### Source:

**Table 1a: Estimated Cumulative Number of Dead Trees in California: 2010–2016**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Estimated Number of Dead Trees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>3.1 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1.6 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>1.8 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1.3 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>3.2 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>29 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>62 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td><strong>102 million</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 10 High-Priority Counties:

- Amador County

**Table 1b: Estimated Cumulative Number of Dead Trees in High Priority Counties of California: 2010–2016**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Estimated Cumulative Number of Dead Trees High Priority Counties</th>
<th>Totals Rounded to the nearest 100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amador</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calaveras</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Dorado</td>
<td>53,000</td>
<td>19,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresno</td>
<td>82,000</td>
<td>59,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kern</td>
<td>79,000</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madera</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mariposa</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placer</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>16,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tulare</td>
<td>234,000</td>
<td>46,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuolumne</td>
<td>39,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>625,000</td>
<td>195,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Last update was presented to ACTC on April 7, 2017

What had been done:

Cursory assessment made of areas with significant mortality

8 preliminary project areas were proposed.
Additionally, first 3 projects were implemented:

1. Joyce Rd. (Pilot)
2. Belden Mine
3. Defender Grade/ Rams Horn Grade
First 3 projects were “low hanging fruit” – easy to identify, plan and schedule tree removal

It became apparent that larger projects were necessary

- Economies of scale for contractors
- Trees more disperse
- Other agencies are also removing hazard trees
  - PG&E - 20,000 in the last 3 years
  - Caltrans - 3,500 trees removed; began in summer, 2017
  - AWA– 250 trees will be removed; also utilizing CDAA grant
  - Indian Grinding Rock State Park – 31 trees removed

Countywide inventory of hazard trees was needed
1. Prepare and publish basemap to ArcGIS Online
   - county maintained roads
   - parcels
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   • county maintained roads
   • parcels

2. Download map

Countywide Recon Map
1. Prepare and publish basemap to ArcGIS Online
   - county maintained roads
   - parcels

2. Download map

3. Collect locations of mortality sighted in field
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   - county maintained roads
   - parcels

2. Download map

3. Collect locations of mortality sighted in field

- Trees already marked by PG&E are not inventoried
- Number of trees at each point is noted
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4. Upload data
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   - parcels

2. Download map

3. Collect locations of mortality sighted in field

4. Upload data

5. Download data

   - Countywide Recon Map
     - Trees already marked by PG&E are not inventoried
     - Number of trees at each point is noted
1. Prepare and publish basemap to ArcGIS Online
   - county maintained roads
   - parcels

2. Download map

3. Collect locations of mortality sighted in field
   - Trees already marked by PG&E are not inventoried
   - Number of trees at each point is noted

4. Upload data

5. Download data

6. Prepare Recon Map showing locations of mortality
   - Identify parcel number/owner/address
   - Mail property owner a Right Of Entry request
   - Track parcels giving permission to tag trees

Countywide Recon Map

- Trees already marked by PG&E are not inventoried
- Number of trees at each point is noted
Notes: The countywide recon identified 407 locations (red dots) with one or more dead trees.
Notes: 310 parcels (blue polygons) were identified as containing the 407 hazard tree locations. Requests to enter property to tag and remove trees were sent to these property owners. Summary on next slide ...
### Amador County Tree Mortality: Tally of Hazard Trees to Remove/Mitigate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area #</th>
<th>Project Area Description</th>
<th># Locations</th>
<th># Parcels</th>
<th>12-20&quot; dbh Small</th>
<th>20-30&quot; dbh Medium</th>
<th>30&quot; + Large</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pine Grove</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pioneer</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Buckhorn Ridge-Mace</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Silver Drive-Tiger Creek</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Volcano-Shake Ridge</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Fiddletown-Hale</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sutter Creek-Quartz (includes Amador City area)</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Shenandoah (includes Fiddletown area)</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTALS** | 407 | 310 | 475 | 424 | 160 | **1059**

**NOTES:**
- excludes all trees currently marked for PG&E removal
- includes all trees not currently marked for PG&E removal, but may be close to PG&E powerlines. Likely future PG&E removals
Notes: Inconsistent ROE returns warranted revising project boundaries to create project areas of larger overall scale that also recognized granted right of entry.
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Notes: Revised project boundaries for project areas 4, 5 and 6 are thickly outlined in black. Next step is to tag location of dead trees on parcels where right of entry has been granted.
1. Prepare and Publish map showing parcels with returned ROEs
2. Download map
3. Collect locations of each hazard tree on parcels that granted ROE
4. Upload data
5. Download data

6. Prepare site maps for contractor bid packet
   - Vicinity map and detail maps

Notes: the process is very similar to the Countywide Recon map process
1. Prepare and Publish map showing parcels with returned ROEs

2. Download map

3. Collect locations of each hazard tree on parcels that granted ROE

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   - Vicinity map and detail maps

* denotes the slight differences in process from the Countywide Recon map process.
Examples of detail maps

Notes: Detail maps provide information to contractors regarding tree location, tree number, and parcel lines so work is contained on the parcel in question.
Notes: ROEs continued to be received after projects 4 and 5 went out to bid. Project area 6 was further revised to include the additional parcels granting rights of entry.
Notes: Revised project boundaries for project areas 6 are thickly outlined in black.
Amador County’s hazard tree removal effort in 2017:

- A total of 1505 trees tagged
- 377 -- removed (projects 1, 2 and 3)
- 556 -- in process (projects 4 and 5)
- 572 -- bid package in preparation (projects 6a and 6b)
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