

South Thurston Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)



CWPP Purpose

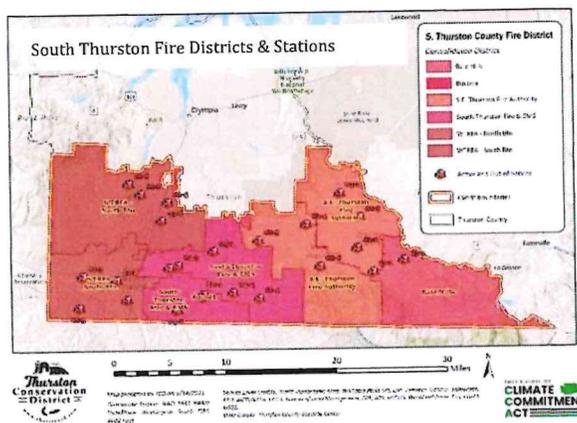
The South Thurston CWPP will serve as a planning tool for local fire districts, residents, organizations, and other entities involved in wildfire safety and preparedness in South Thurston County. As a *non-regulatory resource*, the CWPP does not impose legislative or regulatory requirements but instead offers recommended strategies to help South Thurston County enhance its resilience to wildfires.

CWPP Requirements set by the Healthy Forest Restoration Act

Collaboration: A CWPP must be collaboratively developed by local and state government representatives, in consultation with federal agencies and other interested parties.

Prioritize Fuel Reduction: A CWPP must identify and prioritize areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments and recommend the types and methods of treatment to protect at risk communities.

Treatment of Structural Ignitability: A CWPP must recommend measures that homeowners and communities can take to reduce the ignitability of structures addressed by the plan.



CWPP Geography

The CWPP boundary area is in south Thurston County, WA, as delineated by Thurston County Fire Districts. These include West Thurston Regional Fire Authority, South Thurston Fire & EMS, Southeast Thurston Regional Fire Authority, and Bald Hills Fire Department.

Why South Thurston County?

According to the [Hazards Mitigation Plan for the Thurston Region](#), most of the wildfires in Thurston County have been in South Thurston, including two of the largest fires in Thurston County: the 2017 Scatter Creek Fire (384 acres) and the 2020 Mima Road Fire (268 acres).

What Is Included in the CWPP?

Chapter 1: Includes the purpose of the plan, descriptions of the Stakeholder Advisory Group and CWPP committees, and engagement with the community.

Chapter 2: Discusses the South Thurston community profile including land and road ownership, the population, vulnerable populations, recreation and topography.

Chapter 3: Describes the Wildland-Urban Interface, climate, fuels, and wildfire history and response.

Chapter 4: Provides an understanding of air quality impacts, wildfire risk assessments for the four fire districts in the region, and community values.

Chapter 5: Describes fire adapted community opportunities and ongoing and recommended wildfire mitigation projects.

Chapter 6: Outlines monitoring strategies and a timeline for updating the plan.