Protecting Source Water Planning for Wildfire

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Forest Health and Resiliency Division

- Four Divisions:
 - Planning, Science and Monitoring
 - Community and Landowner Assistance
 - Prescribed Fire
 - Federal Lands Program
- Use science and data to plan for forest health in the near- and long-term future
- Work with partners (public and private) to coordinate efforts across ownership and sub-disciplines



















- 1. Complete a neighborhood assessment
- 2. Create a committee
- 3. Develop an Action Plan
- 4. Have an annual Firewise Day
- 5. Invest one hour per dwelling unit
- 6. Submit application for recognition





Evacuation



Evacuation



Evacuation





Community Wildfire Protection Plan



Chelan County Community Wildline Protection Plan 2018 Update Acknowledgements This Community Wildfire Protection Plan represents the efforts and cooperation of several organizations and agencies working together to improve preparedness for wildfire events while reducing factors of risk. CASCADIA Town of Entait Town of Manson Town of Lake Wenatchee City of Wenatchee WENATCHEE To obtain copies of this plan contact: **Chelan County Natural Resources** 316 Washington St # 401 Wenatchee, WA 98801 iii

Wildland-Urban Interface Map



Wildland-Urban Interface Map



Vegetation Cover



Improved Structures Approach



WUI Code Changes

- Roof covering
 - Able to preclude entry of flames OR
 - Made of ignition resistant materials (see 2018 ICC WUI Code).
- Exterior walls
 - Noncombustible materials OR
 - Heavy timber or log construction OR
 - Fire retardant-treated wood.
- Unenclosed Accessory Structures (ex. Decks)
 - When attached to buildings with habitable spaces:
 - Must be constructed with methods and materials in accordance with the 2018 ICC WUI Code.
- Driveways
 - If >150 feet from a fire apparatus access road: driveway must be provided.
 - Driveways > 300 feet long must be constructed in accordance with the 2018 ICC WUI Code.

Key Distinction

WUI ≠ Wildfire Risk

Quantitative Wildfire Risk Assessment (US Forest Service and Pyrologix)

Burn Probability





Risk (expected net value change)





WASHINGTON STATE WILDLAND FIRE PROTECTION 10-YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN

SOLUTIONS FOR A PREPARED, SAFE, RESILIENT WASHINGTON



PERMIT POTTON (AURILATE 2011

Wildland Fire Protection Strategy

VISION: All Washington—safely managing and living with wildland fre.

Working collaboratively across jurisdictional boundaries and with engaged communities, we safeguard what we value. All of Washington is adapted and prepared, and our landscapes are healthy and resilient. We prevent wildland fre, use fre where allowable, and safely suppress unwanted fre.

GOALS

ALIGNMENT

Both plans:

Identify and manage

wildland fre risk.

Protect communities

Integrate landowner

community objectives

 Recognize the appropriate role of fre on the landscape.

Maintain resilient

and values.

landscapes.

and values.

- Washington's preparedness, response, and recovery systems are fully capable, integrated, and sustainable.
- Landscapes are resilient. In the face of wildland fre, they resist damage and recover guickly.
- Communities are prepared and adapted for current and future fre regimes.
- Response is safe and effective. There is zero loss of life, of freighters or the public, from wildland fres.

FOCUS AREAS

- All of Washington
- All landscapes (including smaller, fragmented ownerships and non-forested landscapes)
- Wildland fre risk management and reduction

20-Year Forest Health Strategy

VISION:

The goals and strategies outlined in the plan will reduce wildfre hazards to state trust lands and private forest owners, leverage additional funding, increase confidence for businesses, and accelerate the development of resilient forest ecosystems for the beneft of current and future generations.

GOALS

- Accelerate the pace and scale of Forest Health Treatments.
- Strategically focus work to protect communities and values.
- Promote Rural Economic Development and the use of restoration by-products.
- Respect and Integrate diverse landowner objectives.
- Monitor progress and adapt strategies over time to ensure treatment effectiveness.

FOCUS AREAS

- Eastern Washington Forests
- Large, forested landscapes
- Forest health







Forest Health Assessment and Treatment Framework

- 1. Identify planning areas
- 2. Conduct landscape evaluations
- 3. Develop landscape prescriptions
- 4. Prioritize treatments with dual benefit



E. Washington Forest Health Priority Watersheds

Watershed Prioritization Metrics



Tier 1 | Forest Health

Priority Planning Areas



Landscape evaluations



Departure

assessment



Historical and contemporary views SW of Mission Peak, WA (courtesy Paul Hessburg)

Forest health treatment needs (target/goal)

(Teanaway)

Forest conditions to treat		
Туре	Size class	Treatment Need Acres
Dry Dense	Small	1,500-3,000
	Medium-Large	23,000-32,000
Moist-Cold Dense	Medium-Large	3,000-6,000
Dry Open	Medium-Large	10,000-13,000
TOTAL		37,500-54,000



Typically treat 30-40% of forested acres in a planning area

Forest health treatment prioritization



Wildfire risk

Combines fire likelihood with the expected consequences (positive and negative). In places, some fires can be beneficial (green).

eNVC= expected Net Value Change





Example of wildfire risk assessment for Nason Creek

Drought vulnerability

Climate Deficit Zones 1981-2010 - Draft



Climate Deficit Zones 2055 – Draft



Forest health treatment needs (Nason Creek)

- Departure
- Risk to forest
- Drought vulnerability
- Wildfire Transmission Exposure



Colors show score for forest health needs. Warmer colors => greatest need => higher priority

Wildfire transmission exposure (source)

- Number of structures affected by fires expected to ignite in that location
- Structures can be many miles from ignition location
- Can be seen as a map of the "source of wildfire exposure to housing units"



A sample of simulated fire perimeters

- Thousands of fire seasons
- Variability in ignition location and burning conditions
- Each perimeter has a known ignition



Analysis and map produced by the Rocky Mountain Research Station & Oregon State University

Transmission

Risk

(where fire comes from)

Wildfire transmission to housing units

eshastin

Shows source of wildfire exposure to housing units







(what happens when fire reaches high value resources)

Risk to people, property and infrastructures

Before, During, and After Fire



Washington Fire Adapted Communities Learning Network



Network Members

- Conservation Districts
- Fire Districts
- Latino Community Fund
- FEMA
- Conservation Commission
- Dept. of Natural Resources
- Dept. of Emergency Mgmt.

- Community Coalitions
- The Nature Conservancy
- Non-profit natural resource orgs.
- Community Advancement for Family Education
- Nuestra Casa
- Bureau of Land Management
- Utility Companies

Seattle City Light



Seattle City Light Successfully Educates Community About Wildfire Mitigation **Best Practices**

May 2, 2018 · 4 min read

National Hydropower Assoc | Follow

Seattle City Light



Thank you!!

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