

- “Living With Fire” is another program through ODF that gives simple steps people can take to make their homes defensible. This program is used mostly for more established homes. ODF has a whole newspaper type brochure that they put in newspapers. It’s also affective because it’s simple.
- “Firewise Communities” is another program that’s great for new development. It targets insurance companies, builders, planners, etc.
- Creating action items for the west side: Most of the existing programs seem to have been developed more for “east side” of the state conditions, so starting to work toward further defining fuels that can be found on the west side would be another place to focus efforts.
- OSU has a fire resistant plant guide, for people who want to plan plants that are more resistant to fire than others.

Not really thinking of any, Westridge Fire multiple evacuations

~3-4 yrs ago Lane County “No Fire in My Backyard” magnets (i.e. Firewise Community label)
 NY City program (Don’t let Fire be Your Fault)
 Emphasis on prevention, bring individual into the decision

Insurance ratings
 Educate about combust/non-combust materials
 EX- Deschutes FIRE FREE, not official driven, focus is on citizens

AESTHETICS-> work time is a lot and the result is perceived as being UGLY

Debris-> make disposal methods easy, now have to do it, truck it, and pay somebody to make \$\$ off of it. Centralize (Rexius) v. Decentralize (site) mulching? Need to address profit motive, and interrupt cycle

6.1.1 What are the obstacles in implementing these types of programs?

No enough manpower to reach all of the people that need it

People are busy and have other priorities. But there is the interest, just need to nag and make it a priority. Just need someone to make it happen.

FUNDING—there is never enough to achieve the programs.

Getting insurance companies on board.
Get the County involved – recognition (monitoring?)
Make it standardized across all counties in Oregon. (Less confusing for landowners who own property in multiple counties or for those that move. Also would make it easier for insurance companies to come on board)

Funding. Also, different agencies have different resource values.
**Both areas would be helped by more collaboration – partnerships among agencies are a big asset in getting more grants.

If the programs are not voluntary or voluntary and/or not on the person's land it might be hard to implement.

Reaching homeowners – the ones that come to you and want to help aren't the problem – it's the non-participatory homeowners that are difficult to reach.

- Getting the information into people's hands.
- Keeping it simple for people to understand.
- Recommended actions have to be doable, things that people can do it in a weekend, so that they can just get it done.
- Assisting the elderly and disabled: For elderly, disabled, people that can't do it themselves, the county needs to find ways to help these people take care of fuels reduction and defensible space projects. This could be done through county programs, inmate crews, contracting with private companies, etc., but these people can't be ignored or overlooked.
- Long-term engagement of homeowner participation: The Plan needs to capture people's attention, get them engaged and motivated, get them to follow through with action steps.

Reluctance to participate
Perception of RFD as resource to respond and protect

Retro fit challenges (\$\$\$), Source of incentives
Lack of knowledge and education
Maybe try multimedia and outreach, need basic tool kit for areas to use UNPROTECTED AREAS

\$\$\$, Time, aesthetic perceptions

6.2 What types of regulatory policies might be most effective in reducing potential losses from wildfire?

Lane County Code- Chapter 16

New policy (new 2004 revision to Chapter 15 in Lane County Coed) that gives power to the fire departments to ensure fire safety along public (not county maintained) roads. This allows the fire departments tell the landowner how to make the roads safer incase of a fire emergency.

Widening the roads

Removing tree branches

Making sure that access is available if it is needed.

Collaboration between title companies, the fire department, and the county on telling new landowners and educating them on the restrictions and policies that pertain to the fire break.

In areas where fire danger exists you can regulate the use of fire-retardant building materials, particularly roofing materials. This regulation is not a concern for us, or builders, or roofers. Builders often Ok with using fire-resistant roofing but homeowners want a specific roof type and there is nothing the builder can do. A regulation would help the builder to do the right thing.

Most are in place - More participation with the private landowners and the County on reducing wildfire risk.

County building ordinances to govern roofing materials, etc. County ordinances for new construction could also mandate water sources access and road access/width. (also make new ordinances mandatory for homeowners before they sell)

Housing code ordinances – roofing materials, etc. (suggested we look at the Deschutes County Plan). Insurance policies related to fire risk reduction.

Buffer Zones for new construction sites

Perimeter for all new construction to have an area free of undergrowth

Insurance companies could write in fire protection requirements for homeowners insurance. Building permits or codes to reduce risk. ODF public use regulations.

Senate bill 360.

Fire insurance incentives for homeowners: Insurance companies could start doing homeowner's insurance ratings based on fire safe dwellings, if your home isn't defensible, you might not get fire insurance. Other states already have programs with insurance companies to do this.

New Construction might be easy to change code. Change to building code for existing structures might be hard,

Require occupied structures in the district to join, make part of Lane Code?
Encourage others who aren't in the district to join within a certain time period if code change made
LC done good work reducing fuels below houses and creating def space

Insurance, ISO Ratings
Goal 4 and Goal 7 OR, streamline land use regulations, building codes, and fire codes

F-2 zoning is issued and checked at time of development permit, not a continuous compliance situation.

6.2.1 What are the obstacles in implementing these types of programs?

The fire districts-
Some have and will implement some will not.
Political aspects of asking landowners to maintain the roads
Funding
Collaboration between title companies, fire departments and the county
Getting it to happen- bringing all these parties together to ensure that it happens
There is perception that homebuilders don't like more regulation but this is not the case with fire retardant building materials.

Cost can be an issue, but not the case with Class A fire retardant building materials. Often can be cheaper.

Sprinklers can be a cost issue. But it is more of an issue of homeowner being afraid of sprinklers...that they might go off as a result of a burning steak and ruin carpets, art, sofa, etc. According to fire marshal, sprinklers are more sophisticated today and don't go off accidentally very often because sensitive to heat not smoke. Sprinklers also more affordable today. So, if fire marshal educates builders, then builders can educate home buyers.

I asked who is resistant to regulating use of fire retardant roofing materials in the WUI, the public? I don't think anybody cares. We should just regulate it. I don't think the Commissioners have gotten around to it, but I don't think they are resistant either. I wrote Nancy Matheson (Nathanson?) about the issue once, but never heard back. I'll have to talk to some people, but I would guess you could get our endorsement on this issue.

If a mandate is put in place that makes people do something, there need to be funding there to help them. The funding can come in different

forms- manpower to help them with treatments, or money to fund these projects.

Educating landowners on their responsibilities.
Implementing county ordinances, especially for already built homes/structures.

Funding. Someone to follow up and make sure policies are being met and followed. Resistance from homeowners.

Political Problems

Does not know if codes could be changed

The process of getting codes changed- the entire process of public meetings, hearings, etc.

This would only apply to cities outside incorporated areas
all incorporated cities have their own codes and process for adopting new codes

Possible concern- South Eugene, however this area is inside the UGB and this would have to be taken up with the city of Eugene

Developer, Constituents who have power to stop or request exemptions from the regulations

Gave the example of the house that fell into the McKenzie River, after the owners got an exemption.

Getting insurance companies on board. Building codes need to be rechecked and maintained over time. Public perception of rules (public use regulations) – clear definitions to the public of what “off-road”, etc. means.

Funding for implement senate bill 360 is a continuous problem.

Getting everyone on board and understanding what the law requires.

Convincing insurance companies to get on board could be an obstacle.

States already partnering with insurance companies (usually the larger ones like State Farm) are Colorado, Arizona, and maybe New Mexico.

Who will be enforcement to ensure compliance? Where will the money come from to support them?

Political fear of added costs

i.e. sprinkler system in WUI houses

Feb 2005 pg 7 Fire Fighter Magazine,

Disconnect between on ground folk and policy

People are ready to take action, often don't want to plan

Thus is important to collaborate to use resources well
Maximize resources
Remove duplication which leads to turf battles.

Time of regulation coverage, continuous compliance and persuasion
technique

7. What do you see as your organization's primary role in this community plan and in reducing the wildfire risk to communities in Lane County?

They don't want the lead role- they want to help because of constraints on funding and personnel

After the plan is implemented when more funding is available to promote more awareness Lane Co. feels this is where they could fit in. Promotion on TV, radio and other media
More promotion at the Lane County Fair (He made it sound like people were really receptive to the literature that was given out at the fair)
When funding is available they could start taking proactive measures for fire mitigation, because of funding this is not possible at the present time.

We have a role if it fits into what we're doing and you nag at me to be part of the agenda and convince me to participate. Our role could be endorsing a regulation for roofing materials in the WUI. Another role is educating home builders.

Identification of risk and hazard areas.
Improving the brush cutting and chipping program. Oakridge has a year round program that is free to residents and chips their brush and other year debris. This has been a successful program that is getting more and more popular.
Benefits to this program
People know that they can get rid of their waste
At the same time because people no longer have to burn their yard waste they are reducing the chances of fire.
Long-term the City is applying for grants to get a leaf vacuum, this way they can start to make mulch to provide back to the city's residents.

To be a partner. Already have cooperative agreement with ODF. Since feds don't have jurisdiction on private lands, be supportive of private land efforts and try to combine them with public land treatments/programs at the same time.

Forest conditions info (NEPA). Map skills; resources
knowledge/specialists; federal publications; resources for treatments.

Compliance Programs Nuisance

Referred me to Jane Burgess- Compliance Officer Nuisance 682.3724

Assistance with debris clean up- (Waste Management- again the site specific assistance)

Keep roads open- for response and recovery

Parks- evacuating camp areas

LCLMD

Referred me to Bill Sage and Keir Miller

Kent Howe- Planning Program Manager- 682.3734

Most Community Development Planning, Outreach and Ordinances are dealt with through them.

They want to help develop the plan, they want to be involved

Their focus is on the McKenzie, because this is where their resources are. (Drinking water, hydroelectric plants, substations)

Want to ensure that this is done right and all avenues are considered in developing and implementing this plan

They have already collaborated with 27 other agencies on the Hazardous Materials GIS tool (a GIS tool that helps in chemical spills) thought that these agencies, with the bridges that have already been built would be a great source of collaboration and to keep the collaboration going.

Keep on with ODF's existing plan. Work on education and prevention.

For commercial timber owner it's about getting your crop to rotation, but fuel reduction should really be encouraged. And the industry really isn't going that way. Lot of fuels are being left on ground because of the cost of burning and the restriction to when you can burn. You can treat chemically, but fuels still left on ground creating a risk, which is also risk to your neighbors and community. Many companies just concerned about crop rotation, but if leave risk, then affects more people down the road.

ODF is best suited to facilitate development of the plan, because they have the ability to bring in federal partners to help work on plan, they have wildland fire expertise, and have an understanding of fire behavior in wildland setting. ODF can also offer help on the technical side. However, they'd be best as facilitators because they already work with all the other fire agencies.

ODF also has access to grant funding through other programs, and they can get money for fuels reduction projects once the plans for fuels reduction projects are developed.

Weyerhaeuser's primary role is to continue to exercise tight control over their operators in fire prevention. They monitor their products from harvesting to delivery and they take responsibility for the fires that they are responsible for.

The better they can control access and keep people out of their lands, the more effectively Weyerhaeuser can prevent fires.

Partners and supportive of mitigation efforts
Represent the response arm LCSO
Help with rural landowners

All RFD's responsible for education about risk and mitigation; public education
Coordinate with County group, LC Fire Prevention Co-op

Technical assistance
Iterative Feedback can help us evaluate and wants to hear how we are doing. Important to hear successes to highlight
She can inform from the state level.

Rosboro's largest role is to maintain their own property, they can start there. If they have conditions on their land that present risks to the community, then they need to be internally aware of that and their role. Rosboro can also work through associations for increasing the education component to educate rural landowners about wildfires.
East, South Cascade district, all districts have wildfire education programs that Rosboro supports.

Willing to be a strong partner in County project, part of solution
Provide information, site visits, be proactive
Make them not want to see us 😊, educational outreach about risk

8. How this plan strengthen your involvement in wildfire risk reduction and support it in the long-term?

Media
Providing awareness materials for people and to educate them on how to protect themselves.
Handouts
Providing information from insurance companies about reductions in fire insurance if measures are taken to protect their house.

Nag us. Be a squeaky wheel.

He wants to see an outline or the plan before saying how Oakridge will fit into the plan

Once the plan has prioritized fuel reduction projects/zones, USFS will know what needs to be done and go in that direction. They can get ahead of the game by knowing what needs to be done.

Once plan is in place and risk prioritization is established, it will be easier to plan projects and get funding for projects. Will be clear which areas need to be focused on.

They want to have a voice at the table

The already distribute 5 million in road funds to cities in Lane County; however this is mainly for roads projects.

They are already involved with inter-agency collaborative efforts

-Inter-Agency emergency response team, they determine where and what the risk are in Lane County. This is for all disasters and Haz Mat emergencies

These efforts are already in place, easier to bring people into the process

CWPP provides GIS information to EWEB. This information can help develop the GIS on a year-to-year basis if all the agencies and stakeholders are actively involved. Knowledge of where the risk areas are to address them annually
GIS will be long-term support

It will put more emphasis on ODF's existing programs.

It depends on what types of programs and where projects start.

Important issues to us are fuel reduction projects around right of ways and roads – fires tend to start near roads – keep right of ways brushed up – power lines and railroad right-of-ways often have high fuel loads.

ODF is interested in creating partnerships with neighboring agencies in different levels of government.

Through the partnerships, communities can partner with them and understand what the problems and risks are.

Giving people understanding and education will reduce the risk of wildfire and reduce the size of fire because fuels on the landscape will have actually been changed. From this, we will reduce the potential for large-scale, hazardous wildfires.

No one is more committed to fire prevention than Weyerhaeuser; Didn't seem to think that any improvements needed to/could be made to Weyerhaeuser's fire prevention policies and programs (not what he said, but my inference from his comments).

Build in a year by year evaluation to ensure that Forest Patrol team exists with funding,

County wide plan in place so don't have to re-invent the wheel
Coordinate and support interaction
like Eugene FD in south hills re "Not in my backyard"

Review plans and provide input
Clear communication of expectations: do we want her input or not?
Can assist with oversight at the local level

Best thing would be that any plan that comes out would have an array of incentives for landowners to keep up their property and protect it from wildfires. Any plan needs to work with the strategies already in place and enhance those.

Mentioned that often you'll see big mega-programs/plans that come out, and all this work and money has been spent on them and then no results are seen. So any plan that we produce should work toward getting the information out and getting the plan actually implemented on the ground level.

Mentioned incentives, and when I asked further he suggested property tax incentives. Canada has a tax structure that if a person's property was in better condition you received a tax break for it.

LC- a better/more responsive partner, consistent rural housing zoning F-2 and Rural Residential is two different things and can be totally contiguous in landscape.

9. What opportunities and obstacles do you see for increased collaboration with other agencies and stakeholders?

Opportunities

Once the collaborative process is setup this will allow for more public to be reached and informed.

Constraints

Funding for developing the plans and getting it off the shelf

Developers are part of the HBA. However, not a lot of developments in rural areas because of land use laws, particularly not in forested areas. Only individual's homes being built in rural areas, we can work with individual homebuilder and buyers. I perceive the fire marshal as being more concerned with access.

Homeowners- opportunities this will help them protect themselves. This is where collaboration and education will really help landowners. Fire insurance reductions- collaboration between insurance agencies and homeowners could save both parties money.
Obstacles- if homeowners did not participate and FUNDING

One obstacle is that usually the more people that are involved, the harder it is to get stuff done (too much time spent talking, figuring things out). **If the CWPP can develop standards (remove the preliminaries) it may make it easier for effective collaboration among agencies and landowners.

It also may make it easier to collaborate if there is some review board made up of people from all aspects (steering committee?) to prioritize projects in a collaborative way because different agencies have different priorities (would make it non-competitive).

This process (writing the plan) is an opportunity for collaboration among agencies and stakeholders. It brings everyone together and shows opportunities for future collaboration.

Obstacles

Funding is an obstacle for all agencies

Opportunities

Already have collaborative effort set up

Rural CERT program- (Community Emergency Response Training Program) - for more details contact Linda Cook

Opportunities

If this plan is done right- collaboration, careful risk assessment, and all action items are attainable and landowners are given options.

Once collaboration occurs and everyone is on the same page, then communication is already set up and networks are already there.

Obstacles

Not giving landowners a choice, could kill the plan

Make sure that collaboration occurs not once but over time.

If through this process people get interested, it might bring in other groups not thought of before to collaborate with. Also, bring in other rural fire protection districts that are not very involved – interior valley RFPDs are quite involved and have training, while exterior valley

RFPDs are less involved and don't have staffed fire stations and very little training...basically just have a fire truck and volunteers (there is an existing Lane County Fire Prevention Co-op).

Opportunities with the noxious weed program.
Also, opportunity with RFPDs defensible space programs.
Awareness and education in interface areas of WUI issues.
Building codes have helped with flammable materials.

ODF sees a places a great importance of creating partnerships with traditional and nontraditional partners. This could include bringing in organizations like water shed councils and homeowners associations.

Having these partnerships in place will helps ODF fight fires, because they will then already have connections to people and resources: the connections will already have been made.

Different agencies have different rules and regulations, different priorities, which could cause obstacles. For example, ODF can do projects pretty quickly on private lands because their system allows for it, but federal agencies don't have such an easy process, and can't act as quickly as ODF. Working around everyone's bureaucracy could be an obstacle.

Whatever they can do to collaborate with law enforcement, BLM, and landowners with reducing the occurrence of roadside fires is important to Weyerhaeuser. Vigorously prosecuting the people who do seal from them and set fires puts the word out that people shouldn't mess with Weyerhaeuser because they will follow through and prosecute trespassers and violators.

Weyerhaeuser has a pretty good relationship with the BLM in reducing public access to Weyerhaeuser lands during high fire season. Weyerhaeuser doesn't have as much contact with the USFS.

Weyerhaeuser is more interested in collaborating with their neighbors, and doesn't see obstacles to collaboration. Potential obstacles could come from trying to collaborate with other agencies/stakeholders where goals aren't aligned.

Other obstacles come from people who are well meaning but uneducated on wildfire prevention issues: they can throw up road blocks because they don't understand the real goals to reducing wildfire.

Funding source as opportunity and obstacle

County wide plan will encourage involvement
Coordinator is key, need leader to keep it up. Some folks are not willing to participate for whatever reason

Obstacles:

- Compressed timelines
- How to keep process sustainable and manageable
- How to maintain funding stream for efforts
- How to keep issue on radar if no challenge, how to keep up interest

Providing better wildland fire training for rural fire departments
Rural homeowner education
Providing people with more education
Governmental regulations control the ability to reduce fuels: prescribed burning is getting harder to do, stricter governmental regulations—so looking at ways to make the regulations not as tight.

Opportunity-> who will take ownership at the County is unclear, needs upper echelon (County Commissioners) commitment to last.

Obstacle-> \$\$\$\$

10. Do you know of effective efforts, programs, or public/private partnerships in other communities related to wildfire mitigation that could be applied in Lane County?

no

no

no

Look at Josephine County plan and the Deschutes County plan.

Deschutes County education programs – seem to be successful and have gotten several grants funded.

Does not know specifics
Referred us to New Mexico, Communities in Colorado, and Bonanza County, CA (Lake Tahoe area)

Heard of some, but no details

SB 360, Firewise, Fire First. There are codes and regulations already in place.

ODF has the defensible space program. Also, Lane County code - if build next to F1 and F2 lands, then you acknowledge your building next to lands where forest management/industry. This is good, because landowner can't later object to commercial forest activities. There is an opportunity here the defensible space issues when new homes are built. People could install sprinkler systems, but I don't support telling people they have to install a sprinkler system or anything like that.

Josephine County's CWPP

Bend is starting a CWPP and so is Klamath Falls. All four counties in Northeastern Oregon will be starting soon too.

Washington – a college mentioned a program near King County run by the Washington Department of Natural Resources. She didn't mention specifics (had none to tell me), but said that what we're doing sounds like something that the DNR was doing.

ODF has something funded by the forest service to do public outreach Tim Mehan as an ODF contact.

No, refer to fire folks.

San Diego CA County community wide plans

Kathy Lynn

HFRA- provides clear direction

Her outreach grant in the works

Collaborative examples

Josephine County

NFPA 299 codes and regs

No, he couldn't think of any.

Not really, Deschutes County cooperation

11. Would your organization be willing to collaborate on more site-specific local community fire plans that follow the countywide plan?

Referred me to Kent Howe

Yes. We work best at very local level; our scope is mostly very local. We are involved at single home and individual level.

Yes, don't know how much time could be given. He said that the office was strapped. Maybe the Fire Department and other fire districts could help in this area.

Hazel Dell Rural Fire District would be a place to start.

Yes – already work closely with ODF and would follow their lead on private projects.

Yes – and have already agreed to help on the Oakridge/Lowell/Dexter community fire plan.

Kent Howe question (see contact information above)

Yes

EWEB will work with ODF in communities on the McKenzie that will follow the CWPP

Sure

We'll definitely be up for listening and being part of the process.

Absolutely, as long as funding can be found to implement local plans.

If this plan is aligned with their business plan then they would be willing to collaborate.

It's more likely that Weyerhaeuser would work any collaboration efforts through the Easter Lane Forest Protection Association. The association meets briefly to get consensus about what partnerships they want to make and what positions the group as a whole is taking on collaborative efforts.

Yes if applicable to area of response, which is public lands and unincorporated areas of Lane County, areas outside municipal areas.

Definitely, key to working project

Would encourage FDB chief to provide technical oversight and encourage participation

Yes, often times local community groups can get together to work on these issues, and he sees that ability here.

Sure.

11.1 Who else might be interested in working on more local plans?

Sheriff's Department

See above

Incorporated governments, Rural and City fire departments, watershed councils, soil and water conservation districts

Depends on the area – maybe private timber companies, EWEB, RFPDs, independent communities, watershed councils.

Howard Schussler
Assistant Public Works Director
Will be taking Dale's place after May

Rural fire districts- all that EWEB is involved with are part of this project.

Rural Fire Districts, Homeowners Associations

Rural fire departments are always interested, especially when it comes to mapping and identifying their local high-risk areas and available access routes and obstacles to access routes.

Federal agencies are always interested in local plans because working with local governments helps them cooperate with projects on federal lands adjacent to local government lands.

Watershed councils
Tribal Governments
Fish and Wildlife

The Eastern Lane Forest Protection Association will be discussing the CWPP because of the Association's connection with ODF. Steve Cafferata, a retired forester, is, in his opinion, the most knowledgeable person in Oregon about funding and collaboration for wildfire prevention. Might be a good resource, he's very active in the Eastern Lane Association and is currently working on a funding project for Weyerhaeuser.

USFS, BLM, ODF, LC Fire Defense Board
Umpqua, Siuslaw, Willamette, ODNRA, all BLM lands in County

Homeowner Assoc
Co Commerce McKenzie Valley
Local newspaper
ODF
Large Timber companies

EManagers Citizen Groups Media Outlets
Homeowners Assoc Kathy Lynn PWCH ODF Ann Walker
LCF Co-op (big Player) wide range of organizations

Certainly rural fire departments
Watershed councils

ODF #1 partner
LC Public Works – hauling debris, turned over roads to local access status
Couple homeowners assoc, desire is there action so far is not.

12. Introduction to Firewise Community Workshop in early April. Invite stakeholder to attend and bring local stakeholders that would be interested in creating site-specific community wildfire protection plans.

He wants to come and he said that he would bring people

Yes, I'll attend or one of our builders will.

He is interested in attending and wanted to make sure that we are inviting the RFPDs.

Send information to Brian Maldenich, GIS Coordinator 682.6950

Yes.

Is looking forward to bringing together non-traditional players (such as planners, developers, insurance company agents) with traditional players. Planners, developers, insurance companies, who don't necessarily look at the fire safety aspect of homes when building homes, are targeted through the Firewise Workshops. Hopefully we can increase education and awareness and look at the whole aspect of wildfire risk reduction.

Is on the Board of Directors for the Eastern Lane Forest Protective Association and thought he and the Association's president would want to come.

Interested, How to apply to rural communities?

Oregon Small Woodlands Associations are collections of small woodland owners, and Lane County has a chapter. The Lane County Chapter may be interested in coming to the workshop.

Yes, keep posted, busy schedule

13. Is there anything else that I haven't asked you about that you think I should note?

Long term and big- OR legislative develop an overall agency or committee to work with FD, counties and others to discuss hazard plans.

No

No

No, covered everything.

No

Other organizations to consider

LCOG- Talk to Linda to get a contact name

They want to be part of the process and informed of treatments that will occur on the McKenzie River.

No

No

No

Can't think of anything.

This is programs third year, funding source is BLM O+C timber rev, LCSO is only O+C county fully funded by title 3 and have the largest crew, other counties cost share the position in their existing department.

Forest Work Camp

Fire crews in summer, do fuels reduction projects for USFS and BLM as well. Contact Clint Riley David Thomas

Glad doing it, community and county-wide plans carry legitimacy.

Interested in tracking CWPP efforts, and communicate to larger whole
Ann Walker ODF NFP Coordinator

Bonnie Wood USFS NF Plan Coordinator

PNW Wildfire Coordination Group=> Prevention team (she is member)
focus on Communication between teams, coordination across teams,
maximize assets ID and solve gaps.

Challenge is pooling data at the state level

Fire Defense Boards per county to take to local level

RFD's generally focused on suppression, key is to bring in, listen to
demands they have

Funding source for local RA

Inventory in community
ready for dispatch

Sending unprotected areas perspectives and SB 2154 to respond before
resource depletion.

Construct mutual aid programs to include un-included areas, ISO orgs

Point of County CWPP to eliminate comp in county

ID strong grant writers in County
portion out work and apply skills

ID overlap of interests

Mutual mentor of mitigation (statewide levels)

Gated Y newsletter issue 1/05 and 12/04 CWPP

Often times we see these fire hazards that accumulate on private property where the landowners should have an obligation to deal with it, but isn't. Those types of situations should be a concern to the county. Issues that can arise through no one's fault or that are no one's responsibility, fuel build-ups that no one is taking care of. The county should look for ways to identify those areas and deal with them, maybe use contingency funding.

Graphic example of disaster potential is missing in the county, all from elsewhere.

Long term solution is needed to perception problem, which will result in commitment or lack there of.

FD as centers in rural areas, County wide yearly celebrations, debris pick up points, info centers, celebrate who they are and not using them
☺

Demo fire proof homes.

Debris removal partners, standalone fire sheds?

Central v Decentralized mulch conversion cost-benefit analysis.

Appendix G

Firewise Workshop Summary

In conjunction with the development of the Lane County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP), Oregon Natural Hazards Workgroup (ONHW) and Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) conducted a Firewise Communities Workshop on April 5, 2005 at the University of Oregon for an invited group of diverse stakeholders. Participants in the workshop included representatives of federal and state fire and land management agencies, rural fire protection districts, local planning and emergency management departments, utility providers, the private forestry industry, the real estate industry, watershed councils, and elected officials, among others.

Firewise Communities Workshop

The National Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Protection Program developed Firewise Communities Workshops in 2000 to address the wildland-urban interface fire problem at a community level. The workshops have three main goals:

1. To improve safety in the wildland/urban interface by learning to share responsibility.
2. To create and nurture local partnerships for improved decisions in communities.
3. To encourage the integration of Firewise concepts into community and disaster mitigation planning.

The Firewise goals are consistent with the County Plan's goals and emphasis on collaboration. Participants worked in small groups to learn Firewise concepts, completed interactive scenarios designed to assess and reduce the wildfire risk of a hypothetical community, and were asked to apply the lessons learned from the sessions to Lane County.

ONHW and ODF worked to prepare an agenda for the workshop that would engage and encourage communication between participants while providing them with information on current wildland-urban interface fire risk issues and mitigation efforts. In addition to the small group scenarios and a video, several key speakers addressed the wildland-urban interface issue from both the state and local perspectives. Speakers included Marvin Brown, Oregon State Forester; Faye Stewart, Lane County Commissioner and Linda Cook, Lane County Emergency Manager. A list of workshop participants and a copy of the workshop's agenda can be found at the end of this appendix.

Opportunities and Obstacles in Lane County

Throughout the day facilitators asked participants to think about how Firewise concepts apply to issues in Lane County. ONHW created a worksheet for participants to identify opportunities and obstacles in

Lane County for each of the three requirements of the CWPP - 1) reducing structural ignitability, 2) prioritizing fuel reduction projects, and 3) collaboration. Participants discussed their ideas in small groups and shared these results with the whole group at the end of the workshop.

ONHW analyzed the completed worksheets to compile the opportunities and obstacles frequently identified by participants.

Treatment of Structural Ignitability

A CWPP must recommend measures that homeowners and communities can take to reduce the ignitability of structures. Workshop participants were asked to list opportunities and obstacles to implementing structural ignition reduction projects in Lane County. Participant's responses are summarized below.

Opportunities

- Education and outreach through various sources including media, town hall meetings, and publications such as the Oregon State University Extension Service newsletter
- Incentive programs, especially the use of insurance incentives, to encourage participation in projects to reduce risk
- Collaboration with community groups, developers, neighbors, fire agencies, and others to better educate residents and implement projects
- Available grant money from the National Fire Plan and other sources for implementing projects to reduce structural ignitability
- Updating or revising Lane County codes and ordinances to reduce structural ignitability

Obstacles

- Lack of homeowner education and awareness regarding the true risk of wildfire in Lane County and how defensible space can reduce risk
- Lack of funding to implement projects, along with the cost of fire resistant building materials for homeowners
- Lack of collaboration and involvement among homeowners, agencies, and developers to implement projects
- Lack of regulations to enforce the use of fire resistant building materials and practices within the county

Prioritized Fuel Reduction

A CWPP must identify and prioritize areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments and recommend the types and methods of treatment that will protect one or more at-risk communities and essential infrastructure. Participants were asked to list opportunities and

obstacles to implementing prioritized fuel reduction projects in Lane County. Participant's responses are summarized below.

Opportunities

- Education using community outreach, public forums, media and other sources emphasizing examples of fuel reduction projects and homes saved by defensible space
- Incentive programs such as rebates or other support to help landowners with debris removal, as well as insurance or property tax incentives to encourage fuel reduction
- Collaboration and participation to share costs, tools, and manpower to implement fuel reduction projects on a larger scale
- Finding uses for the biomass generated from fuel reduction projects, such as selling the chips or using it as an energy source
- Available grant money from the National Fire Plan and other sources to aid in implementation of fuel reduction projects

Obstacles

- Debate surrounding the best method to conduct fuel reduction treatments on private and public lands based on differing topography, environmental issues, public perception, and cost
- Long term maintenance of fuel reduction treatments
- The size and scope of the county and the sheer volume of work that is needed to begin and maintain fuel reduction projects as the wildland-urban interface continues to increase
- Public perception of low wildfire risk and that fuel reduction treatments are aesthetically unpleasant
- The cost of implementing fuel reduction treatments on properties and removing debris
- Special needs populations who require extra assistance with fuel reduction projects

Collaboration

A CWPP must be collaboratively developed by local and state government representatives, in consultation with federal agencies and other interested parties. Participants were asked to list opportunities and obstacles to collaborating on projects to reduce hazardous fuels and structural ignitability in Lane County. Participant's responses are summarized below.

Opportunities

- Brings people with diverse expertise together for better solutions to problems
- Showing collaboration increases success with grant applications

- Work with real estate agencies and other groups and businesses to raise awareness of wildland-urban interface wildfire issues
- Use the media to capture public attention of current collaboration efforts and encourage future efforts

Obstacles

- Differing priorities, values, and interests among partners
- Lack of time and communication needed to foster working relationships among partners
- “Turf battles” and conflicts over jurisdictional authority
- Resistance or lack of interest in collaborating with others

Conclusion

The Firewise Communities Workshop brought together a diverse group of stakeholders to identify strategies for community planning and partnership building in order to reduce fire risk in the wildland-urban interface. The opportunities and obstacles identified by participants were used to develop the action items identified in the CWPP. A second forum will be held in late summer to present the final Community Wildfire Protection Plan to interested participants.

Firewise Workshop Participants, April 5, 2005

Name	Organization	Name	Organization
Bev Reed	U.S. Forest Service		Workshop Facilitators
Susan Freeman	U.S. Forest Service	Neil Benson	Oregon Department of Forestry
Mei Lin Lantz	U.S. Forest Service	Angie Johnson	Oregon Department of Forestry
Emily Rice	Bureau of Land Management	Tom Berglund	Oregon Department of Forestry
Erik Petersen	Army Corps of Engineers	Rick Rogers	Oregon Department of Forestry
Rick Hayes	Army Corps of Engineers	Ann Walker	Oregon Department of Forestry
Kevin Kinney	Oregon Department of Transportation	Mark Slaton	Oregon Department of Forestry
Dan Scholtz	Oregon Department of Forestry	Lena Tucker	Oregon Department of Forestry
Marvin Brown	Oregon Department of Forestry	Greg Wagenblast	Oregon Department of Forestry
Tim Meehan	Oregon Department of Forestry	Andre LeDuc	Oregon Natural Hazards Workgroup
Charlie Redheffer	Oregon Department of Forestry	Krista Mitchell	Oregon Natural Hazards Workgroup
Lee Vaughn	Oregon Department of Forestry		Workshop Computer Operators
Ken Ockfen	Oregon Department of Forestry	Kate Lenzser	Oregon Natural Hazards Workgroup
Kees Ruurs	Oregon State Parks	Jessica Nunley	Oregon Natural Hazards Workgroup
Duane Toman	Lane County Sheriff's Office	Sam Fox	Oregon Natural Hazards Workgroup
Bret Freeman	Lane County Sheriff's Office	Morgan Ellis	Oregon Natural Hazards Workgroup
Linda Cook	Lane County Sheriff's Office	Julie Baxter	Oregon Natural Hazards Workgroup
Mark McKay	Lane County Sheriff's Office		
Don Nickell	Division		
Bill Sage	Division		
Keir Miller	Division		
Eric Wold	City of Eugene Parks & Open Space		
Trevor Taylor	City of Eugene Parks & Open Space		
Kristi Hayden	City of Eugene Parks & Open Space		
Margaret Boutell	City of Veneta		
Warren Weathers	City of Lowell		
Dale Ledyard	McKenzie		
Doug Perry	City of Eugene Fire & EMS		
Heather Hill	Lane County Fire Dististrict #1		
Keith Hoehn	Lowell Rural Fire Protection District		
Mark Sundin	Oakridge Fire Department		
Dennis Shew	Mohawk Valley Rural Fire District		
Myron Smith	Westfir Fire District		
Gerald Shorey	Hazeldell Rural Fire District		
Chad Minter	Coburg Rural Fire Protection District		
Megan Finnessey	McKenzie Watershed Council		
Karl Morgenstern	EWEB		
Faye Stewart	Lane County Board of Commissioners		
Jenifer Stevns	Wilderness Society		
Don Harkins	Assoc.		
Mark Giustina	Giustina Land & Timber		
Paul Wagner	Giustina Resources		
Jack Spinder	Weyerhaeuser South Valley		
Michael S. McDowell	Weyerhaeuser Springfield		
Steve Akehurst	Rosboro Lumber		
Roy Palmer	Douglas Forest Protective Association		
John Kennedy	Douglas Forest Protective Association		
John Milandin	Hazeldell RFD		
Kathy Silva	Century 21		
Pat Harmon	Oakridge Real Estate		
Sally Harmon	Oakridge Real Estate		



Workshop
Eugene, Oregon
April 5, 2005

- 8:00 – 8:30 Registration
- 8:30 – 9:10 Welcome – Lena Tucker, Oregon Department of Forestry
Statewide Perspective - Marvin Brown, Oregon State Forester
Workshop Agenda and Logistics – Neil Benson, Moderator
- Lane County Community Wildfire Protection Plan
– Linda Cook, Lane County Emergency Management
– Andre LeDuc, Oregon Natural Hazards Workgroup
- 9:10 – 9:40 Introduction to Firewise Communities - Neil Benson
- 9:40 – 10:10 Introduction of Falls County Simulation
- 10:10 – 10:30 **Break**
- 10:30 – 12:00 Workgroup Exercises
Task 1 – “Determine the Wildfire Severity Rating for Bear Heights”
Task 2 – “Develop Solutions for Reducing Fire Hazard in Bear Heights”
- 12:00 - 12:30 Group Presentations for Task 1 and Task 2
- 12:30 -1:30 **Lunch**
“Wildfire – Preventing Home Ignitions” Video
Faye Stewart, Lane County Commissioner
- 1:30 – 3:30 Workgroup Exercise 3A (Includes Break)
Opportunities and Obstacles in Lane County
- 3:30 – 4:30 Group Presentations for Exercise 3A and
Opportunities and Obstacles in Lane County

Appendix H

Wildfire Resources

The following are wildfire resources to help communities, landowners, and other interested parties help reduce wildland urban interface fire risk. There are four main categories: agencies, policies, wildfire mitigation/education, and fire prevention and interagency cooperation.

Agencies

A variety of agencies do work that affects forest and fire management and other factors associated with reducing wildfire risk to forests and communities. The following resources provide information on federal, state, and local agencies that are related to forests, fire, and resource management and planning:

United States Forest Service, Fire and Aviation Management

Contact: USFS Fire and Aviation Management
Address: 3833 South Development Avenue, Boise, ID 83705
Phone: (208) 387-5100
Website: <http://www.fs.fed.us/fire/>

United States Forest Service, Siuslaw National Forest

Contact: Siuslaw National Forest
Address: 4077 S.W. Research Way, Corvallis, OR 97339
Phone: (541) 750-7000
Website: <http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/siuslaw/>

United States Forest Service, Willamette National Forest

Contact: Willamette National Forest
Address: PO Box 10607, Eugene, OR 97440
Phone: (541) 225-6300
Website: <http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/willamette/>

United States Forest Service, Umpqua National Forest

Contact: Umpqua National Forest
Address: 2900 Stewart Parkway, Roseburg, OR 97470
Phone: (541) 672-6601
Website: <http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/umpqua/>

Bureau of Land Management

Contact: Bureau of Land Management
Address: 1849 C Street, Room 406-LS, Washington DC 20240
Phone: (202) 452-5125 (voice) or (202) 452-5124 (fax)
Website: <http://www.blm.gov/nhp/index.htm>

Oregon Department of Forestry

Contact: Oregon Department of Forestry
Address: 2600 State Street, Salem, OR 97310
Phone: (541) 945-7200 (voice) or (503) 945-7212 (fax)
Website: <http://oregon.gov/ODF/index.shtml>

Oregon State Fire Marshall

Contact: Oregon State Fire Marshall
Address: 3225 State Street, Salem, OR 97301
Phone: (503) 378-3056
Website: <http://www.blm.gov/nhp/index.htm>

Washington Department of Natural Resources

Contact: Fire Prevention Program Coordinator
Address: PO Box 47037, Olympia, WA 98504-7037
Phone: (360) 902-1754 (voice) or (306) 902-1757 (fax)
Website: <http://www.dnr.wa.gov/contact/>

Lane County Fire Prevention Cooperative

Contact: Chariperson
Address: 3620 Gateway Street, Springfield, Oregon 97477
Phone: (541) 935-2226
Website: Lanefireprevention.com

Oregon Natural Hazards Workgroup

Contact: Program Director
Address: 1209 University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403-1209
Website: <http://darkwing.uoregon.edu/~onhw/>

National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC)

Contact: NIFC
Address: 3833 South Development Avenue, Boise, ID 83705-5354
Phone: (208) 387-5512
Website: <http://www.nifc.gov/>

Policies

Policies are often created at the federal and state level that affect how agencies, businesses, and residents can work individually and collaboratively to reduce communities' risk to wildfire. The following resources provide information on existing federal and state policies regarding wildfire risk reduction.

Healthy Forest Restoration Act

Website: <http://www.healthyforests.gov/>

National Fire Plan 10 Year Comprehensive Strategy

Website: <http://www.fireplan.gov/reports/7-19-en.pdf>

Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000

Website: <http://www.dem.dcc.state.nc.us/PA/Assets/Forms/dma2000.pdf>

Oregon Statewide Land Use Planning Goal 7: Areas Subject to Natural Hazards

Website: <http://www.lcd.state.or.us/LCD/docs/goals/goal7.pdf>

Oregon Forestland Dwelling Units Statute, ORS 215.730

Website: <http://landru.leg.state.or.us/ors/215.html>

Oregon Forestland-Urban Interface Fire Protection Act of 1997 (Senate Bill 360)

Website:

http://www.odf.state.or.us/divisions/protection/fire_protection/prev/sb360/docs/legal/PROTACT%20ORS%20090704.pdf

Wildfire Mitigation/Education

Many programs currently exist to help mitigate communities' risk to wildfire and to educate agencies, businesses, and residents on issues related to wildland-urban interface fire. The following resources provide links to educational information and programs regarding wildfire mitigation and community outreach:

Firewise Communities

Contact: Firewise Communities

Address: N/A

Phone: N/A

Website: <http://www.firewise.org/>

Missoula FireLab

Contact: Missoula FireLab

Address: PO Box 8089, 5775 West Highway, Missoula, MT 59807

Phone: N/A

Website: <http://www.firelab.org/>

Fire Safe Councils

Contact: Fire Safe Council

Address: N/A

Phone: N/A

Website: <http://www.firesafecouncil.org/>

Federal Alliance for Safe Homes

Contact: Federal Alliance for Safe Homes

Address: 1427 East Piedmont Drive, Suite 2, Tallahassee, FL 32308

Phone: (877) 221-7233

Website: <http://www.flash.org/welcome.cfm>

What Trees Can Provide

Contact: Center for Urban Forest Research
Address: PSW Research Station, USDA Forest Service c/o Department of Environmental Horticulture, Suite 1103, One Shields Avenue, Davis, CA 95616
Phone: (530) 752-7636 (voice) or (503) 752-6634 (fax)
Website: <http://cufr.ucdavis.edu/>

Home and Fire Magazine

Contact: Home and Fire Magazine
Address: PO Box 458, Lebanon, OR 97355
Phone: (541) 451-4670 (voice) or (541) 451-1015
Website: <http://www.homeandfire.com/>

A Model for Improving Community Preparedness for Wildfire

Contact: Pacific Northwest Research Station
Address: Pacific Northwest Research Station
Phone: (206) 732-7832
Website:
<http://www.ncrs.fs.fed.us/4803/highlights/Intro%20to%20website.pdf>

The Ad Council Firewise Campaign PSA's

Address: The Advertising Council, INC., 261 Madison Avenue, 11th Floor, New York, NY 10016
Phone: (212) 922-1500 (voice) or (212) 922-1676 (fax)
Website: <http://www.adcouncil.org/campaigns/firewise/>

Where's the Fire Wise Choices Make Safe Communities

Contact: Center for Urban Forest Research
Address: PSW Research Station, USDA Forest Service c/o Department of Environmental Horticulture, Suite 1103, One Shields Avenue, Davis, CA 95616
Phone: (530) 752-7636 (voice) or (503) 752-6634 (fax)
Website: http://cufr.ucdavis.edu/products/8/curf_150.pdf

National Wildfire Coordinating Group

Contact: National Wildfire Coordinating Group
Address: National Office of Fire and Aviation, Bureau of Land Management, National Interagency Fire Center
Phone: (208) 387-5144
Website: <http://www.nwccg.gov/teams/wfewt/biblio/index.htm>

National Fire Protection Association

Contact: National Fire Protection Association
Address: 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471
Phone: (617) 770-3000
Website: <http://www.firepreventionweek.org/>

National Interagency Fire Center: Fire Prevention and Education

Contact: NIFC: Fire Prevention and Education
Address: 3833 South Development Avenue, Boise, ID 83705
Phone: (208) 387-5512
Website: <http://www.nifc.gov/preved/index.html>

Federal Emergency Management Association for Kids: Teaching Kids About Prescribed Fire

Contact: FEMA
Address: 500 C Street, Southwest Washington D.C. 20472
Phone: (202) 566-1600
Website: <http://www.fema.gov/kids/wldfire.htm>

Protecting and Landscaping Homes in the Wildland/Urban Interface

Contact: University of Idaho Extension
Address: Forest, Wildlife and Range Experiment Station, College of Natural Resources, University of Idaho, Moscow, ID 83844-1130

Wildfire Mitigation in Florida: Land use planning strategies and best development practices

Contact: State of Florida Department of Community Affairs, Division of Community Planning, Publications
Address: 2555 Shumard Oak Blvd, Tallahassee, FL 32399-2100
Phone: (850) 487-4545
Website:
http://www.dca.state.fl.us/fdcp/dcp/publications/Wildfire_Mitigation_in_FL.pdf

Grant Opportunities

Federal and state grants already exist to assist counties and local communities in funding various wildfire risk reduction projects. To assist the county and local communities in accessing existing funding sources, the following resources have been adapted from the *National Fire Plan - Pacific Northwest Interagency: Grant Opportunity Summaries*¹ and explain and provide contact information for some federal and state grants:

FS/BLM/NFWS/NPS/BIA Community Assistance and Economic Action Programs

This grant is to be used for community based planning and projects for fuels reduction and community wildland-urban interface education and prevention. Agency partnerships and fund sharing is encouraged. Federally recognized tribes, universities, colleges, state chartered non-profit organizations, counties, cities, federal, state, and local government agencies are eligible to apply for this grant.

Applications due: March
Website: www.nwfireplan.gov

FEMA Assistance to Firefighters Grant Programs

This grant funds programs by fire departments that help protect the public and firefighting personnel against fire related hazards. This grant additionally focuses on programs aimed at children and firefighting personnel training, protective equipment, and vehicles. Recognized local fire departments are eligible to apply for this grant.

Applications: March

Website: <http://www.usfa.fema.gov/grants/afgp/>

Volunteer and Rural Fire Department Assistance

This grant provides financial assistance to volunteer and rural fire departments for improving fire protection through improved organization, training, equipment, prevention, and planning.

Applications: February

Contact: Oregon Department of Forestry

Phone: (503) 945-7341

State Fire Assistance Wildland Urban Interface Hazard Mitigation Grants

This grant provides funding for education and outreach programs, fuels reduction and ecosystem restoration programs, and community assistance in seventeen western states and Pacific Island territories. State Forestry agencies are eligible to apply and can sponsor other participants.

Applications: Fall

Website: www.fs.fed.us/r4/sfa_grants/sfa_grants.html

Energy Trust Grants

This grant provides financial assistance to renewable energy programs that do not already have incentive programs developed through the Energy Trust of Oregon. Projects in the areas of small wind, solar photovoltaics, biomass, biogas, small hydro, and geothermal electric will generally receive grants. Schools, local and state governments, and commercial, industrial, residential, agricultural, and non-profit businesses are eligible to apply for this grant

Contact: The Energy Trust of Oregon

Address: 733 S.W. Oak Street, Suite 200, Portland, OR, 97205

Phone: (503) 493-8888 (voice) or (503) 546-6862 (fax)

Website: <http://www.energytrust.org>

Fire Prevention and Interagency Cooperation²

Reducing communities' wildfire risk is a shared responsibility not only between residents and agencies, but also between agencies at the federal, state, and local levels. Federal, state, and local agencies frequently work closely with one another and form partnerships in coordinating wildfire prevention programs. Examples of existing partnerships and current coordinating efforts and programs include the following:

Prevention Working Team of the Pacific Northwest Wildfire Coordinating Group (PNWCG)

This group is composed of representatives of ODF, the Oregon State Fire Marshal (OSFM), the Washington State Fire Marshal, the five federal wildfire agencies, and the Keep Oregon Green (KOG) Association. Meetings are held monthly. Recent work has included:

- Ongoing oversight of the Industrial Fire Precaution Level System
- Coordination of the deployment of National Fire Prevention and Education Teams into the region.
- General coordination of wildfire prevention programs and campaigns across the region.
- Development of a regional wildfire prevention web site.
- Creation and implementation of Wildfire Awareness Week
- Review and scoring of National Fire Plan grant applications related to fire prevention.
- Design and conduct of a prescribed awareness and ecosystem health media campaign.
- Development and distribution of a "Fire in the Northwest Ecosystem" curriculum, to teachers of grades 7-12.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

BLM and ODF worked closely on a number of fronts:

- ODF protects approximately 2.5 million acres of BLM forestland from fire. This protection includes all aspects of wildfire prevention: education, engineering and enforcement.
- - The two agencies work together, frequently, on groups such as the Prevention Working Team of the PNWCG.

Forest Service (USFS)

In addition to working together on many statewide and regional fire prevention related groups, the two agencies:

- Routinely combine efforts to conduct wildfire prevention related training.
- Coordinate the implementation of closures and restrictions.

- Coordinate assistance to communities in the preparation of community wildfire protection plans.
- Facilitate and coordinate various projects conducted as a part of the National Fire Plan.
- Implementation of various national prevention programs and campaigns, such as Firewise and Smokey Bear.

Forest Industry

Working primarily through the Oregon Forest Industries Council and the Associated Oregon Loggers (AOL), ODF works closely with the forest industry. Recent examples include:

- Refinement of fire prevention standards required for logging operations.
- Annual “operator dinners”, where members of the logging community are brought up to date on new fire prevention regulations and emerging trends in logging related fire causes.

Pacific Northwest Fire Prevention Workshop Committee

This body plans and hosts an annual, week long, gathering of several hundred fire prevention personnel from across the region and, increasingly, from across the nation. The success of this committee is evidenced by their receipt of a national Silver Smokey Bear Award in 2000. The committee is made up of personnel from ODF, the state of Washington, the five federal wildfire agencies, the structural fire services of Oregon and Washington, KOG, and the Oregon Fire Marshal Association.

Prevention Working Group, Fire Program Review

Over the past year, this group reviewed Oregon’s wildfire prevention efforts and made recommendations for improvements. Represented on the group were small woodland owners, large industrial owners, Oregon Forest Resources Institute, AOL, city fire departments, Oregon State University, Insurance Information Service of Oregon & Idaho, OSFM, rural fire departments, USFS and others. The group was co-chaired by representatives from KOG and ODF.

Local fire prevention cooperatives

In many areas of the state, fire prevention cooperatives have been formed to facilitate interagency cooperation in the local delivery of wildfire fire prevention messages and materials. Cooperative membership normally includes structural fire departments, ODF and the USFS. Some cooperatives also have the American Red Cross, local 911 dispatch centers and other emergency oriented organizations as members. Projects commonly undertaken by cooperatives include:

- Presentation of Smokey Bear wildfire prevention programs in area grade schools.
- Presentation of home fire safety, “stop, drop and roll” and “exist drills in the home” (EDITH) programs in local schools.

- Establishment of hunter education booths, on the opening weekend of hunting season, to make hunter aware of fire prevention practices.
- Joint staffing of county fair fire prevention displays and booths.
- Joint sponsorship of local special events, such as Smokey Bear day at professional baseball games.
- Fire prevention related training for member agency employees.
- Implementation and delivery of various fire prevention and wildland-urban interface programs and campaigns.

Oregon State Fire Marshal (OSFM)

ODF often and frequently works with OSFM on a variety of initiatives. Perhaps the largest ongoing such initiative is the implementation of the Oregon Forestland-Urban Interface Fire Prevention Act (aka Senate Bill 360), of which OSFM was a co-sponsor. In addition to working together on many statewide and regional fire prevention related groups, the two agencies have recently:

- Jointly sponsored, with KOG, a Wildfire Awareness Week proclamation from the Governor.
- Worked together to assist local communities in the completion of community wildfire protection plans.

Oregon Interagency Hazard Mitigation Team

This organization, established by the Oregon Department of Homeland Security, meets monthly to share information about all types of natural hazard, including wildfire. Membership includes a wide diversity of state agencies. The team recently completed development of the state's Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan, which included a chapter on Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire. Other chapters, such as those dealing with volcanic hazards and windstorms, also related to fire prevention issues.

Oregon Natural Hazards Workgroup (ONHW)

ONHW is associated with the University of Oregon, works to leverage the resources of a wide variety of private and government entities so that duplication of efforts is minimized and maximization of effort is consolidated. ODF has recently worked with the workgroup on a number of fire prevention related topics:

- Implementation of the Fire Wise Communities USA recognition program in Oregon.
- Hosting and conduct of Fire Wise workshops around the state.
- Development of the wildland-urban interface wildfire chapter of the Oregon Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan.

Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation (ODPR)

In addition to assisting ODPR with campground fire safety, during the summer months, ODF has recently been working with ODRP to enhance wildfire prevention on the ocean shore. Also involved in this recent effort has been OSFM, several rural fire protection districts and KOG.

Oregon Department of Justice (DOJ)

ODF works extensively with DOJ on efforts related to changing people's unacceptable fire prevention behavior, when such behavior has resulted in an escaped wildfire. DOJ assists ODF in collecting the costs of suppressing these fires, from the negligent parties. DOJ has also assisted with specific projects, such as the 2003 ground breaking effort to prevent the Union Pacific Railroad from engaging in a continuing pattern of fire starting activities.

Oregon State Police (OSP)

OSP and ODF frequently join forces to carry out wildfire prevention efforts. Such efforts include:

- The annual, full time assignment of two OSP troopers to conduct wildfire arson prevention programs across the state, during fire season.
- Joint fire investigation training.
- Assisting ODF to outfit and operate a fire investigation vehicle.
- Cooperative investigation of fires. The investigation of fires related to arson is headed by OSP while the investigation of fires related to other causes is normally headed by ODF.

Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT)

In recent years, ODOT and ODF have increasingly worked together to deliver the wildfire prevention messages to motorists, primarily through the use of ODOT's fixed and mobile variable message reader boards.

Keep Oregon Green Association (KOG)

KOG and ODF have history of joint collaboration, which spans the last 65 years. KOG is currently collocated with ODF in Salem and receives extensive direct support from the agency. In addition to working together on many statewide and regional fire prevention related groups, the two organizations routinely and regularly conduct fire prevention programs, campaigns and media offerings.

City and Rural Fire Departments

Especially at the local level, ODF often works with local fire departments to carry out wildfire prevention activities. One ongoing example is the Fire Free campaign in central Oregon. Headed by the Bend Fire Department, ODF has assisted with the conduct and expansion of this award winning and highly successful wildfire

mitigation and prevention program. Often, the agencies work together on activities under the auspicious of the local fire prevention cooperative.

County and City Governments

Increasingly, ODF has been working with local governments on wildfire prevention. On a statewide basis, three of the major such efforts have been:

- Implementation of Oregon's Forestland-Urban Interface Fire Protection Act (Senate Bill 360)
- Preparation of community wildfire protection plans
- Creation of wildfire hazard zones

National level involvement

ODF is represented on several committees working at the national level, through the National Wildfire Coordinating Group. Each of these committees has members from the federal wildfire agencies, the National Association of State Foresters, and others:

- Wildland Fire Education Working Team, which is responsible for the development wildfire prevention related materials and programs.
- Fire Investigation Working Team – which is responsible for the development of training programs and standards related to wildfire investigation.

¹ Oregon Department of Forestry. 2005. *National Fire Plan - Pacific Northwest Interagency: Grant Opportunity Summaries*. <<http://oregon.gov/ODF/FIRE/docs/NatnlFirePlanGrantSummary.pdf>>.

² Fire Prevention and Interagency Cooperation information developed by Rick Rogers of the Oregon Department of Forestry.

Appendix I

Glossary of Terms

Glossary terms were identified through two sources: 1) Firewise.org Glossary and 2) Florida Department of Community Affairs's *Wildfire Mitigation in Florida: Land use planning strategies and best development practices*. Definitions pulled from the Firewise resource are noted in *italics*.

Canopy – *The stratum containing the crowns of the tallest vegetation present (living or dead), usually above 20 feet.*

Combustible – *Any material that, in the form in which it is used and under the conditions anticipated, will ignite and burn.*

Crown Fire – *A fire that advances from top to top of trees or shrubs more or less independent of a surface fire.*

Debris Burning Fire – *In fire suppression, a fire spreading from any fire originally ignited to clear land or burn rubbish, garbage, crop stubble, or meadows (excluding incendiary fires).*

Defensible Space – *An area, typically a width of 30 feet or more, between an improved property and a potential wildfire where the combustibles have been removed or modified.*

Duff – *The layer of decomposing organic materials lying below the litter layer of freshly fallen twigs, needles and leaves and immediately above the mineral soil.*

Escape Route – *Route away from dangerous areas on a fire; should be preplanned.*

Evacuation – *The temporary movement of people and their possessions from locations threatened by wildfire.*

Exposure – *(1) Property that may be endangered by a fire burning in another structure or by a wildfire. (2) Direction in which a slope faces, usually with respect to cardinal directions. (3) The general surroundings of a site with special reference to its openness to winds.*

Fire Behavior – *The manner in which a fire reacts to the influences of fuel, weather, and topography.*

Fire Department – *Any regularly organized fire department, fire protection district or fire company regularly charged with the responsibility of providing fire protection to the jurisdiction.*

Fire Hazard – A fuel complex, defined by volume, type condition, arrangement, and location, that determines the degree of ease of ignition and of resistance to control.

Fire History – The chronological record of the occurrence of fire in an ecosystem or at a specific site. The fire history of an area may inform planners and residents about the level of wildfire hazard in that area.

Fire Prevention – Activities, including education, engineering, enforcement and administration, that are directed at reducing the number of wildfires, the costs of suppression, and fire-caused damage to resources and property.

Fire-Proofing – Removing or treating fuel with fire retardant to reduce the danger of fires igniting or spreading (e.g., fire-proofing roadsides, campsites, structural timber). Protection is relative, not absolute.

Fire Protection – The actions taken to limit the adverse environmental, social, political and economical effects of fire.

Fire Resistant Roofing – The classification of roofing assemblies A, B, or C as defined in the Standard for Safety 790, Tests for Fire Resistance of Roof Covering Materials 1997 edition.

Fire Resistant Tree – A species with compact, resin-free, thick corky bark and less flammable foliage that has a relatively lower probability of being killed or scarred by a fire than a fire sensitive tree.

Fire Retardant – Any substance except plain water that by chemical or physical action reduces flammability of fuels or slows their rate of combustion.

Fire Triangle – Instructional aid in which the sides of a triangle are used to represent the three factors (oxygen, heat, and fuel) necessary for combustion and flame production; removal of any of the three factors causes flame production to cease.

Firebrands – Any source of heat, natural or human made, capable of igniting wildland fuels. Flaming or glowing fuel particles that can be carried naturally by wind, convection currents, or by gravity into unburned fuels. Examples include leaves, pine cones, glowing charcoal, and sparks.

Firefighter – A person who is trained and proficient in the components of structural or wildland fire.

Firewise Construction – The use of materials and systems in the design and construction of a building or structure to safeguard against the spread of fire within a building or structure and the spread of fire to or from buildings or structures to the wildland-urban interface area.

Firewise Landscaping – Vegetative management that removes flammable fuels from around a structure to reduce exposure to radiant

heat. The flammable fuels may be replaced with green lawn, gardens, certain individually spaced green, ornamental shrubs, individually spaced and pruned trees, decorative stone or other non-flammable or flame-resistant materials.

Flammability – *The relative ease with which fuels ignite and burn regardless of the quantity of the fuels.*

Fuel(s) – *All combustible material within the wildland-urban interface or intermix, including vegetation and structures.*

Fuel Condition – *Relative flammability of fuel as determined by fuel type and environmental conditions.*

Fuel Loading – *The volume of fuel in a given area generally expressed in tons per acre.*

Fuel Management/Fuel Reduction – *Manipulation or removal of fuels to reduce the likelihood of ignition and to reduce potential damage in case of a wildfire. Fuel reduction methods include prescribed fire, mechanical treatments (mowing, chopping), herbicides, biomass removal (thinning or harvesting of trees, harvesting of pine straw), and grazing. Fuel management techniques may sometimes be combined for greater effect.*

Fuel Modification – *Any manipulation or removal of fuels to reduce the likelihood of ignition or the resistance to fire control.*

Ground Fuels – *All combustible materials such as grass, duff, loose surface litter, tree or shrub roots, rotting wood, leaves, peat or sawdust that typically support combustion.*

Hazard – *The degree of flammability of the fuels once a fire starts. This includes the fuel (type, arrangement, volume, and condition), topography and weather.*

Hazardous Areas – *Those wildland areas where the combination of vegetation, topography, weather, and the threat of fire to life and property create difficult and dangerous problems.*

Hazard Reduction – *Any treatment of living and dead fuels that reduces the threat of ignition and spread of fire.*

Herbicide – *Any chemical substance used to kill or slow the growth of unwanted plants.*

Human-caused Fire – *Any fire caused directly or indirectly by person(s).*

Human-caused Risk – *The probability of a fire ignition as a result of human activities.*

Ignition Probability – *Chance that a firebrand will cause an ignition when it lands on receptive fuels.*

Initial Attack – *The actions taken by the first resources to arrive at a wildfire to protect lives and property, and prevent further extension of the fire.*

Ladder Fuels – *Fuels that provide vertical continuity allowing fire to carry from surface fuels into the crowns of trees or shrubs with relative ease.*

Mechanical Treatment(s) – *Ways to reduce hazardous fuels for the purpose of wildfire prevention.*

Mitigation – *Action that moderates the severity of a fire hazard or risk.*

Noncombustible – *A material that, in the form in which it is used and under the conditions anticipated, will not aid combustion or add appreciable heat to an ambient fire.*

Overstory – *That portion of the trees in a forest which forms the upper or uppermost layer.*

Peak Fire Season – *That period of the fire season during which fires are expected to ignite most readily, to burn with greater than average intensity, and to create damages at an unacceptable level.*

Preparedness – *(1) Condition or degree of being ready to cope with a potential fire situation. (2) Mental readiness to recognize changes in fire danger and act promptly when action is appropriate.*

Prescribed Burning – *Controlled application of fire to wildland fuels in either their natural or modified state, under specified environmental conditions, which allows the fire to be confined to a predetermined area, and to produce the fire behavior and fire characteristics required to attain planned fire treatment and resource management objectives.*

Prescribed Fire – *A fire burning within prescription. This fire may result from either planned or unplanned ignitions.*

Property Protection – *To protect structures from damage by fire, whether the fire is inside the structure, or is threatening the structure from an exterior source. The municipal firefighter is trained and equipped for this mission and not usually trained and equipped to suppress wildland fires. Wildland fire protection agencies are not normally trained or charged with the responsibility to provide structural fire protection but will act within their training and capabilities to safely prevent a wildland fire from igniting structures.*

Protection Area – *That area for which a particular fire protection organization has the primary responsibility for attacking an uncontrolled fire and for directing the suppression action. Such responsibility may develop through law, contract, or personal interest of the fire protection agent. Several agencies or entities may have some basic responsibilities without being known as the fire organization having direct protection responsibility.*

Response – Movement of an individual fire fighting resource from its assigned standby location to another location or to an incident in reaction to dispatch orders or to a reported alarm.

Retardant – A substance or chemical agent which reduces the flammability of combustibles.

Risk – The chance of a fire starting from any cause.

Rural Fire District (RFD) – An organization established to provide fire protection to a designated geographic area outside or areas under municipal fire protection. Usually has some taxing authority and officials may be appointed or elected.

Rural Fire Protection – Fire protection and firefighting problems that are outside of areas under municipal fire prevention and building regulations and that are usually remote from public water supplies.

Slash – Debris left after logging, pruning, thinning, or brush cutting. Slash includes logs, chips, bark, branches, stumps, and broken trees or brush that may be fuel for a wildfire.

Slope – The variation of terrain from the horizontal; the number of feet rise or fall per 100 feet measured horizontally, expressed as a percentage.

Smoke – (1) The visible products of combustion rising above a fire. (2) Term used when reporting a fire or probable fire in its initial stages.

Structure Fire – Fire originating in and burning any part or all of any building, shelter, or other structure.

Structural Fire Protection – The protection of a structure from interior and exterior fire ignition sources. This fire protection service is normally provided by municipal fire departments, with trained and equipped personnel. After life safety, the agency's priority is to keep the fire from leaving the structure of origin and to protect the structure from an advancing wildland fire. (The equipment and training required to conduct structural fire protection is not normally provided to the wildland firefighter.) Various taxing authorities fund this service.

Suppression – The most aggressive fire protection strategy, it leads to the total extinguishment of a fire.

Surface Fire – A fire that burns leaf litter, fallen branches and other surface fuels on the forest floor, as opposed to ground fire and crown fire.

Surface Fuel – Fuels lying on or near the surface of the ground, consisting of leaf and needle litter, dead branch material, downed logs, bark, tree cones, and low stature living plants.

Tree Crown – The primary and secondary branches growing out from the main stem, together with twigs and foliage.

Uncontrolled Fire – Any fire which threatens to destroy life, property, or natural resources, and (a) is not burning within the confines of firebreaks, or (b) is burning with such intensity that it could not be readily extinguished with ordinary, commonly available tools.

Understory – Low-growing vegetation (herbaceous, brush or reproduction) growing under a stand of trees. Also, that portion of trees in a forest stand below the overstory.

Urban Interface – Any area where wildland fuels threaten to ignite combustible homes and structures.

Volunteer Fire Department – A fire department of which some or all members are unpaid.

Water Supply – A source of water for firefighting activities.

Wildfire – An unplanned and uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels, at times involving structures.

Wildland – An area in which development is essentially non-existent, except for roads, railroads, power lines, and similar transportation facilities. Structures, if any, are widely scattered.

Wildland Fire Protection – The protection of natural resources and watersheds from damage by wildland fires. State and Federal forestry or land management agencies normally provide wildland fire protection with trained and equipped personnel. (The equipment and training required to conduct wildland fire protection is not normally provided to the structural fire protection firefighter.) Various taxing authorities and fees fund this service.

Wildland-Urban Interface – The zone where structures and other human development meets or intermingles with undeveloped wildland fuels and other natural features.

Wildland-Urban Interface – Any area where wildland fuels threaten to ignite combustible homes and structures.