

# Lincoln County, Oregon

## Community Wildfire Protection Plan Appendices

Adopted by the Lincoln County Board of Commissioners  
June 2010



Escaped Debris Fire, Lincoln County, Oregon 2009

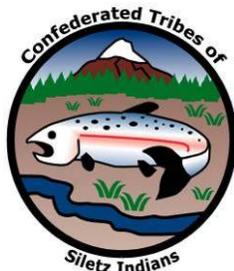
# Acknowledgments

This Community Wildfire Protection Plan represents the efforts and cooperation of a number of organizations and agencies working together to improve preparedness for wildfire events while reducing factors of risk.

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## Lincoln County Fire Defense Board



To obtain copies of this plan contact:

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## Appendix 1

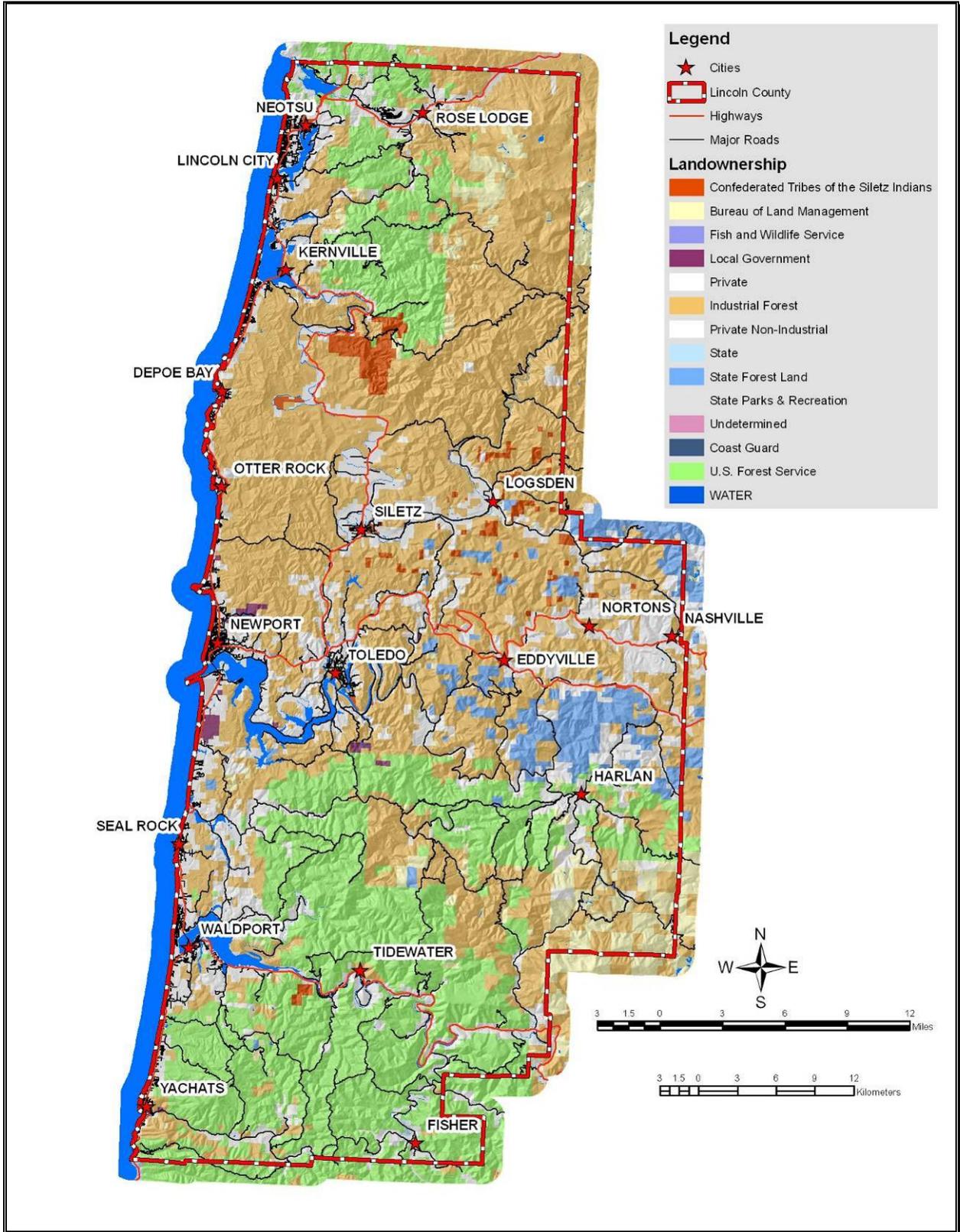
### Mapping Products

#### Northwest Management, Inc.

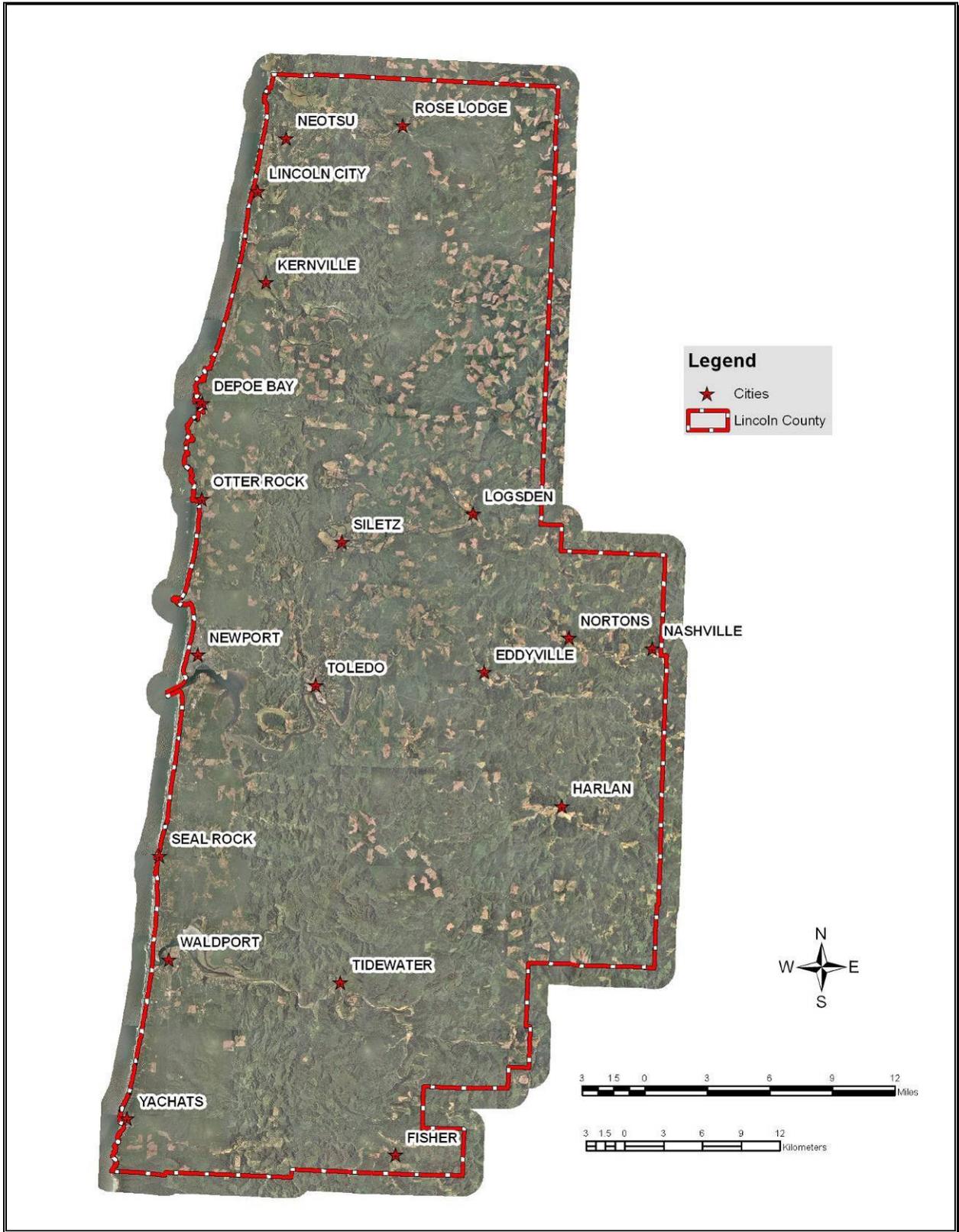
233 East Palouse River Dr.  
P.O. Box 9748  
Moscow, ID 83843  
208-883-4488  
[www.Consulting-Foresters.com](http://www.Consulting-Foresters.com)

The information on the following maps was derived from digital databases held by Northwest Management, Inc.. Care was taken in the creation of these maps, but all maps are provided “as is” with no warranty or guarantees. Northwest Management, Inc. cannot accept any responsibility for errors, omissions, or positional accuracy, and therefore, there are no warranties accompanying this product. Although information from land surveys may have been used in the creation of this product, in no way does this product represent or constitute a land survey. Users are cautioned to field verify information on this product before making any decisions.

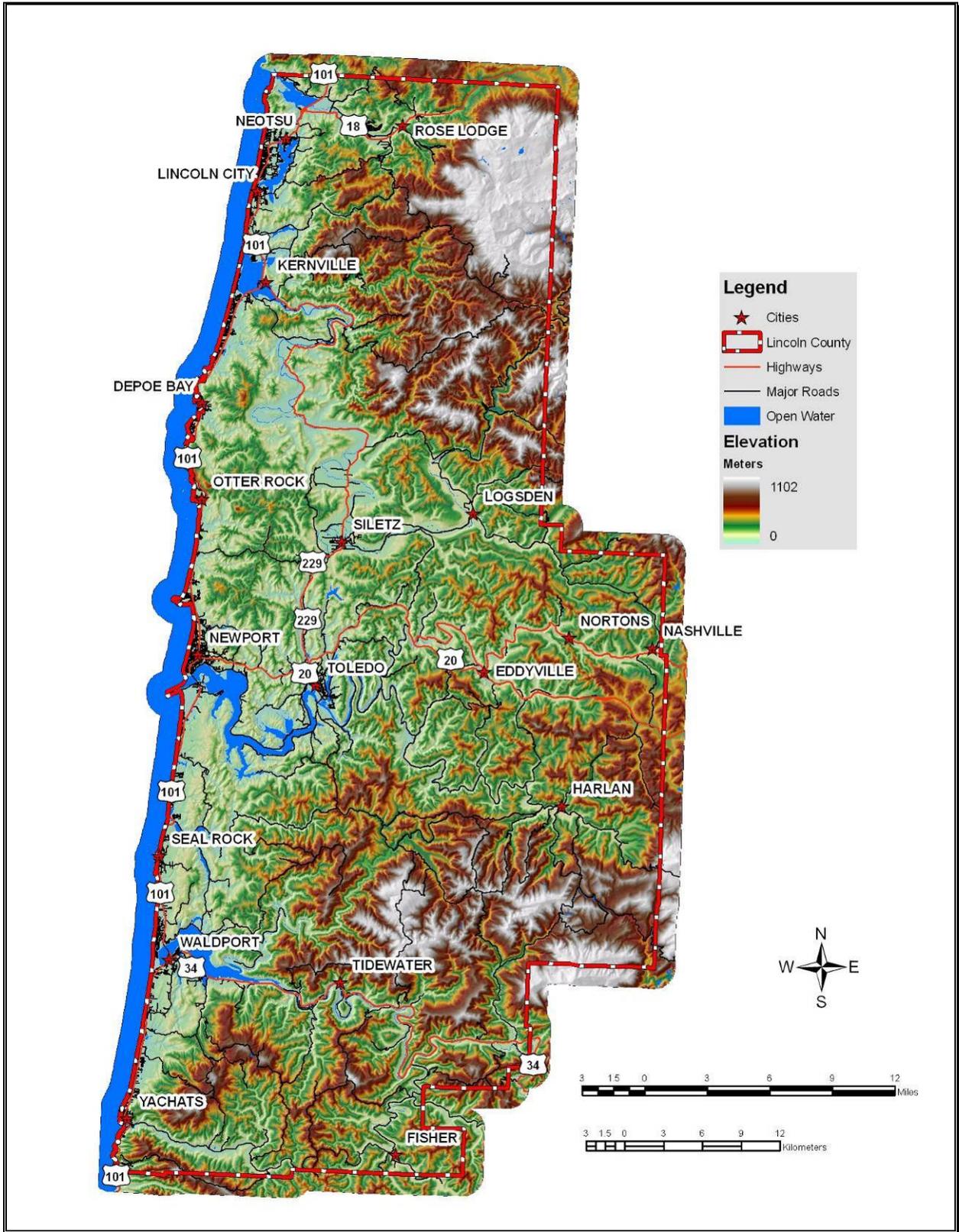
# Land Ownership Map



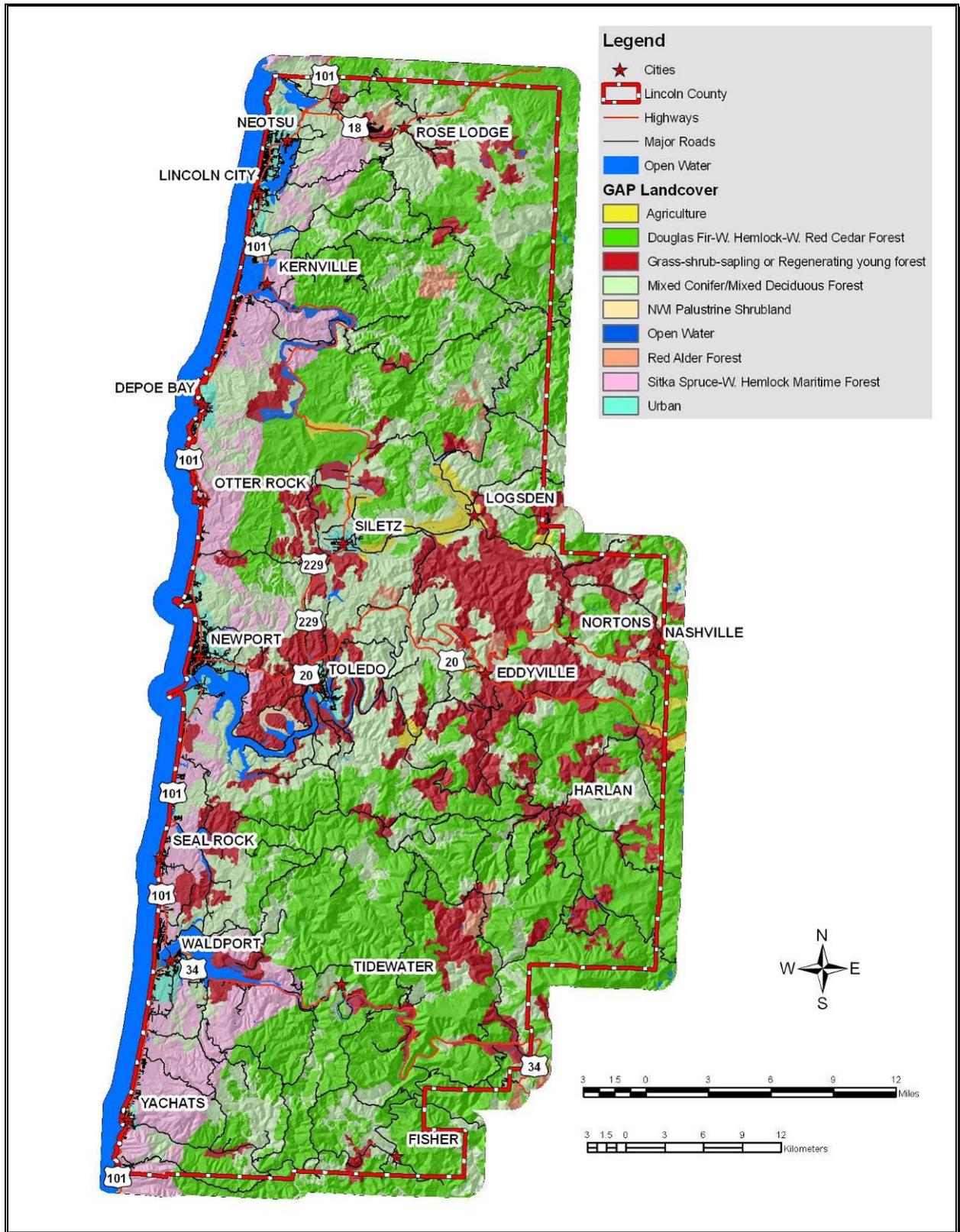
# Aerial Photography



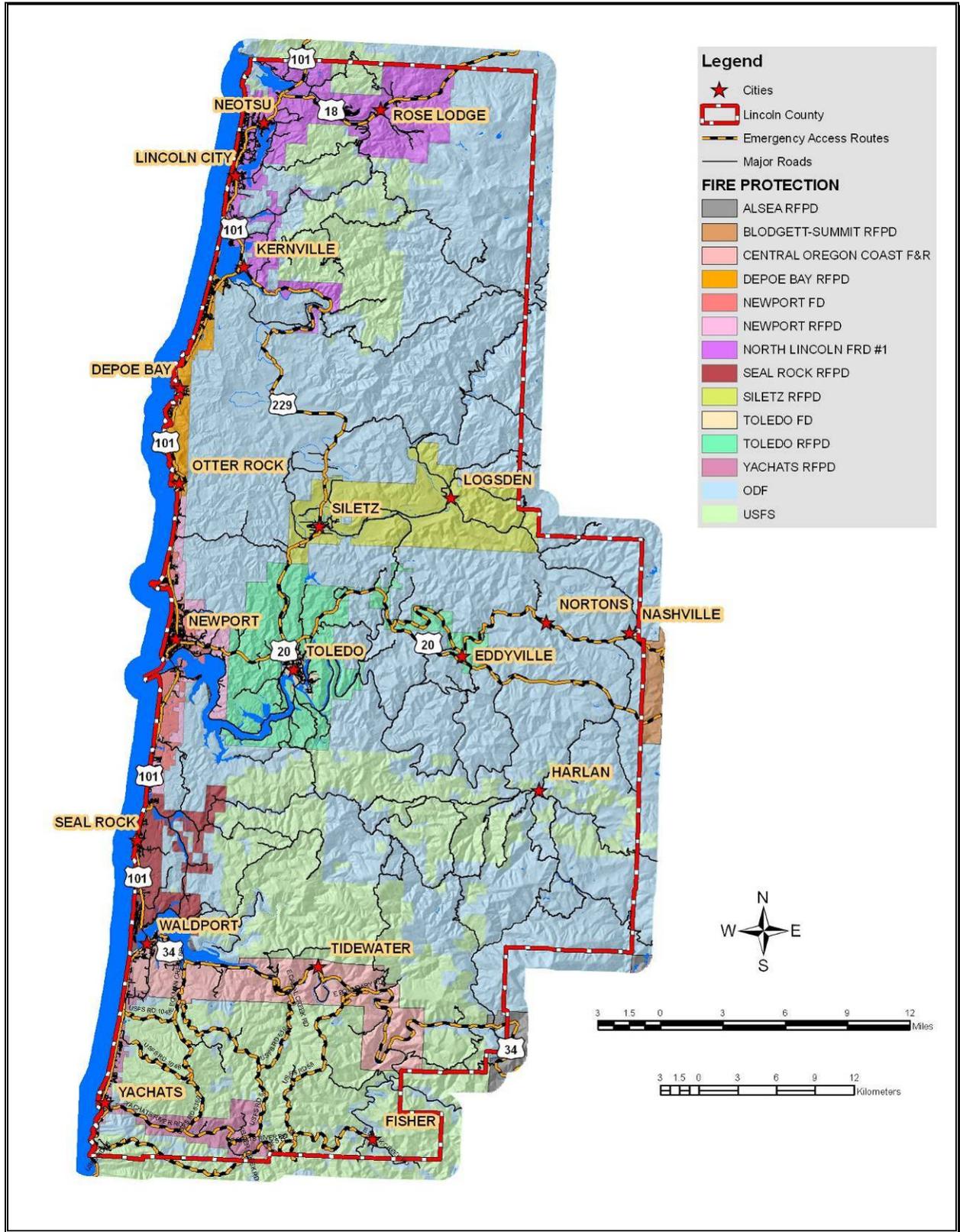
# Elevation Relief Map



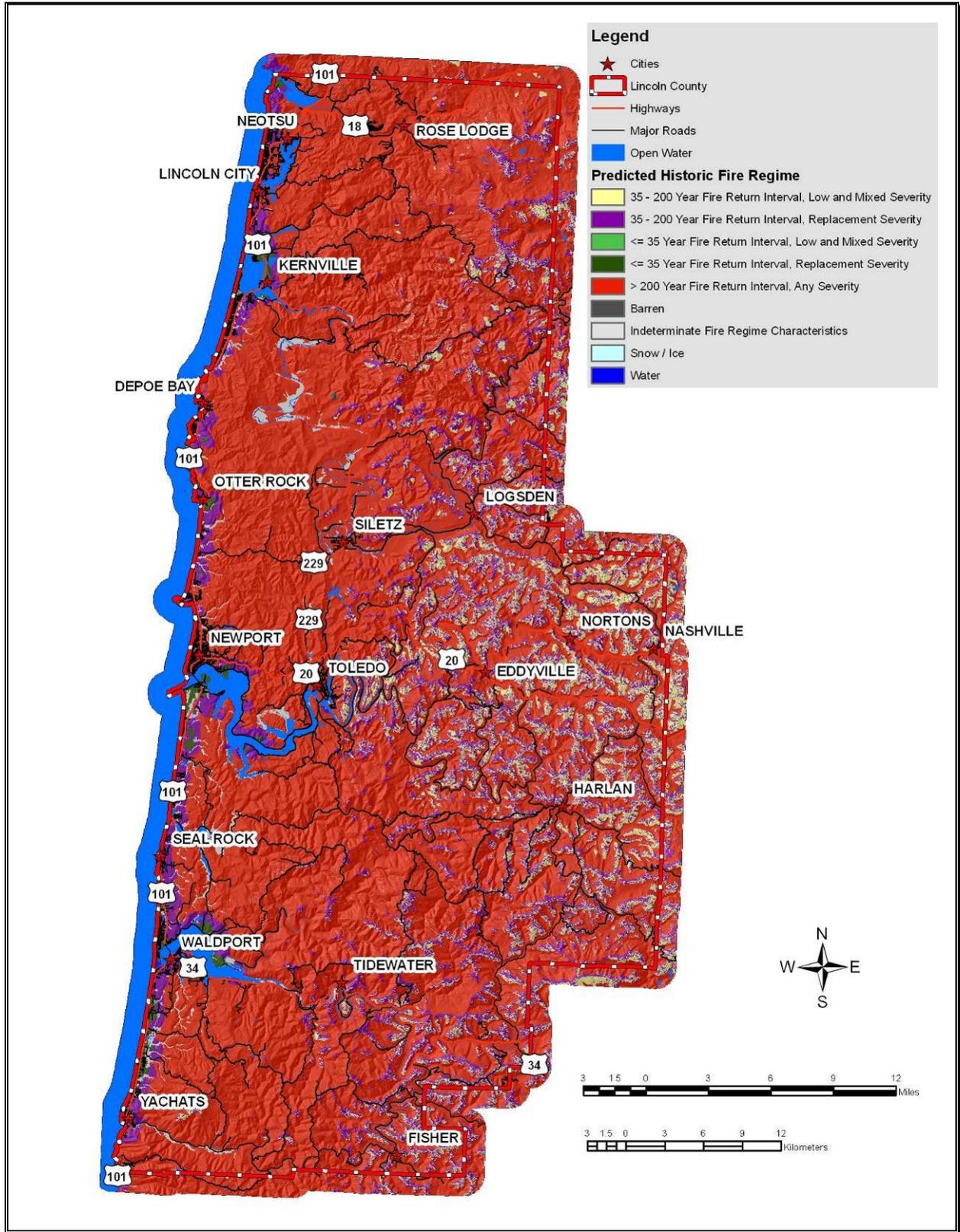
# Vegetative Cover Map



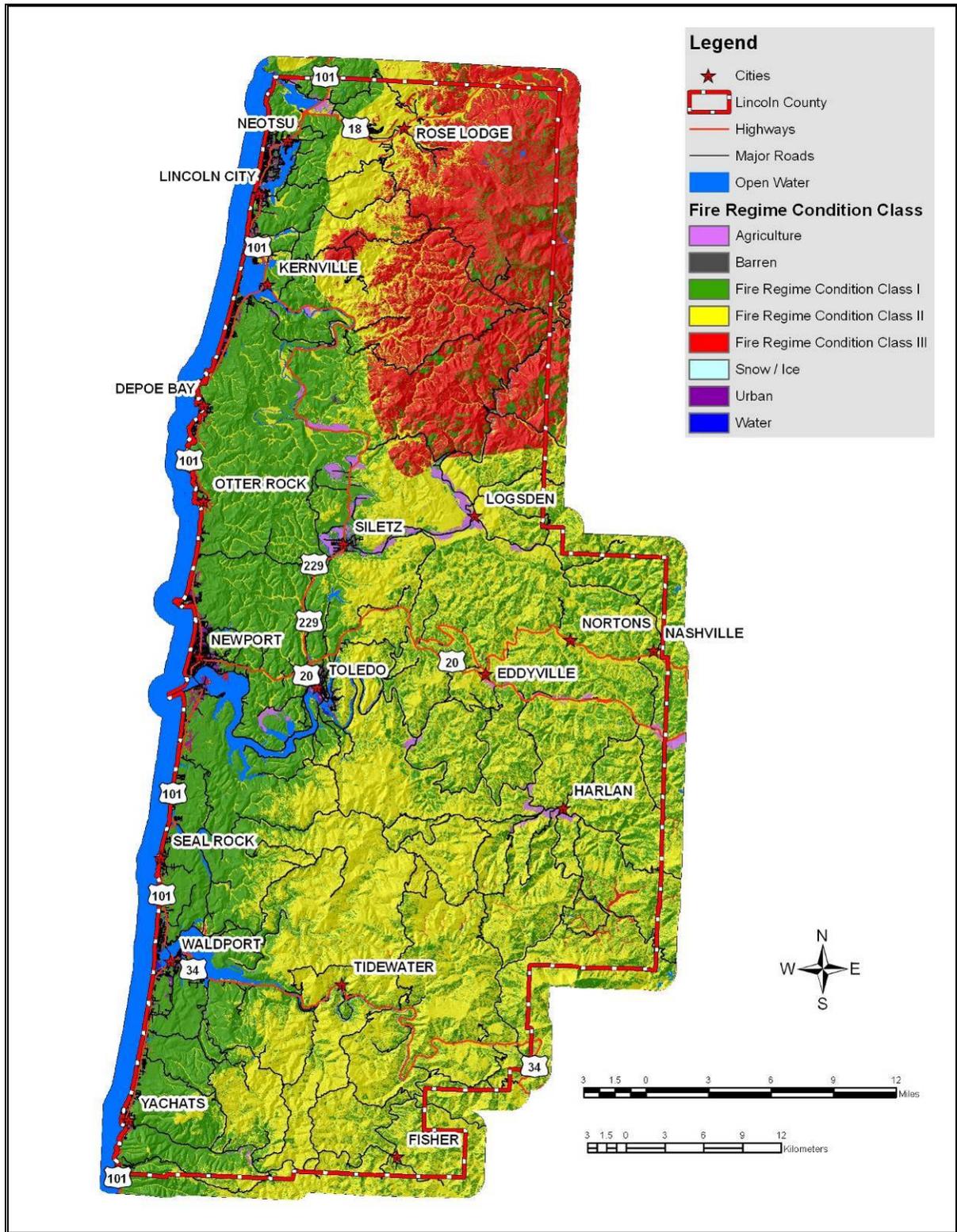
# City and Rural Fire Protection Boundary Map



# Historic Fire Regime Map

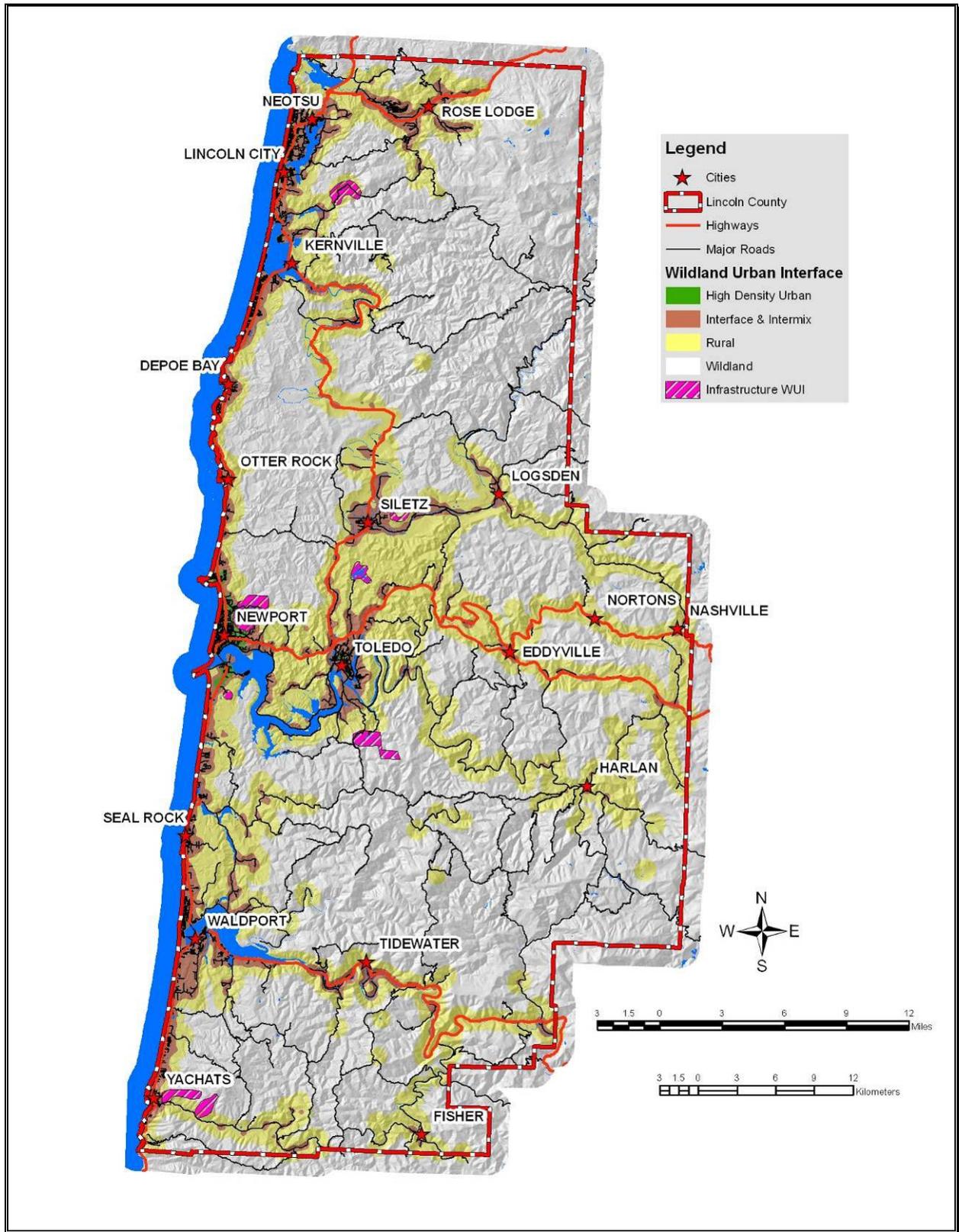


## Fire Regime Condition Class Map

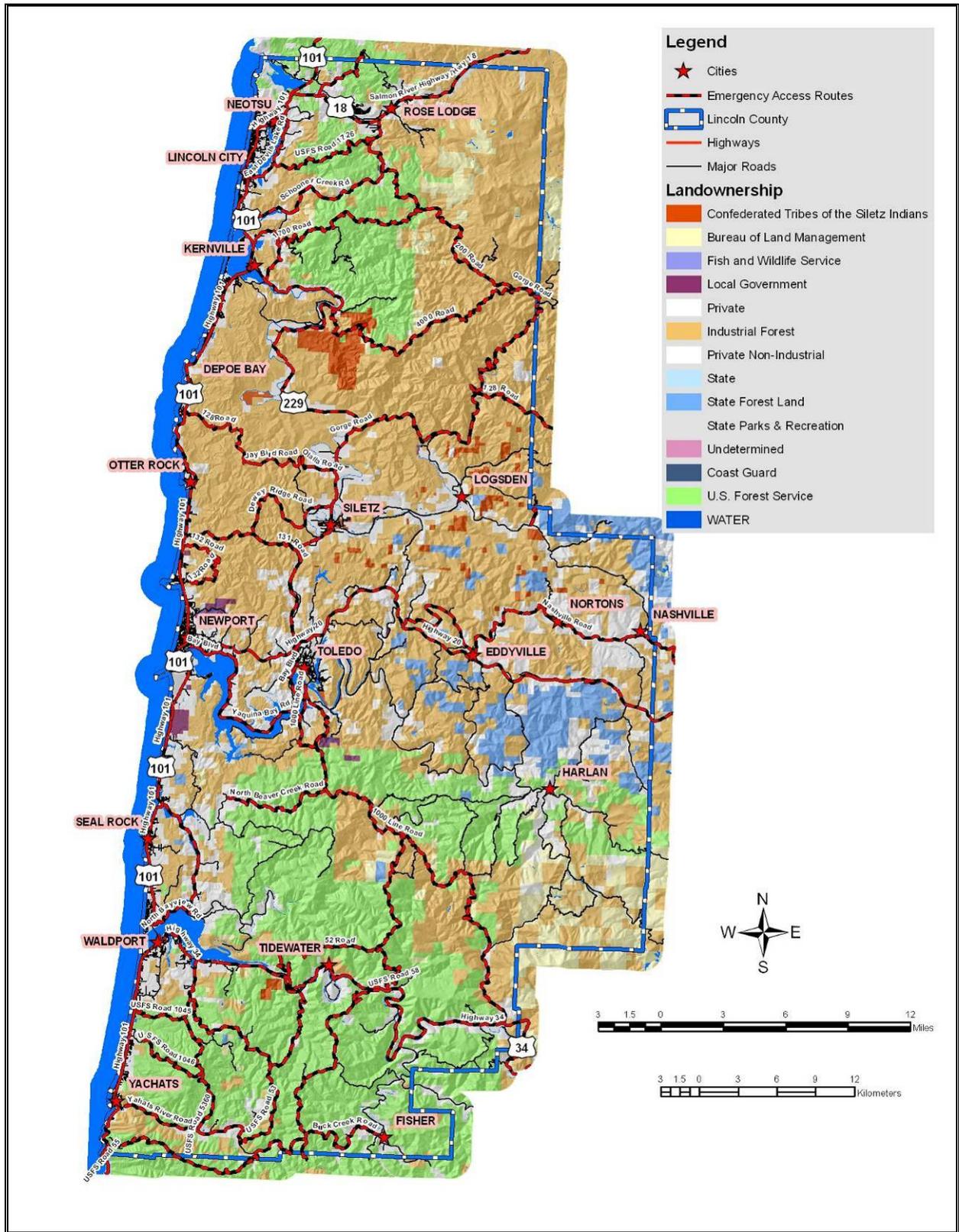


\*\*A complete explanation of the Fire Regime Condition Class model can be found on page 39 of the CWPP and page 25 of these Appendices.

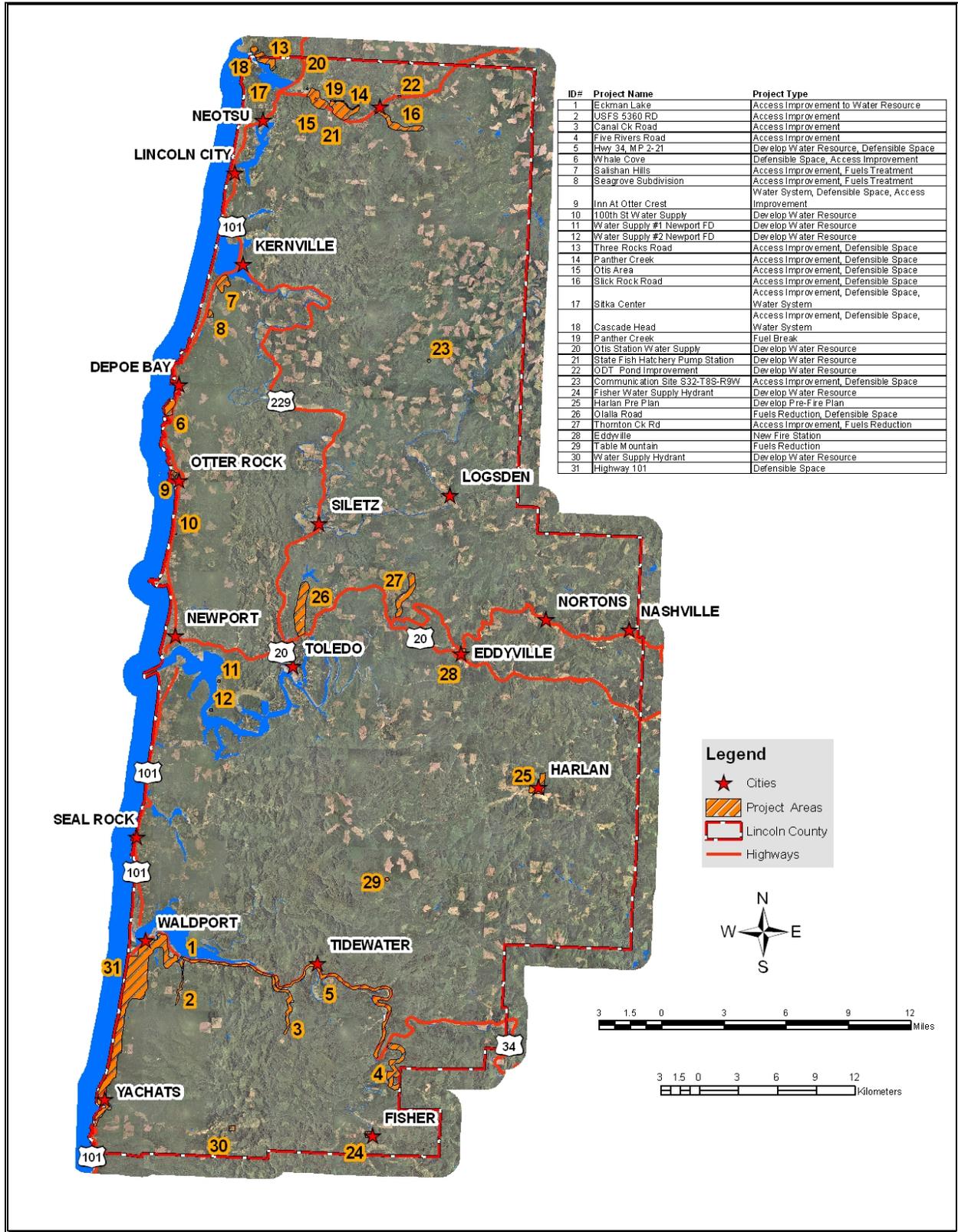
# Wildland Urban Interface Map



# Emergency Access Routes



# Proposed Treatment Area Map



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## Appendix 2

### Documenting the Planning Process

Documentation of the planning process, including public involvement, is necessary to meet FEMA's DMA 2000 requirements (44CFR§201.4(c)(1) and §201.6(c)(1)). This appendix includes the minutes taken at planning committee meetings, a record of published articles regarding the CWPP, and the presentation given at local public meetings.

### Planning Committee Meeting Minutes

#### August 20<sup>th</sup>, 2009 – Lincoln County Board of Commissioners Chambers

##### Agenda Item #1 – Introduction:

Vaiden Bloch, Northwest Management Inc, (NMI) opened the meeting and welcomed the committee members. Vaiden introduced Tera King, also of Northwest Management Inc. Northwest Management Inc is the consulting company selected to assist in preparation of the Lincoln County, Oregon Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP). Both Tera and Vaiden will be working with the planning committee to develop the plan and see it through to completion.

##### Agenda Item #2 – Northwest Management Presentation:

Tera asked for a round table introduction from the planning committee then began the meeting by discussing the planning process with the aid of a PowerPoint presentation. The following items were outlined in the presentation

- Purpose of the CWPP
- Planning guidelines
- Firewise communities standards
- Major components of the document
- The Wildland Urban Interface and how it will be defined
- Types of projects to be identified
- Public involvement process
- Committee & NMI Responsibilities

The presentation provided background information and explained the various steps the planning committee would be going through over the next several months in development of the CWPP. Mike Totey, Oregon Department of Forestry, and George Crosiar, Oregon State Fire Marshal's Office, talked briefly on their past experience with other county CWPPs.

##### Agenda Item #3 – Mission, Vision, and Goals Statement:

A draft copy of the Mission, Vision, and Goals Statement was distributed to the committee. The committee will review these statements and make changes as appropriate and unique to Lincoln County. Revisions are to be returned to Tera via email before the next meeting.

#### Agenda Item #4 –Press Release:

A draft press release announcing the initiation of the CWPP planning process was distributed to the committee. NMI asked the committee to review the press release immediately and provide comments to Tera by the end of next week. Once the press release is finalized by the committee, it will be submitted to the County's Public Information Officer for final editing and approval before dissemination to various media outlets in the area.

A question was asked about participation in the CWPP planning process by the city governments and city fire departments. It was decided that the county will provide NMI with a list of city contacts. NMI will contact the cities as well as the Siletz Tribe and timber companies to solicit their participation.

#### Agenda Item #5 – Resources and Capabilities:

General resources and capabilities information is needed from all fire fighting entities in the county. The summary form provided by NMI includes a brief description of the district, priority areas, interagency agreements, availability of equipment, and a section to list district needs. NMI asked that this information be provided by the next committee meeting.

#### Agenda Item #6– Risk Assessments:

NMI will be conducting community risk assessments. Specific areas of the county that are determined to be of high risk or have specific wildland fire related issues need to be identified in the CWPP. NMI asked that the committee identify high risk areas and the underlying issues on the maps in the room and include this information on the Resource and Capabilities form so that the areas can be toured during their field assessments.

Also, in order to logically assess the county, it should be broken into strategic planning areas. NMI asked for recommendations on how the county could be broken into 2-4 planning areas based on any criteria the committee felt was pertinent (i.e. fuels, geography, land cover, fire Districts, etc.)

#### Agenda Item #7 – Meeting Schedule:

NMI briefly discussed the estimated project timeline for completion. Tera noted that it would be ideal to have the public review period completed in October to avoid getting into the holiday season. Several tentative dates were chosen for upcoming monthly meetings.

#### Agenda Item #8 – Task List and Assignments:

*\*\*Information can be sent to Tera King at [king@consulting-foresters.com](mailto:king@consulting-foresters.com) .\*\*\**

1. Send NMI info on existing mitigation programs, planning documents, etc – Committee
2. Review/send edits on Mission, Vision, and Goals Statements by September 25th – Committee
3. Send NMI press release edits by August 27th – Committee
4. Send committee all review materials electronically - Tera
5. Send NMI completed Resources and Capabilities surveys by September 25th – Fire Depts & Agencies
6. Send NMI recommendations on Strategic Planning areas.
7. Send NMI organization logos by September 25th – Committee

### Agenda Item #9 – Adjournment:

The first meeting of the Lincoln County Oregon CWPP planning committee was adjourned at 10:40 a.m. The next meeting will be held on September 30, 2008 at 9:00 a.m. in the Depoe Bay Fire Station in Gleneden Beach.

The October committee meeting is tentatively scheduled for Wednesday, October 21st, 2009 at 9:00 a.m. (location TBD). The public meetings are also tentatively scheduled for the week of October 19th – 23rd. After the meeting adjourned, committee members reviewed maps and identified high risk areas and areas of concern. It was also pointed out the many of the public domain GIS layers NMI acquired were outdated. NMI will contact the Lincoln County GIS department to acquire additional and updated data for the next meeting.

### **September 30<sup>th</sup>, 2009 – Depoe Bay Fire and Rescue, Gleneden Station**

#### Agenda Item #1 – Introduction:

Vaiden Bloch (NMI) opened the second committee meeting for the Lincoln County CWPP and welcomed the committee members. A round table introduction of attendees followed. Overall attendance was higher than the first meeting in August. Additional attendees included people from local city government and city fire departments, Siletz Tribe, representatives from timber industry, USFS, and additional ODF personnel. Vaiden introduced Tera King (NMI) who distributed meeting materials and conducted the group meeting by agenda items.

#### Agenda Item #2 – Old Business:

NMI has received many logos for inclusion in the planning document. Tera asked that the committee continue to send in logos if they would like them displayed on the participation section of the document.

NMI has received several Fire District Surveys since the last meeting. The surveys identify resources, capabilities, needs, and projects of the various fire departments and agencies to be included in the CWPP. A list will be maintained on the monthly meeting agenda as a reminder.

Fire related pictures are needed for the CWPP. Pictures specific to the county are needed for the document cover and for power point presentations at the public meetings. Tera asked that pictures be sent to her right away at [king@nmi2.com](mailto:king@nmi2.com) or [king@consulting-foresters.com](mailto:king@consulting-foresters.com).

#### Agenda Item #3 – Public Meetings:

The public meeting press release was handed out for review. Once meeting locations and date/times are determined copies will be sent to committee members and the press for distribution.

Public meetings are planned for the week of October 19<sup>th</sup> at several venues across the county. Tera requested ideas for days and venues that would be convenient and centrally located to maximize attendance. The following venues were recommended. NMI will follow up and refine the list to settle on 3-4 meetings during the week.

- Wednesday October 21<sup>st</sup>, Commissioners meeting room during the scheduled meeting, time TBA
- Yachats, contact Nancy at the City of Yachats, day and time TBA
- Newport Board Meeting, day and time TBA

- Lincoln City on Thursday, October 22<sup>nd</sup> at the Fire Station, 6:30 pm.????
- It was suggested that possibly an east county meeting be set up to provide opportunity for citizens in that area to attend, location and time TBA

All changes to location, time and day need to be finalized by October 7<sup>th</sup> so that meeting press releases and fliers can be produced and distributed.

Agenda Item #4 –Map Review:

Vaiden displayed examples on the overhead of all the maps currently developed for the plan. Data for mapping was provided by Lincoln County GIS department, ODF, and data NMI acquired in the public domain via the Internet. Vaiden requested additional data if available since some of the public domain data is dated. If more recent aerial photography is available, it would be helpful for updating project areas. The aerial currently being used is a 2005 NAIP image.

Following is a list of maps displayed and discussed:

- 2005 NAIP County Aerial Mosaic
- Revised Fire Protection map showing fire districts and ODF protection areas. This map needs to be revised to show the USFS fire protection since they protect their own lands.
- Elevation
- Historic Fire Regime
- Fire Regime Condition Class
- Land Cover (GAP general vegetation cover types)
- Land Ownership
- Proposed Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)
  - A proposed WUI map was presented to the committee for review. The map was developed based on population density using structure locations to identify the areas of the county where human habitation occurs. The WUI is the area where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with wildland fuels. The committee was asked to review the proposed map and comment on its accuracy and need for editing to incorporate infrastructure and critical habitat. Development of the WUI is an ongoing process in the CWPP; thus, updates will be presented at upcoming meetings. Projects that are proposed in the CWPP must reside in the WUI.
  - Community assessments of Lincoln County are currently being conducted by NMI. For assessment purposes, the county is divided into two strategic planning areas. SPA 1 includes the western portion of the county dominated by the coastal maritime vegetation zone and displayed in green as FRCC Class 1 on the Fire Regime Condition Class Map. SPA 2 is the east side of the county inland from the maritime vegetation zone.

It was suggested that additional mapping of past fires and fire extents would be useful for presenting the fire risk to the public. Vaiden will work with committee members to acquire data

that will be used to develop a historic fire extent map of the county and have it available for display at the public meetings and next committee meeting.

Agenda Item #5 – Draft Plan Review:

Draft copies of chapters 1-4 were handed out for committee review. The content of each section were explained. The committee was asked to review the sections and provide comments/edits and additional information by the next committee meeting. NMI will present the rough draft of the CWPP at the October meeting.

Agenda Item #6– Treatment Projects:

At the end of the meeting, the committee gathered around the ownership map to begin the process of mapping project and/or treatment areas. Several potential projects were mapped and discussed. These polygons will be digitized and mapped for a draft map display at the public meetings. More projects will likely be added after public meetings and once all the District Surveys are completed.

Agenda Item #7 – Task List and Assignments:

*\*\*Information can be sent to Tera King at [king@consulting-foresters.com](mailto:king@consulting-foresters.com) .\*\*\**

1. Send NMI info on existing mitigation programs, planning documents, etc – Committee
2. Review/send edits on Chapters 1-4 by October 15<sup>th</sup> – Committee
3. Send NMI press release edits by October 7<sup>th</sup> – Committee
4. Send committee all review materials electronically - Tera
5. Send NMI completed Resources and Capabilities surveys by October 15<sup>th</sup> – Fire Depts & Agencies
6. Send NMI recommendations on for treatment projects.

Agenda Item #8 – Adjournment:

The second meeting of the Lincoln County Oregon CWPP planning committee was adjourned at 11:15 a.m.

The next meeting will be held on October 22<sup>nd</sup> at 9:00 a.m. in the Depoe Bay Fire Station in Gleneden Beach.

**October 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2009 – Depoe Bay Fire and Rescue, Gleneden Station**

Agenda Item #1 – Introduction:

NMI began the meeting by welcoming the committee members and handing out review materials.

Agenda Item #2 – Public Meetings:

At the time of the meeting 4 of the 5 public meetings had been conducted. Tera and Vaiden gave a summary of the attendance at these meetings and of some of the issues and other input that members of the public had contributed. The last meeting is scheduled in Lincoln City.

Agenda Item #3 – Draft Review:

The first full rough draft was handed out to committee members. Tera went through each of the new sections noting where material was missing or inaccurate due to lack of information. Of special note was the missing fire department data and issues section. The committee spent a considerable amount of time on mitigation strategy chapter, which contains all of the project recommendations. It was clear that some of the projects needed further research and some areas of the county were lacking treatment recommendations. Another topic of discussion was the existence of a emergency evacuation plan and/or route map. This is one area that several members of the committee and the public brought up as an issue. The committee felt that most of this type of work had been completed; however, it was not available through the County. A “CERT” (Community Emergency Response Team)” document has been developed that may identify alternative emergency access/escape routes. NMI will obtain a copy of this document and incorporate access route information into the CWPP as appropriate.

#### Agenda Item #4 –Map Review:

Vaiden displayed the revised Wildland Urban Interface map noting that he was not able to get the power line location data from the County. Major power line routes will have to be determined using aerial photography where possible. Several new project areas had been added to the map at the public meetings. Vaiden asked that each department review the projects in their area.

#### Agenda Item #5 – Additional Projects:

At the close of the meeting, members of the committee broke into groups to review the project maps. Several new treatment projects and areas of concern were identified. Also, Forest Routes or private roads being used for alternative emergency routes were marked.

#### Agenda Item #6– Meeting Schedule:

Tera explained that most of the data gathering phase of the project was completed. The November meeting will be the final meeting before the draft CWPP is publicly reviewed. Therefore, it is important that committee members complete their review of the document and send NMI any outstanding information.

#### Agenda Item #7 – Task List and Assignments:

*\*\*Information can be sent to Tera King at [king@consulting-foresters.com](mailto:king@consulting-foresters.com) .\*\*\**

1. Send NMI info on existing codes, planning documents, etc – Committee
2. Send NMI information on existing emergency routes – Fire Departments
3. Review/send edits on draft CWPP by November 13<sup>th</sup> – Committee
4. Send committee all review materials electronically - Tera
5. Send NMI completed Resources and Capabilities surveys by November 13<sup>th</sup> – Fire Depts & Agencies
6. Send NMI recommendations for treatment projects.

#### Agenda Item #8 – Adjournment:

The Lincoln County Oregon CWPP planning committee meeting was adjourned at 11:15 a.m.

The next meeting will be held on November 18<sup>th</sup> at the Central Coast Fire and Rescue Station in Waldport at 9:05am.

## **November 18<sup>th</sup>, 2009 – Central Oregon Coast Fire and Rescue District, Waldport Station**

### Agenda Item #1 – Introduction:

NMI began the meeting by welcoming the committee members and handing out review materials. Jessica also handed out a memo from Wayne Belmont regarding some of the recommendations made in the Draft Plan. Tera also noted that all of the fire district surveys have been turned in except Siletz Fire Department.

### Agenda Item #2 – Review Draft Appendices:

The first draft of the Appendices was handed out for review, but not discussed due to time constraints.

### Agenda Item #3 – Map Review:

Tera explained briefly the map updates that were displayed on the wall. The committee was urged to view the maps and make additions and corrections as needed. All jurisdictions need to add their alternative emergency access routes and any additional projects.

### Agenda Item #4 – Review Revised Draft CWPP:

Tera went through the draft plan identifying changes since the last meeting and incorporating new changes brought up by the committee. The following is a brief summary of some of the changes and discussions:

- Graphics added to each fire district write up indicating location of district boundaries
- SPA graphics added showing the location of SPA.
- Page 71, regarding statement under “Wildland Fire Specific Building Regulations” and action item 6.1.c (page 78) - the committee received a memo from Wayne Belmont, Lincoln County Counsel, with comments and concerns in regards to pressure for development of rural lands in Oregon and development of WUI building fire codes. The County is not prepared to take on the development of WUI building codes at the local level. Standards are in place at the State level and will continue to be implemented. After much discussion, the committee decided to reword the appropriate sections and action item to reflect these concerns and to work with the State Fire Marshal’s office as they continue to revise the State code to address WUI issues. The CWPP will reflect initiatives that are directed toward public awareness, access, and defensible space in developed areas. NMI will do some research to identify what other Oregon counties have done in regards to WUI code issues. Also, some input and clarification from George Crosiar will help identify the best way to move forward.
- Page 72, Evacuation Route Planning and action items 6.3.k, 6.3.b - communication needs to be maintained by the County emergency manager with landowners where identified emergency routes reside. Funding will be sought to help maintain the identified routes.
- Action Item 6.3.g, page 82 - add all identified domestic water supply watersheds to the narrative.
- Page 83, Action Item 6.4.b - additional water resource development areas were identified and will be added to this list.

- Action Item 6.4.h, page 84, include additional wording to reflect addition of funding to support the existing Oregon Coast Training Association that currently provides wildland fire training.

#### Agenda Item #5– Prioritize Action Items and Projects:

NMI will develop a prioritization scheme for the action items and proposed projects. The action items will be categorized based on subject matter and then sent to the committee members for individual prioritization as a high, medium, or low priority. The proposed projects will be grouped by fire department. Each department will then prioritize the projects within their jurisdiction using a 1, 2, 3 . . . prioritization scheme.

#### Agenda Item #6 – Public Review:

The upcoming public review of the draft was discussed. A copy of the press release was handed out for review. The committee agreed that a copy of the draft should be available in city halls, public libraries, and on the Lincoln County website. Other entities may also want to post a link to the document on their websites.

#### Agenda Item #7 – Task List:

*\*\*Information can be sent to Tera King at [king@consulting-foresters.com](mailto:king@consulting-foresters.com) .\*\*\**

1. Send NMI fire district survey – Siletz Fire Department
2. Review/send edits on draft CWPP and Appendices by December 4th – Committee
3. Send committee all review materials electronically – Tera
4. Send committee action items/projects for prioritization - NMI

#### Agenda Item #8 – Adjournment:

The Lincoln County Oregon CWPP planning committee meeting was adjourned at 11:25 a.m. Following adjournment, the committee members discussed map changes and revision of identified projects. The next meeting is to be determined based on the results of the prioritization process.

**February 18<sup>th</sup>, 2010 – Central Oregon Coast Fire and Rescue District, Waldport Station**

#### Agenda Item #1 – Introduction:

NMI began the meeting by welcoming the committee members and handing out review materials.

#### Agenda Item #2 – Review “Fire Protection Issues” Chapter:

Tera reviewed the changes made to “Fire Protection Issues” section of the document. The most significant changes were the rewording of the “Wildland Fire Specific Building Regulations” according to the County’s recommendations as well as discussions with the County building official and the State Fire Marshal’s Office, the addition of a section on Ballot Measure 49, the revisions to the evacuation route section, and the addition of the section on homeowner’s insurance. Tera asked that the committee review the changes and send her comments by February 26<sup>th</sup>.

#### Agenda Item #3 – Review Project/Action Item Prioritization:

Following the last meeting, members of the committee sent in their prioritization recommendations for both the action items and the projects in Chapter 6. The committee reviewed the outcome of the voting process and discussed items that received varying recommendations. Each action item and project was discussed by the committee and an official priority assigned.

Agenda Item #4 – Public Review Period:

The committee reviewed the press release regarding the public review period. It was decided that all comments should be sent to Jessica rather than NMI. No changes were made to the venues.

Agenda Item #5– Lincoln County Adoption:

Tera briefly explained the County adoption process including timeframes. It is likely that the County will adopt the Plan directly after the public review period. Tera will work with Jessica to make sure the County is prepared to adopt and sets up a public hearing date.

Agenda Item #6 – Adjournment:

The Lincoln County Oregon CWPP planning committee meeting was adjourned at 11:15 a.m. Following adjournment, the committee members discussed map changes and revision of identified projects.

**Public Meeting Presentation**

The following slideshow was presented at each of the public meetings by Tera King and Vaiden Bloch of Northwest Management, Inc. In addition, where possible, a fire district or other planning committee representative opened the meeting with a brief introduction.

Slide  
1



Slide  
2



Slide  
3



Slide  
4





Slide 13

### How prepared are you (really)?

- Construction Materials?
- Landscaping Techniques?
- Access Issues?
- Power lines?
- Propane Tanks, Wood Piles, etc.?



Slide 14

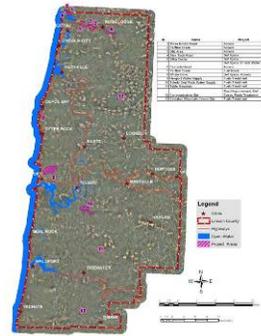


Slide 15

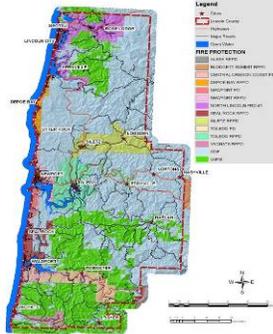
### Types of Projects

- Defensible Space
  - Thinning, pruning, mowing, construction materials, types of landscaping, wood piles, propane tanks, awareness, etc.
- Roadside Fuels Treatments
- Access Issues
  - Bridges, turnouts, road width, turnarounds, overhangs, etc.
- Emergency Response Needs
  - Training, equipment, recruitment, PPE's, water resources, etc.
- Policy Issues
  - WUI building codes, road standards, public education, fire district creation/annexation, watershed protection, etc.
- Pre-planning Efforts in High Risk Areas

Slide 16



Slide 17



Slide 18

### Recommendations?

- Safety & Policy
- People, Structures, and Livelihoods
- Infrastructure
- Resources & Capabilities
- Regional Land Management Recommendations

Are we accomplishing these goals?

Slide 19

### Public Involvement

- Press Releases about planning efforts
- Informational flyers
- Public Meetings X5
- Public Review of the DRAFT Plans will be facilitated once all sections have been completed and reviewed by the committee



Slide 20

### Your Input

- Maps on the Walls – Mark them up!
- Talk to one of the planning committee members.
- Let us know your ideas and concerns.
- Make this YOUR Plan!
- Thank you for attending and participating! Please visit with us.



Slide  
21



## Appendix 3

### Risk Analysis Models

#### Historic Fire Regime

A natural fire regime is a general classification of the role fire would play across a landscape in the absence of modern human mechanical intervention, but including the influence of aboriginal burning (Agee 1993, Brown 1995). Coarse-scale definitions for natural (historical) fire regimes have been developed by Hardy et al. (2001) and Schmidt et al. (2002) and interpreted for fire and fuels management by Hann and Bunnell (2001). The five natural (historical) fire regimes are classified based on average number of years between fires (fire frequency) combined with the severity (amount of replacement) of the fire on the dominant overstory vegetation. These five regimes include: I – 0-35 year frequency and low (surface fires most common) to mixed severity (less than 75% of the dominant overstory vegetation replaced); II – 0-35 year frequency and high (stand replacement) severity (greater than 75% of the dominant overstory vegetation replaced); III – 35-100+ year frequency and mixed severity (less than 75% of the dominant overstory vegetation replaced); IV – 35-100+ year frequency and high (stand replacement) severity (greater than 75% of the dominant overstory vegetation replaced); V – 200+ year frequency and high (stand replacement) severity.

A database of fire history studies in Oregon was used to develop modeling rules for predicting historical fire regimes (HFRs). Tabular fire-history data and spatial data was stratified into ecoregions, potential natural vegetation types (PNVs), slope classes, and aspect classes to derive rule sets which were then modeled spatially. Expert opinion was substituted for a stratum when empirical data was not available.

Fire is one of the dominant disturbance processes that manipulate vegetation patterns in Oregon. The HFR data were prepared to supplement other data necessary to assess integrated risks and opportunities at regional and subregional scales. The HFR theme was derived specifically to estimate an index of the relative change of a disturbance process, and the subsequent patterns of vegetation composition and structure.

These data were derived using fire history data from a variety of different sources. These data were designed to characterize broad scale patterns of historical fire regimes for use in regional and subregional assessments. Any decisions based on these data should be supported with field verification, especially at scales finer than 1:100,000. Because the resolution of the HFR theme is 30 meter cell size, the expected accuracy does not warrant their use for analyses of areas smaller than about 10,000 acres (for example, assessments that typically require 1:24,000 data).

#### Fire Regime Condition Class

Fire Regime Condition Class (FRCC) is an interagency, standardized tool for determining the degree of departure from reference condition vegetation, fuels, and disturbance regimes. Assessing FRCC can help guide management objectives and set priorities for treatments.

As scale of application becomes finer the five historic fire regimes may be defined with more detail, or any one class may be split into finer classes, but the hierarchy to the coarse scale

definitions should be retained. Coarse-scale FRCC classes have been defined and mapped by Hardy et al. (2001) and Schmidt et al. (2001). They include three condition classes for each historic fire regime. The classification is based on a relative measure describing the degree of departure from the historical natural fire regime. This departure results in changes to one (or more) of the following ecological components: vegetation characteristics (species composition, structural stages, stand age, canopy closure, and mosaic pattern); fuel composition; fire frequency, severity, and pattern; and other associated disturbances (e.g. insect and diseased mortality, grazing, and drought). There are no wildland vegetation and fuel conditions or wildland fire situations that do not fit within one of the three classes.

The three classes are based on low (FRCC 1), moderate (FRCC 2), and high (FRCC 3) departure from the central tendency of the natural (historical) regime (Hann and Bunnell 2001, Hardy et al. 2001, Schmidt et al. 2002). The central tendency is a composite estimate of vegetation characteristics (species composition, structural stages, stand age, canopy closure, and mosaic pattern); fuel composition; fire frequency, severity, and pattern; and other associated natural disturbances. Low departure is considered to be within the natural (historical) range of variability, while moderate and high departures are outside.

Characteristic vegetation and fuel conditions are considered to be those that occurred within the natural (historical) fire regime. Uncharacteristic conditions are considered to be those that did not occur within the natural (historical) fire regime, such as invasive species (e.g. weeds, insects, and diseases), “high graded” forest composition and structure (e.g. large trees removed in a frequent surface fire regime), or repeated annual grazing that maintains grassy fuels across relatively large areas at levels that will not carry a surface fire.

Determination of amount of departure is based on comparison of a composite measure of fire regime attributes (vegetation characteristics; fuel composition; fire frequency, severity and pattern) to the central tendency of the natural (historical) fire regime. The amount of departure is then classified to determine the fire regime condition class. A simplified description of the fire regime condition classes and associated potential risks follow.

<b>Fire Regime Condition Class</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Potential Risks</b>
<b>Condition Class 1</b>	Within the natural (historical) range of variability of vegetation characteristics; fuel composition; fire frequency, severity and pattern; and other associated disturbances.	<p>Fire behavior, effects, and other associated disturbances are similar to those that occurred prior to fire exclusion (suppression) and other types of management that do not mimic the natural fire regime and associated vegetation and fuel characteristics.</p> <p>Composition and structure of vegetation and fuels are similar to the natural (historical) regime.</p> <p>Risk of loss of key ecosystem components (e.g., native species, large trees, and soil) is low.</p>
<b>Condition Class 2</b>	Moderate departure from the natural (historical) regime of vegetation characteristics; fuel composition; fire frequency, severity and pattern; and other associated disturbances.	<p>Fire behavior, effects, and other associated disturbances are moderately departed (more or less severe).</p> <p>Composition and structure of vegetation and fuel are moderately altered.</p> <p>Uncharacteristic conditions range from low to moderate.</p> <p>Risk of loss of key ecosystem components is moderate.</p>
<b>Condition Class 3</b>	High departure from the natural (historical) regime of vegetation characteristics; fuel composition; fire frequency, severity and pattern; and other associated disturbances.	<p>Fire behavior, effects, and other associated disturbances are highly departed (more or less severe).</p> <p>Composition and structure of vegetation and fuel are highly altered.</p> <p>Uncharacteristic conditions range from moderate to high.</p> <p>Risk of loss of key ecosystem components is high.</p>

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## Appendix 4

### Fire Services Information

**Central Oregon Coast Fire and Rescue District:**

Chief: Derek Clawson  
Telephone: 541-563-3121  
e-Mail: [walfire1@peak.org](mailto:walfire1@peak.org)  
Address: PO Box 505 or 145 East Alsea Highway  
Waldport, Oregon 97394

**Depoe Bay Rural Fire Protection District:**

Chief: Joshua L. Williams  
Telephone: 541-764-2202  
e-Mail: [jwilliams@depobayfire.com](mailto:jwilliams@depobayfire.com)  
Address: P.O. Box 280 or 6445 Gleneden Beach Loop  
Gleneden Beach, Oregon 97388

**Seal Rock Rural Fire Protection District:**

Chief: Peter Benjamin  
Telephone: 541-563-4441  
Email: [sealrockfire@peak.org](mailto:sealrockfire@peak.org)  
Address: PO Box 220  
Seal Rock, Oregon 97376

**North Lincoln Fire and Rescue District #1:**

Chief: Don Baker  
Telephone: 541-996-2233  
e-Mail: [dbaker@nlfr.org](mailto:dbaker@nlfr.org)  
Address: PO Box 200  
Lincoln City, Oregon 97367

**Yachats Rural Fire Protection District:**

Chief: Frankie Petrick  
Telephone: 541-547-3266  
e-Mail: [yrfpd@peak.org](mailto:yrfpd@peak.org)  
Address: PO Box 1 or 215 W 2<sup>nd</sup> Street  
Yachats, Oregon 97498

**Newport Fire Department and Rural Fire Protection District:**

Chief: Rick Crook  
Telephone: 541-265-9461  
e-Mail: [rcrook@newportfire.net](mailto:rcrook@newportfire.net)  
Address: 245 N. W. 10<sup>th</sup> Street  
Newport, Oregon 97365

**Toledo Fire Department and Rural Fire Protection District:**

Chief: Will Ewing  
Telephone: 541-336-3311 ext 201  
e-Mail: [tfd@cityoftoledo.org](mailto:tfd@cityoftoledo.org)  
Address: 285 NE Burgess Road  
Toledo, Oregon 97391

**Siletz Rural Fire Protection District:**

Chief: David Edwards  
Telephone: 541-444-2043  
e-Mail: [srfpd@casco.net](mailto:srfpd@casco.net)  
Address: PO Box 380  
Siletz, Oregon 97380

**Oregon Department of Forestry:**

District Forester: Mike Totey  
Telephone: 541-929-9152  
e-Mail: [mtotey@odf.state.or.us](mailto:mtotey@odf.state.or.us)

Asst District Forester: Don Everingham  
Telephone: 541-929-9152  
e-Mail: [deveringham@odf.state.or.us](mailto:deveringham@odf.state.or.us)  
Address: 24533 Alsea Hwy  
Philomath, OR 97370

Toledo Unit Forester: Kyle Williams  
Telephone: 541-336-2273  
e-Mail: [erdmann@odf.state.or.us](mailto:erdmann@odf.state.or.us)  
Address: 763 NW Forestry Road  
Toledo, Oregon 97391

**Siuslaw National Forest:**

Fire Staff Officer: Nancy Ashlock  
Telephone: 541-750-7084  
e-Mail: [Nancy\\_Ashlock@blm.gov](mailto:Nancy_Ashlock@blm.gov)  
Address: Siuslaw NF, 4077 SW Research Way  
Corvallis OR 97333

Siuslaw Fire Management Officer (FMO): Terri Brown  
Telephone: 503-392-5133  
e-mail: [tlbrown@fs.fed.us](mailto:tlbrown@fs.fed.us)  
Address: Siuslaw NF, 4077 SW Research Way  
Corvallis, OR 97333

**Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians:**

General Manager: Brenda Bremner  
Natural Resource Manager: Mike Kennedy  
Assistant Tribal Forester/Forest Engineer: Mari Kramer  
Telephone: 541-444-8231 or 1-800-922-1399 ext1231  
Email: [marik@ctsi.nsn.us](mailto:marik@ctsi.nsn.us)  
Address: PO Box 549  
Siletz, Oregon 97380

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## Appendix 5

### State and Federal CWPP Guidance

#### National Fire Plan

The National Fire Plan (NFP) was developed by the U.S. Departments of Interior and Agriculture and their land management agencies in August 2000, following a landmark wildland fire season, with the intent of actively responding to severe wildland fires and their impacts to communities while ensuring sufficient firefighting capacity for the future. The NFP addresses five key points: Firefighting, Rehabilitation, Hazardous Fuels Reduction, Community Assistance, and Accountability. The National Fire Plan continues to provide invaluable technical, financial, and resource guidance and support for wildland fire management across the United States. Together, the USDA Forest Service and the Department of the Interior are working to successfully implement the key points outlined in the National Fire Plan.

This Community Wildfire Protection Plan fulfills the National Fire Plan's 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan (WFLC 2006). The projects and activities recommended under this plan are in addition to other federal, state, and private / corporate forest and rangeland management activities. The implementation plan does not alter, diminish, or expand the existing jurisdiction, statutory and regulatory responsibilities and authorities or budget processes of participating federal and state agencies.

The NFP goals of this Community Wildfire Protection Plan include:

1. Improve Fire Prevention and Suppression
2. Reduce Hazardous Fuels
3. Restoration and Post-Fire Recovery of Fire-Adapted Ecosystems
4. Promote Community Assistance

By endorsing this implementation plan, all signed parties agree that reducing the threat of wildland fire to people, communities, and ecosystems will require:

- Maintaining firefighter and public safety continuing as the highest priority.
- Communities and individuals in the wildland-urban interface to initiate personal stewardship and volunteer actions that will reduce wildland fire risks.
- A sustained, long-term and cost-effective investment of resources by all public and private parties, recognizing overall budget parameters affecting federal, state, county, and local governments.
- A unified effort to implement the collaborative framework called for in the strategy in a manner that ensures timely decisions at each level.
- Accountability for measuring and monitoring performance and outcomes, and a commitment to factoring findings into future decision making activities.

- The achievement of national goals through action at the local level with particular attention to the unique needs of cross-boundary efforts and the importance of funding on-the-ground activities.
- Management activities, both in the wildland-urban interface and in at-risk areas across the broader landscape.
- Active forestland management, including thinning that produces commercial or pre-commercial products, biomass removal and utilization, prescribed fire and other fuels reduction activities to simultaneously meet long-term ecological, economic, and community objectives.

The National Fire Plan identifies a three-tiered organizational structure including 1) the local level, 2) state/regional and tribal level, and 3) the national level. This plan adheres to the collaboration and outcomes consistent with a local level plan. Local level collaboration involves participants with direct responsibility for management decisions affecting public and/or private land and resources, fire protection responsibilities, or good working knowledge and interest in local resources. Participants in this planning process include local representatives from federal and state agencies, local governments, landowners and other stakeholders, and community-based groups with a demonstrated commitment to achieving the strategy's four goals. Existing resource advisory committees, watershed councils, or other collaborative entities may serve to achieve coordination at this level. Local involvement, expected to be broadly represented, is a primary source of planning, project prioritization, and resource allocation and coordination. The role of the private citizen should not be underestimated as all phases of risk assessment, mitigation, and project implementation are greatly facilitated by their involvement.

### **National Association of State Foresters**

This plan is written with the intent to provide decision makers (elected and appointed officials) the information they need to prioritize projects across the entire county. These decisions may be made by the Board of Commissioners or other elected body or through the recommendations of ad hoc groups tasked with making prioritized lists of communities at risk as well as project areas. It is not necessary to rank communities or projects numerically, although that is one approach. Rather, it may be possible to rank them categorically (high priority set, medium priority set, and so forth) and still accomplish the goals and objectives set forth in this planning document.

The following was prepared by the National Association of State Foresters (NASF), June 27, 2003, and is included here as a reference for the identification and prioritizing of treatments between communities.

**Purpose:** To provide national, uniform guidance for implementing the provisions of the “Collaborative Fuels Treatment” Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), and to satisfy the requirements of Task e, Goal 4 of the Implementation Plan for the 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy.

**Intent:** The intent is to establish broad, nationally compatible standards for identifying and prioritizing communities at risk, while allowing for maximum flexibility at the state and regional level. Three basic premises are:

- Include all lands and all ownerships.
- Use a collaborative process that is consistent with the complexity of land ownership patterns, resource management issues, and the number of interested stakeholders.
- Set priorities by evaluating projects, not by ranking communities.

The National Association of State Foresters (NASF) set forth the following guidelines in the Final Draft Concept Paper; Communities at Risk, December 2, 2002.

**Task:** Develop a definition for “communities at risk” and a process for prioritizing them, per the Implementation Plan for the 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy (Goal 4.e.). In addition, this definition will form the foundation for the NASF commitment to annually identify priority fuels reduction and ecosystem restoration projects in the proposed MOU with the federal agencies (section C.2 (b)).

### Conceptual Approach

1. NASF fully supports the definition of the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) previously published in the Federal Register. Further, proximity to federal lands should not be a consideration. The WUI is a set of conditions that exists on, or near, areas of wildland fuels nationwide, regardless of land ownership.
2. Communities at risk (or, alternately, landscapes of similar risk) should be identified on a state-by-state basis with the involvement of all agencies with wildland fire protection responsibilities: state, local, tribal, and federal.
3. It is neither reasonable nor feasible to attempt to prioritize communities on a rank order basis. Rather, communities (or landscapes) should be sorted into three, broad categories or zones of risk: high, medium, and low. Each state, in collaboration with its local partners, will develop the specific criteria it will use to sort communities or landscapes into the three categories. NASF recommends using the publication “Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Hazard Assessment Methodology” developed by the National Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Protection Program (circa 1998) as a reference guide. (This program, which has since evolved into the Firewise Program, is under the oversight of the National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG)). At a minimum, states should consider the following factors when assessing the relative degree of exposure each community (landscape) faces.
  - **Risk:** Using historic fire occurrence records and other factors, assess the anticipated probability of a wildfire ignition.
  - **Hazard:** Assess the fuel conditions surrounding the community using a methodology such as fire condition class, or [other] process.
  - **Values Protected:** Evaluate the human values associated with the community or landscape, such as homes, businesses, and community infrastructure (e.g. water systems, utilities, transportation systems, critical care facilities, schools, manufacturing and industrial sites, and high value commercial timber lands).
  - **Protection Capabilities:** Assess the wildland fire protection capabilities of the agencies and local fire departments with jurisdiction.

4. Prioritize by project not by community. Annually prioritize projects within each state using the collaborative process defined in the national, interagency MOUs, “For the Development of a Collaborative Fuels Treatment Program.” Assign the highest priorities to projects that will provide the greatest benefits either on the landscape or to communities. Attempt to properly sequence treatments on the landscape by working first around and within communities, and then moving further out into the surrounding landscape. This will require:
  - First, focusing on the zone of highest overall risk but considering projects in all zones. Identify a set of projects that will effectively reduce the level of risk to communities within the zone.
  - Second, determining the community’s willingness and readiness to actively participate in an identified project.
  - Third, determining the willingness and ability of the owner of the surrounding land to undertake, and maintain, a complementary project.
  - Last, setting priorities by looking for projects that best meet the three criteria above. It is important to note that projects with the greatest potential to reduce risk to communities and the landscape may not be those in the highest risk zone, particularly if either the community or the surrounding landowner is not willing or able to actively participate.
5. It is important, and necessary, that we be able to demonstrate a local level of accomplishment that justifies to Congress the value of continuing the current level of appropriations for the National Fire Plan. Although appealing to appropriators and others, it is not likely that many communities (if any) will ever be removed from the list of communities at risk. Even after treatment, all communities will remain at some, albeit reduced, level of risk. However, by using a science-based system for measuring relative risk, we can likely show that, after treatment (or a series of treatments); communities are at “*reduced risk*.”

Using the concept described above, the NASF believes it is possible to accurately assess the relative risk that communities face from wildland fire. Recognizing that the condition of the vegetation (fuel) on the landscape is dynamic, assessments and re-assessments must be done on a state-by-state basis, using a process that allows for the integration of local knowledge, conditions, and circumstances, with science-based national guidelines. We must remember that it is not only important to lower the risk to communities, but once the risk has been reduced, to maintain those communities at a reduced risk.

Further, it is essential that both the assessment process and the prioritization of projects be done collaboratively, with all local agencies with fire protection jurisdiction taking an active role.

### **Healthy Forests Restoration Act**

On December 3, 2003, President Bush signed into law the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 to reduce the threat of destructive wildfires while upholding environmental standards and encouraging early public input during review and planning processes. The legislation is based on sound science and helps further the President's Healthy Forests

Initiative pledge to care for America's forests and rangelands, reduce the risk of catastrophic fire to communities, help save the lives of firefighters and citizens, and protect threatened and endangered species.

The Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA) seeks to:

- Strengthens public participation in developing high priority projects;
- Reduces the complexity of environmental analysis allowing federal land agencies to use the best science available to actively manage land under their protection;
- Creates a pre-decisional objections process encouraging early public participation in project planning; and
- Issues clear guidance for court action challenging HFRA projects.

The Lincoln County Community Wildfire Protection Plan was developed to adhere to the principles of the HFRA while providing recommendations consistent with the policy document. This should assist the federal land management agencies with implementing wildfire mitigation projects in Lincoln County that incorporate public involvement and the input from a wide spectrum of fire and emergency services providers in the region.

### **Federal Emergency Management Agency Philosophy**

Effective November 1, 2004, a hazard mitigation plan approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is required for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program (PDM) eligibility. The HMGP and PDM programs provide funding, through state emergency management agencies, to support local mitigation planning and projects to reduce potential disaster damages.

The local hazard mitigation plan requirements for HMGP and PDM eligibility are based on the Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) of 2000, which amended the Stafford Disaster Relief Act to promote an integrated, cost effective approach to mitigation. Local hazard mitigation plans must meet the minimum requirements of the Stafford Act-Section 322, as outlined in the criteria contained in 44 CFR Part 201. The plan criteria cover the planning process, risk assessment, mitigation strategy, plan maintenance, and adoption requirements.

FEMA only reviews a local hazard mitigation plan submitted through the appropriate State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO). FEMA reviews the final version of a plan prior to local adoption to determine if the plan meets the criteria, but FEMA will not approve it prior to adoption.

A FEMA designed plan is evaluated on its adherence to a variety of criteria.

- Adoption by the Local Governing Body
- Multi-jurisdictional Plan Adoption
- Multi-jurisdictional Planning Participation
- Documentation of Planning Process
- Identifying Hazards
- Profiling Hazard Events
- Assessing Vulnerability: Identifying Assets
- Assessing Vulnerability: Estimating Potential Losses

- Assessing Vulnerability: Analyzing Development Trends
- Multi-jurisdictional Risk Assessment
- Local Hazard Mitigation Goals
- Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Measures
- Implementation of Mitigation Measures
- Multi-jurisdictional Mitigation Strategy
- Monitoring, Evaluating, and Updating the Plan
- Implementation through Existing Programs
- Continued Public Involvement

The Lincoln County Community Wildfire Protection Plan expands on the wildfire chapter of the Lincoln County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, which was approved by FEMA in 2006. Although published as a separate document, the Community Wildfire Protection Plan should be considered a supplement to the wildfire chapter of the Lincoln County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.

## **Local Planning Guidance**

### **Lincoln County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan**

The table below lists action items identified in the 2009 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan that specifically address wildfire in the wildland-urban interface.

Action Item	Proposed Action Title	Coordinating Organization	Partner Organizations	Timeline	Alignment with Plan Goals				
					Protect life and property	Preserve natural areas and features	Coordinate and enhance emergency services;	Enhance and promote public education	Promote partnerships and coordination to improve
Wildfire #1	Develop a Community Wildfire Protection Plan for Lincoln County	Lincoln County Emergency Services	Lincoln County GIS, Planning and Development, ODF, North and South Lincoln Fire Districts, City Fire Districts	ST	X			X	X

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## Appendix 6

### Potential CWPP Project Funding Sources

#### **Assistance to Firefighters Grant**

[http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content\\_id=44122](http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=44122)

*To provide direct assistance, on a competitive basis, to fire departments of a State or tribal nation for the purpose of protecting the health and safety of the public and firefighting personnel against fire and fire-related hazards.*

#### **Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP)**

[http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content\\_id=135490](http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=135490)

*The FY 2006 BZPP provides funds to build capabilities at the state and local levels to prevent and protect against terrorist incidents primarily done through planning and equipment acquisition.*

#### **Chemical Sector Buffer Zone Protection Program (Chem-BZPP)**

[http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content\\_id=135466](http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=135466)

*The Chem-BZPP, provides funds to build capabilities at the State and local levels through planning and equipment acquisition.*

#### **Citizen Corps**

[http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content\\_id=56829](http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=56829)

*The purpose of the Citizen Corps Program is to supplement and assist State and local efforts to expand Citizen Corps. This includes Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training, establishing Citizen Corps Councils, and supporting oversight and outreach..*

#### **Citizen Corps Support Program**

[http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content\\_id=135192](http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=135192)

*Support the mission to engage everyone in America in hometown security through the establishment and sustainment of Citizen Corps Councils throughout the United States and territories.*

#### **Commercial Equipment Direct Assistance Program (CEDAP) FY2006 Description and Application**

[http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content\\_id=83219](http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=83219)

*To ensure that law enforcement and emergency responder agencies, departments, and task forces can acquire, through direct assistance, the specialized equipment and training they require to meet their homeland security mission.*

#### **Community Disaster Loans**

[http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content\\_id=44126](http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=44126)

*To provide loans subject to Congressional loan authority, to any local government that has suffered substantial loss of tax and other revenue in an area in which the President designates a major disaster exists. The funds can only be used to maintain ...*

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**Disposal of Federal Surplus Real Property**

[http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content\\_id=43990](http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=43990)

*To dispose of surplus real property by lease, permits, sale, exchange, or donation.*

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**Emergency Management Institute (EMI) Independent Study Program**

[http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content\\_id=44100](http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=44100)

*To enhance public and selected audience knowledge of emergency management practices among State, local and tribal government managers in response to emergencies and disasters. The program currently consists of 32 courses. They include IS-1, Emergency ....*

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**Emergency Management Institute (EMI) Resident Educational Program**

[http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content\\_id=44102](http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=44102)

*To improve emergency management practices among State, local and tribal government managers, and Federal officials as well, in response to emergencies and disasters. Programs embody the Comprehensive Emergency Management System by unifying the ....*

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**Emergency Management Institute Training Assistance**

[http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content\\_id=44098](http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=44098)

*To defray travel and per diem expenses of State, local and tribal emergency management personnel who attend training courses conducted by the Emergency Management Institute, at the Emmitsburg, Maryland facility; Bluemont, Virginia facility; and ....*

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**Fire Management Assistance Grant**

[http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content\\_id=44124](http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=44124)

*To provide grants to states, Indian tribal governments and local governments for the mitigation, management and control of any fire burning on publicly (nonfederal) or privately owned forest or grassland that threatens such destruction as would ....*

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**Hazard Mitigation Grant Program**

[http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content\\_id=44130](http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=44130)

*To provide states and local governments financial assistance to implement measures that will permanently reduce or eliminate future damages and losses from natural hazards through safer building practices and improving existing structures and ....*

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**Hazardous Materials Planning and Training**

[http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content\\_id=133349](http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=133349)

*Hazmat Planning and Training grants to state, territory and native American Tribal grantees.*

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**Homeland Defense Equipment Reuse Program - HDER**

[http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content\\_id=83222](http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=83222)

*The goal of the HDER Program is to provide excess radiological detection instrumentation and other equipment, as well as training and long-term technical support, at no cost to emergency Responder agencies nationwide.*

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**Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP)**

[http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content\\_id=118605](http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=118605)

*Through the DHS National Preparedness Directorate, State and local organizations will receive approximately \$2.5 billion in grant funding to build capabilities that enhance homeland security.*

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**Interagency National Fire Plan Community Assistance**

[www.nwfireplan.gov](http://www.nwfireplan.gov)

*This grant provides a collaborative process for awarding funds to hazardous fuels reduction projects on non-federal land in the Wildland-Urban Interface. Eligible projects must be adjacent to Federal Land and identified in a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) completed by February 6, 2009. Collaborated CWPP projects must implement fuels treatments in the wildland-urban interface.*

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**National Fire Academy Educational Program/Harvard Fellowship Grant**

[http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content\\_id=133343](http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=133343)

*Each fellowship enables a senior fire executive to attend and participate in the three-week "Senior Executives in State & Local Government Program" course that is held twice each year at Harvard University.*

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**National Fire Academy Training Assistance**

[http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content\\_id=44104](http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=44104)

*To provide travel stipends to students attending Academy courses.*

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**Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program**

[http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content\\_id=102626](http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=102626)

*The PDM program will provide funds to states, territories, Indian tribal governments, and communities for hazard mitigation planning and the implementation of mitigation projects prior to a disaster event.*

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**Rural Fire Assistance (RFA)**

[http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content\\_id=97736](http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=97736)

*The RFA program provides cost-share grants for equipment, training, and fire prevention and mitigation activities for those rural/Volunteer fire departments (RFDs) that protect rural communities.*

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**Staffing of Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Grant Program**

[http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content\\_id=133340](http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=133340)

*The purpose of the Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) grants is to help fire departments increase their cadre of firefighters.*

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**State Fire Assistance Wildland Urban Interface Hazard Mitigation Grants**

<http://egov.oregon.gov/ODF/FIRE/grantopps.shtml>

*Funds are provided to reduce the threat of fire in the wildland urban interface including hazard mitigation, fuels and risk reduction, and information and education programs for homeowners and communities. This is a competitive grant process among the 17 western states and Pacific Island Territories.*

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**Volunteer Fire Department Assistance**

<http://egov.oregon.gov/ODF/FIRE/grantopps.shtml>

*Provides financial assistance to volunteer fire departments for organizing, training, and equipping rural fire districts.*

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**Western States Fire Managers Wildland Urban Interface Grant Program**

<http://www.oregon.gov/ODF/FIRE/docs/PREV/CriteriaandInstructions.pdf>

*The focus of much of this funding is mitigating risk in Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) areas. In the West, the State Fire Assistance (SFA) funding is available and awarded through a competitive process with emphasis on hazard fuel reduction, information and education, and community and homeowner action. This portion of the National Fire Plan was developed to assist interface communities manage the unique hazards they find around them. Long-term solutions to interface challenges require informing and educating people who live in these areas about what they and their local organizations can do to mitigate these hazards.*

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**Wildland-Urban Interface Community and Rural Fire Assistance**

[http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content\\_id=43914](http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=43914)

*To implement the National Fire Plan and assist communities at risk from catastrophic wildland fires by providing assistance in the following areas: Provide community programs that develop local capability including; assessment and planning.*

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## Appendix 7

### Glossary of Terms

**Biological Assessment** - Information document prepared by or under the direction of the federal agency in compliance with U.S. Fish and Wildlife standards. The document analyzes potential effects of the proposed action on listed and proposed threatened and endangered species and proposed critical habitat that may be present in the action area.

**Backfiring** - When attack of a wildfire is indirect, intentionally setting fire to fuels inside the control line to contain a spreading fire. Backfiring provides a wider defensible perimeter, and may be further employed to change the force of the convection column.

**Blackline** - Denotes a condition where the fireline has been established by removal of burnable fuels.

**Burning Out** - When attack is direct, intentionally setting fire to fuels inside the control line to strengthen the line. Burning out is almost always done by the crew boss as a part of line construction; the control line is considered incomplete unless there is no fuel between the fire and the line.

**British Thermal Unit (Btu)** - A unit of energy used globally in the power, steam generation, and heating and air conditioning industries. In North America, Btu is used to describe the heat value (energy content) of fuels, and also to describe the power of heating and cooling systems, such as furnaces, stoves, barbecue grills, and air conditioners.

**Contingency Plans** - Provide for the timely recognition of approaching critical fire situations and for timely decisions establishing priorities to resolve those situations.

**Control Line** - An inclusive term for all constructed or natural fire barriers and treated fire edge used to control a fire.

**Crew** - An organized group of firefighters under the leadership of a crew boss or other designated official.

**Crown Fire** - A fire that advances from tree top to tree top more or less independently of the surface fire. Sometimes crown fires are classed as either running or dependent, to distinguish the degree of independence from the surface fire.

**Disturbance** - An event which affects the successional development of a plant community (examples: fire, insects, windthrow, and timber harvest).

**Diversity** - The relative distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities as well as species within an area.

**Duff** - The partially decomposed organic material of the forest floor beneath the litter of freshly fallen twigs, needles, and leaves.

**Ecosystem** - An interacting system of interdependent organisms and the physical set of conditions upon which they are dependent and by which they are influenced.

**Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)** - According to the National Environmental Policy Act, whenever the US Federal Government takes a “major Federal action significantly affecting

the quality of the human environment” it must first consider the environmental impact in a document called an Environmental Impact Statement.

**Exotic Plant Species** - Plant species that are introduced and not native to the area.

**Fire Adapted Ecosystem** - An arrangement of populations that have made long-term genetic changes in response to the presence of fire in the environment.

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

**Fire Behavior Forecast** - Fire behavior predictions prepared for each shift by a fire behavior analyst to meet planning needs of the fire overhead organization. The forecast interprets fire calculations made, describes expected fire behavior by areas of the fire with special emphasis on personnel safety, and identifies hazards due to fire for ground and aircraft activities.

**Fire Behavior Prediction Model** - A set of mathematical equations that can be used to predict certain aspects of fire behavior when provided with an assessment of fuel and environmental conditions.

**Fire Danger** - A general term used to express an assessment of fixed and variable factors such as fire risk, fuels, weather, and topography which influence whether fires will start, spread, and do damage; also the degree of control difficulty to be expected.

**Fire Ecology** - The scientific study of fire’s effects on the environment, the interrelationships of plants, and the animals that live in such habitats.

**Fire Exclusion** - The disruption of a characteristic pattern of fire intensity and occurrence (primarily through fire suppression).

**Fire Intensity Level** - The rate of heat release (BTU/second) per unit of fire front. Four foot flame lengths or less are generally associated with low intensity burns and four to six foot flame lengths generally correspond to “moderate” intensity fire behavior. High intensity flame lengths are usually greater than eight feet and pose multiple control problems.

**Fire Prone Landscapes** – The expression of an area’s propensity to burn in a wildfire based on common denominators such as plant cover type, canopy closure, aspect, slope, road density, stream density, wind patterns, position on the hillside, and other factors.

**Fireline** - A loose term for any cleared strip used in control of a fire. That portion of a control line from which flammable materials have been removed by scraping or digging down to the mineral soil.

**Fire Management** - The integration of fire protection, prescribed fire and fire ecology into land use planning, administration, decision making, and other land management activities.

**Fire Management Plan (FMP)** - A strategic plan that defines a program to manage wildland and prescribed fires and documents the fire management program in the approved land use plan. This plan is supplemented by operational procedures such as preparedness, preplanned dispatch, burn plans, and prevention. The fire implementation schedule that documents the fire management program in the approved forest plan alternative.

**Fire Management Unit (FMU)** - Any land management area definable by objectives, topographic features, access, values-to-be-protected, political boundaries, fuel types, or major fire regimes, etc., that set it apart from management characteristics of an adjacent unit. FMU’s

are delineated in FMP's. These units may have dominant management objectives and preselected strategies assigned to accomplish these objectives.

**Fire Occurrence** - The number of wildland fires started in a given area over a given period of time. (Usually expressed as number per million acres.)

**Fire Prevention** - An active program in conjunction with other agencies to protect human life, prevent modification of the ecosystem by human-caused wildfires, and prevent damage to cultural resources or physical facilities. Activities directed at reducing fire occurrence, including public education, law enforcement, personal contact, and reduction of fire risks and hazards.

**Fire Regime** - The fire pattern across the landscape, characterized by occurrence interval and relative intensity. Fire regimes result from a unique combination of climate and vegetation. Fire regimes exist on a continuum from short-interval, low-intensity (stand maintenance) fires to long-interval, high-intensity (stand replacement) fires.

**Fire Retardant** - Any substance that by chemical or physical action reduces flareability of combustibles.

**Fire Return Interval** - The number of years between two successive fires documented in a designated area.

**Fire Risk** - The potential that a wildfire will start and spread as determined by the presence and activities of causative agents.

**Fire Severity** - The effects of fire on resources displayed in terms of benefit or loss.

**Fire Use** - The management of naturally ignited fires to accomplish specific prestated resource management objectives in predefined geographic areas.

**Flashy Fuel** - Quick drying twigs, needles, and grasses that are easily ignited and burn rapidly.

**Forb** - Any broad-leaved herbaceous plant that is not a grass, especially one that grows in a prairie or meadow

**Fuel** - The materials which are burned in a fire: duff, litter, grass, dead branchwood, snags, logs, etc.

**Fuel Break** - A natural or manmade change in fuel characteristics which affects fire behavior so that fires burning into them can be more readily controlled.

**Fuel Loading** - Amount of dead and live fuel present on a particular site at a given time; the percentage of it available for combustion changes with the season.

**Fuel Model** - Characterization of the different types of wildland fuels (trees, brush, grass, etc.) and their arrangement, used to predict fire behavior.

**Fuel Type** - An identifiable association of fuel elements of distinctive species; form, size, arrangement, or other characteristics, that will cause a predictable rate of fire spread or difficulty of control, under specified weather conditions.

**Fuels Management** - Manipulation or reduction of fuels to meet protection and management objectives, while preserving and enhancing environmental quality.

**Gap Analysis Program (GAP)** - Regional assessments of the conservation status of native vertebrate species and natural land cover types and to facilitate the application of this

information to land management activities. This is accomplished through the following five objectives:

1. Map the land cover of the United States.
2. Map predicted distributions of vertebrate species for the U.S.
3. Document the representation of vertebrate species and land cover types in areas managed for the long-term maintenance of biodiversity.
4. Provide this information to the public and those entities charged with land use research, policy, planning, and management.
5. Build institutional cooperation in the application of this information to state and regional management activities.

**Habitat** - A place that provides seasonal or year-round food, water, shelter, and other environmental conditions for an organism, community, or population of plants or animals.

**Habitat Type** - A group of habitats that have strongly marked and readily defined similarities that when defined by its predominant or indicator species incites a general description of the area; *e.g. a ponderosa pine habitat type*.

**Heavy Fuels** - Fuels of a large diameter, such as snags, logs, and large limbwood, which ignite and are consumed more slowly than flashy fuels.

**Hydrophobic** - Resistance to wetting exhibited by some soils also called water repellency. The phenomena may occur naturally or may be fire-induced. It may be determined by water drop penetration time, equilibrium liquid-contact angles, solid-air surface tension indices, or the characterization of dynamic wetting angles during infiltration.

**Human-Caused Fires** - Refers to fires ignited accidentally (from campfires, equipment, debris burning, or smoking) and by arsonists; does not include fires ignited intentionally by fire management personnel to fulfill approved, documented management objectives (prescribed fires).

**Intensity** - The rate of heat energy released during combustion per unit length of fire edge.

**Inversion** - Atmospheric condition in which temperature increases with altitude.

**Ladder Fuels** - Fuels which provide vertical continuity between strata, thereby allowing fire to carry from surface fuels into the crowns of trees with relative ease. They help initiate and assure the continuation of crowning.

**Landsat Imagery** - Land remote sensing, the collection of data which can be processed into imagery of surface features of the Earth from an unclassified satellite or satellites.

**Landscape** - All the natural features such as grasslands, hills, forest, and water, which distinguish one part of the earth's surface from another part; usually that portion of land which the eye can comprehend in a single view, including all its natural characteristics.

**Lethal** - Relating to or causing death.

**Lethal Fires** - A descriptor of fire response and effect in forested ecosystems of high-severity or severe fire that burns through the overstory and understory. These fires typically consume large woody surface fuels and may consume the entire duff layer, essentially destroying the stand.

**Litter** - The top layer of the forest floor composed of loose debris, including dead sticks, branches, twigs, and recently fallen leaves or needles, little altered in structure by decomposition.

**Mitigation** - Actions to avoid, minimize, reduce, eliminate, replace, or rectify the impact of a management practice.

**Monitoring Team** - Two or more individuals sent to a fire to observe, measure, and report its behavior, its effect on resources, and its adherence to or deviation from its prescription.

**National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)** - An act establishing a national policy to encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between humans and their environment; to promote efforts which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of humankind; to enrich the understanding of important ecological systems and natural resources; and to establish a Council on Environmental Quality.

**National Fire Management Analysis System (NFMAS)** - The fire management analysis process, which provides input to forest planning and forest and regional fire program development and budgeting.

**Native** - Indigenous; living naturally within a given area.

**Natural Ignition** - A wildland fire ignited by a natural event such as lightning or volcanoes.

**Noncommercial Thinning** - Thinning by fire or mechanical methods of pre-commercial or commercial size timber, without recovering value, to meet state forest practice standards relating to the protection/enhancement of adjacent forest or other resource values.

**Notice of Availability** - A notice published in the Federal Register stating that an EIS has been prepared and is available for review and comment (for draft) and identifying where copies are available.

**Notice of Intent** - A notice published in the Federal Register stating that an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) will be prepared and considered. This notice will describe the proposed action and possible alternatives and the proposed scoping process. It will also provide contact information for questions about the proposed action and EIS.

**Noxious Weeds** - Rapidly spreading plants that have been designated “noxious” by law which can cause a variety of major ecological impacts to both agricultural and wildlands.

**Planned Ignition** - A wildland fire ignited by management actions to meet specific objectives.

**Prescribed Fire** - Any fire ignited by management actions to meet specific objectives. A written, approved prescribed fire plan must exist, and NEPA requirements must be met, prior to ignition.

**Prescription** - A set of measurable criteria that guides the selection of appropriate management strategies and actions. Prescription criteria may include safety, economic, public health, environmental, geographic, administrative, social, or legal considerations.

**Programmatic Biological Assessment** - Assesses the effects of fire management programs on federally listed species, not the individual projects that are implemented under these programs. A determination of effect on listed species is made for the programs, which is a valid assessment of the potential effects of the projects completed under these programs, if the projects are consistent with the design criteria and monitoring and reporting requirement contained in the project description and summaries.

**Reburn** - Subsequent burning of an area in which fire has previously burned but has left flareable light fuels that ignites when burning conditions are more favorable.

**Road Density** - The volume of roads in a given area (mile/square mile).

**Scoping** - Identifying at an early stage the significant environmental issues deserving of study and de-emphasizing insignificant issues, narrowing the scope of the environmental analysis accordingly.

**Seral** - Refers to the stages that plant communities go through during succession. Developmental stages have characteristic structure and plant species composition.

**Serotinous** - Storage of coniferous seeds in closed cones in the canopy of the tree. Serotinous cones of lodgepole pine do not open until subjected to temperatures of 113 to 122 degrees Fahrenheit causing the melting of the resin bond that seals the cone scales.

**Stand Replacing Fire** - A fire that kills most or all of a stand.

**Surface Fire** - Fire which moves through duff, litter, woody dead and down and standing shrubs, as opposed to a crown fire.

**Watershed** - The region draining into a river, river system, or body of water.

**Wetline** - Denotes a condition where the fireline has been established by wetting down the vegetation.

**Wildland Fire** - Any non-structure fire, other than prescribed fire, that occurs in the wildland.

**Wildland Fire Implementation Plan (WFIP)** - A progressively developed assessment and operational management plan that documents the analysis and selection of strategies and describes the appropriate management response for a wildland fire being managed for resource benefits. A full WFIP consists of three stages. Different levels of completion may occur for differing management strategies (e.g., fires managed for resource benefits will have two-three stages of the WFIP completed while some fires that receive a suppression response may only have a portion of Stage I completed).

**Wildland Fire Use** - The management of naturally ignited wildland fires to accomplish specific pre-stated resource management objectives in predefined geographic areas outlined in FMP's. Operational management is described in the WFIP. Wildland fire use is not to be confused with "fire use," which is a broader term encompassing more than just wildland fires.

**Wildland Fire Use for Resource Benefit (WFURB)** - A wildland fire ignited by a natural process (lightning), under specific conditions, relating to an acceptable range of fire behavior and managed to achieve specific resource objectives.

**Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI)** - For purposes of this plan, the wildland-urban interface is located defined in Section 4.5. In general, it is the area where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland.

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