



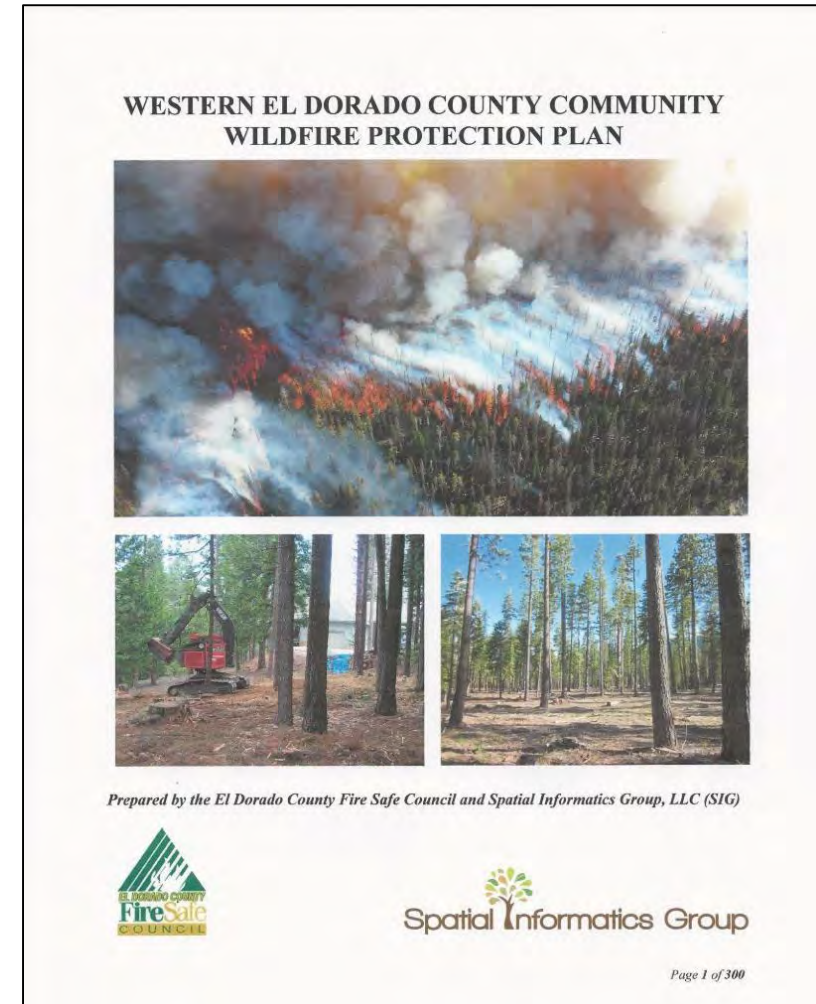
Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)

For Western El Dorado County
2024/2025

What is a CWPP?

What is a CWPP?

- + A CWPP is a community-based plan focused on identifying and addressing local hazards and risks from wildfire. A CWPP determines what is at risk and provides actions for the community to address wildfire threat.
 - **Road map for wildfire resiliency** planning and preparedness. (living document)
 - Identifies local wildfire **hazards and vulnerabilities**
 - Determines what **values / assets are at risk**
 - Provides **actions for the community** to address wildfire threat.
 - Increases grant **funding opportunities**



What is a CWPP?

Healthy Forest Restoration Act

- + The HFRA provides incentives for communities to engage in comprehensive forest planning and prioritization. To utilize federal funding, there must be a CWPP in place.
- + A CWPP, as defined by the HFRA, is a plan for a community at risk that:
 - ⚡ Is developed collaboratively.
 - ⚡ Identifies and prioritizes fuel reduction projects.
 - ⚡ Recommends measures to reduce the ignitability of structures.



Who are the Key Collaborators and Partners?

Key Collaborators and Partners

Steering Committee

Office of Wildfire Preparedness and Resilience (OWPR)

El Dorado & Georgetown Divide RCDs

Eldorado National Forest (ENF)

CAL FIRE

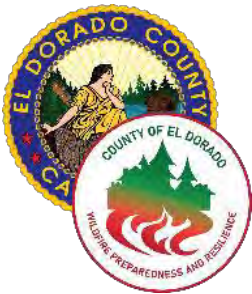
EDC Fire Safe Council

Garden Valley Fire

Jensen Hughes (JH) (facilitator)

Sheriff's Office of Emergency Services (OES)

El Dorado Hills Fire



Jensen Hughes Team

Amelia Pludow, PhD
Project Manager



Experience - 6 years

- + Wildfire Risk Mitigation
- + Spatial Analysis
- + Demography
- + Community Wildfire Resiliency

Darlene Rini, PE
Principal-in-Charge



Experience - 22 years

- + Wildfire Risk Mitigation
- + GSL
- + Code Consulting
- + Community Wildfire Resiliency
- + Collaboration

Tim Metzger
Wildfire Specialist



Experience – 30+ years

- + Wildfire Behavior Analyst
- + Fire Management
- + Planning Specialist
- + Land Management
- + Planning & Landscape Prioritization
- + Firefighting Operations Consultant

Crystal Kolden, PhD
Fire Ecologist, Climate



Experience - 20 years

- + Certified Fire Ecologist, GIS and Remote Sensing Specialist
- + Director, UC Merced Fire Resilience Center
- + Climatology
- + Firefighter Type II

David Kerr
Wildfire Specialist



Experience – 30+ years

- + Wildfire Behavior Analyst
- + Fuel Treatments Specialist
- + Incident Commander
- + Operations Chief
- + Community Wildfire Resiliency

Mati Anders Shaeffer,
PE, PMP
Project Consultant



Experience - 6 years

- + Professional Engineer – Building Construction & Design & Fire Protection
- + Life Safety Codes
- + Local Expertise



Goals and Objectives

What are the measurable objectives of the CWPP?

- + Plan, prioritize, coordinate **fuel reduction treatment projects** to ensure smart investments based on risk and potential effectiveness.
- + Develop **vegetation maintenance plan** and identify ongoing funding sources.
- + **Support FSCs, Firewise Communities** and local community leaders in reducing fire risk throughout their communities and coordination with residents and neighbors.
- + Create **collaborative partnerships** for all lands treatments (large scale).
- + Identify measures that homeowners, businesses, and communities can take to **reduce the ignitability of structures**.



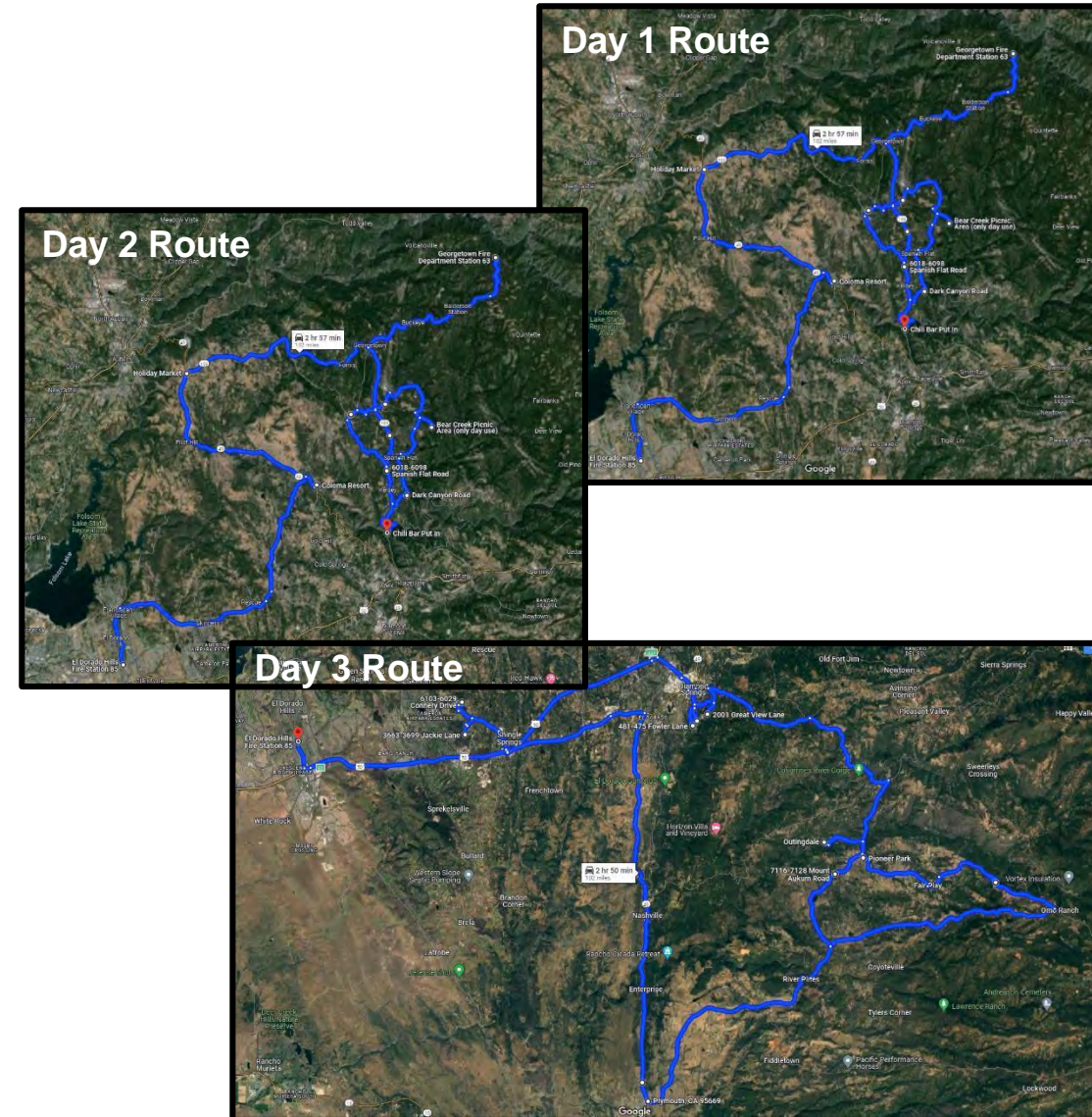
CWPP Development Process



Western El Dorado County CWPP Update

Site Visit

- + Summary
 - Day 1: Route 50 Corridor
 - Day 2: Georgetown Divide/North County
 - Day 3: South County
- + Toured & met with:
 - ~70 individuals from agencies & organizations
 - ~25 associate FSCs
- + Visited key areas in the wildland & WUI
- + Had roundtable discussions with many stakeholder groups about:
 - Concerns
 - Priorities & goals
 - Past, current, and planned projects



Western El Dorado County CWPP Update

Site Visit

+ Major concerns

- **Fuel treatments and long-term maintenance** in all settings & jurisdictions
- **Education and Outreach**
- **Human behavior:** absentee owners, privacy-minded residents, visitor populations
- **ROEs:** For d-space inspection and support
- **Collaboration & coordination** in areas with multiple land managers/owners/involved entities
- **Limited resources** (funding & personnel hours)
- **Other infrastructure:** Water supply, bridges
- **Insurance** cost/cancellation & cost of undertaking treatment
- **Egress:** challenging routes (topography & vegetation), many one-way-in one-way-out neighborhoods, communication challenges



Western El Dorado County CWPP Update

Site Visit

+ **Suggested strategies:**

- **Fuels:** fuel breaks, roadside treatments, private parcel defensible space, vacant lot treatment/clearing, grazing, prescribed fire
- **Homeowner education:** vegetation best practices, reaching uninvolved neighbors
- **Inspection/enforcement** of defensible space
- **Access/egress:** including roadside treatments, designated shelter-in-place/TRA, communication



Preliminary Risks and Vulnerabilities

Common Parcel-level Risks

- + Overhanging branches, overgrown landscaping, clustered trees
- + Adjacent to steep slopes
- + Combustible decks, fences and other attachments
- + Storage of combustible goods under decks
- + Unmaintained, vacant parcels

Sample neighborhoods

- Volcanoville
- Outingdale
- Diamond Springs
- Shingle Springs



Risks and Vulnerabilities

Open Spaces, Greenbelts, and Common Spaces



- + Drainages with unmanaged vegetation can quickly spread wildfire to homes (e.g., Martinez Creek)
- + Repeat fire history
- + Challenging terrain, vegetation and local weather conditions



Risks and Vulnerabilities

Access and Egress



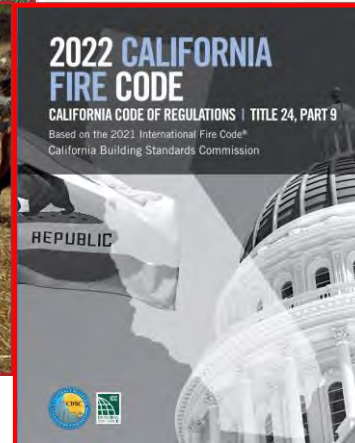
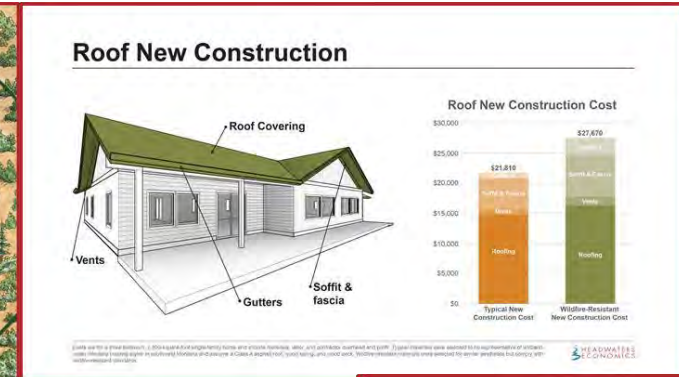
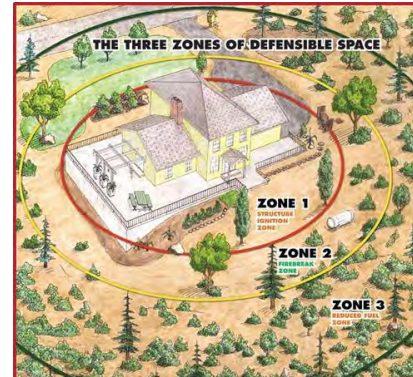
- + Overgrown vegetation inhibits fire department access and safe egress
- + Access/egress routes through challenging topography
- + Numerous neighborhoods with limited access/egress
 - One way in/out
 - Narrow roadways
 - One lane bridges
- + Communication challenges



Addressing the Threat

How the wildfire threat can be addressed

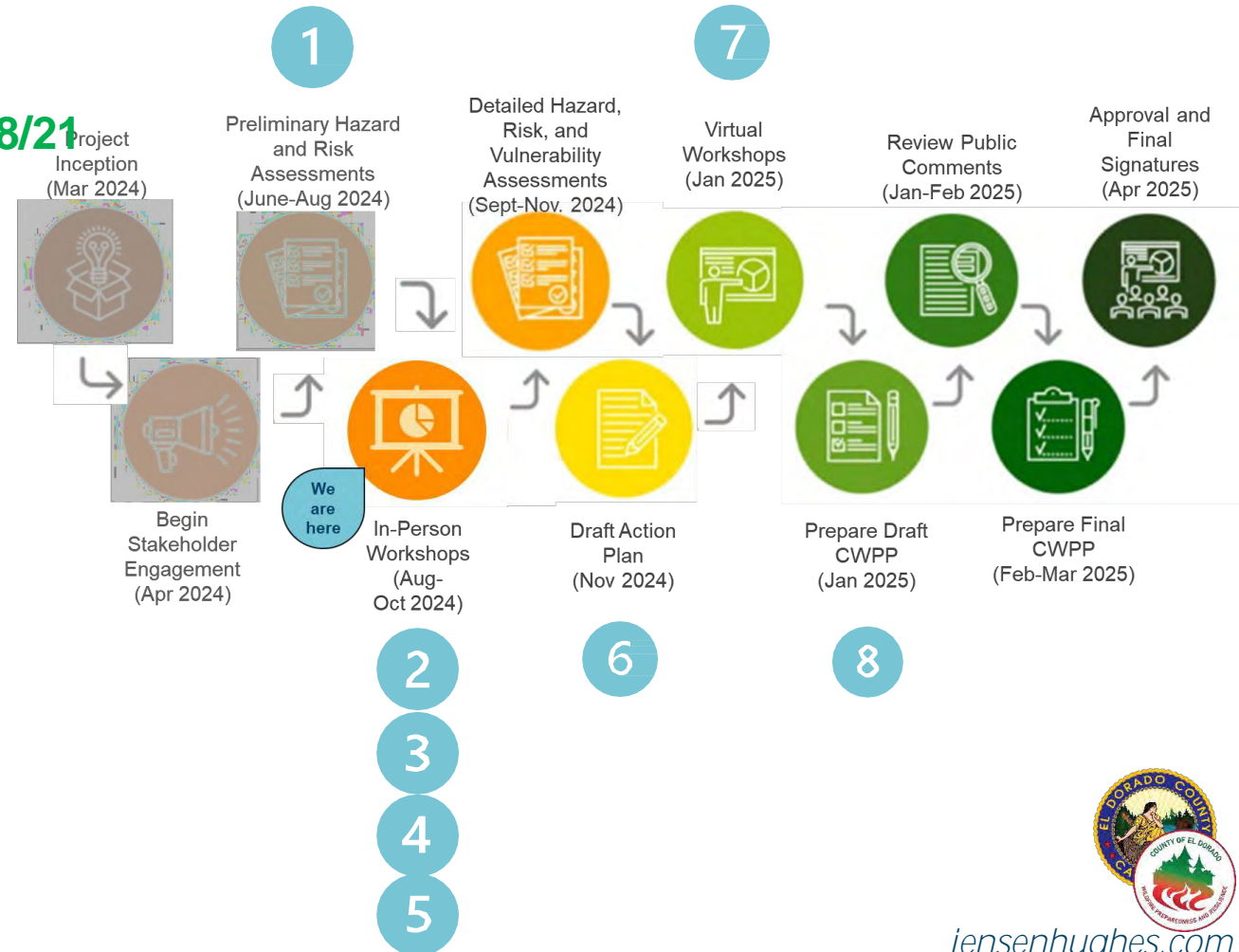
- + Structural Hardening
- + Defensible Space
- + Landscape Fuel Treatments
- + Land Use Planning & Zoning
- + People Management Strategies
- + Public Notification Systems
- + Infrastructure Hardening & Resiliency
- + Education and Outreach



Fire Safe Council (FSC) Engagement Plan

How will FSCs be engaged throughout the process?

1. Site visit – **Completed**
2. Fire Safe Council Workshop – **Comp Wed 8/21**
3. Public Survey (website) – **Ongoing**
4. Broader Stakeholder Survey (online) – **Ongoing**
5. Public Workshops (Oct 2-5, 2024)
6. Draft Acting Planning (Nov 2024)
7. Virtual Workshops (Jan 2025)
8. Draft CWPP (Jan 2025)



Questions for Comment and Discussion

- + What are your biggest wildfire-related concerns?
- + What is and isn't working for wildfire prevention, mitigation, response, and recovery in the region?
- + What recommendations or strategies would you propose to improve individual, neighborhood and community wildfire resiliency?

Think about these for upcoming public survey responses



Fire Safe Council (FSC) Engagement Plan

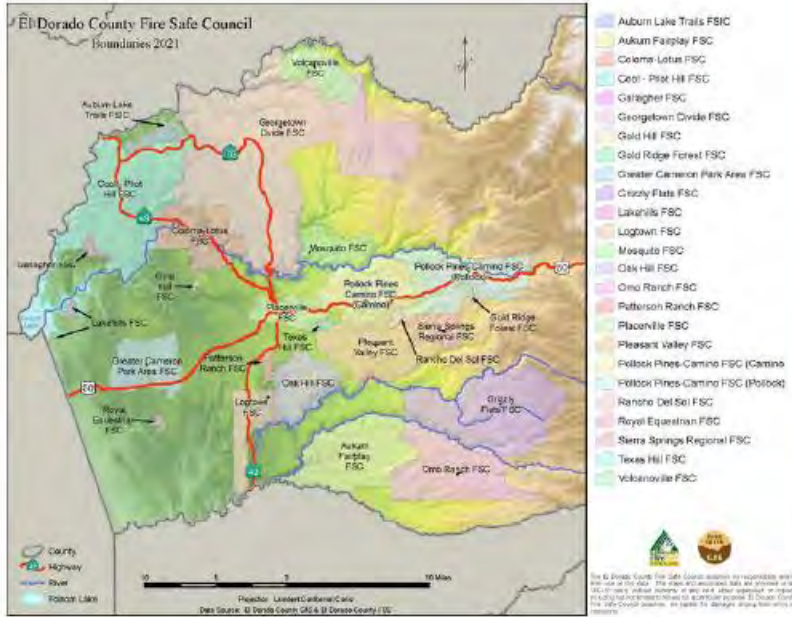
What Do We Have So Far from the FSCs?

Review of existing plans & materials

- + Existing western slope CWPP
 - Summary of existing projects
- + CAL FIRE Strategic Unit Plan



The current CWPP



WESTERN EL DORADO COUNTY COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN UPDATE

February 15, 2022

ABSTRACT

This document is the update to the Western El Dorado County Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2017

El Dorado County COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN UPDATE

Community Tab for Rancho del Sol Fire Safe Council



Prepared for Inclusion in the:
EL DORADO COUNTY FIRE SAFE COUNCIL
Community Wildfire
Protection Plan Update

Prepared for:
Rancho del Sol FIRE SAFE COUNCIL

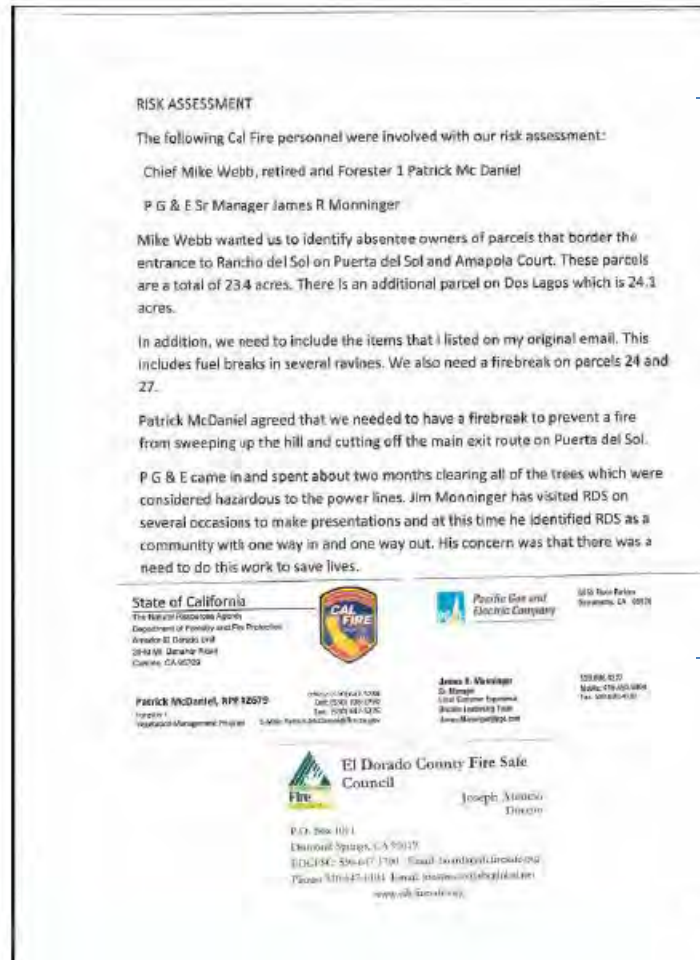
November 2021

RDS Section of current CWPP

Introduction

Rancho del Sol Fire safe council is located between Apple Hill and Pleasant Valley and is part of the Rancho del Sol Homeowners Association. It is comprised of 156 parcels on 1000 acres of mixed conifer forest. Each parcel ranges in size from 3 to 40 acres. The community was a part of the Pleasant Valley FSC at the time of the 2017 CWPP. Currently it is its own Fire Safe Council. It is inside the boundaries of the Property Owners Association POA.

A link to Rancho del Sol: <https://www.rdsliving.com/>



RISK ASSESSMENT

The following Cal Fire personnel were involved with our risk assessment:

Chief Mike Webb, retired and Forester 1 Patrick Mc Daniel

P G & E Sr Manager James R Monninger

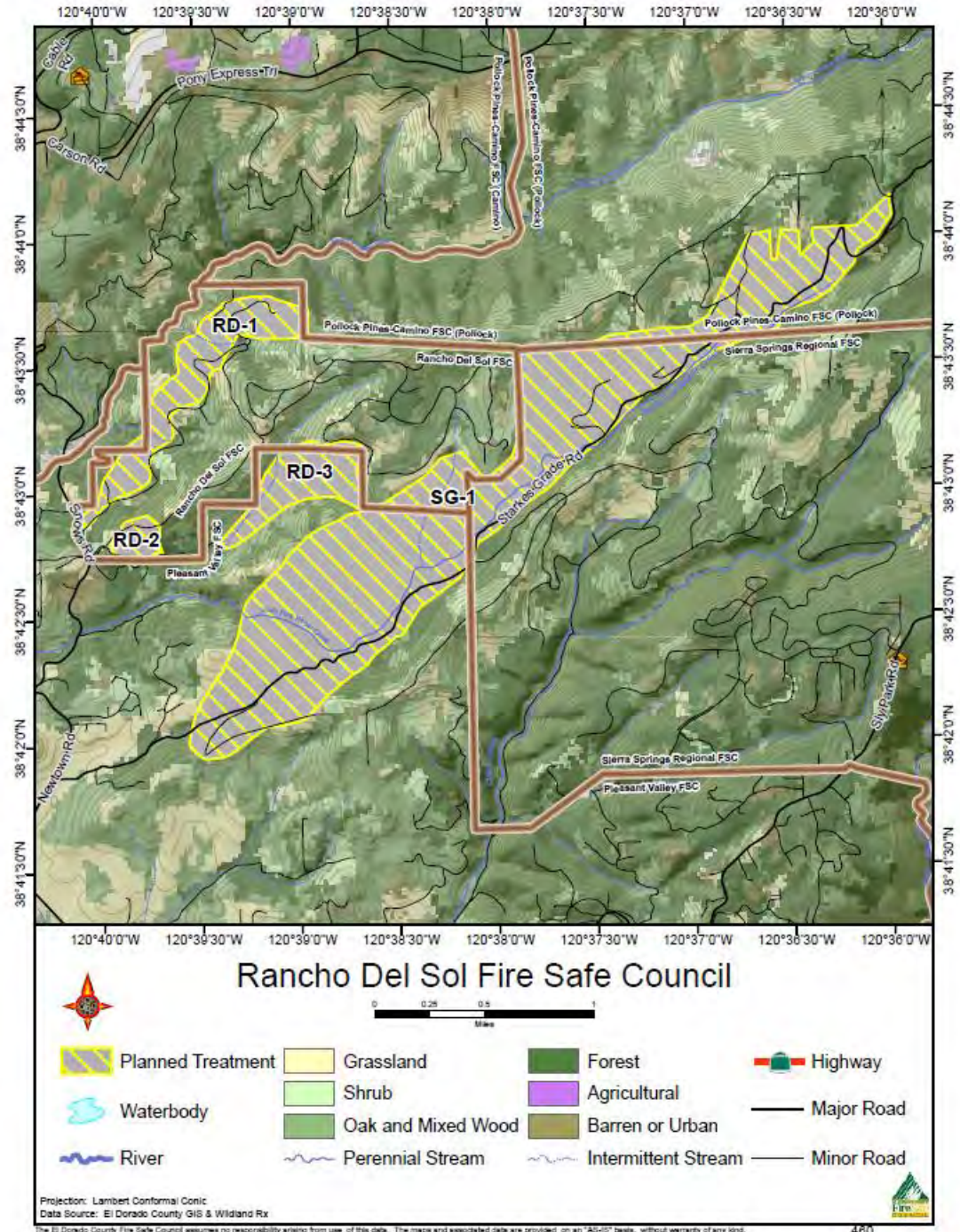
Mike Webb wanted us to identify absentee owners of parcels that border the entrance to Rancho del Sol on Puerta del Sol and Amapola Court. These parcels are a total of 23.4 acres. There is an additional parcel on Dos Lagos which is 24.1 acres.

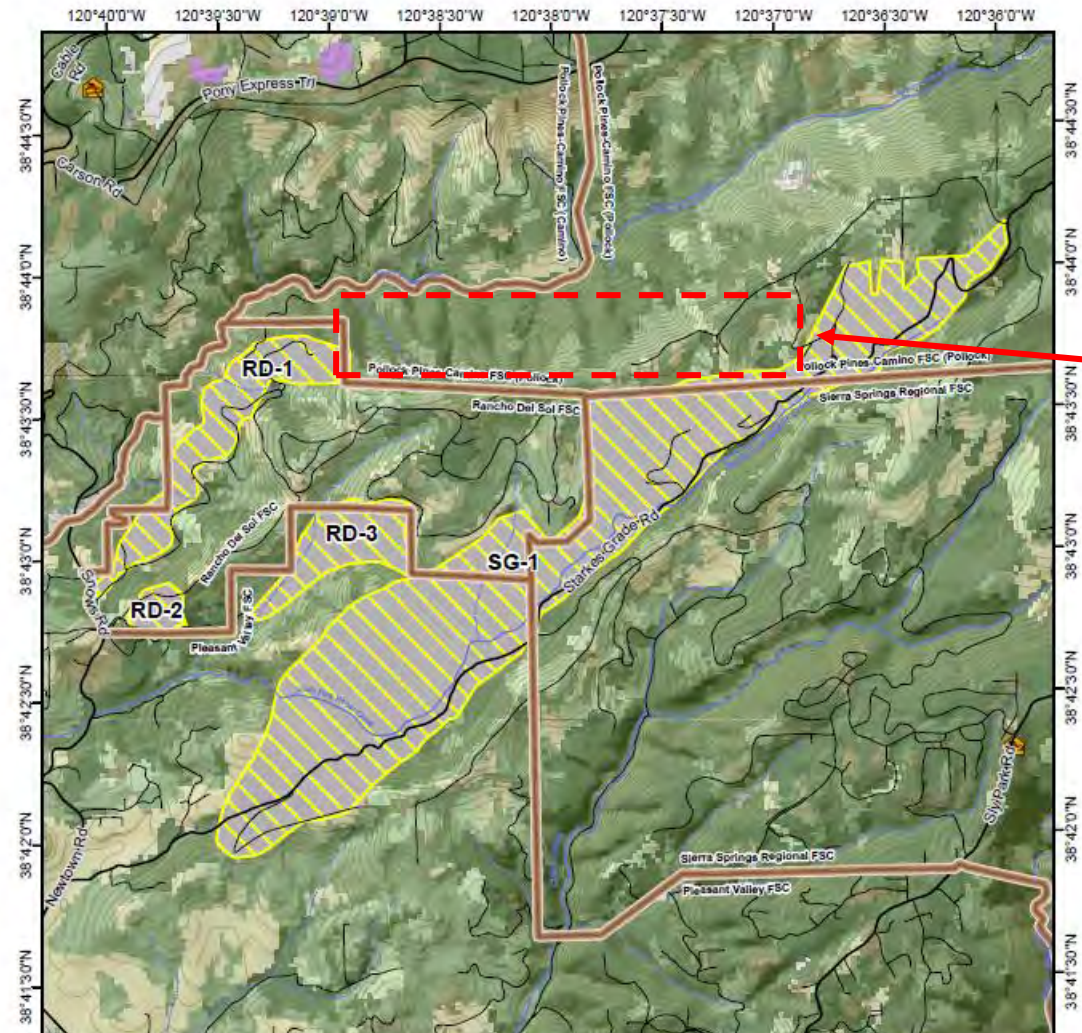
In addition, we need to include the items that I listed on my original email. This includes fuel breaks in several ravines. We also need a firebreak on parcels 24 and 27.

Patrick McDaniel agreed that we needed to have a firebreak to prevent a fire from sweeping up the hill and cutting off the main exit route on Puerta del Sol.

P G & E came in and spent about two months clearing all of the trees which were considered hazardous to the power lines. Jim Monninger has visited RDS on several occasions to make presentations and at this time he identified RDS as a community with one way in and one way out. His concern was that there was a need to do this work to save lives.

RDS treatment areas identified in current CWPP





North Fork Weber
Creek Canyon
missing from CWPP
treatment areas

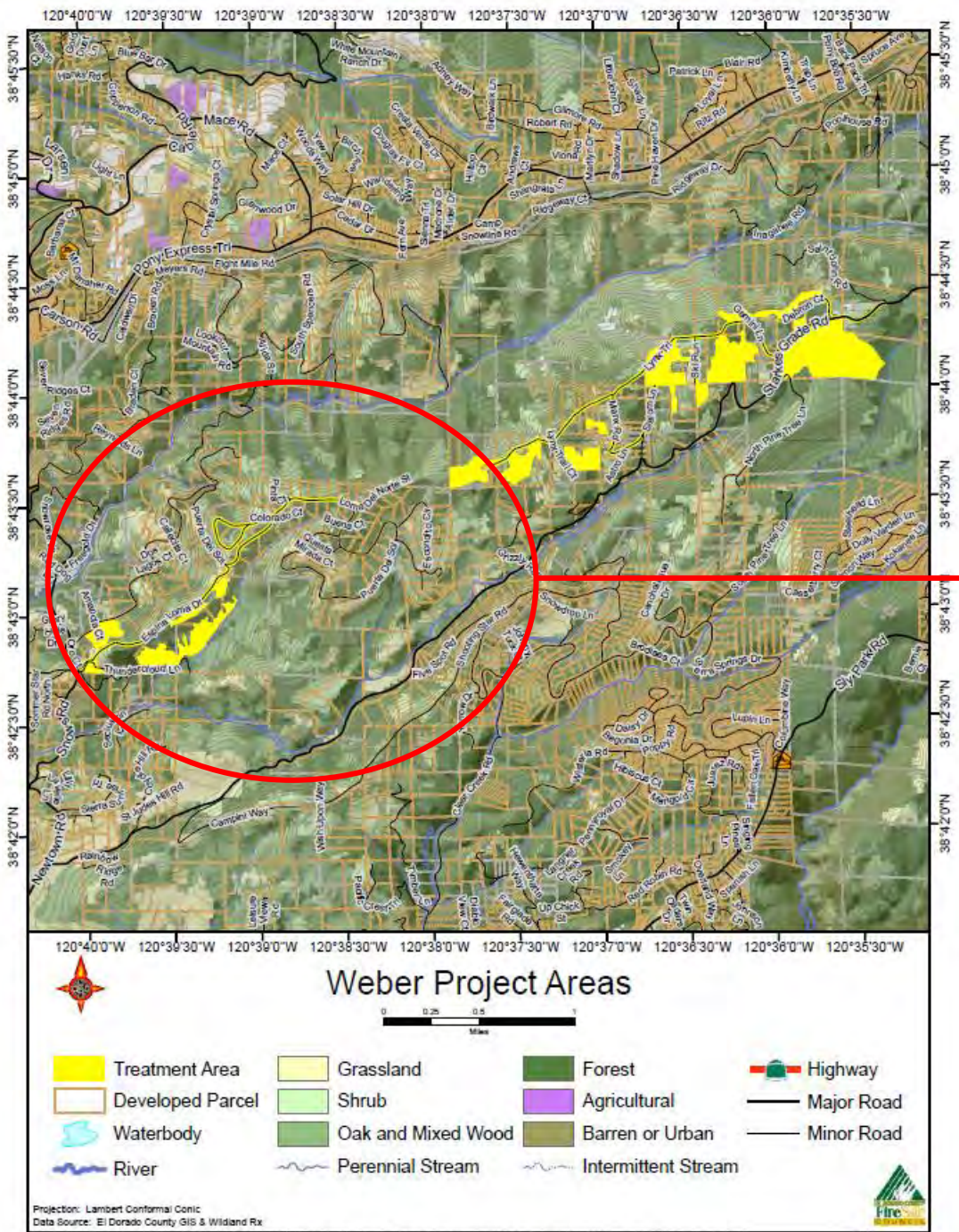
Rancho Del Sol Fire Safe Council

Miles

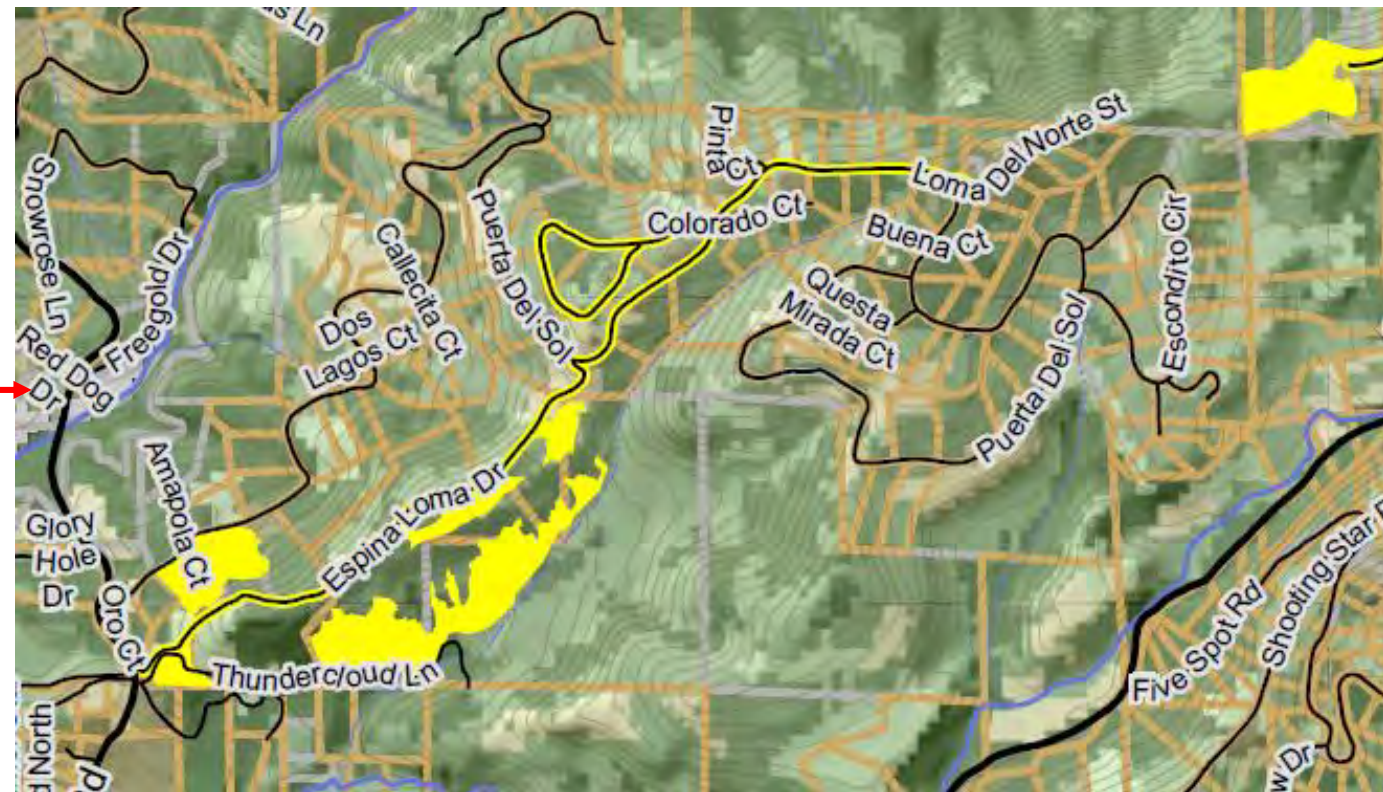
Planned Treatment	Grassland	Forest	Highway
Waterbody	Shrub	Agricultural	Major Road
River	Oak and Mixed Wood	Barren or Urban	Minor Road
	Perennial Stream	Intermittent Stream	

Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Data Source: El Dorado County GIS & Wildland Rx

The El Dorado County Fire Safe Council assumes no responsibility arising from use of this data. The maps and associated data are provided on an "AS-IS" basis, without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied, including but not limited to fitness for a particular purpose. El Dorado County Fire Safe Council assumes no liability for damages arising from errors or omissions.



From current CWPP – RCD section (page 472)



Updating recommendations for consideration in new CWPP

Red :
Potential
Fuel Reduction
Treatment
Areas
Surrounding
RDS

North Fork Weber Creek Canyon

BLM 206 acres

RDS
Emergency
Exit from
Loma Del
Norte to
Lynx Trail

Rancho del Sol
138 Homes

Murphy's Touch, Inc

EID 380 acres

Hellesvig Property
307 acres

Puerta Del Sol
Identified
One Way In
One Way Out
Access to
RDS

RANCHO
DEL SOL

Google

Gary Boal
RDSFSC
310-720-2606
garyboal@att.net

North Fork Weber Creek Canyon

Betty LeFebre
41.95 acres

10 acres 20 acres

BLM
206.65 acres

Emergency Exit

USFS
38.72 acres

Rancho del Sol

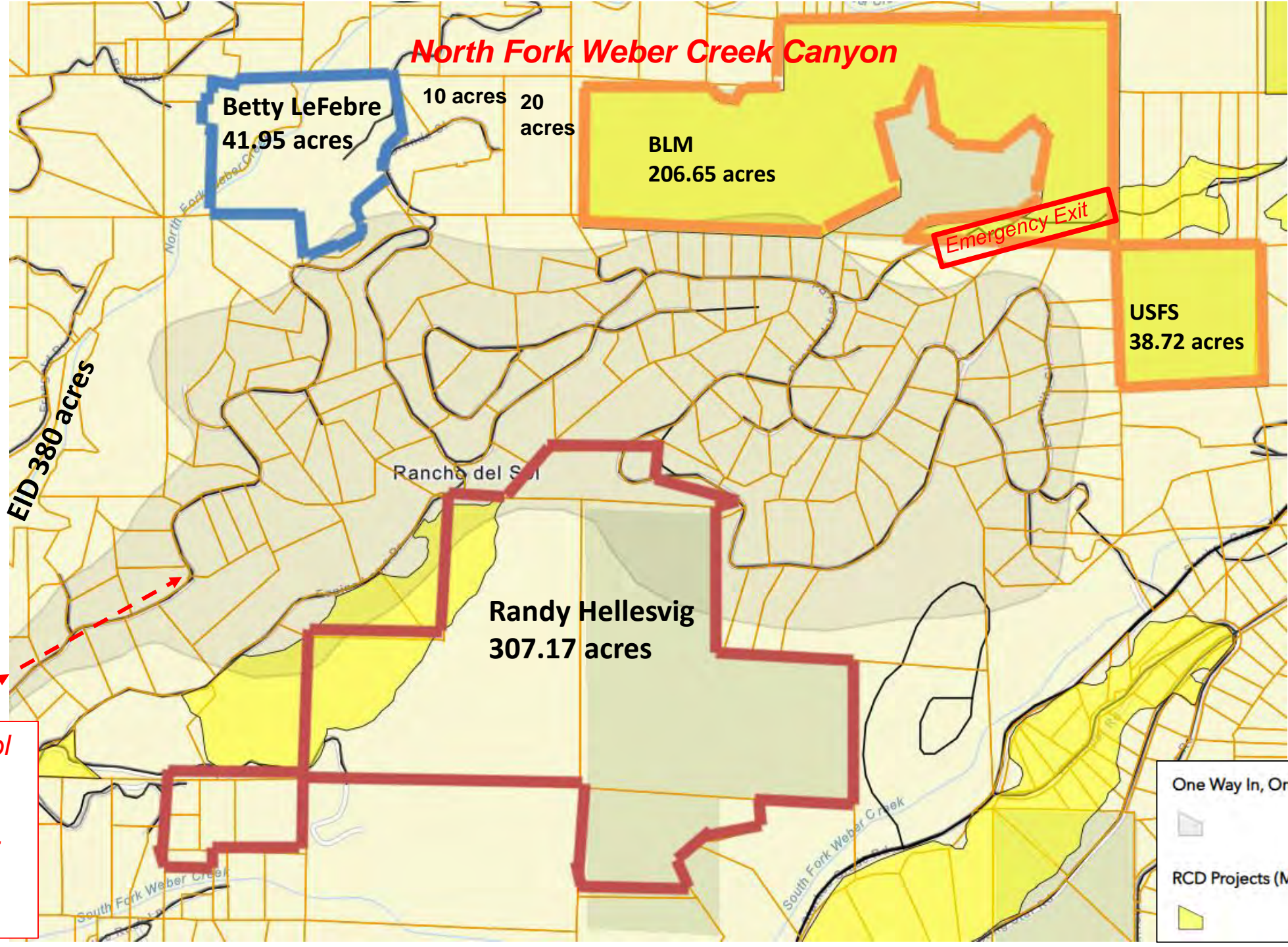
Randy Hellesvig
307.17 acres

EID 380 acres

*Puerta Del Sol
Identified
One Way In
One Way Out
Access to
RDS*

One Way In, One Way Out Communities

RCD Projects (May 2023)



CWPP - Conclusion & Next Steps

- Identification & prioritization of potential RDS Fuel Reduction Treatment areas in CWPP is required for any future grants
- Window to influence CWPP contents is NOW through January 2025
- Public Survey – starts next week – RDSFSC will email link to all residents when received
- Stakeholder Survey – RDSFSC will respond & request 1-on-1 call follow-up with Jenson Hughes
- Public Workshops – Oct 2 - 5
- Virtual Workshops – Jan 2025

Ordinance 5186

<p>Ordinance 5101 – Vegetation Management and Defensible Space</p> <p>El Dorado County Ordinance</p>	<p>Adopted Ordinance 5101 to add Chapter 8.09 - Vegetation Management and Defensible Space</p> <p>Adopted local and proactive defensible space requirements/ efforts and civil rather than criminal enforcement consistent with existing State law (PRC 4291 and 14 CCR).</p> <p>Established “Good Neighbor” and “Neighborhood Protection Policy” requiring improved or unimproved parcels to provide defensible space within 100 feet of neighboring structures.</p> <p><i>Adopted April 30, 2019 and Effective May 31, 2019</i></p>
<p>Ordinance 5101, Amendment to Vegetation Management and Defensible Space</p> <p>El Dorado County Ordinance</p>	<p>Adopted an amendment to Ordinance 5101 and Chapter 8.09 primarily to clarify definitions of County Emphasis Areas and Wildfire Risk Areas, and to clarify the roles and responsibilities for centralized enforcement.</p> <p><i>Adopted February 25, 2020 and Effective March 26, 2020</i></p>
<p>Proposed Ordinance 5186, Amendment to Ordinance 5101, Vegetation Management and Defensible Space</p> <p>El Dorado County Ordinance</p>	<p>Renames County Ordinance from “Vegetation Management and Defensible Space” to “Hazardous Vegetation Management and Defensible Space”</p> <p>Amends timelines for real estate transaction re-inspections and restructures potential enforcement proceedings to mirror Code Enforcement.</p> <p><i>Status: Effective 8-16-24</i></p>

Zone 1 / Within 30 feet of all structures or to the property line (Refer to illustration below):

- A. Remove all branches within 10 feet of any chimney or stovepipe outlet.
- B. Remove leaves, needles, or other vegetation on roofs, gutters, decks, porches, stairways, etc.
- C. Remove dead tree or shrub branches that overhang roofs, below or adjacent to windows, or which are adjacent to wall surfaces.
- D. Remove all dead and dying grass, plants, shrubs, trees, branches, leaves, weeds, and needles.
- E. Remove or separate fuels to maintain spacing between vegetation to interrupt the fire's path. Prune limbs, separate plants, and ground cover.
- F. Remove flammable vegetation and items that could catch fire which are adjacent to, or below, combustible decks, balconies, and stairs.
- G. Relocate exposed wood piles outside of Zone 1 unless completely covered in a fire-resistant material.

Zone 2 / Within 30-100 feet of all structures or to the property line:

- H. Cut annual grasses and forbs down to a maximum height of 4 inches.
- I. Remove fuels to create proper horizontal and vertical spacing among shrubs and trees, and remove lower tree limbs (see diagram on back).
- J. All exposed wood piles must have a minimum of 10 feet clearance, down to bare mineral soil, in all directions.
- K. Remove all dead and dying trees, branches, shrubs, or other plants, and surface debris. Loose surface litter, consisting of fallen leaves or needles, twigs, bark and cones, shall be permitted up to a depth of 3 inches.

Other Requirements / Within 100 feet of all structures or to the property line:

- L. Logs or stumps embedded in the soil must be removed or isolated from other vegetation.
- M. Outbuildings, Liquid Propane Gas (LPG) storage tanks, and free-standing solar panels shall have 10 feet of clearance to bare mineral soil and no flammable vegetation for an additional 10 feet around their exterior.
- N. Address numbers shall be displayed in contrasting colors (4" min. size) and readable from the street or access road.
- O. Equip chimney or stovepipe openings with a metal screen having openings between 3/8 inch and 1/2 inch.
- P. Good Neighbor Policy: Less than 100 feet defensible space from structures on neighboring property.
- Q. All ladder fuels/hazardous vegetation must be cleared to a minimum of 10 feet horizontally from edge of driveway and 15 feet vertically above the driveway.

IMPORTANT

**If any of the boxes are checked above, you are hereby notified to correct the violations as indicated.
The owner/tenant's failure to correct these violations may result in enforcement actions.**

Section: 8.09.070 (D)(6)	Title: Duty to Remove and Abate Hazardous Vegetation and Combustible Material	
Summary: Updated to define clearance distances required for designated Roads and Driveways.		
Existing State Law	Current Ordinance 5101	Ordinance 5186
N/A	<p>Section 8.09.070 (F)(12) Improved and unimproved parcels adjacent to all roadways and determined by the County to be necessary for the safe passage to and from the area must be treated or abated.</p>	<p>Updated to require that clearance along all driveways be maintained at all times and clearance along all designated roads be maintained within a reasonable time to be necessary for safe ingress/egress and emergency vehicle passage, and comply with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ladder fuels cleared to 10 feet beyond the road or driveway. • All vegetation cleared to a height of 15 feet to allow for the passage of emergency vehicles.

AGENDA - continuing

- Fire Exit Assessments Update
 - Lynx Trail review complete – no issues
 - Awaiting access to Pasa Robles & Oro Court emergency exits
- EID Camino Conduit Project Update
 - Effort to do fuel reduction treatments over 30 feet on each side of Camino conduit
 - Received update from Martin Humbird, EID Utilities Supervisor on 8/26
 - Completed clearing from Weber Creek (5000 Dos Lagos) to 4650 Puerta Del Sol
 - Stopped for rain, snow and muddy conditions last year
 - Program now on-hold due to staffing issues - District is currently recruiting to fill vacancies in the department to be able to restart the program
 - Need to work through some accessibility questions on Parque Del Robles
 - Actively working to prioritize work and establish a schedule going forward

Back-up Slides

**Lynx Trail Exit
as photographed
7-28-24**



No lock on Entrance Gate



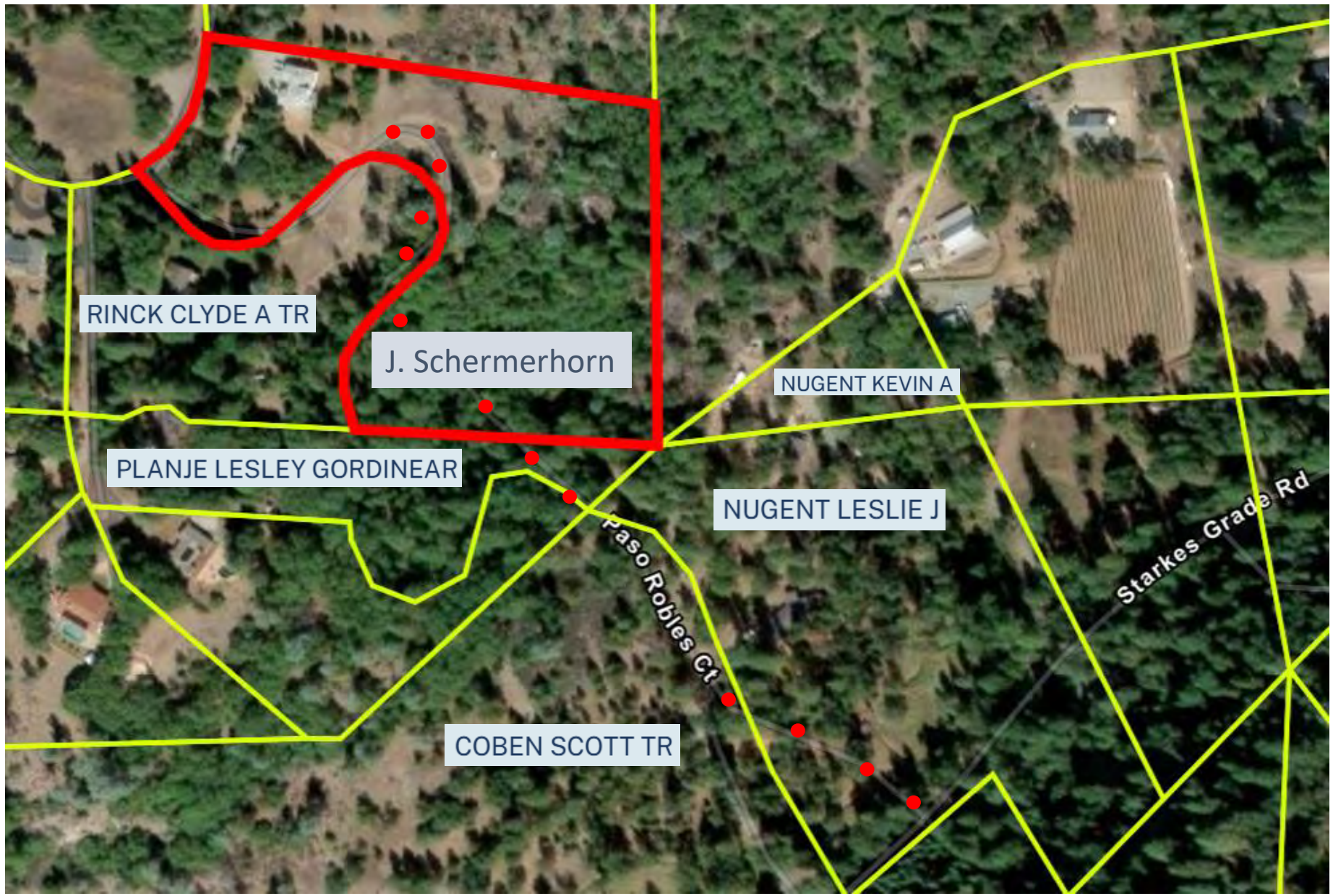
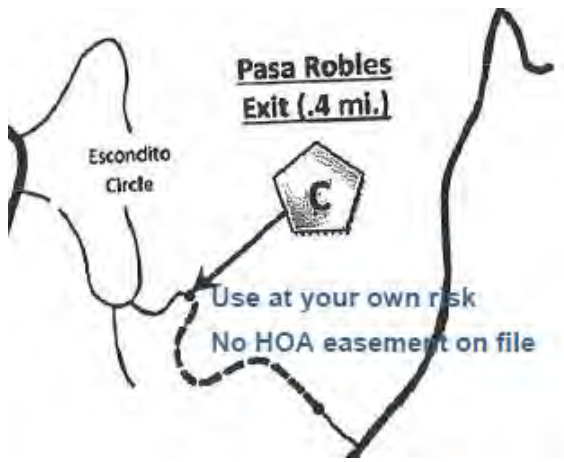


This branch could be removed but you can go around it ~10 feet off ground

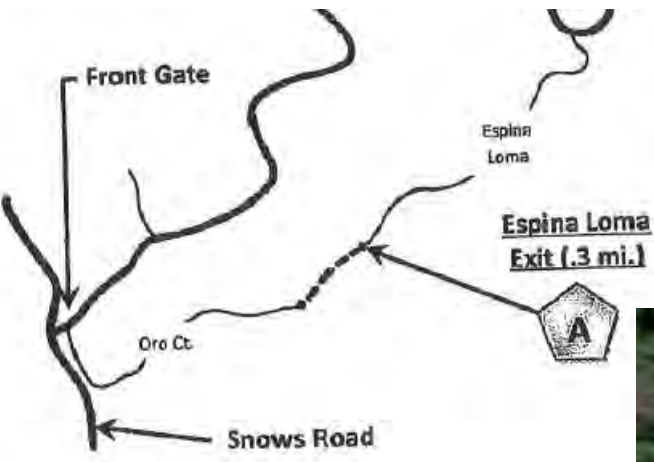


No gate at Lynx Trail exit

Pasa Robles to Starkes Grade Exit :

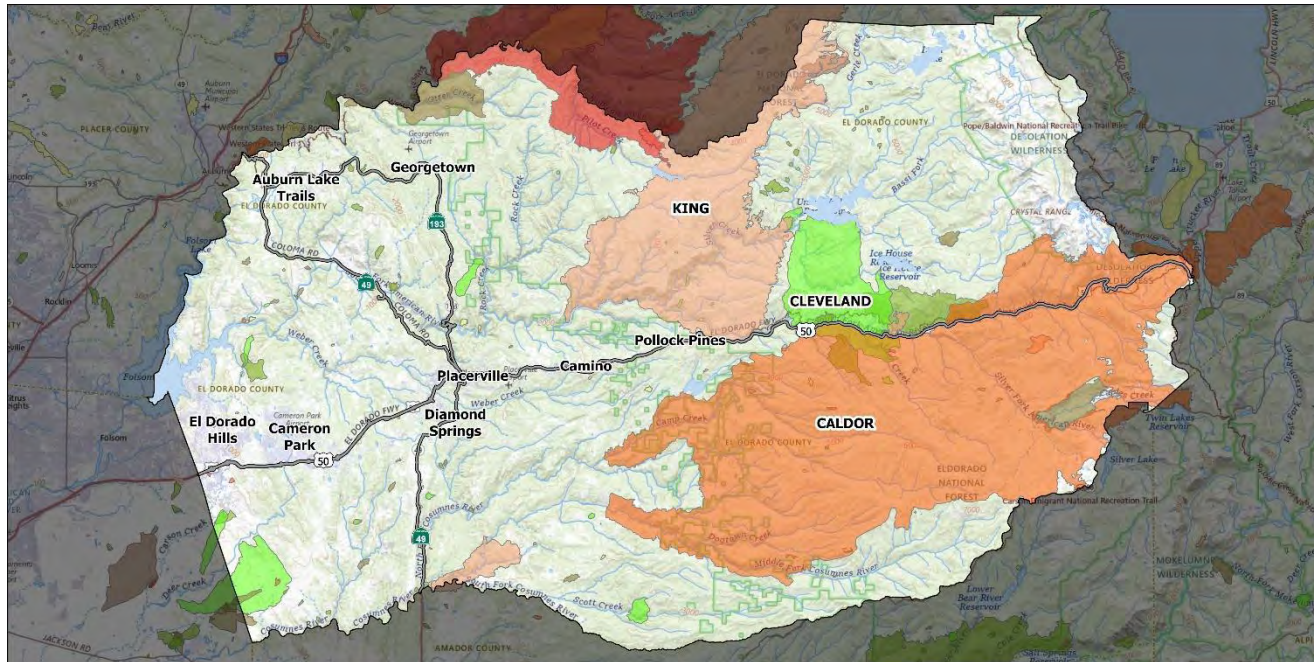


Espina Loma to Oro Ct. Exit :



Wildfire Hazards and Risks

El Dorado County Has Significant History of Fire



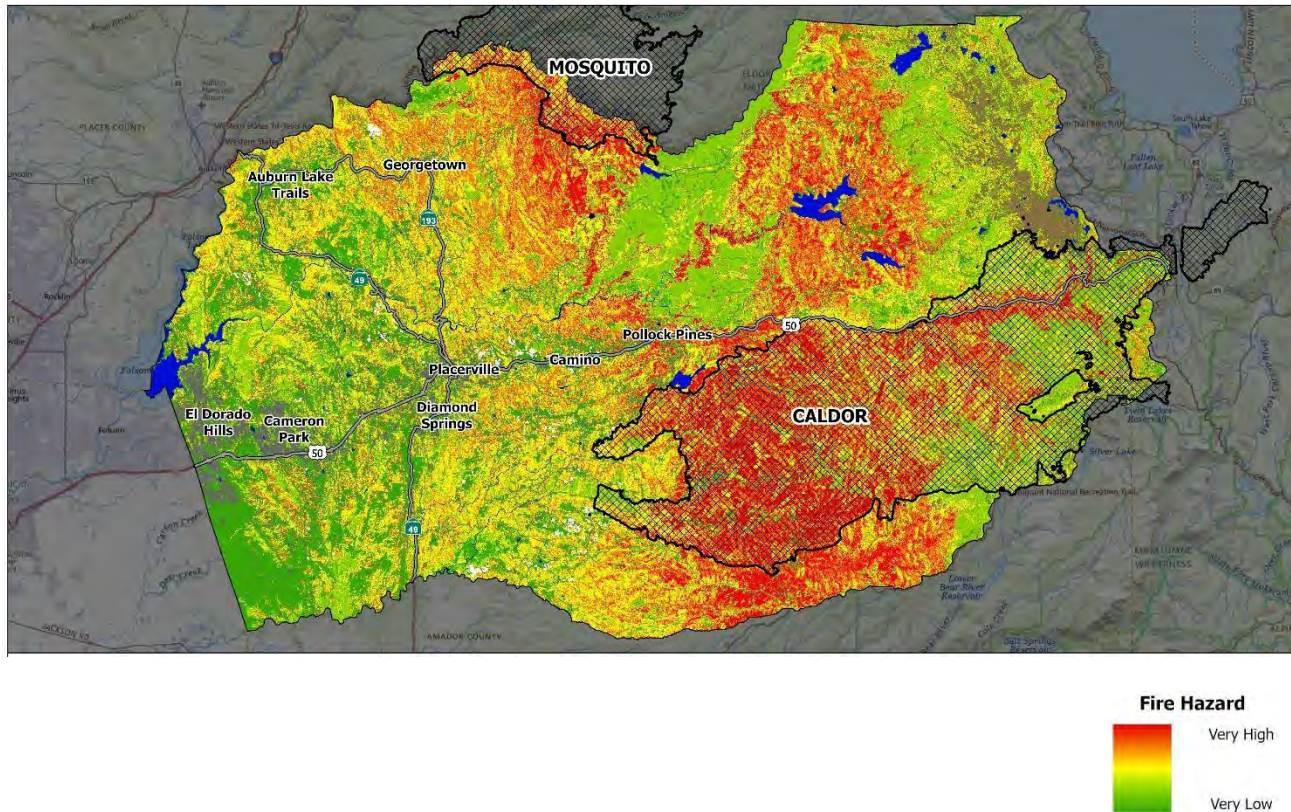
Map shows footprints of historical fires over 10 acres from 1990 – 2022

- + Most fires primarily burn in Eldorado National Forest
- + Perimeters of fires > 10 acres
- + More recent fires may mask older fires
- + Three largest fires have been labeled



Wildfire Hazards and Risks

Fire Hazard



Map shows potential fire behavior and effects across to the landscape to inform the prioritization of potential fuel treatments.

- + Data inputs: fuel loading, flame length, emissions, crown fire potential, canopy cover, spotting distances
- + Key Assumptions:
 - Pre-Caldor & Mosquito Fires vegetation conditions
 - 97th percentile weather conditions

