

A: FIRE PREVENTION

FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU

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2010 Fire Season Ignition Statistics

Wildland fire ignition statistics were tracked for the entire year of 2010. The Unit experienced 174 fires within its Direct Protection Area (DPA) for the year. This number represents a 23% decrease from 2009 (224 fires), and a 39% decrease from the 10-year average (282 fires).

The five largest fires in the Unit were:

- 1) Wetsel Fire at 155 acres, \$3500 dollars of damage, cost to suppress estimated at \$2,556, and the cause electrical failure.
- 2) Veerkamp Fire at 65 acres, \$1650 dollars of damage, cost to suppress estimated at \$1,000, and the cause electrical - bird into the powerlines.
- 3) Meiss Fire at 26 acres, \$2,000 dollars of damage, cost to suppress estimated at \$8,000, and the cause an unknown vehicle.
- 4) Latrobe / Meiss Fires at 13 acres, \$2,000 dollars of damage, cost to suppress estimated at \$6,000, and the cause arson – two arrested.
- 5) Koki Fire at 10 acres, \$2,000 dollars of damage, cost to suppress estimated at \$8,000, and the cause smoking.

<u>2010 Five Largest Fires</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>Cause</u>
Wetsel	155	\$6056	Electrical
Veerkamp	65	\$2650	Electrical
Meiss	26	\$10,000	Vehicle
Latrobe / Meiss	13	\$8,000	Arson
Koki	10	\$10,000	Smoking

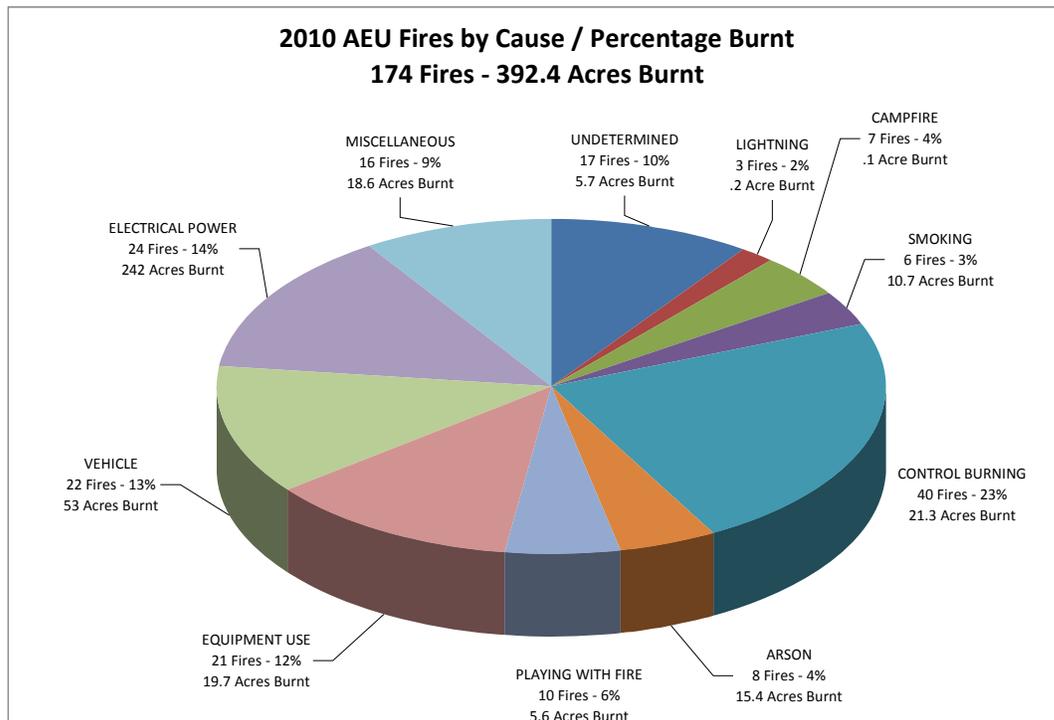
Approximately 392 acres burned in 2010 compared with the 10-year average of 1,752. Damage caused by these fires in 2010 was estimated at approximately \$65,000.

In reviewing fire causes during the 2009 season, it was found that the five leading causes of vegetation fires in the Unit were:

- 1) Control Burning (40 fires – 23%)
- 2) Electrical (24 fires – 14%)
- 3) Vehicle (22 fires – 13%)
- 4) Equipment (21 fires – 12%)
- 5) Undetermined (17 fires – 10%)

These accounted for 124 fires or 71% of all fires that occurred. These were followed in order by: playing with fire (10 fires – 6%), miscellaneous (16 fires – 9%), arson (8 fires – 5%), lightning (3 fires – 2%), smoking (6 fires – 3%), campfire (7 fires – 4%) and railroad (0 fires).

In 2010, the only category that increased over the 10 year average was Campfire caused fires. All other categories decreased from the 10-year average of fire activity. Ignitions causing the most acreage loss were electrical power at 242 acres, control burning at 21.3 acres, and equipment use at 219.7 acres. When analyzing data for the whole year, control burning caused the most fires (40) but caused resources to respond 65 additional times to legal or illegal control burns. These fires were kept relatively small.



Fire activity for 2010 was down in the Unit as well as throughout the state. In order to better address ignition management for the Unit, a more detailed analysis of the fires in each major cause classification was conducted.

1) Control Burning (debris burning) accounted for 40 fires or 23% of the total fires in the Unit. Escaped control burns resulted in 21.3 acres being burned or 12% of the Unit's total. This cause saw a 15% decrease from the 10-year average of 47. The decrease can be explained by the Unit's concerted educational program along with the elimination of control burning during unfavorable conditions (June through November). This effort has substantially limited the number and severity of these fires. The number one cause of escaped control burns was lack of clearance followed by wind, and old control burns re-igniting (coming back to life). Unattended control burns also contributed to the totals. All fire departments in Amador and El Dorado Counties are assisting the Unit in handing out legal notices (LE-38's) on all control burn caused fires. These legal notices serve to educate the public and put them on notice that their next escape will result in a citation. This cooperation has proven to continually keep number and acres lost below the 10 year average.

2) Electrical power accounted for 24 fires or 14% of the total ignitions in the Unit. Electrically caused fires resulted in 242 acres burned or 61% of the Unit's total. Electrically caused fires decreased by two from the 10 year average of 26. Most of these fires resulted from trees, branches or birds into the power lines. One electrically caused fire resulted in burning 155 acres on November 3rd, after the end of the declared fire season. The fire burnt for several hours before being discovered and was quickly suppressed by two engines and on bull dozer.

3) Vehicles accounted for 24 fires or 13% of the total ignitions in the Unit. This represents a 42% decrease from the 10-year average of 52 fires. Vehicle caused fires resulted in 53 acres being burned or 30% of the Unit's total. This represents a 76% decrease in acres burnt by vehicle from the 10 year average 405 acres. This category has been one of the leading causes of fires in the Unit for the past several years. The majority of these fires occurred along the major traffic corridors of Hwy 16, 49, 50, 88, and 124. Catalytic Converter failure and other maintenance issues remains to be the leading cause of fires caused by vehicles. With the current economic conditions there appears to be less maintenance done on vehicles.

4) Equipment accounted for 21 fires or 12% of the total ignitions in the Unit. Equipment caused fires resulted in 19 acres being burned or 5% of the Unit's total. This represents a 48% decrease from the 10-year average of 40. Equipment caused fires burnt 20 acres compared to the 10 year average of 440 acres. Historically, this classification has been one of the top causes of wildfire starts in the Unit. Through continuing displays and education programs (handouts and the 4291 Program), we hope to continue a downward trend. The main cause of equipment fires continues to be mower fires. These fires were due to mower blades striking rocks and friction igniting chaff collected around the belt. Ironically, most of the mower caused fires occurred as a result of residents

trying to clear their property for fire safety but they were clearing during the hottest part of the day, usually between the hours of 10:00 AM and 6:00 PM.

5) Undetermined accounted for 17 fires or 10% of the total ignitions in the Unit. Undetermined caused fires resulted in 5 acres being burned or 1% of the Unit's total. This category saw a 15% decrease of the 10 year average of 20. Continued hard work and dedication of the Unit's Fire Prevention Staff and the company officers who conduct thorough origin and cause investigations aid in the declining number in this cause class. Thorough origin and cause investigations also assist in determining fire patterns which may be reduced by public education and or enforcement.

6) Miscellaneous causes accounted for 16 fires or 9% of the total ignitions in the Unit. This cause class saw a 33% decrease from the 10 year average of 24. Miscellaneous caused fires resulted in 6 acres burned or 2% of the Unit's total. Acres burnt by miscellaneous caused fires saw an 86% decrease from the 10 year average of 220 acres burnt. This classification includes causes such as spontaneous combustion, fireplace ashes deposited in the wildland, barbecuing, cooking fires, and fireworks. Ashes deposited in the dry vegetation caused the majority of the fires.

7) Playing with Fire accounted for 10 fires or 6% of the total ignitions in the Unit. This was an 35% decrease from the 10 year average of 18. Playing with Fire resulted in 6 acres burned or 2% of the Unit's total, one acre less than the 10 year average acres burnt of 7. Several juveniles were caught and went through either a Juvenile Fire Setter Class and others were sent to the Juvenile Justice System and sentenced to probation.

8) Arson accounted for 8 fires or 4% of the total ignitions in the Unit. Arson caused fires decreased by 76% from the 10-year average of 34. Arson caused fires resulted in 15 acres burned or 4% of the Unit's total. The 15 acres burnt represents a 90% decrease from the 10 year average of 149 acres burnt. One series of arson fires located on Meiss and Latrobe Roads burnt 13 acres. It appears the past years arrests of serial arsonists and a proactive approach in seeking out and prosecuting arsonists have caused the decrease. The continued working relationships between all fire and law enforcement agencies is definitely aiding in the cause. The importance of a thorough origin and cause investigations plays a key role in identifying fire patterns early. In past years, roadside arson fires were quickly determined to be vehicle caused. Many fires were not investigated because the origins were destroyed by suppression efforts. Origin protection and pride in initial investigations are making a difference.

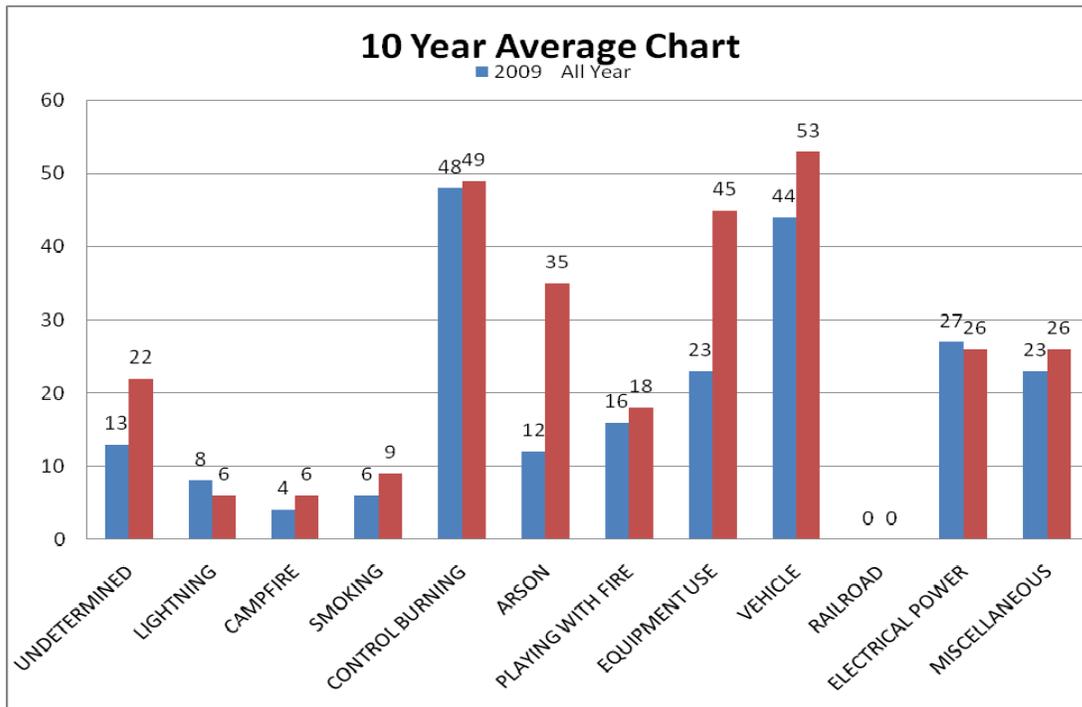
9 Illegal campfires and campfire escapes caused 7 fires or 4% of the total ignitions in the Unit. No acres burned were recorded as a result of these fires. Campfire caused fires increased by one from the 10-year average of average of 6. Unfortunately, it appears the economic conditions have effected this fire cause. Most of the small fires were at homeless camps.

10) Smoking accounted for 6 fires or 3% of the total ignitions in the Unit. This was a decrease by three fires from the 10 year average of 9. Smoking caused fires resulted in 11 acres burned or 2% of the Unit's total. One smoking caused fire burnt 10 acres on October 29th. The majority of these fires were carelessly discarded cigarettes along our roadways. However, several bark and planter box fires were directly attributed to smoking.

11) Lightning accounted for 3 fires or 1% of the total ignitions in the Unit. Lightning caused fires decreased by 50% from the 10-years average of 6. Lightning caused fires burnt no acres. Not much can be done to prevent or alter this category.

12) Railroad accounted for zero fires in 2010. Amador County has one active railroad in the western portion of the county. A private historical train is beginning to operate in the Shingle Springs / Diamond Springs Area. It is unknown as to how much of an ignition threat this may be.

The following chart compares the 2009 primary causes compared to the 10-year average.



Juvenile Firesetters

The JFS Program is initiated when a juvenile has been experimenting with fire. The juvenile and parents/caregivers are assessed utilizing the FEMA JFS assessment program. Following the assessment, the family will view one or two videos specifically designed for JFS. If further assistance is needed, the referrals are processed through the juvenile justice system.

Assessments are done in cooperation with the US Forest Service and local fire districts. The objectives of the JFS Program are:

- Identify juvenile firesetters
- Assess the juvenile firesetters needs
- Provide life skill training and education
- Provide referrals to family counseling
- Evaluate firesetters and program progress

Amador-El Dorado-Sacramento-Alpine Unit Structure Ignitability

The following section will discuss structure ignitability within the Amador-El Dorado Unit. Structure ignitability is a building's susceptibility to catching on fire. This is a growing concern as more homes and businesses continue being built in the wildland-urban interface. Measures can be taken to reduce the ignitability of structures in wildland areas by:

- Proper planning, which locates homes and communities such that their exposure to wildfire is minimized.
- Use of building design techniques that prevent flames or windborne embers from entering the structure, and use of building materials that are fire and heat resistant.
- Managing and reducing the flammable vegetation around the structure.

PLANNING: The Amador-El Dorado-Sacramento-Alpine Unit (AEU) has seen rapid growth over the last couple of decades with homes and businesses being built farther away from population centers creating new areas of wildland-urban interface. Improper planning in regards to minimizing a structures exposure to wildfire has allowed many of the structures to be built in areas that increase their exposure to the effects of wildfires, such as building on steep slopes and within or at the top of both large and small drainages. Drainages act as chimneys and funnel heat and energy from wildfires. Homes within these drainages are subjected to a lot more heat and embers during a wildfire increasing the structures chance of igniting. Many times firefighters are unable to defend structures within these drainages from an oncoming wildfire because of the amount of heat. Unfortunately, new construction continues to occur within these areas increasing the number of structures with a high susceptibility to igniting during a wildfire. AEU's Fire Prevention Bureau works with county planning and building departments to locate new construction in areas that minimize a buildings exposure to wildfire.

CONSTRUCTION: How a structure is constructed and the type of material is just as important as where a structure is located. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection/ Office of the State Fire Marshal has developed wildland-urban interface building standards for new construction. The objective of the Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area Building Standards is to establish minimum standards for materials and material assemblies and to provide a reasonable level of exterior wildfire exposure protection for buildings in Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Areas. The use of ignition resistant materials and design to resist the intrusion of flame or burning embers projected by a vegetation fire (wildfire exposure) will prove to be the most prudent effort California has made to try and mitigate the losses resulting from our repeating cycle of interface fire

disasters. The new standards became effective on January 1, 2008 for all areas within State Responsibility Areas and on July 1, 2008 in Local Responsibility Areas classified as Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones. The new standards address such things as roofing, attic ventilation, ignition resistant siding, decking, windows, and wall vents. The new standards will help to reduce the number of burning embers that enter a building and ignite fires. Burning ember intrusion is the main reason homes are destroyed in wildland-urban interface fires.

Fire Hazard Severity Zone Maps

In 2007-2008 CAL FIRE updated the existing Fire Hazard Severity Zone maps to coincide with the adoption of the new wildland-urban interface building standards. The updated maps have incorporated improved wildland fire behavior science, data sets, and understanding of structure ignition mechanisms during conflagrations. These fire hazard severity zones will be used by building officials to determine appropriate construction materials for new buildings in the wildland-urban interface. The updated zones will also be used by property owners to comply with natural hazards disclosure requirements at time of property sale. It is likely that the fire hazard severity zones will be used by local government as they update the safety element of general plans. The Fire Hazard Severity Zone maps and new building standards for each county can be obtained from the CAL FIRE website, www.fire.ca.gov.

DEFENSIBLE SPACE: Managing and reducing the flammable vegetation around structures will also reduce the number of structure ignitions from wildland fires. Clearing vegetation and maintaining that clearance is required by section 4291 of the Public Resources Code (PRC 4291). In 2005 PRC 4291 was amended to increase the minimum vegetation clearance requirement from 30 feet to 100 feet around structures. Although this law requires it, many landowners fail to maintain adequate clearance around their structures. CAL-FIRE's fire safe inspection program is used to enforce compliance with PRC-4291. Additionally, the fuel reduction projects within AEU are aimed at reducing wildland fuels and educating the public on what they can do for themselves to protect their homes from wildfires and reducing structure ignitability.

- INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

AEU's Volunteer-In-Prevention (VIP), Information and Education Program

VIP Program

The VIP Program has been relatively dormant since 2006 but it is anticipated that this will change in 2011. The following is a list of activities that VIP's will be recruited for and asked to provide support in.

1. Fire and Life Safety Education Programs (Schools, Groups, Events)
2. LE 100 Defensible Space Inspectors
3. Red Flag, Holiday, and Arson Patrols
4. Incident Information Center Operators

This will entail recruiting, training and coordinating activities of unit VIPs and the record keeping (VIP Database, CAL ATERS, etc) associated with the program. There will be no mandatory number of hours required to from a volunteer, but I require at least one program per year for a VIP to stay active.

Public Information Program:

As the units Public Information Officer, I provide media releases and articles, conduct live interviews (TV and Radio), prepare and disseminate fire information/incident information fact sheets, information on evacuations (in support of local law enforcement), etc. Duties include responding as an Incident Information Officer (Field PIO, PIO Center Manager, PIO in JIC, PIO on unified command incidents, etc.) locally or statewide. This year the program will expand to include coordinating a Media Safety Training for local media outlets.

Public Education and Awareness Program:

The Public Education and Awareness Program is comprised of four components. 1) School Programs, 2) Group Programs, 3) Exhibits and Displays and 4) Parades which I coordinate with Battalions for the unit.

1) School Programs are done throughout the unit and reach children from preschool through 12th grade. The "team teaching" approach is used at the schools and is done on a request basis and is generally handled by engine companies. There is a variety of programs available used depending on the request or needs of a particular school. For PreK-6th they include "Smokey Bear Team Teaching", "Flannel Board", "9-1-1", "Stop/Drop and Roll", "Crawl Low Under Smoke", "Exit Drills In The Home", "Friendly Firefighter", "Fire Station Tours", State Farms Smoke Detectives, Bic's Play Safe-Be Safe, Masters of Disasters and Learn Not To Burn.

For 7th-12th grades the presentation is given in an assembly setting and the focus will range from Juvenile Fire Setting behaviors to Career Days. The Juvenile Fire Setting education program is presented in the following format: introduction; ice breaker, explanation of who, what, when, where and why juveniles set fires and the consequences. A discussion follows on making good/bad choices, responsibilities of those choices (civil and criminal) and a review of basic fire safety principals. For Career Days the program will include the an overview of the agency, its mission and the types of careers available and levels of education required to be competitive in the specific field.

*It has been an ongoing challenge to get support from local schools to allow fire and life safety programs into the classroom. With their required curriculums and testing policies, time in the classroom is at a premium. Too often they have turned down offers by the fire departments. This will remain a challenge but annually the schools are approached and offered free programs.

2) Group Programs are done on a request basis and can cover all fire and life safety topics including Defensible Space, Disaster Preparedness, Preparing a "Go Kit", Senior Fire Safety, Fire Safety for the Disabled, Special Needs and Fire Safety, etc. We provide these presentations to the public, local businesses, groups, clubs and organizations. Requests vary and presentations maybe done in conjunction with another such as a fire agency or law enforcement.

3) Exhibits and Displays such designed and constructed for fairs, parades, home and garden shows, wildfire awareness week, fire prevention week, burn awareness week, arson awareness week, homeowner association gatherings, National Night Out, etc. These may be done in concert with another emergency service agency, local government, fire safe council, etc.

4) Parades are handled at the Battalion level and requests are directed to the Battalion Chief. If it is appropriate, a fire engine and other equipment may be directed to participate.

In 2010 AEU field Battalions logged approximately 1400 hours of public education programs.

Juvenile Fire Setter Program (JFS)

Under the direction of the Fire Prevention Bureau Chief I am responsible for developing and maintaining the Units Juvenile Fire Setter Intervention and Education Program. I manage the JFS cases that can originate from CAL FIRE Fire Prevention personnel, local and federal fire agencies, local law enforcement, Probation and the District Attorneys Office for the Unit which includes: 1) Assessment of the juvenile for future fire setting. 2) Educate the juvenile and family about fire setting and fire safety. 3) Make recommendations to Juvenile Justice (Probation/District Attorneys Office), Social Services, Mental Health, Child Protective Services and private mental health providers. I also assist local and federal agencies with their JFS programs on a request basis.

LE 100 Defensible Space Program

In 2010 there were 5 CAL FIRE fire fighters hired on April 1st to begin inspecting high hazard areas in each Battalion. By years end there were 5162 inspections completed by Battalions 1,2,3,4,5, and 8. Federal (US Forest Service) and Local government agencies (El Dorado County Fire, El Dorado Hills Fire, Latrobe Fire, Mosquito Fire, City of South Lake Tahoe, Meeks Bay Fire and Jackson City Fire) completed 4363 inspections and the two Fire Safe Councils (Amador Fire Safe Council and El Dorado County Fire Safe Council) completed 2967 inspections for a total of 12,492 inspections for 2010 in AEU.

B: VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

Vegetation Management Program

During the past 10 years, the Unit has treated an average of 500 acres annually under the Vegetation Management Program (VMP). Currently the Unit has treated approximately 20,000 acres since 1982, with an estimated 500 additional treated acres by the end of the year. Many of the projects undertaken in the Unit have been within the wild land-urban interface. Due to the existing land use patterns within the Unit and the increasing population densities in Amador and El Dorado Counties, it is anticipated that the emphasis of the Vegetation Management Program will continue to focus projects within the wild land-urban interface areas. Future projects will concentrate on densely populated areas with high assets at risk.

California Forest Improvement Program (CFIP)

Both federal and state cost share programs exist to assist private timberland owners in the management of their lands; CAL FIRE will pay as much as 90% of the cost of the project. The California Forest Improvement Program (CFIP) has recently been funded to aid non-industrial timberland owners in managing their lands. Many of the cost share practices such as site preparation, timber stand thinning, pruning, and chemical release aid in managing and reducing fuel loading on non-industrial timberlands.

In 1999, CAL FIRE foresaw the need to expand the ability of the program to meet other watershed needs. These measures include thinning, shaded fuel breaks, and other land treatments or forest resource improvement projects consistent with Section 4794.

Proposition 40 Fuel Reduction Program

The goal of the CAL FIRE Prop-40 Fuels Reduction Program is to reduce wildland fuel loadings that pose a threat to watershed resources and water quality. These funds would be for planning, administration, and implementation of forest land and fuels management projects that protect watersheds from catastrophic wildfire, thereby improving water quality, protecting habitat and fisheries, and controlling erosion and sedimentation in the Sierra Nevada region.

CAL FIRE is using the VMP program, Community Assistance Grants (CAG's) and CFIP as tools to accomplish the goal of protection of the targeted watersheds, specifically fuels management projects. In order to protect these stands from fire it may be necessary to accomplish more than the standard lopping of fuels generated from hand site preparation, Pre-commercial thinning (PCT), pruning and/or release activities. The table below displays the

Community Assistance Grant projects implemented under the Proposition 40 Program:

Project name	Type	County	Treated Acreage	Completion Date
Auburn Lake Trails #2 - Perimeter Common Lots	Modified shaded fuelbreak	El Dorado	Up to 251	April 15, 2009
Gold Ridge Forest #1 -Priority Common Lots	Modified shaded fuelbreak	El Dorado	130	April 15, 2009
Chrome Ridge #1	Modified shaded fuelbreak	El Dorado	41	April 15, 2009
City of Placerville #1 - Gold Bug Park	Modified shaded fuelbreak	El Dorado	45	April 15, 2009
SPI #2 - Sly park / Swansburrough	Modified shaded fuelbreak	El Dorado	170	April 15, 2009
Sand Ridge #3 - Wolverine Modified Shaded Fuelbreak	Modified shaded fuelbreak	El Dorado	30	April 15, 2009
Auburn Lake Trails #3 - Perimeter Private Lots	Modified shaded fuelbreak	El Dorado	Up to 239	April 15, 2009
Meeks Bay Fire	Chipper	El Dorado		April 15, 2009
Lake Valley Fire	Chipper	El Dorado		April 15, 2009
Sandridge #1 Freshwater lane	Roadside fuelbreak	El Dorado	6.5	Dec 31, 2007
Sandridge #2 Puma Point / Jaguar lane	Roadside fuelbreak	El Dorado	8.0	Dec 31, 2007
Georgetown #1 Spanish Dry Diggins	Roadside fuelbreak	El Dorado	20	Dec 31, 2007
Mosquito Priority Evacuation Routes phase 2	Roadside fuelbreak	El Dorado	23	Dec 31, 2007
South Rubicon Bay Fuels Reduction	Fuelbreak	El Dorado	20	Dec 31, 2007
Fallen Leaf Fire Project 4, Phase 1 Fallen Leaf Road	Fuelbreak And Thinning	El Dorado	14	Dec 31, 2007
Jackson Extension Fuelbreak (46Ac)	Fuelbreak	El Dorado	46	Dec 31, 2007
Antelope Fuelbreak (50% of Project= 75Ac.)	Fuelbreak	Amador	147	Dec 31, 2007
Marz Fuel Modification	Fuelbreak	Amador	59	Dec 31, 2007
*Bear Valley -- total cost \$58,280(funded AEU/TCU)	Fuelbreak	Alpine	30	Dec 31, 2007

Grizzly Mtn Defense Zone	Fuelbreak	El Dorado	8	Dec 31, 2007
City South Lake Tahoe Fuels reduction Project (Springwood)	Fuelbreak	El Dorado	30	2009
El Dorado RCD C.A.G.- Uncle Toms Pre Fire mgmt area I	Modified shaded fuelbreak	El Dorado	200	May 31, 2007
Auburn Lake trails C.A.G.	Roadside fuelbreak	El Dorado	65	Dec 31, 2006
Mosquito Priority Evacuation Routes	Roadside fuelbreak	El Dorado	62	Dec 31, 2006
Amador FSC C.A.G - Shake Rams Fiddletown complex	Fuelbreak	Amador	143	2006
Alpine FSC C.A. G.-Hot Springs Road Right-of-Way Fuels Treatment	Roadside Fuelbreak	Alpine	30	2009
Fallen Leaf Lodge Homeowners	Fuelbreak and Thinning	El Dorado	25	2009
Lake Valley Fire Protection District Chipper Program	Chipper	El Dorado	245	Oct. 2005
Christmas Valley 3 Fuelbreak (Combined into Chipper Agreement)	Fuelbreak and Thinning	El Dorado	25	Nov. 2006
Meath Road C.A.G	Modified Shaded Fuelbreak	Amador	112	April 15, 2010
Grizzly "GF4" PFSB	Perimeter Fuelbreak	El Dorado	129	April 15, 2010
Logtown #1	Fuelbreak & Thinning	El Dorado	127	April 15, 2010
Greenstone country #1	Modified Shaded Fuelbreak	El Dorado	50	April 15, 2010
Markleeville/Woodfords Fuel Reduction	Roadside Fuelbreak	Alpine	100	April 15, 2010

California Tahoe Conservancy Fuel Reduction Program

The California Tahoe Conservancy (CTC) conducts fuel reduction projects throughout the Lake Tahoe Basin through their Urban Land Management Program.

Pre-Fire Engineering

Prefire engineering is a critical part of the unit fire plan. GIS mapping is used to analyze the fire environment and help unit managers make key decisions for on the ground prefire projects. It is the goal of engineering to provide the most current and accurate data for the fire plan process. This goal is accomplished by field validating the data with unit battalions, collaborators, county officials, and federal agencies.

Objectives:

- Update the Assets At Risk data
- Update the fuels for the unit
- Maintain current and up to date county parcel data
- Work with Unit personnel and collaborators to enhance the fire plan data
- Asses the weather rankings for accuracy