



How to Put Today's Information to Use:

# *Finding your Bob*

*Cheryl Miller*



# Practical Planning & Implementation



*The best way to ensure  
successful implementation of  
your plan ....*

- common wisdom -





How can I  
reduce my camp's risk  
from wildfire?

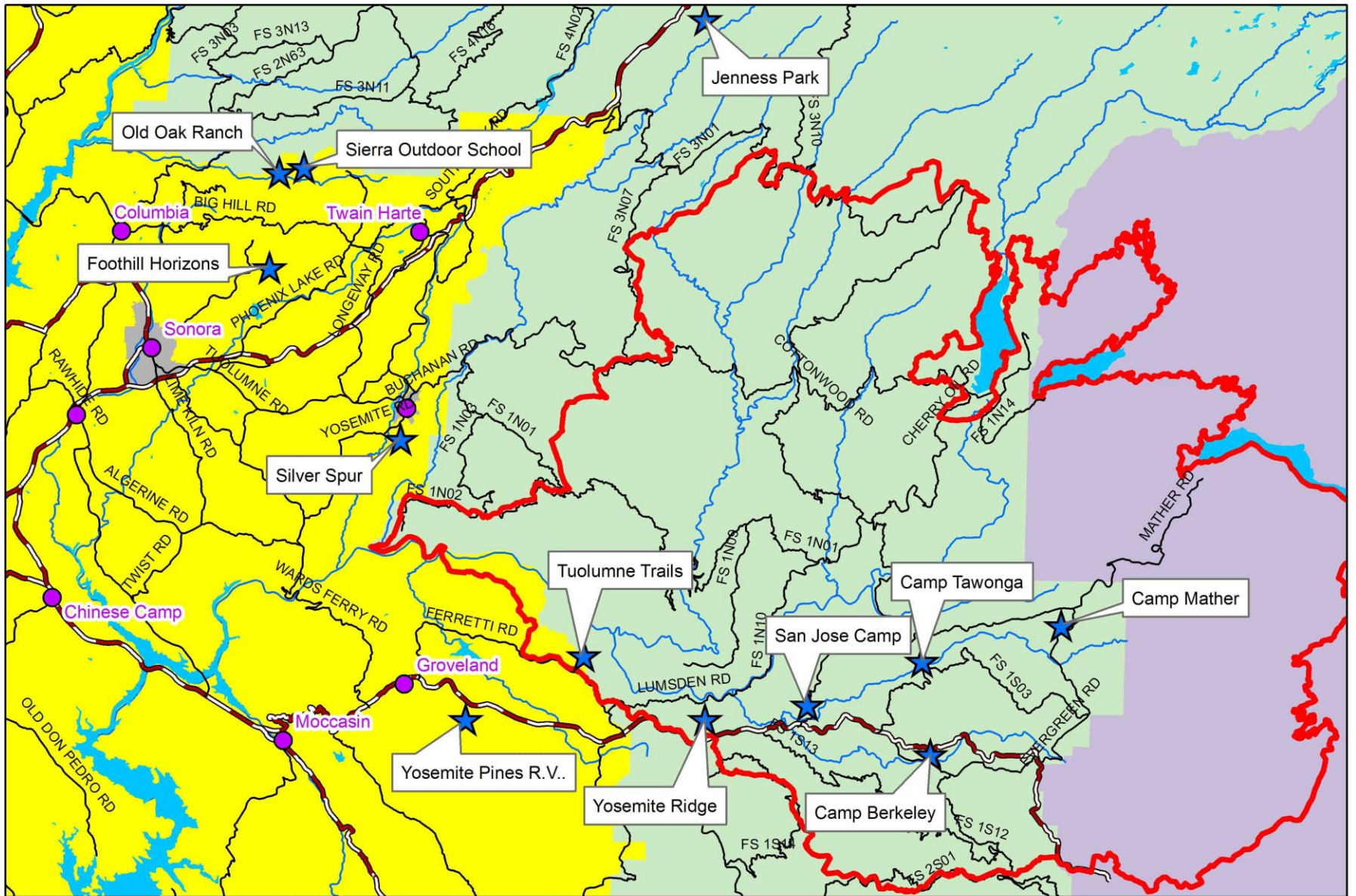
# 1 Start with Partners





# Find *your* Bob



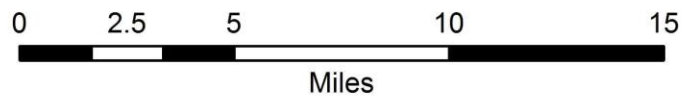


**Legend**

- Camp
- Community
- Main Road
- State Highway
- River/Stream
- Lake
- 2013 Rim Fire
- CAL FIRE
- Local
- National Park Service
- USDA/Forest Service

The State of California and the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection make no representations or warranties regarding the accuracy of data or maps. The user will not seek to hold the State or the Department liable under any circumstances for any damages with respect to any claim by the user or any third party on account of or arising from the use of data or maps.

# Camps in Tuolumne County

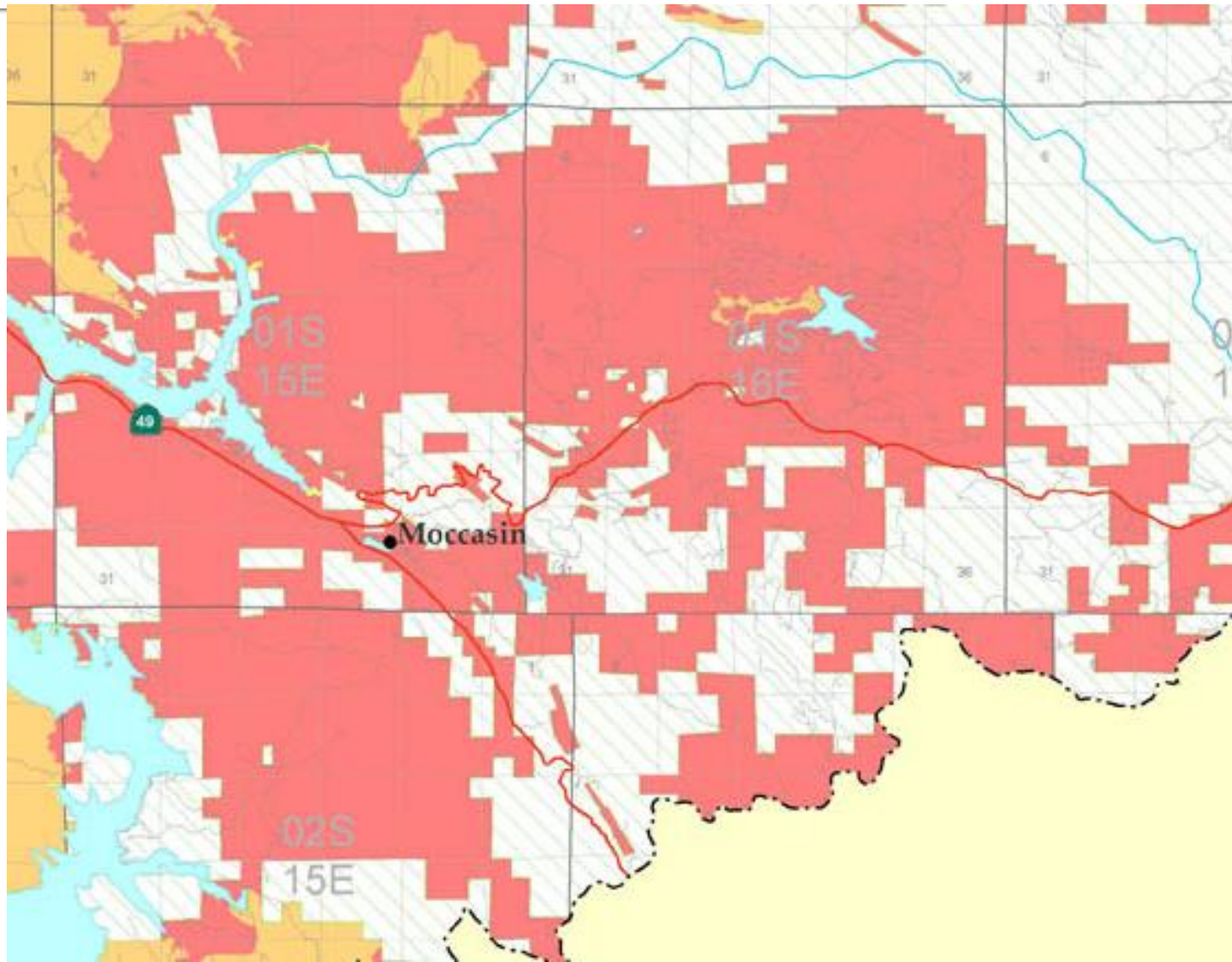


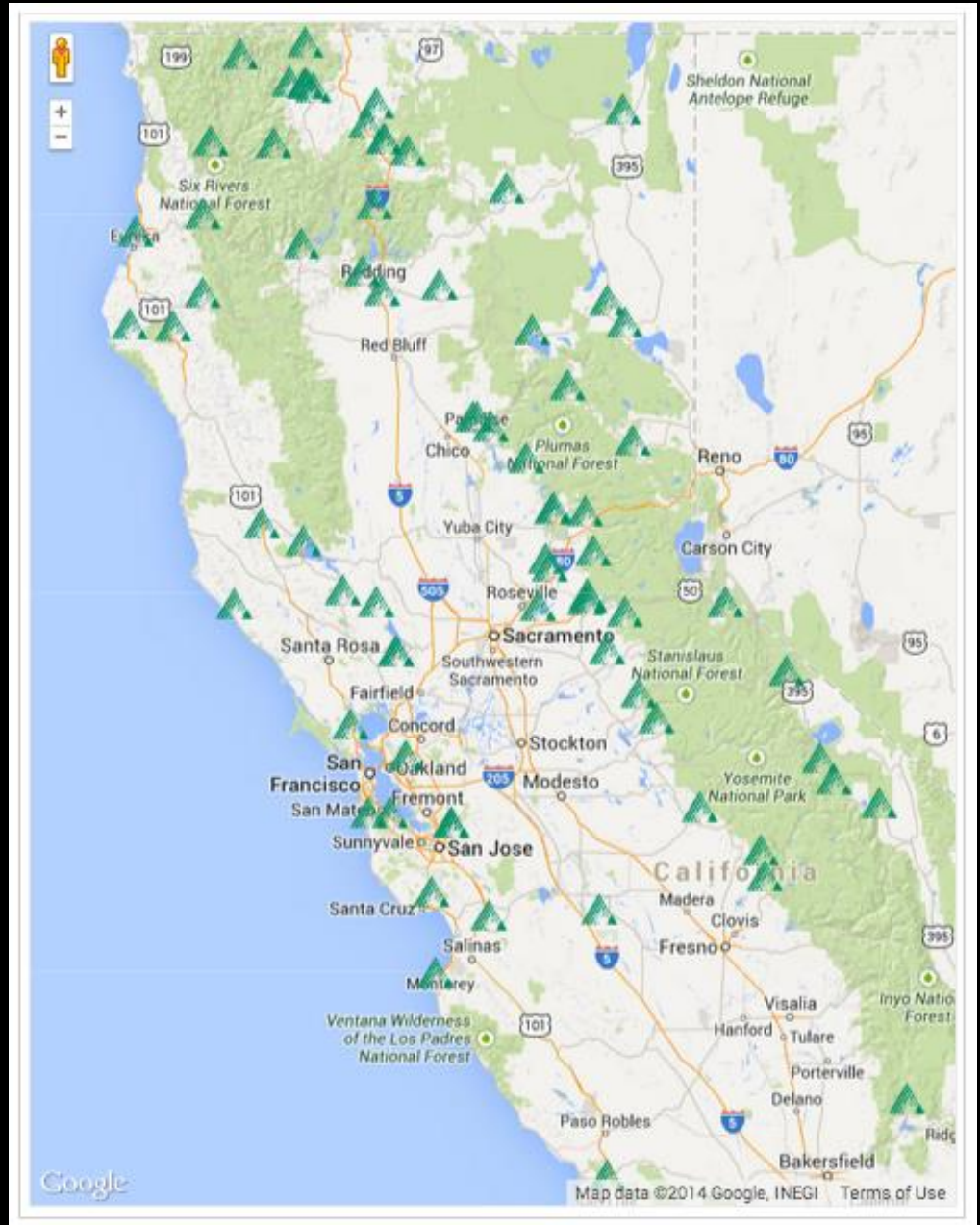
J. Reed  
TCU PFE  
4/14/2014





Is my camp in a  
very high fire hazard severity zone?





# 2

# Assess Your Wildfire Risks



### Wildland Fire Risk and Hazard Severity Assessment Form

(Circle the most appropriate element in each category and total the points)

Home owner: \_\_\_\_\_ County: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Element	Assessed Points	Element	Assessed Points
<b>A. Means of Access</b>		<b>D. Additional Rating Factors (rate all that apply)</b>	
1. Ingress and egress	0	1. Topographical features that adversely affect wildland fire behavior	0 1 2 3 4 5
a. Two or more roads layout	7	2. Areas with a history of higher fire occurrence than surrounding areas due to special situations (e.g. Heavy lightning, railroads, escaped debris burning, arson, malicious burning)	0 1 2 3 4 5
b. One road layout	0	3. Areas that are periodically exposed to unusually severe fire weather and strong dry winds	0 1 2 3 4 5
2. Road width	0	4. Separation of adjacent structures that may contribute to fire spread	0 1 2 3 4 5
a. $\geq 7.3$ m (24 ft.)	4		
b. 6.1 m to 7.3 m (20 to 24 ft.)	2	<b>E. Roofing Assembly</b>	
c. $< 6.1$ m (20 ft.)	0	1. Class A roof	0
3. All-season road condition	0	2. Class B roof	3
a. Surfaced road, grade $< 5\%$	2	3. Class C roof	15
b. Surfaced road, grade $> 5\%$	2	4. Nonrated	25
c. Non-surfaced road, grade $< 5\%$	2	<b>F. Building Construction</b>	
d. Non-surfaced road, grade $> 5\%$	5	1. Materials (predominate)	
e. Other than all-season	7	a. Noncombustible/fire resistive siding, eaves & deck	0
4. Fire Service Access	0	b. Noncombustible/fire resistive siding, combustible deck	5
a. $\leq 91.4$ m (300 ft.) with turnaround	2	c. Combustible siding and deck	10
b. $> 91.4$ m (300 ft.) with turnaround	4	2. Building setback relative to slopes $> 30\%$	
c. $< 91.4$ m (300 ft.) with no turnaround	4	a. $\geq 9.1$ m (30 ft.) to slope	1
d. $\geq 91.4$ m (300 ft.) with no turnaround	5	b. $< 9.1$ m (30 ft.) to slope	5
5. Street signs	0	<b>G. Available Fire Protection</b>	
a. Present: 10.2 cm (4 in.) in size and reflectorized	5	1. Water source availability	
b. Not present	5	a. Pressurized water source availability	
<b>B. Vegetation (Fuel Models)</b>		1892	
1. Characteristics of predominate vegetation within 91.4 m (300 ft.)		b. Non-p	
a. Light (e.g. grasses, forbs, sawgrasses, and tundra)	5	$\geq 940$	
NFDRS fuel models A, C, L, N, S, and T	10	$< 940$	
b. Medium (e.g. light brush and small trees)	10	2. Water	
NFDRS fuel models D, E, F, H, P, Q and U	20	a. Static	
c. Heavy (e.g. dense brush, timber, and hardwoods)	20	b. Static	
NFDRS fuel models B, G, and O	25	3. Fixed fire	
d. Slash (e.g. timber harvesting residue)	25	a. NFPA	
NFDRS fuel models J, K, and L		b. None	
2. Defensible space		<b>H. Placement</b>	
a. More than 30.48 m (100 ft.) of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)	1	1. Both walls	
b. 21.6 - 30.48 m (71 - 100 ft.) of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)	3	2. One end	
c. 9.1 - 21.3 m (30 - 70 ft.) of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)	10	3. Both walls	
d. $< 9.1$ m (30 ft.) of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)	25	<b>Totals for Hazard Rating</b>	
<b>C. Topography within 91.4 m (300 ft.) of structure(s)</b>		Total of circled points	
1. Slope $< 1\%$	1	<b>Hazard Rating</b>	
2. Slope 10% to 20%	4	1. Low hazard	$< 40$
3. Slope 21% to 30%	7	2. Moderate hazard	40 - 69
4. Slope 31% to 40%	8	3. High hazard	70 - 112
5. Slope $> 41\%$	10	4. Extreme hazard	$> 112$



**A STRATEGIC GUIDE— with Tools for Local Government • Planners • Developers • Property Owners • Fire Authorities**

## MANAGING FIRE IN THE URBAN WILDLAND INTERFACE

**Kenneth Blonski  
Cheryl Miller  
Carol L. Rice**

# Fire Safe Councils Planning for Fire Safety



ALAMEDA COUNTY FIRE CHIEFS' ASSOCIATION

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY FIRE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION



**CWPP**  
Community Wildfire Protection Plan  
Alameda County

Prepared by:  
Diablo Fire Safe Council  
in cooperation with:  
Alameda County Fire Chiefs Association  
Wild Emergency Forum  
Oakland Wildfire Prevention Assessment District  
Stakeholder Committee Members

**CWPP**  
Community Wildfire Protection Plan  
Contra Costa County, California

Prepared by:  
Diablo Fire Safe Council



Funded through the California Fire Safe Council by a grant from the Cooperative Fire Program of the U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, Pacific Southwest Region.

# Fire Safe Councils Outreach and Awareness



## When you see the red flag Here's What To Do:



Firefighters will raise red flags at fire stations in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties to warn residents of extreme fire weather, as warnings are issued by the National Weather Service. These Red Flags, created by the Diablo FireSafe Council, are part of the effort to make homes and communities safer from wildland fire.

Lack of rain, dry vegetation, low humidity and strong winds make fire seasons especially severe. Several days a year, typically during the Fall, these factors combine, making it easier for fires to start and more difficult to put them out. When these weather conditions reach critical levels we all need to take extra care. On these Red Flag Days local Fire Chiefs urge you to follow these important guidelines:

- DO: Always mow before 10 am when grass has the most moisture.
- DO: After use, place tools and vehicles with hot catalytic converters (mowers, weed eaters, chain saws, motorcycles) only on paved or dirt areas (not grass).
- DO: Use extra caution with charcoal and gas barbecues. Be sure to use your barbecue in a clear area, away from dry grass or brush. Make sure coals are cold before disposing of them.
- DO: Obey park or trail closure signs and any other restrictions (such as no campfires, barbecues, or smoking).
- DO: Contact your local fire agency for specific concerns and requirements.
- DO NOT: Discard cigarettes or other smoking materials on roadsides or dry grass. Dispose of them properly in a non-combustible container.
- DO NOT: Shoot off fireworks. All fireworks are a potential hazard, including the "safe and sane" types, such as Sparklers. (In some communities, ALL fireworks are illegal).
- DO NOT: Park cars on weeds or dry grass. Weeds and grass are highly combustible, so use caution where you park.
- DO NOT: Use lawnmowers on dry weeds. Lawnmowers are for lawns.

Here are some tips on what to do BEFORE fire season arrives: Remove tree limbs within 10 feet of any chimneys or stovepipes; Remove pine needles and leaves from roofs, eaves, and rain gutters; Clear flammable vegetation to a minimum of 100 feet or to the property line; Clear pathways to allow firefighters easy access to your house; And always be alert!



FOR MORE INFO CHECK OUT [WWW.DIABLOFIRESAFE.ORG](http://WWW.DIABLOFIRESAFE.ORG) OR CALL 1-877-725-6803



## Wildfire Evacuation Tips

## Equipment Use Safety

### Are You doing the right thing, the wrong way?

Are you doing the right thing the wrong way - for example, trying to eliminate the fire hazards around your home and in the process starting a wildland fire? Each year CAL FIRE responds to more than 1,600 fires started by Californians using equipment the wrong way.

Whether working to create a defensible space around your home lawn, or pulling your dirt bike over to the side of the road, if you are you need to use all equipment responsibly. Lawn mowers, saws, grinders, welders, tractors, and trimmers can all spark a wildfire. Here's the right way, to keep your community fire safe.



### Here's how to do it the Right Way:

- Do all yard maintenance that requires a gas or electrical motor **Not in the heat of the day, or when the wind is blowing**
- Lawn mowers are designed to mow lawns. Never use lawn vegetation.
- Use a weed trimmer to cut down dry weeds and grass.
- Remove rocks in the area before you begin operating any equipment hidden in grass or weeds is enough to start a fire when struck.
- In wildland areas, spark arresters are required on all portable equipment including tractors, harvesters, chain saws, weed motorcycles, and All Terrain Vehicles (ATVs).
- Keep the exhaust system, spark arresters and mower in proper condition and free of carbon buildup. Use the recommended grade of fuel and don't top oil.
- Keep the engine free of oil and dust, and keep the mower free of flammable materials.
- In wildland areas, a permit may be required for grinding and welding operations, and spark shields may be required on equipment. Be sure to have 10 feet of clearance, a 46" round point shovel, and a backpack water-type fire extinguisher ready to use.
- Hot exhaust pipes and mufflers can start fires you won't even see, until it's too late!
- Don't pull off into dry grass or brush.
- Keep a cell phone nearby and call 911 immediately in case of a fire.



[www.fire.ca.gov](http://www.fire.ca.gov)



Equipment Use



## Where do Embers Come From?





*Diablo Firesafe Council*

Best Management Practices Guidebook for  
Hazardous Fuel Treatments in Contra Costa County

# 3 Strategize Implementation

- Immediate success
- Long term progress & sustainability
- On going maintenance
- Community support
- Funding sources





# How Much? For What? When?

- \$ needed
- Focus of funds
- Schedule of spending
- Duration
- \$ available for match, in-kind services
- Contracting requirements
- Effort to obtain & administer





# The Homeowner's Guide to Wildfire Prevention

Robert Sieben



provided as a service of the  
Wildfire Prevention District  
City of Oakland



# Roundtable Discussion

## Today's Information as a Starting Point

- Wildfire risks & your camp
- Structure protection
- In the event of a wildfire
- Resource protection
- Your camp's role in a wildfire
- Recovery

### Reducing Wildfire Risks to Outdoor Camps Workshop

**April 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2014**  
9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.  
Groveland Community Hall, State Highway 120, Groveland, CA

**Workshop Objectives:**  
To provide outdoor camp managers with information on reducing wildfire risks and to show participants both successful and failed wildfire mitigation work done by camps in Tuolumne County.

**Who Should Attend:**  
Managers and staff of outdoor camps in fire prone areas, fire and forest management professionals who work with outdoor camps, land management agencies and staff working with the camp community.

**Sponsored by:**  
UC Berkeley Center for Forestry and UC Cooperative Extension - Central Sierra

**For more information:**  
Contact Richard Standiford, [standifo@berkeley.edu](mailto:standifo@berkeley.edu), or Susie Kocher (530) 542-2571, [skkocher@ucanr.edu](mailto:skkocher@ucanr.edu)

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**Agenda:**

8:30	<b>REGISTRATION AND REFRESHMENTS</b>
9:00	Opening Remarks – Susie Kocher and Carol Rice
9:15	Overview of the Groveland Ranger District – Alex Lane, Groveland District Ranger
9:35	Wildfire Risk in the Sierra – Dr. Brandon Collins – UC Berkeley
10:05	Wildfire Risk and Structure Protection – Ethan Foote, CalFIRE
10:25	<b>BREAK</b>
10:40	Communications Before, During and After Wildfire – John Swanson, Retired USFS
11:00	Resource Protection – Carol Rice - Wildland Resource Mgt. & Kevin Leucke, Society of American Foresters
11:20	Camps' Role in a Wildfire - Carol Rice
11:40	How Can Camps Use This Information? Planning and Implementation – Cheryl Miller, Diablo Fire Safe Council
12:00	<b>LUNCH BREAK</b> Drive to Berkeley Tuolumne Camp
12:30	Overview of Berkeley Tuolumne Camp – Denise Brown (invited)
1:00	Drive to Camp Tawonga with midway stop
1:30	Overview of Rim Fire Complex – Jan Van Wagendonk, Yosemite NP
2:00	Examples From Other Outdoor Camps Mike Valey, Lair of Bear, Ryan Stewart, Edison Forest Recovery – Susie Kocher, University of Cal. Coop. Extension
2:40	Tour of Camp Tawonga – Ken Kramarz, Camp Tawonga Manager
3:10	Wrap-up, Questions, Evaluation
4:15	Adjourn

**Registration:**  
Registration is required. The fee is \$15 and will cover a boxed lunch and workshop materials. Please register at <http://ucanr.edu/wildfiresandcamps>.



[www.diablofiresafe.org](http://www.diablofiresafe.org)

Cheryl Miller, Exec Coord.

Email: *DFSCMiller@comcast.net*

# Your campers are My residents



*California  
fire wise  
fire safe*





# Audience profile



1. *What are they like?* Camp operators – managers, staff
2. *Why are they here?* Want to understand how to protect their camp from fire
3. *What keeps them up at night?* No funds for necessary work. Fire in camp full of campers
4. *How can you solve their problem?* Resources, partners who can lead the way
5. *What do you want them to do?* Take the steps needed to be more safe
6. *How might they resist?* Takes too much time and money. Not the way things have always been done. Too many other things to do.
7. *What is the best way to reach them?* Appeal to need to get work done. Show easy steps. Provide resources = where to get information to help get things done. What is the minimum they can do.
8. *5 reasons I can move these people*
  - *I can help connect them to resources (FSC) – people, plans and money*
  - *Power of working together– break it into steps that are manageable. Small bites with others working on similar issues (CWPP, CERT)*
  - *I understand how create a critical path– identify risk and get biggest bang for buck*
  - *Examples projects – possible to get stuff done step by step*
  - *Help explain to others why at risk and what can be done to reduce*