 29 targeted for preservation—on a case-by-case basis. This internal administrative procedure, developed in consultation with the SHPO, was intended to apply to management of the Department's significant historic buildings, buildings that could be determined significant, and buildings that became 50 years old during the decade between initiation of the Plan (2000) and the first ten-year update (2010). The SHPO agreed to delegate the authority to individually evaluate these buildings, utilizing the internal process described below, to the CAL FIRE Historic

Preservation Officer. [Buildings listed in the Inventory of CAL FIRE's Historic Buildings (see Table 1) with a 4S, 4S1, 4S2, 4S3, 4S4, 4S5, 4S6, 4S7, or 4S8 NRHP rating (see Appendix 3) that reached 50 years of age before the 2010 Plan re-evaluation were also to be subject to that internal procedure.] Whenever a CAL FIRE Unit planned to design and construct a project that would result in severe impacts to or demolition of any historic building, or any building included on the CAL FIRE Inventory List with any of the 4S ratings that reached 50 years of age before 2010, the CAL FIRE Historic Preservation Officer was to be consulted. The CAL FIRE Historic Preservation Officer (HPO) then evaluated the building in question according to the following steps, in priority order:

1. **ADAPTIVE RE-USE**
The HPO first considered whether it was feasible to adapt the historic building to another use. If this option was determined not feasible, then transfer of ownership or management was considered.
2. **TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP OR MANAGEMENT**
The HPO next evaluated the building to determine if transfer of ownership or management of it was feasible. If this option was not feasible, relocation of the building was then considered
3. **RELOCATION**
The HPO would then consider if relocation of the historic building was feasible. If not, then the final alternative, managing the building as a standing ruin, was considered.
4. **MANAGEMENT AS A STANDING RUIN**
The HPO would then assess the feasibility of leaving the historic building *in situ* and managing it as a standing ruin. If this final alternative proved infeasible, then demolition of the building was approved, if required by the scope of the proposed project.

Prior to demolition, the CAL FIRE Historic Preservation Officer would ensure that an update of the Historic Building Record (*Building Structure and Object Record, DPR 523B*) was prepared and forwarded to the appropriate Information Center for entry into the California Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS) as an official record of the State of California.

Results

Most of the time the administrative review of management options summarized above did not change the Department's management selection because none of the four alternatives were feasible. Occasionally, however, the process led to an unexpected save from demolition. In at least two instances (i.e., Fawn Lodge Office and Blue Ridge Lookout), CAL FIRE was able to substitute another significant historic building in place of the one or two of the 29 intended for preservation was unexpectedly lost to demolition through circumstances beyond CAL FIRE's control. From those two experiences the CAL FIRE HPO learned the dangers of selecting management alternatives for preservation of buildings that involved the building leaving CAL FIRE's ownership and/or control.

In the past ten years the evaluation process summarized above has been implemented at least 20 times. Use of that process has allowed CAL FIRE to give consideration to ways to avoid demolition/loss of many more buildings than the minimum number (i.e., 29) that it has committed to preserving under the terms of the Plan. As well, the process allows consideration of not only historic buildings such as fire stations, but fire lookouts and other types of buildings over 50 years old and to give consideration to

values other than just eligibility for inclusion on the NRHP and/or CRHP (e.g., local historic districts, local history, and buildings of importance to local communities).

Here are several typical project examples, drawn from both CAL FIRE's Northern and Southern Regions:

Blue Ridge Lookout A new tower and vault facility needed to be installed in the footprint occupied by the Blue Ridge Lookout. Because of this three of the alternatives, adaptive re-use, transfer of ownership or management, and management as a standing ruin were not feasible. Relocation of the lookout, specifically the cab, was determined to be a feasible alternative to demolition due to the extraordinary efforts of two fire captains within TUU who agreed to coordinate efforts to save the lookout cab so it could be restored and erected at the County Fairgrounds in Tulare. Following approvals, deconstruction of the structure began in 2010 (see Figures 34 and 35). The residence and garage were demolished and, following approval from DFG to remove two trees near the tower (so a crane could reach the cab), the cab was lifted by crane off the tower and placed on a stake side truck for transport to TUU HQ in Visalia. The station captains were successful in getting several local citizens and business to participate in the project to save the lookout cab. Participation included assistance and cash donations to cover costs. A crane company donated its services to remove the cab, secure its transport, and lifted it off the truck for placement at the site at TUU headquarters where it was restored. Local building supply companies contributed materials and monetary donations made by numerous local organizations, including the Lions Club, Tulare County Fire Safe Council, Resources Preservation, and others willing to pitch in and lend a hand.

Digger Butte Lookout This 1936 lookout consists of a 14X14X20 non-battered, open, steel, H-Brace tower supporting a wood-frame cab. A simple wood-sided car garage and an outhouse are located a short distance away. This lookout station was initially built and used by the USFS but because its position made it valuable to the Department for protection of State Responsibility Area (SRA) lands, CDF leased Digger Butte from the Lassen National Forest (LNF) in 1947 and acquired ownership of the facility and property in 1971. The lookout is no longer in service, having been permanently closed circa 1988. When recorded by CDF's consulting historian Mark Thornton in 1991, he noted that the lookout had undergone relatively few changes and possesses several unique attributes. This combination of rarity and high historical integrity made it one of CDF's most significant historical lookout towers which is why Digger Butte has been determined eligible for listing on the NRHP and why it was initially selected for on-site preservation and management.

Immediately after its closure in 1988, the LNF expressed interest in reacquiring the property from the State because it planned to rehabilitate the cab, make repairs to the tower so the facility could be included in the highly successful federal Rent-A-Lookout program which would enable visitors to stay overnight and enjoy the spectacular mountain views. The Department agreed to facilitate this new use recognizing that it would lead to preservation of the lookout with substantial public access and benefit and indicated its willingness to convey the property back to federal ownership at no little or no cost.

Regrettably, sometime after the Department's 2001 Management Plan was finalized, the LNF withdrew its offer to acquire the Lookout. Not surprisingly, over the next several years the lookout experienced both natural deterioration and vandalism. As explained below, CAL FIRE has made several attempts to find other partners to manage and take care of this lookout on-site but none of these were efforts proved successful. The physical condition of the Digger Butte Lookout has now deteriorated to the point where it is a serious safety issue for the CAL FIRE Unit and the prospect of rehabilitating it on site is cost prohibitive.

Consequently the Department explored several preservation options for the Digger Butte Fire Lookout. An effort to transfer ownership back to the Lassen National Forest (the original owner) for inclusion in their Lookout Rental Program was explored in the early 1990s. In 1996, a proposal to relocate the lookout tower to the Turtle Bay Museum in Redding was explored. Finally, a proposal to transfer the lookout and the 40 acre parcel to the University of California Berkeley for use as a Demonstration Forest and Historic Preservation teaching tool was explored in-depth, complete with a public meeting in Manton in 2003. For a variety of reasons none of these solutions came to fruition and the historic values of the site continued to diminish as vandals repeatedly broke into the remote and isolated facility. Due to years of lack of maintenance and use, vandalism and the isolated location of this structure, the Department determined the only way to preserve any portion of the lookout was to relocate it to the CAL FIRE Mobile Equipment Facility at Davis.

Fawn Lodge Fire Station Office This facility is a seasonally-staffed two engine Fire Station that was built in 1953. Eight to twelve personnel live and work at this facility for six months of the year during fire season. Presently there are five buildings and structures located on the site. These include an apparatus building with office, barracks, messhall, CCC paymaster building, and gas house near the fueling station. Also located on site is a fully functioning, electricity-generating Pelton Wheel built in 2008. The present station has several deficiencies which necessitate modernization of the facility. A proposal to demolish all buildings and structures on-site and replace them with new construction was approved in 2006. From 2007-2009 CAL FIRE initiated a CEQA study of the station replacement project to identify potential environmental effects associated with the project including potential impacts to cultural resources.

The Department hired cultural resource specialists to inventory the Fawn Lodge property, identify cultural resources, assess their significance, and develop recommendations for their management. During this study it was determined that a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp had been built at this site in 1935 and that two of the existing buildings at Fawn Lodge FS (the Camp Paymaster's Office and the Kitchen/Messhall) had been built by the CCC in 1935. Historical records research and an archaeological survey of this area revealed that this CCC camp consisted of buildings and facilities at two separate locations ¼ mile apart from each other (Napton and Greathouse 2009). Fire destroyed the buildings at the upper camp but the CCC Camp Paymaster's Office, Warehouse, and Kitchen/Messhall – all located at the lower camp—survived the fire.

The facility is now scheduled for replacement. The initial proposal included demolition of all buildings at the existing site to be replaced with new construction. These include the 1935 Paymaster's Office and 1935 Kitchen/Messhall (the warehouse was removed about 20 years ago).

The existing office building, constructed in 1935, served as the CCC camp paymaster's office. After the close of the Depression Era work relief programs in 1941, most—but not all--of the CCC facilities at Fawn Lodge were removed. A core group of buildings were left standing and were incorporated into the California Division of Forestry (CDF) Fire Station established at this location in 1953. The old CCC Camp Paymaster's Office became a fire captain's quarters, sometimes also referred to in the old records as a guest house. The office building, the design of which is based on the USFS-CCC "E" working Plan series, is the only 21' x 25' CCC era office in the CDF (now called CAL FIRE) building inventory, which includes very few CCC offices. Because the building retains a high degree of historical architectural integrity, its setting has changed little over the years and is in remarkably good condition, it has been given a "3S" rating, which means the building is eligible for listing on the NRHP as a separate property.

Overall, this historic building is in very good condition despite a few alterations. The siding, windows, front and back doors, and the back porch all appear original and are in relatively good condition. Two window panes have cracks and will need to be replaced as will some of the siding. The front porch has obviously been replaced and should be rebuilt following design elements exhibited on the back porch. The north, south, and west foundations consist of wood beams set on concrete or stone pier blocks. Some of these beams may need to be replaced. A full length concrete footing supports the east wall. The existing wood shingle roof is 95% intact and is expected to survive another winter.

During the CEQA review for the proposed station replacement project, the Trinity County Historical Society and other members of the public expressed concern over the proposed demolition of two historic buildings related to CCC Camp Fawn Lodge and requested CAL FIRE to consider alternatives to demolition. Consequently those alternatives were considered and a decision was made to preserve the camp office *in situ* (Foster 2009). Unfortunately, the small size of the flat area on site precluded the possibility of preserving both buildings, and the camp office was selected for preservation since it has been determined eligible for listing on the NRHP and has retained its historical integrity (Thornton 1994:141-145,617-618).

With this Plan Update, the 1935 Camp Paymaster's Office (also known as the "Guest House") has been added to the list of historic buildings the Department has committed itself to manage for long term preservation. Selection of this building for the list is intended to replace the CCC Office at Whitmore FS which has been de-listed. The building is in good condition, is currently used as the Fire Captains barracks, and is being maintained as a barracks by the Department. Since 2001 minor repairs have been performed to the plumbing in the structure. The entire interior has been painted and the exterior coat of pain touched up where necessary.

Summary

Although the Department's HPO typically has had been able to find few feasible alternatives to approving demolition of potentially historically significant buildings during the past decade, despite given due consideration to each of the four management alternatives, for the reasons described above. Even so, the SHPO has confirmed that this four-step management analysis process is a useful one. Consequently, the Department intends to continue to implement it over the next ten years' use of the Management Plan.

III. Management of Archaeological and Historical Sites

Surveys of CAL FIRE Properties

The goal of having a thorough archaeological survey conducted of all properties owned, leased, or otherwise managed by the Department is one that is continuously being pursued. Survey documentation in Southern Region is on file at the Region Archaeology Office in Fresno and each unit keeps records of the surveys and reports for the individual units. Survey documentation in Northern Region is kept on file at the Archaeology Offices in Redding and Santa Rosa while the respective information for each unit is filed at the various unit headquarters. As well, the respective regional information centers of the CHRIS are provided copies of archaeological survey reports and site records.

This chapter presents summaries of the results of archaeological surveys of selected CAL FIRE properties and facilities since the original Management Plan was approved in 2001. The information provided below follows the same presentation style used in the original Plan.

Native American Traditional Gathering

The *Archaeological Review Procedures for CAL FIRE Projects* document (Foster and Pollack, 2010) included the following statement: "Some of the CDF properties, particularly the State Forests, may contain plant or animal resources needed to support traditional Native American activities, such as basket making. CDF shall institute a policy that allows for the gathering of certain materials by local Native Americans if conducted in accordance with all applicable rules and forest policies." The Department's request was to ask those Native American groups wishing to gather on CDF parcels to submit a one-page request form to CDF for review and approval. The purpose of this requested procedure was to:

1. Provide the CAL FIRE property manager with knowledge of the traditional gathering locations so these locations can be protected and managed. For example, herbicides are sometimes used on State Forest properties to control invasive exotic plant species. Having knowledge on where traditional Native American gathering is taking place would enable those managers to avoid any herbicide use in those locations.
2. State Forests often hold timber sales with loaded logging trucks rumbling down forest roads. CAL FIRE believes the gathering permit process would provide a mechanism for CAL FIRE to request traditional gathering take place during times when logging is inactive in those areas to keep traditional gatherers safe.

A draft written permit/policy document was prepared and discussed by the Department's Native American Advisory Committee (NAAC) from 2006-2008, but agreement could not be reached and that permit/policy remains in draft form. Due to severe budget cuts and directives which temporarily prohibited agencies from travel or holding meetings related to Advisory Committees, the Department's NAAC has been relatively inactive since 2008 and no further progress that been made on finalizing the Department's policy regarding traditional Native American gathering activities and/or the accompanying permit/notification document. It is hoped that soon after the State funding crisis is over CAL FIRE can resume the activities of the NAAC and continue its work on this important issue. Since the Plan was approved in 2001 several requests by Native Americans to gather plant or animal resources at one or other CAL FIRE properties were received and all of these requests were approved by CAL FIRE. CAL FIRE shall support requests for traditional Native American gathering activities upon its landholdings whenever feasible.

From 2009-2012 The Department has been working closely with the California's Native American Communities and has finalized a Native American Tribal Communities Relations Policy (CAL FIRE 2012).

Archaeological Excavations

CAL FIRE infrequently initiates or sponsors archaeological investigations (including excavations) of archaeological sites located on CAL FIRE properties since protecting known sites in place and leaving them undisturbed is the preferred management option in most situations. Occasionally, however, archaeological excavation is initiated for both scientific and management purposes. Most of the archaeological excavations which CAL FIRE has initiated prior to 2005 are listed and described in the *History of the CDF Archaeology Program 1970-2004* (Foster and Betts 2004:92-102). Some of these studies, particularly those conducted within State Forests, were conducted for research purposes to better understand the size, age, cultural affiliation, and function of the site being studied. In most cases, however, the studies were completed as part of CEQA-required analysis and mitigation associated with facility construction projects where the "flag and avoid treatment" was not feasible.

The following list includes all the archaeological site investigations (including excavations) completed since November 2001:

CAL FIRE Property	Archaeological Site Name and Number	Reference
Badger Fire Station	CA-TUL-2120/H	Napton and Greathouse 2001
Bridgeville Fire Station	CA-HUM-	White 2007
Cuyamaca Fire Station	CA-SDI-16832	Mirro and Goldberg 2004
Intermountain Conservation Camp	Sites #4 and #6	ENPLAN (Report in preparation)
Ishi Conservation Camp	CA-TEH-1621/H	White and Wilson 2008
Saratoga Summit Fire Station	P-44-000298 CA-SCR-366/H	Napton and Greathouse 2007d
Weott Fire Station	No Sites Identified	Grantham and Rich 2006b

Management Strategies and Issues

This chapter updates the list of known archaeological and historical sites presented in the 2001 Management Plan, which included a list of **176** such sites. Since then CAL FIRE Archaeology staff have put forth a great effort to survey and record as many Department-owned properties as possible. The Archaeology Program staff is mainly funded to work on private lands reviewing forest practice and vegetation management projects. Although thousands of sites have been discovered during the past decade during the planning phase of those types of projects and during suppression of wildland fires, CAL FIRE has limited authority to manage those sites, none of them are reported here. The following list includes only sites located on land the Department either owns, leases, or otherwise manages. With that said, **243** sites identified and recorded in the past decade and those that were inadvertently not listed in the original Plan are listed and discussed within this management Plan update. This brings the total known CAL FIRE inventory of known archaeological and historical sites to **419** sites. Cultural resource inventories with CAL FIRE properties is an on-going process. When staff/funding was previously available, CAL FIRE hired cultural resource experts to complete research and inventories of entire parcels. For the past several years this has not been possible, and survey work is deferred until just prior to approval of a proposed project which might impact cultural resources.

Of the 419 known archaeological and historical sites, 273 are in State Forests, 35 are located within Fire Station properties, 67 at Conservation Camps, and 44 are on other parcels including Fire Lookout Stations and the Academy.

Previous surveys of fire lookout stations have often focused solely on the built environment. Resurveying of those facilities is now necessary by focusing specific attention on the identification of features such as can/bottle dumps & scatters and privies associated with 1930s-1970s use of the lookouts.

A majority of the sites identified to date are located on State Forest lands. At this time the Department is in the process of taking control and possession/acquiring properties owned by the Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E). Most of these lands have partially been archaeologically surveyed by PG&E. If the Department does take possession of these properties, dozens if not hundreds of additional archaeological sites will be added to the existing inventory during the next 10-year update. The additional surveys required by CAL FIRE acquisition of these lands would result in seriously increased workload issues for the entire archaeology staff. The State Forest Program does have BCP approval for the hiring of a State

Forest Archaeologist, and it is hoped that when funding allows this position may be filled to initiate survey work within the newly acquired State Forest properties and help write portions Management Plans addressing protection of cultural resources.

The following is the Department's general management strategy for the management of archaeological and historical sites:

1. Protect all archaeological and historical sites by complete avoidance, where feasible.
2. Each CAL FIRE Archaeologist shall keep a current set of base maps and records for all sites known to exist on CAL FIRE property in their respective areas.
3. Each CAL FIRE Archaeologist shall periodically inspect these known sites to assess their current condition.
4. Each CAL FIRE Archaeologist shall assist in the determination of appropriate site management and CEQA documentation within their respective assigned geographic areas.
5. Unauthorized collection of artifacts by CAL FIRE personnel, or other unauthorized individuals is prohibited. [Note: This policy does not prohibit collections made under the supervision of a CAL FIRE Archaeologist.]
6. When archaeological and/or historic features and/or artifacts are discovered on Department-owned lands, the local CAL FIRE Archaeologist shall be promptly notified and requested to conduct an evaluation.
7. Whenever ground disturbing activities (digging, trenching, etc.) are proposed on a CAL FIRE property which has a known site on it, the CAL FIRE Archaeologist shall be notified in advance to be provided the opportunity to monitor those activities, at their discretion.
8. Existing collections of artifacts found on CAL FIRE lands shall be processed, catalogued and accessioned and properly curated by the respective CAL FIRE Archaeologist(s).
9. Department-owned and/or managed properties that have not been archaeologically surveyed or are lacking a thorough survey should be systematically surveyed and all sites identified during those surveys recorded to current professional standards in compliance with California Executive Order W-26-92.⁴
10. All CAL FIRE projects involving ground disturbing activities and/or other activities that could damage archaeological resources must be preceded by an archaeological review as part of the CEQA process. The appropriate CAL FIRE Archaeologist shall be contacted to assist in this review. Documentation for any project having the potential to affect cultural resources will be submitted to the SHPO for comment pursuant to PRC 5024 (f) and 5024.5(a) by the CAL FIRE Historic Preservation Officer or his/her designee.

⁴ A complete copy of this Executive Order appears on pages 148-151 of the original Plan.

The 2001 Management Plan included many property specific management strategies designed to protect sites. Those management strategies are still in effect. The CAL FIRE properties listed and described below may now have additional applicable management stipulations to be implemented as required.

ACADEMY

Location: The CAL FIRE Academy is located in Amador County, one mile northwest of the City of Ione on Highway 104. The Academy sits on both State owned and leased lands.

Description: Most of the vegetation on the property is grassland, with some areas vegetated by mixed hardwoods and conifers. The Academy is a residential training facility, including outdoor areas for bulldozer, fire engine, and live fire training. The entire property which is used for Academy operations has now been archaeologically surveyed (Decater 1984, Foster 1994, Napton & Greathouse 2002, 2003, 2010a, Peak & Associates 1997, T. Sandelin 2001). Twenty one archaeological and historic-era sites have been recorded since the initial Management Plan was written. At this time the Department is in the process of transferring control and possession of additional adjacent lands that are currently leased from the Preston and Mule Creek institutions from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), which is in the process of closing the Preston institution. CAL FIRE has initiated a cultural resources investigation of these former Preston lands which will soon be added to the CAL FIRE Academy property. This survey work, which is under way, is being conducted through a services contract with California State University Stanislaus.

Site Specific Management Issues: All known sites will be managed following the Department's general management strategy for the management of archaeological and historical sites. Specific management issues include the following:

1. Sites on the Academy property that could inadvertently be damaged by training activities and projects will be and/or have been fenced for avoidance under the direction of a professional archaeologist.
2. Application of prescribed fire is permissible at several of the sites.
3. Upkeep and maintenance of the cemetery, located on lands of the former Preston Prison which are expected to be added to the Academy property, will continue. Because few of the grave markers and little of the fencing are original these features have been and will continue to be maintained accurately by using old photographs as guidelines. When the paint on the existing grave markers begins to wear off they will be repainted using the special templates made for this purpose. Any posts needing replacement will also be replaced with posts of similar in size and appearance. No tools or implements that will damage or nick the markers and fencing will be used near those features. CAL FIRE staff shall explore the possibility of obtaining maintenance assistance from a local Cemetery District.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021

1. A CAL FIRE Archaeologist should periodically visit the Academy Property to assess the condition of the known sites. Any additional discoveries will be documented to current professional standards.
2. Upon transfer of control and possession of selected portions of the former Preston Prison property to CAL FIRE, the portions of the newly acquired property that have not previously been surveyed or are lacking a thorough survey should be systematically archaeologically surveyed and all sites thus identified recorded to current professional standards in order to fully comply with Executive Order W-26-92. This study is currently underway.

ALDER CONSERVATION CAMP

Location: Alder Conservation Camp is a minimum-security adult correctional facility located approximately 2 miles southwest of the community of Klamath in Del Norte County. CAL FIRE and CDC jointly operate the camp on a 138.6 acre parcel owned by the State of California.

Description: The camp was built in 1961. Inmate crews stationed there perform fuels reduction, conservation, and community service projects in addition to fire fighting. Three previous archaeological investigations have been conducted of the parcel (Johnson 1993, Gary 1997, Grantham 2006). The first of these was performed as part of the planning process for a camp project and resulted in no site discovery. The second was performed during the planning of a remodel project and resulted in the discovery and recordation of a prehistoric site. The last investigation was performed as part of the planning phase of a leach field project. Although the project area was located near the previously documented prehistoric site no evidence of the site was identified within the project area of potential effect (APE).

Site Specific Management Issues: All sites will be managed following the Department's general management strategy concerning archaeological and historical sites.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021

1. A CAL FIRE Northern Region Archaeologist should periodically visit the site to assess its condition. Any additional discoveries will be documented to current professional standards.

ALTAVILLE FIRE STATION – Altaville Schoolhouse

Location: The Altaville Schoolhouse is located in the community of Altaville, Calaveras County, on a knoll overlooking nearby Highway 49, just north of the intersection of Highway 4. It once stood within the compound of the Altaville Fire Station, but was relocated to its current location and restored in the 1980s.

Description: The Altaville Schoolhouse, a brick building constructed in 1858, is one of the oldest school buildings in California. It has been designated a California Historical Landmark (Number 499) and is listed on the NRHP. The schoolhouse was moved some 400 feet from its original location (in the back of the Fire Station property) to the front of the property and renovated there to provide safer access to the public. CAL FIRE later donated the land parcel and restored building to the Calaveras County Historical Society. While the initial Management Plan did mention this historic building, the list inadvertently did not identify the original schoolhouse location as a historic site. The original location where the schoolhouse stood is currently being redeveloped for reconstruction of the Altaville FS facility. Once the new station is rebuilt, a Unit Auto Shop will be constructed on the compound

Site Specific Management Issues: The site will be managed following the Department's general management strategy concerning archaeological and historical sites. Specific management issues include the following:

1. Following completion of the station reconstruction, CAL FIRE (not DGS or its construction contractors) shall locate the former footprint of the schoolhouse as accurately as possible and identify its perimeter so this information (the location where the school once stood) is not lost over time. If the area is paved, this might include a painted line.

BADGER FIRE STATION

Location: The Badger Fire Station is located in Tulare County on State Highway 245 just south of the Fresno County line.

Description: While conducting prefield research for an upcoming facility replacement project, station personnel informed CAL FIRE Forester Frank Spandler that an archaeological site existed within the CAL FIRE property boundary. Subsequently the local CAL FIRE archaeologist conducted an archaeological survey of the parcel (Sandelin 2000) and identified a prehistoric site (CA-TUL-2120/H) on the property. While no visible artifacts were revealed during the initial site recording of this bedrock mortar site, a second, informal survey led to the discovery of a sparse lithic scatter associated with it. The site was subsequently excavated in 2001 (Napton and Greathouse 2001). Additional excavations were conducted in 2008 (Mason 2008) as part of the CEQA work required for station replacement.

Site Specific Management Issues: The site will be managed following the Department's general management strategy concerning archaeological and historical sites.

Specific management issues include the following:

1. A CAL FIRE Archaeologist shall be notified in advance before any ground-disturbing activities begin at Badger FS.
2. Badger FS is scheduled to be replaced. Although the existing buildings will soon be demolished and new facilities built on the same compound, the project has been designed to avoid damaging the archaeological site known to exist within the compound.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021

A CAL FIRE Archaeologist should periodically visit the site to assess its condition. Any additional discoveries will be documented to current professional standards.

BASS LAKE FIRE STATION

Location: The CAL FIRE Bass Lake Fire Station is located on US Forest Service Property, in Madera County, at the junction of County Road 223 and 419. During the planning for the project, this facility was called Batterson, but has recently been re-named to Bass Lake to avoid confusing it with the old abandoned Batterson Fire Station.

Description: During the planning phase prior to construction of this replacement Fire Station, the proposed location of changed after consultation with representatives of the local Mono tribe. Hardy (1983) and Potter (1994) had originally surveyed portions of the parcel with negative results. Later, Department Archaeologist Linda Sandelin (1999a) discovered a bedrock mortar site with a light lithic scatter and what appeared to be possible house pits on the property. The site was then recorded by Robert Gerry (1999), Peak & Associates, Inc., working under contract to the Department of General Services (DGS). Although Mr. Gerry determined that the site did not meet any of the applicable criteria of significance defined in the CEQA Guidelines, that preliminary determination was disputed by both the CDF Archaeologist and the USFS Archaeologist. Letters regarding the project and the known site were sent to seven local Native American tribes. A representative of the North Fork Mono Rancheria responded by stating that the group has used the parcel for traditional cultural practices. After the existence of this traditional cultural place on the property was confirmed, the previously planned location of the station was moved several hundred feet north to more fully protect both the previously identified archaeological site and the recently identified Traditional Cultural Property (TCP).

Site Specific Management Issues: The site will be managed following the Department's general management strategy concerning archaeological and historical sites.

Specific management issues include the following:

1. Members of the local Mono tribe may have access to the property for traditional practices as long as they are doing so in a safe manner.
2. The existence, function(s) and location of the TCP shall not be disclosed to members of the general public.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021

A CAL FIRE Archaeologist should periodically visit the site to assess its condition. Any additional discoveries will be documented to current professional standards.

BEAR MOUNTAIN FIRE LOOKOUT STATION

Location: This facility, located in west-central Shasta County overlooking Shasta Lake, has limited access due to its being approximately five miles from a paved road behind locked gates.

Description: The FLS compound contains a site that is sacred to one of the local Native American tribes. Details of the site's exact location and description are confidential and filed at the CAL FIRE Northern Region Archaeology office in Redding. Because it is less than 50 years old (constructed in 1980) the lookout tower has little historic significance at this time.

Site Specific Management Issues: The site will be managed following the Department's general management strategy concerning archaeological and historical sites. Specific management issues include the following:

1. The CAL FIRE Northern Region Archaeologist in Redding shall be asked to provide input regarding any and all construction, land management or other projects that involve ground disturbing activities that are proposed with or adjacent to the compound, including proposed vegetation removal projects designed to improve the view of the surrounding local area.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021

A CAL FIRE Archaeologist should periodically visit the site to assess its condition. Any additional discoveries will be documented to current professional standards.

BOGGS MOUNTAIN DEMONSTRATION STATE FOREST

Location: Boggs Mountain Demonstration State Forest (BMDSF) is a 3,493-acre forest located in southern Lake County, seven miles northwest of Middletown and eight miles south of Clear Lake. It lies approximately fifty miles inland from the Pacific coast in the southern part of the North Coast Range.

Description: Three additional archaeological surveys have been conducted on BMDSF since the initial Management Plan was written. Eight additional archaeological sites have been located and recorded and two of the previously known sites have been updated. Sites identified on BMDSF to date range from petroglyphs, obsidian flake and artifact scatters to remains of 19th-century saw mills and homesteads.

Site Specific Management Issues: The sites will be managed following the Department's general management strategy concerning archaeological and historical sites.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021

A CAL FIRE Archaeologist should periodically visit the sites to assess their condition. Any additional discoveries will be documented to current professional standards.

BRIDGEVILLE FIRE STATION

Location: The Bridgeville Fire Station is located on Highway 36 approximately 20 miles east of Alton in Humboldt County.

Description: The station was constructed in 1955-56 on a 5.72 acre parcel of State-owned property. Two previous archaeological investigations have been conducted there (Grantham & Rich 2006 and White 2007). The first investigation was performed for the proposed Fire Station improvement project that would result in the demolition of the existing structures and replacement with new. The entire parcel was inventoried and two cultural resources were discovered and documented. These include the historic buildings that comprise the Fire Station and a prehistoric site that occupies the same area. The project archaeologists determined the Fire Station to be a non-significant historic resource and recommended that additional studies be conducted to assess the significance of the prehistoric site. The second study, which included archaeological site excavation, determined that only a small portion of the prehistoric site was intact. This intact site area was considered a potentially significant cultural resource and the project was redesigned to afford it protection.

Site Specific Management Issues: The site will be managed following the Department's general management strategy concerning archaeological and historical sites.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021

1. The known site shall be protected by avoidance during station reconstruction, landscaping projects, and other activities.
2. A CAL FIRE Archaeologist should periodically visit the site to assess its condition. Any additional discoveries will be documented to current professional standards.

CAYUCOS FIRE STATION

Location: The Cayucos Fire Station is located on California's central coast, north of Morro Bay and south of Cambria in San Luis Obispo County. The Fire Station sits on a 3.5 acre parcel along Highway 1 on the east side.

Description: The buildings and other facilities at this station were constructed in 1964-65 and have attained the critical 45-year threshold qualifying the structures as cultural resources on the basis of age. These include the Fire Station building and apparatus building, a concrete wash rack, incinerator, hose wash rack, site fencing, site paving, site utilities, facility sign, flag pole and concrete "V" ditch.

Site Specific Management Issues: Napton and Greathouse (2010b) assessed the property and determined that none of the buildings or features are eligible or potentially eligible for either the California Register of Historical Resources or the National Register of Historic Places. Consequently, no protection measures are required during the rebuilding of the Fire Station although a historical resource record for the old facility complex has been completed. The Fire Station building and property features will be demolished, including a concrete wash rack, incinerator, hose wash rack, site fencing, site paving, site utilities, facility sign, flag pole and the concrete "V" ditch is to be modified. The Apparatus Building will remain in use for equipment storage during construction activities, but may be demolished at a later date.

COPERNICUS PEAK FIRE LOOKOUT STATION

Location: The Copernicus Peak Fire Lookout Station is located on Copernicus Peak, a rocky prominence on the east end of Mount Hamilton east of San Jose in Santa Clara County. It is situated on land owned by the Regents of the University of California within the boundaries of Lick Observatory. Surrounding vegetation consists of chaparral, oak and Grey pine. A ¼ mile-long trail leads from the garage/parking area up to the tower site. The tower is located ½ mile from State Highway 130 (Mount Hamilton Road). On the north side of the lookout tower is a communication vault and radio tower.

Description: The lookout has been fully restored by CAL FIRE Unit and continues to be staffed with volunteers during high fire danger days. During an archaeological survey of the FLS in 2005 an extensive deposit of historic refuse consisting mostly of rusted metal cans and glass containers—some dating back to the 1940s—was identified and recorded on the steep slopes north of the lookout (Lee and Grant 2005). That same year the historical resource record prepared by Lee and Grant was updated by CAL FIRE Archaeologist Chuck Whatford with the inclusion of the location of an outhouse formerly associated with the lookout (Whatford 2005b).

Site Specific Management Issues: The site will be managed following the Department's general management strategy concerning archaeological and historical sites.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021

A CAL FIRE Archaeologist should periodically visit the site to assess its condition. Any additional discoveries will be documented to current professional standards.

CUYAMACA FIRE STATION (NEW STATION)

Location: The current Cuyamaca Fire Station is located within Cuyamaca Rancho State Park and contains one of the historic buildings chosen for long-term preservation. CAL FIRE has operated a one-engine station here since circa 1940 through a lease with DPR that has now expired. CAL FIRE is presently in the process of constructing a new Fire Station some 5 miles to the north of the current station. When construction is completed CAL FIRE will vacate the old facility and DPR will assume responsibility for management of the historic combination barracks. The new station is located just north of the State Park on Engineers Road just off Highway 79 in San Diego County.

Description: Prior to State purchase of the property, an archaeological survey of the parcel was conducted by Applied Earthworks in 2003, resulting in the identification of two sites. One site dates to the historic era, having been described as “a scatter of historical materials and three associated features, a cinder block footing and two rock wall segments (Harris and Robinson 2003:11). Having been determined to not be significant no protection measures were required for that site during construction. The second site, a prehistoric site—later assigned designated by the trinomial CA-SDI-16832—was discovered, recorded, tested, and afforded protection during construction (Mirro and Goldberg 2004). Once construction of the new facility began it became apparent that the prehistoric site could be impacted by the leach field. At that time a more thorough survey of the site was conducted (Dallas, Manchen & Smallwood 2011) and the location of the leach field adjusted in order to avoid the site. It was also discovered that surface disturbance to site CA-SDI-16832 had occurred during brush removal activities associated with station construction. Having identified additional features at both previously recorded sites, Dallas, Manchen and Smallwood re-recorded and re-mapped both sites.

Site Specific Management Issues: Site CA-SDI-16832 will be managed following the Department's general management strategy concerning archaeological and historical sites.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021

A CAL FIRE Archaeologist should periodically visit the site to assess its condition. Any additional discoveries will be documented to current professional standards.

DEADWOOD CONSERVATION CAMP

Location: Deadwood Conservation Camp is a minimum-security adult correctional facility located approximately 5 miles north of the community of Fort Jones in Siskiyou County.

Description: CAL FIRE and CDC jointly operate the camp on a 140 acre parcel owned by the State of California. The camp was built during the 1960s and inmate crews stationed there perform fuels reduction, conservation, and community service projects in addition to fire fighting. Three previous archaeological investigations are known for the parcel (Thornton 1994, Jenkins 2006a, Henrikson, Orfila, and Guenther 2007). The first of these investigations was performed by a historian who evaluated the age and significance of the buildings situated within the camp compound. The oldest building is a "hobby shop" constructed circa 1946 while the remainder of the structures built during camp construction in the 1960s. The second inspection was performed during the environmental review process for proposed construction of a new bus barn with negative results. The last investigation was performed by California State University, Bakersfield staff hired to perform a cultural resource inventory of the entire 140-acre parcel. That study resulted in the identification and recording of six historic sites, including two refuse scatters, a rock alignment and three mining features.

Site Specific Management Issues: The sites will be managed following the Department's general management strategy concerning archaeological and historical sites.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021

1. The six known sites shall be protected by avoidance.
2. The CAL FIRE Northern Region Archaeologist should periodically visit the sites to assess their condition. Any additional discoveries will be documented to current professional standards.

FOREST RANCH FIRE STATION

Location: The Forest Ranch Fire Station is located on Highway 32 approximately 20 miles northeast of Chico in Butte County. The station was constructed in 1950 on a 40 acre parcel owned by the State of California.

Description: One previous archaeological investigation is known for the parcel (Napton & Greathouse 2007b). This investigation was performed for the proposed Fire Station improvement project that would result in the demolition of the existing barracks/messhall and its replacement with a new structure in a different location. The entire parcel was inventoried and four cultural resources were discovered, documented, and assessed for historic significance. These include the 1950 barracks/messhall structure, a portion of the 1860s Humboldt Wagon Road, the location of the 1870s Berdan Hotel and orchard, and an abandoned segment of State Highway 32. Only the Humboldt Wagon Road segment was determined to be a significant historic resource.

Site Specific Management Issues: The sites will be managed following the Department's general management strategy concerning archaeological and historical sites.

Specific management issues include the following:

1. The north and south segments of the Humboldt Wagon Road should be protected from ground disturbing activities during future projects.
2. The amorphous pit and adjacent orchard, which mark the suspected location of the Berdan Hotel, should be protected from ground disturbing activities during future projects.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021

1. A CAL FIRE Region Archaeologist should periodically visit the sites to assess their condition. Any additional discoveries will be documented to current professional standards.
2. The CAL FIRE Northern Region archaeologist should be present to monitor any subsurface excavation associated with the removal of the old barracks/messhall and/or construction of the replacement structure.
3. Any modification of the existing 1950s spring box, sediment trap, and pump house located west of the Fire Station and State Route 32 should be monitored by the CAL FIRE Northern Region Archaeologist for evidence of past use by the Berdan Hotel.

GREEN SPRINGS FIRE STATION

Location: The Green Springs Fire Station is located on LaGrange Road (J59) near the intersection of Highway 108 in Tuolumne County.

Description: This facility was originally called the Keystone Fire Station– named after the Keystone Elementary School that once stood where the current barracks stands. The name change took place around 1970. In 2007 the Department made an agreement with the adjacent landowner to install a leach field on an acre of land adjacent to the station property. Steve Hollett conducted a survey (2007) and located two historic sites; one on the station proper and the other on the adjacent leased property.

Site Specific Management Issues: The sites will be managed following the Department's general management strategy concerning archaeological and historical sites.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021

A CAL FIRE Archaeologist should periodically visit the sites to assess their condition. Any additional discoveries will be documented to current professional standards.

GROWLERSBURG CONSERVATION CAMP

Location: Growlersburg Conservation Camp, an 80 acre parcel, is located approximately two air miles east of the community of Georgetown in El Dorado County.

Description: As noted in the 2001 Management Plan, two historic sites had been recorded on this parcel (Draper and Fiedler 1996) at that time. Since that time three more sites have been identified and recorded on the property. Of the five recorded sites now known within the Camp property, only the Georgetown Ditch has been determined eligible or potentially eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources.

Site Specific Management Issues: The sites will be managed following the Department's general management strategy concerning archaeological and historical sites.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021

1. A CAL FIRE Archaeologist should periodically visit the sites to assess their condition. Any additional discoveries will be documented to current professional standards.
2. During reconstruction of the Camp, a professional archaeologist should be present to monitor subsurface excavations that may be required for installation of utilities and foundations.

HERMIT SPRINGS FIRE STATION

Location: The Hermit Springs Fire Station is located on Winton Road approximately 15 miles east of West Point, in Calaveras County, on a privately-owned parcel surrounded by lands of the Stanislaus National Forest.

Description: A large site (CA-CAL-210) is located adjacent to the Hermit Springs property. The parcel has been surveyed several times (Napton and Greathouse 1989, Orfila 2007a, DeArmond 2008, Fenenga 2009). While no physical evidence that the site extends into the four-acre parcel that contains the Fire Station, the water pipe going from the parcel to the water tank does pass through a portion of the site.

Site Specific Management Issues: The site will be managed following the Department's general management strategy concerning archaeological and historical sites.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021

A CAL FIRE Archaeologist should periodically visit the site to assess its condition. Any additional discoveries will be documented to current professional standards.

INDEPENDENCE FIRE STATION

Location: The Independence Fire Station is location on the southeast side of the City of Independence, Inyo County. Independence is centrally located in Owens Valley, a natural corridor well-traveled during prehistoric, historic and contemporary times.

Description: An archaeological site, CA-INY-5397/H, is located on station property. It was discovered prior to purchase by the state (Foster 1997, Sheppard 1997) when several properties were being evaluated as possible Fire Station sites. The site was excavated prior to construction and then again when Caltrans was conducting evaluations along the Highway 395 corridor (Scott 1998, Basgall and Delacorte 2003). Results of the excavation determined that the site is not a significant cultural resource.

Site Specific Management Issues: The site will be managed following the Department's general management strategy concerning archaeological and historical sites.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021

A CAL FIRE Archaeologist should periodically visit the site to assess its condition. Any additional discoveries will be documented to current professional standards.

INTERMOUNTAIN CONSERVATION CAMP

Location: Intermountain Conservation Camp is a minimum-security correctional facility located on an 80-acre parcel of State-owned land in Lassen County, near the town of Nubieber in Big Valley. CAL FIRE and the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) jointly operate the

correctional facility. CAL FIRE plans to conduct major capital outlay improvements to the compound, including new construction, building renovation and expansion of landscaped areas.

Description: One additional archaeological study has been performed since the 2001 Management Plan was completed. In 2007 the Department of General Services (DGS) began environmental studies necessary to complete CEQA review of a planned Camp reconstruction. DGS retained the services of ENPLAN to perform archaeological studies and the following preliminary work was accomplished:

1. Consultation with the SHPO for approval of research design.
2. Pedestrian surveys to define the horizontal boundaries of the seven known archaeological sites.
3. Subsurface testing in Sites #4 and #6 to determine vertical boundaries and the level of past disturbance. Project funding was soon thereafter frozen due to the State budget crisis. At the time this update was being prepared archaeological field work, analysis of recovered artifacts, and report preparation remained incomplete, awaiting restoration of project funding.

Site Specific Management Issues: The sites will be managed following the Department's general management strategy concerning archaeological and historical sites.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021:

1. A CAL FIRE Archaeologist should periodically visit the sites to assess their condition. Any additional discoveries will be documented to current professional standards.
2. During reconstruction of the Camp, a professional archaeologist should be present to monitor subsurface excavations that may be required for installation of utilities and foundations.

ISHI CONSERVATION CAMP

Location: Ishi Conservation Camp is a minimum-security correctional facility located on a 110 acre parcel of State-owned land in east-central Tehama County near the community of Paynes Creek. CAL FIRE and the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) jointly operate the correctional facility. CAL FIRE plans to conduct major capital outlay improvements to the compound, including new construction, building renovation and expansion of landscaped areas.

Description: Several additional archaeological studies have been performed since the 2001 Management Plan was completed. In 2003 the CAL FIRE Northern Region Archaeologist monitored the drilling of a well (Jenkins 2003) and no cultural materials were observed. In 2006 the CAL FIRE Archaeologist performed surveys for a 250 foot long sewer line replacement project (Jenkins 2006b) and a 2.5 mile long water line replacement project (Jenkins 2006c). A historic homestead site was discovered during the latter project on adjacent Department of Fish and Game (DFG) lands and is therefore not listed in the Appendix 2 Table. In 2007 California State University, Chico Archaeological Research Program performed a study designed to evaluate potential impacts to cultural resources from the proposed construction of new camp facilities. The project included test trenching to help define the site boundary, test excavation in a possible structure construction area, laboratory studies, and preparation of a report (White and Wilson, 2008). In 2008 ENPLAN was retained by the Department of General Services (DGS) to perform an archaeological review of the proposed camp reconstruction project. Their archaeologist reviewed all previous archaeological reports for the property and met on-site with CAL FIRE Engineers to discuss building locations, to develop ideas such as using imported fill to protect important site areas, and to pin point areas where additional site testing (excavation) would probably be required. Native American consultation was also undertaken. A draft Initial Study that included cultural resource recommendations was prepared by ENPLAN and submitted to DGS in 2008 but was never finalized. Project funding was

frozen soon thereafter and no additional work, archaeological or otherwise, had been conducted at time of preparation of this 10 year update. The archaeological site at this facility is one of the deepest (and possibly oldest) sites yet identified in Tehama County.

Site Specific Management Issues: The single known prehistoric site will be managed following the Department's general management strategy concerning archaeological and historical sites.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021:

3. A CAL FIRE Archaeologist should periodically visit the site to assess its condition. Any additional discoveries will be documented to current professional standards.
4. During reconstruction of the Camp, a professional archaeologist should be present to monitor subsurface excavations that may be required for installation of utilities and foundations.

JACKSON DEMONSTRATION STATE FOREST

Location: Jackson Demonstration State Forest (JDSF) is a 50,000 acre State forest located between Willits and Fort Bragg in Mendocino County. It was purchased by the State in 1947 from the Caspar Lumber Company and is named after its founder, Jacob Green Jackson. JDSF is the largest of the eight State forests, each of which is located within different forest types in California. JDSF represents the North Coast Redwood Douglas Fir timber type. Like the other seven, JDSF is a working forest, not a park or preserve. The primary management goal is to demonstrate sustained production of timber while maintaining soil, water, wildlife, cultural, and recreational values. Timber production on this property has been continuous since the 1850's. 40,000 people visit the forest each year⁵.

Description: Initially, the Management Plan stated that 48 archaeological surveys had been conducted within JDSF. Over the past ten years that number has increased to 77 to take into recent archaeological surveys conducted on the Forest and the need to include several surveys that were inadvertently not included in the original Management Plan. Most of these surveys focused upon a small area – usually a timber sale unit. Surveys conducted since 2001 include Ahmadi 2009e, Barrett 2009g, Gary 1992a, 1992b, 1992c, and 1997c, 1997e, 1997f, 1997g, 1997h, 1998b, Horvat 2009d, Hubbs 2009, Leach-Palm et al. 2011, Linstedt 1998, McCray 2009, Medin 1994a, 1994b, Postler 2009a, 2009b, Roach 1999a, 1999b, Sciocchetti 2002k, Serna 2007, 2008, Serna, Wahl and Horvat 2006, Wahl 2009, 2010, and Whatford 2002f. These surveys have led to the discovery of an additional 37 recorded archaeological and historical sites and approximately 25 additional locations where minor historical features or artifacts have been documented. A research design intended to assist with the evaluation of the logging-era archaeological sites found on the Forest was prepared in 1994 (Medin 1994b).

Site Specific Management Issues: The sites will be managed following the Department's general management strategy concerning archaeological and historical sites. Specific management issues include the following⁶:

⁵ Two Conservation Camps (Parlin Fork and Chamberlain Creek) exist within JDSF. Both of these facilities are scheduled to be replaced when funding becomes available.

⁶ This list of specific management issues/constraints/requirements pertaining to archaeological and historical sites located at JDSF contain those which are included in the current JDSF Management Plan/EIR and other pertinent sources. The JDSF Management Plan is scheduled to be revised or updated every five years. During the process of revising the JDSF Management Plan, should any of these specific management issues, constraints or requirements be modified or deleted, the JDSF Plan takes precedent over this one.

1. All significant sites will be identified in Timber Harvesting Plans (THPs) and protected in accordance with the Forest Practice Rules.
2. An archaeological survey and records check will be conducted for all projects.
3. When new sites are identified they will be fully recorded to professional standards, whether discovered during preparation of a THP or during some other activity.
4. CAL FIRE will consider reviewing and updating the research design for JDSF. As part of the original cultural resource overview prepared for JDSF (Levulett and Bingham 1978) a set of research questions was developed to guide future surveys and data recovery projects on the Forest. Since the development of these research questions, extensive archaeological research has been carried out in the North Coast Range region. Therefore, the initial research questions posed in Levulett and Bingham's (1978) report should be reexamined in light of the most current research to determine their relevance and validity. A research design addressing the historic-era archaeological sites on JDSF was prepared in 1994 (Medin 1994b) but since it needs some revision as well, an updated research design should be developed for JDSF that includes both historic and prehistoric archaeological resources and is consistent with current theoretical concepts and methodology. This updated research design should then be employed to structure future archaeological investigations on the Forest.
5. Where possible, resources are protected by re-designing projects to avoid impacts to them.
6. Old railroad trestles are protected from the impacts of management activities, but no efforts are made to maintain them.
7. Old railroad grades are not protected unless a portion of the grade demonstrates some unusual feature. (Many of the old railroad grades have been converted to roads.)
8. As funding and staff time permit CAL FIRE will undertake archaeological surveys at JDSF that are outside the scope of project planning activities. Because it is unlikely that the current cultural resources inventory of JDSF represents all of the archaeological sites located on the Forest, the utilization of intensive survey techniques will be considered during these surveys in an effort locate additional sites. In areas with limited ground visibility and where the obtrusiveness of archaeological remains is low, because pedestrian surface survey is not adequate for site identification, more intensive survey techniques shall be applied, such as periodic surface raking, mechanical vegetation removal, soil chemical surveys, and/or appropriate forms of remote sensing. In forested environments a program of subsurface testing is usually necessary to discover buried archaeological remains. Subsurface testing can be accomplished by test pits and core sampling, among other methods. CAL FIRE will attempt to secure funding for intensive archaeological surveys in addition to the project-based archaeological surveys that currently take place.
9. As funding and opportunities allow (e.g., competitive grants, interagency agreements with California State University anthropology programs), CAL FIRE will prioritize completion of a general (non-THP-specific) cultural resources inventory (including formal recordation and significance evaluation).
10. While preparing timber sales, JDSF staff (a) regularly consider potential impacts to significant cultural resources located along regularly used or main logging access roads, (b) assess the potential for long-term site attrition, (c) consider the appropriateness of managing sites using the definitions and

methods described in “California Archaeological Resource Identification and Data Acquisition Program (CARIDAP): Sparse Lithic Scatters” (Jackson et al. 1988), and (d) for other types of sites, carry out data recovery excavations, site capping and/or road realignment and proper abandonment where feasible. To do this, access roads need to be mapped and included in the archaeological survey for the timber sale, in addition to the actual logging area. Road survey coverage shall be plotted on the JDSF archaeological survey database maps.

11. The JDSF Heritage Resources Officer shall initiate consultation with local Native American tribes to determine the presence or absence of Native American gathering areas and/or other locations of cultural or religious importance. These locations, if any can be confirmed, shall be plotted on the JDSF heritage resources database. This database will be reviewed prior to preparation of each timber sale and/or other ground disturbing activities being Planned on the Forest and specific management of those locations will be developed in consultation with affected local tribes.
12. In concert with the Pre-Suppression Plan to be developed for JDSF, Forest staff will employ standard procedures described in the Forest Practice Rules (i.e., contact local tribes, conduct field archaeological survey, develop specific mitigation and/or protection measures to protect significant sites) to avoid potential impacts to significant cultural resources where pre-fire defense improvements (e.g., fire breaks, helispot locations, water storage tanks, adequate road and trail access) and incident camps will be established. Any related construction or use shall be preceded by an archaeological survey and impact assessment, and documented on a CAL FIRE archaeological survey report form, in accordance with Department procedures.
13. To the extent practical during emergency fire-fighting activities, rely on persons trained to identify archaeological sites (i.e., professional archaeologists and/or RPFs and Forestry Assistants with current archaeological site recognition training provided by the Department), to avoid or minimize impacts to cultural resources during fire suppression and support activities (e.g., grading or hand-digging fire breaks, bulldozing fire control lines, establishment of incident camps).
14. After a wildfire has been suppressed, rely on a professional CAL FIRE Archaeologist to oversee and document site damage assessments and, as needed, develop and supervise site stabilization, data recovery and/or rehabilitation efforts, with assistance—to the extent possible—from RPFs and/or Forestry Assistants with current archaeological training.
15. When planning for prescribed burns, follow the applicable guidance provided in the CAL FIRE's “Archaeological Review Procedures for CAL FIRE Projects” document to avoid potential impacts to significant cultural resources. Emphasis in these situations will be placed on identifying, formally recording and devising appropriate treatment measures for constructed historic features made of lumber and surface or shallow archaeological deposits in heavy fuel settings that may be significantly altered or destroyed by fire. The archaeological survey and impact assessment shall be documented on a CAL FIRE archaeological survey report form, in accordance with Department procedures.
16. Potential impacts to Native American plant collecting areas from prescribed burns will be addressed by consulting with interested, recognized local Tribes (as listed by the Native American Heritage Commission [NAHC] for use for notification about Timber Harvesting Plans and other CAL FIRE projects in the Department's Native American Contact List) about potential effects (positive or negative) of fire on plant collecting areas, and, if any such areas are thus identified, by modifying

prescribed burn plans, to the extent practical, to meet both CAL FIRE's and the Native Americans' desired results.

17. Prior to any road grading work, the current database of cultural resource locations shall be checked to determine if any known archaeological or historic sites exist along the road segments to be treated and an archaeological survey of the road segment to be treated will be conducted by either a professional archaeologist or an RPF or Forestry Assistant with current archaeological training. Any identified cultural resource will be recorded and its potential significance evaluated. Specific protection measures for each site will be developed in consultation with a CAL FIRE Archaeologist and documented in the project file.
18. In concert with the road inventory described in the Road Management Plan for JDSF, an archaeological survey of the existing road system (including rock borrow pits and related appurtenances) by employing standard procedures described in CAL FIRE's "Archaeological Review Procedures for CAL FIRE Projects." Consult with local tribal representatives to determine if significant traditional cultural properties or other cultural resources (e.g., Plant collecting areas) are present and may be affected. Planning for road improvements or abandonment needs to consider and implement measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts to significant cultural resources. The inventory shall be documented using the CAL FIRE Archaeological Survey Report form, or other report format consistent with the guidelines for such reports promulgated by the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP 1989).
19. For new road construction and/or when substantial improvements to existing roads and appurtenances (including development of new rock borrow pits) is proposed and/or when planning for the abandonment of roads and/or related appurtenances, apply standard procedures described in CAL FIRE's Archaeological Review procedures document to avoid potential impacts to significant cultural resources. Consult with local tribal representatives to determine if traditional cultural properties or other cultural resources such as plant collecting areas are present and may be affected. Where known site boundaries are not systematically defined or are in question, establish reasonable buffer zones for cultural resources where ground disturbing maintenance activities will be avoided and monitor for compliance. The results shall be documented using the CAL FIRE Archaeological Report form or other report format consistent with OHP (1989) guidelines.
20. Before planned ground disturbing maintenance or improvements are carried out (e.g., installing toilets, showers, barbecue pits, constructing new trails), an archaeological survey shall be performed. A professional archaeologist and/or JDSF staff with current Department-approved archaeological site recognition training shall conduct an archaeological survey of the area considered for development. The work shall be done in consultation with a CAL FIRE Archaeologist and shall follow the applicable procedures outlined in CAL FIRE's "Archaeological Review Procedures for CAL FIRE Projects." A check of the current database of cultural resources on JDSF shall be included in the survey.
21. Because excluding the public from the Forest would conflict with the mandate of allowing them recreational use of it, excluding the public in order to reduce vandalism and looting of archaeological sites and other types of cultural resources is not feasible. Revise JDSF visitor brochures and information panels to include an advisory statement that the unauthorized collecting of artifacts and the looting or vandalism of archaeological sites is prohibited by State law, and provide direction on what the visitor should do in the event that prehistoric or historic artifacts are encountered on the

Forest. This shall include a section in the main Forest brochure, and the creation of a new brochure specifically addressing the archaeology and history of JDSF that will include a more detailed discussion of how visitors should respond to the discovery of historic or prehistoric archaeological sites or artifacts on the Forest. Similar language will be developed in all permits issues to Forest visitors and recreationists (including special events such as bicycle races and collecting permits for non-timber forest products) and as part of the artifact display at JDSF Headquarters. JDSF staff shall look for evidence of vandalism and looting at cultural resource sites during patrols of the Forest, and shall promptly notify a CAL FIRE staff archaeologist in the event any such damage is observed, initiate an investigation to determination that has vandalized or looted the resource, and assist in taking enforcement action, as appropriate. A CAL FIRE archaeologist shall be consulted during the development of a treatment plan to rehabilitate damaged sites.

22. When planning for or reviewing proposed demonstration and research projects, employ standard procedures described in CAL FIRE'S "Archaeological Review Procedures for CAL FIRE Projects" and review the current JDSF cultural resources database to avoid potential impacts to significant cultural resources. Document cultural resource study findings using the CAL FIRE Archaeological Report form, or other report format consistent with OHP (1989) guidelines.
23. A small collection of artifacts exists from the previous studies conducted at JDSF. There are no human remains in the collections. CAL FIRE shall initiate a plan to manage the artifacts collected on the Forest. This will include an effort to gather all previous collections currently stored at several curatorial facilities (such as the DPR Archaeology Lab, San Jose State University and CAL FIRE Northern Region Headquarters in Santa Rosa) and to curate the entire collection at an appropriate facility at CAL FIRE. These collections will be then made available for interpretive programs on the Forest and for continued scientific study. If human remains are ever encountered on JDSF, a plan for repatriation shall be developed in consultation with local Native Americans as required by applicable law and regulation."

Artifacts in the CAL FIRE collections are linked to specific sites, but often have no accurate provenience from within the site area. As these sites are depleted of surface artifacts, it becomes more and more difficult to establish accurate site boundaries. Artifact provenience then becomes an important tool for accurately determining the site area on the ground. Collections are now located at three separate institutions making comparative analyses difficult. This also represents a missed opportunity for public interpretation and education. CAL FIRE should establish a uniform collection policy in consultation with CAL FIRE archaeological staff. The minimum collection standards suggested by Betts (1999) shall be considered. CAL FIRE archaeological staff will consider the feasibility of a centralized collection and display of artifacts collected from JDSF.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021

A CAL FIRE Archaeologist should periodically visit the sites to assess their condition. Any additional discoveries will be documented to current professional standards.

KONOCTI CONSERVATION CAMP

Location: The Konocti Conservation Camp is located in the Clear Lake Basin approximately five miles from the town of Lower Lake in Lake County. CAL FIRE and CDCR jointly operate the camp. It occupies a 41.7-acre parcel of State owned land. In addition, through an informal agreement CAL FIRE uses a cleared, level area as a heliport use on private property located approximately 0.2 miles east of the camp complex and an area on the same adjacent ownership approximately 0.2 miles northeast of the camp

complex for fire line cutting training exercises. In addition, CAL FIRE utilizes a bivouac area that is situated on private land approximately 0.4 miles south of the building complex. Present along the forested hillside under a canopy of black oaks is a series of four bivouac areas, each consisting of a parking lot, terraced hillside sleeping area, and trail network.

Description: CAL FIRE Archaeologist Richard Jenkins conducted an archaeological inspection in 1989 of an area proposed for development and use as a heliport and bivouac (Jenkins 1989a). Subsequently DPR Archaeologist Phil Hines (under contract to CAL FIRE) surveyed the proposed project areas (Hines 1989). This study led to the discovery of two archaeological sites, both on privately-owned property adjacent to the Conservation Camp. Although the Heliport Site (CA-LAK-1653) actually extends over a large area covered with thousands of obsidian cores, assayed cobbles, discarded bifacial artifacts and flakes from past Native American use of this volcanic area as an obsidian quarry/source area, the map included with the 1989 site record included only the portion of the site that the Department was using at that time in the vicinity of the heliport. Covering approximately fourteen acres, the Bivouac Site (CA-LAK-1654) includes both a prehistoric scatter of obsidian flakes and an historic-era refuse scatter.

Site Specific Management Issues: The sites will be managed following the Department's general management strategy concerning archaeological and historical sites.

Specific management issues include the following:

1. Because most of site CA-LAK-1653 is located on an adjacent privately owned land parcel outside of the area that CAL FIRE was leasing at that time, Phil Hines did not record the site in its entirety (because he didn't have permission from the landowner to do so). Instead he recorded just the portion of the site within the lease area. The site was protected by avoidance during the 1989 development of the heliport. However, although continued use of the heliport by CAL FIRE staff avoids impacts to that part of the site, crews (both inmate crews and seasonal fire crews) use portions of the site (99% of which is on private land) northeast of the camp compound for training (fire line cutting exercises mostly). Consequently, CAL FIRE crews are regularly disturbing the surface of this extensive obsidian source/quarry area during training exercises. Since the obsidian Native people in the past came to assay and collect occurs in the form of obsidian cobbles distributed along a ridge for a distance of at least a mile, most of the site appears to be confined to the surface of the ground, which is littered with assayed cobbles, spent cores, broken/discarded bifaces and literally thousands upon thousands of flakes. A recent inspection of an existing fire break that begins just north of the camp property boundary revealed evidence of obsidian quarrying extending for a distance of greater than a mile, suggesting that the site may be 40+ acres or more in size. Past and continuing use of portions of the private parcel adjacent to the camp by CAL FIRE crews for training exercises is clearly impacting the site. Because, at the time this update was prepared CAL FIRE did not have a written lease agreement with the neighboring landowner, continued use of the heliport and portions of the rest of the privately owned parcel for training is being done under a verbal (non-written) agreement.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021

1. A CAL FIRE Archaeologist should periodically visit the sites to assess their condition. Any additional discoveries will be documented to current professional standards.
2. Enter a written lease agreement with the neighboring landowner to address continued use of a portion of the parcel for conducting continued training exercises for CAL FIRE crews and personnel. The agreement shall include provisions for an archaeological survey of the training area(s) within the parcel to be conducted, the extent and contents of the site to be mapped and recorded and past and expected impacts to the site from training activities evaluated.

KUCHAMAA EXPERIMENTAL FOREST

Location: The Kuchamaa (aka Coochama) Experimental Forest is a 2040 acre parcel of land located immediately west of Tecate Peak along the United States-Mexico border. This property is also known as the Evans-Wentz Property or the Wentz Demonstration State Area.

Description: The topography of the property is dominated by Tecate Peak. This boulder-studded conically shaped peak can be seen from anywhere within a 20 mile radius and was held sacred by the Kumeyaay Indians. A smaller secondary peak lies 700 meters to the Southwest. The remainder of the property consists of fairly rugged mountainous terrain. Granite boulder outcrops dominate the scenery and are present in a number of different shapes and forms. Two tributaries of Cottonwood Creek drain the parcel to the west. Initially it was difficult to survey due to the ruggedness and vegetation cover. Portions were surveyed (Foster and Jenkins 1984) and two sites were discovered. Additional small surveys have been conducted (Mitchell and Welch 1990, Mitchell and Welch 1992, Parker and Higgins 2002), resulting in the recording of an additional site (Parker 2002). The 2005 Border Fire opened the vegetation which increased visibility and CAL FIRE was able to fund additional survey work (Hector 2006, Ecorp 2007).

Site Specific Management Issues: The sites will be managed following the Department's general management strategy concerning archaeological and historical sites.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021

1. A CAL FIRE Archaeologist should periodically visit the sites to assess their condition. Any additional discoveries will be documented to current professional standards.
2. Although a 1984 report mentioned the existence of a petroglyph site within the CAL FIRE-owned land parcel (Foster and Jenkins 1984), to date the site has neither been located nor recorded. Therefore, a systematic survey of the parcel should be conducted to locate and record these types of sites.

LAS POSADAS STATE FOREST

Location: Las Posadas State Forest encompasses 796 acres of oak and timber near the community of Angwin in eastern Napa County.

Description: Four additional archaeological surveys have been conducted on the Forest since the initial one in 1995 (Orfila 2007b, Napton and Greathouse 2009b, Whatford 2010a, Whatford 2010b). Three of those surveys were conducted of alternative sites proposed for construction of a new Fire Station. The surveys by Orfila and that by Napton and Greathouse had negative results while that by Whatford (2010a) resulted in the identification and re-recording of CA-NAP-881 H). A survey in preparation for a proposed shaded fuel break on the Forest resulted in the identification and recording of three historic sites—a scatter of ceramics and other historic refuse, remnants of the CCC Camp that pre-dated the early 1950s construction of the Las Posadas Fire Station compound (Whatford 2010b), so that the inventory of known sites on Forest is now 21. Four of those sites (P-44-000178/CA-NAP-195, P-44-000723/CA-NAP-872, P-44-000724/CA-NAP-873, and P-44-000725/CA-NAP-874) are prehistoric sites, 16 other previously recorded sites (P-44-000727/CA-NAP-876 H, P-44-000728/CA-NAP-877 H, P-44-000729/CA-NAP-878 H, P-44-000730/CA-NAP-879 H, P-44-000731/CA-NAP-880 H, P-44-000732/CA-NAP-881 H, P-44-000733/CA-NAP-882 H, P-44-000734/CA-NAP-883 H, P-44-000735/CA-NAP-884 H, P-44-000736/CA-NAP-885 H, P-44-000737/CA-NAP-886 H, P-44-000738/CA-NAP-887 H, P-44-000739/CA-NAP-888 H) and three recently-recorded historic sites—archaeological features from a CCC Camp, the Las Posadas

Fire Station Complex built c. 1950s and a light scatter of ceramics) are historic sites, and one site (P-44-000726/CA-NAP-875/H) contains both prehistoric and historic remains. These range from prehistoric camps with bedrock mortars, obsidian flakes, projectile points, etc. to historic roads, cemeteries, mining sites, foundations, rock walls, earthen dams, building pads, refuse scatters, linear alignments of non-native trees and rock cobbles, a powder house, and wooden buildings and structures built for a rural Fire Station in the 1950s. The significance of the prehistoric sites has not been determined but for the purpose of this Plan all are considered to be potentially important sources of information concerning the prehistory of the Forest and this region. The historic sites are possibly important resources as well and contribute to the educational experience on the Forest.

Site Specific Management Issues: The sites will be managed following the Department's general management strategy concerning archaeological and historical sites.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021

A CAL FIRE Archaeologist should periodically visit the sites to assess their condition. Any additional discoveries will be documented to current professional standards.

LATOUR DEMONSTRATION STATE FOREST

Location: Latour Demonstration State Forest (LDSF) is located approximately 50 miles east of Redding in Shasta County.

Description: LDSF is the second largest State Forest managed by CAL FIRE, encompassing 9,033 acres within one of the most beautiful areas of the Cascade Mountain Range. The headwaters of two major streams (Old Cow Creek and South Cow Creek) are on the Forest. Vegetation on the Forest is comprised of mixed conifers and true fir, exposed rocky outcrops, and lush, well-watered grassy meadows. The forest is highly valued by outdoor enthusiasts who use it for multiple recreational purposes. LDSF conducts timber sales annually. Although seven archaeological surveys have been conducted on LDSF in preparation for THPs since 2001 (Dreesman 2002, Rowe 2007, 2008, 2009a, 2009b, 2010, Schultz 2011) no additional archaeological sites have been identified on the Forest since the initial archaeological inventory of LDSF was conducted (Hamilton and Neri 1997).

Site Specific Management Issues: The known sites will continue to be managed following the Department's general management strategy concerning archaeological and historical sites.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021

A CAL FIRE Archaeologist should periodically visit the sites to assess their condition. Any additional discoveries will be documented to current professional standards.

McCain Conservation Camp

Location: McCain Conservation Camp is located in eastern San Diego County about 1 mile north of HWY 8 near McCain Valley Road.

Description: Several sites have been recorded on this property including CA-SDI-10595, CA-SDI-4788, CA-SDI-10596, CA-SDI-10597, & the McCain House. CA-SDI-10595 is a fairly dense and large prehistoric camp with numerous milling stations, lithic scatters, pottery scatters, and use areas. CA-SDI-4788 is also a prehistoric site with 3 BRM features and a lithic scatter. CA-SDI-10596 is a small site that has been added to CA-SDI-10595, along with numerous other features. CA-SDI-10597 is a small site with

a BRM feature with five milling surfaces. No lithics were noted on the original site record, but some were found on a later survey by Dallas (Dallas 2010). The McCain House is an older wooden structure (19th Century) in a vernacular style with a front porch and numerous additions through the years. Other features on the property include water control devices, water troughs, cisterns, dirt pads, corrals, fences, trash scatters, and a small prehistoric site. This site was recorded by Dallas, Sanchez, and Manchen in 2010-2011.

Site Specific Management Issues: The sites will be managed following the Department's general management strategy concerning archaeological and historical sites.

Specific management issues include the following:

1. Stabilize and repair the McCain House.
2. The McCain House and site CA-SDI-10595 should be avoided during the VMP burns scheduled at the camp.
3. The portions of those roads that bisect sites may not be graded or have other ground disturbing activities but may be used for vehicular travel provided all vehicles remain on the road prism when passing across the sites.
4. With the exception of the McCain House, sites may be burned over if doing so is first approved by the local CAL FIRE Archaeologist.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021

1. A CAL FIRE Archaeologist should periodically visit the sites to assess their condition. Any additional discoveries will be documented to current professional standards.
2. Stabilize, repair, and treat pests to protect the structure of the McCain House.

MILO FIRE STATION

Location: The Milo Fire Station (FS) was formerly located on Yokohl Drive in the Tulare County town of Springville. Because CAL FIRE did not own the parcel containing the Milo FS it terminated the lease for use of the building and permanently reassigned the engine, its four-person crew, equipment, and supplies to the Bear Creek Station, a new CAL FIRE Station located at 39582 Balch Park Road, Springville, California.

Description: Upon termination of the lease use of the State's building, landscaping, and other improvements at the property was turned over to the landowner. Although demolition of the historic building is now possible as a result of this transfer, the State has no authority or ability to prevent that from occurring. In fact, the terms of such leases often require the State to remove all improvements and return the property to its pre-lease condition if requested to do so by the landowner. CAL FIRE does not know what the landowner's intentions for that property are now that the Fire Station there is closed. While there is a prehistoric archaeological site located on that same parcel, abandonment of the station by CAL FIRE will not directly result in adverse impacts to the prehistoric archaeological site.

Site Specific Management Issues: None. The property is no longer under CAL FIRE's control or authority.

MIRAMONTE CONSERVATION CAMP

Location: Miramonte Conservation Camp is located outside of the town of Miramonte near Dunlap and Orchard Roads in Fresno County. The main portion of the camp is located in an open meadow with a perennial creek flowing through the property.

Description: Prior to the purchase of the property an archaeological survey was conducted which covered a large area that included the Miramonte Conservation Camp (Smith 1984). Although a number of sites were discovered during that survey and their locations mapped, none of them were formally recorded. During repair of a broken pipe an isolated artifact was located (Sandelin 2005). A 2008 archaeological survey of the camp property resulted in the discovery of one site on the camp property not mentioned in the 1984 survey report and confirmed that the sites listed in the Smith report, and several others, are all located outside the camp boundary (Pollack 2008). One prehistoric milling site is located on the camp property although many sites, including large village sites, are located nearby. This site is not situated within the main area of camp although a hiking trail passes within a few feet of it. The facility is scheduled to be replaced.

Site Specific Management Issues: The sites will be managed following the Department's general management strategy concerning archaeological and historical sites. Due to dense vegetation growing near the site it has yet to be determined if there are surface artifacts associated with it.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021

A CAL FIRE Archaeologist should periodically visit the sites to assess their condition. Any additional discoveries will be documented to current professional standards.

MOUNT SAINT HELENA RADIO VAULT

Location: The Mount St. Helena Radio Vault (RV) is located on the northern-most peak of Mount St. Helena in a clearing on a large brush covered prominence within the Mayacamas Mountains with a commanding view, looking into seven (7) different counties. It stands within Sonoma County just west of the Lake-Napa-Sonoma County boundary junction on a 1-acre parcel of land leased from a private landowner. Surrounding vegetation consists of chaparral, pine and fir. There are several other communications facilities at this site. Public access is limited to pedestrians only. The RV is 5.7 miles from State Highway 29 via a dirt/gravel road behind a locked gate.

Description: Segments of the dirt/gravel road that leads from State Highway 29 to the summit were built by Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) crews about the same time they constructed the first lookout tower at the site where the RV is now located. The Department—at that time known as the California Division of Forestry (CDF)—replaced the CCC tower in 1962. The CDF-built lookout tower was demolished in 1996 (Thornton 1994). During an archaeological survey of the Mount St. Helena RV and vicinity as part of the planning process for construction of a new radio tower next to the Radio Vault CAL FIRE Archaeologist Chuck Whatford identified and recorded a complex of seven features within and adjacent to the 1-acre parcel leased by the Department, including a marble, metal and concrete historical marker monument, three brass survey monuments, two linear rock alignments and remains of an outhouse and privy pit (Whatford 2003a).

Site Specific Management Issues: The site will be managed following the Department's general management strategy concerning archaeological and historical sites.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021

1. CAL FIRE is currently in the process of relocating the monument which was made part of the facility replacement project through the CEQA process. A CAL FIRE Archaeologist should periodically visit the site to assess its condition. Any additional discoveries will be documented to current professional standards.

MOUNT ZION DEMONSTRATION STATE FOREST

Location: Mount Zion Demonstration State Forest (MZDSF) is located in Amador County.

Description: This Forest is used by local residents for hiking and day use activities. In 1995 (Betts 1995a) five historic sites were recorded in addition to the Lookout and associated structures. The property was resurveyed (DeBenedet 2009) for a vegetation management project and no changes were noted to the sites.

Site Specific Management Issues: The site will be managed following the Department's general management strategy concerning archaeological and historical sites.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021

A CAL FIRE Archaeologist should periodically visit the site to assess its condition. Any additional discoveries will be documented to current professional standards.

MOUNTAIN HOME DEMONSTRATION STATE FOREST

Location: Mountain Home Demonstration State Forest (MHDSF) is a 4,800 acre tract of forest land in Tulare County managed by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. The State Forest lies within the Tule River watershed some 22 air miles northeast of Porterville. Elevations range from 4,500 feet to 7,500 feet. Vegetation on the forest is dominated by a mixed-conifer forest with over 5,000 individual old-growth giant sequoia trees.

Description: Eleven additional sites were discovered and recorded during the preparation of timber harvesting projects (Kral 2010, Kral 2011) in the past decade.

Site Specific Management Issues: The sites will be managed following the Department's general management strategy concerning archaeological and historical sites.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021

A CAL FIRE Archaeologist should periodically visit the sites to assess their condition. Any additional discoveries will be documented to current professional standards.

PACHECO FIRE STATION

Location: Pacheco Fire Station is located in Santa Clara County on Highway 152 just west of the County line on a south facing bench above Pacheco Creek.

Description: An isolated handstone fragment (CA-SCL-114) discovered in 1973 (Gibson 1973) was not relocated during a subsequent survey of the property (Sandelin 1998a). According to the site record, the artifact fragment was located directly against the fence at the rear of the Fire Station. Unfortunately because station personnel were not aware of this artifact fragment, it was probably moved, or used during the recent rebuilding of the fence. No evidence of prehistoric occupation was found on the ground

surface. None of the landscaping stones showed evidence of having prior use as hornstones, pestles, portable mortars or milling slabs.

Site Specific Management Issues: The resource will be managed following the Department's general management strategy concerning archaeological and historical sites.

Specific management issues include the following:

If the handstone is relocated it will be collected and given to a CAL FIRE Archaeologist for curation.

PARLIN FORK CONSERVATION CAMP

Location: Parlin Fork Conservation Camp is located within Jackson Demonstration State Forest on the north side of State Highway 20 in Mendocino County. CAL FIRE and CDC jointly operate the camp. Associated with the Camp are two residences built in 1951 at a location known as Whiskey Springs, also on the north side of Highway 20 approximately 1 mile west of the Camp.

Description: In 2009 CAL FIRE Archaeologist Chuck Whatford conducted an archaeological survey of the immediate vicinity of the residences and the hillslope between them and Parlin Fork Conservation Camp as part of the planning process in preparation for installation of a high-speed internet antenna in a tall tree on a hilltop between the residences and the Camp (Whatford 2009d). On the hillslope within the project area CAL FIRE Archaeologist Chuck Whatford identified and recorded several features including a concrete slab, a dirt road ascending the hill slope from the residences at Whiskey Springs to the slab, cables with black rubber insulation (apparently telephone lines) strung between trees between the Administration Office at the Camp and the Residences) and several downed 6-inch diameter peeled poles with threaded hardwood dowels topped with glass insulators (Whatford 2009e, 2009f).

Site Specific Management Issues: The sites will be managed following the Department's general management strategy concerning archaeological and historical sites.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021

A CAL FIRE Archaeologist should periodically visit the sites to assess their condition. Any additional discoveries will be documented to current professional standards.

PILOT ROCK CONSERVATION CAMP

Location: Pilot Rock Conservation Camp is a minimum-security adult correctional facility located in Miller Canyon approximately 2 1/2 miles southeast of the dam at Silverwood Lake in San Bernardino County on land managed by the San Bernardino National Forest, which has issued a Special Use Permit to operate the camp here.

Description: There are several archaeological sites located within the parcel. Although these are not State-owned sites, these are included in this Plan because CAL FIRE is obligated to manage them, in consultation with the USFS and the SHPO and in accordance with both state and federal requirements. The isolated milling slab previously discovered by Sandelin (1999b) was being used as a stabilizer under the water storage tank. This artifact was not relocated when Napton and Greathouse surveyed the property (2009a) prior to the removal of the tank in 2010.

Site Specific Management Issues: The sites will be managed following the Department's general management strategy concerning archaeological and historical sites.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021

1. A CAL FIRE Archaeologist should periodically visit the sites to assess their condition. Any additional discoveries will be documented to current professional standards.
2. If the milling slab is relocated it will be collected and given to the CAL FIRE Archaeologist for curation.

POTRERO FIRE STATION

Location: Potrero Fire Station is located on Highway 94 in San Diego County.

Description: A light lithic scatter was recorded on the property (Sandelin (2001) as CA-SDI-. Station personnel each year were tilling the property which was impacting the then unknown site. Once the site was discovered they were instructed to not conduct any additional ground disturbing activities in the area. Dallas and Scully (2010) rerecorded the site during a CEQA review of a seismic station proposed for installation by Stanford University.

Site Specific Management Issues: The site will be managed following the Department's general management strategy concerning archaeological and historical sites.

Specific management issues include the following:

Any ground disturbing activity on the Fire Station property may trigger the need to conduct, at minimum, expanded Phase 1 studies including archaeological excavation.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021

A CAL FIRE Archaeologist should periodically visit the site to assess its condition. Any additional discoveries will be documented to current professional standards.

SARATOGA SUMMIT FIRE STATION

Location: Saratoga Summit Fire Station is located on Skyline Boulevard approximately 7.4 miles northwest of the city of Saratoga on a 3.31-acre parcel southwest of State Highway 35 on the boundary between Santa Clara and Santa Cruz Counties.

Description: The first buildings at the station were constructed by the CCC in 1938 (Thornton 1994). The surrounding area is vegetated with native oak, fir and madrone with some understory brush. The barracks and office-kitchen-messhall face the summit ridge. On the other side of the summit is Skyline Boulevard. The equipment garage, located north of the crew quarters, has an unobstructed view of the highway. Archaeological investigations of the proposed Saratoga Summit Fire Station Replacement Project area of potential effect (APE) were undertaken by Dr. Kyle Napton and Elizabeth Greathouse of California State University, Stanislaus in 2007 to record a two-cup bedrock milling station (P-44-000298), reported to CAL FIRE by Saratoga Summit FS personnel, and conduct a test excavation in proximity to the milling station to ascertain whether archaeological deposits were present (Napton and Greathouse 2007e). A one-meter square test unit was excavated to a depth of 20 centimeters with negative results. No archaeological resources were found within the boundaries of the proposed Fire Station replacement project, with the exception of the two-cup prehistoric milling feature.

Site Specific Management Issues: The site will be managed following the Department's general management strategy concerning archaeological and historical sites.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021

A CAL FIRE Archaeologist should periodically visit the site to assess its condition. Any additional discoveries will be documented to current professional standards.

SHINGLETOWN FIRE STATION

Location: The Shingletown Fire Station is located on Highway 44 approximately 2 miles east of the community of Shingletown in Shasta County on a 40 acre parcel of State-owned land.

Description: The station was originally constructed in 1942 and rebuilt in 1963. Three previous archaeological investigations of the parcel have been conducted (Jenkins 1993, Schultz & Jenkins 2007, Pollack 2007). The first investigation was performed for a proposed Fire Station improvement project within the confines of the station complex. Only the building foot print and immediately surrounding area were surveyed with negative results. The second and third investigations were for a proposed timber harvesting plan during which the entire 40 acre parcel was inventoried. Two cultural resources were discovered, documented, and assessed for historic significance. These include the foundation remains from the original 1942 Fire Station and a portion of the 1852 Nobles Emigrant Trail. The 1942 Fire Station remains were determined non-significant; the Nobles Trail significant. A 2009 re-analysis of the trail for a use permit, using information from an adjacent landowner, resulted in downgrading the significance of the trail. Through interviews with said landowner it became known that the feature had been maintained with heavy equipment over the years thus lessening the integrity and significance of this portion of the trail.

Site Specific Management Issues: The site will be managed following the Department's general management strategy concerning archaeological and historical sites.

Specific management issues include:

1. The segment of the Nobles Emigrant Trail identified within the confines of the State-owned parcel, regardless of significance, should be maintained in its present condition and not widened without CAL FIRE approval. In a recent easement agreement with an adjacent landowner, CAL FIRE stipulated that there shall be three rolling dips installed and the road surfaced with rock to a depth of 4 inches and a width of 12 feet. A gate is to be installed at the intersection of the road and Mill Creek Road.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021

1. The CAL FIRE Northern Region Archaeologist should periodically visit the site to assess its condition. Any additional discoveries will be documented to current professional standards.

SKULL CREEK FIRE STATION

Location: The Skull Creek Fire Station (SCFS) is located just east of the confluence of Griswold and Skull Creeks in northern Tuolumne County. The 11 acre property sits on midslope bench, at 4440' elevation, within a mixed coniferous forest in a region known historically as "the Standard Block".

Description: The SCFS is the location of a historic railroad logging "camp" at which workers and their families lived, and where facilities existed to support the railroad and the logging operations. (Lodge 2003a) Over 2200 feet of railroad grade in three separate segments traverses the property. Wooden ties, iron spikes, lengths of track, light scatters of artifacts and lengths of various sized steel cable are present. Two significant refuse dumps are evident, and artifacts are present on the surface throughout the property. On the east side of the property four terraces have been carved into a hillside possibly to accommodate portable structures. A two-seat outhouse remains standing nearby. Remnants of what may be a portable cabin and a hole in the ground that could be the remnant of another outhouse are also present. Found near one terrace are the remnants of a wooden apparatus, made of heavy timbers, possibly a "sledge" used to

haul the portable structures or heavy pieces of equipment onto and off of the terraces. Three unidentified features are present on the west side; one possibly a footing for machinery, another includes a small segment of rock wall and non-native vegetation, the third is a stump with cable and spikes imbedded in it. There are several collections of artifacts stored at the Station that have been gathered over the years by fire control and construction personnel assigned there. Located at various locations on the property these collections include cans, bottles, machine parts, rail spikes, logging equipment and household items.

Site Specific Management Issues: The site will be managed following the Department's general management strategy concerning archaeological and historical sites.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021

A CAL FIRE Archaeologist should periodically visit the site to assess its condition. Any additional discoveries will be documented to current professional standards.

SMITH CREEK FIRE STATION

Location: Smith Creek Fire Station is located on 4 acres of land on the south bank of Smith Creek and State Highway 130 (Mount Hamilton Road) east of San Jose in Santa Clara County.

Description: The first buildings at the station were constructed by the CCC in 1938 (Thornton 1994). Between the late 1800s and the 1930s the Mount Hamilton Inn and Stage Company complex (hotel and livery stable) stood on parcel where the CAL FIRE Smith Creek Station is now located. An archaeological investigation of the station property was conducted by CAL FIRE Archaeologist Chuck Whatford, resulting in the identification of a historic-era site consisting of a series of concrete foundations near a spring on a side-hill excavated flat southwest of the station complex (Whatford 2005b). These features have variously been used to support a water storage tank used when the Mt Hamilton Inn was in operation and, later, for a water storage tank erected circa 1935-1940 when the original fire control station was constructed (Thornton 1994; Whatford 2005c).

Site Specific Management Issues: The site will be managed following the Department's general management strategy concerning archaeological and historical sites.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021

A CAL FIRE Archaeologist should periodically visit the site to assess its condition. Any additional discoveries will be documented to current professional standards.

SONOMA-LAKE-NAPA UNIT HEADQUARTERS

Location: CAL FIRE had completed the new headquarters for the Sonoma-Lake-Napa Unit north of St. Helena on land purchased by the State for that purpose in the early 2000s. It is located directly across State Highway 29 from the existing CAL FIRE St. Helena Fire Station, approximately ½ mile north of Bale Grist Mill State Historic Park in Napa County. The former Sonoma Emergency Command Center (ECC) and the former Lake-Napa ECC as well as all administrative functions are now located here.

Description: In 1998 the Department contracted with the Anthropological Studies Center of Sonoma State University to conduct a subsurface archaeological investigation of a portion of previously recorded site CA-NAP-571 prior to the replacement of an existing well and construction of a water storage tank and pump house. The purposes of the study at CA-NAP-571 were (1) to identify the extent of the archaeological deposit; (2) evaluate the importance of the site in terms of criteria for inclusion in the

California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and (3) if appropriate, recover archaeological data in order to reduce project impacts to a less than significant level. Archaeological materials recovered from the portion of CA-NAP-571 that was investigated consisted exclusively of flaked-stone debris, mostly obsidian. No other archaeological materials were found that suggested habitation or long term occupation of that portion of the site. Analyses of the flaked-stone materials suggested mixing of the deposit, a suggestion of disturbance that was confirmed by CAL FIRE personnel, who reported that the area had been used as a dump, a burn pile and general equipment and materials stockpile area for more than 20 years. The report concluded that this portion of the site did not contain important information that would contribute to the eligibility of the site for inclusion on the CRHR (Ferneau 1999).

Site Specific Management Issues: The site will be managed following the Department's general management strategy concerning archaeological and historical sites.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021

A CAL FIRE Archaeologist should periodically visit the site to assess its condition. Any additional discoveries will be documented to current professional standards.

SOQUEL DEMONSTRATION STATE FOREST

Location: Soquel Demonstration State Forest (SDSF) is located in Santa Cruz County, California, approximately eight miles northeast of the city of Santa Cruz. With the exception of several acres of land along Hester Creek, virtually all of the Forest's 2,681 acres are located within the East Branch of Soquel Creek watershed. SDSF is bordered by the Forest of Nissene Marks (a unit of the California State Park System) and various parcels of private property.

Description: In 1991 an archaeological and historical review of the Forest was conducted (Dillon 1992b). Five additional archaeological surveys have been conducted on the Forest since that initial study (Kral 2009a, Orre n.d., Orre 2009a, Paramoure 2011, Whatford 2011a) that resulted in the identification of a number of archaeological and historic-era sites, increasing the inventory of known sites on SDSF to 19. These sites vary in type from prehistoric camps with bedrock mortars, cupules, anthropogenic soils (i.e., midden) and obsidian flakes to historic roads, foundations, structural ruins, building pads, and old logging features (Dillon 1992b, Kral 2009a, Orre n.d., Orre 2009a, 2010, Paramoure and Zolnoski 2011, Whatford 2002e, 2010j, 2010k, 2011b, 2011c, 2011d, 2011e, 2011f, Whatford, Malan and McCully 2002a, 2002b, Whatford, Malan and Morse 2002, Whatford, Orre and Stephenson 2009a, 2009b, 2009c, 2009d, Whatford and Stephenson 2009). Although the legal and historical significance of these sites has not been determined but for the purpose of this Plan all are considered to be potential important resources as sources for information concerning the history of the Forest and surrounding region.

Site Specific Management Issues: The site will be managed following the Department's general management strategy concerning archaeological and historical sites.

Specific management issues include the following:

1. All archaeological and historical sites will be protected, especially during planning and management activities including, but not limited to, timber harvesting, recreation and forestry education.
2. Sites with moderate to high significance value will be preserved and kept confidential, as per the State Historical Resources Commission and Public Resources Code. If, after thorough and careful study, it is determined that certain sites can endure limited public use, they may be made

accessible to the community. Such determinations will be made in consultation with the SHPO and the CAL FIRE Region Archaeologist.

3. Educational opportunities, including the display of resilient historic features, will be incorporated into SDSF's Demonstration and Forestry Education programs.
4. The Department's confidentiality policy limits public disclosure of sensitive archaeological and historical resources. Consequently, site locations in SDSF with moderate to high levels of significance will not be revealed to the general public. The confidentiality policy protects the resources from artifact collection, site excavation, and vandalism. The policy was approved by the State Historical Resources Commission under authority of Public Resources Code Section 5020.4(c). Following completion of the archaeological study in SDSF, members of the public expressed a desire to learn about Dr. Dillon's discoveries and their significance. Individuals were interested in research or other studies that might result from the findings as well as seeing the archaeological sites. Eventually, all sites of moderate and high significance will be more thoroughly evaluated and depending on the results may be available for public viewing.
5. Provide an opportunity for scientific study and research of all archaeological and historical resources. Researchers working with sites of moderate or high significance will be expected to uphold all confidentiality policies and will conduct work only after a specific research design is submitted for review.
6. If archaeological resources are subsequently investigated, CAL FIRE Plans to develop materials that will provide a more accurate interpretation of the forest's history and prehistory. On-site interpretation may be developed at those sites where appropriate. Information may be made available through signs, brochures, and staff or docent-led tours of historical areas.
7. Research additional historic information including maps, photographs, written documents, and interviews.
8. Continue to protect identified sites and sites that may be discovered in the future by doing complete surveys of proposed timber harvesting areas. The surveys will be done by SDSF staff who have completed the CAL FIRE Archaeological Training Course and/or by a CAL FIRE Archaeologist.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021

A CAL FIRE Archaeologist should periodically visit the sites to assess their condition. Any additional discoveries will be documented to current professional standards.

SQUAW VALLEY FIRE STATION

Location: This Fire Station is located in Fresno County on Hwy. 180 west of the town of Dunlap. The station is located on a bench on the south side of Mill Creek.

Description: The Fire Station was rebuilt in 2004 under the direction of the Department of General Services (DGS). Prior to the reconstruction CAL FIRE Archaeologist Linda Pollack was shown the parcel boundary by Unit personnel and then conducted an archaeological survey with negative results (Neuenschwander 2004). In 2010 the Department was informed by CALTRANS that research had shown the remains of the village site of *Dochu* was located on CAL FIRE property (Binning 2011). Because of this new information the parcel maps were reviewed and it was realized that the property boundary shown by Unit personnel for the initial survey was in error and did not cover the entire parcel. Therefore the entire property wasn't completely surveyed, which was why the location of the village site remained undiscovered. A second survey was conducted (Pollack 2010) and archaeological evidence of the site within the CAL FIRE parcel was confirmed. It is believed the site may extend into the footprint of the existing Fire Station compound although evidence of a site was not noted during the station rebuild and

associated CEQA process performed by DGS it is a reasonable assumption that the extent of the site may not have been encountered because the construction activities were not required to be monitored by a professional archaeologist.

Site Specific Management Issues: The site will be managed following the Department's general management strategy concerning archaeological and historical sites.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021:

A CAL FIRE Archaeologist should periodically visit the site to assess its condition. Any additional discoveries will be documented to current professional standards.

STANDARD FIRE STATION

Location: The CAL FIRE Standard Fire Station is located at the Tuolumne/Calaveras Unit's South Division Headquarters near Tuolumne Road in Sonora, Tuolumne County. This facility replaced the old CAL FIRE Sonora Fire Station. CAL FIRE has plans to relocate Unit Headquarters to the old facility, but there are no known archaeological issues, as no such sites have been previously identified at the old Sonora station.

Description: A prehistoric site located on the State-owned parcel property extends onto an adjacent parcel of privately-owned land. As part of the planning phase for a proposed subdivision, the portion of the site on the private property was archaeologically investigated (Davis-King 2000). Shelley Davis-King, the archaeologist who conducted the excavations, determined that portion of the site was not significant although her report clearly stated that no assessment of the significance of the portion of the site on State property had been made. Rather than conduct a formal evaluation, the Department decided to avoid disturbance to the site by designating and maintaining it as open-space within the station complex (Francis 2000). In so doing a buffer zone was added to the site boundary defined in Davis-King's report. Subsequently, during construction on the State-owned parcel Davis-King contacted the Department stating that she believed that midden soil had been uncovered and disturbed. In response CAL FIRE Archaeologist Linda Sandelin conducted a test excavation conducted to determine if the portion of the site on State land extended beyond the protected area. That test excavation did not detect the presence of midden or any other site indicators within the construction zone (Sandelin 2005).

Site Specific Management Issues: The site will be managed following the Department's general management strategy concerning archaeological and historical sites.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021

A CAL FIRE Archaeologist should periodically visit the portion of the site on State property to assess its condition. Any additional discoveries will be documented to current professional standards.

SUGAR PINE CONSERVATION CAMP

Location: Sugar Pine Conservation Camp is a minimum-security adult correctional facility located 20 miles northeast of Redding in Shasta County.

Description: The camp is operated jointly by CAL FIRE and CDC on an 86-acre parcel of federal land under a Special Use Permit from the Shasta-Trinity National Forest. CAL FIRE and the USFS are jointly responsible for environmental resource management associated with this permit. There are several archaeological sites located within the parcel. Although these are not State-owned sites, these are included

in this Plan as CAL FIRE is obligated to manage them, in consultation with the USFS and the SHPO, and in accordance with both State and Federal requirements.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

During the past 25 years there have been numerous archaeological investigations on this parcel associated with its development and use as a conservation camp. These include Foster 1984d, Sundahl 1984, Sundahl and Clewett 1985, Sundahl 1985, Foster 1985, Sundahl 1986a, Sundahl 1986b, Sandelin 1995, Sandelin 1996, and Jenkins 2008. These studies led to the identification of five prehistoric sites (CA-SHA-1483, 1484, 1485, 1615, and 1740), and four historic sites (P45-4467 and an unrecorded collapsed cabin, can scatter, and board scatter) within the 86 acre camp parcel.

Specific Management Issues: The site will be managed following the Department's general management strategy concerning archaeological and historical sites. In addition, the following specific management issues/constraints/requirements shall be followed:

1. Site CA-SHA-1483, contrary to what is stated in the 2001 Management Plan, was not completely destroyed during camp construction. Approximately 75% of this prehistoric site remains intact and shall be protected through avoidance. The existing jeep road that bisects the site shall be used in existing condition only and not graded or widened without CEQA approval including professional archaeologist review.
2. Site CA-SHA-1484, also contrary to what is stated in the 2001 Management Plan, was not completely destroyed during camp construction. Approximately 80% of this prehistoric site remains intact and should be wisely managed. The site area is used by out-of-area inmate fire crews for staging and sometimes camping. Fire Captains that supervise the crews should be advised that no ground disturbance is allowed within the staging/site area. Artifact collection by users of the area is not considered a significant issue as no formed artifacts were observed on the site surface during either February 2008 or November 2011 inspections by the CAL FIRE Northern Region Archaeologist.
3. Site CA-SHA-1485 is a significant prehistoric site and shall be protected through avoidance.
4. Site CA-SHA-1615 is a significant prehistoric site and shall be protected through avoidance.
5. Site CA-SHA-1740 was a prehistoric site determined ineligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places by USFS archaeologist Elaine Sundahl. The site was destroyed during the construction of the camp waste water treatment system and no management is therefore required.
6. Site P45-4467 is a significant historic site and shall be protected through avoidance.
7. The unrecorded historic collapsed cabin, can scatter, and board scatter were destroyed during the construction of the camp and no management is therefore required.
8. The CAL FIRE Northern Region Archaeologist shall be consulted to review any project that involves ground disturbance in the vicinity of the known archaeological sites.
9. The CAL FIRE Northern Region Archaeologist shall periodically visit the significant archaeological resources within the parcel to show camp managers the location of the known sites, to assess their current

condition, and take appropriate action if observations suggest that additional management practices may be necessary.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021: Carry-out the actions listed above.

SWEETWATER FIRE STATION

Location: Sweetwater Fire Station is located on 47625 Mines Road south of Livermore a short distance north of the intersection of Mines Road and Del Puerto Canyon Road on a ridge top above Sweetwater Creek in Santa Clara County.

Description: Prior to construction of the station, which was completed in 2008, an archaeological survey was conducted of the entire five-acre land parcel (Compas 2000) during which some possible artifacts were found (Dougherty 2000). Subsequent investigation of the finds was conducted and the conclusion reached was that the “two possible chert flakes” were “obviously man-made”, while “the pebble and quartz flakes may have been produced as a result of trampling by steel shod horses” Compass (2000:4) and, therefore, no additional work was needed.

Site Specific Management Issues: No archaeological sites have been identified within the State-owned parcel.

TWO ROCK FIRE LOOKOUT STATION

Location: The Two Rock Fire Lookout Station (FLS) is located on a summit with two rocky outcroppings spaced about 1/8 of a mile apart south of State Highway 20 west of Willits in Mendocino County. The lookout, positioned on the southeast point, is surrounded by brush, oak and Douglas fir interspersed with large grassy meadow areas. Situated as it is behind 3.2 miles from the nearest paved road (State Highway 20) and 3.1 miles behind a locked gate, this FLS is not accessible to the public,

Description: The FLS has been closed since the early 1990s due to funding constraints (Thornton 1993). While conducting an historical resources survey and historic significance evaluation of the FLS in 2006 CAL FIRE Archaeologist Chuck Whatford identified and recorded a concrete foundation from a CCC-era garage, an underground concrete storage tank, two weathered concrete pilings, a collapsed outhouse with privy pit and an historic refuse dump (Whatford 2008; Whatford and Pedersen 2008).

Site Specific Management Issues: The site will be managed following the Department's general management strategy concerning archaeological and historical sites.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021

A CAL FIRE Archaeologist should periodically visit the site to assess its condition. Any additional discoveries will be documented to current professional standards.

VOLCAN MOUNTAIN

Location: Volcan Mountain is located in the central portion of north San Diego County in a forested, rugged area with steep and varied topography that has burned three times since 2002.

Description: Various portions of this CAL FIRE-owned property have been archaeologically surveyed (Berg, Ruby, Waechter and Sandelin 2003, Cardenas and Robbins-Wade 1986, and Hector (2004, 2005, 2006), resulting in the identification of five prehistoric milling sites—CA-SDI-16438, CA-SDI-16439,

CA-SDI-16440, CA-SDI-16443, & CA-SDI-16444 (Berg, Ruby, Waechter and Sandelin 2003). Many more sites have been recorded in a one –mile radius, but too many to list here (Hector 2007).

Site Specific Management Issues: The sites will be managed following the Department's general management strategy concerning archaeological and historical sites.

Specific management issues include the following:

Because none of the sites identified on the property have been evaluated for inclusion on the California Register of Historical Resources, all of them shall be treated as potentially significant (Hector 2007:6). Implementation of the protection measures in listed for these sites in Table 2 are expected to protect them from damage during future activities planned at Volcan Mountain.

Tasks for CAL FIRE from 2011-2021

A CAL FIRE Archaeologist should periodically visit the sites to assess their condition. Any additional discoveries will be documented to current professional standards.

IV. Conclusion-Approval-Implementation of Plan Update

Contents of 2021 Plan Update

The next 10-Year Update of CAL FIRE's Management Plan is due in November 2021. CAL FIRE shall have completed a final draft document and submit it to SHPO during November 2021. The update will provide a general progress report on the Department's activities and shall disclose the same types of information contained in this report.

Buildings constructed between 1946 and 1970 are identified in Appendix 1. It is our hope to have completed a comprehensive survey of all buildings built between 1946 and 1970, not just those already recorded or reviewed for specific projects. This comprehensive survey is contingent upon finding resources and funding. Without resources and funding, a comprehensive survey of all buildings built between 1946 and 1970 can not be guaranteed, but the Department will give this inventory project high priority and is confident that the inventory will be completed, and reported on, in the next 10-Year Plan Update.

The updated Management Plan will identify all additional archaeological surveys excavations, and newly discovered archaeological sites, as does this first 10-year update.

The updated Management Plan will identify management issues needing to be brought to SHPO attention. There may be some minor adjustments needed in the list of buildings that are targeted for long term preservation.

Conclusion

The accuracy of information included in this first 10 year update was greatly enhanced by eliciting review and comment from the key CAL FIRE staff in the various Regions and Units statewide regarding the status and condition of the various CAL FIRE historic buildings in their respective areas.

During the past decade, as the Department has attempted to carry out management requirements for old lookout towers, it became apparent that the initial decision (in 2001) to give priority to the oldest surviving lookout towers which have retained historical integrity was not viable. Targeting the oldest lookout towers which have retained historic integrity usually means the building has never received a

substantial renovation. This almost guarantees that the building will be in woefully dismal condition; perhaps too far gone to maintain without an unreasonable expenditure of funds. Such projects usually require complete and total replacement of original materials which affects historical integrity. In hindsight, CAL FIRE wishes it had given greater consideration to the condition of the lookout building to as this has a powerful impact on the feasibility of preservation success. Fire Lookout Stations are a unique class of structures and their function required them to be placed in what were often extremely harsh environmental settings that made maintenance and upkeep of them difficult and often costly. The need to de-list Dyer Mountain Lookout is the best example of this problem, and replacing it with Fredonyer Peak Lookout, which is in remarkably solid condition and is still used by CAL FIRE, represents actions taken to recognize the need to place greater consideration on (1) building condition and (2) control of the property by CAL FIRE when determining feasibility for long term preservation.

Since approval of the 2001 Management Plan, funding shortfalls and staff shortages have inhibited the Department's ability to follow through on tasks assigned to it to be implemented between 2001 and 2011. It is hoped that the current State budget problems will be resolved soon so that much more can be accomplished in the coming decade than was able to be completed in the previous one.

Authorized Signatures Approving Management Plan Update

CALIFORNIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

This Update to CAL FIRE's Management Plan for Historic Buildings and Archaeological Sites has been developed by CAL FIRE, in consultation with the California State Office of Historic Preservation, pursuant to California Executive Order W-26-92 and other applicable state requirements. I have reviewed this Management Plan Update and concur with its contents, provisions, and findings.

Original Signature on file at CAL FIRE SAC HQ Date: Signed by M. W. Donaldson on June 19, 2012

By: _____ Date: June 19, 2012
Milford Wayne Donaldson
California State Historic Preservation Officer

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION

This update to CAL FIRE's Management Plan for Historic Buildings and Archaeological Sites has been developed by CAL FIRE, in consultation with the California State Office of Historic Preservation, pursuant to California Executive Order W-26-92 and other applicable state requirements. I hereby authorize that this Management Plan Update be implemented.

Original Signature on file at CAL FIRE SAC HQ Date: Signed by Director Pimlott on July 12, 2012

By: _____ Date: July 12, 2012
Ken Pimlott, Director
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

DEFINITION OF ACRONYMS, TERMS AND SYMBOLS USED IN THIS DOCUMENT

Acronyms

AEU: Amador/El Dorado Unit
AMA: Amador County
BDU: San Bernardino Unit
BEU: San Benito/Monterey Unit
BLM: Bureau of Land Management
BMDSF: Boggs Mountain Demonstration State Forest
BTU: Butte Unit
BUT: Butte County
CAA: Confidential Archaeological Addendum
CAL: Calaveras County
CAL FIRE: California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CCC: Civilian Conservation Corps
CCR: California Code of Regulations
CDCR: California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
CDF: California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (changed to CAL FIRE in 2007)
CEQA: California Environmental Quality Act
CNR: California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Northern Region
CSR: California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Southern Region
CSU: California State University
CZU: San Mateo/Santa Cruz Unit
DGS: Department of General Services
DNO: Del Norte County
DPR: Department of Parks and Recreation
DSF: Demonstration State Forest
ECC: Emergency Command Center
ECW: Emergency Construction Work Act, the 1933 law authorizing creation of the CCC
EIR: Environmental Impact Report
ELD: El Dorado County
FFS: Forest Fire Station (CAL FIRE changed the name of these facilities to Fire Station in 2000)
FL: Fire Lookout
FLS: Fire Lookout Station
FS: Fire Station
FKU: Fresno/Kings Unit
FRE: Fresno County
GLO: General Land Office
HB: Historic Building
HPO: Historic Preservation Officer
HUU: Humboldt/Del Norte Unit
HQ: Headquarters
IHR: Inventory of Historical Resources
INY: Inyo County
JDSF: Jackson Demonstration State Forest
LAK: Lake County

LAS: Lassen County
LDSF: Latour Demonstration State Forest
LMU: Lassen/Modoc Unit
LNU: Sonoma/Lake/Napa Unit
LPSF: Las Posadas State Forest
MEN: Mendocino County
MHDSF: Mountain Home Demonstration State Forest
MMU: Madera/Mariposa/Merced Unit
MVU: Monte Vista Unit
NAP: Napa County
NAAC: Native American Advisory Committee
NEU: Nevada/Yuba/Placer Unit
NPS: National Park Service
NR: Northern Region
NRHP: National Register of Historic Places
NTMP: Nonindustrial Timber Management Plan
PG&E: Pacific Gas and Electric Company
PRC: Public Resources Code
PWA: Public Works Administration
RPF: Registered Professional Forester.
RRU: Riverside Unit
SBR: San Bernardino County
SCL: Santa Clara County
SCR: Santa Cruz County
SDI: San Diego County
SDSF: Soquel Demonstration State Forest
SERA: State Emergency Relief Administration
SHA: Shasta County
SHPO: State Historic Preservation Officer
SHU: Shasta/Trinity Unit
SIS: Siskiyou County
SKU: Siskiyou Unit
SLU: San Luis Obispo Unit
SPI: Sierra Pacific Industries, Inc.
SR: Southern Region
SRA: State Responsibility Area
SSU: Sonoma State University
TCU: Tuolumne/Calaveras Unit
TGU: Tehama/Glenn Unit
THP: Timber Harvesting Plan
TUL: Tulare County
TUO: Tuolumne County
UH: Unit Headquarters
U.S.: United States
USFS: United States Forest Service
USGS: United States Geological Survey
WPA: Works Progress Administration

WWII: World War II

Symbols

§	Section
#	Number
%	Percent

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS USED

ADVERSE ACTION: the demolition, abandonment, sale, disposal, neglect, vacating, relocation, or significant incompatible alteration of a historic property.

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS (APE): the area, or areas, within which an undertaking may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, should any be present.

ASSOCIATED WITH CDF: facilities or locations which are, or were, owned by, used by or built by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (formerly known by the acronym “CDF” but now known as “CAL FIRE”) throughout the history of the organization.

CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES: a state list to be used as an authoritative guide to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change pursuant to PRC Section 5024.1.

CULTURAL RESOURCE: any tangible or observable evidence of past human activity, regardless of significance, found in direct association with a geographic location, including tangible properties possessing intangible traditional cultural values.

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY: a finding that the property meets the criteria for eligibility in the National Register of Historic Places, although not actually listed, and is afforded the same protection under Section 106 as a listed property; determinations of eligibility for the California Register are afforded similar consideration under CEQA.

FEASIBLE: capable of being accomplished or brought about; possible; capable of being utilized or dealt with successfully; suitable; logical; likely.

FIRE LOOKOUT STATION: any location, usually on mountain peak or other elevated position, which contains facilities used by a lookout to detect wildfires or any location where facilities to detect wildfires once existed but have been removed. Some of these fire lookout stations now contain communications facilities.

HERITAGE RESOURCE: same as **HISTORICAL RESOURCE**.

HISTORIC BUILDING: for the purpose of this CDF Inventory and Management Plan, historic buildings are those that predate 1946 making them old enough to be considered a potential historical resource or a significant heritage resource. These buildings were recorded and evaluated for historical significance during the inventories. Three lookouts dating to the late 1940's but postdating 1946 were also included in the

inventory of historical buildings but otherwise, all CDF buildings postdating 1946 were not considered. There are three classes of CDF historic buildings that meet this definition:

- (1) Buildings which were constructed prior to 1946 and are in their original location.
- (2) Buildings constructed prior to 1946 that have subsequently been relocated to another site for continued use by CDF (such as WWII Quonset Huts).
- (3) Buildings constructed after 1946 that are composed primarily of pre-1946 building components.

HISTORIC PROPERTY: in federal law, a district, site, building, structure, object significant in American history, architecture, engineering, archaeology, or culture at the national, state or local level, and that meets the National Register criteria.

HISTORICAL RESOURCE: in state law, this includes but is not limited to, any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in other specific aspects of California life as stipulated in PRC Section 5020.1 (j).

IN SITU: in place, in its original location.

MANAGEMENT: the act, manor, or practice of handling or controlling something.

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK (NHL): a property formally designated by the Secretary of the Interior as having special importance in the interpretation and appreciation of the nation's history; NHLs receive additional protection under Section 106 (36 CFR 800.10) and Section 110.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES: the National Register of Historic Places is administered by the National Park Service as the national master inventory of known historic properties; it includes properties significant at the national state, and local level, as authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. Section 470 et seq.). A heritage resource is eligible for listing on the National Register if it meets one or more of the following criteria:

- (a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
- (b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- (d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION: the state office headed by the State Historic Preservation Officer, charged with administering the national historic preservation program at the state level.

PLAN: a detailed scheme, program, or method worked out beforehand for the accomplishment of an objective, a systematic arrangement of details.

POINT OF HISTORICAL INTEREST: an official state list of landmarks of local interest as stipulated in PRC Section 5021 and 5022.5. The Department of Transportation posts historical signs at these resources.

PRESERVED: By "preserved", CDF means to save, use, maintain, repair, protect, and manage, *in situ* (in its original place), to the extent prudent and feasible.

PRUDENT: wise in handling practical matters; exercising good judgment or common sense; careful in regard to one's own interests; careful about one's conduct.

SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE RESOURCES: a heritage resource which meets one of the following criteria as stipulated in Executive Order W-26-92 Section 3(C):

- (1) listed in or potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places; or
- (2) registered or eligible for registration as a state historical landmark or point of historical interest; or
- (3) registered or eligible for listing in a California Register of Historical Resources in accordance with procedures and criteria developed by the State Historical Resources Commission.

SIGNIFICANT CULTURAL RESOURCE: any property found to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or local registers.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER: head of the Office of Historic Preservation; the appointed official in each state and territory charged with administering the national historic preservation program at the state level.

STATE HISTORICAL LANDMARK: an official state list of landmarks of statewide significance pursuant to PRC Section 5021.

SUBSTANTIAL ADVERSE CHANGE: demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired as specified in PRC Section 5020.1 (q).

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⁷ The working title and office location presented for each contributor was accurate at the time of original submittal towards development of the draft document. However, since it took 18 months to complete the draft and another 9 months to obtain final approvals, many of these titles and office locations have since changed.

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Appendices

Appendix 1 - List of CAL FIRE Buildings Constructed Between 1947 – 1970 with Recording Status

#	Building Location	Building Type	Unit	Region	Year Built	Already Recorded?	Remarks/References
1	Academy	Administration/Classroom	HQ	HQ	67		
2	Academy	Apparatus/Shop/Warehouse	HQ	HQ	67		
3	Academy	Dormitory	HQ	HQ	67		
4	Academy	Fire Laboratory Building	HQ	HQ	67		
5	Academy	Gas & Oil House	HQ	HQ	67		
6	Academy	Messhall/Kitchen/office	HQ	HQ	67		
7	AEU UH	Lookout Tower	AEU	CNR	30		
8	AEU UH	Gas & Oil House	AEU	CNR	50		
9	AEU UH	Apparatus Building	AEU	CNR	64		
10	AEU UH	Barracks	AEU	CNR	64		
11	Ahwahnee FS	Messhall	MMU	CSR	48		Demolished 2002
12	Ahwahnee FS	Gas & Oil House	MMU	CSR	49		
13	Ahwahnee FS	Office	MMU	CSR	49		Demolished 2002
14	Ahwahnee FS	Apparatus Building	MMU	CSR	50		Demolished 2002
15	Ahwahnee FS	Office/Barracks	MMU	CSR	50		
16	Alder CC	Barracks A-B Dorm	HUU	CNR	60		
17	Alder CC	CDC Administration Building	HUU	CNR	60		
18	Alder CC	CDF Administration Building	HUU	CNR	60		
19	Alder CC	Messhall	HUU	CNR	60		
20	Alder CC	Residence 1	HUU	CNR	60		
21	Alder CC	Residence 2	HUU	CNR	60		
22	Alder CC	Residence Garage	HUU	CNR	60		
23	Alder CC	Warehouse/Shop	HUU	CNR	60		
24	Alder CC	Gas & Oil House	HUU	CNR	61		
25	Alder CC	Well Pump House	HUU	CNR	61		
26	Alder CC	Barracks C Dorm	HUU	CNR	63		
27	Alderpoint FS	Equipment/Storage/Office	HUU	CNR	66		
28	Alderpoint FS	Residence	HUU	CNR	66		
29	Alderpoint FS	Barracks Patio	HUU	CNR	67		
30	Alderpoint FS	Barracks/Messhall	HUU	CNR	67		
31	Alderpoint FS	Gas & Oil House	HUU	CNR	67		
32	Alderpoint FS	Residence Patio	HUU	CNR	67		
33	Alderpoint FS	Utility Building	HUU	CNR	68		
34	Allen Peak FLS	1-Bay Garage	CZU	CNR	66	Yes	Thornton 1993:55-56
35	Allen Peak FLS	Lookout Tower	CZU	CNR	66	Yes	Thornton 1993:55-56
36	Allen Peak FLS	Water Tank	CZU	CNR	67	No	
37	Alta FS	Barracks/Messhall	NEU	CNR	53		
38	Alta FS	Office/Apparatus Building	NEU	CNR	53		
39	Altaville FS	Apparatus/office	TCU	CSR	51		Demolished 2010
40	Altaville FS	Barracks/Recreation Room	TCU	CSR	51		Demolished 2010
41	Altaville FS	Dozer Shed/Shop	TCU	CSR	51		Demolished 2010
42	Altaville FS	Kitchen/Messhall	TCU	CSR	51		Demolished 2010
43	Altaville FS	Gas & Oil House	TCU	CSR	67		Moved 2010
44	Alturas FS	Office/Apparatus Building	LMU	CNR	67		

#	Building Location	Building Type	Unit	Region	Year Built	Already Recorded?	Remarks/References
45	Alturas FS	Switching Building	LMU	CNR	67		
46	Alturas FS	3-Bay Apparatus	LMU	CNR	69		
47	Alturas FS	Barracks/Messhall	LMU	CNR	69		
48	Alturas FS	Gas & Oil House	LMU	CNR	69		
49	Antelope FS	Messhall	BEU	CSR	45		Demolished
50	Antelope FS	Barracks	BEU	CSR	46		Demolished
51	Antelope FS	2-Bay Apparatus Building	BEU	CSR	47		Demolished
52	Antelope FS	Gas & Oil House	BEU	CSR	47		Demolished
53	Antelope FS	Gas & Oil House	BEU	CSR	48		Demolished
54	Antelope FS	Well Pump House	BEU	CSR	48		Demolished
55	Anza FS	Apparatus/Barracks/Messhall	RRU	CSR	51		
56	Anza FS	Gas & Oil House	RRU	CSR	52		
57	Anza FS	Well Pump House	RRU	CSR	64		
58	Arnold FS	Apparatus/Office	TCU	CSR	65		
59	Arnold FS	Barracks/Messhall	TCU	CSR	65		
60	Arnold FS	Gas & Oil House	TCU	CSR	69		
61	Badger FS	CDC Residence Garage	TUU	CSR	52		
62	Badger FS	CDF Residence	TUU	CSR	55		
63	Badger FS	CDF Residence Garage	TUU	CSR	55		
64	Badger FS	Well Pump House	TUU	CSR	55		
65	Bailey Ridge FS	Barracks/Messhall	TCU	CSR	50		Abandoned or removed 1990s
66	Bailey Ridge FS	Classroom	TCU	CSR	50		Abandoned or removed 1990s
67	Bailey Ridge FS	Storage House	TCU	CSR	57		Abandoned or removed 1990s
68	Bailey Ridge FS	Garage/Shop	TCU	CSR	61		Abandoned or removed 1990s
69	Bailey Ridge FS	Well Pump House	TCU	CSR	64		Abandoned or removed 1990s
70	Bailey Ridge FS	Gas & Oil House	TCU	CSR	65		Abandoned or removed 1990s
71	Baker FS	Barracks/Messhall	TGU	CNR	48		
72	Baker FS	Office	TGU	CNR	53		
73	Baker FS	Gas & Oil House	TGU	CNR	54		
74	Baker FS	Storage Shack	TGU	CNR	54		
75	Baker FS	Well Pump House	TGU	CNR	54		
76	Banner Mountain FLS	Radio Vault	NEU	CNR	47		
77	Banner Mountain FLS	Residence	NEU	CNR	54		
78	Banner Mountain FLS	Radio Vault	NEU	CNR	62		
79	Banner Mountain FLS	Residence Garage	NEU	CNR	64		
80	BDU UH	Office/Administration	BDU	CSR	36		
81	BDU UH	Apparatus/Barracks	BDU	CSR	52		
82	BDU UH	Equipment Room	BDU	CSR	52		
83	Bear Mountain FLS	Lookout Tower	FKU	CSR	44	Yes	Thornton 1993:181-182
84	Bear Mountain FLS	Garage	FKU	CSR	46	Yes	Thornton 1993: 181-182
85	Bear Valley FS	2-Bay Apparatus	BEU	CSR	51		
86	Bear Valley FS	Barracks	BEU	CSR	51		Addition added
87	Bear Valley FS	Gas & Oil House	BEU	CSR	51		
88	Bear Valley FS	Messhall	BEU	CSR	51		
89	Bear Valley FS	Storage	BEU	CSR	51		Removed
90	Bear Valley FS	Well Pump House	BEU	CSR	59		
91	Beaumont FS	Office/Apparatus/Shop	RRU	CSR	40		
92	Beaumont FS	Gas House	RRU	CSR	51		

#	Building Location	Building Type	Unit	Region	Year Built	Already Recorded?	Remarks/References
93	Beaumont FS	Gas & Oil House	RRU	CSR	65		
94	Beaver Dam FS	2-Bay Apparatus Building	BEU	CSR	51		
95	Beaver Dam FS	Barracks	BEU	CSR	51		
96	Beaver Dam FS	Gas & Oil House	BEU	CSR	51		
97	Beaver Dam FS	Messhall/Kitchen	BEU	CSR	51		
98	Beaver Dam FS	Storage	BEU	CSR	51		Removed
99	Beaver Dam FS	Well Pump House	BEU	CSR	51		
100	Belmont FS	Apparatus/Barracks	CZU	CNR	52	No	Removed (date & reference unknown)
101	Belmont FS	Butler Storage Building	CZU	CNR	52	No	Removed (date & reference unknown)
102	Ben Lomond CC	Auto/Tool Shop	CZU	CNR	48	No	
103	Ben Lomond CC	Office	CZU	CNR	64	No	
104	Ben Lomond CC	Storage/Tool Shed	CZU	CNR	67	No	
105	Ben Lomond CC	Administration Building	CZU	CNR	68	No	
106	Ben Lomond CC	Apparatus Building	CZU	CNR	68	No	
107	Ben Lomond CC	Bachelor Officer Quarters	CZU	CNR	68	No	
108	Ben Lomond CC	Barracks Building	CZU	CNR	68	No	
109	Ben Lomond CC	Gas & Oil House	CZU	CNR	68	No	
110	Ben Lomond CC	Messhall	CZU	CNR	68	No	
111	Ben Lomond CC	Recreation/Classroom	CZU	CNR	68	No	
112	Ben Lomond CC	Warehouse/Shop Building	CZU	CNR	68	No	
113	Ben Lomond CC	Equipment/Storage Shed	CZU	CNR	69	No	
114	Berryessa Peak FLS	Lookout Tower	LNU	CNR	48	Yes	Thornton 1993:57-58; Destroyed in the 2004 Rumsey Fire (Whatford 2004b)
115	Berryessa Peak FLS	Radio Vault	LNU	CNR	48	No	
116	BEU UH	Shop Building	BEU	CSR	63		
117	Bieber FS	Barracks/Messhall	LMU	CNR	47		Replaced in mid-1980's?
118	Bieber FS	Auto Shop	LMU	CNR	49		
119	Bieber FS	Apparatus Building	LMU	CNR	60		
120	Bieber FS	Residence	LMU	CNR	64		
121	Big Valley Mountain COM	Power Plant Building	LMU	CNR	66		
122	Big Valley Mountain COM	Radio Vault	LMU	CNR	66		
123	Black Mountain CC	Administration Building	LNU	CNR	63	No	CC closed c. 2000
124	Black Mountain CC	Barracks/Officers Quarters	LNU	CNR	63	No	CC closed c. 2000
125	Black Mountain CC	CDC Residence	LNU	CNR	63	No	CC closed c. 2000
126	Black Mountain CC	CDF Residence	LNU	CNR	63	No	CC closed c. 2000
127	Black Mountain CC	Equipment Building	LNU	CNR	63	No	CC closed c. 2000
128	Black Mountain CC	Messhall	LNU	CNR	63	No	CC closed c. 2000
129	Black Mountain CC	Recreation Room	LNU	CNR	63	No	CC closed c. 2000
130	Black Mountain CC	Warehouse/Shops	LNU	CNR	63	No	CC closed c. 2000
131	Black Mountain CC	Dormitory	LNU	CNR	64	No	CC closed c. 2000
132	Black Mountain CC	Gas & Oil House	LNU	CNR	64	No	CC closed c. 2000
133	Black Mountain CC	Kitchen Storage	LNU	CNR	64	No	CC closed c. 2000
134	Blanchard FS	Misc Equipment Storage	TCU	CSR	46		Unknown
135	Blanchard FS	Well Pump House	TCU	CSR	47		Unknown removed?
136	Blanchard FS	Garage/Weight Room	TCU	CSR	50		
137	Blanchard FS	Garbage House	TCU	CSR	56		
138	Blanchard FS	Barracks/Messhall	TCU	CSR	62		Demolished

#	Building Location	Building Type	Unit	Region	Year Built	Already Recorded?	Remarks/References
139	Blanchard FS	Gas Pump Shelter	TCU	CSR	62		Unknown
140	Blanchard FS	Wood Storage	TCU	CSR	69		
141	Blasingame FS	Gas & Oil House	FKU	CSR	51	Yes	
142	Blasingame FS	Residence	FKU	CSR	51	Yes	
143	Blasingame FS	Well Pump House	FKU	CSR	51	Yes	
144	Blasingame FS	Office/Conference	FKU	CSR	52	Yes	
145	Blasingame FS	Residence Garage	FKU	CSR	64	Yes	
146	Blasingame FS	Connex (4 each)	FKU	CSR	70	Yes	
147	Bloomer Hill FLS	Storage Building	BTU	CNR	47		
148	Bloomer Hill FLS	Old Generator Building	BTU	CNR	60		
149	Bloomer Hill FLS	Generator Building	BTU	CNR	67		
150	Blue Mountain FLS	Lookout Tower	TCU	CSR	66		
151	Blue Mountain FLS	Residence/RVL	TCU	CSR	66		
152	Blue Ridge COM	Radio Vault	TUU	CSR	54		Demolished & Replaced c. 2010
153	Boggs Mountain DSF and HB	Heliport	LNU	CNR	70	No	
154	Bollinger Canyon CC	Auto Shop/Warehouse	SCU	CNR	55	No	Facility abandoned by CAL FIRE and CDCR in circa 1980
155	Bollinger Canyon CC	Barracks	SCU	CNR	55	No	Facility abandoned by CAL FIRE and CDCR in circa 1980
156	Bollinger Canyon CC	Barracks	SCU	CNR	55	No	Facility abandoned by CAL FIRE and CDCR in circa 1980
157	Bollinger Canyon CC	Barracks	SCU	CNR	55	No	Facility abandoned by CAL FIRE and CDCR in circa 1980
158	Bollinger Canyon CC	DED Building	SCU	CNR	55	No	Facility abandoned by CAL FIRE and CDCR in circa 1980
159	Bollinger Canyon CC	Messhall	SCU	CNR	55	No	Facility abandoned by CAL FIRE and CDCR in circa 1980
160	Bollinger Canyon CC	Old Barracks Building	SCU	CNR	55	No	Facility abandoned by CAL FIRE and CDCR in circa 1980
161	Bollinger Canyon CC	Residence Building East	SCU	CNR	55	No	Facility abandoned by CAL FIRE and CDCR in circa 1980
162	Bollinger Canyon CC	Residence Building West	SCU	CNR	55	No	Facility abandoned by CAL FIRE and CDCR in circa 1980
163	Boonville FS	Office/Apparatus Building	MEU	CNR	50	Yes	Bowen 2006a; Demolished 2010
164	Boonville FS	Barracks	MEU	CNR	51	Yes	Bowen 2006a; Demolished 2010
165	Boonville FS	Messhall	MEU	CNR	51	Yes	Bowen 2006a; Demolished 2010
166	Boonville FS	Gas & Oil House	MEU	CNR	56	Yes	Bowen 2006a; Demolished 2010
167	Boonville FS	Residence	MEU	CNR	60	Yes	Bowen 2006a; Demolished 2010
168	Boucher Hill FLS/COM	Lookout Tower	MVU	CSR	48	Yes	Thornton 1991
169	Boucher Hill FLS/COM	Generator/Pump House	MVU	CSR	69	Yes	Thornton 1991
170	Bradley FS	Barracks	BEU	CSR	51	Yes	Pangburn 2010
171	Bradley FS	Gas & Oil House	BEU	CSR	52	Yes	Pangburn 2010
172	Bradley FS	2-Bay Apparatus Building	BEU	CSR	58	Yes	Pangburn 2010
173	Bradley FS	Messhall	BEU	CSR	67	Yes	Pangburn 2010
174	Bradley FS	Well Pump House	BEU	CSR	67	Yes	Pangburn 2010
175	Branch Mountain COM	Radio Vault	SLU	CSR	56		Unknown
176	Bridgeville FS	Bridge	HUU	CNR	55	Yes	Grantham and Rich 2006, demolished in 2011
177	Bridgeville FS	Barracks/Messhall	HUU	CNR	56	Yes	Grantham and Rich 2006, demolished in 2011
178	Bridgeville FS	Garage/Office	HUU	CNR	56	Yes	Grantham and Rich 2006, demolished in 2011
179	Bridgeville FS	Residence	HUU	CNR	56	Yes	Grantham and Rich 2006, demolished in 2011
180	Bridgeville FS	Residence Garage	HUU	CNR	56	Yes	Grantham and Rich 2006, demolished in 2011

#	Building Location	Building Type	Unit	Region	Year Built	Already Recorded?	Remarks/References
181	Bridgeville FS	Gas & Oil House	HUU	CNR	61	Yes	Grantham and Rich 2006, demolished in 2011
182	Bridgeville FS	Well Pump House	HUU	CNR	61	Yes	Grantham and Rich 2006, demolished in 2011
183	Brooks FS	Barracks	LNU	CNR	48	No	
184	Brooks FS	1-Bay Apparatus Building	LNU	CNR	51	No	
185	Brooks FS	Messhall	LNU	CNR	51	No	
186	Brooks FS	Well Pump House	LNU	CNR	51	No	
187	Brooks FS	Gas & Oil House	LNU	CNR	57	No	
188	Brooks FS	Laundry Building	LNU	CNR	65	No	
189	BTU UH	Apparatus/Office/Radio vault	BTU	CNR	40		
190	BTU UH	Gas & Oil House	BTU	CNR	53		
191	BTU UH	Barracks	BTU	CNR	60		
192	BTU UH	Main Auto Shop	BTU	CNR	60		
193	BTU UH	Messhall	BTU	CNR	60		
194	BTU UH	Storage Building	BTU	CNR	60		
195	BTU UH	Warehouse	BTU	CNR	60		
196	BTU UH	Office	BTU	CNR	65		
197	Buckhorn FS	Barracks/Messhall	SHU	CNR	60		Demolished/replaced
198	Buckhorn FS	Gas & Oil House	SHU	CNR	60		Demolished/replaced
199	Buckhorn FS	Well Pump House	SHU	CNR	60		Demolished/replaced
200	Buckhorn FS	Office/Apparatus Building	SHU	CNR	61		Demolished/replaced
201	Buckhorn FS	Garbage House	SHU	CNR	66		Demolished/replaced
202	Burney FS	Oil Storage	SHU	CNR	50		
203	Burney FS	Storage Building	SHU	CNR	50		
204	Burney FS	Apparatus Building	SHU	CNR	52		
205	Burney FS	Barracks/Messhall	SHU	CNR	52		
206	Burney FS	Gas House	SHU	CNR	52		
207	Burrell FS	Barracks	CZU	CNR	50	Yes	Whatford 2007a
208	Burrell FS	Equipment Garage	CZU	CNR	50	Yes	Kaye 2000
209	Burrell FS	Gas & Oil House	CZU	CNR	50	Yes	Whatford 2007a
210	Burrell FS	Messhall	CZU	CNR	50	Yes	Whatford 2007a
211	Burrell FS	Well Pump House	CZU	CNR	50	Yes	Whatford 2007a
212	Butte UH	South Auto Shop	BTU	CNR	37		
213	Cahto Peak FLS	Radio Vault	MEU	CNR	56	Yes	Thornton 1993:71-72
214	Cahto Peak FLS	Power Plant Building	MEU	CNR	64	No	
215	Calandra FLS	Power Plant	BEU	CSR	48		
216	Calandra FLS	Radio Vault	BEU	CSR	62		
217	Call Mountain FLS	Radio Vault	BEU	CSR	46		Removed
218	Call Mountain FLS	Power Plant Building	BEU	CSR	58		Removed
219	Cambria FS	Barracks	SLU	CSR	63		
220	Cambria FS	Barracks/Messhall	SLU	CSR	63		
221	Cambria FS	Gas & Oil House	SLU	CSR	63		
222	Cambria FS	Office/Apparatus Building	SLU	CSR	63		
223	Carmel FS	Gas & Oil House	BEU	CSR	44		Demolished 1993
224	Castle Rock FS	2-Bay Apparatus Building	SCU	CNR	49		Demolished/replaced
225	Castle Rock FS	Messhall	SCU	CNR	49		Demolished/replaced
226	Castle Rock FS	Office/Barracks	SCU	CNR	49		Demolished/replaced
227	Castle Rock FS	Gas & Oil House	SCU	CNR	51		Demolished/replaced

#	Building Location	Building Type	Unit	Region	Year Built	Already Recorded?	Remarks/References
228	Castle Rock FS	Well Pump House	SCU	CNR	52		Demolished/replaced
229	Catheys Valley FS	Gas & Oil House	MMU	CSR	50		
230	Catheys Valley FS	Storage Shed	MMU	CSR	50		
231	Catheys Valley FS	Messhall	MMU	CSR	51		
232	Catheys Valley FS	Residence	MMU	CSR	62		
233	Catheys Valley FS	Residence Garage	MMU	CSR	62		
234	Catheys Valley FS	Apparatus Building	MMU	CSR	66		
235	Catheys Valley FS	Barracks	MMU	CSR	66		
236	Cayucos FS	Barracks/Kitchen/Office/&c	SLU	CSR	64	Yes	Napton & Greathouse 2010c
237	Cayucos FS	Barracks/Messhall	SLU	CSR	64	Yes	Napton & Greathouse 2010c
238	Cayucos FS	Gas & Oil House	SLU	CSR	64	Yes	Napton & Greathouse 2010c
239	Cayucos FS	Office/Apparatus Building	SLU	CSR	64	Yes	Napton & Greathouse 2010c
240	Cazadero FS	Barracks/Messhall	LNU	CNR	52	Yes	Whatford 2010a
241	Cazadero FS	Office/Apparatus Building	LNU	CNR	52	Yes	Whatford 2010a
242	Cazadero FS	Well Pump House	LNU	CNR	55	Yes	Whatford 2010a
243	Chalone Peak FLS	Lookout Tower	BEU	CSR	52		
244	Chamberlain Creek CC	Barracks/BOQ	MEU	CNR	59	No	
245	Chamberlain Creek CC	Dormitory	MEU	CNR	59	No	
246	Chamberlain Creek CC	Gas & Oil House	MEU	CNR	59	No	
247	Chamberlain Creek CC	Generator/Storage	MEU	CNR	59	No	
248	Chamberlain Creek CC	Messhall	MEU	CNR	59	No	
249	Chamberlain Creek CC	Office	MEU	CNR	59	No	
250	Chamberlain Creek CC	Residence 2	MEU	CNR	59	No	
251	Chamberlain Creek CC	Residence 2 Garage	MEU	CNR	59	No	
252	Chamberlain Creek CC	Residence A	MEU	CNR	59	No	
253	Chamberlain Creek CC	Residence A Garage	MEU	CNR	59	No	
254	Chamberlain Creek CC	Warehouse/Recreation	MEU	CNR	59	No	
255	Chamberlain Creek CC	Wood Shop/Camp Maintenance	MEU	CNR	59	No	
256	Chamberlain Creek CC	Storage Building	MEU	CNR	60	No	
257	Chico AAB	Fuel House	BTU	CNR	69		
258	Clear Lake Oaks FS	Garage/Office	LNU	CNR	51	No	
259	Clear Lake Oaks FS	Gas & Oil House	LNU	CNR	57	No	
260	Clear Lake Oaks FS	Barracks/Messhall	LNU	CNR	65	No	
261	Cloverdale FS	Barracks	LNU	CNR	50	Yes	Bowen 2006b; Bldg. to be replaced c. 2011
262	Cloverdale FS	Messhall	LNU	CNR	50	Yes	Bowen 2006b; Bldg. to be replaced c. 2011
263	Cloverdale FS	Office/Apparatus Building	LNU	CNR	50	Yes	Bowen 2006b; Although rest of bldgs at Station are to be replaced c. 2011, this bldg. is to be preserved/kept
264	Cloverdale FS	Storage Building	LNU	CNR	51	Yes	Bowen 2006b; Bldg. to be replaced c. 2011
265	Cloverdale FS	Gas & Oil House	LNU	CNR	63	Yes	Bowen 2006b; Bldg. to be replaced c. 2011
266	Coalinga FS	Apparatus Building	FKU	CSR	49	Yes	Demolished 2008
267	Coalinga FS	Barracks/Classroom	FKU	CSR	49	Yes	Demolished 2008
268	Coalinga FS	Heavy Equipment Shop	FKU	CSR	49	Yes	Demolished 2008
269	Coalinga FS	Messhall	FKU	CSR	49	Yes	Demolished 2008
270	Coalinga FS	Staff Barracks	FKU	CSR	49	Yes	Demolished 2008
271	Coalinga FS	Office	FKU	CSR	52	Yes	Demolished 2008

#	Building Location	Building Type	Unit	Region	Year Built	Already Recorded?	Remarks/References
272	Coalinga FS	Repeater Vault	FKU	CSR	53	Yes	Demolished 2008
273	Coalinga FS	Laundry Building	FKU	CSR	56	Yes	Demolished 2008
274	Coalinga FS	Repeater Vault	FKU	CSR	61	Yes	Demolished 2008
275	Coalinga FS	Connex (2 each)	FKU	CSR	70		Moved to new Coalinga FS site
276	Coarsegold FS	Residence	MMU	CSR	47		Lease expired 2000
277	Coarsegold FS	Residence	MMU	CSR	47		Lease expired 2000
278	Coarsegold FS	Residence Garage	MMU	CSR	51		Lease expired 2000
279	Cohasset FS	Well Pump House	BTU	CNR	52		
280	Cohasset FS	Apparatus Building	BTU	CNR	53		
281	Cohasset FS	Gas & Oil House	BTU	CNR	65		
282	Cold Spring Mountain FLS	Garage	MEU	CNR	63	No	
283	Cold Spring Mountain FLS	Radio Vault	MEU	CNR	66	No	
284	Cold Spring Mountain FLS	Lookout Tower	MEU	CNR	69	Yes	Thornton 1993:67-68; Whatford 2006a
285	Colfax FS	3-Bay Apparatus Building	NEU	CNR	51		
286	Colfax FS	Barracks/Messhall	NEU	CNR	53		
287	Colfax FS	Gas & Oil House	NEU	CNR	65		
288	Columbia AAB & HB	Shop/Tool/Storage Building	TCU	CSR	60		Demolished 1997
289	Columbia AAB & HB	Office	TCU	CSR	65		Demolished 1997
290	Columbia Hill FS	Barracks/Messhall	NEU	CNR	51		
291	Columbia Hill FS	Office/Apparatus Building	NEU	CNR	51		
292	Copernicus Peak FLS	Radio Vault	SCU	CNR	53	No	
293	Copperopolis FS	Gas & Oil House	TCU	CSR	60		
294	Copperopolis FS	Barracks/Messhall	TCU	CSR	68		
295	Copperopolis FS	Garage/office	TCU	CSR	68		
296	Corona FS	Barracks/Messhall	RRU	CSR	58		
297	Cottonwood Pass FS & FLS	Messhall/Barracks/Garage/& Lookout	FKU	CSR	53		Surplus
298	Cottonwood Pass FS & FLS	Water Tank	FKU	CSR	53		Surplus
299	Coulterville FS	Barracks	MMU	CSR	46		Demolished 2002
300	Coulterville FS	Garage/Storage	MMU	CSR	46		Demolished late 1990s
301	Coulterville FS	Laundry Room	MMU	CSR	46		Demolished late 1990s
302	Coulterville FS	Gas & Oil House	MMU	CSR	48		
303	Covelo FS	Well Pump House	MEU	CNR	52	N	
304	Covelo FS	Gas & Oil House	MEU	CNR	63	N	
305	Covelo FS	Office/Apparatus Building	MEU	CNR	63	N	
306	Covelo FS	Residence	MEU	CNR	63	N	
307	Covelo FS	Residence Garage	MEU	CNR	63	N	
308	Covelo FS	Barracks/Messhall	MEU	CNR	66	N	
309	Covelo FS	Wood Shed	MEU	CNR	69	N	
310	Coyote FS	Gas & Oil House	SCU	CNR	55	N	Replaced c. 1998-2000 (Sandelin 1998b)
311	Coyote FS	Office/Messhall/Barracks	SCU	CNR	55	N	Replaced c. 1998-2000 (Sandelin 1998b)
312	Coyote FS	Well Pump House	SCU	CNR	58	N	Replaced c. 1998-2000 (Sandelin 1998b)
313	Crescent City FS	Office/Garage	HUU	CNR	51		
314	Crescent City FS	Barracks/Messhall	HUU	CNR	52		
315	Crescent City FS	Gas & Oil House	HUU	CNR	64		
316	Crystal Creek CC	Apparatus Building	SHU	CNR	50		
317	Crystal Creek CC	Auto Shop	SHU	CNR	50		

#	Building Location	Building Type	Unit	Region	Year Built	Already Recorded?	Remarks/References
318	Crystal Creek CC	Gas & Oil House	SHU	CNR	50		
319	Crystal Creek CC	Hobby Building	SHU	CNR	50		
320	Crystal Creek CC	Large Storage Building	SHU	CNR	50		
321	Crystal Creek CC	Paint Storage Building	SHU	CNR	50		
322	Crystal Creek CC	Sand House	SHU	CNR	50		
323	Crystal Creek CC	Storage Building	SHU	CNR	50		
324	Crystal Creek CC	Warehouse	SHU	CNR	50		
325	Crystal Creek CC	Well Pump House	SHU	CNR	50		
326	Crystal Creek CC	CDC Office	SHU	CNR	58		
327	Crystal Creek CC	CDF Office	SHU	CNR	58		
328	Crystal Creek CC	Dormitory	SHU	CNR	58		
329	Crystal Creek CC	Messhall	SHU	CNR	58		
330	Crystal Creek CC	Garbage House	SHU	CNR	60		
331	Crystal Creek CC	CDF Residence	SHU	CNR	64		
332	Crystal Creek CC	Sheriff Residence	SHU	CNR	64		
333	Cuyamaca Peak COM	Radio Vault	MVU	CSR	52		
334	Cuyamaca Peak COM	Radio Vault	MVU	CSR	53		
335	Cuyamaca Peak COM	Generator House	MVU	CSR	66		
336	CZU UH	Office Building	CZU	CNR	35	No	
337	CZU UH	Food Storage Building	CZU	CNR	49	No	
338	CZU UH	Equipment Garage	CZU	CNR	50	No	
339	CZU UH	Warehouse	CZU	CNR	62	No	
340	CZU UH	Messhall	CZU	CNR	63	No	
341	CZU UH	Office/Barracks	CZU	CNR	63	No	
342	CZU UH	Gas & Oil House	CZU	CNR	65		
343	De Luz FS	Office/Apparatus	MVU	CSR	52	No	demolished
344	Deadwood CC	Hobby Shop #1	SKU	CNR	40		
345	Deadwood CC	Gas & Oil House	SKU	CNR	50		
346	Deadwood CC	Barracks/Recreation	SKU	CNR	61		
347	Deadwood CC	CDC Office/Barracks	SKU	CNR	61		
348	Deadwood CC	CDC Residence	SKU	CNR	61		
349	Deadwood CC	CDF Office/Barracks	SKU	CNR	61		
350	Deadwood CC	CDF Residence	SKU	CNR	61		
351	Deadwood CC	Messhall	SKU	CNR	61		
352	Deadwood CC	Storage Building	SKU	CNR	61		
353	Deadwood CC	Storage Building	SKU	CNR	61		
354	Deadwood CC	Storage Building	SKU	CNR	61		
355	Deadwood CC	Storage/Shop	SKU	CNR	61		
356	Deadwood CC	Warehouse/Shop	SKU	CNR	61		
357	Deadwood CC	Well Pump House	SKU	CNR	62		
358	Deadwood Peak FLS	Lookout Tower	MMU	CSR	40		Pending demolition
359	Del Puerto FS	Apparatus/Storage Building	SCU	CNR	49	Yes	Wachtel 1999, dismantled 10 years ago
360	Del Puerto FS	Barracks/Messhall	SCU	CNR	55	Yes	Whatford 2007b, demolished as part of station replacement project
361	Del Puerto FS	Gas & Oil House	SCU	CNR	59	Yes	Whatford 2007b, gone – replaced with above-ground fueling station
362	Del Puerto FS	Well Pump House	SCU	CNR	59	Yes	Whatford 2007b, still in use

#	Building Location	Building Type	Unit	Region	Year Built	Already Recorded?	Remarks/References
363	Devore FS	Office/Barracks/Apparatus	BDU	CSR	51		
364	Devore FS	Storage	BDU	CSR	52		
365	Dew Drop FS	Barracks	AEU	CNR	49		
366	Dew Drop FS	Garage/Office	AEU	CNR	49		
367	Dew Drop FS	Messhall	AEU	CNR	49		
368	Dew Drop FS	Well Pump House	AEU	CNR	49		
369	Dew Drop FS	Wood Shed	AEU	CNR	49		
370	Dew Drop FS	Storage Building	AEU	CNR	51		
371	Dew Drop FS	Gas & Oil House	AEU	CNR	54		
372	Diddy Wells FS	Gas & Oil House	SHU	CNR	64		
373	Diddy Wells FS	Well Pump House	SHU	CNR	66		
374	Diddy Wells FS	Messhall	SHU	CNR	69		
375	Diddy Wells FS	Office/Apparatus Building	SHU	CNR	69		
376	Diddy Wells FS	Barracks	SHU	CNR	70		
377	Digger Butte FLS	Garage	TGU	CNR	34		
378	Digger Butte FLS	Lookout Tower	TGU	CNR	34		
379	Dobbins FS	Messhall/Barracks	NEU	CNR	62		
380	Dobbins FS	Office/Apparatus Building	NEU	CNR	62		
381	Dobbins FS	Gas & Oil House	NEU	CNR	65		
382	Don Landon FLS	Garage	LMU	CNR	48		
383	Don Landon FLS	Lookout Tower	LMU	CNR	48		
384	Eagle Peak FLS	Lookout Tower	TGU	CNR	63		
385	Eagle Peak FLS	Outhouse	TGU	CNR	63		
386	Eagle Peak FLS	Storage Building	TGU	CNR	63		
387	Eel River CC	Barracks	HUU	CNR	1964		
388	Eel River CC	Messhall	HUU	CNR	1964		
389	Eel River CC	Office/BOQ	HUU	CNR	1964		
390	Eel River CC	Recreation Building	HUU	CNR	1964		
391	Eel River CC	Warehouse/Shop	HUU	CNR	1964		
392	EI Dorado FS	Barracks	AEU	CNR	50		
393	EI Dorado FS	Messhall	AEU	CNR	50		
394	EI Dorado FS	Office/Apparatus	AEU	CNR	50		
395	EI Dorado FS	Tank House	AEU	CNR	50		
396	EI Dorado FS	Well Pump House	AEU	CNR	50		
397	EI Dorado FS	Shop/Storage/Office	AEU	CNR	52		
398	Elk Camp FS	Barracks	HHU	CNR	50		
399	Elk Camp FS	Garage/Storage	HHU	CNR	50		
400	Elk Camp FS	Gas & Oil House	HHU	CNR	50		
401	Elk Camp FS	Messhall/Cook's Quarters	HHU	CNR	50		
402	Elk Camp FS	Power Plant Building	HHU	CNR	59		
403	Elk Creek FS	Barracks/Messhall	TGU	CNR	52		
404	Elk Creek FS	Tank House	TGU	CNR	53		
405	Elk Creek FS	Well Pump House	TGU	CNR	53		
406	Elk Creek FS	Apparatus Building	TGU	CNR	54		
407	Elsinore FS	Barracks/Messhall	RRU	CSR	50		
408	Elsinore FS	Residence & Office	RRU	CSR	51		
409	Elsinore FS	Gas & Oil House	RRU	CSR	56		
410	Esperanza FS	Barracks	TCU	CSR	48		Demolished 1995

#	Building Location	Building Type	Unit	Region	Year Built	Already Recorded?	Remarks/References
411	Esperanza FS	Messhall/Misc	TCU	CSR	48		Demolished 1995
412	Esperanza FS	Apparatus/Office	TCU	CSR	51		Demolished 1995
413	Esperanza FS	Well Pump House	TCU	CSR	69		Demolished 1995
414	Fawn Lodge FS	Messhall	SHU	CNR	35		
415	Fawn Lodge FS	Barracks	SHU	CNR	53		
416	Fawn Lodge FS	Gas & Oil House	SHU	CNR	54		
417	Fawn Lodge FS	Office/Apparatus Building	SHU	CNR	64		
418	Feather Falls FS	Messhall/Office	BTU	CNR	50		
419	Fernwood Seed Orchard	Tank & Tower	HUU	CNR	49		
420	Fernwood Seed Orchard	Combination Barracks	HUU	CNR	50		
421	Fernwood Seed Orchard	Well Pump House	HUU	CNR	51		
422	Fernwood Seed Orchard	Generator Building	HUU	CNR	56		
423	Fernwood Seed Orchard	Garage	HUU	CNR	58		
424	FKU UH	Storage Building	FKU	CSR	48		Unknown building?
425	FKU UH	Barracks/Office	FKU	CSR	51		
426	FKU UH	Garage	FKU	CSR	51		
427	FKU UH	Gas & Oil House	FKU	CSR	51		
428	FKU UH	Generator Hse/Radio Vault	FKU	CSR	51		
429	FKU UH	Messhall	FKU	CSR	51		
430	FKU UH	Prevention Offices	FKU	CSR	51		
431	FKU UH	Training Offices	FKU	CSR	51		
432	FKU UH	Warehouse/Office	FKU	CSR	51		
433	FKU UH	Well Pump House	FKU	CSR	51		
434	FKU UH	Lube & Wash Rack	FKU	CSR	53		
435	FKU UH	Connex (7 each)	FKU	CSR	70		
436	Flinn Springs FS	Apparatus/Barracks/Messhall	MVU	CSR	58		
437	Flinn Springs FS	Residence	MVU	CSR	58		
438	Flinn Springs FS	Residence Garage	MVU	CSR	58		
439	Forest Hill FS	Office/Apparatus Building	NEU	CNR	50		
440	Forest Hill FS	Barracks/Messhall	NEU	CNR	51		
441	Forest Hill FS	Residence & Garage	NEU	CNR	58		
442	Forest Hill FS	Residence Garage	NEU	CNR	58		
443	Forest Ranch FS	Gas & Oil House	BTU	CNR	48		
444	Forest Ranch FS	Barracks/Messhall	BTU	CNR	51		
445	Forest Ranch FS	Apparatus Building	BTU	CNR	54		
446	Fort Jones FS	Barracks	SKU	CNR	46		
447	Fort Jones FS	Gas & Oil House	SKU	CNR	46		
448	Fort Jones FS	Shop/Garage	SKU	CNR	46		
449	Fort Jones FS	Storage Building	SKU	CNR	46		
450	Fort Jones FS	Garbage House	SKU	CNR	50		
451	Fountain Springs FS	Gas & Oil House	TTU	CSR	50		
452	Fountain Springs FS	Storage Building	TTU	CSR	50		
453	Fountain Springs FS	Tank House	TTU	CSR	50		
454	Fountain Springs FS	Warehouse	TTU	CSR	50		
455	Fountain Springs FS	Well Pump House	TTU	CSR	50		
456	Fountain Springs FS	Trailer	TTU	CSR	70		
457	Fredonyer FLS	Radio Vault	TUU	CSR	50		
458	Garberville FS	Messhall	HUU	CNR	40		

#	Building Location	Building Type	Unit	Region	Year Built	Already Recorded?	Remarks/References
459	Garberville FS	Garage/Storage	HUU	CNR	47		
460	Garberville FS	Office/Garage	HUU	CNR	52		
461	Garberville FS	Gas & Oil House	HUU	CNR	63		
462	Garden Valley FS	Office/Garage	AEU	CNR	52		
463	Garden Valley FS	Tool Room	AEU	CNR	52		
464	Garden Valley FS	Messhall	AEU	CNR	66		
465	Glen Ellen FS	Barracks/Messhall	LNU	CNR	53	No	
466	Glen Ellen FS	Office/Apparatus	LNU	CNR	53	No	
467	Glen Ellen FS	Gas & Oil House	LNU	CNR	54	No	
468	Gonzales FS	2-Bay Apparatus Building	BEU	CSR	50		
469	Gonzales FS	Barracks	BEU	CSR	50		
470	Gonzales FS	Messhall	BEU	CSR	50		
471	Gonzales FS	Gas & Oil House	BEU	CSR	53		
472	Gordan Valley FS	1-Bay Apparatus Building	LNU	CNR	52	No	
473	Gordan Valley FS	Gas & Oil House	LNU	CNR	62	No	
474	Gordan Valley FS	Messhall	LNU	CNR	67	No	
475	Grasshopper FS	Messhall/Barracks	LMU	CNR	50		New Station built in mid-1980s?
476	Grasshopper FS	Office/Apparatus Building	LMU	CNR	53		New Station built in mid-1980s?
477	Grasshopper Peak FLS	Lookout Tower	HUU	CNR	48		
478	Grasshopper Peak FLS	Power Plant Building	HUU	CNR	68		
479	Green Springs FS	Barracks/Messhall	TCU	CSR	48		
480	Green Springs FS	Garbage House	TCU	CSR	48		
481	Green Springs FS	Office/Garage/Store Room	TCU	CSR	65		
482	Groveland FS	Barracks/Messhall	TCU	CSR	65		
483	Groveland FS	Gas & Oil House	TCU	CSR	65		
484	Groveland FS	Office/Garage	TCU	CSR	65		
485	Groveland FS	Hose Room	TCU	CSR	66		
486	Groveland FS	Storage Shed	TCU	CSR	66		
487	Growlersburg CC	Building	AEU	CNR	66		
488	Growlersburg CC	Building	AEU	CNR	66		
489	Growlersburg CC	Shop/Warehouse	AEU	CNR	66		
490	Growlersburg CC	Wood Storage/Welding	AEU	CNR	66		
491	Growlersburg CC	Chain Saw Repair Shop	AEU	CNR	67		
492	Growlersburg CC	Gas & Oil House	AEU	CNR	67		
493	Growlersburg CC	Hazardous Material Storage	AEU	CNR	67		
494	Growlersburg CC	Inmate Barracks	AEU	CNR	67		
495	Growlersburg CC	Messhall	AEU	CNR	67		
496	Growlersburg CC	Office	AEU	CNR	67		
497	Growlersburg CC	Officers Quarters	AEU	CNR	67		
498	Growlersburg CC	Recreation	AEU	CNR	67		
499	Growlersburg CC	Residence CDC	AEU	CNR	67		
500	Growlersburg CC	Residence CDF	AEU	CNR	67		
501	Hammond FS	Gas & Oil House	TUU	CSR	49	Yes	Leased to NPS 2004
502	Harts Mill FS	Messhall	BTU	CNR	51		
503	Harts Mill FS	Well Pump House	BTU	CNR	51		
504	Harts Mill FS	Apparatus Building	BTU	CNR	53		
505	Harts Mill FS	Barracks	BTU	CNR	60		

#	Building Location	Building Type	Unit	Region	Year Built	Already Recorded?	Remarks/References
506	Harts Mill FS	Gas & Oil House	BTU	CNR	60		
507	Healdsburg FS	Barracks/Messhall	LNU	CNR	47	No	
508	Healdsburg FS	Office/Apparatus/Dozer Shed	LNU	CNR	47	No	
509	Healdsburg FS	Gas & Oil House	LNU	CNR	50	No	
510	Hemet-Ryan AAB	Retardant Tanks	RRU	CSR	59		
511	Hemet-Ryan AAB	Shop	RRU	CSR	59		
512	Hemet-Ryan AAB	Barracks	RRU	CSR	61		
513	Hemet-Ryan AAB	Storage Building	RRU	CSR	63		
514	Hemet-Ryan AAB	Control Tower	RRU	CSR	68		
515	Hernandez Mountain COM	Radio Vault	BEU	CSR	66		
516	Hesperia FS	Gas & Oil House	BDU	CSR	53		
517	Hesperia FS	Office/ Apparatus/Messhall	BDU	CSR	53		
518	Higgins Corner FS	Barracks/Messhall	NEU	CNR	48		
519	Higgins Corner FS	Office/Apparatus Building	NEU	CNR	48		
520	Higgins Corner FS	Well Pump House	NEU	CNR	48		
521	High Rock CC	Auto Shop	HUU	CNR	54		
522	High Rock CC	Main Barracks	HUU	CNR	54		
523	High Rock CC	Office	HUU	CNR	54		
524	High Rock CC	Recreation Building	HUU	CNR	54		
525	High Rock CC	Residence*	HUU	CNR	54		
526	High Rock CC	Residence*	HUU	CNR	54		
527	High Rock CC	Small Barracks	HUU	CNR	54		
528	High Rock CC	Warehouse	HUU	CNR	54		
529	High Rock CC	Wood Shop	HUU	CNR	54		
530	High Rock CC	Gas & Oil House	HUU	CNR	56		
531	High Rock CC	Messhall	HUU	CNR	56		
532	High Rock CC	Residence Garage*	HUU	CNR	56		
533	Hillcrest FS	Well Pump House	SHU	CNR	33		
534	Hillcrest FS	Gas & Oil House	SHU	CNR	61		
535	Hilton FS	Barracks/Messhall	LNU	CNR	50	No	
536	Hilton FS	Office/Garage	LNU	CNR	50	No	
537	Hilton FS	Gas & Oil House	LNU	CNR	64	No	
538	Hollister AAB	Control Tower	BEU	CSR	68		
539	Hollister AAB	Office	BEU	CSR	68		
540	Hopland FS	Well Pump House	MEU	CNR	47	No	New Station built c. 2000
541	Hopland FS	Barracks/Messhall	MEU	CNR	48	No	New Station built c. 2000
542	Hopland FS	Gas & Oil House	MEU	CNR	49	No	New Station built c. 2000
543	Hopland FS	Office/Apparatus Building	MEU	CNR	49	No	New Station built c. 2000
544	Hornbrook FS	Garbage Building	SKU	CNR	50		
545	Hornbrook FS	Storage Building	SKU	CNR	50		
546	Hornbrook FS	Barracks/Messhall	SKU	CNR	51		
547	Hornbrook FS	Office/Garage	SKU	CNR	51		
548	Hornbrook FS	Gas & Oil House	SKU	CNR	55		
549	Hornitos FS	Apparatus Building/Tool Room	MMU	CSR	49		
550	Hornitos FS	Messhall	MMU	CSR	49		
551	Hornitos FS	Office/Barracks	MMU	CSR	52		
552	Hornitos FS	Storage Shed	MMU	CSR	65		Unknown ?

#	Building Location	Building Type	Unit	Region	Year Built	Already Recorded?	Remarks/References
553	Howell Mountain FLS	Radio Vault	NEU	CNR	50		
554	Hurley FS	Garage/Tool Room	FKU	CSR	50		Demolished 1989
555	Hurley FS	Gas & Oil House	FKU	CSR	50		
556	Hurley FS	Messhall	FKU	CSR	50		Demolished 1995
557	Hurley FS	Well Pump House	FKU	CSR	50		
558	Hurley FS	Barracks	FKU	CSR	53		
559	HUU UH	Barracks	HHU	CNR	42		
560	HUU UH	Gas & Oil House	HHU	CNR	46		
561	HUU UH	Office	HHU	CNR	49		
562	HUU UH	7-Bay Apparatus Building	HHU	CNR	53		
563	HUU UH	Emergency Command Center	HHU	CNR	53		
564	HUU UH	Automotive Shop	HHU	CNR	59		
565	HUU UH	Office-Resource Management	HHU	CNR	59		
566	Iaqua Buttes FLS	Lookout Tower	HUU	CNR	36		
567	Intermountain CC	Barracks	LMU	CNR	62		
568	Intermountain CC	CDC Office	LMU	CNR	62		
569	Intermountain CC	CDCR Residence	LMU	CNR	62		
570	Intermountain CC	CDF Equipment Building	LMU	CNR	62		
571	Intermountain CC	CDF Office	LMU	CNR	62		
572	Intermountain CC	CDF Residence	LMU	CNR	62		
573	Intermountain CC	Family Visitation Unit	LMU	CNR	62		
574	Intermountain CC	Gas & Oil House	LMU	CNR	62		
575	Intermountain CC	Messhall	LMU	CNR	62		
576	Intermountain CC	Paint Storage	LMU	CNR	62		
577	Intermountain CC	Residences (Two)	LMU	CNR	62		
578	Intermountain CC	Steam Cleaner Room	LMU	CNR	62		
579	Intermountain CC	Storage Building	LMU	CNR	62		
580	Intermountain CC	Warehouse	LMU	CNR	62		
581	Intermountain CC	Well Pump House	LMU	CNR	62		
582	Intermountain CC	Storage Building	LMU	CNR	64		
583	Intermountain CC	Explosives Storage	LMU	CNR	68		
584	Intermountain CC	Explosives Storage	LMU	CNR	68		
585	Intermountain CC	Storage Building	LMU	CNR	70		
586	Intermountain CC	Storage Building	LMU	CNR	70		
587	Intermountain CC	Storage Building	LMU	CNR	70		
588	Iron Peak FLS	Lookout Tower	MEU	CNR	53	Yes	Thornton 1993:73-74
589	Ishi CC	Apparatus Building	TGU	CNR	60		
590	Ishi CC	Barracks	TGU	CNR	60		
591	Ishi CC	CDC Office	TGU	CNR	60		
592	Ishi CC	CDC Residence	TGU	CNR	60		
593	Ishi CC	CDF Office	TGU	CNR	60		
594	Ishi CC	CDF Residence	TGU	CNR	60		
595	Ishi CC	Gas & Oil House	TGU	CNR	60		
596	Ishi CC	Messhall	TGU	CNR	60		
597	Ishi CC	Warehouse/Auto Shop	TGU	CNR	60		
598	Ishi CC	Residence Garage	TGU	CNR	62		
599	Ishi CC	Forestry Residence	TGU	CNR	65		
600	Ishi CC	Storage Building	TGU	CNR	67		

#	Building Location	Building Type	Unit	Region	Year Built	Already Recorded?	Remarks/References
601	Ishi CC	Storage Building	TGU	CNR	67		
602	Ishi CC	Storage Building	TGU	CNR	67		
603	Jackson DSF	Garage	MEU	CNR	63	No	
604	Jackson DSF HQ	Equipment Building	MEU	CNR	52	No	
605	Jarbo Gap FS	Apparatus/Office	BTU	CNR	54	No	
606	Joaquin Ridge COM	Radio Vault	FKU	CSR	53	No	Demolished 2010
607	Joaquin Ridge COM	Radio Vault	FKU	CSR	58	No	Demolished 2010
608	Julian FS	Fire Station	MVU	CSR	58	No	
609	Julian FS	Residence	MVU	CSR	58	No	
610	Julian FS	Apparatus/Dozer	MVU	CSR	62	No	
611	Kelsey-Cobb FS	Barracks/Messhall	LNU	CNR	53		
612	Kelsey-Cobb FS	Garage/Office	LNU	CNR	53		
613	Kelsey-Cobb FS	Well Pump House	LNU	CNR	53		
614	Kelsey-Cobb FS	Oil & Gas House	LNU	CNR	57		
615	King City FS	Office/Emergency Command Center	BEU	CSR	37	Yes	Expecting to demolish 2011
616	King City FS	2-Bay Apparatus/Shop	BEU	CSR	50	Yes	
617	King City FS	Warehouse	BEU	CSR	50	Yes	
618	King City FS	Garage Annex	BEU	CSR	63	Yes	
619	King City FS	Gas & Oil House	BEU	CSR	66	Yes	
620	King City FS	Barracks	BEU	CSR	68	Yes	
621	King City FS	Office/Messhall	BEU	CSR	68	Yes	
622	Konocti CC	Apparatus Garage/Shop	LNU	CNR	63	No	
623	Konocti CC	Auto Shop	LNU	CNR	63	No	
624	Konocti CC	Barracks	LNU	CNR	63	No	
625	Konocti CC	Barracks/BOQ	LNU	CNR	63	No	
626	Konocti CC	Gas & Oil House	LNU	CNR	63	No	
627	Konocti CC	Messhall	LNU	CNR	63	No	
628	Konocti CC	Office	LNU	CNR	63	No	
629	Konocti CC	Recreation Facility	LNU	CNR	63	No	
630	Konocti CC	Residence	LNU	CNR	63	No	
631	Konocti CC	Residence	LNU	CNR	63	No	
632	Konocti CC	Auto Shop	LNU	CNR	66	No	
633	Konocti CC	Paint Booth	LNU	CNR	66	No	
634	Konocti CC	Welding Shop	LNU	CNR	68	No	
635	La Cima CC	Inmate Barracks	MVU	CSR	65	No	
636	La Cima CC	Recreation Hall	MVU	CSR	65	No	
637	La Cima CC	Residence w/Garage	MVU	CSR	65	No	
638	La Cima CC	Residence w/Garage	MVU	CSR	65	No	
639	La Cima CC	BOQ Barracks CDF /CDC	MVU	CSR	67	No	
640	La Cima CC	Equipment Garage	MVU	CSR	67	No	
641	La Cima CC	Garbage House	MVU	CSR	67	No	
642	La Cima CC	Gas & Oil House	MVU	CSR	67	No	
643	La Cima CC	Messhall	MVU	CSR	67	No	
644	La Cima CC	Office CDF/CDC	MVU	CSR	67	No	
645	La Cima CC	Recreation Hall	MVU	CSR	67	No	
646	La Cima CC	Warehouse/Auto Shop	MVU	CSR	67	No	
647	La Panza FS	Apparatus Building	SLU	CSR	52		

#	Building Location	Building Type	Unit	Region	Year Built	Already Recorded?	Remarks/References
648	La Panza FS	Barracks	SLU	CSR	52		
649	La Panza FS	Gas & Oil House	SLU	CSR	52		
650	La Panza FS	Messhall	SLU	CSR	52		
651	La Panza FS	Water Tank House	SLU	CSR	52		
652	La Panza FS	Well Pump House	SLU	CSR	52		Demolished 1990s
653	LAMoran RF	Conference	HQ	HQ	52		
654	LA Moran RF	Gas & Oil House	HQ	HQ	54		
655	LA Moran RF	Nursery/Greenhouse (propagation)	HQ	HQ	60		
656	LA Moran RF	Nursery/Greenhouse (shade house)	HQ	HQ	60		
657	LA Moran RF	Nursery/Greenhouse (Glass)	HQ	HQ	60		
658	LA Moran RF	Nursery/Greenhouse (seed)	HQ	HQ	65		
659	LA Moran RF	Nursery/Greenhouse [Plastic]	HQ	HQ	66		
660	LA Moran RF	Nursery/Greenhouse [Plastic]	HQ	HQ	67		
661	Las Posadas FS	2-Bay Apparatus Building	LNU	CNR	38	Yes	Whatford & Thorne 2010
662	Las Posadas FS	Barracks/Messhall	LNU	CNR	53	Yes	Whatford & Thorne 2010
663	Las Posadas FS	Tank House	LNU	CNR	53	Yes	Whatford & Thorne 2010
664	Las Posadas FS	Gas & Oil House	LNU	CNR	57	Yes	Whatford & Thorne 2010
665	Las Tablas FS	Well Pump House	SLU	CSR	52		Demolished 2008
666	Las Tablas FS	Apparatus	SLU	CSR	55		
667	Las Tablas FS	Barracks/Messhall	SLU	CSR	55		
668	Las Tablas FS	Gas & Oil House	SLU	CSR	55		
669	Las Tablas FS	Kitchen/Dining Hall/Office	SLU	CSR	56		
670	Lassen Lodge FS	Gas & Oil House	TGU	CNR	54	Yes	Transferred to SPI 2006 Durden 2006
671	Lassen Lodge FS	Barracks	TGU	CNR	55	Yes	Transferred to SPI 2006 Durden 2006
672	Lassen Lodge FS	Messhall	TGU	CNR	55	Yes	Transferred to SPI 2006 Durden 2006
673	Lassen Lodge FS	Office/2-Bay Apparatus Building	TGU	CNR	56	Yes	Transferred to SPI 2006 Durden 2006
674	Latour FS	Apparatus Building	SHU	CNR	50		
675	Latour FS	Generator Building	SHU	CNR	50		
676	Latour FS	Tool Room	SHU	CNR	50		
677	Latour FS	Office	SHU	CNR	54		
678	Latour FS	Storage Building	SHU	CNR	58		
679	Latour FS	Barracks	SHU	CNR	59		
680	Latour FS	Messhall	SHU	CNR	65		
681	Laughlin Ridge COM	Radio Vault	MEU	CNR	51	No	
682	Laytonville FS	Office/Apparatus Building	MEU	CNR	51	No	
683	Laytonville FS	Barracks	MEU	CNR	52	No	
684	Laytonville FS	Messhall	MEU	CNR	52	No	
685	Laytonville FS	Residence	MEU	CNR	59	No	
686	Laytonville FS	Residence Garage	MEU	CNR	59	No	
687	Laytonville FS	Gas & Oil House	MEU	CNR	60	No	
688	Leesville FS	Well Pump House	LNU	CNR	50	No	
689	Leesville FS	2-Bay Apparatus Building	LNU	CNR	51	No	
690	Leesville FS	Gas & Oil House	LNU	CNR	57	No	
691	Leesville FS	Barracks	LNU	CNR	70	No	
692	Leesville FS	Messhall	LNU	CNR	70	No	

#	Building Location	Building Type	Unit	Region	Year Built	Already Recorded?	Remarks/References
693	Leggett Valley FS	Apparatus Building	MEU	CNR	65	No	
694	Leggett Valley FS	Barracks/Messhall	MEU	CNR	65	No	
695	Leggett Valley FS	Gas & Oil House	MEU	CNR	65	No	
696	Leggett Valley FS	Residence	MEU	CNR	65	No	
697	Leggett Valley FS	Storage Building	MEU	CNR	67	No	
698	Likely Mountain FLS	Generator Building	LMU	CNR	64		
699	Likely Mountain FLS	Radio Vault	LMU	CNR	64		
700	Likely Mountain FLS	Lookout Tower	LMU	CNR	65		
701	Likely Mountain FLS	Residence (trailer)	LMU	CNR	66		Removed – no longer used
702	LMU UH	Auto Shop	LMU	CNR	45		Replaced in circa 2010
703	LMU UH	Warehouse	LMU	CNR	45		
704	LMU UH	5-Bay Garage/Warehouse Annex	LMU	CNR	49		
705	LMU UH	Office	LMU	CNR	49		
706	LMU UH	Auxiliary Power Plant	LMU	CNR	52		
707	LMU UH	Gas & Oil House	LMU	CNR	53		removed
708	LMU UH	Tool Room	LMU	CNR	56		Removed before new shop was built
709	LMU UH	Storage Shed	LMU	CNR	60		Removed before new shop
710	LMU UH	Storage Shed	LMU	CNR	63		Removed before new shop
711	LMU UH	Barracks	LMU	CNR	64		
712	LMU UH	2-Bay Truck Garage/Station Ofc	LMU	CNR	65		
713	LMU UH	Messhall	LMU	CNR	65		Demolished 2011
714	LMU UH	Residence	LMU	CNR	65		Now used as Prevention Office
715	LNU UH	Residence (Office)	LNU	CNR	36	Yes	Thornton 1994:117-126
716	LNU UH	Office	LNU	CNR	38	Yes	Thornton 1994:117-126
717	LNU UH	Office	LNU	CNR	39	Yes	Thornton 1994: 117-126
718	LNU UH	Equipment Garage	LNU	CNR	42	Yes	Thornton 1994: 117-126
719	LNU UH	Shop	LNU	CNR	46	Yes	Thornton 1994: 117-126
720	LNU UH	Warehouse	LNU	CNR	46	Yes	Thornton 1994: 117-126
721	LNU UH	Gas & Oil House	LNU	CNR	60	No	
722	LNU UH	Command Center*	LNU	CNR	62	No	
723	LNU UH	E.C.C. Kitchen*	LNU	CNR	62	No	
724	LNU UH	E.C.C. Sleeping Quarters	LNU	CNR	62	No	
725	LNU UH	Radio Vault	LNU	CNR	64	No	
726	LNU UH	Equipment Building	LNU	CNR	67	No	
727	LNU UH	Generator Building	LNU	CNR	67	No	
728	LNU UH	Generator Building	LNU	CNR	67	No	
729	LNU UH	Residence Garage	LNU	CNR	67	No	
730	LNU UH	Messhall	LNU	CNR	70	No	
731	Lockwood FS	2-Bay Apparatus Building	BEU	CSR	54	Yes	
732	Lockwood FS	Barracks/Messhall	BEU	CSR	54	Yes	
733	Lockwood FS	Gas & Oil House	BEU	CSR	54	Yes	
734	Lockwood FS	Kitchen	BEU	CSR	54	Yes	
735	Lockwood FS	Well Pump House	BEU	CSR	54	Yes	
736	Loma Prieta COM	Radio Vault	CZU	CNR	62	No	
737	Lorna Rica FS	Barracks/Messhall	NEU	CNR	55		
738	Lorna Rica FS	Gas Pump Shelter	NEU	CNR	55		

#	Building Location	Building Type	Unit	Region	Year Built	Already Recorded?	Remarks/References
739	Lorna Rica FS	Well Pump House	NEU	CNR	55		
740	Lorna Rica FS	Garbage House	NEU	CNR	66		
741	Lucerne Valley FS	Office/Apparatus/Barracks	BDU	CSR	65		
742	Lucerne Valley FS	Gas & Oil House	BDU	CSR	66		
743	Lyons Peak COM	Radio Vault	MVU	CSR	49		
744	Lyons Valley FS	Storage Building	MVU	CSR	55	Yes	Thornton 1994; Abandoned
745	MacDoel FS	Office w/Quarters	SKU	CNR	25		
746	MacDoel FS	Shop	SKU	CNR	25		
747	MacDoel FS	Well Pump House	SKU	CNR	44		
748	MacDoel FS	Garbage House	SKU	CNR	50		
749	Magalia Nursery	Barracks	SAC	HQ	49		
750	Magalia Nursery	CDC Office	SAC	HQ	49		
751	Magalia Nursery	CDF Office	SAC	HQ	49		
752	Magalia Nursery	Messhall	SAC	HQ	49		
753	Magalia Nursery	Storage Building	SAC	HQ	49		
754	Magalia Nursery	Well Pump House	SAC	HQ	49		
755	Magalia Nursery	Apparatus/Welding Shop	SAC	HQ	50		
756	Magalia Nursery	Auto Shop	SAC	HQ	50		
757	Magalia Nursery	Garbage House	SAC	HQ	50		
758	Magalia Nursery	Gas & Oil House	SAC	HQ	50		
759	Magalia Nursery	Recreation Facility	SAC	HQ	50		
760	Magalia Nursery	Residence	SAC	HQ	50		
761	Magalia Nursery	Residence	SAC	HQ	50		
762	Magalia Nursery	Residence Garage	SAC	HQ	50		
763	Magalia Nursery	Residence Garage	SAC	HQ	50		
764	Magalia Nursery	Storage Building	SAC	HQ	50		
765	Magalia Nursery	Storage Building	SAC	HQ	50		
766	Magalia Nursery	Tool Shop	SAC	HQ	50		
767	Magalia Nursery	Tool Storage	SAC	HQ	50		
768	Magalia Nursery	Laundry Building	SAC	HQ	53		
769	Magalia Nursery	Powder Magazine	SAC	HQ	53		
770	Magalia Nursery	Refrigerator Building	SAC	HQ	53		
771	Magalia Nursery	Well Pump House	SAC	HQ	53		
772	Magalia Nursery	Pump House, Auxiliary	SAC	HQ	54		
773	Magalia Nursery	Tank House	SAC	HQ	54		
774	Magalia Nursery	Apparatus	SAC	HQ	63		
775	Magalia Nursery	Nursery Equipment Garage	SAC	HQ	63		
776	Magalia Nursery	Seed Processing (Green House)	SAC	HQ	63		
777	Magalia Nursery	Lathe House	SAC	HQ	67		
778	Manton FS	Barracks/Messhall	TGU	CNR	49		
779	Manton FS	Office/Garage	TGU	CNR	52		
780	Manton FS	Gas & Oil House	TGU	CNR	65		
781	Manton FS	Water Pump House	TGU	CNR	65		
782	Manton FS	Well Pump House	TGU	CNR	67		
783	MEU UH	Gas & Oil House	MEU	CNR	49	Yes	Whatford 2006b
784	MEU UH	Warehouse	MEU	CNR	49	No	
785	MEU UH	Auto Shop	MEU	CNR	51	No	

#	Building Location	Building Type	Unit	Region	Year Built	Already Recorded?	Remarks/References
786	MEU UH	Auto Shop	MEU	CNR	56	No	
787	MEU UH	Generator Shed	MEU	CNR	58	No	
788	MEU UH	Residence Garage [Res 1]	MEU	CNR	60	Yes	Whatford 2006b
789	MEU UH	Office	MEU	CNR	61	Yes	Whatford 2006b
790	Middletown FS	Warehouse	LNU	CNR	40	Yes	Thornton 1994:104
791	Middletown FS	Gas & Oil House	LNU	CNR	48	No	
792	Middletown FS	Office	LNU	CNR	64	No	
793	Middletown FS	Barracks/Messhall	LNU	CNR	65	No	
794	Miller FS	Apparatus/Barracks	MVU	CSR	67		
795	Millerton FS	Barracks/Messhall	FKU	CSR	50		
796	Millerton FS	Equipment Garage	FKU	CSR	50		
797	Millerton FS	Gas & Oil House	FKU	CSR	54		
798	Millerton FS	Warehouse	FKU	CSR	54		
799	Miramonte CC	Barracks/Laundry	FKU	CSR	48		
800	Miramonte CC	CDC Office	FKU	CSR	48		
801	Miramonte CC	CDF Office	FKU	CSR	48		
802	Miramonte CC	Hobby Shop	FKU	CSR	48		
803	Miramonte CC	Messhall	FKU	CSR	48		
804	Miramonte CC	Recreation/Barbershop	FKU	CSR	48		
805	Miramonte CC	Water Main System	FKU	CSR	48		
806	Miramonte CC	Auto/Welding Shop	FKU	CSR	49		
807	Miramonte CC	Autoprep/Warehouse	FKU	CSR	49		
808	Miramonte CC	Cabinet/Upholstery	FKU	CSR	49		
809	Miramonte CC	Gas & Oil House	FKU	CSR	50		
810	Miramonte CC	Autobody/Paint Shop	FKU	CSR	52		
811	Miramonte CC	Garage Building	FKU	CSR	52		Unknown? Badger?
812	Miramonte CC	Garage Building	FKU	CSR	52		Unknown? Badger?
813	Miramonte CC	Residence Building #1	FKU	CSR	52		Unknown? Badger?
814	Miramonte CC	Residence Building #2	FKU	CSR	52		Unknown? Badger?
815	MMU UH	Headquarters Office	MMU	CSR	40		
816	MMU UH	Lower Office	MMU	CSR	40		
817	MMU UH	Gas & Oil House	MMU	CSR	44		Removed 1990s
818	MMU UH	Warehouse	MMU	CSR	47		
819	MMU UH	Garage	MMU	CSR	50		Demolished 2010
820	MMU UH	Residence (Office)	MMU	CSR	50		
821	MMU UH	Paint Shed	MMU	CSR	51		
822	MMU UH	ECC Residence	MMU	CSR	55		
823	MMU UH	Equipment Garage (Station)	MMU	CSR	65		
824	MMU UH	Maintenance Shop	MMU	CSR	65		
825	MMU UH	Equipment Storage	MMU	CSR	69		
826	MMU UH	Residence Garage	MMU	CSR	69		
827	MMU UH	Generator Building	MMU	CSR	70		
828	MMU UH	Laundry Room	MMU	CSR	70		
829	Morena CC	Auto & Maintenance Shop	MVU	CSR	54	No	Surplus
830	Morena CC	Barracks/Laundry	MVU	CSR	54	No	Surplus
831	Morena CC	CDC Residence	MVU	CSR	54	No	Surplus
832	Morena CC	CDF Residence	MVU	CSR	54	No	Surplus
833	Morena CC	Dormitory Staff	MVU	CSR	54	No	Surplus

#	Building Location	Building Type	Unit	Region	Year Built	Already Recorded?	Remarks/References
834	Morena CC	Garage	MVU	CSR	54	No	Surplus
835	Morena CC	Gas & Oil House	MVU	CSR	54	No	Surplus
836	Morena CC	Generator Room	MVU	CSR	54	No	Surplus
837	Morena CC	Messhall	MVU	CSR	54	No	Surplus
838	Morena CC	Office/Conference Room	MVU	CSR	54	No	Surplus
839	Morena CC	Residence 2-Car Garage	MVU	CSR	54	No	Surplus
840	Morena CC	Training/Recreation	MVU	CSR	54	No	Surplus
841	Morena CC	Warehouse	MVU	CSR	54	No	Surplus
842	Mount Bielawski FLS	Residence	CZU	CNR	23	Yes	Thornton 1993: 53-54
843	Mount Bielawski FLS	Well Pump House	CZU	CNR	68	Yes	Thornton 1993: 53-54
844	Mount Bullion CC	Apparatus Building	MMU	CSR	56		
845	Mount Bullion CC	Barracks	MMU	CSR	56		
846	Mount Bullion CC	Barracks	MMU	CSR	56		
847	Mount Bullion CC	Gas & Oil House	MMU	CSR	56		Unknown?
848	Mount Bullion CC	Messhall	MMU	CSR	56		
849	Mount Bullion CC	Residence	MMU	CSR	56		
850	Mount Bullion CC	Residence #2	MMU	CSR	56		
851	Mount Bullion CC	Warehouse	MMU	CSR	56		
852	Mount Bullion CC	Hose Storage	MMU	CSR	57		
853	Mount Bullion CC	Salt Storage	MMU	CSR	57		
854	Mount Bullion CC	Generator Building	MMU	CSR	65		
855	Mount Bullion COM	Generator Building	MMU	CSR	48		Demolished 2010
856	Mount Bullion COM	Radio Vault	MMU	CSR	53		Demolished 1990s
857	Mount Jackson FLS	Lookout Tower	LNU	CNR	48	Yes	Thornton 1993: 63-64
858	Mount Konocti FLS	Lookout Tower	LNU	CNR		Yes	Thornton 1993:61-62; Whatford 2010c
859	Mount Lowe COM	Generator House	SLU	CSR	48		Unknown
860	Mount Lowe COM	Radio Vault	SLU	CSR	53		Unknown
861	Mount Oso FLS	Lookout Tower	SCU	CNR	48	Yes	Thornton 1993: 47-48
862	Mount Oso FLS	Outhouse	SCU	CNR	49	No	
863	Mount Oso FLS	Garage	SCU	CNR	50	Yes	Thornton 1993: 47-48
864	Mount Oso FLS	Generator Building	SCU	CNR	65	No	
865	Mount Oso FLS	Radio Vault	SCU	CNR	65	No	
866	Mount Pierce COM	Generator Building	HUU	CNR	48		
867	Mount Pierce COM	Radio Vault	HUU	CNR	65		
868	Mount Saint Helena FLS	Lookout Tower/Garage	LNU	CNR	40	Yes	Thornton 1993: 59-60; Demolished c. 1980s
869	Mount Saint Helena FLS	Radio Vault	LNU	CNR	63	No	
870	Mount Vaca COM	Generator Building	LNU	CNR	65	No	
871	Mount Vaca COM	Radio Vault	LNU	CNR	65	No	
872	Mount Woodson FLS	Lookout Tower	MVU	CSR	68		
873	Mount Zion DSF	Well Pump House	AEU	CNR	53		
874	Mount Zion DSF	Repeater Vault	AEU	CNR	69		
875	Mountain Home CC	Apparatus Building	TUU	CSR	60		
876	Mountain Home CC	Auto/Wood Shop	TUU	CSR	60		
877	Mountain Home CC	Barracks B	TUU	CSR	60		
878	Mountain Home CC	CDC Office	TUU	CSR	60		
879	Mountain Home CC	CDF Office	TUU	CSR	60		
880	Mountain Home CC	Gas & Oil House	TUU	CSR	60		

#	Building Location	Building Type	Unit	Region	Year Built	Already Recorded?	Remarks/References
881	Mountain Home CC	Messhall	TUU	CSR	60		
882	Mountain Home CC	Recreation Building	TUU	CSR	60		
883	Mountain Home CC	Residence A	TUU	CSR	60		
884	Mountain Home CC	Residence B	TUU	CSR	60		
885	Mountain Home CC	Residence Garage	TUU	CSR	62		
886	Mountain Home DSF	Pack Station	TUU	CSR	69		
887	MVU UH	Auto Shop	MVU	CSR	66		
888	MVU UH	Gas & Oil House/Generator	MVU	CSR	66		
889	MVU UH	Messhall	MVU	CSR	66		
890	MVU UH	Office	MVU	CSR	66		
891	MVU UH	Office/Apparatus	MVU	CSR	66		
892	MVU UH	Radio Vault (old)	MVU	CSR	66		
893	MVU UH	Residence #1	MVU	CSR	66		
894	MVU UH	Residence #2	MVU	CSR	66		
895	MVU UH	Warehouse	MVU	CSR	66		
896	MVU UH	Barracks	MVU	CSR	67		
897	MVU UH	Gas & Oil House	MVU	CSR	67		
898	MVU UH	Generator Building	MVU	CSR	69		
899	Napa FS	Gas & Oil House	LNU	CNR	48	No	Station replaced & moved
900	Napa FS	Messhall	LNU	CNR	60	No	Station replaced & moved
901	Napa FS	Office/Apparatus Building	LNU	CNR	60	No	Station replaced & moved
902	NEU UH	Apparatus Building	NEU	CNR	68		
903	NEU UH	Auto Shop	NEU	CNR	68		
904	NEU UH	Barracks	NEU	CNR	68		
905	NEU UH	Gas & Oil House	NEU	CNR	68		
906	NEU UH	Messhall	NEU	CNR	68		
907	NEU UH	Office	NEU	CNR	68		
908	NEU UH	Residence #1	NEU	CNR	68		
909	NEU UH	Residence #2	NEU	CNR	68		
910	NEU UH	Warehouse	NEU	CNR	68		
911	Nevada City FS	Office	NEU	CNR	48		
912	Nevada City FS	Apparatus Building	NEU	CNR	51		
913	Nevada City FS	Automotive Shop	NEU	CNR	51		
914	Nevada City FS	Radio Repair Shop	NEU	CNR	51		
915	Nevada City FS	Gas & Oil House	NEU	CNR	54		
916	Nevada City FS	Barracks	NEU	CNR	57		
917	Nipomo FS	Barracks/Messhall	SLU	CSR	52		Demolished 2008
918	Nipomo FS	Well Pump House	SLU	CSR	52		
919	Nipomo FS	Apparatus Building	SLU	CSR	54		Demolished 2008
920	Nipomo FS	Gas & Oil House	SLU	CSR	54		
921	Oak Glen CC	Inmate Barracks*	RRU	CSR	35		
922	Oak Glen CC	Auto Shop*	RRU	CSR	49		
923	Oak Glen CC	BOQ Barracks*	RRU	CSR	49		
924	Oak Glen CC	CDF Warehouse	RRU	CSR	49		
925	Oak Glen CC	Equipment Garage	RRU	CSR	49		
926	Oak Glen CC	Gas & Oil House	RRU	CSR	49		
927	Oak Glen CC	Messhall*	RRU	CSR	49		
928	Oak Glen CC	Office/ Administration*	RRU	CSR	49		

#	Building Location	Building Type	Unit	Region	Year Built	Already Recorded?	Remarks/References
929	Oak Glen CC	Residence Well Pump House	RRU	CSR	49		
930	Oak Glen CC	Storage	RRU	CSR	49		
931	Oak Glen CC	Residence	RRU	CSR	52		
932	Oak Glen CC	Residence	RRU	CSR	52		
933	Oak Glen CC	Residence Garage	RRU	CSR	52		
934	Oak Glen CC	Storage - Explosives	RRU	CSR	53		
935	Oak Glen CC	Storage - Explosives	RRU	CSR	53		
936	Oak Glen CC	Generator House	RRU	CSR	64		
937	Oak Glen CC	Classroom	RRU	CSR	66		
938	Oak Glen CC	Laundry	RRU	CSR	66		
939	Oak Glen CC	Gymnasium	RRU	CSR	68		
940	Oak Glen CC	Water Chlorination Shed	RRU	CSR	68		
941	Oakridge FLS	Lookout Tower	LNU	CNR	52	Yes	Thornton 1993:65-66
942	Occidental FS	Office/Apparatus Building	LNU	CNR	51	No	
943	Occidental FS	Barracks/Messhall	LNU	CNR	52	No	
944	Ogo FS	Barracks/Messhall	SHU	CNR	52		
945	Ogo FS	Gas & Oil House	SHU	CNR	52		
946	Ogo FS	Apparatus Building	SHU	CNR	57		
947	Ogo FS	Generator Building	SHU	CNR	57		
948	Ogo FS	Well Pump House	SHU	CNR	60		
949	Oregon Peak FLS	Radio Vault	NEU	CNR	50		
950	Owens Valley CC	CDC Residence	BDU	CSR	62		
951	Owens Valley CC	CDF Residence	BDU	CSR	62		
952	Owens Valley CC	Inmate Barracks	BDU	CSR	62		
953	Owens Valley CC	4-Bay Apparatus	BDU	CSR	63		
954	Owens Valley CC	CDC Office	BDU	CSR	63		
955	Owens Valley CC	CDF Office	BDU	CSR	63		
956	Owens Valley CC	CDF Residence Storage	BDU	CSR	63		
957	Owens Valley CC	Fire Box #1 (Trailer Park)	BDU	CSR	63		
958	Owens Valley CC	Fire Box #2 (Main Facility)	BDU	CSR	63		
959	Owens Valley CC	Fire Box #2 (Trailer Park)	BDU	CSR	63		
960	Owens Valley CC	Fire Box #3 (Main Facility)	BDU	CSR	63		
961	Owens Valley CC	Fire Box #3 (Trailer Park)	BDU	CSR	63		
962	Owens Valley CC	Fire Box #4 (Main Facility)	BDU	CSR	63		
963	Owens Valley CC	Fire Box #4 (Trailer Park)	BDU	CSR	63		
964	Owens Valley CC	Fire Box #5 (Main Facility)	BDU	CSR	63		
965	Owens Valley CC	Fire Hose House	BDU	CSR	63		
966	Owens Valley CC	Gas & Oil House	BDU	CSR	63		
967	Owens Valley CC	Messhall/Generator	BDU	CSR	63		
968	Owens Valley CC	Warehouse/Shops	BDU	CSR	63		
969	Owens Valley CC	Well Pump House	BDU	CSR	63		
970	Owens Valley CC	Greenhouse	BDU	CSR	65		
971	Owens Valley CC	Laundry Shed, Trailer Site #10	BDU	CSR	65		
972	Owens Valley CC	Laundry Shed, Trailer Site #11	BDU	CSR	65		
973	Owens Valley CC	Laundry Shed, Trailer Site #5	BDU	CSR	65		
974	Owens Valley CC	Laundry Shed, Trailer Site #6	BDU	CSR	65		
975	Owens Valley CC	Laundry Shed, Trailer Site #7	BDU	CSR	65		

#	Building Location	Building Type	Unit	Region	Year Built	Already Recorded?	Remarks/References
976	Owens Valley CC	Laundry Shed, Trailer Site #8	BDU	CSR	65		
977	Owens Valley CC	Laundry Shed, Trailer Site #9	BDU	CSR	65		
978	Owens Valley CC	Storage Building	BDU	CSR	65		
979	Owens Valley CC	Laundry Shed, Trailer Site #1	BDU	CSR	67		
980	Owens Valley CC	Laundry Shed, Trailer Site #2	BDU	CSR	67		
981	Owens Valley CC	Laundry Shed, Trailer Site #3	BDU	CSR	70		
982	Owens Valley CC	Laundry Shed, Trailer Site #4	BDU	CSR	70		
983	Pacheco FS	Apparatus Building	SCU	CNR	35	Yes	Thornton 1994:
984	Pacheco FS	Gas & Oil House	SCU	CNR	59	Yes	Thornton 1994:
985	Pacheco FS	Well Pump House	SCU	CNR	61	Yes	Thornton 1994:
986	Paradise Craggy FLS	Lookout	SKU	CNR	69		
987	Paradise FS	Apparatus/Office	BTU	CNR	51		
988	Parkfield FS	2-Bay Apparatus Building	BEU	CSR	52	Yes	
989	Parkfield FS	Barracks	BEU	CSR	52	Yes	
990	Parkfield FS	Gas & Oil House	BEU	CSR	52	Yes	
991	Parkfield FS	Messhall	BEU	CSR	52	Yes	
992	Parkfield FS	Well Pump House	BEU	CSR	52	Yes	
993	Parkhill FS	Barracks/Messhall	SLU	CSR	54		
994	Parkhill FS	Gas & Oil House	SLU	CSR	56		
995	Parkhill FS	Shop Tools	SLU	CSR	56		
996	Parkhill FS	Well Pump House	SLU	CSR	57		
997	Parlin Fork CC	Automotive Shop	MEU	CNR	50	No	
998	Parlin Fork CC	BOQ	MEU	CNR	50	No	
999	Parlin Fork CC	Bus Barn	MEU	CNR	50	No	
1000	Parlin Fork CC	Gas & Oil House	MEU	CNR	50	No	
1001	Parlin Fork CC	Generator Building	MEU	CNR	50	No	
1002	Parlin Fork CC	Messhall	MEU	CNR	50	No	
1003	Parlin Fork CC	Office	MEU	CNR	50	No	
1004	Parlin Fork CC	Old Dormitory	MEU	CNR	50	No	
1005	Parlin Fork CC	Recreation Building	MEU	CNR	50	No	
1006	Parlin Fork CC	Warehouse	MEU	CNR	50	No	
1007	Parlin Fork CC	Well Pump House #1	MEU	CNR	50	No	
1008	Parlin Fork CC	CDF Residence	MEU	CNR	51	Yes	Whatford 2010b
1009	Parlin Fork CC	Residence Garage*	MEU	CNR	51	Yes	Whatford 2010b
1010	Parlin Fork CC	Residence Garage*	MEU	CNR	51	Yes	Whatford 2010b
1011	Parlin Fork CC	Residence*	MEU	CNR	51	Yes	Whatford 2010b
1012	Parlin Fork CC	Well Pump House #2	MEU	CNR	51	No	
1013	Parlin Fork CC	Equipment Shed	MEU	CNR	64	No	
1014	Paskenta FS	Gas & Oil House	TGU	CNR	60		
1015	Paso Robles AAB	Apparatus/Auto Shop	SLU	CSR	49		Demolished 2001
1016	Paso Robles AAB	Barracks/Messhall	SLU	CSR	49		Demolished 2001
1017	Paso Robles AAB	Gas & Oil House	SLU	CSR	49		Demolished 2001
1018	Paso Robles AAB	Residence	SLU	CSR	49		Demolished 2001
1019	Paso Robles AAB	Residence Garage	SLU	CSR	49		Demolished 2001
1020	Paso Robles AAB	Diesel House	SLU	CSR	59		Demolished 2001
1021	Paso Robles AAB	Office	SLU	CSR	67		Demolished 2001
1022	Paso Robles AAB	Apparatus/Dozer	SLU	CSR	68		Demolished 2001
1023	Paso Robles AAB	Office/Garage/Storage	SLU	CSR	68		Demolished 2001

#	Building Location	Building Type	Unit	Region	Year Built	Already Recorded?	Remarks/References
1024	Pattymocus Butte FLS	Outhouse	TGU	CNR	34		
1025	Pattymocus Butte FLS	Lookout	TGU	CNR	68		
1026	Pattymocus Butte FLS	Radio Vault	TGU	CNR	68		
1027	Penon Blanco FLS	Outhouse	MMU	CSR	54		Unknown/Removed?
1028	Petaluma FS	Office/Barracks/Messhall	LNU	CNR	63		
1029	Petaluma FS	Gas & Oil House	LNU	CNR	64		
1030	Phelan FS	Laundry Building	BDU	CSR	53		
1031	Phelan FS	Storage Building	BDU	CSR	53		
1032	Phelan FS	Office/Apparatus/Barracks	BDU	CSR	55		
1033	Piedra FS	Gas & Oil House	FKU	CSR	48		
1034	Piedra FS	Barracks/Messhall	FKU	CSR	51		
1035	Piedra FS	Garage/Warehouse	FKU	CSR	51		
1036	Pilot Hill FS	Apparatus Room	AEU	CNR	47		
1037	Pilot Hill FS	Barracks	AEU	CNR	47		
1038	Pilot Hill FS	Messhall	AEU	CNR	47		
1039	Pilot Hill FS	Irrigation House	AEU	CNR	50		
1040	Pilot Hill FS	Well Pump House	AEU	CNR	50		
1041	Pilot Hill FS	Shop	AEU	CNR	51		
1042	Pilot Hill FS	Gas & Oil House	AEU	CNR	53		
1043	Pilot Rock CC	BOQ CDF/CDC	BDU	CSR	54		
1044	Pilot Rock CC	Inmate Barracks	BDU	CSR	56		
1045	Pilot Rock CC	Shop	BDU	CSR	56		
1046	Pilot Rock CC	Wash Room	BDU	CSR	56		
1047	Pilot Rock CC	Residence A	BDU	CSR	58		
1048	Pilot Rock CC	Residence B	BDU	CSR	58		
1049	Pilot Rock CC	Residence CDC	BDU	CSR	58		
1050	Pilot Rock CC	Inmate Barracks	BDU	CSR	59		
1051	Pilot Rock CC	Residence CDF	BDU	CSR	59		
1052	Pilot Rock CC	4-Bay Apparatus Building	BDU	CSR	60		
1053	Pilot Rock CC	Auto Shop	BDU	CSR	60		
1054	Pilot Rock CC	Bachelors Officers' Quarters	BDU	CSR	60		
1055	Pilot Rock CC	Gas & Oil House	BDU	CSR	60		
1056	Pilot Rock CC	Messhall	BDU	CSR	60		
1057	Pilot Rock CC	Office CDF /CDC	BDU	CSR	60		
1058	Pilot Rock CC	Residence Garage (2-Car)	BDU	CSR	60		
1059	Pine Grove CC	Barracks	AEU	CNR	47		
1060	Pine Grove CC	CYA Staff Barracks	AEU	CNR	47		
1061	Pine Grove CC	Equipment Building	AEU	CNR	47		
1062	Pine Grove CC	Gas & Oil House	AEU	CNR	47		
1063	Pine Grove CC	Generator House	AEU	CNR	47		
1064	Pine Grove CC	Messhall/Kitchen	AEU	CNR	47		
1065	Pine Grove CC	Office	AEU	CNR	47		
1066	Pine Grove CC	Recreation/Classroom	AEU	CNR	47		
1067	Pine Grove CC	Storage Building	AEU	CNR	47		
1068	Pine Grove CC	Storage Building	AEU	CNR	47		
1069	Pine Grove CC	CDF Residence	AEU	CNR	48		
1070	Pine Grove CC	CDF Residence Garage	AEU	CNR	48		
1071	Pine Grove CC	CDF Staff Barracks	AEU	CNR	48		

#	Building Location	Building Type	Unit	Region	Year Built	Already Recorded?	Remarks/References
1072	Pine Grove CC	CYA Residence	AEU	CNR	48		
1073	Pine Grove CC	CYA Residence Garage	AEU	CNR	48		
1074	Pine Grove CC	Well Pump House	AEU	CNR	65		
1075	Pine Grove CC	Warehouse/Shop	AEU	CNR	69		
1076	Pine Lodge FS	Barracks/Messhall	AEU	CNR	57		
1077	Platt Mountain FLS	Residence	BTU	CNR	56		
1078	Platt Mountain FLS	Lookout Tower	BTU	CNR	62		
1079	Point Arena FS	Well Pump House	MEU	CNR	51	No	Demolished/Replaced c. 2000
1080	Point Arena FS	Barracks/Messhall	MEU	CNR	54	Yes	Whatford 2007c
1081	Point Arena FS	Office/Apparatus Building	MEU	CNR	54	Yes	Whatford 2007c
1082	Point Arena FS	Residence	MEU	CNR	58	Yes	Whatford 2007c
1083	Point Arena FS	Residence Garage	MEU	CNR	58	Yes	Whatford 2007c
1084	Point Arena FS	Gas & Oil House	MEU	CNR	65	Yes	Whatford 2007c
1085	Pondosa FS	Messhall	SKU	CNR	51		
1086	Pondosa FS	Office/Barracks	SKU	CNR	51		
1087	Pondosa FS	Carpentry Shop	SKU	CNR	52		
1088	Pondosa FS	Storage Building	SKU	CNR	52		
1089	Pondosa FS	Carpentry Building	SKU	CNR	70		
1090	Porterville AAB	Office/Messhall	TUU	CSR	68		Demolished 2003
1091	Porterville FS	Barracks/Messhall	TUU	CSR	64		
1092	Porterville FS	Gas & Oil House	TUU	CSR	64		
1093	Porterville FS	Office/Apparatus Building	TUU	CSR	64		Burned down 1990s
1094	Porterville FS	Storage Shed	TUU	CSR	64		
1095	Potrero FS	Apparatus/Messhall	MVU	CSR	51		
1096	Potrero FS	Storage Building	MVU	CSR	51		
1097	Prado CC	5-Bay Apparatus Building	BDU	CSR	60		
1098	Prado CC	Dormitory/Laundry	BDU	CSR	60		
1099	Prado CC	Gas & Oil House	BDU	CSR	60		
1100	Prado CC	Messhall	BDU	CSR	60		
1101	Prado CC	Office/BOQ - CDC	BDU	CSR	60		
1102	Prado CC	Office/BOQ - CDF	BDU	CSR	60		
1103	Prado CC	Warehouse/Auto Shop	BDU	CSR	60		
1104	Prado CC	Restroom/Shower	BDU	CSR	69		
1105	Pratt Mountain FLS	Residence	HUU	CNR	34		
1106	Pratt Mountain FLS	Garage	HUU	CNR	50		
1107	Pratt Mountain FLS	Generator Building	HUU	CNR	65		
1108	Pratt Mountain FLS	Radio Vault	HUU	CNR	65		
1109	Puetra La Cruz CC	Apparatus Garage	MVU	CSR	59		
1110	Puetra La Cruz CC	CDF Residence	MVU	CSR	59		
1111	Puetra La Cruz CC	CDF Residence	MVU	CSR	59		
1112	Puetra La Cruz CC	Gas & Oil House	MVU	CSR	59		
1113	Puetra La Cruz CC	Inmate Barracks	MVU	CSR	59		
1114	Puetra La Cruz CC	Messhall	MVU	CSR	59		
1115	Puetra La Cruz CC	Office CDF/CDC	MVU	CSR	59		
1116	Puetra La Cruz CC	Staff Barracks/BOQ	MVU	CSR	59		
1117	Puetra La Cruz CC	Warehouse/Shop	MVU	CSR	59		
1118	Rainbow CC	Storage Quonset Hut	MVU	CSR	46	Yes	Thornton 1994
1119	Rainbow CC	Inmate Barracks (new)	MVU	CSR	56		

#	Building Location	Building Type	Unit	Region	Year Built	Already Recorded?	Remarks/References
1120	Rainbow CC	Laundry	MVU	CSR	57		
1121	Rainbow CC	BOQ Barracks CDF /CDC	MVU	CSR	64		
1122	Rainbow CC	Equipment Storage	MVU	CSR	64		
1123	Rainbow CC	Garbage House	MVU	CSR	64		
1124	Rainbow CC	Gas & Oil House	MVU	CSR	64		
1125	Rainbow CC	Inmate Barracks	MVU	CSR	64		
1126	Rainbow CC	Messhall	MVU	CSR	64		
1127	Rainbow CC	Office CDF /CDC	MVU	CSR	64		
1128	Rainbow CC	Recreation Hall	MVU	CSR	64		
1129	Rainbow CC	Warehouse/Shop	MVU	CSR	64	Yes	Thornton 1994
1130	Ramona AAB	Office (Quonset Hut)	MVU	CSR	61	Yes	Thornton 1994
1131	Ramona AAB	Outhouse	MVU	CSR	62		
1132	Ramona AAB	Storage Shed	MVU	CSR	62		
1133	Ramona AAB	Warehouse	MVU	CSR	62		
1134	Ramona FS	Office/ Apparatus/Work Room	MVU	CSR	47		
1135	Ramona FS	Storage	MVU	CSR	49		
1136	Rancheria FS	Apparatus Building	MMU	CSR	50		Demolished 2006
1137	Rancheria FS	Kitchen/Messhall	MMU	CSR	50		Demolished 2006
1138	Rancheria FS	Office/Barracks	MMU	CSR	50		Demolished 2006
1139	Raymond FS	Apparatus Building	MMU	CSR	50		Lease expired 2007
1140	Raymond FS	Office/Barracks/Messhall	MMU	CSR	50		Lease expired 2007
1141	Red Bank FS	Well Pump House	TGU	CNR	48		
1142	Red Bank FS	Apparatus Building	TGU	CNR	53		
1143	Red Bank FS	Barracks	TGU	CNR	64		
1144	Red Bank FS	Office/Messhall	TGU	CNR	64		
1145	Red Bank FS	Gas & Oil House	TGU	CNR	65		
1146	Red Mountain FS	Gas & Oil House	MVU	CSR	68		
1147	Red Mountain FS	Office Apparatus	MVU	CSR	68		
1148	Red Mountain FS	Barracks/Messhall	MVU	CSR	69		
1149	Red Mountain FLS	Generator Building	HUU	CNR	53		
1150	Red Mountain FLS	Lookout Tower	HUU	CNR	55		
1151	Red Mountain FLS	Radio Vault	HUU	CNR	60		
1152	Redding AAB	Office/Hanger	SHU	CNR	64		
1153	Region I HQ	Administration Building	NR	CNR	51		
1154	Region I HQ	Auto Storage/Radio Shop	NR	CNR	51		
1155	Region I HQ	Auto/Wood Shop	NR	CNR	51		
1156	Region I HQ	Engrg/Garden Storage	NR	CNR	51		
1157	Region I HQ	Gas & Oil House	NR	CNR	51		
1158	Region I HQ	Warehouse	NR	CNR	51		
1159	Region I HQ	ECC/Forest Practices/OED	NR	CNR	67		
1160	Region III HQ	Administration	SR	CSR	55		
1161	Region III HQ	Gas & Oil House/Generator	SR	CSR	55		
1162	Region III HQ	Office/Emerg. Command Center	SR	CSR	55		
1163	Region III HQ	Office/Shop/Storage	SR	CSR	55		
1164	Region III HQ	Warehouse	SR	CSR	55		
1165	Region IV HQ	Office	SR	CSR	49		
1166	Region IV HQ	Apparatus Building	SR	CSR	52		

#	Building Location	Building Type	Unit	Region	Year Built	Already Recorded?	Remarks/References
1167	Region IV HQ	Gas & Oil House	SR	CSR	58		
1168	Region IV HQ	Office Building	SR	CSR	58		
1169	Region IV HQ	Shop	SR	CSR	58		
1170	Region IV HQ	Shop/Storage	SR	CSR	58		
1171	Region IV HQ	Warehouse/Carport	SR	CSR	58		
1172	Region IV HQ	Automotive Repair Shop	SR	CSR	62		
1173	Rincon FS	Station Complex	MVU	CSR	58		
1174	Rincon FS	Well Pump House	MVU	CSR	61		
1175	Robinson Mills FS	Apparatus/Office	BTU	CNR	69		
1176	Robinson Mills FS	Barracks/messhall	BTU	CNR	69		
1177	Robinson Mills FS	Gas & Oil House	BTU	CNR	69		
1178	Rohnerville AAB	Warehouse/Office	HUU	CNR	65		
1179	Rohnerville AAB	Control Tower	HUU	CNR	69		
1180	RRU UH	Service Center	RRU	CSR	50		
1181	RRU UH	Residence Garage [2nd Ass't Gar]	RRU	CSR	51		
1182	RRU UH	Residence Garage [Ranger's Gar]	RRU	CSR	51		
1183	RRU UH	Barracks/Recreation Hall	RRU	CSR	58		
1184	RRU UH	Perris Residence (Ostrander)	RRU	CSR	58		
1185	RRU UH	Office	RRU	CSR	60		
1186	RRU UH	Gas & Oil House (old)	RRU	CSR	61		
1187	RRU UH	Storage Shed	RRU	CSR	61		
1188	RRU UH	Radio Vault	RRU	CSR	62		
1189	RRU UH	Storage/Kitchen	RRU	CSR	62		
1190	RRU UH	Messhall	RRU	CSR	65		
1191	RRU UH	Office/Apparatus Building	RRU	CSR	69		
1192	Sage FS	Barracks/Kitchen	RRU	CSR	50		
1193	Sage FS	Gas & Oil House	RRU	CSR	53		
1194	Sage FS	Storage Shed	RRU	CSR	53		
1195	Saint Helena FS	4-Bay Apparatus Building	LNU	CNR	58	No	
1196	Saint Helena FS	Auto Shop	LNU	CNR	58	No	
1197	Saint Helena FS	Barracks/Messhall	LNU	CNR	58	No	
1198	Saint Helena FS	Warehouse	LNU	CNR	58	No	
1199	Saint Helena FS	Gas & Oil House	LNU	CNR	59	No	
1200	San Jacinto FS	Hose Wash Rack	RRU	CSR	50		
1201	San Jacinto FS	Gas & Oil House	RRU	CSR	51		
1202	San Luis UH	Equipment Garage	SLU	CSR	39		Unknown/removed
1203	San Luis UH	Office/Administration	SLU	CSR	39		
1204	San Luis UH	Auto Shop/Storage	SLU	CSR	48		unknown
1205	San Luis UH	Storage VMP	SLU	CSR	48		Unknown
1206	San Luis UH	Generator House	SLU	CSR	53		
1207	San Luis UH	Warehouse	SLU	CSR	56		
1208	San Luis UH	Messhall	SLU	CSR	59		Unknown
1209	Sand Creek FS	Barracks/Messhall/Garage	FKU	CSR	50	Yes	Demolished 2006
1210	Sand Creek FS	Storage Building	FKU	CSR	55	Yes	Owned by Richard Bigard
1211	Sand Creek FS	Gas & Oil House	FKU	CSR	58	Yes	Demolished before 2005
1212	Sand Creek FS	Residence Garage	FKU	CSR	58	Yes	Owned by Richard Bigard
1213	Sawmill Peak FLS	Lookout Tower	BTU	CNR	29		

#	Building Location	Building Type	Unit	Region	Year Built	Already Recorded?	Remarks/References
1214	Sawmill Peak FLS	Storage Building	BTU	CNR	69		
1215	Schoolhouse Peak FLS	Lookout Tower	HUU	CNR	48		
1216	Schoolhouse Peak FLS	Radio Vault	HUU	CNR	48		
1217	SCU UH	Barracks	SCU	CNR	53		
1218	SCU UH	Headquarters Office	SCU	CNR	53	No	
1219	SCU UH	Messhall	SCU	CNR	53	No	
1220	SCU UH	Residence	SCU	CNR	53	No	
1221	SCU UH	Residence	SCU	CNR	53	No	
1222	SCU UH	Service Center	SCU	CNR	53	No	Demolished several years ago as part of Auto Shop Major Capital Outlay Project
1223	SCU UH	Shop/Apparatus Building	SCU	CNR	53	No	
1224	Shadequarter Mountain FLS	Lookout Tower	TUU	CSR	65		
1225	Shaffer Mountain COM	Radio Vault	LMU	CNR	68		
1226	Shandon FS	Apparatus/Barracks	SLU	CSR	55		Demolished 1990s
1227	Shandon FS	Gas & Oil House	SLU	CSR	55		
1228	Shingletown FS	Garbage House	SHU	CNR	40		
1229	Shingletown FS	Well Pump House	SHU	CNR	57		
1230	Shingletown FS	Barracks/Messhall	SHU	CNR	63		
1231	Shingletown FS	Gas & Oil House	SHU	CNR	63		
1232	Shingletown FS	Office/Apparatus Building	SHU	CNR	63		
1233	SHU UH	Apparatus/Office/Vault	SHU	CNR	48		
1234	SHU UH	Office	SHU	CNR	48		
1235	SHU UH	Warehouse	SHU	CNR	48		
1236	SHU UH	Warehouse/ECC	SHU	CNR	48		
1237	SHU UH	Carport	SHU	CNR	50		
1238	SHU UH	Gas & Oil House	SHU	CNR	50		
1239	SHU UH	Main Shop	SHU	CNR	50		
1240	SHU UH	Storage Building	SHU	CNR	50		
1241	SHU UH	Apparatus/Office/Shop	SHU	CNR	60		
1242	SHU UH	Dozer Shed	SHU	CNR	60		
1243	SHU UH	Generator House	SHU	CNR	60		
1244	SHU UH	Generator/Carport	SHU	CNR	60		
1245	Sid Ormsbee FLS	Lookout Tower	BEU	CSR	47	Yes	
1246	Sid Ormsbee FLS	Outhouse	BEU	CSR	48	Yes	
1247	Sierra Vista FLS	Generator Building	TCU	CSR	61		Unknown
1248	Sierra Vista FLS	Radio Vault	TCU	CSR	61		Unknown
1249	SKU UH	Barracks/Messhall	SKU	CNR	38		
1250	SKU UH	Equipment Garage	SKU	CNR	38		
1251	SKU UH	Office	SKU	CNR	40		
1252	SKU UH	Gas & Oil House	SKU	CNR	41		
1253	SKU UH	Carport	SKU	CNR	50		
1254	SKU UH	Generator Building	SKU	CNR	50		
1255	SKU UH	Air Room	SKU	CNR	53		
1256	SKU UH	Cold Storage Building	SKU	CNR	53		
1257	SKU UH	Auto Shop	SKU	CNR	54		
1258	SKU UH	Well Pump House	SKU	CNR	55		
1259	SKU UH	Radio Shop	SKU	CNR	56		
1260	SKU UH	Service Center	SKU	CNR	56		

#	Building Location	Building Type	Unit	Region	Year Built	Already Recorded?	Remarks/References
1261	Skylonda FS	Generator Building	CZU	CNR	65	No	
1262	Smartville FS	Barracks	NEU	CNR	48		
1263	Smartville FS	Messhall	NEU	CNR	48		
1264	Smartville FS	Fire Station	NEU	CNR	55		
1265	Smartville FS	Residence	NEU	CNR	56		
1266	Smartville FS	Residence Garage	NEU	CNR	56		
1267	Smith Creek FS	Equipment Garage	SCU	CNR	38	Yes	Thornton 1994:437-438
1268	Smith Creek FS	Gas & Oil House	SCU	CNR	57	Yes	Whatford 2005b
1269	Smith Creek FS	Well Pump House	SCU	CNR	61	Yes	Whatford 2005b
1270	Smith Creek FS	Barracks/Messhall	SCU	CNR	68	Yes	Whatford 2005b
1271	Smith Mountain FLS	Utility Building	BEU	CSR	48	Yes	
1272	Sonoma AAB	Office/Shop	LNU	CNR	68		
1273	Sonora FS (old)	Office/Shop	TCU	CSR	43		
1274	Sonora FS (old)	Garage	TCU	CSR	51		
1275	Sonora FS (old)	Barracks	TCU	CSR	57		
1276	Sonora FS (old)	Utility Building	TCU	CSR	57		
1277	Sonora FS (old)	Gas & Oil House	TCU	CSR	62		
1278	Sonora FS (old)	Garbage House	TCU	CSR	64		
1279	Soquel Forest FS	Well Pump House	CZU	CNR	53	Yes	Napton & Greathouse 2010c
1280	Soquel Forest FS	Apparatus/Messhall/Barracks	CZU	CNR	54	Yes	Napton & Greathouse 2010c
1281	Soquel Forest FS	Gas & Oil House	CZU	CNR	55	Yes	Napton & Greathouse 2010c
1282	South Fork Mountain FLS	Radio Vault	SHU	CNR	51		
1283	South Fork Mountain FLS	Lookout Tower	SHU	CNR	68		
1284	Spanish Flat FS	Barracks/Messhall	LNU	CNR	59	No	
1285	Spanish Flat FS	Garage	LNU	CNR	59	No	
1286	Spanish Flat FS	Gas & Oil House	LNU	CNR	59	No	
1287	Spanish Flat FS	Residence	LNU	CNR	59	No	
1288	Spanish Flat FS	Office/Apparatus Building	LNU	CNR	65	No	
1289	Squaw Valley FS	Gas & Oil House	FKU	CSR	57		Demolished 2004
1290	Squaw Valley FS	Barracks/Messhall	FKU	CSR	52		Demolished 2004
1291	Squaw Valley FS	Garage/Tool Room	FKU	CSR	52		Demolished 2004
1292	Squaw Valley FS	Residence	FKU	CSR	58		
1293	Squaw Valley FS	Residence Garage	FKU	CSR	58		Demolished 2004
1294	Squaw Valley FS	Well Pump House	FKU	CSR	58		Demolished 2004
1295	Stevens Creek FS	Barracks/Messhall	SCU	CNR	66	No	
1296	Stevens Creek FS	Office/Apparatus Building	SCU	CNR	66	No	
1297	Stevens Creek FS	Well Pump House	SCU	CNR	66	No	
1298	Stevens Creek FS	Gas & Oil House	SCU	CNR	67	No	
1299	Strawberry Peak COM	Radio Vault	BDU	CSR	53		
1300	Sunol FS	Barracks & Messhall	SCU	CNR	59	No	
1301	Sunol FS	Gas & Oil Building	SCU	CNR	60	No	
1302	Sunol FS	Storage Building	SCU	CNR	60	No	
1303	Sunshine FS	2-Bay Apparatus Building	SCU	CNR	69	No	
1304	Sunshine FS	Barracks/Messhall	SCU	CNR	69	No	
1305	Sunshine FS	Gas & Oil House	SCU	CNR	69	No	
1306	Sutter Hill FS	Office	AEU	CNR	49		
1307	Sutter Hill FS	Residence	AEU	CNR	49		
1308	Sutter Hill FS	Residence Garage	AEU	CNR	49		

#	Building Location	Building Type	Unit	Region	Year Built	Already Recorded?	Remarks/References
1309	Sutter Hill FS	8-Bay Apparatus Building	AEU	CNR	52		
1310	Sutter Hill FS	Radio Repair Shop	AEU	CNR	59		
1311	Sutter Hill FS	2-Bay Auto Shop	AEU	CNR	63		
1312	Sutter Hill FS	Gas & Oil House	AEU	CNR	63		
1313	Sweetwater FS	Apparatus/Storage	SCU	CNR	53	No	Old station was located on leased land; as of c. 2009 this building is no longer in State use—new Sweetwater Station built c. 2009 nearby on a State-owned parcel
1314	TCU UH	Walk-In Box	TCU	CSR	49		
1315	TCU UH	Service Center	TCU	CSR	52		
1316	TCU UH	Messhall	TCU	CSR	54		
1317	TCU UH	Gas & Oil House	TCU	CSR	64		Unknown
1318	TCU UH	Generator Building	TCU	CSR	70		
1319	Telegraph Hill COM	Radio Vault No. 3	TCU	CSR	50		Unknown
1320	Temecula FS	Gas & Oil House	RRU	CSR	51		
1321	Temecula FS	Office/Barracks	RRU	CSR	51		
1322	Temecula FS	Well Pump House	RRU	CSR	51		
1323	Temecula FS	Storage Building	RRU	CSR	52		
1324	TGU UH	Well Pump House	TGU	CNR	43		
1325	TGU UH	Conference/Training Room	TGU	CNR	47		
1326	TGU UH	Office/Administration	TGU	CNR	50		
1327	TGU UH	Apparatus Building	TGU	CNR	51		
1328	TGU UH	Auto Shop	TGU	CNR	51		
1329	TGU UH	Barracks	TGU	CNR	52		
1330	TGU UH	Repair Shop	TGU	CNR	52		
1331	TGU UH	Warehouse	TGU	CNR	64		
1332	TGU UH	Generator	TGU	CNR	68		
1333	TGU UH	Radio House	TGU	CNR	68		
1334	Thorn FS	Garage	HUU	CNR	55		
1335	Thorn FS	Well Pump House	HUU	CNR	56		
1336	Thorn FS	Utility Building	HUU	CNR	66		
1337	Thorn FS	Barracks	HUU	CNR	68		
1338	Thorn FS	Messhall	HUU	CNR	68		
1339	Three Sisters COM	Radio Vault	See notes	See Notes	58		
1340	Trinidad FS	Barracks	HUU	CNR	50		
1341	Trinidad FS	Garage/Office/Storage	HUU	CNR	50		
1342	Trinidad FS	Well Pump House	HUU	CNR	53		
1343	Trinidad FS	Gas & Oil House	HUU	CNR	56		
1344	Trinidad FS	Utility Shed	HUU	CNR	64		
1345	Tularcitos FS	Barracks/Recreation Hall	BEU	CSR	46	Yes	
1346	Tularcitos FS	Messhall/Cook's Quarters	BEU	CSR	46	Yes	
1347	Tularcitos FS	Apparatus Building	BEU	CSR	47	Yes	
1348	Tularcitos FS	Gas & Oil House	BEU	CSR	57	Yes	
1349	Tuscan Butte FLS	Generator Building	TGU	CNR	62		
1350	Tuscan Butte FLS	Radio Vault	TGU	CNR	62		
1351	Tuscan Butte FLS	Lookout Tower	TGU	CNR	66		
1352	Tuscan Butte FLS	Radio Vault	TGU	CNR	66		

#	Building Location	Building Type	Unit	Region	Year Built	Already Recorded?	Remarks/References
1353	TUU UH	Auto Shop & Wash Rack	TUU	CSR	67		
1354	TUU UH	Barracks	TUU	CSR	67		
1355	TUU UH	Carport	TUU	CSR	67		
1356	TUU UH	Gas & Oil House/Radio Vault	TUU	CSR	67		
1357	TUU UH	Messhall	TUU	CSR	67		
1358	TUU UH	Office/Apparatus Building	TUU	CSR	67		
1359	TUU UH	Office/Emergency Command Center	TUU	CSR	67		
1360	TUU UH	Residence	TUU	CSR	67		Rebuilt into Barracks/Mess hall
1361	TUU UH	Warehouse	TUU	CSR	67		
1362	TUU UH	Carpentry Shop	TUU	CSR	68		
1363	TUU UH	Office	TUU	CSR	68		
1364	Twain Harte FS	4-Bay Apparatus Building	TCU	CSR	40		Demolished 2007
1365	Twain Harte FS	Messhall	TCU	CSR	40		Demolished 2007
1366	Twain Harte FS	Barracks	TCU	CSR	51		Demolished 2007
1367	Twain Harte FS	Barracks	TCU	CSR	51		Demolished 2007
1368	Twain Harte FS	Gas & Oil House	TCU	CSR	51		Demolished 2007
1369	Twain Harte FS	Office	TCU	CSR	69		
1370	Twain Harte FS	Generator Building	TCU	CSR	70		Demolished 2007
1371	Two Rock FLS	Generator House	MEU	CNR	66	No	
1372	Two Rock FLS	Lookout Tower	MEU	CNR	66	Yes	Whatford & Pedersen 2008
1373	Ukiah AAB	Office/Shop/Recreation	MEU	CNR	68	No	
1374	Ukiah FS	Barracks/Messhall	MEU	CNR	54	No	Demolished c. 2009
1375	Ukiah FS	Office/Shop/Apparatus Building	MEU	CNR	54	No	Demolished c. 2009
1376	Ukiah FS	Storage Building	MEU	CNR	55	No	Demolished c. 2009
1377	Ukiah FS	Gas & Oil House	MEU	CNR	63	No	Demolished c. 2009
1378	Usona FS	Barracks	MMU	CSR	49		Demolished 2007
1379	Usona FS	Messhall	MMU	CSR	49		Demolished 2007
1380	Usona FS	Well Pump House	MMU	CSR	49		
1381	Usona FS	Garage	MMU	CSR	50		Demolished 2007
1382	Usona FS	Gas & Oil House	MMU	CSR	64		Demolished 2007
1383	Vallecito CC	Barracks	TCU	CSR	57		
1384	Vallecito CC	CDC Office/Barracks	TCU	CSR	58		
1385	Vallecito CC	CDC Residence	TCU	CSR	58		
1386	Vallecito CC	CDF Office/Barracks	TCU	CSR	58		
1387	Vallecito CC	CDF Residence	TCU	CSR	58		
1388	Vallecito CC	Equipment Storage	TCU	CSR	58		
1389	Vallecito CC	Gas & Oil House	TCU	CSR	58		
1390	Vallecito CC	Generator Building	TCU	CSR	58		
1391	Vallecito CC	Messhall	TCU	CSR	58		
1392	Vallecito CC	Recreation Hall	TCU	CSR	58		
1393	Vallecito CC	Residence Garage	TCU	CSR	58		
1394	Vallecito CC	Warehouse/Shop	TCU	CSR	58		
1395	Vallecito CC	Laundry Building	TCU	CSR	69		
1396	Vallecito CC	Utility Building	TCU	CSR	69		
1397	Valley Center FS	Warehouse	MVU	CSR	48		
1398	Valley Center FS	Gas & Oil House	MVU	CSR	49		
1399	Valley Center FS	Well Pump House	MVU	CSR	49		

#	Building Location	Building Type	Unit	Region	Year Built	Already Recorded?	Remarks/References
1400	Vina FS	Well Pump House	TGU	CNR	55		
1401	Vina FS	Barracks/Messhall	TGU	CNR	62		
1402	Vina FS	Gas & Oil House	TGU	CNR	64		
1403	Warner Springs FS	Office/Messhall	MVU	CSR	52		
1404	Warner Springs FS	State Residence	MVU	CSR	52		
1405	Warner Springs FS	Barracks (12 person)	MVU	CSR	65		
1406	Washington Ridge CC	Apparatus/Shop	NEU	CNR	61		
1407	Washington Ridge CC	CYA Residence	NEU	CNR	61		
1408	Washington Ridge CC	CYA Residence Garage	NEU	CNR	61		
1409	Washington Ridge CC	Dormitory	NEU	CNR	61		
1410	Washington Ridge CC	Gas & Oil House	NEU	CNR	61		
1411	Washington Ridge CC	Generator Building	NEU	CNR	61		
1412	Washington Ridge CC	Office	NEU	CNR	61		
1413	Washington Ridge CC	Warehouse/Shop	NEU	CNR	61		
1414	Washington Ridge CC	Well Pump House (old)	NEU	CNR	63		
1415	Washington Ridge CC	Generator Building	NEU	CNR	69		
1416	Washington Ridge CC	Hobby Building	NEU	CNR	70		
1417	Weaverville FS	Office/Barracks/Messhall	SHU	CNR	51		
1418	Weaverville FS	Apparatus Building	SHU	CNR	57		
1419	Weaverville FS	Gas & Oil House	SHU	CNR	57		
1420	Weed FS	Barracks/Messhall	SKU	CNR	68		
1421	Weed FS	Gas & Oil House	SKU	CNR	68		
1422	Weed FS	Office/Apparatus/Shop	SKU	CNR	68		
1423	Weott FS	Barracks	HUU	CNR	52		
1424	Weott FS	Messhall	HUU	CNR	52		
1425	Weott FS	Office/Garage	HUU	CNR	52		
1426	Weott FS	4-Bay Garage	HUU	CNR	56		
1427	Weott FS	CDC Residence	HUU	CNR	56		
1428	Weott FS	CDF Residence	HUU	CNR	56		
1429	Weott FS	Gas & Oil House	HUU	CNR	66		
1430	West Point FS	Apparatus/Office	TCU	CSR	50		
1431	West Point FS	Barracks/Messhall	TCU	CSR	66		
1432	West Point FS	Garbage House	TCU	CSR	67		
1433	West Point FS	Gas & Oil House	TCU	CSR	70		
1434	West Riverside FS	Gas & Oil House	RRU	CSR	51		
1435	West Riverside FS	Garage/Storage	RRU	CSR	55		
1436	White Rock FS	Storage Shed	MMU	CSR	48		Lease expired 1980s
1437	White Rock FS	Gas & Oil House	MMU	CSR	50		Lease expired 1980s
1438	White Rock FS	Generator Shed	MMU	CSR	50		Lease expired 1980s
1439	White Rock FS	Apparatus Building	MMU	CSR	52		Lease expired 1980s
1440	White Rock FS	Messhall	MMU	CSR	54		Lease expired 1980s
1441	White Rock FS	Barracks	MMU	CSR	68		Lease expired 1980s
1442	White Star FS	Barracks/Messhall	MVU	CSR	67		
1443	White Star FS	Gas & Oil House	MVU	CSR	69		
1444	White Star FS	Office/Apparatus	MVU	CSR	69		
1445	White Star FS	Well Pump House	MVU	CSR	69		
1446	Whitmore FS	Storage Building	SHU	CNR	46		
1447	Whitmore FS	Barracks	SHU	CNR	48		

#	Building Location	Building Type	Unit	Region	Year Built	Already Recorded?	Remarks/References
1448	Whitmore FS	Apparatus Building	SHU	CNR	49		
1449	Whitmore FS	Academy Barracks/Office	SHU	CNR	50		
1450	Whitmore FS	Gas & Oil House	SHU	CNR	61		
1451	Whitmore FS	Messhall	SHU	CNR	66		
1452	Wilbur Springs FS	Generator Building	LNU	CNR	6?	No	
1453	Wilbur Springs FS	Barracks	LNU	CNR	55	Yes	Whatford 2010e
1454	Wilbur Springs FS	Gas & Oil House	LNU	CNR	57	Yes	Whatford 2010e
1455	Wilbur Springs FS	2-Bay Apparatus	LNU	CNR	58	Yes	Whatford 2010e
1456	Wilbur Springs FS	Propane Storage Building	LNU	CNR	70	No	
1457	Williams Peak FLS	Garage	LNU	CNR	46	No	
1458	Williams Peak FLS	Outhouse	LNU	CNR	46	No	
1459	Witch Creek FS	Office/Apparatus/Barracks	MVU	CSR	55		
1460	Wolf Creek Mountain FLS	Lookout Tower	NEU	CNR	56		
1461	Wolf Creek Mountain FLS	Generator Building	NEU	CNR	65		
1462	Wolf Creek Mountain FLS	Radio Vault	NEU	CNR	65		
1463	Woodlake FS	Barracks	TUU	CSR	48		Demolished 1990s
1464	Woodlake FS	Equipment Storage	TUU	CSR	50		Demolished 1990s
1465	Woodlake FS	Gas & Oil House	TUU	CSR	62		Demolished 1990s
1466	Woodlands FS	Office/Apparatus Building	MEU	CNR	51	No	Demolished/replaced c. 2000
1467	Woodlands FS	Gas & Oil House	MEU	CNR	52	Yes	Whatford 2010d
1468	Woodlands FS	Well Pump House	MEU	CNR	52	Yes	Whatford 2010d
1469	Woodlands FS	Barracks/Messhall	MEU	CNR	60	No	Demolished/replaced c. 2000
1470	Yucaipa FS	Dorm B	BDU	CSR	65		
1471	Yucca Valley FS	Office/Barracks/Messhall	BDU	CSR	62		

Appendix 2 - List of Recently Identified Archaeological and Historical Sites on CAL FIRE Properties

#	PROPERTY NAME	SITE NUMBER (PRIMARY NUMBER/TRINOMIAL)	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	COUNTY	REFERENCE(S)
1	Academy	AMA-166/H	Academy #01	Prehistoric and Historic	Amador	Napton & Greathouse 2002
2	Academy	AMA-556H	Academy #02	Historic	Amador	Napton & Greathouse 2002
3	Academy	AMA-557H	Academy #03	Historic	Amador	Napton & Greathouse 2002
4	Academy	AMA-558/H	Academy #04	Prehistoric and Historic	Amador	Napton & Greathouse 2002
5	Academy	AMA-559/H	Academy #05	Prehistoric and Historic	Amador	Napton & Greathouse 2002 , Napton & Greathouse 2010a
6	Academy	AMA-165/H	Academy #06	Prehistoric and Historic	Amador	Napton & Greathouse 2002 , Napton & Greathouse 2010a
7	Academy	AMA-560H	Academy #07	Historic	Amador	Napton & Greathouse 2002
8	Academy	AMA-561H	Academy #08	Historic	Amador	Napton & Greathouse 2002
9	Academy	AMA-562H	Academy #09	Historic	Amador	Napton & Greathouse 2002
10	Academy	AMA-563	Academy #10	Prehistoric	Amador	Napton & Greathouse 2002, Napton & Greathouse 2010a
11	Academy	AMA-715H	Academy #11	Historic	Amador	Napton & Greathouse 2003
12	Academy	AMA-716	Academy #12	Prehistoric	Amador	Napton & Greathouse 2003 , Napton & Greathouse 2010a
13	Academy	AMA-631H	Academy #13	Historic	Amador	Napton & Greathouse 2003
14	Academy	AMA-717H	Academy #14	Historic	Amador	Napton & Greathouse 2003
15	Academy	AMA-718H	Academy #15	Historic	Amador	Napton & Greathouse 2003
16	Academy	AMA-719	Academy #16	Prehistoric	Amador	Napton & Greathouse 2003
17	Academy	AMA-720H	Academy #17	Historic	Amador	Napton & Greathouse 2003
18	Academy	AMA-721H	Academy #18	Historic	Amador	Napton & Greathouse 2003
19	Academy		Academy #19	Historic	Amador	Napton & Greathouse 2010a
20	Academy		Academy #20	Historic	Amador	Napton & Greathouse 2010a
21	Academy		Academy #21	Historic	Amador	Napton & Greathouse 2010a
22	Alder CC	DNO-331	Alder CC Chert Quarry	Prehistoric	Del Norte	Gary 1997c; Grantham 2006
23	Altaville FS	P-05-002226	Altaville School House Site	Historic	Calaveras	Napton & Greathouse 1997
24	Badger FS	TUL-2120/H	Badger #1	Prehistoric	Tulare	Sandelin 2000, Napton & Greathouse 2001, Mason 2008
25	Batterson		CDF-99-1	Prehistoric	Madera	Gerry 1999; Sandelin 1999a
26	Bear Mountain FLS		Bear Mountain Site	Prehistoric	Shasta	Jenkins 1997
27	Boggs Mountain DSF	P-17-002005	Houghton Bench	Prehistoric	Lake	Keesee 1995, Sayers 1997
28	Boggs Mountain DSF	P-17-001876 LAK-1767 H	Temporary Historic Site 1; Possible Site D	Historic	Lake	Gerike & Stewart 1988, Dillon 1991a1992a, 1995, Whatford 2006c
29	Boggs Mountain DSF	P-17-002533 LAK-2102 H	BMDSF-09-Site 1	Historic	Lake	Whatford & Finn 2010a
30	Boggs Mountain DSF	P-17-002535 LAK-2101	BMDSF-09-Site 2	Prehistoric	Lake	Whatford & Finn 2010b
31	Boggs Mountain DSF	P-17-002536 LAK-2103	BMDSF-09-Site 3	Prehistoric	Lake	Whatford & Finn 2010c
32	Boggs Mountain DSF	P-17-002537 LAK-2104	BMDSF-09-Site 4	Prehistoric	Lake	Whatford & Finn 2010d
33	Boggs Mountain DSF	P-17-002538 LAK-2105	BMDSF-09-Site 5	Prehistoric	Lake	Whatford & Finn 2010e
34	Boggs Mountain DSF	P-17-000937 LAK-1109 H	Boundary Line Site	Historic	Lake	Whatford, Connor, Witcher & Finn 2010
35	Boggs Mountain DSF	P-17-002400 LAK-2075	Miller4	Prehistoric	Lake	Connor 2004
36	Boggs Mountain DSF	P-17-002289	Spring Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Lake	Whatford 2006d

#	PROPERTY NAME	SITE NUMBER (PRIMARY NUMBER/TRINOMIAL)	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	COUNTY	REFERENCE(S)
37	Boggs Mountain DSF	LAK-1768H	Temporary Historic Site 2	Historic	Lake	Gerike & Stewart 1988, Dillon 1992a, 1995, Whatford 2006e
38	Bridgeville FS	No number yet	Bridgeville FS Prehistoric Site	Prehistoric	Humboldt	Grantham & Rich 2006a; White 2007
39	Cayucos FS		Cayucos FS	Historic	San Luis Obispo	Napton & Greathouse 2010b
40	Copernicus Peak FLS	P-43-000678	Copernicus Peak FLS Tin Can Scatter	Historic	Santa Clara	Lee & Grant 2005; Whatford 2005a
41	Cuyamaca FS (new)			Historic	San Diego	Harris & Robinson 2003
42	Cuyamaca FS (new)	SDI-16,832		Prehistoric	San Diego	Harris & Robinson 2003; Mirro and Goldberg 2004; Dallas, Manchen & Smallwood 2011
43	Deadwood CC	P-47-004533 SIS-4533 H	CAR-DW-07-01	Historic	Siskiyou	Henrikson, Orfila, & Guenther 2007
44	Deadwood CC	P-47-004534 SIS-4534 H	CAR-DW-07-02	Historic	Siskiyou	Henrikson, Orfila, & Guenther 2007
45	Deadwood CC	P-47-004535 SIS-4535 H	CAR-DW-07-03	Historic	Siskiyou	Henrikson, Orfila, & Guenther 2007
46	Deadwood CC	P-47-004536 SIS-4536 H	CAR-DW-07-04	Historic	Siskiyou	Henrikson, Orfila, & Guenther 2007
47	Deadwood CC	P-47-004537 SIS-4537 H	CAR-DW-07-05	Historic	Siskiyou	Henrikson, Orfila, & Guenther 2007
48	Deadwood CC	P-47-004538 SIS-4538 H	CAR-DW-07-06	Historic	Siskiyou	Henrikson, Orfila, & Guenther 2007
49	Forest Ranch FS	BUT-3086H	Berdan Hotel Site	Historic	Butte	Napton & Greathouse 2007b
50	Forest Ranch FS	BUT-892H	Humboldt Road	Historic	Butte	Napton & Greathouse 2007b
51	Green Springs FS		Cobblestone Site	Historic	Tuolumne	Hollett 2007
52	Green Springs FS		Mining Pit Site	Historic	Tuolumne	Hollett 2007
53	Growlersburg CC		GCC 1	Prehistoric	El Dorado	Napton & Greathouse 2007a
54	Growlersburg CC		GCC 2	Prehistoric	El Dorado	Napton & Greathouse 2007a
55	Growlersburg CC	P-09-002218	GCC 3	Historic	El Dorado	Draper & Fiedler 1996 Napton & Greathouse 2007a
56	Growlersburg CC	ELD-959H	GCC 4	Historic	El Dorado	Draper & Fiedler 1996 Napton & Greathouse 2007a
57	Growlersburg CC		GCC 5	Historic	El Dorado	Napton & Greathouse 2007a
58	Hermit Springs FS	CAL-210	Hermit Springs	Prehistoric and Historic	Calaveras	Napton and Greathouse 1989 Orfila 2007 DeArmond 2008 Fenenga 2009
59	Independence FS	INY-5397/H	Independence CDF Site	Prehistoric	Inyo	Foster 1997, Sheppard 1997, Scott 1998, Basgall and Delacorte 2003
60	Intermountain CC	P-18-3568	Intermountain Site #7	Historic	Lassen	Huberland 1999, 2001
61	Intermountain CC	P-18-3562	Intermountain Site #1	Prehistoric and Historic	Lassen	Huberland 1999, 2001
62	Intermountain CC	P-18-3563	Intermountain Site #2	Prehistoric	Lassen	Huberland 1999, 2001
63	Intermountain CC	P-18-3564	Intermountain Site #3	Prehistoric	Lassen	Huberland 1999, 2001
64	Intermountain CC	LAS-3565/H	Intermountain Site #4	Prehistoric and Historic	Lassen	Huberland 1999, 2001
65	Intermountain CC	LAS-3566/H	Intermountain Site #5	Prehistoric and Historic	Lassen	Huberland 1999, 2001
66	Intermountain CC	LAS-3567/H	Intermountain Site #6	Prehistoric and Historic	Lassen	Huberland 1999, 2001
67	Jackson DSF		14 Gulch Log Chute	Historic	Mendocino	Ahmadi 2008e
68	Jackson DSF		14 Gulch Wagon Road	Historic	Mendocino	Ahmadi 2008f

#	PROPERTY NAME	SITE NUMBER (PRIMARY NUMBER/TRINOMIAL)	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	COUNTY	REFERENCE(S)
69	Jackson DSF		14 Gulch Wood Piles	Historic	Mendocino	Ahmadi 2008g
70	Jackson DSF		14 Gulch Wood Piles 2	Historic	Mendocino	Ahmadi 2008h
71	Jackson DSF	P-23-002451 MEN-2867 H	1878 Wagon Road	Historic	Mendocino	Gary & McLear-Gary 1994c
72	Jackson DSF	P-23-004256	3 Chop Cable Block	Historic	Mendocino	O'Neil 2003c
73	Jackson DSF		A-24, Trail Segment	Historic	Mendocino	Whatford & Barrett 2009b
74	Jackson DSF		A-6, Steam Donkey Landing & Log Drags	Historic	Mendocino	Whatford & Barrett 2009a
75	Jackson DSF	P-23-002020 MEN-2305 H	Bear Gulch Culvert Camp	Historic	Mendocino	Jenkins 1989b
76	Jackson DSF	P-23-003937 MEN-3183	Blendersaum-schlag #1	Prehistoric	Mendocino	Gary & McLear-Gary 1993a; Betts 1999
77	Jackson DSF	MEN-2384 H	Boutens Tramway; IHR 16	Historic	Mendocino	Gary & McLear-Gary 1991a; Gary & Hines 1993; Gary 1997a
78	Jackson DSF	P-23-002537/ MEN-2911 H	Camp 14; IHR 36	Historic	Mendocino	Gary & Hines 1993; Gary & Jenkins 1995a
79	Jackson DSF	P-23-002450 MEN-2866 H	Camp 17; IHR 39	Historic	Mendocino	Gary & McLear-Gary 1994b
80	Jackson DSF	MEN-2413 H	Camp 20	Both	Mendocino	Gary & Hines 1993; Wheeler 1991
81	Jackson DSF	MEN-2701 H	Camp 3; IHR 26	Historic	Mendocino	McLear-Gary & Gary 1993
82	Jackson DSF	P-23-002683	Camp 4; IHR 27	Historic	Mendocino	Gary, McLear-Gary & Jenkins 1996b
83	Jackson DSF	P-23-002050 MEN-2336 H	Camp 6	Historic	Mendocino	Gary 1990a; Gary & Hines 1993
84	Jackson DSF	P-23-001255 MEN-1360/H	Caspar Orchard; IHR 66	Both	Mendocino	Levulett & Bingham 1978; Gary & Hines 1993; Gary & McLear-Gary 1993b; Betts 1999
85	Jackson DSF	P-23-002506 MEN-2892 H	Caspar Creek Trail	Historic	Mendocino	Levulett & Bingham 1978; Baxter 1993; Gary & Hines 1993; Gary 1994
86	Jackson DSF	P-23-004255	Caspar Logging Camp 15; IHR 37	Historic	Mendocino	Sciocchetti 2002i
87	Jackson DSF	P-23-004244	Caspar Logging Yarder Site	Historic	Mendocino	Sciocchetti 2002c
88	Jackson DSF	P-23-003766 MEN-3135 H	Caspar Lumber Company Camp 12(?) or Camp 18(?)	Historic	Mendocino	Whatford, Pedersen, O'Neil, Ahmadi, Pangburn & Davis 2002
89	Jackson DSF	P-23-002503 MEN-2890 H	Caspar, South Fork & Eastern Railroad	Historic	Mendocino	Freeman & Rainke 2011
90	Jackson DSF	P-23-003861 MEN-3182 H	Caspar Woods School Complex; IHR 41	Historic	Mendocino	Whatford 2002a
91	Jackson DSF	P-23-002013 MEN-2297 H	Cat Barn	Historic	Mendocino	Gary 1990b
92	Jackson DSF	P-23-001881 MEN-2125 H	Cherry Flat	Historic	Mendocino	Jenkins 1987
93	Jackson DSF	P-23-002801	Collapsed Bridge; IHR 76	Historic	Mendocino	Gary 1997i
94	Jackson DSF	P-23-002391 MEN-2702 H	Cribwall	Historic	Mendocino	Gary 1991b
95	Jackson DSF	MEN-2614 H	Daisy Landing Deck	Historic	Mendocino	Hamilton, Gary, McLear-Gary & Medin 1992a
96	Jackson DSF	P-23-000046 MEN-2669 H	Cully's Bar; IHR 64	Historic	Mendocino	Gary & McLear-Gary 1992
97	Jackson DSF		Denny's Dump	Historic	Mendocino	Ahmadi 2008c
98	Jackson DSF		Dunlap North Log Chute	Historic	Mendocino	Wahl 2008a

#	PROPERTY NAME	SITE NUMBER (PRIMARY NUMBER/TRINOMIAL)	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	COUNTY	REFERENCE(S)
99	Jackson DSF		Dunlap North Steam Donkey Stump	Historic	Mendocino	Wahl 2008b
100	Jackson DSF		Dunlap North Trestle Foundations	Historic	Mendocino	Whatford & Wahl 2008
101	Jackson DSF	P-23-004683	Gulch 16 Log Stringer Bridge	Historic	Mendocino	Pedersen 2008
102	Jackson DSF	P-23-002551 MEN-2915 H	Gulch 23 Railroad Grade	Historic	Mendocino	Gary & McLear-Gary 1995c
103	Jackson DSF	P-23-002539 MEN-2913 H	Hare Creek Railroad Grade	Historic	Mendocino	Gary 1995a; Whatford, Pedersen & Webb 2001
104	Jackson DSF	P-23-001896 MEN-2140 H	Hare Creek Trestle	Historic	Mendocino	Foster & Kauffman 1982a
105	Jackson DSF		Hi Chute Camp	Historic	Mendocino	Simoulan & Gary 1996
106	Jackson DSF	P-23-003340	Hi Chute Trail	Historic	Mendocino	Gary 1998
107	Jackson DSF	P-23-002552 MEN-2916 H	Historic Road	Historic	Mendocino	Gary & McLear-Gary 1995d
108	Jackson DSF	P-23-002565 MEN-2926 H	IHR 69; Noyo River Railroad Grade	Historic	Mendocino	Gary 1995b; Whatford 2006f
109	Jackson DSF		IHR 144, Tin Can 2 Camp	Historic	Mendocino	Gary & Hines 1993; Ahmadi 2009a
110	Jackson DSF		IHR 146, Tin Can Camp 1	Historic	Mendocino	Gary & Hines 1993; Ahmadi 2009b
111	Jackson DSF		IHR 147, Spur Line, Tin Can Camp 2	Historic	Mendocino	Gary & Hines 1993; Ahmadi 2009c
112	Jackson DSF	P-23-003857	IHR 151,	Historic	Mendocino	Gary & Hines 1993; Whatford 2002c; Horvat 2009b
113	Jackson DSF	P-23-003858	IHR 152,	Historic	Mendocino	Gary & Hines 1993; Whatford 2002d; Horvat 2009c
114	Jackson DSF		IHR 24, Camp 1	Historic	Mendocino	Gary & Hines 1993; Ahmadi 2009d
115	Jackson DSF	P-23-001257 MEN-1362	Indian Springs	Prehistoric	Mendocino	Levulett & Bingham 1978; Betts 1999; Whatford 2010f
116	Jackson DSF		Jamison Trail	Historic	Mendocino	Serna 2009a
117	Jackson DSF	P-23-002525 MEN-2901 H	JDSF Incline 5; IHR 99	Historic	Mendocino	Gary & Hines 1993; Gary, McLear-Gary & Baxter 1994; Barrett 2009b
118	Jackson DSF	P-23-002526 MEN-2902 H	JDSF Incline 6; IHR 100	Historic	Mendocino	Gary, McLear-Gary & Baxter 1995b; Sciocchetti 2002a
119	Jackson DSF	P-23-002076 MEN-2371/H	JDSF Rock Cairn	Historic	Mendocino	Gary 1991c; Gary & McLear-Gary 1991
120	Jackson DSF	P-23-002446 MEN-2862 H	Junction Camp	Historic	Mendocino	Gary, McLear-Gary & Hordyke 1995c
121	Jackson DSF	P-23-002538 MEN-2912 H	LNF Big River Railroad Grade; IHR 123	Historic	Mendocino	Gary & Hines 1993; Gary & Jenkins 1995b
122	Jackson DSF	P-23-002012 MEN-2296 H	Misery Whip Camp	Historic	Mendocino	Gary, McLear-Gary & Decker 1988; Hylkema 1989, 1995
123	Jackson DSF	P-23-003283	NF/SF Noyo River Railroad	Historic	Mendocino	Gary 1997j; Sciocchetti 2002b
124	Jackson DSF	P-23-004252 MEN-3313 H	North Fork Spur Log Chute #1	Historic	Mendocino	Sciocchetti 2002g
125	Jackson DSF	P-23-004253 MEN-3314 H	North Fork Spur Log Chute #2	Historic	Mendocino	Sciocchetti 2002h
126	Jackson DSF	P-23-003388 MEN-3017	Park Gulch	Prehistoric	Mendocino	Betts 1999
127	Jackson DSF	P-23-002550 MEN-2914 H	Parlin Access Railroad Grade	Historic	Mendocino	Gary & McLear-Gary 1995b
128	Jackson DSF	P-23-002119 MEN-2414 H	Parlin Creek Trestle 1	Historic	Mendocino	Gary & Hines 1993; Gary 1991d; Gary, McLear-Gary & Baxter 1995a; Horvat 2009a
129	Jackson DSF	P-23-002128 MEN-2423 H	Parlin Creek Trestle 2	Historic	Mendocino	Gary & Hines 1993; Gary 1991e; Barrett 2009a

#	PROPERTY NAME	SITE NUMBER (PRIMARY NUMBER/TRINOMIAL)	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	COUNTY	REFERENCE(S)
130	Jackson DSF	P-23-004298	Parlin Creek Log Drag	Historic	Mendocino	Barrett 2009f
131	Jackson DSF	P-23-004297 MEN-2414 H	Parlin Creek Railroad Grade	Historic	Mendocino	Gary 1997k; Barrett 2009e
132	Jackson DSF	MEN-2860 H	Parlin Tributary Trestle and Railroad Grade	Historic	Mendocino	Gary, McLear-Gary & Hordyke 1995a
133	Jackson DSF	MEN-2869 H	Parlin Railroad	Historic	Mendocino	Gary 1995c
134	Jackson DSF	P-23-002445 MEN-2861 H	Parlin Splash Dam	Historic	Mendocino	Gary, McLear-Gary & Hordyke 1995b
135	Jackson DSF	P-23-003587	Railroad Grade Road 310	Historic	Mendocino	Barrett 1999a; Barrett 2009c; Whatford 2009b
136	Jackson DSF	P-23-002527 MEN-2903 H	Reservoir	Historic	Mendocino	Gary, McLear-Gary, Bergera, Baxter, Arrington & Stauble 1995a
137	Jackson DSF	P-23-002682 ME N-3019	Riley Ridge Scatter	Prehistoric	Mendocino	Gary, McLear-Gary & Jenkins 1996a
138	Jackson DSF	P-23-004755	RM #8	Historic	Mendocino	Ahmadi 2008b
139	Jackson DSF	P-23-004754	RM #9	Historic	Mendocino	Ahmadi 2008a
140	Jackson DSF	P-23-004251	Road 330 Can Dump	Historic	Mendocino	Sciocchetti 2002f
141	Jackson DSF	P-23-004250	Road 330 High Pole Site	Historic	Mendocino	Sciocchetti 2002e
142	Jackson DSF	MEN-1359 H	Road 350 Trestle	Historic	Mendocino	Levullett & Bingham 1978; Foster & Kauffman 1982b; Gary & Hines 1993
143	Jackson DSF	P-23-002449 MEN-2865 H	Rock Chute	Historic	Mendocino	Gary & McLear-Gary 1994a
144	Jackson DSF	P-23-002447 MEN-2863 H	Shed #2	Historic	Mendocino	Gary & McLear-Gary 1995a
145	Jackson DSF	P-23-002311 MEN-2613 H	Smilax Loading Deck	Historic	Mendocino	Hamilton, Gary, McLear-Gary & Medin 1992b
146	Jackson DSF	P-23-003588	Split Rail Fence-Road 310	Historic	Mendocino	Barrett 2009d; Whatford 2009c
147	Jackson DSF		Summit Tunnel	Historic	Mendocino	Gary 1995d
148	Jackson DSF		The O'Neil Beams	Historic	Mendocino	Ahmadi 2008d
149	Jackson DSF	MEN-2900 H	Three Bunk Camp	Historic	Mendocino	Gary 1995b
150	Jackson DSF	MEN-2904 H	Three Chop Railroad	Historic	Mendocino	Gary, et al. 1995; O'Neil 2003a; Whatford 2009a, 2010g
151	Jackson DSF	P-23-004249	Three Chop Ridge Trail #1	Historic	Mendocino	Sciocchetti 2002d; O'Neil 2003b
152	Jackson DSF	P-23-004418	Three Chop Ridge Trail #2	Historic	Mendocino	Sciocchetti 2002j
153	Jackson DSF	MEN-1796 H	Tie Camp	Historic	Mendocino	Woodward & Tilley 1981
154	Jackson DSF		Tuborg Gold Pad	Historic	Mendocino	Serna 2009b
155	Jackson DSF	P-23-002800	Walton Gulch Spur Line	Historic	Mendocino	Gary 1997l
156	Jackson DSF	P-23-003791	Water Machinery Site	Historic	Mendocino	Whatford 2002b
157	Jackson DSF	MEN-2659 H	What is it?	Historic	Mendocino	Hines 1991
158	Jackson DSF	P-23-004930	Whiskey Springs Slab	Historic	Mendocino	Whatford 2009e
159	Jackson DSF	P-23-004929	Whiskey Springs Telephone Line	Historic	Mendocino	Whatford 2009d
160	Konocti CC	LAK-1654	Konocti Bivouac Site	Prehistoric	Lake	Jenkins 1989a; Hines 1989
161	Konocti CC	LAK-1653	Konocti Helipad Site	Prehistoric	Lake	Jenkins 1989b; Hines 1989; Riddell 2001; Whatford & Thorne 2010a
162	Kuchamaa Experimental Forest	SDI-17842	ASM-1	Historic	San Diego	Hector 2006

#	PROPERTY NAME	SITE NUMBER (PRIMARY NUMBER/TRINOMIAL)	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	COUNTY	REFERENCE(S)
163	Kuchamaa Experimental Forest	SDI-17843	ASM-2	Historic	San Diego	Hector 2006
164	Kuchamaa Experimental Forest	SDI-18830	Cairn/Survey Marker	Historic	San Diego	Ecorp 2007
165	Kuchamaa Experimental Forest		Kuchamaa	Prehistoric and Historic	San Diego	Mitchell and Welch 1990
166	Kuchamaa Experimental Forest	SDI-16299	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	San Diego	Parker 2002, Parker and Higgins 2002
167	Kuchamaa Experimental Forest	SDI-17844	Pros-1	Historic	San Diego	Hector 2006
168	Kuchamaa Experimental Forest	SDI-9969	Tecate Peak	Prehistoric TCP	San Diego	Foster and Jenkins 1984, Mitchell and Welch 1992
169	Kuchamaa Experimental Forest	SDI-17808	Tecate Peak Trail	Prehistoric	San Diego	Hector 2006
170	Kuchamaa Experimental Forest Tecate Peak State Research Area	SDI-19929			San Diego	
171	Las Posadas SF	P-28-000178 NAP-195	73 Avila	Prehistoric	Napa	Avila 1973; Jablonowski, Martin, Toriello 1995; Whatford 2010h
172	Las Posadas SF		Las Posadas Fire Station Complex	Historic	Napa	Jablonowski, Martin & Toriello 1995; Whatford & Thorne 2010c
173	Las Posadas SF	P-28-000738 NAP-887H	Las Posadas Road Site	Historic	Napa	Jablonowski, Martin, Toriello 1995; Whatford & Thorne 2010b
174	Las Posadas SF	P-28-000723 NAP-872	Redwood Site	Prehistoric	Napa	Jablonowski, Martin, Toriello 1995; Whatford 2010i
175	LaTour DSF	SHA-3902H	LDSF-01	Historic	Shasta	Hamilton & Neri 1997
176	McCain CC	SDI-4788	Camp Fence Line Rd.	Prehistoric	San Diego	Porter and Scully 2006
177	McCain CC		M3	Historic Prehistoric	San Diego	Dallas 2010
178	McCain CC	SDI-10595	McCain Camp Oak Grove	Prehistoric	San Diego	Porter and Scully 2006
179	McCain CC	SDI-10596	McCain Camp Oak Grove	Prehistoric	San Diego	Porter and Scully 2006
180	McCain CC	SDI-10597	McCain Lower Field	Prehistoric	San Diego	Porter and Scully 2006
181	McCain CC		McCain2	Prehistoric	San Diego	Dallas 2010
182	Milo FS	TUL-1172	Milo Station Site	Prehistoric	Tulare	Foster, Ferrell, Machado 1986 CEQA document returning site?
183	Miramonte CC		Hiking Trail BRM	Prehistoric	Fresno	Pollack 2008
184	Mount St. Helena COM		Mt. St. Helena FLS Site Complex	Historic	Sonoma	Whatford 2003b
185	Mount Zion SF	AMA-799H	Mt. Zion Homesite	Historic	Amador	Betts 1995, DeBenedet 2009
186	Mount Zion SF	P-3-1208	Mt. Zion Pump House	Historic	Amador	Betts 1995, DeBenedet 2009
187	Mount Zion SF	P-3-1209	Mt. Zion Trail	Historic	Amador	Betts 1995, DeBenedet 2009
188	Mount Zion SF	AMA-797H	Old Spring Ranch	Historic	Amador	Betts 1995, DeBenedet 2009
189	Mount Zion SF	AMA-798H	South Fork Jackson Creek Mining Complex	Historic	Amador	Betts 1995, DeBenedet 2009
190	Mountain Home DSF		Spring Box Site	Historic	Tulare	Kral 2010

#	PROPERTY NAME	SITE NUMBER (PRIMARY NUMBER/TRINOMIAL)	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	COUNTY	REFERENCE(S)
191	Mountain Home DSF		Three Basin Site	Prehistoric	Tulare	Kral 2010
192	Mountain Home DSF		Dynamite Springs THP Fence	Historic	Tulare	Kral 2011
193	Mountain Home DSF		Dynamite Springs THP Iron #1	Historic	Tulare	Kral 2011
194	Mountain Home DSF		Dynamite Springs THP Can Dump 1	Historic	Tulare	Kral 2011
195	Mountain Home DSF		Dynamite Springs THP Can Dump 2	Historic	Tulare	Kral 2011
196	Mountain Home DSF		Dynamite Springs THP Iron #2	Historic	Tulare	Kral 2011
197	Mountain Home DSF		Dynamite Springs THP Explosive Shed	Historic	Tulare	Kral 2011
198	Mountain Home DSF		Dynamite Springs THP Explosive Hoard	Historic	Tulare	Kral 2011
199	Mountain Home DSF		Dynamite Springs THP Iron #3	Historic	Tulare	Kral 2011
200	Mountain Home DSF		Dynamite Springs THP RW Fence Post	Historic	Tulare	Kral 2011
201	Pacheco FS	SCL-114	-	Prehistoric	Santa Clara	Gibson 1973, Sandelin 1998a
202	Parlin Fork CC			Historic	Mendocino	Whatford 2009d, 2009e
203	Pilot Rock CC	P-36-020671 SBR-13309 H	Pilot Rock Culvert/ Headwalls Site	Historic	San Bernardino	Napton & Greathouse 2009a
204	Pilot Rock CC		Tree Carvings	Historic	San Bernardino	Foster 1982b, Forrest & Sandelin 1998, Sandelin 1999
205	Pilot Rock CC	P-36-020670 SBR-13308H	Water System Site Pilot Rock Redwood Tank Site 09-001-Site 1	Historic	San Bernardino	Sandelin 1999; Napton & Greathouse 2009a
206	Potrero FS	CA-SDI-20,505	PFS Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	San Diego	Sandelin 2001, Dallas & Scully 2010
207	Saratoga Summit FS	P-44-000298	SS FS Prehistoric BRM	Both	Santa Cruz	Thornton 1994:427-435, 735, 916; Whatford 2007; Napton & Greathouse 2007
208	Shingletown FS	SHA-2061H	Nobles Emigrant Trail	Historic	Shasta	Schultz & Jenkins 2007
209	Skull Creek FS	P-55-000805	34-95-14(H) Skull Creek Camp	Historic	Tuolumne	Hurd 1995, Lodge 2003a, 2003b
210	Smith Creek FS		Concrete Foundations	Historic	Santa Clara	Whatford 2005b
211	Tuolumne FS (new Sonora FS)	TUO-355	NS-2	Prehistoric	Tuolumne	Davis-King 2000, Francis 2000, Sandelin 2005
212	Soquel DSF		Badger Spring Site	Historic	Santa Cruz	Paramoure & Zolnoski 2011
213	Soquel DSF		Corral Trail Fence	Historic	Santa Cruz	Orre & Stephenson 2009; Whatford 2009g
214	Soquel DSF	P-44-000682 SCR-376 H	Ed's Skid	Historic	Santa Cruz	Whatford, Orre, Stephenson 2009a
215	Soquel DSF	P-44-000683 SCR-377	Hihn's Mill Road BRMs	Prehistoric	Santa Cruz	Whatford, Orre, Stephenson 2009b
216	Soquel DSF	P-44-000544 SCR-346	Landing K Site	Historic	Santa Cruz	Whatford, Malan & Morse 2002
217	Soquel DSF	P-44-000545 SCR-347 H	Old Spanish Ranch Road	Historic	Santa Cruz	Whatford 2002e
218	Soquel DSF		Old Spanish Ranch Road Fence	Historic	Santa Cruz	Orre 2010
219	Soquel DSF	P-44-000689	Rim THP Site 2	Historic	Santa Cruz	Kral 2009b; Whatford 2011b

#	PROPERTY NAME	SITE NUMBER (PRIMARY NUMBER/TRINOMIAL)	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	COUNTY	REFERENCE(S)
220	Soquel DSF	P-44-000690	Rim THP Site 3	Historic	Santa Cruz	Kral 2009c
221	Soquel DSF	P-44-000691	Rim THP Site 4	Historic	Santa Cruz	Kral 2009d
222	Soquel DSF		Rim THP Site 5	Historic	Santa Cruz	Whatford 2011c
223	Soquel DSF		Rim THP Site 6	Historic	Santa Cruz	Whatford 2011d
224	Soquel DSF		Rim THP Site 7	Historic	Santa Cruz	Whatford 2011e
225	Soquel DSF	P-44-000684 SCR-378 H	SDSF Steam Donkey Smoke Stack and Landing	Historic	Santa Cruz	Whatford, Orre, Stephenson 2009c; Whatford & Orre 2011
226	Soquel DSF	P-44-000685	SDSF Tractor Logging Debris	Historic	Santa Cruz	Whatford, Orre, Stephenson 2009d
227	Soquel DSF	P-44-000328 SCR-296	Temporary Site 1	Prehistoric	Santa Cruz	Dillon 1992b; Whatford, Malan & McCully 2002a
228	Soquel DSF	P-44-000329 SCR-297/	Temporary Site 2	Prehistoric	Santa Cruz	Dillon 1992b; Whatford, Malan & McCully 2002b
229	Soquel DSF	P-44-000685	SDSF Tractor Logging Debris	Historic	Santa Cruz	Whatford, Orre, Stephenson 2009d
230	Squaw Valley FS		Dochu	Prehistoric	Fresno	Pollack 2010, Binning 2011
231	St. Helena FS	NAP-571/H	Spring Site	Both	Napa	Gary 1997a, 1997b; Ferneau 1999
232	Sugar Pine CC	SHA-1483	Sugar Pine Canyon #1	Prehistoric	Shasta	Foster 1984d, Foster 1985c; Sundahl & Clewett 1985; Jenkins 2008
233	Sugar Pine CC	SHA-1484	Sugar Pine Canyon #2	Prehistoric	Shasta	Foster 1985c; Sundahl & Clewett 1985; Jenkins 2008
234	Sugar Pine CC	SHA-1485	Sugar Pine Canyon #3	Prehistoric	Shasta	Foster 1984d, Foster 1985c; Sundahl & Clewett 1985; Jenkins 2008
235	Sugar Pine CC	SHA-1740	Backbone Quarry/Workshop	Prehistoric	Shasta	Sundahl 1986b, Sundahl 1986c; Sandelin 1995; Jenkins 2008
236	Sugar Pine CC	P-45-004467 SHA-4467 H	Mine Adit	Historic	Shasta	Foster 1984d; Jenkins 2008
237	Sweetwater FS		Sweetwater-1	Prehistoric	Santa Clara	Compas 2000
238	Two Rock FLS	P-23-002542	Garage Foundation & Refuse Dump	Historic	Mendocino	Whatford 2008; Whatford & Pedersen 2008
239	Volcan Mountain	SDI-16438		Prehistoric	San Diego	Berg, Ruby, Waechter & Sandelin 2003
240	Volcan Mountain	SDI-16439		Prehistoric	San Diego	Berg, Ruby, Waechter & Sandelin 2003
241	Volcan Mountain	SDI-16440		Prehistoric	San Diego	Berg, Ruby, Waechter & Sandelin 2003
242	Volcan Mountain	SDI-16443		Prehistoric	San Diego	Berg, Ruby, Waechter & Sandelin 2003
243	Volcan Mountain	SDI-16444		Prehistoric	San Diego	Berg, Ruby, Waechter & Sandelin 2003

Appendix 3 – CEQA Compliance

ADDENDUM

to the

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

for the

MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR CDF'S⁸ HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

State Clearinghouse #99021015



Prepared by the

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

in accordance with the

California Environmental Quality Act

JUNE 2012

⁸ In 2001, when this EIR was Certified, the official moniker for the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection was CDF and that abbreviation appears in the title of the Plan and the EIR supporting it. The official moniker has subsequently changed from CDF to CAL FIRE.

Introduction

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)⁹ has developed a comprehensive Management Plan for its Historic Buildings and Archaeological Sites (Plan). The Plan was prepared in response to California Executive Order W-26-92 and Public Resources Code 5024 which direct CAL FIRE to protect and manage historical resources located at our facilities and state properties. The Department's Plan was approved by Director Andrea E. Tuttle on November 16, 2001 and State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) Knox Mellon on November 19, 2001 following completion of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) which was certified by Director Tuttle on October 12, 2001. The State Clearinghouse Number for the Certified EIR supporting the Plan is 99021015. This Plan provides direction and guidance for the protection and management of historical and archaeological resources located on CAL FIRE properties.

The Plan proposes to protect and manage the Department's significant heritage resources. These resources include both historic buildings and known prehistoric and historic archaeological sites. The Plan identified 86 historically significant CDF buildings and proposes a list of 29 of these buildings for preservation. The criteria for selection of buildings to be preserved were formulated by CAL FIRE during the course of Plan development, and are consistent with the Department's long-term goals for historic resource protection. Seventy-eight of the eighty-six CAL FIRE historic buildings have been determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historical Resources.

The Plan identifies 29 significant historic buildings which were targeted for long term preservation and management. The preservation of this set of buildings was included in the EIR as compensatory mitigation for the eventual loss of all the remaining significant buildings in CAL FIRE's collection. The specific tasks to be implemented by the Department for each of these 29 buildings are listed on pages 33-40 of the original Plan. The Plan also provides guidance for the management of the remaining historic buildings in the Department's collection on pages 40-45. The management of archaeological and historical sites on lands owned or managed by the Department is discussed on pages 45-89. The Plan includes a Plan Review Schedule which is presented on page 93. It calls for a formal Plan update in the year 2010¹⁰ and every 10 years following and contains guidance on the tasks to be completed and the information to be presented in the Plan Update. This document, the first of the required Plan Updates, validates the original Plan and amends it. The two documents provide guidance to be followed over the next 10 years.

During the past decade, the occurrence of circumstances beyond CAL FIRE's control has necessitated a need to make minor changes to the Plan. Typically these circumstances consisted of CAL FIRE

⁹ As mentioned on the title page, the moniker for the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection is now CAL FIRE.

¹⁰ The original Management Plan was approved in November 2001. It was thought at that time that the 10-year cycle for required Plan Updates could begin at the beginning of each decade (a nice round number) – hence, the Department agreed to complete this first update by 2010. Unfortunately, we were unable to meet that deadline and needed to utilize the full 10 year period to complete this first update, which was due in November 2011. CAL FIRE met that deadline by submitting a completed draft Plan Update to SHPO on November 11, 2011 to initiate SHPO's review and approval. Final approval and signatories by both SHPO and CAL FIRE took an additional 7 months. The due date for the second 10-year update is November 2021.

relying on other agencies or partners to accomplish preservation goals. For example, the Fowler Peak Lookout was one of the 29 buildings targeted for preservation after it was relocated to the Calaveras County Fairgrounds. Regrettably, the County Fair Board ordered the demolition of the old lookout after our plan was approved. CAL FIRE has substituted another lookout to be saved to compensate for this loss (Black Mountain Lookout – Building #20), and we are making other minor changes to the Plan to target those historic buildings which the Department controls. These changes to the Plan are summarized below and explained in greater detail in the narratives which follow.

The original Plan and EIR addresses the impacts associated with CAL FIRE's management of its historic buildings and archaeological sites. It includes a program of compensatory mitigation by targeting 29 significant historic buildings for long term preservation and management to off-set the adverse effect of the eventual demolition of the other buildings which will need to be replaced over time. During the development of the first of the required 10-year updates to the Plan, CAL FIRE determined it needed to make a few minor changes to the list of buildings to be saved, as part of the package of compensatory mitigation. These minor changes are displayed in the following Table.

Management of Historic Buildings Showing Minor Changes to 2001 Plan

Building #	Historic Building Name	2001-2011 Management (Original Plan)	2011-2021 Management (this Plan Update)
#1	Mount Danaher Lookout	Preserved <i>in situ</i> by CAL FIRE	Preserved <i>in situ</i> by CAL FIRE
#2	Stirling City FS - Office	Preserved <i>in situ</i> by CAL FIRE until transfer to Stirling City Historical Society	Ownership transfer completed – preserved <i>in situ</i> by Stirling City Historical Society, with support from CAL FIRE
#3	Stirling City FS – Ranger’s Residence	Preserved by CAL FIRE until transfer to Stirling City Historical Society	Ownership transfer completed – preserved <i>in situ</i> by Stirling City Historical Society, with support from CAL FIRE
#4	Hayden Hill Lookout	Preserved in Bieber by Big Valley Historical Museum with support from CAL FIRE	Preserved in Bieber by Big Valley Historical Museum with support from CAL FIRE
#5	Dyer Mountain Lookout (old)	Preserved <i>in situ</i> by Lassen National Forest (LNF)	De-listed from the Plan. LNF has not kept-up maintenance and eventual demolition may be inevitable
#6	Fredonyer Peak Lookout	Not originally targeted for preservation	Added to the Plan to compensate for de-listing #5. Preserved <i>in situ</i> by CAL FIRE
#7	L.A. Moran State Residence	Preserved <i>in situ</i> by CAL FIRE	Preserved <i>in situ</i> by CAL FIRE
#8	L.A. Moran Residence Garage	Preserved <i>in situ</i> by CAL FIRE	Preserved <i>in situ</i> by CAL FIRE
#9	Cold Spring Mountain Lookout	Relocated to County Fairgrounds in Boonville	Preserved <i>in situ</i> by CAL FIRE
#10	Jackson DSF - Red Schoolhouse	Preserved <i>in situ</i> by CAL FIRE	Preserved <i>in situ</i> by CAL FIRE
#11	Mendocino Unit Headquarters - Warehouse/4-Bay Garage	To be reconstructed for use as a training facility	Reconstruction completed. Preserved <i>in situ</i> by CAL FIRE
#12	Digger Butte Lookout	Transfer of ownership to USFS to be preserved <i>in situ</i> by USFS	Relocated to CAL FIRE’s Mobile Equipment Facility in Davis where it will be reconstructed and maintained.
#13	Digger Butte Lookout Garage	Transfer of ownership to USFS to be preserved <i>in situ</i> by USFS	De-listed from the Plan. Garage will be demolished when Digger Butte Lookout property is declared surplus property for disposal
#14	Pacheco FS Combination Barracks	Preserved <i>in situ</i> by CAL FIRE	Preserved <i>in situ</i> by CAL FIRE
#15	Fawn Lodge FS - Office	Not originally targeted for preservation	Added to the Plan to compensate for de-listing #16. Preserved <i>in situ</i> by CAL FIRE
#16	Whitmore FS - Office	Original Plan called for transfer of ownership to Whitmore Community Center. Building to be relocated and preserved and managed by the Center.	CAL FIRE has completed relocation and ownership transfer but lack of funds has delayed completion of restoration. CAL FIRE is de-listing this building since our agency is no longer in control of its future. We added Building #15 to the save list to compensate for

			this de-listing.
#17	Sid Ormsbee Lookout	CAL FIRE assisted Rancho San Carlos to restore the lookout upon expiration of the State's lease. Rancho San Carlos assumed maintenance responsibilities with assistance from CAL FIRE to the extent possible.	Rancho San Carlos continues to be responsible for repairs and maintenance, with CAL FIRE's assistance to the extent possible.
#18	Calandra Lookout	Original Plan called for exploring possibility of relocating the lookout to San Luis Obispo County Fairgrounds. That Plan has failed.	Calandra will remain on CAL FIRE's list of buildings to be saved. The Department will attempt to make necessary repairs and maintenance as available funds permit. Assistance will be sought from the BLM and the Forest Fire Lookout Association.
#19	Chalone Peak Lookout	Negotiate with NPS for transfer of ownership and maintenance responsibility from CAL FIRE to NPS.	The Lookout is now owned by NPS and NPS is now responsible for its management as CAL FIRE's lease has expired.
#20	Black Mountain Lookout	Not originally targeted for preservation.	Added to the Plan to compensate for de-listing #24. Preserved <i>in situ</i> by CAL FIRE
#21	Boucher Hill Lookout	Restore exterior of lookout and transfer to DPR	Restoration completed, transfer to DPR is imminent.
#22	Cuyamaca FS – Combination Barracks/Garage	Transfer ownership and management to DPR after replacement Fire Station is built nearby.	New CAL FIRE FS is under construction. Transfer to DPR expected to be completed by 2013.
#23	Altaville Grammar School	CAL FIRE relocated and restored school and transferred ownership and management to Calaveras County Historical Society.	The restored school has become a popular museum and is now owned and managed by the City of Angels Camp.
#24	Fowler Peak Lookout (old)	CAL FIRE relocated and restored the lookout tower at Calaveras County Fairgrounds. The County maintained the lookout for a number of years but elected to demolish it.	CAL FIRE de-listed this lookout once the County completed its demolition and removal and has added building #20 (Black Mountain Lookout) to the save list as compensation for this loss.
#25	Blue Ridge Lookout	Not originally targeted for preservation.	The CAL FIRE Unit has relocated the cab. It is being restored at Unit Headquarters and will be relocated to the Tulare County Fairgrounds.
#26	Hammond FS – Ranger's Residence	Explore transfer of ownership to another public agency. CAL FIRE to continue to maintain buildings until that is accomplished.	Through execution of a 20-year lease, the building has been transferred to NPS where it is being used and maintained by NPS. Major rehabilitation treatment completed by NPS in 2005-06.
#27	Hammond FS – 3-Bay Truck Garage	Explore transfer of ownership to another public agency. CAL FIRE to continue to maintain buildings until that is accomplished.	Through execution of a 20-year lease, the building has been transferred to NPS where it is being used and maintained by NPS. Major rehabilitation treatment completed by NPS in 2005-06.
#28	Hammond FS – Combination Barracks	Explore transfer of ownership to another public agency. CAL FIRE to continue to maintain buildings until that is accomplished.	Through execution of a 20-year lease, the building has been transferred to NPS where it is being used and maintained by NPS. Major rehabilitation treatment completed by NPS in 2005-06.
#29	Hammond FS – Gas and Oil House	Explore transfer of ownership to another public agency. CAL FIRE to continue to maintain buildings until that is accomplished.	Through execution of a 20-year lease, the building has been transferred to NPS where it is being used and maintained by NPS. Major rehabilitation treatment completed by NPS in 2005-06.
#30	Mountain Home DSF Warehouse	CAL FIRE shall continue to use, protect, repair and maintain this building.	CAL FIRE shall continue to use, protect, repair and maintain this building.
#31	Mountain Home DSF Cabin	CAL FIRE shall continue to use, protect, repair and maintain this building.	CAL FIRE shall continue to use, protect, repair and maintain this building.
#32	San Jacinto FS Office (old)	CAL FIRE shall continue to use, protect, repair and maintain this building.	CAL FIRE shall continue to use, protect, repair and maintain this building.
#33	West Riverside FS Combination Barracks	CAL FIRE shall continue to use, protect, repair and maintain this building.	CAL FIRE shall continue to use, protect, repair and maintain this building.

Analysis of Environmental Effects Resulting from Approval of Plan Update

The Department has determined that the minor changes made to the Plan in this 10-Year Plan Update are minor in scope and do not result in significant environmental impacts. For every historic building which

needed to be de-listed from long term preservation and management, CAL FIRE located a substitute building of like kind, condition, and significance. The result of these changes is the new list of buildings to be saved is a comparable package of compensatory mitigation and the minor changes to the specific list of buildings does not constitute a significant effect to the environment.

During the past 10 years, CAL FIRE has completed hundreds of archaeology surveys which have led to the discovery, recording, and protection of hundreds of additional archaeological and historical sites. Indeed, at the time the original Plan was approved in 2001, **176** archaeological sites were identified on CAL FIRE properties. A total of **243** additional sites have been discovered during the past decade, bringing the total of known archaeological and historical sites located on CAL Properties to **419** sites.

The Department has expanded its standard protocols for managing archaeological and historical sites, and these protections apply to all of the 419 known sites. Additional management strategies have been developed for some of the sites, as outlined in the Plan Update. Approval of the Plan Update will not result in any significant environmental effect.

CEQA Requirements

The CEQA Guidelines direct lead agencies to prepare a subsequent EIR (CCR §15162) where it determines that substantial changes in the “project”, circumstances or new information trigger potential environmental impacts, and consequently the need for new mitigations, that were not considered in the original EIR. A subsequent EIR requires re-circulation (noticing and 30-day public comment period) similar to the process for adopting the original EIR. If however, the lead agency determines, based upon substantial evidence, that changes to the project are minor and do not result in new potential impacts or the need for new mitigation measures, it may prepare an addendum to the original EIR (CCR §15164). The adoption of an addendum to an EIR does not require re-circulation. The lead agency includes the addendum within the CEQA Administrative Record for the original EIR (CCR §15164).

Results

Management for Historic Buildings and Archaeological Sites does not indicate any potential impacts not previously considered in the 2001 EIR. As with the previous analysis, there was no indication that the management of these buildings would have significant adverse impacts on human or environment. The original EIR was a focused EIR which addressed only the impacts to cultural resources. It did not address potential impacts to air quality, biological resources, water quality or any of the other environmental categories Lead Agencies are required to consider. The focused EIR covers the potential effects related to cultural resources for certain proposed CAL FIRE projects, but additional CDEQA review will be required to consider potential effects to all of the other aspects of the environment. This EIE Addendum continues that deferral. It speaks only to the focused EIR which covers potential effects to cultural resources associated with management at CAL FIRE facilities.

CEQA Findings

CAL FIRE finds that the Plan Update will not result in a significant effect on the environment when applied in a manner consistent with Department policy and as mitigated by the measures adopted by the Department in the 2001 EIR. CAL FIRE further finds, based upon substantial evidence in the record, that changes to the project (The Original Management Plan) are minor in scope and do not result in new potential impacts or the need for new mitigation measures, and has therefore prepared this addendum to the original mitigated EIR in accordance with CCR §15164.

Approved by: Original Signature on file at CAL FIRE SAC HQ

Date: Signed by Director Pimlott on July 12, 2012

Ken Pimlott, Director

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

Notice of Determination

To: Office of Planning and Research
 1400 Tenth Street, Room 121
 Sacramento, CA 95814

From: California Department of Forestry
 and Fire Protection
P.O. Box 944246
Sacramento, CA 944246-2460

County Clerk
 County of _____

Subject: Filing of Notice of Determination in compliance with Section 21108 or 21152 of the Public Resources Code.

PROJECT TITLE

Update to Management Plan for
 CDF's Historic Buildings and
 Archaeological Sites

State Clearinghouse Number

	Lead Agency	Telephone
	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection	(916) 653-0839
<i>(If submitted to Clearinghouse)</i>	<i>Contact Person</i>	
SCH #99021015	Dan Foster Senior Environmental Planner	(916) 653-0839

Project Location (include county) This project includes the management of historic buildings and archaeological and historic sites located on CAL FIRE Properties throughout the State of California.

Project Description: This project involves the implementation of a Management Plan for the management of historic buildings and archaeological and historic sites located on CAL FIRE Properties throughout the State of California. The Plan was approved in 2001 following Certification of an EIR which addressed the impact to cultural resources. That Plan calls for formal updates every 10 years. CAL FIRE has completed the first of the required updates and approved the updated Plan on July 12, 2012. The Update validates and amends the original Plan and both documents provide guidance to be followed over the next 10 years. A brief EIR Addendum was also prepared to address the minor changes made to the Management Plan. This is the second NOD filed for the project, and covers the minor changes to the Plan which are documented in the July 2012 Management Plan Update.

This is to advise that the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection has approved the above described

project on

Lead Agency Responsible Agency

July 12, 2012 and has made the following determinations regarding the above described project:
(Date)

1. The project (will will not) have a significant effect on the environment.
2. An Environmental Impact Report was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.
 A Negative Declaration was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.
3. Mitigation measures (were were not) made a condition of the approval of the project.
4. A statement of Overriding Considerations (was was not) adopted for this project.
5. Findings (were were not) made pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.

This is to certify that the record of project approval is available to the General Public at:

(walk-in requests)
 California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
 Resource Management – Environmental Protection
 1416 Ninth Street, 15th Floor, Room #1516-37
 Sacramento, CA 95814

(mail-in requests)
 California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
 Resource Management – Environmental Protection
 P.O. Box 944246
 Sacramento, CA 94244-2460

July 12, 2012

Daniel G Foster
 Senior Environmental Planner

Date

Date received for filing and posting at OPR: July 16, 2012

Note: The actual NOD, with date-stamp from the State Clearinghouse verifying the NOD was filed on July 16, 2012, is on file at CAL FIRE SAC HQ.