



The **PIONEER VILLAGE**

Community Wildfire Protection Plan



AN ACTION PLAN FOR WILDFIRE MITIGATION

DATE: 03/11/2011

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The following report is a collaborative effort between various entities. The representatives listed below comprise the core decision-making team responsible for this report and mutually agree on the plan's contents.

It is one of the goals of this document to help educate the public on the ramifications of living in the wildland-urban interface, including their responsibilities as landowners to reduce the fire risk on their property and to provide safe access to their property for all emergency personnel and equipment. Homeowners building in a high fire risk area must understand how to make their properties more fire resistant 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 Representative(s):

Name Jack Rundel – President Pioneer Village Homeowners Association (PVHA)
 Address 23468 Lewis Dr., Philomath, OR 97370
 Phone Number (541) 760-0562
 Other Contact Information president@pvha.us

Name Kathy Butler – PVHA Safety Committee Member
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Name Ray Forson – PVHA Safety Committee Member
 Address 31658 Barlow Rd., Philomath, OR 97370
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Local Fire Department Representative(s):

Name Chief Tom Phelps – Philomath Fire & Rescue
 Address 1035 Main St., Philomath, Oregon 97370
 Phone Number (541) 929-3002
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Name Doug Lilja – Philomath Fire & Rescue
 Address 1035 Main St., Philomath, Oregon 97370
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 Other Contact Information _____

Name Josh Sleeman – Philomath Fire & Rescue
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 Phone Number (541) 929-3002
 Other Contact Information _____

Local Oregon Department of Forestry Representative(s):

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Name Ted Erdmann – Wildland Fire Supervisor
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The following federal and other interested parties were consulted and involved in the preparation of this report.

Name	Organization
Chris Bentley	Benton County Community Development – (541) 766-6819
Jason Kirchner	Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife – (541) 265-8306
Nancy Ashlock	BLM & Forest Service Fire Staff – (541) 750-7084
Randy Hereford	Starker Forests, Inc – (541) 740-4459
Mary King	Benton County Sheriff's Office – (541) 766-6864
Jay Dixon	Benton County Board of Commissioners – (541) 766-6800
Barb Fick	Benton Co. OSU Extension – (541) 766-6750
George Crosiar	Oregon State Fire Marshal's Office – (541) 967-2043

Participants that directly performed data-gathering for this plan:

Blake McKinley - Oregon Department of Forestry
 Ted Erdmann - Oregon Department of Forestry
 Chief Tom Phelps - Philomath Fire & Rescue
 Jack Rundell - PVHA Safety Committee
 Kathy Butler - PVHA Safety Committee
 Ray Forson - PVHA Safety Committee
 Maureen Larson - PVHA Safety Committee
 Beverly Salvatore - PVHA Safety Committee
 Chris Bentley - Benton County

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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. See the attached article containing research and examples from Jack Cohen, Research Physical Scientist, Missoula Fire Sciences Laboratory, Rocky Mountain Research Station.

1) COMMUNITY BACKGROUND AND EXISTING SITUATION

Community Description:

County: Benton County Latitude/Longitude: 44° 29' 41.6" N, -123° 26' 12.5" W
 Frontage Road: Highway 34 Nearest Intersection: Greasy Creek Road
 Nearest Fire Department (name/location): Philomath Fire & Rescue – City of Philomath, Oregon
 Tax Map #: 12628, 12629 Year Established: 1975

Pioneer Village is a Wildland Urban Interface community located in Benton County, Oregon. The community is nestled in the foothills of the Oregon coast range. Slope is moderate to flat, averaging less than 30% throughout the community. Aspect is generally west. The dominant vegetation includes a Douglas-fir/grand fir conifer overstory, with a dense understory component of brush and shrubs. Poison oak, fern, and blackberry are common in the understory. The fuels have a horizontal and vertical continuous structure. Heavy fuel loading and continuous fuels are a problem. Roads are narrow with limited turnouts and turn around locations. There is only one way in/out. There are limited water sources throughout the community. There is one bridge near the beginning of the community, but weight limits are not a concern.

Community Size:

Number of Lots: 79 Number of Structures: 54
 Estimated Acres: 161 Development Status: Completed

Community Infrastructure:

Home Owners Association/Organization: Yes No

Contacts:

Name Jack Rundel – President, Pioneer Village Homeowners Association (PVHA)
 Address 23468 Lewis Dr., Philomath, OR 97370
 Phone Number (541) 760-0562
 Other Contact Information president@pvha.us

Name Terry Johnson – Vice President, PVHA
 Address PO Box 434, Philomath, OR 97370
 Phone Number (541) 760-6444
 Other Contact Information vicepresident@pvha.us

Resident Population:

Full Time
 Part-Time: 100-75% 75-50% 50-25% less than 25%

Wildfire Hazard Rating: (check one)

Low Moderate High Extreme

Date Evaluated: 2/27/2011

Evaluation Process: The community Evaluation to determine the Wildfire Hazard Rating and action items for the community was completed as a tour of the community that included Chief Tom Phelps Philomath Fire & Rescue, Ted Erdmann ODF, and Blake McKinley ODF. All of the members of the Pioneer Village Safety Committee completed the evaluation on a separate tour. Participants were given a blank Community Evaluation form and asked to give responses to each of the items. Opportunity was given for answering questions or clarifying items. All of the evaluation responses were compiled and averaged together to get an overall score on each of the items and final Hazard Rating. This evaluation will be performed annually to update the CWPP and action items.

Community Evaluation Highlights (Important Considerations):

- 1. Access – Narrow roads, limited turnouts, limited or no turnaround locations.



- 2. Heavy fuels within the community – closed canopy of conifer and hardwoods and a dense brush understory.



- 3. Ingress/egress – There is only one way in and out of the community.



- 4. Limited water sources.

Observations and Recommendations (during data-gathering phase):

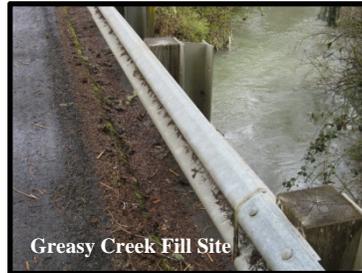
- Access – Roads through the community are narrow making it difficult for a large structural fire engine or tender to maneuver. There are dead-end roads with little or no turnaround options, creating a scenario where backing out is the only option. Turnouts are limited throughout the community. It is recommended to enhance and create new turnouts in designated locations, enhance turnaround options at dead end streets, and widen the rocky surface of roads including brushing and removing trees in the right-of-way.



- Heavy fuels within the community – A dense overstory throughout the community creates a continuous fuel scenario that would allow fire to continue to spread. Overstory thinning is recommended to break up the horizontal continuous fuels. Fuel breaks in the form of trails or cleared roads will also break up the fuel.



- Ingress/egress – There is only one way in and out of the community. The Benton County right-of-way that connects Pioneer Village to Evergreen Rd. is a great option for a second way in and out of the community. Current road condition is very poor, and would require a considerable amount of money to upgrade for vehicle use, even during an emergency situation. This is a long term goal for the community.
- Limited water sources – ODF Wildland engines can draft water from Greasy Creek near the beginning of the community. Structure engines are required to travel a long distance to the nearest fire hydrant. One option for usable water sources in the community is a fire hydrant system attached to a water holding system to allow for a sufficient amount of water to be available in a short time period. Without the holding tank, it would take a long time to fill tenders, and turnaround times would be less effective. Another option is to install an electric pump fill site that would draft water from Greasy Creek. A connection to fill tenders and engines would be available adjacent to the paved road surface, allowing all types of devices to fill water.



Successful Firewise Modifications (Noted Assets):



- Access – Road right-of-way clearing projects in the community have started to open up and widen the available road widths within the community. Work has focused on tight corners and areas for turnout development. Philomath Fire & Rescue has worked with the community to prioritize locations for improvement. These areas are now easily maintained by mowing grass and brush annually.
- Heavy fuels within the community – Many resident of Pioneer Village have started clearing fuel in their Defensible Space/Home Ignition Zone. Examples are pruning trees to reduce the vertical continuous fuel, thinning trees to reduce the horizontal continuous fuels, and removing brush. Future grant dollars will increase awareness of these techniques, and help financially assist landowners to complete more of these treatments throughout the community.

Community Wildfire History:

Relative Frequency:	Moderate amount of annual initial attack situations, occasional extended attack situations.
Common Causes:	Human (debris burning & equipment)
Areas of Future Concern:	Highway 34 corridor and associated activities (public & landowner).
Additional Comments:	<i>Adapted from the Benton County CWPP 2009.</i>

The historic fire regime model in Benton County shows that the transition zone between the valley bottom and forestlands similar to Pioneer Village historically experienced low and mixed severity fires; however, the return interval ranged from 35 to 200 years. Much of this area would have likely been vegetated by oak savanna and native grasses. Today there is an increase in forested conditions in this zone; creating localized pockets were stand-replacement severity fires with a longer return interval closer to 200 years will be more typical.

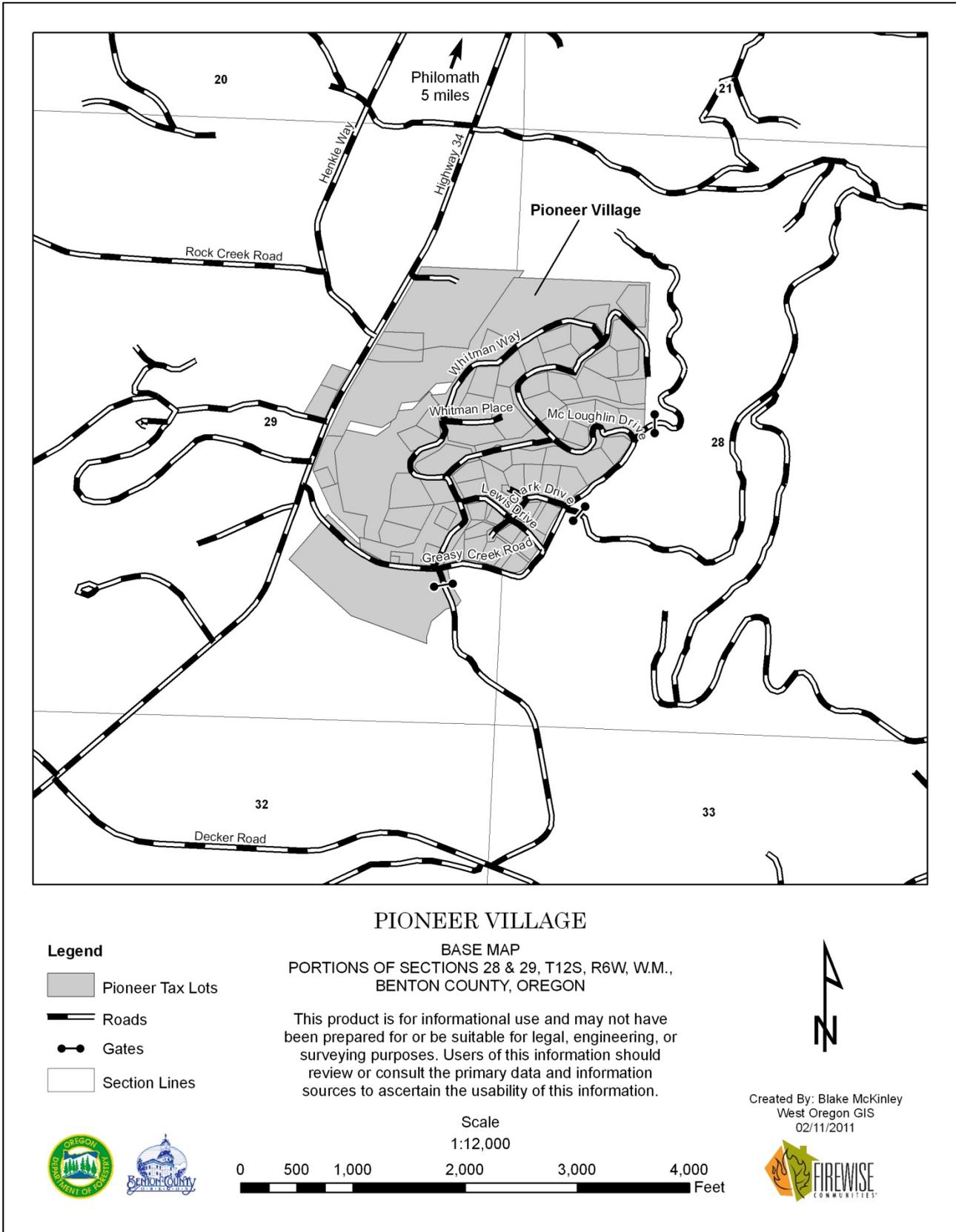
With the current and past fire suppression efforts and changes in land use, we have dramatically increased this interval. By suppressing fires, we have changed this ecosystem, allowing coniferous trees, such as Douglas fir, to establish and overtop the oak trees that once dominated the landscape. In many cases these forests have been altered to the point where oak is no longer the primary tree species and the understory is dominated by woody shrubs, rather than grasses and forbs.

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 or so, 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 wildland-urban interface areas is high due to high vegetative fuel loads and limited fire suppression resources compared to urban or suburban areas. Homes in wildland-urban interface areas are most commonly on wells rather than on municipal water supplies, which limits the availability of water for fire suppression. Less availability of water resources makes it more likely that a small wildland fire or a single structure fire will spread before it can be extinguished. In many areas of Benton County, narrow winding roads, dead end driveways, and inadequate bridges impede access by firefighting apparatus. As with water supplies, the lower 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.

2) COMMUNITY BASE MAP



3) OBJECTIVES / GOALS

Objectives:

The objectives of this plan/report are to set clear priorities for the implementation of wildfire mitigation in the Pioneer Village community. This includes prioritized recommendations for the community as a whole and also for individual homeowners where appropriate.

Goals:

The goals are fuel reduction and structure ignitability reduction that will protect Pioneer Village and its essential infrastructure. It also includes a wildfire pre-suppression plan.

4) PRIORTIZED MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations were developed by the PVHA Safety Committee as a result of the community wildfire risk evaluation and follow-up communication with local, state, federal, private and community stakeholders. A priority order was determined based on which mitigation projects would best reduce the hazard of wildfire in the assessment area.

Proposed Community Hazard Reduction Priorities:

1. Community Clean-up Day. Cut, prune and mow vegetation in shared community spaces.
2. Install additional turnouts and/or widen access roads, and install evacuation route signs throughout the community.
3. Improve access road connectivity.
4. Create an emergency/secondary exit. Possible options include building a new unimproved road west of the community, or working with Starker Forests to secure exit options through gates to the east of the community.

Proposed Structural Ignitability Reduction Priorities:

Actions to be taken by homeowners.

1. Create a Firewise Defensible Space around structures. This includes fuel reduction techniques like cut, prune, and mow vegetation at least 30 feet around homes and structures.
2. Clean roofs and gutters.
3. Replace wood siding and roof materials with less flammable synthetic options such as HardiPlank siding and asphalt roofing shingles.
4. Create fuel breaks at least 3 feet wide consisting of bare dirt or non-flammable paved or rock materials.

Proposed Education and Outreach Priorities:

Activities planned and implemented by community, Philomath Fire & Rescue, and Oregon Department of Forestry

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. Hold an annual "Home Evaluation Workshop" that will train landowners on how to complete home evaluations.
3. Create a neighborhood "Fire Prevention" newsletter. Electronic or hard copy versions.
4. Distribute information packets to homeowners in the community.

5) ACTION PLAN

Funding Needs:

(highest priority projects first)

1. Community Clean-up Day. \$2,000/yr Pioneer Village, \$2,000 ODF, \$2,000 landowners, \$250 Benton County, Philomath Fire & Rescue \$640.
2. Homeowner Defensible Space creation. Estimated cost of \$2,000 per acre. Additional hazard trees close to structures will cost at least \$1,000 per tree removal. Potential funding sources Benton County Title III, ODF

grants, landowners, Mary's River Watershed Council, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

3. Evacuation Route signs. Estimated cost of \$4,000. Potential funding sources ODF grants, landowners, Benton County Title III.
4. Road improvements. \$125,000 estimate. Potential funding sources Benton County Title III, ODF grants, landowners.
5. Create Secondary ingress/egress. Estimated cost of \$500,000. Potential funding sources Benton County Title III, ODF grants, landowners.

Timetables:

(highest priority projects first)

1. Community Clean-up Day. Two week homeowner preparation and a one day chipping event to complete the final clearing. Annual Spring event, optional Fall event. This will be an annual event.
2. Homeowner Defensible Space creation. Total work period of three days per acre. Start date: Spring of 2011. Targeted completion date: Spring of 2013.
3. Evacuation Route signs. Total work period estimated to be 1 month consisting of eight weekend days, for layout, design, and installation. Project completion prior to Summer of 2013.
4. Road improvements. Total work period estimated to be two weeks for improvement and building. Project completion prior to Summer of 2013.
5. Create Secondary ingress/egress. Total work period estimated to be two weeks for improvement and building. Project completion within 10 year planning horizon.

Assessment:

Strategy used to assess the plans progress and effectiveness.

1. Quarterly review. PVHA Safety Committee input. This will review short term goals and objectives.
2. Yearly review. Community wide input. Agree, change, or update community wide events.
3. Yearly review and update of the Community Evaluation. PVHA Safety Committee members, ODF, and Philomath Fire & Rescue.
4. Yearly review and update of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan. PVHA Safety Committee members, ODF, and Philomath Fire & Rescue.
5. Yearly renewal of Firewise Community certification.

6) WILDFIRE PRE-SUPPRESSION PLAN

A. Wildfire Protection Responsibility

Structural Protection: Philomath Fire & Rescue

Wildland Protection: Oregon Department of Forestry

B. Incident Command Post Location

ODF office, 24533 Alsea Hwy, Philomath, Oregon 97370

C. Incident Staging Area Location

Highway 34 and Greasy Creek Road

D. Medical Unit Staging Area Location

Highway 34 and Greasy Creek Road

E. Alarm Response

First Alarm

Fire Department/Rescue Squad	Travel Distance	Response Time
Philomath Fire & Rescue – Type 3 & Type 6 Engine, Type 2 Tender	6 miles	8 min.
ODF – Type 4 & Type 6 Engine	4 miles	5 min.

Second Alarm (report to designated staging area)

Fire Department/Rescue Squad	Travel Distance	Response Time
Philomath Fire & Rescue – Type 6 engine, Type 2 tender	6 miles	8 min.
Corvallis Fire Dept. Station 2– Type 6 engine, Type 2 tender	10 miles	16 min.
ODF – Type 4 & Type 6 engine	4 miles	5 min.

F. Air Support

Fixed Wing

West Oregon District orders retardant through the ODF Salem Coordination Center (SCC). Refer to the Aviation Procedures Manual. Call Philomath Oregon Department of Forestry for more details, (541) 929-3266.

Helicopter

West Oregon District orders helicopters. Refer to the Aviation Procedures Manual. Call Philomath Oregon Department of Forestry for more details, (541) 929-3266.

G. Water Availability (accessible to fire engines)

Location: <u>Hwy 34 & Joseph Lane</u>	Description: <u>Hydrant on City of Corvallis water main</u>
Location: <u>Greasy Creek (close to Hwy 34)</u>	Description: <u>Access at Greasy Creek Road</u>

H. Communications

Name	Phone Number	Radio Frequencies
Dispatch/Emergency Services		
Corvallis Dispatch	(541) 766-6911	TX/RX: 154.340
Benton County Sheriff	(541) 766-6858	TX/RX: 155.490
West Oregon Dispatch (ODF)	(541) 336-2273	TX 159.3225, RX 151.1675
Local Department of Forestry Office		
Philomath ODF	(541) 929-3266	TX 159.3225, RX 151.1675, PL 167.9 (Mary's Peak Relay) 151.340 (Red Net) 151.310 (White Net) Aircraft
Other		
US Forest Service	(541) 750-7024	
Bureau of Land Management	(541) 750-7024	
ODOT	(541) 757-4211	

I. Evacuation

This is a one way in/out community and evacuation would feed to Greasy Creek Road and onto Hwy 34. Evacuation route signs should be placed in the community to assist people not familiar with the roads.

J. Resource List

Name	Contact Information	
Support Agencies		
Starker Forests Inc	Randy Hereford (541) 740-4459	Office (541) 929-2477
Plum Creek Timberlands	Steve Gravelle (541) 336-6224	Office (541) 336-3819
US Forest Service	(541) 750-7024	
BLM	(541) 750-7024	
Benton County – Roger Irvin	(541) 766-6821	
Tractor Operators		
DTL Logging – Larry Cook	(541) 740-4310 cell	(541) 456-4824 office
Ramco Logging – Roy Parks	(541) 740-8290 cell	(541) 453-5931
Crews		
Coria Contracting	(503) 399-1044	(503) 399-7685 after hours
Ferguson – Michael Husted	(503) 510-2501 office	(541) 924-1872 fax
First Choice	(503) 588-7294	(503) 581-5063 fax
Miller Timber Services – Lee Miller	(541) 929-2840	
South Fork – Gordon Dana	(503) 842-7213	
Utilities		
Consumers Power Inc.	1-800-872-9036	(541) 929-3124
Pioneer Telephone	(541) 929-3135	866-929-1212 After Hours
ODOT	(541) 757-4211	
Fuel		
Carson Fuel	(541) 926-1817	Applegate St., Philomath
Pacific Pride		Main St., Philomath
Chevron		Main St., Philomath
Shell		Main St., Philomath
Food and Supplies		
Figaro's Pizza	(541) 929-5082	Delivery to Philomath office
Safeway	(541) 738-2100	
Best Pots	(541) 926-0099	Toilets
Day Trucking	(541) 905-3755	Potable Water
Lodging		
Galaxy Motel	(541) 929-4334	104 S. 20 th St., Philomath
Salbasgeon Suites	(541) 753-4320	1730 NW 9 th St., Corvallis
Holiday Inn Express	(541) 752-0800	781 NE 2 nd St., Corvallis
Hilton Garden Inn	(541) 752-5000	2500 Western, Corvallis

7) ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

The Oregon Department of Forestry West Oregon District has prepared a Mobilization Plan. This is a detailed document used by the department during wildfire emergency situations. The document outlines dispatch strategies for resources and protocols used during emergency situations. The Mobilization Plan is updated annually.

8) ATTACHMENTS

Community Wildfire Hazard Evaluation

Literature Cited

Benton County. 2009. Benton County Community Wildfire Protection Plan. Benton County Community Development Department. Corvallis, OR.

Benton County. Benton County Website. Available online at www.co.benton.or.us .

Firewise. Firewise Website. Available online at www.firewise.org .

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY, BENTON COUNTY, AND PHILOMATH FIRE & RESCUE COMMUNITY WILDFIRE HAZARD EVALUATION



Subdivision Name(s): Pioneer Village

Location: Hwy 34, 5 miles south of Philomath, Oregon

Latitude: 44° 29' 41.6" N Longitude: 123° 26' 12.5" W

Fire Department Jurisdiction: Philomath Fire & Rescue

Acres: 161 Lots: 79 Homes: 54 Date Evaluated: 2/27/2011

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	
ACCESS		
2 or more roads in and out	0	5
One road in and out (entrance and exit is the same)	5	
SUBDIVISION BRIDGES		
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	
ROAD WIDTH		
At least 20 feet wide	2	4
Less than 20 feet wide	4	
ROAD ACCESSABILITY		
All weather access	0	0
Limited access or unmaintained access	5	
SECONDARY ROAD CHARACTERISTICS		
Through Roads	0	5
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	
STREET SIGNS		
Present with > 4 inch letters and reflective	1	1
Missing or < 4 inch letters or not reflective	7	
TOTAL SUBDIVISION RATING	15	

**OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY,
BENTON COUNTY, AND PHILOMATH FIRE & RESCUE
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE HAZARD EVALUATION**

SITE RATING: (Within 30 feet of structure based on a majority of the properties in the community)	Rating	
DRIVEWAY CHARACTERISTICS		
Less than 150 feet long	0	5
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	5
Average driveway width less than 16 feet wide	5	
No obstructing overhead branches below 13 feet	0	5
Obstructing overhead branches below 13 feet	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	5
Slopes over 10%	5	
No gate/non-locking gate	0	0
Locked gate restricting access	5	
Address clearly visible from the road	0	0
Address not visible from the road	2	
DOMINANT TREES (within 100 feet of homes)		
Deciduous (Hardwoods-maple, alder, etc.)	1	10
Mixed (Hardwoods and Conifers)	5	
Conifers (Douglas-fir, grand fir, cedar, pine, etc.)	10	
LADDER FUELS		
Conifer branches pruned above ground (> 6 feet) and brush cleared	0	10
Conifer branches close to the ground (< 6 feet), and/or heavy brush	10	
VEGETATION (predominant type throughout the community)		
Low fire hazard	5	10
Grasses less than 6 inches tall	10	
Medium fire hazard		
Grasses greater than 6 inches	20	
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		
SLOPE OF PROPERTY		
Flat (0-5%)	0	2
Moderate (6-20%)	2	
Steep (over 20%)	4	
DEFENSIBLE SPACE - 30' (around the majority of homes)		
No trees, shrubs, or tall grass within the 30 foot zone	0	10
Well spaced trees and shrubs within the 30 foot zone	10	
Touching crowns or tall grass within the 30 foot zone	20	
DEFENSIBLE SPACE - 100' (around the majority of homes)		
No un-thinned or unmanaged timber within the 100 foot zone	0	5
Un-thinned or unmanaged timber within the 100 foot zone	5	
TOTAL SITE RATING		67

**OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY,
BENTON COUNTY, AND PHILOMATH FIRE & RESCUE
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE HAZARD EVALUATION**

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION RATING:	Rating	
ROOFING MATERIALS		
Greater than 75% of homes have metal, tile, or class A asphalt or fiberglass shingles	0	0
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	
SIDING / SOFFETS		
Greater than 75% of homes have fire resistant siding and soffets	0	10
50-75% of homes have fire resistant siding and soffets	10	
Less than 50% of homes have fire resistant siding and soffets	15	
UNDERSKIRTING (if applicable)		
Greater than 75% of homes have the equivalent of 1/8" mesh screening underneath	0	10
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	
TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION RATING		20

ADDITIONAL HAZARD FACTORS:	Rating	
FIRE CONTROL WATER SUPPLY		
Pressurized hydrants with minimum 500 GPM spaced less than 1000 feet apart	0	7
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	
ELECTRIC UTILITIES		
Underground clearly marked	0	2
Underground not clearly marked	2	
Overhead with adequate (at least 20 foot) right of way	2	
Overhead with right of way un-maintained	5	
GAS UTILITIES		
No gas or underground clearly marked	0	2
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	
SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT		
Community is not surrounded by any large forested areas	0	15
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	
UNDEVELOPED LOTS (and pose an additional hazard due to lack of maintenance)		
Less than 10% of lots have not been developed	0	0
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	
RISK LOCATION (according to ODF Statewide Wildfire Risk Assessment)		
Low	0	10
Medium	10	
High	20	
TOTAL ADDITIONAL HAZARD FACTORS RATING		36

**OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY,
BENTON COUNTY, AND PHILOMATH FIRE & RESCUE
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE HAZARD EVALUATION**

CALCULATING THE WILDFIRE HAZARD RATING

SUBDIVISION DESIGN RATING	+ SITE RATING	+ BUILDING CONSTRUCTION RATING	+ ADDITIONAL FACTORS RATING	= OVERALL HAZARD RATING
15	+ 67	+ 20	+ 36	= 138

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.