

# Government Camp Community Wildfire Protection Plan



An Action Plan for Wildfire Mitigation  
October, 2012

This document is intended to educate the public on the ramifications of living in the wildland urban interface, including their responsibilities as landowners to reduce fire risk on their property and to provide safe access for emergency personnel and equipment. Homeowners building in high fire risk areas must understand how to make their properties more fire resistant by using proven firesafe construction and landscaping techniques, and they must have a realistic understanding of the capability of local fire service organizations to defend their property.

## Community Representatives

The following report is a collaborative effort among structural and wildland fire agencies and local community members. The representatives listed below comprise the core decision-making team responsible for this report and mutually agree on the plan's contents.

Name Nick Rinard - President, Government Camp Community Planning Organization  
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### Local Fire Department Representative(s):

Name Chief Mic Eby  
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### ODF Representative(s):

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Name Jeremy Goers – Assistant Fire Management Officer, Mount Hood National Forest  
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Other Contact Information [jlgoers@fs.fed.us](mailto:jlgoers@fs.fed.us)

Name Michael Moore- Fire Management Officer, Mount Hood National Forest  
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Phone Number 503-312-8097 cell      503-630-8783 office  
Other Contact Information [mmoore@fs.fed.us](mailto:mmoore@fs.fed.us)

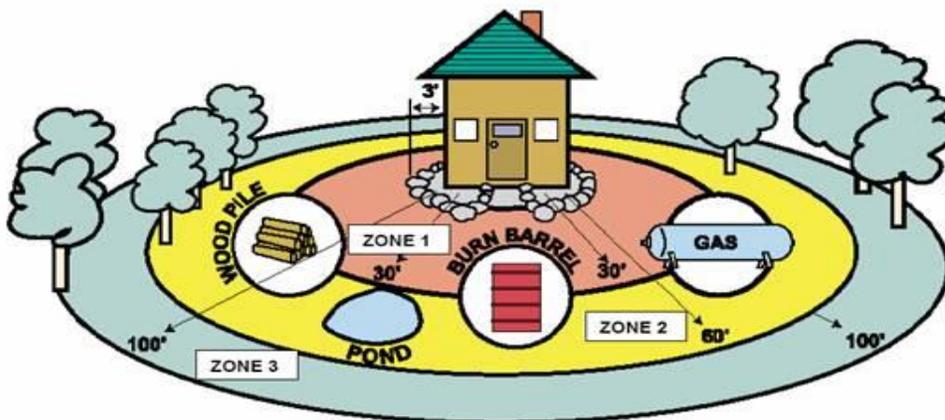
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### **Important Concepts:**

**Wildland Urban Interface (WUI):** is defined as the area where homes and communities meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland vegetation. Wildfires that occur in the WUI can be extremely dangerous or destructive to lives and property.

**Home Ignition Zone:** includes the home and an area surrounding the home within 100 to 200 feet. The potential for ignition depends on the home's exterior materials and design and the amount of heat to the home from the flames within the home ignition zone. Firebrand ignitions also depend on the home ignition zone either by igniting the home directly or igniting adjacent materials that heat the home to ignition.



## 1.) COMMUNITY INFORMATION & WILDFIRE EVALUATION

### Community Description:

County: Clackamas County

Latitude/Longitude: N 45° 18' 16"; -121° 45' 6"

Frontage Road: Hwy 26

Nearest Intersection: Government Camp Loop

Nearest Fire District: Hoodland Fire District #73

### Community Size:

Number of Lots: 493

Number of Structures: approximately 450

Estimated Acres: 560

Development Status (%): 60%

### Community Organization: Community Planning Organization

#### Contacts:

Name Nick Rinard – President, Government Camp CPO

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#### Resident Permanent Population:

100-75%    75-50%    50-25%    less than 25%

#### Wildfire Hazard Rating: 166 out of 254

Low    Moderate    High    Extreme  
(0-75)   (76-130)   (130-149)   (>150)

**Date Evaluated:** 8/30/2012

**Evaluation Process:** The Community Evaluation to determine the Wildfire Hazard Rating and action items for Government Camp was completed in collaboration with Brett Fisher (CPO Vice President) Chief John Ingrao (Hoodland Fire District), Jeremy Goers (Assistant Fire Management Officer, USFS) Doug Currie (Assistant Fire Management Officer, USFS) and Cindy Kolomechuk (ODF). Participants were given a Community Evaluation form and asked to evaluate access, water, vegetation and structural ignitability.

The Government Camp Community Planning Organization is comprised of six neighborhoods: Alpineglade, Blossom & Little Trail, Darr Road, Alpine Crest and Frontage Road; and two large condominium structures: Grand Lodge and Collins Lake. Wildfire Hazard Evaluations were performed for each neighborhood (please see section 8: Attachments). Scores from each community were averaged to generate a composite hazard ranking for Government Camp. This evaluation will be performed annually to update the CWPP and action items.

## Community Evaluation Highlights (Important Considerations):

1. **Access** – Narrow roads, dead ends, limited turnouts, vegetation overhanging roads.



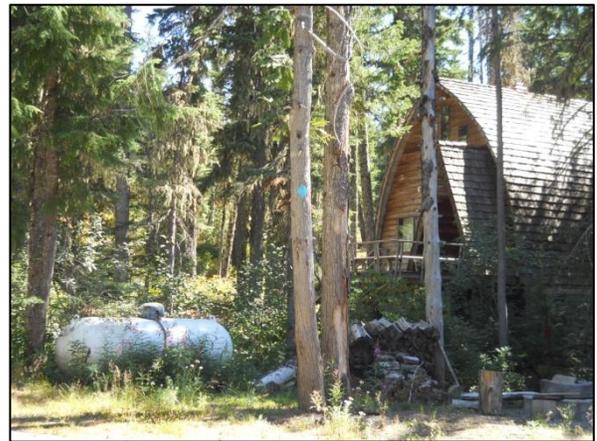
There are many dead-end roads with little or no turnaround options, creating a scenario where backing out is the only option. Turnouts are limited throughout the community. It is recommended to enhance and create new turnouts on Blossom Road, Little Trail Road, Frontage Road and Darr Road.



Roads throughout the community are narrow making it difficult for a large structural fire engine or tender to maneuver. Turnaround options should be enhanced at dead end streets, and surface roads should be widened by brushing and removing trees in the right-of-way.

2. **Heavy fuels adjacent of homes and infrastructure** – Closed canopy of Douglas Fir and Lodge Pole Pine with a dense brush understory.

A dense overstory throughout the community creates a continuous fuel scenario that would allow fire to continue to spread. Above-ground propane tanks are prevalent in this community. Overstory thinning is recommended to reduce the horizontal continuous fuels. Fuel breaks in the form of trails or cleared roads will also break up the fuel.



3. **Public Awareness/ Structural Ignitability** – The majority of homes in this community are vacation homes, making it difficult to engage homeowners in wildfire education and risk reduction activities.

The structures in this community are primarily wood, and about 30% of homes have cedar shake roofs. It is recommended that homeowners Replace wood siding and roof materials with less flammable synthetic options such as HardiPlank siding and metal roofing.

4. **Ingress/Egress** – There is only one way in and out of the community.

There is only one way in and out of the community, and there is little opportunity to create secondary access here. This could present an issue during a wildfire event, as people are trying to evacuate while response vehicles attempt to access the community. It is critical that the community is aware that evacuation is imminent and which routes to take. It is recommended that the community register telephone numbers with the Clackamas County Emergency Notification System (CCENS) and evacuation signs are posted.

**Successful Firewise Modifications:**

The Government Camp Community Planning Organization partnered with Hoodland Fire and the Oregon Department of Forestry to host a Firewise Community Clean-Up Event September 15th, 2012. The event was advertised through the CPO member email list (please see Attachment 7.2). The Firewise Community Clean-Up Event included the creation of defensible space around homes and infrastructure. Fire Agency (ODF, Hoodland Fire District, USFS) personnel were available to help guide the work, and provide home assessments for landowners. Over 55 residents participated in the Clean Up event, but the chipping was postponed due to extreme fire danger. The ODF covered the cost of debris disposal (chipping) through a Title III grant.

Participants pruned trees to reduce the vertical continuous fuel, thinned trees to reduce the horizontal continuous fuels, and removed brush. Future grant dollars will increase awareness of these techniques, and financially assist landowners to complete more of these treatments throughout the community.



**Debris Piles**



**Thinning and Limbing**

**Opportunity: Firewise Demonstration Areas: Mount Hood Ski Patrol and Hoodland Fire Station # 253**

There is an opportunity to create a Defensible Space Demonstration Area around two critical structures: the Mount Hood Ski Patrol and Hoodland Fire Station #253. The Oregon Department of Forestry uses seasonal fuel reduction crews to implement demonstration areas to protect critical infrastructure and provide an example for local area residents. These two locations were chosen as potential fuels reduction project areas, but the land belongs to the United States Forest Service, and is currently under consideration for a real estate transaction. For this reason, no fuels modifications were completed at the time of this report. The community and ODF are committed to creating demonstration areas in these sites in the future.



**Mount Hood Ski Patrol**



**Hoodland Fire Station #253**

## 2.) WILDFIRE HISTORY & FOREST CONDITIONS

<b>Relative Frequency:</b>	Moderate amount of annual initial attack situations, occasional extended attack situations.
<b>Common Causes:</b>	Lightning, Human (debris burning & escaped campfires)
<b>Areas of Future Concern:</b>	Highway 26 corridor, Mount Hood National Forest Lands

The most recent wildfire to threaten the Government Camp Community was the Dollar Lake Fire, which ignited during a lightning storm in the Mount Hood Wilderness on Friday, August 26, 2011. This 6,304-acre fire had the potential to spread into the Bull Run Watershed, public and private forest lands, and wildland urban interface communities, including Government Camp.

Although the Dollar Lake Fire did not reach Government Camp, it was an excellent opportunity to build community awareness of the high fire risk in this area. In preparation for a potential WUI response, Hoodland Fire conducted structural triage assessments for each home in their service area, including Government Camp. The assessments serve as an education and a response tool, informing homeowners of how defensible their homes are, while allowing firefighters to gauge level of risk associated with protecting residential structures. It is important to continue to capitalize on these opportunities to educate homeowners about their exposure to wildfire and the measures they can take to protect their homes.

There are two fire regimes in Government Camp. The northeastern portion of the community is characteristic of a moderate fire regime, as it is dominated by lodge pole pine and ground fuels that have a lower severity rating and a shorter return interval (35 years), with the potential for isolated torching. The remainder of the community is dominated by a more severe fire regime, with mature Douglas fir and cedar being the predominant species. Although fires in this type of stand occur less frequently, with a return interval of 200+ years, there is a much higher mortality rate and a high probability of stand-replacing crown fires that leave little to no residual vegetation.

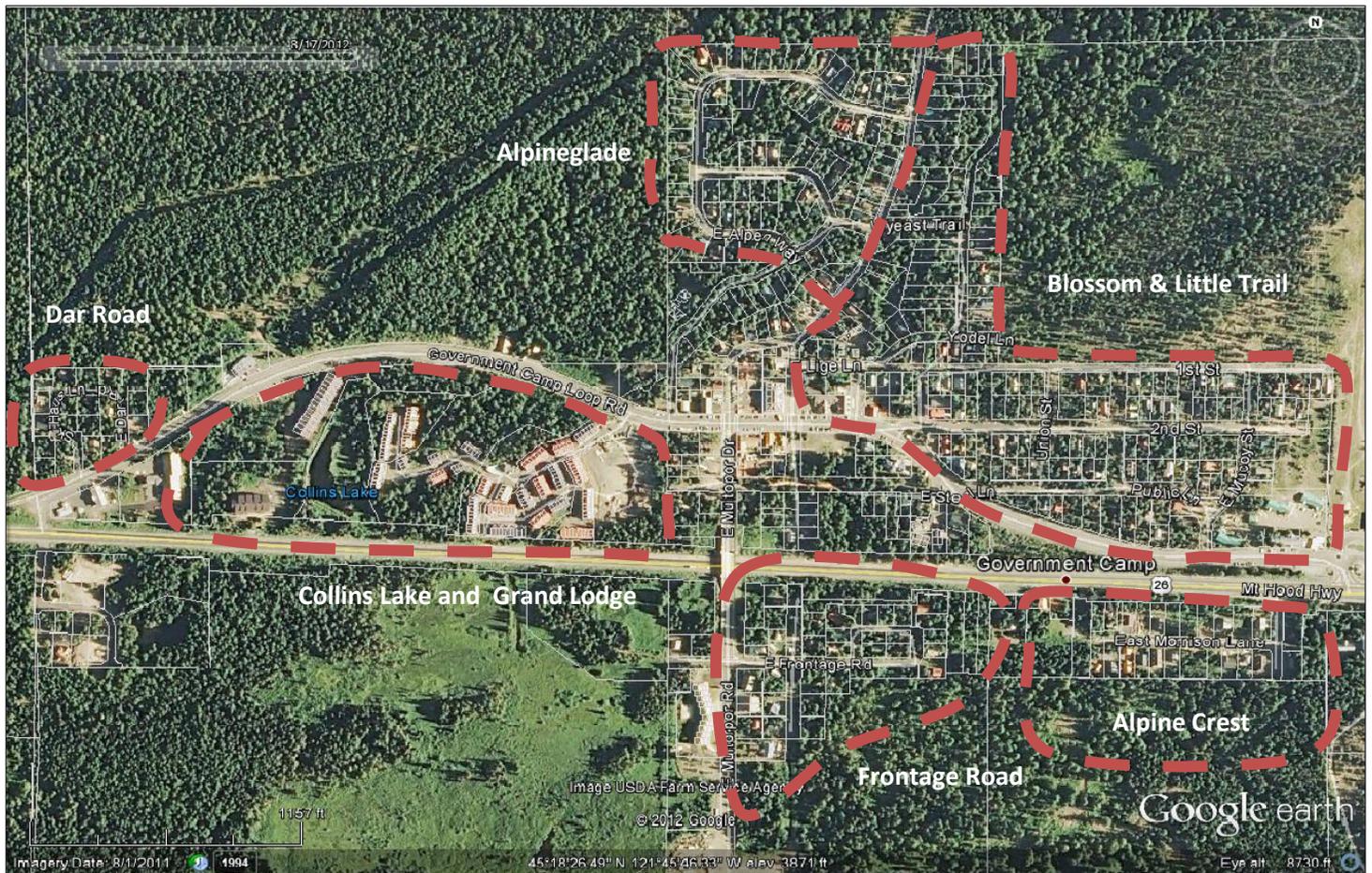
Because wildland fires are being effectively suppressed, the patterns and characteristics of fires are changing. Vegetation that historically would have been minimized by frequent fires has become more dominant. Over time, some species have also become more susceptible to disease and insect damage, which leads to an increase in mortality. The resulting accumulation of dead wood and debris creates the types of fuels that promote intense, rapidly spreading fires.

Areas subject to wildland-urban interface fires have very different fire hazard characteristics. The defining characteristic of the wildland-urban interface area is that structures are built in areas with essentially continuous (and often high) vegetative fuel loads. In other words, structures are built in areas subject to wildland fires. When wildland fires occur in such areas, they tend to spread quickly and structures in these areas may, unfortunately, become little more than additional fuel sources for wildland fires. The siting of homes has also changed over time. Historically pioneering families built their homes in low lands, close to water and the fields they intended to work. In the last 30 years, rural homes have increasingly been built in locations chosen because of the view or other amenities. Thus, many newer homes are in locations more difficult to defend against wildland fires.

Fire risk to structures and occupants in the rural Government Camp community is high due to significant vegetative fuel loads and limited fire suppression resources, as compared to urban or suburban areas. Government Camp is at the eastern margin of the Hood Fire District. In addition, narrow winding roads and driveways, dead ends, and lack of turnaround space impede access by firefighting apparatus. The reduced availability of firefighting personnel and apparatus and longer response times increase the probability that a small wildland fire or a single structure fire will spread.

Heavy fuels on adjacent Forest Service land are also an issue for Government Camp. The Mount National Forest secured funding to reduce hazardous fuels on the northern end of Government Camp in 2006. This project resulted in an effective fuel break, and should be extended to the west of Government Camp to Hwy 26 to protect the community and forest resources. Because this area is under consideration for a real estate transaction, fuels reduction planning efforts for this area are on hold. Firewise partners will continue to work current and future landowners to reduce hazards associated with forest land adjacent to the Government Camp community.

### 3) COMMUNITY BASE MAP



The Government Camp Community Planning Organization is comprised of six neighborhoods:

**Alpineglade: Hazard score: 172**

Access here is good, with paved roads and sufficient turnaround space. The primary concerns for this area are the large Douglas fir and lodge pole pine stands adjacent to homes, and the increased structural ignitability of primarily wooden structures, decks and roofing materials.

**Blossom & Little Trail: Hazard Score: 181**

The roads in this area are generally well-maintained. There is a mix of paved and gravel roads, and all are less than 20 ft. wide. Access is limited in some areas. Heavy fuels adjacent to homes are also a major concern. Many homes in this neighborhood have cedar shake roofs, which is the most vulnerable part of the home.

**Darr Road: Hazard Score 181**

Darr Road has poor access with very limited turn around space. The lodge pole pine stands adjacent to and between homes are extremely dense. Address signage is also poor. Homes are primarily wood with cedar shake roofs.

**Alpine Crest: Hazard Score 160**

Access here is only one way in and out, but the roads are wide and well-maintained with ample turn around space. The primary concern here are the heavy fuels adjacent to homes.

**Frontage Road: Hazard Score: 194**

Frontage Road and Multipore Meadows is a particularly vulnerable area due to limited access, heavy fuels and flammable building materials. There is a locked gate to Multipore Meadows.

**Grand Lodge and Collins Lake: Hazard Score: 110**

These recently built condominium structures are made of fire-resistant building materials, have ample turnaround space and metal roofs. The primary hazard is the heavy fuel load in the forest adjacent to condos.

## 4.) GOALS/OBJECTIVES

**Goal:** Increase community awareness and build organizational capacity to reduce the likelihood of a catastrophic wildfire in Government Camp.

**Objective:** Set clear priorities for the implementation of wildfire mitigation in the Government Camp community. This includes prioritized recommendations that the community, individual landowners and governmental agencies can take to protect lives, property, infrastructure and forestland from wildfires.

## 5.) PRIORTIZED MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations were developed by the Government Camp CPO, ODF, USFS and Hoodland Fire. A priority order was determined based on the effectiveness of mitigation activities for significantly reducing wildfire hazards and resources available for implementing projects.

### **Proposed Community Fuels Reduction Priorities:**

Partners for Implementation: Govt. Camp CPO, Homeowners, Hoodland Fire, USFS, ODF

1. Conduct an annual Firewise Community Clean-up Day.
2. Create Firewise Defensible Space around structures and infrastructure: cut, prune, and thin vegetation at least 30 feet around homes and around above ground propane tanks.
3. Remove trees in the ROW and trim all trees overhanging access roads 14' high.
4. Create shaded fuel breaks in forested areas, especially around the condominium structures.
5. Create a Firewise Demonstration Area around the Mount Hood Ski Patrol and Hoodland Fire Station #253.
6. Extend the USFS fuel break to the western edge of the community.

### **Proposed Structural Ignitability Reduction Priorities:**

Actions to be taken by homeowners.

1. Clean roofs and gutters.
2. Replace wood siding and roof materials with less flammable synthetic options such as HardiPlank siding and metal roofing.

### **Proposed Education and Outreach Priorities:**

Partners for Implementation: Govt. Camp CPO, Hoodland Fire, USFS, ODF

1. Hold an annual Firewise education day. This will include concepts, techniques, and training to complete fuel reduction and structure improvements on individual properties.
2. Encourage homeowners to register their telephone numbers on the County's Emergency Notification System.
3. Create a neighborhood "Fire Prevention" newsletter. Electronic or hard copy versions.
4. Annually review the Government Camp CWPP and renew Firewise Certification

### **Proposed Emergency Operations Priorities:**

Partners: Govt. Camp CPO, Hoodland Fire, Clackamas County, USFS, ODF, CCEM?

1. Create a Multiagency Emergency Response Map.
2. Post evacuation route signs throughout the community.
3. Install additional turnouts and/or widen access roads in the Darr, Blossom and Little Trail and Frontage Road neighborhoods.
4. Enhance turnaround options on dead end roads.

## 6.) GOVERNMENT CAMP FIREWISE ACTION PLAN 2012/2013

Action	Partners	Timeline	Funding Needs	Potential Resources
<b>Conduct a Firewise Community Clean-up Day.</b>	CPO, ODF, Hoodland Fire, USFS	Spring/Fall, 2013	\$3,000 (chipping)	Title III, Hoodland Fire
<b>Create Firewise Defensible Space around structures and infrastructure.</b>	Homeowners	Ongoing	\$1,000/acre (thinning trees around homes)	Title III, ODF
<b>Clean roofs and gutters.</b>	Homeowners	Ongoing	NA	NA
<b>Hold an annual Firewise education day.</b>	CPO, ODF, Hoodland Fire USFS	Spring, 2013	NA	NA
<b>Register telephone numbers on the County's Emergency Notification System.</b>	CPO	Ongoing	NA	NA
<b>Create a neighborhood "Fire Prevention" newsletter.</b>	CPO, Hoodland Fire	Ongoing	NA	NA
<b>Create a Multiagency Emergency Response Map.</b>	Hoodland Fire, ODF, USFS	Winter, 2013	NA	NA
<b>Annually review the Government Camp CWPP and renew Firewise Certification.</b>	CPO, ODF, Hoodland Fire, USFS	Fall, 2013	NA	NA

The following agencies/ organizations are committed to implementing this plan:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Nick Rinard, Government Camp CPO Chair

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mic Eby, Hoodland Fire Chief

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Michael Moore, Mount Hood National Forest  
Fire Management Officer

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chris Paul, Oregon Department of Forestry  
Wildfire Protection Supervisor

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

## 7.) ATTACHMENTS

### 7.1 WILDFIRE PRE-SUPPRESSION PLAN

#### A. Wildfire Protection Responsibility

Structural Protection: Hoodland Fire & Rescue

Wildland Protection: Oregon Department of Forestry – Private, County, State and BLM Lands  
, Mount Hood National Forest – USFS Lands

#### B. Incident Command Post Location: Ski Bowl West

#### C. Incident Staging Area Location: Ski Bowl West

#### D. Medical Unit Staging Area Location:

Ski Bowl West and/or Hwy 26 Govt. Camp Rest Stop

#### E. Alarm Response – How do we fit in what ODF and USFS has for automatic response?

##### First Alarm

Fire Department/Rescue Squad	Travel Distance	Response Time
Hoodland Fire (Govt. Camp Station-Volunteer) E-251, SQ253	.1 mile	5-7 minutes (if staffed)
Hoodland Fire (Welches Station) E-254, E-253, WT 251, WT252	17.6 miles	11-15 minutes

##### Second Alarm (report to designated staging area)

Fire Department/Rescue Squad	Travel Distance	Response Time
Hoodland Fire (Brightwood Station) E-252	28.1 miles	38 minutes
Sandy Fire E-74, E-71, WT-71	29.2 miles	40 minutes

#### F. Air Support

##### Fixed Wing

North Cascade District orders retardant through the ODF Salem Coordination Center (SCC). Refer to the Aviation Procedures Manual. Call Molalla Oregon Department of Forestry for more details: (503) 829-2216.

##### Helicopter

North Cascade District orders helicopters. Refer to the Aviation Procedures Manual. Call Molalla Oregon Department of Forestry for more details: (503) 829-2216.

#### G. Water Availability (accessible to fire engines)

Location: Hydrants

Description: Full pressure hydrant system, pump backup with emergency power

## H. Communications

Name	Phone Number	Radio Frequencies
<b>Dispatch/Emergency Services</b>		
CCOM	503-655-8412	VHF F1 (Dispatch) F4 (Operations)
Clackamas County Sheriff	503-655-8211	
North Cascade Dispatch	503-829-4051	
Columbia Cascade Dispatch	360-891-5140	Columbia Cascade Dispatch
<b>Local Department of Forestry Office</b>		
Molalla Unit	503-829-2216	High Heaven (Command) RX151.20500 Tone: 179.9 TX159.43500 Tone: 179.9 Skamania (Command) RX151.20500 Tone: 179.9 TX159.43500 Tone: 167.9 Red Net (Operations) RX151.34000 Tone: 156.7 TX151.34000 Tone: 156.7
<b>Other</b>		
US Forest Service	503-622-3191	Timberline Repeater (Command) RX 170.5250 tone 114.8 TX 168.6750 tone 127.3  Work 1 (Operations) RX170.5000 tone 123.0 TX 170.5000 tone 123.0
Bureau of Land Management	503-375-5692	BLM Saddle Mountain (Command) RX 171.67500 Tone: None TX 164.75000 Tone: 123.0 BLM Fire (Operations) RX 173.6750 Tone: None TX 173.6750 Tone: None
ODOT	503-283-5859	

## I. Evacuation

This is a one way in/out community and evacuation would be onto Hwy 26.

## J. Resource List:

The North Cascade District of the Oregon Department of Forestry has prepared a Mobilization Plan, including contact information for resources (lodging, food, equipment operators, and local, state and federal contact agencies) that may be used during an emergency. These resources have been gathered and listed for Wildland Fire use and would need to be contacted to see if they are available for other use. The Mobilization Plan is updated annually.



# Are You Prepared?

## Help Government Camp Become Firewise!

### Firewise Community Clean Up Event September 15<sup>th</sup> Leave Woody Debris Curbside for Chipping

What you can do to become *Firewise*:

- YOUR DRIVEWAY:**
  - Post address signs so emergency responders can find you.
  - Trim branches along your driveway at least 14' tall & 14' wide for fire trucks.
  - Construct a fuelbreak along your driveway - 15' on both sides.
- YOUR HOME:**
  - Replace wood shake roofs with non-flammable roofing material.
  - Remove leaves & needles from gutters, roofs, & decks.
  - Remove tree limbs that overhang roof.
  - Keep decks free of flammable lawn furniture, door mats, etc.
  - Screen vents and areas under decks with 1/8" metal mesh.
  - Dispose of debris safely.
- WITHIN 30' OF YOUR HOME:**
  - Maintain 30' around your home - lean, green & clean.
  - Locate wood piles away from buildings.
- WITHIN 100' OF YOUR HOME:**
  - Remove dead plants & brush.
  - Remove low tree branches & shrubs.
  - Mow grass to 6".

*FREE Wildfire Home Assessments*

*Sept 1<sup>st</sup> & Sept. 8<sup>th</sup>*

*Oregon Dept. of Forestry will provide specific recommendations for reducing wildfire hazards around your home.*

*Call or email Cindy Kolomechuk to schedule: 503-829-2216; ckolomechuk@odf.state.or.us*

*Contacts: Nick Rinard, Government Camp CPO President 503-757-3888  
Cindy Kolomechuk, ODF Wildfire Planner 503-829-2216  
Hoodland Fire Chief Mic Eby 503-622-3256*

## 7.3 WILDFIRE HAZARD EVALUATION



# OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY, COMMUNITY WILDFIRE HAZARD EVALUATION

Subdivision Name: Alpine Glade, Alpine Crest, Blossom and Little Trail, Darr, Frontage Road, Grand Lodge/ Collins Lake Condos

Location: Government Camp, OR

Fire Department Jurisdiction: Hoodland Fire District

Date Evaluated: 8/30/2012

This evaluation form is intended to be used at the community planning level. There is an additional form to be used at the individual home level. Consultation with Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) and local structural fire professionals is recommended to accurately evaluate the community. Firewise and grant eligibility requires ODF evaluation. See the last page of this form for the overall community rating.

SUBDIVISION DESIGN RATING:	Rating	
<b>ACCESS</b>		
2 or more roads in and out	0	4
One road in and out (entrance and exit is the same)	5	
<b>SUBDIVISION BRIDGES</b>		
No bridges or bridges with no weight and/or width restrictions	0	0
Low weight and/or not rated bridges restricting emergency vehicle access	5	
<b>ROAD WIDTH</b>		
At least 20 feet wide	2	3
Less than 20 feet wide	4	
<b>ROAD ACCESSABILITY</b>		
All weather access	0	2
Limited access or unmaintained access	5	
<b>SECONDARY ROAD CHARACTERISTICS</b>		
Through Roads	0	3
Road ends in a cul-de-sac		
Cul-de-sac diameter > 100 feet	1	
Cul-de-sac diameter < 100 feet	2	
Dead end road < 200 feet long	3	
Dead end road > 200 feet long	5	
<b>STREET SIGNS</b>		
Present with > 4 inch letters and reflective	1	3
Missing or < 4 inch letters or not reflective	7	
<b>TOTAL SUBDIVISION RATING</b>		<b>15</b>

# OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY, COMMUNITY WILDFIRE HAZARD EVALUATION

SITE RATING: (Within 30 feet of structure based on a majority of the properties in the community)	Rating	
<b>DRIVEWAY CHARACTERISTICS</b>		
Less than 150 feet long	0	1
More than 150 feet with minimum 45 foot outside radius turnaround	3	
More than 150 feet with an inadequate turnaround	5	
Average driveway width more than 16 feet wide	0	3
Average driveway width less than 16 feet wide	5	
No obstructing overhead branches below 13 feet	0	4
Obstructing overhead branches below 13feet	5	
No bridges or bridges with no weight/width restrictions	0	0
Inadequate surface or low weight bridges restricting emergency vehicles	5	
Slope level or less than 10%	0	4
Slopes over 10%	5	
No gate/non-locking gate	0	1
Locked gate restricting access	5	
Address clearly visible from the road	0	1
Address not visible from the road	2	
<b>DOMINANT TREES (within 100 feet of homes)</b>		
Deciduous (Hardwoods-maple, alder, etc.)	1	10
Mixed (Hardwoods and Conifers)	5	
Conifers (Douglas-fir, grand fir, cedar, pine, etc.)	10	
<b>LADDER FUELS</b>		
Conifer branches pruned above ground (> 6 feet) and brush cleared	0	9
Conifer branches close to the ground (< 6 feet), and/or heavy brush	10	
<b>VEGETATION (predominant type throughout the community)</b>		
Low fire hazard	5	20
Grasses less than 6 inches tall		
Medium fire hazard	10	
Grasses greater than 6 inches		
Mixed stands of hardwoods and conifers		
High fire hazard	20	
Dense stands of conifers		
Moderate to heavy brush present (blackberry, poison oak, etc.)		
Moderate to heavy dead and downed fuel		
<b>SLOPE OF PROPERTY</b>		
Flat (0-5%)	0	3
Moderate (6-20%)	2	
Steep (over 20%)	4	
<b>DEFENSIBLE SPACE - 30' (around the majority of homes)</b>		
No trees, shrubs, or tall grass within the 30 foot zone	0	18
Well spaced trees and shrubs within the 30 foot zone	10	
Touching crowns or tall grass within the 30 foot zone	20	
<b>DEFENSIBLE SPACE - 100' (around the majority of homes)</b>		
No un-thinned or unmanaged timber within the 100 foot zone	0	5
Un-thinned or unmanaged timber within the 100 foot zone	5	
<b>TOTAL SITE RATING</b>	<b>79</b>	

# OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY, COMMUNITY WILDFIRE HAZARD EVALUATION

<b>BUILDING CONSTRUCTION RATING:</b>	<b>Rating</b>	
<b>ROOFING MATERIALS</b>		
Greater than 75% of homes have metal, tile, or class A asphalt or fiberglass shingles	0	<b>5</b>
50-75% of homes have metal, tile, or class A asphalt or fiberglass shingles	10	
Less than 50% of homes have metal, tile, or class A asphalt or fiberglass shingles	15	
<b>SIDING / SOFFETS</b>		
Greater than 75% of homes have fire resistant siding and soffets	0	<b>13</b>
50-75% of homes have fire resistant siding and soffets	10	
Less than 50% of homes have fire resistant siding and soffets	15	
<b>UNDERSKIRTING (if applicable)</b>		
Greater than 75% of homes have the equivalent of 1/8" mesh screening underneath	0	<b>9</b>
50-75% of homes have the equivalent of 1/8" mesh screening underneath	5	
Less than 50% of homes have the equivalent of 1/8" mesh screening underneath	10	
<b>TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION RATING</b>		<b>27</b>

<b>ADDITIONAL HAZARD FACTORS:</b>	<b>Rating</b>	
<b>FIRE CONTROL WATER SUPPLY</b>		
Pressurized hydrants with minimum 500 GPM spaced less than 1000 feet apart	0	<b>2</b>
Pressurized hydrants with less than 500 GPM or spaced more than 1000 feet apart	2	
Dry Hydrant(s) available year round within the community	2	
Other accessible sources within community	5	
Water sources located within 4 road miles of community	7	
No water sources in or within 4 road miles of community	15	
<b>ELECTRIC UTILITIES</b>		
Underground clearly marked	0	<b>1</b>
Underground not clearly marked	2	
Overhead with adequate (at least 20 foot) right of way	2	
Overhead with right of way un-maintained	5	
<b>GAS UTILITIES</b>		
No gas or underground clearly marked	0	<b>4</b>
Underground not clearly marked	1	
Above ground with 15 feet of brush clearance, greater than 30 feet from the homes	2	
Above ground no brush clearance or within 30 feet of homes	5	
<b>SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT</b>		
Community is not surrounded by any large forested areas	0	<b>20</b>
Large forested area adjoins one side of the community	5	
Large forested area adjoins two sides of the community	10	
Large forested area adjoins three sides of the community	15	
Community is completely surrounded by large forested areas	20	
<b>UNDEVELOPED LOTS (and pose an additional hazard due to lack of maintenance)</b>		
Less than 10% of lots have not been developed	0	<b>2</b>
10% to 50% of lots have not been developed	3	
51% to 75% of lots have not been developed	5	
Greater than 75% of lots have not been developed	10	
<b>RISK LOCATION (according to ODF Statewide Wildfire Risk Assessment)</b>		
Low	0	<b>17</b>
Medium	10	
High	20	
<b>TOTAL ADDITIONAL HAZARD FACTORS RATING</b>		<b>45</b>

# OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY, COMMUNITY WILDFIRE HAZARD EVALUATION

## CALCULATING THE WILDFIRE HAZARD RATING

SUBDIVISION DESIGN RATING		+ SITE RATING		+ BUILDING CONSTRUCTION RATING		+ ADDITIONAL FACTORS RATING		= OVERALL HAZARD RATING				
15		+	79		+	27		+	45		=	166

### What does the Wildfire Hazard Rating number mean?

Using the Community Wildfire Hazard Evaluation, the highest possible rating is 254 points. Communities can be divided into the following four categories:

**Low Risk: Total Wildfire Risk Rating is 0-75 points**

The chances of your home surviving a wildfire are GOOD. Little is needed to improve your situation. Keep up the good work!

**Moderate Risk: Total Wildfire Risk Rating is 76-130 points**

The chances of your home surviving a wildfire are FAIR. Some minor improvements will make your home more fire resistant. Check the areas on the form in which you scored poorly.

**High risk: Total Wildfire Risk Rating is Over 130 points**

The chances of your home surviving a wildfire are NOT GOOD. Improvements are necessary. Some improvements in structure and site are necessary.

**Extreme Risk: Total Wildfire Risk Rating is Over 150 points**

Your home MAY NOT SURVIVE if a wildfire passes through the area. In fact, a fire could even start on your property. Take a serious look at your property and make improvements. If you don't, you may be facing disaster. You will find that even small changes could make the difference between losing and saving your home.

**This form may be used to evaluate your community and determine the level of wildfire risk. It covers roughly one-half of the hazards normally taken into account in calculating fire risk, but does provide an approximate indication of true risk. For more information on your homes fire risk, or for a more complete evaluation of your property, contact your local Oregon Department of Forestry office.**