



Wildfire

Josephine County

Integrated Fire Plan

Are you prepared?



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Recent fires in Oregon and across the western United States have increased public awareness to the potential losses to life, property, and natural and cultural resources. In 2002, Josephine County became intimately aware of these risks as the Biscuit Fire burned over 470,000 acres in Josephine and Curry Counties. The County activated the Josephine County Emergency Operations Center when the fire threatened over 3,400 homes and put thousands of residents on evacuation notice. Costs from the fire have exceeded \$150 million and have ultimately raised awareness among public agencies, community organizations and individuals about the extreme risk they face from wildfire.

In August 2003, the Josephine County Board of County Commissioners directed the County Departments to work with state and federal agencies, rural fire protection districts and community organizations throughout the County to develop an integrated fire plan. The County initiated this effort to reduce wildfire risk to citizens, the environment, and quality of life within Josephine County. The County contracted with the Program for Watershed and Community Health, an organization affiliated with the University of Oregon's Institute for a Sustainable Environment to facilitate the development of the plan.

Since last August, countless numbers of citizens, fire districts, county staff, and agency representatives have worked together to develop the Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan (JCIFP) and to help the County be successful in implementing fuels reduction projects, fire prevention education campaigns, and other fire-related programs. The planning approach directly involves the county's rural fire protection districts as a way to reach citizens in the county. The plan assists the county in being more competitive for federal funding programs such as the Healthy Forests Restoration Act, the National Fire Plan and FEMA's Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program.

Plan Adoption

To ensure recognition by the public, as well as partner agencies and organizations, Josephine County presented this Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan to the Board of County Commissioners for adoption by resolution on November 8, 2004. Oregon Department of Forestry and the Josephine County Fire Defense Board have also signed the plan in recognition of the collaborative development process.

While the JCIFP provides a foundation and resources for understanding wildfire risk and opportunities to reduce potential losses from wildfire, individual communities, fire districts and neighborhoods can take local action by developing community-specific fire plans or by participating in countywide activities for prevention and protection. Examples of local community action include the Applegate Fire Plan, developed in 2001 and the implementation of fuels reduction projects in neighborhoods throughout Josephine County. Other examples include Community Wildfire Protection Plan under development in the Illinois Valley and the recent formation of the Illinois Valley Fire Safe Council. Successful implementation of the JCIFP is dependent upon local community efforts.

The Healthy Forests Restoration Act authorities for Community Wildfire Protection Plans require adoption of this plan, as does the FEMA Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. With formal adoption of this plan, Josephine County is more competitive for funding that may assist with plan implementation. Furthermore, adoption of this plan highlight the collaborative process between fire districts, local government, community-based organizations and public agencies.

Sustaining Fire Plan Efforts

Development of the JCIFP has been no small task. Implementation and sustaining these efforts will be much more complex. Building a collaborative and cooperative environment between community-based organizations, fire districts, local government and the public land management agencies has been the first step in identifying and prioritizing measures to reduce wildfire risk. Maintaining this cooperation with the public is a long-term effort that requires commitment of all partners involved.

In the past, there has been limited awareness about the investment required to maintain fire protection. From fuels reduction to fire district tax levies, education and prevention to evacuation, citizens must have the information and resources to be active participants in reducing their risk to wildfire. For many years, there has been a reliance on insurance, local government, fire service, federal agencies and many other types of organizations to aid us when disaster strikes. The JCIFP encourages citizens to take an active role in identifying needs, developing strategies and implementing solutions to address wildfire risk by assisting with the development of local community wildfire plans and participating in countywide fire prevention activities. Citizen action may be cleaning up brush around homes, installing new smoke detectors, voting to increase support to the local fire district through a bond measure or tax levy, volunteering to be a part of an auxiliary, attending community meetings, or passing along information on fire prevention to neighbors and friends. With the JCIFP as a foundation, community wildfire plans and local action can guide successful implementation of fire hazard and protection efforts in the County.

Josephine County is committed to supporting the rural fire districts and communities in their fire protection efforts, both short and long-term. The County will continue to provide support in maintaining countywide risk assessment information and emergency management coordination. In 2004 and 2005, Josephine County will work on implementing the fire plan by working with fire districts, community organizations and public agencies to coordinate fuels reduction projects with existing dollars. The JCIFP will focus on public meetings in the Rural/Metro region, coordinate a spring education campaign, strengthen emergency management and evacuation procedures, and explore opportunities for biomass marketing and utilization. JCIFP partners will also focus on refining long-term strategies to maintain fire protection activities in the County.

Related Policies: Community Wildfire Protection Plans

The most recent authorities for community fire planning come under the Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA). Title III of HFRA provides guidance for developing Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP). Communities with a CWPP may receive significant benefit in the future should funding be appropriated through HFRA for fuels reduction and fire prevention. HFRA provides clear guidance for what should be developed in a CWPP. This Executive Summary illustrates how the Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan addresses the CWPP requirements, along with guidelines and requirements in the FEMA Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, the National Fire Plan, and other state and federal programs.

Planning Committee and Partners

Core partners on the planning committee include Josephine County, Oregon Department of Forestry and the Josephine County Fire Defense Board. Additionally, the plan has been developed

in close consultation with the BLM, Medford District, Rogue River - Siskiyou National Forest, and the Applegate Valley, Grants Pass, Illinois Valley, Williams, Rural/Metro, and Wolf Creek Fire Departments. Community-based organizations, including the Illinois Valley and Sunny Wolf Community Response Teams, Siskiyou Field Institute, Forestry Action Committee, Williams Educational Coalition, Applegate Partnership, and many others have also played a strong role in the plan development.

Background

Recent fires in Oregon and across the western United States have increased public awareness over the potential losses to life, property, and natural and cultural resources that fire can pose. For instance, the Biscuit Fire which burned nearly 500,000 acres in Josephine and neighboring counties, threatening 3,400 homes and cost taxpayers over \$150 million. In response to such fires, the Josephine County Commissioners directed County agencies to work with other public agencies, fire districts and community organizations throughout the County to develop an integrated fire plan.

The JCIFP is the result of a countywide effort initiated to reduce wildfire risk to citizens, the environment, and quality of life within Josephine County. The County contracted with the Program for Watershed and Community Health, an organization affiliated with the University of Oregon's Institute for a Sustainable Environment to facilitate the development of the plan. Citizens, fire districts, county staff, and agency representatives have worked together to create a plan that would be successful in implementing fuels reduction projects, fire prevention education campaigns, and other fire-related programs.

Josephine County Fire Plan Mission, Goals, Objectives

Developed by an executive committee comprised of rural fire protection districts, local government, state and federal agencies, and community-based organizations, the plan mission is to reduce the risk from wildfire to life, property and natural resources in the County.

Goals

- Protect against potential losses to life, property and natural resources from wildfire
 - Build and maintain active participation from each Fire Protection District;
 - Set realistic expectations for reducing wildfire risk;
 - Identify and prioritize actions for fire protection;
 - Access and utilize federal and other grant dollars;
 - Identify incentives for fire protection and community participation;
 - Promote visible projects and program successes;
 - Monitor the changing conditions of wildfire risk and citizen action over time; and
 - Institutionalize fire-related programs and sustain community efforts for fire protection.
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To address the complex range of issues within the JCIFP, it became clear early in the planning process that broader and diverse participation was needed for success. Through public meetings

and invitations to organizations and stakeholders in the county, sub-committees formed to develop objectives and implement actions to support the plan. Committee objectives are described below.

Committee	Objectives
Executive Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide oversight to all activities related to the JCIFP. • Ensure representation on and coordination between the sub-committees • Develop and refine goals for fire protection in Josephine County • Develop a long-term structure for sustaining efforts of the JCIFP
Risk Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify Communities-at-Risk and the Wildland-Urban Interface • Develop and conduct a wildfire risk assessment • Identify and prioritize hazardous fuels treatment projects
Fuels Reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify strategies for coordinating fuels treatment projects at a landscape scale • Administer grants for fuels reduction equitably across fire districts. • Provide special need citizens with an opportunity to participate in programs • Identify opportunities for biomass marketing and utilization
Emergency Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen emergency management, response and evacuation • Build relationships between County government and local fire districts
Education and Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop strategies for increasing citizen awareness and action for fire prevention • Reach out to all citizens in the county

Planning Area Boundaries

The Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan is multi-jurisdictional and addresses wildfire risk and mitigation actions for the two municipalities of Grants Pass and Cave Junction, the four rural fire protection districts (Applegate Valley, Illinois Valley, Williams, and Wolf Creek), as well as the unprotected areas of Josephine County, largely served by the Rural/Metro Fire Department.

Fire Policies and Programs

Various local, state, and federal policies and programs have set precedence for the development of community fire plans. Most notably the National Fire Plan (2001) and the Healthy Forest Initiative (2003) mandate rural communities to assess risk and develop action plans. Below is a list of programs that relate to JCIFP.

- **Healthy Forests Restoration Act (2003)** - Federal bill signed by President Bush to promote fuels reduction projects on federal land, community plans, and biomass energy production
- **National Fire Plan and 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy (2001)** –Interagency plan that focuses on firefighting, rehabilitation, hazardous fuels reduction, community assistance, and accountability.
- **Oregon Forestland-Urban Fire Protection Act (1997, SB360)** – defines and identifies the wildland urban interface in Oregon and provides standard measures of mitigation for homeowners
- **Oregon Statewide Land Use Planning Goal 7** – directs local government to adopt plans for minimizing risk from natural hazards statewide
- **Federal Emergency Management Agency Disaster Mitigation Act (2000)** - specifies criteria for state and local hazard mitigation planning
- **Josephine County Article 76: Wildfire Safety Standards** (currently under review) - establishes requirements for development in wildfire hazard areas.

County Profile

Based on the 2000 Census, there are 75,726 people, 31,000 households, and 21,359 families residing in Josephine County. Josephine County is located in the southwestern part of Oregon on the border with California. The total area of Josephine County is approximately 1,040,000 acres, of which about 290,095 acres is privately owned and about 705,732 acres is publicly owned. It is a mountainous region with vast forest resources with dominant rivers.

Landowner	Acres	Percent
National Forest	421,745	40.57%
Private	290,095	27.91%
BLM	282,674	27.19%
County	33,018	3.18%
State	8,930	0.86%
School District	1,012	0.10%
Other Federal	855	0.08%
City	741	0.07%
National Park Service	459	0.04%
	TOTAL 1,039,530	100%

Josephine County Rural Fire Protection Districts

The rural districts are comprised primarily of volunteer fire fighters, although some do have full time chiefs and/or staff. In addition to the list below, Rural/Metro Fire Department Service Area serves a 330 square miles area outside the fire district taxing boundaries around Grants Pass.

City/Area	Fire Protection	Population
Applegate Valley	Applegate Valley Rural Fire Protection District #9	10000
Grants Pass	Dept. of Pub Safety	23,000/40,000
Illinois Valley	Illinois Valley RFPD (includes Cave Junction, Dryden, Holland, Kerby, O'Brien, Selma, Takilma, and Waldo)	17000
Williams	RFPD	3000
Rural/Metro	Includes Galice, Hugo, Leland, Merlin, Murphy, Wilderville, Placer, and Wolf Creek and Wonder)	35000
Wolf Creek	Wolf Creek RFPD (includes Speaker and Placer)	700

Source: Oregon Office of the State Fire Marshal (July 2003)

Wildfire Risk Assessment

The Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan wildfire risk assessment analyzes the potential losses to life, property and natural resources. Objectives of the risk assessment are to identify Communities-at-Risk and the Wildland-Urban Interface, develop and conduct a wildfire risk assessment, and identify and prioritize hazardous fuels treatment projects. The analysis takes into consideration a combination of factors that we define below:

- **Risk:** Potential and frequency for wildfire ignitions (based on past occurrences)
- **Hazard:** Conditions that may contribute to wildfire (fuels, slope, aspect, elevation, weather)
- **Values:** People, property, natural and other resources that could suffer losses in a wildfire event.
- **Protection Capability:** Ability to mitigate losses, prepare for, respond to and suppress wildland and structural fires.
- **Structural Vulnerability:** Characteristics influencing the vulnerability of structures during a wildfire event (roof type and building materials, access to the structure, and whether or not there is defensible space or fuels reduction around the structure.)

Communities at Risk

There are many ways to define community, particularly in Josephine County. There are cities, towns, neighborhoods and groups of people drawn together by common threads – whether it be their post office, grocery store or community center. This fire plan draws people together in another way – the ability to provide fire protection services and protect people, property and natural resources in the event of a structural or wildland fire. For the intent of this fire plan, we define communities at risk to fire by looking at the common service boundaries for fire protection and population centers. While a number of Josephine County’s communities are listed as “unprotected,” it is important to note that these communities are NOT without fire service. Rural/Metro Fire Department provides contract structural fire protection services in the unprotected areas of Josephine County.

Communities at risk in Josephine County

- Applegate Valley (Provolt, Murphy)
- Grants Pass
- Grants Pass Unprotected (Cheslock, etc.)
- Josephine County Unprotected (Galice, Hugo, Merlin, North Valley, Colonial Valley, Wilderville, Wonder, Sunny Wolf, etc.)
- Illinois Valley
- Williams
- Wolf Creek
- Oregon Caves

Wildland Urban Interface

The Southwest Oregon Fire Management Plan identifies the wildland urban interface on the basis of proximity between private and federal lands, topography, and 6th field watersheds. The Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan adopts this methodology and the Federal Fire Management definition and boundaries for the Wildland-Urban Interface. (See maps section for the maps of the WUI.)

Acres in the Wildland Urban Interface by Land Ownership

Ownership	Acres	Percent
Private	268,196	50.4%
BLM	156,333	29.4%
Forest Service	57,127	10.7%
County	26,167	4.9%
Federal (other)	16,203	3.0%
State	6,671	1.3%
School District	1,120	0.2%
City	739	0.1%
Total:	532,555	100.0%

Identification and Prioritization of Hazardous Fuels Treatment Projects

The JCIFP risk assessment committee formed a technical sub-committee to identify strategic planning units based on the Communities-at-Risk identified through this process and the 6th and 7th field watersheds. This process compares the units to the hazard and risk assessment and illustrates a

preliminary list of fuels treatment projects based on the strategic planning units. The first phase of this task is to identify the preliminary list of fuels treatment projects. The second phase is to present this information to each of the Fire Districts to gain their input and perspectives on projects and potential priorities. This provides an opportunity to review and integrate input gathered from the public at community meetings. The last phase in this process is to present Countywide information on the priorities for fuels treatment to the JCIFP Executive Committee and present the information within the Fire Plan.

Reducing Structural Vulnerability to Wildfire

The JCIFP provides recommendations for fuels reduction, emergency management and education and outreach. The following sections describe the objectives and actions for each of these elements.

Hazardous Fuels Reduction

Reducing hazardous fuels around homes, along transportation corridors and at a landscape-scale can significantly minimize losses to life, property and natural resources from wildfire. A core focus of the JCIFP is on reducing losses to life and property; helping protect communities by reducing hazardous fuels while moving toward a more fire-adapted ecosystem.

The JCIFP Fuels Reduction Committee began meeting in November 2003 to discuss how to approach fuels reduction throughout the county and on public and private lands. Cooperation between public and private organizations led to immediate successes in ensuring that fuels reduction occur strategically so that adjacent public and private lands would benefit from fire protection. JCIFP Fuels Reduction Committee began by reviewing administration of existing fuels reduction programs and recognized that in has resulted in a checkerboard fuels treatment pattern. The group agreed to work together to pursue funding and identify the most cost effective approaches to implementing defensible space and landscape fuels treatment throughout the County.

Hazardous Fuels Reduction Objectives

- Sustain a landscape approach to fuels reduction that focuses on high wildfire risk areas (Identify strategies for coordinating fuels treatment projects at a landscape scale)
- Administer the fuels program equitably across fire districts and provide low-income and special need citizens with an opportunity to reduce their fuels and participate in local programs
- Identify opportunities for marketing and utilization of small diameter wood products

Action	Timeline	Committee
1. Identify and prioritize fuels treatment projects on county and private land using the risk data.	June 2004 – Sep. 2005	Risk
2. Utilize risk assessment information in applications for National Fire Plan grants and other fuels reduction dollars.	Ongoing	Fuels
3. Review how grant dollars for fuels reduction projects are administered. Make changes to the program so that they are more directed towards landscape scale treatment and inclusive of the needs of low-income, elderly and disabled citizens	Ongoing	Fuels
4. Develop long-term strategies for maintenance of fuels reduction	May 2005	Fuels
5. Focus Strategic planning for hazardous fuels treatment projects on evacuation routes/corridors	Sep. 2004 – May 2005	Fuels

Action	Timeline	Committee
6. Promote education and outreach through all fuels reduction programs to ensure strong community involvement in fuels reduction and wildfire prevention projects	Sep. 2004 – May 2005	Fuels
7. Increase grant dollars and target fuels reduction and fire protection to citizens with special needs.	Ongoing	Fuels/Special Needs
8. Explore and implement biomass marketing and utilization projects to help support long-term fuels reduction efforts.	Ongoing	RC&D, Fuels
9. Increase support for local contractors and workers.	Ongoing	Fuels

Priority Fuels Treatment Areas

The county, fire districts, community organizations and agency partners have worked collaboratively to identify priorities for fuels treatment. This process includes examining the risk assessment maps and strategic planning units and using local knowledge and information gathered during community meetings to identify the most appropriate places to prioritize for treatment. A primary consideration is also where the federal agencies have planned fuels reduction projects in order to achieve the landscape scale treatment.

It is important to note that although a given area may show the highest hazard rating, if it is not in an area where there is significant population, an organization that is able to assist with the implementation of the project, or adjacent to a project planned on BLM or Forest Service land, it might not rise to the top of the priority list. Additionally, one of the objectives of the fuels reduction committee is to raise awareness through demonstration projects. Identifying projects in the center of a community that have a slightly lower hazard rating but may raise citizen's awareness and willingness to participate in future projects may result in a higher priority for that project.

The projects listed below are the result of a meeting with the fire districts, BLM, Forest Service, ODF, the Illinois Valley Community Response Team and the County to identify immediate priorities for fuels reduction. The table also lists projects that are ongoing in Josephine County using National Fire Plan funds from 2004. Projects on federal land are not included in this chart.

Project	Planned Treatment type/acres	Planned or Funded?	Administrator	Fire District
Thompson Creek	Landscape, roads and defensible space	Funded through National Fire Plan 2004	Illinois Valley Community Response Team (CRT)	Illinois Valley
Applegate Valley Watershed	30 acres of landscape treatment; 51 acres/7 miles of roads treatment	Funded through National Fire Plan 2004	Applegate Valley Fire District	Applegate and Williams Fire District
Slate Creek, Applegate Watershed Council	100 – 200 acres (treatment TBD)	Funded through National Fire Plan 2004	ARWC	Rural/Metro Fire Department
North Selma adjacent to HWY 199	Landscape, roads and defensible space	Tentative funding through National Fire Plan 2005	Illinois Valley CRT	Illinois Valley
Project	Planned Treatment type/acres	Planned or Funded?	Administrator	Fire District

	type/acres			District
London Peak	79 acres (approx.) Landscape, roads and defensible space	Tentative funding through National Fire Plan 2005	Illinois Valley CRT	Wolf Creek Rural Fire protection District
Cathedral Hills	Landscape, roads and defensible space	Tentative funding through National Fire Plan 2005	Illinois Valley CRT	Rural/Metro
Kenrose Lane	Landscape, roads and defensible space	Tentative funding through NFP 2005	Illinois Valley CRT	Illinois Valley

Emergency Operations

The Josephine County Sheriff, Department of Emergency Services is responsible for coordinating emergency management throughout the County. Rural Fire Protection Districts, however, are often the first responders not just to fire, but natural and human-caused disasters as well. In 2003, the County updated the Josephine County Emergency Operations Plan. This provided a strong baseline of information to make connections to fire professionals and strengthen emergency management procedures related to fire protection.

The most important finding through the meetings held, research conducted and needs identified is that there is a need for strong partnerships and coordination among the fire, emergency management, land management, and planning professions to prepare for and respond to a disaster. The formation of a committee to focus on Emergency Management for the JCIFP has resulted in adoption of this group as the Josephine County Emergency Management Board. Specifically, this committee serves as a standing support group to the Josephine County Emergency Manager, and as the Emergency Management Board. The group readily agreed to acting as a sounding board and providing guidance as a Board. This chapter focuses on existing emergency management procedures for wildfire protection and a series of actions to strengthen emergency management capabilities in Josephine County. Emergency Management objectives are to develop strategies to strengthen emergency management, response and evacuation capabilities for wildfire and build relationships between County government and local fire districts.

Action	Timeline	Committee
1. Clarify policies and procedures for the EOC; develop roles and responsibilities and Standard Operating Procedures	Ongoing	Emergency Management
2. Provide Incident Command System and Multi-Agency Coordination Group training in Josephine County	March 2004 – Ongoing	Emergency Management
3. Develop a protocol to use the 911 Call-down systems	June–Dec 04	911 TAC
4. Strengthen public education and agency coordination on evacuation procedures	June 2004 – Dec. 2004	Emergency Management

Education and Community Outreach

Education and Outreach has become one of the primary focuses of the Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan. The JCIFP Education and Outreach Committee focuses its efforts in the development of goals, objectives and actions. In 2004, several programs and activities have already taken place while strategic planning continues for 2005 and beyond. Education and Outreach objectives are to

develop ongoing strategies for increasing citizen awareness and action for fire prevention and to reach out to all citizens (including people of all ages, ethnicity and income level.)

Action	Timeline	Committee
1. Develop principles and strategies to mobilize the community.	4/04 – 6/05	Education and Outreach
2. Refine and Implement the JCIFP Spring Education and Outreach Campaign.	4/04 – 6/05	
3. Focus on efforts with children.	Ongoing	
4. Coordinate activities with Rogue Valley Fire Prevention Coop.	Ongoing	
5. Identify opportunities to coordinate and leverage resources with the insurance industry.	Ongoing	TBD

Biomass Marketing and Utilization

In order to sustain fire protection in Josephine County, there must be a way to pay for it. To date, grant funding through the National Fire Plan and County Title III funds have paid for most of the fuels reduction work that has occurred on private lands. With National Fire Plan funding declining annually, and County payments in jeopardy of not being reauthorized after 2006, the County must identify a strategy to pay for hazardous fuels treatment in the future.

Local investment and incentives may well be the best strategy there is. Whether it be local businesses or local citizens, paying to reduce fuels around personal property is a big step towards being accountable and responsible for personal safety. An incentive, however, can go a long ways towards motivating people and businesses to take action. If there are markets that will ensure payment for raw materials (and a way to transfer the raw materials), a local landowner may be much more inclined to reduce hazardous fuels.

Even Federal policies recognize the value of biomass marketing and utilization. Since its inception, the National Fire Plan has funded small diameter marketing and utilization through the Forest Service Economic Action Programs. In 2003, President Bush signed into law the Healthy Forests Restoration Act, which included provisions for biomass marketing and utilization. However, meaningful funding and technical assistance must be provided to ensure that communities have the opportunity to identify feasible and economically beneficial ways to use raw materials from fuels reduction projects.

Josephine County, through a number of grants and programs, is beginning to create a foundation for understanding potential markets and utilizing small diameter wood products. A 2003 report developed by Sustainable Northwest for the Sunny Wolf Community Response Team examined timber supply in Josephine County. The same National Fire Plan grant funded a product feasibility study in the region. The Southwestern Oregon Resource and Conservation Development (RC&D) Council is developing a small diameter marketing and utilization clearinghouse through a grant from the National Fire Plan. In addition, the Jefferson Sustainable Development Initiative is currently coordinating the Boaz Forest Health and Small Diameter Utilization Project.

Assessing Benefits and Costs of Mitigation

Many federal grant programs require benefit/cost analysis of proposed actions. This ensures that the investment will yield greater benefits than the investment costs. The benefits of planning, mitigation and preparedness for wildfire, however, can be difficult to quantify. It can be difficult to put a monetary number to the value of human, environmental, cultural and other social resources. The JCIFP emphasizes developing priorities for action for hazardous fuels treatment, education, emergency management and biomass utilization. The process to develop these priorities has included a technical risk assessment and collection of community input on values. The plan also takes into consideration the fact that low-income, elderly, disabled and other citizens with special needs may require extra assistance or resources to take fire protection actions. All of these values should be considered in developing priorities and assessing the costs and benefits of projects.

Monitoring Strategy

The primary objective of the Executive Committee is to provide guidance for all elements of planning and implementation of the Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan. The Executive Committee will continue to provide oversight through quarterly meetings and coordination through the Josephine County Fire Defense Board.

Monitoring is the collection and analysis of information to assist with decision making, to ensure accountability, and to provide the basis for evaluation and learning. It is a continuing function that uses methodical collection of data to provide management and the main stakeholders of an ongoing project or program with early indications of progress and achievement of objectives.

The purpose of the JCIFP monitoring strategy is to track implementation of activities and evaluate how well the goals of the JCIFP are being met over time. Monitoring measures progress over time so that we can understand how well our objectives are being met. The data we gather will provide in status and trends of the JCIFP. The monitoring strategy also provides a way for the County to be accountable to the public about the outcomes of the JCIFP.

Each functional element of the Josephine County Fire Plan (risk assessment, fuels reduction, emergency management, and education and outreach) provides monitoring tasks for recommended action items. The monitoring section also provides recommendations for multi-party monitoring of site-specific fuels reduction projects.

Evaluation

Evaluation of ongoing JCIFP activities, increased public awareness and collaboration between partners will strengthen the value and impact that the fire plan has within Josephine County. The monitoring tasks within the JCIFP specifically address evaluation. The JCIFP planning committee will administer annual evaluations of the fire planning process and integrate questions about awareness and action into the annual Josephine County survey administered by the Josephine County Board of County Commissioners. Josephine County will share findings from these evaluations on the JCIFP web site. Furthermore, the County will formally revise the fire plan in August 2005 and make recommendations for further evaluation and updates to the plan at that time.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First and foremost, many thanks to Josephine County Commissioners Jim Riddle, Jim Brock and Harold Haugen for recognizing the value and importance of this effort. There are so many people who committed time, energy and passion into the Josephine County Fire Plan. Any outcomes in reducing the risk to wildfire come in no small part because of their efforts. Many thanks to all of the members of the JCIFP Committees and the agency and Fire District representatives who have dedicated so much to this effort:

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- Don Belville, Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest
- Marko Bey, Lomakatsi Restoration Project
- Don Billings, Illinois Valley Contractor
- Pam Bode, Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest
- Lynda Boody, Bureau of Land Management
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- Rick Dryer, Oregon Department of Forestry
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- Paul Galloway, Rogue River - Siskiyou National Forest
- Julia Genre, Rogue River - Siskiyou National Forest
- Rick Gibson, Oregon Department of Forestry
- Joanne Gillyatt, Siskiyou Community Health Center
- Gary Gnauck, Applegate Partnership
- Tim Gonzales, Bureau of Land Management, Medford District
- Ginnie Grilley, Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest
- Rob Hambleton, Williams Education Coalition
- Vic Harris, Josephine County Forestry
- M.J. Harvie, Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest
- Tony Hernandez, American Red Cross
- Marty Hertler, Contractor
- Kyle Holcombe, Oregon Department of Forestry
- Wayne Holcombe, Oregon Department of Forestry
- Joe Hyatt, Rural/Metro
- Lang Johnson, Rural/Metro
- Abbie Jossie, Bureau of Land Management, Medford District
- Tracy Katelman, ForEverGreen Forestry
- Chuck Kelly, Red Cross Volunteer
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- Linda Langford, Josephine County
- Lloyd Lawless, Rural/Metro
- Paul Leighton, Wolf Creek RFPD
- Charley Martin, Bureau of Land Management, Medford District
- Marty Main, Owner, Small Woodland Services
- Roxanne McCoy, Wolf Creek RFPD
- Leanne Mruzik, BLM Medford District
- Sara McDonald, Commission for Children and Families
- George McKinley, Jefferson Sustainable Development Initiative
- Tom Murphy, Bureau of Land Management
- Sara Nicholson, Josephine County Emergency Management
- Nancy Orr, OR State Fire Marshal
- Sue Parrish, Siskiyou Field Institute
- Gail Perotti, Seven Basins Neighborhood Fire Planning Project
- Chuck Petty, American Red Cross
- Charlie Phenix, Rogue River - Siskiyou National Forest
- Ron Phillips, Illinois Valley Community Response Team
- Brian Pike, Grants Pass Public Safety

- Ed Reilly, Bureau of Land Management, Medford District
- Gail Renius, Josephine County Mental Health, Development & Disability Program
- Tim Reuwsaat, Bureau of Land Management, Medford District
- Harry Rich, Illinois Valley Fire Chief
- Jenny Rinell, Josephine County Emergency Management
- Charlie Rodgers, Josephine County Public Works
- Donald Rubenstein, Josephine County
- Teresa Santucci, Josephine Housing Authority
- Jerry Schaeffer, Illinois Valley Fire District
- Dan Schilberg, Wolf Creek RFPD/Sunny Wolf Community Response Team
- Jeff Schwanke, Oregon Department of Forestry
- Robert Sechler, OR Dept. of Transportation
- Sandy Shaffer, Applegate Fire Plan
- Jack Shipley, Applegate Partnership
- David Smith, Contractor
- Don Smith, Siskiyou Project
- Steve Smith, Senior and Disabled Services
- Michael Snider, Josephine County Planning
- Mark Sorenson, Josephine County Emergency Management
- De Spellman, Illinois Valley Fire District
- Jenna Stanke, Jackson County
- Shawn Stephens, OR Dept. of Transportation
- Jim Stubblefield, Wolf Creek Woodworks
- Sunny Sundquist, Josephine County Planning Commissioner
- Ryan Temple, Sustainable Northwest
- John Thornhill, Rogue River - Siskiyou National Forest
- Dennis Turco, Oregon Department of Forestry
- Phil Turnbull, Rural/Metro
- Martin Vavra, Bureau of Land Management
- John Vial, OR Dept. of Transportation
- Chris Vogel, Applegate River Watershed Council
- Teresa Vonne, Oregon Department of Forestry
- Ann Walker, Oregon Department of Forestry
- Mel Wann, Rogue River - Siskiyou National Forest
- Robert Webb, Contractor
- Jason Wegner, Josephine County GIS
- Scott Williams, Grants Pass Dept. of Public Safety
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- Ron Wright, Josephine County Planning Commissioner
- Laverla Young, Josephine County Health Department
- Cody Zook, Josephine County GIS

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Kathy Lynn, Associate Director
Program for Watershed and Community Health

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Recent fires in Oregon and across the western United States have increased public awareness to the potential losses to life, property, and natural and cultural resources. In 2002, Josephine County became intimately aware of these risks as the Biscuit Fire burned over 470,000 acres in Josephine and Curry Counties. The County activated the Josephine County Emergency Operations Center when the fire threatened over 3,400 homes and put thousands of residents on evacuation notice. Costs from the fire have exceeded \$150 million and have ultimately raised awareness among public agencies, community organizations and individuals about the extreme risk they face from wildfire.

In August 2003, the Josephine County Board of County Commissioners directed the County Departments to work with state and federal agencies, rural fire protection districts and community organizations throughout the County to develop an integrated fire plan. This countywide effort was initiated to reduce wildfire risk to citizens, the environment, and quality of life within Josephine County. The County contracted with the Program for Watershed and Community Health, an organization affiliated with the University of Oregon's Institute for a Sustainable Environment to facilitate the development of the plan.

Since August 2003, countless numbers of citizens, fire districts, county staff, and agency representatives have worked together to develop the Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan (JCIFP) and to help the County be successful in implementing fuels reduction projects, fire prevention education campaigns, and other fire-related programs. The planning approach directly involves the county's rural fire protection districts as a way to reach citizens in the county. The plan will also help the county become more competitive for federal funding programs such as the Healthy Forests Restoration Act, the National Fire Plan and FEMA's Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program.

JCIFP Mission

The mission of the Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan is to reduce the risk from wildfire to life, property, and natural resources in Josephine County. Guiding principles of the fire plan are to:

- Promote wildfire and public safety;
- Build citizen awareness of wildfire;
- Support the roles and functions of each the County's Fire Districts and Fire Service Providers;
- Instill a sense of responsibility for taking preventative actions;
- Communicate to residents, visitors and businesses what it means to live in a region with high wildfire risk;
- Focus on collaborative decision-making, citizen participation, and landscape-scale fuels treatment projects; and
- Improve survivability to people, homes, and the environment when wildfire occurs.

An Executive Committee comprised of each of the County's fire districts, County government, state and federal agencies, and community-based organizations created this vision for the JCIFP and worked collectively to develop goals, objectives and actions that are described within the Plan.

Plan Organization

The JCIFP illustrates the risk of wildfire throughout the County. The plan also provides information on plan partners and the recommended actions that will help in reducing potential losses to life, property and natural resources. The organization of this plan is as follows:

Chapter 1: Introduction describes the overall mission and intent of the Josephine County Fire Plan. This section describes the plan organization, planning area boundaries, and the fire policies and programs that helped to guide development of the plan.

Chapter 2: Planning Process provides the plan partners, goals and objectives. In addition, this section provides information on JCIFP sub-committees, public involvement and existing plans and projects that have helped inform the JCIFP.

Chapter 3: County Profile illustrates the population, demographics, and environment of Josephine County. The profile also includes information on economic development, employment, housing, transportation and trends in growth and development that may affect the County's risk to wildfire.

Chapter 4: Forest Conditions and Fire History provides a backdrop to the history of the forests and fire within Josephine County's boundaries and in the State of Oregon. This is intended to provide cultural, environmental and historical perspective on how the County's risk to wildfire has increased over the past century.

Chapter 5: Risk Assessment illustrates the methodology used to conduct the risk assessment, Communities-at-Risk, the Wildland Urban Interface and priorities for fuels treatment.

Chapter 6: Fuels Reduction describes how information from the risk assessment is utilized in decision-making about fuels treatment areas, provides recommendations for administering fuels reduction grant dollars and discusses site-specific monitoring approaches for fuels reduction.

Chapter 7: Emergency Management provides information on evacuation, training and emergency management procedures for wildfire and other disaster situations.

Chapter 8: Education and Outreach focuses on a campaign strategy for increasing awareness, motivating citizen action, and changing the culture within Josephine County as it relates to wildfire preparedness. This section also illustrates communication strategies for risk, fuels reduction, emergency management and other issues related to wildfires.

Chapter 9: Biomass Marketing and Utilization provides information on existing programs, alternatives for utilizing and marketing small diameter wood products and discusses next steps.

Chapter 10: Monitoring and Evaluation describes approaches for monitoring and evaluation and summarizes recommendations for the JCIFP.

Chapter 11: Josephine County Fire Districts. This Chapter illustrates the ongoing fire-related activities happening in each of the fire districts in the County.

Chapter 12: Addressing Citizens with Special Needs in Josephine County. This Chapter describes the populations within Josephine County that may need additional assistance in preparing for, responding to and recovering from wildfire events and other disasters.

Resources. There are six resource documents that provide details on acronyms and definitions, bibliography and references, a list of local contractors, the County's Wildfire Safety Ordinance, funding sources and fire prevention materials and minutes from committee meetings.

Planning Area Boundaries

The Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan is multi-jurisdictional and addresses wildfire risk and mitigation actions for the two municipalities of Grants Pass and Cave Junction, the four rural fire protection districts (Applegate Valley, Illinois Valley, Williams, and Wolf Creek), as well as the 330 square miles of an untaxed district. While this area is classified as “unprotected” in the state of Oregon, residents within those boundaries can access contract fire service. Commercial fire service providers in Josephine County include Rural/Metro Fire Department, which has seven substations and Grants Pass Rural. *See the maps section for a base map of Josephine County with fire district boundaries.*

Fire Policies and Programs

There are various local, state and federal programs and policies related to community fire planning and fire protection. In 2002, the Applegate Valley Communities Collaborative Fire Protection Strategy (Applegate Fire Plan) was written, addressing fire and forest health issues in approximately 15% of Josephine County. This plan helped set the stage for the JCIFP and other community fire planning efforts since that time. Most recently, the Healthy Forests Restoration Act, signed into law by President Bush in 2003, calls for the development of Community Wildfire Protection Plans for all communities at risk from wildfire. This section describes these requirements, as well as related County, state and federal programs. More information on these programs can also be found in Resource B.

Healthy Forest Restoration Act / Healthy Forest Initiative¹

In 2002 the President announced the Healthy Forest Initiative (HFI) designed to identify and remove barriers to the implementation of projects that were developed to restore the health of the nations forests. HFI was focused on renewed efforts to be more effective and efficient in carrying out restoration projects. Under HFI, new categorical exclusions were developed to allow the federal agencies to move quickly through NEPA under appropriate circumstances, streamlined administrative review processes for NEPA and created new regulations under the Endangered Species Act for National Fire Plan projects to streamline consultation with federal regulatory agencies. It also set the stage for extensive discussion between the administration and Congress that resulted in new legislation addressing forest health.

Congress enacted the Healthy Forest Restoration Act in November 2003. It provides new tools and additional authorities to treat more federally-managed acres more quickly to expedite our restoration goal. It strengthens public participation and provides incentives for local communities to develop community protection plans. It limits the complexity of environmental analyses for hazard reduction projects, provides a more effective appeals process and instructs the Courts that are being asked to halt projects, to balance the short-term affects of implementing the projects against the harm from undue delay and long term benefits of a restored forest.

Title I of the HFRA addresses vegetation treatments on certain types of National Forest System and Bureau of Land Management lands that are at risk of wildland fire or insect and disease epidemics. This title:

¹ Southwest Oregon Federal Fire Management Plan (2004)

- Encourages streamlined environmental analysis of HFRA projects;
- Provides for administrative review of proposed HFRA projects on National Forest System lands before decisions are issued;
- Contains requirements governing the maintenance and restoration of old-growth forest stands when the Forest Service and BLM conduct HFRA projects in such stands;
- Requires HFRA projects in the Forest Service and BLM to maximize retention of larger trees in areas other than old-growth stands, consistent with the objective of restoring fire-resilient stands and protecting at-risk communities and Federal lands;
- Encourages collaboration between Federal agencies and local communities when community wildland fire protection plans are prepared;
- Requires using at least 50% of the dollars allocated to HFRA projects to protect communities at risk of wildland fire;
- Requires performance to be monitored when agencies conduct hazardous-fuel reduction projects and encourages multiparty monitoring that includes communities and other stakeholders; and
- Encourages courts that consider a request for an injunction on an HFRA-authorized project to balance environmental effects of undertaking the project against the effects of failing to do so.

Title III of the Act also encourages the development of Community Wildfire Protection Plans under which communities will designate their WUIs, where HFRA projects may take place. Half of all fuel reduction projects under the HFRA will occur in the community protection zone as defined by HFRA. HFRA also encourages biomass energy production through grants and assistance to local communities to create market incentives for removal of otherwise valueless forest material.

National Fire Plan and 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy

The National Fire Plan (NFP) was established after a landmark fire season in 2000 with the intent of actively responding to severe wildland fires and their impacts to communities while assuring sufficient firefighting capacity for the future. The NFP is a long-term commitment intended to help protect human lives, communities and natural resources, while fostering cooperation and communication among federal agencies, states, local governments, tribes and interested publics. The NFP focuses on 1) fire suppression and protection, 2) restoration/rehabilitation, 3) hazardous fuels reduction, 4) community assistance, and 5) accountability. The Oregon and Washington NFP Strategy Team sees reduction of unnatural hazardous fuel levels that threaten communities and wildland ecosystems as the foundation principle for dealing with fire risks (NFP Strategy Team 2002). Most NFP funding in Oregon goes to wildfire preparedness and hazardous fuel treatment (USDI and USDA 2003).

The National Fire Plan is a long-term investment that will help protect communities and natural resources, and most importantly, the lives of firefighters and the public. It is a long-term commitment based on cooperation, and collaboration, communication among federal agencies, states, local governments, tribes and interested publics. The federal wildland fire management agencies worked closely with these partners to prepare a 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy, completed in August 2001. An subsequent implementation plan was developed in May 2002 to provide consistent and standard direction to implement the common purposes articulated in the

Strategy and the National Fire Plan.² The National Fire Plan calls for the development of Community Fire Plans to aid in effectively implementing NFP goals.

Senate Bill 360: Oregon Forestland-Urban Fire Protection Act

The Oregon Forestland-Urban Fire Protection Act of 1997 (SB360) is intended to facilitate development of an effective WUI protection system in Oregon by 1) establishing policies regarding WUI protection, 2) defining the WUI in Oregon and establishing a process and system for classifying the interface, 3) establishing standards for WUI property owners so they can manage or minimize fire hazards and risks, and 4) providing the means for establishing adequate, integrated fire protection systems in WUI areas, including education and prevention efforts.

Oregon Statewide Land Use Planning Goal 7

The intent of Oregon Statewide Land Use Planning Goal 7 for Areas Subject to Natural Hazards is to protect people and property from natural hazards. Goal 7 directs local governments to adopt comprehensive plans (inventories, policies and implementing measures) to reduce risk to people and property from natural hazards. Goal 7 also indicates that new hazard inventory information provided by federal and state agencies shall be reviewed by the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) in consultation with affected state and local government representatives. After such consultation, the DLCD shall notify local governments if the new hazard information requires a local response. Local governments shall respond to new inventory information on natural hazards within 36 months after being notified by the DLCD, unless extended by the Department. – (<http://www.lcd.state.or.us/goalpdfs/goal07.pdf>. *In relationship to ODF, as new data is identified, and particularly high hazard areas identified through Senate Bill 360, local governments will need to address the provisions of Goal 7.*)

Federal Emergency Management Agency Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requirements under Title 44 CFR Part 201 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. This legislation specifies criteria for state and local hazard mitigation planning which require local and Indian tribal governments applying for Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) funds to have an approved local mitigation plan. These may include county-wide or multi-jurisdictional plans as long as all jurisdictions adopt the plan. Activities eligible for funding include management costs, information dissemination, planning, technical assistance and mitigation projects.

Josephine County Article 76: Wildfire Safety Standards

In order to be effective in implementing recommendations in the Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan, there must be tools and resources available to the public. Article 76 of the Josephine County Rural Land Development Code, Wildfire Safety Standards, is one of the most important tools that the County has in facilitating public engagement with fire protection. Article 76 is currently under review by the Josephine County Planning Commission. The ordinance establishes requirements for

² Southwest Oregon Federal Fire Management Plan (2004)

development in wildfire hazard areas. The planning commission held an initial public hearing on February 17, 2004 and took additional testimony on April 19, 2004 and on June 7, 2004. Along with these public hearings, the planning commission also conducted public workshops in April and May in Williams, Wolf Creek and the Illinois Valley. The Planning Commission is now reviewing revised standards and will consider the amendments for adoption on August 30, 2004. For more information on Article 76 and to review the ordinance, see Resource D.

Southwest Oregon Fire Management Plan

The Southwest Oregon Fire Management Plan (FMP) is under development and will provide Southwest Oregon with an integrated concept in coordinated wildland fire planning and protection between Federal, State, local government entities and citizen initiatives. The start of the FMP planning process, has coincided with the development of the JCIFP and has provided an opportunity for strong coordination between local, state and federal agencies.

The FMP introduces fire management concepts and addresses fire management activities in relation to resource objectives stated in the Land and Resource Plans of the federal agencies, the laws and statutes that guide the state agencies and private protective associations, and serve as a vehicle for local agencies and cooperators to more fully coordinate their participation in relation to those activities. This FMP will guide an area called a Fire Planning Unit (FPU). The FMP satisfies the requirements of the Federal Wildland Fire Policy of 1995 and its Revision of 2001 to describe fire management activities for every burnable acre of federal land, while recognizing the ecological importance of fire on these landscapes.

The Southwest Oregon FPU includes all of Josephine County and consists of five individual primary administrative jurisdictions that provide much of the wildland fire protection response, fuels management, and other wildland fire management activity for the planning area. These primary jurisdictions include the Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest, Medford BLM District, ODF South West Oregon District and the National Park Service's Oregon Caves National Monument.

The Rogue River - Siskiyou National Forest Plans divide their land jurisdictions into Management Areas with prescriptions for activities, including fire management. The public lands of Medford and Coos Bay BLM have similar Land Use Allocations analyzed in their Resource Management Plans. Those delineations, along with their direction for fire management activities, will be used to develop the management objectives and boundaries of the FMU's. The ODF and CFPA are bound by direction in State Law and Statute, which serve as the parent documents for these administrative units. ORS 477.005 provides the original framework for policy within these agencies by mandating the "Protection of the forest and the conservation of the forest resources through the prevention and suppression of forest fires." This statute also acknowledges the need for a complete and coordinated forest protection system to accomplish this purpose. This purpose is second only to the protection of life.

CHAPTER 2: PLANNING PROCESS

JCIFP Partners

The development of the Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan (JCIFP) relies upon the coordination of multiple agencies and organizations defining common goals and working together to achieve success. An Executive Committee will provide oversight and guidance to the planning and implementation of the Fire Plan with representation from the county's fire protection districts and the public agencies responsible for fire protection.

The heart of the Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan is the strength and capability of each of the Fire Districts within the County. The Applegate Valley RFPD, Grants Pass Public Safety, Illinois Valley RFPD, Rural/Metro FD, Williams RFPD and the Wolf Creek RFPD are critical participants in the development of the fire plan and the efforts to increase public awareness about fire risk.

There are specific elements of fire protection that will be addressed through this process by sub-committees. Representation on each of these sub-committees includes participation from industry, business, natural resource, and citizen interests. Partner organizations include:

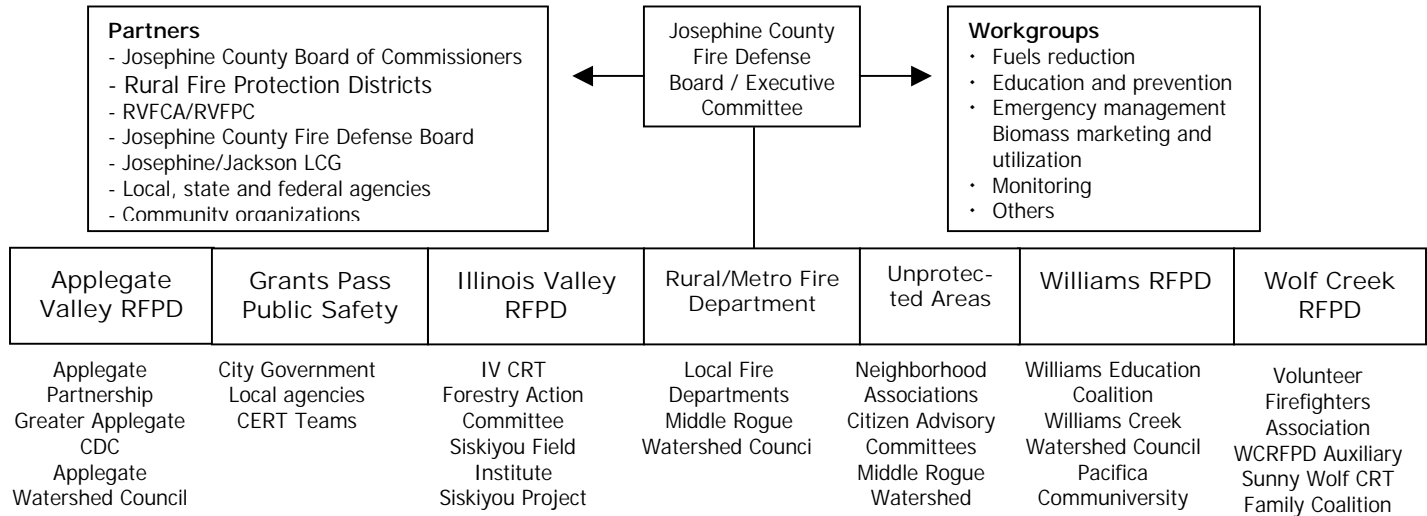
- Josephine County
 - Board of County Commissioners
 - Department of Community Development
 - Commission for Children and Families
 - Department of Forestry
 - Emergency Management
 - Planning Department
 - Graphical Information Systems Department
- Applegate Valley Rural Fire Protection District #9
- Grants Pass Fire and Rescue
- Illinois Valley Fire District
- Rural/Metro Fire Department
- Williams Fire District
- Wolf Creek Fire District
- Bureau of Land Management - Medford District
- Oregon Department of Forestry, Southwest Oregon District
- U.S. Forest Service Rogue River – Siskiyou National Forest
- Applegate Partnership
- Illinois Valley Community Response Team
- Illinois Valley Forestry Action Committee
- Jackson County
- Seven Basins Neighborhood Fire Council
- Sunny Wolf Community Response Team
- Siskiyou Field Institute
- Williams Educational Coalition

The progress of individual, committee and organizational activities relies on strong coordination and among diverse partners and stakeholders.

Organizational Structure

Throughout the planning and coordination of the County Fire Plan, the committees and fire districts identified a structure that would help them sustain these efforts in the long-term. This structure is illustrated in Figure 1 below.

Figure 2.1 JCIFP Organizational Structure



Josephine County Fire Plan Mission and Goals

An executive committee comprised of rural fire protection districts, County government, state and federal agencies, and community-based organizations developed the mission and goals of the fire plan.

Mission: The JCIFP mission is to reduce the risk from wildfire to life, property, and natural resources in Josephine County.

Goals

- Protect potential losses to life, property and natural resources from wildfire
- Build and maintain active participation from each Fire Protection District;
- Set realistic expectations for reducing wildfire risk;
- Identify and prioritize actions for fire protection;
- Access and utilize federal and other grant dollars;
- Identify incentives for fire protection and community participation;
- Promote visible projects and program successes;
- Monitor the changing conditions of wildfire risk and citizen action over time; and
- Institutionalize fire-related programs and sustain community efforts for fire protection.

Guiding principles that aim to support the mission include: promoting fire and public safety, building citizen awareness of wildfire, instilling a sense of responsibility for taking preventative actions; communicating the implications of living in high wildfire risk area; focusing on collaborative decision-making, citizen participation, and landscape-scale treatment; and improving the likelihood of survivability to people, homes, and the environment when wildfire occurs.

JCIFP Committees and Objectives

At the beginning of the project, PWCH worked with the County to form a steering committee to provide oversight and guidance on the planning objectives. In identifying roles and responsibilities of steering committee members, it became clear that the complex range of issues to be covered by the JCIFP would require participation by a much larger group of people than just one steering committee. After forming an Executive Committee to provide oversight to the entire planning process, the planning committee began to form sub-committees to focus in on specific issues.

Gaining committee representation

The planning team began by conducting meetings with the line officer district foresters and with all of the fire districts, the Oregon Department of Forestry, Forest Service and BLM. This process resulted in each of the agencies appointing at least one person to the JCIFP Executive Committee. In many cases, agencies directed field officers, fuels management specialists, fire prevention staff and others to participate on the sub-committees.

The JCIFP planning team also began conducting outreach with community-based organizations throughout the County. The JCIFP planning team invited all organizations, business or residents with an interest in working on fire-related issues to participate on the sub-committees.

There are specific sections in this plan related to the various committees and which provide a list of committee participants. Resource F also includes meeting minutes from all meetings held in coordination with the JCIFP over the last year. The committees and their roles and responsibilities are illustrated in Table 2.1 below.

Table 2.1 Committee Objectives

Committee	Objectives
Executive Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide oversight to all activities related to the JCIFP.• Ensure representation on and coordination between the sub-committees• Develop and refine goals for fire protection in Josephine County• Develop a long-term structure for sustaining efforts of the JCIFP
Risk Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify Communities-at-Risk and the Wildland-Urban Interface• Develop and conduct a wildfire risk assessment• Identify and prioritize hazardous fuels treatment projects
Fuels Reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify strategies for coordinating fuels treatment projects at a landscape scale• Coordinate administration of fuels program so that is equitable across fire districts and provides low-income and special need citizens with an opportunity to reduce their fuels and participate in local programs• Identify opportunities for marketing and utilization of small diameter wood products
Emergency Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop strategies to strengthen emergency management, response and evacuation capabilities for wildfire• Build relationships between County government and local fire districts
Education and Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop strategies for increasing citizen awareness and action for fire prevention

JCIFP Executive Committee

The Executive Committee is responsible for providing guidance to all elements of planning and implementation of the Josephine County Fire Plan. They help coordinate and monitor activities among the various sub-committees and are representative of the fire districts, agencies, and organizations with responsibilities for fire protection within Josephine County. Members of the Executive Committee include:

- Bruce Bartow, Josephine County
- Neil Benson, Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan
- Pam Bode, Rogue River - Siskiyou National Forest
- Charlie Chase, Oregon Office of the State Fire Marshal
- Rick Dryer, Oregon Department of Forestry
- Brett Fillis, Applegate Valley Rural Fire Protection District #9
- Lang Johnson, Rural/Metro Fire Department /Rogue Valley Fire Chief's Association
- Abbie Jossie, Bureau of Land Management Medford District
- Kathy Lynn, Program for Watershed and Community Health
- Tom Murphy, Bureau of Land Management Medford District
- Brian Pike, Grants Pass Fire and Rescue/Josephine County Fire Defense Board
- Ron Phillips, Illinois Valley Community Response Team
- Jack Pugsley, Wolf Creek Rural Fire Protection District
- Jerry Schaeffer, Illinois Valley Fire District
- Steve Scruggs, Williams Rural Fire Protection District
- Dennis Turco, Oregon Department of Forestry
- Phil Turnbull, Rural/Metro Fire Department

Executive Committee Actions

At the beginning of the planning process, each of the committees developed a set of actions associated with the development of the fire plan as well as long-term strategies for meeting the fire plan goals. The tables below illustrate the actions developed by each committee and the progress made to date. Note that actions are described in greater detail in related chapters.)

Executive Committee

Actions	Timeline	Outcomes	Progress?
Gain representation and involvement from each RFPD	Short-term	Active participation by each RFPD	All RFPDs are actively engaged in the JCIFP
Access and utilize federal dollars while they are available	Short-term	Continued federal funding for fuels reduction	NFP, BLM RAC and FS RAC grants submitted in 4/04 for fuels, education and risk
Set realistic expectations for reducing wildfire risk	Ongoing	Increased public awareness about wildfire	Campaign developed "Are you prepared?"
Coordinate priorities for funding	Ongoing	Achieve landscape treatment and equitable distribution	Risk committee identifying priorities; coordination w/social services
Promote visible projects and program successes	Ongoing	Increased awareness about JCIFP/ model	Distribution of framework to over 10 states and 150 people
Find funding to support efforts (Jackson/Josephine Counties)	Long-term	Increased Funding	Next Step: Create marketing materials about the JCIFP

Actions	Timeline	Outcomes	Progress?
Identify incentives for fire protection and community participation	Long-term	Increased citizen action	Next Step: Examine alternatives for incentives
Engage insurance companies	Long-term	Insurance industry investment in activities	Next Step: Identify local insurance industry representatives.
Promote local investment (property, infrastructure, business)	Long-term	Increased economic development	Next Step: Form partnerships with local businesses

Citizen Involvement

The heart of the Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan is the interest, education and long-term involvement of residents in reducing wildfire risk around their homes and in their community. When large-scale wildfires occur, attention is focused on the causes of wildfire, prevention and the losses that can occur. Memories fade too quickly, however, and grant dollars and media attention sway to other issues. Educating citizens and providing tools and resources that enable people to prepare for wildfire will have lasting effects to building resilience to wildfire and capacity for communities to work together toward common goals.

Providing tools, information and resources that enable people to understand, prepare for, and learn to live with wildfire can have long-lasting effects in building resilience to catastrophic wildfire. This can also increase the capacity for communities to work together toward common goals, and especially to develop their own localized versions of community fire plans. Local plans and actions are valuable and necessary effectively implement the goals of the JCIFP. Community members ultimately have the greatest knowledge of what can and needs to be done in their neighborhood. *A sample framework for Community Wildfire Protection Plans is included in Resource C.* The JCIFP process to date has focused on involving the public in neighborhood meetings, workshops and planning committee sessions, educating citizens on wildfire prevention and preparedness, and helping connect residents to the people and resources that can help them accomplish their fire safety objectives. This chapter illustrates the different venues for involving the public and long-term actions to sustain citizen interest and action in County fire preparedness activities.

Community Risk Assessment Meetings

Understanding the risk of wildfire to people, property and natural resources is an essential starting point for identifying priorities for treatment. The Josephine County risk assessment includes a comprehensive analysis of risk, hazard, values, structural vulnerability and protection capabilities. Values are defined in many ways and by many different agencies and programs (for example, the National Association of State Foresters, the Healthy Forests Restoration Act, the National Fire Plan, and the BLM Risk Assessment Model (RAMs), among others.)

An integral part of the JCIFP is the input gained from individuals and community organizations about what they perceive to be most at risk from wildfire and what they most value and want to see protected. The JCIFP held meetings in Williams and Wolf Creek in the spring and summer of 2004. The Illinois Valley RFPD held 8 community fire-planning meetings during the summer of 2004. These meetings served to identify the values and resources residents want to protect from wildfire and increased local support and participation for fire protection activities throughout the County.

Various fire districts in coordination with community organizations, including the Illinois Valley and Sunny Wolf Community Response Teams, the Williams Educational Coalition, the Siskiyou Field Institute, and the Forestry Action Committee among others, sponsored the public meetings. .

Generally, the most effective part of the meetings occurred when participants broke out into smaller groups to discuss their past experiences with wildfire, their perceptions of what is at risk and the causes of wildfire, and to identify values at risk and available resources for wildfire protection. Each small group had the opportunity to identify the places and things they most value and want to see protected from wildfire, and the resources available (or needed) to ensure community protection.

The meetings concluded with a focus on identifying projects participants most wanted to see implemented for community protection. These projects ranged from fuels reduction, education and outreach, to emergency management and evacuation procedures. In short, these community meetings have begun to provide a scope of what local community fire plans might include to meet the community needs.

Existing Efforts, Studies and Planning Documents

Josephine County has a long history of partnerships, coordination and planning in relationship to wildfire. The Josephine County special needs committee formed in response to needs identified during the development of the Josephine County Emergency Management Plan. Existing Josephine County planning documents that are related to wildfire include the Comprehensive Plan, the Emergency Management Plan and the Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan. Additionally, two regional fire-planning documents provided a baseline of information and foundation for fire planning. These documents are highlighted in this section in their areas.

Josephine County Special Needs Committee

In October 2003, Josephine County Emergency Management established a Special Needs Committee. The committee meets to identify those who cannot help themselves in the event of an emergency. Initially, the group estimated that there would be a few hundred people requiring assistance in a disaster situation. That number has risen to between 7000 and 8000 residents (about 10% of the County's population). The Committee has grown from 5 to 16 members representing public agencies, non-profits, and businesses. The Committee works to increase the use of the "disaster registry," a system developed by the Rogue Valley Council of Government that identifies people in need of help for emergency responders. The group is also discussing how to develop a communications system between all of these agencies and businesses, and how to evacuate large numbers of special needs people in the event of a major catastrophe. Faith-based organizations may also be another resource to reach out and provide assistance to special needs community board.

Josephine County Comprehensive Plan³

Originally developed in 1979, Josephine County updated their comprehensive plan in 2001. The goals and policies of the comprehensive plan range in scope from land use, affordable housing,

³ Josephine County Comprehensive Plan, Goals and Policies. (April 2001)
<http://www.co.josephine.or.us/planning/Files/Code/GP2002.pdf>

agriculture, forestry, service delivery and infrastructure, natural resource management, pollution and economic development, among other issues. In relationship to this fire plan, there are two goals that address forestry and wildfire. Goal 6 is to *prevent loss of life and property due to natural and man-made hazards*. Policies outlined in this goal include direction by the Josephine County Board of Commissioners to support and encourage the inclusion of properties into existing fire protection districts and the reduction of fuel concentrations and the construction of fire breaks, (i.e., the utilizing of fire resistant vegetation, construction of water sources, construction of roads suitable for use by emergency equipment, and design of loop road systems that allow for emergency evacuation of an area in rural developments.)

Additionally, Goal 2 is to *Conserve and develop the Forest Lands of Josephine County*. The wood products industry is the major base industry in Josephine County, upon which much of the County's economy depends. In addition, the forests enrich the lives of County residents by providing sources of water supplies, wildlife habitat, scenic beauty, and recreation opportunities. The majority of land in Josephine County is allocated for forest use. The capability of forest land, to yield comparable returns on investment for forest management depends upon location, ownership patterns, and site capabilities. Thus, a variety of solutions may be needed to ensure continued production on industrial and non-industrial lands. Policies include the following:

1. Because of the importance of forest lands and uses to Josephine County and the wide range of soil types, management and harvesting techniques, an evaluation system will be developed using soil data from the soil survey of Josephine County prepared by the Soil Conservation Service and management data from the U.S. Forest Service. A comparative rating and evaluation system will be utilized to identify prime forest lands and other forest lands so they may be placed in an appropriate zone to conserve the forest potential of forest lands in the County. This rating system will be used for all forest land use allocations and shall be known as the Composite Internal Rate of Return (CIRR) system.

2. Because of the economic importance of the timber economy to Josephine County, forest lands as described in Policy 7 shall be conserved through:

- A. Providing zoning categories suitable for the classification of forest uses.
- B. Supporting the use of the Oregon Forest Practices Act as it applies to forest lands within Josephine County.
- C. Encouraging land transfers between private and governmental interests to facilitate more manageable forest units.
- D. Managing County-owned forest lands for the purpose of providing a supply of commercial timber as well as the development of techniques for commercial and small woodlot management.
- E. Continuing cooperation with Federal and State forest management agencies to encourage more intensive forest management practices, which will increase the timber supply over time.

Josephine County Emergency Operations Plan⁴

Completed in 2003, the Josephine County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) provides detailed information on issues related to communications, evacuation, fire services, law enforcement, shelter and mass care, and a wide range of other issues. This plan has provided a foundation for the JCIFP Emergency Management Committee to build off of. Furthermore this effort can incorporate monitoring and evaluation of the Josephine County EOP within the context of the fire plan.

Josephine County All Hazard Mitigation Plan⁵

While fire is an important part of life in Josephine County, there are other natural hazards that must be addressed by the public and local government. Josephine County is in the process of developing a Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan that will enable the organizations and residents of the County to understand the risk posed by natural hazards, identify strategies to reduce that risk, and participate in natural hazard mitigation activities. Along with fire, the activities identified in this plan address flood, severe winter weather, earthquake, and landslide hazards. This is a five-year plan of action that is designed to assist the County in reducing losses associated with natural disasters. The mission of the Mitigation Plan is to prevent or reduce loss of life and property by identifying and analyzing potential hazards; educating and involving our residents; and increasing response capabilities.

This plan is a collaborative effort involving many citizens, agencies, non-profit entities, and local, regional, and state organizations. The steering committee is comprised of representatives of organizations including Josephine County Emergency Services, Planning, Public Works, Geographic Information Systems, and Risk Management, as well as the Rogue Valley Fire Chiefs Association, City of Grants Pass, City of Cave Junction, and the Josephine County Citizen Corps Council.

Applegate Fire Plan

As referenced earlier, one local community has already developed a fire plan on a watershed scale. The Applegate Fire Plan, developed in 2001-02, became a model for collaboration and community fire planning throughout the United States. With about 173,402 acres, or 35% of the Applegate Watershed (492,861 acres total)⁶ within Josephine County's boundaries, the information and process delivered through the Applegate Fire Plan is significant. Information on risk mapping, strategic planning areas, fuels reduction and monitoring provided a strong foundation for the JCIFP, and its values and priorities are recognized herein. The relationships established between community organization, private landowners and residents, including private timber owners, local fire districts, county agencies, the state department of forestry, and the federal land management and resource agencies served as a role model for effective collaboration. *For more information on the Applegate Fire Plan, see Chapter 11: Fire Districts and Fire Plans.* Applegate Fire Plan goals include:

- To improve community awareness of our stewardship of the land and foster a respect for ecosystems and the processes that maintain them

⁴ Josephine County Emergency Operations Plan. (September 2003) Josephine County Emergency Services Department

⁵ Josephine County All Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan – DRAFT. (July 2004), Josephine County Emergency Services

⁶ BLM Medford District data: Current hydrological boundaries for the watershed; State of Oregon GIS 1:24,000 county coverage (August 2004).

- To develop a wide array of strategies for fuel reduction and fire suppression that Applegate Valley residents can accept as sensible precautions against catastrophic fire and that the agencies that manage lands in the Applegate Valley can incorporate into their current management practices
- To develop a system of emergency communications for Applegate Valley neighborhoods.
- To restore fire-adaptive species in the ecosystems, thereby encouraging more fire-resilient forests

Five County Wildfire Plan

In June 2003, the Board of County Commissioners of five counties directed the development of a Wildland Fire Resource and Inventory Study in Southwestern Oregon. The Fire Inventory Resource Study of Jackson, Josephine, Douglas, Coos and Curry Counties is an inventory of local, state, federal and private wild land fire resources. In addition to the inventory, the study identifies gaps in material resources, personnel, policies, rules and procedures. The plan focused on cooperation between fire agencies and the differences in agency policies and safety rules.

Jackson Josephine County Local Coordinating Group

In 2004, Jackson and Josephine County Commissioners signed resolutions creating the Jackson Josephine County Local Coordinating Group (JJLCG). The purpose of the JJLCG is to help coordinate and prioritize grant priorities in the region and identify strategies to leverage resources between the two counties to strengthen fire protection capabilities and to reduce the risk of wildfire in our area.

CHAPTER 3: JOSEPHINE COUNTY PROFILE

Introduction

Josephine County is located in southwestern Oregon and was created by the Territorial Legislature on January 22, 1856, from the western half of Jackson County. The county borders California to the South, Douglas County to the north by, Curry County at the Coast Range summit on the west., and Jackson County on the east. Josephine County is predominantly mountainous, but has two major valleys cut by the Rogue, Illinois, and Applegate Rivers.⁷

Josephine County is a region of vast forest resources. The forests enrich the lives of County residents by providing fresh water supplies, abundant wildlife habitat, scenic beauty, and recreation opportunities.⁸ The population, geography, and history of fire all contribute to the level of wildfire risk that people in Josephine County face. Publicly managed lands comprise 70 percent of Josephine County and are often heavily forested.

Building and sustaining strong relationships between public land managers, fire districts, political jurisdictions, and the citizens of Josephine County is essential to reducing wildfire risk. Josephine County has continued to experience a high rate of poverty among its population. People living in poverty may be more challenged in preparing for, responding to and recovering from the impacts of catastrophic wildfire. Wildfire can also have longer-term economic impacts on the community as local government, businesses and citizens deal with a loss of resources and post-fire recovery costs.

The demographic, physical, social and economic character of Josephine County provides an understanding of the people, facilities, property, and environment at risk to wildfires now and in the future. The following profile illustrates the composition of the County and where resources may be most needed in the future. Information in this profile includes county and rural fire protection district population data, demographics, critical facilities, transportation systems, and environmental and natural resources. Our profile also provides information on low-income, elderly, disabled, and other special need citizens.

Public Awareness of Wildfire Hazard and Protection

The 2004 Josephine County survey, conducted by the Oregon Survey Research Laboratory on behalf of the Josephine County Board of County Commissioners provided insights on public awareness of wildfire risk and familiarity with fire protection programs. The random sample telephone survey resulted in the following statistics about fire:

- 67% of respondents reported that they believe their community is at risk to wildfire.
- 42% of respondents believe their home is at risk to wildfire.
- 54% of respondents are familiar with fire evacuation procedures in their area.
- 18% of survey respondents have participated in the Home Owner Fuel Reduction Program.
- Almost 95% of respondents indicated that they remove brush and other flammable material from their property each year.
- 46% of respondents live in homes built with fire resistant building materials.
- 70% think that government should require that new homes be built with fire resistant materials.

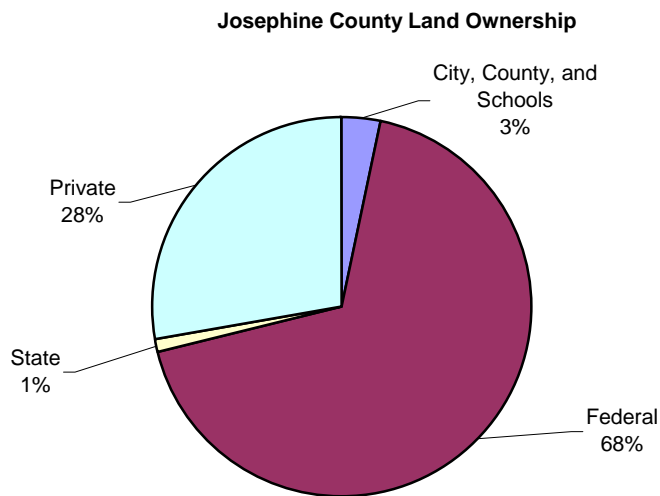
⁷ Oregon Historical County Records Guide, <http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/county/cpjosephinehome.html>

⁸ Josephine County Comprehensive Plan Update, 2002.

Land Ownership

Josephine County is located in the southwestern part of Oregon on the border with California. The total area of Josephine County is approximately 1,040,000 acres, of which about 290,095 acres is privately owned and about 705,732 acres is publicly managed. Of the federal land, the U.S. Forest Service manages 421,745 acres and the Bureau of Land Management manages 282,674 acres. Approximately 8,929 acres is owned by the state of Oregon. Figure 3.1 below illustrates land ownership in Josephine County.

Figure 3.1. Percentage of Josephine County Private and Public Lands



Source: Josephine County PUMA data, 2003.

Table 3.1. Top ten landowners/managers in Josephine County

	Acres	% Ownership
Rogue River – Siskiyou National Forest	413,533.59	53.3%
BLM (O&C, PD & Other)	270,317.25	34.9%
Josephine County Forestry	24,922.00	3.2%
Indian Hill LLC	22,101.00	2.9%
Perpetua Forests Company	15,762.00	2.0%
Swanson Group Inc.	8,521.00	1.1%
Boise Cascade Corp	6,396.00	0.8%
Spalding and Son Inc.	5,315.69	0.7%
State of Oregon	4,877.89	0.6%
Spalding, Epsi L Trust	3,718.00	0.5%

Natural and Cultural Resources

Steep, rugged mountains and narrow river valleys characterize the county. The Coast Mountains to the west and the Siskiyou Mountains in the southeastern part of the county are its principal mountain ranges. The elevations of these mountains range from 750 feet on the flood plains to

more than 7,000 feet on the higher peaks. The mountains are made up of volcanic and sedimentary rock.⁹ These layered rocks have been “steeply folded, faulted, and, in places, intruded by granitic rock and peridotite, much of which has been altered to serpentinite.”

The Rogue River is the dominant water feature in the region. There are two major tributaries of the Rogue in Josephine County: the Applegate and the Illinois Rivers, although numerous small streams also contribute to the stream flow. Several of these small streams dry up in the summer months. These river systems are important cultural and economic resource, drawing thousands of visitors to the county each year for fishing and rafting. Josephine County also has a limited number of lakes. Most are small with the largest being Lake Selmac (man-made) east of Selma. The lakes in the area “cultivate an attitude of sensitivity towards preserving their natural uniqueness and water quality”.¹⁰

Forestland

Josephine County is a heavily forested region. Large portions of the Rogue River - Siskiyou National Forest and Bureau of Land Management land fall within the county’s borders. Although the county’s economy has diversified over time, timber is still an important resource. There are twenty-eight different coniferous species found in the county, twenty of which are used commercially. Of the approximately four hundred sensitive plants in the region, about one hundred are found in the Siskiyou. Additionally, part of the Kalmiopsis Wilderness area lies within county boundaries. This 180,000-acre Wilderness Area covers over 40,000 acres in western Josephine County with the remaining area in Curry County. The area is known for rare and endangered plants.

Climate

The winters are wet and cool at higher elevations in southwestern Oregon. Grants Pass receives an average of 32 inches of precipitation annually, primarily from October well into the spring.¹¹ Summers are characterized by long drought periods, which are occasionally punctuated by electrical storms. Historically, the summer lightning, which occurs from May through October, has resulted in fires. These natural, along with traditionally ignited fires, have caused vegetation to evolve with frequent low-intensity fires on some areas of the Southwestern Oregon Fire planning area and they are considered fire adapted. Some landscapes are affected by autumn east winds that occur when stable air pushes across a mountain range and then descends on the leeward side. The air becomes warmer and drier as it descends and can lead to increased, sometimes extreme fire behavior in lower lee side locations.¹²

Traditional Use of Fire and Native American Tribes

The practice of burning the land by Native Americans to enhance production of subsistence resources has been well documented for tribes throughout North America. While use of fire varied greatly, tribes used wildfire as a tool for hunting, crop management, improving growth and yields,

⁹ Josephine County Comprehensive Plan, 1995

¹⁰ Josephine County Comprehensive Plan, 1995

¹¹ Oregon Bluebook, 2004 <http://bluebook.state.or.us/local/counties/counties17.htm>

¹² Southwestern Oregon Fire Management Plan (DRAFT 7/2004)

insect collection, pest management, warfare & signaling, clearing areas for travel, felling trees, clearing riparian areas, and for fireproofing.¹³

Tribes residing within the boundaries of what is now known as Josephine County included the Takilma, Modoc and Shasta, among others. Each of these groups occupied territory along their respective river drainages but also exploited areas that extended into the uplands. When the Tribes were moved to reservations around 1856, many became part of the Confederated Tribes of Siletz and Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde. While there are no federally recognized Tribal reservations with Josephine County, there are still traditionally significant cultural sites.

The Bureau of Land Management, Medford District consults with the following Federally Recognized Tribes:

- Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians
- Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde
- Confederated Tribes of Siletz
- Klamath Tribe
- Quartz Valley Indian Reservation

Oregon Caves National Monument

A Presidential Proclamation in 1909 established the Oregon Caves National Monument. Administration of the Monument by the National Park Service began in 1934 to protect about 7 small caves and a three-mile cave, which have endemic rare bats, significant fossil sites, and invertebrates. Both the Monument's surface and subsurface have high geologic and biologic complexity. Transferred to the National Park Service in 1934, the Monument also contains 484 acres of mostly old growth trees, and is part of one of the most diverse conifer forest in the world.

Enabling Legislation:

The authority for the conservation and management of the National Park Service is clearly stated in the Organic Act (August 25, 1916), which states the agency's purpose:

“...to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.”

This authority was further clarified in the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978:

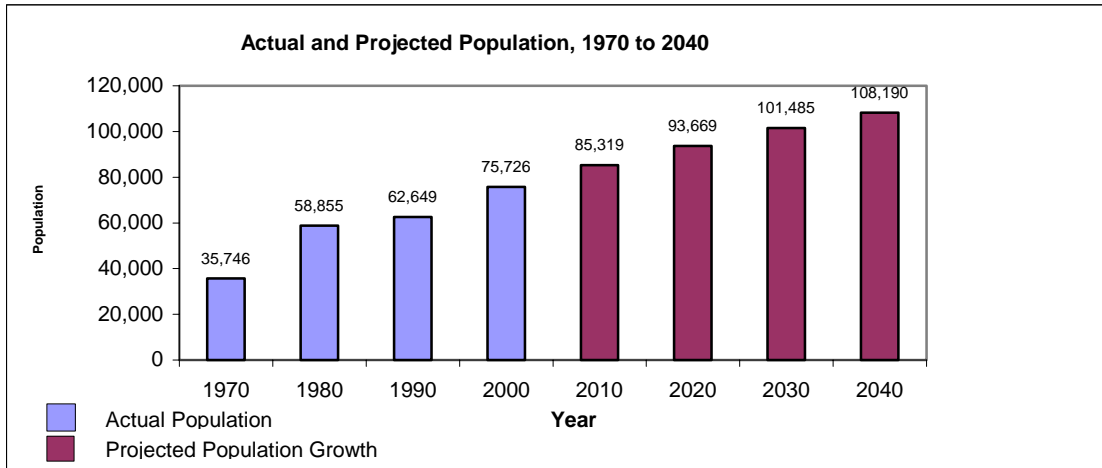
“Congress declares that...these areas, though distinct in character, are united...into one national park system... The authorization of activities shall be construed and the Protective, management, and administration of these areas shall be conducted in light of the high public value and integrity of the National Park System and shall not be exercised in derogation of the values and purposes for which these various areas have been established, except as may have been or shall be directly and specifically provided by Congress.” The National Park Service contracts with the Illinois Valley CRT to manage the park throughout the year. Coordination with the National Park Service is an important component of County and Federal Fire Management planning.

¹³ Williams, Gerald W. Ph.D. References on the American Indian Use of Fire in Ecosystems. USDA Forest Service. Washington, D.C. May 18, 2001.

Population

As indicated by the 2000 Census, there are 75,726 people, 31,000 households, and 21,359 families residing in Josephine County. Population growth projections developed by the Office of Economic Analysis expect population to grow at a consistent rate through 2040 as illustrated in Figure 3.2.

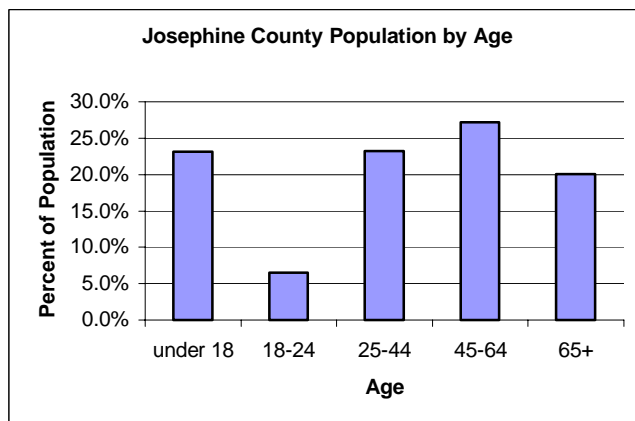
Figure 3.2. Josephine County Actual and Projected Population Growth, 1970-2040



Sources: US Census, County Population Census Counts 1900-2000, July 1995 and Oregon Office of Economic Analysis, Long-Term Population & Employment Forecasts For Oregon, January 1997.

There are 31,000 households in Josephine County; 26.9% have children under the age of 18, 54.4% are married couples living together, 10.4% have a female householder with no husband present, 25.4% are individuals and 12.1% have someone living alone who is 65 years of age or older. Figure 3.3 illustrates the County population by age.

Figure 3.3. Josephine County Population by Age



Source: US Census Bureau, Census 2000, <http://www.census.gov>.

The racial composition of the county is 93.9% White, 0.27% Black or African American, 1.25% Native American, 0.63% Asian, 0.11% Pacific Islander, 1.17% from other races, and 2.68% from two or more races. 4.26% of the population are Hispanic or Latino of any race.¹⁴

Income, Poverty and Special Needs

Josephine County's per capita income, adjusted for inflation was \$21,905 in 2001, compared to the Oregon State average of \$28,222. The median income for a household in the county is \$31,229, and the median income for a family is \$36,894. Males have a median income of \$30,798 versus \$22,734 for females. 15.0% of the population and 11.3% of families are at or below the Federal poverty line, and in 1999, Josephine County experienced the 6th highest incidence of poverty in the state. Out of the total people living in poverty, 21.1% are under the age of 18 and 6.80% are 65 or older.¹⁵

HUD Income Limits

Another indicator of poverty is provided by the Housing and Urban Development (HUD) income limits. HUD Median Family Income Limits are provided for family sizes of one to eight persons and a formula is provided to calculate income limits for larger family sizes. Figures are based on the U.S. Census Bureau median family income estimates with an adjustment using a combination of Bureau of Labor Statistics earnings and employment data and median family income (MFI) data. Fair Market Rents are also included within the adjustment. Josephine Housing Authority uses HUD Income Limits to determine eligibility for affordable housing programs in the County.

Table 3.2 illustrates that over 63% of renters in Josephine County experience high to moderate levels of poverty, according to the HUD income limits by household size. Renters may have a limited ability to take certain precautionary measures such as creating defensible space because they do not own their own homes. This table also shows that about 34% of homeowners in Josephine County also experience high to moderate rates of poverty. These homeowners may not have the extra resources to participate in cost-share programs for fuels reduction that require homeowners to pay part of the cost of creating defensible space.

Table 3.2. Household by Type and Income – Renters

Income Limits		1-2 Member households	Small Related (2-4)	Large Related (5+)	All Others	Total Renters
Renters	Very, Very Low Income - <=30%	3.9%	8.6%	1.2%	7.4%	21.1%
	Very Low Income - >30 - <=50%	6.6%	7.4%	1.8%	3.9%	19.7%
	Low Income - >50 - <=80% MFI	4.8%	9.9%	2.7%	4.9%	22.4%
	Total Renters <=80% MFI	15.30%	25.90%	5.70%	16.20%	63.20%
Owners	Very, Very Low Income - <=30%	3.5%	1.7%	0.5%	2.0%	7.7%
	Very Low Income - >30 - <=50%	6.5%	2.4%	0.4%	0.9%	10.2%
	Low Income - >50 - <=80% MFI	8.2%	4.9%	1.4%	2.0%	16.4%
	Total Owners <=80% MFI	18.2%	9%	2.3%	4.9%	34.3%

Source: Housing and Urban Development: State of the Cities Data Systems: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2000.

¹⁴ US Census, 2000, <http://www.census.gov> and http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Josephine_County,_Oregon

¹⁵ US Census 2000, <http://www.census.gov> and http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Josephine_County,_Oregon

Citizens with Special Needs

Josephine County has a Special Needs Committee comprised of 16 agency partners that provide support to a range of citizens with special needs, including elderly, disabled, youth, and residents of assisted living facilities. The Special Needs Committee estimates that 10% of Josephine County's population is classified as special need, the majority of whom are 65 years old or more.¹⁶ The 2000 Census also collected data on special needs populations for the first time. The Census considers this population as those with the following conditions: (a) blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment (sensory disability) and (b) a condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities, such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying (physical disability). Table 3.3 illustrates the Census defined special needs population by age. This table represents further indication that there are citizens in Josephine County who made extra resources and assistance in addressing risks from wildfire (and other natural hazards).

Table 3.3. Census Defined Special Needs Population by Age

Age Range	# of Residents	% of Population
5 to 20 years old	1,345	1.78%
21 to 64 years old	9,314	12.30%
65 years +	14,701	19.41%

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000.

As a part of the JCIFP, the Program for Watershed and Community Health spoke with Josephine County Social Service agencies to identify strategies for coordination of fire prevention information and delivery of fuels reduction services to the special needs population. These service providers can play an essential role in distributing information about wildfire prevention and with coordinating fuels reduction projects for special needs populations in high-risk areas. Table 3.4 lists the variety of social services provided by local agencies to citizens at need in throughout the county.

Table 3.4. Social Service Providers and Special Needs Populations

Agency	Service Provided/Clients Served
Josephine County Food Share Program	28 sites/26,000 food boxes distributed annually (1.5 million pounds of food)
Josephine County Meals on Wheels	500 clients served annually
Siskiyou Community Health Center	Primary medical care services to people of all ages and incomes. Of 9500 clients, 31% are uninsured, 60% are below the poverty level
Josephine Housing Authority	Serves approximately 800 families per year; approximately 700 households are on a waiting list
Josephine County Mental Health Dept. of Disability Services	DDS runs 35 licensed foster homes.
Josephine County Health Department	Provides services including the Women, Infant and Children nutritional supplement program.

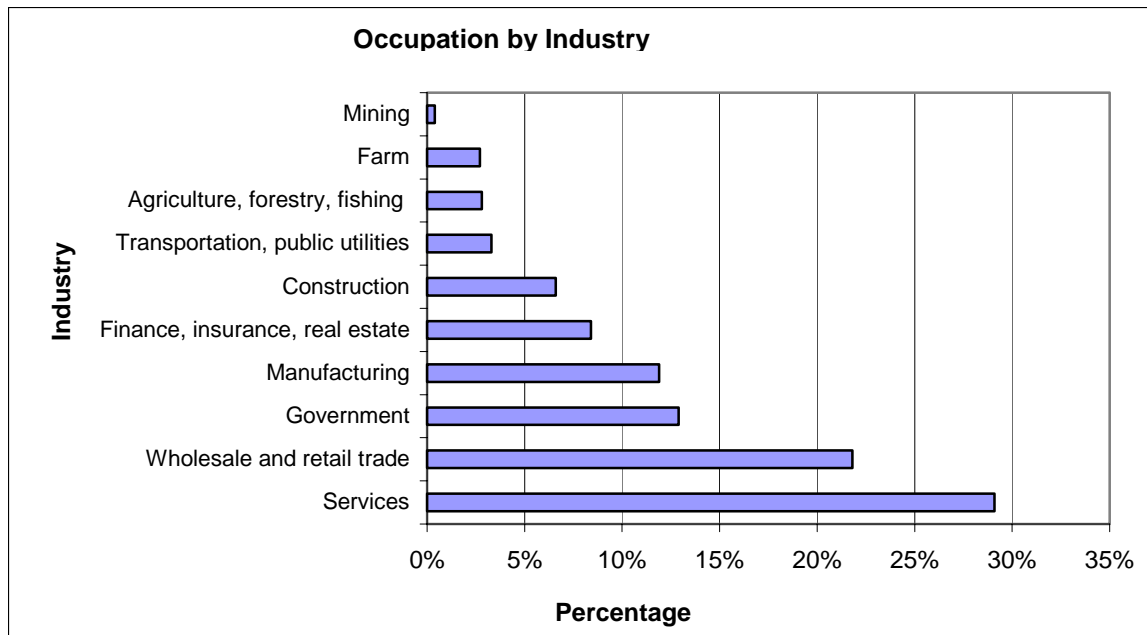
Source: PWCH Interviews with Josephine County Social Service Agencies (January 2004)

¹⁶ Chapter 12 of this document provides the classifications of Special Needs Citizens and agencies participating on the Special Needs Committee.

Employment and Industry

The number of jobs in Josephine County has increased by almost 21% since 1990. Approximately 2,400 net new, non-farm payroll jobs were added to the County labor force between 1995 and 2002. However, following similar national and statewide trends, manufacturing employment declined by more than 800 jobs in the past decade in the County, and employment in the wood products industry declined by about 33% in this time period. However, employment in secondary wood products manufacturing continues to see positive or stable growth. Non-manufacturing has experienced modest growth. The service sector is projected to see the fastest job growth in the region at 30.7%; followed by construction at 24.6%; and trade at 22.8%.¹⁷

Figure 3.4. Josephine County Occupation by Industry, 2000



Source: US Census - General Demographic Characteristics: 2000, Geographic Area: Josephine County, OR.

Unemployment

The County's unemployment hit record lows in 1999 and 2000, but heading into 2001, the unemployment trend began to reverse slightly.¹⁸ Josephine County's unemployment rate in 2001 ranged from a low of 7.1% in April to a high of 9.2% in December. Another view of the County's economic condition is seen through the personal income figures derived by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis. Personal income offers a more complete measure of income than wage and salary payments because it includes income received from all sources--

¹⁷ Grants Pass/Josephine County Economic Profile Summary, 2002, City of Grants Pass Economic Development <http://www.visitgrantspass.com/econdev/Acrobat/econ-summ-2002.PDF>

¹⁸ Grants Pass/Josephine County Economic Profile Summary, 2002, City of Grants Pass Economic Development <http://www.visitgrantspass.com/econdev/Acrobat/econ-summ-2002.PDF>

earnings, transfer payments, and dividends, interest and rents. Approximately one third of Josephine County's personal income is represented by transfer payments (defined as income for which services are not rendered). The contribution of transfer payments to personal income was almost twice that of the manufacturing sector as a whole. The lumber and wood products industry contributed 3.25% of all personal income in 2000.¹⁹

Housing and Development Trends

In Josephine County the number of housing units increased by 42.5% from 1980 to 2000, compared to an increase of 34.1% in Oregon. In 2000, homeowners occupied 65.3% of all housing units, renters occupied 27.9%, and 6.7% were vacant.²⁰ Table 3.5 below illustrates that the number of building permits issued per year in Josephine County has remained at a relatively consistent level over the past ten years.

Table 3.5. Josephine County Building Permits Per Year

Housing Unit Building Permits for Josephine County, Oregon											
Year	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total Units	585	640	629	421	346	335	388	440	424	411	520

Source: Housing and Urban Development, SOCDS Building Permits Database. (January 2004)

Continued population growth will drive the housing market in Josephine County with new residents creating demand for housing. The County is planning for as many as 4,700 additional housing units between 1995 and 2015, equaling an annual average of 266 new units. This growth highlights the need for continuing education on fire protection and prevention activities. These estimates are based on Portland State University (PSU) projections.

Vacant Lands

Identifying vacant lands assists in understanding the potential for future growth, as well as to identify vacant lots that may be at risk to wildfire or other hazards. There are approximately 2,000 existing unimproved lots in the areas outside of the Urban Growth Boundaries in Josephine County, and 548 additional lots within Grants Pass, after correcting for existing developed lots.

Table 3.6. Josephine County Vacant Lands Report

Zone	Total Acres	Total Existing Private Lots	Existing Unimproved Private Lots
RR1	2,313	1,312	393
RR2.5	7,258	2,232	778
RR5	53,741	11,071	3,925

Source: Josephine County Comprehensive Plan, 1995

¹⁹ Bureau of Economic Analysis. Regional Economic Accounts. CA05 Personal income by major source and earnings by industry -- Josephine, OR, 2000.

²⁰ U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing, USA Counties 1998, (<http://tier2.census.gov/usac/index.html>) 1990 and 2000: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population & Housing,

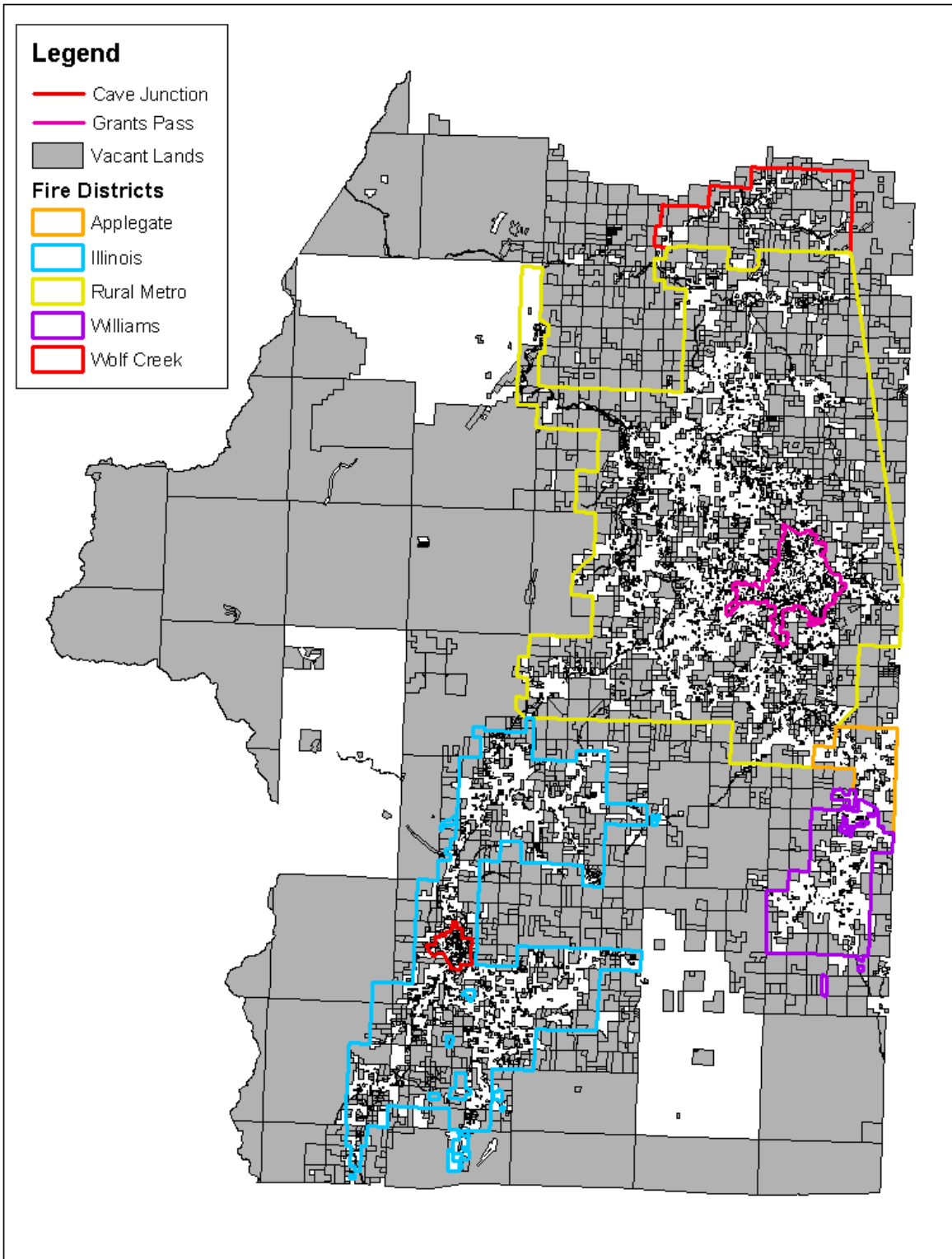
Not all of these existing unimproved lots can be developed. Due to the varied topography of Josephine County, many of these lots have physical constraints that may limit their development. The following residential parcels have been extracted from the Josephine County Vacant Lands Report in Table 3.6 and categorized according to developmental constraints illustrated in Table 3.7. *Map 1 provides information on vacant lands within Josephine County fire districts and unprotected areas.*

Table 3.7. Vacant Lands by Hazard

Hazard	Zone	Improved tax lots	Acres	Unimproved Tax Lots	Acres
Wildfire	RR1	165	325	105	186
	RR2.5	186	831	119	440
	RR5	1,526	8,635	831	5,166
Flood	RR1	923	1,607	387	695
	RR2.5	1,459	4,784	773	2,474
	RR5	7,179	31,999	3,886	21,725
Steep Slope	RR1	333	577	119	207
	RR2.5	544	1,650	241	831
	RR5	3,168	12,520	1,374	8,179

Source: Josephine County Comprehensive Plan, 1995

Map 1. Josephine County Vacant Lands



Transportation

Transportation systems are of critical importance in wildfire planning. Road systems provide access for fire suppression units and a means of escaping wildfire. Roads and railroads also increase potential for wildfire starts because of increased access to forests. Railroads can also contribute to the incidence of fire starts due to malfunctioning brakes and other equipment. Transportation systems may also drain fire district resources because of increased rate of fire starts due to road conditions and adjacent high fuel areas. Also, fire districts bordering state roads are often called upon to respond to accidents, which drain the resource base of small, rural, volunteer fire districts.

Josephine County's major roadways include Interstate 5 and U.S. Highway 99, which comprise the major north/south route through the county. U.S Highway 199 connects Grants Pass and the southwestern county, including Cave Junction. Hwy 199 connects to both the California and Oregon coast, making it important for tourism and product transportation. State Highway 238 connects the southeastern part of the county.

Roads in Josephine County are under the jurisdiction of city, county, state and federal governmental agencies that cooperate to monitor and maintain roadside vegetation, primarily for driver safety. The Public Works Department works in cooperation in and near the Grants Pass City Limits and administers the remaining roads in Josephine County. Josephine County has recently adopted the state mandated Transportation System Plan. This plan describes current road conditions and needs.

Railway service is limited to northwestern Josephine County. The owners of the railroad, the Central Oregon and Pacific Railroad, operate the Siskiyou Line from Springfield Junction in Eugene, OR to Black Butte, CA and the Coos Bay Line from Eugene to Coquille, OR. Both of these lines are former Southern Pacific branches, which were sold off at the end of 1994.

Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

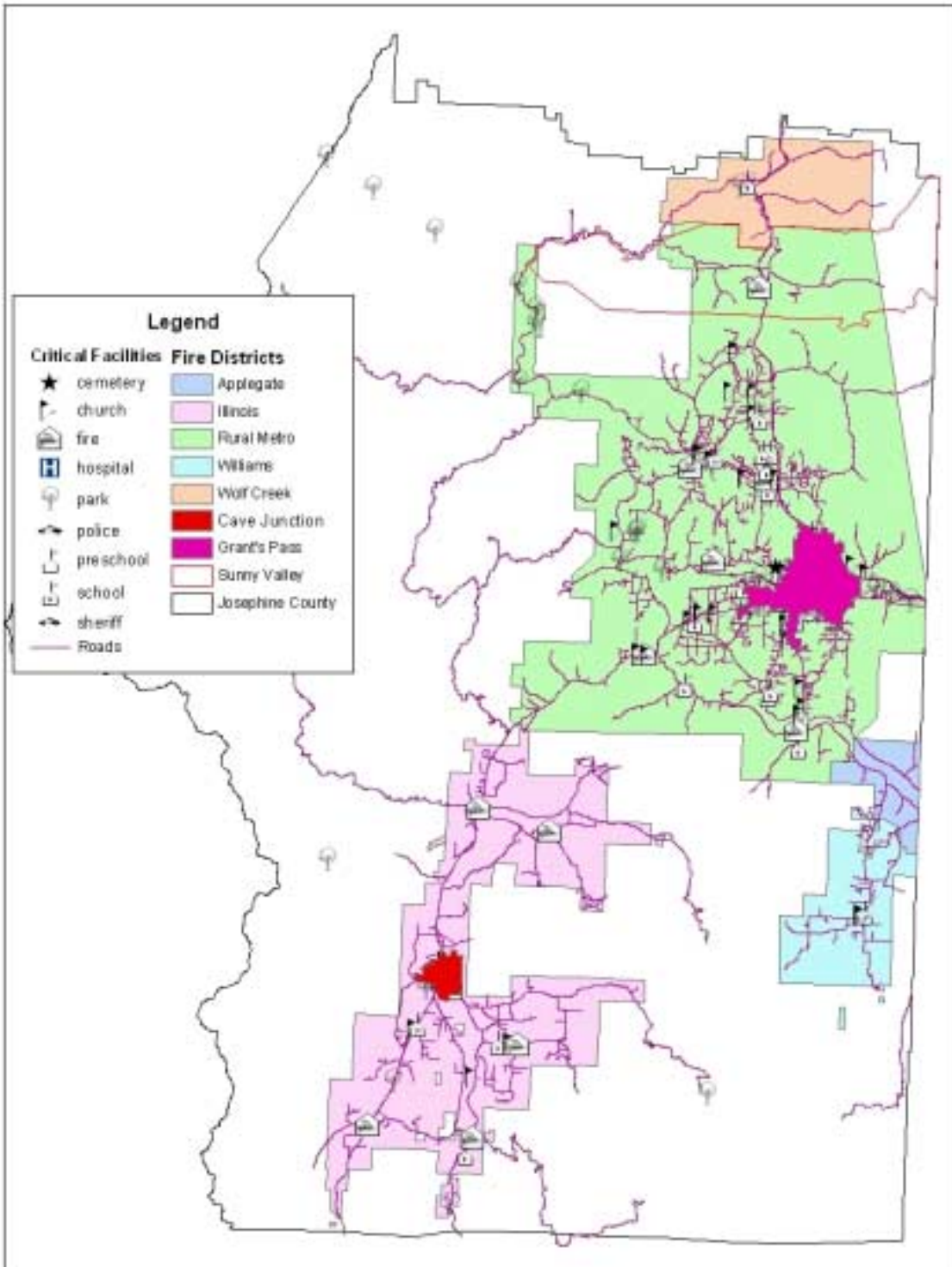
Facilities critical to government response and recovery activities include 911 centers, emergency operations centers, police and fire stations, public works facilities, sewer and water facilities, hospitals, bridges and roads, and shelters. Other critical infrastructure in the County includes cell towers and repeater towers. The County has four cell towers that are all on Forest Service and BLM land. Critical and essential facilities are vital to the continued delivery of key government services that may significantly impact the public's ability to recover from an emergency. Table 3.8 illustrates the number of critical facilities in Grants Pass, Cave Junction and the County. *(Maps 2 through 4 illustrate Josephine County, Grants Pass, and Cave Junction critical facilities.)*

Table 3.8. Josephine County and Incorporated Cities - Critical Facilities

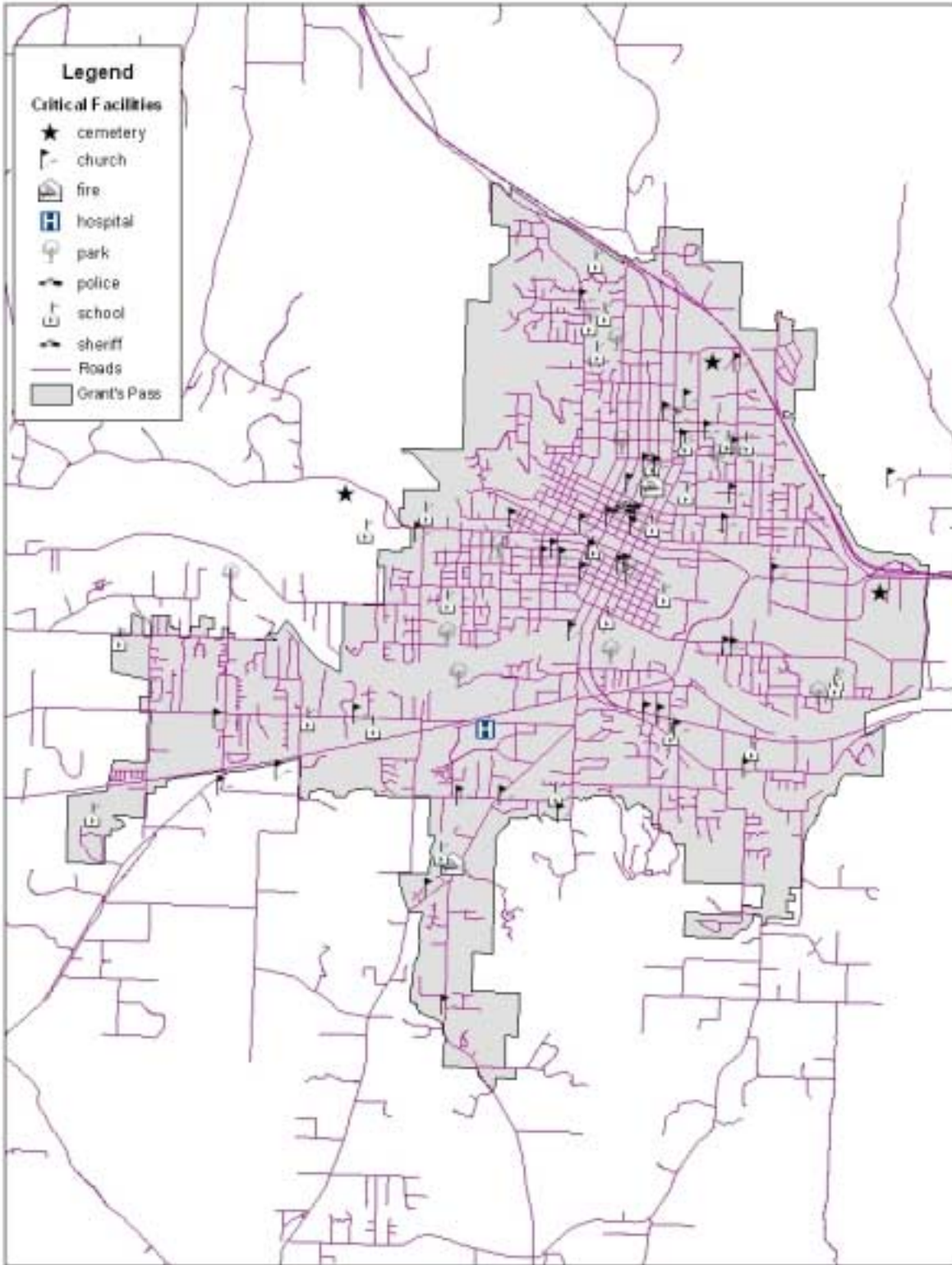
	Grants Pass	Cave Junction	County Total
Churches	42	6	75
Fire Stations	2	1	19
Hospitals	1	0	1
Parks	8	1	30
Preschools	5	1	8
Schools	20	5	44
Sheriff's Offices	1	1	2
Police Stations	1	0	1

Source: Josephine County PUMA data, 2003, PWCH GIS Analysis

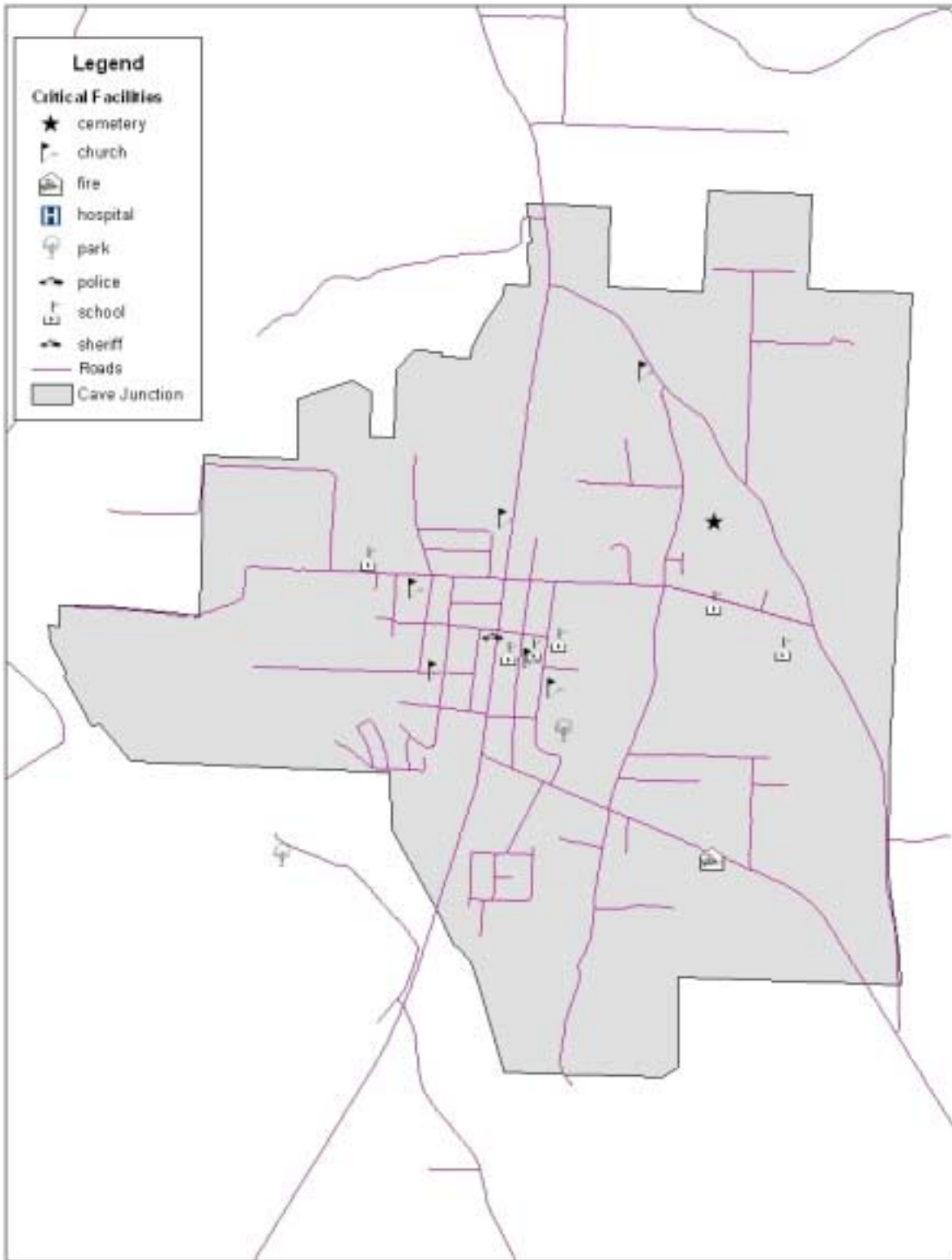
Map 2. Josephine County Critical Facilities



Map 3. Grants Pass Critical Facilities



Map 4. Cave Junction Critical Facilities



Insurance Services Office Ratings

The Insurance Services Office (ISO) is an independent organization that serves insurance companies, fire departments, insurance regulators, and others by providing information about fire risk. ISO's expert staff collects information about municipal fire-protection efforts in communities throughout the United States. In each of those communities, ISO analyzes the relevant data and assigns a Public Protection Classification (PPC) — a number from 1 to 10. Class 1 represents exemplary fire protection, and Class 10 indicates that the area's fire-suppression program does not meet ISO's minimum criteria.

A Community's PPC depends on fire alarm and communications systems, the fire department, and the water supply system. The classifications are developed with the following criteria:

- 10% fire alarm and communication systems, including telephone systems, telephone lines, staffing, and dispatching systems
- 50% the fire department, including equipment, staffing, training, and geographic distribution of fire companies
- 40% the water supply system, including the condition and maintenance of hydrants, and a careful evaluation of the amount of available water compared with the amount needed to suppress fires

The Insurance Services Office's PPC program evaluates communities according to a uniform set of criteria, incorporating nationally recognized standards developed by the National Fire Protection Association and the American Water Works Association. The PPC program provides a useful benchmark that helps fire departments and other public officials measure the effectiveness of their efforts — and plan for improvements.²¹ The PPC program could serve as one indicator of a community's limited capacity to deal with wildfire protection.

The Oregon Office of the State Fire Marshal organized information on community fire protection and ISO Ratings, as shown below in Table 3.9.

Table 3.9. Oregon State Fire Marshal Fire Protection Status (July 2003)

City/Area	Fire Protection	Population	ISO
Grants Pass	Dept. of Pub Safety	23,000/ 40,000	3/8-10
Illinois Valley	Illinois Valley RFPD (includes Cave Junction, Dryden, Holland, Kerby, O'Brien, Selma, Takilma, and Waldo)	17000	5-8
Williams	RFPD	3000	8
Rural/Metro	Includes Galice, Hugo, Leland, Merlin, Murphy, Provolt, Wilderville, Placer, and Wolf Creek and Wonder)	35000	6
Wolf Creek	Wolf Creek RFPD (includes Speaker and Placer)	700	8-9

Source: Oregon Office of the State Fire Marshal (July 2003)

²¹ Insurance Services Office, Public Protection Classification, <http://www.isomitigation.com/fire1.html>.

Josephine County Rural Fire Protection Districts

Each of the Fire Protection Districts in Josephine Characteristics possesses unique attributes, diverse citizens, and different natural resources and geography. In this section, we illustrate some of those features and provide information on protection capabilities where data is available. (See Chapter 12: Fire Districts for more detailed information on each of the fire districts and their current efforts related to the County Fire Plan.)

Applegate Valley Rural Fire Protection District #9

The Applegate Valley Rural Fire District serves an area of 181 square miles that is west of Medford and Southeast of Grants Pass, Oregon and extends south to the California/Oregon border. It is an area of mountains and valleys, with a population of 10,000 residents. The District has six volunteer stations strategically located throughout the service area. On the average, there are about 47 volunteers that respond to alarms for fires, medical calls or motor vehicle accidents. 15% of the district is located in Josephine County.

Grants Pass (Department of Public Safety)

Grants Pass, with a current population of 24,470, is the Josephine County seat and serves as the major commercial center for the county population of 78,350.²² Of 9,863 total housing units in Grants Pass in 2000, roughly 50% were owner-occupied and 50% of homes were renter occupied. According to the Oregon Economic and Community Development Department, the Grants Pass Department of Public Safety has 28 paid firefighters and an Insurance Services Office Rating of 3. The largest employers in the City of Grants Pass are the Three Rivers Community Hospital, US Forest Industries and Timber Products/Grants Pass Hardwoods Division.²³

Illinois Valley Rural Fire Protection District

The Illinois Valley Fire Department protects 20,000 people living in an area of 140 square miles. The District operates out of six stations that protect a primarily rural intermixed area with the incorporated City of Cave Junction as the hub of the district. The fire department is a publicly funded department consisting of 5 full-time employees and approximately 40 volunteers.²⁴ The five largest employers in the Illinois Valley include Rough-n-Ready Lumber Co, Wild River Brewing & Pizza, Shop Smart, Bridgeview Winery, and Taylor's Sausage Inc.²⁵

Rural/Metro Fire Department Service Area

Rural/Metro Fire Department protects 288 square miles around the city of Grants Pass. The area includes the communities of Sunny Valley, Hugo, Fort Vanoy, Merlin, Galice, Murphy, Wilderville, Wonder, North Valley and Shan Creek. Rural/Metro covers three major highways including 22 miles

²² City of Grants Pass web site - <http://www.ci.grants-pass.or.us/welcome.htm> (May 2004).

²³ Source: City of Grants Pass Administration – OECCD Community Profile – www.econ.state.or.us (May 2004).

²⁴ Illinois Valley Rural Fire Protection District web site - <http://www.ivfire.com/> (May 2004).

²⁵ Source: City of Cave Junction Administration – OECCD Community Profile – www.econ.state.or.us (May 2004).

of I-5. Most of the area is privately owned or BLM land, with a smattering of county and state lands. The area includes approximately 17,000 households. Rural/Metro has subscriptions with about 12,000 of those households.

There are 7 fire stations, 2 of which are staffed 24 hours. The stations are in the North Valley, South Grants Pass, Murphy, Fort Vanoy, Merlin, Sunny Valley and Wilderville. Five of the stations have an Insurance Services Office Fire Hazard Rating of 6. Ratings for Murphy and Sunny Valley will be added in the winter of 2005. Full-time staff for Rural/Metro includes 5 Shift Officers, 1 Fuels Manager/Firefighter, 3 Chief Officers, 2 mechanics and 2 administrative people. Part-time staff includes 45 to 50 paid, on-call reserve firefighters and 10 to 15 administrative and support staff.

Williams Rural Fire Protection District

The Williams Rural Fire Protection District was founded in 1964. This is a volunteer department with one station and a half time paid Chief. The Williams Rural Fire Protection District serves approximately 3000 residents. At this time there are 22 volunteers who provide the following services: firefighting, emergency medical services, vehicle rescue, and search and rescue. The district serves the area around Williams in southeast Josephine County.

Wolf Creek Rural Fire Protection District

The Wolf Creek Rural Fire Protection District (WCRFPD) is 32 square miles, including 10 miles of Interstate freeway I-5 and serves approximately 700 residents. Wolf Creek is directly north of the community of Sunny Valley, which currently receives fire protection from Rural/Metro. WCRFPD is a small department with 6 volunteers, including the fire chief and two Emergency Medical Technicians.²⁶ The current Insurance Services Office Fire Hazard Rating classification is 8/9.

²⁶ Firehouse.com (March 2004) <http://departments.firehouse.com/content/department/news.jsp>

CHAPTER 4: FOREST CONDITIONS & WILDFIRE IN JOSEPHINE COUNTY

History of Wildfire in Josephine County

Wildfire in Josephine County has a long history. As the cost of fire suppression to agencies, communities, and individuals continues to increase annually throughout the nation²⁷, the need to address this threat in Josephine County is imminent. Following are two illustrations of recent fires in Josephine County and their impacts on citizens, government and natural resources.

2002 Biscuit Fire

The Biscuit Fire, located in southern Oregon and northern California, began on July 13, 2002 and burned 499,965 acres. Estimated to be one of Oregon's largest in recorded history, the Biscuit Fire was caused by lightning and encompassed most of the Kalmiopsis Wilderness. The boundary of the Biscuit Fire stretches from 10 miles east of the coastal community of Brookings, Oregon; south into northern California; east to the Illinois Valley; and north to within a few miles of the Rogue River.

The fire burned in a mosaic pattern; approximately 20% of the area burned lightly, with less than 25% of the vegetation killed. Another 50% of the area burned very hot, with more than 75% of the vegetation killed. Many acres of critical wildlife habitat burned, and the late seral and old growth stands that remain hold high conservation value.²⁸

The Biscuit Fire lasted 120 days from July to November 2002. Of the 499,965 acres burned in Oregon and California, approximately 95% of acres burned occurred in Oregon. Structures lost in the fire include 4 homes, 9 outbuildings, 1 lookout and numerous recreation structures. Twenty-three Regional and National Fire Management Teams and many thousands of firefighters and support personnel were assigned to the fire. At its peak, over 7,000 firefighters and support personnel were assigned and the total cost of the fire exceeded \$153 million.²⁹

2003 Powell Creek Fire

On July 7, 2003 a fire broke out on the Upper Powell Creek Road in Williams, Oregon. The fire grew quickly from 20 acres to over 200 acres within the first hour of the fire. Vertical smoke columns could be seen from Grants Pass, and blew horizontally once the 30 mph afternoon winds began fanning the fire. Cost estimations for fighting the fire exceeded \$800,000. Strong community collaboration resulted in the use of a community phone tree during the evacuation and PACIFICA provided facilities for town meetings, 98% of the water resources necessary for fighting the fire, as well as the airbase for helicopter operations. Two hundred sixty-two acres of wildland urban interface burned in the fire (140 acres of BLM and 122 acres of private property). No lives, homes or livestock were lost, largely due to the valiant efforts of all those involved in the firefighting effort. The fire is still under investigation and began in the area of a logging operation.³⁰

²⁷ National Interagency Fire Center, Suppression Costs to Federal Agencies, <http://www.nifc.gov/stats/wildlandfirestats.html#Costs> (August 2004).

²⁸ Biscuit Fire Recovery, <http://www.biscuitfire.com/>

²⁹ Biscuit Fire Recovery, Facts <http://www.biscuitfire.com/facts.htm>

³⁰ Williams Rural Fire Protection District, <http://www.wrfpd.org/>

Oregon's Fire History

Josephine County's wildfire history mirrors the risk facing communities throughout Oregon. Table 4.1 illustrates the number of fires and acres burned from both human and lightning caused fires over the past century.

Table 4.1. Fires Cause on the Siskiyou National Forest, 1910 – 2002

Decade	Acres Burned	# of Fires	Human Caused Fires	Lightning-Caused Fires
1910 - 1919	410,369	849	45%	55%
1920 - 1929	60,813	573	76%	24%
1930 - 1939	153,812	737	85%	15%
1940 - 1949	4,157	270	36%	64%
1950 - 1959	5,805	279	41%	59%
1960 - 1969	4,601	266	53%	47%
1970 - 1979	2,984	518	72%	28%
1980 - 1989	113,621	318	43%	57%
1990 - 1999	12,886	254	44%	56%
2000 - 2002	500,351	95	29%	71%
Totals	1,269,399	4159	59% (average)	41% (average)

Source: Biscuit EIS, USFS 2002.

In Southern Oregon, large costly fires have become regular events, disrupted communities, cost millions of dollars in suppression and recovery costs, and increased the risk to private property owners. As development increases within the wildland-urban interface in Josephine County, the importance of this issue grows. Table 4.2 illustrates recent costs of fire suppression and recovery.

Table 4.2. Southern Oregon Fires – Suppression and Recovery Costs

Year	Fire	Total Acres	Suppression Costs	Recovery Costs
2003	Upper Powell Creek Fire	262	\$800,000	No estimate
2002	Biscuit Fire	499,965	\$150,000,000	\$16,421,000*
2001	Quartz Fire	6,160	\$10,500,000	\$1,100,000

Source: Biscuit EIS, USFS 2002. Note: *This is an estimated cost of the USFS's preferred alternative that does not take into account timber salvaged to defray costs.

Fire Regimes

The following information on fire regime and condition class is from the Southwestern Oregon Fire Management Plan.

Natural disturbances are an intrinsic part of ecosystem development (Cooper 1913, Raup 1957, Oliver 1981, Pickett and White 1985) and fire has been an important natural process in the maintenance of historic ecosystem health and diversity in the forests of the western United States. In southwest Oregon, ecosystems developed in concert with, and are subject to, a variety of natural, introduced, and altered fire regimes. Most forests in southwestern Oregon were part of a low- to moderate-severity fire regime. There are many forest types in this area where fire played an important ecological role (Agee and Huff, 2000). Naturally occurring disturbances in southwest

Oregon include fire, insects, pathogens, wind throw, weather, avalanches, and earthquakes. Introduced disturbances include livestock grazing, mining, timber harvesting, roads, insects, and pathogens.

A fire regime refers to an integration of disturbance attributes including type, frequency, duration, extent (Pickett and White 1985) and severity. Natural fire regimes have been altered by management activities including fire exclusion, livestock grazing, and timber harvesting to mention a few. Historic climate variability and potential global climate change have and may further impact fire regimes.

Ecosystem and landscape composition and structure result from, and in turn, influence fire regimes at different spatial and temporal scales. Disturbances and successional trajectories interact and create patterns of vegetation across landscapes (Bormann and Likens 1979, Pickett and White 1985, Lehmkuhl and others 1994). Landscape vegetation patterns can amplify (Turner and Bratton 1987, Franklin and Forman 1987) or impede (Knight 1987, Rykiel and others 1988) the spread of disturbances across landscapes.

Five fire regime classes, have been identified to aid fire management analysis efforts, as discussed in “Mapping Historic Fire Regimes for the Western United States: Integrating Remote Sensing and Biophysical Data” (Hardy et al 1998). They reflect fire return intervals and severity.

The five fire regimes developed by Hardy, et al were modified and further stratified by a group of fire managers and ecologists on October 10, 2000 to reflect Pacific Northwest (Oregon & Washington) conditions. For southwestern Oregon, spatial data layers were developed to display these fire regimes using the Draft Plant Series data that was developed in 1995 for the Southwest Oregon LSR Assessment.

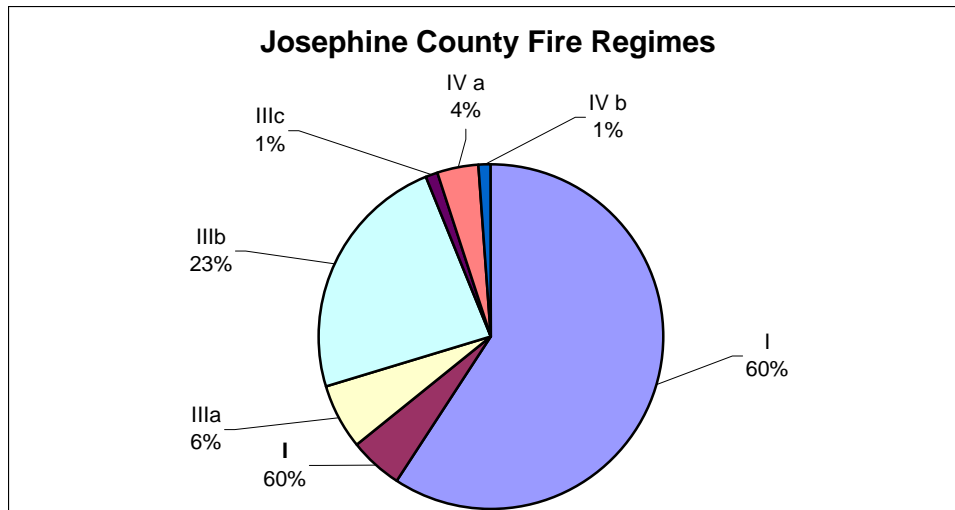
Note that there may be variation among the species listed under each Fire Regime:

- Fire Regime I; <35 years non-lethal, low-severity (mostly forested areas). (Ponderosa pine, Oregon white oak, pine-oak woodlands, Douglas-fir and dry site white fir plant associations)
- Fire Regime II; <35 years stand replacing (grassland and shrublands). (Shrub-steppe community)
- Fire Regime III; 35-100+ years, mixed severity. (Moist/high elevation white fir, tanoak, western hemlock series)
 - Fire Regime IIIa; < 50 years, mixed severity. (Dry site tanoak series)
 - Fire Regime IIIb; 50-100+ years, mixed severity. (Low elevation, wet site white fir, wet site tanoak, and low elevation western hemlock series)
 - Fire Regime IIIc; 100-200 years, mixed severity. (High elevation, white fir series)
- Fire Regime IV; 35-100+ years stand replacing. (Shasta red fir and Port-Orford cedar associations)
- Fire Regime IVa; 35-100+ years stand replacing.
- Fire Regime V; 200+ years stand replacement (Western hemlock, silver fir and mountain hemlock series)

A close approximation to the past frequency of fire occurrence, extent, and severity (Fire Regime) on particular sites is important in understanding the relative difference in vegetation and dead/down debris on these sites today. The change or departure on these sites in the amount of these materials

has a direct relationship to the type of fire behavior and post fire effects these sites will support today, compared to the past. In an assessment of site-specific conditions, classifying the current condition of the site compared to a past reference will give some indication of the change to the type of fire severity or fire behavior characteristics. The ability to predict potential fire behavior characteristics is important for understanding the risk to people and key ecological resources.

The following chart illustrates the percentage of total land in Josephine County within each fire regime.



The table below illustrates the number of acres in each fire regime (by land ownership) in Josephine County.

Ownership	Fire Regime Classification						
	I	II	IIIa	IIIb	IIIc	IVa	IVb
BLM	117,897.0	7,708.9	13,490.5	45,029.0	20.2	854.1	1,305.2
City	555.9	86.8					
County	16,881.3	1,782.4	834.2	1,463.1	2.4	33.2	7.1
Federal	314.6	11.4	0.2	44.9			
Forest Service	83,327.3	25.8	19,734.7	74,125.9	7,452.5	23,926.3	2,234.6
School District	132.1	171.5					
State	4,288.1	197.7	140.4	418.7		2.9	
Private	98,382.4	17,884.3	1,445.5	6,893.4	2.8	88.1	60.3
Grand Total	321,778.6	27,868.9	35,645.6	127,975.1	7,477.8	24,904.6	3,607.3

More locally-specific information on fire regime and condition class can be found in the Southwest Oregon Fire Management Plan, available by contacting the BLM, Medford District and Rogue-River Siskiyou National Forest.

Condition Class

Condition Class is a relative description of the degree of departure from historical fire regimes and generally describes how 'missed' fires have affected key ecosystem vegetative components.

- *Condition Class 1* = Fire frequencies are within or near the historical range, and have departed from historical frequencies by no more than one return interval; vegetation attributes are intact and functioning within the historic range. The risk of losing key ecosystem components is low.
- *Condition Class 2* = Fire frequencies and vegetation attributes have been moderately altered from the historical range, and fire frequencies have departed from historical frequencies by more than one return interval. The risk of losing key ecosystem components is moderate.
- *Condition Class 3* = Fire frequencies and vegetation attributes have been significantly altered from the historical range, and fire frequencies have departed from historical frequencies by multiple return intervals. The risk of losing key ecosystem components is high.

The condition class scale was developed to exhibit the departure in severity, intensity, and frequency of fires burning in the ecosystem in its current condition as compared to fire's historic or reference condition. The departure being described in these assessments results in changes to one or more of the following key ecological components: vegetation characteristics (species composition, structural stages, stand ages, canopy closure and mosaic pattern); fuel composition; fire frequency; severity and pattern; other associated disturbances; and the introduction of invasives, grazing and insect and disease mortality. Reference conditions are very useful as indicators of ecosystem function and sustainability, but do not necessarily represent desired future conditions, i.e., they may not reflect sustainable conditions under current climate, land use, or managerial constraints, and they may not be compatible with social expectations.

Lightning-caused Fire

The climate and geologic conditions of Josephine County create an environment conducive to wildfire. The county receives about 62 inches of rain annually. Statewide data on average annual rainfall for Josephine County illustrates a range of annual precipitation from 25 inches east of Grants Pass to 170 inches on the crest of the Coast Mountains on the west edge of the county.³¹ Winters are wet and cool; summers are characterized by long drought periods occasionally punctuated by electrical storms. Historically, summer lightning occurring from May to October resulted in wildfires. Lightning strikes are frequent across most of the region during the summer and generally ignite numerous fires.³²

A 1983 report by Agee & Flewelling indicates that the Siskiyou Mountains exhibit the highest patterns of lightning occurrence in the Pacific Northwest, and as much as twice the number of lightning ignitions that occur in either the Cascades or Olympic Mountains.³³ The higher number of

31 Precipitation amount is from USGS 1:500,000 scale maps - from Oregon GIS website

32 LaLande, Jeffrey M. Prehistory and History of the Rogue River National Forest: A Cultural Resource Overview. Rogue River National Forest. Medford, OR. 1980.

33 Frost, Evan and Sweeney, Rob, Fire Regimes, Fire History and Forest Conditions in the Klamath-Siskiyou Region: An Overview and Synthesis of Knowledge, (December 2000) Prepared for the World Wildlife Fund, Klamath-Siskiyou Ecoregion Program, Ashland, OR, http://www.worldwildlife.org/forests/attachments/fire_report.pdf

lightning ignitions is due to both increased lightning frequency and decreasing summer precipitation patterns characteristic of the Klamath-Siskiyou region.³⁴

Human Interaction with Wildfire

Humans have played an important role in the history of wildfire. The practice of burning the landscape by Native Americans to enhance production of subsistence resources is well documented for tribes in North America. While use of fire varied greatly, tribes used wildfire as a tool for hunting, crop management, improving growth and yields, insect collection, pest management, warfare, signaling, clearing areas for travel, felling trees, clearing riparian areas, and for fireproofing.³⁵

Tribes residing within the boundaries of what is now known as Josephine County included the Takilma, Modoc, and Shasta, among others. Each of these groups occupied territory along their respective river drainages but also exploited areas that extended into the uplands. As in many other Native American cultures, “fires were usually set by “Specialists” who owned formulas that were prescriptions for successful burning. Temperature, wind direction, and impacts to specific plants were all carefully considered before fires were set. Fire was viewed as a valuable tool, but it had the potential to damage precious resources that were essential for survival.”³⁶

During the settlement period in southwestern Oregon, approximately 1850 to 1910, pioneers also used fire as a tool. Settlers used fire for clearing away brush and forest litter to enhance the visibility of the ground for gold prospecting, or for easier travel or hunting, which stimulated new-growth brush for big game and for livestock, created dense smoke to attract deer escaping the affliction of flies or gnats, and maintained grassy areas for cattle and sheep grazing.³⁷

History of Fire Management in the Forest

President Theodore Roosevelt established the Siskiyou Forest Reserve in 1905 in Josephine County, which was later designated as the Siskiyou National Forest in 1907. Along with the creation of the national forest, the federal government instituted an aggressive policy of fire prevention and suppression. Following the Great Fires of 1910, which burned approximately 3 million acres and killed 72 people nationally, forest fire suppression became a priority for federal, state, and local land management agencies. The Weeks Law, passed in 1911 by the U.S. Congress, provided funding for cooperative fire suppression efforts between state and federal agencies. The Josephine County Fire Patrol Association was organized on July 3, 1913. The Association consisted of 285 individuals and

34 Agee, J.K., & Flewelling, R.. “A fire cycle model based on climate for the Olympic Mountains, Washington.” *Fire and Forest Meteorology Conference Proceedings*, 7, 32-37. 1983.

35 Williams, Gerald W. Ph.D. References on the American Indian Use of Fire in Ecosystems. USDA Forest Service. Washington, D.C. May 18, 2001.

36 Pullen, Reg. Overview of the Environment of Native Inhabitants of Southwestern Oregon, Late Prehistoric Era. USDA Forest Service, Rogue River & Siskiyou National Forests. 1996.

37 Draft Environmental Impact Statement: The Biscuit Fire Recovery Project : the Rogue River and Siskiyou National Forests, Josephine and Curry counties, OR. USDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region. 2003.

corporations representing 59,446 acres. In 1935, the Association was dissolved and joined with Jackson County to create the Southwest Oregon District of the Oregon Department of Forestry.³⁸

By the 1930's the USFS had instituted the 10 a.m. rule, which demanded that fires be put out by 10 a.m. the morning after they started and kept to a minimum of 10 acres or less. A smoke jumper base was established in the 1940's. By the 1950's fire suppression methods for federal, state, and local agencies had improved to the point that very few large wildfires occurred. Suppression efforts throughout the West have resulted in an extreme buildup of fuel in the forest and the occurrence of larger, more devastating wildfires. As stated in the Biscuit Fire Recovery Environmental Impact Statement:

“Trees now grow closer together with intertwined canopies and the density of shrubs is much greater. This increase in vegetation, or fuel, makes it extremely difficult, and in some situations impossible, to control forest fires once they start. The intermingling of tree canopies provides a highway for fire to spread through the forest. Additionally, the consistent increase in population has led to more human started, although this number has decreased over time due in part to effective public education efforts.”³⁹

38 Oregon Department of Forestry. “ODF Southwest Oregon District History.” <http://159.121.125.11/swo/swohist.htm>. May 19,1999.

39 Draft Environmental Impact Statement: The Biscuit Fire Recovery Project : the Rogue River and Siskiyou National Forests, Josephine and Curry counties, OR. USDA, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region. 2003.

CHAPTER 5: WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT

One of the core elements of a community fire plan is developing an understanding of the risk of potential losses to life, property and natural resources during a wildfire. The Healthy Forests Restoration Act, the National Fire Plan, FEMA's Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 and the National Association of State Foresters all provide guidance on conducting a hazard and risk assessment for wildfire. (See *Resource A: Acronyms and Definitions for more information on the definitions and policies referred to in this section.*)

The JCIFP Risk Assessment Committee approached the wildfire risk assessment with a comprehensive review of risk assessment methods and examples from communities throughout the United States. The committee also conducted an inventory of existing data for risk, hazard, values, structural vulnerability and protection capability. Jim Wolf, Oregon Department of Forestry Fire Policy Analyst, and an interagency team represented by Josephine County, the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management and the Rogue Valley Fire Chief's Association, led the assessment. These efforts resulted in a standard methodology for wildfire risk assessment to be adopted by the Oregon Department of Forestry for use in a statewide assessment of communities at risk.

JCIFP Risk Assessment Committee Members

<i>Jim Wolf, Oregon Department of Forestry - Chair</i>	Kathy Lynn, Program for Watershed and Community Health
Bruce Bartow, Josephine County	Charley Martin, Bureau of Land Management, Medford District
Don Belville, Rogue River - Siskiyou National Forest	Annette Parsons, Bureau of Land Management, Medford District
Neil Benson, Josephine County	Charlie Phenix, Rogue River - Siskiyou National Forest
Dick Boothe, Rogue River – Siskiyou National Forest	Ed Reilly, Bureau of Land Management
Gary Gnauck, Applegate Partnership	Cody Zook, Josephine County GIS
Lang Johnson, Rural/Metro and RVFCA	

Risk Assessment Objectives

- Identify Communities-at-Risk and the Wildland-Urban Interface
- Develop and conduct a wildfire risk assessment of all land in Josephine County
- Identify and prioritize hazardous fuels treatment projects for all land in Josephine County

What is a Wildfire Risk Assessment?

- The Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan wildfire risk assessment is the analysis of the potential losses to life, property and natural resources. The analysis takes into consideration a combination of factors defined below:
- **Risk**: the potential and frequency for wildfire ignitions (based on past occurrences)
- **Hazard**: the conditions that may contribute to wildfire (fuels, slope, aspect, elevation and weather)
- **Values**: the people, property, natural resources and other resources that could suffer losses in a wildfire event.
- **Protection Capability**: the ability to mitigate losses, prepare for, respond to and suppress wildland and structural fires.

- ***Structural Vulnerability:*** the elements that affect the level of exposure of the hazard to the structure (roof type and building materials, access to the structure, and whether or not there is defensible space or fuels reduction around the structure.)

What is GIS and how is it used?

Geographic Information Systems, or GIS, is a computer mapping program that can visually illustrate information and the analysis of varying factors. The Risk Assessment committee uses GIS to illustrate the factors described above: fire hazard, risk, location of values, protection capabilities and the location of vulnerable structures. Presented as individual layers and also in tandem with a combination of physical factors such as slope, aspect and vegetation, GIS is a tool that help us assess the relative level of risk based on what the data provides.

Communities at Risk

In order to determine Communities at Risk, the district first had to define “community.” State and federal guidance included a range of alternatives, from “a group of people living in the same locality and under the same government” (National Association of State Foresters) to “a body of people living in one place or district...and considered as a whole” or “a group of people living together and having interests, work, etc. in common” (Firewise Communities/USA).

There are many ways to define community, particularly in Josephine County. There are cities, a towns, neighborhoods and groups of people drawn together by common threads – whether it be their post office, grocery store, or community center. This fire plan draws people together in another way – the ability to provide fire protection services and protect people, property and natural resources in the event of a structural or wildland fire. For the intent of this fire plan, the committee defines communities at risk to fire by looking at the common service boundaries for fire protection.

Specifically, our methods for identifying communities at risk are to assess:

1. Residential density: based on 1 structure per 40 acres with a minimum of 4 residences and ¼ mile buffer; and
2. Fire District or Municipal service boundaries. (In Josephine County, there are six fire service agencies that provide structural fire protection.)
3. In areas where there is no fire district or municipality (such as the unprotected areas serviced by Rural/Metro Fire Department), communities will be listed as “Josephine County Unprotected.” In order to attribute place names to isolated communities not connected by the 1 per 40-acre density, the methodology uses the LCDC definition for rural communities.⁴⁰

While a number of Josephine County’s communities are listed as “unprotected,” it is important to note that these communities are NOT without fire service. Rural/Metro Fire Department provides

⁴⁰ Land Conservation and Development Commission Definition of rural communities: an unincorporated community which consists primarily of permanent residential dwellings but also has at least two other land uses that provide commercial, industrial, or public uses (including but not limited to schools, churches, grange halls, post offices) to the community, the surrounding rural area, or to persons traveling through the area.

contract structural fire protection services throughout the Josephine County Unprotected area. What is important to note, is that these communities are not within a taxing fire district.

Communities at risk in Josephine County

- Applegate Valley (Provolt and Murphy)
- Grants Pass
- Grants Pass Unprotected
- Josephine County Unprotected
- Illinois Valley
- Williams
- Wolf Creek
- Oregon Caves

Refer to the end of this section for the Communities at Risk Map

Wildland Urban Interface

The Southwest Oregon Fire Management Plan identifies the wildland urban interface on the basis of proximity between private and federal lands, topography, and 6th field watersheds. The Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan adopts this methodology and the Federal FMP definition of the WUI for this plan. *For more information on how the Federal Fire Management Plan defines the WUI boundary, refer to Resource A: Acronyms, Definitions, and Resources.*

Refer to the end of this section for the Josephine County WUI map

Acres in the Wildland Urban Interface by Land Ownership

Ownership	Acres	Percent
Private	268,196	50.4%
BLM	156,333	29.4%
Forest Service	57,127	10.7%
County	26,167	4.9%
Federal (other)	16,203	3.0%
State	6,671	1.3%
School District	1,120	0.2%
City	739	0.1%
Total:	532,555	100.0%

Risk Assessment Methodology

This risk assessment is based on an extensive literature review of many different methods developed over the years to evaluate wildfire and other natural hazards. The assessment is intended as a tool to illustrate the relative level of risk to life, property and natural resources within any area in the county. As fuels reduction, emergency management and fire prevention projects are implemented through the JCIFP, the maps and priorities developed through the assessment will change, but they will always point to areas identified as having the highest relative ranking for risk and hazard. The assessment considers five categories in determining the relative severity of fire risk illustrated in the table below. In consider how to prioritize treatment projects, another consideration includes identifying where there are planned fuels reduction projects on federal, state or county land.

Assessment Categories	Elements	Score
Hazard	Fuels (developed from vegetation information), Slope, Aspect, Elevation, Weather	0-80
Risk	Ignition Density (derived from an ODF database with 35 years of data on fire ignition locations.)	5-40
Values	Residential Density (derived from tax assessment information and aerial photography.) Community values identified in public meetings	0-40
Protection Capability	Fire Response Time – Modeled in Spatial Analyst, Fire District Boundaries, and Community classes (Evaluates how the community as a whole responds to and prepares for wildfire – community education and outreach campaigns, community fire plan, etc.)	0-90
Structural Vulnerability	Roof type (Tax Assessor’s information), Defensible space (ODF database), and Access (proximity to county roads that are not dead ends - County GIS)	0-40

Hazard

The Hazard layer is based on vegetation, topography, and land use. The vegetation information comes from the “IVMP” dataset supplied by the BLM. The topographic information (elevation, slope, aspect) is based on 10-meter USGS digital elevation models. The land use characteristics come from UGB boundaries and aerial photography interpretation. The combined elements of this layer have values ranging from 0 to 80.

Vegetation information describes the percent vegetation cover broken into coniferous and broadleaf categories. The initial vegetation information is broken into classes at 30 and 70 percent cover, with the least vegetation being the least hazardous and the most vegetation being the most hazardous. Areas mapped as other than vegetation, for example “snow” or “shadow”, are included in the lowest hazard class. These represent an extremely small area. This results in a layer with point values from 0 to 20.

Vegetation: 0-20

Crown Fire potential is produced by first isolating areas with coniferous trees with trunk sizes over 5 inches in diameter at breast height (DBH). These areas are then split into three classes; conifer cover over 70 percent is the most hazardous, conifer cover over 30 percent has some hazard, and conifer cover less than 30 percent has no crown fire potential. This layer has a point range from 0 to 10.

Crown Fire: 0-10

Topographic characteristics are slope, aspect and elevation. Slopes are in three classes broken at 25 and 40 percent slope values (note: percent slope is quite different from degree slope and many GIS packages default to degree slope.). The slope layer has values ranging from 0 (least slope) to 3 (most slope). Aspect is broken into three classes also. These range from 0 (north) to 5 (south). This corresponds roughly to the amount of insolation or sun exposure expected on the site. Finally, elevation values are broken at 3000 and 5000 ft. Lower elevations are considered more hazardous. This layer ranges in value from 0 to 2.

Topographic Characteristics: 0 –10

Weather is the single most important factor in the hazard layer, accounting for 40 points. This factor does not change across the county. However, some areas are simply unlikely to burn regardless of the weather. Irrigated pastures, for example, are not going to burn. Two “Mask” layers were created to isolate areas where weather is not a significant factor. The agriculture mask was produced by using the overlap from the IVMP “agriculture” class and a layer digitized from aerial photography. The urban mask was created using the overlap of the IVMP “urban” class and the urban growth boundaries for the incorporated cities in Josephine County.

Weather: 0-40

Risk

Risk is modeled from the density of historic fire ignitions. The data is derived from an ODF database with 35 years of data on fire ignition locations. However, the methodology only uses the last 20 years in the database. This expands the areas of higher risk compared to using the 35-year database because it is focused on the more recent past. This better reflects present settlement and use patterns.

The density layer is multiplied by 1000 (acres converted to 1000 acres) and divided by 2 (20 years of fires to 10 yrs) to standardize it to units of fires per 1000 acres per 10 years. The break points are 0.5 and 10 ignitions/1000 ac./10 yr. This layer has values ranging from 5 to 40.

Values

The values being considered for this assessment are residences. The Assessment and Taxation database was used in conjunction with tax lots and building footprints to create an address point layer. This layer has a point for each address located on the appropriate building footprint (where available). The density of residences is then used to create the values layer. The classes correspond to 2 acre and 10-acre average lot sizes (as used in S.B 360). This layer has values ranging from 0 to 40.

Additional values are considered after the risk assessment has been completed and community input has been gathered on historic, environmental, cultural and other values. Community input can be factored in as an increase in score or included as an overlay to the initial assessment and used in making decisions about priorities for treatment. Other values may include:

- Businesses/Commercial
- Ecologically Sensitive Areas/ Ecosystem Health
- Wildlife/Habitat/Plants/Water and Watersheds
- Air Quality
- Natural Resource Management Areas: Range, Timber, Agriculture

- Tourism, recreation and cultural resources
- Access, transportation and infrastructure (Roads, Driveways, Bridges, Gates, Culverts)
- Water Availability, Supply Hydrants: Map of Locations, Flows, How Often Checked
- Critical facilities and infrastructure
- Cultural resources
- Environmental resources

Structural Vulnerability

The Structural Vulnerability layer is based on residences. There are three parts to structural vulnerability; access, roof type, and defensible space. Each residence is evaluated on these three factors and given a score. This layer is then created from the residence locations. Areas under a critical density threshold are excluded for the creation of the layer. Otherwise isolated homes exert too great of an influence on the assessment. This layer has values ranging from 0 to 90.

Roof type is determined by the County's Assessment and Taxation database. All shake shingle roofs are given a score of 30; others get a score of 0.

Roof: 0-30

Access is currently determined by proximity to a road that is not a dead end. Those residences located on dead-end roads or outside of a 300-foot buffer of other roads are given a score of 30; others receive a score of 0. Driveways are currently being processed for inclusion, and will increase the accuracy of this layer.

Access: 0-30

Defensible Space is tracked from an ODF database of homes that have received grants or evaluations from ODF. These homes are rated by ODF staff from an on-site visit. Those receiving a "green" rating from ODF get a score of 0; others receive 30 points.

Defensible Space: 0-30

Protection Capability

The Protection Capability layer uses many factors to model the protection capability of a given site. Structural and wildland firefighter response times, community education programs, and whether or not a site is in a fire protection district are all considered.

Structural response times were modeled using the cost/allocation features of Spatial Analyst in Arc GIS. A grid of the transportation network was created using variable cell values based on estimated speeds. For example, highway 199 was modeled for an average speed of 55 mph while minor roads were modeled for an average speed of 35 mph. 300 feet also buffered the transport network. This is the area a firefighter could lay-in hose off their truck. The buffer area was modeled for an average speed of 3 mph. Fire Stations were used as source points and the cost/allocation algorithms found the least cost path from each cell to the nearest (in terms of cost) fire station. This yielded the estimated structural response times.

The wildland response times were modeled from an ODF database of fire ignitions and the response time to each ignition. A layer was created from the response times, and then classed into response times under 20 minutes and over 20 minutes. Fire District boundaries are determined using historic assessment documents that created each taxing district and its subsequent annexations. The

Assessment and Taxation database stores this information for each tax lot. The Community education programs layer is currently assumed to be the same for all of Josephine County. The scoring for this layer is as follows:

- All areas receive 2 points for the community education component (0-4 possible)
- Areas outside of a fire district with wildland response over 20 minutes receive 36 points
- Areas outside of a fire district with wildland response under 20 minutes receive 15 points
- Areas inside a fire district with structural response over 10 minutes receive 8 points
- Areas inside a fire district with structural response under 10 minutes receive 0 points

This layer has values ranging from 0 to 40.

Refer to the end of this section for maps of:

- [Josephine County Hazard Layer Map](#)
- [Josephine County Risk Layer Map](#)
- [Josephine County Values Layer Map](#)
- [Josephine County Structural Vulnerability Layer Map](#)
- [Josephine County Protection Capabilities Layer Map](#)
- [5-Layer Josephine County Hazard and Risk Assessment Map](#)
- [4-Layer Josephine County Hazard and Risk Assessment Map \(w/SV points\)](#)
- [Case study I - Thompson Creek 4-Layer Josephine County Hazard and Risk Assessment Map](#)

Challenges

The risk assessment team faced many challenges in conducting the risk assessment. It can be tempting to rely on technology to provide answers, but it is important to recognize the limitations of the data and modeling, and to educate the users of these limits. This has been critical in gaining acceptance by the professionals dealing with fire.

Best Available Data

Best available data is a phrase that is commonly used in determining how an assessment should be done. If there are limited resources to conduct an assessment, then using *best available data* can be a way to use the resources effectively. Josephine County data included 30-meter resolution vegetation data derived from remote sensing sources. This data has no information about the under story, ground fuels, or stand structure. Extensive consultation with biologists and fire scientists did yield a way to use the data to characterize the hazard conditions in the landscape. It is not as precise or accurate as would be ideal. However, by augmenting the vegetation data with slopes, aspects, and elevation data the assessment captures the broad outlines of the hazards in the county.

Relative Ranking

The second strategy is to develop a relative ranking system. The committee modeled risk from the density of historic fire ignitions. On a statewide assessment, all of the populated areas of Josephine County would be in the highest risk class. However, for this information to be useful in Josephine County, the assessment illustrates the relative levels of risk throughout the county. We adjusted the class values to allow variation from the highest to lowest classes across the county. The important factor to remember is that the lowest class does not mean that these areas are at “low risk” to wildfire.

Landscape Level Assessment vs. Site-Specific Assessment

The assessment focused on fire as a landscape level event, while taking into account site-specific factors. Of five categories, three categories (Hazard, Risk, and Values) are landscape level layers, while two of the categories (Protection Capability and Structural Vulnerability), take into account site-specific conditions. The site-specific layers are generalized for small scale mapping and for identifying potential sites for prioritizing work. However, the large scale mapping of individual neighborhoods can incorporate the site-specific information. This allows experts to develop customized plans for reducing the hazard and risk of a neighborhood or an individual tax lot.

Identifying and Prioritizing Areas at Risk

The final Wildfire Risk Assessment yields values that are the end result of analyzing over 20 layers of GIS information. The Assessment condenses this information into one numeric value to fulfill the goal of identifying high-risk areas. Our initial approach was to assign values to individual tax lots from the Assessment and to focus on those with the highest values as priorities for mitigation projects. A different approach was needed to characterize small, precisely defined areas (tax lots) with landscape level data.

Using the extensive experience and knowledge of the fire professionals to augment the values from the assessment is the best method for recognizing and analyzing the complex patterns of assessment values. The committee developed maps to show the hazard and risk assessment values along with topography, ownership, transportation routes, planned and completed fuels reduction projects, and residence locations. This information allows experienced professionals to examine many variables that could not be effectively included in the Assessment. They can see high hazard and risk areas identified by the assessment and their relationship to the overall landscape management in the area. This also allows federal and state land managers the opportunity to develop landscape level strategies to reduce fire risk levels as they plan fuel hazard reduction projects.

Strategic Planning Units

Strategic Planning Units are developed by aggregating the highest risk values using 6th and 7th field watersheds to identify landscape areas at risk to wildfire. Note: The data in tables below resulted from a query of the highest risk strategic planning units in the County, across each of the fire districts. The tables below illustrate the highest rank strategic planning units in each fire district (another words, the highest risk units that show up as 'red' on the corresponding map of strategic planning units at the end of this section.)

NAME	ACRES	Fire District	Houses	Land Ownership				
				BLM	PRIVATE	STATE	COU NTY	FS
Slagle Creek	4547.0	Applegate RFPD	44	423	536	0	0	0
Honeysuckle Creek	7517.5	Applegate RFPD	96	5801	1621	0	60	0
Pipe Fork	2754.6	Applegate RFPD	9	1322	666	0	407	342
Thompson Creek Forest Camp	1956.7	Applegate RFPD	1	26	110	0	0	1160
Ninemille Creek	2149.7	Applegate RFPD	34	722	745	0	138	0
Mountain Lion Mine	1701.5	Applegate RFPD	8	1086	589	0	19	0
Cave Junction	1058.2	I. V. RFPD	690	20	758	47	3	0
Selma	500.4	I. V. RFPD	75	0	475	0	0	0
East Fork Illinois River	1466.9	I. V. RFPD	142	252	1038	131	2	0
Second Bridge	211.4	I. V. RFPD	33	6	184	0	5	0
Draper Creek	618.3	I. V. RFPD	38	7	595	0	2	0
Deer Creek Too	575.9	I. V. RFPD	43	161	410	0	0	0
Page Creek	40.8	I. V. RFPD	2	0	36	0	4	0
Anderson Creek	798.5	I. V. RFPD	31	56	706	0	1	26
Lakeshore North	445.3	I. V. RFPD	28	174	149	0	104	0
Lower Thompson Crk	247.7	I. V. RFPD	12	30	204	0	5	0
Arrowhead	713.9	I. V. RFPD	40	0	694	0	1	2
Mill Creek	1218.1	I. V. RFPD	99	270	877	0	0	0
Illinois Divide	1466.4	I. V. RFPD	87	241	1194	0	1	0
Rough and Ready Mill	1873.8	I. V. RFPD	116	438	1202	26	173	0
Gilligan Butte	913.5	I. V. RFPD	6	455	330	0	12	0
Little Grayback Creek	547.4	I. V. RFPD	5	294	65	0	0	187
Elk Creek	336.9	I. V. RFPD	15	0	304	0	28	0
Thompson Creek W.	1177.4	I. V. RFPD	14	952	214	0	6	0
Sailor Jack Creek	1312.0	I. V. RFPD	70	561	646	0	2	89
Hope Spring	121.5	I. V. RFPD	13	0	118	0	0	0
Cedar Guard Station	1178.8	I. V. RFPD	9	520	213	0	86	343
Caves HWY	58.2	I. V. RFPD	2	20	38	0	0	0
Holton Creek	2002.3	I. V. RFPD	94	466	1346	0	168	0
Upper Crooks Creek	914.8	I. V. RFPD	5	566	346	0	0	0
Deer Creek	1663.7	I. V. RFPD	105	238	1361	0	0	0
Mooney Mountain	1876.8	I. V. RFPD	2	1020	598	0	256	0
Thompson Creek East	2518.7	I. V. RFPD	42	1243	944	292	12	0
Wood Creek	30.3	I. V. RFPD	4	0	28	0	0	0
Elder Creek	276.0	I. V. RFPD	10	153	120	0	0	0
Sucker Creek	1572.6	I. V. RFPD	114	107	1421	0	14	0
Squaw Mountain	861.6	I. V. RFPD	4	1	68	0	0	660
Draper Trib	369.5	I. V. RFPD	2	13	354	0	1	0
Tarter Gulch	870.9	I. V. RFPD	1	427	323	0	121	0
Blue Creek	605.3	I. V. RFPD	14	54	536	7	0	0
East Fork Chapman	2543.9	I. V. RFPD	46	1053	1475	0	0	0
Takilma	1714.8	I. V. RFPD	71	287	1118	0	2	276
Skag Creek	521.5	I. V. RFPD	17	18	322	0	0	176

NAME	ACRES	Fire District	Houses	Land Ownership				
				BLM	PRIVATE	STATE	COUNTY	FS
Rattlesnake Creek	2391.2	I. V. RFPD	40	645	1704	16	1	0
Crooks Creek	2490.0	I. V. RFPD	62	929	1504	0	22	0
Grosh Creek	907.0	I. V. RFPD	1	498	409	0	0	0
Gilligan Creek	635.4	I. V. RFPD	16	14	545	0	72	0
Lower Elk creek	623.4	I. V. RFPD	3	104	333	0	186	0
George Creek	4689.3	I. V. RFPD	277	1667	2779	112	2	0
Transmission Line	1170.8	I. V. RFPD	14	673	492	0	6	0
Upper Althouse Creek	584.5	I. V. RFPD	2	288	293	0	0	0
Poor Sugar Pass	104.4	ODF	1	49	53	0	0	0
Little Grayback Road	1290.0	I. V. RFPD	11	244	914	0	119	0
Harmon Creek	1000.5	I. V. RFPD	2	496	503	0	0	0
Dwight Creek	760.1	ODF	5	47	216	0	0	0
Upper Grave Creek	600.9	ODF	3	388	213	0	0	0
Sugarloaf	585.4	ODF	3	258	312	0	16	0
Panther Creek	1290.5	ODF	8	829	367	0	82	0
North Dry Creek	576.8	ODF	0	309	203	0	64	0
Little Grayback Peak	2007.9	ODF	0	598	31	0	0	1354
Larkspur Spring	1251.7	ODF	0	282	0	0	0	970
California Bar	1578.0	ODF	2	892	649	0	0	37
North Fork Galice Crk	367.5	ODF	1	358	9	0	0	1
Ferris Gulch	1752.7	ODF	0	5	98	0	0	0
Poorman Creek	126.5	ODF	0	123	2	0	0	0
Upper Sucker Creek	519.3	ODF	1	0	314	0	33	159
McKnobe Creek	1031.4	ODF	3	472	544	0	0	0
Cow Creek	13871.0	ODF	0	152	0	0	0	0
Bummer Gulch	623.3	ODF	0	474	116	0	33	0
OC333	4294.8	ODF	0	0	2	0	0	0
Lone Mountain End	13.2	ODF	0	13	0	0	1	0
OC25	14857.8	ODF	0	389	0	0	0	0
Right Fork Crooks Creek	1257.4	ODF	0	1111	2	0	144	0
Booze Creek	15329.3	ODF	0	15221	0	0	0	25
Snailback Creek	1561.2	ODF	1	0	22	0	0	1539
Eastman Gulch	775.9	ODF	0	570	184	0	21	0
Secesh Gulch	1631.5	ODF	0	1289	130	0	162	0
Oregon Caves National Monument	1101.0	ODF	25	0	0	0	0	755
Clark Creek	19912.6	ODF	1	2964	1004	0	78	0
Big Windy Creek	11358.4	ODF	3	11055	196	0	0	0
Lower Lake Creek	1847.3	ODF	1	1	57	0	0	1730
Angora Creek	1195.6	ODF	0	743	220	0	224	0
Butte Creek	1867.6	ODF	0	1063	502	0	303	0
OC468	10322.0	ODF	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bunker Creek	16369.8	ODF	2	16245	0	0	0	99
Oak Flat Creek	2032.2	ODF	9	0	312	0	0	1720
South Fork Deer Creek	1265.6	ODF	5	723	418	0	114	11

NAME	ACRES	Fire District	Houses	Land Ownership				
				BLM	PRIVATE	STATE	COUNTY	FS
North Fork Deer Creek	2808.7	ODF	7	2599	169	0	41	0
Berglund Gulch	5673.1	ODF	5	2504	2000	0	853	0
Tri-Tip	6.3	Rural Metro	0	0	5	0	0	0
Quartz Creek	82.5	Rural Metro	18	18	55	0	0	0
Winterbottom Riffle	140.6	Rural Metro	39	0	93	0	3	0
Merlin	775.5	Rural Metro	304	0	677	0	1	0
Carl Creek	2956.1	Rural Metro	1177	308	2446	0	25	0
Gulches Crossing	2.5	Rural Metro	2	0	3	0	0	0
Simmons	2558.9	Rural Metro	644	29	2101	0	231	0
Bannister Creek	2778.7	Rural Metro	369	105	2440	0	4	0
Felkner	67.1	Rural Metro	10	0	60	0	2	0
Pickett Mountain	2714.4	Rural Metro	472	381	2083	0	132	0
Bummer Creek	1163.7	Rural Metro	110	99	1044	0	0	0
Stringer Gap	3289.2	Rural Metro	590	151	2867	3	49	0
Ewe Creek	3593.1	Rural Metro	364	428	3066	0	1	0
Rich Gulch	1470.6	Rural Metro	407	286	832	2	178	0
Matson Park	181.8	Rural Metro	11	87	63	5	5	0
Hayes Hill Turnout	95.6	Rural Metro	10	0	93	0	0	0
Fort Vannoy School	3620.7	Rural Metro	330	825	2664	0	1	0
Fruitdale Creek	3780.5	Rural Metro	862	773	2705	0	176	0
Louse Creek	7844.5	Rural Metro	1164	1111	5522	49	341	0
King Gulch	4412.7	Rural Metro	543	288	2923	266	565	0
Sand Creek	2135.5	Rural Metro	576	0	1961	0	1	0
Allen Creek	4312.4	Rural Metro	3973	26	3635	0	113	0
China Creek	554.7	Rural Metro	26	171	371	0	0	0
Wilderville	2899.3	Rural Metro	154	446	2327	8	2	0
Baum Slough	59.9	Rural Metro	4	7	27	11	0	0
Michigan Mine	590.9	Rural Metro	40	214	333	9	23	0
Murphy	802.1	Rural Metro	111	74	560	0	0	0
Limpy Mouth	82.3	Rural Metro	6	6	75	0	0	0
East Fork Gilbert Crk	3273.3	Rural Metro	2483	644	2188	0	104	0
Hugo	5020.9	Rural Metro	273	758	3750	0	267	0
Green Tree Loop	734.9	Rural Metro	46	153	528	0	3	0
Savage Rapids Dam	854.2	Rural Metro	0	22	5	0	0	0
Upper Jumpoff Joe	1486.3	Rural Metro	153	342	1060	0	1	0
Skunk Creek	6167.5	Rural Metro	661	1245	4134	0	501	0
Ash Gulch	1743.1	Rural Metro	1	1300	214	0	229	0
Savage Rapids	2008.8	Rural Metro	185	758	868	22	0	0
Bull Creek	1706.7	Rural Metro	127	174	1519	0	0	0
Centennial Gulch	1260.6	Rural Metro	0	975	286	0	0	0
Wonder	151.7	Rural Metro	15	45	99	2	0	0
Jones Creek	746.9	Rural Metro	447	79	545	0	23	0
West Gold Brook	4913.2	Rural Metro	314	2374	2393	0	73	0
Wilderville Cemetery	800.8	Rural Metro	44	67	680	34	9	0
Rogue Riffles	484.3	Rural Metro	27	254	187	0	1	0

NAME	ACRES	Fire District	Houses	Land Ownership				
				BLM	PRIVATE	STATE	COUNTY	FS
Rocky Gulch	2418.9	Rural Metro	4	2164	254	0	0	0
Jumpoff Joe Creek	4200.3	Rural Metro	198	836	3258	0	25	0
Applegate River	1472.1	Rural Metro	224	53	1280	41	1	0
Applegate Gulch	1837.9	Rural Metro	1	1176	275	16	0	368
Shan Creek	1508.0	Rural Metro	35	125	414	0	1	963
Bailey Creek	1300.7	Rural Metro	2	1195	104	0	0	0
Pickett Creek	3174.6	Rural Metro	178	1073	1860	2	25	0
Upper Waters Creek	1784.1	Rural Metro	0	3	1	0	0	178
Lozier Creek	4829.6	Rural Metro	23	1896	2103	45	787	0
Rich Creek	1618.2	Rural Metro	123	782	705	0	28	1
Galice	782.0	Rural Metro	30	468	178	95	0	0
Rat Creek	192.3	Rural Metro	7	11	116	1	0	0
Schoolhouse Creek	4401.9	Rural Metro	326	1425	2382	4	346	0
Schoolhouse Gulch	2028.3	Rural Metro	89	559	1274	3	153	0
Love Station	1499.7	Rural Metro	6	57	164	0	0	127
Lathrop Creek	93.4	Rural Metro	13	0	88	0	0	6
Grants Pass	4000.3	Rural Metro	5256	328	2761	22	12	0
Old Baldy	21766.5	Rural Metro	0	596	441	0	5	0
Grays Creek	2457.9	Rural Metro	80	902	1538	0	0	0
Elk Mountain	27456.9	Rural Metro	0	933	921	0	59	0
Fish Hatchery	1601.8	Rural Metro	97	350	862	0	195	0
Dutcher Creek	657.3	Rural Metro	40	7	630	0	0	1
Fall Creek	913.5	Rural Metro	0	492	112	0	309	0
Leland	378.4	Rural Metro	12	82	274	0	0	0
Corliss Creek	859.3	Rural Metro	44	264	504	0	82	0
Dimmick	2789.4	Rural Metro	234	428	2053	1	199	0
Brimston Gulch	2199.5	Rural Metro	12	904	1041	0	233	0
Paint Creek	710.4	Rural Metro	0	405	240	0	65	0
Case Creek	9335.2	Rural Metro	96	5772	2528	0	963	0
South Middle School	598.8	Rural Metro	954	0	381	0	44	3
Stratton Creek	3728.3	Rural Metro	1	1858	1130	1	740	0
Little Slate Creek	1199.5	Rural Metro	5	0	620	8	0	571
Orofino Mine	2453.8	Rural Metro	9	1070	926	0	329	0
Rainie Falls	15098.9	Rural Metro	0	13938	919	161	0	0
Limpy Creek	1107.6	Rural Metro	22	0	665	79	0	348
Lucy Gulch	5408.0	Rural Metro	16	1302	1481	81	341	0
Eagle Mountain	1511.2	Rural Metro	22	695	785	0	24	0
McNair Creek	11376.2	Rural Metro	1	7345	3040	0	795	0
Butcherknife Creek	67.7	Rural Metro	2	0	65	0	0	0
Jackson Creek	2968.8	Rural Metro	9	1438	1166	0	363	0
Shanks Creek	443.3	Rural Metro	18	50	281	0	105	0
McCourtney Creek	3269.1	Rural Metro	5	1524	1410	0	335	0
Pickett Creek	3199.0	Rural Metro	1	1492	290	132	290	996

NAME	ACRES	Fire District	Houses	Land Ownership				
				BLM	PRIVATE	STATE	COUNTY	FS
Yew Wood Gulch	3312.4	Williams RFPD	154	1356	1907	0	13	0
No. Fork Munger Crk	5156.8	Williams RFPD	53	3342	1497	0	305	0
Bear Wallow Creek	8278.3	Williams RFPD	1	4939	2632	0	354	354
Williams	6816.4	Williams RFPD	296	1799	4886	2	12	0
Benson Gulch	263.9	Wolf Creek	11	162	98	0	0	0
Anaconda Mine	770.2	Wolf Creek	20	222	468	0	70	0
Panning Gulch	1817.9	Wolf Creek	2	1500	165	0	153	0
Douglas I-5	13888.6	Wolf Creek	0	314	34	182	4	0
Hughes Gulch	786.0	Wolf Creek	6	197	259	0	325	0
Wolf Alley	98.8	Wolf Creek	3	0	79	0	7	0
Ramsey Gulch	665.8	Wolf Creek	2	324	290	0	0	0
Coyote Creek	313.1	Wolf Creek	6	125	111	45	24	0
Wolf Creek	3337.9	Wolf Creek	91	677	1725	379	42	0

Identification and Prioritization of Fuels Reduction Projects

The Healthy Forests Restoration Act provision for Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP) requires that communities identify and prioritize hazardous fuels treatments as part of the CWPP. Currently, the Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan risk assessment methodology provides a foundation for assessing hazards and risk. There are three layers of information that should go into the identification and prioritization of fuels treatment projects:

- JCIFP Risk Assessment
- Community input on values and priority project areas (attained from existing CWPPs, and local community meetings in Williams, Illinois Valley, and Wolf Creek)
- Fire district & federal land managers input

The risk assessment committee formed a technical sub-committee to identify Strategic Planning Units based on the Communities-at-Risk identified through this process and using 6th and 7th field watersheds. This process compares the units to the hazard and risk assessment and illustrates a preliminary list of fuels treatment projects based on the strategic planning units. The first phase of this task is to identify the preliminary list of fuels treatment projects. The second phase is to present this information to each of the Fire Districts to gain their input and perspectives on projects and potential priorities. This provides an opportunity to review and integrate input gathered from the public at community meetings. The last phase in this process is to present Countywide information on the priorities for fuels treatment to the JCIFP Executive Committee and to then incorporate the information into the County's Integrated Fire Plan.

As part of the Southwestern Oregon Fire Management Plan, the Forest Service and BLM will examine the process to identify priorities within the JCIFP and review any local community wildfire protection plans to mirror that process to identify priorities on adjacent federal lands. This assessment is meant to be dynamic and will reflect new information as it is identified or developed. The process to identify and prioritize hazardous fuels treatment projects is illustrated in below.

See page 64 for a list of prioritized fuels reduction projects on private land.

Other Fire Plan Priorities

As indicated in previous chapters, some communities within the JCIFP's jurisdiction have already written Community Wildfire Protection Plans, while others are ready to do so. The exercise of planning and prioritizing fuel reduction projects at the community level results in the incorporation of more local history and knowledge, better participation and a sense of responsibility, which in turn produces better projects and longer-term commitment toward continued maintenance of the area. While each Community Wildfire Protection Plan will address different issues, if a local CWPP does plan and prioritize fuel reduction projects utilizing the JCIFP risk assessment as well as its goals and objectives, these local priorities will take precedence over those within the broader JCIFP.

Strategic Planning for Hazardous Fuels Treatment Projects

Treatment strategies can occur at multiple scales.

- Defensible space around individual homes
- Strategic treatments around neighborhoods
- Tactically superior defensible positions – Create fuel breaks that tie into ridges, natural opening such as meadows, lakes, large rocky areas or streams
- Strategic positions for large scale fire events

The Natural Resource Conservation Service defines watersheds as hydrologic unit subdivisions that normally range in size from 40,000 to 250,000 acres. Subwatershed hydrologic units range in size from 10,000 to 40,000 acres, with some as small as 3,000 acres.⁴¹ Seventh field watersheds usually define small sub-basins of several hundred acres, and this may be a convenient size to plan for neighborhood strategies. If necessary, larger sub-basins could be subdivided on ridge or streamlines as needed. When planning occurs in areas with very low density or no housing, watersheds can be aggregated up. This should occur mostly in the drainages where primary ownership is federal.

Prioritization

In order to aid in selecting priority areas to receive funding and attention for fuel reduction efforts, some additional information would be helpful. For each strategic planning area a chart rating each area with the following criteria has been prepared:

- Number of acres and percentage by hazard rating
- Number of acres and percentage by risk rating
- Number of residences
- Residence density rating
- Proximity to federal lands that could be treated
- Willingness of residents to make efforts on their own property
- Additional factors should include:
 - Organized groups of neighbors
 - County or state facilities needing protection measures
 - Percent in Community at Risk or WUI

Some additional factors that should be taken into consideration once an area has been prioritized for treatment dollars are logistical and fire behavior related such as:

- Predominate wind direction during high fire danger days
- Steepness of slope and aspect orientation of landscape in relation to wind flows and neighborhood location
- Type of fire behavior expected at treatment area, during average worst case conditions
- Access to areas best suited for treatment
- Neighbor cooperation in areas best suited for treatment
- Fire behavior concerns should be considered for initial burn period of a fire. Long duration, large fires may need to be modeled separately.

⁴¹ Natural Resources Conservation Service, Watershed Boundary Dataset Resources, 2004, <ftp://ftp-fc.sc.egov.usda.gov/NCGC/products/watershed/wbd-factsheet.doc>.

Process to Identify, Prioritize and Implement Fuels Treatment Projects

Task	Implementation
1. Conduct the Risk Assessment	Completed by the JCIFP Risk Assessment Committee
2. ID Strategic Planning Units	Being developed by the JCIFP Risk/Technical Committee
3. ID on-the-ground fuel reduction projects	Use JCIFP Risk Assessment & existing CWPP recommendations to coordinate implementation
4. Conduct Fire District/Community Meetings	Review Priority SPU's with Fire Districts – integrate information from community meetings
5. Coordinate with the fuels committee and fire districts	Review Priority SPU's with Fuels Reduction Committee. Identify areas for funding
6. Coordinate public education and Outreach	Begin education and outreach. First about the NEPA process and to gain participation in the fuels treatment (on a sliding scale basis.) For participants of a County social service program, they are eligible for 100% of the cost. For others in the project area, it will be on a sliding scale based on participation.
7. Conduct NEPA	Conduct NEPA on selected sites
8. Conduct Fuels Treatment	Begin implementation
9. Maintain projects over the long-term	Maintain through two-county recognition/certification program. Conduct site-specific multi-party monitoring procedures.

Grant Opportunities

One function of the JCIFP Risk Assessment Committee is to identify and coordinate grant opportunities to gain better data and strengthen risk assessment capabilities. In 2004, the JCIFP Risk Committee coordinated to submit a National Fire Plan grant proposal. Josephine and Jackson Counties proposed to work together with USFS, BLM and ODF to produce a digital fuel model and fire hazard map of Jackson and Josephine Counties. The map will show details of current vegetation and fuel hazard and be integrated into all partner's fire management plans and risk assessments. Detailed vegetation maps will provide insight for related vegetation management such as forest health projects and promoting biomass opportunities. Remote sensing imagery will be used to classify vegetation. The data will update existing fire plans and help shape any new fire plans being produced. The data will provide accurate maps to guide planning of fuel reduction suppression, public outreach and allow monitoring effectiveness of treatments across broad landscapes.

After a ranking process for Oregon and Washington, the Forest Service ranked this project 16th out of the 36 grants to receive funding through the National Fire Plan. Should this funding be awarded to Josephine County, the project could commence as early as spring 2005.

Risk Assessment Actions

1. Develop a methodology for the risk assessment.

This action includes a review of existing risk assessment processes and state and federal requirements for risk assessment.

Timeline:	October – December 2003
Outcomes:	Assessment of wildfire risk in Josephine county
Progress:	Completed: Risk Assessment reflects NASF, HFRA, NFP and FEMA requirements and guidelines for risk assessment
Lead:	Jim Wolf, ODF, Charley Martin, BLM

2. Review, identify, and integrate new and best available data in the wildfire risk assessment.

This action includes using reliable data that is compatible among the various partner agencies. Compatibility between County, state and federal fire plans will ensure that all partners have access to information and resources. Furthermore, consistent data will help in identifying fuels treatment projects on adjacent public and private lands.

Timeline:	January – March 2004
Outcomes:	Refined database reflecting the best sources of data as it becomes available
Progress:	Completed: JCIFP Risk Assessment reflects BAD from FS, BLM, ODF and other agencies and RFPDs
Lead:	Jim Wolf, ODF; Cody Zook, Josephine County

3. Define and illustrate “Communities at Risk” and the Wildland Urban Interface.

The National Fire Plan and Healthy Forests Restoration Act include guidelines for identifying the WUI and Communities-at-Risk. This task should consistent with those guidelines.

Timeline:	March – June 2004
Outcomes:	Maps and information on the Josephine County WUI and Communities at Risk
Progress:	Completed: List and map of Communities at Risk; Adopted Federal FMP definition of WUI
Lead:	Cody Zook, Josephine County; Jim Wolf, ODF

4. Develop strategies for obtaining and using community input in the risk assessment.

Community values must be integrated within the risk assessment. While there are ways of quantifying density and structural value, it is equally as important to gather information from the public and find a way to include it within the risk assessment. Providing citizens with an opportunity to review maps and identify what they value most can result in an overlay for the risk assessment that illustrates social, ecological, cultural and economic values.

Timeline:	March 2004 – May 2005
Outcomes:	Community input on risk and values
Progress:	Semi-Completed: Community meeting process implemented in Applegate Valley, Williams, Wolf Creek and Illinois Valley to date. In Fall 2004 and Winter/Spring 2005, the JCIFP will conduct community meetings in the unprotected areas.
Lead:	Kathy Lynn, PWCH; Tracy Katelman, Illinois Valley Fire Plan

5. Monitor public and private fuels reduction efforts.

As fuels treatment occurs on public and private lands, the risk assessment database must continue to reflect the treatment occurring on the ground. This will affect priorities, illustrate where work can be done on adjacent lands, and help the County to know how well progress is being made countywide.

Timeline:	Ongoing
Outcomes:	Treatment reflected in updated risk assessment maps
Progress:	Currently, the BLM, Forest Service and ODF provide updated information on existing and planned fuels treatment projects. The Applegate Valley Fire District has also provided the County with data on ongoing efforts. The Forestry Action Committee, Lomakatsi Restoration Group and Illinois Valley CRT are also actively managing defensible space programs.
Lead:	Risk and Fuels Committees

6. Develop a long-term strategy for monitoring and implementing fuels reduction. Direct fuels reduction efforts to highest risk areas.

As fuels treatment occurs on public and private lands, the risk assessment database must continue to reflect the treatment occurring on the ground. This will affect priorities, illustrate where work can be done on adjacent lands, and help the County to know how well progress is being made countywide.

Timeline:	September 2004 – June 2005
Outcomes:	Treatment reflected in updated risk assessment maps
Progress:	
Lead:	Risk and Fuels Committees

Monitoring Risk Assessment Actions

Actions	Monitoring Tasks	Performance Measures	Timeline	Coordinator
1. Develop a methodology for the risk assessment.	Maintain information on up-to-date technologies and data for risk assessment. Use reliable and usable data that is compatible among the various partner agencies.	Annual report and maps of wildfire risk Description of data used and findings	Annual	Josephine County GIS
2. Define and illustrate "communities and risk" and the wildland urban interface.	Review existing communities at risk list and any jurisdictional boundary changes that may affect this list Monitor changes in the Federal WUI boundaries.	Annual report on Communities-at-Risk and up-to-date WUI map	Annual	Josephine County GIS, BLM and Forest Service
3. Develop strategies for obtaining and using community input in the risk assessment.	Continue to reflect community input from ongoing meetings as an overlay on the risk assessment	Up-to-date community overlay of resources and values	Annual	Josephine County GIS and Fire Districts
4. Monitor public and private fuels reduction efforts.	Inventory private, county, state and federal existing and planned fuels treatment projects	Maps reflecting existing and planned fuels treatment projects	Annual	Josephine County GIS, ODF, BLM, RFPDs
5. Develop a long-term plan for monitoring and implementing fuels reduction. Direct future fuels reduction efforts to highest risk areas.	One this plan has been completed, monitor acres treated, location and relative risk rating annually. Coordinate with watershed councils and other organizations; utilize multi-party monitoring.	Comparative maps illustrating changes in conditions over time	Annual	County GIS, ODF, BLM, Forest Service, watershed councils, community organizations

Future Grant Opportunities

One function of the JCIFP Risk Assessment Committee is to identify and coordinate grant opportunities to gain better data and strengthen risk assessment capabilities. In 2004, the JCIFP Risk Committee coordinated to submit a National Fire Plan grant proposal. Josephine and Jackson Counties proposed to work together with USFS, BLM and ODF to produce a digital fuel model and fire hazard map of Jackson and Josephine Counties. The map will show details of current vegetation and fuel hazard and be integrated into all partner's fire management plans and risk assessments. Detailed vegetation maps will provide insight for related vegetation management such as forest health projects and promoting biomass opportunities. Remote sensing imagery will be used to classify vegetation. The data will update existing fire plans and help shape any new fire plans being produced. The data will provide accurate maps to guide planning of fuel reduction suppression, public outreach and allow monitoring effectiveness of treatments across broad landscapes.

After a ranking process for Oregon and Washington, the Forest Service ranked this project 16th out of the 36 grants to receive funding through the National Fire Plan. Should this funding be awarded to Josephine County, the project could commence as early as spring 2005.

CHAPTER 6: HAZARDOUS FUELS REDUCTION

Reducing hazardous fuels around homes, along transportation corridors and at a landscape-scale can significantly minimize losses to life, property and natural resources from wildfire. A core focus of the Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan is on reducing losses to life and property; helping protect communities by reducing hazardous fuels while moving toward a more fire-adapted ecosystem.

Research using modeling, experiments, and wildland urban interface case studies indicates that home ignitability during wildland fires depends on the characteristics of the home and its immediate surroundings. These findings have implications for hazard assessment and risk mapping, effective mitigations, and identification of appropriate responsibility for reducing the potential for home loss caused by Wildland-urban interface fires.⁴² Wildland-urban ignition research indicates that a home's characteristics and the area immediately surrounding a home within 100 to 200 feet principally determine a home's ignition potential during a severe wildland fire. Jack Cohen with the Forest Service Rocky Mountain Research Station refers to this area that includes a home and its immediate surroundings as the *home ignition zone*.

The JCIFP Fuels Reduction Committee began meeting in November 2003 to discuss how to approach fuels reduction throughout the county and on both public and private lands. Committee members committed to cooperation between public and private organizations to ensure that fuels reduction occur strategically so that adjacent public and private lands will benefit from fire protection. JCIFP Fuels Reduction Committee began by reviewing administration of existing fuels reduction programs and recognized that in has resulted in a checkerboard fuels treatment pattern. The group agreed to work together to pursue funding and identify the most cost effective approaches to implementing defensible space and landscape fuels treatment throughout the County.

JCIFP Fuels Reduction Committee Members

Ron Phillips, Illinois Valley CRT – Chair

Carmela Amato, Wolf Creek RFPD

Bruce Bartow, Josephine County

Don Belville, Rogue River - Siskiyou National Forest

Neil Benson, Josephine County

Dick Boothe, Rogue River - Siskiyou National Forest

Oshana Catranides, Lomakatsi

Susan Chapp, Forestry Action Committee

Rick Dryer, Oregon Department of Forestry

Brett Fillis, Applegate Valley RFPD

Paul Galloway, Rogue River - Siskiyou National Forest

Tim Gonzales, BLM Medford District

Rob Hambleton, Williams Educational Coalition

Vic Harris, Josephine County Forestry

Lloyd Lawless, Rural/Metro

Sara McDonald, Commission for Children and Families

Gail Perotti, 7 Basins Neighborhood Fire Planning Project

Jack Shipley, Applegate Partnership

Jerry Schaeffer, Illinois Valley RFPD

Brad Tally, ODF

Dan Schilberg, Wolf Creek RFPD

Steve Scruggs, Williams RFPD

John Thornhill, Rogue River - Siskiyou National Forest

Dennis Turco, Oregon Department of Forestry

Virgil Witcher, Josephine County Forestry

Jim Wolf, Oregon Department of Forestry

Cody Zook, Josephine County GIS

⁴² Cohen, J., Preventing Disaster: Home Ignitability in the Wildland-Urban Interface Journal of Forestry <http://www.firelab.org/fbp/fbpps/fbpdf/cohen/Preventing.pdf>

Objectives

- Sustain a landscape-level approach to fuels reduction that focuses on high wildfire risk areas and moves toward a fire-adapted ecosystem.
- Coordinate administration of fuels program that is equitable across fire districts and provides low-income and special need citizens with an opportunity to reduce their fuels and participate in local programs.
- Identify opportunities for marketing and utilization of small diameter wood products.

Priorities for Fuels Treatment (on Private Land)

Priority Fuels Treatment Areas

The county, fire districts, community organizations and agency partners have worked collaboratively to identify priorities for fuels treatment. This process includes examining the risk assessment maps and strategic planning units and using local knowledge and information gathered during community meetings to identify the most appropriate places to prioritize for treatment. A primary consideration is also where the federal agencies have planned fuels reduction projects in order to achieve the landscape scale treatment.

It is important to note that although a given area may show the highest hazard rating, if it is not in an area where there is significant population, an organization that is able to assist with the implementation of the project, or adjacent to a project planned on BLM or Forest Service land, it might not rise to the top of the priority list. Additionally, one of the objectives of the fuels reduction committee is to raise awareness through demonstration projects. Identifying projects in the center of a community that have a slightly lower hazard rating but may raise citizen's awareness and willingness to participate in future projects may result in a higher priority for that project.

The projects listed below are the result of a meeting with the fire districts, BLM, Forest Service, ODF, the Illinois Valley Community Response Team and the County to identify immediate priorities for fuels reduction. The table also lists projects that are ongoing in Josephine County using National Fire Plan funds from 2004.

Project	Planned Treatment type/acres	Planned or Funded?	Administrator	Fire District
Thompson Creek	Landscape, roads and defensible space	Funded through National Fire Plan 2004	Illinois Valley Community Response Team	Illinois Valley
Applegate Valley Watershed	30 acres of landscape treatment; 51 acres/7 miles of roads treatment	Funded through National Fire Plan 2004	Applegate Valley Fire District	Applegate/Williams Fire District
Slate Creek, Applegate River Watershed Council	100 – 200 acres (treatment TBD)	Funded through National Fire Plan 2004	ARWC	Rural/Metro Fire Department
North Selma adjacent to HWY 199	Landscape, roads and defensible space	Tentative funding through National Fire Plan 2005	Illinois Valley Community Response Team	Illinois Valley

Project	Planned Treatment type/acres	Planned or Funded?	Administrator	Fire District
London Peak	79 acres (approx.) Landscape, roads and defensible space	Tentative funding through National Fire Plan 2005	Illinois Valley Community Response Team	Wolf Creek Rural Fire protection District
Cathedral Hills	Landscape, roads and defensible space	Tentative funding through National Fire Plan 2005	Illinois Valley Community Response Team	Rural/Metro
Kenrose Lane – south of Cave Junction	Landscape, roads and defensible space	Tentative funding through National Fire Plan 2005	Illinois Valley Community Response Team	Illinois Valley

Current Projects and Policies

Over the past several years, public and private organizations have managed fuels treatment and defensible space programs within Josephine County. The Forest Service and BLM have managed fuels projects on federal lands, while Oregon Department of Forestry has administered National Fire Plan and Title III funds in the form of a home assessment and rebate program for defensible space work. The Illinois Valley Forestry Action Committee, Lomakatsi Restoration Group, Applegate Valley Fire District and Illinois Valley Community Response team have coordinated community, neighborhood and individual defensible space grants and projects. Additionally, almost half of the 26 proposed fuel reduction projects for Josephine County from the Applegate Fire Plan are either in planning or being implemented. *See Chapter 11, Fire Districts and Fire Plans, for more information on the implementation progress of this CWPP.*

Refer to the end of this section for a map of existing and planned fuels reduction projects

Highlight: Cooperation and Utilization at Lake Selmac

Josephine County Forestry received \$300,000 in County Title III funds to coordinate fuels reduction projects on County forestry and County parks land. They have initially targeted 400 acres with \$150,000. Through this process, the BLM provided information on planned fuels reduction projects that are adjacent to County land in need of fuels treatment. One of the projects the County selected was fuels treatment on County parks land around Lake Selmac in the Illinois Valley. An additional level of cooperation arose with a local business, Kauffman Industries. Kauffman Industries agreed to purchase small diameter raw materials resulting from the fuels treatment project. The utilization of those raw materials will then result in infrastructure (picnic tables, park benches, etc.) for Lake Selmac park. This example of fuels treatment, fire protection for County residents and visitors, utilization and economic benefit is a strong example of local action and cooperation. The County hopes that it will prove to be a model for other efforts in the County.

Grant Opportunities

National Fire Plan

On February 13, Josephine County submitted three grant applications on behalf of the Fire Plan committees for 2005 National Fire Plan funds. In the past, limited funds had not allowed all fire districts to be able to benefit from the National Fire Plan funds. Through the Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan, the rural fire protection districts, public agencies, and community organizations worked together to identify the best approach for this grant opportunity.

Josephine County requested \$1.25 million in 5 blocks of funding (\$250,000 each) for fire hazard reduction in the areas of high wildfire risk throughout the County. If funded, each block of funding will allow Josephine County to undertake 5 comprehensive fire hazard reduction projects within high risk areas targeted through the Risk Assessment Instrument in the 5 fire service areas (Wolf Creek, Williams & Illinois Valley Fire District, Grant Pass, & Rural Metro/Applegate Valley) to include a total of 325 acres of fuels treatment (driveways, residences, and landscape) per funding block or 1625 acres for all 5 blocks (average cost: \$705/acre). The project will be coordinated through the JCIFP Fuels Reduction Committee, which is comprised of the fire districts, agencies and community organizations in Josephine County.

Forest Service and BLM RAC Grants

The Josephine County Board of County Commissioners, recognizing the need for increased fire protection, requested funding from the Forest Service and BLM RAC grants. Josephine County specifically requested \$131,307 to undertake comprehensive fire hazard reduction projects within high-risk areas targeted through the risk assessment instrument and focused on low-income, elderly, disabled, and other citizens with special needs (assisted living facilities or private residences) in 5 fire service areas (Wolf Creek, Williams & Illinois Valley Fire Districts, Grant Pass, & Rural Metro/Applegate Valley). This project will include a total of 138 acres of fuels treatment on driveways and defensible space for residences (average cost: \$906/acre). The project will be coordinated through the JCIFP Fuels Reduction Committee and with the County's social service agencies.

Contractors and Certification

There is no shortage of need for employment or potential workers in Josephine County. Given the level of fire risk and the need for hazardous fuels reduction, there is the potential for ample workforce opportunity. An action recommended by the fuels committee is related to providing training and support to contractors and workers in forest-related industries. The expenses and requirements that come along with necessary licensing and bonding often limit opportunities for people that would otherwise want to work. *Resource B of this document provides a list of contractors and businesses available for fuels treatment related projects.*

Case Study: Marble Drive Fuel Hazard Reduction Project⁴³

The Marble Drive Fuel Hazard Reduction Project was designed to reduce the potential for severe wildfire by treating vegetation in order to alter fire behavior. The project area is within a larger area that was burned by a high intensity wildfire in the mid 1970s. Approximately 35 years of flammable vegetation accumulation has resulted in a significant wildfire hazard. The absence of frequent landscape wildfire has led to high tree and brush density levels and dense patches of merchantable and non-merchantable size conifers.

The importance of the project is magnified by the fact that the site is bordered by private land and homes. In most cases, the dense vegetation found throughout the project area occurs right up to the property boundaries of private residences, prompting several requests from homeowners for the BLM to address this fuel hazard. The BLM project manager for the site contacted all landowners well in advance of on-the-ground work to discuss the impact of the project and get property owner feedback into the process.

The wildland urban interface area around Merlin and Grants Pass is identified in the National Fire Plan as a community at risk from wildland fire. Furthermore, the 80-acre project area is completely bordered by private land and residences. In most cases, the dense vegetation found throughout the project area occurs right up to the property boundaries of private residences, prompting several



Marble Drive - example of brush removed from site
Photo by Neil Benson

requests from homeowners for the BLM to address this fuel hazard. The BLM used existing roads to access the project area, with primary access through a Josephine County right-of-way located off North Marble Drive.

The BLM designed the project to be completed in phases. This was due in part to the location of private properties that surround the site. Project design included a 150 foot buffer area around these properties where the Slashbuster (used during the project) was not allowed to work. This was done, in part, because the machine tends to throw cut brush long distances that could lead to property damage. Hand fuel reduction was used to create the 150-foot buffer zones. Beyond

the private property issues, there were also concerns with wildlife, soils and water, botany, and cultural and visual resources. Prior to on-the-ground work, BLM completed an Environmental Assessment (EA) of the site. This EA assisted in the decision-making process by assessing the environmental and human effects resulting from implementing the fuels reduction project.

While the Slashbuster is very effective in removing brush and small trees, there are limitations and concerns with its use. For safety, the Slashbuster is restricted to fairly level areas with slopes of less than 40%. If used inappropriately, there is the potential for soil compaction. To avoid this, the

⁴³ *Marble Drive Fuel Hazard Reduction* Environmental Assessment (EA# OR-110-03-19) U.S. Dept. of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Medford District, Grants Pass Resource Area

Slashbuster is used when soil moisture content is less than 20%. Additionally, the Slashbuster operates on a surface consisting primarily of shredded vegetation; no more than 20% of the tracked surface would be bare soil at any time. Other potential problems with this method of fuels reduction are potential damage to leave trees, spread of noxious weeds, and possible harm to riparian areas. These potential problems can be mitigated through careful planning and effective communication between the project manager and the contractor.

The results of the fuels reduction work accomplished on the Marble Drive site are dramatic. Brush and small trees were removed from the area leaving a mosaic pattern of treated and untreated areas providing for habitat diversity and maintaining a portion of the canopy. Along with reducing fire hazards in the area, another positive result of the project was improved habitat. Removing the brush enhances the vigor of hardwood stands, improves acorn crops, and promotes sprouting, which encourages development of a multi-age stand.

The end result of the project is an area that is clearly more fire resistant, but there is a need for long-term maintenance of the site. The BLM suggests that one to two years following treatment, broadcast or understory burning may be used on the project area to further reduce fuel loadings where slash is greater than 6" deep and continuously covers more than one acre. Within five years following project implementation, vegetation removal and/or low intensity broadcast or underburning may be needed to maintain reduced fire hazard and fuel model objectives throughout the project area.



Marble Drive project site after mechanized brush removal
Photo by Neil Benson

The Marble Drive Fuel Hazard Reduction Project provides a model of effective fuels removal in the wildland-urban interface areas that may be used for sites throughout Josephine County. The essential elements for projects of this type are cooperation between agencies and private landowners, careful planning to avoid site damage, effective communication between the contractor and responsible agencies, and a long-term plan for site maintenance.

In February 2003, the Slashbuster was used on a privately owned site near Medford, OR. As reported by the Medford Mail Tribune, the cost for its use on this site was approximately \$412 per acre. Under the current Oregon Department of Forestry fuels reduction program, National Fire Plan funds paid for \$330 an acre, leaving just \$82 per acre to be paid by the private property owner. This compares with \$250 to \$1200 per acre cost for hand removal of fuels as reported in the Applegate Fire Plan. The cost and type of the equipment also varies greatly but a Slashbuster costs approximately \$80,000.

Increasing access to available fuels reduction dollars

Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) Southwest Oregon District continues to administer a home assessment and fuels reduction program in Jackson and Josephine Counties. This program assists homeowners in creating defensible space and increasing their resilience to wildfire and can provide safety zones around existing homes and along driveways that will provide safe evacuation or escape routes for residents, access for firefighters and fire-fighting equipment, and staging areas where firefighters will have a better chance of protecting homes from approaching wildfires.

Residents can apply for cost-share incentives of up to \$330.00 to modify an acre of vegetation around their homes. In some instances, up to 4 additional acres around a home and driveway may be approved. Modifications include removing dead vegetation, thinning-out flammable brush and small trees, and creating vertical spaces between flammable brush and the lower limbs of larger trees. ODF forest officers meet with residents to design hazard reduction plans. When the work is completed, they return to verify the work and process paperwork for a cost-share reimbursement.⁴⁴

While this program has been successful in assisting homeowners in creating defensible space, there is concern that low-income, elderly, disabled, and other special need residents are not able to pay the costs of creating defensible space, which often exceeds the \$330 provided through the ODF program. Josephine County has the sixth highest incidence of poverty in the state of Oregon, with 15% of the population at or below the Federal Poverty Level.⁴⁵ A countywide risk assessment conducted by Josephine County and the Oregon Department of Forestry in 2003 further illustrates the level of risk to wildfire throughout the County. With the high level of fire risk and poverty countywide, it is essential that fire protection programs are accessible to special need populations. . If awarded, the 2005 BLM and Forest Service RAC grant will be able to begin to address these concerns.

As part of the JCIFP, PWCH developed a report that documents our efforts to identify special need populations in Josephine County, document the resources available through local social service agencies, and to better understand the full cost of fuels reduction projects. Through this process, PWCH spoke with eight Josephine County social services organizations to determine program eligibility levels and standards, as well as a number of local contractors to identify full costs of completing fuels reduction projects and understand current program administration.

This report (included in Resource F) presents information gathered to date as well as recommendations for alternatives to assist special needs citizens access fire protection resources and reduce their risk to wildfire. Specifically, the report includes information on coordinating with social service organizations, information from local contractors on the average cost of doing an acre of fuels reduction on private land in Josephine County.

⁴⁴ Oregon Department of Forestry website, (December 2002), <http://159.121.125.11/swo/news2002/grants.htm>

⁴⁵ US Census, (2000 Census), <http://www.census.gov>

Fuels Reduction Actions

1. Identify/prioritize fuels treatment projects on county and private land using the risk data.

This action is coordinated directly with the risk assessment committee. The risk assessment considers existing and planned fuels treatments on private and public land, which will aid in making decisions about landscape treatments. Priorities will also consider input gathered at community meetings.

Timeline:	June 2004 – September 2005
Outcomes:	Identification and prioritization of fuels treatment projects.
Progress:	The risk committee is identifying a preliminary list of projects and will present this information to the fire districts and fuels reduction committee for input.
Lead:	Risk Committee

2. Use risk assessment in applications for National Fire Plan grants and other fuels dollars.

As grants are announced, the fuels committee will use information and maps developed through the risk assessment in the applications. Coordination with the risk committee is essential.

Timeline:	Ongoing
Outcomes:	Increased competitiveness for grant dollars
Progress:	In 2004, the JCIFP Fuels Committee submitted National Fire Plan, Forest Service and BLM RAC grants using risk data. This is an ongoing action as funds become available.
Lead:	Fuels Committee (appointed grant writer)

3. Review how grant dollars for fuels reduction projects are administered. Make changes to the program so that they are more directed towards landscape scale treatment and inclusive of the needs of low-income, elderly and disabled citizens.

National Fire Plan and Title III grant dollars are used to provide home assessments and rebates for defensible space on private land. Grant funds have resulted in residents of Josephine County learning about and creating defensible space around their homes. However, the program has not provided an opportunity for strategic, landscape scale fuels treatments that are adjacent to federal land and planned projects, which would further increase fire protection. The rebate of \$330 has made it somewhat difficult for those who cannot afford the additional costs of fuels reduction on one-acre of land. Resource C describes interviews with contractors about average costs of defensible space on one acre of land.

Timeline:	Ongoing
Outcomes:	Increased competitiveness for grant dollars
Progress:	In 2004, the JCIFP Fuels Committee submitted National Fire Plan, Forest Service and BLM RAC grants using risk data. This is an ongoing action as funds become available.
Lead:	Fuels Committee (appointed grant writer)

4. Develop long-term strategies for maintenance of fuels reduction projects.

This action should be coordinated with the Education and Outreach recognition program action items.

Timeline:	September 2004 – May 2005 (Ongoing action)
Outcomes:	Long-term maintenance of private fuels reduction projects
Progress:	The Education Committee is coordinating w/ Jackson County
Lead:	Fuels Committee

5. Focus strategic planning for hazardous fuels treatment projects on evacuation routes/corridors

Timeline:	September 2004 – May 2005 (Ongoing action)
Outcomes:	Increased safety & effectiveness of evacuation procedures
Progress:	
Lead:	Fuels Committee

6. Promote education and outreach through all fuels reduction programs to ensure strong community involvement in fuels reduction and wildfire prevention projects.

Timeline:	September 2004 – May 2005 (Ongoing action)
Outcomes:	Increased awareness and citizen action to reduce wildfire risk
Progress:	The JCIFP Education committee is developing a campaign for Spring 2005.
Lead:	Fuels and Education Committee

7. Increase grant dollars and target fuels reduction and fire protection to low-income, elderly, disabled and other citizens with special needs.

Timeline:	Ongoing
Outcomes:	Increased grant dollars and defensible space
Progress:	See the actions recommended in table A below.
Lead:	Risk and Fuels Committees

8. Identify opportunities to explore and implement biomass marketing and utilization projects to help support long-term fuels reduction efforts.

Timeline:	Ongoing
Outcomes:	Opportunities to market and utilize raw materials from fuels projects. Economic benefit to help sustain long-term fuels reduction projects.
Progress:	See Chapter 9: Biomass Marketing and Utilization for background and information on existing activities
Lead:	RC&D, JSDI, Sustainable Northwest, Fuels Committee

9. Increase support for local contractors and workers to take advantage of employment opportunities related to fuels reduction projects.

This action may include training a credentialing program and monitoring of the approach contractors take in the field. This action may also include support for residents to be able to do the work themselves around their own homes.

Timeline:	October 2004 - Ongoing
Outcomes:	Increased employment for local contractors and workers
Progress:	Referral list of local contractors and related businesses
Lead:	Fuels Committee

Monitoring Fuels Reduction Actions

Actions	Monitoring Tasks	Performance Measures	Timeline	Coordinator
1. Identify and prioritize fuels treatment projects on county and private land using the risk data.	Coordinate with the Risk Assessment group to identify and prioritize fuels treatment projects on an annual basis.	Updated maps illustrating priority treatment areas and overlays of community values and priorities	Annual	Fuels Reduction and Risk Committee
2. Utilize risk assessment information in applications for National Fire Plan grants and other fuels reduction dollars	Track grants and utilize risk assessment data in new applications	Number of grants submitted for fuels reduction that reference risk assessment data	Ongoing	Fuels Reduction Committee
3. Review how grant dollars for fuels projects are administered.	Track fuels reduction grants and defensible space projects occurring on homes of citizens with special needs	List and map illustrating # of homes and acres treated	Annual	Fuels and Special needs committee
4. Develop long-term strategies for maintenance of fuels reduction projects	Document number of residents that maintain treatment (utilize the recognition program and Article 76)	Certification of homes every 3 years that have maintained defensible space	Every three years	Fuels & Education and Outreach Committees
5. Focus strategic planning for hazardous fuels treatment projects on evacuation routes/corridors	Monitor number of evacuation corridors/roads treated for fire protection on county, private, state and federal roads	Number of miles treated for fire protection along roads	Annual	Josephine County public works?
6. Promote education and outreach in fuels programs	Track education programs, document how well they integrate fuel reduction objectives, Coordinate with Education committee on education campaigns	Annual report document fuels related education and outreach programs	Annual	Fuels & Education and Outreach Committees
7. Increase grant dollars and target fuels reduction and fire protection to citizens with special needs.	Track grant dollars and projects directed to citizens with special needs.	Dollars and defensible space projects directed to citizens with special needs.	Annual	Josephine County Special Needs Committee
8. Explore and implement biomass marketing and utilization projects to help support long-term fuels reduction efforts.	Evaluate existing opportunities and markets and case study examples in the region	Number of projects where raw materials are utilized and derive economic benefit	Annual	RC&D?
9. Increase support for local contractors and workers.	Identify and provide information on approaches to fuels treatment and standards for credentials.	% of contracts completed by local workers and contractors	Bi-annual	Fuels Committee

CHAPTER 7: EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

The Josephine County Sheriff, Department of Emergency Services is responsible for coordinating emergency management throughout the County. Rural Fire Protection Districts, however, are often the first responders not just to fire, but natural and human-caused disasters as well. In 2003, the County updated the Josephine County Emergency Operations Plan. This provided a strong baseline of information to make connections to fire professionals and strengthen emergency management procedures related to fire protection.

The most important finding through the meetings held, research conducted and needs identified is that there is a need for strong partnerships and coordination among the fire, emergency management, land management, and planning professions to prepare for and respond to a disaster. The formation of a committee to focus on Emergency Management for the JCIFP has resulted in adoption of this group as the Josephine County Emergency Management Board. Specifically, this Board now serves as a standing support group to the Josephine County Emergency Manager. This chapter focuses on existing emergency management procedures for wildfire protection and a series of actions to strengthen emergency management capabilities in Josephine County.

JCIFP Emergency Management Committee Members

Sara Nicholson, Josephine County Emergency Manager – Co-Chair

Phil Turnbull, Rural/Metro Fire Department – Co-Chair

Herman Baertshiger, HB Company

Bruce Bartow, Josephine County

Neil Benson, Josephine County

Jonathan Brock, Josephine County 911 Director

Charlie Chase, Oregon State Fire Marshal

Rick Dryer, Oregon Department of Forestry

Tony Hernandez, American Red Cross

Lang Johnson, Rural/Metro and RVFCA

Kathy Lynn, Program for Watershed and Community Health

Leslee O'Brien, Josephine County Public Health

Chuck Petty, American Red Cross Volunteer

Charlie Phenix, Rogue River - Siskiyou National Forest

Brian Pike, Grants Pass Department of Public Safety

Harry Rich, Illinois Valley RFPD

Jenny Rinell, Jo County Emergency Services

Jerry Schaeffer, Illinois Valley RFPD

Mark Sorensen, Jo County Emergency Services

Steve Scruggs, Williams RFPD

Objectives

- Develop strategies to strengthen emergency management, response and evacuation capabilities for wildfire or other natural disaster
- Build relationships between County government, local fire districts, ODF, BLM, Forest Service, Oregon Emergency Management, Oregon State Fire Marshal, Red Cross and others.
- Coordinate with California state agencies on border issues related to fire protection.

Current Activities and Programs

Emergency Operations Plan

The County recently completed a review and update of the County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), which is available by contacting Josephine County Emergency Services. Through the development and implementation of the EOP, Josephine County Emergency Services has also led

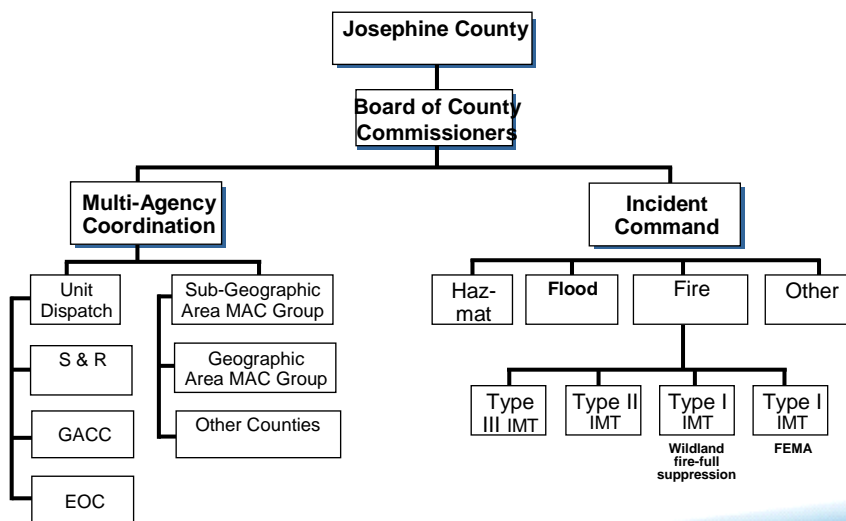
the coordination of a special needs committee focused on providing assistance to low-income, elderly and disabled populations with disaster management planning.

Incident Command System (ICS)

The JCIFP Emergency Management Committee focused one objective on ICS training for all County employees. ODF and the Forest Service agreed to offer training at no charge. The committee agreed that it would meet the objective of training all County employees in ICS 100 by scheduling a series of trainings through Emergency Management. The County Public Health department received this training for all of its employees in February 2004. Phil Turnbull (Rural/Metro), provided the ICS training to the County Community Emergency Response Team volunteers. The committee scheduled an additional three ICS trainings between March and June 2004. The committee also agreed that a Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) be a functional/outcome of the process.

Multi-Agency Coordination Group

The JCIFP emergency management committee agreed that training County department heads on the design and function of a Multi-Agency Coordination group would assist in meeting the plan's objectives. A Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) group is part of the National Incident Management System and is a coalition of agency representatives providing jurisdictional, functional or significant support to incidents. Members are fully authorized to commit agency funds and resources to the incident. The purpose of a MAC group is to provide a forum for County agencies to meet and provide guidance and assistance to the Incident Management Team. A MAC group is activated when there are multiple or complex single incidents involving many agencies. It can also be activated if there is competition for resources or if and when the Board of County Commissioners thinks it is necessary. A MAC group sets incident priorities, authorizes allocations of resources, provides a focal point for the overall situation, and provides a political interface. Additionally, the MAC group can monitor implementation, conduct future planning and coordination information releases to the public and other entities. The figure below illustrates the role and function of a MAC group.



A sub-group of the JCIFP Emergency Management Committee met with the Board of County Commissioners (BCC) on Monday, March 8, 2004 to discuss the organization and need for a MAC training for the BCC and Department heads. The BCC supported the idea and agreed to participate in a MAC training and to mandate ICS training for all County employees.

On June 29, 2004 Josephine County Emergency Services, the Josephine County Fire Defense Board, ODF and the Forest Service partnered to host the first "JoMAC" training at the Interagency Fire Center in Grants Pass. Participants included all three County Commissioners and over 20 department heads from County agencies. Rural/Metro Fire Department developed a press release for the event and coordinated with the media the day of the training. Josephine County sponsored a lunch for all participants.

The next step includes developing a written draft for MAC group objectives, guidelines, and an organizational chart at upcoming County Management meetings for each hazard. This Committee will ensure that there are technical experts at the Management Meeting to help to facilitate the discussion. Tasks will include reviewing the EOP for each hazard, appointing a MAC coordinator for wildfire at the first meeting, and developing qualifications and the position description for the MAC Coordinator. This position will require ICS training.

Emergency Call-Down System

The Josephine County Board of County Commissioners authorized spending on an emergency 911 call-down system. (The FY04 Homeland Security Grant will contribute \$39,000 toward the purchase of the system and County Title III funds will pay for the balance.) This system will enable the County to send out mass messages to specific populations using Geographic Information System (GIS) technology. The value of this system is that information can be categorized by area and by need. (e.g., citizens in particular location or people with special needs listed in the disaster registry can be targeted.)

The Call-down system has a wide range of functions, including phone, tty, tdd, fax, email, pagers, a program call list, can be pre-set for specific zones such as floodplain areas or for specific groups (such as the Rogue Valley Fire Chief's Association). There a number of different ways in which the call-down system could be used, but these should be taken into consideration with community desires and concerns about a call-down system.

Interoperability between Jackson and Josephine Counties is also important. The system that the County is in the process of purchasing is the same system as Jackson County's system. Community telephone trees can also be incorporated into the system, which will help ensure that consistent messages are sent out during an event. The 911 Technical Advisory Committee is working on a protocol for using this system. This protocol should be consistent with the Jackson County protocol, and take into consideration community.

Many communities, including in the Applegate Valley, have already developed local systems for emergency communications. "Telephone Trees" were promoted in the Applegate Fire Plan; they incorporate 20-30 homes in a local area, accommodate for the infirmed or residents "off the grid," and are being used consistently for anything from a wildfire to a cougar sighting to a lost child. Phone trees play a different role from the Call-Down system, but they can also be incorporated into that countywide system.

Grants

Josephine County Emergency Services coordinated with local fire districts and other County and City agencies to submit a \$2.5 million Department of Homeland Security Grant in February 2004. The request included funding for a contractor to conduct a countywide communications assessment and develop a communication plan, as well as equipment, the call-down system and other resources. In May, Josephine County was informed that they had received approximately \$200,000 for homeland security, \$117,000 law enforcement funds for radio interoperability and equipment, and \$23,120 for Citizen Corps, which will assist in reaching Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training objectives. This grant will also fund training, development of videos, and coordination of an emergency management fair. (There are currently over 100 CERT volunteers in Josephine County and many more signed up for training this spring and summer.)

Special Needs Committee

Since 2003, Josephine County Emergency Services has been coordinating a special needs committee and continues to work with the special needs populations in Josephine County, including elderly, disabled, and youth populations, as well as retirement and assisted living homes serving elderly people and people with developmental disabilities. The committee estimates that 10 percent of Josephine County falls into special needs categories, not including low-income populations. (*See the County profile for more information on poverty and demographics.*)

The special needs committee is working to ensure that in the event of a disaster, there are systems in place for response, evacuation, shelter, etc. They are in the process of identifying a range of issues, including dependence on power and water (dealing with oxygen, dialysis, etc.) A transportation sub-committee has been formed to address evacuation issues.

Rogue Valley Fire Chief's Interface Exercise

The Rogue Valley Fire Chief's Association Exercise is separate from the Josephine County MAC training and is held annually in either Josephine or Jackson County. The 2004 RVFCA wildland fire exercise was held in June in Jackson County.

County Search and Rescue Building

The County has received Title III funding for a County Search and Rescue (SAR) building that is in the process of being designed and constructed. It will also function as a primary Emergency Operations Center.

Evacuation Procedure Review

A county, city or municipal corporation may authorize an agency or official to order mandatory evacuations of residents and other individuals after a declaration of a state of emergency within the jurisdiction is declared. An evacuation under an ordinance or resolution authorized by this section shall be ordered only when necessary for public safety or when necessary for the efficient conduct of activities that minimize or mitigate the effects of the emergency (*ORS 401.309*).

During the Biscuit fire in 2002, Josephine County was forced to notify thousands of residents of a potential evacuation. There were many lessons learned and the JCIFP Emergency Management Committee is in the process of developing guidance and procedures for evacuation. There are certain things that cannot be pre-determined. Evacuation routes and shelter sites will be dependent upon the conditions of event and access to roads and location. The process for evacuation planning can include developing an inventory of road conditions, a map of main arterials and sub-arterials and identifying rally points, safe zones and where people might be able to go for shelter during an emergency. The group identified elements for an evacuation map that includes the following:

Arterial and sub-arterial routes

Potential safe zone/evacuation points

Animal drop sites (Dept. of Public Health, Josephine County Sheriff's Office Posse, Portland Humane Society, Williams Brushriders and Bay Area Riders Club.)

Pre-identified shelter sites that includes number of people and facilities/bedding available (Red Cross has this information and Josephine County Emergency Services is holding meetings to put together a standard agreement for shelters between Red Cross and Emergency Management.)

Emergency Management Actions

1. Clarify policies and procedures for the EOC, develop clear roles and responsibilities, and develop Standard Operating Procedures.

The Emergency Management Committee is the standing Board for the Josephine County Emergency Manager.

Timeline:	January 2004 – ongoing
Outcomes:	Standard Operating Procedures, clear roles and responsibilities in the EOC
Progress:	Ongoing efforts
Lead:	Sara Nicholson, JC Emergency Services and Phil Turnbull, Rural/Metro

2. Strengthen Incident Command System and Create a Multi-Agency Coordination Group.

The Committee identified ICS and MAC training as a priority to strengthen emergency response and coordination. ODF and the Forest Service offered to coordinate and provide the ICS and Mac training at no cost.

- *Develop a written draft of MAC objectives and guidelines to present at the next Management Meeting*
- *Have technical experts at the Management Meeting to help to facilitate the discussion.*
- *Draft MAC groups and coordinators, objectives and guidelines for each potential hazard incident.*
- *Review the EOP for each hazard.*
- *Appoint a MAC coordinator for wildfire at the first meeting and develop the position description.*
- *At the September state mandated disaster response exercise – test the MAC*
- *Create a declaration by the Josephine County Commissioners.*

Timeline:	March 2004 – Ongoing
Outcomes:	Increased Capabilities among County employees and County supervisors
Progress:	Completed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICS training held for Public Health Department in March. • ICS training also held for County Community Emergency Response Team members (100 citizens have been trained to date.) • 4 open ICS trainings for all County employees held in April - June.

	• Multi-Agency Coordination Group Training held June 29, 2004.
Lead:	Sara Nicholson, JC Emergency Services, Phil Turnbull, Rural/Metro, and Charlie Phenix, Rogue River - Siskiyou National Forest

3. Develop a protocol to use the County 911 Call-down systems

The 911 Technical Advisory Committee is in the process of developing protocols for the call-down system.

Timeline:	June 2004 – December 2004
Outcomes:	Protocol for the call-down system that utilizes GIS capabilities and is reflective of community telephone trees
Progress:	The 911 TAC Committee has begun to meet on this.
Lead:	911 Technical Advisory Committee

4. Strengthen public education and agency coordination on evacuation procedures.

Lessons learned from the 2002 Biscuit Fire indicated that increased public education about evacuation was necessary to control chaotic responses.

Timeline:	June 2004 – December 2004
Outcomes:	Protocol for addressing evacuation in an event of a wildfire or other disaster event, a map of current shelter sites and public education materials on evacuation.
Progress:	Production of an evacuation flyer. A meeting is scheduled for 8/5/04 to review preliminary ideas for the evacuation protocol. A map will be developed with Red Cross shelter sites.
Lead:	Josephine County Fire Defense Board

5. Increase opportunities for emergency management planning and identification of citizens with special needs.

Timeline:	June 2004 – December 2004
Outcomes:	Increased support for and reduced risk to elderly, disabled, youth, low-income and other special needs populations in the County.
Progress:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Josephine County Emergency Management is coordinating an inter-organizational special needs committee. • JC Emergency Management is also working with the Rogue Valley Council of Government to register citizens in the Special Needs Disaster Registry. • The Special Needs Committee is also developing the HELP program (see <i>Resource F.</i>)
Lead:	Josephine County Emergency Management

Emergency Management Monitoring

Actions	Monitoring Tasks	Performance Measures	Timelin e	Coordinator
1. Clarify policies and procedures for the EOC, Develop Standard Operating Procedures.	Review policies and procedures on a regular basis.	Standard operating procedures. Policy guide produced	Annual Review	Josephine County Emergency Manager
2. Strengthen Incident Command System and Create a Multi-Agency Coordination Group	Monitor County Management Meetings Evaluate annual exercise; focus on how well the MAC functions	Number of people trained in ICS MAC Coordinators pre-appointed for each hazard event	Annual exercise	Josephine County Emergency Manager
3. Develop a protocol to use the County 911 Call-down systems	Test the call-down system using different variables (location, need, event)	Implementation of the call-down system	Annual	Josephine County 911 Director
4. Strengthen public education and agency coordination on evacuation procedures.	Update map illustrating arterial routes and shelter sites annually Review evacuation procedures with the Jo County Fire Defense Board	Updated resource map Annual evacuation procedures review	Annual	Jo County Fire Defense Board President
5. Increase opportunities for emergency management planning and identification of citizens with special needs.	Monitor all JCIFP program implementation and evaluate how different elements target the special needs population	The number of facilities and residents that participate in the disaster registry or in fuels reduction and education programs	Annual	Josephine County Emergency Manager

CHAPTER 8: EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY OUTREACH

Education and Outreach has become one of the primary focuses of the Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan. The JCIFP Education and Outreach Committee has focused its efforts in the development of goals, objectives and actions for a Spring Preparedness Campaign.

JCIFP Education and Outreach Committee Members

Sue Parrish, Siskiyou Field Institute - Chair
Carmela Amato, Wolf Creek RFPD
Bruce Bartow, Josephine County
Max Bennet, Southern Oregon Research and Extension
Neil Benson, Josephine County
Ralph Bowman, Bowman Production
Susan Chapp, Forestry Action Committee
Rita Dyer, Rogue River - Siskiyou National Forest
Julia Genre, Rogue River - Siskiyou National Forest
Tim Gonzales, Bureau of Land Management Medford District
Rob Hambleton, Williams Educational Coalition

Sara McDonald, Commission for Children and Families
Gail Perotti, 7 Basins Neighborhood Fire Planning Project
Ron Phillips, Illinois Valley Community Response Team
Kent Romney, Rural/Metro
Jack Shipley, Applegate Partnership
Mark Sorenson, Josephine County Emergency Services
Steve Scruggs, Williams RFPD
Sandy Shaffer, Applegate Fire Plan
Jenna Stanke, Fire Safety Officer, Jackson County
Dennis Turco, ODF
Scott Williams, Grants Pass Department of Public Safety

Education and Outreach Objectives

- Develop strategies for increasing citizen awareness and action for fire prevention
- Reach out to all citizens in the county (including people of all ages, ethnicity, income levels, etc.)

Current Activities

The Education and Outreach Committee has focused on developing an education and outreach campaign that can be implemented for many years to come. In 2004, several programs and activities have already taken place while strategic planning continues for 2005 and beyond.

Rogue Valley Fire Prevention Coop

The Rogue Valley Fire Prevention Cooperative (RVFPC) is organized as an interagency fire service/public safety organization. The objectives of the Cooperative are to:

- Unite those agencies engaged in fire prevention and public safety education;
- Promote an interagency exchange of ideas, programs, and resources in the areas of fire prevention and public safety education.
- Promote, coordinate, and actively support interagency participation in fire prevention activities;
- Act as a central agency for the exchange of professional information among its members; and
- Obtain a reduction in the number of preventable fires within the jurisdiction of the Cooperative.

Membership in the Rogue Valley Fire Prevention Cooperative is open to any organization professionally engaged in fire prevention and/or public safety education. More information on the Cooperative can be found at <http://159.121.125.11/swo/coop/>.

Education and Outreach Programs

There are numerous agencies and organizations in Southern Oregon that provide education opportunities to people of all ages. These organizations can provide a venue for education specifically focused on fire prevention and preparedness.

Many of the social service agencies in Josephine County are also eager to assist in disseminating information and resources to their clients.

Interactive Website for Fire Education

The Siskiyou Field Institute is working on a concept for an interactive online learning center about fuels reduction and fire planning aimed at youth education. The concept is to gather information from different agencies and to put it on a fun, easy to use, interactive web site. There is a structure available for online education that could be used as a model for fuels reduction and fire planning education. The site would be informative, providing education about fuels reduction and other matters related to fire planning, and also interactive, allowing modeling of different prescriptions and landscaping. As the data becomes available, fire hazard maps, available resources, and fire planning options could be linked.

Video

There are many videos on wildfire, available through FIREWISE and other organizations that can help educate citizens and business on fire safety, preparedness and mitigation. Josephine County has also dedicated funds to use video as a part of the education and outreach campaign. Alternatives discussed by the JCIFP Education committee have included developing footage and creating streaming video for the interactive on-line learning center. Video programs could focus on the “how-to” for cleaning gutters, doing defensible space work, etc. This video could be provided to TV stations, used on the on-line website, made into short videos and made available to video stores and libraries. Videos could also be presented at meetings with parents and kids.

Josephine County Fair

The Rogue Valley Fire Prevention Cooperative is hosting the Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan at their booth at the County Fair. The County will provide flyers on home-clean up and evacuation and “Are You Prepared” signs. The County will also provide a map of fire history for the display booth. (Committee members noted that this has proven to be a good idea in the past.) People can identify where they live with a pin.

Recognition Program

Jackson County Planning is in the process of developing a recognition and certification program for homes that meet the County’s standards for fire safety. At a meeting with the Rogue Valley Fire Chief’s Association, both counties agreed that a two-county recognition program would assist in creating strong name recognition and credibility for the program. The fire chief’s and County representatives came to consensus about the standards for the certification (based on the standards

set by both counties fire safety ordinances). Development, marketing and implementation of this program is one of the primary actions of the JCIFP Education and Outreach committee.

The Applegator Newspaper

In the Applegate Valley portion of Josephine County, a local newspaper has been providing special semi-annual fire issues of the Applegator for several years. Articles are written by local residents, fire chiefs and fire fighters, federal and state land managers, and scientists. Sponsored by the Applegate Partnership, these special issues are a part of the continued education element of the Applegate Fire Plan project, and copies of the Applegator are delivered, free of charge, to every home in the valley. The JCIFP Education committee will look into combining efforts with the Applegator staff, as it has been shown to be the most effective method of relating fire issues to the community.

Grant Opportunities

National Fire Plan

Josephine County requested funding from the National Fire Plan in FY 2005 to develop and implement the community fire protection education and outreach program and to support the JCIFP. The grant objectives were aimed at increasing the level of awareness and action of residents throughout the county about fire protection, fuels reduction programs, and fire prevention. The program is intended to support the objectives of the JCIFP through coordination between the public agencies, community organizations and fire districts and will utilize the risk assessment tool developed through the JCIFP as part of the education and outreach program. Unfortunately, this grant was not ranked as a priority for funding by the Forest Service regional office.

Forest Service and BLM Regional Advisory Council (RAC) Title II Grants

Josephine County also submitted grants to the Forest Service and BLM RAC groups for funding to support the development of an interactive, on-line learning center. The Josephine County Community Development Department, Siskiyou Field Institute, and local online education experts propose to build an interactive website that collates the latest information about fire preparedness and fuels reduction to better prepare the public about how to respond to the next forest fire. Grant objectives focused on educating sectors of the public difficult to reach through traditional outreach about how to be Fire Safe in Josephine County. This type of program is intended to maximize the learning opportunities for residents and others using the web site by collating and synthesizing the latest information into engaging activities that allow the user to “play” while learning about the region’s unique attributes, fuels reduction concepts, current laws, etc. to. This program can also enable private landowners to develop a personalized plan that, when implemented, will meet the criteria for fire preparedness. RAC grants are scheduled to be announced in the fall of 2004.

National Fire Prevention Resources

Firewise

The Firewise web site contains educational information for people who live or vacation in fire-prone areas of the United States. It was designed to acquaint residents with the challenges of living with wildland fire. The program includes a website with information for home owners and firefighters.

Educational and informational resources include Wildfire News & Notes (a publication for wildland firefighters) and for the public an interactive games and tutorials, an ask an expert section and message board, publicity for Firewise Communities Workshops, and information for participating in the Firewise Communities/USA recognition program. All information is supplied and approved by the National Wildfire Coordinating Group, a consortium of wildland fire agencies that includes the USDA-Forest Service, the Department of Interior, the National Association of State Foresters, the U.S. Fire Administration and the National Fire Protection Association. <http://www.firewise.org>

EcoSmart

EcoSmart is a Web-based software program designed to evaluate the economic trade-offs between different landscape practices on residential parcels. The program estimates the impacts of strategic tree placement, rainfall management, and fire prevention practices. Users work in a computer-simulation environment to test various landscape and hydrologic alternatives to arrive at environmentally and economically sound solutions. In 2004, EcoSmart developed the FireWise program. FireWise is an interactive, flexible, graphical tool designed to help residents make fire safety choices while considering ways to enhance beauty, retain native vegetation, ensure privacy, conserve water, and save energy. FireWise is an interactive and flexible graphical-tool designed to assist you in identifying fire-smart choices while considering the ways to retain native fuels, irrigate your landscape, and insure privacy. The EcoSmart program is run by the Center for Urban Forest Research, Forest Service Pacific Southwest Research Station. <http://cufi.ucdavis.edu/ecosmart/firewise>

Josephine County Wildfire Education and Outreach Campaign 2005

I. Project statement

Conduct an education/awareness campaign in the spring of 2005 to prepare Josephine County residents for living with wildfire, and provide ways for residents to communicate their needs and ideas to the education committee. This campaign will also assist residents prepare for fire season.

II. Campaign Title: **Wildfire: Are You Prepared?**

III. Introduction:

Josephine County has a fire dependent ecosystem. County residents can minimize the damaging effects of wildfire by taking action around their homes and communities. Spring is an excellent time to prepare for the upcoming wildfire season. This plan provides public education and incentives for wildfire preparedness. Plan implementation will be a coordinated effort between county agencies, fire districts, social service organizations, private non-profits, community groups, and individuals.

IV. Situation Analysis:

The suppression of wildfire in Josephine County has led to dense wildland vegetation. During prolonged drought large quantities of vegetation die creating more potential wildfire fuel intensifying damage during wildfires. Increases in rural home construction in the last 30 years have put more residents at risk during wildfire. This is due to more homes being built in the wildland-urban interface, as well as an increase in the potential for human-caused fires given the proximity of people to the forest.

V. Campaign Objectives:

6. Use campaign theme **“Wildfire: Are You Prepared”** to motivate Josephine County rural residents to take action to reduce potential losses from wildfire.
7. Communicate to residents specific actions they can do to mitigate wildfires’ effects and identify and/or develop promotional and educational tools.
8. Form and utilize partnerships with agencies, counties, private businesses, non-profit and community groups, and individuals to implement the plan and help promote resident actions.
9. Provide incentives to motivate residents to take wildfire mitigation actions (fuel reduction and landscaping to create defensible space around homes.)
10. Develop a communications plan and foster media partnerships to promote resident action.

VI. Target Audience:

The campaign will be targeted to all Josephine County Residents and coordinated with Jackson County organizations and residents.

VII. Priority Activities for 2005 - Campaign Implementation Plan

Objective A: Select campaign theme: **"Wildfire: Are You Prepared"**

Activity A.	Include the theme on all County Fire Plan and related materials		
Project Leader	Kathy		
Target Audience	Josephine and Jackson County Residents		
Task	Name	Date Due	Notes
1: Use theme on all fire-related materials	Kathy	Ongoing	Provide RFPD's, Committee members, ODF, FS, BLM, and Jackson and Josephine Counties with logos and existing campaign materials.

Objective B: Communicate to residents specific actions they can do to mitigate wildfires' effects and identify and/or develop promotional and educational tools.

Activity B.1	Develop flyers and posters campaign theme		
Project Leader	Neil, Julia & Kathy		
Target Audience	Josephine and Jackson County Residents		
Task	Name	Date Due	Notes
1: Print and Distribute Home-Clean up Flyers	Neil	April 2004	Completed
2: Print and Distribute Evacuation Flyers	Neil, Kathy, Bruce, and Jenna	July 15, 2004	Bruce will talk with Grants Pass Courier, Jenna will print and distribute at the County fair, Neil will coordinate to include on Mobile Display.

Activity B.2	Coordinate on-line learning center		
Project Leader	Sue		
Target Audience	Josephine and Jackson County Residents		
Task	Name	Date Due	Notes
1: Obtain Funding	Sue	October 2004	BLM and Forest Service grants submitted for funding
2: Design Website	Julie Joki, Theresa	October 2004	Review curriculum used in Spring 2004
3: Coordinate with Jackson County site	Sue, Keith Massie	December 2004	
4: Include EcoSmart program	Kathy	December 2004	Coordinate with Jim Geiger - http://wcufrre.ucdavis.edu/ecosmart/firewise/ .

Activity B.3	School Programs selection/development		
Project Leader	Sue		
Target Audience	Josephine County Youth		
Task	Name	Date Due	Notes
1: Identify target schools/populations	Sue, Megan in Jackson County, Sara	October 2004	Identify existing resources and ongoing programs
2: Develop Curriculum	Lloyd Lawless	October 2004	Review curriculum used in Spring 2004
3: Train-the-Trainers	Lloyd Lawless, Sue, Megan	December 2004	Train teachers, volunteer firefighters, FAC, after school program leaders
4: Conduct outreach programs	Lloyd Lawless, Sue, Megan	April/May 2005	For school and after-school programs

Activity B.4	Create mobile display for County Fair		
Project Leader	Neil, Sara, Sue		
Target Audience	All Josephine County Residents and Visitors		
Task	Name	Date Due	Notes
1: Identify Content	Neil, Dennis	July 10, 2004	Use existing JCIFP materials for Display Board
2: Coordinate w/ RVFPC	Neil, Julia, Dennis	July 10, 2004	Identify display dimensions
3: Put display together	Neil	August 10, 04	Coordinate with Dennis, Sue and Sara

Activity B.5	Develop training and materials on home fire protection activities for social service providers to bring to clients		
Project Leader	Sara		
Target Audience	Social service providers (case workers/field staff)		
Task	Name	Date Due	Notes
1: Identify Training Content	Sara and ?	October 2004	Use existing JCIFP materials
2: Provide Caseworkers Training	?	January 2005	
3: Conduct client training	Sara, Caseworkers	April/May 2005	

Activity B.6	Develop and disseminate quarterly JCIFP newsletter		
Project Leader	Kathy		
Target Audience	Josephine County Residents		
Task	Name	Date Due	Notes
1: Talk w/Ap. Ed.	Kathy	Aug. 2004	Review alternatives for publication
2: Develop content	Kathy, ?	Ongoing	Coordinate w/ JCIFP partners quarterly

Activity B.7	Develop, maintain, and disseminate resource clearing house		
Project Leader	Kathy, Neil		
Target Audience	Josephine County Residents		
Task	Name	Date Due	Notes
1: Collect information	Kathy	Oct. 2004	Post information on-line
2: Put information in libraries, video stores and RPFds.	Neil	December 2004	JCIFP partners will work with local businesses and libraries to organize displays. (Put materials on display.)
3: Post displays	Neil		Assign to libraries, rfpds, video stores
4: Distribute materials			
5: Evaluate success			Talk w/ staff where displays are.

Objective C. Form and utilize partnerships with agencies, counties, businesses, non-profits, community groups and individuals to implement the plan and promote resident actions.

Activity C.1	Coordinate with Municipalities, County Landfills and Biomass One to offer free dump days for fuels (vegetation) cleanup.		
Project Leader			
Target Audience	Jackson and Josephine County Residents		
Task	Name	Date Due	Notes
1: Talk w/ landfills & transfer stations	Bruce and Jenna	August 2004	Josephine and Jackson Counties
2: Find sponsors			Find local sponsors for the event.

Objective D: Provide incentives to motivate residents to take wildfire mitigation actions such as fuel reduction and landscaping to create defensible space around homes.

Activity D.1	Develop standards and design recognition certificate sticker for wildfire safe homes.		
Project Leader	Jenna Stanke, RVFCA		
Target Audience	Jackson and Josephine County Residents		
Task	Name	Date Due	Notes
1: Dev. standards	RVFCA	Aug. 2004	Meeting with RVFCA 6/24/04
2: Material Prod.	J. Stanke		Certificate & sticker. Cost: \$6000-\$8000
3: Train Certifiers			
4: Marketing plan			.

VIII. Long Term Campaign Objectives and Action Items:

Objective	Task	Coordinator	Audience	Timeline	Priority	Notes
Objective A. Focus on theme	A. 1. Focus "Wildfire: Are You Prepared" on all JCIFP materials	KL, RFPD's, County, BLM, FS, ODF, Jack, Co. RVFPC	Josephine & Jackson County Residents	Ongoing	High	Community meetings, Fire plan Documents, etc.
Objective B. Communicate to residents specific actions they can do to mitigate wildfires' effects and identify and/or develop promotional and educational tools.	B.1. Develop flyers/posters campaign theme	Neil, Julia & Kathy	Citizens w/ special needs, rfpd	Completed 4/04 - Update 1/05	High	2004 Education flyer (home clean-up and evacuation
	B.2. Coordinate on-line learning center	Sue Parrish	Josephine & Jackson County Residents	December 1, 2004	High	Collating existing resources is ongoing. Create structure
	B.3. School Programs selection/development	Sue, OSU (Megan), Sara McDonald, Lloyd, FAC (Participant)	Kids in Josephine and Jackson Counties	December 1, 2004	High	SFI can help coordinate. Lloyd can expand on curriculum developed. OSU can coordinate w/ Jackson Co.
	B.4. Create mobile display	ODF	All Josephine County Residents	August 2004 (Josephine County fair)	High (funding is needed for time)	Coordinated with the RVFPC. SFI can help put this together.
	B.5. Develop training materials for social service providers	Sara McDonald	Case workers/field staff)	December 1, 2004	High	Coordinate training with ODF and County (ICS?)
	B.6. Develop and disseminate quarterly JCIFP newsletter	Kathy, Neil, Dennis, and Applegator editor	Josephine and Jackson County Residents	August, November, February, May	High	This helps provide continuity
	B.7. Develop, maintain, and disseminate resource clearing house	Kathy, Neil	All Josephine & Jackson County Residents	December 1, 2004	High	Collect available resources - post on-line, in stores, RFPDs, libraries and RVFPC.
	B.8. Develop and Distribute Welcome Packet	Chief Steve Scruggs, County Planning, Kathy	Williams residents and new County Residents	December 1, 2004	Medium (dependent on funding)	Coordinate with Article 76 - develop a handout using theme. Distribute summary of JCIFP.
	B.9. Develop contractors training info	Fuels Reduction committee	Contractor	Long-term	Low	Coordinate with fuels reduction committee

Objective	Task	Coordinator	Audience	Timeline	Priority	Notes
Objective C. Form and use partnerships	C. 1 Coordinate with County Landfill for free dump days		Josephine and Jackson Counties	October 1, 2004	High	Coordinate in Spring 2005 as a 2-county effort.
	C.2. Educate commercial nurseries and landscapers - fire resistant plants.	Jenna Stanke and Chris Chambers	Josephine and Jackson Counties	Jackson and Josephine County Fairs - 2005	Medium	Jackson County contacts
	C.3. Work with Real Estate Agents to share info		Home buyers	Long-term	Medium	Brett Fillis has made some initial contacts
	C.4. Work with Pet stores, 4 H, Humane Society, & OSU			Long-term		Jo County Public Health, Rebecca Bentley & Cheryl Henderson.
	C.5. Work w/ Insurance Agents		Home buyers	Long-term	Low	
	C.6. Work w/ Master Gardeners - spring garden fair.			Long-term	Low	Coordinate with OSU and Annual Garden Fair in Jackson County
	C.7. Coordinate Home Depot display w/ fire resistant info.		Builders, developers, homeowners	Long-term	Low	
Objective D: Provide incentives - motivate residents	D.1. Develop recognition program	Jenna, RVFCA, Sandy	Jo and Jack. Co. Citizens	December 1, 2004	High	Jenna - materials. RVFCA - standards.
	D.2 Identify fuels treatment financial assistance	ODF and Fuels Reduction Committee	Citizens in high risk areas	December 1, 2004	High	Work through RFPD Fire Plan Efforts
Objective E. Develop a communications plan	E.1. Create media packets	D. Turco, K. Romney, Neil	Local media	January 1, 2005	High	Write press release.
	E.2. Work with TV stations	Ralph Bowman, Kent Romney	Local TV stations	January 1, 2005	Medium	Deliver media packets, create footage
	E.3. Work with newspapers and mags to promote campaign	Jenna	Local garden columns	August 1, 2004	Medium	Courier, Medford Mail Tribune, Real Estate Sections

Education and Outreach Actions

1. Develop principles and strategies for community mobilization.

Timeline:	April 2004 – June 2005
Outcomes:	Model approach for community organizing, Case Study from Thompson Creek Fuels Reduction project.
Progress:	Community Fire Plan meetings and events held and evaluated in Williams and Wolf Creek between April and July 2004. Additional meetings scheduled in the Rural/Metro area and Thompson Creek. Lessons learned will be documented in a case study.
Lead:	Kathy, Neil

2. Refine and implement the JCIFP Spring Fire Prevention Campaign

Timeline:	June 2004 – June 2005
Outcomes:	Actions implemented (see the campaign document.) Evaluation and priorities for future years.
Progress:	A draft campaign document has been developed, priority actions identified and lead coordinators appointed.
Lead:	JCIFP Education Committee

3. Focus on efforts with children.

Timeline:	June 2004 – Ongoing
Outcomes:	Increased fire prevention activities and awareness for children
Progress:	2 presentations by Rural/Metro to after school program in May 2004. Included in Spring 2005 Campaign activities
Lead:	JCIFP Education Committee (Lloyd, Sue and Sara)

4. Coordinate all activities with the Rogue Valley Fire Prevention Cooperative.

Timeline:	June 2004 – Ongoing
Outcomes:	Strengthened partnership with the RVFPC (increased ownership of activities and opportunities for two county coordination.)
Progress:	RVFPC is hosting the JCIFP booth at the County Fair
Lead:	JCIFP Education Committee

5. Identify opportunities to coordinate and leverage resources with the insurance industry.

Two resources include the Institute for Business and Home Safety and the Insurance Information Service of Oregon and Idaho (www.ibhs.org and www.insuranceoregon.org).

Timeline:	October 2004 – Ongoing
Outcomes:	Potential support from the insurance industry. Increased incentives for homeowners.
Progress:	
Lead:	TBD

Monitoring Education and Outreach Actions

Action	Monitoring Tasks	Performance Measures	Timeline	Coordinator
1. Develop principles and strategies for community mobilization	Evaluate techniques used to mobilize and education community members Report on techniques and lessons learned	Increased awareness of fire risk Increase action to reduce fire risk	Annual review	Education & Outreach Committee
2. Refine and implement the JCIFP Spring Fire Prevention Campaign	Evaluate tasks implemented during the campaign, successes and challenges	Number of homes certified in recognition program Number of participants in free day at the dump Number of displays Materials distributed	Annual Review (beginning June 2005)	Education & Outreach Committee
3. Focus on efforts with children.	Evaluate number and type of fire education programs delivered to youth.	Number of children that participate in County or RFPD fire activities	Annual Evaluation	Education and Outreach Committee
4. Coordinate all activities with the Rogue Valley Fire Prevention Cooperative.	Work with RVFPC to build their capabilities to maintain oversight to two-county fire prevention activities.	Number of programs that RVFPC are involved with	Annual evaluation	RVFPC
5. Identify opportunities to coordinate and leverage resources with the insurance industry.	Monitor interest and actions by the Insurance industry	Number of programs (or amount of funds) that the insurance industry invests in.)	Track number of recognition stickers issued annually	JCIFP Education and Outreach Committee

CHAPTER 9: BIOMASS UTILIZATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

In order to sustain fire protection in Josephine County, there must be a way to pay for it. To date, grant funding through the National Fire Plan and County Title III funds have paid for most of the fuels reduction work that has occurred on private lands. With National Fire Plan funding declining annually, and County payments in jeopardy of not being reauthorized after 2006, the County must identify a strategy to pay for hazardous fuels treatment in the future.

Local investment and incentives may well be the best strategy there is. Whether it be local businesses or local citizens, paying to reduce fuels around personal property is a big step towards being accountable and responsible for personal safety. An incentive, however, can go a long ways towards motivating people and businesses to take action. If there are markets that will ensure payment for raw materials (and a way to transfer the raw materials), a local landowner may be much more inclined to reduce hazardous fuels.

Even Federal policies recognize the value of biomass marketing and utilization. Since its inception, the National Fire Plan has funded small diameter marketing and utilization through the Forest Service Economic Action Programs. In 2003, President Bush signed into law the Healthy Forests Restoration Act, which included provisions for biomass marketing and utilization. However, meaningful funding and technical assistance must be provided to ensure that communities have the opportunity to identify feasible and economically beneficial ways to use raw materials from fuels reduction projects.

Josephine County, through a number of grants and programs, is beginning to create a foundation for understanding potential markets and utilizing small diameter wood products. A 2003 report developed by Sustainable Northwest for the Sunny Wolf Community Response Team examined timber supply in Josephine County. The same National Fire Plan grant funded a product feasibility study in the region. The Southwestern Oregon Resource and Conservation Development (RC&D) Council is developing a small diameter marketing and utilization clearinghouse through a grant from the National Fire Plan. In addition, the Jefferson Sustainable Development Initiative is currently coordinating the Boaz Forest Health and Small Diameter Utilization Project.

This chapter highlights these projects and reports underway in Josephine County. The JCIFP Fuels Reduction Committee is actively working with these partners to create opportunities for biomass marketing and utilization and sustain fuels reduction through profits from the raw materials.

Josephine County Timber Supply

By Ryan Temple, Sustainable Northwest for the Sunny Wolf Community Response Team

This report is an attempt to quantify the total timber supply of Josephine County and to design harvest scenarios that will assist local planners, business and community members, and natural resource professionals in developing long-term economic development strategies for wood manufacturing in the county. The information used in this report is broad in scope and should be considered as support for strategic decision-making. More detailed, site-specific information is needed to make tactical or project level decisions.

Methods

Forest inventory data for Josephine County was compiled from a variety of sources and forms the foundation of this study. For the purposes of this study the inventoried timberlands were divided between federal (BLM and Forest Service) and state & private lands. The private lands are a combination of non-industrial private land owners and private industrial land owners. State lands represent Oregon state lands and county owned lands.

Inventory data from the two land ownership classes was analyzed based on fire risk to create two sub categories for land at high risk to wildfire. The process created four supply scenarios (all federal land, all state & private land, federal land at risk to wildfire, and state & private land at risk to wildfire).

Three forest restoration treatments were simulated for each of the four supply scenarios utilizing the forest inventory data. The harvest volumes created by the three treatments were summarized and graphed to illustrate the variability in species mix and diameter class across the different supply scenarios and treatments.

Harvest costs and product values were quantified based on local log values and logging conditions on each of the land ownerships for all of the treatments. This information was used to develop potential harvest scenarios based on budgetary and operational constraints.

Data Sets

Forest inventory data for Josephine County was obtained from three sources; Forest Inventory Analysis (FIA) for private and state lands, Continuous Vegetation Surveys (CVS) for the Rogue River - Siskiyou National Forest, and Natural Resource Inventories (NRI) for the Medford District BLM. The FIA and CVS data were downloaded from the web, while the NRI data was obtained from the Forest Service's Pacific Northwest Research Station. For the federal land only forest inventory data from timberlands outside of wilderness and inventoried roadless areas was considered available for harvest. All state & private lands were considered available for harvest.

Potential Supply Scenarios

For each of the landownership classes two potential supply scenarios were developed to give an overview of different possible outcomes of fuel reduction treatments in Josephine County.

- 1) All federal lands outside of wilderness, roadless areas and other special management areas such as research natural areas.

- 2) All private and state lands
- 3) All federal lands outside of wilderness and roadless areas at medium to high risk of wildfire
- 4) All private and state lands at medium to high risk of wildfire.

Scenario	Private acres	State acres	Federal acres
All Stands	223945	48444	494921
Fire Risk	202408	36146	194977

* See Resource A for definitions of fire hazard

Treatments

Three treatments were developed based on a literature review and the advice of local land managers. It is important to recognize that the complexity of the forest ecosystems in Josephine County require a great deal of flexibility when applying restoration treatments. All of the land managers that were contacted pointed out the fact that treatments are site specific and that one treatment cannot be used across even a small portion of the landscape. The three treatments that were chosen represent the most widely utilized treatments on both public and private land. For the purpose of this study the treatments needed to be defined to insure uniformity when the treatments are modeled across the various scenarios. Each treatment should be viewed not as a hard a fast rule, but as a general guideline that can be adjusted to fit the site-specific requirements of each project.

- 1) Thin from below to 9" dbh. This is a standard fuel reduction treatment that reduces ladder fuels by removing stems less than 9 inches dbh.
- 2) Thin from below to basal area of 120 ft². This treatment reduces ladder fuels, but the objective is to create a diverse forest structure that is dominated by larger trees.
- 3) Thin from below to basal area of 80 ft². Removes ladder fuels and some large trees. The treatment is designed to create gap openings in the canopy, which will reduce the threat of crown fire, and promote regeneration of fire tolerant pines.

A representative stand was chosen from the Federal lands at medium to high risk of wildfire to show the results of the three treatments.

Stand	Dominant Sp	DBHq (in)	Trees per acre	Basal Area	Volume(BF/acre)
2024066	DF-SP-BO	6.34	954	209	33,755

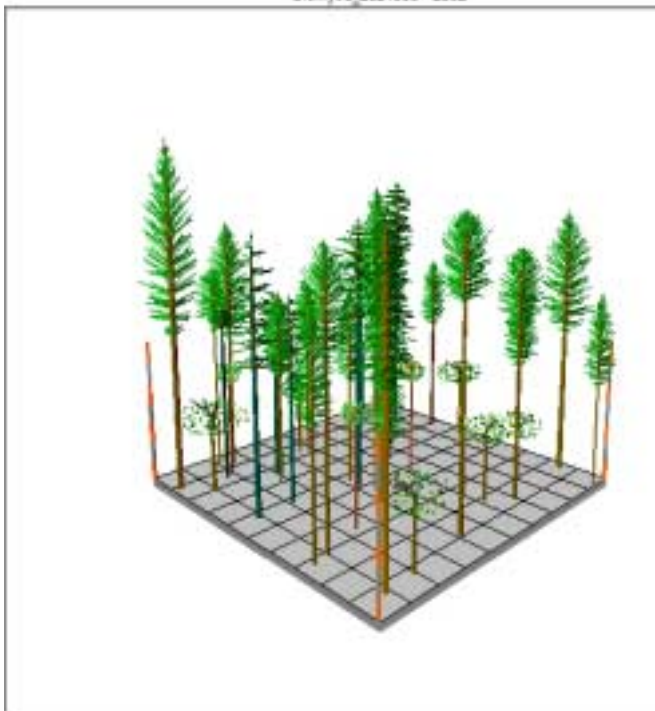
Siskiyou_2024066 - 2002



Siskiyou_2024066 - 2002

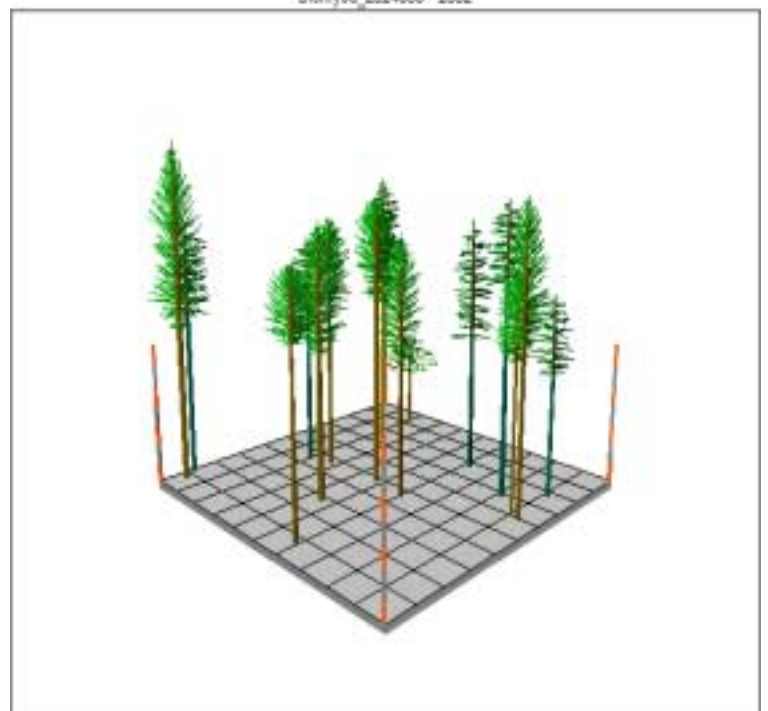


Siskiyou_2024066 - 2002



Thin from below to 120 ft² basal area

Siskiyou_2024066 - 2002



Thin from below to 80 ft² of basal area

Harvest Volumes

The three forest restoration treatments were simulated for each of the four supply scenarios generating total volumes by species and diameter class on a per acre basis. The results of each of the treatments are represented on the following graphs that depict the green tonnage of the seven most dominant species by diameter class. Harvested trees were broken down into four size classes based on diameter at breast height (dbh).

- 1) < 5" dbh. The smallest size class is generally considered unmerchantable is most often treated in the woods or disposed of at the landing
- 2) 5-9" dbh. What is commonly referred to as small diameter wood. This size class offers the most opportunity for value added manufacturing in the area because of both its abundance and relatively cheap costs
- 3) 9-21". Sawtimber. This size class is the most widely utilized by primary manufactures. 9 inches is generally considered the smallest size tree that mills will take.
- 4) >21". Large sawtimber. Harvested trees over 21" are included in the study.

Species Mix

Previous studies in the area focused primarily on quantifying biomass feed stock volumes based on size class and total tonnage and did not separate species. Breaking down the harvest volume by species and diameter is a direct attempt to increase the interest of both primary and secondary manufactures. While biomass plants are only interested in tonnage, secondary manufactures are more concerned with specific species and size classes that are unique to their product lines.

Differences in species and size classes

Variability in elevation and site class and past management practices are reflected in different species mixes and size classes for the two landownership classes. Elevations vary on public land from 1100 ft to 5900 ft with an average of nearly 3000 ft. On state and private lands the range is 1000 ft to 4100 ft with an average of 1700 ft. Higher elevation forests contain a slightly different species mix with large numbers of conifers. Lower elevation drier state & private lands contain a larger proportion of hardwoods. More intense management on state & private lands results in younger stands and a larger percentage of trees in the smaller dbh classes. Less intense management on public lands has left a larger portion of older mature stands that are reflected in the large number of trees in the 21" dbh and greater class.

Note: The full report provides graphs that compare the total harvest volumes from the three treatments across the four supply scenarios to illustrate the dramatic differences in total volumes removed. This report can be found on the Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan Web site.

Developing Harvest Scenarios

It is not feasible that all the lands in need of fuel reductions will be treated, but conservative harvest levels can be developed based on existing planning documents for high priority areas, cost of treatments, and budgetary and operational constraints. The remainder of this report attempts to quantify the major constraints to fuel reductions in Josephine County. This information can then be used to develop simplistic harvest scenarios.

Operational restraints

Because of Josephine County's steep, rough terrain, restoration and fuel reductions will carry high costs. Projects on steeper ground mean increased labor and equipment costs compared with flatter terrain. Most ground based equipment such as feller bunchers, rubber tired skidders and forwarders will no operate on ground steeper than 35%.

Land Ownership (medium to high risk of wildfire)	Total Acres	Cable (>40% slope)	Tractor (<40% slope)	Avg Slope (%)
Federal	194977	144246	48850	52
State-Private	238554	44128	194426	28.5

Treatment Costs

Treatment costs were determined for each ownership class using the average of six representative stands (3 federal and 3 state & private) to compare how costs differed between both treatments and terrain. Treatment costs for each stand were determined by a harvest cost simulator STHARVEST (Hartsough et al, 2001), other published reports, and personal communications with local contractors. Costs were higher for both the TFB 120 BA and TFB 80 BA in both ownership classes because of the larger wood volumes removed. All treatments showed a significant increase in cost when harvest equipment was changed from tractor (ground based) to cable. Lower costs on private land reflect less steep slopes and lower overall removals.

Harvest cost (\$/acre)	Federal		State & Private	
	Tractor	Cable	Tractor	Cable
TFB 9"	\$838	\$1462	\$568	\$1200
TFB 120 BA	\$1185	\$2414	\$468	\$1524
TFB 80 BA	\$1881	\$4324	\$1018	\$2436

Value of Restoration Byproducts

Net values for the representative stands indicate the dramatic increases in value from the removal of larger logs in the TFB 120 BA and TFB 80 BA treatments. Removing larger trees not only produces

higher revenue because of the higher log value it also drives down the cost per unit of wood harvested.

Net cost and revenues with no market for biomass on federal land (per acre)

Treatments	Costs (tractor)	Revenue (NV at landing)	Net Cost/Revenue
TFB 9"	\$838	\$197	-\$641
TFB 120 BA	\$1185	\$1085	-\$100
TFB 80 BA	\$1881	\$3241	\$1360

* See table 7 for sawlog price assumptions

Net cost and revenues with no market for biomass on state & private land (per acre)

Treatments	Costs (tractor)	Revenue (NV at landing)	Net Cost/Revenue
TFB 9"	\$568	\$26	-\$545
TFB 120 BA	\$351	\$75	-\$276
TFB 80 BA	\$1018	\$1165	\$147

* See table 7 for sawlog price assumptions

Potential Biomass Market

At present there is little to no market for small diameter material in Josephine County. If a market for small diameter material could be developed and sustained, net treatment costs would be reduced by 1/3-2/3, depending on the treatment.

Market for Small Diameter on federal lands (Less than 5 in SED)(per acre)

Treatments	Costs (tractor)	Revenue (NV at landing)	Net Cost/Revenue
TFB 9"	\$838	\$443	-\$395
TFB 120 BA	\$1185	\$1363	\$178
TFB 80 BA	\$1881	\$3629	\$1748

* Small diameter (<5 in SED) price \$26/ton

Market for Small Diameter on state & private lands (Less than 5 in SED)(per acre)

Treatments	Costs (tractor)	Revenue (NV at landing)	Net Cost/Revenue
TFB 9"	\$568	\$259	-\$309
TFB 120 BA	\$351	\$199	-\$152
TFB 80 BA	\$1018	\$1450	\$432

* Small diameter (<5 in SED) price \$26/ton

If we look at potential subsidies to reduce fuel loads it is easy to see the limitations of large-scale projects. Even with a \$10 million dollar subsidy to implement fuel reduction treatments only 15,000-18,000 acres of tractor ground or 8,000-9,000 acres of cable ground could be treated with the TFB 9” under existing market conditions. TFB 80 BA on tractor ground is the only treatment that creates a surplus and would provide additional funds for future treatments. The drop in the net treatment cost resulting from a viable market for small diameter material would dramatically increase the number of acres treated within this budget scenario.

\$10 million dollar budget	Tractor		Cable	
	Net Cost/Revenue	Acres treated	Net Cost/Revenue	Acres treated
Federal				
TFB 9”	-\$641	15,001	-\$1265	7,905
TFB 120 BA	-\$100	52,698	-\$1329	7,524
TFB 80 BA	\$1360	48,850❶	-\$1083	9,234
State & Private				
TFB 9”	-\$545	18,349	-\$1174	8,518
TFB 120 BA	-\$276	35,842	-\$1449	6,901
TFB 80 BA	\$147	194,426❷	-\$1271	7,868

❶ All Federal tractor ground. Creates \$66 million dollars in revenues that could be reinvested in treatments on private land or on federal cable ground

❷ All State & Private tractor ground. Creates \$28 millions dollars in revenues

Harvest Scenarios

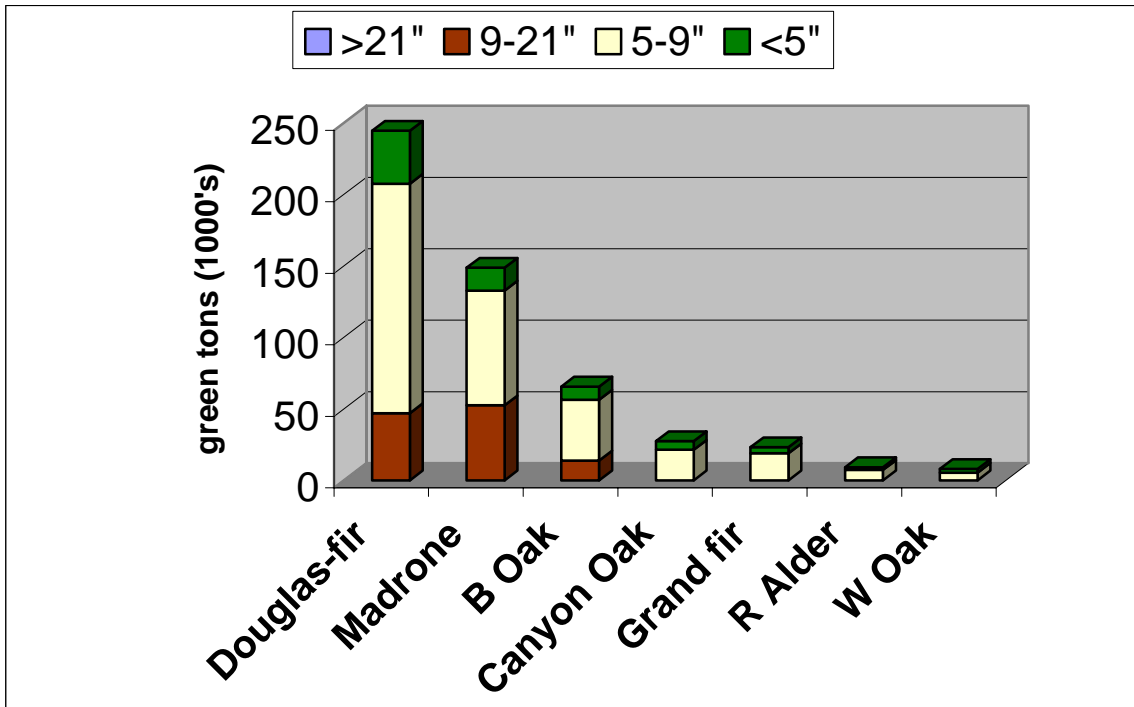
Volumes were compiled in tons/acre so that planners can develop different harvest scenarios based on political, ecological, and economic realities within Josephine County. Below are two examples of possible harvest scenarios.

Example 1

- 6. \$10 million dollar budget (70% of funds to TFB 9”, 30% to TFB 120 BA, and 500 acres 80 BA)
- 7. Thinning on private land at high risk to wildfire
- 8. Tractor Ground
- 9. No biomass market

Treatment	TFB 9” 70% (\$7.05 million)	TFB 120 BA 30% (\$3.02 million)	TFB 80 BA 500 acres
Acres treated	12,938	10,949	500

*The 500 acres treated under the TFB 80 BA creates a surplus of \$73,500 that subsidizes the thinning of 174 more acres.



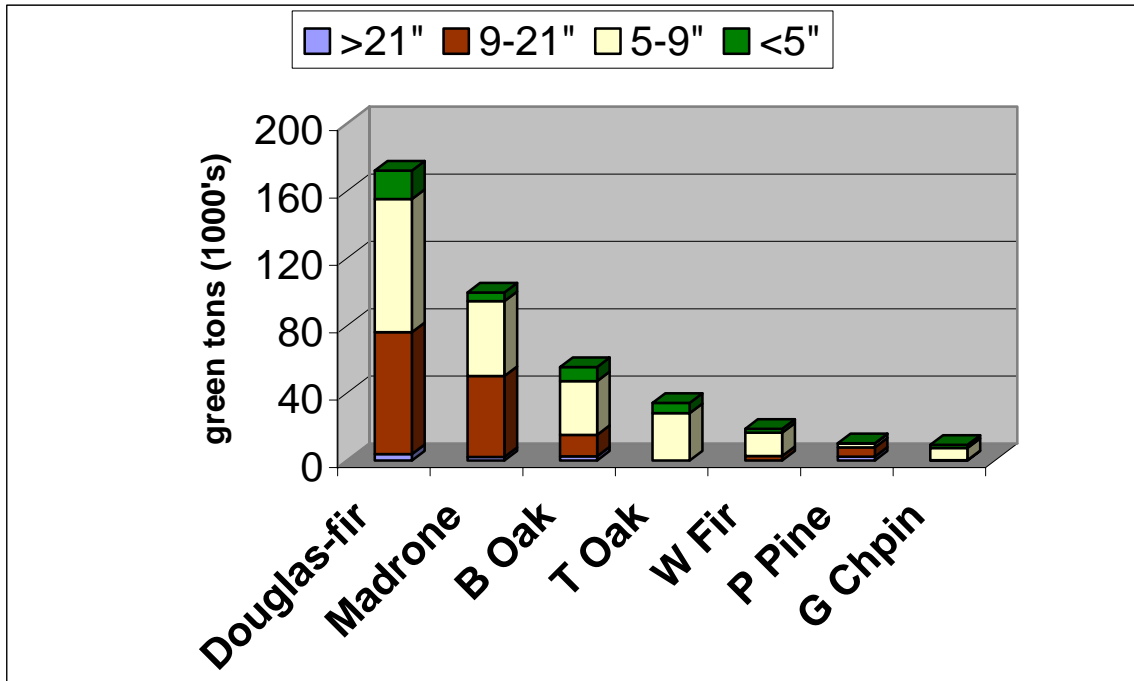
Total harvest volumes under Example 1

Example 2

- 10. Forest Service and BLM treat 10,000 acres of land at high risk to wildfire with TFB 9"
- 11. A biomass market exists, which induces private land owners to treat 5000 acres with TFB 80BA and 1000 acres are clear-cut
- 12. All acres treated are tractor ground

Acres Treated	TFB 9"	TFB 120 BA	TFB 80 BA	Clear Cut
Federal	10,000			
Private			5000	1000

*There would be no offsetting costs or subsidizing because all transactions on private lands would be done primarily for commercial purposes.



Total harvest volume under Example 2

Harvest Analysis

By examining different harvest scenarios land managers and wood manufactures can begin to develop a regional estimate of potential harvest volumes for Josephine County. The two harvest scenarios used in this report show the change in not only volume but species composition when treatments and acreage vary across the landscape. While the three primary species (Douglas-fir, madrone, and black oak) do not change the secondary species shift from canyon live oak, grand fir, red alder, and white oak to tan oak, white fir, ponderosa pine, and golden chinkapin. Manufacturers could come to a general conclusion that Douglas-fir, madrone, and black oak will make up the majority of the future removals and sizes classes will be split between 5-9" and 9-21". Other secondary species will only be represented in the smaller size classes.

Note: Thank you to Sustainable Northwest and the Sunny Wolf Community Response Team for allowing us to include this report.

Southwest Oregon RC&D Small Diameter Marketing and Utilization Clearinghouse Project

The goal of this project is to create a clearinghouse to promote the restoration thinning and market utilization of small diameter timber from forests across the SW Oregon RC&D area of focus, with primary emphasis on Jackson and Josephine counties. An underlying conviction and general purpose for this project is the need to assess and expand markets for the utilization of small diameter timber in the area of interest, as well related external markets.

While patterns of consumption show continued growth, the linkage between available regional resources and related markets display a marked disconnection. Strengthening this connection is a means toward enhancing forest health, bolstering the economic contribution of restoration forestry to regional economics and enriching a cultural connection to the stewardship of private and public forestland.

The goals of this project will be achieved through a related and coordinated series of assessments, network expansion and marketing activities stretching over the calendar year 2004, culminating in a final report in January 2005.

Assessments

Various background (existing) and original assessments will form the basis of departure for the project. The scale for these will be as fine-grained as possible. While the “community” or “affected work-force” is most desirable, it will often be necessary to limit assessment to the county (or larger) scale. These include:

- Socio-economic trends and indicators (approximately 12)
- Forestland ownership patterns, harvest levels and motivating/controlling factors
- Resource supply projections
- Primary and secondary manufacturing capacity

These assessments will be will form the necessary foundation for the inquiry. They will be updated as possible throughout the project and for the final report.

Networking

Networking is an essential component of the project. It forms a foundation for inquiry, as well remains a goal for accomplishment. A strong network of willing and able partners is necessary for the project to accomplish both short- and long-term goals. Networking will proceed across 3 “tiers”:

Tier One	Private, non-profit, agency and industry interests actively at work or engaged in managing, manufacturing or marketing small diameter material.
Tier Two	Political, policy, economic development, community, foundation interests observant of and with interests related to the inquiry, but not primarily involved. Managing, manufacturing and marketing interests at work in the sector but distant from active cooperation.
Tier Three	General and consuming public, unengaged landowners, media, and market shapers (e.g. architects, culture/consumption opinion makers).

Tier One networking will proceed with the beginning of the project. These networks will help assess and shape the inquiry. Tier two networks will be engaged after preliminary assessments and through Tier One connections. These are essential for “building out” the capacity of the project and achieving broader goals. Tier Three networks will be both targets of marketing activities and locus of more general information sharing and public support for the endeavor.

Integrated Marketing Plan

In July 2004 partners and advisors to the project will meet with the principal investigator and RC&D to determine next steps. The next step will be to incorporate assembled assessments, developed networks and current opportunities into the most pertinent and informed business plan and public outreach campaign for the marketing of small diameter material. The outline for the plan will be finalized by July, enacted by year-end, and synthesized into the final report. Ryan Temple of Sustainable Northwest will play a key role in shaping and implementing this plan.

Case Study: Boaz Forest Health and Small Diameter Utilization Project

The goal of Boaz project is to enhance forest health and provide regional employment through a collaborative project to remove and process small diameter material. Objectives include assessing technical and economic feasibility, monitoring forest health and fire hazard reduction, determining market opportunities for small diameter material, expanding the capacity of the rural work force, improving community/agency relations, and informing policy discussions at various levels.

The Jefferson Sustainable Development Initiative (JSDI) is leading this effort in collaboration with the BLM in all phases of the Boaz Forest Health and Small Diameter Utilization Project. The benefits of the project to the public interest and community are as follows:

- Models forest restoration and timber stand improvement through thinning of small diameter pole stands;
- Promotes fire hazard reduction, wildlife enhancement and promotion of greater species and habitat diversity;
- Engages the rural work-force; and
- Assesses the economic feasibility of small diameter harvest and production.

CHAPTER 10: SUSTAINING EFFORTS, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Plan Adoption

To ensure recognition by the public, as well as partner agencies and organizations, Josephine County presented this Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan to the Board of County Commissioners for adoption by resolution on November 8, 2004. Oregon Department of Forestry and the Josephine County Fire Defense Board have also signed the plan in recognition of the collaborative development process.

While the JCIFP provides a foundation and resources for understanding wildfire risk and opportunities to reduce potential losses from wildfire, individual communities, fire districts and neighborhoods can take local action by developing community-specific fire plans or by participating in countywide activities for prevention and protection. Examples of local community action include the Applegate Fire Plan, developed in 2001 and the implementation of fuels reduction projects in neighborhoods throughout Josephine County. Other examples include Community Wildfire Protection Plan under development in the Illinois Valley and the recent formation of the Illinois Valley Fire Safe Council. Successful implementation of the JCIFP is dependent upon local community efforts.

The Healthy Forests Restoration Act authorities for Community Wildfire Protection Plans require adoption of this plan, as does the FEMA Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. With formal adoption of this plan, Josephine County is more competitive for funding that may assist with plan implementation. Furthermore, adoption of this plan highlight the collaborative process between fire districts, local government, community-based organizations and public agencies.

Sustaining Fire Plan Efforts

Development of the JCIFP has been no small task. Implementation and sustaining these efforts will be much more complex. Building a collaborative and cooperative environment between community-based organizations, fire districts, local government and the public land management agencies has been the first step in identifying and prioritizing measures to reduce wildfire risk. Maintaining this cooperation with the public is a long-term effort that requires commitment of all partners involved.

In the past, there has been limited awareness about the investment required to maintain fire protection. From fuels reduction to fire district tax levies, education and prevention to evacuation, citizens must have the information and resources to be active participants in reducing their risk to wildfire. For many years, there has been a reliance on insurance, local government, fire service, federal agencies and many other types of organizations to aid us when disaster strikes. The JCIFP encourages citizens to take an active role in identifying needs, developing strategies and implementing solutions to address wildfire risk. Citizen action may be cleaning up brush around homes, installing new smoke detectors, voting to increase support to the local fire district through a bond measure or tax levy, volunteering to be a part of an auxiliary, attending community meetings, or passing along information on fire prevention to neighbors and friends. *Educating people on insurance policies, requirements and incentives is another mechanism for education and outreach. Resource E provides a link to the Institute for Business and Home Safety, along with other educational resources.*

Josephine County is also committed to supporting the fire districts and communities in their fire protection efforts. The County will continue to provide support in coordinating countywide grants when the opportunities become available and providing resource support for mapping and risk

assessment. The County will also support the districts in their endeavors to secure funding for long-term fire prevention efforts. In 2004 and 2005, Josephine County will continue to implement the fire plan by working with fire districts, community organizations and public agencies to coordinate fuels reduction projects with existing dollars. The JCIFP will focus on public meetings in the Rural/Metro region, coordinate a spring education campaign, strengthen emergency management and evacuation procedures, and explore opportunities for biomass marketing and utilization. Finally, the County will provide support to the Rural Fire Protection Districts in their endeavors to develop local Community Wildfire Protection Plans, coordinate fuels reduction projects and strengthen their protection capabilities. JCIFP partners will also focus on refining long-term strategies to maintain fire protection activities in the County.

Assessing Benefits and Costs of Mitigation

Many federal grant programs require benefit/cost analysis of proposed actions. This ensures that the investment will yield greater benefits than the investment costs. The benefits of planning, mitigation and preparedness for wildfire, however, can be difficult to quantify. It can be difficult to put a monetary number to the value of human, environmental, cultural and other social resources.

The JCIFP emphasizes developing priorities of action for hazardous fuels treatment, education, emergency management and biomass utilization. The process to develop these priorities has included a technical risk assessment and collection of community input on values. The plan also takes into consideration the fact that low-income, elderly, disabled and other citizens with special needs may require extra assistance or resources to take fire protection actions. All of these values should be considered in developing priorities and assessing the costs and benefits of projects.

There is national evidence of the benefits that fuels reduction and fire protection. For example, a recent analysis completed by the Rural Technology Initiative as part of a broad investigation of fire risk reduction indicates that the negative impacts of crown fires are underestimated and that the benefits of government investments in fuel reductions are substantial.⁴⁶ The report discusses market and non-market values associated with reduction of fire risk, average fire suppression costs by fire size and additional benefits from fuels reductions such as habitat restoration, water quality protection, carbon credits, and others. This type of research can support grant proposals and be used as an educational tool to raise awareness about the need for and benefits from fire protection.

When applying for grants that require benefit/cost analysis, there are resources available through FEMA and other agencies that can assist in quantifying these costs and benefits. Two alternative concepts for assessing the benefits and costs of mitigation projects are described below.

Benefit/Cost Analysis:

Benefit/cost analysis is used in natural hazards mitigation to show if the benefits to life and property protected through mitigation efforts exceed the cost of the mitigation activity. Conducting benefit/cost analysis for a mitigation activity can assist communities in determining whether a project is worth undertaking now, in order to avoid disaster-related damages later. Benefit/cost analysis is based on calculating the frequency and severity of a hazard, avoided future damages, and risk. In benefit/cost analysis, all costs and benefits are evaluated in terms of dollars, and a net benefit/cost ratio is computed to determine whether a project should be

⁴⁶ Rural Technology Initiative, Investments in Fuel Removals to Avoid Forest Fires Result in Substantial Benefits, (May 2004), http://www.ruraltech.org/pubs/fact_sheets/fs028/index.asp.

implemented (i.e., if net benefits exceed net costs, the project is worth pursuing). A project must have a benefit/cost ratio greater than 1 in order to be funded.⁴⁷

Precautionary Principle:

The Science and Environmental Health Network is working to implement the precautionary principle as a basis for environmental and public health policy. The principle and the main components of its implementation are:

"When an activity raises threats of harm to human health or the environment, precautionary measures should be taken even if some cause and effect relationships are not fully established scientifically. In this context the proponent of an activity, rather than the public, should bear the burden of proof. The process of applying the precautionary principle must be open, informed and democratic and must include potentially affected parties. It must also involve an examination of the full range of alternatives, including no action."⁴⁸

Plan Oversight

The primary objective of the Executive Committee is to provide guidance for all elements of planning and implementation of the Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan. The Executive Committee will continue to provide oversight through quarterly meetings and coordination through the Josephine County Fire Defense Board. The specific actions identified by the Executive Committee are listed below with strategies for monitoring outcomes. All activities are ongoing.

Executive Committee Oversight and Monitoring

Objectives	Actions	Outcomes	Performance Measures	Coordinator
Maintain and involvement from each RFPD	Coordinate activities and decisions through the JCFDB.	Coordination & landscape treatments	# of RFPDs involved in the JCIFP #of RFPDs w/ CWPPs.	Jo. County Fire Defense Board
Access and utilize federal dollars while they are available and coordinate priorities for funding	Research potential funding sources Organize efforts to meet funding req. Prepare and submit funding proposals	Increased funding for on-the-ground treatment and planning	Proposals submitted, Grants received Projects implemented and completed Agencies receiving funds and how much	Josephine County Community Development
Find special allocation from Congress to support efforts (Jackson/ Josephine Counties)	Contact legislators and agencies Develop strategies with state and federal agencies	Increased funding for ground treatment and planning	Total funds available to Josephine and Jackson Counties. Total projects implement with funding source	Josephine County Community Development

⁴⁷ Oregon Local Natural Hazard Mitigation Plans: An Evaluation Process, Partners for Disaster Resistance and Resilience: Oregon Showcase State, (2002) http://csc.uoregon.edu/PDR_website/projects/state/oem_2002/.

⁴⁸ Science and Environmental Health Network, 1998 Wingspread Statement on the Precautionary Principle, <http://www.sehn.org/precaution.html>.

Objectives	Actions	Outcomes	Performance Measures	Coordinator
Identify incentives for fire protection and community participation (tax incentives, etc.)	Research incentive programs ID programs and develop strategy	Increased fire safety actions by residents/businesses	Stakeholders involved because of incentives Community participants	Josephine County Fire Defense Board
Engage insurance companies	Contact insurance companies activity involved in wildfire.	Insurance incentive programs	Insurance industry investment in fire-related activities	Oregon Office of the State Fire Marshal
Promote local investment	Research potential investment sources	Business investment/sponsorship	Increased economic development in Josephine County	Executive Committee

Monitoring

The purpose of this monitoring strategy is to track implementation of activities and evaluate how well the goals of the JCIFP are being met over time. Monitoring measures progress over time so that we can understand how well our objectives are being met. The data we gather will provide in status and trends of the JCIFP. The monitoring strategy also provides a way for the County to be accountable to the public about the outcomes of the JCIFP.

What is monitoring?

Monitoring is the collection and analysis of information to assist with decision making, to ensure accountability, and to provide the basis for evaluation and learning. It is a continuing function that uses methodical collection of data to provide management and the main stakeholders of an ongoing project or program with early indications of progress and achievement of objectives. The following are the types of monitoring:

- **Implementation Monitoring:** Did you do what you said you would do? Implementation monitoring evaluates implementation met initial objectives.
- **Effectiveness Monitoring:** Did treatments meet objectives?
- **Verification Monitoring:** Evaluates whether our objectives helped to meet broad JCIFP goals. Did our actions lead to the outcomes we expected?

What are the benefits of monitoring?

Monitoring is a critical component of all natural resource management programs. Monitoring provides information on whether a program is meeting its goals and objectives. Beyond these benefits, there are also monitoring requirements related to contracting and federal and state statute.

Currently, the Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA) authorizes the Secretaries of the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior to perform multiparty monitoring of projects where there is strong stakeholder interest. Multiparty monitoring was first authorized as part of the USDA Forest Service's stewardship contracting pilot projects (P.L. 105-277) and again in the Collaborative Forest Restoration Program in New Mexico (P.L. 106-393). Multiparty monitoring should be an

open, transparent process that helps rebuild trust in federal land management and diffuses conflicts between people with different values.

Monitoring in HFRA is required at the programmatic level, and multiparty monitoring is optional at the project level, but neither level is funded in FY 2004. The FY 2005 President's proposed budget proposes a 21% increase over the FY 2004 appropriation for Inventory and Monitoring.

Community forestry groups believe that a substantial portion this increase should be dedicated to multiparty monitoring, as authorized by HFRA (see associated briefing paper on the Community-based Restoration Funding Package). In addition, monitoring should include monitoring of community impacts.⁴⁹

Multiparty Monitoring

A multi-party monitoring process is a process which seeks to engage community based groups, local/regional/national interest groups, and public agencies to ensure that natural resource management is responsive to diverse interests and objectives. The multi-party process not only legitimizes monitoring and evaluation, it helps build bridges between a variety of parties and interests through effective and meaningful public involvement. A multi-party approach improves the process through increased collaboration, improved public education, and an increase in the overall understanding of project efforts and impacts⁵⁰.

Multiparty monitoring is critical to the success of the project since it involves local, state, and federal agencies along with private citizens. At its most effective, multiparty monitoring provides all those impacted by a project the opportunity to be involved in the monitoring process. This provides for a transparent planning process, which builds community trust.

Adaptive Management

Adaptive management is a process of learning from our management actions. As applied to the JCIFP, it involves implementing an approach to current projects, monitoring and analyzing the effects of that approach, and then incorporating these findings into the next round of projects. At the end of each project (or monitoring period), the following questions will be asked:

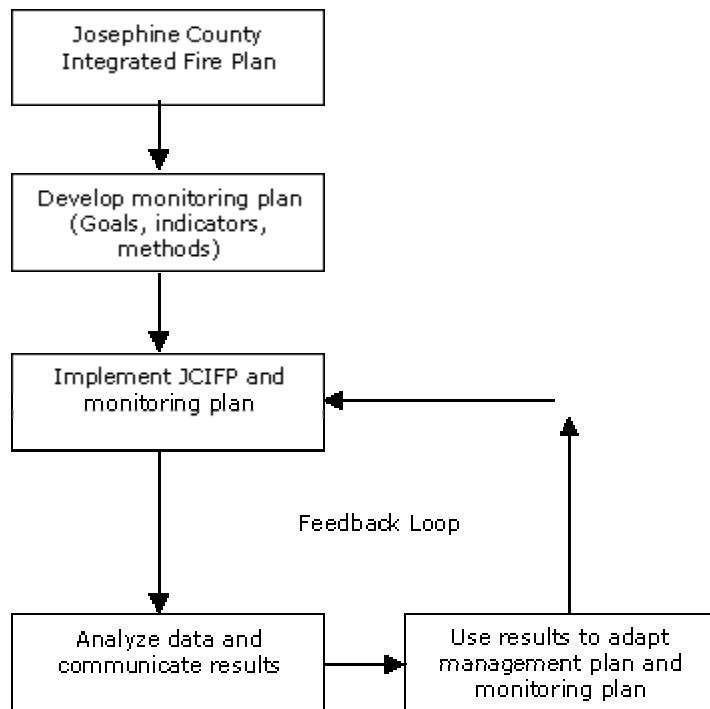
- Were the mitigation measures implemented as planned?
- What went right and what went wrong?
- Are there opportunities for improvement?
- Were objectives met?
- Were the mitigation measures effective at protecting the resources?
- If the mitigation measures successfully protected the resources, were they overprotective and did they place unnecessary constraints on the ability to accomplish project objectives?

⁴⁹ Rural Voices for Conservation – <http://www.sustainablenorthwest.org/pdf/policy/nfp/hfra.pdf>

⁵⁰ Pinchot Institute – www.pinchot.org/community/stewardship_contracting.htm

Figure 10.1 illustrates the adaptive management cycle; providing a consistent level of feedback, which is essential to meeting project goals and objectives.⁵¹

Figure 10.1. The Adaptive Management Model



Multiparty Monitoring for Fuels Treatment Projects

Josephine County, local fire districts and community organizations are actively pursuing grant funding and implementing fuels reduction projects. Grants submitted for the National Fire Plan and the BLM and Forest Service Title II RAC funds have included elements for multi-party monitoring. In the section below, we provide strategies for multi-party monitoring.

Stakeholders: The first step in developing a multiparty process is to identify stakeholders and clarify everyone's interests and concerns. A stakeholder is any person, group or institution that affects or is affected by a particular issue or outcome. Stakeholders may be private landowners, individual citizens, non-government organizations, businesses, public agencies, church and school groups, or others who have a commitment to the community. Ideally, a multiparty group will have at least one individual who broadly represents each of the different identified interests.⁵²

⁵¹ Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness Fuel Treatment – http://www.superiornationalforest.org/july4thstorm/1999/05_21_01_update/Monitoring_Plan.PDF

⁵² Multiparty Monitoring and Assessment Guidelines for Community-based Forest Restoration in Southwestern Ponderosa Pine Forests - <http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/spf/cfrp/monitoring>

Goals: General statements of anticipated project outcomes; usually, more global in scope than objectives and not expected to be measurable; if used, goals should be supported by well-stated objectives. Example: Reduce hazardous fuels in the wildland urban interface.

Objectives: A specific statement describing the desired accomplishments or outcomes of a project at different levels (short to long term). Objectives should be:

- Realistic and achievable. Create objectives that are meaningful and achievable within the bounds of management possibilities. In addition, if you have multiple objectives, make sure that they do not conflict. For example, you may have trouble meeting both of the following objectives: 1. dramatically reducing fuel load and 2. maintaining all your overstory trees.
- Specific and measurable. Your objectives should be quantifiable (measurable). They should also identify a target/threshold condition or include the amount and direction of change desired. Specific quantitative elements will allow you to evaluate the success or failure of your management.
- Clearly articulated and focused. Clear and focused objectives will allow current and future stakeholders to have focused discussions regarding the desired state of the resource.
- Example: Coordinate treatment of hazardous fuels to reduce the threat of severe wildland fires to communities-at-risk in Josephine County.

Actions: Shows specifically, what will be or has been accomplished. Acres with fuels reduction treatments; number of fuels reduction projects. Example: Track acres with fuels reduction treatments (prescribed fire, mechanical, and other) completed by class 1-3, WUI and non-WUI). Example: Track acres with fuels reduction treatments (prescribed fire, mechanical, and other) completed by class 1-3, WUI and non-WUI).

Performance Measures: Shows the progress of an action against the plan. Indicates to what extent the goals have been reached. Example: Percent of acres in fire-adapted ecosystems in condition classes 2 and 3 (moderate to high risk) compared to condition class 1 (low risk).⁵³

⁵³ Multiparty Monitoring and Assessment Guidelines for Community-based Forest Restoration in Southwestern Ponderosa Pine Forests - <http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/spf/cfrp/monitoring>

Overall Monitoring Strategy

Each functional element of the Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan (risk assessment, fuels reduction, emergency management, and education and outreach) provides monitoring tasks for recommended action items. Table 10.1 provides a summary of monitoring task for each of these functional areas.

Table 10.1 JCIFP Summary of Monitoring Tasks

Objective	Monitoring Tasks	Timeline
Risk Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain information on up-to-date technologies and data for risk assessment. ▪ Continue to use reliable and usable data that is compatible among the various partner agencies. 	Annual
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review existing communities at risk list and any jurisdictional boundary changes that may affect this list. ▪ Monitor changes in the Federal WUI boundaries. ▪ Update risk assessment with new data or changing conditions. 	Annual
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to reflect community input from meetings as a risk assessment. 	Annual
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inventory private, county, state and federal existing and planned fuels projects. 	Annual
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One this plan has been completed, monitor acres treated, location and relative risk rating annually. 	Annual
Fuels Reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate with the Risk Assessment group to identify and prioritize fuels treatment projects on an annual basis. 	Annual
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Track grants and utilize risk assessment data in new applications. 	Ongoing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Track fuels reduction grants and defensible space projects occurring on homes of citizens with special needs. 	Annual
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Document number of residents that maintain treatment (utilize the recognition program and Article 76). 	Every 3 years
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitor number of evacuation corridors/roads treated for fire protection on county, private, state and federal roads. 	Annual
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Track education programs and document how well they integrate fuels objectives. 	Annual
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Track grant dollars and projects directed to citizens with special needs. 	Annual
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evaluate opportunities for biomass marketing and utilization. 	Annual
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify and provide contractor training and opportunities. 	Bi-annual
Emergency Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review emergency management policies and procedures. 	Annual
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitor County Management Meetings. ▪ Evaluate annual exercise; focus on how well the MAC functions. 	Annual exercise
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Update map illustrating arterial routes and shelter sites annually. ▪ Review evacuation procedures with the Jo County Fire Defense Board. 	Annual
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitor all JCIFP program implementation and evaluate how different elements target the special needs population. 	Annual

Objective	Monitoring Tasks	Timeline
Education and Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evaluate techniques used to mobilize and educate citizens. ▪ Report on techniques and lessons learned. 	Annual review
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review materials available in the clearinghouse. 	Bi-annual review
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitor number of packets distributed in comparison to building permits issues and new residents. 	Annual evaluation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Random sample of "certified" homes to measure whether or not they continue to meet standards. 	Every 3 years
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evaluate responsiveness of citizens to campaign materials (use the annual BCC survey – are you familiar with the "Are you prepared" campaign?). 	Annual Review
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evaluate # and type of fire education programs delivered to youth. 	Annual
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work with RVFPC to build their capabilities to maintain oversight to two-county fire prevention activities. 	Annual evaluation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitor interest and actions by the Insurance industry. 	Annual

Evaluation

Evaluation of ongoing JCIFP activities, increased public awareness and collaboration between partners will strengthen the value and impact that the fire plan has within Josephine County. The monitoring tasks within the JCIFP specifically address evaluation. The JCIFP planning committee will administer annual evaluations of the fire planning process and integrate questions about awareness and action into the annual Josephine County survey administered by the Josephine County Board of County Commissioners. Josephine County will share findings from these evaluations on the JCIFP web site. Furthermore, the County will formally revise the fire plan in August 2005 and make recommendations for further evaluation and updates to the plan at that time.

CHAPTER 11. FIRE DISTRICTS IN JOSEPHINE COUNTY

Each of the fire districts in Josephine County has very different activities occurring in relationship to the Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan. Every Fire District has taken an active role in participating in the planning and on the sub-committees for the fire plan. Some fire districts have had the resources to begin local community wildfire protection plans, while others have focused on strengthening the capacity of their boards and volunteer firefighters.

This section highlights activities occurring within the Applegate Valley, Illinois Valley, Williams and Wolf Creek Rural Fire Protection Districts. Year two of the JCIFP planning effort will include a focus on the populated areas not within a taxing fire district. (These areas can receive contract fire service from Rural/Metro Fire Department.) The City of Grants Pass has also been a strong partner in the development of the JCIFP and continues to be active in City fire prevention and fuels reduction programs.

Applegate Valley Fire District

The Applegate Valley Fire District serves an area of 181 square miles that is west of Medford and Southeast of Grants Pass, Oregon and extends south to the California/Oregon border. It is an area of mountains and valleys, with a population of 10,000 residents. The District has seven volunteer stations strategically located throughout the service area and has an Insurance Services Office rating of six. On the average, there are about 47 volunteers that respond to alarms for fires, medical calls or motor vehicle accidents. 15% of the district is located in Josephine County.

The Applegate Valley Fire District has been very active in helping promote fuel reduction in and around homes since 2001. We began with a Pilot project in the China Gulch area where 42 out of 57 homes participated. National Fire Plan funds were used as an incentive for homeowners to reduce fuels around their homes and along driveways. Since 2001, the Fire District along with its partners – Oregon Department of Forestry, Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, Applegate Partnership and others have completed the “Applegate Fire Plan” and have continued to work with landowners to reduce hazardous fuels in the Applegate Valley.

Roadside Fuels

Everyone who owns property has an obligation to become better stewards of the land that they own, which accomplishes two main objectives – increase the survival odds of the structures that are located in this flammable environment and improve the health of the forest.

In 2003, the Applegate Valley Fire District was awarded a Grant to reduce approx. 33 miles of roadside fuels along driveways in the Applegate Watershed. Target driveways are driveways that have common use amongst area residents. 37 projects were identified by the Chief Fire Officers of the 3 fire districts that protect residents in the watershed.

The objectives of the roadside fuel reduction projects are to reduce fuels 30 feet on both sides of a driveway that will allow safer access by fire agencies, safer egress by residents and allow routine or more conventional tactics to be successful.

The following is a list of the projects that were suggested for, are completed or are being planned:

Applegate Valley RFPD	Rural/Metro Fire Dept.	Williams Fire District
Poorman Creek	Grays Creek Road	Glenlynn Drive
Sterling Creek	Crystal Drive	Blodgett Road
Lomas Road	Scott Drive	Watts Mine Road
Dunlap Road	Weatherbee Road	Cherokee Lane
Cantrall Gulch Road	Murphy Creek Road	Sheraton Drive
Humbug Creek Road	Ingalls Lane	Ragan Road
Hogan Road	Elliott Creek Road	Stephen Way
Miners Creek Road	Wilderville Lane	China Basin
Tumbleweed Trail	Copper Drive	China Creek Road
China Gulch Road		Davidson Road
Woody Acres		Mungers Creek Road
Williams Hwy.		Caves Creek Road
Hyde Park Road		

Defensible Space

In 2002 and 2003, the Fire District along with its many partners continued promoting fuel reduction by visiting with landowners and dispersing grant funds to those landowners that completed projects on their land. The primary goal here was to make the home defensible and less dependant on firefighting resources if and when a fire should spread towards their homes. With hundreds of homes threatened during fires it is simply impossible to place a fire engine at each residence to protect them and in some cases, the fuels were too heavy to safely place equipment and personnel in those situations.

This fuel reduction work will not keep a fire from starting but in most cases will change the dynamics of how a fire burns in an area but keeping the fire burning on the ground, which is a fire of lesser intensity than a fire that burns through the tree tops and produces high intensities and longer range spotting that continues to spread the fire and keeps the fire from being suppressed with routine tactics.

In administering these programs, landowners were given rebates of \$ 330 per acre for acres that were included in the agreement that was made between them and the fire official that wrote the agreement. The landowners either complete the work themselves or hire a contractor to complete the work, then after the work is inspected by the fire official, a rebate is sent to the landowner. To date agreements have been written for over six hundred landowners in the Applegate Watershed.

2005 Grants

Still committed, the Applegate Valley Rural Fire District applied for two FY2005 NFP grants, and has been tentatively awarded both of them. One is a grant for continued defensible space work, to replace ODF's past work. Each year the Fire District has a waiting list of about 100 residents waiting for home inspections. The second grant is to coordinate and fund work on private property in the Upper Applegate Road neighborhood as part of a joint fuel reduction project that stemmed from the Applegate Fire Plan. The BLM and Rogue/Siskiyou National Forest are working with the Applegate Partnership and local residents to reduce fuels on all ownerships along almost nine miles of this highly at-risk road.

Applegate Fire Plan

The Applegate Fire Plan (AFP) began as an idea in the spring of 2001, when folks from the Applegate Partnership, the US Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management were discussing the high fire danger throughout the Applegate Valley and what might be done about it. It was a question without an easy answer. The checkerboard patterns of land ownership in this valley that make land management difficult equally make fire issues a challenge. Nevertheless, they became excited about the possibility of answering this challenge. With millions of federal dollars being made available for localized fire planning, this group decided to submit for funds to write one cohesive fire plan for the entire Applegate watershed. A National Fire Plan grant for this project, which would be developed under the auspices of the Applegate Partnership, was awarded in September 2001.

The project was to write one fire plan for the 500,000 acre Applegate watershed that all partners could support & use. Two project coordinators from the Applegate Partnership began the process much like that used for the JCIFP – with an oversight committee with representatives from a dozen local agencies. By the time the plan was written, eleven months later, well over two dozen partners had signed on to this unique community fire plan. The final plan was mainly written for the community, and covered fire suppression & protection, fuel reduction strategies and emergency communications, but also provided information on fire history, forest health and current conditions, methods of reducing fuels, resources for fire information, lists of contractors, local fire and building codes, a sample stewardship plan, maps and photos.

The community played a large part in this AFP project, with members sitting on all of the committees, providing input at all points, and by attending over 40 community meetings that were held in a one-year period. Three issues of a special fire plan newsletter were written and sent to homeowners to update them on the progress of the project. Residents were continually encouraged to meet, assess local hazards & develop fuel reduction strategies for their area, and this continues two years later. Again, the goal of the Applegate Fire Plan was to encourage a sense of stewardship and responsibility.

Fuel Reduction Strategies from the AFP

The risk assessment procedure for the Applegate Fire Plan came up with over sixty possible strategic fuel reduction projects that were spread across the valley on all lands. Ownerships were not taken into consideration in this exercise. Strategies covered all parts of the watershed, not just the WUI. Examples of types of strategies are:

- Perform defensible space work around homes & along driveways in high risk areas.
- Create fuel breaks between high-hazard drainages.
- Do fuel reduction along key evacuation routes.
- Complete the fuel reduction portions of federal landscape forest health projects.
- Reduce ladder fuels on private industrial lands next to a Late-Successional Reserve (LSR); reduce ladder fuels in LSRs.
- Complete planned prescribed burns on key ridges.

Four-Part Monitoring Program

- 2002: Interview of AFP participants, to appraise the project & the process used. Did it make a difference in how people looked at their jobs?
- Plot and photo points were taken by the Applegate River Watershed Council in varied vegetation stands to observe the effects of fuel reduction treatments on private lands.

- An annual random survey of residents is being conducted on the fire plan, fire & forest health issues, to gauge how much influence the AFP had on residents. Responses are being used in future planning.
- Data collection and map to record the numbers & types of acres treated in the watershed each year, both on private and public lands.

Private Landowners on Fire Issues

- In the first (2003) resident survey, reducing wildfire risk was identified as the most important land management issue.
- 80% of respondents said they were more knowledgeable about fuel reduction strategies as a result of the AFP.
- 70% of respondents are more supportive of federal fuel reduction projects now.
- Over 50 telephone trees (30 homes each) have been set up and used, as a result of the Emergency Communications portion of the AFP.
- The Applegate Rural Fire District's levy was one of only two in the area that were approved by voters in 2002.

Results of Implementation

Of the sixty proposed strategic fuel reduction projects suggested in the AFP, after two years, the following status report was presented:

- 11 items are on the long-range radar screen for planning.
- 13 items are in an active planning stage.
- 4 items are being implemented.
- 14 items have been partially implemented.
- 1 item has been completed.
- 16 items have had no activity/planning.
- 1 item is stalled in litigation.

This work was spread across the valley as follows:

- 22/32 projects are in Communities-at-Risk.
- 16 projects are on private land.
- 13 projects are on BLM lands.
- 6 projects are on National Forest lands.
- 21 projects are in Jackson County.
- 11 projects are in Josephine County.
- 3 projects are/plan to use HFI/HFRA.
- 15 projects utilized National Fire Plan or Title II/III grants.

Results Realized

The Applegate Fire Plan process brought people together who had not previously worked together or talked fire and community issues together. A new appreciation for the many facets of fire issues was recognized, and this has positively affected fuel reduction efforts in the Applegate. Interagency relationships are stronger, so that fuel hazard needs are readily discussed and joint projects are developed more often. Private landowners are working more with the federal agencies on these

projects, and are developing a better understanding of the complexities of fire and land management issues.

Sustaining the Work

- Keep up the public education & outreach. There are always new residents to reach, plus a new approach to an issue might reach a new audience. Repeat the messages, but also build upon them. Look to fuels maintenance in the coming years.
- Keep talking to other agencies, residents, government, neighbors. You never know which conversation will trigger a new contact or a new idea, or save you time!
- Don't consider the Applegate Fire Plan a piece of paper; it's more an attitude and a behavior.

Lessons Learned from the Applegate Fire Plan Process

- Be patient. Outreach takes time.
- Have money. Outreach adds costs.
- Be patient. Folks need to see to accept. The "snowball" effect is starting to show on our fuel reduction monitoring reports.
- Come to the table as an equal partner.
- Try to deliver when you say you will - this helps build trust. Slow implementation loses resident interest.
- Use the Rural and local Fire Districts to send the message or to garner interest.
- Know that none of us can do this alone.

More information on the Applegate Fire Plan can be found at <http://www.grayback.com/applegate-valley/fireplan/>.

Grants Pass (Department of Public Safety)

Grants Pass, with a current population of 24,470, is the Josephine County seat and serves as the major commercial center for the county population of 78,350.⁵⁴ Downtown Grants Pass is a designated National Historic District because of its historic architecture. Of 9,863 total housing units in Grants Pass in 2000, roughly 50% were owner-occupied and 50% of homes were renter occupied. According to the Oregon Economic and Community Development Department, the Grants Pass Department of Public Safety has 28 firefighters and an Insurance Services Office Rating of 3. The largest employers in the City of Grants Pass are the Three Rivers Community Hospital, US Forest Industries and Timber Products/Grants Pass Hardwoods Division.⁵⁵

The City of Grants Pass Public Safety Department Fire Prevention program in 2003 summary of education, inspections and trends are below.

Education

In 2003 many classes were designed and offered in order to educate the community in fire prevention and general fire safety. Focusing on general fire safety, 3,869 adults and children participated in tours, public education, and fire drills. Car seats were distributed and inspected for 144 families. One thousand one hundred and thirty people received disaster training for the Citizens Emergency Response Team. The Citizens Public Safety Academy saw 46 graduates from their program. Numerous businesses and schools benefited from instruction in the appropriate use of fire extinguishers as 514 citizens received training.

Inspections

The year 2003 yielded a total of 386 inspections and 330 re-inspections around the city. There were also 455 self inspections returned. A total of 894 violations were noted with 770 of those being abated at year end. Business occupancy Assembly held 26 of those inspections, 103 violations, and 78 abatements. Occupancy for Business had 72 inspections, 219 violations and 193 abatements. Educational Occupancy had 29 inspections, 89 violations and 73 abatements. The Factory/Industrial Occupancy class had 4 inspections, 2 violations, and 9 abatements. Institutional Occupancy such as hospitals and jails had 13 inspections, 53 violations, and 57 abatements. The Mercantile/Retail Occupancy such as Fred Meyer and Wal-Mart had 32 inspections, 109 violations, and 85 abatements. Residential Occupancy including grass lots held 196 inspections, 290 violations, and 253 abatements. The final Occupancy class of Storage including warehouses and gas stations had 14 inspections, 29 violations, and 22 abatements.

⁵⁴ City of Grants Pass web site - <http://www.ci.grants-pass.or.us/welcome.htm> (May 2004).

⁵⁵ Source: City of Grants Pass Administration – OECCD Community Profile – www.econ.state.or.us (May 2004).

Illinois Valley Rural Fire Protection District

The Illinois Valley Fire Department protects 20,000 people living in an area of 140 square miles. The District operates out of six stations that protect a primarily rural intermixed area with the incorporated City of Cave Junction as the hub of the district. The fire department is a publicly funded department consisting of 5 full-time employees and approximately 40 volunteers.⁵⁶ The five largest employers in the Illinois Valley include Rough-n-Ready Lumber Co, Wild River Brewing & Pizza, Shop Smart, Bridgeview Winery, and Taylor's Sausage Inc.⁵⁷

Illinois Valley Fire Plan

The Illinois Valley Fire District (IVFD) received a Title III grant to develop a community-wide fire plan for the Illinois Valley. IVFD is coordinating the development of the IV Fire Plan in conjunction with the Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan. The purpose of the Plan is to identify community priorities for reducing the risks of wildfire in the Illinois Valley. A kick-off community meeting was held on Wednesday, May 19th in Cave Junction. The meeting introduced residents to the IV Fire Plan and the process that will be undertaken to identify the community's priorities for wildfire hazard reduction. A series of community meetings will be held throughout the Valley in June, July, and August to elicit the community's participation in identifying areas of local fire concern, and projects to reduce fire risks.

Tracy Katelman, a consulting forester from ForEverGreen Forestry in Eureka, CA, is coordinating the Fire Plan. The IVFD also hired De Spellman to be its first Fire Prevention Coordinator. This is a new position within the District. She will be organizing community input into the fire planning process, as well as continuing to provide fire prevention education.

Illinois Valley Community Fire Plan Process

First Phase – Development

- Develop/finalize scope of work, including project goals, planning area boundaries, budgets, timeline, tasks, responsible parties, deliverables, etc.
- Hire IVFD Fire Prevention Coordinator.
- Develop/finalize Community Fire Planning Team personnel and responsibilities.
- Develop Fire Plan Outline in conjunction with Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan (JCIFP).

Second Phase – Community Outreach

- Finalize list of neighborhoods/sub-neighborhoods.
- Plan/schedule meetings.
- Coordinate with County to develop maps and other background materials for meetings.
- Initial community meeting in Cave Junction (May 19) to introduce project/process
- “Neighborhood/Community” meetings, one each (six total) in: Selma, Kirby, Cave Junction, O'Brien, Takilma, and Holland. This is the core of the planning process to ensure widespread, real community involvement in both the plan and its implementation. These meetings will be in

⁵⁶ Illinois Valley Rural Fire Protection District web site - <http://www.ivfire.com/> (May 2004).

⁵⁷ Source: City of Cave Junction Administration – OECCD Community Profile – www.econ.state.or.us (May 2004).

the evening held either at a local center or someone's home. Representatives from local fire fighting organizations will be present as resource people.

Meeting Topics:

- Introduce IVFP in relation to JCIFP.
- Introduction to fire safety/defensible space.
- Discussion of fire history in the neighborhood.
- Where do people think a fire would start in this neighborhood and why? What projects can be done to reduce the risks identified above?
- Mark-up maps: roads (with local names), gates, water tanks, high-risk areas, possible project areas, etc.
- Choose a neighborhood representative for the Fire Council
- Write summary of neighborhood meetings; identify proposed projects as community priorities.
- Initial Fire Council meeting, of representatives from neighborhood meetings, local agencies, and relevant organizations. This body can oversee the development of the draft plan.

Third Phase – Research/Background information *In conjunction with JCIFP.*

- Community description.
- Current fire environment.
- Risk Assessment

Fourth Phase –Plan Writing & Review

- Identify action plan: priority projects, timeline, possible funding sources
- Write Draft Illinois Valley Community Fire Plan
- Fire Council Review of Draft Fire Plan
- Illinois Valley Community Review: public meeting, public comment period
- Write Final Plan

Fifth Phase – Implementation – through Illinois Valley Fire Council

- Identify priority projects
- Identify funding sources
- Identify monitoring plan for both implemented projects and Fire Plan review.
- Ongoing neighborhood meetings for project implementation.

Rural/Metro Fire Department

Rural/Metro Fire Department protects 288 square miles around the city of Grants Pass. Our area includes the communities of Sunny Valley, Hugo, Fort Vanoy, Merlin, Galice, Murphy, Wilderville, Wonder, North Valley and Shan Creek. Rural/Metro covers three major highways including 22 miles of I-5. Most of the area is privately owned and BLM land, with a smattering of county and state lands. The area includes approximately 17,000 households. Rural/Metro has subscriptions with about 12,000 of those households.

There are 7 fire stations, 2 of which are staffed 24 hours. The stations are in the North Valley, South Grants Pass, Murphy, Fort Vanoy, Merlin, Sunny Valley and Wilderville. Five of the stations have an Insurance Services Office Fire Hazard Rating of 6. Ratings for Murphy and Sunny Valley will be added in the winter of 2005. Full-time staff for Rural/Metro includes 5 Shift Officers, 1 Fuels Manager/Firefighter, 3 Chief Officers, 2 mechanics and 2 administrative people. Part-time staff includes 45 to 50 paid, on-call reserve firefighters and 10 to 15 administrative and support staff.

Williams Rural Fire Protection District

The Williams Rural Fire Protection District was founded in 1964. This is a volunteer department with one station and a half time paid Chief. At this time there are 22 volunteers who provide the following services: firefighting, emergency medical services, vehicle rescue, and search and rescue. The district serves the area around Williams in southeast Josephine County.

Community Risk Assessment Meetings

The Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan (JCIFP) team held community meetings in Williams to gain input on community perceptions of risk and community values and to share information about the Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan. The outcomes from these meetings included knowledge of the values and resources the residents of Williams want to protect from wildfire and increased support and participation for fire protection activities in Williams. Meetings occurred April 14, 21, and 28 and were all held in the Williams School cafeteria.

Meeting Organization

The Williams Rural Fire Protection District and the Williams Educational Coalition sponsored these meetings and opened each evening with a welcome and introduction from Steve Scruggs, Williams Rural Fire Protection District Chief and Rob Hambleton, Williams Educational Coalition. Participants had an opportunity to talk about what they hoped to get out of the meeting and ask any questions of the fire district or meeting organizers.

The JCIFP team began each meeting with background on the Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan, information on wildfire risk, populations vulnerable to fire, and past impacts to the community, Wildfire Hazard Risk Assessment, and the JCIFP Spring Campaign: Are you Prepared? The Fire District and the Williams Educational Coalition also had a chance to discuss ongoing fuels reduction projects and telephone tree activities.

Next Steps

Kathy Lynn met with the Board of the Williams Rural Fire Protection District one month after the community meetings to present findings and identify strategies for developing a community fire council and a community wildfire protection plan.

A community fire council is a coalition of public and private sector organizations that share a common, vested interest in reducing risk from wildfires and can help prevent losses and increase awareness and action among diverse community members. Community Fire Councils can help to develop, evaluate and update community fire plans and to assist in identifying and exercising emergency preparedness plans for the community before a wildfire occurs to minimize loss of life, property, homes, businesses, natural and historic areas, and other valuable assets at risk of being destroyed by wildfire. A community fire council can facilitate community events and provide an opportunity for residents and organizations to voice concerns about public safety issues, and protect social and economic interests in the community.

A community fire plan can document a strategy to help communities reduce their risk to wildfire through collaboration, public involvement, identification of priority projects, and increased access to funding. Williams currently has a strong rural fire protection district, strategies and priorities for

fuels reduction developed through the Applegate Fire Plan, a telephone tree organization, fuels reduction projects, community input on wildfire risk, and perhaps most importantly, dedicated volunteers throughout the community.

Following is preliminary approach to forming a community fire council. The process has been adapted from the California Fire Safe Council handbook for Community Fire Safe Councils.

Step 1: Recruit members for the fire council

Identify local citizens and representatives from community organizations for the Community Fire Council. In Williams, this may include an open invitation to interested citizens, as well as representatives from the Williams Creek Watershed Council, Pacifica, Communiversy, the Williams Education Council, Williams School, and the coordinators for the telephone trees in Lower Williams, Cedar Flats and East Fork areas, among others. Additionally, including a volunteer firefighter and a member of the Williams Fire District Board will help maintain continuity with ongoing fire district activities. Finally, inviting representatives from ODF, Forest Service, BLM and the Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan to participate can help in taking advantage of existing resources, partnering in education and outreach programs and ensuring more of a landscape approach to fuels reduction projects. Keeping the fire council to a manageable size and rotating positions is one way to get things done within a smaller group while ensuring diverse participation.

Step 2: Identify preliminary roles and responsibilities of the fire council

Determining goals and objectives for the fire council can be a part of initial meetings with the council. However, providing background and examples from other fire councils can assist people in identifying feasible actions based on the resources and capacity of the group. Roles and responsibilities of council members can include:

- Serving as a liaison between the fire district and the public;
- Participating on Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan committees (education and outreach, fuels reduction, emergency management and biomass marketing and utilization);
- Identifying existing resources
- Developing a community wildfire protection plan for Williams;
- Organizing public events for wildfire education; and
- Assisting the fire district and other organizations to gain participation in fuels treatment projects.

Step 3: Prepare for the initial meetings

Fire safety can be a complicated issue. At your first Fire Safe Council meeting, consider keeping your agenda simple and uncomplicated. Agenda items should be broad, topical areas that can be used as starting points for productive discussions. The goal of the first meeting is to begin a dialogue and build consensus. Showing a video that highlights wildfire prevention and mitigation (such as the “Preventing Home Ignition Video”) can be a good way to get people engaged.

Choosing a facilitator for the first meeting can greatly assist the effectiveness of the council. A good facilitator has the ability to work with people and achieve consensus. The facilitator should be neutral, and understand the diverse views of members and be able to put them in the context of the larger issue. He or she should not be easily swayed by opinion and should have the ability to evaluate issues and concerns raised by members. The Program for Watershed and Community Health, through the Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan, has the ability to facilitate the first few meetings of a fire council in Williams should that be the direction the Board chooses to take. The fire council's initial activities can include developing a mission statement, goals and objectives. This can relate to developing, updating or evaluating a community fire plan.

Step 4: Document meeting activities, updates and outcomes

Meeting minutes are valuable because the group can refer back to the minutes to recall the events of past meetings. This is an excellent way to keep track of new ideas and responsibilities for projects. Meeting minutes are also a way to monitor and evaluate actions outlined in a community fire plan. Meeting minutes should be made available to council members through e-mail or by posting them on a website. They can also be shared with the public as a strategy for education and outreach.

Small Group Breakout Notes

The most important part of the meeting occurred when participants broke out into smaller groups to discuss their past experiences with wildfire, their perceptions of what is at risk and the causes of wildfire in Williams, and to identify values at risk and resources for wildfire protection. Each small group had a map of either lower Williams, Cedar Flats, or East Fork in order to identify the places and things they most value and want to see protected from wildfire, and the resources available (or needed) to ensure community protection. The meetings concluded with a focus on identifying projects participants most wanted to see implemented for community protection. These projects ranged from fuels reduction, education and outreach, to emergency management and evacuation procedures. Josephine County GIS is also working on adapting the information that participants identified on the maps into a separate layer that can be used in conjunction with the risk assessment to determine priorities for action.

Group discussion notes

1. Have you experienced impacts from wildfire?

- A majority of participants had seen fire in their communities in the past
- “As a firefighter, I saw many houses burn down.”
- Powell Creek Fire (several people stated this)
- Panther Gulch
- Cedar Flat Fire on BLM land
- “We participated in an evacuation including animals (22 horses). Walked horses down to neighbors, volunteers offered their fields for pasture.”
- “I saw fire insurance affected. People had challenges in renewing insurance after fires

- Right in their own field

2. What did you learn from those experiences? How did it impact your decisions?

- To do the defensible space work/ hazardous fuels reduction/home clean-up. *(Many people stated this)*
- “Saw the benefits of goats clearing brush on land”
- “We completed a 100-foot strip of defensible space around structure and 2 acres of fuels treatment on adjacent BLM land.”
- “There are challenges when dealing with renters or neighbors who don’t understand the value of doing fuels work.”
- *“3 years ago, we started thinning 10 acres. Since then, neighbors have joined in and done their own. The rebates have paid for most of the work.”*
- “The primary responsibility is to take care of our own land, but it’s overwhelming.”
- “We become more aware of the perimeter – need shade and aesthetic so we don’t want to cut everything down.”
- Chipping is better than smoke - asthma
- People with poor mobility may need extra assistance. Some residents are unable to reduce fuels because of financial reasons, age, etc.
- Develop some type of home identification process that a house has been evacuated
- Check bridges and locked gates and check for evacuation road bottlenecks
- Where there is an accident or blowdown, there could be blocked egress
- Keep gutters clean, change type of roof, and don’t keep cord wood next to structures
- Identify which prized possessions to take in an evacuation. Photograph important things in the house and keep everything in a safe place
- Review insurance policy for benefits

3. What are the causes of wildfire in your community?

- Lightning (Stated by majority of participants) and mowing, dry grass, brush around homes
- Arson
- Bark Beetle
- Basic carelessness – equipment and cigarettes
- Burn barrels
- Chainsaw use
- Cutting too many trees – regrows as brush by removing overstory
- Debris/slash/dead wood
- Drought and climate change
- Eco-terrorism
- Fire exclusion and forest management slash, cutting old growth/scattered apples
- Heavy Equipment
- Humans – campfires and picking bad times to burn
- Log trucks/logging operations. (“They take the trees out which disturbs soil and health of the environment, making it more vulnerable to wildfire.”) *Selected logging (e.g, fuels treatment) would be beneficial for fire protection and not harm the environment.*
- Public lands igniting – traveling to homes
- Roads are an ignition point
- Sugarloaf RX Fire Area
- Terrorism

4. Comments on the mapping process (most of these are illustrated on the maps)

- Community Values: Protection of fish and wildlife habitat (birds), and riparian habitat
- Structural Vulnerability: 80% of roads are at risk and need to be priorities for fuels treatment
- Protection Capabilities
 - Williams in general is a cul-de-sac – one way in and one way out. There needs to be strong evacuation procedures. Potentially a route over the mountains.
 - There needs to be an alert system/sirens to ensure people are aware of an emergency
 - There needs to be traffic control in the four corners and rock creek areas.

5. What are your priorities for fuels reduction and fire protection?

- *See map for brown lines that indicate priority roads for treatment*
- Get rid of slash and debris
- Build reservoirs
- Conserve resources
- Multiple addresses for the same property need to be fixed
- State level mandate for education for new residents – welcome packets
- Real estate disclosure
- Instead of burning, use fuels wood for habitat restoration

6. Next steps/Questions

- Build a fire information layer for the community fire plan
- Transfer information – get the maps back to the community
- What happens in a crown fire? What length of clearing needs to occur to ensure a house will not burn during a catastrophic fire? *Lloyd and others provided technical information to this question.*
- Kathy should coordinate with Pat Rickert to have an article in the next Williams Big News *(Press release was submitted for the May issue of the Williams News)*
- Put the 22 BLM roads on the maps
- What's the proportion of human caused and lightning caused fires?

7. What are the best ways to engage the public in future community meetings?

- Coordinate with the Watershed Council and work with the telephone tree coordinators.
- Coordinate with after school programs. *Note: There is an annual event in May where it would be good to have a booth with fire prevention information and use the banners*
- Create a neighborhood watch for fires – early detection is the best tool, you can't just rely on fire districts.
- Hold meetings in the late summer or early fall (October/November) to take advantage of people's heightened awareness after fire season. Also early spring (February/March is good.)
- Have a fire! People will come to a meeting. After the Powell Creek and Biscuit Fires, there were packed meetings at Pacifica. People forget. There is a narrow window of opportunity - take it.
- We need an electronic sign with community announcements.
- Have materials at the Grange breakfast and the American Legion breakfast.
- Have materials for Cycle Oregon and Pacifica's Garden sale.

Williams Community Meeting participants

Participants	Affiliation	Request more info?
Lee Rosenmiller	Resident	Yes
Larry Rosenmiller	Resident	Yes
Dan French	Resident/Fire Board	Yes
Barbara French	Resident	Yes
Bob Williams	Resident	Yes
Marjorie Williams	Resident	Yes
Phil Kessler	Resident	Yes
Dan Ginther	Resident/Fire Board	Yes
Kristin Ginther	Resident	Yes
Paul Sherer	Resident	Yes
Robie Fleming	Resident	Yes
Heidi Hansen	Communiversiy	
Luke	Resident	
Crystal Paris	Resident	
Tyler	Fire cadet	
Jamie	Fire cadet	
Marc	Fire cadet	
Walter Lindley	Resident	
Pat Rickert	Resident	
Mary Smiles	IV Volunteer RFPD	Yes
De Spellman	IV Volunteer RFPD	Yes
Dave Levine	Resident	
Don Tipping	Resident	Yes
Roger Fogg	Resident	Yes
Gregg Hyde	Resident	
Jon Scaroni	Resident	
Rodger Miller	Resident	
Henry Deltour	Resident	
Claudia Beausoleil	Resident	Yes
Wayne Perry	Resident/Firefighter	Yes
Steve Scruggs	WRFPD	Yes
Kyle Holcomb	ODF	Yes
Don Belville	Rogue River – Siskiyou NF	Yes
Dick Boothe	Rogue River – Siskiyou NF	Yes
Tim Gonzales	BLM	Yes
Lloyd Lawless	Rural/Metro	Yes
Brett Fillis	Applegate Valley FD	Yes
Wes Nevotti	Resident	Yes
Sue Nevotti	Resident	Yes
Rob Hambleton	Williams Educational Coalition	Yes

Wolf Creek Rural Fire Protection District

In August 2003, the University of Oregon's Program for Watershed and Community Health began working with the Wolf Creek Fire Protection District (WCRFPD) to examine its current capabilities, and identify goals and short-term and long-term objectives. Lang Johnson, with Rural/Metro Fire Department took a lead role in conducting the assessment and providing members of the WCRFPD Board and the Operations Chief with technical support.

The Wolf Creek Rural Fire Protection District (WCRFPD) is 32 square miles, including 10 miles of Interstate freeway I-5 and serves approximately 700 residents. WCRFPD is a small department with 6 volunteers, including the fire chief and two Emergency Medical Technicians.⁵⁸ The current Insurance Services Office Fire Hazard Rating classification is 8/9.

As indicated by the 2000 Census, there are 1,586 people, 656 households, and a median age of 44.5 in the communities of Wolf Creek and Sunny Valley. Of 749 housing units, the 2000 Census listed 93 units as vacant.⁵⁹ Population growth and land development will create opportunities for expanding the tax base of the fire district, as well as contribute to the risk of wildfire.

Wolf Creek and Sunny Valley are both communities that experience high levels of poverty. As of 2000, the median family income is \$33,417 while the per capita income is \$15,315. 16.2% of families and 24.8% of individuals are below the federal poverty level while 7.4% of the population is unemployed.⁶⁰ Other indicators of special needs and poverty issues include 21.8% of the population listed as civilian veterans, 30% of the population is on disability status and 73.7% of female-headed households with children under 5 are below the federal poverty level. Furthermore, 78.8% of children at the Wolf Creek Elementary School (part of the Three Rivers/Josephine County School District.) receive free or reduced school lunches.⁶¹

These statistics illustrate the high level of need that exists in relationship to poverty and special needs. In developing strategies for to strengthen the WCRFPD, it is important to consider the composition of the community and identify appropriate strategies for meeting the needs of such diverse community members.

Planning for Fire Protection in Wolf Creek

At the beginning of the JCIFP planning process, The Wolf Creek Rural Fire Protection District recognized that in order to be a strong partner, the district had to have strong capabilities. Rather than engage in a local community fire planning process, they identified other priorities to begin with. Initial objectives set forth by the Fire District Board included the following:

- Develop a road map/outline and of where we need to go and how we get there
- Redirect focus onto strengthening the fire district
- Assess the capabilities of the Fire Protection District and the scope of current activities.
- Know the composition of the district

⁵⁸ Firehouse.com (March 2004) <http://departments.firehouse.com/content/department/news.jsp>

⁵⁹ Population and Demographics of zip code 97497, Sunny Valley and Wolf Creek, Census 2000, <http://www.census.gov>.

⁶⁰ Population and Demographics of zip code 97497, Sunny Valley and Wolf Creek, Census 2000, <http://www.census.gov>.

⁶¹ Schools by Poverty Levels, Oregon High Need Local Educational Agencies (LEA) and High Need Schools. (August 2003) <http://www.ous.edu/aca/highneedschools03.pdf>.

- Find facilitators, mentors and educators who can assist WCRFPD through an assessment and reorganization process.
- Manage the fire district successfully, stabilize finances, develop strong administrative and operational capabilities, and be in full compliance with policies and programs
- Identify clear roles and responsibilities for the members of the WCRFPD Board
- Change perception and develop community pride in the fire district
- Attract community volunteers
- Identify short and long-term strategies to achieve objectives
- Reach out and become a part of the larger fire service
- Recognize the progress made within the fire district over the past 15 years

Community Programs

There are a number of community organizations in Wolf Creek and Sunny Valley that provide support to community members, have a means of communicating with the diverse citizens in the region, and have resources that may be leveraged for certain projects related to the fire district. These organizations include the following:

- Josephine County agencies and services
- Local Businesses
- Local Churches
- Oregon Department of Forestry
- Oregon Parents Association
- Post office
- Senior Center
- Small business loan program
- Sunny Wolf Community Response Team
- Sunny Wolf Family Coalition
- Three Rivers School District
- Wolf Creek Inn (National Park)
- Wolf Creek Park

Grants

The Wolf Creek Fire Protection District has received a small number of grants in the past few years, including a grant from the Southern Oregon Regional Economic Development Initiative (SOREDI), an RFA grant for turnouts, and a FEMA grant for equipment and training. Lack of administrative capacity and staff resulted in the District remitting some of the grant funding from one grant because the grant objectives were not completed. In 2002, the Sunny Wolf Community Response Team received a National Fire Plan grant to develop a community fire plan. Staff turnover and a lack of technical assistance resulted in a grant extension filed in December 2003. The initial process did not include coordination with the Fire District.

With the current support for the WCRFPD from Rural/Metro, Josephine County and other organizations, the WCRFPD successfully obtained Title III funding for training, equipment, and communications in February 2004. WCRFPD has also identified a series of needs and is gearing up to be able to apply for funds such as VFA/RFA grants, FEMA's Assistance to Firefighters Grant and Fire Prevention and Safety grants, among others in the future. Potential grant assistance has

been offered from Brett Fillis with the Applegate Valley Fire District and Dave Toler in Illinois Valley.

Board Resources

One of the first steps of the capability assessment included identifying the resources and capability of each of the Board members and of the volunteer operational chief. Some of the attributes that board members shared about one another included the following:

Personal	Community	Management
Loyalty	Lifelong member of the community	Understands grants and funding
Commitment	Multi-generational	Strong communication skills
Positive outlook	Brings people to the table	Development of business plans
Tenacity	Employs volunteer firefighters	Human resource management
Passionate	Gains support from local business	Finance
Respected	Desire to have a successful district	Understands work in the woods
Good follow through	Identifies resources	Analyzing and solving problems
Steps up to challenges	Makes strong connections	Understands policies & programs
Trusted		Task oriented

Successes and Accomplishments

Fire Districts are only as strong as their neighbors.

The support from adjacent fire districts and willingness of neighboring organizations and neighbors themselves to work together in strengthening the Wolf Creek Rural Fire Protection District exemplifies the spirit of cooperation.

Other accomplishments of the WCRFPD include its established tax base, critical services provided to I-5 during when accidents occur, WCRFPD equipment and apparatus, a community fire station, a growing, stable volunteer workforce, WCRFPD communication with outside agencies and community and regional organizations, a strong Fire District Board, and continued provision of fire protection services to the community. And, perhaps most important of all, there is desire, passion and determination to strengthen the WCRFPD’s capabilities among the Fire District Board and Volunteer firefighters.

Challenges

Members of the WCRFPD stated several challenges that face them as individuals and the fire district as whole and they move forward and must learn about how to build a strong fire district, while managing existing programs and providing services along the way. Other challenges include gaining credibility and pride from local citizens, creating strong, functional systems for communications and operations, confronting issues of poverty within their community, respecting resident needs for privacy, and many others that will be discovered along the way.

Other challenges faced by the WCRFPD include a disproportionate number of calls to the size of the department extreme diversity in the population, limited revenue and tax base, a small community resource base to draw from, a limited number of local businesses that allow workers to volunteer during normal work hours, lack of administrative capacity, challenges with response time, no substations, as well as the local geography.

WCRFPD Mission and Goals

The mission of the Wolf Creek Rural Fire Protection District is to provide significant fire protection services to the community. Specific goals of this process to strengthen the RFPD include:

- Send positive messages about the WCRFPD’s goals and actions to community members
- Achieve long-term, financial stability
- Build community pride in the WCRFPD
- Change existing perception and sustain positive image within the community
- Establish good communication between the RFPD and the citizens, and a good reputation within and outside of the RFPD
- Identify and sustain strong leadership for the WCRFPD
- Build community trust in the WCRFPD Board and volunteers

Workgroup and Board Roles and Responsibilities

WCRFPD Area	Issues Addressed	Lead	Next Steps
Finance	Budget, taxes & accounting	Carmela	Review Oregon Budget law, taxes, county contacts, potential changes to the tax base, bonds, capital improvements
Risk	OSHA, liabilities, Standard Operating Guidelines	Jack, Paul and Roxanne	Review OSHA materials/Division 2L, coordinate with Rural/Metro
Grants	Help sustain RFPD functions	Dave Toler	Work with Brett Fillis and Kathy
Operations	District Operations	Paul	Work with Lang and Rural/Metro
Community	Building community pride/ changing perception	Dan/Merle	Develop function of an auxiliary, build community pride, conduct outreach through Big News, articles, etc. ,
Board	OARS, OFDDA and Board responsibilities	Jack/Roxanne	Work with Lang to continue to identify and address Board responsibilities

Target Groups and Stakeholders

As WCRFPD moves forward to hold community meetings, share information on current activities, recruit volunteers and ultimately change the perception (and local investment) of the fire district, it is essential to identify the populations served and with interest in the fire district.

BLM	Landowners
Businesses	Local community organizations
Ex-firefighters	Other employers
Forest Service	People able to assist the RFPD
Government agencies	People who've experienced losses from fire
Grayback	Seniors
Kids	Sunny Valley

WCRFPD Action Plan

The WCRFPD Board developed the following action plan to strengthen the fire district and pursue its goals and objectives.

1. Finance

Action/Objectives	Priority	Timeline	Lead	Next Steps
Organize meetings to educate the Board about grants, budget law and taxing options	H	Completed 2.04	Lang	Review options for Fall Tax Levy
Review 2004 budget	H	Immediate	Paul/Jack	Ongoing
Develop a list of volunteer and paid grant writers	H	Spring 2004	KL & CA	KL – by May 12th
Increase tax base (within Wolf Creek). • Review options for annexation, tax levy's, bond measures, etc.	H	April	Jack, Carmela, and Paul	Set timeline for perception change, education, and proposal of the tax levy
Identify options to bill for services	H	Ongoing	Paul/Board	Look to annual events and state parks (WC Inn, Golden, Cycle Oregon, ABATE, etc.)
Examine the type of protection the district can support, and viability for expansion. Obtain reports from the tax assessor • Has there been annexation in the past • Is the boundary inaccurate? • Inconsistencies (outside boundary?)	H	Ongoing	Jack	Jack is getting copies of section maps and will review.
Submit FEMA Assistance to Firefighter Grant – Fire Prevention & Safety Grant	L	Fall 2004/ Spring 2005	Jack	Close out old grant.
Lower the RFPD ISO rating • Immediate – maintain, not improve • Educate the public about ISO/write an article in the Big News • Don't make promises or commitments • Long-term improve ISO (to a 7?)	L	Long-term	Board	Coordinate with Mike Kunz on the audit when it comes time

Apply for Dept. of Homeland Security Funds	L	Long-term	TBD	Work with grant writer
Consider merging Sunny Valley & WC RFPD. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st focus on perception in Wolf Creek and lowering the ISO rating • Look to mutual aid opportunities to start building credibility w/in Sunny Valley • Work with Rural/Metro so that it is a benefit to both communities 	L	Long-term (3-7 years)	WCRFPD & Rural/Metro	Focus on perception change and mutual aid opportunities

1b. Funding Priorities

Action/Objectives	Priority	Timeline	Lead	Next Steps
Obtain a grant to purchase existing vehicle	A		TBD	Identify grant
Find grant funding for breathing apparatus	B		TBD	RFA Grant
Find grant funding for engine	C		TBD	Identify grant
Find grant funding for station replacement	D		TBD	Identify grant
Find grant funding for tender	E		TBD	Identify grant
Obtain funding for the operations chief (must come from the levy)	M	Long-term	Board	Include in tax levy proposal

2. Community

Action/Objectives	Priority	Timeline	Lead	Next Steps
Increase community awareness of the fire district at local community events, starting with the April 10 th Easter Parade.	High	April 10, 2004	Paul	Involve the Board in the Easter Parade. Provide education materials, sign-up sheets for volunteers/auxiliary. • Take pictures!
Provide Quarterly Updates in the Sunny Wolf CRT Big News	High	Quarterly (Jan., April, July, Oct.)	Kathy, Paul, Dan	Prepare July insert with activity timeline
Improve the appearance of the fire station (Paint the station, get rid of the tanker.)	High	Spring 2004	Jack	Completed!
Maintain strong relationships between the firefighters and fire board members	High	Ongoing	All	
Support the firefighters – get them out in the public	High	Ongoing	Board	All Board members should participate in RFPD events (parade, painting the station.)
Form an auxiliary - partner with private-non-profits to be accountable for funding and find a champion to lead the auxiliary.	Medium	Summer 2004	TBD	Put out a call for assistance on Easter and upcoming activities
Create a display board highlighting recent success (pictures and articles)	Medium			
Coordinate with Grants Pass Courier (and other media) to talk about District achievements (Dennis Roller) – coordinate with County Fire Planning efforts	Medium			Carmela will join the JCIFP Education and Outreach Committee
Find a volunteer public information officer for the district				
Explore opportunities for local employment through contracting and training related to fuels reduction and fire prevention.				
Capture the spirit of community assistance – identify and retain volunteers				
Create a community welcome wagon and provide new residents with fire protection information.				
Partner with the local businesses to communicate WCRFPD messages				
Develop and Implement Sunny Wolf Community Fire Plan		Long-term	CRT?	Review Sunny Wolf CRT grant and extension – coordinate w/ Rita Dyer

3. Risk/Operations

Action/Objectives	Priority	Timeline	Lead	Next Steps
Review the Rural/Metro Safety manual for guidance		Completed 2.04	Paul, Lang	
Conduct an Operational audit (equipment, infrastructure, etc.)		Completed 2.04	Paul, Lang, Jack	
Complete an audit of training records		Completed 2.04	Rural/Metro	
Conduct audit of operations and compliance		Completed 2.04	Paul, Lang	
Review equipment records		Completed 3.04	Paul	
Examine personnel records		Completed 3.04	Paul	
Provide Operations Chief with Training		Ongoing	Paul, Lang	
Become OSHA compliant		Short-term	Paul	
Maintain OSHA compliance		Long-term		
Organize record keeping		Short-term		
Identify liabilities and review RFPD Charter		Medium	Jack	Ask SDAO for assistance
Identify insurance coverage information		Short-term	Jack	Work on with Budget
Review mutual aid agreement with Glendale Fire District to address 1-5 response issues		Short-term	Lang, Paul	Prior to 7/4/04
Review/Revise Standard Operating Guidelines		Short-term	Paul	Ongoing effort
Review the District safety program (accidents and worker's compensation, hazard communication, risk communication, blood-born pathogens, etc.)		Short-term	Paul	Paul is working with Dave Campbell
Reprogram CAD system		Long-term	JC FDB	

4. Board

Action/Objectives	Priority	Timeline	Lead	Next Steps
Include representation from all community members on fire plan committees.	High	Ongoing	Jack, Paul, Carmela	Executive – Jack Fuels – Merle/Paul Education - Carmela
Quantify Board progress	High	Ongoing	KL	Monitor progress – develop evaluation
Identify a list of human resources in the community that can potentially assist with Fire District objectives	High	Short-term		
Understand community growth and development	High	Short-term	Kathy/Jack	Review community profile and assessor maps

July 10th Wolf Creek RFPD Community Event

The Wolf Creek Rural Fire Protection District sponsored a community event to gain input from the public for the Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan, share information about the progress and direction of the Wolf Creek Fire District, and build a sense of community pride in the fire district.

Over 90 people attended the event, including representatives from ODF, BLM, OSFM, Forest Service and the Rural/Metro Fire Department. Participants had an opportunity to learn about how to do defensible space, fire-resistant plants, agency programs and activities, and about local and county fire district capability. Participants also had a chance to illustrate what they most value and want to see protected from wildfire. Maps from Josephine County were provided and participants indicated existing water sources and priorities for fuels reduction.

Outcomes included increased awareness among the public about wildfire protection needs and resources, information on public values and perceptions of risk, and increased community pride in the fire district. Other outcomes included five people who signed up to be a part of the Wolf Creek Fire District Auxiliary.

The event schedule included time for the public to visit various tables and stations with information on fire prevention, education, defensible space, BLM programs and Josephine County Fire Plan maps. Paul Leighton, Wolf Creek Fire Chief, Kathy Lynn, PWCH, Lang Johnson, Rural/Metro and Jack Pugsley, Wolf Creek RFPD Board President presented information to the participants during a short presentation. A BBQ, a visit by Smokey the Bear and activities for kids (including very successful balloon animals made by Dan's mom) followed.

The event was a success due in large part to the efforts made by the Fire District Board, Volunteer Firefighters and the Fire Cadets. The week prior to the event, the Fire Cadets visited 75 homes to hand out the flyers, the Sunny Wolf CRT included a flyer in the July 1st edition and the Grants Pass Courier included an announcement in the Friday paper. Additionally, 7 local businesses donated prizes for the raffle, including:

- Martin's Printing and Graphics
- Dr. Matthew A. Johnson
- Thomas Gagnon Photography
- Jack Pugsley (1/2 cord of wood)
- Time and Money Management
- Rural/Metro Fire Department
- Wolf Creek Inn

Next Steps

- Debrief July 10th public event. Scheduled for Thursday, August 5th at 5:00pm.
- Refine action plan and continue to identify coordinators, timeline, and priorities.
- Pursue actions directly related to putting the tax levy on the ballot and coordinating public events around the tax levy.
- Continue to participate in Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan (JCIFP) activities. Appoint one person to participate on each of the JCIFP committees.

CHAPTER 12: ADDRESSING CITIZENS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS IN JOSEPHINE COUNTY

Targeting resources to low-income, elderly, disabled and other citizens with special needs is a focus of the Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan. This section describes the different resources available and efforts underway to address the special needs population in Josephine County.

Special Needs Populations and Agency Partners

Josephine County Emergency Management has formed a special needs committee to provide support to social service agencies and organizations that provide care and services to low-income, elderly, disabled, and other special needs citizens throughout the county. The Committee is comprised of agencies representing the populations listed below.

Living in Licensed Care Facilities	Assisted Living Facilities Residential Care Facilities Long Term Care Facilities Nursing Homes Mental Health Group Homes Adult Foster Care
Living in Non-Licensed Care Facilities	Retirement Homes Senior Housing Senior Mobile Home Parks
Living on their own	Hospice Care Home Health Care Private Duty Nurses Oxygen Dependent Dialysis Patients Hearing/Vision Disabled Mobility Issues Mental Health Issues
Developmental Disabilities	Foster Care Homes (Children and Adults) Group Homes Independent Living Apartments Living at Home
Youth and Children	Licensed Registered Family Child Care Certified Family Child Care Home Child Care Center Non Licensed Preschools
Low-Income	Commission for Children and Families Community Action Agency Public Housing Authority Food Banks County Health Department - WIC program (Women, Infants, and Children) OR Dept. of Human Services: Self-Sufficiency, Child Welfare, Open Door Center Head Start and Early Head Start Foster homes - adult and children

Partners on the Special Needs Committee

Senior and Disability Services	Riverside Home Health Care
Rogue Valley Council of Governments	Oregon Employment Division - Childcare Division
Community Action Agency	County Mental Health - Developmental Disabilities Division
Commission for Children and Families	Josephine Housing Authority
County Public Health	Childcare Providers Group
Three Rivers Community Hospital	Asante Home Health Care
Assisted Living Facilities Group	Medical Equipment Providers Group
Emergency Transportation Group	Counseling Group
Medical Reserve Corps	Parish Nurses

Figure 12.1. Special Needs Committee Organizations



Wildfire and Poverty in Josephine County

Financial and physical constraints may limit the ability of low-income, elderly, disabled and other special need citizens to take precautions to protect their homes from fire, whether it be creating defensible space around their homes or ensuring that they have functioning smoke detectors.

One of the primary forms of fire protection and mitigation in Josephine County is the ODF fuels treatment program. While this program has been successful in assisting homeowners in creating defensible space, there is concern that low-income, elderly, disabled, and other special need residents are not able to pay the costs of creating defensible space, which often exceeds the \$330 provided through the ODF program. Josephine County has the sixth highest incidence of poverty in the state of Oregon, with 15% of the population at or below the Federal Poverty Level.⁶² Through the JCIFP, we identified special need populations in Josephine County and documented the resources available through local social service agencies in order to better understand the full cost of fuels reduction projects. Through this process, PWCH spoke with Josephine County social service organizations to determine program eligibility levels and standards. We also spoke with local contractors to identify the full costs of completing fuels reduction projects and understand current program administration.

Coordination with Social Service Organizations

PWCH identified and interviewed social service agencies and community services organizations throughout Josephine County. Through this process, we gathered information on social service programs, eligibility requirements, and populations served in Josephine County. Discussions with the various organizations related to the following questions:

- What indicators do you use to determine eligibility for the services or programs that you offer?
- Is there an application procedure that is used to determine eligibility?
- What methods do you use to encourage participation?
- What populations do you serve and where are they located?
- Are your clients predominantly renters or homeowners?
- How many people access your services?
- Would your organization be interested in coordinating with ODF to administer the home assessment program to special needs populations?

During our discussions, we provided information on the ODF home assessment program and the Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan. The contacts that developed through this process have created a strong foundation for collaboration. Many of the organizations we spoke to expressed interest in coordinating with Josephine County and ODF, and distributing information on fire protection to the populations they serve. Table 12.1 on the following page provides a summary of information that we gathered during this process.

⁶² US Census, (2000 Census), <http://www.census.gov>

Table 12.1. Summary of Social Service Agencies in Josephine County

Organization	Programs Offered	Population Served	Eligibility Requirements	Participation Level	Client Locations	Renters/ Homeowners
Harbeck Village	Low-income housing community	Low-income population	Based upon income and household size - qualifiers have to make double the monthly rent Rent is set at 30%, 40%, 60% under the tax credit	Currently there are 31 people on the waiting list which is unusually low	Most applicants are from Josephine county but some are from out of state	Renters
Josephine County Health Dept	Family planning, environmental health, WIC, STDs, and other services	General population	WIC: federal guidelines based on income, # of children, and health condition - income not more than 185% of Federal Poverty Level Health services: income slide chart determines discount received	3rd quarter of 2003, they saw 900 people, 56% of which were OHP members	Josephine County Outreach to rural locations for WIC program	Renters and homeowners
JC Mental Health Dept. Development & Disabilities	Vocational Residential Foster Care The Brokerage	Persons with developmental disabilities	For retardation, IQ determines eligibility All other disabilities determined based on there being a significant deficit everyday living skills	35 foster care homes	Clients located all over Josephine County and in all areas	Renters and homeowners
Siskiyou Community Health Center	Provides primary medical care	General population 60% at/under FPL	Sliding scale dependent on family size and income Below 100% FPL - 100% coverage Between 101% and 150% - 75% coverage 200%+ - no discount	9500 clients with 2900 of those uninsured	Office locations in Cave Junction and Grants Pass, also serving the larger Illinois Valley	Primarily renters, but includes homeowners
Josephine County Community Action Agency	Meals on Wheels Senior Guardianship LIEAP Food Share Transportation Housing	Seniors Disabled Low-income General population	Senior programs = 60+ years Disability programs = Case by case basis LIEAP = 100%-150% Federal Poverty Level	JOCO Food Share - 28 distribution sites/26,000 boxes annually Meals on Wheels - 500 clients annually Senior and disability services - mailings to 1900 households	Josephine County High poverty areas including Sunny Wolf and Illinois Valley	Housing and energy - majority are renters Senior and disabled - homeowners
JC Housing Authority	Section 8 Housing program	Low-income population	Based upon federal income limits set by HUD	Approximately 800 households 700 on the waiting list		Primarily serves renters
Department of Human Services	TANF (cash assistance) Medical (OHP) Food stamps Day care	Low-income population	All programs are income based TANF has a lower income limit than all the other programs Food stamps - 185% or below Fed. Poverty Level	N/a	Participation includes west of Selma southeast of the Rogue River	Primarily renters
Senior and Disabled Services	Managed care Residential services Food stamps OHP services	Physically or mentally disabled Low-income	Based upon people at or below 300% of the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) federal standard	N/a	Cover all of Josephine county and the Rogue River	Homeowners and renters

Coordination with Local Contractors

The ODF Home Protection program reimburses homeowners up to \$330 for the cost of fuels reduction on 1-acre of land around a home. While an incentive, this program is based on partial reimbursements and does not take into account the full cost of the fuels reduction work. In order to better understand the value of this incentive program, we spoke to six contractors in Josephine County about typical costs of fuels reduction work. Following is a summary of the questions and responses from the contractor discussions.

Average cost of fuels reduction work per acre

Contractors agreed that providing an exact cost for completing an acre of fuels reduction around a home is difficult because of varying conditions of vegetation, slope and soil type. The majority of contractors did agree, however, that the \$330 was rarely adequate to cover the complete cost of creating defensible space on an acre of land, and that it likely would not cover even 50% of the cost of the fuels reduction.

All of the contractors we spoke to agreed that on average, 1 acre of fuels reduction in Southern Oregon (with generally medium to heavy fuel types) could range from \$700 to \$1000, including cutting, chipping, disposal and labor. Depending on the type of work done, however, the cost can exceed \$1500 per acre.

Home Assessment Program Administration

The contractors we spoke agreed that the ODF program has provided a strong benefit to residents that have participated in it and that it has increased knowledge and awareness of the need for fire protection and fuels reduction. One contractor indicated that he believed a large percentage of the County's population had now heard about the ODF program. The contractors also mutually agreed that fuels reduction should be a priority. The county is growing at a rapid pace and fuels reduction should become part of the 'cultural heritage' of living in Josephine County.

A majority of the contractors we spoke to had done fuels reduction work for people that had utilized the ODF cost share program. Several contractors cited the example of the Ashland fuels reduction grant program. The city compensates homeowners for 75% of the cost of the fuels reduction work, regardless of the total cost. Therefore, a \$1500 job costs the homeowner only \$375. Through the current ODF program, the homeowner would have been responsible for \$1170.

Other comments made by the contractors about the current program administration include the following:

- A lot of people know about the program. Word of mouth has been the best publicity
- \$330 is enough to get people started.
- "90% of the people I work with are using ODF funds."
- Two contractors did state that they do not see cost being a major factor in homeowner participation.

Challenges

Many of the general challenges with the ODF fuels reduction and fire protection program mentioned by the contractors are listed below.

Adequate cost coverage

- This program is not a cost-share program covering half of the costs...
- Given varying vegetation and property conditions, it is not feasible to come up with a specific prescription for completing the work on a broad range of homes.
- \$330 is not adequate (currently) to cover the costs of fuels reduction, and low-income people are not able to get the work done.
- Costs related to employee benefits make it hard to keep costs down for contractors (workman's comp, benefits, etc. On average, for every \$1000 you pay an employee, \$392 goes to workman's comp, 6.2% for social security, unemployment, taxes, etc.)

Social and environmental interests

- People have emotions and concerns about the place they live. Some may be related to environmental concerns (this may increase the cost by adding labor to be more protective of the local environment.
- Burning concerns related to pollution
- Some people just aren't interested in having the work done.

Other

- Renters may not be able to access the grant program.
- Even if people have created defensible space around their homes, access and egress is still a big issue.

Maintenance

- People aren't maintaining the work. Or, if you take advantage of an ODF grant one time, then you aren't eligible for the grant again.

Potential solutions

- Recognize (and let people know) that \$330 will not cover the full cost of the fuels reduction work up front.
- Machines designed for brush eradication could help with long-term maintenance and bring down the total costs of fuels reduction work per acre. While expensive (these machines can cost over \$80,000), two contractors estimated the average cost per acre at between \$350 and \$450 dollars once the machine is put into use.
- Create different levels of incentives and assess where the landowner is on the curve. Provide an option to forgo the \$330 if the homeowners can afford it themselves. If they meet certain income standards, then raise the amount that they are provided through ODF. (Create a sliding scale and system that allows people who can afford the work to opt out of the incentive. Explain to the owners that work done on their neighbor's home benefits them as well.)
- Forest officers can assess how much work needs to be done on a given piece of property and how much it would cost for the fuels reduction work.
- Work with landlords.

- Develop legislation or tax systems. One option is to tax people if they are unwilling to reduce their fuels. Another option is to provide tax relief for property owners who have completed work around their homes. (Impose a \$20 surcharge if you haven't created defensible space.)
- Some people are assessed differently – some resist any new tax. Incentives will temper that and may be a better way to go.
- Call UPS, and ask for their list of people that they can't access because of blocked driveways.
- Send out direct mailers throughout the district

Requirements for being paid up front

- A number of contractors stated that they required some payment up front. “Enough to know that there is good will...” They also stated that they recognize that it's hard when people need to pay the cost up front when they will not receive their reimbursement from ODF until they have a receipt from the contractor.
- It's a risk for contractor's to do the work without payment up front.
- One contractor stated that he works at a loss of \$8000 - \$12000 a year.
- The \$330 reimbursement can be difficult for homeowners, as they may not receive the reimbursement for months down the road.
- Some contractors stated that they do other fuels reduction work with larger landowners.

Outreach

In general, the information that we gathered from the discussions with the social service agencies and community organizations can assist ODF in reaching a more diverse population throughout Josephine County with the home protection program. The eligibility requirements for the programs that the social service and community agencies run are well defined, with many following Federal Poverty Level guidelines and other federal or state standards. Coordinating with the social service organizations will provide ODF with a means to contact and communicate with the county's special need citizens.

We received an overwhelmingly positive response from the social service organizations in regard to the home protection program and our efforts to better assist citizens with special needs. Many of the organizations already belong to a special needs committee developed by Josephine County Emergency Management. This committee is working to increase disaster management plans and services to poor, elderly, disabled, and other special needs citizens in Josephine County.

Of the ten social service organizations that we spoke to, all felt that modifications to the ODF program could benefit special need populations. All program representatives stated that they would be willing to use their program resources as a means of promoting the ODF grant program in the future to the populations they serve. The willingness of these agencies to participate in furthering education and outreach for fire protection provides an opportunity for future coordination.

There is great potential for ODF to expand the reach of the home protection program through the resources available via local social service agencies and community groups. The organizations we spoke with serve the entire geographical region of the County. Some extend into very rural areas where they reach clients through home visits and other mobile programs like Meals on Wheels. For example:

- The Josephine County Community Action Agency suggested several opportunities for distributing information about the ODF program to their clients via their organization. Their resources include the mobile Meals on Wheels program and the public transportation system where flyers and posters could be posted and reach a wide and diverse audience. They also suggested the Josephine County Food Share program as a means of easily delivering information on the grant program to a large number of eligible households. This food share program distributes approximately 26,000 boxes to low income families annually. Another simple way of reaching eligible community members would be to incorporate an informative brochure into the annual mailings of the Josephine County Community Action Agency, where they send information about their programs to approximately 1,900 senior clients.
- The Siskiyou Community Health Center offers a sliding medical services discount based on income, and 60% of their clients (5700 people) fall beneath the 100% Federal Poverty Level.

Access to fire protection: homeowners and renters

Many people in Josephine County who access income determinate community services do not own their own homes, and therefore, are not able to access the ODF wildfire protection home protection program. Groups like the Siskiyou Community Health Center, the Department of Human Services, and the Josephine County Public Housing Authority expressed concern that the majority of their clients would not be eligible for ODF's program because they cannot afford their own homes. To provide renters with access to the wildfire protection home assessment program, there is an opportunity to coordinate with landlords via the Oregon Renters' Association, the Josephine County Housing Authority, and similar homeowner/tenant agencies.

Alternatively, the interviews did reveal that senior and disability programs like the Josephine County Development and Disability Program, Senior and Disabled Services, and the Josephine County Health Department have a higher percentage of clients who are homeowners, or who live with somebody who is. There is a direct link between homeowners who are eligible for such community programs and special need eligibility for extra assistance benefits from the ODF grant program.

Recommended Actions

1. Increase the amount provided for fuels reduction to people who meet low-income, elderly, disabled, or other special needs eligibility requirements.

Increasing the amount provided to low-income, elderly, disabled, and other special needs populations can increase the number of homes that participate in the ODF Home Protection Program. This may be up to 100% of the cost or a percentage thereof. Potential alternatives include creating a sliding scale or an option for homeowners who can afford the full cost to opt out of the incentive program.

Outcomes	Special needs citizens will be able to afford to complete fuels reduction work around their homes
Resources	Increased funding, ODF, Josephine County (Title III funds), National Fire Plan funds
Timeline	January 2004 – Ongoing. Submit NFP grant applications for 2005; Allocate Title III funding for 2004, 2005 & 2006.

2. Utilize a sliding scale program for the ODF Home Assessment Program.

All Josephine County citizens will be eligible for the ODF program; however, they may receive difference incentives based upon whether they are eligible for extra assistance and are participating in Josephine County social service programs. (1) If a Josephine County citizen qualifies for a pre-determined social service program, then they will be eligible to receive up to the full cost of fuels reduction work conducted through the ODF home assessment program. (2) If a Josephine County citizen does not qualify for extra assistance, they will receive the standard \$330 benefit. (3) If a Josephine County citizen, no matter what their qualification feels they are able to do the work themselves, or can afford hire a contractor to do it for them, then they may choose to opt out of the program and receive no financial benefit.

Outcomes	Scaled options for the ODF home assessment program
Resources	ODF, Social Service Organizations, Josephine County
Timeline	Winter - Spring 2004

3. Reimburse contractors directly when program participants meet the special needs qualifications.

Many special need citizens cannot afford to pay contractors up front before they have received the reimbursement from ODF. For those citizens qualifying for the extra assistance, ODF could pay the contractors directly. At the same time, citizens can be given a list of local contractors to choose from, retaining the individual choice in the process.

Outcomes	Direct payment to contractors for services
Resources	ODF, Social Service Organizations, Josephine County
Timeline	Winter - Spring 2004

4. Identify specific social service programs in Josephine County to qualify low-income, elderly, or disabled citizens for extra assistance from the ODF grant program for home wildfire protection.

By identifying programs and coordinating with the social service agencies, ODF and Josephine County can provide assistance to special need citizens without the extra burden of determining who is eligible for the additional assistance. The programs we recommend referring to determine eligibility requirements include (1) Josephine County Public Housing Authority (Section Eight Housing based upon Federal Income limits set by the Department of Housing and Urban Development); (2) the Food Stamp program (Administered by the Department of Human Services and based upon the Federal Poverty Level); and (3) Meals on Wheels (Administered by the Josephine County Community Action Agency and is available to those who are over 60 years old AND are unable to leave their home to illness or advanced age, and are not eating properly); and (4) Senior and Disabled Services and the Development and Disability Program.

Other programs include Senior Guardianship Program, LIEAP, Food Share Program, Siskiyou Community Health Center Services where clients qualify for a discount, Women, Infant and Children nutritional supplement program (WIC), Ryan White program, services provided by the Department of Human Services like TANF, food stamps and day care programs,

Outcomes	Standards to qualify citizens for increased financial assistance from the ODF Home Protection Program
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Resources	Social Service Organization eligibility requirements (<i>see Table 1</i>)
Timeline	Winter 2004

5. Coordinate with social service agency staff and community organizations to disseminate information about fire protection programs to special needs citizens.

This study has illustrated a solid foundation of organizations interested in helping ODF to reach special needs citizens with the wildfire protection home assessment program. There is also a strong network of interrelated community organizations in Josephine County who are willing to collaborate with ODF in conducting outreach and program development. Local social service organizations have effective means of informing special need community members, as well as the community at large. By collaborating with the community organizations in this way, ODF can effectively provide information to and easily access special need community members who may receive extra financial assistance for the home assessment program.

The Community Action Agency, the Josephine Housing Authority, and the Development and Disability Program expressed interest in working with ODF to disseminate information to their clients. Their resources include 1900 senior citizen informational mailings, 26,000 food boxes with flyers included, brochures posted in the public transportation system, and general personal contact between staff members and their clients during application and service situations.

Outcomes	Increased information about fire protection programs delivered to special needs citizens.
Resources	Informational materials on fire protection, Social Service agencies, ODF
Timeline	Ongoing (Informational and food share box mailings occur annually, while access to flyers on the public transportation system, case workers, and general staff at the organizations occurs continuously.)

6. Nominate representatives from each social service agency to coordinate with the Oregon Department of Forestry program for training on the ODF Home Protection program and other fire related resources and programs.

Representatives can relay information to fellow caseworkers and other agency staff. This will ensure a complete understanding of the program, its intentions, implementation and applications. Knowledgeable staff members can then adequately inform eligible citizens of the program and provide assistance in contacting the appropriate ODF coordinator. This direct contact between special need community members and community organization staff members will help tremendously in providing ODF with a personal level of communication within Josephine County. The relationships between social service agency staff and their clients will facilitate dissemination of information to special need citizens. Staff trained by ODF will be able to transfer information to their clients, as well as other staff members.

Outcomes	Trained agency workers; Increased information and resources to special needs citizens
Resources	ODF, Social Service Organizations
Timeline	Spring 2004

7. Contact state and regional landlord associations in order to identify alternatives for fire protection for people who do not own their own homes.

Collaborating with the Oregon Renters' Association (ORA), the Josephine County Public Housing Authority, and other local landlord/tenant organizations can assist in providing special need renters with the same added assistance for the ODF Home Assessment Program that homeowners receive. Owners of rental units at risk to wildfire that are occupied by special need citizens could be eligible for the same type of assistance given to special need citizens that already own their homes.

Outcomes	Increased fire protection and defensible space for low-income, elderly and disabled renters
Resources	Josephine Public Housing Authority, Oregon Renters' Association, ODF
Timeline	Winter 2004

8. Consider long-term tax incentives or other means to ensure maintenance of fuels reduction projects.

Tax or other incentives can assist in ensuring the long-term monitoring, evaluation, and maintenance of fuels reduction and fire protection for all citizens of Josephine County

Outcomes	Long-term maintenance and implementation of fire protection measures.
Resources	Josephine County (Board of County Commissioners)
Timeline	Summer – Winter 2004

Summary of Recommendations

Action	Outcomes	Resources	Timeline
1. Increase funding for fuels reduction to people who meet low-income, elderly, disabled, or other special needs eligibility requirements.	Special needs citizens will be able to complete fuels reduction work around their homes	Increased funding, ODF, Josephine County (Title III funds), National Fire Plan funds	Winter 2004 - ongoing
2. Utilize a sliding scale program for the ODF Home Assessment Program.	Scaled options for the ODF home assessment program	Josephine County, Social Service Organizations, ODF	Winter 2004 - Ongoing
3. Reimburse contractors directly when program participants meet the special needs qualifications.	Direct payment to contractors for services	Josephine County, Social Service Organizations, ODF	Winter 2004 – Ongoing
4. Identify programs in Josephine County to qualify low-income, elderly, or disabled citizens for extra assistance from the ODF grant program for home wildfire protection.	Standards to qualify citizens for increased financial assistance from the ODF Home Protection Program	Social Service Organization eligibility requirements (see <i>Table 1</i>)	Winter 2004
5. Coordinate with staff members at social service agencies and community organizations to disseminate information about the ODF Home Protection program to	Increased information about fire protection programs delivered to special needs citizens.	Informational materials on fire protection, Social Service Organizations, ODF	Spring 2004 - Ongoing

special needs citizens.			
6. Nominate representatives from each social service agency to coordinate with ODF for training on fire related resources and programs.	Trained agency workers; Increased information and resources to special needs citizens	ODF, Social Service Organizations	Spring 2004
7. Contact landlord associations to identify alternatives for fire protection for people who do not own their own homes.	Increased fire protection and defensible space for low-income, elderly and disabled renters	Josephine Public Housing Authority, Oregon Renters' Association, ODF	Winter 2004
8. Consider long-term tax incentives or other means to ensure maintenance of fuels reduction projects.	Long-term maintenance and implementation of fire protection measures.	Josephine County (Board of County Commissioners)	Summer – Fall 2004

Help Program

This program is designed to organize, train, and prepare the citizens of Josephine County to respond in an emergency. In a major event, first responders may be unable to assist residents for up to 72 hours. This demands that we prepare our individuals, families, neighborhoods, schools, and businesses to be prepared to carry out basic emergency response services as a result. This approach is designed to accomplish that task.

Organization and Training

The systematic organization of the county will be done along geographical lines. Each neighborhood will be identified and at least one leader will be selected and trained in emergency operations. That leader will then serve as the HELP Leader for their neighborhood. It will be the responsibility of that leader to work with the people in the neighborhood to develop 72-hour kits and to discuss how the residents of the neighborhood will respond in an emergency to see to their own families and then to assist their neighbors, especially those who may have “special needs” that make it difficult for them to respond without assistance. Each HELP Leader could assign two neighbors to assist those that will need additional time or assistance in a disaster.

The basic initial training for the HELP Leader will be the CERT (Community Emergency Response Team) Program. This program provides training in emergency operations, fire safety, emergency medical operations, light search and rescue, disaster psychology, terrorism awareness, and incident command system. Following the CERT training other programs would be made available to assist the leaders and to keep their training current.

Current Neighborhood Watch leaders would be encouraged to become HELP Leaders as a part of their NW activities.

Schools would be organized to work with this program and to have their own HELP Leader if school is in session or a major event such as a football game is occurring. Instructions would be passed to that HELP Leader as to directions to those on campus.

For each group of 6-10 neighborhoods, an Area HELP Leader would be identified. This Leader would receive reports from the neighborhood HELP Leader and communicate major needs to the Emergency Operations Center or a Centralized Command Center. In Grants Pass, it would be expected that 6 Areas would be established. In the remainder of Josephine County, each community would have either one or two Areas. North Valley to Sexton might have two areas with one each in Sunny Valley, Wolf Creek, Murphy, Applegate Valley, Williams, Wonder, Selma, Cave Junction, Kerby, Takilma, and O'Brien. These are only suggestions and each community can work towards the organization that they feel is warranted to meet their own needs for organization. The intent, however, is to cover every street and road (and therefore all residents) in Josephine County on a voluntary basis. NO ONE WILL BE FORCED TO PARTICIPATE.

Response

In a major emergency, each HELP Leader see that their family is prepared to deal with the situation and then move through their neighborhood to check on the families, animals, and property there. Those people who have agreed to assist others in the neighborhood will check in on those people after seeing to their own family needs. All of this information will be shared with the HELP Leader

so that it can be passed on the Area HELP Leader. Emergency situations that require immediate assistance will be passed on as soon as possible.

Each neighborhood can create a system of notification that can assist the HELP Leader to quickly ascertain the status of the residents. This notification may be placards placed in windows or color-coded banners or whatever the group decides. This will greatly speed up the neighborhood evaluation process and thereby speed up the response.

If it becomes imperative that an area is to be evacuated, then the HELP Leader can be notified and will assist those in the area to get their 72-hour kits and valuables loaded and give the residents directions as to the evacuation routes. The HELP Leader may stay behind to communicate with first responders when they arrive and to assist them in whatever ways they require assistance. The HELP Leader may request other(s) from the neighborhood to watch other entrances to the neighborhood as a security measure.

Communications

Each HELP Leader would be assigned and trained on a radio that would allow them to communicate with their Area HELP Leader who in turn would communicate with a Central Command Center or the Emergency Operations Center for the County. Training in operations of the radio and proper emergency communications will be a part of the ongoing training for these leaders.

Benefits

The benefits for individuals and families are that they will be assisted in putting together their 72-hour kits and basic emergency preparedness in their homes. Parents will know that if their children are at school that they are being assisted and that school procedures have been shared with them and are being followed.

Another benefit is that through the neighborhood organizing effort that neighbors will get to know their neighbors and that the Neighborhood Watch Program is enhanced and everyone will be mindful of those entering the neighborhood. Increased safety and security will result.

The identification of those needing additional assistance will be known and addressed locally instead of requiring massive database development and maintenance. Next-door neighbors will agree to help them when needed.

As a community we will be able to quickly assess the needs of the people in a major event and get assistance to the most needy quickly. We magnify the efforts of the first responders and help focus their efforts where they are needed the most.

We believe that the primary benefit is that our area will be a safer, more secure area in which to live and raise our families. We also know that when we have to face an emergency of any type, we will be better prepared and that can save lives and property.

RESOURCE A: ACRONYM LIST AND DEFINITIONS

Acronym List

ARC	American Red Cross
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Services
BCC	Board of County Commissioners
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CRT	Community Response Team
CWPP	Community Wildfire Protection Plan (Healthy Forests Restoration Act)
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
DLCD	Department of Land Conservation & Development (State)
DOGAMI	Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (State)
FAC	Illinois Valley Forestry Action Committee
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GIS	Geographic Information System
HFRA	Healthy Forests Restoration Act
HUD	Housing and Urban Development (Federal)
ICS	Incident Command System
ISO	Insurance Services Office (Fire Hazard Rating)
JCEC	Josephine County Emergency Communications
JCFDB	Josephine County Fire Defense Board
JCIFP	Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan
JJLCG	Josephine Jackson Local Coordinating Group
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committees
MAC	Multi-Agency Coordination
NFP	National Fire Plan
NHMP	Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NWS	National Weather Service
ODF	Oregon Department of Forestry
ODOT	Oregon Department of Transportation
OEM	Office of Emergency Management (State)
OSP	Oregon State Police
PDM	Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program (FEMA)
RVCOG	Rogue Valley Council of Governments
RVFCA	Rogue Valley Fire Chief's Association
RVFPC	Rogue Valley Fire Prevention Cooperative
SAR	Search and Rescue
SFI	Siskiyou Field Institute
UGB	Urban Growth Boundary
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USFS	United States Forest Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey

Definitions and Policies

This section provides a summary of policies and definitions of Communities at Risk, wildland urban interface, and defensible space.

Wildfire Risk Assessment

Policy/Source	Definition
Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan	<p>Risk: the potential and frequency for wildfire ignitions (based on past occurrences)</p> <p>Hazard: the conditions that may contribute to wildfire (fuels, slope, aspect, elevation and weather)</p> <p>Values: the people, property, natural resources and other resources that could suffer losses in a wildfire event.</p> <p>Protection Capability: the ability to mitigate losses, prepare for, respond to and suppress wildland and structural fires.</p> <p>Structural Vulnerability: the elements that affect the level of exposure of the hazard to the structure (roof type and building materials, access to the structure, and whether or not there is defensible space or fuels reduction around the structure.)</p>

Communities at Risk

Policy/Source	Definition
Healthy Forests Restoration Act	<p>Title I – Hazardous Fuel Reduction on Federal Land, SEC. 101. Definitions:</p> <p>(1) AT-RISK COMMUNITY.—The term “at-risk community” means an area—</p> <p>(A) that is comprised of— (i) an interface community as defined in the notice entitled “Wildland Urban Interface Communities Within the Vicinity of Federal Lands That Are at High Risk From Wildfire” issued by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with title IV of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001 (114 Stat. 1009) (66 Fed. Reg. 753, January 4, 2001); or (ii) a group of homes and other structures with basic infrastructure and services within or adjacent to Federal land;</p> <p>(B) in which conditions are conducive to a large-scale wildland fire disturbance event;</p> <p>(C) for which a significant threat to human life or property exists as a result of a wildland fire disturbance event.</p>
National Association of State Foresters Identifying and Prioritizing Communities at Risk	<p>In June 2003, the National Association of State Foresters developed criteria for identifying and prioritizing communities at risk. Their purpose was to provide national, uniform guidance for implementing the provisions of the “Collaborative Fuels Treatment Program.” The intent was to establish broad, nationally compatible standards for identifying and prioritizing communities at risk, while allowing for maximum flexibility at the state and regional level.</p> <p>NASF defines ‘Community at Risk’ as “a group of people living in the same locality and under the same government” (<i>The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language</i>, 1969). They also state that ‘a community is considered at risk from wildland fire if it lies within the wildland/urban interface as defined in the federal register (<i>FR Vol. 66, No. 3, Pages 751-154, January 4, 2001</i>).’</p> <p>NASF suggests identifying communities at risk on a state-by-state basis with the involvement of all organizations with wildland fire protection responsibilities (state, local, tribal, and federal) along with other interested cooperators, partners, and stakeholders. They suggest using the 2000 census data (or other suitable means) identify all communities in the state that are in the wildland urban interface and that are at risk from wildland fire, regardless of their proximity to federal lands.</p>

Communities at Risk (continued)

Policy/Source	Definition
<p>Federal Register /Vol.66, No.160 /Friday, August 17, 2001 /Notices</p>	<p>In January 2001, then Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman and Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt released a proposed list of communities eligible for enhanced federal wildfire prevention assistance. The preliminary list of over 4000 communities included many that are near public lands managed by the federal government.</p> <p>The initial definition of urban wildland interface and the descriptive categories used in this notice are modified from "A Report to the Council of Western State Foresters—Fire in the West—The Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Problem" dated September 18, 2000. Under this definition, "the urban wildland interface community exists where humans and their development meet or intermix with wildland fuel."</p> <p>There are three categories of communities that meet this description. Generally, the Federal agencies will focus on communities that are described under categories 1 and 2. For purposes of applying these categories and the subsequent criteria for evaluating risk to individual communities, a structure is understood to be either a residence or a business facility, including Federal, State, and local government facilities. Structures do not include small improvements such as fences and wildlife watering devices.</p> <p><i>Category 1. Interface Community:</i></p> <p>The Interface Community exists where structures directly abut wildland fuels. There is a clear line of demarcation between residential, business, and public structures and wildland fuels. Wildland fuels do not generally continue into the developed area. The development density for an interface community is usually 3 or more structures per acre, with shared municipal services. Fire protection is generally provided by a local government fire department with the responsibility to protect the structure from both an interior fire and an advancing wildland fire. An alternative definition of the interface community emphasizes a population density of 250 or more people per square mile.</p> <p><i>Category 2. Intermix Community:</i></p> <p>The Intermix Community exists where structures are scattered throughout a wildland area. There is no clear line of demarcation; wildland fuels are continuous outside of and within the developed area. The development density in the intermix ranges from structures very close together to one structure per 40 acres. Fire protection districts funded by various taxing authorities normally provide life and property fire protection and may also have wildland fire protection responsibilities. An alternative definition of intermix community emphasizes a population density of between 28–250 people per square mile.</p> <p><i>Category 3. Occluded Community:</i></p> <p>The Occluded Community generally exists in a situation, often within a city, where structures abut an island of wildland fuels (e.g., park or open space). There is a clear line of demarcation between structures and wildland fuels. The development density for an occluded community is usually similar to those found in the interface community, but the occluded area is usually less than 1,000 acres in size. Fire protection is normally provided by local government fire depts.</p>

Communities at Risk (continued)

Policy/Source	Definition
<p>A Definition of Community, James A. Kent / Kevin Preister</p>	<p>"A community is a geographic place that is characterized by natural systems such as watersheds, cultural attachment and human geographic boundaries. Physical, biological, social, cultural, and economic forces create natural boundaries that distinguish one community from another. The importance is in recognizing the unique beliefs, traditions, and stories that tie people to a specific place, to land and to social/kinship networks. It is a naturally defined human geographic area within which humans and nature rely on shared resources. People from outside this place can effectively contribute to its stewardship by providing relevant information and/or participating through relating their own values associated with geographic place. Community is defined by the informal systems and to the degree the formal systems are tied to the informal it becomes part of a community definition. Both have a distinct function. Informal systems are horizontal. They maintain culture, take care of people and are concerned with survival. They thrive on openness, honesty, and the idea that people want to do what is right for each other and the broader society. Formal systems are vertical and they serve centralized political, ideological, and economic functions. They contribute resources and legal structure to community change. Formal meetings alone do not constitute community communication or decision making functions." http://www.ntc.blm.gov/partner/community.html</p>
<p>Firewise Definition of Community</p>	<p>"According to Webster's dictionary, a community is 'a body of people living in one place or district...and considered as a whole' or 'a group of people living together and having interests, work, etc. in common'. Homeowner associations and similar entities are the most appropriate venue for the Firewise Communities/USA recognition program. These smaller areas within the wildland/urban interface offer the best opportunities for active individual homeowner commitment and participation, which are vital to achieving and maintaining recognition status." http://www.firewise.org/usa/</p>
<p>Executive Order NO. 04- 04 Oregon Office of Rural Policy and Rural Policy Advisory Committee</p>	<p>Office of Rural Policy and Rural Policy Advisory Committee</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Frontier Rural</i> – A geographic area that is at least 75 miles by road from a community of less than 2000 individuals. It is characterized by an absence of densely populated areas, small communities, individuals working in their communities, an economy dominated by natural resources and agricultural activities, and a few paved streets or roads. • <i>Isolated Rural</i> – A geographic area that is at least 100 miles by road from a community of 3000 or more individuals. It is characterized by low population density (fewer than five people per square mile), an economy of natural resources and agricultural activity, large areas of land owned by the state or federal government and predominately unpaved streets. • <i>Rural</i> – A geographic area that is at least 30 miles by road from an urban community (50,000 or more). It is characterized by some commercial business, two or fewer densely populated areas in a county, an economy changing from a natural resource base to more commercial interests and reasonable, but not immediate access to health care. • <i>Urban Rural</i> – A geographic area that is at least 10 miles by road from an urban community. It is characterized by many individuals community to an urban area to work or shop, an economy with few natural resource and agricultural activities, easy and immediate access to health care services and numerous paved streets and roads. <p>http://governor.oregon.gov/Gov/pdf/ExecutiveOrder04-04.pdf</p>

Wildland Urban Interface

Policy/Source	Definition
Federal Register /Vol.66, No.160 /Friday, August 17,2001 /Notices	The Federal Register states, "the urban-wildland interface community exists where humans and their development meet or intermix with wildland fuel." This definition is found in the Federal Register Vol.66, Thursday, January 4, 2001, Notices; and in "Fire in the West, the Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Problem", A Report for the Western States Fire Managers, September 18, 2000.
10-Year Comprehensive Strategy	A Collaborative Approach for Reducing Wildland Fire Risks to Communities and the Environment: 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy (August 2001) "The line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels" (Glossary of Wildland Fire Terminology, 1996). http://www.fireplan.gov/content/reports/?LanguageID=1
Senate Bill 360:	Senate Bill 360: Forestland Urban Interface Protection Act of 1997. Forestland Urban Interface 477.015 Definitions. (1) As used in ORS 477.015 to 477.061, unless the context otherwise requires, "forestland-urban interface" means a geographic area of forestland inside a forest protection district where there exists a concentration of structures in an urban or suburban setting.
NFPA 1144	NFPA 1144: Standard for Protection of Life and Property from Wildfire 2002 Edition Wildland/Urban Interface is an area where improved property and wildland fuels meet at a well-defined boundary. Wildland/urban intermix is an area where improved property and wildland fuels meet with no clearly defined boundary. http://www.nfpa.org/catalog/home/OnlineAccess/1144/1144.asp
Josephine County Article 76	Article 76: Josephine County Wildfire Protection Code Section 11.030 of the Rural Land Development Code: Wildfire hazard refers to the danger for fire in rural areas and areas where privately owned lands interface with public lands. The factors may contribute to wildfire hazards are weather, vegetative fuels, topography, and remoteness.

Defensible/Survivable Space

Policy/Source	Definition
Home Ignition Zones – "Wildland-Urban Fire—A different approach"	Recent research focuses on indications that the potential for home ignitions during wildfires including those of high intensity principally depends on a home's fuel characteristics and the heat sources within 100-200 feet adjacent to a home (Cohen 1995; Cohen 2000; Cohen and Butler 1998). This relatively limited area that determines home ignition potential can be called the <i>home ignition zone</i> . http://firelab.org/fbp/fbresearch/wui/pubs.htm (Jack D. Cohen)
NFPA 1144	NFPA Publication 1411 defines defensible space as "An area as defined by the AHJ (typically with a width of 9.14 m (30 ft) or more) between an improved property and a potential wildland fire where combustible materials and vegetation have been removed or modified to reduce the potential for fire on improved property spreading to wildland fuels or to provide a safe working area for fire fighters protecting life and improved property from wildland fire.

Defensible Space (continued)

Policy/Source	Definition												
Josephine County Article 76 – Fire Safety Standards	<p><i>Note: These are the not up-dated standards which are under development through a Planning Commission Review.</i></p> <p>A fire safety zone is a fuel break designed to slow the speed and intensity of fire to or from structures, and to create an area in which fire suppression operations may more safely and effectively occur. There shall be two types of fire safety zones, designated as the primary safety zone and the secondary safety zone. In all cases the primary safety zone shall be developed for a distance of 100' in all directions from structures as measured along the ground from the farthest extension of the structure, to include attached carports, decks or eaves. A secondary safety zone shall be established around the primary safety zone and the size of the zone shall increase in relationship to the severity of slope, as shown in the following table.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">SECONDARY SAFETY ZONE % OF SLOPE SIZE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0 - 9%</td> <td>0'</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10 – 19%</td> <td>50'</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20 – 24%</td> <td>75'</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25 – 39%</td> <td>100'</td> </tr> <tr> <td>40% or greater</td> <td>150'</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	SECONDARY SAFETY ZONE % OF SLOPE SIZE		0 - 9%	0'	10 – 19%	50'	20 – 24%	75'	25 – 39%	100'	40% or greater	150'
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25 – 39%	100'												
40% or greater	150'												
OAR 629-044-1085: Fuel Break Requirements	<p>(1) The purpose of a fuel break is to: (a) Slow the rate of spread and the intensity of an advancing wildfire; and (b) Create an area in which fire suppression operations may more safely occur.</p> <p>(2) A fuel break shall be a natural or a human-made area where material capable of allowing a wildfire to spread: (a) Does not exist; or (b) Has been cleared, modified, or treated in such a way that the rate of spread and the intensity of an advancing wildfire will be significantly reduced.</p> <p>(3) A primary fuel break shall be comprised of one or more of the following: (a) An area of substantially non-flammable ground cover. Examples include asphalt, bare soil, clover, concrete, green grass, ivy, mulches, rock, succulent ground cover, or wildflowers. (b) An area of dry grass which is maintained to an average height of less than four inches. (c) An area of cut grass, leaves, needles, twigs, and other similar flammable materials, provided such materials do not create a continuous fuel bed and are in compliance with the intent of subsections 1 and 2 of this rule. (d) An area of single specimens or isolated groupings of ornamental shrubbery, native trees, or other plants, provided they are: (A) Maintained in a green condition; (B) Maintained substantially free of dead plant material; (C) Maintained free of ladder fuel; (D) Arranged and maintained in such a way that minimizes the possibility a wildfire can spread to adjacent vegetation; and (E) In compliance with the intent of subsections (1) and (2) of this rule.</p> <p>(4) A secondary fuel break shall be comprised of single specimens or isolated groupings of ornamental shrubbery, native trees, or other plants, provided they are: (a) Maintained in a green condition; (b) Maintained substantially free of dead plant material; (c) Maintained free of ladder fuel; (d) Arranged and maintained in such a way that minimizes the possibility a wildfire can spread to adjacent vegetation; and (e) In compliance with the intent of subsections 1 and 2 of this rule.</p> <p>http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/rules/1102_Bulletin/1102_ch629_bulletin.html</p>												

Defensible Space (continued)

Policy/Source	Definition		
Senate Bill 360: Forestland Urban Interface Protection Act of 1997. Fuel Break Distance			Total Fuel Break Distance
	Classification	Fire Resistant Roofing	Non-Fire Resistant Roofing
	LOW	No Requirement	No Requirement
	MODERATE	30 feet	30 feet
	HIGH	30 feet	50 feet
	Extreme & High Density Extreme	50 feet	100 feet
Is Your Home Protected from Wildfire Disaster? A Homeowner's Guide to Wildfire Retrofit, Institute for Business and Home Safety	<p>A survivable space is an area of reduced fuels between your home and the untouched wildland. This provides enough distance between the home and a wildfire to ensure that the home can survive without extensive effort from either you or the fire department. One of the easiest ways to establish a survivable space is to use the zone concept.</p> <p>Zone 1: Establish a well-irrigated area around your home. In a low hazard area, it should extend a minimum of 30 feet from your home on all sides. As your hazard risk increases, a clearance of between 50 and 100 feet or more may be necessary, especially on any downhill sides of the lot. Plantings should be limited to carefully spaced indigenous species.</p> <p>Zone 2: Place low-growing plants, shrubs and carefully spaced trees in this area. Maintain a reduced amount of vegetation. Your irrigation system should also extend into this area. Trees should be at least 10 feet apart, and all dead or dying limbs should be trimmed. For trees taller than 18 feet, prune lower branches within six feet of the ground. No tree limbs should come within 10 feet of your home.</p> <p>Zone 3: This furthest zone from your home is a slightly modified natural area. Thin selected trees and remove highly flammable vegetation such as dead or dying trees and shrubs.</p> <p>How far Zones 2 and 3 extend depends upon your risk and your property's boundaries. In a low hazard area, these two zones should extend another 20 feet or so beyond the 30 feet in Zone 1. This creates a modified landscape of over 50 feet total. In a moderate hazard area, these two zones should extend at least another 50 feet beyond the 50 feet in Zone 1. This would create a modified landscape of over 100 feet total. In a high hazard area, these two zones should extend at least another 100 feet beyond the 100 feet in Zone 1. This would create a modified landscape of over 200 feet total.</p> <p>http://www.ibhs.org/publications/view.asp?id=130</p>		

Defensible Space (continued)

Policy/Source	Definition																				
Living with Fire: A Guide for the Homeowner	<p>This guide, distributed in Oregon through the Pacific Northwest Wildfire Coordinating Group, provides information on creating effective defensible space and guidelines illustrated below.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4">Defensible Space Recommended Distances – Steepness of Slope</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Flat to Gently Sloping 0 to 20%</th> <th>Moderately Steep 21% to 40%</th> <th>Very Steep +40%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Grass: Wildland grasses (such as cheatgrass, weeds, and widely scattered shrubs with grass understory)</td> <td>30 feet</td> <td>100 feet</td> <td>100 feet</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shrubs: Includes shrub dominant areas</td> <td>100 feet</td> <td>200 feet</td> <td>200 feet</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Trees: Includes forested areas. If substantial grass or shrub understory is present use those values shown above</td> <td>30 feet</td> <td>100 feet</td> <td>200 feet</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Defensible Space Recommended Distances – Steepness of Slope					Flat to Gently Sloping 0 to 20%	Moderately Steep 21% to 40%	Very Steep +40%	Grass: Wildland grasses (such as cheatgrass, weeds, and widely scattered shrubs with grass understory)	30 feet	100 feet	100 feet	Shrubs: Includes shrub dominant areas	100 feet	200 feet	200 feet	Trees: Includes forested areas. If substantial grass or shrub understory is present use those values shown above	30 feet	100 feet	200 feet
Defensible Space Recommended Distances – Steepness of Slope																					
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Trees: Includes forested areas. If substantial grass or shrub understory is present use those values shown above	30 feet	100 feet	200 feet																		
Fire Free	<p>A buffer zone -- a minimum 30-foot fire-resistive area around a house that reduces the risk of a wildfire from starting or spreading to the home. Although a 30-foot distance is standard, additional clearance as great as 100 feet may be necessary as the slope of your lot increases. http://www.firefree.org/ffrenew/subpages/gitz.htm.</p>																				

RESOURCE B: CONTRACTORS AND RELATED RESOURCES

Illinois Valley Contractors

July 29, 2004

Disclaimer: *The names listed are solely for the purpose of providing information and have been placed here at the request of the businesses listed. Josephine County and the Illinois Valley Community Response Team do not guarantee or warranty the contractors named, or imply that they comply with state or local licensing bonding and insurance requirements. References to them do not signify our approval to the exclusion of other contractors.*

David Baker

Harmony Forestry
PO Box 1069
Cave Junction, OR
596-2163 or 592-4233
Logging, thinning, defensible
space, hauling

Wayne Fitzpatrick

Deep Roots
Cave Junction, OR
PO Box 1872 CJ
592-2286
Reforestation, fire
prevention

Robert Webb

Robert Webb Enterprises
592-3143
Thinning, logging, house
pads, roadwork, brushing,
restoration, etc.

George Alcorn

659-9940
Thinning, logging, house
pads, roadwork, brushing,
restoration, etc etc.

Marty Hertler

Martys Tree Service
PO Box 67
Selma, Oregon
597-4610
Hazardous tree removal,
pre-com. thinning /logging,
fuel thinning around homes

Chris Runisey

Tree service
P.O. 2455
Cave Junction, OR
592-3271
Tree removal power line

Dennis Page

592-3199
659-3471
Tree falling and brush
clearing

Jim Dougherty

Siskiyou Logging
592-4982
659-0859
Tree removal; logging

Todd Schaeffer

Defensible Space Excavation
596-2007
Fire Prevention Maintenance,
back hoe and brush clearing,
dump truck

Southern Oregon Laborers for Restoration, Thinning, etc.

June 18, 2004

Disclaimer: The names listed are solely for the purpose of providing information and have been placed here at the request of the businesses listed. Josephine County and the Oregon Dept. of Forestry/State of Oregon do not guarantee or warranty the contractors named, or imply that they comply with state or local licensing bonding and insurance requirements. References to them do not signify our approval to the exclusion of other contractors.

RURAL/METRO

LAWLESS, Lloyd
807 NE 6th Street
Grants Pass, OR 97526
(541) 474-1218
(541) 660-3518
Fuels management

AAA FORESTRY

PHILLIPS, Stephen
ARNER, Del
PO Box 380
Enterprise, OR 97828
(541) 426-4027
(541) 377-4158 CELL
Pre-Fire Treatment, Pre-
Commercial Thinning, Brush
Removal

ABC TREE SERVICE

PECKHAM, Mark
3263 DeWoody Lane
Grants Pass, OR 97527
(541) 479-3151

ASHBROOKS FOREST MGMT

BROOKS, Tom
30000 Hwy 62
Trail, OR 97541
(541) 878-3540
(541) 878-9469
Fire Protection, Clearing,
Reforestation, & Thinning

BUSY BEAVER TREE SERVICE & STUMP REMOVAL

MURRAY, Nancy
9650 W Evans Creek Rd

Rogue River, OR 97537
(541) 582-6278
1-888-677-9199

CAYTON, Tim

1030 NW Hillside Drive
Grants Pass, OR 97526
(541) 476-3044
General contractor, land
improvement, park-like
setting, decks, fencing,
home repair, tree service,
chipper

CLEAR-VIEW

PECKHAM, Matt
900 Mayfair Ln
Grants Pass, OR 97527
(541) 476-5029

COVERED BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

JOCHEM, Matt
8881 E Evans Creek Rd
Rogue River, OR 97537
(541) 582-1882

CROFT, Norbert

PO Box 765
Cave Junction, OR 97523
(541) 592-4894

ERIC'S TREE SERVICE

WERNER, Eric
233 SE Rogue River Hwy
PMB 435
Grants Pass, OR 97527
(541) 479-4064

FOREST & RESOURCE CONSULTANT

GASOW, Bill
PO Box 1692
Grants Pass, OR 97528
(541) 471-3372
E-Mail:
fconsult@internetcds.com

FREEMAN, Robert

12111 Table Rock Rd
Central Point, OR 97502
(541) 840-8821

HAMANN, Don

PO Box 198
Butte Falls, OR 97522
(541) 865-3310

HARRIS, Mark

6396 Downing Rd.
Central Point, OR 97502
(541) 826-3658

HAUSER, Roy

PO Box 187
Wilderville, OR 97543
(541) 479-0231

HENRY BLANK EXCAVATION

2748 Anderson Creek Rd.
Talent, OR 97540
(541) 535-7295

HIGH COUNTRY REFORESTATION

HOLMES, Chris
532 Sykes Creek Rd.

Rogue River, OR 97537
(541) 582-0965

HONEY DEW HARDWOOD

DAVIS, Kelly
118 Hope Drive
PO Box 794
Selma, OR 97538
(541) 597-4855
(541) 659-4771

**INTEGRATED RESOURCE
MNG**

BARNES, Marc
151 Schultz Rd
Central Point, OR 97502
(541) 665-3700
Marc@irmforestry.com

**JACKSON CO COMMUNITY
JUSTICE WORK CENTER**

DONAGHY, Jeanine
5505 S Pacific Hwy
Phoenix, OR 97535
(541) 774-4965

**JEFF DEAN'S TREE
SERVICE**

DEAN, Jeff
210 Lloyd Drive
Grants Pass, OR 97526
(541) 476-8109

**KNIGHT FOREST MGMT &
LGN**

KNIGHT, John
1394 #A Dowell Rd.
Grants Pass, OR 97527
(541) 471-1266
#8585

**LOMAKATSI
RESTORATION PROJECT**

BEY, Marko
PO Box 3084
Ashland, OR 97520
(541) 488-0208

**MICHAEL MAAS ORGANIC
FORESTRY SERVICES**

102 Slate Creek Rd.
Wilderville, OR 97543

(541) 476-0737
EMAIL:
hsapiens@budget.net

MIKE CREEK INC.

2052 Redwood Ave
Grants Pass, OR 97527
(541) 761-0343

NATIVE LANDSCAPE

GADE, Eric
5950 Riverbanks Rd.
Grants Pass, OR 97527
(541) 479-0834
Fuels Reduction/Salvage

**NORTHWEST ARBOR
CULTURE, INC.**

NASH, Chris
SPALDING, Jillian
LARSON, Jay
31635 Wilsonville Rd NE
(503) 554-8948
CCB# 143287
Bond# LPM4030052
Tree removal, chipping,
handwork, brush disposal,
reforestation

**OUT COLD FIRE SERVICE
LLC**

JORDAN, Matthew
9500 Lower River Rd
Grants Pass, OR 97526
(541) 660-7586
(541) 474-0597
Wildland fire fighting, fuel
reduction, defensible space

**OUT OF THE WOODS ECO-
FORESTRY**

SCHATTLER, Joe
4062 Yale Creek Rd
Jacksonville, OR 97530
(541) 899-7836

PACIFIC OASIS

DODDS, Stephen
1575 E Nevada St
Ashland, OR 97520
(541) 488-4287

(541) 552-9723 **Fax**
Reforestation specialist,
Plantation Mgmt

PACIFIC SLOPE TREE CO

DAHL, Chuck
PO Box 353
Williams, OR 97544
(541) 846-9226

PAGE, Dennis

PO Box 1224
Cave Junction, OR 97523
(541) 592-3199
Insured, Fireline Clearing,
Tree Thinning, Brush
Clearing
#156955 F/F Lic. 8811

**POINT OF VIEW
THINNING & BRUSH**

CLARK, Rodney
PO Box 482
Selma, OR 97538
(541) 659-3952

RAINFORTH LANDWORKS

RAINFORTH, Jerry
556 Glenlyn Drive
Williams, OR 97544
(541) 846-1383
(541) 660-5619
Email:
landworks@budget.net
Mowing, driveway repair,
grading, misc. maintenance

**RAINWATER FORESTRY &
LOGGING**

RAINWATER, James
9160 Monument Drive
Grants Pass, OR 97526
(541) 476-7282

ROGER'S TREE SERVICE

PREFONTAINE, Roger
PO Box 271
Williams, OR 97544
(541) 846-6706

S & K EXCAVATION

NACE, Kris
4847 Azalea Glen Rd.
Glendale, OR 97442
(541) 832-2258

SCHUBERT, Kevin

1801 Pacific Way
Gearhart, OR 97238
(503) 738-7808
treeplanterkevin@yahoo.com

SMALL WOODLAND SERVICES

Marty Main
2779 Camp Baker Rd.
Medford, OR 97501
(541) 552-1479

STOUT, Greg

3700 Hosmer Ln
Gold Hill, OR 97525
(541) 582-6516
Fire Break, Fuels Reduction

SUMMITT FORESTS, INC

PMB# 218
1257 Siskiyou Blvd.
Ashland, OR 97520
(541) 535-8920
Fuel Reduction

TED'S QUALITY TREE SERVICE

PECKHAM, Ted Jr.
1916 Carton Way
Grants Pass, OR 97526
(541) 472-1948
(541) 472-0105 FAX
Tree Work, Logging, Etc.

TED'S TREE SERVICE & LGN.

PECKHAM, Ted
P.O. Box 2103
Cave Junction, OR 97523
(541) 592-4789

3 RIVERS TREE SERVICE

PORTER, Scott

950 Jaynes Drive
Grants Pass, OR 97527
(541) 471-7894
(541) 772-7900
(541) 472-2818 PAGER

TRUMBLY, Wayne

777 Wildflower Drive
Merlin, OR 97532
(541) 956-1850
(541) 218-1099 CELL

WILDER, Aaron

600 Pickett Creek
Grants Pass, OR 97526
(541) 472-8435

WOLF CREEK WOODWORKS

STUBBLEFIELD, Jim
PO Box 381
160 Lower Wolf Creek Rd
Wolf Creek, OR 97497
(541) 866-2545
Custom milling, small logging jobs, chipping, unique yarder - low impact

RALPH WYTCHERLEY EXCAVATING

3404 Midway Ave
Grants Pass, OR 97527
(541) 476-1160

Southwest Oregon – Small Logging and Salvage Operators

June 18, 2004

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ABC TREE SERVICE

PECKHAM, Mark
3263 DeWoody Lane
Grants Pass, OR 97527
(541) 479-3151

PO Box 334
2021 Leland Rd.
Sunny Valley, OR 97497
(541) 479-1938

2855 S. Fk. Little Butte Cr.
Rd., Eagle Point, OR 97524
(541) 830-8802
Low Impact Logging

ACTION HORSE LOGGING

JUDD, Don
233 Rogue River Hwy #273
Grants Pass, OR 97527
(541) 659-9293 PAGER
Horse Logging

J.W. BLUMENFELD LOGGING

BLUMENFELD, John
PO Box 3350
Applegate, OR 97530
(541) 846-7580
Oregon Professional Logger
Cert.

HAMANN, Don

PO Box 198
Butte Falls, OR 97522
(541) 865-3310

APPLIED FOREST TECHNOLOGY & EXCAVATION

ULREY, Robert W
PO Box 850
Rogue River, OR 97537
(541) 821-6547

COVERED BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

JOCHEM, Matt
8881 E Evans Creek Rd
Rogue River, OR 97537
(541) 582-1882

HAUSER, Roy

PO Box 187
Wilderville, OR 97543
(541) 479-0231

HENRY BLANK EXCAVATION

2748 Anderson Creek Rd.
Talent, OR 97540
(541) 535-7295

ATC LOGGING

HAUSE, Anthony
8444 Lower River Rd.
Grants Pass, OR 97526
(541) 479-5361

ED PARIERA LOGGING

26261 Hwy 140 W
Klamath Falls, OR 97601
(541) 356-2237

INTREGTATED RESOURCE MNG

BARNES, Marc
151 Schultz Rd
Central Point, OR 97502
(541) 665-3700
Marc@irmforestry.com

A TO Z STUMP REMOVAL

ZIEGLER, Bruce
310 Marion Lane
Grants Pass, OR 97527
(541) 474-6057

ERIC'S TREE SERVICE

WERNER, Eric
233 SE Rogue River Hwy
PMB 435
Grants Pass, OR 97527
(541) 479-4064

JEFF DEAN'S TREE SERVICE

DEAN, Jeff
210 Lloyd Drive
Grants Pass, OR 97526
(541) 476-8109

BARTLETT, Mike

704 Favill Rd.
Grants Pass, OR 97526
(541) 476-9313
Small Jobs

FREEMAN, Robert

12111 Table Rock Rd
Central Point, OR 97502
(541) 840-8821

KNIGHT FOREST MGMT & LGN

KNIGHT, John
1394 #A Dowell Rd.

BILLINGS, Don

GRISSOM ENTERPRISE
GRISSOM, Scott

Grants Pass, OR 97527
(541) 471-1266
#8585

LITTLEFIELD, Bill

PO Box 1125
Shady Cove, OR 97539
(541) 878-2860
(541) 821-0694 CELL
Logging, sewer systems,
road building, & excavation

**OUT OF THE WOODS ECO-
FORESTRY**

SCHATTLER, Joe
4062 Yale Creek Rd
Jacksonville, OR 97530
(541) 899-7836

PACIFIC SLOPE TREE CO

DAHL, Chuck
PO Box 353
Williams, OR 97544
(541) 846-9226

**RAINWATER FORESTRY &
LOGGING**

RAINWATER, James
9160 Monument Drive
Grants Pass, OR 97526
(541) 476-7282

REBER, Michael

PO Box 1350
Rogue River, OR 97537
(541) 582-0946
Low Impact Logging

**RICK ROBERTSON
LOGGING, INC.**

1397 Dutcher Creek Rd

Grants Pass, OR 97527
(541) 476-3435

ROGER'S TREE SERVICE

PREFONTAINE, Roger
PO Box 271
Williams, OR 97544
(541) 846-6706

SEVEN EAGLES TIMBER

CARTER, Francis Lee
C/O 2200 Knowles Rd.
Medford, OR 97501
(541) 770-6784
(541) 821-4007
Independent logger,
contractor

STOUT, Greg

3700 Hosmer Ln
Gold Hill, OR 97525
(541) 582-6516
Fire Break, Fuels Reduction

**TED'S QUALITY TREE
SERVICE**

PECKHAM, Ted Jr.
1916 Carton Way
Grants Pass, OR 97526
(541) 472-1948
(541) 472-0105 FAX
Tree Work, Logging, Etc.

**TED'S TREE SERVICE &
LGN.**

PECKHAM, Ted
PO Box 2103
Cave Junction, OR 97523
(541) 592-4789

**TERRY
NEUENSCHWANDER
LOGGING**

455 Tolman Creek Rd.
Ashland, OR 97520
(541) 482-2606
Cable or Cat, Small Scale

3 RIVERS TREE SERVICE

PORTER, Scott
950 Jaynes Drive
Grants Pass, OR 97527
(541) 471-7894
(541) 772-7900
(541) 472-2818 PAGER

VALDEZ, Charlie

8171 Deer Creek Rd.
Selma, OR 97538
(541) 597-4005
Stand Improvement

WONSYLD, Michael

891 Coutant Lane
Grants Pass, OR 97527
(541) 479-4517

WRIGHT TIMBER CONTR

2002 Galls Creek Rd
Gold Hill, OR 97525
(541) 855-1823
(541)621-5272
Yarder, skidder, falling,
salvage, thinning

HORSE LOGGERS

ACTION HORSE LOGGING

JUDD, Don
233 Rogue River Hwy #273
Grants Pass, OR 97527
(541) 659-9293
Horse Logging

Southern Oregon Consultants and Surveyors

May 12, 2004 – Jackson and Josephine County (from the local area)

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DAKE FOREST MANAGEMENT

CYPHERS, Dave
PO Box 280
Talent, OR 97540
(541) 535-3062

FOELLER, Norman F.

2610 Dellwood, Medford, OR
(541) 772-2679

FOREST & RESOURCE CONSULTANT

GASOW, Bill, PO Box 1692
Grants Pass, OR 97526
(541) 471-3372
fconsult@internetcds.com

GREENUP, Mel

Forest Management
Consultant, PO Box 157
Wolf Creek, OR 97497
(541) 761-0320

INTEGRATED RESOURCE

BARNES, Marc
151 Schultz Rd
Central Point, OR 97502
(541) 665-3700
Marc@irmforestry.com

KNIGHT FOREST MGMT & LGN, KNIGHT, John

1394 #A Dowell Rd.
Grants Pass, OR 97527
(541) 471-1266

BIOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS

2054 Amy, Medford, OR
(541) 770-6746

LOMAKATSI RESTORATION PROJECT

BEY, Marko, PO Box 3084
Ashland, OR 97520
(541) 488-0208

MICHAEL MAAS ORGANIC FORESTRY SERVICES

102 Slate Creek Rd.
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(541) 476-0737
hsapiens@budget.net

NW FOREST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

KANGAS, Paul
1421 Ramada Ave
Medford, OR 97504
(541) 821-5315
pkangas@charter.net

OUT OF THE WOODS ECO- FORESTRY

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950 Jaynes Drive
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(541) 471-7894
(541) 772-7900
(541) 472-2818 (pager)

SISKIYOU WOODLAND COMMUNITY

MAYER, Charles
KING, Kara
PO Box 36
Ashland, OR 97520

(541) 261-6203

SMALL WOODLAND SERVICES

MAIN, Marty
2779 Camp Baker Rd
Medford, OR 97501
(541) 552-1479

STEWART, Martin C

Professional Forester
6370 Hwy 66
Ashland, OR 97520
(541) 488-2831

THOMPSON, Robert

1140 Acacia Lane
Grants Pass, OR 97527
(541) 476-3269

ZIEGLER, Steven

4622 Eagle Trace Drive
Medford, OR 97504
(541) 857-8984
(541) 857-8984 FAX
ziegs@internetcds.com

GROWING SOILS

KITZROW, Gary A.

244 Apple Blossom Lane
Roseburg, OR 97470
(541) 673-4846
(541) 673-0373 FAX
E-MAIL: soileye@mci.net

ACCU-TANKS & EQUIP.

PO Box 31, Williams, OR
97544
(541) 846-0182
sales@accutanks.com

Southern Oregon Consultants and Surveyors

June 2, 2003 – Jackson and Josephine County (from out of the area)

Disclaimer: *The names listed are solely for the purpose of providing information and have been placed here at the request of the businesses listed. Josephine County and the Oregon Dept. of Forestry/State of Oregon do not guarantee or warranty the contractors named, or imply that they comply with state or local licensing, bonding, and insurance requirements. References to them do not signify our approval to the exclusion of other contractors.*

BARNES & ASSOCIATES, INC.
3000 Stewart Parkway, Suite 204
Roseburg, OR 97470
(541) 673-1208
(541) 673-9789 FAX NUMBER

**GENETECHS
COURTER**
Richard W.
1600 Northwest Skyline Blvd.
Portland, OR 97229
(503) 297-1660
Association of Consulting Foresters of America
web page searches can be made to locate ACF
Foresters
www.acf-foresters.com

SPITZ, Jim
60045 River Bluff Trail
Bend, OR 97702
(541) 389-5978
(541) 389-9173 FAX

STUNZER, Ron
PO Box 118
Coos Bay, OR 97420
(541) 267-2872

WOODLAND MANAGEMENT INC.
Kruse Woods One Bldg.
Suite # 468
5285 SW Meadows
Lake Oswego, OR 97035
(503) 684-4004
(503) 684-4005 FAX
woodland@woodlandmgmt.com

W.R. WEATHERS & ASSOCIATES
PO Box 39
29 South Alder Street
Lowell, OR 97452
(541) 937-3738
(541) 937-2518 FAX

Portable Saw Mills

June 2, 2004

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HENRY BLANK EXCAVATION

2748 Anderson Creek Rd.
Talent, OR 97540
(541) 535-7295

CRUTCHER, Ron

283 Pickett Creek
Grants Pass, OR 97527
(541) 474-5519
Can cut up to 21'
Shares/Hourly/MBF

FREEMAN, Robert

12111 Table Rock Rd
Central Point, OR 97502
(541) 840-8821

OUT OF THE WOODS ECO-FORESTRY

SCHATTLER, Joe
4062 Yale Creek Rd
Jacksonville, OR 97530
(541) 899-7836

PACIFIC SLOPE TREE CO

DAHL, Chuck
PO Box 353
Williams, OR 97544
(541) 846-9226
Contractor #106737

WOOD MIZER PORTABLE SAWMILL

LATTIMER, Gene
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Sunny Valley, OR 97497
(541) 474-1936
E-Mail latt58@internetcds.com

WOLF CREEK WOODWORKS

STUBBLEFIELD, Jim
PO Box 381
160 Lower Wolf Creek Rd
Wolf Creek, OR 97497
(541) 866-2545
Custom milling, small logging jobs, chipping,
unique yarder - low impact

List of Sawmills – Southern Oregon Area

April 22, 2003

Disclaimer

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JOSEPHINE COUNTY

LOUISIANA PACIFIC CORP.
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(541) 582-3288

**ROUGH & READY LBR & TBR
MCLAUGHLIN, Dan**
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Cave Junction, OR 97523
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**SUPERIOR LUMBER
PRODUCTS
MAURER, Ken**
PO Box 250
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DOUGLAS COUNTY
C & D LUMBER CO.
PO Box 27, Riddle, OR 97469
(541) 874-2281

**D.R. JOHNSON LUMBER CO.
KECK, Jerry**
PO Box 66, Riddle, OR 97469
(541) 874-2231

**DOUGLAS CO. FOREST
PRODUCTS
BLODGETT, John**
PO Box 848
Winchester, OR 97495
(541) 957-0209

JACKSON COUNTY

BOISE CASCADE CORP.
PO Box 100
Medford, OR 97501
(541) 776-6609

HOMESTEAD LOG HOMES
6301 Crater Lake Hwy
Central Point, OR 97502
(541) 826-6888

LOUISIANA PACIFIC CORP.
PO Box 340
Rogue River, OR 97537
(541) 582-3288

TIMBER PRODUCTS CO.
PO Box 766, Yreka, CA 96097
(541) 773-6681

GLIDE LUMBER PRODUCTS
PO Box 370
Glide, OR 97443
(541) 496-3571

HERBERT LUMBER CO.
PO Box 7, Riddle, OR 97469
(541) 874-2236

KELLER LUMBER
4418 NE Tiller Rd, Roseburg,
97470, (541) 672-6528

LOUISIANA PACIFIC CORP.
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COOS COUNTY

**ROSEBURG FOREST
PRODUCTS**
PO Box 1088
Roseburg, OR 97470
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CURRY COUNTY
SOUTH COAST LUMBER
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**SUPERIOR LUMBER
PRODUCTS**
PO Box 250, Glendale, OR
97470, (541) 832-2151

LONE ROCK TIMBER
PO Box 1127, Roseburg, OR
97470, (541) 673-0141

Southwest Oregon – Self Loaders

May 12, 2004

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DB CLINE TRUCKING

CLINE, Darren
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Glendale, OR 97442
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MCFALL, Dale

51 Barton Rd
Eagle Point, OR 97524
(541) 826-4679
Call in the evenings

DAN B CLINE TRUCKING, INC

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PLUMLEY INC

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(541) 826-1290

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R & S TRUCKING

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GYPPO LOGGING

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RICK MIRANDA CONTRACTING

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HAMMAFORD, JD

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RIGEL, John

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Trail, OR 97541
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(541) 840-7196

JOE VARGAS TRUCKING

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Eagle Point, OR 97524
(541) 826-3374

SCOTT DOWNING SELF LOADING LOG TRUCK

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Central Point, OR 97502
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JOHN R WOOD TRUCKING

12310 Williams Hwy
Grants Pass, OR 97527
(541) 846-6265

UMPQUA SELF-LOADERS LLC

PO Box 189
Sutherlin, OR 97549
(541) 459-303

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A Framework for Community Fire Plans

A collaborative approach to developing community fire plans

June 2004



Framework Developed by:

- Program for Watershed and Community Health, University of Oregon

With Contributions from:

- Josephine County
- Bureau of Land Management, Medford District
- Rogue River - Siskiyou National Forest
- Oregon Department of Forestry, Southwestern Oregon District
- Oregon Office of the State Fire Marshal
- The National Fire Plan office, Region 6, Oregon/Washington

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UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

Community Fire Plans

The Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan encompasses all of the 1,040,000 acres that make up Josephine County. Approximately 75,726 people live on 28% of that land, and the JCIFP acknowledges that each community presents unique needs in relation to wildfire.

The resource document contained herein provides a framework of guidance, resources and ideas for communities interested in developing a local community fire plan. The framework is based upon and is referenced to the Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan. Therefore, by tiering to the JCIFP, localized community fire plans will meet federal requirements or guidelines for community fire plans (CWPPs). This then helps individual communities to be competitive for federal funding sources, as explained in the Executive Summary and Chapter 5 of the JCIFP.

The framework following addresses elements of fire protection, and focuses on engaging the local fire protection district, to help identify and address the needs of the many diverse communities, neighborhoods, and individuals at risk from fire.

Why Should Communities Develop Their Own Local Fire Plans?

While this JCIFP has amassed a tremendous amount of information and resource about the entire one million plus acres of Josephine County, it is recognized that many aspects related to fire and forest management are best addressed at a smaller scale. Also, that local residents inherently know what works best for their community.

The most important element of a Community Fire Plan is the rich discussion fostered among community members and stakeholders. A fire plan can result in a strong understanding of the community priorities of what they think is important, how they want to communicate in time of need, what their local resources and weak spots are, where they think fuel hazard work should be done, and what they are willing to do to reduce the risk of wildfire. Every community that has completed a fire plan has realized a new capacity to work together toward common goals. The enhanced relationships between the community members and their local or federal land and fire managers have only strengthened the wildfire protection efforts.

Issues that might be localized in Community Fire Plans

Wildfire is a complex topic, as evidenced by the many chapters contained in the JCIFP. Not all of the various aspects discussed in the JCIFP need to be readdressed in a local community fire plan. There are several issues, however, that are specially suited to be analyzed at the local, smaller-scale level. These would mainly fall into the Emergency Communications and the Fuel Hazard Reduction areas. Each community is urged to consider their particular needs and address them within their local community wildfire plan.

The JCIFP presents a detailed accounting of what formal Emergency services are available, where they are located, and how they tie in to the community in times of a disaster. Neighborhood communications may be developed to meet particular local needs. Neighborhoods may wish to organize and assess their strengths and weaknesses, in order to better plan for natural disaster and the need to evacuate.

Josephine County's forested lands are diverse, hence the necessity for treatment and methods to be used are as well. Local communities should evaluate the following in their local fire plans: identify

values-at-risk from wildfire, evaluate (using the JCIFP risk analysis) fuel hazards in the area, prioritize hazardous fuel treatment needs, and, identify methods or tools to be used to mitigate the hazards. Finally, methods of measuring the effectiveness of the results should be determined and carried out.

Communication of these endeavors should also be planned and documented: how is the word going to get out to all members of the community, who is going to take the lead on the project, which local agencies should be included in the planning, what additional resources are needed, is an educational program needed in the community on these issues, etc.

Another important aspect of community fire planning is ensuring that all members of the population are included when assessing risk, identifying measures to reduce risk and implementing actions. In many rural communities, there is no government body, special district, or advocate to ensure protection for all citizens. Community fire plans should specifically identify and plan for unprotected structures and/or wildland, and address the needs of low-income, elderly, disabled and other citizens with special needs.

Required Issues to Address in Community Fire Plans

Communities wishing to address fuel hazard reduction projects will need to specifically address certain aspects, in order to comply with federal CWPP requirements. These include:

- Address the ignitability of homes and how to mitigate this possible hazard
- Identify values at risk in the area
- Prioritize those areas with the highest fire hazard and the most values at risk of wildfire
- Determine treatment methods or tools to use to treat the excess fuels hazards
- Acknowledge the risk assessment, hazard ratings, WUI and other definitions used from the JCIFP in your local fire plan
- Address monitoring components to track work completed and results
- Document the collaborative process used in your fire plan development

JCIFP Framework

The National Fire Plan is providing millions of dollars annually for community fire planning, fuels reduction, prevention and utilization across the nation. With the continued threat of fire and attention on the Healthy Forests Restoration Act Community Wildfire Protection Plans, there is increased attention on the need for strategic planning to identify the methods for reducing wildfire risk and engaging diverse stakeholders from throughout a community in the planning process.

This document is a framework that provides guidance and ideas for communities interested in developing a community fire plan. The framework is based on the Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan, developed in 2004 by the Program for Watershed and Community Health. There are state and federal programs and policies addressed in this framework that set forth requirements or guidelines for community fire plans, mitigation plans, or wildfire protection. The outline and process illustrated in this document are intended to address the various requirements of these programs, including:

- Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA) Community Wildfire Protection Plans⁶³
- National Fire Plan, A Collaborative Approach for Reducing Wildland Fire Risks to Communities and the Environment 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy, August 2001
- BLM Interim Guidance for Community Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plans
- The wildfire element of the FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program
- Oregon Senate Bill 360. Forestland Urban Interface Protection Act of 1997. (Sponsored by Committee on Agriculture and Natural Resources)
- Oregon Statewide Land Use Planning Goal 7: Areas Subject to Natural Hazards

How to use the Framework

- ✓ Use this framework as a guide to facilitate community discussions around and about Community Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan development. A community may feel that the framework fits well and can use it as a table of contents for their plan. Or a community may decide to approach it differently to address their unique perspectives and concerns.
 - ✓ While potentially daunting, community fire planning does not have to be a complex process. The bulleted items included in this framework can be catalysts for your own ideas, or use them as elements you might include under that heading.
13. A community can use this framework to develop a fire plan that is as complex or as basic as is desired by the community. A completed community fire plan can provide direction on reducing wildfire risk, as well as leveraging funding for fire protection and prevention efforts.
- ✓ There is no requirement to fill out all of the boxes or address all the bullets illustrated in this framework. Every community fire plan will be unique to the community where it is developed.

⁶³ *Excerpt from Healthy Forests Restoration Act – HR 1904.* The term ‘community wildfire protection plan’ means a plan for an at-risk community that –

- A) Is developed within the context of the collaborative agreements and the guidance established by the Wildland Fire Leadership Council and agreed to by the applicable local government, local fire department, and State Agency responsible for forest management, in consultation with interested parties and the Federal land management agencies managing land in the vicinity of the at-risk community;
- B) Identifies and prioritizes areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments and recommends the types and methods of treatment on Federal and non-Federal land that will protect one or more at-risk communities and essential infrastructure; and
- C) Recommends measures to reduce structural ignitability throughout the at-risk community.

- ✓ The most important element of a Community Fire Plan is the rich discussion fostered among community members and stakeholders. A fire plan can result in a strong understanding of the community priorities of what they think is important, where they think work should be done, and what they are willing to do to reduce the risk of wildfire.

Another resource to assist communities in developing fire plans is “Preparing a Community Wildfire Protection Plan: A Handbook for Wildland–Urban Interface Communities” Sponsored By the Communities Committee, National Association of Counties, National Association of State Foresters, Society of American Foresters, and the Western Governors’ Association - <http://www.safnet.org/policyandpress/cwpphandbook.pdf>.

Outline for a Community Fire Plan

This outline provides a framework for the elements of a community fire plan and a process for facilitating the development of the plan. PWCH created this framework as part of the development of an integrated fire plan for Josephine County, an ongoing effort involving the County, public agencies and the fire protection districts. The framework addresses elements of fire protection and focuses on engaging the fire protection districts to identify and address the needs of the many diverse communities, neighborhoods, and individuals at risk from fire. This process is also intended to help meet the requirements for developing a fire plan that meets requirements and guidelines of federal grants programs such as the Federal Emergency Management Agency Pre-Disaster Mitigation program and the National Fire Plan.

Throughout the process, there are opportunities for community participation, collecting information about fire risk, holding planning and outreach meetings, and increasing public awareness and education. We highly recommend using or generating the best available information or developing an action item to improve your data. It is important not to become hung up on having “perfect” information and instead focus on utilizing existing resources and capabilities. For the purposes of this table, community can include citizens, towns, cities, counties, Tribes, or other government agencies involved in fire planning.

Another important aspect of community fire planning is ensuring that all members of the population are included when assessing risk, identifying measures to reduce risk and implementing actions. In many rural communities, there is no government body, special district, or advocate to ensure protection for all citizens. Community fire plans should specifically identify and plan for unprotected structures and/or wildland, and address the needs of low-income, elderly, disabled and other citizens with special needs.

Table B.1. Community Fire Plan Outline

Chapter	Elements	Source	Progress
Executive Summary	Goals and objectives	Community	
	Methodology	Community	
	Action Plan	Community	
Introduction	Background and History <ul style="list-style-type: none"> History of fire occurrences/ impacts Activities for community fire protection 	Community	
	Planning Area Boundaries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities and neighborhoods, fire districts, unprotected areas, etc. 	Community	
	Definitions and Descriptions	Agencies & Community	
	Fire Policies and Programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA), National Fire Plan (NFP), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Oregon Senate Bill 360 	Agencies & Commissioners	
Planning Process	Description of Partners and Committees	Community	
	Description of Community Fire Committee	Community	
	Collaboration and Community Outreach <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description of community meetings & community, social service, & agency stakeholders Documentation of community meetings 	Community	
	Review of community studies and reports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning, land use, visioning, fire List the information needed -- Gaps in data 	Agencies, Commissioners, others	
Community Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment and Natural Resources Population, demographics, socio-economic data Housing and development trends Transportation, infrastructure, land use ISO Fire Hazard Rating 	Community	
Wildfire Risk Assessment	Fire Hazard (Vegetation, slope) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description of community fire conditions, history of fire within the community, seasonal weather patterns affecting fire behavior. 	Agencies	
	Fire Risk (occurrence/ignition) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lightning caused, Human caused 	Agencies	
	Protection Capabilities , i.e. Infrastructure, road systems, hydrants, firefighters (remember to be realistic – what are the true capabilities)	Community	
	Structural Vulnerability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roof Type, Access, Defensible Space 	Community	
	Values (Lives at risk/residential density) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic values (business, industry) Ecological values (Biological diversity, habitat, T&E, Endemic Species, soil, air, water quality, and ecosystem health) Social values (Home, property, view, livestock, pets, cultural, historic resources) 	Community	

Chapter	Elements	Source	Progress
Emergency Management	Protection Capabilities & Infrastructure Protection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire District Capabilities • Inventory of fire protection resources • Wildland suppression procedures • Training resources & needs • Mutual aid agreements • Evacuation Procedures, Telephone trees, emergency contacts, community data Next Steps (Needs/Recommendations) <i>HFRA - Strategies to reduce structural ignitability</i>	Community/County Emergency Operations Plan	
Mitigation Action Plan	Current Projects and Policies (e.g., ordinances)	Agencies	
	Community strategy for risk reduction	Community	
	Fuels Reduction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community partners • Description and educational materials • Current activities • Recommended Actions <i>Identify and prioritize areas for hazardous fuels treatments and methods to be used –HFRA</i>	Community & Agencies	
	Biomass Utilization and Economic Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community partners • Description and educational materials • Current activities • Recommended Actions 	Community/Region	
	Education and Community Outreach <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population/audiences • Resources • Evacuation Plan • Current activities • Recommended Actions 	Community	
Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation	Prioritization Process/Coordination	Community	
	Plan Adoption & Community Celebration	Community	
	Implementation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timeline for project implementation, monitoring and evaluation • Interagency collaboration, cooperative agreements, and public/private partnerships • Identify funding for recommendations • Measures to sustain activity and public involvement within the fire plan 	Community, Agencies & others	
	Monitoring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-party monitoring • Description of benchmarks • Annual updates of progress • Plan for updates/community involvement 	Community & Agencies	
	Evaluation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lessons learned • Measure progress using benchmarks • Revise and update with new information 	Community & Agencies	

Chapter	Elements	Source	Progress
Appendices (these items can be referenced to the JCIFP, but meeting notes should be kept in file)	Notes from public meetings	Community	
	Acronym List	Agencies	
	Bibliography	Community and Agencies	
	Funding and resources	Community and Agencies	
	Maps	Community, local government and Agencies	

Process for developing a Community Fire Plan

Table 2 illustrates a process for developing a community fire plan. The process provides steps for community organizing, gathering information and identifying priorities for action. This process can result in increased capacity within a community to reduce risk from wildfire. These tasks may vary depending on the resources within a community and build off of information being developed through other county, state or federal fire plans and projects.

Table B.2. Community Fire Planning Process

Activity	Tasks	Timeline	Resources Needed
1. Establish a Community Wildfire Committee	1.1. Identify diverse community and agency representatives for the project steering committee. <i>Include 3 primary decision makers – local government, fire chief, and state forestry. Engage public agency partners in the process. – HFRA</i>		
	1.2. Establish roles and responsibilities		
	1.3. Review/modify community fire plan outline		
	1.4. Identify communities and neighborhoods within Fire District/planning area boundaries		
	1.5. Identify volunteers in each of the communities/neighborhoods to help with the community fire plan		
	1.6. Develop a timeline for steering committee meetings and public outreach process		
	1.7. Develop system to monitor project timeline, tasks, products, and budget		
2. Identify Goals and Objectives	2.1. Facilitate a session with the steering committee to identify community fire plan goals and objectives		
	2.2. Develop community organizational charts to illustrate organizations and local, state, and federal agencies that participate in various elements of fire protection.		
	2.3. Organize a public meeting to present goals and objectives to community stakeholders and provide project information.		
3. Gather Information on Wildfire Programs	3.1. Coordinate with the County and project subcommittees to present information on fuels reduction and fire protection projects to steering committee		
	3.2. Identify other fire-related projects within the community that have not been identified elsewhere		

Activity	Tasks	Timeline	Resources Needed
4. Review Fire District Capabilities and Household Needs	4.1. Develop an inventory of resources (e.g., staff and volunteers), equipment, service boundaries, revenue and other resources		
	4.2. Distribute household resource surveys to gather data on household accessibility, notification, evacuation routes, special needs, household preparedness, as well as homeowners insurance.		
5. Conduct community meetings	5.1. Organize community/neighborhood meetings		
	5.2. Schedule location and identify logistical tasks		
	5.3. Work with volunteers to conduct community outreach and notify public about the meetings		
	5.4. Coordinate with County to use wildfire risk assessment maps and other background materials for meetings		
	5.5. Coordinate with County to assist w/ meeting facilitation		
6. Identify and Prioritize Activities	6.1. Facilitate committee meeting to reflect on community input. Also review actions outlined in the JCIFP		
	6.2. Identify community needs and potential activities to address those needs		
	6.3. Organize a second public meeting to identify priority activities and strategies for implementation.		
7. Draft the Community Fire Plan	7.1. Document all planning activities, needs, resources, and recommendations		
	7.2. Provide the public with an opportunity to comment on the fire plan and recommended actions		
	7.3. Submit the draft community fire plan to the County		
8. Implement, Monitor and Evaluate	8.1. Develop strategies to prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate the community fire plan		
	8.2. Provide continued public involvement opportunities throughout implementation of fire plan activities.		
	8.3. Identify potential sources of funding for plan/activity implementation		

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A Framework for Community Fire Plans

A collaborative approach to developing community fire plans

June 2004



Framework Developed by:

- Program for Watershed and Community Health, University of Oregon

With Contributions from:

- Josephine County
- Bureau of Land Management, Medford District
- Rogue River - Siskiyou National Forest
- Oregon Department of Forestry, Southwestern Oregon District
- Oregon Office of the State Fire Marshal
- The National Fire Plan office, Region 6, Oregon/Washington

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UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

Community Fire Plans

The Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan encompasses all of the 1,040,000 acres that make up Josephine County. Approximately 75,726 people live on 28% of that land, and the JCIFP acknowledges that each community presents unique needs in relation to wildfire.

The resource document contained herein provides a framework of guidance, resources and ideas for communities interested in developing a local community fire plan. The framework is based upon and is referenced to the Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan. Therefore, by tiering to the JCIFP, localized community fire plans will meet federal requirements or guidelines for community fire plans (CWPPs). This then helps individual communities to be competitive for federal funding sources, as explained in the Executive Summary and Chapter 5 of the JCIFP.

The framework following addresses elements of fire protection, and focuses on engaging the local fire protection district, to help identify and address the needs of the many diverse communities, neighborhoods, and individuals at risk from fire.

Why Should Communities Develop Their Own Local Fire Plans?

While this JCIFP has amassed a tremendous amount of information and resource about the entire one million plus acres of Josephine County, it is recognized that many aspects related to fire and forest management are best addressed at a smaller scale. Also, that local residents inherently know what works best for their community.

The most important element of a Community Fire Plan is the rich discussion fostered among community members and stakeholders. A fire plan can result in a strong understanding of the community priorities of what they think is important, how they want to communicate in time of need, what their local resources and weak spots are, where they think fuel hazard work should be done, and what they are willing to do to reduce the risk of wildfire. Every community that has completed a fire plan has realized a new capacity to work together toward common goals. The enhanced relationships between the community members and their local or federal land and fire managers have only strengthened the wildfire protection efforts.

Issues that might be localized in Community Fire Plans

Wildfire is a complex topic, as evidenced by the many chapters contained in the JCIFP. Not all of the various aspects discussed in the JCIFP need to be readdressed in a local community fire plan. There are several issues, however, that are specially suited to be analyzed at the local, smaller-scale level. These would mainly fall into the Emergency Communications and the Fuel Hazard Reduction areas. Each community is urged to consider their particular needs and address them within their local community wildfire plan.

The JCIFP presents a detailed accounting of what formal Emergency services are available, where they are located, and how they tie in to the community in times of a disaster. Neighborhood communications may be developed to meet particular local needs. Neighborhoods may wish to organize and assess their strengths and weaknesses, in order to better plan for natural disaster and the need to evacuate.

Josephine County's forested lands are diverse, hence the necessity for treatment and methods to be used are as well. Local communities should evaluate the following in their local fire plans: identify

values-at-risk from wildfire, evaluate (using the JCIFP risk analysis) fuel hazards in the area, prioritize hazardous fuel treatment needs, and, identify methods or tools to be used to mitigate the hazards. Finally, methods of measuring the effectiveness of the results should be determined and carried out.

Communication of these endeavors should also be planned and documented: how is the word going to get out to all members of the community, who is going to take the lead on the project, which local agencies should be included in the planning, what additional resources are needed, is an educational program needed in the community on these issues, etc.

Another important aspect of community fire planning is ensuring that all members of the population are included when assessing risk, identifying measures to reduce risk and implementing actions. In many rural communities, there is no government body, special district, or advocate to ensure protection for all citizens. Community fire plans should specifically identify and plan for unprotected structures and/or wildland, and address the needs of low-income, elderly, disabled and other citizens with special needs.

Required Issues to Address in Community Fire Plans

Communities wishing to address fuel hazard reduction projects will need to specifically address certain aspects, in order to comply with federal CWPP requirements. These include:

- Address the ignitability of homes and how to mitigate this possible hazard
- Identify values at risk in the area
- Prioritize those areas with the highest fire hazard and the most values at risk of wildfire
- Determine treatment methods or tools to use to treat the excess fuels hazards
- Acknowledge the risk assessment, hazard ratings, WUI and other definitions used from the JCIFP in your local fire plan
- Address monitoring components to track work completed and results
- Document the collaborative process used in your fire plan development

JCIFP Framework

The National Fire Plan is providing millions of dollars annually for community fire planning, fuels reduction, prevention and utilization across the nation. With the continued threat of fire and attention on the Healthy Forests Restoration Act Community Wildfire Protection Plans, there is increased attention on the need for strategic planning to identify the methods for reducing wildfire risk and engaging diverse stakeholders from throughout a community in the planning process.

This document is a framework that provides guidance and ideas for communities interested in developing a community fire plan. The framework is based on the Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan, developed in 2004 by the Program for Watershed and Community Health. There are state and federal programs and policies addressed in this framework that set forth requirements or guidelines for community fire plans, mitigation plans, or wildfire protection. The outline and process illustrated in this document are intended to address the various requirements of these programs, including:

- Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA) Community Wildfire Protection Plans⁶³
- National Fire Plan, A Collaborative Approach for Reducing Wildland Fire Risks to Communities and the Environment 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy, August 2001
- BLM Interim Guidance for Community Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plans
- The wildfire element of the FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program
- Oregon Senate Bill 360. Forestland Urban Interface Protection Act of 1997. (Sponsored by Committee on Agriculture and Natural Resources)
- Oregon Statewide Land Use Planning Goal 7: Areas Subject to Natural Hazards

How to use the Framework

- ✓ Use this framework as a guide to facilitate community discussions around and about Community Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan development. A community may feel that the framework fits well and can use it as a table of contents for their plan. Or a community may decide to approach it differently to address their unique perspectives and concerns.
 - ✓ While potentially daunting, community fire planning does not have to be a complex process. The bulleted items included in this framework can be catalysts for your own ideas, or use them as elements you might include under that heading.
13. A community can use this framework to develop a fire plan that is as complex or as basic as is desired by the community. A completed community fire plan can provide direction on reducing wildfire risk, as well as leveraging funding for fire protection and prevention efforts.
- ✓ There is no requirement to fill out all of the boxes or address all the bullets illustrated in this framework. Every community fire plan will be unique to the community where it is developed.

⁶³ *Excerpt from Healthy Forests Restoration Act – HR 1904.* The term ‘community wildfire protection plan’ means a plan for an at-risk community that –

- A) Is developed within the context of the collaborative agreements and the guidance established by the Wildland Fire Leadership Council and agreed to by the applicable local government, local fire department, and State Agency responsible for forest management, in consultation with interested parties and the Federal land management agencies managing land in the vicinity of the at-risk community;
- B) Identifies and prioritizes areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments and recommends the types and methods of treatment on Federal and non-Federal land that will protect one or more at-risk communities and essential infrastructure; and
- C) Recommends measures to reduce structural ignitability throughout the at-risk community.

- ✓ The most important element of a Community Fire Plan is the rich discussion fostered among community members and stakeholders. A fire plan can result in a strong understanding of the community priorities of what they think is important, where they think work should be done, and what they are willing to do to reduce the risk of wildfire.

Another resource to assist communities in developing fire plans is “Preparing a Community Wildfire Protection Plan: A Handbook for Wildland–Urban Interface Communities” Sponsored By the Communities Committee, National Association of Counties, National Association of State Foresters, Society of American Foresters, and the Western Governors’ Association - <http://www.safnet.org/policyandpress/cwpphandbook.pdf>.

Outline for a Community Fire Plan

This outline provides a framework for the elements of a community fire plan and a process for facilitating the development of the plan. PWCH created this framework as part of the development of an integrated fire plan for Josephine County, an ongoing effort involving the County, public agencies and the fire protection districts. The framework addresses elements of fire protection and focuses on engaging the fire protection districts to identify and address the needs of the many diverse communities, neighborhoods, and individuals at risk from fire. This process is also intended to help meet the requirements for developing a fire plan that meets requirements and guidelines of federal grants programs such as the Federal Emergency Management Agency Pre-Disaster Mitigation program and the National Fire Plan.

Throughout the process, there are opportunities for community participation, collecting information about fire risk, holding planning and outreach meetings, and increasing public awareness and education. We highly recommend using or generating the best available information or developing an action item to improve your data. It is important not to become hung up on having “perfect” information and instead focus on utilizing existing resources and capabilities. For the purposes of this table, community can include citizens, towns, cities, counties, Tribes, or other government agencies involved in fire planning.

Another important aspect of community fire planning is ensuring that all members of the population are included when assessing risk, identifying measures to reduce risk and implementing actions. In many rural communities, there is no government body, special district, or advocate to ensure protection for all citizens. Community fire plans should specifically identify and plan for unprotected structures and/or wildland, and address the needs of low-income, elderly, disabled and other citizens with special needs.

Table B.1. Community Fire Plan Outline

Chapter	Elements	Source	Progress
Executive Summary	Goals and objectives	Community	
	Methodology	Community	
	Action Plan	Community	
Introduction	Background and History <ul style="list-style-type: none"> History of fire occurrences/ impacts Activities for community fire protection 	Community	
	Planning Area Boundaries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities and neighborhoods, fire districts, unprotected areas, etc. 	Community	
	Definitions and Descriptions	Agencies & Community	
	Fire Policies and Programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA), National Fire Plan (NFP), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Oregon Senate Bill 360 	Agencies & Commissioners	
Planning Process	Description of Partners and Committees	Community	
	Description of Community Fire Committee	Community	
	Collaboration and Community Outreach <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description of community meetings & community, social service, & agency stakeholders Documentation of community meetings 	Community	
	Review of community studies and reports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning, land use, visioning, fire List the information needed -- Gaps in data 	Agencies, Commissioners, others	
Community Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment and Natural Resources Population, demographics, socio-economic data Housing and development trends Transportation, infrastructure, land use ISO Fire Hazard Rating 	Community	
Wildfire Risk Assessment	Fire Hazard (Vegetation, slope) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description of community fire conditions, history of fire within the community, seasonal weather patterns affecting fire behavior. 	Agencies	
	Fire Risk (occurrence/ignition) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lightning caused, Human caused 	Agencies	
	Protection Capabilities , i.e. Infrastructure, road systems, hydrants, firefighters (remember to be realistic – what are the true capabilities)	Community	
	Structural Vulnerability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roof Type, Access, Defensible Space 	Community	
	Values (Lives at risk/residential density) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic values (business, industry) Ecological values (Biological diversity, habitat, T&E, Endemic Species, soil, air, water quality, and ecosystem health) Social values (Home, property, view, livestock, pets, cultural, historic resources) 	Community	

Chapter	Elements	Source	Progress
Emergency Management	Protection Capabilities & Infrastructure Protection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire District Capabilities • Inventory of fire protection resources • Wildland suppression procedures • Training resources & needs • Mutual aid agreements • Evacuation Procedures, Telephone trees, emergency contacts, community data Next Steps (Needs/Recommendations) <i>HFRA - Strategies to reduce structural ignitability</i>	Community/County Emergency Operations Plan	
Mitigation Action Plan	Current Projects and Policies (e.g., ordinances)	Agencies	
	Community strategy for risk reduction	Community	
	Fuels Reduction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community partners • Description and educational materials • Current activities • Recommended Actions <i>Identify and prioritize areas for hazardous fuels treatments and methods to be used –HFRA</i>	Community & Agencies	
	Biomass Utilization and Economic Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community partners • Description and educational materials • Current activities • Recommended Actions 	Community/Region	
	Education and Community Outreach <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population/audiences • Resources • Evacuation Plan • Current activities • Recommended Actions 	Community	
Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation	Prioritization Process/Coordination	Community	
	Plan Adoption & Community Celebration	Community	
	Implementation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timeline for project implementation, monitoring and evaluation • Interagency collaboration, cooperative agreements, and public/private partnerships • Identify funding for recommendations • Measures to sustain activity and public involvement within the fire plan 	Community, Agencies & others	
	Monitoring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-party monitoring • Description of benchmarks • Annual updates of progress • Plan for updates/community involvement 	Community & Agencies	
	Evaluation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lessons learned • Measure progress using benchmarks • Revise and update with new information 	Community & Agencies	

Chapter	Elements	Source	Progress
Appendices (these items can be referenced to the JCIFP, but meeting notes should be kept in file)	Notes from public meetings	Community	
	Acronym List	Agencies	
	Bibliography	Community and Agencies	
	Funding and resources	Community and Agencies	
	Maps	Community, local government and Agencies	

Process for developing a Community Fire Plan

Table 2 illustrates a process for developing a community fire plan. The process provides steps for community organizing, gathering information and identifying priorities for action. This process can result in increased capacity within a community to reduce risk from wildfire. These tasks may vary depending on the resources within a community and build off of information being developed through other county, state or federal fire plans and projects.

Table B.2. Community Fire Planning Process

Activity	Tasks	Timeline	Resources Needed
1. Establish a Community Wildfire Committee	1.1. Identify diverse community and agency representatives for the project steering committee. <i>Include 3 primary decision makers – local government, fire chief, and state forestry. Engage public agency partners in the process. – HFRA</i>		
	1.2. Establish roles and responsibilities		
	1.3. Review/modify community fire plan outline		
	1.4. Identify communities and neighborhoods within Fire District/planning area boundaries		
	1.5. Identify volunteers in each of the communities/neighborhoods to help with the community fire plan		
	1.6. Develop a timeline for steering committee meetings and public outreach process		
	1.7. Develop system to monitor project timeline, tasks, products, and budget		
2. Identify Goals and Objectives	2.1. Facilitate a session with the steering committee to identify community fire plan goals and objectives		
	2.2. Develop community organizational charts to illustrate organizations and local, state, and federal agencies that participate in various elements of fire protection.		
	2.3. Organize a public meeting to present goals and objectives to community stakeholders and provide project information.		
3. Gather Information on Wildfire Programs	3.1. Coordinate with the County and project subcommittees to present information on fuels reduction and fire protection projects to steering committee		
	3.2. Identify other fire-related projects within the community that have not been identified elsewhere		

Activity	Tasks	Timeline	Resources Needed
4. Review Fire District Capabilities and Household Needs	4.1. Develop an inventory of resources (e.g., staff and volunteers), equipment, service boundaries, revenue and other resources		
	4.2. Distribute household resource surveys to gather data on household accessibility, notification, evacuation routes, special needs, household preparedness, as well as homeowners insurance.		
5. Conduct community meetings	5.1. Organize community/neighborhood meetings		
	5.2. Schedule location and identify logistical tasks		
	5.3. Work with volunteers to conduct community outreach and notify public about the meetings		
	5.4. Coordinate with County to use wildfire risk assessment maps and other background materials for meetings		
	5.5. Coordinate with County to assist w/ meeting facilitation		
6. Identify and Prioritize Activities	6.1. Facilitate committee meeting to reflect on community input. Also review actions outlined in the JCIFP		
	6.2. Identify community needs and potential activities to address those needs		
	6.3. Organize a second public meeting to identify priority activities and strategies for implementation.		
7. Draft the Community Fire Plan	7.1. Document all planning activities, needs, resources, and recommendations		
	7.2. Provide the public with an opportunity to comment on the fire plan and recommended actions		
	7.3. Submit the draft community fire plan to the County		
8. Implement, Monitor and Evaluate	8.1. Develop strategies to prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate the community fire plan		
	8.2. Provide continued public involvement opportunities throughout implementation of fire plan activities.		
	8.3. Identify potential sources of funding for plan/activity implementation		

Josephine County GIS Risk Assessment Methodology

The Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan (JCIFP) is a partnership between local, state and federal agencies, community organizations, and individuals. It is used to identify wild fire risks, develop priorities for funding, and develop programs to reduce the risk of wildfires to citizens and communities in Josephine County – a risk that the Oregon Department of Forestry has determined is the highest of any Oregon County.

The Josephine County Wildfire Hazard and Risk Assessment (Assessment) project is one part of the JCIFP. It is intended to identify the locations for focused resources allocation to most effectively reduce the wildfire risk. The facts that wildfires can result in devastating losses, as the 2002 Biscuit fire proved, and that wildfire hazard conditions are so widespread in Josephine County makes the Assessment a critical component of the JCIFP. It would take nearly unlimited resources to reduce all of the hazards and risks in the county, but the Assessment provides decision makers with valuable information about where to focus their limited resources to most effectively reduce the risks to communities and citizens.

The approach taken in the Assessment was based on an extensive literature review of the many assessment methods that have been developed over the years for evaluating wildfire and other natural hazards. Input from local fire safety professionals, aware of the latest research from fire scientists and recent conflagrations, was then incorporated to create a methodology for the assessment.

As projects are implemented through the JCIFP, the maps and priorities developed through the risk assessment will change, but they will always point to those areas identified as having the highest relative ranking for risk and hazard. The project is intended as a tool to rank, not define, the absolute hazard or risk of any area in the county.

It can be tempting to rely on technology to provide answers but it is important to recognize the limits of the data and modeling, and to educate the users of the limitations. This has been critical in gaining acceptance by the professionals dealing with fire.

Challenges

We faced many challenges in the development of the hazard and risk assessment. Most of these issues arose as we refined the goals and processes we used. Below are the main issues that required us to adopt different perspectives and attitudes about the project to achieve success. These same issues will probably arise in any assessment of areas larger than a neighborhood.

Best Available Data

To develop an effective tool, we must first determine the availability of data. It may be important to know the exact configuration and amount of vegetation at any given site. Are ladder fuels present? Are ground fuels present? What is the height to live crown? However, local data sources define the methods that can be employed. Josephine County data included 30-meter resolution vegetation data derived from remote sensing sources. This data has no information about the under story, ground fuels, or stand structure. Extensive consultation with biologists and fire scientists did yield a way to use the data to characterize the hazard conditions in the landscape. It is not as precise or accurate as

would be ideal. However, by augmenting the vegetation data with slopes, aspects, and elevation data we captured the broad outlines of the hazards in the county.

Relative Ranking

The second strategy is to develop a relative ranking system. The Risk layer of the assessment illustrates this concept well. We modeled risk from the density of historic fire ignitions. On a statewide assessment, all of the populated areas of Josephine County would be in the highest risk class. However, for this information to be useful in Josephine County we needed to have areas in different risk classes. We adjusted the class values to allow variation from the highest to lowest classes across the county. The important factor to remember is that the lowest class does not mean “low risk”.

Landscape Level Assessment vs. site-specific assessment

Next we viewed fire as a landscape level event, while taking into account site-specific factors. Of five categories, three categories (Hazard, Risk, and Values) are landscape level layers, while two of the categories (Protection Capability and Structural Vulnerability) take into account site-specific conditions. The site-specific layers are generalized for small scale mapping (large area on map) and identifying potential sites for prioritizing work. However, the large scale mapping (small area on map) of individual neighborhoods can incorporate the site-specific information. This allows experts to develop customized plans for reducing the hazard and risk of a neighborhood or an individual tax lot.

Identifying and prioritizing areas at risk

The Assessment yields values that are the end result of analyzing over 20 layers of GIS information. The Assessment condenses this information into one numeric value to fulfill the goal of identifying high-risk areas. Our initial approach was to assign values to individual tax lots from the Assessment and to focus on those with the highest values as priorities for mitigation projects. However, by acknowledging the imperfections in the data, and the inherent problems in trying to characterize small, precisely defined areas (tax lots) with landscape level data, we realized we needed a different approach.

We determined that using the extensive experience and knowledge of the fire professionals to augment the values from the Assessment is the best method for recognizing and analyzing the complex patterns of Assessment values. So we developed maps that show the hazard and risk assessment values along with topography, ownership, transportation routes, planned and completed fuels reduction projects, and residence locations.

This information allows experienced professionals to examine many variables that could not be effectively included in the Assessment. They can then see high hazard and risk areas identified by the assessment and their relationship to the overall landscape management in the area. This provides an opportunity to develop strategies resulting in landscape level changes in the environment as projects are planned that will have the most benefit and to coordinate existing fuels reduction projects on county, state, federal or private land.

Details

The Assessment considers five categories in determining the relative severity of fire risk:

1. Fire Hazard Rating

Fuels (developed from vegetation information)

Slope

Aspect

Elevation

Weather

2. Fire Risk

Ignition Density (17 years of data from various sources)

3. Values

Residential Density (derived from tax assessment information and aerial photography.)

4. Protection Capability

Fire Response Time – Modeled in Spatial Analyst

Fire District Boundaries

Community classes (Evaluates how the community as a whole responds to and prepares for wildfire – community education and outreach campaigns, community fire plan, etc.)

5. Structural Vulnerability

Roof type (Tax Assessor's information)

Defensible space (ODF database)

Access (proximity to county roads that are not dead ends - County GIS)

Hazard

The Hazard layer is based on vegetation, topography, and land use. The vegetation information comes from the “IVMP” dataset supplied by the BLM. The topographic information (elevation, slope, aspect) is based on 10-meter USGS digital elevation models. The land use characteristics come from UGB boundaries and aerial photography interpretation.

The vegetation information describes the percent vegetation cover broken into coniferous and broadleaf categories. The initial vegetation information is broken into classes at 30 and 70 percent cover, with the least vegetation being the least hazardous and the most vegetation being the most hazardous. Areas mapped as other than vegetation, for example “snow” or “shadow”, are included

in the lowest hazard class. These represent an extremely small area. This results in a layer with point values from 0 to 20.

Vegetation: 0-20

Crown Fire potential is produced by first isolating areas with coniferous trees with trunk sizes over 5 inches in diameter at breast height (DBH). These areas are then split into three classes; conifer cover over 70 percent is the most hazardous, conifer cover over 30 percent has some hazard, and conifer cover less than 30 percent has no crown fire potential. This layer has a point range from 0 to 10.

Crown Fire: 0-10

The topographic layers are slope, aspect and elevation. Slopes are in three classes broken at 25 and 40 percent slope values (note: percent slope is quite different from degree slope and many GIS packages default to degree slope.). The slope layer has values ranging from 0 (least slope) to 3 (most slope). Aspect is broken into three classes also. These range from 0 (north) to 5 (south). This corresponds roughly to the amount of insolation expected on the site. Finally, elevation values are broken at 3000 and 5000 ft. Lower elevations are considered more hazardous. This layer ranges in value from 0 to 2.

Topographic Characteristics: 0 –10

Weather is the single most important factor in the hazard layer, accounting for 40 points. This factor does not change across the county. However, some areas are simply unlikely to burn regardless of the weather. Irrigated pastures, for example, are not going to burn. Two “Mask” layers were created to isolate areas where weather is not a significant factor. The agriculture mask was produced by using the overlap from the IVMP “agriculture” class and a layer digitized from aerial photography. The urban mask was created using the overlap of the IVMP “urban” class and the urban growth boundaries for the incorporated cities in Josephine County.

Weather: 0-40

Risk

Risk is modeled from the density of historic fire ignitions. The data is derived from an ODF database with 35 years of data on fire ignition locations and a federal database with 19 years of data. These databases overlap for 17 years. The combined 17-year data set is used for the analysis. This expands the areas of higher risk compared to using the 35-year database because it is focused on the more recent past. This better reflects present settlement and use patterns.

The Density layer is multiplied by 1000 (acres converted to 1000 acres) and divided by 1.7 (17 years of fires to 10 yrs) to standardize it to units of fires per 1000 acres per 10 years. The break points are 0.5 and 10 ignitions/1000 ac./10 yr. This layer has values ranging from 5 to 40.

Risk: 5-40

Values

The values being considered for this assessment are residences. The Assessment and Taxation database was used in conjunction with tax lots and building footprints to create an address point layer. This layer has a point for each address located on the appropriate building footprint (where available).

The density of residences is then used to create the values layer. The classes correspond to 2 acre and 10 acre average lot sizes (as used in S.B 360).

Values: 10-50

Structural Vulnerability

The Structural Vulnerability layer is based on residences. There are three parts to structural vulnerability; access, roof type, and defensible space. Each residence is evaluated on these three factors and given a score. This layer is then created from a surface generated from these residence locations. Areas under a critical density threshold are excluded for the creation of the surface. Otherwise isolated homes exert too great of an influence on the assessment.

Structural Vulnerability: 0-90

The Assessment and Taxation database was used to determine roof the type. All shake shingle roofs are given a score of 30; others get a score of 0.

Roof Type: 0-30

Access is currently determined by proximity to a road that is not a dead end. Those residences located on dead-end roads or outside of a 300-foot buffer of other roads are given a score of 30; others receive a score of 0. Driveways are currently being processed for inclusion, and will increase the accuracy of this layer.

Access: 0-30

Defensible Space is tracked from an ODF database of homes that have received grants or evaluations from ODF. These homes are rated by ODF staff from an on-site visit. Those receiving a "green" rating from Odf get a score of 0; others receive 30 points.

Defensible Space: 0-30

Protection Capability

The Protection Capability layer uses many factors to model the protection capability of a given site. Structural and wildland firefighter response times, community education programs, and whether or not a site is in a fire protection district are all considered.

Structural response times were modeled using the cost/allocation features of Spatial Analyst in Arc GIS. A grid of the transportation network was created using variable cell values based on estimated speeds. For example, highway 199 was modeled for an average speed of 55 mph while minor roads

were modeled for an average speed of 35 mph. The transport network was also buffered by 300 feet. This area is the area a firefighter could lay-in hose off their truck. The buffer area was modeled for an average speed of 3 mph. Fire Stations were then used as source points and the cost/allocation algorithms found the least cost path from each cell to the nearest (in terms of cost) fire station. This yielded the estimated structural response times.

The wildland response times were modeled from an ODF database of fire ignitions and the response time to each ignition. A surface was created from the response times, and then classed into response times under 20 minutes and over 20 minutes.

Fire District boundaries are determined using historic assessment documents that created each taxing district and its subsequent annexations. The Assessment and Taxation database stores this information for each tax lot.

The Community education programs layer is currently assumed to be the same for all of Josephine County.

The scoring for this layer is as follows:

- All areas receive 2 points for the community education component (0-4 possible)
- Areas outside of a fire district with wildland response over 20 minutes receive 36 points
- Areas outside of a fire district with wildland response under 20 minutes receive 15 points
- Areas inside a fire district with structural response over 10 minutes receive 8 points
- Areas inside a fire district with structural response under 10 minutes receive 0 points

Protection Capability: 0-40

Article 76: Josephine County Wildfire Safety Standards

In order to be effective in implementing recommendations in the JCIFP, there must be tools and resources available to the public. Article 76 of the Josephine County Rural Land Development Code, Wildfire Safety Standards, is one of the most important tools that the County has in facilitating public engagement with fire protection.

Article 76 is currently under review by the Josephine County Planning Commission. The ordinance establishes requirements for development in wildfire hazard areas. The planning commission has held a series of public hearings and workshops to gain input on the proposed amendment. The Planning Commission adopted the amendments to the ordinance on November 1st public hearing at 7:00 pm in the Anne Basker Auditorium. The changes as adopted by the Planning Commission are at www.co.josephine.or.us/planning/wildfire/. The next step will be to take the proposed changes to the Josephine County Board of Commissioners.

We will include the full text from the revised ordinance when it is made available.

Creating Taxing Districts: Alternatives for Josephine County

Josephine County to protect those citizens who live outside of the current fire protection districts from wildfires. Many households living outside of the fire protection districts in Josephine County receive private structural protection services from Rural/Metro Fire Department. Structural fire protection services often protect structures during a wildfire event.

Background

The documentation to support and provide information on the possible creation of a new fire protection district for taxing purposes within Josephine County can be found primarily in the Oregon Revised Statutes, Chapter 476 — State Fire Marshal; Protection from Fire Generally, ORS476.310 through ORS476.340. Following is a brief summary of the pertinent information found in these statutes as it relates to Josephine County and the Oregon Department of Forestry's efforts to protect those who do not currently belong to a fire protection district.

Creation of Zone 2 Fire Protection District

The law states that a county may, in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Forestry, zone and rezone (1) any lands within the county that are not incorporated into the existing boundaries of cities, and (2) organized rural fire protection districts (ORS 476.310). When these lands are zoned, they are divided into two zones:

- (a) Zone 1 is composed of forest, range, grass or undeveloped lands, or any lands intermingled with grazing and agricultural lands.
- (b) Zone 2 is composed of rural lands not included in zone 1.

Zone 2 constitutes the lands where ODF would be interested in creating a new fire protection district.

Fire Control and Prevention in Zone 2 – Tax Levy

ORS 476.330 further describes the prevention and control of fires in zone 2 and the implemented tax levy. The Josephine County court or board of commissioners may prevent and control fire occurring within the limits of the declared zone 2 in Josephine County. Fire fighting and fire control facilities may be established and maintained within zone 2 and the County may also contract with existing fire control agencies. The State Fire Marshal, upon the request of Josephine County court or board of commissioners, will meet with and advise the County as to the establishment and maintenance of fire fighting and fire protection equipment and facilities. Once fire protection facilities and services are provided in zone 2, the County may only discontinue services if it has given at least three years notice of its intention to do so

When zone 2 is operational in maintaining fire fighting and fire protection equipment and facilities, Josephine County shall levy a tax upon the taxable property lying within zone 2. This tax is not to exceed one-fourth of one percent (.0025) of the real market value of all taxable property within the zone, computed in accordance with ORS 308.207, for the purpose of furnishing such fire protection. This special tax may only be implemented by the County if first approved by the majority of electors of zone 2 voting at a special election called for this purpose (after notice

provided ORS 255.095). After the tax levy is approved by voters, the Josephine County court or board is then authorized by the voters to borrow money and sell and dispose of general obligation bonds. The bonds may never in the aggregate exceed one and one-fourth of one percent (.0125) of the real market value of all taxable property within zone 2, computed in accordance with ORS 308.207.

NOTE: In event of the organization of a rural fire protection district comprising lands in zone 2, property included within such fire protection district shall not thereafter be taxed or assessed under the provisions of ORS 476.320 or 476.330. [Amended by 1955 c.262 §2; 1963 c.222 §2]

Implications and Recommendations

The research shows that there is a clear and defined ability for Josephine County and the Oregon Department of Forestry to create a new fire protection district (zone 2), and implement a tax levy on the properties within that district provided that the initiative is approved by voters in the region. By creating this new district, rural, high risk areas like Sunny Valley, Hugo, Merlin and North Valley, amongst others, can receive the fire protection services provided by a new fire protection district.

In order to move forward with this process, it is recommended that investigations into the effects that this new district will have on the relationship that Josephine County has with current fire protection service provider Rural Metro. It is also recommended that there be further investigation into the costs of implementing this new fire protection district in terms of the tax that will be levied on citizens within zone 2. Will this tax be more than the current cost of Rural Metro's services? Finally, it is recommended that once the geographical boundaries of zone 2 are identified, that community leaders, stakeholders, community organizations and various other affected groups within that region be contacted in order to gather information and to create a strong network of people with whom to collaborate on bringing this initiative to the public that it intends to serve.

RESOURCE E: FUNDING RESOURCES AND FIRE PREVENTION EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

Current and Potential Funding Sources

Program	Funding Agencies	Funding For:	Eligible Applicants	Funding Cycle	Website	Contact
National Fire Plan Community Assistance	USDI - BLM, NPS, USFWS, BIA, USDA - FS	Fuels Reduction, Fire Planning, Education, Biomass Utilization	Counties, Cities, state and local govt. agencies, federally recognized tribes, universities, and state-chartered non-profits	Applications due 2/13/04 for FY05 funds	www.nwfireplan.gov	Lauren Maloney , 503.808.6587 Lauren_Maloney@or.blm.gov
Rural Fire Assistance/ Vol. Fire Assistance	Oregon Dept. of Forestry	Prevention/Education, Equipment, Training	Rural/Vol. Fire Departments serving <10,000	Call for Applications: March - April	www.odf.state.or.us	Jackson & Josephine Counties, Paul Galloway, 541.552.2921 pgalloway@fs.fed.us Don Matlick, 503.945.7444 dmatlick@odf.state.or.us
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program	FEMA - U.S. Fire Administration	Fire Operations & Firefighter Safety, Fire Prevention, Emergency Medical Services, Firefighting Vehicles Acquisition	Fire Departments (Not Fed. or for-profit organizations)	Call for Applications: March - April	www.usfa.fema.gov	Robert Carnahan, FEMA 425.487.4751
Assistance to Firefighters - Fire Prevention and Safety Grants	FEMA - U.S. Fire Administration	Fire Prevention	Fire Departments	Call for Applications: November - December	www.usfa.fema.gov/fire-service/grants/safetygrant/03-prev-grants.shtm	Robert Carnahan 425.487.4751
PL106-393 Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 - Title II	USDI - BLM USDA - FS	Watershed Restoration and Forest Ecosystem Health (fuels reduction) on and off federal lands, benefiting resources on federal land	Any	Medford BLM, Rogue River – Siskiyou & Umpqua National Forests March-April	www.or.blm.gov/Medford www.fs.fed.us/r6/siskiyou www.fs.fed.us/r6/rogue	Bill Freeland, 541.618.2417 William_Freeland@or.blm.gov Nancy Rose. 541.858.2218 nrose@fs.fed.us
PL106-393 Title III	Counties	Search & Rescue, Fire Prevention & Planning, Forest Education, Conservation Easements, Community Forestry	Any	Call for Applications: Josephine Co. - Late spring Jackson Co. - April		Bruce Bartow, 541.474.5421 bbartow@co.josephine.or.us Lin Bernhardt 541.774.6086 BernharLD@jacksoncounty.org
Federal Excess Personal Property	Oregon Dept. of Forestry	Excess federal equipment that can be used in a fire program	Fire Departments	Available equipment posted on web site March-May	www.odf.state.or.us www.fs.fed.us/fire/partners/fepp/	Don Sohler 503.359.7467 Don.W.Sohler@state.or.us
State Fire Assistance	Oregon Dept. of Forestry	Special Projects identified by ODF	ODF staff areas and districts			Don Matlick, 503.945.7444 dmatlick@odf.state.or.us

Program	Funding Agencies	Funding For:	Eligible Applicants	Funding Cycle	Website	Contact
OWEB	Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board	Watershed Restoration, Land&Water Acquisition, Assessment&Action Plans, Monitoring, Education	Any individual, organization, local government, or institute of higher education	Two cycles - Late October & Late April	www.oweb.state.or.us	Mark Grenbemer 541.471.2886 mark.a.grenbemer@state.or.us
OWEB Small Grants Program	Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board	Watershed restoration or enhancement on forest, farm, and rural residential lands	Tribe, watershed council, SWCD, institution of higher education, others	Varies, next Rogue Basin window 3/15-30/04.	www.oweb.state.or.us/SmallGrant/smallgrant.shtml	Mark Grenbemer 541.471.2886 mark.a.grenbemer@state.or.us
National Forest Foundation Community Assistance Program	National Forest Foundation	Creation of locally based forest partnerships.	A newly forming or re-organizing group	4 cycles -- December, March, June and September	http://www.natlforests.org/consp_05_cap.html	National Forest Foundation Alexandra Kenny, Director of Grants Programs 2715 M Street, NW - Suite 100, Washington, DC 20007 202.298.6740
FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program	FEMA	Hazard Mitigation Planning and Projects	Municipalities, Counties, Special Districts	Annual - Fall 04?	http://www.fema.gov	Sharon Loper, FEMA Region 10, sharon.loper@dhs.gov

Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan - Materials Inventory

Resource	Organization	Type of Resource	Where it can be obtained	Cost per item	Ordering info	Notes
Insurance Information for Homeowners	Institute for Business and Home Safety	Insurance information	http://www.ibhs.org	N/A		
A Homeowners Guide to Wildfire Retrofit (FWC-004-01-BK)	Institute for Business and Home Safety (IBHS)	20 page booklet	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	S&H Only (2 pkg limit)	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	This guide, developed by IBHS, provides a solid background in wildfire behavior and how homeowners can make their homes safer through simple, often inexpensive modifications. 20 pages, 25/pkg, 2001
Address on Fire and Vegetation patterns in region	Siskiyou Field Institute (SFI)	Address	institute@siskiyou.org	Not for purchase	Contact SFI - 541-592-4459	541-592-4459
"Saving Homes from Wildfires: Regulating the Home Ignition Zone" (FWC-403-01-RP)	American Planning Association	article reprint	https://www.cmsassociates.com/Firewise/9075_02.pdf	Free Download	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	This article by Jack Cohen, Nan Johnson, and Lincoln Walther, AICP explains wildland fire behavior, the home ignition zone, and provides suggestions on tools that local planners can use to minimize property losses from wildfire in their jurisdiction.
Living on the Wildside (FWC-404-03-RP)	NFPA Journal	article reprint	https://www.cmsassociates.com/Firewise/9577.pdf	Free Download	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	"Remote Control" discusses homeowner responsibility for wildfire safety in remote WUI areas. Includes interviews with developers, fire chiefs, homeowners, building contractors and state forestry staff regarding the use of design standards for siting and construction to reduce the potential for home ignitions in a wildfire event. "Show Low Arizona Inferno" is about the 2002 Rodeo-Chediski Fire.
WUI Hazard Assessment Methodology	National WUI Fire Protection Program (FWC-003-98-BK)	Assessment Guide (pdf)	https://www.cmsassociates.com/Firewise/9049.pdf	Free Download	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	For communities that find other standard assessment systems don't fit their circumstances, this guide will help in establishing and designing a local hazard assessment system.
Firewise Communities: Where We Live, How We Live	Firewise (FWC-001-03-BK)	book	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	S&H Only (1 pc limit)	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	This hard-covered book illustrates Firewise homes that demonstrate aesthetically pleasing landscape designs that function as barriers against wildfire. Explanatory text is provided to describe designs and plant materials.

Resource	Organization	Type of Resource	Where it can be obtained	Cost per item	Ordering info	Notes
Firewise Communities Bookmark (FWC-103-03-MK)	Firewise	bookmark	https://www.cmsassociates.com/Firewise/8986.pdf	Free Download	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	A great handout for meetings, workshops, and Firewise/community days. List important Firewise principles.
Firewise Around Your Home (FWC-201-03-PH)	Firewise	brochure	https://www.cmsassociates.com/Firewise/9060.pdf	Free Download	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	A brochure that provides a sample home diagram with defensible space with Firewise hints for the homeowner
Firewise Communities/USA (FWC-203-02-PH)	Firewise	brochure	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	S&H Only (1 pkg limit)	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	This brochure describes the Firewise Communities/USA Recognition Program, how a community can participate in the program, and the Firewise Communities/USA Standards that must be met to become recognized. 50/pkg, 2002
Firewise - Around Your Home	Firewise	brochure	http://www.firewise.org/brochure.zip	Free Download	http://www.firewise.org/	
Firewise - Around Your Home (Spanish Version)	Firewise	brochure	http://www.firewise.org/around_home_sp.pdf	Free Download	http://www.firewise.org/	
WUI Hazard Assessment Training (FWC-624-03-CD)	Firewise	CD Training Course	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	S&H Only (1 pc limit)	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	WUI Interface Hazard_Assessment Training Course presentation and field assessment from Spearfish, South Dakota, and includes field assessments presented in Prescott, AZ; Boise, ID; Daytona Beach, FL; and Toms River, NJ. 3 material CDs provide information on hazard assessments for residential developments in the WUI.
Home Improvement: A Firewise Approach	Firewise (DVD / FWC-603-03-DV)	DVD	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	S&H Only (1 pc limit)	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	This home improvement and landscaping video documents one home's journey to become Firewise. The video discusses and illustrates each stage of the landscaping and construction renovations in detail of the home to meet Firewise criteria. Appropriate for homeowners, home construction and landscaping professionals.
Firewise Communities Becoming a Firewise Community - DVD	Firewise (FWC-605-02-DV)	DVD	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	S&H Only (1 pc limit)	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	This DVD includes the Firewise Communities USA: Becoming a Firewise Community video as well five individual videos that document the efforts, processes, and activities of several communities around the nation.

Resource	Organization	Type of Resource	Where it can be obtained	Cost per item	Ordering info	Notes
Keeper of the Flame	Firewise (FWC-625-03-DV)	DVD	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	S&H Only (2 pc limit)	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	<i>Keeper of the Flame</i> tells the story of fire and how fire policy changed dramatically during the 20th Century and how fire is now being re-introduced across the American landscape. The film culminates with the impact of development in the WUI and the changing terrain of fire ecology.
Fire Ecology kit	SOU EE program	Education	seec@students.sou.edu	free	reserve - 541-552-6876	Youth field kit on fire ecology
Fire Fighter Safety in the WUI Series (FWC-602-03-VST)	Firewise	Education	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	S&H Only (1 pc limit)	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	The Fire Fighter Safety Series is a multipart instructional package developed for small community fire departments to address the problems faced by structural and wildland firefighters when fighting fires, especially those threatening structures in the WUI. The complete instruction package contains: 1. 3 videos or DVDs (a) Fire Behavior in the WUI (b) Structure Protection Strategies in the WUI (c) Firefighter Safety in the WUI 2. An Instructor Guide 3. A computer-slide presentation corresponding with the videos. The computer-slide presentation has been designed so that the program can be instructor-led in the classroom or self-paced for the individual student
Science Teacher Kit Wildfires: Beware and Prepare	Firewise	educational program	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	S&H Only (1 pc limit)	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	Firewise Communities and Lifetime Learning Systems has developed this educational program to assist teachers in explaining wildfire hazards to students in grades 6-8. Students will learn how wildfires start, how they can be prevented, what makes a home or community susceptible to wildfires, and safety features that can be implemented at home or in the community to help reduce the risk and damage of wildfires.
Insiders Guide - Facilitator's / Operators (FWC-005-02-BK)	Firewise	Facilitator's Guide	https://www.cmsassociates.com/Firewise/9080.pdf	Free Download	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	This guide, for local and regional workshop facilitators and computer operators, can add insight into the simulation exercises as well as providing shortcuts and skills needed for better presentation. 36 pages, 5/pkg, 2002
Living with Fire	PNWCG	Flyer/Newsletter	http://www.or.blm.gov/nwfire/docs/Livingwithfire.pdf		Contact PNWCG	Pacific Northwest Wildfire Coordinating Group
Living with Fire	PNWCG	Flyer/Newsletter	http://www.or.blm.gov/nwfire/docs/Livingwithfire.pdf		Contact PNWCG	

Everyone's Responsibility: Fire Protection in the WUI	National WUI Fire Protection Program	Guide	http://www.firewise.org/pubs/everyones_resp/pdf/resp.pdf	Free Download	http://www.firewise.org/	
Firewise Glossary	Firewise	Guide	http://www.firewise.org/glossary/fwglossary.pdf	Free Download	http://www.firewise.org/	
Is Your Home Protected From Wildfire Disaster?	Institute for Business & Home Safety	Guide	http://www.firewise.org/pubs/is_your_home/WILDFR2.PDF	Free Download	http://www.firewise.org/	The purpose of this document is to provide homeowners with guidance on ways to retrofit and build homes to reduce losses from wildfire damage. It contains suggestions and recommendations based on professional judgment, experience and research and is intended to serve only as a guide.
Fire-Resistant Plants for Oregon Home Landscapes	OSU Extension	Handbook	http://extension.oregonstate.edu/deschutes/FireResPlants02.pdf	free on-line	Stephen Fitzgerald	541-548-6088 x16 Stephen.Fitzgerald@orst.edu
Is your Home Protected from Wildfire?	Institute for Business and Home Safety	Handbook	http://www.ibhs.org/publications/view.asp?id=130	free on-line	pdf or hardcopy	Other resources available
Wildland Fire Prevention Education Teams	National	Interactive web site	http://www.firepreventionteams.us/	Free		Wildland fire prevention/education teams can be mobilized in advance of fires, when fire danger becomes extreme. Prevention/education teams are available to support any geographic area preceding and during periods of high fire danger or fire activity. Teams assist the local unit in the prevention of unwanted human-caused wildfires.
Making Your Home Firewise	Firewise	Interactive Web site	http://www.firewise.org/pubs/fwc		http://www.firewise.org/	This presentation gives ideas and techniques for homeowners when constructing or modifying homes in WUI areas. The host demonstrates how a simple walk around the house can give the homeowner an initial Firewise assessment of the property. Topics include roofs, windows, eaves, and decks, with some attention given to landscaping. It also provides information that a prevention officer or anyone with cooperative duties can use in presentation or basis of discussion for various local groups. 1997

Resource	Organization	Type of Resource	Where it can be obtained	Cost per item	Ordering info	Notes
Firewise Landscape Series (3-part series)	Firewise	Interactive Web site	http://www.firewise.org/pubs/fwl/contents.html		http://www.firewise.org/	Landscape architects and designers from across the country wrote this 3-part series. Part 1 includes an overview of the essentials of landscaping design in wildland fire-prone areas and how a well-planned landscape can offer effective protection from wildfire to any home. 12 Min., 1993 Part 2 discusses how the design and installation of all plants is important to their function as well as the color, and structure of the overall landscape. This program provides suggestions that will help you shape your landscape for the best effect as well as the best Firewise use of materials. Firewise homes are used to highlight the elements of design. 15 Min Part 3 stresses that maintenance as the most important factor in keeping the Firewise landscape functioning as a fire resistive barrier to wildfire. Maintenance tips and suggestions are provided. 1993
Everyone's Responsibility: Fire Protection in the WUI	National WUI Fire Protection Program	Interactive Web site	http://www.firewise.org/pubs/everyones_resp/	Free Download	http://www.firewise.org/	
Peak Fire Seasons	Firewise	Interactive Web site	http://www.firewise.org/pubs/peak_fire_seasons/	Free Download	http://www.firewise.org/	
Protecting Your Home From Wildfire	Firewise	Interactive Web site	http://www.firewise.org/pubs/protect/	Free Download	http://www.firewise.org/	
Outdoor Fire Safety	USDA Forest Service & NASF	Interactive Web site	http://www.firewise.org/pubs/outdoor/	Free Download	http://www.firewise.org/	
Tips on evacuating ranch animals from fire	Bay Area Equestrian Network	Interactive web site	http://www.bayequest.info/horsetalk/ranchfire.htm	Available to the public	none	
Fire Hazard Assessment in the WUI	National WUI Fire Protection Program	Interactive Web site & pdf	http://www.firewise.org/pubs/WHAM/nfpa/ http://www.firewise.org/pubs/WHAM/nfpa/wham.pdf	Free Download	http://www.firewise.org/	This website was developed by the National WUI Fire Protection Program with two purposes in mind. First, to educate homeowners and developers of the wildfire problem. And second, to show homeowners and developers simple steps they can take to make homes built in the wildland safer and more likely to survive a wildfire.
Mountains and Rivers Natural Hx Journal	SFI	Journal	institute@siskiyou.org	\$6/issue	Contact SFI	541-592-4459

Resource	Organization	Type of Resource	Where it can be obtained	Cost per item	Ordering info	Notes
Firewise Newsletters	Firewise	newsletter	http://www.firewise.org/webumake/firstgroup/newsletter/index.html	Free Download	http://www.firewise.org/	
Firewise Construction/Landscaping Poster Set (FWC-300-03-PT)	Firewise	Poster Set	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	S&H Only (1 pc limit)	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	A set of 4 different posters that illustrates Firewise construction and landscaping principles. Great for meetings, workshops, and community Firewise Days.
Proceedings from Second Conference on Klamath-Siskiyou Ecology	SFI	Proceedings	institute@siskiyou.org	\$20	Contact SFI	Fairly technical
Fire in Oregon's Forest	Oregon Forest Resources Institute	Special Report	http://www.oregonforests.org	free on-line	click on publications	Other resources available
Firewise Construction/Landscape Checklist (FWC-200-03-PH)	Firewise	two page checklist	https://www.cmsassociates.com/Firewise/9053.pdf	Free Download	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	This two page checklist provides helpful hints on Firewise landscaping and construction for the homeowner, landscape designers, and builders.
Operation Water: Planning for Water Supply & Distribution (VHS / FWC-621-93-V)	Firewise / NFPA	VHS & Companion Booklet	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	S&H Only (2 pc limit)	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	The program, based on NFPA 1231, Standard on Water Supplies for Suburban and Rural Fire Fighting, 1993 Edition, explains how to estimate water supply needs for fire suppression in rural and small communities and provides guidelines on shuttle and transfer operations from various water sources to the fire. 22 Min., 1993 (Note: NFPA 1231 has now become NFPA 1142.)
Developing a Cooperative Approach to Wildfire Protection (VHS / FWC-600-97-V)	National WUI Fire Protection Program	VHS & Companion Booklet (pdf)	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/ https://www.cmsassociates.com/Firewise/9872.pdf	S&H Only (2 pc limit)	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	This tape provides an overview of the need to develop an interagency agreement(s) or review an existing one. Intermediate fire officers and other authorities can begin to identify other agencies and organizations within the immediate jurisdiction whose roles and missions are important to the fire department's role and mission. The Developing a Cooperative Approach to Wildfire Protection booklet discusses agreements, mutual aid, and other legal arrangements and explains how to coordinate with those key agencies and outlines the basic steps that will lead to the successful development of an interagency agreement.

Resource	Organization	Type of Resource	Where it can be obtained	Cost per item	Ordering info	Notes
Fire in the Hills - The Oakland Story	Firewise (FWC-604-92-V)	VHS & Companion Booklet (pdf)	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/ https://www.cmsassociates.com/Firewise/9878.pdf	S&H Only (2 pc limit)	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	The 1991 Oakland fire was one of the worst conflagrations on record and certainly in recent memory. Learn why the fire was so devastating through an historical review of events that created the conditions for the fire through vintage film clips and video.
Making Your Home Firewise	Firewise (FWC-620-97-V)	Video	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	S&H Only (2 pc limit)	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	This video presents ideas and techniques for homeowners when constructing or modifying homes in WUI areas. The host demonstrates how a simple walk around the house can give the homeowner an initial Firewise assessment of the property. Topics include roofs, windows, eaves, and decks, with some attention given to landscaping. It also provides information that a prevention officer or anyone with cooperative duties can use in presentation or basis of discussion for various local groups.
Building a Firewise Home (VHS / FWC-601-97-V)	Firewise	Video	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	S&H Only (2 pc limit)	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	For builders wishing to offer a market advantage to clients in wildfire prone areas. The video shows features that should be considered when building a home in the WUI. Encourages builders and contractors to learn more about the particular features of a home that are susceptible to ignition from a wildfire. Includes ways to improve a home's chances of survival by suggesting to homeowners the use of alternative materials and design elements and where to place the structure on the lot.
Firewise Landscape Series (3-part series)	Firewise (VHS / FWC-612-93-VST)	Video	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	S&H Only (1 pc limit)	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	Part 1 is an overview of the essentials of landscaping design in wildland fire-prone areas and how a well-planned landscape can offer effective protection from wildfire to any home. Part 2 is on design and installation of all plants and their function as well as the color, and structure of the overall landscape and suggestions to help you shape your landscape for the best effect as well as the best Firewise use of materials. Part 3 stresses that maintenance as the most important factor in keeping the Firewise landscape functioning as a fire resistive barrier to wildfire.
Home Improvement: A Firewise Approach	Firewise (FWC-603-03-V)	Video	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	S&H Only (2 pc limit)	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	This home improvement and landscaping video documents one home's journey to become Firewise. The video discusses and illustrates each stage of the landscaping and construction renovations in detail of the home to meet Firewise criteria.

Resource	Organization	Type of Resource	Where it can be obtained	Cost per item	Ordering info	Notes
Firewise Communities/US A: Becoming a Firewise Community	Firewise (FWC-605-02-V)	Video	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	S&H Only (2 pc limit)	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	This tape provides the necessary information on how residential developments can become Firewise. A review of selected communities that have received recognition helps explain the Firewise standards and the recognition process. 16 Min., 2002
Firewise Communities/US A: Briargate, FL	Firewise (FWC-607-02-V)	Video	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	S&H Only (1 pc limit)	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	This program reviews the processes and activities undertaken by a successful community learning to be compatible with wildfire. 8 Min., 2002
Firewise Communities/US A: Emigration Canyon, UT	Firewise (FWC-608-02-V)	Video	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	S&H Only (1 pc limit)	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	This program reviews the processes and activities undertaken by a successful community learning to be compatible with wildfire. 9 Min., 2002
Firewise Communities/US A: Hyde Park, NM	Firewise (FWC-609-02-V)	Video	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	S&H Only (1 pc limit)	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	This program reviews the processes and activities undertaken by a successful community learning to be compatible with wildfire. 8 Min., 2002
Firewise Communities/US A: Timber Ridge, AZ	Firewise (FWC-610-02-V)	Video	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	S&H Only (1 pc limit)	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	This program reviews the processes and activities undertaken by a successful community learning to be compatible with wildfire.
Firewise Communities/US A: Perry Park, CO	Firewise (FWC-611-02-V)	Video	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	S&H Only (1 pc limit)	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	This program reviews the processes and activities undertaken by a successful community learning to be compatible with wildfire. 26 Min., 2002
Wildfire! Preventing Home Ignitions	Firewise (FWC-623-01-V)	Video	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	S&H Only (2 pc limit)	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	This program is based on the research of Jack Cohen, Forest Service, Research Physical Scientist, at the Fire Sciences Laboratory of the USDA Forest Service in Missoula, MT. The program discusses how the combustion process effects forest fires, what you can do to create survivable space, why some homes are destroyed while others survive, how to identify your home's Ignition Zone – the area that includes the home and its immediate surroundings, which, if properly conditioned, can save the home during a wildfire.
Protecting Your Home From Wildfire	Firewise (FWC-619-00-V)	Video	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	S&H Only (2 pc limit)	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	Jack Cohen, Forest Service, Research Physical Scientist, evaluates burn patterns and examines the potential source of home ignitions during the Bitterroot Fires in 2000.

Resource	Organization	Type of Resource	Where it can be obtained	Cost per item	Ordering info	Notes
Keeper of the Flame	Firewise (FWC-625-03-V)	Video	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	S&H Only (2 pc limit)	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	<i>Keeper of the Flame</i> tells the story of fire and how fire policy changed dramatically during the 20th Century and how fire is now being re-introduced across the American landscape. The film culminates with the impact of development in the WUI and the changing terrain of fire ecology.
Everyone's Responsibility: Fire Protection in the WUI	National WUI Fire Protection Program	Web Video	http://www.firewise.org/videos.html	Free Download	http://www.firewise.org/	
Participant Workbook	Firewise (FWC-006-01-BK)	Workbook	https://www.cmsassociates.com/Firewise/9042.pdf	Free Download	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	Basic workbook used during Firewise Workshops. Each participant will be able to learn about the Firewise program and use in the simulation exercise. Glossary included. 33 pages, 25/pkg, 2001
Participant Workbook with CD's	Firewise (FWC-006-01-SET)	Workbook & CDs	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	S&H Only (4 pkg limit)	http://www.firewise.org/catalog/audiovisual/	This set includes the basic workbook used during Firewise workshops as well as two companion CDs. CD 1 allows you to explore, through multimedia and interactive modules, the behavior of wildland fire, the dynamics of wildfire prevention, and the details of wildland firefighting. CD 2 provides resource materials to plan a Firewise Community and Workshop.

Fire Mitigation and Education Resources

Websites

Resource

Keep Oregon Green – <http://www.keeporegongreen.org>

Firewise – <http://www.firewise.org>

Pacific Northwest Wildfire Coordinating Group – <http://www.pnwcg.org>

Northwest Interagency Fire Center – <http://www.nifc.gov>

EcoSmart – FireWise Program - <http://wcufrre.ucdavis.edu/ecosmart/firewise/>

Fire Ecology Education

Resource

Discovery Channel: Fire Ecology Curriculum K-12 grades
<http://school.discovery.com/lessonplans/programs/forestfires/>

Prescribed Fire Information and helpful links - <http://flame.doacs.state.fl.us/Env/fire.html>

Fireworks: A portable trunk that contains educational materials for hands on learning about how forest change over time, especially in relationship to fire. Provides curricula for all grade levels.
<http://www.firelab.org/fep/research/fireworks/fireworks.htm>

Northwest Fire Prevention Education <http://www.or.blm.gov/nwfire/>

Minnesota DNR Fire Prevention Education Curriculum -
<http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/education/wildfire/curriculum.html>

Fire Ecology Quiz - <http://www.enn.com/indepth/fire/index.asp>

Environmental Education

Resource

The Nature Conservancy

National Science Teachers Association

A library of creative curriculum resources

Ecosystems Matter Curriculum

Project Learning Tree

Website

<http://www.tnc.org/>

<http://www.nsta.org/>

<http://school.discovery.com/>

http://na.fs.fed.us/spfo/ce/content/for_teachers/curriculum/

<http://www.plt.org/>

Children's Fire Prevention Handouts and Interactive

Resources

Coloring Sheets

FEMA for Kids

Home Fire Escape Plan

Good Fire Bad Fire

Stanislaus NF Kids Center Website

Fire Pals

Website

<http://www.kansasforests.org/Programs/fire/prevention/coloring.htm>

<http://www.fema.gov/kids/wldfire.htm>

<http://www.ci.kent.wa.us/fireprevention/publiceducation/>

<http://www.ci.kent.wa.us/fireprevention/publiceducation/goodfiresbadfires.pdf>

<http://www.fs.fed.us/r5/stanislaus/kidcenter/index.shtml>

<http://www.firepals.org/>

Older Kids Fire Prevention

Smokey takes Algebra <http://illuminations.nctm.org/lessonplans/912/smokey/index.html>
Risk Assessments by High School Students as public service <http://www.wildfireprograms.com/search.html?displayId=228>

Fire Prevention

NWCG Working Teams Fire <http://www.nwcg.gov/teams/wfewt/biblio/index.htm>
Washington State DNR Fire Prevention Curriculum <http://www.dnr.wa.gov/htdocs/rp/prevention/k3.htm>
National Fire Protection Association <http://www.firepreventionweek.org/>
NIFC: Fire Prevention and Education <http://www.nifc.gov/preved/index.html>
FEMA for Kids: teaching kids about prescribed fire <http://www.fema.gov/kids/wldfire.htm>
Education World: Fire Safety: Activities to Spark Learning! http://www.educationworld.com/a_lesson/lesson026.shtml
Fire Safe is the home page/resource directory for Safety Information <http://firesafe.org/usa.html>
Smokey Bear <http://www.smokeybear.com/>
IMAX Film, Wildfire: Feel the Heat <http://pictures.discovery.com/dppages/wildfire/wildfire.html>
Fire Safety Education <http://www.fire.ca.gov/Education/FireSafety.asp>
Sparky the Fire Dog <http://www.sparky.org/index.html>
FEMA: Fire Safety Education Resource Directory <http://www.usfa.fema.gov/fserd/>
Total Escape Fire Prevention while Camping – Use of Fires <http://totalescape.com/active/camp/firesafe.html>

Wildland Urban Interface

Firewise - <http://www.firewise.org/>
Missoula FireLab - <http://www.firelab.org/>
Fire Safe Councils - <http://www.firesafecouncil.org/>
Blue Print for safety - http://www.blueprintforsafety.org/wildfire/wildfire_graph.html
What trees can provide - <http://cufr.ucdavis.edu/>
Defensible Zones - http://www.cahe.nmsu.edu:16080/defensible_zone/protect/zone.html
Firelab Vegetation Simulator - <http://www.firelab.org/fep/research/model/data.html>
Home and Fire Magazine - <http://www.homeandfire.com/>
Living with Fire Utah - <http://www.ut.blm.gov/livingwithfire/index.htm>
A Model for Improving Community Preparedness for Wildfire - http://www.ncrs.fs.fed.us/4803/highlights/Intro_to_website.pdf
The Ad Council Firewise Campaign PSA's - <http://www.adcouncil.org/campaigns/firewise/>
UC Forest Products Lab Fire Resistant Plant Testing Results in a list - <http://www.ucfpl.ucop.edu/I-Zone/XIV/vegetati.htm>
Where's the Fire Wise choices make safe communities - http://cufr.ucdavis.edu/products/8/cufr_150.pdf

Emergency Management

FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency) - <http://www.fema.gov/>

American Red Cross - <http://www.redcross.org/>

Fire Prevention Materials: Places to get and order stuff

NWCG Publications (Guides etc) - <http://www.nwcg.gov/pms/pms.htm> and <http://www.firepreventionteams.us/>

Smokey Bear Official Licensees List - <http://www.smokeybearlicensing.com/>

The Ad Council PSA's - http://www.adcouncil.org/psa/newspaper_ftp/

The Firehouse - <http://www.thefirehouseinc.com/>

UNICOR Posters for Internal Forest Service Ordering - <http://fsweb.wo.fs.fed.us/eng/unicor/cover.htm>

Jack Cohen's "Wildfire Preventing Home Ignitions" - <http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/main/videos/wildfire.html>

2003 NIFC Radio PSA's to download - http://www.nwcg.gov/teams/wfewt/wfeduc_psa.htm - 2003

Smokey Fire Danger Rating Sign GSA Contract - http://pmsignsinc.com/shopping/product-detail.php?ProductID=SBR-1*72x72*Redwood*routed

Wildland Fire Prevention Guides and NWCG Prevention Materials - <http://www.nwcg.gov/teams/wfewt/products.htm>

Fire News and Links

Wildfire News -<http://www.wildfirenews.com/fire/links.shtml>

Wildfire: Feel the Heat IMAX movie - <http://pictures.discovery.com/dppages/wildfire/wildfire.html>

Western States Fire Assistance 2002 Competitive Grant Program - http://www.fs.fed.us/r4/sfa_grants/sfa_grants.html

Fire Planning

RAMS (Risk Assessment and Mitigation Strategies) - <http://www.nifc.gov/preved/rams.html>

National Fire Plan - <http://www.fireplan.gov/>

WUI: Wildland Urban Interface Project - <http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/wui/>

Fire Planning - <http://www.fs.fed.us/fire/planning/>

RESOURCE F: MEETING MINUTES

Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan - Draft as of 8/4/2004 – Internal Review

Meeting Log

Date	Time start	Time end	Purpose	JCI FP Staff	Location
10/1/2003	1:00 PM	3:00 PM	Introductory Meeting	KL, BB, NB	Room 157, County Courthouse
10/27/2003	1:30 PM	4:00 PM	Risk Assessment Meeting	JW, CZ, KL, BB, NB	Medford BLM
10/27/2003	9:00 AM	11:00 AM	JJLCG Meeting	JW, KL, BB, NB	Jackson County Courthouse
11/3/2003	9:30 AM	11:30 AM	Fuels Reduction Committee	KL, BB, NB	Room 157, County Courthouse
11/20/2003	2:00 PM	4:00 PM	Executive Committee	KL, BB, NB	Forest Service Office, Merlin
12/1/2003	1:30 PM	4:00 PM	Risk Assessment Meeting	JW, KL, BB	Room 157, County Courthouse
12/2/2003	9:00 AM	12:00 PM	Wolf Creek Fire District Meeting	LJ, KL	Wolf Creek CRT Office
12/2/2003	2:00 PM	4:00 PM	Wolf Creek National Fire Plan	KL	Wolf Creek CRT Office
12/3/2003	1:00 PM	3:00 PM	Education and Outreach	KL, BB, NB	Anne Basker Auditorium
12/3/2003	9:30 AM	11:30 AM	Emergency Operations	KL, BB, NB	Room 157, County Courthouse
12/8/2003	9:00 AM	11:00 AM	JJLCG Meeting	JW, KL, BB, NB	ODF, Central Point Office
12/9/2003	9:30 AM	11:30 AM	Fuels Reduction Committee	CZ, KL, BB, NB	Anne Basker Auditorium
1/5/2004	1:00 PM	3:00 PM	IV Community Fire Plan Mtg	KL, BB, NB	Cave Junction City Council
1/6/2004	1:00 PM	3:30 PM	Fuels Reduction Committee	KL, BB, NB	Room 157, County Courthouse
1/6/2004	6:00 PM	9:00 PM	Wolf Creek Fire District Meeting	LJ, KL, NB?	Wolf Creek CRT Office
1/7/2004	1:00 PM	3:00 PM	Education and Outreach	KL, BB, NB	Room 157, County Courthouse
1/8/2004	9:30 AM	11:30 AM	Risk Assessment Meeting	JW, CZ, KL, BB, NB	Cave Junction City Council Room
1/8/2004	2:00 PM	4:00 PM	Executive Committee	KL, BB, NB	IV Family Coalition Office
1/12/2004	9:00 AM	12:00 PM	Risk Assessment - Data Meeting	CZ	Medford BLM
1/20/2004	8:00 AM	5:00 PM	Federal Fire Management Plan	KL, JW	Roseburg
1/21/2004	2:30 PM	4:00 PM	Fuels Reduction NFP Grant	KL, RP	Cave Junction - CRT Office
1/21/2004	1:00 PM	2:30 PM	Education and Outreach NFP Grant	KL, SP, RD, JG	Cave Junction - R. Dyer's Office
1/21/2004	9:30 AM	11:30 AM	Emergency Operations	KL, BB, NB	Room 157, County Courthouse
1/22/2004	9:00 AM	12:00 PM	Applegate NFP Meeting	NB	Medford
1/26/2004	1:00 PM	3:00 PM	Risk Assessment Committee Meeting	KL, BB, NB	Medford BLM
1/26/2004	3:00 PM	4:30 AM	Greg Walden Roundtable	All	Medford BLM
1/26/2004	9:00 AM	11:00 AM	JJLCG Meeting	JW, KL, BB, NB	ODF, Central Point Office
1/27/2004	1:00 PM	3:00 PM	Fuels Reduction Committee	KL, BB, NB	Forest Service Office, Merlin
1/27/2004	11:00 AM	12:00 PM	BCC meeting	KL, NB	BCC Office
2/18/2004	8:00 AM	9:00 AM	Risk Assessment Meeting	BB, NB, CZ, KL	Room 81, County Planning
2/18/2004	10:00 AM	12:00 PM	Williams	KL	Williams
2/19/2004	1:00 PM	3:00 PM	Education and Outreach	KL, BB, NB	Anne Basker Auditorium
2/19/2004	9:30 AM	12:00 PM	Wolf Creek Fire District Meeting	KL, NB, LJ	Wolf Creek CRT Office
2/20/2004	10:00 AM	4:00 PM	Five County Meeting	BB	Anne Basker Auditorium
2/24/2004	9:00 AM	12:00 PM	Fire Prevention Workshop	JW, KL	Salishan
3/2/2004	9:00 AM	11:00 AM	Risk Assessment Committee Meeting	NB, BB, CZ, JW	Room 81, County Planning
3/4/2004	11:00 AM	12:00 PM	National Fire Plan Conference	KL	Reno, NV
3/8/2004	11:00 AM	12:00 PM	Pre-Meeting - BCC EOP	NB, BB, CP, RD, SN, PT	Room 81, County Planning
3/8/2004	1:30 PM	2:30 PM	BCC EOP Meeting (confirmed)	BB, NB, SN, CP	BCC Office
3/9/2004	1:30 PM	3:30 PM	Fuels Reduction	KL, BB, NB, CZ	Forest Service Office, Merlin
3/10/2004	9:30 AM	11:30 AM	EOC Meeting	KL, NB, BB	Forest Service Office, Merlin
3/10/2004	1:30 PM	3:30 PM	Executive Committee	KL, BB, NB	Forest Service Office, Merlin

Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan - Draft as of 8/4/2004 – Internal Review

Date	Time start	Time end	Purpose	JCI FP Staff	Location
3/11/2004	9:00 AM	12:00 PM	Creating Fire Resistant Landscapes	KL, JW	Medford
3/15/2004	7:00 PM		Article 76 Workshop	NB	Wolf Creek
3/16/2004	7:30 AM	12:00 PM	Applegate Biomass Meeting	KL, NB	Applegate
3/22/2004	7:00 PM		Article 76 Workshop	NB	Cave Junction
3/24/2004	6:00 PM	9:00 PM	Williams Fire Board Meeting	KL, SS, RH	Williams
3/25/2004	8:00 AM	10:30 AM	Wolf Creek Fire District Meeting	KL, NB	Wolf Creek CRT Office
3/29/2004	7:00 PM		Article 76 Workshop	NB	Williams
4/5/2004	10:00 AM	12:00 PM	Education and Outreach	KL, BB, NB	Room 157, County Courthouse
4/5/2004	1:00 PM	3:00 PM	Risk Assessment Meeting	KL, BB, NB, CZ	Room 157, County Courthouse
4/13/2004	1:30 PM	3:30 PM	Fuels Reduction	KL, BB, NB, CZ	Forest Service Office, Merlin
4/13/2004	3:30 PM	4:30 PM	Williams Pre-meeting meeting	KL, NB, BB, CZ	Forest Service Office, Merlin
4/14/2004	7:00 PM	9:00 PM	Williams Wildfire Risk Assess. Meeting	KL, NB	Williams Elementary School Cafeteria
4/19/2004	7:00 PM	9:00 PM	Article 76 Workshop	NB	Anne Basker Auditorium
4/20/2004	1:00 PM	4:00 PM	Meeting with Nancy Orr	BB, NB	Room 81, County Planning
4/21/2004	8:30 AM	1:00 PM	Forest Fuels Hazard Committee Meeting	KL	Salem - ODF Office
4/21/2004	7:00 PM	9:00 PM	Williams Wildfire Risk Assess. Meeting	KL, NB	Williams Elementary School Cafeteria
4/22/2004	8:00 AM	10:30 AM	Wolf Creek Fire District Meeting	KL, LJ	Wolf Creek CRT Office
4/27/2004	9:30 AM	11:30 AM	Emergency Operations	KL, BB, NB	Forest Service Office, Merlin
4/28/2004	9:30 AM	11:30 AM	Risk Assessment Meeting	KL, BB, NB, CZ	Forest Service Office, Merlin
4/28/2004	7:00 PM	9:00 PM	Williams Wildfire Risk Assess. Meeting	KL, NB	Williams Elementary School Cafeteria
5/5/2004	2:00 PM	3:00 PM	Meeting with Gail Achterman	KL	Eugene
5/12/2004	11:30 AM	1:00 AM	Meeting with Tracy	KL	Cave Junction - TBA
5/12/2004	1:00 PM	4:00 PM	Illinois Valley Community Fire Plan Mtg	KL	Cave Junction - TBA
5/13/2004	9:00 AM	11:00 AM	Fuels Reduction	KL, BB, NB, CZ	Anne Basker Auditorium
5/13/2004	1:00 PM	3:00 PM	Education Committee	KL, BB, NB	Anne Basker Auditorium
5/14/2004	9:00 AM	11:00 AM	Jo County Special Needs Committee	KL, MS	TBA
5/19/2004	6:00 PM	9:00 PM	Illinois Valley Community Fire Plan Mtg	NB	Cave Junction - TBA
6/7/2004	2:30 PM	4:30 PM	Risk Assessment Committee Meeting	NB, KL, CZ	Room 157, County Courthouse
6/7/2004	7:00 PM	9:00 PM	Article 76 Workshop	NB, KL	Anne Basker Auditorium
6/8/2004	4:00 PM	6:00 PM	Wolf Creek RFPD Meeting	KL	Wolf Creek
6/9/2004	1:00 PM	3:00 PM	Emergency Operations	KL, NB	ODF Conference Room, Merlin
6/9/2004	6:00 PM	9:00 PM	Selma Community Meeting	KL	Selma - TBA
6/10/2004	9:30 AM	11:30 AM	Education and Outreach Committee	KL, BB, NB	Anne Basker Auditorium
6/10/2004	1:30 PM	3:30 PM	Executive Committee	KL, BB, NB	ODF Conference Room, Merlin
6/16/2004	6:00 PM	9:00 PM	O'Brien Community Meeting	?	O'Brien - TBA
6/17/2004	9:00 AM	11:00 AM	IV Planning Committee Meeting	TK, BB	Cave Junction
6/23/2004	9:00 AM	12:00 PM	NFP Strategy Team Meeting	KL	Portland
6/23/2004	7:00 PM	9:00 PM	Williams RFPD Meeting	KL	Williams

Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan - Draft as of 8/4/2004 – Internal Review

Date	Time start	Time end	Purpose	JCI FP Staff	Location
6/24/2004	9:30 AM	11:30 AM	Fuels Committee	KL, BB, NB	Room 157, County Courthouse
6/24/2004	1:30 PM	3:00 PM	RVFCA - Standards Meeting	KL, SS	Rural/Metro Office
6/24/2005	4:00 PM	5:00 PM	Wolf Creek Cadets Training	KL	Wolf Creek
6/25/2004	9:00 AM	11:00 AM	Risk Assessment Meeting	KL, NB, BB	Room 157, County Courthouse
6/29/2004	9:00 AM	4:00 PM	MAC Training	KL, NB, BB	Interagency Fire Center
6/30/2004	1:30 PM	3:30 PM	Emergency Management Meeting	KL, NB, BB	ODF - Grants Pass
7/1/2004	10:00 AM	12:00 PM	Education and Outreach Meeting	KL, NB, BB	Room 157, County Courthouse
7/7/2004	6:00 PM	9:00 PM	Takilma Community Meeting	NB or BB	Takilma - TBA
7/10/2004	11:00 AM	2:00 PM	Wolf Creek Community Meeting	KL, LJ, NB	Wolf Creek Community Center
7/28/2004	6:00 PM	9:00 PM	Kerby Community Meeting	Bruce?	Kerby - TBA
8/5/2004	9:00 AM	11:00 AM	Risk Assessment Meeting	KL, NB, BB, CZ	TBA
8/5/2004	1:00 PM	3:00 PM	Education and Outreach Committee	KL, NB, BB	TBA
8/5/2004	3:00 PM	4:30 PM	RVFCA - Evacuation Meeting	KL, NB, BB	Rural/Metro Office
8/5/2004	5:00 PM	6:30 PM	Wolf Creek Fire District Meeting	KL, NB, LJ	Wolf Creek
8/11/2004	6:00 PM	9:00 PM	Holland Loop Community Meeting	NB	Holland Loop - TBA
8/25/2004	11:00 AM	1:00 PM	Executive Committee	KL, NB, BB	ODF - Grants Pass
8/25/2004	1:30 PM	3:30 PM	Emergency Management Meeting	KL, NB, BB	ODF - Grants Pass
8/25/2004	6:00 PM	9:00 PM	Cave Junction Community Meeting	TBA	Cave Junction - TBA
8/26/2004	8:30 AM	9:30 AM	Risk Assessment Committee Meeting	KL, NB, BB, CZ	TBA
8/26/2004	9:30	11:30 AM	Fuels Reduction Committee Education and Outreach	KL, NB, BB	TBA
8/26/2004	1:00 PM	3:00 PM	Committee	KL, NB, BB	TBA

Executive Committee

JCIFP Executive Committee Meeting #1: November 20, 2003

Meeting Participants

- Bruce Bartow, Josephine County
- Pam Bode, US Forest Service
- Neil Benson, Josephine County
- Charlie Chase, Oregon State Fire Marshall
- Brett Fillis, Applegate Fire District 9
- Lang Johnson, Rural/Metro – RVFCA
- Abbie Jossie, Bureau of Land Management
- Ron Phillips, Illinois Valley CRT
- Jack Pugsley, Fire board President, WCRFPD
- Steve Scruggs, Williams Fire Chief
- Phil Turnbull, Rural Metro – JCFCB
- Jim Wolf, Oregon Department of Forestry
- Kathy Lynn, PWCH
- David Jacob, PWCH

Next Steps

- The next Executive Committee Meeting will be held January 8, 2003 from 2:00 pm to 4:00 pm in Cave Junction. Meeting location will be provided at a later date.
- PWCH will continue to send the Executive Committee quarterly reports.
- The project web site will be on-line soon and will provide information on upcoming committee meetings, agendas, and meeting notes.

Committee Objectives

During the next few meetings, PWCH will facilitate discussions to identify short-term and long-term objectives for fire protection, and an overall vision for the Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan. This first meeting provided an opportunity for discussion about possible objectives and barriers to successful implementation.

<p>Brainstorm: long and short term objectives</p> <p>Gain representation and involvement from each Fire Protection District Identify incentives for fire protection and community participation (tax incentives, etc.) Engage insurance companies Develop simple, strategic messages Realistic expectations -- “under -- promised, over -- developed” Consistency (in message and delivery) Coordinate priorities for funding Find special allocation from Congress to support efforts (Jackson/Josephine Counties) Focus on efforts with children Develop a consistent long-term campaign Utilize federal dollars while they are available - produce as much as we can Logos used countywide could help foster community recognition Promote visible projects and program successes Consider modeling a “Neighborhood Watch” type program for fire prevention Coordinate with the Rogue Valley Fire Prevention Coop Promote public outreach and education Create a Healthy Forests or Fire Safe designation Review tree farm designations – there is a window for reviewing status Promote local investment (property, infrastructure, business, etc.)</p>
<p>Barriers</p> <p>Program Administration Labor intensive planning and implementation Ideas within different generations Getting the message out Lack of Funding Assessment and monitoring There is no magic pill – no one right answer</p>

Welcome and Introductions

- A focus of the Executive Committee will be to develop a structure that ensures sustained action of the County fire plan. This Executive Committee and each of the fire districts can work together to achieve this objective.
- Project objectives include meeting guidelines and requirements set forth by the National Fire Plan (NFP), FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation program, and Senate Bill 360 (SB 360). Additionally the plan can ultimately assist with direct implementation of fuels reduction projects. The role of the Executive committee is to provide guidance throughout the planning and implementation of the Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan.

On-going Efforts

- **Jackson-Josephine County Wildfire Coordination Group:** The Jackson County Board of County Commissioners has passed a resolution related to the 2-County Coordinating Group. Josephine County is in the process of passing a similar resolution. The benefit to Jackson and Josephine Counties developing consistent methods for fire planning could assist in coordinating risk assessments and obtaining funding from state and federal programs. Jim Wolf, ODF, reported that he was working with the group to look at local risk assessment and prioritization work. ODF is also interested in potentially using the committee to review NFP proposals which would allow for local prioritization of projects and push for funding of critical projects. USFS, BLM, ODF, Jackson and Josephine Counties, the Rogue Valley Fire Chief's Association, and SOREDI are all a part of the 2-County Coordinating Group.
- **National Fire Plan Models and Effort.** As a part of the planning process, PWCH has reviewed a number of community fire plans. The summary of this review process will be available on-line once the project web site is up.

Sub-committee Activities:

Each of the sub-committees have developed through the fire planning process over the past three months. With potential funding for fire protection becoming available there is a need for prioritization and for project oversight, which can be provided through the Executive Committee. At this point in the process, PWCH is facilitating meetings, but in time, individual committees can ultimately operate on their own and take ownership of the process.

- **Risk Assessment:** *The next meeting is December 1st.* The committee is in the early stages of the process to identify elements for the assessment and appropriate weighting mechanisms. Once completed, this information will need to be reviewed by citizens. A process is also being developed to garner community input. Citizens would review maps and discuss community priorities.
- **Fuels Reduction:** *The next meeting is December 9th.* Once completed, this committee will review the risk assessment maps and prioritize fuels reduction work. This committee will also look for strategies to assist those who cannot meet cost share requirements. There was a question as to committee representation and discussion about creating an open and inclusive process to engage diverse interests including environmental and industry representatives.
- **Education and Outreach:** *This group will meet for the first time on December 3rd.* The group will discuss a range of issues related to countywide outreach and education activities, use of Internet technology, etc. There was some discussion related to the need to develop welcome wagon kits for new residents describing the realities of living in the forest-urban interface.
- **Emergency Operations:** *This group will meet for the first time on December 3rd.* Josephine County has recently updated the Emergency Operations Plan. The county is also considering purchasing a reverse 911 directory. This would provide for a means of making emergency calls to County citizens during an emergency.
- **Biomass Utilization and Economic Development:** A meeting has not yet been scheduled, but the project team is coordinating with the Resource Conservation and Development Program and the Southern Oregon Wood Products Center. Ongoing activities through this effort will influence committee direction.

Rural Fire Protection Districts/Community Fire Plan Initiatives

Each fire district has very different needs -- the Executive Committee can play a role in supporting the fire districts by sharing available resources and expertise. PWCH has developed a framework for community fire plans. The process used by the BLM for recent projects such as Marble drive and the Hellgate plan has included private property owner involvement. There was some agreement regarding the critical need to change the attitudes of people living in high fuel areas. Some potential opportunities include providing incentives for property improvements and collaboration with the insurance industry.

National Fire Plan Grants

The National Fire Plan grants cycle is scheduled to be announced on December 5, 2003 and grant proposals will be due on February 13, 2004. Potential grant proposals can be discussed at sub-committee meetings and at the next Executive Committee meeting.

JCIFP Executive Committee Meeting #2: January 8, 2004

Meeting Participants

- Bruce Bartow, Josephine County
- Pam Bode, US Forest Service
- Neil Benson, Josephine County
- Charlie Chase, Oregon State Fire Marshall
- Brett Fillis, Applegate Fire District 9
- Lang Johnson, Rural/Metro – RVFCA
- Tom Murphy, Bureau of Land Management
- Charlie Phenix, Forest Service
- Ron Phillips, Illinois Valley CRT
- Brian Pike, Grants Pass Dept. of Public Safety
- Jack Pugsley, Fire Board President, WCRFPD
- Jerry Schaeffer, Illinois Valley District Fire Chief
- Steve Scruggs, Williams Fire Chief
- Phil Turnbull, Rural Metro – JCFDB
- Jim Wolf, Oregon Department of Forestry
- Kathy Lynn, PWCH

Next Steps

- The next Executive Committee Meeting will be held the second week of March. Please let Kathy know preferences for meeting date and time.
- PWCH will continue to send the Executive Committee quarterly reports.

Meeting Notes

Updates from each of the committees:

- Each of the committees have now met two or three times since September and are moving forward with National Fire Plan Grant applications, coming up with strategies for everything from fuels reduction to education and outreach.
- Through the JCIFP, three grants going for three different categories will be submitted to the National Fire Plan, providing a good example of how approaches can be coordinated in the future and articulate to the regional office that this kind of collaboration is happening.

Jackson Josephine County Local Wildfire Coordinating Group

- About a month ago both Jackson and Josephine County signed orders to the effect of stating participation in and formation of a two county coordinated committee largely focused on the National Fire Plan and grants awarded through that mechanism. Jim Wolf has been playing a lead role in the organizational structure of that group. Paul Galloway of the Forest Service has now been identified as staffer/coordinator for that group. With these National Fire Plan grants due in February, he can play a role in getting information out about that and coordinate some of the feedback mechanisms that it can provide to the regional office in Portland.
- One of the questions that the two county committee had was how does the Josephine County Integrated Fire Committee relate to the JJLCG. Their interest seemed to be in getting information about this whole effort and having a formal link between the two organizations with better definition of goals.

Josephine County Article 76

Property owners in Josephine County will be receiving a notice of proposed changes in the Land Use Code in Josephine County. One of these is Article 76, which deals with homes in wildfire hazard areas. An informational meeting, which will deal with three other issues, will be held on February 11, 2004. Then on February 17, there is a Planning Commission hearing dealing specifically with the wildfire standards ordinance changes. The fire community supports the kinds of things that are being recommended. The proposed changes can be found on the Web at www.co.josephine.or.us.

Federal Fire Management Planning Process

- Federal agencies have been directed to develop a fire management plan for the area. This is an overall document stating policies, procedures, and makes some recommendations on land allocations. It is not a decision document; it's not a [NEPA] document. The direction is to do landscape planning. It looks at how business will be conducted and gives overall direction in that.

- The fire planning unit includes Coos Bay, BLM, the areas protected by Coos Force [Protection] Association, State Lands, Coos and Curry Counties, Siskiyou National Forest, Medford BLM and the Rogue River National Forest. This is a large area that has a lot of commonalities within that crown and the units work together in several different arenas. Even though it is a federal mandate, two state agencies have been included. As a partnership, the State has protection responsibilities in the field. A total fire management plan can't be done without State and Federal cooperation.
- The plan needs to be done by September 30, 2004 for input into the first module, the preparedness module and fire program analysis, which is that budget tool. It is anticipated that the final draft will be completed by the end of June of this year. Working closely with the subcommittees ensures that something isn't developed that can't be used by the other agencies, by the County, and by other groups.

Subcommittee Update

Risk Assessment

- Draft objectives deal with identifying the approach, gathering the data, methodology, and defining both communities and risk. A methodology has been developed along with risk assessment maps, which are being further refined. Some of the things being asked in developing methodology and maps are what is the likelihood of a fire starting, hazard, what is the fire going to do when it does start, what is the capability to suppress the fire before it expands and what are the values at risk and the vulnerabilities of structures, etc. A draft map of all those layers has been put together. The vegetation part of the hazard layer is probably the weakest part and is still being worked on.
- A joint proposal with the County and Federal agencies is being looked at to get better information which will better identify where the greatest hazard areas are. Ways to track the fuels treatments and fires is also being looked so that as things change, the data can be updated. Finally, getting data from the State Forest Practices Program as to where slash buildups and activities that generate unusual fire hazards are located is being looked at.
- Protection Capabilities still need to be worked on. Most of these systems look at how many miles from a fire station an incident is. Response times, historical response times from the Fire Marshal's office and from ODF have been played with. In conjunction with this, the number and types of equipment and levels of training in individual fire districts and agencies needs to be identified and incorporated into risk assessment.
- One of the outcomes related to that is trying to identify an intake form to gather the type of information that can be used consistently county-wide and region-wide. The Fire Chief's Association can be looked at to find out what they are doing in that arena and as an organizational structure for that information to be sent out. As it stands, each community uses something very different for an intake form. Similar information is gathered but it needs to be consistent in order to build a risk assessment data base.
- The committee is at the point of prioritizing projects with the grant period coming up. Using the risk assessment map, now in draft form, to identify what other criteria needs to be looked has been discussed. Outside influences, such as the Fire Program Analysis, the Healthy Forest Restoration Act, also need to be taken into consideration. The National Fire Plan will be identifying communities at risk. The National Association of State Foresters has agreed to redo the communities at risk process map. The State would define and maintain a list of communities and set criteria on how communities would do a risk assessment. The hope is that the County has a methodology in place which would meet the criteria and enable to State to accept its list of at-risk communities.

Fuels Reduction

The committee has agreed to apply for a county-wide grant which would be much larger than what had been applied for in the past and would benefit each of the fire districts, the Rural/Metro service area and Grants Pass. Ron Phillips is taking the lead on the grant application with Josephine County being the applicant and the Illinois Valley Community Response Team administering and providing coordination with all of the partnerships. The grant process will involve review by the different fire protection districts so that their concerns about how many different areas are being addressed can be answered. The risk

assessment tool would guide individual districts towards certain areas and within that there will be a ballpark figure allocation for each of the five areas. Individual districts would design projects to meet their specific needs using the guidelines that have been established. The objectives are:

- Single grant, single administrator, centralized in each of the districts.
- Allowing the districts to identify and develop projects in their area, multi-tax lot projects based on common criteria that the Fuels Reduction Committee identifies.
- Using private contractors to do the actual work.
- Bringing in ODF and/or the fire districts to do the monitoring and approval of the work done by the contractors.

Education and Outreach

The Education and Outreach Committee is working on a grant proposal for the education and outreach category. They are working on something that would enable delivery of educational messages and resources county-wide. That could be tied to an internet resource or tied through Social Service agencies which has many mechanisms to deliver information. Josephine County is the applicant; Josephine County Commission on Children and Families will be the administrator of that grant. That does tie it into reaching out to people who have not necessarily been contacted by fire prevention resources in the past.

Emergency Operations

- Establish a functional EOC. There is a need to identify clear roles and responsibilities which includes the role in the function of the EOCs as that is a shared entity. The County itself cannot staff and run the EOC and shouldn't as it's shared. The EOC can form
- a Mini Mac, or multiagency command that would include department heads and other people involved in a fire or other type of incident. This would be a combined voice to express to an incident management team, or to other agencies, what the concerns are. There would be one central place to seek information, which would be the EOC using the Mini Mac route. Also, information coming out of that group could be relayed back to the agencies. It would provide a clear communication path and a central voice.
- A structure or set of dynamics needs to be set up to get the Board of County Commissioners and key department heads and/or phase I or phase II management personnel to go through this training process. A strategy needs to be developed to convince them that this needs to be done, should be done. This is the best way to go about involving management with incident command teams.
- Sara Nicholson has appointed Mark Sorenson to work on developing a special needs committee that is separate from what was talked about earlier. The focus is to help agencies that are caring for special needs citizens and facilities to ensure that there is emergency management and evacuation plans in place in facilities serving citizens with special needs.
- A recommendation will be made to the Board of Commissioners on January 29, 2004, to use Title III money to buy a call down system whose technology will allow identification of a geographic area, send prerecorded messages via telephones, have type to voice technology, can be used in the field with PIN numbers for security, can utilize the 911 database, special needs or other databases can be added and it will also do group call-outs, email, fax and Internet. It's the same system Jackson County has and the general price is \$55,000.

Fire District Efforts

A lot of time was spent thinking about how the County can have a lot of this coordination and organizational structure and the committees are working hard, but how does that benefit local citizens in understanding their community fire plans and fuels reduction needs? In looking at that, a lot of time was spent learning about what each of the districts are currently doing from coordinated fuels reduction in the Applegate district to telephone trees and other things that have been happening in Williams. What is being done in Wolf Creek with it's operational assessment is a good example of how what is being talked about in terms of protection capabilities can translate down to the local level in doing the actual assessment work.

Wolf Creek

- The district has been focusing on assessing its operational capabilities and identifying resources. A National Fire Plan grant is being wrapped up in Sunny Valley which had been ongoing from the CRT. Wolf Creek Fire District are identifying opportunities for community fire planning and what the Board most wants to do to understand their roles and develop solid standard operating guidelines. They are also looking at perception change so that the respect and pride in the district could be enhanced in the community. It has been very successful in its efforts toward that end.

Williams

- One of the biggest problems in Williams has been communicating with people about what is going on in the fire district. People often get their information from so many different sources, the fire district would have to hire somebody 24/7 to address all of those different issues. A phone tree system has been set up where the fire district was divided into three sections with a coordinator for each section. The fire chief can make a phone call to three people who will call two or three people, and it goes on down the list. Within a very short period of time, everybody on a given street or road can be notified about either evacuation procedures, fires, flooding, etc. It's working well right now. Every month, more people join.
 - The biggest complaint from residents has been calling the firehouse and getting a busy signal. Using the phone tree and coordinators, people are calling the coordinators and asking them for information. The idea has expanded to where some of the local community groups have set up their own phone trees for things like evacuating livestock.
 - Other areas that have been addressed are shut-ins, people with special needs who need evacuation, who they are, where they live. Any information that people want to give is incorporated into the tree. It's delegating it out to the community to where the fire district doesn't really handle any of it; it's all done by community members who volunteer to do this and maintain the system. Three calls are made by the district and then the community phone tree takes over.
 - A Welcome Kit is also being worked on. Real estate people in the community notify the fire district about new residents in the area. The district can then take new residents address signs, fire regulations, DEQ information on burning, all the general information that they would need to know about fire. One thing that is helping identify new residents is the County's plan where the district has to sign off on the address. That gives an opportunity to provide educational materials. Having good coordination with local watershed councils and education coalitions has enhanced the whole process.

Illinois Valley

- Illinois Valley has been working with the Forestry Action Committee in doing the assessments. In doing these assessments, prevention material is being distributed throughout the community. Information is also passed out at fairs and similar things. It's been a start and stop effort in the process of community planning, but if it gets going, it will be a big boost to getting together a coordination group.

Applegate

- 15% of the district is in Josephine County with the rest being in Jackson County. Interestingly enough, the areas with the phone trees that really took off were more around [Rouche] and Applegate. They really didn't take off in Williams. They tried but didn't take off. Once Williams really got involved, it took off. It took a different approach to make the phone tree work down there.
- Beginning in 2001, assessments were started and grants were written through Jim Wolf at ODF. That pilot project was done in 2001, then in 2002 and 2003, some bigger grants became available for the Applegate watershed and the district has been pretty active in those and to date has written projects and grants for 350 tax lots. Last year a grant was applied for which actually was for the watershed so it included Williams' and Rual/Metro's areas. It was a roadside fuels grant that came through the National

Fire Plan through BLM and that has just started being implemented. Four projects have been completed with thirty-three more to go.

- The Applegate community process seems to be very successful in working with one person in a neighborhood who then goes out and gets the rest of the neighbors on board and is part of an incentive.

Rural/Metro

- Rural/Metro is involved in supporting community based projects. A crew has been put together with a coordinator, working in conjunction with the ODF grant program. There are crews doing work in the field, clearing defensible space and doing roadside work. It's been sporadic. The work being done on the roadsides is probably the most concentrated work yet. There has been a lot of success in getting the message out. Doing one house springboarded four or five other houses to follow suit.
- Another area where progress has been made over the last couple of years has been in working closely with the local units of ODF and experimenting with pioneering dispatching in conjunction with ODF.

Grants Pass

- There are two people working in the Grants Pass prevention bureau. They are ultimately responsible for all business inspections and all fire prevention activities, fire investigations and plans review. Thus, the shift personnel end up doing a lot of the public end stuff.
- Grants Pass is big on community events so there is usually a booth or an engine at all of the events. Information is handed out through those vehicles. People in interface areas are contacted every spring to get the word out on what they can do to make their properties fire safe.
- The City Council is fairly willing to pass ordinances for improved safety. One such ordinance banned outdoor burning except for two weeks in the spring and two weeks in the fall by permit. The sale and possession of fireworks has been banned except for on the 4th of July at certain hours, which still doesn't keep people from setting them off, but at least it gives a little bit of control.
- There is also a Citizen's Public Safety Academy which has been a big hit for the community. It covers law enforcement and fire activities. There are usually 25 people involved and it's done two or three times a year. Business owners and leaders of the community were invited to participate mainly as a mechanism to help pass levies. It has been a good tool and a big hit. Now there is a waiting list of people to attend the Academy. Everyone who has attended has said they didn't realize everything the Public Safety Department does. From that, we've garnered the support and respect from the community. It started out as a grant funded program and has become so important that the City Council has identified that as something that they want to dedicate funding to every year.

JCIFP Objectives

A handout of the objectives that each of the committees has come up with was given to committee members. At some point, the Executive Committee could look at a broader visioning process for fire protection. A lot of what is in the handout is very specific, task oriented. The handout includes potential timelines, outcomes and ways to monitor the progress and figure out what the process is achieving and what is missing. This is being provided to each of the sub-committees as a reference point, but it is also a tool for the Executive Committee to be able to provide some guidance into the process from the prospective of the individual agencies and their experiences. As it stands, the role of the Executive Committee is to provide a "house" for everything that is happening and a mechanism back to each agency and organization about what is going on with the Josephine County Fire Plan. Feedback can then be provided about any thoughts or input about the process. Ideas on further defining the role of the Executive Committee are also important. Something that can be done at the next meeting is to think about the strategic role of the committee in terms of changing the culture and the way people behave in fire prone areas. One question to be answered is should the committee continue once the funds are gone or should it convert to something, i.e., a coordinating body and if so, when, how and how will it be maintained? Right now, the role is monitoring sections and it needs to be decided how to track these things and insure their continuity and action.

It may also be a role and objective for the Executive Committee to communicate to larger, state-wide, with the idea in mind of gaining collaboration with others in the state or in other states. Some of the discussions have been about how present this as a pilot and get sanctioned to operate as a pilot on behalf of national issues. There are national and international issues that this plan is beginning to address which could be a goalpost. This committee would then be the administrative oversight committee to do that. The technical, topic specific and work committees would report back to the Executive Committee.

JCIFP Executive Committee Meeting #3: March 10, 2004

Meeting Participants

- Bruce Bartow, Josephine County
- Neil Benson, Josephine County
- Charlie Chase, Oregon State Fire Marshall
- Brett Fillis, Applegate Fire District 9
- Paul Galloway, Forest Service
- Lang Johnson, Rural/Metro – RVFCA
- Tom Murphy, Bureau of Land Management
- Charlie Phenix, Forest Service
- Ron Phillips, Illinois Valley CRT
- Jack Pugsley, Fire Board President, WCRFPD
- Jerry Schaeffer, IV District Fire Marshal
- Dennis Turco, ODF
- Phil Turnbull, Rural Metro – JCFDB
- Kathy Lynn, PWCH

Next Steps

- The next Executive Committee Meeting will be held Thursday, June 10th from 1:30 to 3:30 at the Forest Service Fire Center in Merlin on Flaming Rd.
- Members of the Executive Committee should report back to agencies and organizations on JCIFP progress.
- Provide comments to Kathy by March 22nd on the JCIFP organizational structure and plan mission and goals
- We will post the Healthy Forests Restoration Act Field Guides up on the JCIFP web site.
- The JCIFP Education and Outreach committee should coordinate with the Rogue Valley Fire Prevention Cooperative. The RVFPC will distribute information at the Jackson and Josephine County fairs this summer.

Meeting Notes

Jackson Josephine Two-County Wildfire Coordinating Group

Paul described the grant review process for the National Fire Plan grants (FY 2005). 171 applications were submitted for Region 6 with 23 submitted from Jackson and Josephine Counties. Paul also provided information on the distribution of FY 2004 grant funds. For planning projects or ODF projects, procurement contracts are being sent out this week. Any ground-disturbing projects that will require NEPA will take longer to distribute funds.

- *Illinois Valley CRT should contact Doug Henry, BLM to find out about the NEPA process for the FY 2004 CRT grant cycle.*

Community Risk Assessment Meetings

Community Risk Assessment meetings will be held in Williams on April 14, 21, and 28th. Meetings in Illinois Valley will be scheduled through the Community Fire Planning effort there, and community meetings in Sunny Valley and Wolf Creek will be coordinated with the Wolf Creek Fire Protection District. We would like agency participation at these meetings from Forest Service, BLM, and ODF at all of the meetings. We will follow up with each agency on the coordination of these meetings.

Suggestions:

- The best way to get information to the public is face to face.
- Keep presentations brief and focus on interaction with meeting participants.
- Be ready to adapt based on the needs of the audience

- Have maps on hand that allow people to identify where they live – start to identify clusters from the community.
- Williams can utilize the phone tree in advertising for community meetings
- Tim Gonzales from Grants Pass BLM office has offered to attend meetings in the Grants Pass resource area. Lynda Boody, Glendale Resource area is the contact for Sunny Wolf community meetings.

Josephine County Article 76

Three community meetings are scheduled for March, with the Public Hearing to follow in April. Community meetings include:

- March 15, 7:00 pm – Wolf Creek
- March 22, 7:00 pm – Illinois Valley
- March 29, 7:00 pm – Williams

More information on these meetings can be found on the Josephine County planning website or on the JCIFP events link at <http://www.co.josephine.or.us/wildfire/index.htm>.

JCIFP Organizational Structure and Goals

Kathy handed out a new organizational structure that begins to illustrate the many organizations partnering on the Josephine County Fire Plan. The handout also included draft goals and objectives (see attached). Any comments on the plan mission and goals should be submitted to Kathy by March 22nd.

Concerns about the JCIFP

- No money currently for on-the-ground projects. (People are seeing the program decline and want the \$330 incentive to get the work done)
- There is concern that the JCIFP process is not inclusive of grassroots organizing. Focus on working with the rural fire protection districts and the community organizations in conducting community meetings, prioritizing projects, and implementing programs on the ground.

JCIFP Executive Committee Meeting #3: March 10, 2004

Meeting Participants

- Neil Benson, Wildland Fire Prevention and Education
- Pam Bode, Forest Service
- Merle Converse, Wolf Creek Rural Fire Protection District
- Lang Johnson, Rural Metro – Josephine County Fire Defense Board.
- Kathy Lynn, Program for Watershed and Community Health
- Brian Pike, Grants Pass Department of Public Safety
- Chief Harry Rich, Illinois Valley District Fire Marshal
- Jerry Schaeffer, Illinois Valley District Fire Marshal
- Dennis Turco, Oregon Department of Forestry

Next Steps

- The next Executive Committee Meeting is tentatively scheduled for Wednesday August 25th from 9:30 to 11:30 at the Oregon Department of Forestry Office in Merlin.
- Kathy will send out a draft of the Josephine County Fire Plan in the beginning of August for review by members of the Executive Committee.
- Kathy has attached a calendar of meetings with these notes which includes information on upcoming meetings and related events.

Meeting Notes

- Kathy gave an overview of fire district and committee activities. (Information on the overview can be found in the most recent update/newsletter for the Josephine County Fire Plan.)
- Jerry provided a summary of Illinois Valley Fire Plan and community meetings
- Merle talked about efforts by the Wolf Creek RFPD. They need assistance with their upcoming community event to raise awareness about the Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan and promote information about the proposed tax levy. Support from the County fire community will be of great assistance. Rogue Valley Fire Prevention Cooperative and the ODF Fire Engine Crew may be able to help and be at the event, depending on whether or not there are fires occurring.
- Neil provided an update on Article 76. The Planning Commission appreciated the efforts of the Fire Defense Board. The time they took to talk with the committee and participate in the public hearings has made a significant difference in the proposed amendments. The public hearing was continued to Monday, August 30th, 2004 from 7:00 pm to 9:00 pm at the Anne Basket Auditorium. Prior to that meeting, Donald Rubenstein will have a revised draft of Article 76 available for review.
- Paul Galloway could not be at the meeting but provided information via email in regards to the ranking of FY 2005 NFP grants. The Josephine/Jackson County Fuel Hazard Mapping proposal was fully funded at \$250K, ranked 16th out of 23 for selected Planning projects. The JCIFP Fuels Reduction - funded at \$500K, ranked 4th out of 36 selected Fuels projects. The JCIFP Education & Outreach proposal was not selected. Paul said that the County should be receiving an official notification from the regional office soon. Both of the selected projects are showing BLM as the lead agency and the County will be working with them to process the paperwork.
- September 30 is the deadline for the Federal Fire Management Plan – implementation guide – join with federal agencies – who are they? Fire planning unit in SW Oregon – CFPA, RS NF, Caves, SW OR ODF, Coquille Tribe. Revision of fire management and land management plans – give them feedback.
- Charley made the point that we should look at other Federal funding programs that could be applied towards fuels reduction. For example, a large sum of money into Oregon up in Salem for pathogens and pest infestation. Kathy will have a conversation with Jim Mair up at ODF to follow-up.
- The Forest Service has just developed a five-year implementation plan for integrated vegetation change/fuels modification. Kathy will get this plan from Pam.
- The group had a discussion about volunteer self-certification program (like SB 360).

Monitoring

- Effectiveness – in cases where treated lands that incur fire are being brought to the forefront. Are we looking at the difference that it makes? Let's be very cognizant of what happens? Mark Finney
- Kathy should get information from Pam Bode about Forest Service Monitoring literature.
 - What did we say we'd do?
 - Did we do what we said we would? (Accomplishment)
 - If we did what we said we'd do, did it matter? (Effectiveness)
- What were the assumptions that we used in the planning process? Did they prove to be accurate? Did it reduce loss?
- Risk can be measured in terms of whom we've touched. Are any of those starting fires?
- Are we educating the public in fire prevention?
- Are we measuring change in public perception? Information from the Annual County survey will help this as we have include questions about the public's perception of risk.
- Will we get to a point where fire can occur in public and private areas without resulting in catastrophic losses?

Next Steps

- Kathy posed questions to the group about how the Executive Committee should continue to function and provide continued guidance and monitoring for all fire plan activities.
- Lang suggested that a coordinating group form and be comprised of the chair persons for each of the sub-committees. This will provide continuity into how everything relates. They can make sure that people are talking to each other. No one individual can back things up. There needs to be staff to follow through. Our task is to define what that's going to look like. Coordinating group should have no chief officers, but be comprised of people who are making the plans and are active, make sure that everyone is talking about the same actions. Go after with everyone involved. Not just individual sub-committees.
- The coordinating council is the horsepower of the JCIFP and the Executive Committee will provide oversight of the plan and focus on funding issues. Perpetuating plans activities. Interagency, how will they pull this together. The group also discussed possibilities for having County prevention officers - five to ten prevention officers for the County?
- Other comments included:
 - Find ways to utilize this to get money coming in!! We aren't going to keep getting funding, so how do we use resources.
 - Get to a point where fuels reduction results in the safe passage of fire. Until we get there, develop an industry base that utilizes those products. Overstory built up is important. What's hurting the most. Surrounded by Rough n' Ready – clearcut $\frac{3}{4}$ a way around. Utilization...
 - One of the big questions is how to get rid of raw materials and how to sustain fuels reduction efforts through biomass utilization. Kellogg Foundation may be able to provide seed money for a utilization center.

Risk Assessment Committee

JCIFP Wildfire Risk Assessment Committee Meeting #1: October 27, 2003

Meeting Participants

- Bruce Bartow, Josephine County
- Don Belville, Forest Service
- Neil Benson, Josephine County
- Dick Boothe, Forest Service
- Ralph Bowman, Bowman Productions
- Charley Martin, BLM, Medford District
- Tom Murphy, BLM, Medford District
- Annette Parsons, BLM, Medford District
- Charlie Phenix, Forest Service
- Ed Reilly, Bureau of Land Management
- Jim Wolf, Oregon Department of Forestry
- Cody Zook, Josephine County

Committee Objectives

1. Review, identify, and integrate new and best available data in producing the wildfire risk assessment. Develop a needs assessment that describes the questions, resources, and methodology for conducting the risk assessment.
2. Use reliable and usable data that is compatible among the various partner agencies
3. Define and illustrate “communities and risk” and the wildland urban interface.
4. Develop strategies for obtaining and using community input.
5. Develop a 10-year strategy/implementation plan for fuels reduction (both implementation and monitoring). This may include directing fuels reduction efforts on highest risk areas.
6. Monitor public and private fuels reduction efforts.

Next Steps

- The wildfire risk assessment sub-committee will meet December 1st at 1:30 pm in Grants Pass. More information on meeting location and a draft agenda will be sent to the group in mid-November.
- Jim Wolf will work on further refining the methodology based on group feedback (this will include developing the ‘needs assessment’ described in objective 1 above.
 - SB 360 in Jackson and Deschutes is gearing up
 - Response times to Cody
 - On the burner to get something more legible for the rest of the world
 - Definitions of Communities at Risk

Discussion Notes

- BLM is developing a landscape fire management plan by December 2004. (will cover a five County area)
- Jim is creating a mapping process that helps level the playing field with the consistent methodology and consistent systems. We’re looking for points of convergence among the agencies.
- Values: Life and property should be made distinct within the risk assessment. Other values can be illustrated separately (e.g., economic, environmental and social values such as culturally significant resources, historic structures, etc.)
- Agreement that the Josephine County Wildfire Risk Assessment should include an illustration of the risk methodology on BLM and Forest Service land resulting in a countywide illustration, not just for the interface areas.
- Through this process, we should define what this methodology considers the wildland urban interface and communities at risk.
- Consider including other stakeholders (Del Norte County, Fire Defense Board, Rogue Valley Fire Chief’s Association)
- Consider issues related to the insurance industry

Other data sources:

- Applegate methodology (remote sensing)
- John Sessions -- Jackson County
- The Nature Conservancy

- Rogue Basin Coordinating Council

JCIFP Wildfire Risk Assessment Committee Meeting #2: December 1, 2003

Meeting Participants

- Bruce Bartow, Josephine County
- Don Belville, Forest Service
- Dick Boothe, Forest Service
- Lang Johnson, Rural Metro
- Charley Martin, BLM, Medford District
- Annette Parsons, BLM, Medford District
- Charlie Phenix, Forest Service
- Ed Reilly, Bureau of Land Management
- Jim Wolf, Oregon Department of Forestry

Next Steps

- The next wildfire risk assessment sub-committee will meet January 8th at 9:00 am in Grants Pass. More information on meeting location and a draft agenda will be sent to the group in late December.
- Jim and Kathy will work on a methodology narrative for the next meeting.
- The group will review definitions developed through the Federal Fire Management Planning process (specifically for Wildland Urban Interface) and will discuss if it makes sense to adopt a similar definition for the JCIFP.
- A smaller group will work on an outline for an NFP grant application focused on data collection and developing a system for ground truthing (on a multi-county basis). (*Is there someone who wants to take a lead on this process?*)

Discussion Notes

- Jim, Cody, Charley Martin, and Ed Reilly met several times between the 2 committee meetings to examine and refine the methods and data used in the hazard portion of the assessment. They spent time trying to identify Best Available Data, determine what the data should be used for, and whether or not it was sufficient to stand up to review criteria.
- The group generally agreed that finding better data sets (and developing systems for ground truthing) would be a good long-term objective. There was also general agreement that applying for a National Fire Plan grant (for FY 2005) made sense in order to try and obtain funding for this effort.

Data Issues

- **Hazard and risk elements.** There was extensive discussion regarding elements and weighting of the assessment factors. Currently, hazard includes weather, topography, and fuels. Some committee members felt that weather should be included with the risk factors, while others felt it should remain in risk. At the end of the discussion, there seemed to be some agreement that it should remain in risk. We will collect some citations in advance of the next meeting.
- Discussion on specific data issues and limitations (e.g., incompatible data for serpentine soils and non-serpentine soils)

Federal Fire Management Plan and CAR/WUI Definitions

- The BLM is developing a landscape fire management plan by December 2004. This will cover a five County area. This risk assessment committee and the county can review the federal fire management plan and have input into its process. It is early enough statewide that any decisions made in this forum can have positive implications for decisions in the state. We need to recognize problems that exist with the data sets and work on melding them with the fire management plan.
- With so many definitions of Communities at Risk and the Wildland Urban Interface, working closely with the Federal Fire Management Planning effort can ease the process. Ultimately, understanding the “end result” and goals that we want to achieve can assist in determining the appropriate standards. It is important to consider what brings fire so close to people’s homes, as well as the importance of fuels reduction work that can be done by homeowners themselves.

Notes on Objectives

- The group discussed developing/refining objectives to include measurable outcomes related to the percentage of homes (and/or the percentage of public lands adjacent to communities) in the wildland urban interface.

JCIFP Wildfire Risk Assessment Committee Meeting #3: January 26, 2004

Meeting Participants

- Neil Benson, Josephine County
- Gary Gnauck, DemeterCeres LLC
- Lang Johnson, Rural Metro
- Charley Martin, BLM, Medford District
- Ed Reilly, Bureau of Land Management
- John Thornhill, Forest Service
- Cody Zook, Josephine County GIS

Note: This meeting was held from 1:00 pm to 2:00 pm and cut short because of a visit by Congressman Walden in Medford.

Next Steps

- The next wildfire risk assessment meeting will be February 17th, 2004 in Grants Pass from 1:30 to 3:30. I will send out an agenda prior to the meeting with a specific location.
- Ed Reilly and Gary Gnauck are working on the National Fire Plan grant application for Remote Sensing Vegetation and Fuel Load Mapping.
- Follow-up with/between Jackson and Josephine Counties to determine how the application will be submitted (e.g., through an interagency agreement, two-county application, etc.) Lang and Neil will coordinate and meet with Randy Iverson to gain support from the Rogue Valley Fire Chief's Association and Jackson County.
- Kathy will ask Paul Galloway if it is acceptable to include letters of support.
- An effort should be made to brief Deputy Forest Supervisor Ginny Crawley and Jeff Schwanke, ODF, as well as Tim Reuwsaat, BLM, on the purpose and scope of the Remote Sensing Project.

National Fire Plan Grant application

Ed Reilly presented the objectives of this project and described the request to the National Fire Plan. The project objective is to produce a digital continuous vegetation cover/fuel hazard map that covers Josephine and Jackson counties. The map will use agreed upon data standards that allow all partners to accomplish hazard and risk assessments using the same methodology.

- Ed presented this to the JJLCG and while interested, FS and ODF requested more information before giving their support. The JJLCG will ultimately have a say in how these projects are prioritized, so more information should be provided.
- It was suggested that rather than waiting to hear about NFP fire plan funding, the group should request Title III funding from both counties to support the initial phase of this project.
- Gary emphasized the need for project duration to ensure adequate monitoring and follow-up. This can be written into the grant and/or supported with other funding sources.
- Fire experts should be included as part of the project team.

Topics for the next meeting

- Protection Capabilities
 - Inventories and surveying tools
- Data layers for vegetation
 - Charley Martin will provide information
- Community meetings
 - Organizing input for values and other data collected.

JCIFP Wildfire Risk Assessment Committee Meeting #4: February 18, 2004

Meeting Participants

- Bruce Bartow, Josephine County
- Don Belville, Forest Service
- Neil Benson, Josephine County
- Dick Boothe, Forest Service
- Gary Gnauck, DemeterCeres LLC
- Kathy Lynn, Program for Watershed and Community Health
- Charley Martin, Bureau of Land Management, Medford District
- Charlie Phenix, Forest Service
- Jim Wolf, Oregon Department of Forestry
- Cody Zook, Josephine County GIS

Next Steps

- There will be a technical meeting Tuesday, March 2nd, 2004 from 9:00 am to 11:00 am. This meeting will be to focus on use of the data, weighting and any gaps that may exist.
- All three grants submitted to the National Fire Plan are now available on the Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan web site at: http://cwch.uoregon.edu/CCWP/JCIFP/what's_new.htm.

National Fire Plan Grant application update

- Ed Reilly completed the NFP grant application, which was submitted by Josephine County in cooperation with Jackson County and included letters of support from the Rogue Valley Fire Chief's Association, Bureau of Land Management, Medford District, Rogue Siskiyou Forest Service, Oregon Department of Forestry, and the Applegate Partnership.
- Neil noted that it is important to do some follow up work with BLM, Forest Service and ODF since there was some hesitation at the last Jackson-Josephine County Local Coordinating group meeting when this issue was brought up.
- Recognizing that, if funded, the project won't receive funding until 2005, (or the grant may not receive full or partial funding) Gary suggested that he would research other potential grant opportunities, including NASA.

Data

- Consideration should be given to the appropriate terms used for the risk assessment since it can be confusing.
- There is updated data for all of Western Oregon (Lucien vegetation data). Ed Reilly is in the process of reviewing the data. Should be discussed at the next meeting if/when the appropriate time to integrate this data into the assessment should be.
- There was extended discussion as to what the basis for the weighting and analysis methodology is and should be. Questions included:
 - What's driving the analysis if we know that we have control over reducing fuel (as opposed to heat or oxygen)
 - Does it make sense to include structural density in the structural vulnerability or hazard elements? Concentrated structures can be just as much of a hazard as dense forest areas.
- It was decided that the group should have a technical meeting to come to decisions about the elements considered during the analysis, the weighting, and the use of the data in the final analysis.

Community Meetings

- At one of the next meetings, the risk assessment committee should discuss what kind of information should be solicited at the community meetings, and how that input can be fed back through the risk assessment process (and specifically, through GIS.)
- The first risk assessment meetings are scheduled for three consecutive Tuesday's in Williams (April 6th, 13th, and 20th).

JCIFP Wildfire Risk Assessment Committee Meeting #5: April 5, 2004

Meeting Participants

- Bruce Bartow, Josephine County
- Don Belville, Forest Service
- Kathy Lynn, Program for Watershed and Community Health
- Charley Martin, Bureau of Land Management, Medford District
- Jim Wolf, Oregon Department of Forestry
- Cody Zook, Josephine County GIS

Next Steps

- Our next meeting will be Wednesday, April 28th, 2004 at 9:30.
- Jim and Cody will meet Wednesday, April 7, 2004 to refine/clarify the risk assessment methodology.

Upcoming community meetings

- The primary focus of the meetings was on the process for the upcoming community risk assessment meetings.
- Neil noted that it is important to do some follow up work with BLM, Forest Service and ODF since there was some hesitation at the last Jackson-Josephine County Local Coordinating group meeting when this issue was brought up.
- Recognizing that, if funded, the project won't receive funding until 2005, (or the grant may not receive full or partial funding) Gary suggested that he would research other potential grant opportunities, including NASA.

Terminology

- Consideration should be given to the appropriate terms used for the risk assessment since it can be confusing.

Data

- There is updated data for all of Western Oregon (Lucien vegetation data). Ed Reilly is in the process of reviewing the data. Should be discussed at the next meeting if/when the appropriate time to integrate this data into the assessment should be.
- There was extended discussion as to what the basis for the weighting and analysis methodology is and should be. Questions included:
 - What's driving the analysis if we know that we have control over reducing fuel (as opposed to heat or oxygen)
 - Does it make sense to include structural density in the structural vulnerability or hazard elements? Concentrated structures can be just as much of a hazard as dense forest areas.
- It was decided that the group should have a technical meeting to come to decisions about the elements considered during the analysis, the weighting, and the use of the data in the final analysis.

JCIFP Wildfire Risk Assessment Committee Meeting #6: April 28, 2004

Meeting Participants

- Bruce Bartow, Josephine County
- Neil Benson, Josephine County
- Dick Boothe, Forest Service
- Lang Johnson, Rural/Metro
- Kathy Lynn, Program for Watershed and Community Health
- Mel Wann, Forest Service
- Jim Wolf, Oregon Department of Forestry
- Cody Zook, Josephine County GIS

Next Steps

- Our next meeting will be Wednesday, April 28th, 2004 at 9:30.
- Bruce will talk with Charlie Phenix regarding a possible June visit with Mark Finney
- Cody will work on a draft of the Communities at Risk Methodology and map for the upcoming Forest Fuels Hazard Mitigation workgroup subcommittee meeting on May 10th 2004 in Salem.

The meeting focused primarily on developing a methodology for Communities at Risk and defining the Wildland Urban Interface. The group generally agreed that the Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan should use the definition and boundaries of the Wildland Urban Interface as defined by the Federal Fire Management Plan.

Communities at risk

- We spent a few hours discussing various definitions and trying different methodologies out with GIS. While we didn't take a lot of notes on this discussion, Cody is in the process of testing a methodology based on distance between transportation corridors (500 foot buffer), residential density, and a ¼ to ½ mile buffer to include residences that aren't necessarily annexed into the fire district.
- Questions that remain are how to break up the "blobs" that result from the assessment of communities at risk. One suggestion was to associate place names as determined by Administrative rules. Another alternative is to break them up by fire district.
- Another issue that came up in the context of the state efforts for ranking and prioritizing communities at risk statewide is related on how to determine the level of risk. Jim suggested illustrating the majority rather than the average, and using a histogram to illustrate the percentage area at high, moderate, and low risk.

JCIFP Wildfire Risk Assessment Committee Meeting #7: June 8, 2004

Meeting Participants

- Neil Benson, Josephine County
- Dick Boothe, Forest Service
- Gary Gnauck, DemeterCeres LLC
- Kathy Lynn, Program for Watershed and Community Health
- Charley Martin, Bureau of Land Management, Medford District
- Charlie Phenix, Forest Service
- Ann Walker, Oregon Department of Forestry
- Jim Wolf, Oregon Department of Forestry
- Cody Zook, Josephine County GIS

Next Steps

- Page 3 of this document is a one-page draft proposal for Mark Finney's visit (goals and objectives/expectations and deliverables.) Please take a close look at this and provide substantive comments to Kathy by **Monday, June 14th** so that we can send the proposal to Finney. Please, don't be shy with your comments! I tried to frame out the ideas we discussed in the meeting, but I think we would be wise to include as many details as possible, including outcomes. I'd appreciate your help with this.
- Cody, Jim, Charley, Ed, and Gary will meet **Monday, June 21st** for a technical team meeting to discuss identification of strategic planning units to identify fuels treatment projects. They will develop a proposal to bring back to the larger risk assessment group.
- The next full risk assessment committee meeting will be **Friday, June 25th**, from 9:00 am to 11:00 am. Kathy will confirm a location in an email prior to the meeting.
- Cody will produce a "Communities-at-Risk" Map using the methodology for the next meeting

Discussion Notes

The meeting focused primarily on developing a methodology for Communities at Risk and developing a process to identify and prioritize hazardous fuels treatment projects. The group had agreed at the last meeting that the Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan should use the definition and boundaries of the Wildland Urban Interface as defined by the Federal Fire Management Plan.

Communities-at-Risk - Proposed Methodology

4. The first level of identification is based on 1 structure per 40 acres with a minimum of 4 residences and ¼ mile buffer.
5. The second level of identification is using fire district or municipalities to attribute place names.
6. In areas where there is no fire district or municipality (such as the unprotected areas serviced by Rural/Metro Fire Department), communities will be listed as "Josephine County unprotected." In order to attribute place names to isolated communities not connected by the 1 per 40 density, we will use the LCDC definition for rural communities. (E.g., Josephine County unprotected /Galice or Josephine County unprotected/Sunny Valley.)

Identifying and Prioritizing Hazardous Fuels Treatments

The Healthy Forests Restoration Act provision for Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP) requires that communities identify and prioritize hazardous fuels treatments as part of the CWPP. Currently, the Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan risk assessment methodology provides a foundation for assessing hazards and risk. There are three layers of information that should go into the identification and prioritization of fuels treatment projects:

1. JCIFP Risk Assessment
2. Community input on values and priority project areas (attained at local community meetings such as those being held in Williams, Illinois Valley, and Wolf Creek this summer.)

3. Fire District Input

The risk assessment committee will form a technical sub-committee to identify strategic planning units based on the Communities-at-Risk identified through this process and the 6th field watersheds (referencing the process used in the Applegate Fire Plan.) This sub-committee will compare the units to the hazard and risk assessment and identify a preliminary list of fuels treatment projects based on the strategic planning units. The sub-committee will present that information, first to the Risk Assessment Committee, and then to each of the Fire Districts to gain their input and perspectives on projects and potential priorities. The next phase will be to present Countywide information on the priorities for fuels treatment to the JCIFP Executive Committee and present the information within the County's Integrated Fire Plan.

As part of the Federal Fire Management Plan, the Forest Service and BLM will look to the process being used to identify priorities within the JCIFP and mirror that process to identify priorities on adjacent federal lands. This assessment is meant to be dynamic and as new information is identified or developed (such as analysis through M. Finney's FARSITE program.)

Proposal for Site Visit with Mark Finney

Goal:

To identify areas for protection and landscape fuels treatment projects that will have the greatest benefit for reducing wildfire risk in Josephine County.

Objective:

To identify areas for protection using the program developed to date through the Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan Hazard and Risk Assessment and the FARSIGHT program to identify areas for protection on public and private land throughout Josephine County.

Expectations:

The JCIFP Risk Assessment Committee will work closely with Mark Finney to review work developed to date, existing data sets, and understand the process used to run the FARSIGHT Program. We are requesting services from Dr. Finney first as a consultant to help us assess the resources, methodology, and alternatives for conducting the assessment (treatment optimization or fireshed assessment, for example). Secondly, we request Dr. Finney's assistance as a potential technician to assist us in conducting a model for public and private land county wide, as well as a case study of the Thompson Creek area in the Illinois Valley.

Deliverables:

- Methodology for conducting the FARSIGHT program in Josephine County
- Assessment of private and public lands throughout Josephine County
- Assessment of private and public lands in the Thompson Creek area in the Illinois Valley

Outcomes:

- Landscape fuels treatment projects that provide the greatest benefit to public and private lands.
- Cost-effective strategies and focus on priority areas based on assessment methodologies

JCIFP Wildfire Risk Assessment Committee Meeting #8: June 25, 2004

Meeting Participants

- Neil Benson, Josephine County
- Dick Boothe, Forest Service
- Gary Gnauck, DemeterCeres LLC
- Charley Martin, BLM, Medford District
- Ed Reilly, BLM
- Jim Wolf, Oregon Department of Forestry
- Cody Zook, Josephine County GIS

Next Steps

- The technical group will communicate via email to develop the Strategic Planning Units map. The next full risk assessment committee meeting will be **Thursday, August 5th**, from 9:00 am to 11:00 am. Kathy will confirm a location in an email prior to the meeting. Also, the group agreed to meet from **8:30 to 10:30 on Thursday, August 26th**. The first hour will be just the risk assessment committee. The second hour will be overlapped with the fuels reduction committee.

The meeting focused primarily on reviewing the work that the technical committee did on identifying Strategic Planning Units to help in the identification and prioritization of hazardous fuels treatment projects. The group also reviewed the communities-at-risk map.

Communities-at-Risk Methodology

The group came to agreement on the methodology for identifying communities at risk, as follows here:

1. The first level of identification is based on 1 structure per 40 acres with a minimum of 4 residences and ¼ mile buffer.
2. The second level of identification is using fire district or municipalities to attribute place names.
3. In areas where there is no fire district or municipality (such as the unprotected areas serviced by Rural/Metro Fire Department), communities will be listed as “Josephine County Unprotected.” In order to attribute place names to isolated communities not connected by the 1 per 40 density, we will use the LCDC definition for rural communities. (E.g., Josephine County unprotected /Galice or Josephine County unprotected/Sunny Valley.)

When submitted to the state for review, there will be seven communities at risk in Josephine County, per this methodology:

1. Grants Pass
2. Grants Pass Unprotected
3. Illinois Valley
4. Williams
5. Applegate
6. Wolf Creek
7. Josephine County Unprotected

Identifying and Prioritizing Hazardous Fuels Treatments

Ed Reilly provided a summary of the methodology that the technical committee developed to identify Strategic Planning Units. (See page 3 of this document.) Discussion notes included:

- If ratings are created based on the distance of two homes, is that a better way to create a composite than just rating an individual home that may or may not be surrounded by other high hazard and risk areas?
- Everything has to be validated by the people on the ground. We need to talk with the fire districts and the fuels reduction group.
- Validating and critiquing this approach makes sense. That way it will be well documented and replicable. WE need to be clear about our question as well. What are the most critical and viable areas for treatment and use of limited funds?
- Conducting fuel modeling might also be a way to check the validity of the data.
- The first cut will be just taking into consideration federal ownership, since that is one of the most important factors in allocating money (it must be adjacent to federal lands.)
- Is there a way to rate defensible space vs. landscape projects?
- The benefit of this process is that agencies are working with the County – fuels and GIS specialists alike.
- The group agreed that the technical committee would refine their approach and present back to the full committee on August 5th.

Fuels Reduction Committee

JCIFP Fuels Reduction Committee Meeting #1: November 3, 2003

Meeting Participants

- Bruce Bartow, Josephine County
- Don Belville, Forest Service
- Neil Benson, Josephine County
- Dick Boothe, Forest Service
- Ralph Bowman, Bowman Productions
- Brett Fillis, Applegate Fire District
- Tim Gonzalez, BLM, Medford District
- Lloyd Lawless, with Rural/Metro
- Julie Norman, Siskiyou Field Institute
- Ron Phillips, Illinois Valley CRT
- Jerry Schaeffer, Illinois Valley Fire District
- Dennis Turco, Oregon Department of Forestry
- Virgil Witcher, Josephine County Forestry

Next Steps

- The fuels reduction sub-committee will meet December 9th at 9:30 am in Grants Pass. More information on meeting location and a draft agenda will be sent to the group in mid-November.
- Kathy will compile information on existing fuels reduction programs as well as current definitions and standards for survivable and defensible space. Kathy will send this information out by the week of 11/24 and ask for feedback in preparation for the next meeting.

Committee Objectives

- Define measurable objectives – benchmarks to know if we are reducing risk. (Life safety and Areas treated)
- Illustrate where have we been, where are we going, and how will we get there.
 - Develop an inventory of ongoing projects -- a list of all the current programs and activities in place
 - Define the desired outcome for “landscape treatment”
 - Partner with the wildfire risk assessment committee to develop consistent interagency definition of wildland-urban interface and communities at risk as well as survivable and defensible space.
- Sustain a landscape approach to fuels reduction that focuses on high wildfire risk areas
 - Identify priority areas for fuels reduction based on the Countywide risk assessment
 - Utilize countywide risk assessment information in applications for National Fire Plan grants
 - Promote education and outreach through all fuels reduction programs to ensure strong community involvement in fuels reduction and wildfire prevention projects.
 - Develop long-term strategies for maintenance of fuels reduction projects

Additional Discussion Notes

- A suggestion was made that at some point, a combined meeting with the risk assessment committee and fuels reduction committee would be very beneficial.
- There is an opportunity bring conditions back to condition classes one or two. (Potential objective.)
- Incorporate Forest Service and BLM data in the risk assessment.
- Committee meeting with contractors in the Illinois Valley.
- The voluntary aspect of the current fuels reduction program has created challenges in achieving a landscape approach to reducing risk. Chip away one step at a time
- Identify what will determine success? (e.g., measurable indicators such as areas treated)

Where is fuels reduction work occurring?

- Bureau of Land Management is working on fuels reduction projects where public land is adjacent to communities. Newspaper articles helped to advertise the program and help people apply for permits.
- Forest Service has held a number of community meetings and worked on hazardous fuels planning and implementation in Galice and the Illinois Valley
- The Applegate is currently working on the 37-mile roadside fuel reduction project. In terms of outreach, working with individual households, sharing information at local venues (e.g., the Wonder Store), and

other person-to-person contact has worked very well. This helps to address trust issues and finding success stories to promote throughout the community. This then helps to create a chain reaction in terms of work being done on the ground.

- Neighborhood meetings organized by the Forestry Action Committee is one way to disseminate information. FAC conducted a recent direct mailing to community members.
- The Biscuit Fire recovery process includes opportunities for fuel breaks. This data can be included on the Josephine County risk assessment map as an in-process fuels reduction project.

JCIFP Fuels Reduction Committee Meeting #2: December 9, 2003

Meeting Participants

- Carmela Amato, Wolf Creek Fire Protection Board
- Bruce Bartow, Josephine County
- Don Belville, Forest Service
- Neil Benson, Josephine County
- Dick Boothe, Forest Service
- Brett Fillis, Applegate Fire District
- Paul Galloway, Forest Service
- Tim Gonzales, BLM, Medford District
- Rob Hambleton, Williams Education Coalition
- Vic Harris, Josephine County Forestry
- Lloyd Lawless, with Rural/Metro
- Jerry Schaeffer, Illinois Valley Fire District
- Dennis Turco, Oregon Department of Forestry

Next Steps

- The fuels reduction sub-committee will meet January 6th at 1:00 pm in Grants Pass. More information on meeting location and a draft agenda will be sent to the group in a few weeks.
- The group will consider opportunities for fuels reduction grants from the National Fire Plan for FY 2005. ODF will submit a grant on behalf of Josephine County for the home protection program, but there is an opportunity to provide input into that process. Williams and Illinois Valley Fire Districts are also considering submitting grants for their districts. We will review grant outlines and eligibility criteria at the next meeting.

Timeline for upcoming activities:

- December 2003: Kathy and Neil will develop a draft fact sheet for standards for fuels reduction for the committee to review at the next meeting.
- Winter 2004: Conduct a sensitivity analysis to compare mapping methodology with expert understanding of the conditions.
- Winter 2004: Kathy will coordinate with each of the fire districts to coordinate community risk assessment meetings. This will provide an opportunity to the public to articulate what they perceive to be their risk and values, and to discuss their issues and concerns related wildfires.
- Long-term: This group will produce a public information brochure that helps to explain County standards (Article 76), state guidelines (Senate Bill 360), and clarifies definitions related to wildfire protection and fuels reduction.

Discussion Notes

- One of the challenges is that standards are difficult to evaluate if a person does not understand information about vegetation, slope, and other factors that exacerbate fire risk. An ideal approach would be to send forest officers to conduct site visits and assist people in
- There is a need to clarify the difference between survivable space and defensible space.
- Building permits and stricter building codes are potential strategies to enhance fire protection.
- Part of the messages to look to experts to understand the individual needs .
- Josephine County Wildfire Safety Standards (Article 76 – There is a need to develop public information around the standards wildfire planned and education materials.
- Dissemination of this kind of material could be part of the National Fire Plan grant for education and outreach to help increase public awareness of risk and resources.
- There is a need for clarification on standards and enforceable requirements for fuels reduction.
- Article 76 is more stringent than other state and federal standards and guidelines.
- *“This is rocket science. That’s why it’s so difficult.”*
- *“There are never guarantees.”*
- There was a suggestion to break down the elements of the determinants for fuels reduction (e.g., slope, type of vegetation, proximity to structure, etc.)

- In previous years, ODF has not recorded data for homes that did not need fuels reduction work completed because they are already in good shape. This is something they may be able to add to their current system.
- There was a suggestion about conducting a sensitivity test for high-priority treatment areas. This would provide the experts an opportunity to identify where they believe highest risk is, and compare later against the Josephine County process.

JCIFP Fuels Reduction Committee Meeting #3: January 6, 2004 Meeting

Meeting Participants

- Carmela Amato, Wolf Creek RFPD
- Bruce Bartow, Josephine County
- Neil Benson, Josephine County
- Dick Boothe, Forest Service
- Tim Gonzales, Medford District BLM
- Brett Fillis, Applegate Fire District
- Lloyd Lawless, Rural/Metro
- Scott Martin
- Ron Phillips, Illinois Valley CRT
- Jerry Schaeffer, Illinois Valley Fire District
- Steve Scruggs, Williams Fire Protection District
- Dennis Turco, Oregon Department of Forestry
- Scott Williams, Grants Pass Public Safety
- Cody Zook, Josephine County GIS Coordinator

Next Steps

- The fuels reduction sub-committee will meet January 27th at 1:00 pm in Grants Pass. More information on meeting location and a draft agenda will be sent to the group in a few weeks.
- Ron Phillips, Illinois Valley CRT will take a lead in drafting the proposal for the National Fire Plan fuels reduction grant program. This will be presented to the group over email and at the next meeting.

Discussion Notes

Given the short time between now and the when the National Fire Plans are due, the focus of this meeting centered on how to effectively get resources into the County and to implement fuels reductions projects on a landscape basis utilizing the talents and workforces that exist in the County. At the first meeting, the group established some objectives for fuels reduction in the County. Kathy handed out a worksheet summarizing the objectives and providing some ideas related to outcomes and systems for monitoring and evaluation.

National Fire Plan Grant

The National Fire Plan Team, Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management in Portland has changed the way that they're requesting proposals this year. So many grant applications come in that determining how to prioritize them isn't clear. One mechanism has been recently developed Southern Oregon to address this - the two-county, Josephine and Jackson local wildfire coordinating group. This is a body of agencies and organization directors from the Department of Forestry, the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Southern Oregon Regional Economic Development and the Rogue Valley Fire Chief Association, which have come together to provide some guidance in the National Fire Plan Grant process and in other fire coordination efforts across the two counties. Jackson and Josephine County Commissioners signed resolutions last month to implement the process.

Josephine County's fire plan is positioning the county to be more competitive for these grants. Its fire districts and its organization is looking for more coordination and more thought into how priorities are being determined in order to help decide who needs funding and why they need it. The Wildfire Risk Assessment Group has been working for the past few months on developing maps to show relative levels of risk. Information had been put together which will aid in the discussion of how to get these grants, what makes the most sense.

County Coordination

- A coordinated effort involving all of the individual fire districts and agencies is an alternative to each individual district applying separately for National Fire Plan grants. A coordinated grant application would illustrate the relative areas of risk in each district and available resources that could be shared throughout the County. The coordination between individual fire districts and agencies is there; the collaboration is in place.

- The group discussed how much grant money to ask for and how to go about distributing those funds. There was concern that equity be considered across fire districts, and that funds shouldn't be allocated only to the high population areas, as that would exclude the rural districts from project participation (and receiving funds).
- Coordinating with ODF is positive as they have had a high rate of success in obtaining NFP grants and can provide services through the efforts of its forest officers. A drawback might be that the office in Salem sets the priorities for grants. While it may be possible to bring in more grant money from individual districts, not all would get a grant. Having one package would be difficult for them to say no to.
- Using a countywide effort would eliminate the need for individual fire districts with limited resources to write their own grants then administrating and implementing individual programs. Representatives from each of the fire districts and agencies serve on the County Fire Plan executive committee, which provides consistent information to (and input from) all of the fire districts.
- Various committees will monitor and course-correct the program, the data sets and the quality.
- Rather than struggling with individual needs around fuels reduction, creating the common image and definition created a common understanding of hazard areas. It becomes not relevant which district it is; it's where are the danger areas in the county as a whole. Because of that understanding, there is merit to having a cooperative requesting a grant on behalf of the whole county, which will then be spent on the most hazardous area using local groups to do the fuels reduction. Not every district has the same percentage of hazard area so it won't be an equal percentage in allocation. It will be important to have current hazard data to determine the base for the allocations. The data being gathered and analyzed in the GIS database is an invaluable tool toward this end.
- Having one entity in place that can take care of reports, assure quality control and administration would relieve that burden from individual districts. Funding could be written into the grant application to cover such a need.

County's role

- The county will be the applicant and, given continued agreement among the individual fire districts and agencies, submit one application on behalf of the county. The focus of the grant will be on the high hazard areas within each district. If approved, funding will be allocated to other agencies, fire districts and the private sector to support local contractors and existing resources. The county will set up pre-certification making sure the contractors are bonded and follow agency standards. Once a high hazard area is identified, a hired contractor can take care of that issue. Most, if not all, of the money would go back through the private sector or other organizations. The county could do the auditing, the certification, the report writing and the quality control and get the money down to the private sector per an open list.

Topics for further discussion

- Contracting for fuels reduction. There are several organizations in the county who contract for fuels reduction work. A list of contractors could be drawn up with those contractors having to meet certain specifications, e.g., certification and bonding requirements. A set of pre-certification requirements could be drawn up to assure quality control with each contract bid.
- The question of inspection for quality control is still under discussion. Individual districts may not have the resources available to do their own inspections.
- Having one entity in place that can take care of reports, assure quality control and administration would relieve that burden from individual districts. Funding could be written into the grant application to cover such a need.
- One of the goals of this process is to figure out how to not have competition between fire districts, rather help get funding to the districts then use the GIS maps to figure out where in each of the districts the highest hazard exists.
- Continuing input is needed from fire districts and agencies to update the GIS fire hazard maps. What elements need to be included to have the most accurate and useful maps? Developing an intake form

that is consistent across fire districts and agencies is central to this effort. What kinds of values (i.e, density, structures, powers lines, etc.) need to be included in the database for the most comprehensive and realistic evaluation of hazard?

- How will education and outreach be linked?

Conclusions

- Having the county being the applicant for a National Fire Plan grant makes sense in terms that it would alleviate the burden from individual fire districts, be a coordinated effort county-wide in fuels reduction, and be an attractive offering for a grant.
- \$1.5 Million is a reasonable amount to ask for.
- Meetings will continue to be held in neighborhood settings to get community perceptions of where risk exists. This will further the decision making process within each fire district and smaller communities and neighborhoods in terms of how risk reduction activities should be prioritized. These meetings will serve to provide the citizenry a better understanding of their own fire protection district.

FY2005 Grant

Applicant: Josephine County
Administrator: Illinois Valley Community Response Team
Lead grant writer: Ron Phillips
Support grant writers: Kathy Lynn, Dennis Turco

Timeline:

- Next meeting 1/27/04 at 1:00 p.m.
- 2/13/04 deadline for grant application with time for the two-county process to review it before actual grant submission.

Partners:

- Illinois Valley Community Response Team Oregon Department of Forestry
- Williams RFPD Forest Service
- Wolf Creek RFPD Bureau of Land Management
- Applegate RFPD Josephine County
- Rural/Metro Rogue Valley FCA
- Grants Pass Department of Public Safety Josephine County Fire Defense
- PWCH/UO Fire Chiefs Association

A standardized letter of support could be asked for at some point from each fire district and agency. Any concerns that come up in terms of administration, allocation, or other concerns should be brought up at any time before grant submission. The Board of County Commissioners will be informed, and their signatures obtained for both the cover letter and on the application.

JCIFP Fuels Reduction Committee Meeting #4: January 27, 2004

Meeting Participants

- Bruce Bartow, Josephine County
- Neil Benson, Josephine County
- Oshana Catranides, Lomakatsi Restoration Project
- Susan Chapp, Forestry Action Committee
- Merle Converse, Wolf Creek RFPD
- Tim Gonzales, Medford District BLM
- Brett Fillis, Applegate Fire District
- Rob Hambleton, Williams Educational Coalition
- Vic Harris, Josephine County Forestry
- Lang Johnson, Rural/Metro
- Lloyd Lawless, Rural/Metro
- Scott Martin
- Ron Phillips, Illinois Valley CRT
- Jerry Schaeffer, Illinois Valley Fire District
- Jack Shipley, Applegate Partnership
- John Thornhill, Forest Service
- Robin Wilson, Forestry Action Committee
- Cody Zook, Josephine County GIS Coordinator

Next Steps

- The fuels reduction sub-committee will meet March 9th in Grants Pass. More information on meeting location and a draft agenda will be sent to the group in a few weeks.
- Comments on the National Fire Plan fuels reduction grant should be provided to Kathy no later than Friday, February 6th.

Discussion Notes

- With a few new people in attendance, we spent time on introductions. Susan Chapp also provided information on the Forestry Action Committee's fuels reduction program and how it is administered at a grass roots level.

National Fire Plan Grant

The meeting focused around the National Fire Plan grant for fuels reduction. (see draft grant also attached to this email.)

Site Selection Process (for fuels reduction projects:

- Countywide Risk Assessment Map (that accounts for hazard, risk, values, protection capabilities, and structural vulnerability). Provides data at for individual tax lots.
- Coordination with fire districts for their expertise and local knowledge.
- Coordination with ODF, BLM, and FS to identify projects on lands adjacent to planned or existing federal fuels reduction projects.
- Community meetings (to assess local perceptions of risk and values) and local interest (and buy-in for fuels reduction on private property).

Costs

- The group asked for clarification on per acre costs (this is reflected in the grant budget.)
- BLM will conduct NEPA work for the fuels reduction projects

Project identification and administration – comments and questions

- It was noted that broad community involvement and outreach to local contractors is necessary to ensure that people are aware of the opportunities for fuels reduction and that people still have a choice in who they decide to contract with.
- What are the criteria for having certified contractors?

Funding request

- We discussed the alternatives for the funding request. Five grant requests of \$250,000 or one request for \$1.25 million. There was consensus among the group that it made the most sense to stick with one grant request.

Other National Fire Plan grants and potential projects

- Applegate Partnership Hidden Valley High School Fuels reduction projects
- Lomakatsi contractor training/education and outreach
- Forestry Action Committee ongoing fuels reduction program (currently coordinated with ODF's grant program)

JCIFP Fuels Reduction Committee Meeting #5: March 10, 2004

Meeting Participants

- Bruce Bartow, Josephine County
- Neil Benson, Josephine County
- Dick Boothe, Forest Service
- Susan Chapp, Forestry Action Committee
- Tim Gonzales, Medford District BLM
- Brett Fillis, Applegate Fire District
- Vic Harris, Josephine County Forestry
- Lloyd Lawless, Rural/Metro
- Kathy Lynn, Program for Watershed and Community Health
- Ron Phillips, Illinois Valley CRT
- Emily Ring, Illinois Valley CRT
- Jerry Schaeffer, Illinois Valley Fire District
- Jack Shipley, Applegate Partnership
- Robin Wilson, Forestry Action Committee
- Cody Zook, Josephine County GIS Coordinator

Next Steps

- The fuels reduction sub-committee will meet Tuesday, April 13th from 1:30 to 3:30 at the Forest Service Fire Center in Merlin on Flaming Rd.
- Josephine County will coordinate with ODF on developing a RAC grant to target fuels reduction projects on special needs properties (facilities or individual properties.)
- The next meeting with focus on discussion and identification of private lands fuels reduction projects using the risk assessment developed through the fire plan.

Discussion Notes

- Ron Phillips agreed to be Committee chair for 6 months.

County Fuels Reduction Projects

- Cody Zook and Vic Harris presented maps and information on potential sites for fuels reduction on County Parks and Forest land. They have targeted approximately 400 acres with \$150,000. (The county has approx. 30,000 acres).
- BLM provided information on planned fuels reduction projects and fire districts provided input on high-risk private lands adjacent to the County land.
- There is an opportunity to showcase these projects with local media, build awareness of fuels reduction projects and county fire planning efforts. Involve fire districts where county fuels reduction projects occur to help coordinate with community members.

Contracting/Training

Should we identify a list of preferred contractors? How are criteria developed for that? What kind of licenses are needed? Ron Phillips and Emily Ring with the Illinois Valley CRT led a discussion on these issues with the committee.

- A number of committee members felt that the value of the ODF program was that people had the opportunity to find their own contractors or do the work themselves.
- There are questions regarding tax liability on the \$330 rebate, as well as insurance liability that need clarification. (County legal may be able to provide clarification on the tax issue.)
- If people are still provided an opportunity to conduct the work themselves, adequate training should be provided.
- Without a credentialing process, how can we ensure quality work to the residents participating in the program?
- If all contracts are awarded to contractors, who will conduct the assessment and write the prescription?
- The IV CRT provided alternative methods for credentialing, including a minimalist approach and existing systems.

- The minimalist approach consist of opening the list of referral contractors to all - or virtually all - who apply, documenting self-reported qualifications (e.g. years of experience, special training, any licenses/certificates held, list of references, etc), and allowing the property owner to make the decision as to which contractor to select. This *caveat emptor* approach puts the burden of decision making and consequences on the property owner. This system in effect has been used by ODF in the past with no reported major problems.
- There are a number of credentialing instruments already in place including Farm and Forest Workers License, Landscape License, Contractors License, Tree Fallers and Forest Worker Trainee

Ongoing Projects

- The Applegate Partnership is involved with a 40,000 – 60,000 acre demo project in coordination with a number of partners, including Northern Arizona University (with Wally Covington), Headwaters and the Siletz Tribe, among others.

JCIFP Fuels Reduction Committee Meeting #6: April 13, 2004

Meeting Participants

- Bruce Bartow, Josephine County
- Neil Benson, Josephine County
- Don Belville, Forest Service
- Susan Chapp, Forestry Action Committee
- Merle Converse, Wolf Creek RFPD
- Tim Gonzales, Medford District BLM (471-6943)
- Brett Fillis, Applegate Fire District
- Vic Harris, Josephine County Forestry
- Lloyd Lawless, Rural/Metro
- Ron Phillips, Illinois Valley CRT
- Jerry Schaeffer, Illinois Valley Fire District
- Robin Wilson, Forestry Action Committee
- Cody Zook, Josephine County GIS Coordinator

Next Steps

- The fuels reduction sub-committee will meet Tuesday, May 13th from 9:00 am to 11:00 am at the Forest Service Fire Center in Merlin on Flaming Rd.
- The next meeting with focus on targeting site specific projects using the risk assessment technology. We will try to have members of the risk assessment committee at this meeting. We will also discuss monitoring and biomass utilization initiatives.

Article 76

- Article 76 requires fuel breaks around structures. A sub-committee was formed under direction of the planning commission to clarify the language. The last public hearing was continued to April 19th from March. Public input has come throughout the process. (Meetings were held in Cave Junction, Williams, and Wolf Creek in April.)
- Currently, Article 76 only applies to development in Forest Zones. One of the alternatives would apply to all development in wildfire hazard areas (basically, all rural residential throughout Josephine County.)
- Many of the comments were related to the access standards on driveway paving.
- Standards vary between agencies and requirements. 100 ft to 250 depending on slope. Difference between SB 360 requirements (shorter distances)
- Can we meet the intent of SB 360 without going through the process in Jackson County. If article 76 is not applied to all residential areas in wildfire hazard zones, can we meet the intent?
- Encourage everyone to come to Anne Basker Monday night (or watch it on TV)
- How can we adopt an ordinance through the county and use the fire districts to conduct assessments and support the workload
- How do they track new development (only in Josephine County)? 80 percent of new residents call about fuels breaks in Josephine County. *Brett – said about the residents in the Applegate Fire District.* Until about a year ago – Jackson County inspections were done by ODF or RFPD's. Then the County asked the RFPD's to support a position to do the same work. They funded Jenna Stanke through Title III. What led the county to that position? Smaller districts that didn't have the capacity. Brush piles? Contractors that leave them. Does the county do anything related to removal?
- What can you do: Talk to Sunny Sundquist in the Planning Commission – come to the public hearing. ODF? SB 360. What you put in the letter makes or breaks it.

Education and Outreach Flyer

- The education and outreach committee developed a poster and flyer for a spring outreach campaign. The focus of distribution is to County residents with special needs and will be distributed through the social service agencies.

County Parks and Forestry

- Vic Harris showed pictures and talked about the current fuels reduction project in Lake Selmac. Before they started, it was fifteen hundred stems per acre and cut it down to 150 to 200 stems per acre. They will be turning the area into a Frisbee golf course.

- Kathy will talk to Vic about doing a case study of the Lake Selmac project for the next JCIFP Newsletter.

Fuels Reduction

- The focus of this discussion was on how we can use limited resources, support local community groups and RFPD's.
- The program has been voluntary in the past. We can now use the risk assessment to minimize the risk countywide and assist people in the highest hazard areas
- How do we strike the balance between high hazard, low interest and low hazard, high interest? Do we do half and half? Earmark half for dangerous areas, and half for willing participant areas?
- When there is not a lot of interest on the ground, there must be increased education.
- One of the problems with the past program is that there wasn't an opportunity to write multi-acre projects, so it was harder to achieve a landscape impact.
- If we want to be successful in getting people to participate in the programs, we must go face to face, door to door to get people to participate.
- A possibility would be to tie a campaign with the fuels committee with a spring prevention campaign for next year.
- Another strategy for educating people on the benefits of fuels reduction is to take pictures of ongoing projects and highlight them in newsletters and publications. (E.g., the county parks project, local homeowners, etc.).
- Data collection is important so that we can track where work is being done. A suggestion is to come up with a sticker that people could put on address signs. A sticker that says they are Fire Plan compliant? A logo could be run through the coop on a two county basis. (Fit that into SB 360 compliance.) Instills a sense of pride. (This is different that knowing if a fire truck is going to come up the driveway. Not green, yellow and red flags.)
- A question posed to the group was, if you pick a high hazard area and do shotgun – what level of safety does the property in a high fuels area if only one household has done the work? How does that differ from shotgun approach in low fuels areas? Are people achieving safety? Neil mentioned an article that was an analysis of the CA fires in the fall – 90 percent of homes that survived had 30ft of clearance and a non-wood roof.
- In terms of funding, there was mention of stewardship authorities – we can actually retain the funds for another contract. Can't use it for personnel, but can use it for contracts.
- What is the best way to communicate with federal agencies about how Josephine County is using the risk assessment tool and preparing communities for fuels work? (What makes it okay to ask for the amount of funding that JC has?)
- Current ODF program – there are currently a lot of plans written with people waiting for the rebate. Dennis will find out how much. (Can we map those areas?)
- How do we address the Shake roof issue?

Intake form

- What's useful? How do we standardize it?
- OSFM is interested in a statewide tool and consistency on how this is filled out in relationship to triage information.
- There are two types of information that are important – some things that are fixed and don't change, and other information that changes over time. The form currently mixes them up. Clarify what kind of data changes and what doesn't, what is important and for how long it will be valuable? Also, determine what is the best source of the data.
- *Committee members should provide Kathy with comments on the intake form prior to the next meeting*

JCIFP Fuels Reduction Committee Meeting #7: May 13, 2004

Meeting Participants

- Bruce Bartow, Josephine County
- Neil Benson, Josephine County
- Susan Chapp, Forestry Action Committee
- Gary Gnauck
- Tim Gonzales, Medford District BLM
- Kyle Holcombe, Oregon Department of Forestry
- Lloyd Lawless, Rural/Metro
- George McKinley, JSDI
- Ron Phillips, Illinois Valley CRT
- Cody Zook, Josephine County GIS Coordinator

Next Steps

- The fuels reduction sub-committee will meet the morning of **Thursday, June 24th in the Illinois Valley** sometime between 8:00 am and 12:00 pm. We will confirm an exact time and location in the next week or so.
- Review the Draft monitoring plan that Kathy provided during the meeting and send her any comments by Monday, June 14th. Kathy will continue to work on this and send out another draft prior to the next meeting.

Article 76

- The next Article 76 meeting is scheduled for Monday, June 7th in the Anne Basker Auditorium from 7:00 pm to 9:00 pm. Agency and community representatives are encouraged to attend. For more information, <http://www.co.josephine.or.us/planning/wildfire.htm>

Education and Outreach Flyer

- The education and outreach committee developed a poster and flyer for a spring outreach campaign. The focus of distribution is to County residents with special needs and will be distributed through the social service agencies.

ODF Home Assessment/Fuels Reduction Program

- ODF is waiting to receive the National Fire Plan grant funds before continuing with the \$330 rebate for homeowner's doing defensible space work on their property. *Note: Time Gonzales called Lauren Maloney to find out about the status. Apparently, the funding has reached Salem and they are doing paperwork there. Lauren thought that ODF in Grants Pass could receive the funding as soon as this week (the week of the 17th)*

Biomass Utilization

George McKinley with Jefferson Sustainable Development Initiative joined the meeting to talk about the work he is doing with the Southwest Oregon Resource and Conservation Development Council to create a clearinghouse for small diameter utilization as well as the Boaz Forest Health and Small Diameter Utilization Project. The Boaz project is funded by the BLM RAC and includes 47 acres of treatment areas. One of the questions that the RC&D project is asking is how to move more small diameter wood on to the market. The RC&D project includes development of a catalogue of contractors from Josephine and Jackson Counties.

The group engaged in a discussion of how to use raw materials from ongoing fuels reduction projects that are happening in coordination with the JCIFP. Issues discussed during this part of the meeting include the following:

- Sort yard (existing sort yards, benefits and costs)
- Chipping and market opportunities (and fluctuation in purchase price/ton)
- Local and Regional companies – potential buyers (Biomass One in White City and Medford Molding among others)
- Setting standards for working with contractors (this relates to an ongoing discussion of contractor credentials and certification)

- How do we process raw materials?
- How do we transport raw materials?
- What is the potential for building infrastructure within Josephine County?
- Other potential markets? (Bark mulch, pet beds, wood plastic composites, etc.)
- Funding sources (Dept. of Energy, fuels for schools programs)
- The importance of addressing this issue with a strong business plan, but potentially through the organizational structure of a non-profit
- What's the role of the fire district in all of this?
- How do we build markets and use of materials in the long-term to sustain funding for fuels treatment and fire prevention?

JCIFP Fuels Reduction Committee Meeting #8: June 24, 2004

Meeting Participants

- Bruce Bartow, Josephine County
- Neil Benson, Josephine County
- Brett Fillis, Applegate Fire District
- Paul Galloway, Forest Service
- Tim Gonzales, Medford District BLM
- Jerry Schaeffer, Illinois Valley Fire District

Next Steps

- The fuels reduction sub-committee will meet the morning of Thursday, **August 26th** from 9:30 am to 11:30 am. Kathy will send out details on location in August.

NFP 2004 Funding

- The CRT is still waiting for the surveys to be complete on Thompson Creek to receive funding.
- To the group's knowledge, ODF still has not received their 2004 funding in the Grants Pass office.

NFP 2005 Grants

- Josephine County was ranked for funding for \$500,000 of the fuels reduction grant.
- Paul talked about the grant process. When the region considered the Local Coordinating Groups grant prioritizations, they gave 20 points to those ranked as High, 0 points if it was ranked medium priority, and -20 points if it was ranked low.
- Kathy asked if there was feedback on the education and outreach grant, which was not ranked as a priority by the region. Paul said that none of the education grants exceeded fifty thousand dollars and were primarily statewide or regionally applicable.
- 30 percent of funding overall went to southern Oregon

Article 76

- At the last public hearing, held June 7th, the community thanked the planning commission for considering the public input and integrating it within the proposed amendment.
- The public hearing is continued to August 30th at 7:00 pm in the Anne Basker Auditorium where the proposed changes will be reviewed by the Planning Commission.
- The County is applying for a RARE volunteer to help with the coordination of the Josephine County Fire Plan and with implementation of Article 76.

Process

Given that Josephine County has three existing or potential sources of funding for fuels reduction, the group discussed how funding can be allocated equitably and targeted towards the highest risk areas. Comments included:

- **What works in one area won't work in another**
- Lessons learned from Thompson Creek (*Note: Can Dale take pictures of before and after in Thompson Creek? Make sure Tim keeps us informed about the grant.*)
- Plan community meetings through now and implementation – limit how many you have – if you have too many and nothing occurs then it's a waste of time.
- Get front end money to help with the outreach, education and the NEPA work. Even 10% up front would be a big help.
- What's a better methodology than the shotgun approach? Paul noted that ODF grants didn't make the cut because it was more of the shotgun approach.
- Is there carryover money on Thompson Creek? Can that money be used in another portion of the Selma area?
- What is the right way to focus County right of ways? Evacuation? The group generally agreed that focusing on the evacuation corridors is a good idea.

Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan - Draft as of 8/4/2004 – Internal Review

- Strategically planning fuels reduction sites (and treatment amounts) relates to the Mark Finney discussion. Finney created FarSite modeling to figure out where to focus resources. FMA plus is another way to do the fuel modeling (Charley Martin uses it.) To what level are things being treated. 10 percent, 20 percent, certain stands do really well with pruning and hot spotting surface fuels. Making it more fire resilient.
- This group makes the on-the-ground allocations happen. Where is the most dangerous place. Where is the right place to spend this money? We've got mandates, where do we focus?
- State forestry contracts – how do we make that better?
- It's important not to eliminate the voluntary program and work in each of the fire districts, and to show an effort is being made countywide to reduce fuels.
- Build prevention and education into all fuels reduction programs.
- What's the real goal – change the culture and behavior. We're always going to have fire, but we can change behavior of agencies and the public.
- Agencies are consciously aware of where treatments are occurring. They are alternating the approach based on the county's efforts.
- Has Cody received the five year fuels plan from the Forest Service? Not yet. Cody should follow up with Charlie Phenix.

Funding

Source	Timeline
Title III	Through 2006 (\$300,000 annually)
ODF	2004 – 2005
NFP	2005 – 2006 (\$500,000)

Partners

- IV and Sunny Wolf CRTs
- RFPDs
- IV FAC
- ODF
- FS
- BLM
- County
- Others for education and outreach (Siskiyou Field Institute, Applegate, etc.)

Process to Identify, Prioritize and Implement Fuels Treatment Projects

Task	Implementation
Conduct the Risk Assessment	Completed by the JCIFP Risk Assessment Committee
Identify Strategic Planning Units	Being developed by the JCIFP Risk/Technical Committee
Fire Districts/Community Meetings	Review Priority SPU's with Fire Districts – integrate information from community meetings
Fuels Committee	Review Priority SPU's with Fuels Reduction Committee. Identify areas for funding
Public Education and Outreach	Begin education and outreach. First about the NEPA process and to gain participation in the fuels treatment (on a sliding scale basis.) For participants of a County social service program, they are eligible for 100 percent of the cost. For others in the project area, it will be on a sliding scale based on participation.
NEPA	Conduct NEPA on selected sites
Conduct Fuels Treatment	Begin implementation
Maintenance	Maintain through two-county recognition/certification program. Conduct site-specific multi-party monitoring procedures.

Questions for consideration at the next meeting:

- How do we allocate funding?
- How do we get community engagement and action?
- How do we help low-income and special needs populations?
- Can we start NEPA in the fall?

- How can we best illustrate the process we have worked through and the County's readiness for funding? Can we develop an information packet and go to DC with it to try and get new money into the system?

Other Notes:

- BLM and Forest service – difference in terms of working with cooperators. Not doing NEPA on places where the applicants aren't sure who is working with? Forest Service is waiving on private land in some cases with nothing (not even a CE) How much control does a government agency have? Is it a federal action? ODF example – none of them are being applied with NEPA – it's a not a federal action. IT'S passed through to the state. BLM is not taking that approach.
- Defensible space is totally different than landscape scale fuels reduction. Bump DC, relay local concerns to folks in Portland. Wyden example. What makes things happen?
- Go to Medford and deal with staff offices – all three congressional offices have been integral in NFP/HFRA, etc? Wyden, Walden. Rather than just have the funding come to the local level at such a late date. (NEPA requirements.)
- What's the assurance that at the start of the fiscal year you could start to spend some money? That would have a huge impact on getting funding and word done. Fed agencies are shooting locals in the foot.

Biomass Utilization

- Paul stated that he thought that a report on the work from the RC&D would be about a month or two out. He noted that the State extension service has a clearinghouse web site – if you have material, if you're a contractor, it can be of great help. It is called the Small woods website – Scott Levingood. George is the local contact for local questions.
- Utilization – Sunny Wolf CRT has a grant – essentially sub-contracted with SNW to do an assessment of small wood product development for North Valley. What are the possibilities for utilization. Ryan Temple's report from SNW. IV CRT received a grant for a similar thing. They are trying to develop a guild concept related to small wood. How do we use all of this data and grant money? Establish local branding. Ron is the lead.

The group discussed the Kellogg Foundation grant and opportunities to coordinate with Jackson County and regional organizations. The group agreed that it seems much larger than something one County should go after. SOREDI was suggested as a potential coordinator for the grant. *Note: Kathy has since heard that there is a statewide effort to coordinate this grant application. There is a meeting in the Dalles scheduled for Wednesday, June 30th with such organizations as RDI, ORDC, RC&D, USDA and others*

Other discussion notes on this included:

- Subsidize – pay them to do the work and they can keep the project. Stewardship 100 acres of timber. People want the stewardship contract. Get paid and keep the product. How can we use stewardship contract authorities. Do small woodland owners get screwed.
- If it's being given away, then there is no market for the product if you are subsidizing it. It's too cheap for the consumers. Can't make any money. Right now it's being wasted. Kellogg grant -- it's a shift in focus, but has real potential, not focused on utilization, but focus on developing woodworker kinds of jobs. They can't do any more than 7000 acres because there isn't a workforce. Build workforce capabilities. Are the jobs there? Local folks are working down in Lake Arrowhead. Can we develop a local workforce?
- Biomass is still a tough way to pay people. Even Co-Gen, there is no silver bullet. How do we make it happen? It's too expensive
- How does that get convened? Implosion of the grant that was facilitated last year. Too many interests and it didn't pan out.

Potential partners:

- Applegate Partnership or CDC
- RC&D
- OSU Extension
- CRTs
- City of Ashland – CWPP – Neil
- Cate Hartzell - CLC

Education and Outreach Committee

JCIFP Education and Outreach Committee Meeting #1: December 3, 2003

Meeting Participants

- Bruce Bartow, Josephine County
- Neil Benson, Josephine County
- Julia Genre, Forest Service, Siskiyou National Forest
- Rob Hambleton, Williams Education Coalition
- Sara McDonald, Josephine County Commission on Children and Families
- Ron Phillips, Illinois Valley Community Response Team
- Dennis Turco, ODF
- Judy White, Communiversity

Committee Objectives

- Promote life safety
- Develop a consistent message
- Reach out to all citizens in the county (including all ages, languages, homeowners, and renters)
- Develop principles and strategies for community mobilization.
- Develop a repository of informational materials (and connect with existing organizations such as the Rogue Valley Fire Prevention Cooperative.)
- Develop a standard “welcome packet” that could be used countywide.
- Create a model recognition program or ‘fire safe’ homes and businesses

Next Steps/Tasks

- The next Education and Outreach meeting will be held January 7, 2004 from 1:00 pm to 3:00 pm. Details on meeting location and an agenda will be sent out in the next few weeks.
- Kathy will work with Ron and Rob to develop an outline for a National Fire Plan education and outreach grant.
- For the next meeting, people should gather fire prevention materials so that we can begin to develop a repository and consistent message.
- Ron will work on coming up with a slogan and logo.
- Kathy will talk to Steve Scruggs about the welcome packet and bring a sample.
- Kathy will contact Region 6 NFP to find out typical amounts awarded for Education and Outreach grants.
- Dennis will bring the FireFree model (for part of the spring campaign discussion.)

Discussion Notes

- The Rogue Valley Fire Prevention Coop could host this effort at their County fair booth.
- Many of the social service agencies in Josephine County are eager to assist in disseminating information and resources to their clients.
- There is an apartment owners association in Josephine County (as well as local realtors) that could assist with reaching out to renters
- The Siskiyou Field Institute is directing an effort to create a model fire education program for the Internet that can be coordinated with the County fire plan.
- Rob provided information on the activities occurring through the Williams Educational Coalition. He described opportunities to promote local worker employment and marketing and utilization for small wood products. The Greater Applegate CDC is another resource.
- County Corrections and the Job Council may provide opportunities to learn more about worker training and deployment.
- Find more information on opportunities to coordinate with the insurance industry – two resources include the Institute for Business and Home Safety and the Insurance Information Service of Oregon and Idaho (www.ibhs.org and www.insuranceoregon.org).

Ideas for a Spring Campaign

- Community clean-up
- Trucks and chippers
- Free day at the dump (coordinate with the city of Grants Pass)
- Coordinate countywide events (mass produce products and identify product delivery mechanisms)

Incident Command System (ICS)

- The group generally agreed that ICS training for department heads is essential. ODF and the Forest Service offered to provide training free of charge.
- The group discussed delegation authority and the need for clarity, as well as the distinction between formal and functional elements of the system. It was suggested that the Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) be a functional/outcome of this process.

Emergency Call-Down System

- The County is in the process of researching and purchasing a reverse 911 call-down system.
- There was agreement that very detailed protocols need to be developed for this system.
- Information can be categorized by area and by need. (For example, citizens with special needs can be brought up separately.)
- Jackson County can provide information on their system and save Josephine county time in the research phase.
- It is essential that this system be institutionalized so that even if there is a change in staffing, the knowledge of how to use the automated call-down system will not be lost.
- This system could be up and running by next summer.
- Community telephone trees can also be incorporated into the system.
- Regardless of how effective this system is, there still has to be a contingency plan (for example, if the telephone lines go down.)

Other

- Rogue Valley Red Cross will expand to include Josephine and Jackson counties, as well as Klamath, Lake, and Modoc County in California. This will take effect in 2004 .
- The two-County wildfire coordinating group will facilitate grant and project coordination for fire related issues between Jackson and Josephine Counties.
- Rogue Valley Fire Chiefs Association conducts a Spring interface exercise. There is an opportunity to coordinate on the exercise objectives because it is still early in the process. (*Who is the primary contact for this?*)
- More communication with Hamm Radio Operators is important - they provide strong capability.
- Evacuation needs

Issues for the next meeting

- Present findings from the risk assessment to this committee
- Develop standard procedures for conducting a fire district capability assessment

JCIFP Education and Outreach Committee Meeting #2 – January 7, 2004

Meeting Participants

- Scott Williams, Fire Prevention Specialist, Grants Pass Department of Public Safety
- Julia Genre, Rogue River Siskiyou National Forest, Rogue Valley Cooperative
- Rita Dyer, Community Assistance Coordinator, Rogue River Siskiyou National Forest
- Sara McDonald, Director of Josephine County Commission for Children and Families
- Max Bennett, OSU Extension Service
- Dennis Turco, Oregon Department of Forestry
- Sue Parrish, Siskiyou Field Institute
- Ron Phillips, Illinois Valley Community Response Team

Next Steps

- The next meeting will take place February 19, 2004 from 1:00 pm to 3:00 pm in Room 157 of the Josephine County Courthouse.
- The NFP grant committee will send a draft outline of the grant to the committee for review towards the end of January.
- Develop strategies for a Spring 2004 campaign (using existing resources and capacity, such as the social service agencies and annual events). Coordinate efforts to-date, possibly utilizing a newsletter to inform agencies of the current progress.
- Rogue Valley Fire Chief Association's annual urban interface fire exercise may be an opportunity to educate interaction between county staff and fire team or incident management team. It possibly would be a good place for some public information spread through that exercise.

National Fire Plan Grant

Applicant: Josephine County
Administrator: Josephine County Commission on Children and Families/Sara
Lead grant writer: Rita and Sue
Support grant writer: Kathy

- Last month the board of county commissioners in both Jackson and Josephine counties signed an order to participate in a two-county coordinating committee that focuses primarily on National Fire Plan grants to provide better coordination and guidance up to Portland when they're doing their decision making processes. Paul Galloway with the Forest Service has been appointed the grant coordinator for that group. They will be making some recommendations to the regional office. They may want to see our grant application before the 2/13 deadline.
- There may be an 80/20 match for the grants but to be competitive, having a 50/50 match would be better. Listing the partners and their contribution to the project, whether it's in kind or in cash, showcases that it is a true partnership.

Internet

Sue Parrish, Siskiyou Field Institute, is working on an interactive online learning center about fuels reduction and fire planning aimed at youth education. The idea is to gather information from different agencies and to put it on a fun, easy to use, interactive web site. There is a structure available for online education that could be used as a model for fuels reduction and fire planning education. With that model, as community fire planning progresses and information becomes available, it could be placed on an interactive web site that would provide information related to community fire planning in the Siskiyou. The site would be informative, providing education about fuels reduction and other matters related to fire planning, and also interactive, allowing modeling of different prescriptions and landscaping. As the data becomes available, fire hazard maps, available resources, and fire planning options could be linked. Tying into the work the county is doing, it may be possible that individual certification can be done through the educational resources provided online. A county-wide recognition program for fire safety is another possibility. The use of chat rooms and message boards would be an adjunct to the site's interactive process.

Questions

- Is it reasonable to have Josephine County make the grant application and then have the Education and Outreach Committee be the administrative committee to distribute the funds countywide? Another approach would be identifying specific groups with specific projects and asking for funding based on the total of the estimated cost of each project. Identifying what the outcomes are going to be will also enhance the grant application. Rather than submitting eight proposals, one coordinated effort countywide has an overall advantage. The drawback is that if the grant is approved for only the maximum amount allowed by the program, not the larger amount requested based on a county-wide application, the overall monies may be less than if districts had applied individually.
- What do we want to accomplish? Is the focus just around wildfires and fuels reduction or do we want to be a little bit broader in our education?
- What are the resources we would need to develop to engage people and help them access all the tools that are being developed?
- What are the objectives: Is it knowledge? Is it an activity? Is it a brochure?
- How to reach the greatest number of people and move to participate in fuels reduction on a community basis.

Objectives

A listing of the preliminary objectives from the last meeting was distributed as a reference point to help monitor the progress of the county fire plan. It also provides an inventory of different programs and activities that are currently in place and can be updated as needed.

- Tie it together with the fuels reduction, similar to Fire Free.
- Fire prevention and life safety should be a component.
- Structure protection, escape route, safety zone, internal prevention information.
- Web site learning units: Assessing property risks, understanding the regional land features, reducing fuels on private land, accessing local, regional, and state resources, implementing the fire preparedness plan, planning and drafting the fire preparedness plan then implementing it.
- Encourage neighbors to work together including access road issues which is not just the defensible space, but getting up the road to defensible space.
- Developing values pertaining to fuels reduction.
- Understanding the basics on how fire behaves.
- Developing landscape standards on a community basis.
- Define a consistent message that flows through all of the processes used to educate countywide.
- Some of the educational process will take place before the grant is in place.
- Consistent construction and landscape criteria agency-wide for fuel breaks, defensible space. Evaluation by the local fire professional that takes into consideration the differences in the criteria for each agency plus the individual property landscape. Define the standard theme that is coordinated with fuels reduction.
- Addressing confusing/mixed information. Consolidate it into a consistent message.
- The primary purpose of the grant would be to deliver a simple consistent message county-wide that addresses the issues of developing values pertaining to fuels reduction, understanding the basics of fire behavior, developing landscape standards, encouraging neighbors to work together and develop values.

Fuels Reduction Grant Tie in

- Education specifically directed toward hazard reduction and fuels modification can be included as a component of the fuels reduction grant.
- The fuels reduction grant will include resources for education and prevention around the administration of the fuels reduction program.
- When thinking about an education and outreach grant, the question needs to be asked, what are we looking for? Should the education and outreach grant tie directly into fuels reduction so that it's

promoting information about current fuels reduction programs as well as help monitor and sustain those efforts?

Strategies for Education and Outreach

- Outreach to Libraries, Schools, and Local grocery stores
- On-line learning center.
- Social service agency newsletters, site visits, home visits and their desire to make sure their clients are receiving this type of information.
- Area specific videos, printed materials, public meetings.
- Demonstration areas which show an on the ground sense of how it looks.
- Recognition program – can include a sign on a property showing standards, have been met.
- Market using media to develop local commercial spots.
- Training professionals to do effective one on one communication in a standard manner.
- Coordinate amongst enough groups that there is a personal touch, i.e., Social Services, fire districts, etc., to deliver the same message to their clients.
- Using real estate offices and/or welcome packets for newcomers to the community.
- Community meetings
- Neighborhood watch program where neighbors create a phone tree.
- Community “yellow mailbox”
- Involve the County Planning Department to distribute information for new construction.
- Involve fire districts in direct communication (marketing) for their individual patrons to improve support and citizenry value in the activities of the fire district beyond just fire protection.
- Mechanism for fire districts to track newcomers and then deliver a home information packet.
- There are several programs through Social Services that do one on one contact which could be a vehicle to deliver fire message information and/or contact fire districts to send someone out to deliver the message to their clients.
- Well coordinated collaborative effort to keep the process running longterm. Consider a staff position to coordinate the effort. A staff person per se is not financed through a grant rather the *outcome* of what that person would do is financed.
- Committee as a forum for implementing the programs and coordinating center with a coordinator in place to oversee effort.
- At this time, outcomes and who will be doing what is vague, though as the process evolves, the principles will solidify. The thought process would be “if we had money for education, this is *exactly* what we would do with it and this is what it would get us”.
- Develop a consistent message countywide. Train all the delivery mechanisms to that message.

JCIFP Education and Outreach Committee Meeting #3: February 19, 2004

Meeting Participants

- Ralph Bowman, Bowman Productions
- Susan Chapp, Forestry Action Committee
- Rob Hambleton, WEC
- Sue Parrish, Siskiyou Field Institute
- Kent Romney, Rural/Metro
- Steve Scruggs, Williams RFPD
- Robin Wilson, RAC

Next Steps

- Kathy will develop a framework for the inventory of materials and send it to committee in the next week. The committee should fill in this inventory worksheet with any resources that you have or are aware of and return it to Kathy prior to the next meeting.
- Rob, Neil, and Kathy will work on a marketing plan for a Spring 2004 Fire Prevention campaign and send it out to the committee prior to the next meeting.
- Neil will work on a communications plan

National Fire Plan Grant

- Sue Parrish and Rita Dyer took the lead on the Education and Outreach Grant, administered by Josephine County Commission for Children and Families. All three grants developed through the Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan and submitted to the National Fire Plan are now available on the Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan web site.

Objective and Ideas for the Inventory and Spring Campaign

Objectives	Ideas
Inventory	Develop flow chart for information dissemination (re: JCIFP) prior to the next meeting and for submission in the next county newsletter
	Develop a repository of information and existing materials on the website (powerpoint presentations, list of experts and speakers, flyers, PSA's, etc.)
	Coordinate fire prevention events with existing resources and capabilities (annual release of fire prevention information, burning regulations, etc.)
Communication	Coordinate methods for communication and information dissemination (PSA's, flyers)
	Coordinate fuels reduction/defensible space campaign (end with free day at dump)
	Identify/develop logos and message for the campaign (is the Josephine County Fire Defense Board logo an option?)
	Develop a message and conceive a marketing plans – ready learning opportunities through development of a video and flyers
Spring Campaign	Coordinate with ODF for community outreach and their annual news releases
	Coordinate with the Rogue Valley Fire Prevention Cooperative
	Develop a list of events that information can be distributed at (County fair, etc.)
	Coordinate and use existing opportunities such as the banning and enforcement around fireworks, and the Rogue Valley Fire Chief's Association Interface Exercise

Other Discussion Topics

- FAC can distribute information on the JCIFP at their annual Volunteer Tree Planting (Kathy will send Susan information.) Sara Nicholson and Dennis Turco may also have flyers or other materials that FAC can distribute at the event. FAC also has a spring open house
- Use the website as a place to include the inventory of materials and listing of upcoming events
- Develop a speaker's list for meetings
- One meeting attendee said: "We need commitment, faithful participation and dedication for this committee so that we set an example for citizens throughout the county. Long-term commitment to fire prevention and building community capacity."

JCIFP Education and Outreach Committee Meeting #4: April 5, 2004

Meeting Participants

- Ralph Bowman, Bowman Productions
- Julia Genre, Forest Service
- Tim Gonzales, BLM
- Sara McDonald, CCF
- Sue Parrish, Siskiyou Field Institute
- Mark Sorenson, Josephine County Emergency Management
- Dennis Turco, ODF

Next Steps

- The next meeting of the Education and Outreach committee is scheduled for May 13th, 2004 from 1:00 pm to 3:00 pm.
- All committee members should send Kathy a list of upcoming events by this Friday, April 9th. We will submit the full list of events to the Rogue Valley Fire Prevention Cooperative on Tuesday, April 14th, 2004 to find out events they can come to with Fire Prevention information.
- All committee members should send Kathy information for resources inventory by Friday April 9th. Kathy will put this resource list up on the website.
- Complete the flyer by Wednesday, April 15 and have it ready for distribution ASAP.

Spring Flyer

- The committee decided that this spring, the focus should be on getting out a simple flyer reflecting the Josephine County Fire Plan partners and messages for fire prevention and safety.
- The main audiences for the flyer are the Josephine County special needs citizens (County social service organizations will send it out to at least 1500 clients) and the general public. Because of this, messages will be simple and focus on things citizens can do to protect themselves.
- Bruce will look into having Josephine County pay for the printing of the flyers.
- Neil and Kathy will talk to RFPD's to find out if they want to be on the contact list for the flyer.

Timeline

- Julia will draft a flyer for a Spring Fire Plan Mailing.
- Dennis will assist with content
- Neil, Julia, and Sue (maybe) will meet on Friday, 4/9 to review the flyer. Kathy will send a draft to the whole committee for comment.
- Kathy will coordinate with Sara and social service agencies to distribute flyers for the mailing.

Distribution

- Social service agencies
- Rural Fire Protection Districts
- BLM, Forest Service, and ODF offices
- Chamber of Commerce/Visitor Centers
- City and county planning offices

Other

- All committee members should send Kathy information for the resources inventory by the end of this week. Kathy will organize the inventory and put it up on the website.
- The next meeting in May will focus on additional materials the committee would like to produce and distribute in Fall 2004 and to begin planning for a comprehensive campaign in Spring 2005.

JCIFP Education and Outreach Committee Meeting #5: May 13, 2004

Meeting Participants

- Ralph Bowman, Bowman Productions
- Susan Chapp, Forestry Action Committee
- Tim Gonzales, BLM
- Kyle Holcombe, ODF

Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan - Draft as of 8/4/2004 – Internal Review

- Sara McDonald, CCF
- Sue Parrish, Siskiyou Field Institute
- Sandy Shaffer, Applegate Fire Plan
- Kathy, Bruce and Neil

Next Steps

- The next meeting is scheduled for June 10th, 2004 from 9:30 am to 11:00 am.

Campaign Objectives

At the next meeting, we will work on refining these objectives and choosing the most appropriate objectives to move forward on for the upcoming campaign in 2005. (It is important to take on what can be accomplished given the timeframe and available resources.)

- Multi-dimensional, long-term timeframe
- Understand personal responsibilities – opportunities in living with fire
- Defensible space
- Landscape fuels management
- Get the message out about wildfire and that everyone can participate and make a difference.
- The committee developed a flyer and poster that has been distributed to social service agencies, fire districts, public agencies, and community organizations throughout the County. (6000 flyers and 200 posters were printed.)
- The committee developed ideas for a press release announcing fire prevention week in Oregon. The Commission for Children and Families faxed the press release out on Friday, May 14th.

Task	Lead	Timeframe
Organize specialized, regional, functional teams		
Publish a quarterly newsletter (potentially w/Jackson and Josephine Counties)		
Create a resource clearinghouse (libraries, county agencies, on-line)	(Kathy – resource)	
Develop curriculum and work into schools (Ongoing programs include Rural/Metro, SFI, 9/11 OR small woodlands association program)	Sue/Sara (Susan – resource)	
Develop and air PSA's for radio and television (The BCC allocated \$10,000 to support this task in relationship to the Fire Plan and fire prevention campaign.)	Ralph	
Develop an on-line learning center website		
Develop a brochure		
Create mobile displays		
Develop and distribute welcome packets		
Develop standards (minimum) for fire safe designations for homes (Josephine and Jackson Counties)	Sandy/Jenna & Jo County rep	
Provide contractor and resident trainings		
Adapt materials and train human services professionals	Kathy/Sara	
Community meetings		
Training for leaders		

Audiences: Landowners, wildland, residents, social service agencies and clients, businesses, visitors, media, and clubs/associations

JCIFP Education and Outreach Committee Meeting #6: June 10, 2004

Meeting Participants

- Neil Benson, Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan
- Ralph Bowman, Bowman Productions
- Susan Chapp, Forestry Action Committee
- Kathy Lynn, Program for Watershed and Community Health
- Sue Parrish, Siskiyou Field Institute
- Sandy Shaffer, Applegate Fire Plan
- Jenna Stanke, Jackson County
- Dennis Turco, Oregon Department of Forestry

Next Steps

- The next meeting of the Education and Outreach committee is scheduled for Thursday, July 1st, 2004 from 10:00 am to 12:00 pm.

Spring Campaign 2005

- The committee reviewed a draft spring campaign for 2005, refined objectives, and set strategies for individual tasks. (See attached campaign.)

Notes from the discussion

- Much of the outreach required for the campaign could fit into a half time position to make contacts and maintain relationships for education and outreach about the county fire plan. Could we write a grant and coordinate with Chris Chambers and Jenna in Jackson County?
- What's our baseline?
 - What we accomplished in 2004 serves as a baseline. Also, the annual Josephine County survey includes questions aimed at measuring awareness of the public in relationship to wildfire risk. This provides a baseline in which we can measure progress.
- When is our target for the campaign?
 - February 2004 – through May -- when people shift to working in their yards.
- What's the focus?
 - Community protection – defensible space around homes
- What's the balance for other seasons? Continuity throughout the year?
 - While the focus on action may be February through May, there is an opportunity to maintain information on the program through quarterly newsletters through the JCIFP, common themes (are you prepared?), and continued discussion about this effort.
 - Add a committee action – sustain wildfire education throughout the year as opportunities become available. Utilize strengths of various entities.
 - Share information and resources with other hazards – it's for all emergencies and disaster situations.
- Goal for mutual education? (JCIFP)
- Four stages of learning – dynamic so that we can continue to refine the campaign – target audiences, etc. (I don't know, I know I don't know, etc.)

JCIFP Education and Outreach Committee Meeting #7: July 1, 2004

Meeting Participants

- Bruce Bartow, Josephine County
- Neil Benson, Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan
- Ralph Bowman, Bowman Productions
- Kathy Lynn, Program for Watershed and Community Health
- Sara McDonald, Commission for Children and Families
- Gail Perrotti, Seven Basins Neighborhood Fire Planning Project
- Sandy Shaffer, Applegate Fire Plan
- Jenna Stanke, Jackson County

Next Steps

- The next meeting of the Education and Outreach committee is tentatively scheduled for Thursday, August 5th, 2004 from 1:00 pm to 3:00 pm. *Please let me know ASAP if you will not be able to attend so that we can reschedule if need be.*
- At the next meeting, we need to clarify the message of the campaign. There is a current focus on home-clean up and evacuation. Do we want both messages for the purpose of this campaign or do we want to refine it and keep very focused.
- ***See the revised campaign document for more notes.***

Video

- Creating streaming video of how-to for fire safety may be a good approach. Cleaning gutters, doing defensible space, etc. This video could be provided to TV stations, used on the on-line website, made into short videos and made available to video stores and libraries. Videos could also be presented at meetings with parents and kids.

Outreach/County Fair

- The group agreed that the County should print 2000 more flyers of the home-clean up flyer
- Kathy will send Jenna the file for the flyer.
- Sara suggested making about half as many flyers of the evacuation handout for the social service agencies.
- The County librarian suggested that she could go through 10,000 bookmarks and that would be an effective outreach strategy at the library.
- Sara suggested using Smokey bear coloring books at the County's booth to continue the theme around fire prevention. Virgil is the coordinator for the County booth.
- Master Gardeners may have a Firewise Display at the County Fair
- Sandy suggested the 12-month to do calendar is a great information strategy. Sandy sent Kathy the file, and it is something that Josephine County can adapt.
- Including a map of fire history for the display booth is a good idea. People can put a pin where they live.

Recognition Program

- Jenna will present the decisions made at the 6/24 meeting to the Rogue Valley Fire Chief's Association to get their buy-off on the standards for the recognition program.
- Jenna will continue on with the design for the sign and sticker
- The group discussed who would be able to certify that people had done the work for the recognition program (Fire districts, watershed councils, CRTs, etc.?) Developing an intake form and providing training to certifiers might be one approach. Tracking information through GIS is another important tool.

- Jackson County did not receive the \$8000 grant from the RAC for the recognition program. Jenna suggested that it could be a lot less in the first year. Josephine County needs to consider where their funding will come from. Title III may be a possibility.
- Kathy will talk to the UO Marketing Department to see if there is an opportunity to get students to work on a marketing plan.

Free Brush drop-off

- Suggestions included coordinating this with earth day, providing a container at each fire station in the County so that people associate brush clean-up with their fire district. Jenna will talk with Jackson County about their dump sites and Bruce will talk with the City of Grants Pass.

Emergency Operations Committee

JCIFP Emergency Management Committee Meeting #1 – December 3, 2003

Participants

- Herman Baertshiger
- Bruce Bartow, Josephine County
- Neil Benson, Josephine County
- Charlie Chase, Oregon State Fire Marshal
- Tony Hernandez, Red Cross
- Shelly Hoffer, ODF
- Mike Kuntz, Rural/Metro
- Sara Nicholson, JC Emergency Management
- Charlie Phenix, Rogue River Siskiyou National Forest
- Jenny Rinell, Josephine County Emergency Management
- Steve Scruggs, Williams Fire Department
- Mark Sorenson, Josephine County Emergency Management
- Phil Turnbull, Rural/Metro

Committee Objectives

- Clarify policies and procedures for a functional Emergency Operation Center. (Critique the existing system) Develop Standard Operating Procedures.
- Provide Incident Command System training to Josephine County Department heads. ODF and the Forest Service can coordinate and provide the training at no cost.
- Gain better participation at fire and disaster exercises and drills
- Develop and communicate clear roles and responsibilities.
- Develop protocols for the call down system – educate communities and agencies.

Next Steps

- The next Emergency Operations Committee Meeting will be held January 21, 2004 from 9:30 to 11:30. Details on meeting location and an agenda will be sent out in early January.
- Phil and Sara will work on developing an Emergency Operations Standard Operating Procedure.

Discussion Notes

Emergency Operations Plan

- The County recently completed a review and update of the County Emergency Operations Plan.
- Volume II provides resources and a call list that is continually changing – this volume will not have the same distribution as Volume I.
- Mark Sorenson has been facilitating discussions with a special needs committee focused on providing assistance to low-income, elderly and disabled populations with disaster management planning.

Incident Command System (ICS)

- The group generally agreed that ICS training for department heads is essential. ODF and the Forest Service offered to provide training free of charge.
- The group discussed delegation authority and the need for clarity, as well as the distinction between formal and functional elements of the system. It was suggested that the Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) be a functional/outcome of this process.

Emergency Call-Down System

- The County is in the process of researching and purchasing a reverse 911 call-down system.
- There was agreement that very detailed protocols need to be developed for this system.
- Information can be categorized by area and by need. (For example, citizens with special needs can be brought up separately.)
- Jackson County can provide information on their system and save Josephine county time in the research phase.
- It is essential that this system be institutionalized so that even if there is a change in staffing, the knowledge of how to use the automated call-down system will not be lost.

- This system could be up and running by next summer.
- Community telephone trees can also be incorporated into the system.
- Regardless of how effective this system is, there still has to be a contingency plan (for example, if the telephone lines go down.)

Other

- Rogue Valley Red Cross will expand to include Josephine and Jackson counties, as well as Klamath, Lake, and Modoc County in California. This will take effect in 2004 .
- The two-County wildfire coordinating group will facilitate grant and project coordination for fire related issues between Jackson and Josephine Counties.
- Rogue Valley Fire Chiefs Association conducts a Spring interface exercise. There is an opportunity to coordinate on the exercise objectives because it is still early in the process. (*Who is the primary contact for this?*)
- More communication with Hamm Radio Operators is important as they provide strong resource capability.
- Evacuation needs

Issues for the next meeting

- Present findings from the risk assessment to this committee
- Develop standard procedures for conducting a fire district capability assessment

JCIFP Emergency Management Committee Meeting #2: January 21, 2004

Meeting Participants

- Herman Baertshiger, HB Company
- Bruce Bartow, Josephine County
- Neil Benson, Josephine County
- Tony Hernandez, Red Cross
- Rick Dryer, Oregon Department of Forestry
- Mike Kuntz, Rural/Metro
- Sara Nicholson, Emergency Services
- Charlie Phenix, Forest Service
- Jenny Rinell, Emergency Services
- Steve Scruggs, Williams Fire Department
- Mark Sorenson, Emergency Services
- Phil Turnbull, Rural/Metro

Next Steps

- A subgroup of the committee will make a presentation to the Board of County Commissioners February 17, 2004. Kathy will confirm a meeting date and time with the group. The subgroup consists of Charlie, Rick, Phil, Sara and Neil. (Let me know if I missed anyone.)
- The next Emergency Operations Committee Meeting will be held March 10, 2004 from 9:30 to 11:30. Details on meeting location and an agenda will be sent out prior to the meeting.

Discussion Notes

- Phil presented a draft outline with objectives for the committee.
- Volume II provides resources and a call list that is continually changing – this volume will not have the same distribution as Volume I.
- Mark Sorenson has been facilitating discussions with a special needs committee focused on providing assistance to low-income, elderly and disabled populations with disaster planning.

Incident Command System (ICS)

- The group generally agreed that ICS training for department heads is essential. ODF and the Forest Service offered to provide training free of charge.
- The group discussed delegation authority and the need for clarity, as well as the distinction between formal and functional elements of the system. It was suggested that the Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) be a functional/outcome of this process.

Emergency Call-Down System

- The County is in the process of researching and purchasing a reverse 911 call-down system.
- There was agreement that very detailed protocols need to be developed for this system.
- Information can be categorized by area and by need. (e.g., citizens with special needs can be brought up.)
- Jackson County can provide information on their system and save Josephine county time in the research.
- It is essential that this system be institutionalized so that even if there is a change in staffing, the knowledge of how to use the automated call-down system will not be lost.
- This system could be up and running by next summer.
- Community telephone trees can also be incorporated into the system.
- Regardless of how effective this system is, there has to be a contingency plan (e.g., if telephone lines fail.)

Other

- Rogue Valley Red Cross will expand to include Josephine and Jackson counties, as well as Klamath, Lake, and Modoc County in California. This will take effect in 2004 .
- The two-County wildfire coordinating group will facilitate grant and project coordination for fire related issues between Jackson and Josephine Counties.
- Rogue Valley Fire Chiefs Association conducts a Spring interface exercise. There is an opportunity to coordinate on the exercise objectives because it is still early in the process.
- More communication with Hamm Radio Operators is important. They provide strong capability.

Issues for the next meeting

- Present findings from the risk assessment to this committee
- Develop standard procedures for conducting a fire district capability assessment

JCIFP Emergency Management Committee Meeting #3: March 10, 2004

Meeting Participants

- Herman Baertshiger
- Bruce Bartow, Josephine County
- Neil Benson, Josephine County
- Rick Dryer, Oregon Department of Forestry
- Sara Nicholson, Josephine County Emergency Management
- Charlie Phenix, Rogue River Siskiyou National Forest
- Jenny Rinell, Josephine County Emergency Management
- Mark Sorenson, Josephine County Emergency Management
- Phil Turnbull, Rural/Metro

Next Steps

- The next Emergency Operations Committee Meeting will be held April 27, 2004 from 9:30 to 11:30 at the Forest Service Fire Center in Merlin on Flaming Rd.
- Phil, Rick, Charlie and Sara will work together on the planning and design team for the Spring MAC training and tabletop exercise, scheduled for Thursday, July 8th. This will precede the state mandated training exercise scheduled for September.
- Kathy and Mark will work together to develop a GIS layer of special needs facilities and locations.
- Create an intake form consistent for collecting community information on resources, access, and needs related to fire that can also be used to collect information for the special needs committee.
- Emergency Services will find out about the DHS grant at the beginning of April. If the call-down system is not funded through that program, Emergency Services should consider requesting funding from the Board of County Commissioners a second time.

Discussion Notes

- Phil and Sara agreed to be co-chairs of the Emergency Management Committee.
- A sub-group met with the Board of County Commissioners on Monday, March 8th to discuss the organization and need for a Multi Agency Command (MAC) system training for the BCC and Department heads. The BCC supported the idea and agreed to participate in a MAC training and to mandate ICS training for all County employees.

RVFCA Interface Exercise/Josephine County MAC Training

- The committee agreed that the RVFCA spring exercise and the MAC training and tabletop should be separate. The committee also agreed to conduct the training and tabletop the same day, and to “advertise” the September state mandated exercise as a follow-up/practical application of the MAC training and tabletop.

Purpose: Exercise the Josephine County MAC

- What do we need from the RVFCA? – Should these exercises be combined if the RVFCA is focusing on burn school?
- Collective decision that we should separate the two exercises.

Objectives

- Include BCC, Department Heads, and State and Federal Agencies
- Changes in the field
- Coordinated directives (clear roles for decision-making)
- Input on strategies for the plan of the day
- Work together towards a common goal
- Table-top = one local task force
- Garner media attention – PR for the BCC

- Provide learning for JCEM for the September exercise.

Training Schedule

1. MAC Training – Part I (June 8th 2004 Morning)
2. MAC Training Tabletop – Part II (June 8th Afternoon)
3. State Mandated Exercise – Part III (September 2004)

Grants

- Sara coordinated and submitted a \$2.5 Department of Homeland Security Grant. The request included funding for a contractor to conduct a communications assessment and develop a communication plan, as well as equipment, the call-down system and other resources.
- Josephine County also submitted at Citizen Corps grant to fund training, development of videos, and coordination of an emergency management fair. (There are currently 85 CERT volunteers in Josephine County and many more signed up for training this spring and summer.)
- The FEMA Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program grant applications are due April 2nd. The Title II RAC grants are due March 31st.

Emergency Call-Down System

- The County is presenting the costs for the emergency call down system to the BCC 1/29/04 for funding through Title III.

Special Needs Committee Update

- The special needs committee continues to work with the special needs populations in Josephine County, including elderly, disabled, and youth populations. He has worked with retirement and assisted living homes serving elderly people and people with developmental disabilities. He has also begun coordinating with childcare providers.
- Mark estimated that 10 percent of Josephine County falls into special needs categories and the special needs committee is working to ensure that in the event of a disaster, there are systems in place for response, evacuation, shelter, etc. They are in the process of identifying a range of issues, including dependence on power and water (dealing with oxygen, dialysis, etc.)
- A transportation committee has been formed to address evacuation issues. Asante has expressed interest in providing childcare for first responders and being a partner in emergency response issues.

JCIFP Emergency Management Committee Meeting #4: April 28, 2004

Meeting Participants

- Jonathan Brock, Josephine County 911 center
- Charlie Chase, Oregon State Fire Marshal
- Rick Dryer, Oregon Department of Forestry
- Tony Hernandez, American Red Cross
- Lang Johnson, Rural/Metro
- Kathy Lynn, Program for Watershed and Community Health
- Sara Nicholson, Josephine County Emergency Management
- Charlie Phenix, Rogue River Siskiyou National Forest
- Brian Pike, Grants Pass Public Safety
- Mark Sorenson, Josephine County Emergency Management
- Phil Turnbull, Rural/Metro

Next Steps

- The next Emergency Management Committee Meeting will be held June 9th from 1:30 to 3:30 at the Oregon Department of Forestry Office in Grants Pass on Monument Rd.

Discussion Notes

- Several people had attended a Josephine County Fire Defense Board meeting on Article 76. The Defense Board reached some compromises on the components of Article 76. One primary area that the Fire Defense Board is advocating that Article 76 be applied to all rural residential, as opposed to just forest zones.
- We reviewed the objectives that this committee developed several months ago (as described below). Throughout the meeting, participants reviewed these objectives and discussed how current activities are helping to meet those objectives.

What is the function of the Emergency Management Committee?

- This committee serves as a standing support group to the Josephine County Emergency Manager, and as the Emergency Management Board
- Should the group expand membership to include the fire districts, County Public Works, Oregon State Police and Oregon Department of Transportation? The group agreed that membership should be expanded on an as needed basis. The President of the Fire Defense Board can represent the fire districts.
- A goal of this committee is to get to a point where the County has certain training, skills, and qualifications for response. (A county incident management team/fill out the ICS organization.)

JCIFP Emergency Management Committee Objectives

1. Clarify policies and procedures for the EOC
 - This is a long-term objective, amends policy
 - Includes developing and communicating clear roles and responsibilities and developing standard operating procedures
2. Provide ICS training to Josephine County
 - Trainings have already occurred with Josephine County Public Health and County CERT Volunteers.
 - The group will identify three dates for County employee ICS training, along with the July 8th MAC training. Gain better participation at fire and disaster exercises and drills
 - This is occurring with the Board of County Commissioners direction
3. Develop protocols for the call down system
 - 911 TAC committee will take this responsibility on

- Educate communities and agencies (long-term)

Grants

- Josephine County Emergency Management received approximately \$360,000 for Homeland Security grants: \$200,000 for homeland security, \$117,000 law enforcement funds for radio interoperability and equipment, and \$24,000 for Citizen Corps which will assist in CERT training objectives.
- The Board of County Commissioners is awarding Josephine County Emergency Management Title III funding for the reverse 911-call down system. The committee agreed that the 911 Technical Advisory Committee should develop protocols for the call-down system. Sara will serve as the liaison back to this group. Several questions came up, including:
 - How will communities integrate their telephone trees back into this system?
 - How long will it take to get this system functional and emergency management staff trained to use it? *Sara estimated 3 months to get the system up and 3 months for training*
- Kathy will coordinate with Sara to get a press release for the next JCIFP Update in May

RVFCA Interface Exercise

The upcoming Rogue Valley Fire Chief's Association Exercise is separate from the Josephine County MAC training that will be held on July 8th. The RVFCA exercise is currently scheduled for June and will be a wildland fire exercise.

Josephine County MAC Training

- The Josephine County MAC Training is scheduled for Thursday, July 8th for County Commissioners and all Department Heads.

Purpose: Exercise the Josephine County MAC

Objectives

- Include BCC, Department Heads, and State and Federal Agencies
- Changes in the field
- Coordinated directives (clear roles for decision-making)
- Input on strategies for the plan of the day
- Work together towards a common goal
- Table-top = one local task force
- Garner media attention – PR for the BCC
- Provide learning for JCEM for the September exercise.

Training Schedule

- MAC Training – Part I (July 8th 2004 Morning)
- MAC Training Tabletop – Part II (July 8th Afternoon)
- State Mandated Exercise – Part III (September 2004)

Next Steps

- A subcommittee is working on developing the training materials and logistics (Rick, Phil, Charlie Phenix, Herman and Sara.)

Mandatory Countywide ICS Training

The committee agreed that it would meet the objective of training all County employees in ICS 100 by scheduling a series of trainings through Emergency Management. The County Public Health department has already received this training. Phil also provided the same training to the County CERT volunteers (about 30 of them). Sara will coordinate with Phil and Charlie to schedule three more trainings in the coming months (based upon availability in trainer's schedules)

County Search and Rescue Building

- The SAR building is being designed from the ground up so that it can be expressly used for Emergency Operations. (It is being designed for planning, logistics, etc.)
- Oregon Emergency Management has expressed interest in utilizing the County SAR building as their backup Emergency Operations Center

Special Needs Committee Update

- The special needs committee continues to work with the special needs populations in Josephine County, including elderly, disabled, and youth populations. Mark Sorenson is working with retirement and assisted living homes serving elderly people and people with developmental disabilities. He has also begun coordinating with childcare providers.
- There are upcoming trainings scheduled for new CERT volunteers.
- The special needs committee has been providing input to the Josephine County All-hazard mitigation plan.

JCIFP Emergency Management Committee: June 9, 2004

Meeting Participants

- Jonathan Brock, Josephine County 911 center
- Charlie Chase, Oregon State Fire Marshal
- Kathy Lynn, Program for Watershed and Community Health
- Sara Nicholson, Josephine County Emergency Management
- Charlie Phenix, Rogue River Siskiyou National Forest
- Brian Pike, Grants Pass Public Safety
- Jenny Rinell, Josephine County Emergency Management
- Mark Sorenson, Josephine County Emergency Management
- Phil Turnbull, Rural/Metro

Next Steps

- The next Emergency Management Committee Meeting will be held Wednesday, June 30th, 2004 from 1:30 to 3:30. Kathy will confirm a meeting location.
- The MAC training will be held from 9:00 am to 4:00 pm on Tuesday, June 29th in Grants Pass at the Interagency Fire Center.

Discussion Notes

- *Reminders for Kathy*
 - Email Mark maps and information on critical facilities, vacant lots, and the risk assessment.
 - Ask Charlie Phenix for before/after photos from the 1930's.
 - Coordinate with Cody to get an emergency evacuation map developed (see protocol below.)

MAC Training

- The date for the upcoming MAC training was switched from July 7th to June 29th. Sara is organizing participation

Purpose: Exercise the Josephine County MAC

- Include BCC, Department Heads, and State and Federal Agencies
- Phil and Sara have asked Kent Romney with Rural/Metro Fire Department to develop a press release and disseminate information on the MAC training to the media. The goal is to get the media to attend and highlight the event.
- Who will pay for lunch for the MAC training system? Phil offered to have Rural/Metro as a last resort. Kathy will discuss with Bruce.

911 Call-Down System

- The 911 TAC committee is in the process of developing protocols for the use of the call-down system.
- The Call-down system has a wide range of functions, including fax, email, pagers, a program call list, can be pre-set for specific zones such as floodplain areas or for specific groups (such as the Rogue Valley Fire Chief's Association). The system could be used on a subscription basis to generate funding (e.g., hospitals.) The system could also be used as a call-in line. People suggested using an "ask Joe" format so that there would be a dedicated line people could call in for information.
- Interoperability between Jackson and Josephine Counties is key. *Note: Sandy Shaffer with the Applegate Partnership suggested that Jackson and Josephine Counties could coordinate in the development of the protocols as the counties are using the same software.*

Evacuation

- The group discussed what is important to include in a Countywide evacuation procedure. What should be identified on a map and pre-determined? The group agreed that it was not appropriate to pre-determine evacuation routes.
- The process for evacuation planning should include a map of main arterials and sub-arterials. What can handle traffic and what type of vehicles?
- What are the rally points/safe zones? Where do people go?
- Who has the authority to initiate evacuation? *Jenny Rinell sent information about evacuation authorities that should be included in the evacuation handout. One of the key themes the group wanted to convey is that they are not going to risk the lives of firefighters because people don't take adequate precautions or follow evacuation advisories. It's important to note that there are no statutes that require people to leave their homes.*
- The group agreed that the County should develop a process so that the pre-set paperwork is taken care of and everyone knows the protocols. The group identified elements for a map that includes the following:
 - Arterial and sub-arterial routes
 - Identify potential safe zone/evacuation points
 - Identify animal drop sites (talk with Dept. of Public Health about their responsibility.)
 - Talk with Red Cross about pre-identified sites and find out if there is a GIS layer with these sites (does this information include number of people and facilities)
- **Sara, Kathy, Charlie and Rick will work on a draft of the evacuation handout and send out to the whole emergency management committee. Sara will also have legal counsel review the document. *Note: the group agreed that the information on locked doors should be left out of the document.***

Mandatory Countywide ICS Training

Two trainings have been conducted thus far. Charlie Phenix will be leading the training on June 15th.

Special Needs Committee Update

- The special needs committee is looking at implementing the HELP systems. A program funded and organized through Citizen Corps to create neighborhood contacts and emergency notification through local, volunteer efforts.

Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan update

- Mark is in the process of developing specific action items. He would like the emergency management committee to review the multi-hazard action items as there is so much cross-over with the function of the fire districts.

JCIFP Emergency Management Committee Meeting #6: June 30, 2004

Meeting Participants

- Bruce Bartow, Josephine County
- Neil Benson, Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan
- Jonathan Brock, Josephine County 911 center
- Charlie Chase, Oregon State Fire Marshal
- Kathy Lynn, Program for Watershed and Community Health
- Chuck Kelly, Red Cross Volunteer
- Sara Nicholson, Josephine County Emergency Management
- Brian Pike, Grants Pass Public Safety
- Jenny Rinell, Josephine County Emergency Management
- Mark Sorenson, Josephine County Emergency Management
- George, Animal Control
- Tony Hernandez, American Red Cross
- Phil Turnbull, Rural/Metro

Next Steps

- The next Emergency Management Committee Meeting will be held August 25th, 2004 from 1:30 to 3:30. Kathy will confirm a meeting location.
- Develop a written draft with the MAC Group, objectives and guidelines (organizational chart) to the Management meeting. Have technical experts at the Management Meeting to help to facilitate the discussion. Specifically, draft MAC groups and coordinators, objectives and guidelines for each potential hazard incident. Review the EOP for each hazard. Appoint a MAC coordinator for wildfire at the first meeting. Develop qualifications and the position description for the MAC Coordinator (include mandatory ICS training).
- At the September state mandated exercise – test the MAC
- Create a declaration by the Josephine County Commissioners.
- Sara will meet with Jim Riddle to find out where he wants to go and strategize with him. Then we continue on the road we're on.

Make this an action item –

Public Involvement and Community Outreach

- Description of Fire Plan committees, representation, and organizational charts
- Description of stakeholders including local, state and federal property-owners at risk to fire, large land owners, industrial facilities, utilities and corporations and county agencies, including fire departments, planning departments, watershed groups, school boards, etc.

Description of community planning processes, documentation of community meetings with each of the rural fire protection districts and participant input.

FS – 413,000

BLM – 223,000

BLM Public Domain – 31,000

County Forest – 24,000

Indian Hills, Rough n' ready – 22,000

Perpetua Forest Company – 15,000

Swanson Group – 8500

Spalding – 5000

Discussion Notes

MAC Training

- The MAC training was very successful. There was almost 100 percent attendance from County Department Heads and County Commissioners. They took ownership of the process and want to take a role in this and provide potential assistance for incident management.
- Kudos to Kent Romney and Jess Webb for doing a great job on the press release and coordination as Public Information Officers. Jess said he would track down all of the footage from the TV studios.
- The purpose is to provide a forum for County agencies to meet and provide guidance and assistance to the Incident Management Team.
- Sara and Mark should put together draft organization of what the MAC would look like for different hazards. Jim Riddle will take this to the Management Meetings. At each meeting they will identify the MAC group, objectives and guidelines for how which it will function. Bruce suggests that this group retain lead instigator role and work respectfully through the chair of the Board, but not work off of a written outline. This group should come up with suggestions and then bring it to be codified and institutionalized at the Management Meetings. Have the experts in the Management Meetings. Neil suggested starting with fire. Bruce proposed a ½ day a month to organize the MAC? Trying to get everyone to coordinate is the hard part, and yesterday they were willing to. We recruit certain individuals to help on a more significant level.
- Tony provided the example of good intentions of County people who didn't know what to do. It was suggested that it is important to go to the Management Team Meeting with a fairly complete draft. Do enough, but so that they still walk away with ownership.
- Clarify NIMS. The pool of Incident Management trainees will help manage the EOC.
- How can the County be a good team member? Creating a new paradigm because it doesn't really exist. How does it get maintained?
- Two conversations – Pre-Planning for Incidents. Then developing capacity for Incident Management Teams.
- One system, but separate functions (between MAC and Incident Management Teams). Continue to meet with County Management once a month. That will help to go deeper in incident management in the long-term.
- Exercise the MAC – we need to use it once we write the policy. Exercise it as often as they can. One of the first tasks is to identify whom the wildland firefighter should call. Who is the MAC coordinator for that issue?
- This group recommends that the pool for liaisons, that if it is public health, public works, etc., they should have incident management training so that they build skills. Maybe not a County administrator.
- This group retain ownership and instigation. County government is willing to be organized, they need help in accomplishing that. Having a pool may be a good idea.
- Neil – there wasn't a clear understanding of the distinction between supporting a County Incident vs. a state or Federal incident.
- What was exciting was there interest and receptiveness. (Not that they understood everything.
- How can this group track and capture as a model to be replicated elsewhere. This hasn't been done before. When structural and wildland began coordinating. Cliff Lidkey, ODF District Forester, a plan bringing two worlds together.
- Sara is going to report to the state. This will be a progressive report, and Phil has ideas.

Incident Management Pool

- Wildfire is the most likely thing that will activate the EOC. (see Sara's memo re: Incident Management Teams. In order for the EOC to function, we've been talking about getting the MAC to help it function. But what they really need is a pool of people down in the EOC to run it. Half a dozen people, two shifts a day is what's needed to staff phone lines. They are going to train and get qualified people into the pool. They are going to use ODF's red card system so they can develop a database and track the system.

NWCG 3-10-1. They've trained 100 people from County employees to CERT teams, as well as fire people. The first official meeting was last night.

- We need a system for emergent volunteers health care. There is a card, Sara has been trying to track it down. Inside the County and within organizations with MOUs (fire departments and AMR) can be of service in emergencies.
- The next two meetings are lined up. Every other Tuesday from three o'clock to five o'clock. Phil has a draft of this system.
- Phil needs a mentor per position. Someone to talk about command staff, operations, plans, logistics and finance. Can Neil be a mentor? Charlie? Brett Fillis for Plans? Dan Thorpe for Logistics? Rick? Next two meetings are June 13th and June 27th. At the second meeting, Phil and Sara will make assignments. Section chiefs, units, etc. with the mentors to direct when units are staffed up. Use the task books as a resource. Jonathan is going to get training module, task books, and sign up sheets. Hand the Fire Line handbook out as well? After that, start recruiting. Go through Charlie Phenix to talk with dispatch out there and ODF for a list of resources for this areas. Go through the Rogue Valley Fire Chief Association.

Grants and the 911-TAC

- DHS grant is not being spent yet. The state doesn't have it signed yet. Timeframe is any day now?
- County legal is working on the 911-call down system. Mark has met with Mike Curry – they are willing to coordinate, but they still haven't tested the system in the Applegate. There is a best practices for these systems. The 911-TAC committee is going to set up a special workgroup. Josephine County will share that with Jackson County. They are saddled with revising the EOP. Mike Curry is trying to get up to speed. CERT training in Josephine County is benefiting people in Rogue River as well.

HELP Josephine County/Special Needs Project

- This will be the most effective way to get response to and from the people. Feel free to call Mark with questions and comments. How does this dovetail with the CERT? All HELP leaders will be CERT trained. Neighborhood Watch is being dissolved nationwide.
- There is 0 funding for this program currently. The idea is to write a PDM grant. There is the frequency for radios. Grant identification needs to happen.
- This program is in response to the issue around providing a communications plan for special needs individuals. IT is intended to provide benefit around the county.

Evacuation

- County Emergency Management has an excel sheet with shelter sites. (Cody can get data for the shelter sites to digitize.)
- Mark is holding meetings to put together a standard agreement for shelters between Red Cross and Emergency Management. Red Cross is in the process of re-contacting all shelters to determine space allocations. It's an either or situation.
- Create a standardized data form so that it can continue to be reflected in the GIS system.
- Let's look at the data form Jackson County is using. They don't have keys to all the sites. People have to meet them at each shelter site. Powell Creek Fire, everyone was working the fire and there was no authority to open up the shelter site.
- Cave Junction, Red Cross set up a shelter, and then charged Red Cross \$350 for their custodian. The agreement and database can provide all of that information.
- Animal evacuation in the Biscuit Fire – Animal Control got a call and then they contacted Sara, and Sara told him what to do. They did the best job they could do and got a lot of volunteers. With posse and volunteers. Animal Humane Society helped for one day, but then they left. They did offer to provide anything the County needed. They want to get them involved before then. Carriers to move animals, portable runs, vehicles to move animals. The posse helped move large animals. Moving the small animals was the bigger problem. A local veterinarian mobilized shelter in Roseburg and Jackson County and mobilized air conditioned trailers.

- Thanks to the volunteers, everything went very well. The worst part was trying to get people to take the animals back. People took in animals, but then were going to fair. The biggest issue, space to put the animals. Home Away from Home offered there space, but don't know if that can be used again. In the end, they didn't use that facility. The fair manager gave animal control 20 or 30 stalls aside.
- How much pre-planning. Put together a database. A form for handling them as they come in. They put out a press release and made matches in a room. Without volunteers. Now they have names. They would contact those
- Brushriders, animal carrier rigs, horse ranches, etc. that could hold animals. What's the no brainer way people can mark their animals.
- The Bay areas club website *Kathy send out Bay areas website lessons learned. Branding Indelible ink*
- One problem was that with lots of animals they moved, there was no one there. Write their street address.
- The most important thing is waiting for that flood of calls, and having the database boiler plate. Having a list of names from the past?
- Big horse ranches may not want strange animals (disease, etc.) Dr. Fiske took in a bunch of cats. The phone calls came in from individuals, and then matches were made. That's the way it worked. Again, the big problem is getting animals back to owners.
- What George wants to do for Animal Control is to have together is to have as many cages and equipment to use for these people. That takes money and what happens, Portland Humane Society brought down loads of carriers, but then they wanted them back. But they didn't all come back. Large companies like PetsSmart donated equipment. Storage for dogs and cats and getting hay to people who took in livestock. When people sent their animals, they didn't send a stock of food.
- Allow people to have animals at the shelters. Humane Society is very willing to do that again. Huge semi-trailers, etc. George can get the list.
- The Portland Humane Society sent down three people to help who spent four days with animal control. They are a huge help and made phone calls to get whatever was needed locally (such as hay and animal cages.)

Pre-Planning Evacuation Map. What's the desired end point and what do you need?

- Criteria for roads: local knowledge. Change in every event which ones you are going to use. Out of town incident commander. Pick from the arterial roads.
- Are there any hazardous materials routes? Natural gas pipelines? Unclutter the map and take off the non-arterial roads.
- Traffic Flow might do it for the most part. But not completely. Maybe we've over thought this. We're putting down shelter sites and the main roads in the County. Jonathan will meet with Cody and Jason to make the maps. Just don't create a choke point for shelter assignments.
- Evacuation Newsletter – put a copy in the Grants Pass Courier, IV News, Water Bills?, County Newsletter. The Sneak Preview, once a month a week before first Friday.

Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan update

- Mark has a draft of the NHMP out for a review