

A Case Study of the Camp Fire – *Notification, Evacuation, Traffic, and Temporary Refuge Areas (NETTRA)*

Module 5: Summary

NIST WUI DAYS 2023 – Session 2.5

November 8, 2023



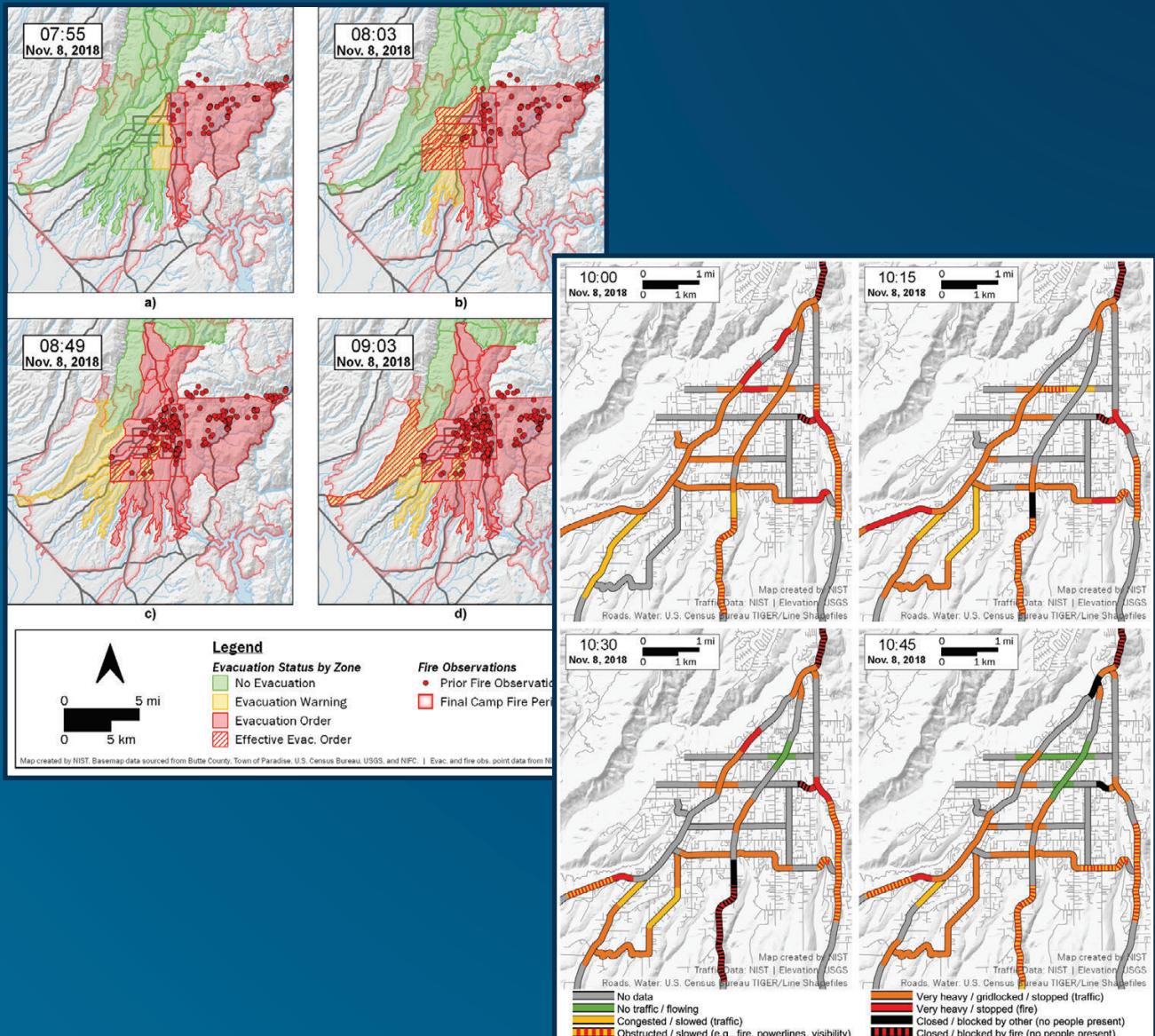
Alexander Maranghides
Eric Link
National Institute of Standards and Technology



NETTRA Summary

- Overview
- Concow
- Paradise
- Magalia
- Paths Forward

64 Technical Findings
26 Recommendations



Fire Progression Timeline

+

NETTRA

{

- Notification
- Evacuation
- Traffic
- Temporary Refuge Areas
- Rescues

Pulling It All Together

Pearson Rd Burnover – Entrapment – Rescue – TRA

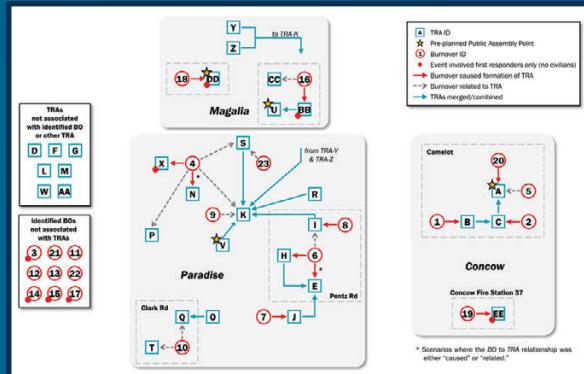
Fire Progression Timeline



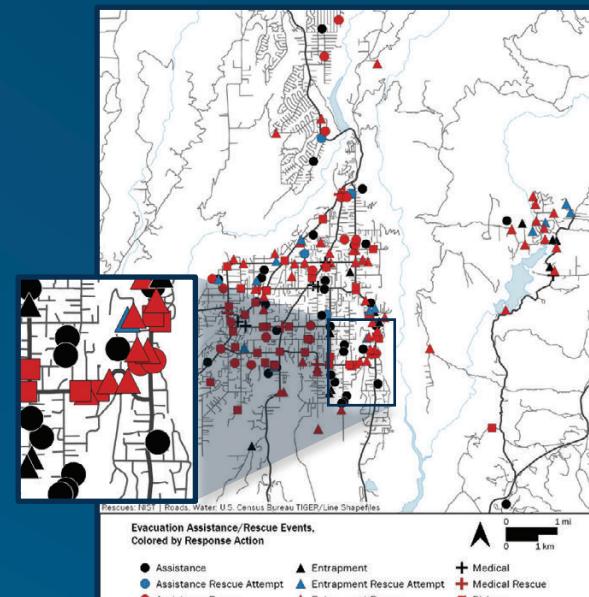
Burnover – Section 8

ID ^a	Location ^b	Community	Severity Category	Burnover Initiation	Burnover Duration (min)	Road Width (m)	Vegetation Setback (m)	Roadway Length Affected ^c (m)	Incident Era ^d (Y)
1	Hoffman Rd	Concow	1	07:50	40	3	0–2, more at creek	250	
2	Concow Rd	Concow	2	07:50	70	7	0–1	1000	
20	Camelot Ln	Concow	1	07:58 ^e	50	6	0	n/a	
3	Chapman Ln	Paradise	1	08:30	n/d ^f	3	0–3	250	
4	Skyway (upper)	Paradise	1	08:30	360	8	0–10	2600	Y
5	Windermere Ln	Concow	1	08:38 ^e	n/d	4	0–2	1100	Y
6	Pentz Rd	Paradise	1	08:45	150	8	0–1	1300	Y
7	Pearson Rd	Paradise	1	09:15	60	11	1–3	800	Y

TRAs Evacuation – Section 9



TRA Details – Appendix I



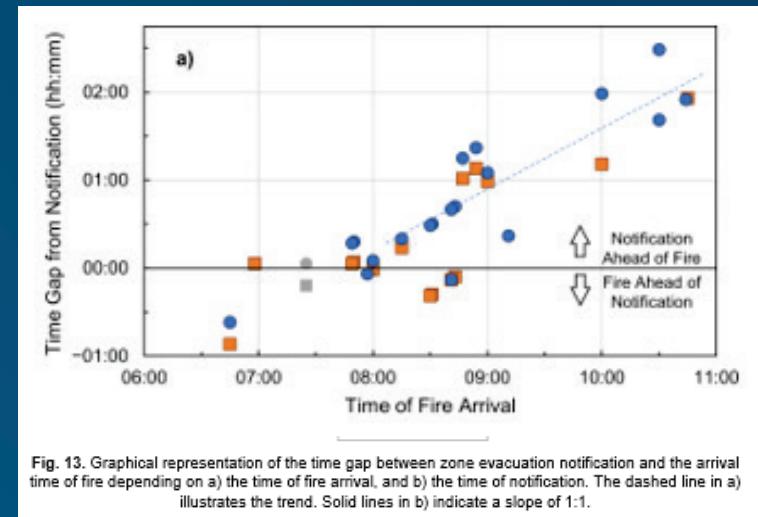
Traffic – Section 7



Rescues – Section 10

NETTRA Summary

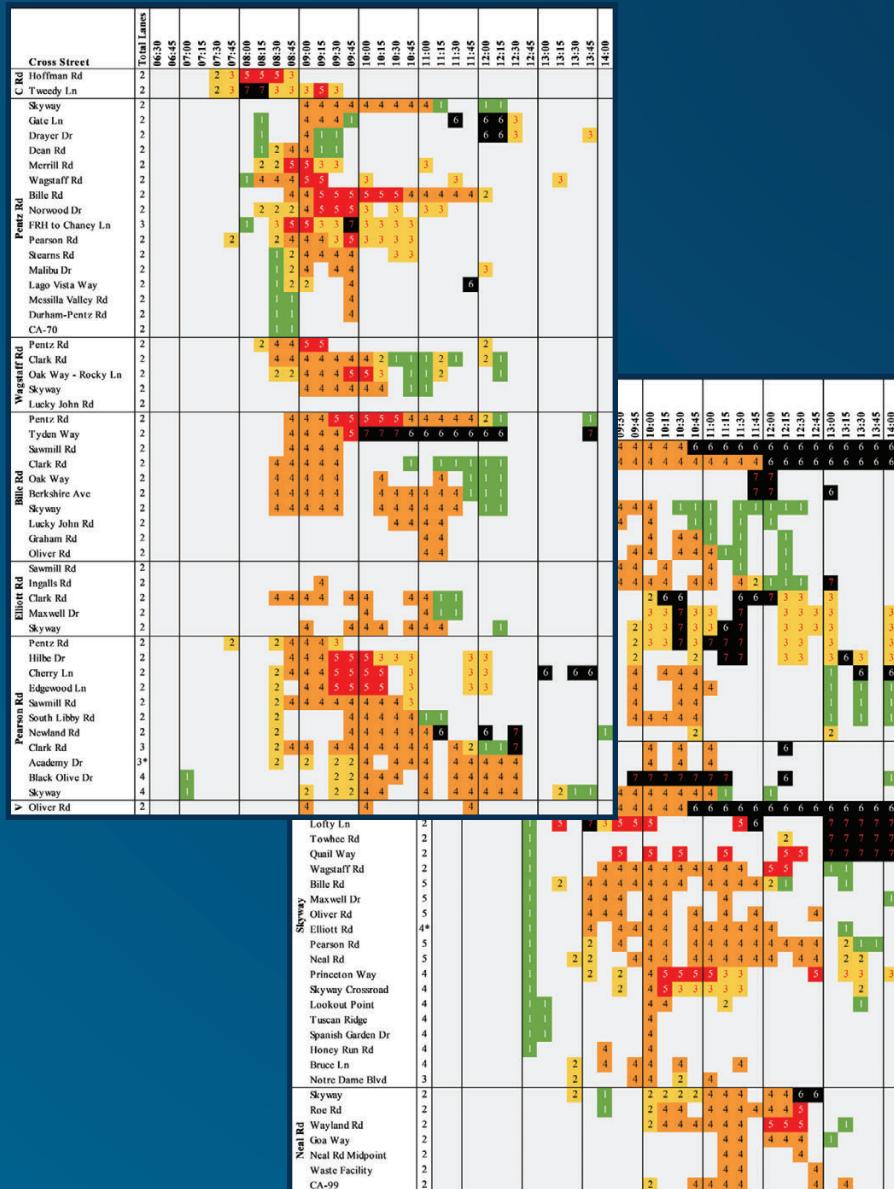
- The path and timing of the 2018 Camp Fire through communities in Butte County, California presented a significant threat to life safety.
- This case study report examined the pre-fire preparations, notification, and evacuation activities in Concow, Paradise, and Magalia, the three communities initially impacted by the Camp Fire.
- The report identified the relationship between the notification timeline and the time of fire arrival as a function of evacuation zones.



Path and timing of Camp Fire presented significant threat to life safety

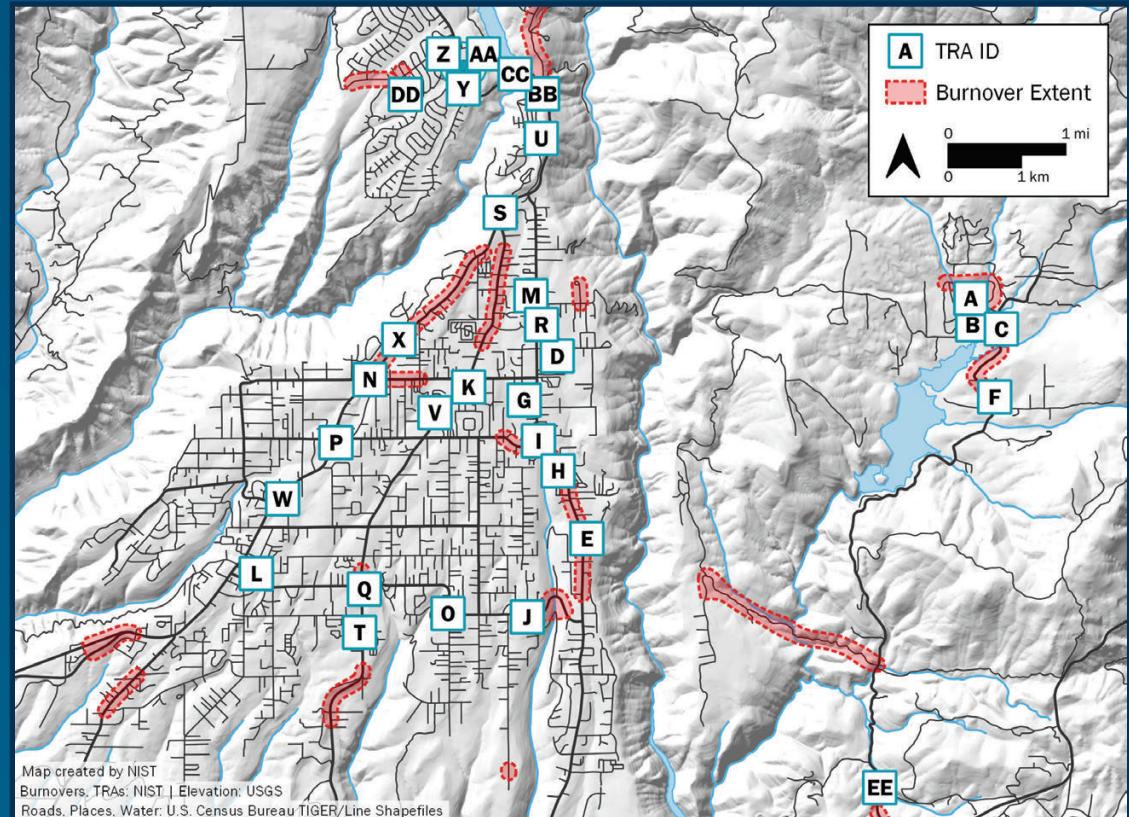
NETTRA Summary

- The three impacted communities (Concow, Paradise, and Magalia) experienced the Camp Fire very differently.
- Evacuation was constrained by burnovers that closed the main egress arteries.
- Rescue activities were impacted by the intensity of the rapidly moving fire.



NETTRA Summary

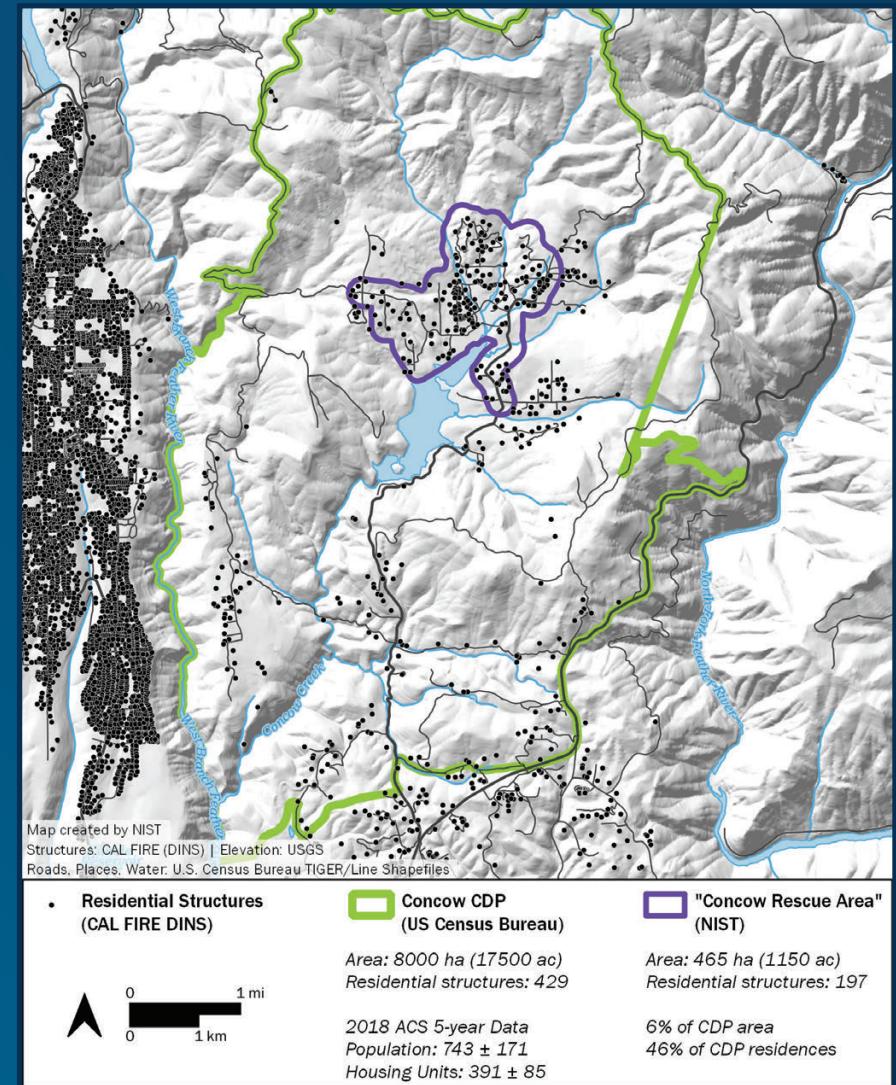
- A total of at least 1200 civilians were involved in 31 TRAs, including over 200 civilians in high-risk environments.
- Additionally, 198 distinct evacuation assistance/rescue (EA/R) events were identified and classified. The unique dataset was analyzed with respect to response actions, outcomes, and circumstances of each rescue.
- At least 1000 civilians were involved in EA/R events, many independent of the civilians included in TRAs.
- A limited analysis was performed on the available information regarding the 85 fatalities suffered in the fire.



NETTRA Summary

Concow (1 of 2)

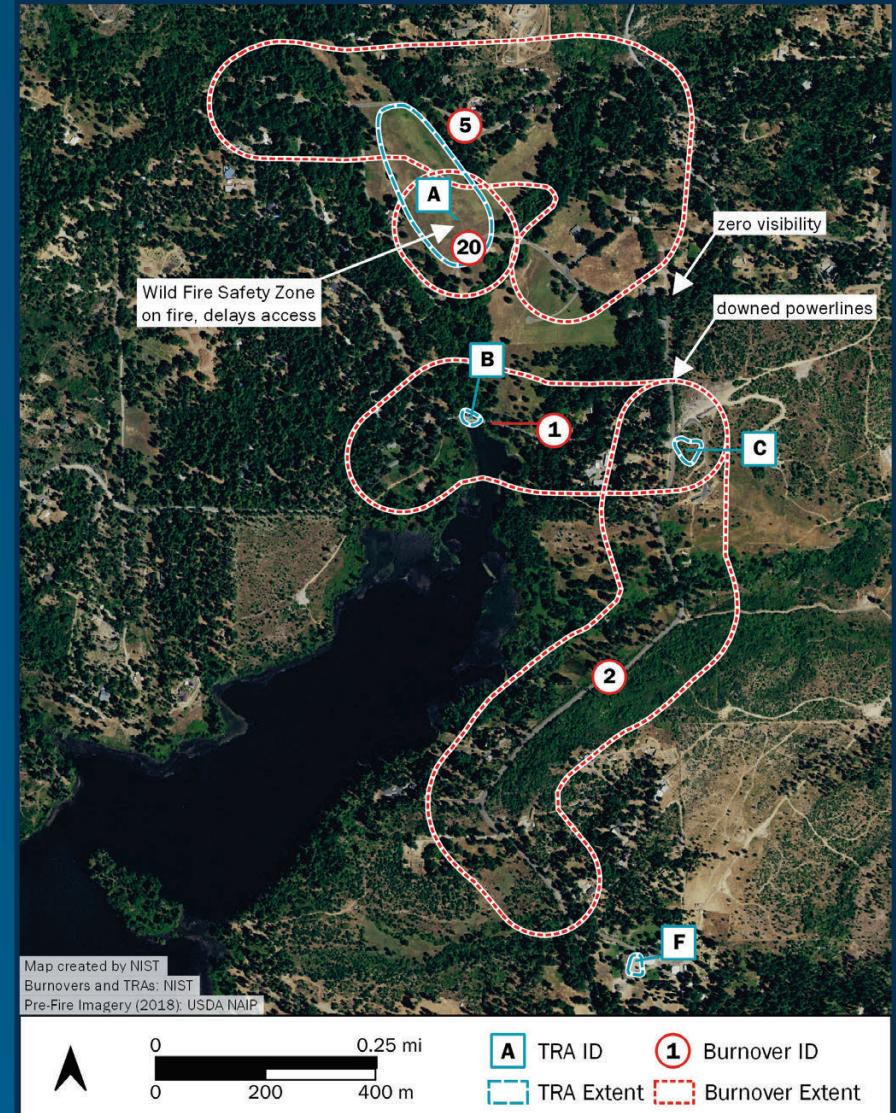
- Located near the fire origin (6.5 km [4 mi]), Concow was impacted within 1 hour of ignition.
- There was little time for widespread community notification. Door-to-door notification activities by first responders and neighbors were instrumental in informing residents.
- A large fraction of the population in the Concow Rescue Area (CRA; the area surrounding Camelot and near the reservoir) was caught in high hazard conditions.



NETTRA Summary

Concow (2 of 2)

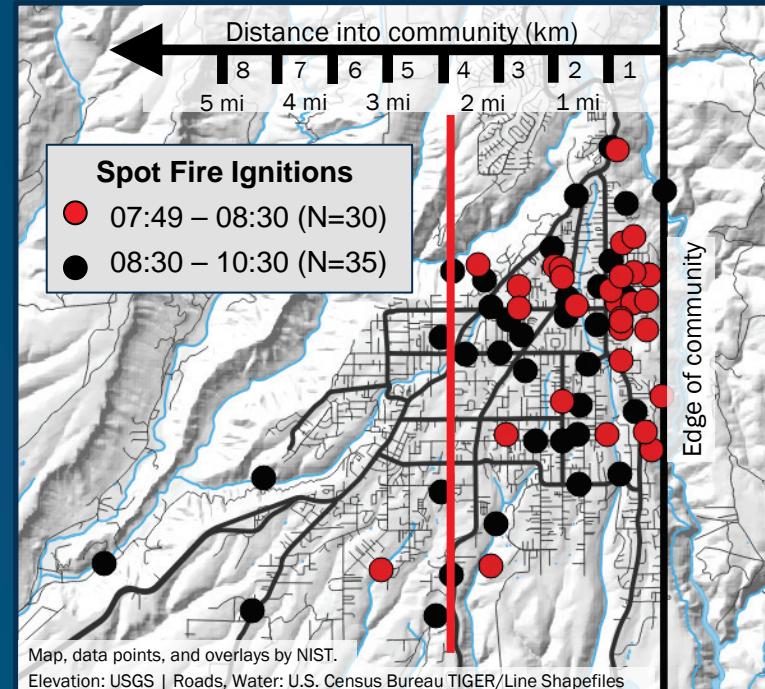
- 110 civilians, representing approximately 32 % of the population in the CRA, were involved in evacuation assistance or rescue (EA/R) events.
- Multiple TRAs in close proximity to each other had to be formed to maintain life safety for both civilians and first responders.
- Rescue activities were impacted by the intensity of the rapidly moving fire.
- Evacuation was constrained by burnovers that closed the main egress artery (Concow Road).



NETTRA Summary

Paradise (1 of 3)

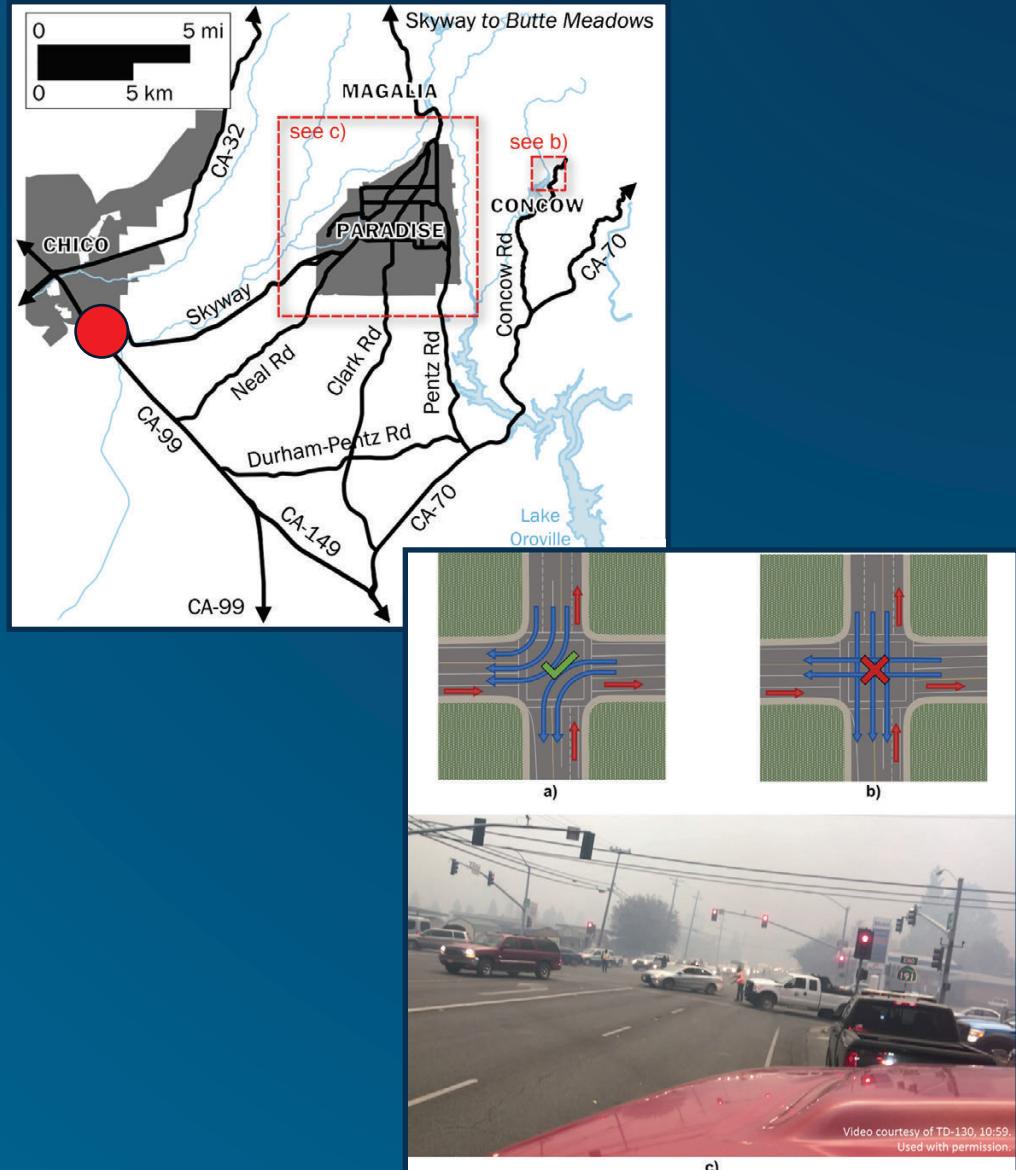
- Spot fires began impacting Paradise at 07:49, 35 minutes after Concow. The fire front arrived approximately 40 minutes later at around 08:30.
- The fire significantly impacted evacuations along the Pentz Road corridor (eastern Paradise) where multiple burnovers occurred, trapping and endangering dozens of civilians.
- Evacuation notifications caught up with the fire progression, and by 09:00 CodeRED reverse 911 evacuation notifications were sent to the public ahead of the fire.



NETTRA Summary

Paradise (2 of 3)

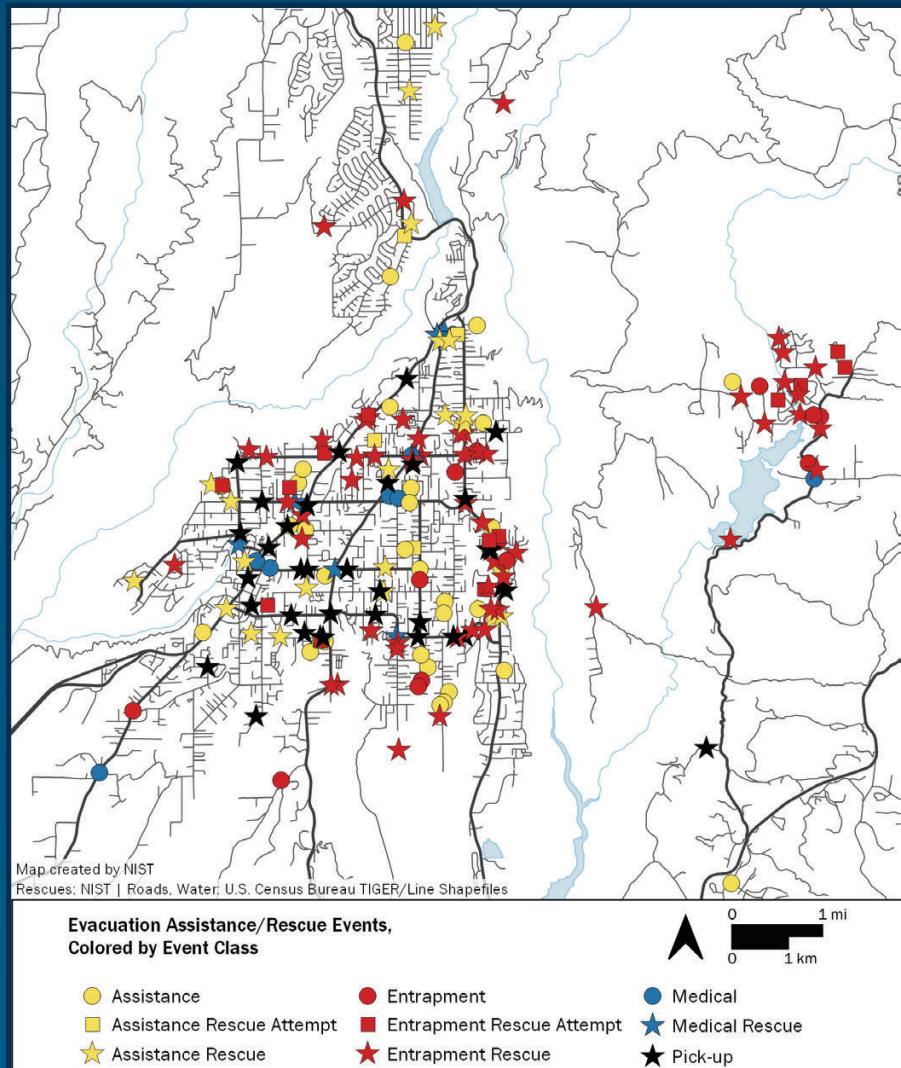
- Traffic was pushed to the west, first to Clark Road then to Skyway as the fire generally progressed southwest.
- Traffic leaving Paradise gridlocked in Chico and the valley, and the backup extended all the way up Skyway into Paradise.
- Traffic management by first responders was used to shuffle vehicles and evacuating civilians away from fire exposures as much as possible.



NETTRA Summary

Paradise (3 of 3)

- Rescues and the use of TRAs occurred throughout the morning of November 8 as burnovers entrapped civilians and closed many of the egress arteries.
- Mutual aid responders were instrumental in conducting numerous rescues.
- First responder access was restricted by fire, road closures, and heavy evacuating traffic.
- Most civilians had evacuated by 14:00.



Magalia (1 of 2)

- The southern extent of Magalia and the Old Magalia neighborhood also experienced fire the morning of November 8.
- The closure of Skyway through Paradise prevented civilians from evacuating using the southern routes after 10:00. Many residents in Magalia felt that the fire was not going to reach their community. The southern evacuation route reopened after 17:30 and was passable with an escort through Paradise.



Photo courtesy of TD-041, 14:12.
Used with permission.

Magalia (2 of 2)

- Intense fire pushed deeper into Magalia overnight after fire flared up along Coutolenc Road and progressed north and west.
- The delayed arrival of the fire to parts of Magalia enabled the communication of notification information to the public well ahead of the fire.
- Most civilians had evacuated by that time; however, there were evacuations and rescues into the night and through the morning of November 9.



Photo courtesy of TD-127, 03:09 (Nov 9).
Used with permission.

Lessons Learned and Paths Forward

Goal: Facilitate the use of lessons learned from Camp Fire NETTRA.

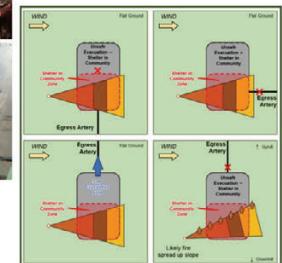
- Assembled a methodology for small to intermediate sizes intermix communities to help with **Evacuation Sheltering Considerations: Assessment, Planning and Execution (ESCAPE)**.

NIST Technical Note
NIST TN 2262

WUI Fire Evacuation and Sheltering Considerations
Assessment, Planning, and Execution (ESCAPE)

Alexander Maranghides
Eric D. Link

This publication is available free of charge from:
<https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.TN.2262>



Thank You

Contact Information:

Eric Link

eric.link@nist.gov

Alexander Maranghides

alexm@nist.gov

Camp Fire



[https://www.nist.gov/el/fire-research-division-73300/
wildland-urban-interface-fire-73305/nist-investigation-california](https://www.nist.gov/el/fire-research-division-73300/wildland-urban-interface-fire-73305/nist-investigation-california)

Direct links to NETTRA reports:

<https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.TN.2252>

<https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.TN.2252sup>