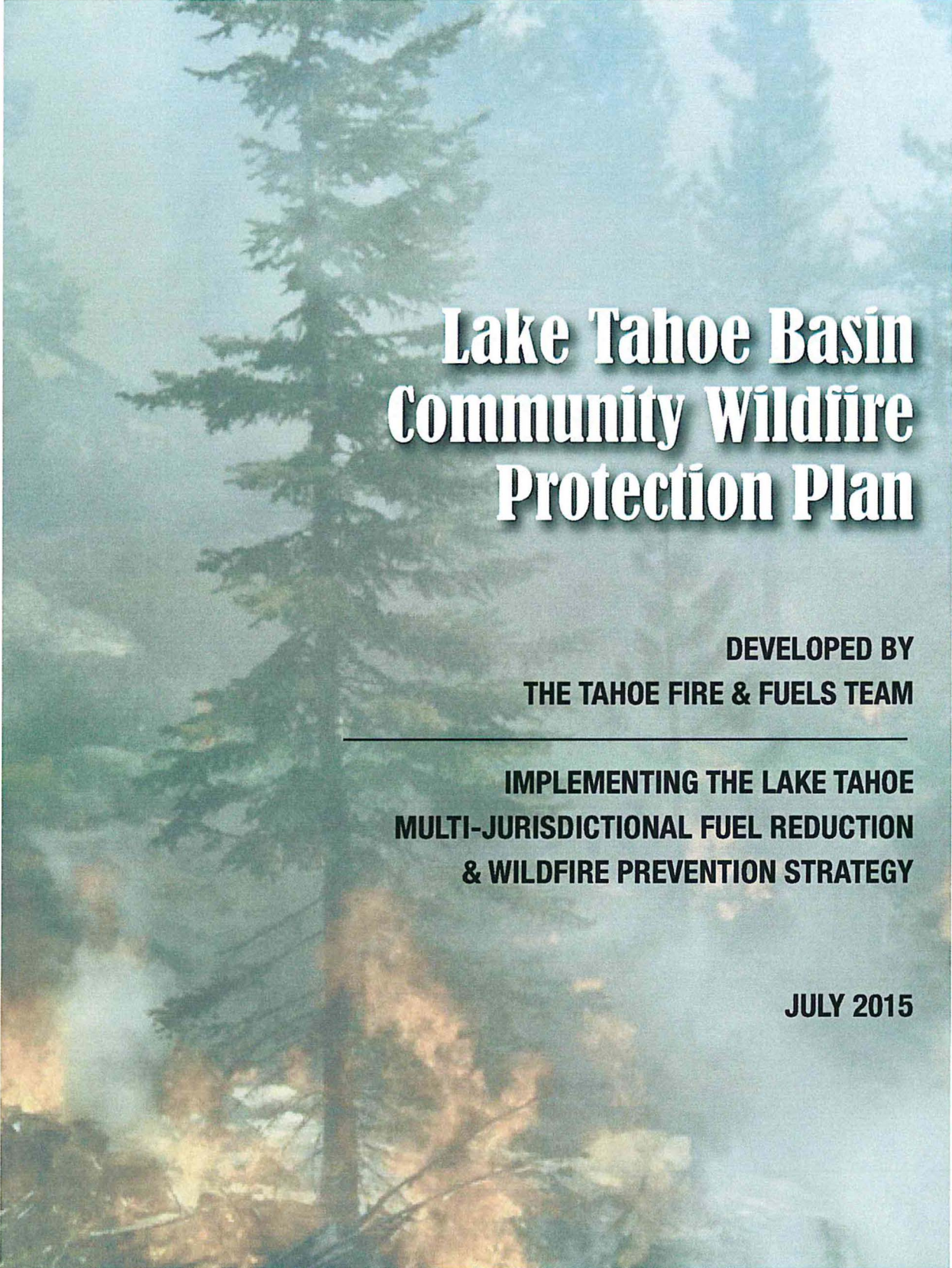


# Lake Tahoe Basin Community Wildfire Protection Plan

DEVELOPED BY  
THE TAHOE FIRE & FUELS TEAM

JULY 2015





# Lake Tahoe Basin Community Wildfire Protection Plan

**DEVELOPED BY  
THE TAHOE FIRE & FUELS TEAM**

---

**IMPLEMENTING THE LAKE TAHOE  
MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL FUEL REDUCTION  
& WILDFIRE PREVENTION STRATEGY**

**JULY 2015**

**NOTES**





# Table of Contents

1	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
2	BACKGROUND AND GOALS	6
2.1	BACKGROUND	6
2.2	GOALS	10
3	COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION	11
3.1	FIRE ENVIRONMENT	11
3.1.1	Fire Ecology	11
3.1.2	Wildfire History / Incidence	14
3.2	CURRENT CONDITIONS AND HAZARDS	15
3.2.1	Weather, Climate, and Topography	16
3.2.2	Wildland-Urban Interface Designation	17
3.2.3	West-Wide Wildfire Risk Assessment	20
4	MITIGATION STRATEGIES	21
4.1	FUEL REDUCTION PROJECTS	21
4.1.1	Thinning	22
4.1.2	Mastication and Chipping	24
4.1.3	Prescribed Fire	24
4.1.4	Multiple Resource Benefits of Fuel Reduction Projects	20
4.2	REDUCING STRUCTURE IGNITABILITY	27
4.2.1	Defensible Space	27
4.2.2	Ignition Resistant Construction Materials	28
4.2.3	Community Design	29
4.3	COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS FOR AN EMERGENCY EVENT	29
4.3.1	Description of Fire Suppression Resources	29
4.3.2	Wildfire Response Capability	30
4.3.3	Notification and Emergency Alerts	31
4.3.4	Evacuation Preparation	34
4.4	FIRE PREVENTION	36
4.5	MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COORDINATION	39
4.5.1	Tahoe Fire and Fuels Team / Multi-Agency Coordinating Group	39
4.5.2	Roles and Responsibilities	42
4.6	ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS AND COMPLIANCE	48

5	PLANNING SUMMARY	51
5.1	REQUIREMENTS OF A CWPP	51
5.2	PREVIOUS PLANNING DOCUMENTS	52
5.2.1	2004 Community Wildfire Protection Plans	53
5.2.2	2007 Fuel Reduction and Forest Restoration Plan	53
5.2.3	2007 Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy	54
5.2.4	2008 Blue Ribbon Commission Report	55
5.2.5	2014 Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy	55
5.3	OTHER RELATED PLANS	56
5.3.1	Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit Revised Land Management Plan	56
5.3.2	California Forest and Range Assessment	56
5.3.3	Nevada Natural Resource Assessment	57
5.3.4	California Unit Fire Plans	59
5.3.5	Local Hazard Mitigation Plans	60
5.3.6	Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act Strategic Plan	60
5.4	PROJECT TEAM	61
5.5	PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT	62
6	MONITORING AND EVALUATION	63
6.1	REVIEW OF PROGRESS SINCE 2004	63
6.2	METHODOLOGY FOR MONITORING & EVALUATING FUTURE PROGRESS	67
6.2.1	Monitoring Action Plans for Increasing Fire Adaptation	67
6.2.2	Monitoring, Tracking & Reporting Fuel Reduction Projects	68
7	FIRE ADAPTED COMMUNITY ASSESSMENTS & PRIORITIZED FUEL REDUCTION PROJECTS	69
7.1	METHODOLOGY FOR FUEL REDUCTION PROJECT IDENTIFICATION & PRIORITIZATION	69
7.2	METHODOLOGY FOR DEVELOPING FIRE ADAPTED COMMUNITY ASSESSMENTS	72
8	TAHOE DOUGLAS (NV) DIVISION PROJECTS AND ASSESSMENT	73
8.1	FUEL REDUCTION PROJECT MAPS AND TABLES	73
8.1.1	Tahoe Douglas Fire Protection District	73
8.2	FIRE ADAPTED COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT	73
8.2.1	General Info	73
8.2.2	Community Characteristics	73
8.2.3	Resources and Strategies	74
8.2.4	Outreach and Partnerships	74

9	SOUTH TAHOE (CA) DIVISION PROJECTS AND ASSESSMENT	74
9.1	FUEL REDUCTION PROJECT MAPS AND TABLES	74
9.1.1	Lake Valley Fire Protection District	74
9.1.2	City of South Lake Tahoe Fire Department	74
9.1.3	Fallen Leaf Fire Department	74
9.2	FIRE ADAPTED COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT	74
9.2.1	General Info	74
9.2.2	Community Characteristics	74
9.2.3	Resources and Strategies	74
9.2.4	Outreach and Partnerships	75
10	NORTH TAHOE (CA) DIVISION PROJECTS AND ASSESSMENT	75
10.1	FUEL REDUCTION PROJECT MAPS AND TABLES	75
10.1.1	North Tahoe Fire Protection District	75
10.2	FIRE ADAPTED COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT	75
10.2.1	General Info	75
10.2.2	Community Characteristics	75
10.2.3	Resources and Strategies	75
10.2.4	Outreach and Partnerships	75
11	MEEKS BAY (CA) DIVISION PROJECTS AND ASSESSMENT	76
11.1	FUEL REDUCTION PROJECT MAPS AND TABLES	76
11.1.1	Meeks Bay Fire Protection District	76
11.2	FIRE ADAPTED COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT	76
11.2.1	General Info	76
11.2.2	Community Characteristics	76
11.2.3	Resources and Strategies	76
11.2.4	Outreach and Partnerships	76
12	NORTH LAKE TAHOE (NV) DIVISION	76
12.1	FUEL REDUCTION PROJECT MAPS AND TABLES	77
12.1.1	North Lake Tahoe Fire Protection District	77
12.2	FIRE ADAPTED COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT	77
12.2.1	General Info	77
12.2.2	Community Characteristics	77
12.2.3	Resources and Strategies	77
12.2.4	Outreach and Partnerships	77



13	APPENDICES	77
13.1	TAHOE FIRE AND FUELS TEAM FUEL REDUCTION REPORTING & DATA STANDARDS	77
13.2	TAHOE FIRE AND FUELS TEAM 2015 INCIDENT ACTION PLAN	77
13.3	PUBLIC SURVEY RESULTS	77
14	INFO BOXES	78
14.1	THE CHALLENGES OF FIGHTING WILDLAND FIRES IN THE LAKE TAHOE BASIN	78
14.2	RED FLAG WARNING DAYS	79
14.3	FIRE PIT	80
14.4	REMOTE AUTOMATED WEATHER SYSTEMS	82
14.5	COMMUNITY CHIPPING PROGRAMS	82
14.6	FIRE BEHAVIOR MODELING	82
14.7	GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS	82
14.8	FLAME LENGTH / ROS / HAULING CHART	82
14.9	FUEL MOISTURE / HUMIDITY / CLIMATE / SOLAR RADIATION	82
14.10	TREE SPECIES	82
14.11	WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST	82
14.12	THE MUCH-MALIGNED WHITE FIR	82
14.13	TREE IDENTIFICATION	82
14.14	BRUSH IDENTIFICATION	82
14.15	DWARF MISTLETOE	83
14.16	BARK BEETLES	83
14.17	NON-NATIVE INVASIVE SPECIES	83
14.18	COMSTOCK LOGGING, FLUMES, AND RAILWAYS	83
14.19	EVEN-AGED VS. UNEVEN-AGED MANAGEMENT	83
14.20	STAND-REPLACEMENT FIRE REGIMES, HIGHLIGHTING LODGEPOLE	83
14.21	STREAM ENVIRONMENT ZONES	83
14.22	THE WASHOE TRIBE'S ADAPTATION TO FIRE	83
14.23	WESTERN REGIONAL SUCCESS STORY FOR INCLINE	83
14.24	HIGHLIGHTS FROM DIVISION ACTION PLANS	83
14.25	TYPES OF MONITORING – EFFECTIVENESS MONITORING PROTOCOL	83
14.26	WILDLIFE EFFECTS, HIGHLIGHTS ON CERTAIN SPECIES	83
14.27	UNCE AND UCCE CONTRIBUTION TO TFFT	83
14.28	HISTORY OF THE LIVING WITH FIRE PROGRAM	83





**NOTES**

## Executive Summary

Wildfire is inevitable in the Lake Tahoe Basin. In fact, many of the region's plant and animal species are dependent on the natural disturbance caused by wildfires. The disturbance creates opportunities for new growth, cycles nutrients through soils, and maintains biological diversity. Such species are fire-adapted, and have developed strategies to survive and thrive in the presence of wildfire.

Wildfires become disasters when they threaten lives, burn homes, destroy infrastructure, and damage watersheds. Developing and implementing strategies to make human communities more fire-adapted can prevent such disasters. This Community Wildfire Protection Plan provides strategies that can be implemented by fire agencies, land managers, policy makers, community leaders, residents, visitors, and others that will make Lake Tahoe Basin communities better prepared for the next inevitable wildfire.

Following widespread wildland fires in the summer of 2002, President George W. Bush proposed the Healthy Forests Initiative, which was enacted into law by the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-408). The Act encouraged thinning dense forests on federal, state, local, and private land to help protect communities from intense wildfires, improve fire suppression capabilities, and increase forests' resistance to destructive insects. Communities were also encouraged to create a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) to collaboratively designate areas in the Wildland-Urban Interface that were the most in need of thinning.

The Healthy Forests Restoration Act also:

- Authorized fuel reduction projects in the wildland-urban interface;
- Required federal agencies to consider recommendations made by at-risk communities that have developed Community Wildfire Protection Plans; and,
- Gave funding priority to communities that have adopted Community Wildfire Protection Plans.

The Healthy Forests Restoration Act defined the minimum requirements for a CWPP. These are:

- **COLLABORATION:** Local and state government representatives, in consultation with federal agencies and other interested parties, must collaboratively develop a CWPP. For more information on the collaborative process used in the development of this CWPP, refer to **SECTION 4.5 MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COLLABORATION** and **SECTION 5.5 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT**.
- **PRIORITIZED FUEL REDUCTION:** A CWPP must identify and prioritize areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments and recommend the types and methods of treatment that will protect one or



more at-risk communities and essential infrastructure. For more information on these projects, refer to CHAPTER 4 MITIGATION STRATEGIES and SECTION 7.1 PRIORITIZED FUEL REDUCTION PROJECTS.

- **TREATMENT OF STRUCTURAL IGNITABILITY:** A CWPP must recommend measures that homeowners and communities can take to reduce the ignitability of structures throughout the area addressed by the plan. For more information on recommended mitigation, refer to SECTION 4.2 REDUCING STRUCTURE IGNITABILITY. Implementing this CWPP will help to protect the lives, property and environment of the Lake Tahoe Basin from wildfire.

The goals of the plan are to:

- **CREATE FIRE-ADAPTED COMMUNITIES:** This plan provides mitigation strategies and community-driven action plans to help create communities where citizens are engaged and active in preparing for wildfire. It facilitates interagency cooperation and strengthens communication and support between agencies and the public.

- **RESTORE AND MAINTAIN FIRE-RESILIENT LANDSCAPES:** This plan provides prioritized locations for fuel reduction treatments, to enable land managers to effectively work across jurisdictions and address risks to ecosystems and communities at a landscape scale.

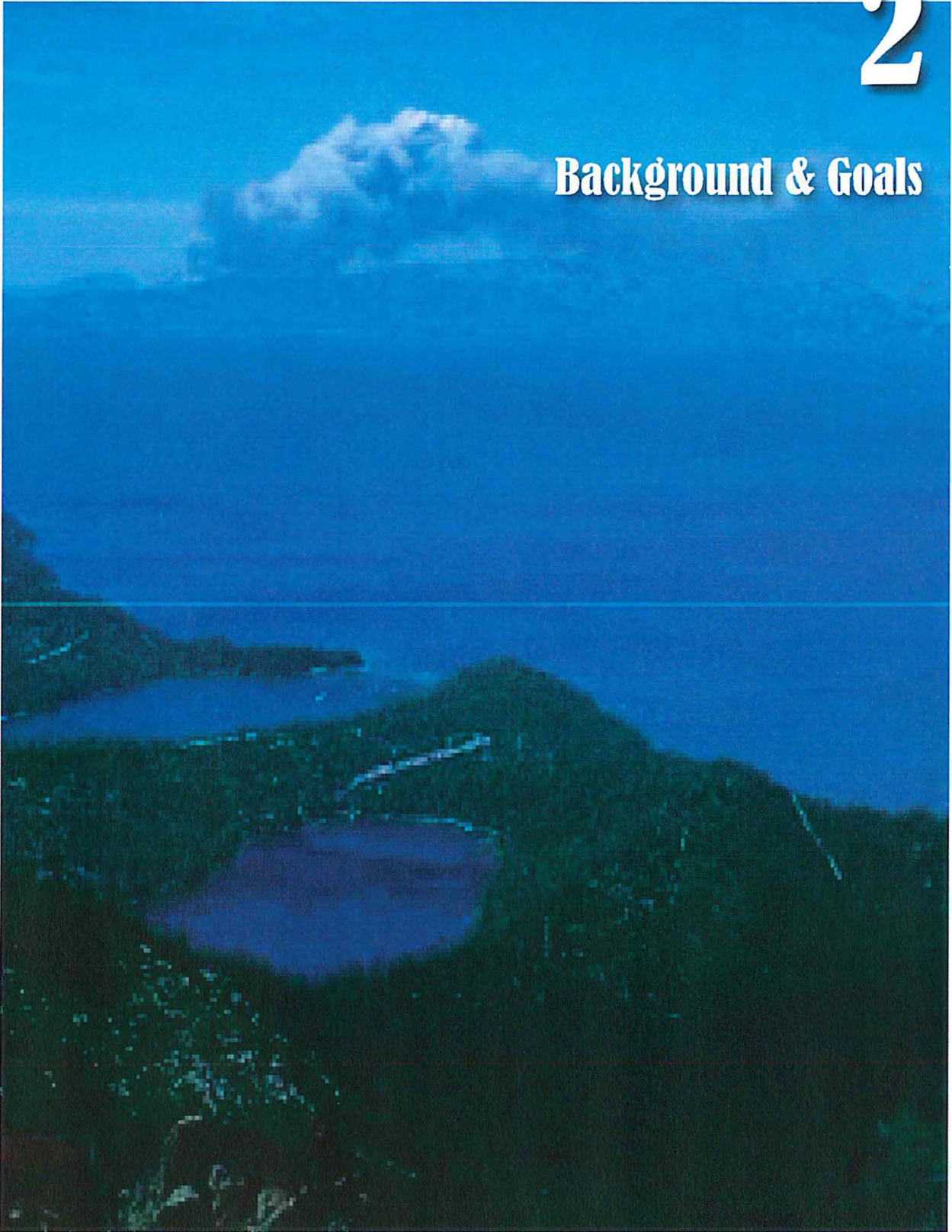
- **PROVIDE EFFECTIVE & EFFICIENT WILDFIRE RESPONSE:** This plan provides strategic treatments on the landscape that will facilitate safer and more successful suppression. It provides for tracking, reporting, and sharing of both fuel reduction accomplishments and homeowner/community initiatives, and it will inform risk-based management decisions and tactical actions.

This Community Wildfire Protection Plan was developed by the Tahoe Fire and Fuels Team (TFFT), an action-oriented forum of organizations involved in implementing the Lake Tahoe Multi-Jurisdictional Fuel Reduction and Wildfire Prevention Strategy. It builds on previous planning efforts, and covers the wildland-urban interface for all Lake Tahoe Basin fire protection districts and departments. Chapters 1 through 7 examine common issues faced by Lake Tahoe communities and general strategies for mitigation. Chapters 8 through 12 provide an in-depth assessment of each TFFT geographic division and provide specific recommendations, actions, and projects for improving community resiliency to wildfire.

Every agency, organization, group, or individual in the Lake Tahoe Basin that will be affected by the next wildfire has a role to play in a Fire Adapted Community. This plan provides a common frame of reference for engaging in finding common solutions, implementing actions, and monitoring progress.

# 2

## Background & Goals





## 2.1 Background

Fire has shaped the landscape of the Sierra Nevada for millennia. Prior to European settlement, natural and Native American fire regimes created and maintained the forests of the Sierra Nevada. Fire plays an important role in the ecology of the region and plant and animal species have not just adapted to survive wildfire, in fact many have evolved to require its presence on the landscape.

The forests of Lake Tahoe provide many benefits including wildlife habitat, clean air, scenic beauty, and perhaps above all, clean water. Over the past several

years, forest management activities have focused on fuel reduction in the wildland urban interface (WUI). WUI treatments have not only been successful in reducing fuel loadings around communities at risk, but also in building resilience to stand replacement wildfire, climate change, drought, insects and disease.

As the result of extensive logging during the Comstock era and 100 years of fire suppression, the forests of the Tahoe Basin today are largely overstocked and unhealthy. Too much accumulated flammable material (fuel) and vegetation competing for water and nutrients has left much of our forested areas at in-

creased risk for insects, disease and high intensity wildfire.

During the 1990's there was very little attention given to Tahoe's forests. Two notable exceptions were a multi-agency effort called "Tahoe Re-Green" developed in response to a severe bark beetle outbreak and the North Lake Tahoe Fire Protection District's neighborhood defensible space program. Since 2001, attention and efforts have significantly increased, partnerships have been established, and great work has been accomplished toward the goals of protecting communities and creating a healthier, more resilient

<Insert ½ page info box on community success story focusing on Skyland and detailing how community engagement and enthusiasm leads to good work getting done.>

WHERE DO I GET THIS



forest. The following is a brief history of these efforts.

On June 17, 2001, the Martis Fire burned more than 14,000 acres just north of Lake Tahoe. The smoke plume was clearly visible from South Lake Tahoe. This wildfire motivated Tahoe Basin agencies to begin discussions regarding a more coordinated approach to wildfire, forest management, and protecting communities. The following year, on July 3, 2002, a human caused wildfire started in South Lake Tahoe along the route of the Heavenly Resort gondola. The "Gondola Fire" was wind driven and advanced rapidly toward residential communities on Kingsbury Grade. Fortunately, due to a shift in the wind direction and a very responsive fire-fighting effort, the flames were stopped before reaching any structures. However, this near catastrophe was a "wake-up call" for all Tahoe communities and marked the beginning of a new era for wildfire awareness.

This new awareness brought land management, regulatory and fire agencies together to accelerate discussions regarding the need for greater ongoing collaboration to prevent wildfire and improve community protection. In 2003 a multi-agency group led by the UNR Extension Living with Fire program came together to create and adopt defensible space guidelines for the Tahoe Basin. On the National stage, the need for coordinated wildfire prevention was also gaining attention.

In December 2003, Congress approved the Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA). As a requirement to access federal funding, the HFRA (PL 108-408) called for the creation of Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs). Because of our heightened awareness and early collaborative efforts, the Tahoe Basin was well positioned to pursue the goals of the HFRA.

In August of 2004, all seven Tahoe Basin local fire agencies completed and approved Community Wildfire Protection Plans. A timely Bureau of Reclamation grant supported this expedited task. The grant assisted with the cost of CWPP development and helped fund the larger basin-wide forest fuels reduction and forest restoration planning efforts over the next five years, including development of the first basin-wide Wildland Urban Interface Plan (WUI Plan) published in 2007.

Unfortunately, the HFRA failed to provide any new funding sources. Recognizing this need, the leadership of Lake Tahoe's Congressional delegation incorporated funding for forest fuels reduction and wildfire prevention into the so-called "White Pine Amendment" (White Pine County, Nevada, Lands bill of 2006) to the Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act (Public Law 105-263). Lake Tahoe was named as one of the eligible areas for funding from this new source. Indeed, the "White Pine Amendment" provided

the majority of fuels reduction funding for the Tahoe Basin for the next several years.

A provision in the White Pine legislation required a fuel reduction strategy in order to be eligible for funding. The United States Forest Service (USFS) took the lead to prepare the Lake Tahoe Basin Multi-jurisdictional Fuel Reduction and Wildfire Prevention Strategy (aka "The 10-year Strategy"). Given all of Tahoe's previous planning efforts, this new 'strategy' was essentially a compilation of the CWPPs, the WUI Plan and the 2007 USFS Firehatched Assessment. Tahoe's first 10-Year Strategy was delivered in December 2007. Soon, priority fuel reduction projects began to receive much-needed funding. Of particular importance, Tahoe's local fire districts were eligible to apply for and receive funding based on the "White Pine" amendment. While the 10-year Strategy was being created and other efforts were under way to address the wildfire threat, a dangerous, fast-moving wildfire broke out on June 24, 2007. The Angora Fire quickly consumed 254 residences and a total of 3,100 acres in the southwest corner of the Tahoe Basin. This shocking devastation became a catalyst that truly galvanized the public's attention and understanding of both the threat and consequences of wildfire. It underscored for fire agencies and local, regional and state leaders the importance of multi-agency collaboration.

On the heels of this emotionally



charged event, the Governors of California and Nevada established the California-Nevada Tahoe Basin Fire Commission (August 2007). The panel met for eight months. The first two meetings were dedicated to listening to fire responders, agency directors and staff, technical experts, and, most of all, the public and residents of the Tahoe Basin as they explained their problems, concerns, and hopes in the wake of the disaster. Consistent with their assignment, the Commission spent little time on analyzing the Angora Fire itself (that was the task of others) and much more on efforts that had gone into preparing for inevitable Tahoe wildfires, whenever and wherever they might occur. The Commission considered at length how the requirements of environmental protection interplayed with public safety.

Three primary areas of discussion emerged and committees were created to further explore the multitude of topics in each of these: Wildland Fuels Management, Community Fire Safety, and Legislation and Funding Policies. Based on their work, the Commission developed a set of findings and recommendations, including collaborative solutions for regulatory reform and an even greater consolidation and coordination of fuels project planning and wildfire prevention efforts. These were published as part of The Emergency California-Nevada Tahoe Basin Fire Commission Report (May 2008). This report helped create changes in regulations for forest management and

defensible space and set the course for the strong inter-agency partnerships that have been working together to address wildfire issues Basin-wide since that time.

Along with the positive regulatory changes that aided homeowners in creating defensible space and permit streamlining for fuel reduction projects in the wildland urban interface, another transformational outcome of the report was the formation of the multi-agency Tahoe Fire and Fuels Team (TFFT). The TFFT marked a watershed moment for the Tahoe Basin. Coordination at a Basin-scale became a functional reality for the first time, bringing together fire agencies, land managers, impllmenters, regulatory agencies, and other stakeholders to address forest health and wildfire issues. The TFFT has become the forum for all issues related to wildfire as well as the primary impetus for informed permit streamlining.

One of the early organizations that played an important role in wildfire education and community outreach was the Nevada Fire Safe Council (NVFSC). The council organized communities in the Tahoe Basin (and throughout Nevada) into Community Fire Safe Council Chapters. The Council provided technical assistance and funding for community projects. The role of the NVFSC was integral to the success of the larger wildfire awareness campaign and, though the organization no longer exists, the NVFSC laid the foundation for the community engage-

ment role that is currently being advanced through the Fire Adapted Community (FAC) initiative.

Wildfire is not a matter of "if", but when and where and we cannot simply assume that someone else will take care of it. Wildfires have become more destructive, larger and harder to control, as most recently illustrated by the Rim Fire and King Fire (south and west of Lake Tahoe, respectively). The solution to being prepared is working together toward the common goal of being "fire adapted." There are many aspects to the Fire Adapted Community (FAC) approach including, but not limited to, creating a fire resistant built environment, increasing the amount of defensible space in Tahoe's communities, expanding fuels reduction treatments, and improved efficiency in the use of prescribed fire. The TFFT and fire agency leadership have embraced the Fire Adapted Community approach and are currently working to educate the community at large on the program's benefits and value. This Tahoe Basin Community Wildfire Protection Plan recognizes the value and fully supports implementation of the Fire Adapted Community program throughout the Tahoe region.

With agencies working collaboratively, wildland urban interface projects being completed, defensible space around homes being more diligently pursued, more engaged community involvement, and the evolution to fire adapted

communities, we believe, and there is evidence to support, that the Tahoe Basin is moving in the right direction and dramatically increasing our odds of surviving the next wildfire. We recognize much work remains to be done. We know that the work of fuels reduction, defensible space, wildfire prevention, disaster planning, and public education is, and must remain, ongoing.

<Insert sidebar for What is a Fire Adapted Community by C. Anthony>

WHERE DO I GET THIS



<Insert sidebar for Fire Adaptations of  
Jeffrey Pine>

WHERE DO I GET THIS

## 2.2 Goals

Wildfire is inevitable in the Lake Tahoe Basin. In fact, many of the region's plant and animal species are dependent on the natural disturbance caused by wildfires. The disturbance creates opportunities for new growth, cycles nutrients through soils, and maintains biological diversity. Such species are fire-adapted, and have developed strategies to survive and thrive in the presence of wildfire.

Wildfires become disasters when they threaten lives, burn homes, destroy infrastructure, and damage watersheds. Developing and implementing strategies to make human communities more fire-adapted can prevent such disasters. This Community Wildfire Protection Plan provides strategies that can be implemented by fire agencies, land managers, policy makers, community leaders, residents, visitors, and more that will make Lake Tahoe Basin communities better prepared for the next inevitable wildfire.

Implementing this plan will help to protect the lives, property and environment of the Lake Tahoe Basin from wildfire. The goals of the plan are to:

- **CREATE FIRE-ADAPTED COMMUNITIES:** This plan provides mitigation strategies and community-driven action plans to help create communities where citizens are engaged and active in preparing for

wildfire. It facilitates interagency cooperation and strengthens communication and support between agencies and the public.

- RESTORE & MAINTAIN

**FIRE-RESILIENT LANDSCAPES:** This plan provides prioritized locations for fuel reduction treatments, to enable land managers to effectively work across jurisdictions and to address risks to ecosystems and communities at a landscape scale.

- PROVIDE EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT WILDFIRE RESPONSE:

This plan provides strategic treatments on the landscape that will facilitate safer and more successful suppression. It provides for tracking, reporting, and sharing of both fuel reduction accomplishments and homeowner/community initiatives, and will inform risk-based management decisions and tactical actions.

Whether you are a resident, a business owner, an elected official, or an agency employee, every community member has a role to play in a Fire Adapted Community. This plan provides a common frame of reference for engaging in finding common solutions, implementing actions, and monitoring progress. Chapter 3, Community Description, discusses the fire environment of the Lake Tahoe Basin by examining fire ecology and fire incidence. It also describes the Lake Tahoe Basin's Wildland-Urban Interface and the assessment methodology used to quantify risk

within it.

Chapter 4, Mitigation Strategies, discusses the methods that Lake Tahoe communities can use to prepare for wildfire. The strategies include methods for forest fuel reduction, guidelines for interagency cooperation and community engagement, as well as steps that residents can take to ready themselves, their homes, and their family for the next wildfire event.

Chapter 5, Planning Summary, discusses how this plan was created, and provides information on previous planning documents and related plans where additional information can be obtained.

Chapter 6, Monitoring and Evaluation, provides a process for regularly assessing progress on fuel reduction and community action plans.

Chapter 7, Fire Adapted Community Assessments and Prioritized Fuel Reduction Projects, describes the process that was used to develop fuel reduction priorities, and background information on the Fire Adapted Community Assessments and Action Plans that were collaboratively developed for five regional divisions around the Lake Tahoe Basin.

Chapters 8 through 12 contain maps of prioritized fuel reduction projects for each of the five Lake Tahoe Basin divisions. A Fire Adapted Community

Assessment and Action Plan is also included for each division, and contain local contextual information and actions that will prepare communities for wildfire.

