

# Jefferson County Community Wildfire Protection Plan

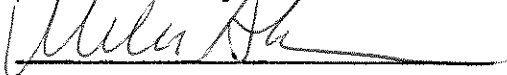
December 2016



*Front Page ~ photos courtesy of Linda Larson*

As required by the Healthy Forest Restoration Act, the undersigned representatives, Jefferson County Commission Chair and Fire Chief, and the Oregon Department of Forestry acknowledge that they have reviewed and approve the contents of this plan.

**Jefferson County Commission Chair**



*Commissioner, Mike Ahern*

3-1-17

Date

**Jefferson County Fire Defense Board Chief**



*Jefferson County Fire Chief, Brian Huff*

12-28-16

Date

**Oregon Department of Forestry District Forester**



*Central Oregon District Forester, Mike Shaw*

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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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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	1
2.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1 Purpose .....	2
2.2 Regional Representation .....	3
2.3 Community Engagement.....	3
2.4 The CWPP Methodology and Goals.....	3
2.5 The Goals of the Jefferson County CWPP.....	4
3.0 JEFFERSON COUNTY COMMUNITY PROFILE .....	5
3.1 Population and urban growth.....	5
3.2 Geography & Environment.....	5
3.3 Recreation, Historical and Cultural Values.....	7
3.4 Communities “At Risk” .....	7
3.5 Critical Infrastructure.....	8
3.6 Land ownership.....	9
3.7 Fire Protection.....	10
3.8 Unprotected Areas Policy Per ORS Statute.....	13
4.0 THE RISK ASSESSMENT .....	14
4.1 Wildland Urban Interface (WUI).....	14
4.2 The Risk Assessment Methodology .....	15
4.3 Overall Risk Assessment Values for Communities.....	18
4.3.1 Ashwood-Antelope.....	18
4.3.2 Crooked River Ranch.....	19
4.3.3 Dizney .....	21
4.3.4 Gateway.....	22
4.3.5 Grandview Communities .....	23
4.3.6 Three Rivers .....	24
4.3.7 Street Creek/Upper Metolius and Montgomery Shores.....	26
4.3.8 Grizzly Saddle .....	27
4.3.9 High Chaparral .....	28
4.3.10 Juniper Butte .....	29
4.3.11 Juniper Crest.....	30
4.3.12 Madras Ranchos/Canyon View .....	31
4.3.13 North Madras Heights .....	32
4.3.14 Round Butte.....	33
4.3.15 Shamrock Estates .....	34
5.0 COUNTY HAZARD REDUCTION PRIORITIES.....	35
6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS TO REDUCE STRUCTURAL IGNITABILITY .....	36
7.0 ACTION PLAN .....	39

8.0 PERFORMANCE MEASURES.....	40
APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS .....	43
APPENDIX B: 2005 & 2010 RISK ASSESSMENT FORMAT.....	45
APPENDIX C: 2010 SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY SCORES.....	51
APPENDIX D: OREGON FORESTLAND-URBAN INTERFACE PROTECTION ACT EVALUATION FORM.....	53
APPENDIX E: DOCUMENTATION OF ANNUAL REVIEWS.....	54
February 6, 2012: Jefferson County Annual CWPP Review Meeting Notes.....	55
January 17, 2013: Jefferson County CWPP Annual Review Meeting Notes .....	58
May 22, 2014: Jefferson County CWPP Annual Update Meeting Notes.....	61
November 30, 2016: Jefferson County CWPP Annual Update Meeting Notes ....	65
APPENDIX F: 2011 PUBLIC MEETING .....	67
APPENDIX G: 2016 PUBLIC MEETING .....	70
MAP 1: INFRASTRUCTURE.....	72
MAP 2: LAND OWNERSHIP.....	73
MAP 3: WILDLAND/RFPA FIRE PROTECTION .....	74
MAP 4: STRUCTURAL FIRE PROTECTION.....	75
MAP 5: WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE.....	76
MAP 6: JEFFERSON COUNTY SB 360 CLASSIFICATION .....	77
MAP 7: FUELS TREATMENT .....	78
MAP 8A: JEFFERSON COUNTY FIRE OCCURRENCE West.....	79
MAP 8B: JEFFERSON COUNTY FIRE OCCURRENCE East.....	80
MAP 9: LARGE FIRE HISTORY.....	81

## 1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Jefferson County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) was originally written in 2005 and updated in 2011 and 2016. The current CWPP contains 15 communities and covers a total of 1,146,665 acres. The Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) was determined using the general guidelines outlined in the Central Oregon Fire Management Service Fire Management Plan. Each of the 15 communities has an identified high density WUI boundary of a ½ mile radius with some communities having a 3-mile radius on the western portion; key infrastructure has a low density WUI boundary. Using the State of Oregon Forestland-Urban Interface Fire Protection Act, “risk” was determined to be high for all of Jefferson County with some communities rated as extreme or high density extreme. An action plan with performance measures is assessed annually by the Steering Committee with a complete review and re-write occurring every five years.

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

The Jefferson County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) is a county-wide, strategic assessment of the risks, hazards, and mitigation and prevention opportunities associated with wildfire in our communities. This plan was initially developed in 2005 updated in 2010-11 and again in 2015-2016. Funding for the update was provided by the Jefferson County Board of County Commissioners from the Secure Rural Schools Title III Program. The CWPP is reviewed annually to: identify changes or updates; evaluate effectiveness of coordination between cooperating agencies, community groups and neighborhoods; evaluate progress in meeting specific performance measures; and adjust any monitoring protocols as needed. Coordination and communication will be the critical operative requirements. The CWPP Steering Committee will conduct a thorough review and risk assessment analysis every 5 years; an annual review will be conducted to review the action plan and performance metrics.

The Steering Committee will be composed of the following (at minimum):

- Jefferson County Fire Chiefs
  1. Jefferson County Fire District #1
  2. Crooked River Rural Fire Protection District
  3. Lake Chinook Fire & Rescue
- Jefferson County Planner
- Jefferson County Sheriff’s Office, Emergency Management Director



- Oregon Department of Forestry, Unit Forester
- Representatives from the Rangeland Fire Protection Associations

Recommended additional representation includes Central Oregon Fire Management Service (combined Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management fire organization), Department of State Lands, Portland General Electric, and Oregon State Parks.

## 2.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of the CWPP is to identify communities at risk, identify what constitutes the risk, and develop an action plan to mitigate the risk thereby providing for a community that is more resilient to the effects of wildland fire.

For thousands of years wildland fires have moved across Oregon's landscape. In the early 1900's, European settlers began to suppress these fires resulting in unnatural fuels buildup. As a result, wildfires have increasingly impacted communities, especially those developing in the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI), an area where wildland fuels and residences are intermixed. The result has been an increase in the number of homes lost each decade to wildfire.

In response to a growing population living in and near the WUI, and often away from structural and wildland response, two significant pieces of legislation were passed. The Healthy Forest Initiative (HFI) of 2002, which reduces the amount of administrative delays for federal land management agencies to accomplish hazardous fuels reduction projects and the Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA) of 2003, which improves the statutory processes for hazardous fuel reduction projects on federal and private land, especially where communities are "at risk" from the effects of wildland fire. The HFRA invites communities to develop Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP) in collaboration with local governments, local fire departments and state foresters in consultation with their federal partners.

The Federal Land Assistance, Management and Enhancement (FLAME) Act of 2009 prompted the development of the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy. The Cohesive Strategy is a national fire policy that calls for stakeholders to work collaboratively on achieving three goals: resilient landscapes, fire adapted communities, and safe and effective wildfire response. In 2011, the Western Regional Strategy Committee was established to implement the goals of the Cohesive Strategy at a regional scale and in April 2014 a final phase in the development of the Strategy as written with defined goals, principles and core values. The Committee identified CWPP's as a primary tool for implementing broad-based stakeholder collaboration and

locally appropriate strategies for achieving the Cohesive Strategy goals. Consistent with the national and regional strategies, the Jefferson County CWPP follows a collaborative approach to achieving the goals of the Cohesive Strategy.

## 2.2 REGIONAL REPRESENTATION

The Jefferson County CWPP plan covers the county and a portion of the Crooked River Ranch that extends into northern Deschutes County, and excludes the southwest corner of Jefferson County, which is covered under the Greater Sisters County CWPP.

In an effort to address the goals of the Cohesive Strategy, this plan was developed in collaboration with representatives from the following and includes collaboration with the Greater Sisters CWPP.

- Bureau of Land Management
- Crooked River Ranch Rural Fire Protection District
- Crooked River National Grassland
- Jefferson County
- Jefferson County Fire District #1
- Jefferson County Sheriff's Office
- Lake Chinook Fire & Rescue
- Oregon Department of Forestry
- Representatives from the communities of Ashwood-Antelope and Gateway
- U.S. Department of Agriculture, Crooked River National Grassland
- U.S. Forest Service – Deschutes

## 2.3 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

In 2005, the CWPP team held five community meetings in order to obtain Jefferson County citizen input to the planning process. These meetings were held prior to development of the draft plan.

In March of 2011 the CWPP team held a community meeting for the public to provide information about the plan in general and to solicit comments and feedback (Appendix F.)

In 2016, a public meeting was held at the Jefferson County Board of Commissioners meeting in December with public input (Appendix G).

## 2.4 THE CWPP METHODOLOGY AND GOALS

After the establishment of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act, a variety of planning framework models were developed throughout the country. At the same time, many agencies were also developing or completing Natural Hazard Mitigation Plans (NHMP), which include a wildland fire component, where wildfire is a threat to meeting Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) guidelines.

Of the two predominant CWPP models being used in Oregon, one provides a mechanism to also address the wildland fire component of the NHMP process as well as the CWPP requirements. The other model is entitled “Preparing a Community Wildfire Protection Plan-A Handbook for Wildland-Urban Interface Communities”. This framework was developed by the National Association of State Foresters (NASF), National Association of Counties, Society of American Foresters and others. These frameworks were used to develop the CWPP methodology and include the following steps.

- Step 1: Convene CWPP Steering Committee
- Step 2: Utilize existing community based maps
- Step 3: Review the existing CWPP
- Step 4 : Utilize the existing SB 360 Risk Assessment standards
- Step 5: Establish Community Priorities and Recommendations
- Step 6: Assess the Action Plan and Assessment Strategy
- Step 7: Finalize Community Wildfire Protection Plan

## 2.5 THE GOALS OF THE JEFFERSON COUNTY CWPP

The goals of the Jefferson County CWPP are:

**Goal 1** Protect against losses of life, property and natural resources from wildfire.

**Goal 2** Continue to strengthen partnerships to build and maintain active participation in mitigation and suppression of wildfire from each fire protection agency and unprotected area.

**Goal 3** Instill a sense of personal responsibility by citizens to take preventative actions regarding wildfire and increase the ability to prepare for, respond to, and recover from wildfires within the County through public outreach.

**Goal 4** Increase public understanding of living in a fire prone ecosystem.

**Goal 5** Reduce hazardous fuels through a combination of vegetation treatments (such as mowing, limbing and thinning) and prescribed fire on public and private lands.

**Goal 6** Promote and integrate Senate Bill SB360<sup>1</sup> standards into County plans to enhance structural survivability in fire-prone areas.

It is intended that the Jefferson County CWPP be viewed as a county-wide, strategic assessment of the risks, hazards, and mitigation and prevention opportunities associated with wildfire in our communities. This plan is intended to be a living document, which will be reviewed, updated, amended and distributed as needed on an annual basis. The Steering Committee will convene every five years to re-evaluate the risks and overall analysis.

## 3.0 JEFFERSON COUNTY COMMUNITY PROFILE

### 3.1 POPULATION AND URBAN GROWTH

Central Oregon has experienced rapid population increases over the last few decades. Jefferson County in particular has increased 18% from 2000 (pop. 19,009) to 2015 (pop. 22,445) with corresponding growth of residential development in the urban growth boundary, rural areas, and portions of the county traditionally occupied by natural vegetation. This trend is expanding Jefferson County's wildland-urban interface (WUI), exposing more residents to the potential impact of wildland fire.



### 3.2 GEOGRAPHY & ENVIRONMENT

Jefferson County's topography is varied with its highest point being the top of Mt. Jefferson at 10,497 feet and the lowest elevation being 1,300 feet where the Deschutes River crosses into Wasco County. The Northwest corner of the county belongs to the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation. The southwest corner is mainly public land managed by the Deschutes National Forest and the Bureau of Land Management. From the coniferous forests in the west to the Deschutes River in the

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<sup>1</sup> The Oregon Forestland-Urban Interface Fire Protection Act, often referred to as Senate Bill 360, enlists the aid of property owners to turn fire-vulnerable urban and suburban properties into less-volatile zones where firefighters may more safely and effectively defend homes from wildfires. The law requires property owners in identified forestland-urban interface areas to reduce excess vegetation, which may fuel a fire, around structures and along driveways. In some cases, it is also necessary to create fuel breaks along property lines and roadsides.

east, the elevation decreases. The city of Madras is located on the Deschutes-Umatilla plateau with an elevation of approximately 2,000 feet. From Madras eastward, the elevation gradually increases again and the terrain becomes hilly and broken.

Vegetation in the county is varied. Higher elevations are mostly covered with coniferous forests and shifts to juniper/grass/sagebrush at the lower elevations. The central portion of the county is occupied by sagebrush, but a significant portion of this land has been converted to agricultural lands that support a variety of crops such as mint, potatoes, alfalfa, grass, barley, and oats. Most of the wildland-urban interface areas of the county occur in areas dominated by juniper/grass/sagebrush.

Precipitation amounts for Jefferson County are varied with the western (mountainous) portion receiving 28 to 60 inches annually, primarily in the form of snow. The rest of the region is classified as high desert and generally receives 8-12 inches of precipitation per year. Figure 3-1 illustrates Jefferson County precipitation patterns and the rain shadow effect from the Cascades.



Figure 3-1 Jefferson County Annual Average Precipitation Map (1971-2000)

Oregon State University, Spatial Climate Analysis Service

### 3.3 RECREATION, HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL VALUES

Recreation is a main attraction for people currently living in and moving to Central Oregon. This CWPP recognizes the need to plan for and address the wildfire hazard around key recreation areas (Lake Billy Chinook and the Middle and Lower Deschutes River) and key camping areas (Rimrock Springs, Skull Hollow, Cyrus Horse Camp, Trout Creek Recreation Area, Haystack Reservoir and Alder Springs). Concerns in these areas not only include potential evacuation needs in the event of an emergency, but also the potential for recreationists to inadvertently start wildfires through improper campfires, smoking or ATV use.

Many people choose to live in Central Oregon for the cultural interest and historical values, therefore, there is a strong need to protect key homesteads and Native American and historical sites such as the Grassland Headquarters, McCain Orchards, Cyrus Orchards, Eddelman's Plots and the Gray Butte Cemetery.

### 3.4 COMMUNITIES "AT RISK"

In 2005, the CWPP Steering Committee identified 16 communities as "at risk" to the effects of wildfire.

In 2010/11, the Steering Committee made the following changes:

- Added three (3) new communities:
  - Grizzly Saddle
  - Upper Metolius/Montgomery Shores
  - Young Life
- Changed the following community names:
  - County Line to Sid Walter
  - Forest Park, Rim Park and Air Park to Grandview Communities
  - See's to Disney

In 2015/16, the Steering Committee made the following changes:

- Removed
  - Young Life
  - Sid Walter
  - Warm Springs
  - Seekseequa

- Changed the following community names:
  - Upper Metolius/Montgomery Shores to Street Creek/Upper Metolius/Montgomery Shores
  - Ash Butte to Ashwood-Antelope
- Combined Twickenham with Ashwood-Antelope

The complete community list includes:

- |                         |                              |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| • Ashwood-Antelope      | • Juniper Crest              |
| • Crooked River Ranch   | • Madras Ranchos/Canyon View |
| • Dizney                | • North Madras Heights       |
| • Gateway               | • Round Butte                |
| • Grandview Communities | • Shamrock Estates           |
| • Grizzly Saddle        | • Three Rivers               |
| • High Chaparral        | • Street Creek/Upper         |
| • Juniper Butte         | Metolius/Montgomery Shores   |

### 3.5 CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The Healthy Forests Restoration Act requires that CWPP's place emphasis on fire-safety considerations of both communities and critical infrastructure. Traditionally, most concentrations of community development in Jefferson County were located in valley areas, near water and grazing opportunities for livestock. Over the last two decades however; development has moved outward into areas of drier vegetation, farther from main roads, with more wide-spread utility systems to support residential development.

As measures are identified to improve the county's ability to respond to and recover from wildfire, hazardous fuel treatments and standards for adequate access must be considered. These standards need to be applicable to future as well as existing development, and incorporated into the development planning for areas of new growth.

The analysis of a community's ability to withstand the destructive effects of wildfire must address not only actual fire threat to residences, but also the impacts on infrastructure including: electrical transmission and gas lines, transformers, cell towers, telephone and power lines, highways, state parks, campgrounds, bridges, railroad lines, water systems and communication sites and systems used by emergency personnel. Specific areas of interest are access roads which must be adequate to accommodate both ingress for emergency responders and egress by residential/recreational populations. Hazardous vegetation must be treated not only around homes, but also

along travel routes. These routes must provide effective two-way travel with a sufficient width to accommodate evacuation traffic and turn-around points for emergency vehicles.

In addition to communication sites, many residents are served by the Grizzly Electric Substation and the Madras Natural Gas Compressor Station. Roads on the west side of the Grassland provide escape routes for residents evacuating from such areas as Stevens Canyon and Fremont Canyon. Extending the WUI boundary to cover these areas also provides the flexibility to address future developments west of the Grassland.

There are also many private resources that have the potential to be impacted by a wildfire. These resources include private timberlands (primarily east of the Grassland), livestock forage, agricultural and dry crop fields, and remote businesses such as Opal Springs (which, in addition to bottling Earth H<sub>2</sub>O, provides drinking water to the greater Madras area and the cities of Culver and Metolius).

The following specific infrastructure sites in Jefferson County have been identified as critical resources:

- Bonneville Power Administration Power system
- Cascade Natural Gas System
- City, County & State road systems
- Communication towers
- Deschutes Valley & Crooked River Ranch domestic water systems
- Lake Billy Chinook and associated state parks and river systems
- Lake Simtustus & Pelton Park
- North Unit Irrigation District
- Pelton/Round Butte hydroelectric project
- USGS Structure – Gauging Stations
  - Head of the Metolius arm
  - Crooked and Deschutes inflow
  - Outflow of Deschutes River

Refer to individual communities (Section 4.3) for crucial access issues for Emergency Management.

### 3.6 LAND OWNERSHIP

Located in the north central part of Oregon, Jefferson County covers approximately 1,780 square miles of land. Private lands comprise the majority of the county land ownership, accounting for approximately 870 square miles, while federal lands and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation are second and third with 500



and 396 square miles respectively. The Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Indian Reservation occupies the northwest portion of Jefferson County.

The largest blocks of federal lands are primarily located in the western half of the county. These lands are split between the Deschutes National Forest and the Crooked River National Grassland (CRNG). The National Forest is a relatively contiguous block of forested lands while the CRNG has more of a checkerboard ownership. Many private residences can be found on scattered parcels throughout the CRNG with rural properties relying on county roads for access. The area located between the National Forest and Grasslands is primarily private forest lands with limited public access.

The central part of the county contains the cities of Madras, Metolius and Culver. Agriculture is the main economic driver for these cities; all three are surrounded by large tracts of irrigated farms. North Unit Irrigation supplies water through a series of canals and storage reservoirs to farmers. The majority of the county's population resides in this area.

The eastern portion of the county is mostly private lands with small scattered parcels of BLM land located throughout the region. The northern eastern portion is comprised mostly of native rangeland used for livestock operations, while the south eastern portion is higher elevation and contains merchantable timber as well as livestock forage. This portion of the county is served primarily by county roads, public access is limited.

### 3.7 FIRE PROTECTION

Portions of Jefferson County receive fire protection (Table 3-1) from one or more of the following:

#### **Bureau of Land Management-Prineville District (see COFMS)**

**Central Oregon Fire Management Service (COFMS).** The fire management functions of the Ochoco National Forest and Prineville BLM have been merged with that of the Deschutes National Forest under Central Oregon Fire Management Service (COFMS). COFMS provides wildland fire response for fires burning on, or threatening, all U.S. Forest Service, Crooked River National Grasslands and Bureau of Land Management managed lands within the county.

**Crooked River Ranch Rural Fire Protection District** is a 24 square mile community located between the Deschutes and Crooked Rivers in south central Jefferson County. Crooked River Ranch (CRR) is isolated on a peninsula between two river canyons which are over 500 feet deep and one half mile wide. CRR is the largest unincorporated

subdivision in the state, and the community has approximately 4,700 residents and 2,700 structures. These structures include rural residential, recreational, and commercial properties. Only 20% of the area is served by fire hydrants. There is only one paved two lane road into and out of the community.

Crooked River Ranch Fire & Rescue is a combination (career and volunteer) fire department that provides structural fire suppression, wildland fire suppression, emergency medical services, and high angle rope rescue services. The District career staff includes a full-time Fire Chief, a full-time Assistant Chief, three Captains/Paramedics, and an Administrative Assistant. There are 25 volunteer firefighters which includes the Assistant Chief, and the Fire Marshal. The fire district operates one fire station which is equipped with two structure engines, two ambulances, two water tenders, two heavy brush engines, and two light brush engines, and three command/utility vehicles.

In addition, there are federal lands, managed by the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service, intermixed within the fire district's response area; which the District protects by mutual aid agreement.

**Jefferson County Fire** protects 200 square miles with approximately 525 hydrants and approximately 20,000 residents (9,000 of which reside within the cities of Madras, Culver and Metolius). These residents are served by two fire stations in Madras and Culver. These stations are equipped with one 55' aerial ladder truck, four type one engines, two type two tenders, three type four engines, three type six engines and a light rescue. The fire firefighting force is made up of approximately 40 volunteers, 5 students and 7 paid staff, totaling 52 personnel. The District is comprised of 3 small cities, neighborhoods, farms, ranches, schools, an airport, businesses, and an industrial park. Burlington Northern Railroad, Bonneville Power Administration and Cascade Natural Gas have systems within the district, and Highways 26 and 97 traverse the district. Extreme weather conditions are common through the year. The District is rife with urban wildland interface settings. The District responds to nearly 700 calls annually, mostly fires and auto accidents; Jefferson County EMS is separate from fire and takes most of the medical responses.

**Lake Chinook Fire & Rescue** is located on Lake Billy Chinook on the high desert plateau. It covers nearly 105 square miles of territory, 25 miles from the nearest town or mutual aid. Roadways are two lane county roads with 50% unpaved, some non-graded. The fire district serves a retirement / vacation, recreational resort community of 573 full-time residents. The area hosts an additional 36,000 visitors during the summer months. Over the past three decades, many retired residents have moved to

the area with 87% of the population aged 60 years or older. This growth is expected to continue.

The District is comprised of four subdivisions, consisting of clusters of homes, small businesses and surrounding ranch lots, has scattered private timber land and is surrounded by federally lands managed by Deschutes National Forest, Crooked River National Grassland and BLM. The largest subdivision, Three Rivers, is comprised of approximately 650 home sites on 4,000 acres and is completely off-the-grid relying 100% on alternative energy sources, primarily solar with generator backups. The greatest percent of home sites store multiple types of fuels including propane, gasoline and diesel and most residences have large solar battery banks of 16 – 24 solar batteries. Efforts are being made to improve access and egress, defensible space and create evacuation staging areas for Three Rivers.

Lake Billy Chinook is a hydro-electric reservoir and has 72 miles of shoreline mostly accessible only by water. Portland General Electric operates the Round Butte Hydroelectric Project jointly with the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs. Pelton Round Butte is the only hydroelectric project in the U.S. jointly owned by a Native American tribe and a utility. The project generates approximately 800,000 megawatts electricity per year for residents in the Portland metropolitan area. Recreation and tourism activities supported by the project include boating, sport fishing, white water rafting, wildlife observation, photography and streamside hiking and camping. On Lake Billy Chinook, Cove Palisades State Park estimates its economic impact at \$15.3 million, based on a 2002 survey.

The fire district also protects infrastructure including Pine Telephone Network, a fiber optics / Wi-Fi telecommunications system and its infrastructure, two airports, and three commercial marinas including a boatyard for rental and maintenance of houseboats

**Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF-Central Oregon District)** provides direct wildland fire protection from fires burning on or threatening non-federal public forest land and private forestlands paying Forest Patrol Assessment within the ODF-Central Oregon District Boundary. This includes nearly 86,000 acres of timber land and over 42,700 acres of grazing land on 353 tax lots in Jefferson County. The Prineville-Sisters Unit of ODF provides the following firefighting resources: 10 fire engines, 1-5 person hand crew, 1 dozer and 1-1500 gallon tender.

**Rangeland Fire Protection Associations (RFPA)** are volunteer fire service organizations that provide direct wildland fire protection services to landowners within

their Association boundaries and to neighboring cooperators. At present, Ashwood-Antelope, Twickenham and Gateway RFPA's are within Jefferson County. As part of a coordinated effort to further wildland fire protection to non-classified forest and rangelands within the state of Oregon, Oregon Department of Forestry provides organizational assistance and support services to these rangeland associations.

### **United States Forest Service-Crooked River National Grassland and Deschutes National Forest (see COFMS)**

**Table 3-1 Jefferson County Fire Protection Ownership**

Ownership	Total Acres	% of Jeff. Co.	# of Taxlots
<i>Jefferson County</i>	<i>1,146,665</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>12,751</i>
Ashwood-Antelope RFPA	223,347	19%	552
Bureau of Indian Affairs/Warm Springs	257,109	22%	132
Central Oregon Fire Management Services	303,800	21%	615
Crooked River Ranch Fire & Rescue	8,773	1%	2,500
Gateway RFPA	9,306	1%	163
Jefferson County Fire District #1	101,554	9%	6,682
Lake Chinook Fire & Rescue	20,293	2%	1,005
Oregon Department of Forestry	162,757	15%	545
Unprotected land	110,068	10%	557

*Note: some areas in the County receive protection from multiple agencies.*

### **3.8 UNPROTECTED AREAS POLICY PER ORS STATUTE**

Unprotected areas refer to any area of the county or state that does not have fire protection. Fire chiefs obtain from the governing body or the district board of the rural fire protection district general authorization to extinguish uncontrolled fires burning in unprotected areas that are causing, or may cause, undue jeopardy to life and property. This authorization to respond in unprotected areas shall not be construed to constitute a contract to provide service.

When, in the opinion of the fire chief, a fire burning out of control in an unprotected area is causing, or may cause, undue jeopardy to life or property and equipment is available and a response will not unduly jeopardize local capabilities, resources may respond to extinguish the fire. The department would employ the same means and resources they would to extinguish a similar fire within their own boundaries.

When such a fire is extinguished, the governing body of the city or the district board of the rural fire protection district providing the service may bill the owner of the property involved in the fire. The cost to the property owner will be the cost of the fire

suppression, using the standardized cost schedule approved by the state fire marshal, on forms furnished by the state fire marshal for this purpose. In no case shall the cost be greater than the pro rata cost that would have been charged for the performance of similar fire suppression in the responder's own jurisdiction.

The unprotected areas standardized cost schedule is adopted by reference in OAR 837, Division 130, State Fire Marshal Standardized Cost Schedule. When a fire threat presenting undue jeopardy to life and property exists in an area unprotected by a city or rural fire department, and the size of the incident is beyond the capability of the responding fire department and any mutual aid departments, or if structural fire protection is not available, a fire suppression response may be available under the Emergency Conflagration Act. Areas without fire protection or areas served by non-recognized agencies must have authorization by the governing subdivision.

## 4.0 THE RISK ASSESSMENT

### 4.1 WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE (WUI)

The Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) designation was determined using the general guidelines outlined in the Central Oregon Fire Management Service Fire Management Plan. This evaluation identified neighborhood groups and classified them as "communities" and determined a buffer area that, if treated, would result in flame lengths manageable by ground-based suppression forces. These communities were analyzed to determine the relative level of risk to life, property and natural resources, and their potential for wildfire to damage lives, property and infrastructure.

Title I of the Healthy Forest Restoration Act provides flexibility for communities when identifying WUI areas. The Act states that a WUI is "an area within or adjacent to an at-risk community that is identified in a Community Wildfire Protection Plan." For Jefferson County, the WUI was designated as either High Density or Low Density, including critical infrastructure and defined as follows:

**High Density WUI** is a ½ mile radius boundary from the center of an identified community. The High Density WUI boundary for the communities of Three Rivers, Rim Park and Crooked River Ranch are extended to a 3-mile radius on the western portion of the concentric circle.

**Low Density WUI** is defined based on the presence of key infrastructure: communication sites, power stations, power lines, critical ingress/egress roads, private resources (such as livestock watering facilities), and historic sites and high-use recreation sites either located adjacent to the communities or providing service to the communities and rural residents. While the Low Density WUI was not specifically analyzed according to the Statewide Risk Assessment model, it is incorporated into an overall WUI boundary and will have general treatment and protection recommendations.

## 4.2 THE RISK ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

### 2005 AND 2010 RISK ASSESSMENT

In 2005 and 2010, the CWPP Steering Committee used the 2004 Oregon Department of Forestry model entitled, *Identifying an Assessment of Communities at Risk in Oregon* to determine risk. The use of this assessment was compatible with the *Oregon Forestland-Urban Interface Fire Protection Act* of 1997 (SB 360). The assessment process involved developing existing natural resource data that would then be judged using the assessments. The steps to develop this inventory involved multiple participating agencies and included:

- 1) Reviewing and identifying appropriate data layers from land management agencies, and producing respective GIS county based maps;
- 2) Identifying communities “at-risk” from the threat of wildfire;
- 3) Overlooking all lands using Google Earth to get a view of the topography, slope, fuel loading and fuel density;
- 4) Developing wildland-urban interface (WUI) boundaries;
- 5) Incorporating input from community meetings;
- 6) Identifying mitigation priorities and recommendations for each community using the ODF Risk Assessment Model; and
- 7) Establishing priority recommendations, an action plan and further assessment needs.

Numerical values were attached to the associated risks, which were totaled and matched to the classifications of Low, Moderate, High, Extreme and High Density Extreme. The values needed to be attained by a group of qualified individuals and also by observing the area, fire history, community, sub-division or wildland urban interface area using data and maps.

Appendix B *Summary of Community Scores* provides values for every question included in the Risk Assessment (Appendix A). An adjective rating for each community was used for relative comparison purposes *only* as the Oregon Risk Assessment Model does not provide information for overall adjective ratings. The CWPP team developed point breaks in 2005. These were updated in 2010 with a fourth adjective rating of Extreme added to the list.

2005 Assessment		2010 Assessment	
< 130	Low	< 130	Low
130-169	Moderate	130-169	Moderate
169 +	High	170-195	High
		195 >	Extreme

## 2016 RISK ASSESSMENT

In 2015-16, the Steering Committee decided to use a new risk assessment method. This assessment is based upon the *Oregon Forestland-Urban Interface Fire Protection Act*, commonly referred to as Senate Bill 360, or SB 360<sup>2</sup>. Forestland-urban interface areas are identified in each county by a classification committee composed of five members: three appointed by the county, one by the state fire marshal and one by the state forester. The process of identifying forestland-urban interface areas follows steps and definitions described in Oregon Administrative and include:

- Lands within the county that are also inside an ODF protection district
- Lands that meet the state’s definition of “forestland”
- Lands that meet the definition of “suburban” or “urban”; in some cases, “rural” lands may be included within a forestland-urban interface area for the purpose of maintaining meaningful, contiguous boundaries
- Lots that are grouped with other lots with similar characteristics in a minimum density of four structures per 40 acres

Once these areas are identified, a committee applies fire-risk classifications to the areas. The classifications range from “low” to “extreme,” and are used by property owner to determine the size of a fuel break that needs to be established around a structure.

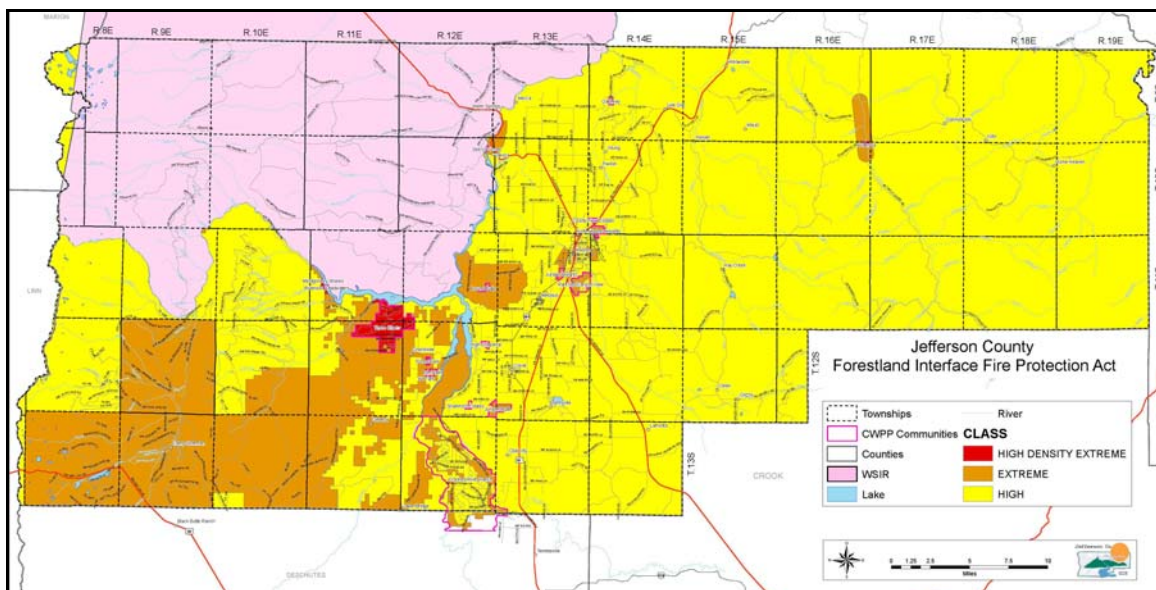
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<sup>2</sup> This Act is fully described in Oregon Revised Statute 477.015 through 477.061 and Oregon Administrative Rules 629-044-1000 through 629-044-1110. For specific information on this process, refer to the state of Oregon website: [www.oregon.gov/ODF/Fire/Pages/UrbanInterface.aspx](http://www.oregon.gov/ODF/Fire/Pages/UrbanInterface.aspx)

After a committee completes its draft identification and classification maps, a public hearing is held to formally exhibit the committee's findings and hear testimony. The maps are finalized by the committee after the hearing and the findings are filed. At that point, ODF assumes administrative responsibility and notifies the owners of properties within the county's forestland-urban interface areas. Property owners have two years after receiving their letter of notification to comply with the fuel-reduction standards described in the Oregon Revised Statute. These standards have been adopted by the county and the regional Fire Chiefs, all other lands have voluntary standards. Enforcement of the Protection Act is through the County Board of Commissioners and/or the Fire Chief of the organized Fire District, with administration and compliance being monitored by the local fire district. In unprotected lands, enforcement defaults to the County's Sheriff. The rating system appraises land based on the following:

- Values Protected: housing density
- Hazard: fuel loading, topography and egress
- Structure Vulnerability: escape routes and density
- Protection Capability: type of firefighting resources in the area
- Risk: fire history

The Committee decided that all of Jefferson County is classified as High Risk, and when looking at individual communities, many of them are rated as Extreme or High Density Extreme.



Map 4-1 Jefferson County SB 360 Classification

*Jefferson County GIS*



## 4.3 OVERALL RISK ASSESSMENT VALUES FOR COMMUNITIES

### 4.3.1 ASHWOOD-ANTELOPE

SB 360 Risk Classification: Extreme

Ashwood-Antelope is a northeastern rural community supported largely by ranching activities scattered throughout the community. There is a grade school, grange hall, church and numerous residences. In the surrounding area there are scattered ranches. There is one single lane paved road that accesses the area from the west and three other access routes; one is graded gravel and the other two are native surfaced, and at times, are not accessible because of muddy conditions.

Wildfires have been documented from both human and natural causes. During the fall hunting season Ashwood-Antelope is an access point to hunting activities on public land, which can lead to wildfires ignited from abandoned warming fires. Summer lightning is one of the major causes of fire in this community. Large fires in excess of 1,000 acres are frequent in this area. The largest was the Ashwood-Antelope Donnybrook fire in 1996 that reached 112,000 acres.

In 2009 the Board of Forestry approved the formation of the Ash Butte Rangeland Fire Protection Association, now the Ashwood-Antelope RFPA to protect the rangeland in the vicinity of Ashwood; they have eleven fire trucks, two dozers and numerous slip-on fire tanks.

In 2016, 12 miles of road/fire line were built with 4,300 acres burned and 1,800 acres cleared.

#### **Priorities for Ashwood-Antelope:**

- Provide survivable space around community and private improvements
- Provide hazardous fuels reduction in and around the community
- Develop additional water sources for fighting fire
- Support additional equipment and fire training
- Provide fire safety presentations to the Ashwood-Antelope Elementary School
- Provide ranch fire safety information to area residents

#### 4.3.2 CROOKED RIVER RANCH

##### SB 360 Risk Classifications:

- Crooked River Ranch: High
- Rim Around the Ranch: Extreme

Crooked River Ranch is a 16.4 square mile subdivision located between the Deschutes and Crooked River Canyons in southern Jefferson County. The population is approximately 4,700 people. The natural vegetation is juniper, sagebrush, cheat grass and bunchgrass. Crooked River Ranch is an unincorporated community with some light industry, recreational, and commercial development. The fire protection is provided by Crooked River Ranch Fire & Rescue (CRR F&R) which is a tax supported agency governed by a publically elected board of directors.

There is only one all-weather paved road providing access to and egress from the Ranch. This is a potential problem during wildfire incidents, both for evacuating the residents and allowing emergency fire equipment access to the Ranch. The highest priority is provide an alternate access route. There is a plan to extend a road from the Ranch to a paved county road and would involve building approximately one mile of all-weather road.

In 2016, Crooked River Ranch HOA treated 17 acres and conducted Juniper release on an additional 86 acres for a total of 103 acres treated. Home owners treated an additional 5 acres.

##### **Priorities for Crooked River Ranch:**

- The Crooked River Ranch Home Owners Association (HOA) is working with BLM to improve and realign a primitive road that runs south from the Ranch to Lower Bridge Road, a paved Deschutes county road. A route for the road has been identified and a preliminary survey and engineering design have been completed. An application for a right-of-way permit has been submitted to the BLM and is undergoing their review process. Sources of funding for the construction of a high speed paved road are being sought.
- Establishing “Safe Zones” with the CRR boundaries where humans can survive a passing wildfire front within the confines of their car. Save Zones need to be pre-identified, signed, and maintained.
- Homeowners need to continue to work on defensible space, widening the space between structures and combustible fuels. CRR F&R is actively promoting the

Ready, Set, Go program within the community which includes defensible space initiatives. Title III grant funds from Jefferson County are available to help defray the cost of cleanup around structures.

- CRR is at risk from fuels on adjacent lands managed by Crooked River National Grassland and BLM, and by privately owned lands, some of which are owned by the Ranch HOA. CRR F&R is engaged in a multi-agency working group that is exploring legislative adjustments to the Wilderness Study Area (WSA) boundaries to allow for mechanical fuels treatment on BLM lands adjacent to the Ranch. The HOA is committing a portion of its maintenance budget each year to fuels reduction projects. In FY 2015/16 approximately 16 acres of HOA owned property were treated to reduce hazardous fuels.

### *Large Fire History*

August 7, 1983: 174 acres burned in the Sandridge/Canary area. This fire was started by improper disposal of coals from a backyard barbeque. Mutual aid was requested from the tri-county fire departments.

July 18, 1984: a 400-acre wildfire started along the Deschutes River and came up the canyon. An engine from Redmond was destroyed by the fire. Oregon Conflagration Act invoked to allow state wide fire department mobilization.

July 22, 1985: 200+acres in Horny Hollow. Oregon Conflagration Act invoked to allow state wide fire department mobilization.

May 31, 2007: 350 acres along Rainbow Road. Started by open burn left unattended. Mutual aid requested from the tri-county fire departments.

### 4.3.3 DIZNEY

#### SB 360 Risk Classification: Extreme

Dizney is 280 acres and is located on the Deschutes River 11 miles north of the Jefferson County Fire District #1's Madras Fire Station, five miles from Warm Springs Fire & Safety. Many of the dwellings are considered high value homes. The Riffle Ranch property has a 2,500 gal above ground tank soon to have a 2 ½" fire department connection installed.

The area has a history of frequent fires. A large amount of human activity makes the community of Dizney vulnerable. In general, strong winds flow up river every day around 2:00pm. This weather pattern has caused fires to jump the river during the windy time of day. Poor radio communication in the deep canyon could be cause for long response times if Warm Springs Fire & Safety is on a simultaneous emergency. Tender and drafting operations from the river can create slow water supply operations. Access and escape routes need to be addressed and monitored.

#### **Priorities for Dizney:**

- Continue to work with home owners to improve access and egress, to provide a second way in and out. A lock combination has been supplied to the Fire District by the community of Dizney. The See's Addition property owners have agreed to leave the gate locked, only once a year in January.
- Work to improve and identify drafting sights.
- Fuel mitigation around developments that would be at-risk from fire emanating off State Lands.

#### 4.3.4 GATEWAY

SB 360 Risk Classification: High

Gateway is located in a valley 11 miles north of Madras with less than one hundred residents. Most of the homes are centrally located in town on  $\frac{3}{4}$ -acre lots and are surrounded by farmland, open rangeland, and BLM land. In 2010, the community created a RFPA. The RFPA is in the process of having a lot line adjustment made to be able to build a fire hall.

The RFPA currently has two fire trucks and are working on acquiring a “Step Van” to use as a mobile command center. They currently have no building in which to store their trucks and equipment. The railroad runs through the middle of town and was the cause of one fire in 2010. In that same year, there were two fires consisting of 40 acres or more. Recreational boaters travel through Gateway to get to Trout Creek Campgrounds. The road to Trout Creek is very narrow and rutty, making it difficult to evacuate in the event of a wildfire.

##### **Priorities for Gateway:**

- Acquire more tools, safety equipment, and maintenance parts for existing trucks, and build a structure to house trucks and equipment.
- Continue work by homeowners on widening the space between themselves and combustible fuels and clearing roadside fuels.
- Increase public education and outreach to homeowners and the recreating public to understand that they are living and playing in a fire-prone environment. The public needs clear direction on where to go and what to do when a fire occurs in their vicinity. Homeowners need to be knowledgeable about what building materials should be used and what kind of access is necessary for firefighters to safely protect their homes. They need to check roofing materials in their area. Since the RFPA has existed, the homeowners have been working on these items and will continue. The RFPA has had at least two major fires in the last season and have been discussing the best ways to communicate via call lists and radios. They have also discussed a check in system so that someone is in charge of knowing who is on a fire and where they are at all times. They are in the process of acquiring a “bread truck” to be at the command center that will be stocked with food, water, & first aid. This is where firefighters will check in and out during a fire.
- Hazard Fuel Reduction on the landscape surrounding the community.

#### 4.3.5 GRANDVIEW COMMUNITIES

##### SB 360 Risk Classifications:

- Forest Park: High Density Extreme
- Rim Park: Extreme
- Air Park: Extreme

The Grandview Community is made up of remote communities that have been impacted by wildfire in the last decade. These communities are located on the palisade above the Deschutes arm of Lake Billy Chinook. The fuels are grasses, sagebrush and juniper. The community's only paved access is Jordan Rd. This narrow two lane road, which winds 20 miles through the deep canyons around the lake and across a one lane bridge, makes simultaneous evacuation and incoming resources nearly impossible. Since the community is within a high fire occurrence area, residents should expect additional wildfire events in the future and prepare accordingly. Fuels work has been done to buffer LBC Airport, a designated Evacuation Safety Area for the area.

##### **Priorities for Grandview Communities:**

- **Continue Fuels Reduction:** Private, BLM and Crooked River National Grassland land managers need to continue to take action to reduce fuels on their lands when they are adjacent to WUI areas. The fuels need to be reduced so that firefighters can safely fight the fires on the ground. Fuel loads need to be altered and maintained so that no more than a four-foot flame length is produced on the average worst day in fire season.
- **Access and Egress:** Roads need to be improved and/or added to provide for a safe evacuation route for local residents to escape an on-coming wildfire while firefighting vehicles are trying to make their way into the area to protect the structures. Additionally, driveways need to be improved so as to permit the passage of structural protection vehicles.
- **Defensible Space.** Homeowners need to continue to work on widening the space between structures and combustible fuels.
- **Public Education:** Homeowners and the recreating public need to understand that they are living and playing in a fire-prone environment. They need to know where to go and what to do when a fire occurs in their vicinity. The safety areas need to be identified and public education need to be done to inform residents and tourists of their locations and to market *Plan, Prep & Go*.

#### 4.3.6 THREE RIVERS

SB 360 Risk Classification: High Density Extreme

Three Rivers is a remote community located on the rims and canyons above Lake Billy Chinook. The subdivision has a population of approximately 250 year round residents. Homes range from mobile trailers to multi-million dollar, 6000 sq. ft. homes. A popular year-round destination for hunting, fishing, camping and water sports, this area swells to over 5,000 visitors on any given weekend in the summer during fire season. The homes are situated atop canyons with steep slopes with very little setbacks. The fuels are grasses, sagebrush and juniper, and has been impacted by wildfire several times in recent years. The community's only paved access is a narrow two lane road, which winds 20 miles through the deep canyons around the lake and across a one lane bridge, makes evacuation with incoming resources nearly impossible. Additional hazardous fuels work is needed throughout the community.

##### **Priorities for Three Rivers:**

- **Fuels Reduction.** Three Rivers is at risk from fire spreading through fuels within the boundaries of the subdivision and from adjacent lands that are owned by USFS, PGE, Crooked River National Grassland, BLM, CTWS and privately owned parcels. Fuels need to be reduced in all these areas, especially in the canyon areas near residences and around safety zones. Some fuels reduction work has been done in the Big Canyon area along Lake View Dr., which is the only access route in and out of the subdivision. Failure to implement fuels reduction in these areas could result in loss of life or property. Primary area of fuels reduction include:
  1. USFS, Crooked River National Grasslands and BLM lands along and adjacent to Graham and Jordan Roads. The only main county road leading to the subdivisions.
  2. Road side work. All the roadsides within the subdivision needs fuels work. All the roads are extremely narrow and are encroached by vegetation. Approximately 14 acres of work has been completed on the Southwest corner of the subdivision, the area of highest threat. An additional 20 plus miles of roadside work needs to be completed to ensure the safety of firefighters in the event of a catastrophic fire.
- **Access.** Evacuation and fire apparatus response are hindered by a lack of access routes and driveways that are too narrow to maneuver larger pieces of fire

equipment. There are currently no evacuation routes within Three Rivers subdivision. Evacuation routes are needed from the Airfield Lane - Black Butte Lane area, Lake View dr. along Old County Rd 577 and a route leading east out of Big Canyon.

- Defensible Space. Residents need to continue to widen and maintain the space between wildland fuels and adjacent homes & structures. The HOA needs to widen all road right-away areas to buffer the very narrow roads. Additional defensible space need to be done in the day use area.
- Evacuation Safety Areas. The fire district has identified two Evacuation Safety Areas within the subdivision and one outside the subdivision. Fuel reduction needs to take place to provide a buffer zone around these safety areas. The safety areas need to be identified and public education need to be done to inform residents and tourists of their locations and to market *Plan, Prep & Go*.



#### 4.3.7 STREET CREEK/UPPER METOLIUS AND MONTGOMERY SHORES

SB 360 Risk Classification: High Density Extreme

Street Creek/ Upper Metolius/ Montgomery Shores is a remote community that has been impacted by wildfire in the last decade. These summer homes and cabins are nestled in the riparian area along the Metolius River as it enters Lake Billy Chinook. The area is accessible by a single six mile winding graveled road. Residents should expect additional wildfire events in the future and prepare accordingly. These homes are 100% surrounded by federal lands and were classified as High Density Extreme in the Jefferson County SB 360 Classification.

##### **Priorities for Upper Metolius/Montgomery Shores:**

- **Fuels Reduction:** Private, USFS and BIA land managers need to take action to reduce fuels on their lands adjacent to Street Creek/Upper Metolius and Montgomery Shores areas. The fuels need to be reduced so that firefighters can fight the fires on the ground. Fuel loads need to be altered and maintained so that no more than a four foot flame length is produced on the average worst day in fire season.
- **Access and Egress:** Roads need to be improved to provide a safe evacuation route for local residents to escape an on-coming wildfire while firefighting vehicles are trying to make their way into the area. Additionally, driveways need to be improved so as to permit the passage of structural protection vehicles.
- **Defensible Space:** Residents need to continue to widen and maintain the space between wildland fuels and adjacent homes & structures. Remove combustible fuels within a 100' parameter of all structures.
- **Public Education:** Home owners need to be educated on the home ignition zone and the steps to take to reduce hazards within the home ignition zone. i.e.; removing ground and ladder fuels, remove pine needles from roofs and gutters etc.

#### 4.3.8 GRIZZLY SADDLE

SB 360 Risk Classification: High

Grizzly Saddle is in the SE corner of the Crooked River National Grassland where state highway 26 crosses the shoulder of Grizzly Mountain. A fire starting on the west side of the saddle could quickly move uphill thru heavy brush and a closed juniper stand, pushed by the prevailing NW wind. Features at risk are local and interstate powerlines, homesites, private and public timber, and millions of dollars of electronic communication equipment. Action should be taken to open the juniper stand and reduce the brush with mechanical thinning, mowing, hand piling and burning.

##### **Priorities for Grizzly Saddle:**

- Reduce the spread of Medusahead grass, a noxious weed that is increasing the flammability of the area.
- Defensible Space: Establish and maintain defensible space around structures in compliance with SB 360 standards. (Highest Focus)
- Hazardous Fuels Reduction: Hazardous fuels reduction is needed to modify fuels arrangement and continuity beyond defensible space on private and adjoining federal lands. Projects associated with ladder fuels reduction, stand density thinning and vegetation modification practices are encouraged. ( Highest Focus)
- Access & Egress: Hazardous fuels reduction to critical evacuation (access & egress) routes servicing the community is necessary to ensure safe evacuation of the public during wildfire events. Improved access and egress of roads to the community to support fire suppression apparatus is highly encouraged.
- Public Education: Promote firewise/ SB360 public education awareness to community residence through education outreach activities.

#### 4.3.9 HIGH CHAPARRAL

SB 360 Risk Classification: High

The High Chaparral is located 3.5 miles Northwest of JCFD #1's Culver Fire Station. It is located near the canyon rim and is the gateway to Cove Palisades State Park with only one hydrant at the entrance. Farm land and fields are to the east, while the area to the west is mostly comprised of thick 6' to 8' tall sage brush with scattered juniper trees right up to the residence property lines. Houses are on varying sized lots with garages, out buildings and many types and sizes of unprotected boats, water craft, decks and wooden stairways. The area is highly vulnerable to a wind-driven fire coming out of the canyon. If one structure or boat becomes involved, it is likely that multiple structures would be lost. The area has adequate escape routes if they are used early. Evacuation could become problematic when compounded by smoke and fire apparatus attempting to get in at the same time civilians are attempting escape. Under circumstances described above life safety could become a major factor with wind and the close proximity of wildland fuels to this development and the fuels within. Multiple public areas and activities such as campground, parks, boat launches and viewing areas are located a short distance directly below this development. A human activity, caused fire is likely.

##### **Priorities for High Chaparral:**

- Provide a defensible space by reducing the fuels on public lands, from the top of the canyon rim to the development.
- Educate residents about early 911 notifications and evacuation of the infirmed and non-ambulatory persons for the first signs of smoke coming from the canyon below them.
- Ingres/Egress issues with SW Peck Road/SW Frazier Drive, and SW Jordan Road/SW Peck Road/SW Mountain View Drive

#### 4.3.10 JUNIPER BUTTE

SB 360 Risk Classification: Extreme

Juniper Butte is located about three miles south of Jefferson County Fire District #1's Culver Fire Station. It has an elevation of 3,925' and has about 65 homes on the northwest side of the Butte intermixed with juniper trees. There are five hydrants in a relative small geographical area. An irrigation canal runs around the base of the north and west sides of the Butte with few access points for drafting or crossing access for fire attack. Numerous long steep driveways serving individual homes would place an unusual demand on fire resources.

In 2010-11, a massive CWPP fuel treatment project vastly improved escape routes for civilians and access for fire departments. The home survivability for the area has increased many times over because of the fuel treatment. Collaborative effort through the CWPP brought together funds, home owners, private business, contractors, and State, Federal and local fire agencies to dramatically improve the life and property survivability for a fire related event. We hope to repeat this same success in other problematic areas of our County. This project stands as an effective example of a CWPP success.

##### **Priorities for Juniper Butte:**

- Maintain the integrity of all treated areas and add other treated areas.
- Evacuation education; different routes to take depending on fire location, entry of fire resource's, water supply operations and unlock gates, etc.
- Access and egress issues with SW Feather Drive/SW Smith Lane (Private)/SW Culver Highway
- Adjacent federal lands need to be treated for fuels reduction

#### 4.3.11 JUNIPER CREST

SB 360 Risk Classification: Extreme

Juniper Crest is in an urban wildland setting. It is located one mile from JCFD #1's Madras Fire Station. Houses are in a woodland grove type setting. Four hydrants are spaced throughout the development. Access and egress in some areas could cause bottle necking with evacuees and fire apparatus. City, County and State Police could assist with traffic control and evacuation.

**Priorities for Juniper Crest:**

- Fuel treatment around homes, driveways, and access and egress routes.
- Fire safety and education message for residences.

#### 4.3.12 MADRAS RANCHOS/CANYON VIEW

SB 360 Risk Classification: Extreme

Madras Ranchos / Canyon View are about two miles south of the JCFD #1's Madras Fire Station. Most of the newer expensive homes are located on the top or near the higher portions of hills. Flash fuels nearly surround this development at lower levels. The homes are in a flash fuel setting intermixed with many juniper trees, narrow roads and long driveways, with 16 hydrants throughout. With typical summer conditions fire could quickly run up the hills and move through this area endangering multiple homes simultaneously, in a very short period of time. Residences would have very short notice of an approaching fire. Evacuation and fire suppression in the Madras Ranchos area would be problematic due to bottle necking. With 911 calls notifying the location of infirmed civilians within the threatened area, it would be critical for police assistance with evacuation. Under dry, windy conditions an advanced house fire could extend within the area or a rapidly approaching wildland fire could have the potential to overwhelm JCFD #1 forces, before outside assistance could arrive.

##### **Priorities for Madras Ranchos / Canyon View:**

- Fuel treatment of untreated properties and maintenance of property already treated from past local efforts.
- Educate property owners on the difference a treated property with a defensible space can make, and how to make those changes.
- Treat access and egress routes.
- Establish a local pre-fire plan using structure engines on hydrants with master streams to pre-treat and stop the forward progress of the fire, after JCFD #1 has exhausted its supply of wildland Engines.

#### 4.3.13 NORTH MADRAS HEIGHTS

SB 360 Risk Classification: Extreme

North Madras Heights is located about three miles north of JCFD #1's Madras Fire station. The homes are located on the side slopes and tops of the hills. Many of the homes are in flashy fuels and juniper trees with sporadic fuel treatments. Long driveways and dead end roads are prevalent. Four, widely spaced hydrants provide water supply for the area. Typical summer conditions could prove to be problematic due to a fire moving uphill from a structure fire on the lower slope, or from a wildland fire pushing upslope through the trees on a windy day. Access and egress could be cumbersome with evacuees and fire forces operating in the area at the same time. The distance from the Culver Fire Station causes longer response time for additional fire forces. This could prove to be a negative factor for early fire control.

**Priorities for North Madras Heights:**

- Educate property owners about the difference a treated property with a defensible space can make, and how to make those changes.
- Fuel treatment of untreated properties and maintenance of property already treated from past efforts.
- Treat access and egress routes.
- Educate first responders to call for mutual assistance early, based on smoke conditions.

#### 4.3.14 ROUND BUTTE

SB 360 Risk Classification: Extreme

Round Butte is located about eight miles from JCFD #1's Culver and Madras Fire Stations. The development rests on the south slope of the 3,272' peak. The water is supplied by a 20,000 gal tank serving four well-spaced hydrants. The development is surrounded by National Grassland. A massive fuel treatment project has been completed on the west side of the development. Below the development, to the east, is a large, thick juniper forest with a history of lightning strikes and popular 4x4 country. Most of the homes are well-spaced and fuel mitigation steps have been taken. In other areas some homes are more vulnerable. Most escape routes and access is good. Bottlenecking should not be a major problem.

When an east wind and typical summer conditions exist, a canopy fire traveling up from the east could not be extinguished by ground crews until the fire travels to lighter fuels. The flying brands and embers raining down as well as the heavy smoke accompanied by low visibility, difficult breathing conditions would keep the entire JCFD, in structure protection mode until the fire passes the development. Other agencies would be assigned to flank the fire. Mutual aid companies would be covering JCFD stations. Civilians would tend to evacuate or shelter in place.

##### **Priorities for Round Butte:**

- Continue maintenance of fuel treated areas.
- Increase the buffer zone with fuel treatment to the east.
- Encourage the few homeowners to improve their defensible space.
- Conduct a multi-agency drill on the Round Butte Pre-fire plan.
- Access and egress issues with SW Round Butte Drive/SW Mountain View Drive



#### 4.3.15 SHAMROCK ESTATES

SB 360 Risk Classification: High

Shamrock Estates is located about five miles from the JCFD #1's Culver Fire Station. Water tenders would have to travel less than a mile for water supply. The Estates are surrounded by mostly farm land. Fire coming out of the canyon could create a problem; however, JCFD forces should have the ability to mitigate and protect a fire moving towards Shamrock Estates. Early detection and notifying 911 in this remote area could be a factor. Access could be a negative factor in this area.

**Priorities for Shamrock Estates:**

- Create better defensible space around homes
- Work with County to properly mark street names due to road closures, correct maps.
- Educate home owners to the needs and peculiarities in the area they reside.
- Access and Egress issues with SW Kent Lane/SW King Lane

## 5.0 COUNTY HAZARD REDUCTION PRIORITIES

Every CWPP must identify and prioritize areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments and recommend the types and methods of treatment that will protect one or more at-risk communities and essential infrastructure. Each of the aforementioned communities has listed specific measures to reduce the effects of wildland fire, thereby reducing their risk classification. The priorities listed for each community should be pursued to make that community more resilient to wildfires. These priorities are set for a five-year period.

In 2010, the process for selecting priorities was determined through the following process: 1) overall risks were identified by ODF Risk Assessment that considers risk, hazard, protection capability, values protected and structural ignitability. Although the Risk Assessment was comprehensive, the Steering Committee gave special consideration to those communities that were ranked over 66 total points (see Appendix C). These communities were considered to be at greater risk from a wildfire from federal lands. The total point value was considered when determining the priority rankings; 2) adjective ratings were determined based on the Risk Assessment values; and 3) subjective ratings were determined based on the aforementioned ratings and by using the personal knowledge of agency members that work with the communities and in the field.

In 2016, the process for selecting priorities was determined by:

- 1) Overall risks were identified by the Jefferson County SB-360 Classification committee. The classification process considers topography, fuel load, weather, fire history and structural ignitability. The Steering Committee gave special consideration to those communities that were identified as Extreme or High Density Extreme. These communities were considered to be at greater risk from a wildfire. The Steering Committee took into consideration the recommendations of the SB-360 Classification Committee.
- 2) Subjective ratings were determined based upon bullet #1 and personal knowledge of agency members that work with communities and in the field (Table 5-1).

The overall Jefferson County priorities are improvement of privately owned defensible space (SB 360), homeowner education, and fire prevention education.

**Table 5-1 Jefferson County Community Hazard Reduction Priorities**

Community	Objectives
<i>Ashwood-Antelope</i>	Water storage
<i>Crooked River Ranch</i>	South emergency exit end of ranch to county paved road
<i>Dizney</i>	Improve access/egress routes and fuels treatment
<i>Gateway</i>	EMS equipment and facilities, and defensible space
<i>Grandview Communities</i>	Improve access/egress routes, signage, fuels treatment and defensible space
<i>Grizzly Saddle</i>	Improve defensible space and fuels treatment
<i>High Chaparral</i>	Improve fuels treatment on the west side and defensible space
<i>Juniper Butte</i>	Improve fuels treatment from adjoining federal lands and defensible space
<i>Juniper Crest</i>	Defensible space improvements and public education
<i>Madras Ranchos/ Canyon View</i>	Improve access/egress routes, fuels treatment, and defensible space
<i>North Madras Heights</i>	Improve access/egress routes
<i>Round Butte</i>	Continued maintenance and fuels break to the east-side
<i>Three Rivers</i>	Fuels reduction within the subdivision on private road right-of-ways and adjacent public lands, and defensible space
<i>Street Creek/Upper Metolius/ Montgomery Shores</i>	Improve fuels treatments on adjoining private and federal lands, homeowner education, escape routes, and defensible space

## 6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS TO REDUCE STRUCTURAL IGNITABILITY

Every CWPP must recommend measures that homeowners and communities can take to reduce the ignitability of structures throughout the area addressed by the plan. The Steering Committee agreed that this can be accomplished by following the six steps to wildfire protection:

### STEP 1

- If there is a home or other structure on the property, then a fuel break is required to be established around it. A structure is defined as a permanently sited building that is at least 500 square feet.
- If no home or other structure exists on the property then fuel reduction treatment is not required on the property.
- If the home has flame- resistant roofing (Class A, B, or C), then a 50 foot fuel break is required. If it is roofed with cedar shakes or other flammable material, the fuel break must be 100 feet in size.

- A fuel break begins at the outside edge of a home's furthest extension. This may be the edge of the roof eave, or the outside edge of a deck attached to the home. The shape of the fuel break mirrors the footprint shape of the home and anything that is attached to it.
- A fuel break's distances are measured along the slope, and does not need to extend beyond the property line.
- The fuel break may use natural firebreaks such as a rock out cropping or a body of water, or it can be completely man-made.
- The vegetation within the fuel break must meet the following guidelines:
  - Ground cover should be substantially non-flammable or fire resistant.
  - Dry grass should be cut to a height of less than four inches.
  - Cut grass, leaves, needles, twigs and similar small vegetative debris should be broken up so that a continuous fuel bed is not created.
  - Shrubs and trees should be maintained in a green condition, be substantially free of dead plant material, and have any potential "ladder fuels" removed.
  - Trees and shrubs should also be arranged so that fire cannot spread or jump from plant to plant.

## STEP 2

- On a driveway that is at least 150 feet long, it is necessary to remove obstructions over the driving surface, and create a fuel break along the driveway's fringe. The clearance above the driving area must meet these specifications:
  - The horizontal clearance must be at least 12 feet
  - The vertical clearance must be at least 13 ½ feet
- The fuel break along a driveway fringe must extend 10 feet from each side of the driveway's center line, creating a total fuel break area that is at least 20 feet wide, including the driving surface.
- The vegetation must be modified to the same standards as a fuel break around a structure. The driveway fuel break's distance is measured along the slope, and does not need to extend beyond the property line.

## STEP 3

Sparks from a chimney connected to a fireplace or wood-burning stove could catch tree branches on fire. To reduce the chance of this happening, trim all branches 10 feet away from a chimney that vents a wood-burning fireplace or stove.

#### STEP 4

All dead branches overhanging any portion of the roof must be removed. Also remove accumulations of leaves, needles, twigs, bark and other potentially flammable debris that may be on the roofing surface, in the valleys or in the rain gutters.

#### STEP 5

Keeping the space under wooden decks and exterior stairways clean – and enclosed – is one of the best ways to keep a house safe during fire season. Firewood, lumber, dry needles, leaves, and other litter need to be cleaned out.

#### STEP 6

Firewood and lumber piles near a structure can become a source of intense, sustained heat if they should catch fire. This could ignite nearby vegetation, or cause windows to break, admitting fire into the structure. During the months of fire season, move firewood and lumber piles at least 20 feet from any structure. A better solution is to put firewood and lumber into an enclosed shed.

In addition to the above information, an evaluation checklist can be found in Appendix D.

#### **The Committee agrees that the County should:**

1. Look more closely at evacuation routes in areas where the roads are steep and narrow and provide limited access making the road impassable for those evacuating or emergency vehicles getting to the site; or egress routes that are limited to only one or two roads in densely populated areas;
2. Maintain county public use roads in area of high fire danger; allowing firefighting resources better and faster access to fires that encroach and threaten nearby subdivisions and homes.
3. Recognize the Cove Palisades State Park is at higher risk during the summer season due to increased number of people recreating in the area.

## 7.0 ACTION PLAN

The CWPP action plan is based on a 5-year timeline and was derived from the identified priorities and the risk assessment. Each action (defined below) is stated in the Action Plan Matrix Table 7-1. This table provides information about each identified action, the community and the lead agency(ies).

- *Defensible Space*: proper management of vegetation surrounding homes or structures to reduce the threat from wildfire.
- *Community Infrastructure*: development of water supply, access/egress improvements, evacuation routes, communication sites and storage facility, and EMS facilities.
- *Fire Readiness*: EMS training, apparatus acquisition, communications and fire suppression equipment.
- *Fire Prevention Education*: educating the public on the threat of wildfire and promoting fire safety mitigation practices using materials from the Ready, Set Go national program

**Table 7-1 Action Plan Matrix**

Action	Identified Community	Lead Agency(ies)
<b><i>Approve and Maintain Fuels Reduction and Defensible Space</i></b>	Ashwood-Antelope	Ashwood-Antelope RFPA
	Crooked River Ranch	CRRFD
	Dizney	JCFD
	Gateway	Gateway RFPA
	Grandview	LCFR
	Grizzly Saddle	CRNG, ODF
	High Chaparral	JCFD, CRNG, ODF
	Juniper Butte	JCFD, CRNG, ODF
	Juniper Crest	JCFD
	Madras Ranchos/Canyon View	JCFD
	North Madras Heights	JCFD
	Round Butte	JCFD, CRNG, PG&E
	Three Rivers	LCFR, BLM, ODF, PG&E
	Shamrock Estates	JCFD
	Street Creek/Upper Metolius/Montgomery Shores	ODF, USFS

<b>Community Infrastructure Development</b>	Ashwood-Antelope	Ashwood-Antelope RFPA
	Crooked River Ranch	CRRFD, CRRHOA
	Grandview Communities	LCFR, CRNG
	North Madras Heights	JCFD
	Three Rivers	LCFR, PGE, USFS, TRLOA
	Street Creek/Upper Metolius /Montgomery Shores	ODF, USFS, BIA
	Gateway	Gateway RFPA
	Dizney	JCFD
<b>Fire Readiness</b>	Ashwood-Antelope	Ashwood-Antelope RFPA
	Three Rivers	ODF, USFS, BLM, PGE, LCFR, TRLOA
	Grandview Communities	LCFR, ODF, CRNG
	Street Creek/Upper Metolius /Montgomery Shores	USFS, ODF, BIA
	Gateway	Gateway RFPA
	Dizney	JCFD, CTWS, DSL
<b>Prevention Education</b>	All Communities using Ready, Set Go principles	

BIA – Bureau of Indian Affairs

BLM – Bureau of Land Management

CRNG – Crooked River National Grassland

CRRFD – Crooked River Ranch Rural Fire Protection Dist.

CTWS – Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs

JCFD – Jefferson County Fire District #1

LCFR – Lake Chinook Fire & Rescue

LOA – Landowners Associations

ODF – Oregon Department of Forestry

PGE – Portland General Electric

TRLOA – Three Rivers Landowner Association

USFS – United State Forest Service

## 8.0 PERFORMANCE MEASURES

An effective monitoring process for the CWPP is important to ensure that resources are being utilized effectively, efforts from various agencies are well coordinated and complimentary, and that duplication of effort is minimized.

### Annual Review

An annual review will occur in the fall of every year and will record the progress on the items listed below and provide the information for Table 8-1 Performance Measure Evaluation Matrix. This review will be included in Appendix E or as an Addendum. Each year the Steering Committee will refer to the action plan in this report to verify that steps are being taken to decrease the risk associated with each priority.

### Five-Year Review

Every five years the Steering Committee will re-convene to assess this document and determine and set new priorities, and if needed, risk, for the next five-year period.

Recommended performance measures for the Steering Committee are listed below. Each of these measures should be reviewed and reported on annually. The organization responsible for the information or data source is noted below.

### **Understand the scope of the wildfire problem and potential in Jefferson County**

- Updates completed, documented and incorporated into the CWPP (County).
- Communities and at-risk infrastructure identified and mapped (County).
- Wildland-urban-interface (WUI) identified, evaluated, and mapped (County).
- Wildfire Atlas for all agencies and jurisdictions compiled and updated annually (Steering Committee); state and federal atlas map are updated by the respective agency.

### **Reduce hazardous fuels**

- Increase number of acres treated for fuels reduction annually.
- Increase the total number of acres treated through fuel reduction measures to reduce the fire threat and intensity. Accomplishment to be reported at the annual CWPP review meeting (Respective Jurisdiction).

### **Reduce structural ignitability**

- Number of acres/local community areas where defensible space is established around individual homes or clusters of homes (Fire Departments).
- Number of structures lost to wildland fire (All jurisdictions).
- Implement Fire Adapted Communities (All jurisdictions).

### **Coordinate WUI treatment activities on adjoining public and private lands**

- Number or percentage of WUI areas adjacent to federal lands where complementary treatments occurred (Wildland Protection Agencies).
- Number or percentage of WUI treatment areas where public and private mitigation measures were conducted simultaneously or under a unified plan (All jurisdictions).

### **Provide for safety of public during wildfire incidents**

- County-wide and local community evacuation processes developed (Sheriff's Office)
- Number of fire response or evacuation drill exercises performed (Sheriff's Office).
- Number of "safe zones" that have been established within a community (Local Homeowners Groups in coordination with Fire Departments).

### **Promote community involvement and awareness**

- Number of outreach or education events held (Fire Department/Homeowner Group and Central Oregon Prevention Co-op).
- Assessment of overall participation in neighborhood fuels treatment initiatives (Fire Departments and/or Homeowners Group).



**Table 8-1 Performance Measures Evaluation Matrix**

Performance Measure	Responsible Party	Response
<b>A. Scope of wildfire problem and potential</b>		
1 Have the communities and at-risk infrastructure been identified?	COIC	
2 Have updates been completed, documented and incorporated?	COIC	
3 Have WUI's been identified?	Committee	
4 Have WUI's been mapped?	COIC	
5 Was a private and state/federal lands Fire Atlas compiled and updated annually?	Committee	
<b>B. Reduce hazardous fuels</b>		
1 Were the risk assessment scores for communities reduced?	Fire Department	
2 Was the flame length potential reduced (measured in acres)?	Jurisdictions	
3 How many acres were treated in total?	Jurisdictions	
<b>C. Reduce structural ignitability</b>		
1 How many acres of defensible space around home(s) were established?	Fire Department	
2 How many structures were lost to wildland fire(s)?	WPA, Fire Department	
<b>D. WUI coordination on adjoining public/private lands</b>		
1 How many treatment (or acreage) occurred on adjacent federal lands?	WPA	
2 How many treatment mitigations occurred on federal and private lands under a unified plan?	WPA	
<b>E. Provide for safety of public during wildfire incidents</b>		
1 Have county-wide and local community evacuation processed been developed?	JCSO	
2 What were the numbers of fire responses or evacuation drill exercises performed?	JCSO	
3 How many "safe zones" that have been established within a community?	Homeowners and Fire Department	
<b>F. Promote community involvement and awareness</b>		
1 How many outreach and educational activities were held?	Fire Dept., Homeowners COPC	
2 What is the assessment of the overall participation in neighborhood fuels treatment initiatives?	Homeowners and Fire Department	

WPA-Wildland Protection Agency, JCSO-Jeff. County Sheriff's Office, and COPC-Central Oregon Prevention Co-op

## APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

Aspect – The direction a slope faces (e.g., a north facing slope has a northern aspect).

BLM – Bureau of Land Management

Community at Risk – A community that has significant amount of wildland fuels; if left untreated, these fuels pose a threat to the safety of the residents and a danger to the homes occupied by the residents.

COFMS – Central Oregon Fire Management Service, which is comprised of Prineville BLM, Ochoco National Forest, Deschutes National Forest, Crooked River National Grassland.

CRNG – Crooked River National Grassland

Flame Height – The vertical distance between the bottom of the flame and the top of the flame.

Flame Length – The length of the flame from where it occurs on the lowest portion of a fuel to the very tip of the flame.

Fuel – Anything that will burn when exposed to the combustion process.

Hazard – For the purposes of this CWPP, hazard is comprised of the fuels present on a site, the topography, and the weather that contribute to the potential for a wildfire to spread. Also considered is the flame length that a fuel or forested area will produce during the driest portion of the fire season.

ODF – Oregon Department of Forestry

OHV – Off highway vehicle

RFPA – Rangeland Fire Protection Association

Risk – For the purposes of this CWPP, risk is defined as the likelihood of a fire occurring and considers both natural ignitions (lightning) as well as any human activity that could cause an ignition.

Safety Zone – An area where a wildland firefighter can go to escape an oncoming fire without needing to deploy his/her fire shelter.

Safe Zone – For the purposes of this CWPP, a large area that is free of combustible fuel that is designated, signed, and maintained in a condition where humans in automobiles

may park and survive a passing wildfire. The person(s) would stay in their automobile during the passage of the wildfire.

Unprotected land – Land that has no organized fire suppression response when a fire—either structural or wildland—occurs.

Wildland – Areas that have natural occurring vegetation and are, for the most part, not groomed or cultivated.

Wildland fuel – All dead and/or living vegetative matter which will combust and contribute to the spread of a fire.

## APPENDIX B: 2005 & 2010 RISK ASSESSMENT FORMAT

Section 1. RISK: What is the likelihood of fire occurring (naturally occurring or human caused)?

1.A *Historic Fire Occurrence: Fire occurrence - per 1000 acres per 10 years*

	VALUE	POINTS	2005	2010
Low	0.0-0.1	5		
Moderate	0.1-1.1	10		
High	1.1 +	20		

1.B *Ignition Risk: Home density - number homes per 10 acres*

	VALUE	POINTS	2005	2010
Rural	0.0-0.9	0		
Suburban	1.0-5.0	5		
Urban	5.1 +	10		

1.C *Other risk factors that could start fires*

*This could include: power lines, above ground distribution lines, power substations, active logging, camping, off-road vehicles use, fireworks, mowing dry grass, woodcutting, equipment usage, target shooting, arson, railroad, highway, county road, public access roads. Schools, businesses, ranch/farm, lightening, or dump.*

	VALUE	POINTS	2005	2010
Number of Activities	0 to 11	0		
Number of Activities	12 to 22	5		
Number of Activities	23>	10		

Section 1. RISK: TOTAL POINTS	2005	2010
Total Points: Max = 40, Min = 5	0	0

Section 2. HAZARD: What is the resistance to control once a wildfire starts, including weather, topography and fuels?

2.A *Weather: The entire East side of the Cascade Range get 40 points*

	VALUE	POINTS	2005	2010
	High	40	40	40

2.B *Topography: Slope*

	VALUE	POINTS	2005	2010
Slope	0-25%	0		
Slope	26-40%	2		
Slope	>40%	3		

2.C *Aspect: (the direction a slope faces)*

	VALUE	POINTS	2005	2010
Aspect	N, NW, NE	0		
Aspect	W, E	3		
Aspect	S, SW, SE	5		

2.D *Elevation: (in feet)*

		POINTS	2005	2010
Elevation	5001' +	0		
Elevation	3501'-5000'	1		
Elevation	0-3500'	2		

2.E *Natural Vegetative Fuel Hazard (fuel model): Based on vegetation, what is the anticipated fire behavior specifically, what is the anticipated flame length?*

Fuels producing flame lengths of:	POINTS	2005	2010
< 5 feet	5		
5-8 feet	15		
> 8 feet	20		

Section 2. HAZARD: TOTAL POINTS	2005	2010
Total Points: Max = 70, Min = 45	40	40

Section 3. PROTECTION CAPABILITIES: What are the risks associated with wildfire protection capabilities, including capacity and resources to undertake fire prevention measures?

3.A *Structural and/or Wildland fire response*

QUESTION	POINTS	2005	2010
Both structure/wildland response	5		
Wildland response only	15		
No fire response	40		

### 3.B Fire Response Times

QUESTION	POINTS	2005	2010
Organized structural response in < 10 minutes	0		
Structural response in > 10 minutes	8		
Wildland response only in < 20 minutes	15		
No response or a wildland response of > 20 minutes	36		

### 3.C Community Preparedness: How well prepared is the community for a large fire?

QUESTION	POINTS	2005	2010
Organized group, community fire plan, phone tree, etc.	0		
Primarily agency efforts (mailings, fire-free, etc.)	2		
No efforts	4		

Section 3. PROTECTION CAPABILITIES: TOTAL POINTS	2005	2010
Total Points: Max = 80, Min = 5	0	0

## Section 4. VALUES PROTECTED: Human and economic values associated with communities or landscapes

### 4.A Home density (number of homes per 10 acres)

	POINTS	2005	2010
0.1 - 0.9	2		
1.0 - 5.0	15		
5.1+	30		

### 4.B Community Infrastructure (presence of an identified community infrastructure)

*This includes: power substations & corridors, communication sites and facilities, transportation*

*major manufacturing, utilities, municipal watersheds, water storage and distribution, fuel storage, schools, churches, community center and stores.*

	POINTS	2005	2010
None	0		
One	10		
> One	20		

Section 4. VALUES PROTECTED: TOTAL POINTS	2005	2010
Total Points: Max = 50, Min = 2	0	0

Section 5. STRUCTURAL VULNERABILITY: What is the likelihood that structures will be destroyed by wildfire

5.A *How combustible is the roofing?*

*See end of assessment for classification information*

	POINTS	2005	2010
Class A	0		
Class B	5		
Class C	5		
Non-rated roof	20		

5.B *How combustible is the siding and decks?*

	POINTS	2005	2010
Fire resistant siding, eaves, and deck	0		
Fire resistant siding but eaves and deck are combustible	5		
Combustible siding and deck	10		

5.C *How far back from a slope is the building set back?*

	POINTS	2005	2010
0 to 30 feet	1		
> 30 feet	5		

5.D *Does the home have adequate defensible space? (space between home and wildland fuels)*

	POINTS	2005	2010
> 100 feet	1		
71 - 100 feet	3		
30 - 70 feet	10		
< 30 feet	25		

5.E *What is the distance between structures?*

	POINTS	2005	2010
> 100 feet	0		
60-100 feet	3		
< 30 feet	5		

5.F *Is there adequate ingress/egress*

	POINTS	2005	2010
TWO or more roads in/out	0		
ONE road in/out	7		

5.G *Is road width adequate to permit fire equipment to get to the home*

	POINTS	2005	2010
> 24 feet wide	0		
20-24 feet wide	2		
< 20 feet wide	4		

5.H *What is the condition of the road?*

	POINTS	2005	2010
Surfaced road with a grade < 5%	0		
Surfaced road with a grade > 5%	1		
Non-surfaced road with a grade of > 5%	1		
Non-surfaced road with a grade > 5%	3		
Other than all -season	4		

5.I *What is the fire service access?*

	POINTS	2005	2010
< 300 feet with turnaround	0		
> 300 feet with turnaround	2		
< 300 feet without turnaround	4		
> 300 feet without turnaround	5		

5.J *Are street signs present?*

	POINTS	2005	2010
Present – 4" and reflective	0		
Absent	5		



<b>Section 5. STRUCTURAL VULNERABILITY: TOTAL POINTS</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2010</b>
Total Points: Max = 80, Min = 2		

**Summary Chart**

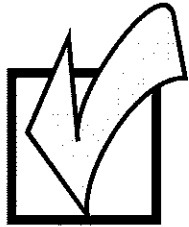
	2005	2010
<b>Section 1. RISK</b>	0	0
<b>Section 2. HAZARD</b>	40	40
<b>Section 3. PROTECTION</b>	0	0
<b>Section 4. VALUES</b>	0	0
<b>Section 5. STRUCTURAL</b>	0	0
<b>TOTAL (max. 320, min. 59)</b>	40	40

## APPENDIX C: 2010 SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY SCORES

		Ash	CRR	Diz	Gate	Grand	Griz	HC	JB	J C	MR	NMH	RB	Seeks	Sham	SidW	TR	UMMS	Warm	Young
Risk	1A	5	20	5	20	20	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	20	5	20	20	20	20	20
	1B	0	5	5	5	5	5	10	5	10	10	5	5	5	0	5	5	10	10	5
	1C	5	5	5	10	5	10	10	10	0	5	10	10	5	5	10	0	0	10	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>35</b>
Hazard	2A	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
	2B	3	3	2	2	0	2	3	2	0	2	3	3	2	3	0	2	2	2	3
	2C	5	3	0	3	5	5	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	5	5
	2D	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
	2E	20	20	15	15	20	20	20	15	20	20	20	20	20	15	15	20	20	5	15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>64</b>
Protect	3A	15	5	5	15	5	5	5	8	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	40	5	5
	3B	36	8	36	36	36	8	15	2	0	0	8	8	20	8	15	8	36	15	0
	3C	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	2	4	2	4	2	0	4	2	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5</b>
Value	4A	2	15	2	15	15	15	30	30	30	15	15	10	15	2	15	15	30	30	15
	4B	20	20	12	20	10	20	20	10	0	10	10	20	20	10	20	10	0	20	20
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>35</b>

		Ash	CRR	Diz	Gate	Grand	Griz	HC	J B	J C	MR	NMH	RB	Seeks	Sham	SidW	TR	UM-MS	Warm	Young
Structural	5A	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0
	5B	10	10	5	10	10	10	10	7	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	5	5	10	10
	5C	5	5	1	5	5	5	1	5	0	5	5	3	1	1	5	5	1	1	0
	5D	10	10	10	25	10	10	3	10	3	25	10	3	10	3	10	13	25	25	3
	5E	3	3	3	5	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	2	0	0	3	5	3	5	3
	5F	0	7	7	0	7	7	0	3	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	7	7	0	0
	5G	4	2	4	0	4	2	0	2	0	4	2	0	2	2	2	4	4	2	2
	5H	4	0	1	3	4	3	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	3	1	1
	5I	2	4	4	4	5	2	4	4	2	5	4	2	5	2	2	5	5	2	4
	5J	5	0	5	5	5	0	5	4	0	0	56	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>196</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>162</b>

## APPENDIX D: OREGON FORESTLAND-URBAN INTERFACE PROTECTION ACT EVALUATION FORM



## Evaluation Form

Use this checklist to evaluate what you may need to do to comply with the Oregon Forestland-Urban Interface Fire Protection Act's standards.



### Within 30-50 feet of the house, evaluate what you may need to do to create a primary fuel break:

- ☐ Is the area substantially composed of nonflammable ground cover? If not, tall grass will need to be cut, and needles and leaves raked and removed.
- ☐ Are trees and shrubs green and healthy? If not, remove dead branches, and dead or dying trees and shrubs.
- ☐ Are the lowest branches of trees directly above shrubs or tall, dry grass? If so, these lower branches must be pruned, or the vegetation beneath them trimmed or removed.
- ☐ Are trees and shrubs growing in large, continuous thickets? If so, consider thinning some of them; it is recommended that you consult a forester before cutting trees.
- ☐ Is your roof covered with flammable material, such as cedar shakes? If so, a secondary fuel break needs to extend beyond the primary fuel break, to a distance of 50-100'.

### Other considerations:

- ☐ Is your driveway longer than 150 feet? If so, brush needs to be cleared 10 feet from both sides of the centerline, and overhead branches must be removed to 13' 6".
- ☐ Are any tree branches within 10 feet of a chimney that vents a wood-burning fireplace or stove? If so, the branches will have to be removed.
- ☐ Do any dead branches hang over the roof? If so, the dead branches will have to be removed.
- ☐ Are lumber piles or firewood piles stored under wooden decks or stairways? If so, the firewood and lumber will have to be removed.
- ☐ Is there an accumulation of tree needles, leaves and other fine, woody debris under wooden decks or stairways? If so, this debris will have to be raked and removed.
- ☐ Is a pile of firewood next to the house? If so, by the time fire season starts, the firewood pile will need to be fully enclosed, or moved at least 20 feet from the house.
- ☐ Are there vents in attic, soffits and foundation? Are there openings to the undersides of wooden decks and stairways? If so, these openings need to be covered with 1/4" metal screen, or other nonflammable material.
- ☐ Are there spark arresters in the chimneys and vents of all wood-burning devices, such as fireplaces, wood stoves, barbecues and incinerators? Is there a safe disposal site for ashes and charcoal? If not, screens must be installed and a disposal site created.
- ☐ Do the gutters contain dry leaves, needles and other fine woody debris? If so, these need to be cleaned, and fitted with screens or covers to keep debris out.

## APPENDIX E: DOCUMENTATION OF ANNUAL REVIEWS

This section contains documentation of the annual review process including but not limited to:

1. Meeting Notes – Attendance Records
2. Task Assignments
3. Due Dates/Timelines
4. Reports & Recommendations

## FEBRUARY 6, 2012: JEFFERSON COUNTY ANNUAL CWPP REVIEW MEETING NOTES

Attendees: Jay Olsen, Don Colfels, Lou Ann Cowsill, Tom Ledbetter, Bryan Scholz, Kevin Benton, Jim Epley, Katrina Van Dis, Chris Parkins, Ken Lydy, Stu Otto, Boone Zimmerlee, Shawn Larson, Eldon

**(A)** = Action Item

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### **Community Assistance Grant**

ODF will be applying for a CFA on behalf of the JeffCo CWPP, Crook County and potentially Deschutes County CWPP Committees. Priorities region identified for Jefferson County were: Grandview, Three Rivers, Grizzly Saddle, High Chaparral, Montgomery Shores and possible Camp Sherman (Jeff and Deschutes Counties). Funding for this grant would occur October 1<sup>st</sup>, 2012.

***(A) ODF will apply***

### **FEMA Grants**

Assistance to Firefighters Grant – for materials and equipment

- Fire districts are eligible

Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) grants – staff and volunteers

- Fire district are eligible
- Monies have to be paid back over a 5 year period. Unattractive grant

Fire Prevention and Safety Grants – Education, literature, firewise

- COIC is eligible to apply and will apply in 2012

***(A) COIC will apply for a FP&S grant***

### **Western Competitive Grants**

These grants are through the USFS. Government and non-profit are eligible. These are large in size – (landscape scale for fire/fuels prevention work) cross county lines or even state line. This grant works to improve process to outreach to large numbers of people. Stu would like to apply for this but needs help looking at it from a regional scale

***(A) COIC to talk to Katie L. and Pam Overhouser at ODF about this grant; and work with Stu***

### **Western State Fire Management Grant**

These grants originate at USFS and are passed through to state agencies and then passed through to other agencies. ODF ONLY for fuels reduction, not infrastructure

### **Rural Fire Assistance**

RVA is no longer, VFA is available with a 50%?? cost share. Mary Helen Smith is the contact. This can be used for equipment (not vehicles)

**(A) COIC to talk to either Mary Helen or Gordon Smith about these grants. COIC to ask Mal about needs**

### **Other Needs**

Ash Butte Rangeland Fire Protection Assoc.

- Tom would like to set up a meeting with NRCS to discuss water savings/water for a gravity fed pump for fire control
- Is FP&S infrastructure available
- Would like a radio relay

**(A) COIC to set up a meeting with NRCS and Tom**

Gateway Rangeland Fire Protection Assoc.

- Lou Ann would like to build infrastructure to house trucks and equipment. This could be done through a rural development grant potentially. Is a Community Assistance Grant feasible?

**(A) COIC to look into grant opportunities**

Next meeting will be held in October/November to perform the annual CWPP review.

### **Oregon Department of Forestry 2011-2012**

- Total number of fires = 15
- Acres = 1353.74
- ODF Acres = 27.86

### **Federal Treatments listed below.**

BLM Completed Treatments 2007-2012			
Activity Name	Activity Type	Date	Acres
BLM Beach fuel reduction	Thin, Pile, Burn	7/5/1905	15



<b>Total</b>			<b>15</b>

<b>BLM Planned Treatments 2013-2018</b>			
<b>Activity Name</b>	<b>Activity Type</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Acres</b>
*Grizzly Mt. fuels reduction	Thin, Pile, Burn	20114-2015	1000-1500

\*= The Grizzly Mt. fuels reduction project is currently awaiting funding, when funding becomes available planning and environmental assessment will begin.

<b>CRNG Treatments 2009-2012</b>			
<b>Activity Name</b>	<b>Activity Type</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Acres</b>
COYOTE HILL BURN	Prescribed Burn	2/9/2011	1570
GRAY BUTTE_004	Thin, Pile, Burn	12/8/2010	76
GRAY BUTTE_005	Thin, Pile, Burn	10/6/2010	323
GRAY BUTTE RD.	Thin, Pile, Burn	2/24/2011	41
JUNIPER SPRING_008	Thin, Jackpot Burn	5/10/2012	158
JUNIPER SPRING_009	Thin, Jackpot Burn	5/10/2012	152
HAYSTACK HP	Thin, Pile, Burn	1/11/2012	159
AIRPARK	Thin, Pile, Burn	11/12/2009	163
CEMETERY BURN	Prescribed Burn	3/15/2011	1642
<b>Total</b>			<b>4284</b>

<b>CRNG Treatments Planned</b>			
<b>Activity Name</b>	<b>Activity Type</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Acres</b>
COYOTE HILL PILES	Thin, Pile, Burn	2013	400
JUNIPER SPRINGS	Thin, Jackpot Burn	2014	1200
JUNIPER SPRINGS	Thin, Jackpot Burn	2015	1000
CYRUS HILLS FUELS REDUCTION 05	Prescribed Burn	2013	211
ROUND BUTTE FUEL BREAK 03	Thin, Pile, Burn	2013	440
<b>Total</b>			<b>3251</b>

<b>CRNG Other projects planned but not included on map</b>			
<b>Activity Name</b>	<b>Activity Type</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Acres</b>
East Bateson Commercial Firewood	Thin, Pile, Burn, Jackpot Burn	2013-2014	300
Westside Stewardship (cont.)	Thin, Pile, Burn, Jackpot Burn	?	
Pine Ridge Stewardship (cont.)	Thin, Pile, Burn, Jackpot Burn	?	

## JANUARY 17, 2013: JEFFERSON COUNTY CWPP ANNUAL REVIEW MEETING NOTES

Attendees: Katrina Van Dis (COIC), Kevin Benton (ODF), Stu Otto (ODF), Gordon Foster(ODF), Thomas Ledbetter(RLFPA), P. Dan Ridenour(CPFMS/BLM), Chet Singleton (JEFFCO), Jim Epley (JCSO), Ken Lydy (JEFFCO), Brian Huff(JCFD#1), and Don Colfels (LCF&R)

**(A)** = Action Item

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### 1. Announcements/Purpose of Meeting

**COIC** announced that this will be the last facilitated meeting because funding for the CWPP review process will run out. Fire Chief Don Colfels said that he would approach the county in regards to setting aside Title III monies to continue this work for COIC. COIC will provide an estimate of costs.

#### **Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan**

Jefferson County will be updating this plan, which is due in September. The CWPP Steering committee time will be used as match for the development of the plan. The updated CWPP needs to be completed this year to stay in compliance with the Mitigation Plan.

### 2. Review of Priorities

- Ashwood – no change/water needs still exist
- Crooked River Ranch –no one available to represent CRR (no change)
- Grandview – park needs to have fuels work completed either through contract or with the ODF. This needs to be discussed with state parks
- Grizzly Saddle - ODF applied for a Community Assistance Grant, which was not funded. Exact location of Grizzly community needs to be decided in the next review
- High Chaparral – no change
- North Madras Heights – there are two egresses, this can be changed to a priority 3
- Madras Ranchos/Canyon View – no change
- Three Rivers – Much of the land has been treated. BLM worked on the Beach (13 acres were thinned piled and burned); untreated piles remain. The community is working with the fire chief to become a FireWise community. ODF has Community Assistance Grant monies to do fuels project on land adjoining the

Beach project ~ 100 acres (17 five acre lots) + 23 acres of commons ground. ODF is sending letter to landowners about planned treatment.

- Upper Metolius/Mont. Shores - ODF applied for a Community Assistance Grant, which was not funded.
- Gateway – no changes
- Juniper Butte – 28 lots and 55 residents participated in a fuels reduction project; the ranch to the east provided a lot of work and agreed to provide an egress route. The fire district needs to get a lock for the property
- Round Butte- No changes. Piles were burned in January but no one knows who burned them, potentially private property
- Sid Walter – completed auxiliary fire station; otherwise no one present to represent Warm Springs
- Juniper Crest – West-side issues, has been thinned and defensible space established
- Dizney – no one present to represent Warm Springs
- Seeseekqua – no one present to represent Warm Springs
- Shamrock – no one present to represent Warm Springs
- Warm Springs – no one present to represent Warm Springs
- Young Life - – no one present to represent Young Life/no changes

**(B) COIC to give Don Colfels an estimate for the cost of continuing annual CWPP reviews**

**(A) North Madras Heights needs to be changed from priority 1 to priority 3; Fire Chief Brian Huff needs to get a lock for the egress**

**(A) Fire Chief Brian Huff to get lock for Juniper Butte egress**

### **3. Review Action Plan and Performance Measures**

- The BLM will provide tabular and shape files of past, current and future projects
- The Jefferson County Sheriff department now provides burning permits for unprotected lands
- ODF provided information on acres treated and will send files
- Air park established a safe zone; Three Rivers uses the day use area
- Living with Wildfire publication was sent to Jefferson County residents in August '12

See Table below for Performance Measure updates

### **4. Review Past, Current and Future Projects**

Information will be provided through data updates

### **5. Current and Future Funding Opportunities**

- Community Assistance– Applied for by ODF; rejected in 2012, #5 on the waitlist for 2013
- FEMA Safety & Fire Prevention – COIC applied for on behalf of Jefferson County for Education Awareness associated with FireWise and updating ODF and County code
- Western Competitive – applied for by ODF
- Volunteer Rural Fire Management – no application
- Jeff. Co. Title III – COIC applied and received a grant to provide fuels reduction on high priority areas.

Next meeting will be held in fall 2013 to perform the annual CWPP review.

## MAY 22, 2014: JEFFERSON COUNTY CWPP ANNUAL UPDATE MEETING NOTES

Attendees: Katrina Van Dis (COIC), Brian Huff (JCFD #1), Sheldon Rhoden (BLM), Kevin Benton (ODF), David Slaght (OPRD), Chris Parkins (OPRD), Thomas Ledbetter (Ashwood RLFP), Jim Epley (JCSO), Rich Hoffman (CRRF&R), Gary White (CCRF&R), Ken Lydy (JeffCo) and Don Colfes (LCF&R).

To be added to the list but not in attendance: Karla Tias (WSFS) [karla.tias@wstribes.org](mailto:karla.tias@wstribes.org)

**(A)** = Action Item

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### Conversations

- ODF has layers of fire treatments from their Vantage program
- CRR has had feedback from residents that they want maps, Kevin stated that ODF data will be given to the fire districts. It was noted that the County can help with maps through the next CWPP Annual Review. This will help to get more FireWise communities. CRR/ODF/Three Rivers noted they want this.
- CRR has plans in place for the HOA to evaluate the entire ranch with the Fire District to help identify priorities. The Lions Club is currently charging homeowners to dump fuels and then the Fire District burns. JCFD noted that the FireFree allows homeowners to dump for free at the landfill and the prison composts and mulches and the garbage company transfers for free

### Review of 2 year Updates and Current Updates

- COIC was granted a FEMA FP&S grant to update County Code and SB 360 for ODF and implement a FireWise Outreach and Education program
- CRRF&R was awarded a VFA grant
- Camp Sherman needs to be included in Jeff Co CWPP on Jefferson County re-classification
- Jefferson County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan was completed this year, adopted by Resolution on February 5, 2014 by the Jefferson County Board of Commissioners.

### Review of CWPP Priorities and Hazard Reduction Implementation

- Parts of Camp Sherman, and CRR may be ready for FireWise
- SB 360 update complete in Jefferson County, all communities have been mapped and rated by the County (Mike Mamic)

- **Ashwood** increased in size (note in next CWPP); fuels work has been completed
- **CRR** added a priority: N. Ranch federal properties bordering homes, intermixed with CRNG and BLM; plotted and approved an established egress route – 2 way road with full access but are waiting for funding; CRR plans in place for priorities, HOA will evaluate the entire ranch and will help identify priorities. COIC to get Gary info on CDBG grant **(A)**
- **Grandview Communities:** Three Rivers Rim and Airpark are ready to be listed as Firewise as they have had fuels reduction. Forest Park is high density extreme.
- **Grizzly** – BLM waiting for funding
- **High Chaparral:** State Park did some fuels treatment on the west-side along road, 50' back; secondary – 50 acres on west side of park; future is 60-80 acres with burn piles every other year.
- **N. Madras Heights:** paved to Grim Rd., change the Priority #3
- **Madras Ranchos/Canyon View:** some private fuels treatment
- **Three Rivers** beach project still on-going. To date 40 acres on 2 projects have been treated; 60 acres in common area 3-20 acre parcels; 500 acres in progress. They want to get PGE more involved.
- **Upper Metolius/Mont. Shores:** Sisters Ranger District should be engaged in this **(A)**
- **Gateway- not extreme.** They have better fire apparatus now
- **Juniper Butte:** completed the private property reduction with those that participated; egress project complete, all piles burned near feedlot; and ODF applied for Title III federal work but didn't get it
- **Round Butte** area is larger; the piles have been burnt
- **Juniper Crest:** west side is now high density extreme; the subdivision is defensible; public education campaign performed on every home
- **Seesekqua:** some work completed
- No Change: **Sid Walter, Dizney, Shamrock and Warm Springs**

**(A) COIC to get Gary info on CDBG grant**

**(A) COIC to inform Sisters Ranger District should be engaged in the Upper Metolius/Mont. Shores project/work?**

#### Other

- State Parks (see existing priorities), listed as extreme
- JCFD had 2 FireFree weekends. First annual Fall FireFree 2014 with 3000 cubic yards of debris; partnership with the prison to compost/mulch; garbage company donated transfer

- Yarrow – new community to add to CWPP
- County View Estates – new community to add (see SB 360)
- ODF got a WSFM grant and is applying in 2014 for another one

**(B) COIC to include in the updated CWPP**

**Review of Performance Measure Matrix, Table 8-1**

Scope of wildfire problem and potential

1. Complete
2. Complete
3. Complete
4. Complete
5. Complete – now 360 re-classification

Reduce hazardous fuels

1. Complete
2. Complete
3. See additional information below on treatment

Reduce structural ignitability

1. Complete
2. # of structure lost to wildland fires – info capture in ODF 360 self certification process

WUI coordination on adjoining public/private lands

1. Complete
2. Complete

Provide for safety of public during wildfire incidents

1. Emergency Operations Plan in the process of updating; Living with Wildfire publication distributed throughout the County
2. # of fire responses – note that Jim goes to Warm Springs for every fire with intent to help evacuate; Tom L. almost completed grange for evacuation in Ashwood
3. Complete

Promote community involvement and awareness

1. # of activities held: 2 in Madras, Whole County through SB 360; 4 in Three Rivers, 4 through FEMA grant, 1 in Ashwood and 1 in Crooked River Ranch

### **Other**

- Three Rivers wants PGE to be more engaged
- WSFM grant – ODF to apply

### **Grants Update**

- ODF applying for a WCG grant
- COIC to apply for Title III funding for annual updates and re-write, GIS work.
- COIC or other to apply for a Title II grant in 2015 for areas not covered by collaborative
- Title III CRR will apply for fuels work
- CRR interested in new water tower and camera, want to apply for a FEMA FP&S grant
- Lake Billy applying for a FEMA AFG grant



## NOVEMBER 30, 2016: JEFFERSON COUNTY CWPP ANNUAL UPDATE MEETING NOTES

Attendees: Katrina Van Dis (COIC), Shelby Knight (COIC), Bing Bingham (Ashwood-Antelope RFPS), Mark Carman (Sheriff's Office), Ken Lydy (Jeff Co FD #1), Gordon Foster (ODF), Don Colfels (Lake Billy Chinook Fire & Rescue), Mike Mamic (Jefferson County GIS), and Brenda Hallmark (BLM).

### **Review of Performance Measure Matrix, Table 8-1**

#### A. Scope of wildfire problem and potential

1. Complete
2. Complete
3. Complete
4. Complete
5. These need to be compiled and the federal mapped by the county

#### B. Reduce hazardous fuels

1. Yes on some
2. In areas where fuels were reduced
3. Private no, Federal and State available on GIS layers, COIC to collect and send to Jefferson County GIS. This information is only available through the grants that we provide through the Jefferson County Title III funds through COIC. Other acres may have been treated but not recorded. Self-certification is done through the SB 360 standards
  - a. ODF treated in last 3 years = 33.7 (Stu Otto)
    - i. Three Rivers is completing the Marina project = 18.1 acres
    - ii. Stevens Canyon = 15.6 acres
    - iii. Currently working on a tri-county grant = 16.7 acres
  - b. Jefferson County
    - i. 3 acres (Don C.)
  - c. USFS
    - i. 516 acres (Larae G.)
  - d. Oregon Parks and Recreation (David S.)
    - i. 50 acre Juniper removal project on the west side of the Deschutes Campground in the winter of 2013. Received more funding to continue that project for 2016 winter around the Deschutes Campground and day use areas.
    - ii. The Cove Fire reduced the fuel load around the east side of the park and we should be good there for a while, at least as far as the

trees are concerned. Annual grass & weed management will need to be addressed as funds become available.

e. Jefferson County Private Lands through Title III funding (COIC)

i. 2014-2016 = 202.19 acres

C. Reduce structural ignitability

1. See B3
2. Core =4

D. WUI coordination on adjoining public/private lands

1. See B3
2. 1 BLM Beach project, 1 BLM Graham Rd.

E. Provide for safety of public during wildfire incidents

1. Training monies were spent on it
2. 2 county, 1 Federal
3. Dozens

F. Promote community involvement and awareness

1. 19 total. COPC did a lot of work. Brian can log into the RSG to find out the numbers. CRR provided four outreach and education events.
2. Great

## APPENDIX F: 2011 PUBLIC MEETING

### Seven public participants

- I. Introduction and purpose (Katrina Van Dis, COIC)
- II. Introduction to Committee (Jay Olsen, JCFD)
  - a. Mutual Aid: purpose is for agencies to assist with fires and to lessen the impact of fire on life and property; to assist people with egress from potential fires.
  - b. COIC will help assist agencies to receive grants to help communities most at risk
- III. Introduction to CWPP (Ken Lydy, BIA Warm Springs)
  - a. CWPP - Community Wildfire Protection Plan is a collaboration between communities and agencies
    - i. How does the CWPP affect the public?
      1. Agencies work together to protect public and private land from the threat of wildfire.
    - ii. What is a Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)?
      1. If you see the country-side then you live in a WUI area. The people that live, recreate, travel, or anyone that is in the area that could be affected.
    - iii. What do you get if you are in a WUI?
      1. Fuels reduction and increased defensible space. Doesn't stop a landowner from doing more for their space.
- IV. Fire occurrence and threat from federal lands (Bryan Scholz, COFMS)
  - a. How are resources allocated for fire?
    - i. What is going on in the rest of the county has everything to do with what shows up in your area. Resources in our area go through the Central Oregon Interagency Dispatch Center in Prineville. Whichever agency is closest to the fire will go first (BLM, USFS, ODF, etc.). Heavy helicopters work out of Prineville, but they are controlled by a office in Portland. When several large wildfires are burning throughout the country and resources are scarce, national offices in Boise will prioritize where resources are placed. There are a limited number of tankers, fire trucks, and helicopters. (\$10,000/day to have a helicopter to sit in Sisters, \$3000/hour to run). Populated areas will take precedence over federal land fires not threatening communities.

Projects have been identified and worked on because they were identified in the CWPP. This makes it easier to determine how to use our limited funds to the best of our abilities. It is a useful tool.

- b. The Central Oregon Fire Management Service (COFMS) was formed to help collaborate. It also provides firefighters an opportunity to be on more significant fires, which provide experience.
- V. Risk Assessment/SB 360/Firewise (Kevin Benton, ODF)
  - a. The application of the risk assessment can be variable in scale to address different areas (urban versus rural).” Should read as “The application of the ODF risk assessment is adaptable to various scales of analysis such as a State, regional or more local county wide scale risk assessment analysis”
  - b. Initial statewide assessment was identified based on density, adjacent landscape and the vegetation. This was then subdivided by the jurisdiction protecting the area.
  - c. Local Level: communities at risk are determined by the CWPP Steering Committee
  - d. Five Risk Components: Risk, Hazard, Protection Capabilities, Values protected and structural vulnerability (definitions – see CWPP)
  - e. Each component is assessed and quantified into a point score. An adjective class rating is assigned to a community to be used as a comparison with other communities (see CWPP for point system).
  - f. How do we use this information? We use this to illustrate specific vulnerabilities to reduce the community’s threat from wildfire. This way we can educate the community. We can discuss how homeowners are at risk from fire. Also, to help develop an action plan to help mitigate fire (fuels reduction projects etc.).
  - g. Firewise: Landowners and homeowners can reduce fuels on their property by increasing defensible space and minimizing the impact on the house (fire proofing).

### **Public Comments and Questions**

1. Is the lake a safe place for the community of Three Rivers? Answer: It is a water source so the sheriff might close it so that helicopters can use it as a dipping source. You would most likely be moved to a safe space.

2. If there is a fire, what initiates a response? Who decides and what are the steps? Answer: It depends on whose protection zone the fire is in. For example, the community of Three Rivers extends to Fly Creek and down to Sisters. If a fire starts in Three River, the Rural Fire District would be on the initial attack. We would call on COFMS when it

overlaps with adjacent lands or if we need additional resources. We call in structural agencies for home protection.

3. What do you get if you are in a WUI? Answer: you can get roads widened; brush taken down; and/or defensible space increased to reduce the wildland threat that comes at your home. Examples are Round Butte, Camp Sherman, and the West side of Sisters

4. Response time on the Eyerly fire was not that fast, why? How do you deal with the fact that the dispatcher didn't report my call in? Answer: I don't know why that happened; that was a very tough situation. The hardest issue for fire protection agencies is to prioritize fires and resources. In Warm Springs we had over 10 fires going at once. There were no air resources because of prioritization. When structures are involved priorities shift to those areas.

5. If a fire leaves my community then what? Answer: Agreements are in place so we can use anyone's resources. Fires will be notified through any agency, including COFMS. ODF has issues getting to places fast because they are generally out of the area.

6. Comment: It makes it hard that there are so many regulations that keep people from fighting fires. For example, retardant dumping cannot be near the rivers (within 300 feet).

7. How do we get funding for these projects? Answer: This money is handed down through the federal government to communities. We use the CWPP to identify what is at most risk in our community and then develop an action plan and respective projects. We then apply for monies for those projects. It is a competitive process.

8. What does the grant get you? Answer: The grant will give you money to increase defensible space and get infrastructure needs built.

9. Are there any active or identified projects in Montgomery Shores? Answer: Part of the mitigation at the airport was for that community. When federal monies come, we will then put money into identified projects from the CWPP action plan. Your community has to be in a WUI to be eligible for monies.

10. Is the money retroactive to things I have already implemented? Answer: No, it has to be things that are going to be implemented.

11. Who can I contact? Answer: ODF is a good place to start.

## APPENDIX G: 2016 PUBLIC MEETING

No public participants

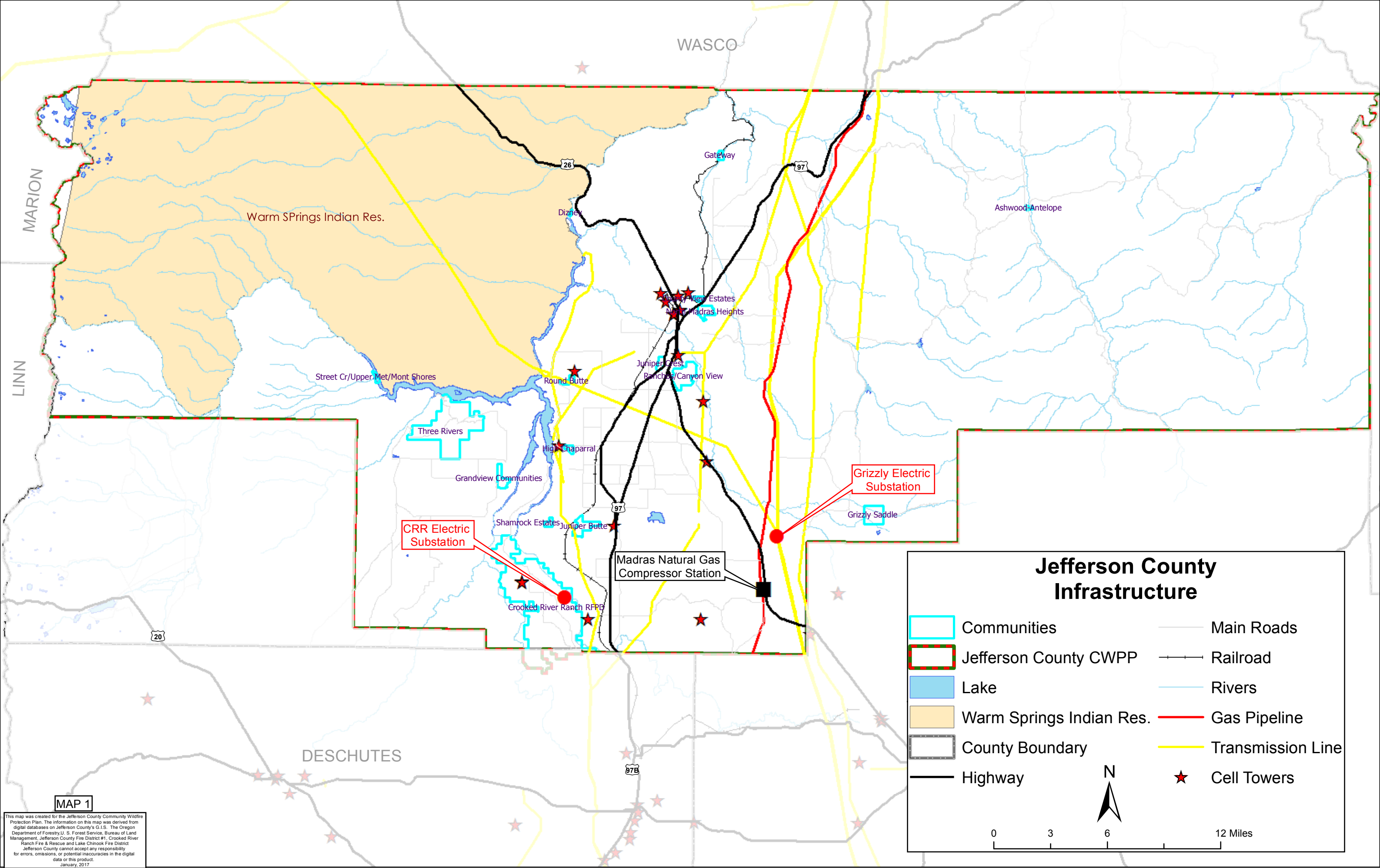
- I. Introduction and Purpose (Brian Huff, JCFD)
  - a. Due to wildfires of the recent past, the FLAME Act of 2009 prompted the development of the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy. The CWPP was identified as a primary tool for implementing broad-based stakeholder collaboration and locally appropriate strategies for achieving resilient landscapes, fire adapted communities, and safe and effective wildfire response.
  - b. The original Jefferson County CWPP was adopted in 2005. A rewrite of the CWPP occurs every 5 years. Additionally, the Steering Committee conducts an annual review.
- II. Introduction to Committee (Brian Huff, JCFD)
  - a. Steering Committee: Jefferson County Fire District, Crooked River Rural Fire Protection District, Federal Agency Reps (USFS and BLM), County Reps, Sheriffs, Lake Chinook Fire and Rescue, Oregon Department of Forestry, Ashwood-Antelope, Gateway RFPA, US Dept. of Agriculture.
  - b. CTWS has been removed
    - i. Do Warm Springs Fire and Safety and BIA have their own process, similar to the CWPP?
      1. No. the Tribes have been included in the Jefferson County CWPP process since 2005 but have not participated in the process. Additionally, BIA is mostly federally funded and run and therefore does not benefit from the CWPP.
- III. Introduction to CWPP (Brian Huff, JCFD and Ken Lydy, Volunteer for JCFD)
  - a. County Participation and Role: The County is ultimately responsible for promoting voluntary compliance for SB-360
    - i. What is the SB-360 used for?
      1. SB-360 is used to identify areas the wildland urban interface (WUI), classify fire risk (based on past weather, past fire, housing density, and topography), and establish fuel-reduction measures for each of those classifications to mitigate risk.
      2. The entire County is classified as high, with some communities rated as high density extreme.
      3. Based on the SB-360 rating, the CWPP outlines an action plan for communities within Jefferson County which

includes hazardous fuels reduction, defensible space, education, community infrastructure development, and fire readiness.

- ii. Is each representative for each community listed responsible for public outreach?
  - 1. Public education is expensive. If each agency were to conduct outreach for the CWPP within their community, they would need the funds to do so.
- iii. Is it preferable to provide the materials at public places as a means of passing them along to the public?
  - 1. Yes. There are brochures that are distributed in this manner. However, there is not a budget for mailing materials to residents.
- iv. Why is Young Life not included?
  - 1. Most of Young Life is within Wasco County but a small irrigated field in Jefferson County.
- b. County Participation and Role Continued: The Committee suggests:
  - i. The County look more closely at evacuation routes, specific to Crooked River Ranch and Three Rivers in Juniper Butte
  - ii. Maintain public roads
  - iii. Recognize the Cove Palisades Park is at higher risk of in the Summer
  - iv. Develop aggressive fire safety and prevention programs
    - 1. What does the County need to do?
      - a. Agree to participate, as the County has been.
- c. Accomplishments: The CWPP notes a number of accomplishments within each community such as public education and outreach events, fuels mitigation, etc.
  - i. On page 34, the document refers to adjacent federal land fuels reduction within the Round Butte development. Does this mean that work being done on those grasslands?
    - 1. Yes.

### **Public Comment and Questions:**

There were no public comments.



### Jefferson County Infrastructure

	Communities		Main Roads
	Jefferson County CWPP		Railroad
	Lake		Rivers
	Warm Springs Indian Res.		Gas Pipeline
	County Boundary		Transmission Line
	Highway		Cell Towers

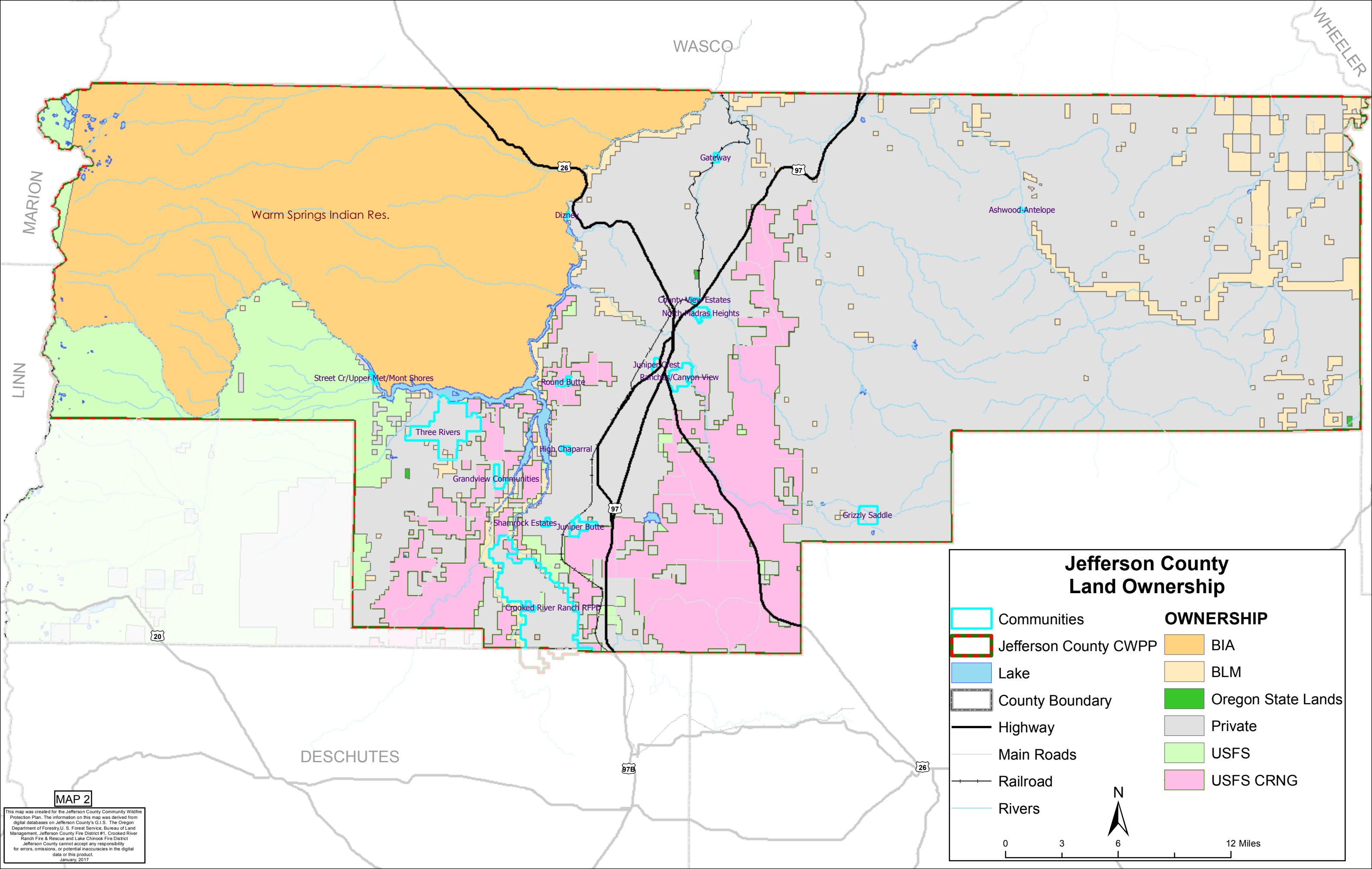
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0 3 6 12 Miles

MAP 1

This map was created for the Jefferson County Community Wildfire Protection Plan. The information on this map was derived from digital databases on Jefferson County's G.I.S. The Oregon Department of Forestry, U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Jefferson County Fire District #1, Crooked River Ranch Fire & Rescue and Lake Chinook Fire District. Jefferson County cannot accept any responsibility for errors, omissions, or potential inaccuracies in the digital data or this product. January, 2017





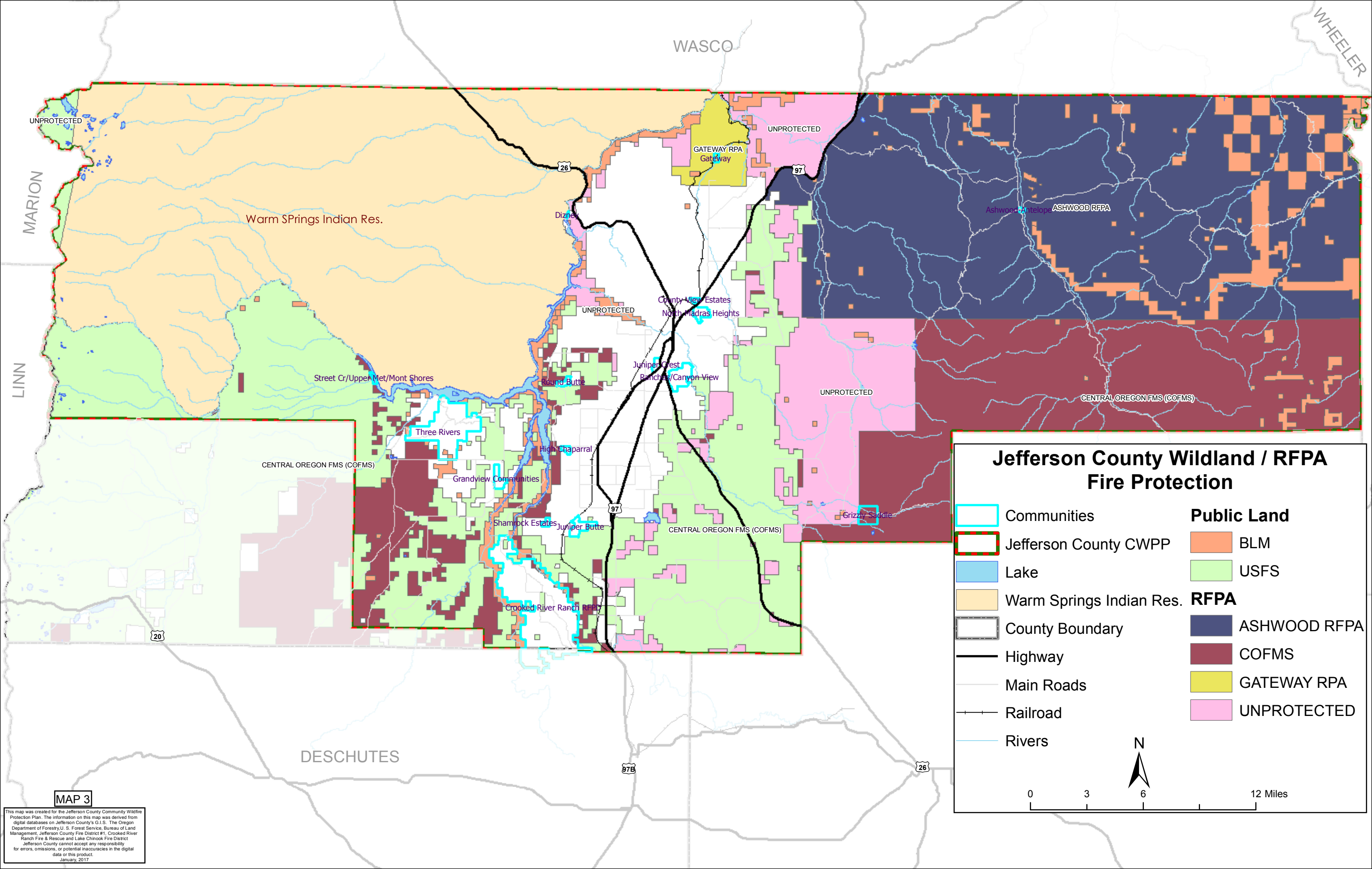
**MAP 2**

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### Jefferson County Land Ownership

Communities	BIA
Jefferson County CWPP	BLM
Lake	Oregon State Lands
County Boundary	Private
Highway	USFS
Main Roads	USFS CRNG
Railroad	
Rivers	

0 3 6 12 Miles

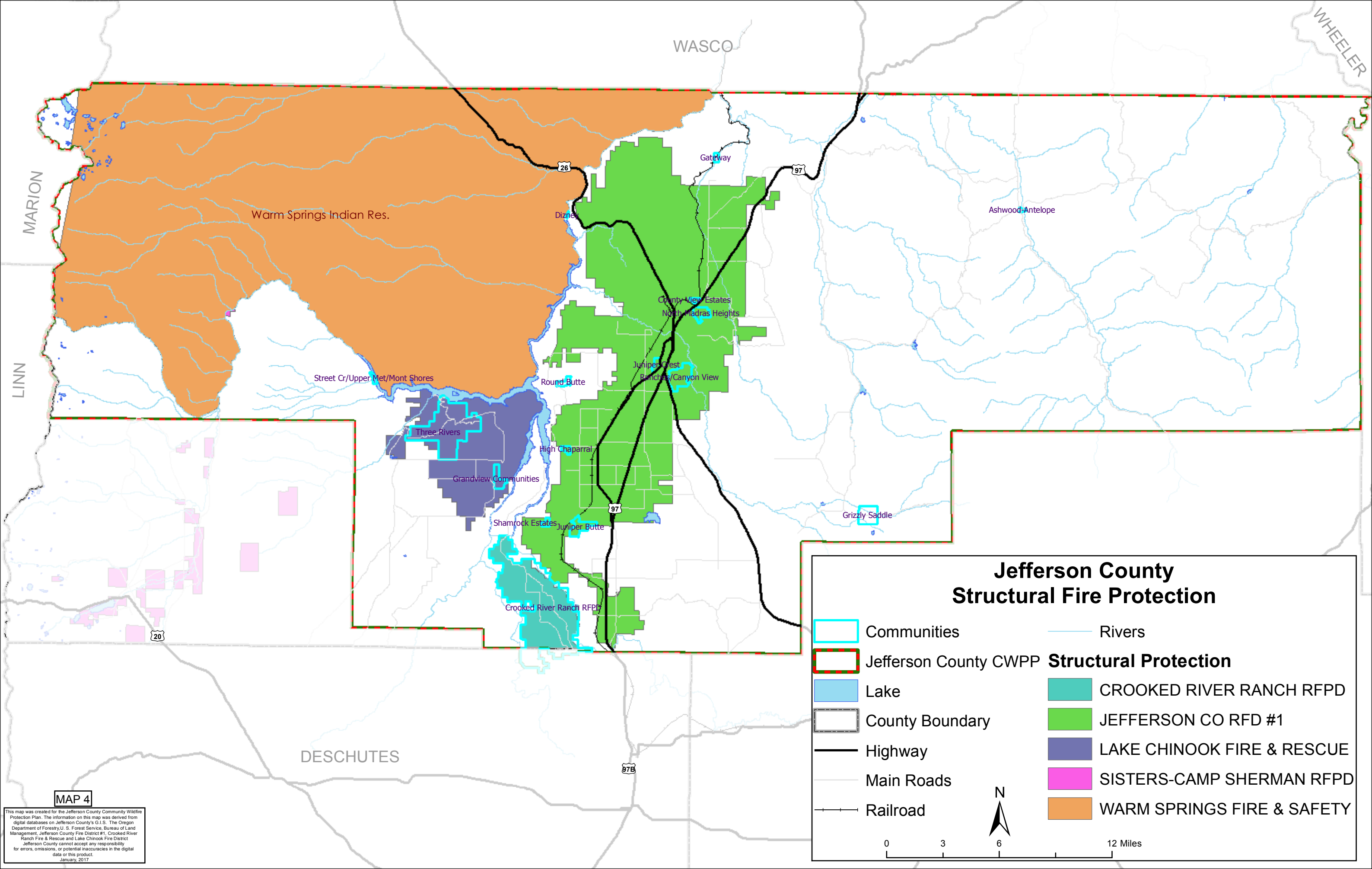


## Jefferson County Wildland / RFPA Fire Protection

- |                          |                    |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Communities              | <b>Public Land</b> |
| Jefferson County CWPP    | BLM                |
| Lake                     | USFS               |
| Warm Springs Indian Res. | <b>RFPA</b>        |
| County Boundary          | ASHWOOD RFPA       |
| Highway                  | COFMS              |
| Main Roads               | GATEWAY RPA        |
| Railroad                 | UNPROTECTED        |
| Rivers                   |                    |

MAP 3




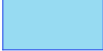







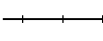

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MAP 4

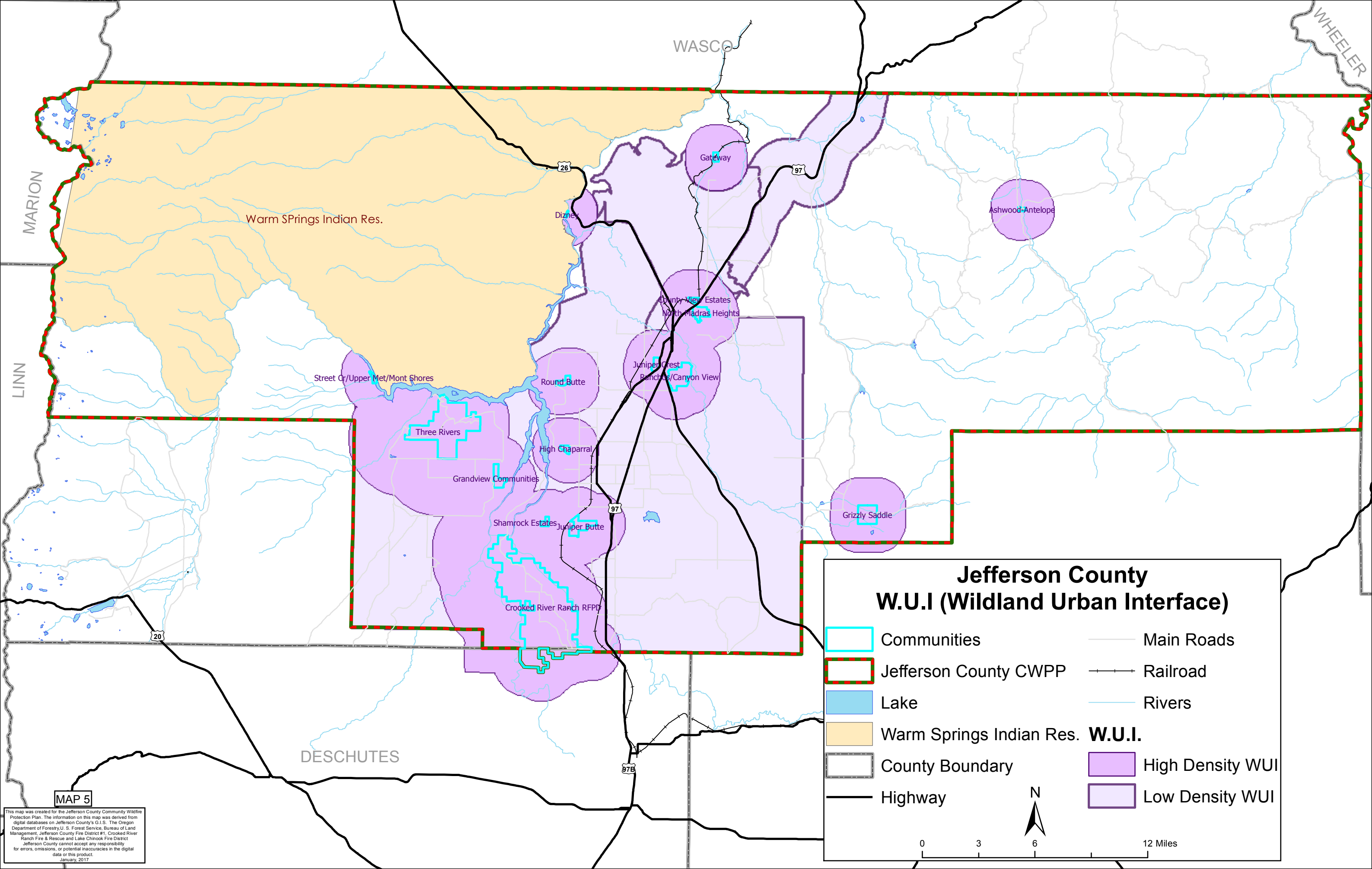
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## Jefferson County Structural Fire Protection

- |   |  |
|---|--|
|  Communities           |  Rivers                     |
|  Jefferson County CWPP | <b>Structural Protection</b>   |
|  Lake                  |  CROOKED RIVER RANCH RFPD   |
|  County Boundary       |  JEFFERSON CO RFD #1        |
|  Highway               |  LAKE CHINOOK FIRE & RESCUE |
|  Main Roads            |  SISTERS-CAMP SHERMAN RFPD  |
|  Railroad              |  WARM SPRINGS FIRE & SAFETY |

0 3 6 12 Miles





**Jefferson County  
W.U.I (Wildland Urban Interface)**

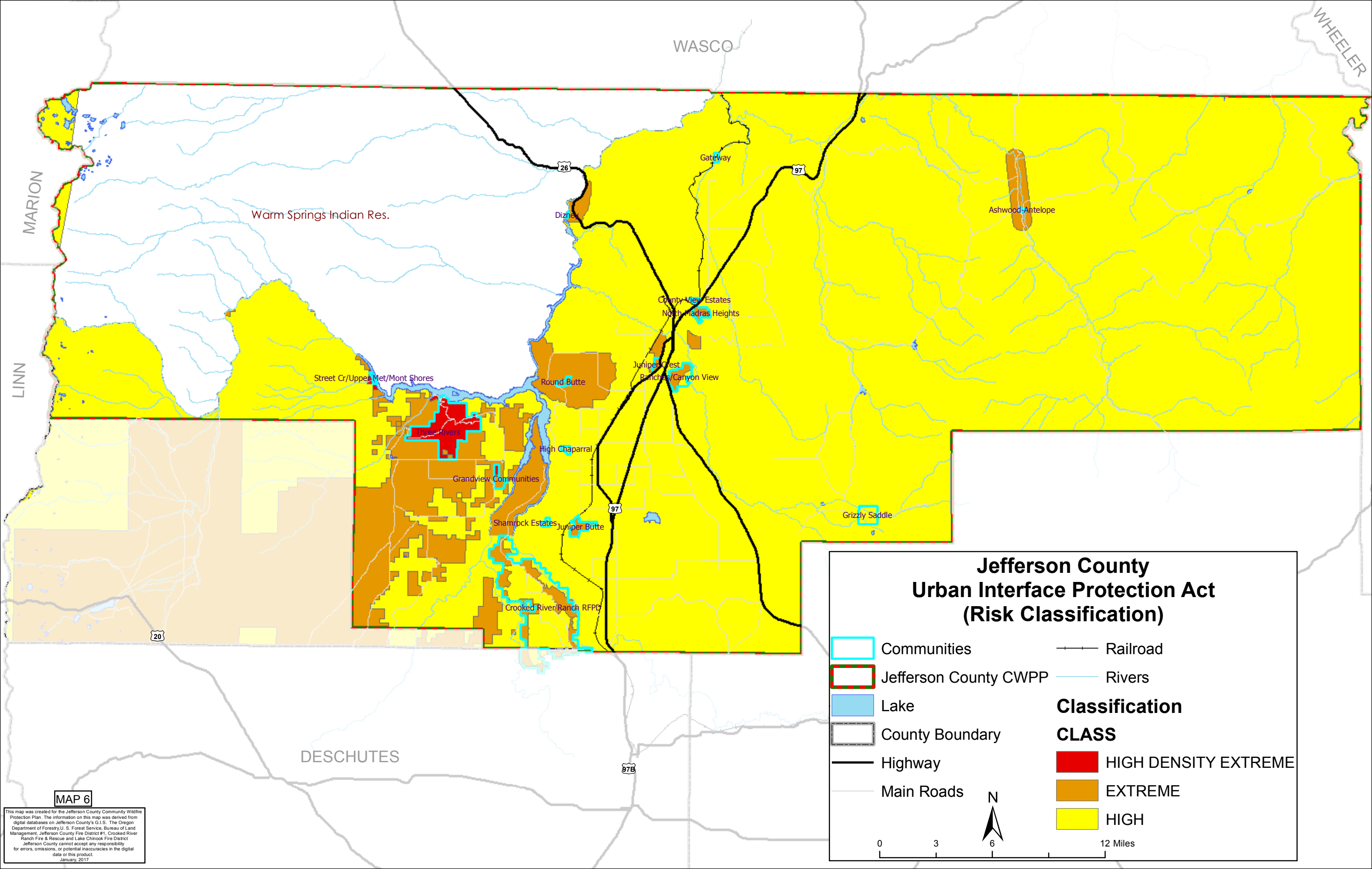
- |  |                          |  |                  |
|--|--------------------------|--|------------------|
|  | Communities              |  | Main Roads       |
|  | Jefferson County CWPP    |  | Railroad         |
|  | Lake                     |  | Rivers           |
|  | Warm Springs Indian Res. |  | County Boundary  |
|  | Highway                  |  | High Density WUI |
|  |                          |  | Low Density WUI  |














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MAP 5

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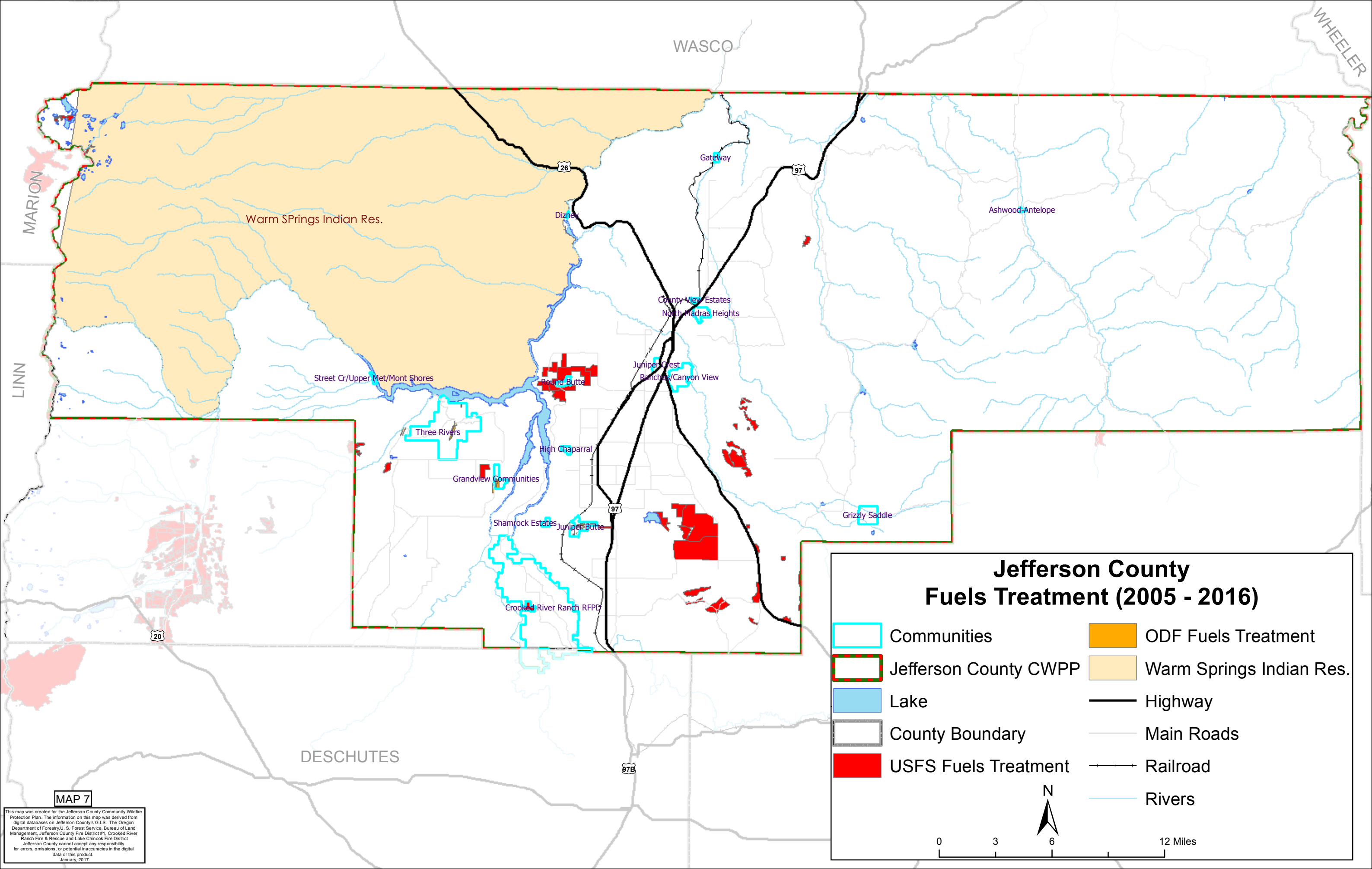
**Jefferson County  
Urban Interface Protection Act  
(Risk Classification)**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
|  Communities           |  Railroad             |
|  Jefferson County CWPP |  Rivers               |
|  Lake                  | <b>Classification</b>  |
|  County Boundary       | <b>CLASS</b>   |
|  Highway               |  HIGH DENSITY EXTREME |
|  Main Roads            |  EXTREME              |
|   |  HIGH                 |



**MAP 6**

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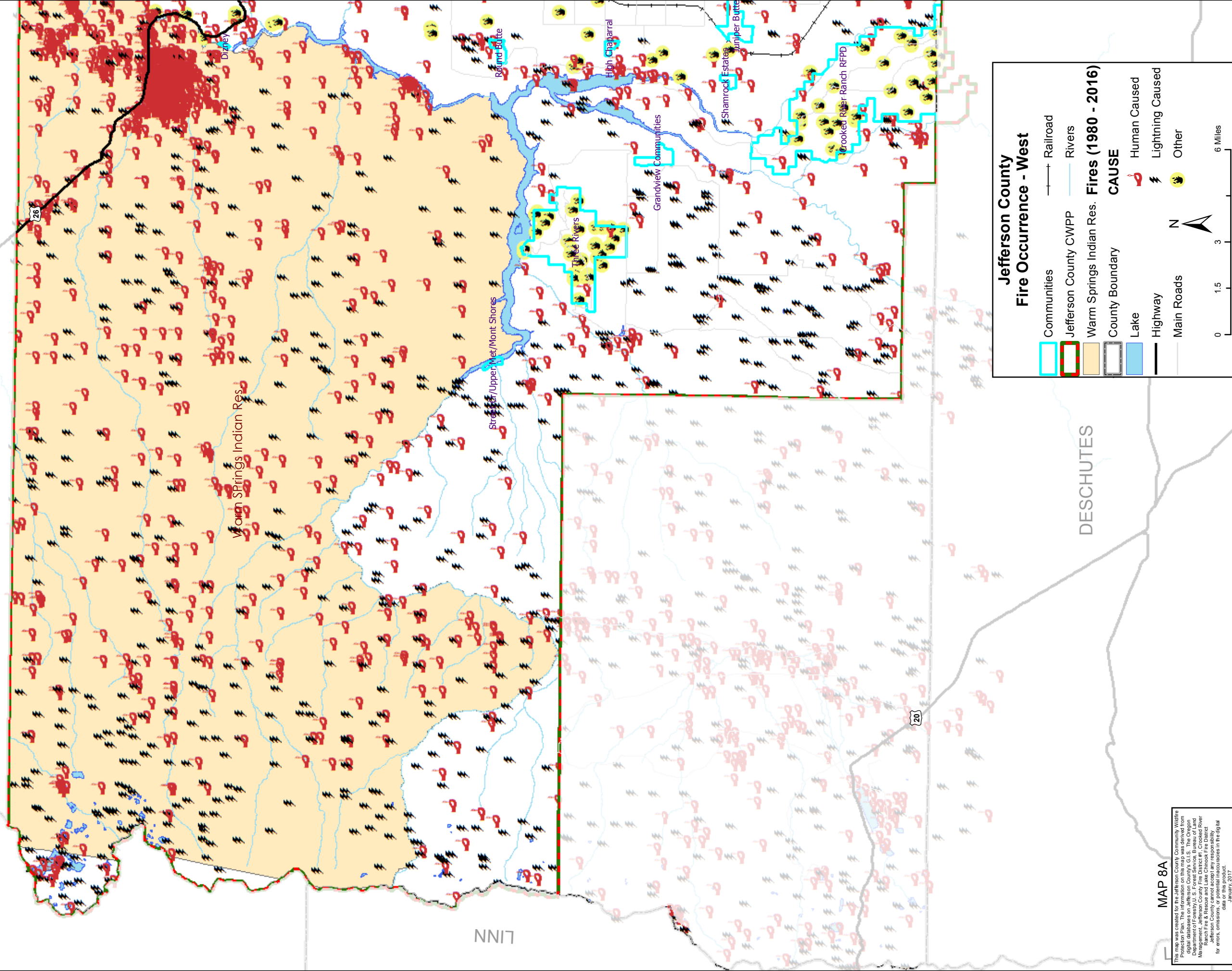
WASCO

MARION

Warm Springs Indian Res.

NNIT

## DESCHUTES



MAP 8A

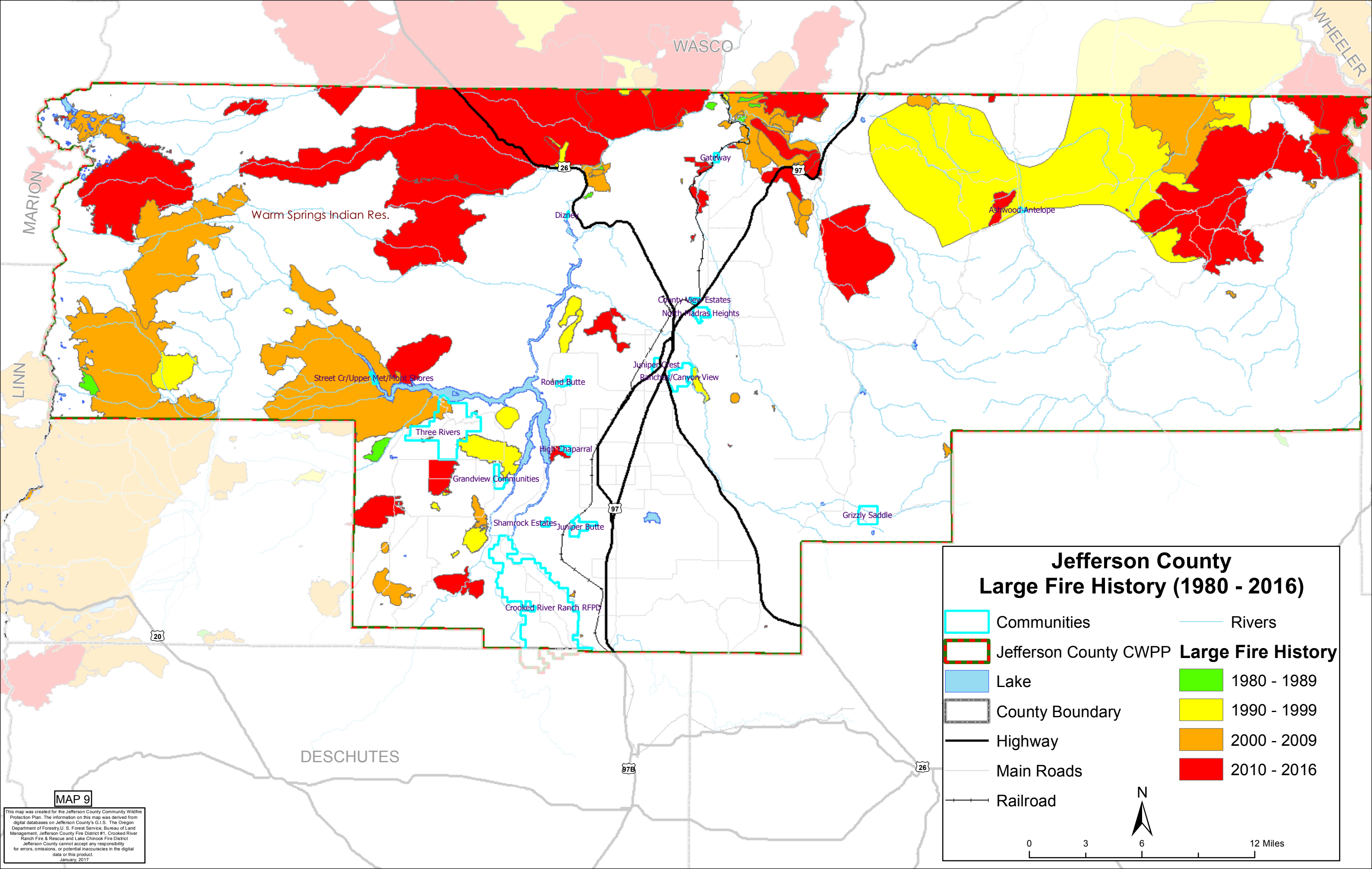
This map was created for the Jefferson County Community Wildlife Protection Plan. The information on this map was derived from digital databases on Jefferson County's G.I.S., The Oregon Department of Forestry, U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Oregon Fish Commission, City of Medford, Coquille River Watershed Council, Siskiyou County Fish District, Central and Eastern Oregon National Forest, Lake Chinnook Fish District.

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January, 2017







**Jefferson County  
Large Fire History (1980 - 2016)**

- |                       |                           |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Communities           | Rivers                    |
| Jefferson County CWPP | <b>Large Fire History</b> |
| Lake                  | 1980 - 1989               |
| County Boundary       | 1990 - 1999               |
| Highway               | 2000 - 2009               |
| Main Roads            | 2010 - 2016               |
| Railroad              |                           |



0 3 6 12 Miles

MAP 9

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January, 2017