



2016

# Mt. Veeder Fire Safe Council - CWPP



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Mt. Veeder Fire Safe Council

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## Contents

<b>Executive Summary</b> .....	2
<b>Contributing Parties</b> .....	5
<b>A. Community Overview</b> .....	6
1. Watersheds.....	7
2. Vegetation.....	8
3. Transportation .....	9
4. Residential Considerations.....	10
5. Communications Strategy.....	10
<b>B. Completed and Future Projects</b> .....	11
1. SHADED FUEL BREAKS/FUEL REDUCTION - OUR PRIMARY TOOL.....	11
2. Current Priorities that require shaded fuel breaks/fuel reductions .....	11
3. Major Public Road Escape Routes – Priority 1 .....	11
a. Roadside clearing of major county roads (Mt Veeder, Dry Creek, Redwood) Priority I .....	11
b. Wall Road Shaded Fuel Break – Priority I - IN PROGRESS .....	11
c. Lokoya Perimeter Shaded Fuel Break – Priority II - COMPLETED .....	12
4. LIMITED ACCESS ROADS – PRIORITY LEVEL II.....	13
a. Limited Access Road #1 and #1a – Priority II - COMPLETED .....	13
5. Existing Fuel Breaks – Renovation and Maintenance .....	14
a. Old Ridge Road Shaded Fuel Break – Priority III .....	14
b. Oakville Ridge Road Shaded Fuel Break – Priority III .....	15
c. Bald Mountain Shaded Fuel Break - Priority III.....	15
d. Mount Veeder Peak Shaded Fuel Break - Priority III.....	15
6. MAINTENANCE OF PREVIOUSLY COMPLETED PROJECTS .....	16
a. The Cove - Priority III – Completed .....	16
b. Old Ridge Road Shaded Fuel Break - Priority III – Needs Maintenance.....	16
<b>MVFSC CWPP Mutual Agreement Page</b> .....	16
<b>Exhibits A-F</b> .....	18
Exhibit A — Wildfire Assessment / Vegetation Management Plan .....	18
Exhibit B — Assessment Data Graphs.....	18
Exhibit C — Base map: Watersheds outlined on a contour map of the MVFSC Community. ....	18
Exhibit D — Base map: Same as Exhibit C with the addition of the parcels within the MVFSC Community.....	18

Exhibit E — Satellite depiction of the MVFSC Community with the Watershed areas outlined. .... 18  
Exhibit F..... 18

## Executive Summary

The mission of the Mount Veeder Fire Safe Council is to obtain and utilize all available resources to prevent the loss of life and the destruction of property and ecosystems from wildfire in the 26,000 acres of the lower Mayacamas Range. This is achieved by planning and executing fuel reduction projects and by increasing public awareness of both fire loss risk as well as the actions that must be taken to reduce the potential for wildfire devastation.

Critical to the success of the Mount Veeder Fire Safe Council's objective is the collaboration of the community in determining the viability and priority of identified projects. The culmination of this community collaboration is the Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP).

The Mount Veeder Fire Safe Council ("MVFSC") has been active since 2001. In 2003 funding was expended on Fire Smart Defensible Space, Inc. (FSDS Inc.) was engaged to do a thorough assessment of the Mount Veeder Community and develop a Wildfire Assessment / Vegetation Management Plan. This Plan was instrumental in developing the original CWPP. The following document is an update to the MVFSC CWPP.

In 2009 a renewed effort was embarked on to continue the objectives of MVFSC and to provide new funding for fuel reduction projects and public awareness. Over the last 6 years the MVFSC has had marked success in applying for, receiving, and overseeing the use of funds awarded from several large (\$75K - \$100K) grants. Funding over the years has come from PG&E, CalFire, and CA State, the Federal Government, as well as the Napa Communities Firewise Foundation.

The survey completed by FSDS Inc. informed the process of prioritization and assisted immensely in organizing the subsequent projects including the "Cove", the "Old Ridge Road" the "Lokoya Community Fuel Reduction Project" as well as a Limited Access Road (LAR). Each of these projects was a large scale prototypical effort that showcased to the community how community and agency cooperation can achieve the positive results of fuel reduction.

In all cases the MVFSC has successfully organized the service providers in close collaboration with the required entities and ensured that the work met all requirements. The MVFSC has a track record of successfully providing cost effective stewardship and oversight of large grants and has the capacity to effectively manage the spend associated with project sizes ranging from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

In order to significantly reduce the risk of a devastating wildfire the MVFSC has determined that an effort several orders of magnitude greater than what has been done to date must be quickly undertaken. The MVFSC has a scalable approach that could drastically reduce fuel and improve firefighting infrastructure within 5 years. The CWPP is a roadmap to that effort. It contemplates project priorities as well as dimensional scope in order to sequence the work in an effective way.

The Mount Veeder Fire Safe Council Community covers a large area that includes the Mayacamas Mountain Range that is west of Highway 29 and south of Sugar Loaf State Park to the Napa and Sonoma County Line. This area is served by the following county roads: Dry Creek, Partrick, Redwood, Mount Veeder, Lokoya, Oakville Grade and Wall.

The Mount Veeder Fire Safe Council (MVFSC) is an advisory committee to the Dry Creek-Lokoya Volunteer Fire Company, which is a 501 C(3) Non-Profit organization. The Mount Veeder Fire Safe Council answers to the Dry Creek – Lokoya Volunteer Fire Company Board of Directors and keeps them informed of all decisions made by the MVFSC core group.

The primary watersheds in this area are the Dry Creek and Redwood Creek and Pickle Canyon Watersheds. The ecosystem is diverse and has biomes characterized by redwood, mixed conifer and hardwoods, chaparral, and oak/grass woodland.

The population in this area is located on varying size parcels with Lokoya Road and mid Dry Creek Road being closest to a community based on population density. This area is zoned agricultural/watershed with wine grapes the predominant agricultural crop. Timber harvest has occurred in the area since the mid 1800's but now only occurs when there is a land conversion from forest to vineyard.

Fire has been excluded from the ecosystem since the turn of the last century which has led to a steady hazardous accumulation of live and dead vegetation. This accumulation coupled with development in the area has led to a situation where if an ignition source were to occur and a wildfire became established, the outcome could be devastating. Due to the vegetation density and condition, limited access and egress, steep slopes and narrow canyons, the potential for life and property loss as well as economic loss is great. The potential for a large scale environmental catastrophe cannot be understated. These watersheds are of critical importance to the overall health of the Napa Valley water tables and riparian systems. The danger increases exponentially during dangerous fire weather conditions as on Red Flag Fire Danger Days.

The assets at risk include individual homes and properties, vineyards and the crops they produce, environmental and natural resources such as timber, wildlife and watersheds. Economic loss would be significant. Other things of concern include the impact on tourism to the wineries and vineyards in the area.

Within this area we have facilities that have significant populations of people who may have special needs during an evacuation from a wildfire. Enchanted Hills Lighthouse for the Blind, a camp on Mount Veeder Road, may at times have hundreds of guests, many of whom are visually impaired, at any time during the year but especially during the summer months. There is also The Cove, a Girl Scout Camp used by different youth organizations during the summer. Mont LaSalle has a retirement facility for the Christian Brothers in which many have special needs as well. In addition to these specific multi-use locations, many individual homes are occupied by elderly and disabled individuals.

Recognizing these assets and the populations at risk of wildfire, the Mount Veeder Fire Safe Council is committed to a current strategy and tactics that can be summed up in 10 stated objectives in order to reduce the risk of wildfire in this community:

- 1) Develop projects that will reduce vegetation density and continuity along the following roads. Oakville Grade, Dry Creek Road, Mount Veeder Road, Redwood Road, Partrick Road, Lokoya Road and Wall Road. The opening up of these corridors will allow a safer path of egress for residents evacuating the area in the event of a wildfire in the area and will allow for fire suppression forces entering the area to better execute fire control operations.
- 2) Develop projects that will reduce the vegetation density and continuity along private and limited access roads and driveways that generally serve more than five single family dwellings. This would provide a safer path of egress for those residents that share a narrow driveway to the county road.
- 3) Drive an integrated communication strategy that includes digital outreach, hard mail, and phone calls. Promote public education through social media with the maintenance of a website and social media accounts. Promote and educate among the community members the use of existing alert and notification systems such as Nixle and NextDoor Mount Veeder. Maintenance of fire prevention billboard signs on upper and lower Dry Creek Road, Oakville Grade, Redwood Road and Partrick Roads (Changing the message as appropriate for the time of year).
- 4) Develop remote shaded fuel breaks in the following areas along existing breaks, ridges and old fire and logging roads to reduce the spread and intensity of fire growth: Old Ridge Road along the ridge between Dry Creek and Mount Veeder Roads, Oakville Ridge Road, Lokoya Perimeter, Mount Veeder Summit Road to Cavedale Road in Sonoma County, Ridge Road west of Wall Road and any other area that would be deemed appropriate for a shaded fuel break project if approved by the local CALFIRE Battalion Chief or above.
- 5) Identify powerline easements for utility and private powerlines in order to identify ignition hazards for potential projects to maintain powerline clearances.
- 6) Onsite Community Education and Project work to promote the need for adequate measures to harden structures (fire rated roof, exterior claddings), ensure defensibility (vegetation removal and

planting of defensible vegetation) and provide for adequate water storage (rain catchment systems and storage) at developed parcels with the required connections for fire apparatus to utilize those water sources for fire extinguishing operations.

7) Promote community and public education by joint sponsorship with the Dry Creek – Lokoya Volunteer Fire Dept. of special events such as the annual Pancake Breakfast and Community Forum. Residents will have an opportunity to speak with fire service professionals from CALFIRE, the Dry Creek – Lokoya Volunteer Fire Company and members of the Mount Veeder Fire Safe Council and others about fire safety.

8) Maintain an active and cooperative relationship with the Dry Creek – Lokoya Volunteer Fire Company, CALFIRE – Napa County Fire Department, CALFIRE Sonoma-Lake Napa Unit, Napa Communities Firewise Foundation and other local public and private entities that share the same common goals and objectives.

9) Promote cooperative partnerships with Napa County Resource Conservation District, the Mount Veeder Appellation Council, Land Trust of Napa County, Enchanted Hills Lighthouse for the Blind, Girl Scouts of America, Mont La Salle, and private commercial landowners and other local community groups who share the same concerns and want to protect those assets at risk of wildfire.

10) Establish a Neighbors in Need Program that would provide assistance to property owners who are not capable of providing defensible space and compliance with Public Resources Code 4291 around their homes due to both physical and economic constraints, as established on a case by case basis.

The MVFSC faces challenges that are not typical in the Urban Wildland Interface. Instead of having a community of homes surrounded by rural property, the MVFSC encompasses a community which is scattered throughout an area of dense forest consisting of several types of vegetation, that pose challenges both to creating defensible space and fighting a fire. More important still is the fact that the area consists of steep terrain with a myriad of drainages that feed three critical watersheds for all of Napa City and a significant part of Napa County. The steep aspect of the terrain exacerbates the strength and speed of a potential fire as well as dramatically impacting the complexity of firefighting capabilities. With sustained effort the MVFSC CWPP can be fully implemented to effectively manage these risks to an appropriate level.

## Contributing Parties

This document shall be known as the Mt. Veeder Fire Safe Council Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

The following people were involved in the development and approval of the original Community Wildfire Protection Plan in 2010. The list of current signatories is provided at the end of the document:

**Federal Government:** Representative — Mike Thompson

**Local Government Napa County Supervisors:** District 1 — Brad Wagenknect, District 2 — Mark Luce.

**Napa County Fire Safety Professionals:** CalFire and Napa County Fire Chief— Ernie Loveless, Fire Marshal — Pete Munoa, Battalion Chief - Mike Parks, Napa Firewise — Stephen Gort, S-L-N Unit Prefire Planner — Mike Wilson.

**Napa City Fire Safety Professionals:** City Chief— Tim Borman, Fire Marshal — Darren Drake

**Dry Creek Lokoya Volunteer Fire Dept.:** Chief— Gary Green, Captain — Bill Robertson

**Federal agency representatives for land in the vicinity:** Natural Resource Conservation Service - Phil Blake, Bureau of Land Management

**City/state/local agencies that have jurisdictional responsibilities in the vicinity of the communities and their representatives:**

Napa County Fire Department	Steve Hawkes
CalFire SLNU	Ernie Loveless
Napa County Resource Conservation District	Leigh Sharp
Napa Roads Department	Tom Goodman
Napa County Office of Emergency Services	Gary Pearson
Napa City Fire Department	Tim Borman

Other parties from our community that have shown interest in forest/fire management or may be interested in this CWPP are:

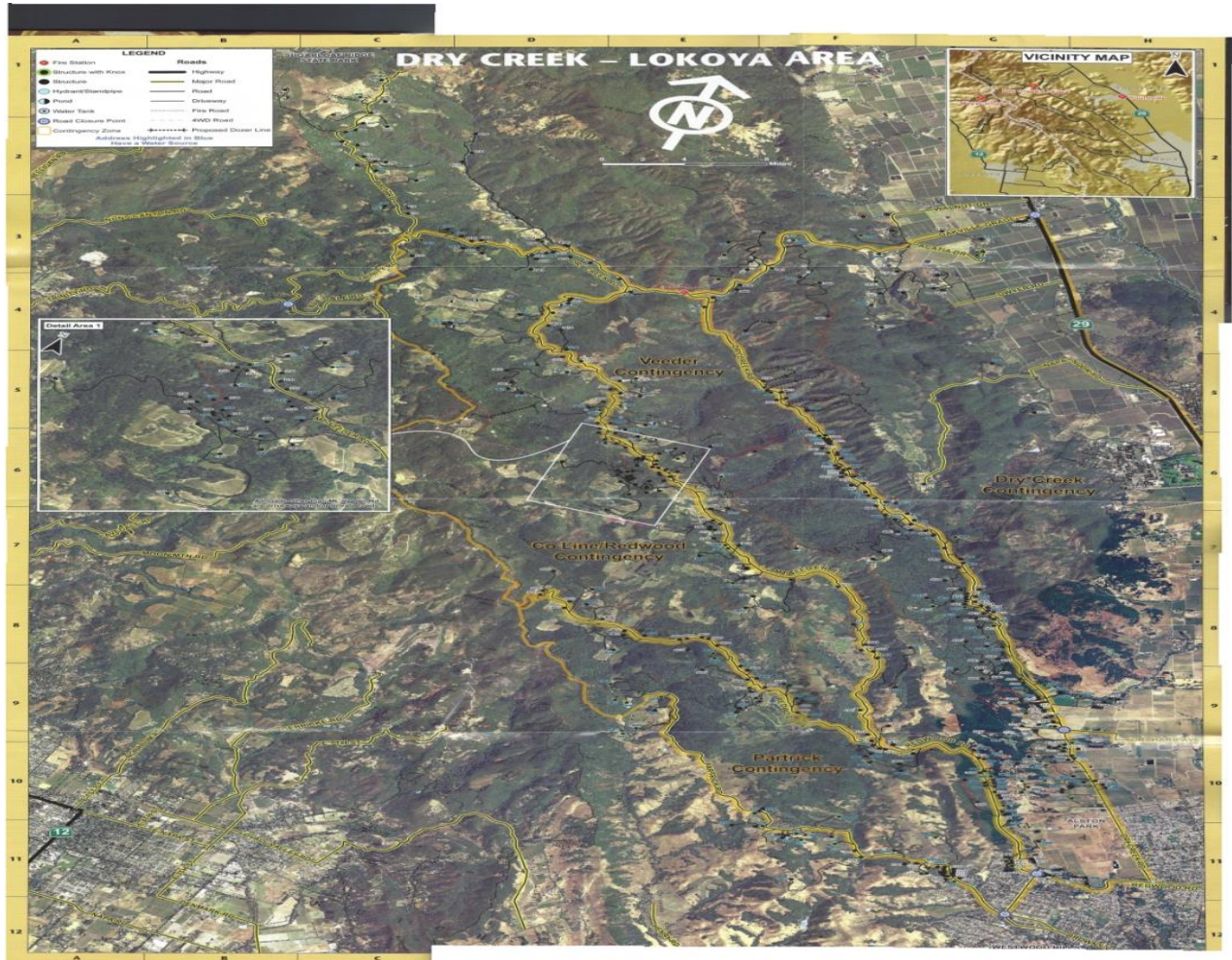
Mount Veeder Stewardship Council	Davey Tree
Eagle Bike Club	AT&T
PG&E	Archer Taylor Preserve
Napa Firewise	Napa Land Trust
Girl Scouts of America	Hill and Dale Club
Enchanted Hills Camp	Napa Valley Land Stewards Alliance

## A. Community Overview

The Mt Veeder Fire Safe Council Community encompasses about 26,000 acres with over 450 residences and some businesses. Located in the southern part of the Mayacamas Mountain range, it is bounded on the east by the ridgeline west of Napa Valley, and on the west by the Sonoma County line. This fire district runs from the City of Napa in the south to the wild land flanks of Mt St. John to the north. See Area Map that follows.

The structures within this area run the gamut from trophy homes and wineries to small mountain cabins and abandoned buildings. Many structures stand alone in the midst of dense forest or irrigated vineyard, while others are clustered in enclaves and small communities where neighbors are seen most every day. While many homes are fully occupied, many others see only part-time habitation and some are rented to tenants with the owner living outside of the area.

## AREA MAP



### 1. Watersheds

There are several primary watersheds within the area, almost all of which are dry by the end of summer. During the winter and spring these watersheds provide immeasurable value in replenishing Napa's groundwater. Paradoxically, Dry Creek is the largest, longest creek in Napa, with most of the other creeks flowing into it, save for Campbell Creek at the north end. Other listed creeks and watersheds are Montgomery, Wing, Pickle Canyon, Redwood, and Carneros/Browns Valley. Western weather systems encounter these ridged watersheds bringing significant rainfall. This rainfall hits the forest floor which filters to porous soil and then charges the water table on the valley floor. Loss of significant vegetation in a large scale wildland fire would leave a layer of ash which would act as a kind of barrier layer on the steep terrain. This would increase rapid run-off and erosion and adversely impact the existing hydrology in unimaginable ways. The importance of these watersheds to the effective functioning of Napa Valley's hydrology cannot be overstated.



## 2. Vegetation

The terrain varies from flat to nearly vertical, and the vegetation from bare rock to dense redwood forest. As a rule, the west and south facing slopes are dry, brushy, and scrubby, while the north and east facing slopes have grown into dense fir and redwood forests. Hardwood woodland is common on all aspects and in all areas, having burned more recently in some areas than in others. Numerous areas are changing into more mature ecological types, and the spread of both fir and bay is ubiquitous within this huge area.

### **a. Native Vegetation**

The most noteworthy vegetation from a fire standpoint is generally the conifers, pines in particular, owing to their pitch. Redwood is a notable exception, as its presence tends to indicate more moist conditions. Bay is among the most flammable of the broad leaf trees in its shorter forms, and it tends to sprout prolifically after cutting or fire. All dead wood is much more flammable than green wood, and a first pass should attempt to remove as much as possible, particularly above 1 " in diameter.

Brush species are notable for their explosiveness and ability to produce high heat and embers. Many sprout from the stump, and the quick regrowth following fire are a testimony to their ability to spread. When confronting thinning in large brush fields, some species have relatively lower flammability than some others, particularly currant, toyon, hazelnut, coffeeberry, elderberry, dogwood, spice bush, and poison oak.

### **b. Planted vegetation**

Owing to a century of occupation, homeowners have planted numerous species around their homes, pyrophytes among them. Remnant orchards provide the most protection along with vineyards, while planted eucalyptus and juniper greatly increase fire spread and ember production if ignited. It is a general goal to reduce vegetation, particularly pyrophytic vegetation, around areas of value.

### **c. Pyrophytic vegetation**

Pyrophytic species are literally 'fire-loving'. This is vegetation which is adapted to or which contributes to rapid burning, high heat output, and ember creation. Despite their seeming destruction by fire, these species spread their seed or renew themselves by sprouting following a fire. Many brush species and most chaparral are highly flammable and burning helps that plant species return to a dominant position. Many pyrophytes are found in native chaparrals which have inhabited California for millennia.

Anything that smells when crushed has oils which volatilize and burn readily. These include pines, fir, and most conifers, as well as native bay and non-native eucalyptus. All organic material will burn, but these pyrophytic species demand removal if rapid fire spread is to be prevented. Of particular note is the fact that native bay trees are a carrier of Sudden Oak Death (SOD) which threatens native live oaks. Large scale die offs of Live Oaks transforms a tree which is a good fire barrier tree into additional fuel in the forest.

### 3. Transportation

It is important that evacuation route treatments are completed on driveways, roads, and other key transportation corridors. It cannot be overstated that a larger functional requirement of the CWPP for our area is the pursuit of funds to make substantial shaded fuel setbacks along the major public roads. Dry Creek, Mt Veeder and Redwood Roads need substantial clearing along significant sections in order to ensure an orderly evacuation in an active fire setting.

Paved county roads provide access to most residential areas, and both roads and houses are common in areas of long-term habitation. Many of the earlier roads have been upgraded and in continuous use since the early days of development. Remnant orchards and infrastructure are common in these areas. Small parcel sizes exist where old ranches have been broken up, and these are the denser housing locations.

A network of legacy bulldozer cut fire roads exists and could be restored inexpensively to further increase access for additional fuel reduction projects. MVFSC is actively exploring opportunities to collaborate with NRCDC to restore this network of fire roads. With the right equipment these dirt access roads can allow hand crews and chippers to move quickly through fuel reduction projects in limited access areas.

Paved, gravel, and dirt roads and driveways serve newer housing developments and vineyards. Some serve many addresses, some are long and surrounded by wildlands. Winery, vineyard, and residential development in recent decades has opened many new access routes.

The result of over a century of access development is that many creeks and ridges have a road of some type upon or near them, allowing for compartmentalizing the land into smaller management units. Many large parcels have several structures, vineyards, and internal road systems. Connections exist only rarely between major drainages, however, making cross-mountain travel difficult or impossible.

The closest fire units are found between Dry Creek and Mt. Veeder Roads, where the Dry Creek/Lokoya Volunteer Fire Department has three engines. The Mayacamas Volunteer Fire Department is at the junction of Trinity and Cavedale Roads with two engines. Cal Fire and/or Napa County Fire Department units are located in Yountville, Napa, St. Helena, Greenwood Ranch, Carneros, Soda Canyon, Mayacamas and Rutherford.

Parcel access data is contained as one of the graphs in Exhibit B. Fire trucks need 12 feet to access structures on a property. Though most access roads have the 12 foot width, the majority of the driveways to the structures have not maintained the 12 foot width or the required turn around. Address visibility is satisfactory in most locations; however, fire trucks cannot access the property unless they can find it. Less than 50% of the properties surveyed have hydrants within 100 feet;

however, most have at least a 2,500 gallon water source, though most do not have the proper Fire Department connection.

#### 4. Residential Considerations

Along with the sparsely populated rural setting, another challenge that the MVFSC faces is the residents in the area. Many residents and property owners are retired and some are elderly or have physical limitations. Many residents are property rich but cash constrained due to fixed incomes. Unlocking the equity of their properties in financing arrangements that don't distress their finances is an important step to their contribution and participation in our efforts (See Communication Strategy and comments about PACE funding).

Some residents are "mavericks" and have a mind of their own. They believe that they should be allowed to do with their property as they choose. Some of these residents have advised local fire personnel that should there be a fire on the mountain, they would not leave, even if ordered to evacuate, so they can protect their property. Special efforts need to be made to connect with these individuals and ensure they are adequately educated to be able to defend their property as best they can in spite of the perilous circumstances. MVFSC's position is that while we accept their position, we can still educate them

#### 5. Communications Strategy

Perhaps the most critical current undertaking by the MVFSC is the development of an integrated digital communication program to actively promote and educate the community about not just the threats and risks of wildfire but also the available resources and funding options to accelerate the work to mitigate that risk. Three components to our digital strategy include content marketing, social media marketing and outbound email campaigns. Because there is an abundant level of urgency the MVFSC will utilize its agency to actively promote a range of solutions to home-owners and assist them with engaging qualified local contractors to do required work to reduce the risk of wildland fire to their property.

A particularly interesting dynamic in the community is that many residents are property rich and cash constrained. Unlocking the local resources in the immediate community could be achieved by educating people of available financing options like Home Equity Lines of Credit and/or PACE (Property Assessed Clean Energy) funding through the State of CA. The MVFSC is exploring the promotion of State backed PACE program funding to assist in "hardening" the homes of residents who meet certain parameters. (Hardening includes: rain catchment, water storage, native fire resistant vegetation, high efficiency sprinklers, gray water irrigated orchards as fire barriers, tree removal, drought tolerant landscaping, fire resistant claddings and sidings as well as fire rated roof and window Improvements.

Matching funds from the state and federal sources will be a critical aspect of our message and the MVFSC believes that in order for us to accelerate the required work we will need to pursue significant funding in a concerted fashion.

## B. Completed and Future Projects

### 1. SHADED FUEL BREAKS/FUEL REDUCTION - OUR PRIMARY TOOL

The purpose of a shaded fuel break is to create a fuel reduction area which during a fire, can be used both for access and as a zone for effective air tanker drops of fire retardant or water drops by helicopters. Shaded fuel breaks are created primarily by hand thinning utilizing the Delta Camp fire crews, private contractors or commercial contractors. Shaded fuel breaks provide fire crews with multiple points of access. Shaded fuel breaks create a predetermined control line for advancing fires. They also create a fuel reduction zone that will reduce the fire intensity.

### 2. Current Priorities that require shaded fuel breaks/fuel reductions

- Priority I - Major public road escape routes
- Priority II - Limited Access Roads
- Priority III – Re-Creation and Maintenance of existing Fuel Breaks

### 3. Major Public Road Escape Routes – Priority 1

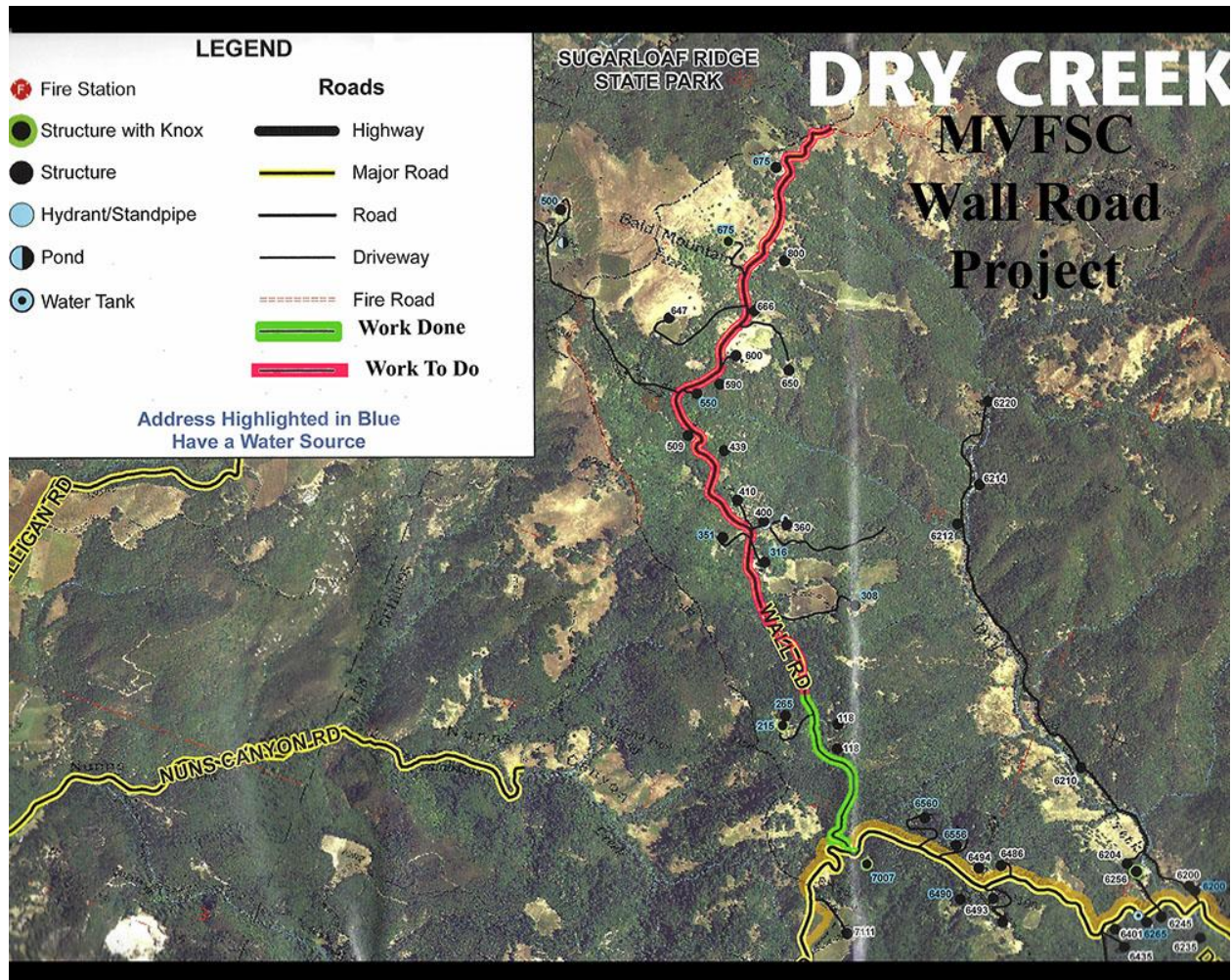
#### a. Roadside clearing of major county roads (Mt Veeder, Dry Creek, Redwood) Priority I

Creating substantial Shaded Fuel setbacks along both sides of major county roads is a significant priority for the MVFSC. Due to the length of these road sections and the fact that they involve the intersection of country jurisdictional control as well as numerous private property owners there are significant obstacles to our progress in this area. Significant work will be required to make an impact on these arteries which means the following is needed: Large sources of funding, orchestration with county officials, mobilization of larger crews and needed traffic controls.

See Exhibit F for detailed plans of each major country road.

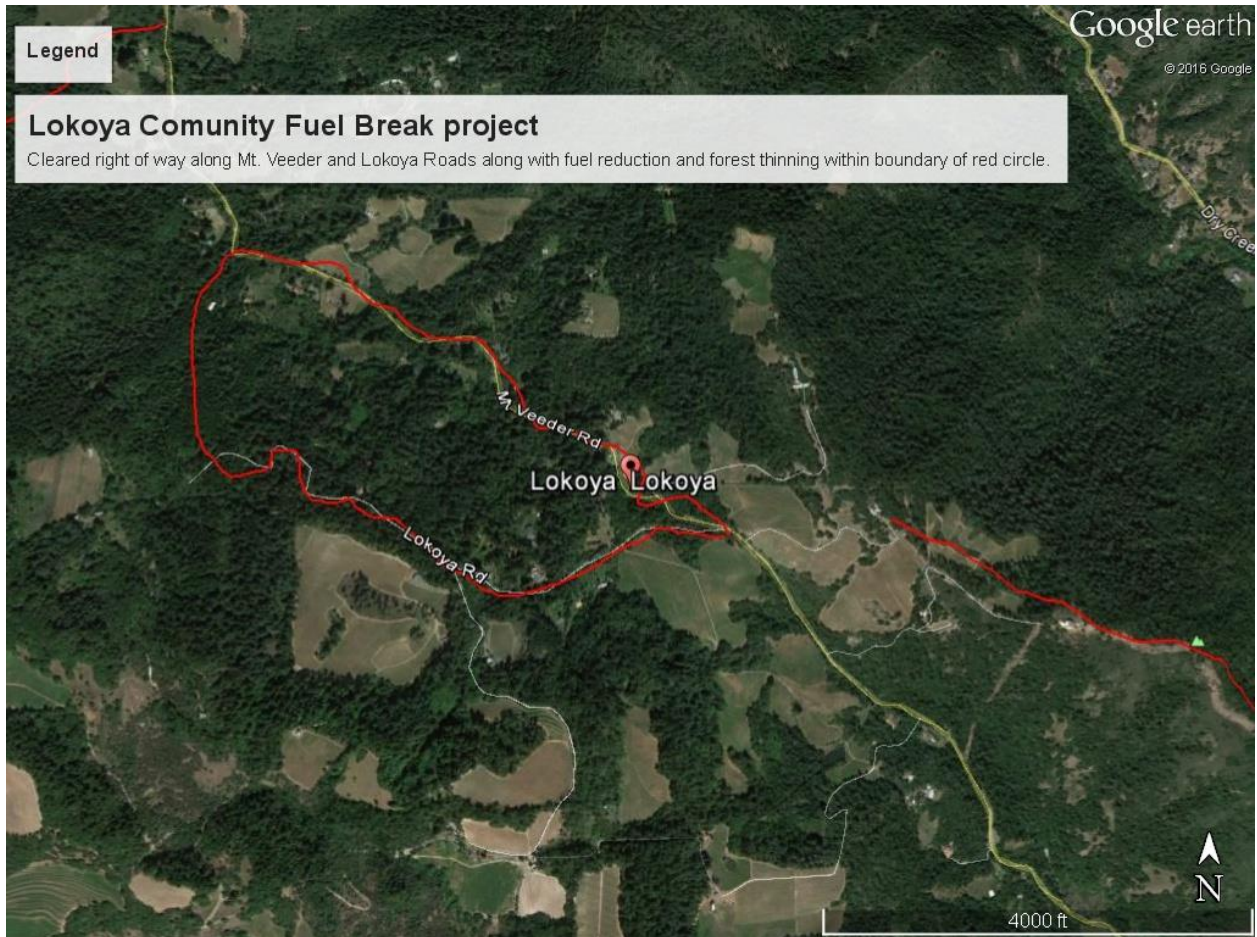
#### b. Wall Road Shaded Fuel Break – Priority I - IN PROGRESS

The Wall Road Shaded Fuel Break begins at the intersection of Wall Road at Dry Creek Road and continues north to the end of Wall Road for a distance of approximately 2.5 miles. This shaded fuel break is important because of the number of residents and the fact that there is no other way to leave Wall Road other than to return to the intersection with Dry Creek Road. The project has a high overall priority and is a new project.



### c. Lokoya Perimeter Shaded Fuel Break – Priority II - COMPLETED

The Lokoya Perimeter Shaded Fuel Break begins at the intersection of Mount Veeder Road and follows the Old Stagecoach Road onto the Lokoya Lodge property. It follows a driveway and old fire roads to the Big Tree, up the hill, connecting with the dirt portion of Lokoya Road, continuing down the dirt roadway to connect to the northernmost portion of the Sage Vineyard and also come down to the paved top of Lokoya Road. This shaded fuel break is important because of the number of residents who live in the area and the density of the homes compared to most of Mount Veeder. The length of this project is approximately 2.0 miles. The project has a high overall priority and is an ongoing project.

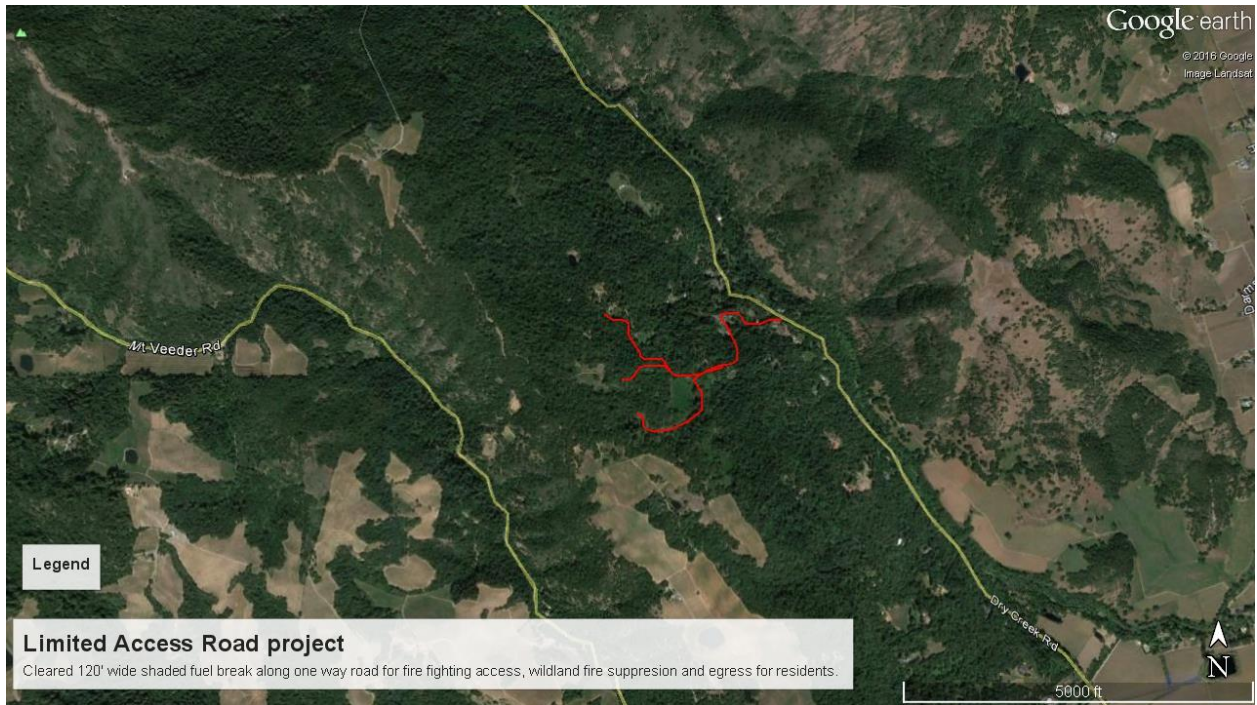


#### 4. LIMITED ACCESS ROADS – PRIORITY LEVEL II

Limited Access Roads are private driveways 0.5 – 3 miles long that serve multiple residences. The purpose of the limited access roads (LAR) roadside clearing is to allow residents better egress in the event of a wildfire. The limited access roads have been chosen with preference, initially, to roads that connect to the Old Ridge Road, Oakville Ridge Road and Mt. Veeder Peak Ridge Road. The limited access roads also compartmentalize areas to create smaller areas for firefighting purposes. These roads will be critical to mop-up operations after fires have moved through the area.

##### a. Limited Access Road #1 and #1a – Priority II - COMPLETED

LAR #1 and #1a are located off Dry Creek Road and provide access to 9 homes (4253-4300 Dry Creek Rd). The clearing is 100 feet on either side of the driveway. As part of this project all address signs were replaced with new 911 emergency signs.



The MVFSC has identified 7 additional Limited Access Roads as future projects.

## 5. Existing Fuel Breaks – Renovation and Maintenance

### a. Old Ridge Road Shaded Fuel Break – Priority III

The Old Ridge Road Shaded Fuel Break is located along the ridge line, between Mount Veeder and Dry Creek Roads. The Old Ridge Road Shaded Fuel Break follows the old historic Ridge Road and separates the Dry Creek and Pickle Creek watersheds. The project is approximately 3 miles in length. The project has been determined to have a high overall priority, and is an ongoing project.



### b. Oakville Ridge Road Shaded Fuel Break – Priority III

The Oakville Ridge Road Shaded Fuel Break is located in the eastern portion of the area covered by this CWPP. The Oakville Ridge Road separates the Napa Valley and the area known as Napa Nook. The project is approximately three miles in length. The project has been determined to have a level III overall priority.

### c. Bald Mountain Shaded Fuel Break - Priority III

The Bald Mountain Shaded Fuel Break is located west of Wall Road. This shaded fuel break was created years ago, in response to another fire, and is now overgrown. The project will protect the homes on Wall Road from any fire advancing up the western side of the Mayacamas Mountain Range. The project is approximately three miles in length. The project has been determined to have a level III overall priority.

### d. Mount Veeder Peak Shaded Fuel Break - Priority III

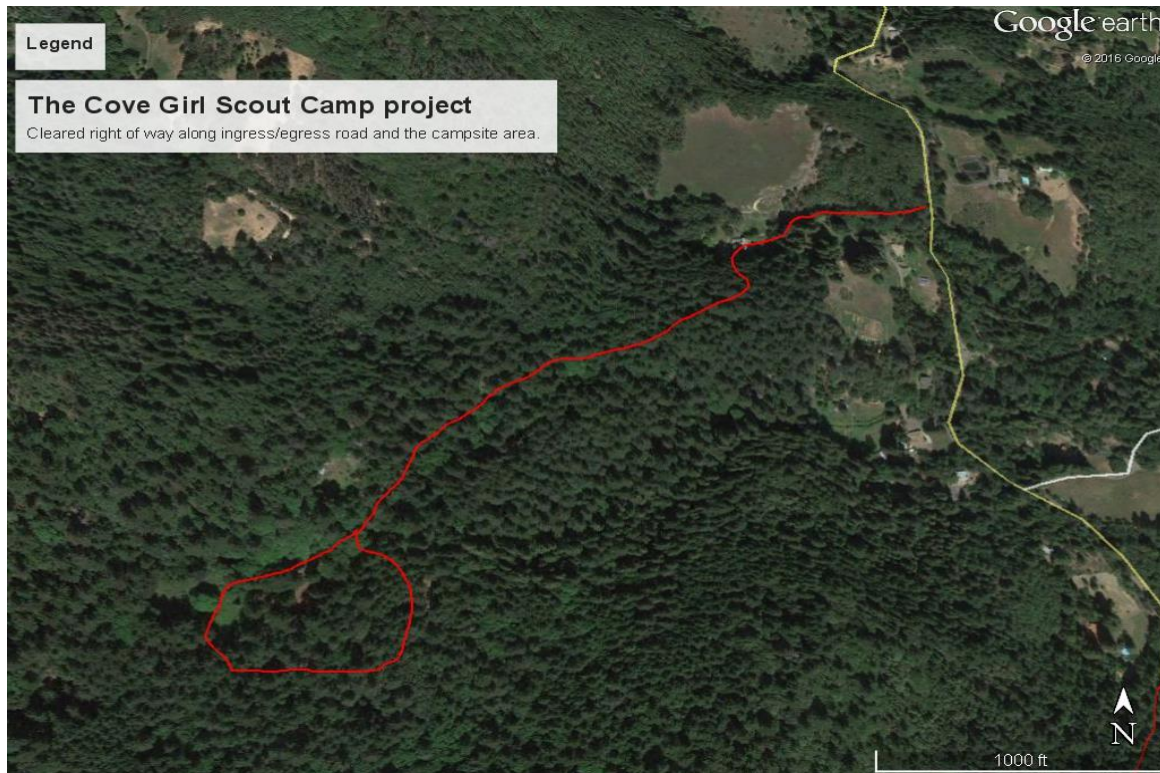
The Mount Veeder Peak Shaded Fuel Break is located west of Lokoya Road. This shaded fuel break follows the roadway that was created years ago, to access the seismograph located on Mount Veeder Peak. The project will protect the properties and homes on Lokoya Road from a fire advancing up the western side of the Mayacamas Mountain Range. The project is approximately 4 miles in length. The project has been determined to have a level III overall priority.



## 6. MAINTENANCE OF PREVIOUSLY COMPLETED PROJECTS

### a. The Cove - Priority III – Completed

Clearing was previously completed in the Cove. In order to continue to receive the benefits of the previous brush clearing in the Cove, the owners of the property and/or the Fire Safe Council will have to continue to maintain the clearing.



### b. Old Ridge Road Shaded Fuel Break - Priority III – Needs Maintenance

Clearing was completed along segments of the Old Ridge Road Shaded Fuel Break in 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015. In order to continue to receive the benefits of the previous brush clearing along the Old Ridge Road, the individual property owners and/or the Fire Safe Council will have to continue to maintain the clearing.

## MVFSC CWPP Mutual Agreement Page

The Community Wildfire Protection Plan developed for/by Mt. Veeder Fire Safe Council:

- Was collaboratively developed. Interested parties and federal land management agencies managing land in the vicinity of Mt. Veeder Rd, Dry Creek Rd., Redwood Rd., Lokoya Rd. and Partrick Rd (known in this CWPP as the Mt. Veeder Fire Safe Council Community) have been consulted.

• This plan identifies and prioritizes areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments and recommends the types and methods of treatment that will protect the Mt. Veeder Fire Safe Council Community.

• This plan recommends measures to reduce the ignitability of structures throughout the area addressed by the plan.

The following individuals agree with the contents of this Community Wildfire Protection Plan:

**Ryan Gregory – Supervisor**

Napa County District 2 \_\_\_\_\_ Date:

**Diane Dillon – Supervisor**

Napa County District 3 \_\_\_\_\_ Date:

**Shana Jones, Chief**

CAL FIRE Sonoma-Lake-Napa Unit \_\_\_\_\_ Date:

**Mike Wilson – Fire Planner**

CAL FIRE Sonoma-Lake-Napa Unit \_\_\_\_\_ Date:

**Barry Biermann – Chief**

Napa County Fire Department \_\_\_\_\_ Date:

**Joe Buchmeier – Battalion Chief**

Sonoma Lake Napa Unit \_\_\_\_\_ Date:

**Joe Peterson - Fire Marshal**

Napa County \_\_\_\_\_ Date:

**Erik Madison – Chief**

Dry Creek Lokoya Volunteer FD \_\_\_\_\_ Date:

**Joseph Nordlinger – Chair**

Mt. Veeder Fire Safe Council \_\_\_\_\_ Date:

The following individuals agree with the contents of this Community Wildfire Protection Plan:

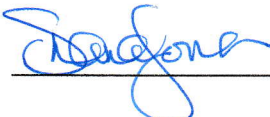
**Ryan Gregory – Supervisor**

Napa County District 2 \_\_\_\_\_ Date:

**Diane Dillon – Supervisor**

Napa County District 3 \_\_\_\_\_ Date:

**Shana Jones, Chief**

CAL FIRE Sonoma-Lake-Napa Unit  \_\_\_\_\_ Date: 2/15/18

**Mike Wilson – Fire Planner**

CAL FIRE Sonoma-Lake-Napa Unit  \_\_\_\_\_ Date: 1/12/17

**Barry Biermann – Chief**

Napa County Fire Department  \_\_\_\_\_ Date:

**Joe Buchmeier – Battalion Chief**

Sonoma Lake Napa Unit  \_\_\_\_\_ Date: 1/12/17

**Joe Peterson - Fire Marshal**

Napa County \_\_\_\_\_ Date:

**Erik Madison – Chief**

Dry Creek Lokoya Volunteer FD  \_\_\_\_\_ Date: 12/10/2016

**Joseph Nordlinger – Chair**

Mt. Veeder Fire Safe Council  \_\_\_\_\_ Date: 12/6/16

• This plan identifies and prioritizes areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments and recommends the types and methods of treatment that will protect the Mt. Veeder Fire Safe Council Community.

• This plan recommends measures to reduce the ignitability of structures throughout the area addressed by the plan.

The following individuals agree with the contents of this Community Wildfire Protection Plan:

**Ryan Gregory – Supervisor**

Napa County District 2

 Date: 6/17/17

**Diane Dillon – Supervisor**

Napa County District 3

\_\_\_\_\_ Date:

**Shana Jones, Chief**

CAL FIRE Sonoma-Lake-Napa Unit

\_\_\_\_\_ Date:


**Mike Wilson – Fire Planner**

CAL FIRE Sonoma-Lake-Napa Unit

\_\_\_\_\_ Date:

**Barry Biermann – Chief**

Napa County Fire Department

 Date: 6-28-17

*Mark*

**Joe Buchmeier – Battalion Chief**

Sonoma Lake Napa Unit

\_\_\_\_\_ Date:

**Joe Peterson - Fire Marshal**

Napa County

\_\_\_\_\_ Date:

*Green*

**Erik Madison – Chief**

Dry Creek Lokoya Volunteer FD

\_\_\_\_\_ Date:

**Joseph Nordlinger – Chair**

Mt. Veeder Fire Safe Council

\_\_\_\_\_ Date:

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**Ryan Gregory – Supervisor**

Napa County District 2 \_\_\_\_\_ Date:

**Diane Dillon – Supervisor**

Napa County District 3

*Diane Dillon* \_\_\_\_\_ Date: *21 Jun 2017*

**Shana Jones, Chief**

CAL FIRE Sonoma-Lake-Napa Unit \_\_\_\_\_ Date:

**Mike Wilson – Fire Planner**

CAL FIRE Sonoma-Lake-Napa Unit \_\_\_\_\_ Date:

**Barry Biermann – Chief**

Napa County Fire Department \_\_\_\_\_ Date:

**Joe Buchmeier – Battalion Chief**

Sonoma Lake Napa Unit \_\_\_\_\_ Date:

**Joe Peterson - Fire Marshal**

Napa County \_\_\_\_\_ Date:

**Erik Madison – Chief**

Dry Creek Lokoya Volunteer FD \_\_\_\_\_ Date:

**Joseph Nordlinger – Chair**

Mt. Veeder Fire Safe Council \_\_\_\_\_ Date:

The following individuals agree with the contents of this Community Wildfire Protection Plan:

**Ryan Gregory – Supervisor**

Napa County District 2

 Date: 6/17/17

**Diane Dillon – Supervisor**

Napa County District 3

 Date: 21 Jun 2017

**Shana Jones, Chief**

CAL FIRE Sonoma-Lake-Napa Unit

 Date: 2/15/18


**Mike Wilson – Fire Planner**

CAL FIRE Sonoma-Lake-Napa Unit

 Date: 1/12/17

**Barry Biermann – Chief**

Napa County Fire Department

 Date:


**Joe Buchmeier – Battalion Chief**

Sonoma Lake Napa Unit

 Date: 1/12/17

**Joe Peterson - Fire Marshal**

Napa County

 Date: 4/30/18


**Erik Madison – Chief**

Dry Creek Lokoya Volunteer FD

 Date: 12/10/2016

**Joseph Nordlinger – Chair**

Mt. Veeder Fire Safe Council

 Date: 12/6/16

## **Exhibits A-F**

Exhibit A — Wildfire Assessment / Vegetation Management Plan

Exhibit B — Assessment Data Graphs

Exhibit C — Base map: Watersheds outlined on a contour map of the MVFSC Community.

Exhibit D — Base map: Same as Exhibit C with the addition of the parcels within the MVFSC Community.

Exhibit E — Satellite depiction of the MVFSC Community with the Watershed areas outlined.

Exhibit F — Tables Detailing plans for each major county road.