

Olympic Valley Community Wildfire Protection Plan

Community Meeting

2020

Deer Creek Resources

Introduction of Contractors

- Deer Creek Resources,
 - Spencer Homes, GIS
- Wildland Rx
 - Barry Callenberger, Fire Behavior, Project Layout
 - 49 years of Experience,
 - Jeff Dowling, RPF, Project Layout, Prescription
 - 34 Years of Experience, 23 years CALFIRE





Preparing a Community Wildfire Protection Plan

A Handbook for Wildland-Urban Interface Communities

Sponsored By:

Communities Committee • National Association of Counties • National Association of State Foresters
Society of American Foresters • Western Governors' Association

Communities
Committee



March 2004

What is a CWPP

- A document developed for the local community
- CWPP should address
 - local forest conditions,
 - values at risk and
 - priorities
- CWPP is developed in Collaboration with
 - government officials
 - fire agencies
 - federal agencies that manage land in the vicinity of the community
 - interested public
 - non-governmental stakeholders
- CWPP must identify and prioritize areas for hazardous fuels Reduction
- CWPP must recommend measures that homeowners and communities can take to reduce the ignitability of structures throughout the community



Three Benefits to the community with a CWPP

1. Shows Grant providers that a community has a need for funding
2. Requires federal agencies when planning fuel reduction projects to give priority to projects that provide for the protection of at-risk communities or watersheds.
3. Allows federal agencies to use expedited NEPA procedures for implementing fuel reduction projects identified in a CWPP within 1 1/2 miles of a community boundary.
4. **5 Creeks Project Tahoe NF**



CONTRACT HIGHLIGHTS



Contract Scope of Work

- **Meet with Stakeholders**
 - Identify concerns
 - Review work that Stakeholders are planning
- Complete Hazard Assessment
- Identify Potential Projects
 - Define Project Prescriptions
- Meet with community members
- Complete CWPP document



Scope of Work 2021

- Follow up With Stakeholders
- Community Meeting
- Complete Draft of CWPP
 - December 2021
- Finalize CWPP update
 - 2022 March



Who is Involved?

- Local stakeholders, and interested community members
- Local Fire Protection District
- CALFIRE Representative
- US Forest Service Representative

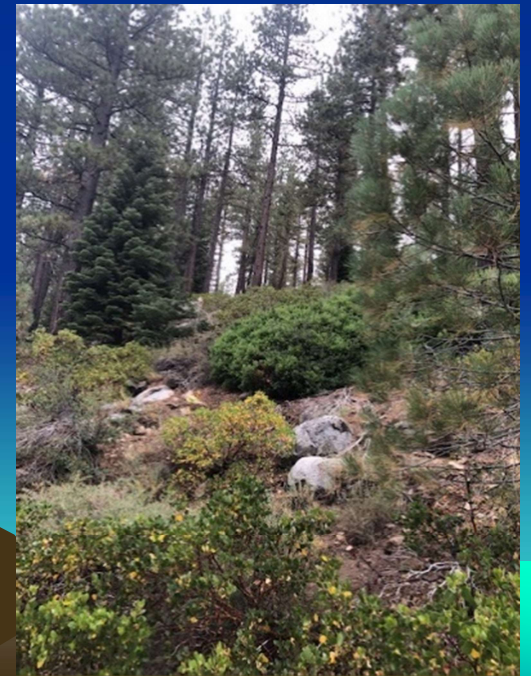
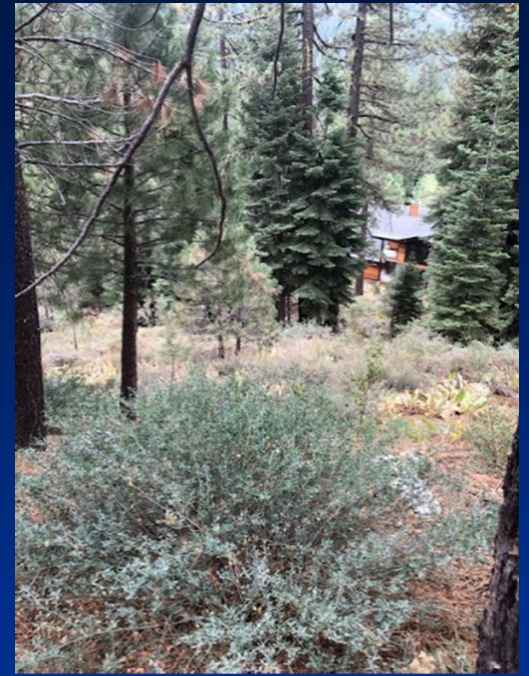


Site Visit



Fuel Structure





Brockway Fuel Break



Concerns

- Evacuation
 - Narrow streets
 - Non residence
 - One way in
- Avalanche Corridors
- Structure Hardening
 - Shake roofs
 - Shake siding
 - Wood Piles
 - Open space under decks
- Defensible space
 - Structure Loss
 - Dixie Fire 1,329
 - Caldor Fire 1,003



Housing arrangement and vegetation factors associated with single family home survival in the 2018 Camp Fire CA, Knapp et al Fire Ecology

- **Conclusion:** "Strong associations between both distance to nearest destroyed structure and vegetation within 100m and home survival in the Camp Fire indicate building and vegetation modifications are possible that would substantially improve outcomes. Among those include improvements to windows and siding in closest proximity to neighboring structures, treatment of wildland fuels, and eliminating near-home combustibles, especially in areas closest to the home (0–1.5 m)"



Projects



Projects

- Create Map Books of Local FSC Projects
- Presentation of Projects to individual FSC Representatives, and Stakeholders
 - FSC responsible for setting priorities and making any corrections
- RPF determine
 - Project Location
 - Project prescription



Strategy Behind Project Creation

- Major Evacuation Routes
- Fuel Breaks should be/have
 - Located on ridge tops
 - Road access
 - In proximity to other projects
 - Large Landowners
 - Have a positive affect on Fire Behavior
 - Protect the most Homes or important Infrastructure



OV Projects



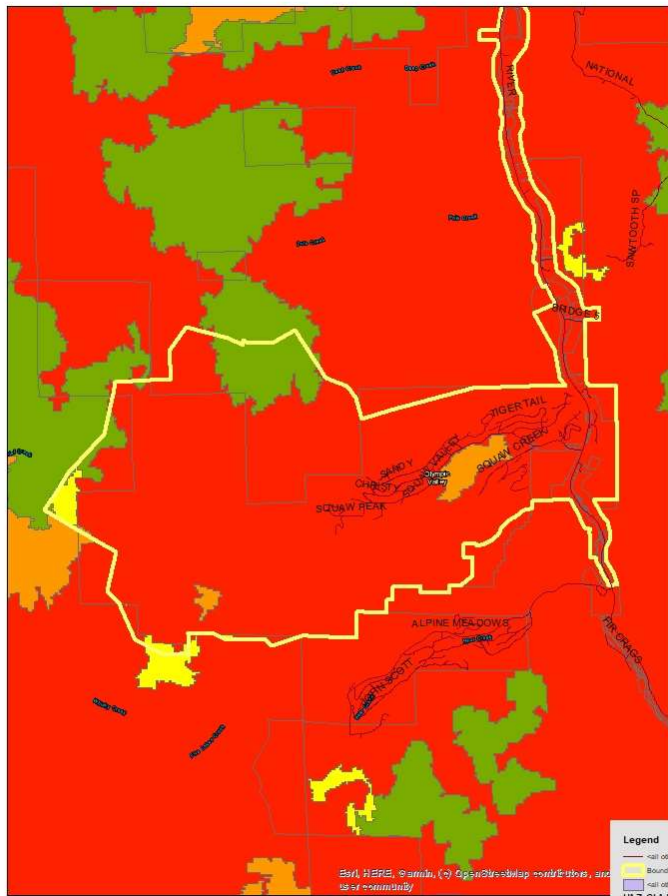
Fire behavior

FLAMMAP

WX: late summer early fall
weather scenario Warm Dry and
Windy

2020

Eeer Creek



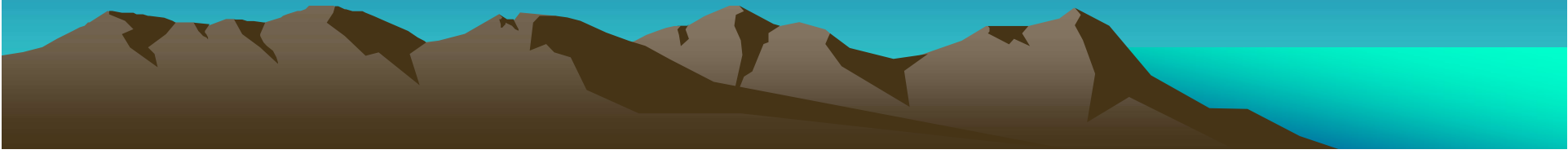
Legend

- - - - - All other values
- Boundary Map
- All other values
- HAZ. CLASS
- High
- Moderate
- Non-Wildland Non-Urb
- Urban Unroaded
- Very High

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Olympic Valley

Fire Hazard





Flame Length

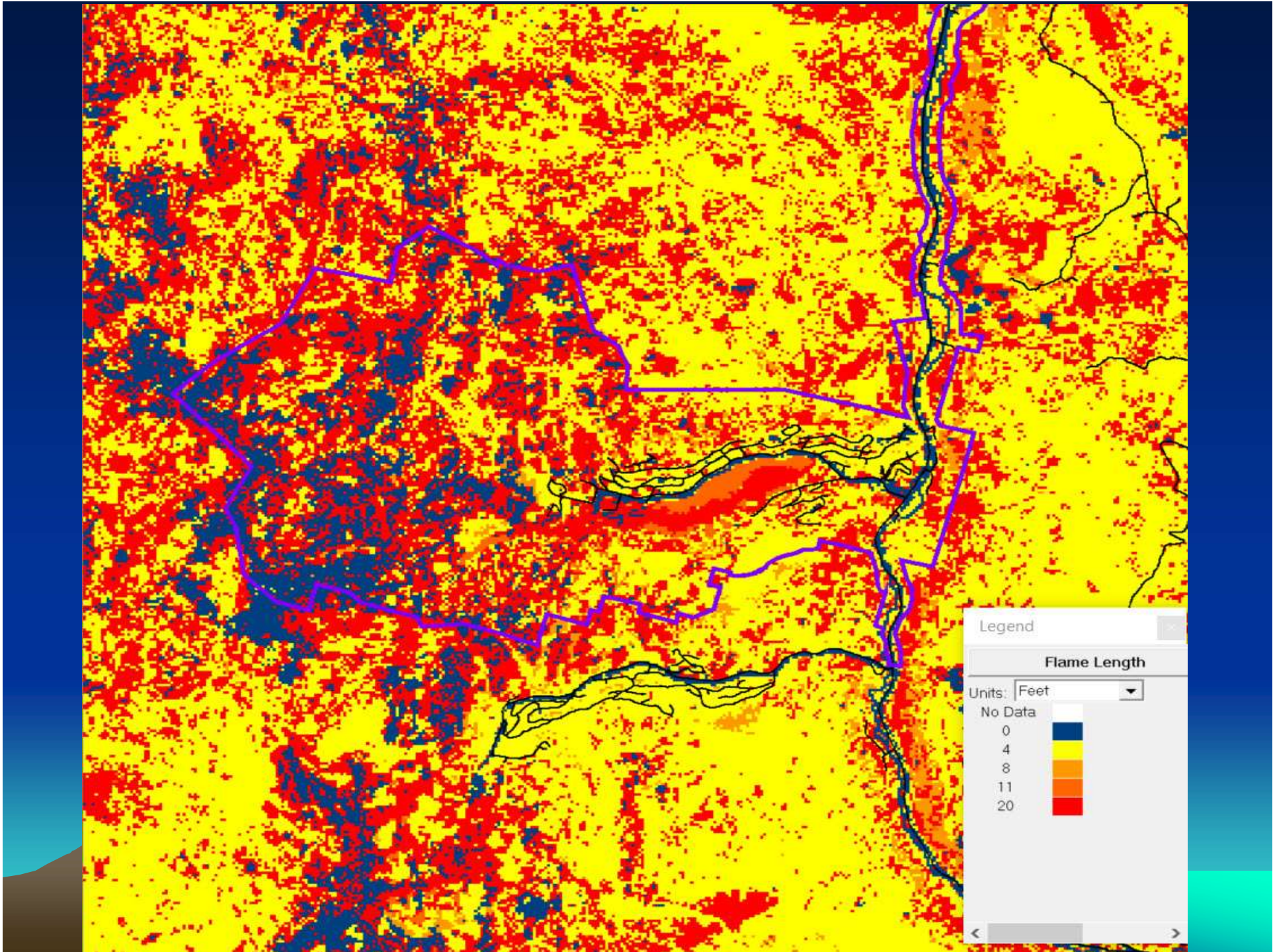
Flame Height

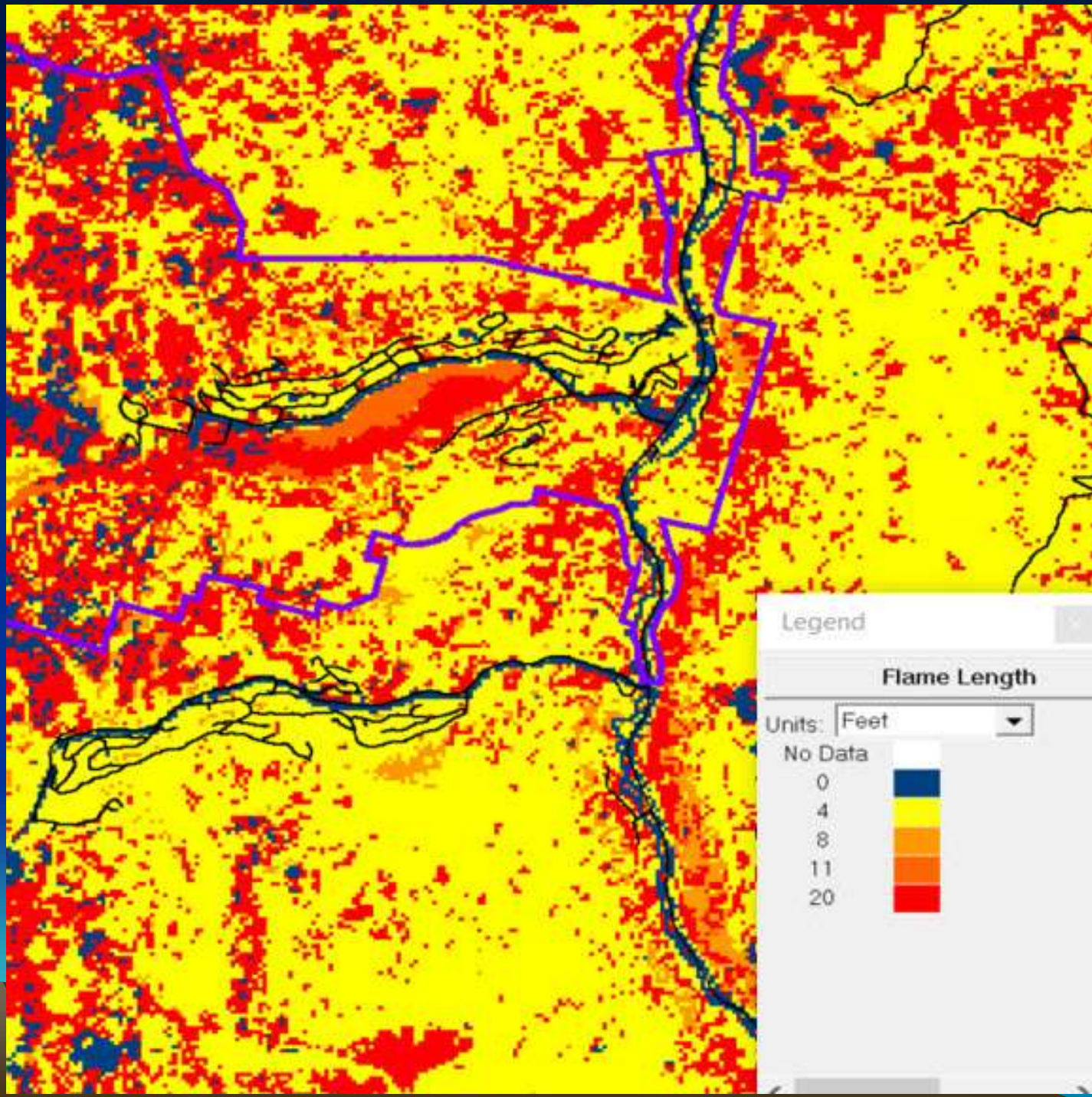


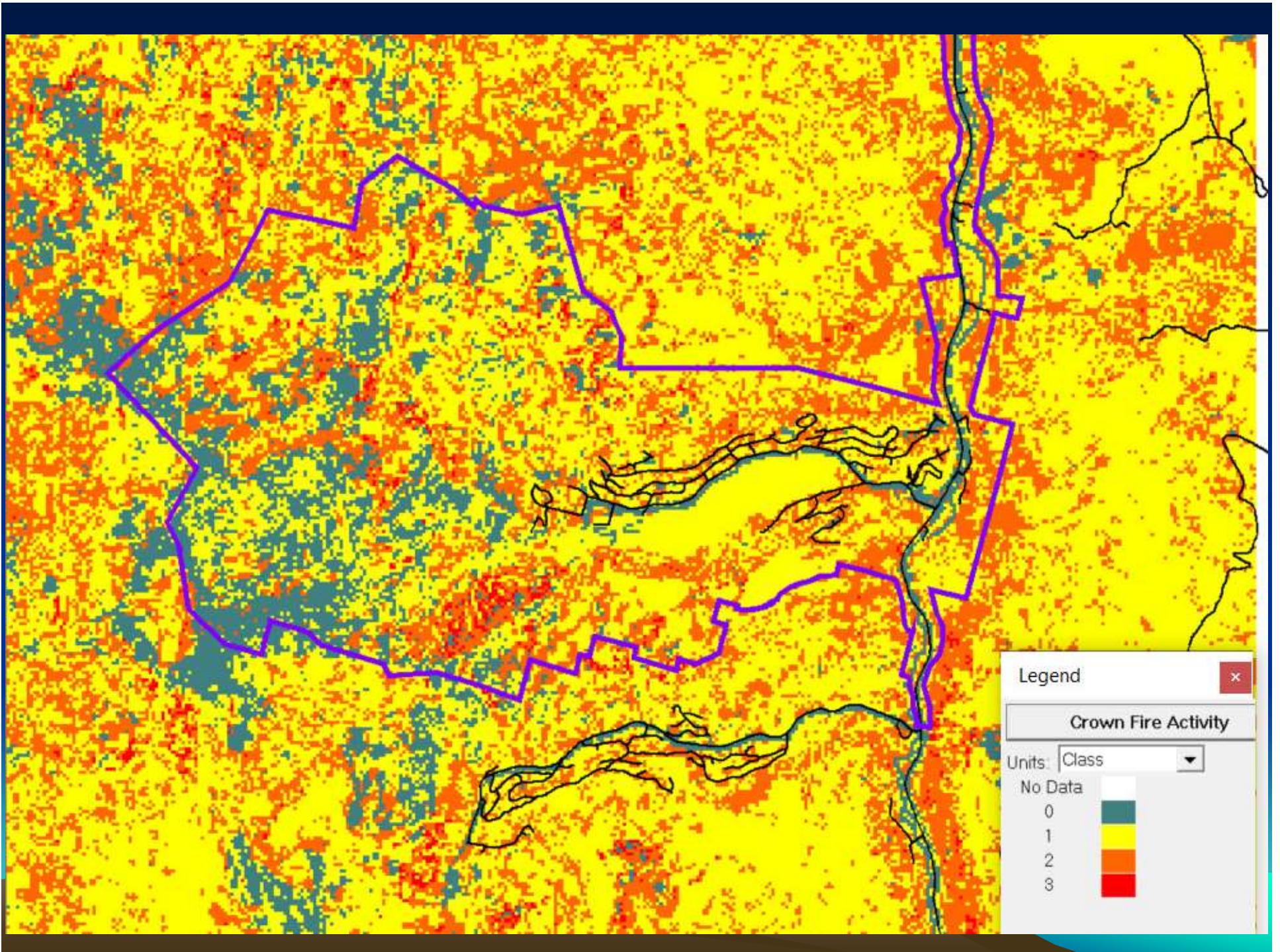
Flame Length Interpretations

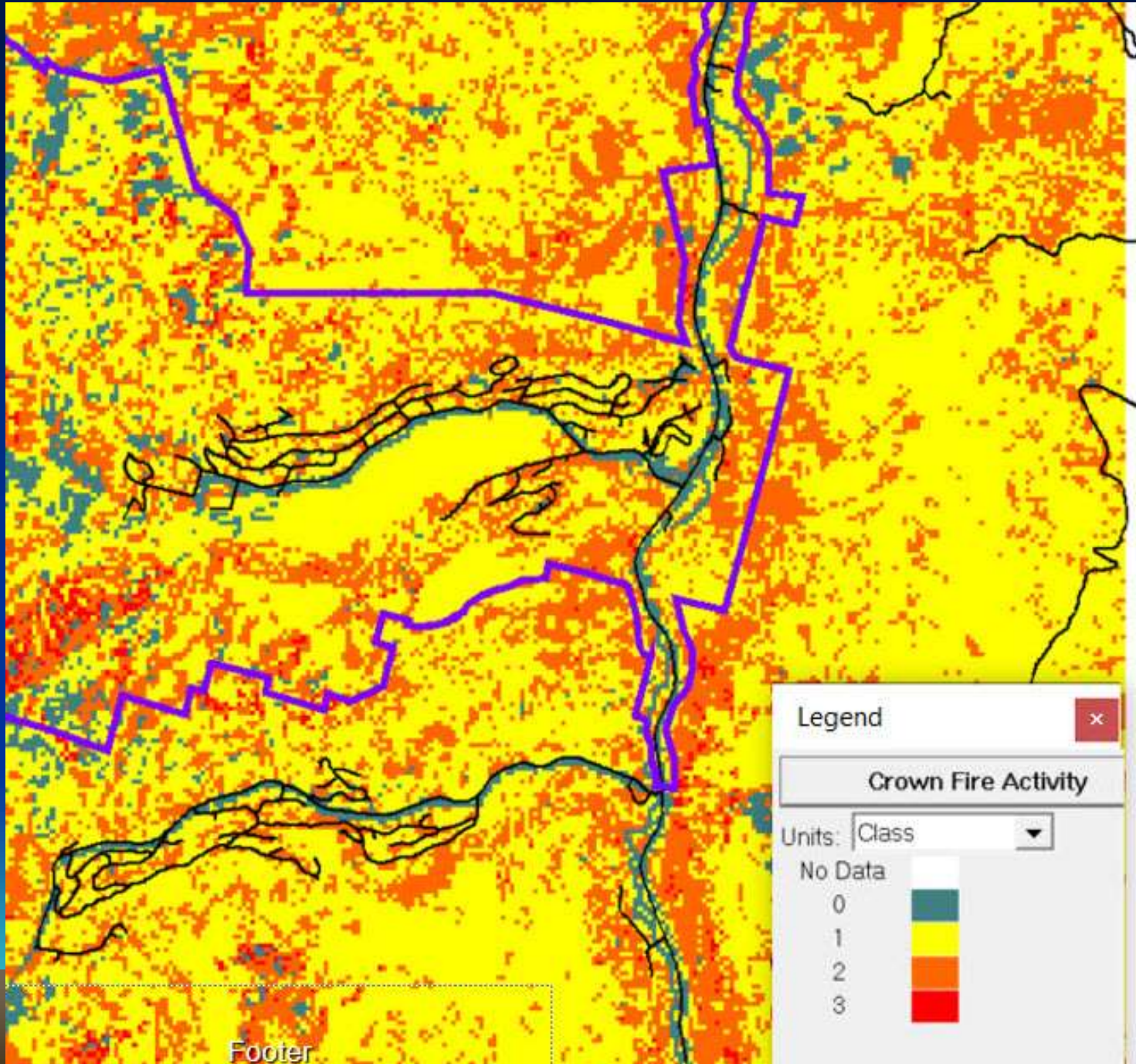
Flame Length	Interpretations
Less than 4 feet	Fires can generally be attacked at the head or flanks by firefighters using hand tools. Handline should hold fire.
4 to 8 feet	Fires are too intense for direct attack on the head with hand tools. Handline cannot be relied on to hold the fire. Dozers, tractor-plows, engines and retardant drops can be effective.
8 to 11 feet	Fire may present serious control problems: torching, crowning, and spotting. Control efforts at the head will probably be ineffective.
Over 11 feet	Crowning, spotting, and major fire runs are probable. Control efforts at the head of the fire are ineffective.











Footer

Questions

