

Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan Annual Report and Updated Action Plan

2008

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KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Fuels Reduction Treatments in Josephine County (FY 2007/08) 2007/2008 Defensible Space and Fuels Reduction on Private Land

Administrator	Location	Year	Acres
Illinois Valley Community Development Organization			
Selma North	Selma	2008	98
Cathedral Hills	Grants Pass	2008	68
Wonder	Wonder/Wilderville	2008	63
Wolf Creek	Wolf Creek	2008	60
Special Needs	County Wide	2008	32
Lomakatsi Restoration Project			
Williams	Williams	2008	2
Oregon Department of Forestry			
AW		2008	10
Azalea	Azalea Dr	2008	80
B-Street	Grants Pass	2008	98
Deer Selma	Selma/Deer Cr	2008	72
Jack-Jo WUI	County Wide	2008	9
Murphy	Murphy	2008	120
Quartz Crow	Quartz Cr, Crow Cr	2008	74
Wonder Wild	Wonder, Wilderville	2008	130
Others			
BLM	Rogue River Pilot	2008	57
Lomakatsi Ecological Services	South Stew Stewardship	2008	275
Total Acres Treated on Private Land			1298

Agency Fuels Reduction in FY 2007 and 2008

Treatment	BLM, Medford District		Rogue River Siskiyou National Forest	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
WUI Acres	8,193	7,622	809	1,396
Non WUI Acres	930	1,392	150	135
Total	9,123	9,014	959	1,531

Note: Through the federal agency reporting system, target acres reported by the federal agencies are not the same as 'footprint' treated acres. Each acre of each hazardous fuel reduction activity (thinning, pruning, handpiling, hand pile burning, etc) is an accomplishment acre, which means that certain types of activities (e.g., thinning/pruning) may have occurred in a previous year, while additional treatment on the same acres occurred in FY 2007/08.

Woody Vegetation Disposal Day

	May 2008	May 2007	May 2006	April 2005
Public participants	139	75	151	140
Yards of woody vegetation collected	356	-	330	300

Emergency Management – Incident Command Training

Training	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total # Trained
IS 700	86	300	113	157	48	704
ICS 100	172	188	88	157	41	646
ICS 200	4	55	22	55	2	138
ICS 300	-	22	-	-	37	59
WMD	-	-	283	-	-	283
IS 800	-	4	29	-	-	33

Note: These numbers are only reflective of those people who have taken classes offered by the EMB. If students have taken classes elsewhere, the EMB has no way to track that information.

JOSEPHINE COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT BOARD

National Incident Management System/ICS Training

Through a grant from the department of Homeland Security, Josephine County has contracted with Resource Innovations at the University of Oregon to assist the county in meeting compliance standards for the National Incident Management System. In 2008, Josephine County met FY 2008 NIMS requirement and developed a tracking form and conducting resource typing to establish an accurate NIMS baseline. Compliance requirements also included assisting departments, agencies and local partners to take inventory of their response plans, mutual aid agreements and personnel training records. Josephine County also began developing a Public Information System and will work with local Public Information Officers from various agencies to set up and implement a Joint Information System and Center.

Through a grant from the Department of Homeland Security, and through the State Office of Emergency Management, a contractor was hired to assist Josephine County in the complete rewrite and reformatting of the County Emergency Operations Plan. The format of this plan will mirror the format of the National Response Plan, and be completely NIMS compliant. Work on this rewrite has been ongoing throughout the year and a draft will be sent out to stakeholders beginning of 2009 for review.

Planning has been initiated for participation in the statewide exercise in April, 2009. The exercise is called Cascadia Peril and is a simulated earthquake that will effect all of Oregon. Josephine and Jackson Counties are participating as a region. Objectives include operating a regional EOC at the Jackson County alternate EOC, operating a regional JIC comprised of PIOs from a variety of disciplines, the testing of various modes of emergency communication and a full-scale animal shelter operating at the Jackson County Expo.

DHS grants

FY2006 Homeland Security Grant funded new radio consoles in the 911 Dispatch Center. That equipment has been installed and is working great! Also funded were ongoing programs in Citizen Corps, including Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) and Medical Reserve Corps (MRC). Josephine County hired Resource Innovations to assist with NIMS Compliance. Under the contract, Resource Innovations has assisted with resource typing and development of a Joint Information System and Joint Information Center plan.

FY2007 Homeland Security Grant was funded last fall to include Interoperable equipment for the City of Grants Pass Department of Public Safety to improve radio coverage and to provide an additional "Events" frequency.

Oregon Emergency Management hired a consultant with Ecology and Environment, Inc. to assist Josephine County with the rewrite the County Emergency Operations Plan. The new plan will fit the National Response Plan format and will be NIMS compliant.

FY2008 Homeland Security Grant awards were just announced this December, with Josephine County being awarded a total of \$131,900. This award is for continued interoperable communications equipment, as well as ongoing programs in Citizen Corps, including Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) and Medical Reserve Corps (MRC).

JCIFP EDUCATION AND OUTREACH ACCOMPLISHMENTS

4th Annual Woody Vegetation Disposal Day

The second annual Woody Vegetation Disposal Day took place in Josephine County on May 10, 2008. The event gave residents in Josephine County an opportunity to dispose of their woody vegetation for free at the Jo-Gro Composting Center outside of Grants Pass. The event was organized by partners involved with the Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan as a way to promote fire safety and community preparedness. The event was staffed by the City of Grants Pass and Rural Metro Fire Department. Josephine County collected a total of 356 cubic yards of debris from 139 customers. Fifty seven people completed questionnaires at JO-GRO, with the majority of participants (58%) coming from The City of Grants Pass.

People learned of the Woody Vegetation Disposal Day in a variety of ways. Of these replies, most indicated that they had heard about the event through newspaper coverage (34%). A smaller percentage had heard about the event from radio, television reports and some heard through word of mouth. Almost half of the respondents chose "other" when asked how they had learned of the event. Of this group of respondents, 44% were completely unaware that the event was happening. Table 2 shows how participants learned about the event.

Respondents indicated that the most common types of fuels reduction performed included pruning/removing trees, cleaning leaves, pine needles, debris from roof, gutters and yard, and/or that they mowed grass/cut weeds regularly. A smaller percentage of people said that they used fire resistant vegetation or building materials. Despite the increased traffic by virtue of it being a free drop-off day, an overwhelming majority (75%) of the responses to "*Would you have brought your woody vegetation to JO-GRO if there were not a free-drop off day?*" were affirmative.

The respondents that did not plan to burn their woody debris considered burning "*too dangerous,*" and were concerned about smoke. A third of respondents commented that they "*just don't burn,*" "*rather recycle,*" "*takes too long,*" and "*easier to bring to JO-GRO.*"

The public attendance and cubic yards of debris collected illustrate the success of Woody Vegetation Disposal Day. The event was advertised through flyers, newspaper articles, radio and television. However, the fact that many of the questionnaire respondents were not aware of the event suggests a need in the future for even more media outreach. The most common way people learned of the event was by newspaper. Participants overwhelmingly indicated that they would have brought their woody vegetation to JO-GRO even if it had not been a free drop-off day.

Continue to expand the partners involved in wildfire outreach and education in Josephine and Jackson counties.

Upon accomplishment of unifying the Rogue Valley Fire Prevention Co-op and both County outreach and education (O and E) committees, there is a continuing need to expand the circle of partners participating in wildfire awareness. The O and E committee will bring in new partners and become a partner in existing groups where wildfire prevention is an obvious fit.

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Promote the Wildfire Safety Speaker's Bureau

Requests are made from community/opportunities come up to make presentations about wildfire issues. There has been a lack of response among professional wildfire managers/agencies to non-traditional and outside requests for education and outreach.

Increase the Effectiveness of Public Education

As the public perceptions and actions about wildfire change, wildfire educators need to update messages and methods of delivery. Meetings focused on this issue will be a valuable tool to evaluate education and outreach programs.

Home Assessment and Recognition Program Training

Information and recommendations being given by the various fire agencies in Jackson County are not congruent. Recommendations during defensible space inspections need to be similar across agencies. There is currently no training requirement for performing home inspections, but educational materials are available and a class can be created. Home recognition program training can be dovetailed with home assessment training sessions.

Wildfire Education School Kits for Two-County Area

Wildfire education is important at all ages. There is a lack of quality wildfire education materials for school children in Jackson and Josephine counties. Having teaching kits available for teachers will encourage teachers to include wildfire education lessons. Over time, children and adults will better understand the issues surrounding wildfire in Southern Oregon. Kits are available and need to be promoted and utilized.

Sustain a Long-term Educational Program

Wildfire preparedness education will be a perpetual task for the O and E committee. Having directed and funded education and outreach effort will be key to getting information to the public so they can take the appropriate precautions. This addresses many of the action items above as one program that can be prioritized for funding generally as wildfire prevention, or specific items "matched" to certain grants.

Local Fire Prevention Teams

The O&E committees have been working towards creating a local fire prevention team to be activated on short notice to take advantage of "teachable moments" in the event of a wildfire in or near a community. Prevention teams are used as a targeting strategy at a national level to deliver a message to a specific area at high risk. A local version of the prevention team could be used to take advantage of "teachable moments" after wildfires in or near a community. Teams could be mobilized on short time frames and consist of local people who are trusted by the community. A similar team of agency specialists could be utilized for "post mortem" inspections of fires to determine how homes *burned and use the findings as an educational outreach tool.*

REGIONAL VULNERABLE POPULATIONS COMMITTEE

Emergency Preparedness for Adult Foster Homes and Group Homes

Through a collaborative effort, a comprehensive emergency planning workbook tailored for Adult Foster Homes and Group Homes was developed. Five 4-hour workshops were conducted throughout the year to educate owners and their staff about preparing for disasters. Participant evaluations were collected at each workshop, with the overwhelming majority of participants being very satisfied with the level of training presented. Each workshop included keynote speakers, updates on pertinent Oregon Administrative Rules, and a session on how to use the workbook.

The Adult Foster Home and Group Home workshop series is part of an overall effort to tailor emergency preparedness training to specific groups. Last year's focus was on childcare providers. In 2009, the focus will be home healthcare workers, as well as revisiting childcare providers.

Special Needs Branch Plan

In 2006, the committee began work on a plan to facilitate the collection, processing, and dissemination of information related to persons with special needs during a potential or actual local or regional emergency. Members of the "special needs branch" would work in concert with the evacuation and sheltering branches of the IMT and would handle requests from citizens needing some type of special assistance. This year, the committee finalized the plan which will be incorporated into each County's Emergency Operations Plan.

Disaster Registry Outreach

Using grant funds from a National Fire Plan grant, Josephine County Title III, Department of Homeland Security and the Rogue Valley Council of Governments, the committee conducted an outreach campaign to encourage more people to sign up in the Registry. Three flyers were created at no cost by SOFCU Community Credit Union. The committee paid to have the flyers printed and distributed them throughout both counties to local businesses, community partners and other agencies. The committee contracted with an advertising firm to produce and air a PSA on television, which was aired during the time that the flyers were being distributed.

Partnerships with other groups

This year, representatives from the committee have worked closely with the Regional Outreach & Education committee, the Rogue Valley COAD (Community Organizations Active in Disaster), and local Citizen Corps Councils in both counties. These partnerships have served to increase awareness of special needs planning, as well as maximize efforts for outreach activities.

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JCIFP FUELS REDUCTION AND RISK ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE

Fuels Reduction Projects

Illinois Valley Community Development Organization (ICVDO):

The ICVDO has completed numerous NFP Grant projects in 2008. The fuels reduction money from the \$500,000 2005 grant has been spent. Four project areas received defensible space clearance clearing, roadway access thinning, and landscape style brushing attention. The four areas were Selma, Cathedral Hills, Wonder, and Wolf Creek. In addition, a 2009 grant area was awarded. O'Brien and south Cave Junction will receive up to \$200,000 for fuels reduction work.

Applegate Valley Fire District (AVFD):

The Fire Department headquartered in Ruch continues to chip away at rural properties within their district. They have recorded huge success stories for fuel reduction work in their district, which extends into Josephine County.

Lomakatsi Restoration Project:

Lomakatsi completed two projects in the Williams area. A 162-acre hazardous fuels reduction project and a 50 acre biomass utilization and marketing project which were quite successful. They were successful in acquiring the 2009 Josephine NFP Grant for the Takilma area.

Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF)

The Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) currently has eight grants they are working on with numerous landowners receiving cost-share dollars. This money is made available to residents in selected areas that are in need of fuel reduction to prevent wildfire on their property. Local forest officers have made public presentations combined with the new SB360 laws and have had great interest from the public. ODF is seeking further grants to assist additional landowners in areas that have not received funding before.

Special Needs Title II Grants

The BLM portion of the Special Needs Title II Grant is completed with 26 properties treated for 68 total acres. The Forest Service Grant has one more property identified and it too will be completed with a total of 40 acres.

2007 National Fire Plan Projects - Progress Report

Project	Budget	Expended	Balance
Quartz Crow	\$165,795	\$27,181	\$138,614
B Street	\$189,480	\$34,968	\$154,512
Wonder Wilderville	\$277,425	\$73,255	\$204,170
Azalea Drive	\$245,785	\$43,092	\$202,693
Murphy Fuels	\$220,233	\$72,617	\$147,616
Deer/Selma	\$250,233	\$82,095	\$168,138
Josephine Co. Comm Fuels	\$233,770	\$189,163	\$44,607
Josephine Co. Fuel Reduction	\$245,992	\$235,036	\$10,956
Merlin Fuel Break Project SWO	\$242,500	\$242,500	\$0
Totals to Date	\$2,071,213	\$1,000,140	\$1,071,306

Senate Bill 360 Update

The Oregon Forestland-Urban Interface Fire Protection Act was implemented in Josephine County in October 2008. The owners of more than 19,000 forestland-urban interface lots were notified that they should reduce potentially flammable vegetation, and other fuels, around their homes and driveways. They will have until November 2010 to complete work before the fire-cost recovery liability portion of the law becomes effective.

The forestland-urban interface lands were identified and classified by a 5-member forestland-urban interface committee appointed by the Josephine County commissioners, the state fire marshal and the state forester. Thomas Link (USFS ret.) chaired the committee, and Charles Chase (OSFM) was the vice-chair/secretary. Other committee members were Thomas Atzet (USFS ret.), William Gasow (USFS ret.) and Vincent Pyle (ODF).

Of the 19,336 lots identified as being within Josephine County's 201 forestland-urban interface areas, 14,258 lots were in areas classified "extreme," 4,573 lots were in areas classified "high," and 505 lots were in areas classified "moderate."

By the end of 2008, the Oregon Department of Forestry had received more than 2,000 certification cards.

LANDFIRE Update

The LANDFIRE risk assessment product was completed in 2008. The Fire Risk/Hazard Assessment Committee (one of five committees established to develop this plan) was charged with the task of estimating fire risk/hazard for the entire county. This collaborative committee included local Rural Fire Districts, Medford District of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and the Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest, United States Forest Service (USFS), the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) and The Nature Conservancy. The first task of this committee was to obtain all available risk hazard information and systematically input this data into the Josephine County's Geographic Information System (GIS) for analysis and processing. Factors studied included:

- Vegetation
- Topography (aspect, slope and elevation)
- Protection capability (Transportation time from fire station, road status, bridge capacity, dead end roads etc.),
- Structural vulnerability (material with emphasis on roof structure, defensible space, and driveway access)
- Values at risk (Number of structures per square mile, number of inhabitants per square mile)
- Ignitions risk (wildfire ignition density)

All of these factors were considered important. Critical information existed on all but the vegetation component. Working with advanced software programs such as FARSITE (Finney 1998) and FlamMap (Finney 2006) analyses were undertaken over areas that had previously burned. These attempts failed to replicate the burning patterns and fire behavior of previous known burns.

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There are three main objectives to this project:

- 1) *Collect, analyze and process quantitative field plots using the Fire Effects Monitoring Protocol (FIREMON) and forward these plot data to the National Landfire Program Office in Missoula, Montana.*
- 2) *Assist in the evaluation and critique of the Landfire generated fire hazard products of southwestern Oregon.*
- 3) *Support the Josephine and Jackson County Integrated Fire Plans by updating both county GIS systems with an improved fuel hazard layer.*

The committee made adjustments to the **Landfire Fuel Models** (Both Anderson 13 and Scott and Burgan 40) by reclassifying surface fuel model based on elevation ranges. We also reclassified fuel models based on a re-interpretation of “*non burnable Ag*”. This affected areas in Sams Valley, Merlin, and the Illinois Valley. Certain Landfire “Developed Open Space” categories were remapped to a burnable model, primarily affecting Grants Pass and Ashland where forest and residential commonly intermix. Landfire also incorrectly categorized several vegetation types at high elevations. Landfire **Canopy Closure** and **Canopy Bulk Density** adjustments were also made in the artificial seam between Landfire Map Zones 2 and 7.

Finally, the committee established and developed an Initial Fire Hazard GIS Layer by using the FlamMap software program to estimate flame length, rate of spread and crown fire potential using the new modified Landfire Hazard layer as discussed above (Finney 2003). The Fire Risk/Hazard Assessment Committee for each county and local fire suppression and response teams of Josephine and Jackson Counties will develop appropriate response measures based on their unique infrastructure and capabilities.

Since the local product is based upon the National Landfire Program it is important to understand certain features and limitations of the Landfire effort. The national level Landfire Project is an historic first. Josephine County now has a consistent science based, quantitative method whereby fire risk/hazard can be estimated and scaled nationally. This will allow much more efficient allocation of both fire suppression and fire mitigation resources.

What the committee produced is not so much a “product” as a *process* whereby local fire ecologists, planners, local fire suppression experts and GIS specialists can establish the fire behavior characteristics of a chosen area. It is noted that periodic updates to reflect the changing vegetation communities will be required. This “fire hazard” update should become part of long-term forest/range management plans and be included in the operating budgets of the appropriate agencies at *all levels of government*.

For a copy of the full report please contact Gary Gnauck or Tim Gonzales with the JCIFP Fire/Risk committee.

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JCIFP STEWARDSHIP COMMITTEE

The Josephine County Stewardship Group is a diverse and committed group of local representatives using innovative authorities to restore forests and reduce hazardous fuels in Josephine County.

Accomplishments

- Developed and maintained a core group of individuals and organizations committed to collaboratively planning, implementing, and monitoring stewardship contracts on public land. Built strong working relationships and trust between Group members.
- Participating members include:
 - Klamath-Siskiyou Wildlands Center
 - Summit Forest Products
 - Don Hammond Logging, Inc.
 - Southwest Oregon RC&D
 - Siskiyou Project
 - Illinois Valley Forestry Action Committee
 - Applegate Partnership
 - Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest, Wild River District
 - Medford District BLM, Grants Pass Resource Area
 - Josephine County
 - Gifford Pinchot Task Force
 - The Nature Conservancy
 - Lomakatsi Restoration Project
 - Oregon Department of Forestry
 - Illinois Valley Community Development Organization
- Collaborated with the Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest on the planning and development of innovative stewardship projects to reduce hazardous fuels and restore forest ecosystems including:
 - Meyers Camp Stewardship Project—assisted the Forest to develop its initial stewardship offering of 250 acres.
 - Provided significant feedback and input to East Illinois Valley Managed Stands Environmental Assessment of 1,200 acres.
 - Engaging in an open collaborative planning process to design a 6,000 acre landscape-level restoration project—Butcherknife Slate Environmental Assessment.
- Efforts of the Stewardship Group resulted in strong support from Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest, Wild Rivers District for concept and implementation of collaborative stewardship and strong partnerships between and among the participants.
- Initiated first annual monitoring report to quantify results to date and identify ongoing challenges to achieving results.
- Initiated partnership with Southwest Oregon Resource Conservation and Development Council to explore possibilities of local organization taking responsibility for facilitation of the Stewardship Group.

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- Assisted Grants Pass Resource Area of Medford BLM to implement five stewardship contracts: Penny Stew, Rich & Rocky, South Stew, North Stew, and Two Bit Stew. Taken together, these five contracts resulted in:
 - Fuels reduction and restored forest conditions on 819 acres.
 - Treatments included: commercial thinning, non-commercial thinning, hazardous fuels reduction, road decommissioning, culvert installation, and other activities.
 - Accumulated total of 1,366.42 MBF sold to local wood products facilities and 6,574 tons of woody biomass removed.
 - The five stewardship projects resulted in a wide array of products sold to a variety of markets including: post and poles, biomass chips, paper quality chips, commercial lumber, and cordwood.
 - The five BLM stewardship contracts were awarded to four businesses and one not for profit organization located in Jackson County: Don Hammond Inc., Lomakatsi Restoration Project, Lomakatsi Ecological Services, and South Bay Timber Inc.
 - The value of the commercial material removed from the five stewardship contracts accounted for 14% of total contract value and represented a savings to the government of \$135,751. In other words, the projects achieved over \$130,000 of additional work activities due to the sale of commercial material.

The economic outcomes of five stewardship contracts are difficult to generalize as the contracts and employment characteristics vary considerably. We conducted interviews with prime contracts to identify the key employment attributes of each contract, presented below.

Project	Crew Size	Wage
Penny Stew	September to July: crew of 25-35 people July to Sept: crew of 3-10 people	Wage ranges: \$12.50-\$25.00, per hour and \$35.00 for technical level
Rich & Rocky	Crew of 5-6 people, varying from 3-6 months a year	Wage ranges: \$14.00-\$20.00, per hour
South Stew	September to July: crew of 25-35 people July to Sept: crew of 3-10 people	Wage ranges: \$12.50-\$25.00, per hour and \$35.00 for technical level
Two Bit Stew	Crew of 7-10	Wage ranges: \$17.50-\$37.50 per hour
North Stew	Crew of 7-10	Wage ranges: \$17.50-\$37.50 per hour

Additionally, a significant amount of contract value went to sub-contractors and suppliers in Josephine and Jackson Counties. For example, South Bay Timber Inc. reported investing in \$150,000-\$200,000 in new equipment purchased from local vendors.

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7. JCIFP ACTION PLAN REVIEW WORKSHEETS

Josephine County Emergency Management Board Action Items

Action Item	Lead	Timeline	Status/ Accomplishment/ Problems	Keep/ update for 2009?
EM 1. Clarify policies and procedures for emergency management planning and preparedness, including the emergency operations center; develop standard operating procedures.	Sara or EMB	Ongoing	EOP updated this year with the assistance of a contractor. Still working on EOC and debris management plans.	Yes
EM 2. Strengthen National Incident Management Systems (NIMS) compliance; create groups for Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC), Joint Information Center (JIC), and Joint Information Systems (JIS).	Sara and EMB	Ongoing	Continued training in NIMS/ICS. Test JIC/JIS plan in the April Cascadia Peril exercise. Comply with FY 08-09 NIMS requirements.	Yes
EM 3. Maintain oversight of policies and a process for interoperable/interagency communications	EMB	Ongoing	Interoperable comms policies and processes discussed at meetings; updates given by agencies as appropriate 911 call-down system taken off-line due to instability.	Yes
EM 4. Develop and sustain agency coordination on evacuation procedures for fire and other incidents.	EMB	Ongoing	Subcommittee will be formed in 2009 to develop SOP for evacuation for Josephine County.	Yes
EM 5. Continue development and training of Type III County All Hazard Incident Management Team (AHIMT)	EMB	Ongoing	Members of AHMIT sent to two different fire camps to shadow. Two trainings held for AHIMT members this year.	Yes
EM 6. Maintain broad coordination for the JCIFP	EMB	Ongoing	Continuing to send EMB member as Josephine County rep for Outreach & Education meetings. Will continue to work to find others within the county to attend these meetings. Push from EMB for BCC to fund and support contractor for stewardship contracting.	Yes
EM 7. Coordinate county-wide grant requests	EMB	Ongoing	Grant planning discussed at meetings; coordination and collaboration on grant requests by subcommittees.	Yes
EM 8. Expand EMB oversight to include the Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan	Sara & Jenny	2010	As required by FEMA, the EMB will also function as the NHMP Steering Committee, as the NHMP is the parent plan of the JCIFP.	This is a new item

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Regional Vulnerable Populations Committee Action Items

Action Item	Lead	Timeline	Status/ Accomplishment/ Problems	Keep/ update for 2009?
VP #1 Continue efforts to involve community organizations in planning for special populations	Carol & Jenny	Ongoing	In 2008, the committee collaborated with Rogue Valley Community Organizations Active in Disaster (RVCOAD) and Citizen Corps Councils in both counties. Members continue to recruit through contacts at other meetings they attend.	Yes
VP #2 Continue outreach for the Disaster Registry	Carol, Jenny & Connie	Ongoing	In 2008, we ran another PSA on television using funds from a National Fire Plan Grant. We also produced several flyers advertising the program. The flyers were designed for free by SOFCU Community Credit Union and printed using funds from Department of Homeland Security and RVCOG.	Yes
VP #3 Continue development of Special Needs Branch Plan to include a sheltering tab	Carol, Jenny and Don	Ongoing	Plan in final draft form. RVCOG is finalizing their internal procedures for 24/7 availability. The group wants to develop a sheltering tab for the plan	Yes
VP #4. Develop and expand both county's emergency transportation plans for vulnerable populations	Jenny & Connie	Hope to finish this year	Jo County plan in final stages. Jackson County plan in draft form. Both counties are hoping to add Translink as a partner in their plans.	Yes
VP #5 Prepare and distribute Emergency Ready Books to citizens	Beth & Tricia	Plan to send for print summer 09	Book developed and in final review.	Yes
VP #6. Conduct ongoing training for the Vulnerable Populations Committee in incident management	Beth	Ongoing	I-100 refresher conducted spring 08. Ongoing training occurs at regional meetings and through participation in County disaster exercises.	Yes
VP #7 Educate social service agencies about wildfire risk through Outreach and Education committee.	Carol & Jenny	Ongoing	Working to develop a training to educate employees from social service agencies about defensible space at their client's homes. During 5 disaster preparedness trainings in 2008 to Adult Foster Home providers, we addressed wildfire risk and defensible space.	Yes

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Action Item	Lead	Timeline	Status/ Accomplishment/ Problems	Keep/ update for 2009?
VP #8 Continue emergency preparedness workbook development and training to target groups	Childcare-Cathy Home Health- Don	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed Adult Foster Home workbook and put on 6 trainings in 2008. • Anticipate a repeat of the childcare training in 2009. • Don will check with Home Care Commission about interest from home care agencies in 2009. 	Yes
VP #9 Continue work on the resource database	Carol & Tricia	Ongoing	Continue to compile resources available from social service and community organizations into a master list	Yes
VP #10 Distribute call-taker checklist and instructions to agencies serving vulnerable populations	Jenny	2009	Develop instructions and algorithm and distribute to relevant agencies	Yes
VP # 11 Explore the possibility of adapting or creating a system for tracking evacuees to shelters or other housing so that families can get in touch with them	Committee chairs	2009	There is no comprehensive way to track evacuees who do not go to Red Cross shelters. The group plans to look at potential tracking options to see if this gap can be filled.	Yes
VP # 12 Participate in April Disaster Exercise	Carol & Tricia	2009	Test communication strategies outlined in the Special Needs Branch Plan in the Cascadia Peril disaster exercise scheduled for April 2009	Yes
VP # 13 Determine issues surrounding the use of emergent volunteers	Connie, Steve & Jenny	2009	<p>Jenny will contact OSP to discuss background checks on the fly.</p> <p>Connie and Steve will check into liability and the feasibility of using emergent volunteers.</p>	Yes

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JCIFP Education and Outreach Action Items

Coordinate an Annual Spring Wildfire Safety Campaign

Spring is a good time to prepare homes for wildfire season. We want to inform the public how to effectively prepare for fire season and options for disposing of biomass debris that often results from wildfire safety preparations.

Outcomes:	County residents make effective, informed decisions to prepare for wildfire season and address forest health.
Strategy:	Use a combination of media outlets to reach residents in the wildland urban interface. Where possible and affordable, create TV spots, radio spots, newspaper articles, and direct mailing materials on topics such as burning safety, defensible space, home ignitability, evacuation, and forest management. Overlap these materials with media materials used for the Fire Prevention Team (Action Item #1). Continue free woody debris disposal day in Grants Pass and surrounding area.
Lead:	Chair, Outreach and Education Committee plus committee members.

Step	Status and Accomplishments	Lead	Problems/Policy, Plan, funding changes
Determine key messages of spring campaign including the need for defensible space maintenance. Burning safety and air quality is an important message for Jo County. Jenny and Joe will work on outreach to Jo County residents outside GP city limits in the air quality area. Brian will include more info on the results of escaped debris burn fires, i.e. fines.	<p>Mailer and Radio spots were developed as part of the spring awareness campaign 2007, Free Woody Vegetation Day & a series of newspaper ads in Grants Pass Courier in Josephine County.</p> <p>Ch 12 TV PSA's produced & aired in spring 2008. Virtually no fireworks fires reported summer 2008 in Jackson County due perhaps in part to radio spots.</p>	<p>Brian Ballou, Chris Chambers, Sandy, Scott Lewis. Jenny Zeltvay, Joe Hyatt</p>	<p>Expand Spring campaign to deliver seasonal messages, Expand mailer to Jo County Spring '08 Coordinate media material with Prevention Team media efforts</p> <p>Develop a brochure to educate former fuels grant recipients of the need to keep vegetation thinned around homes. Address lists should be available from ODF or local grant administrators. A brochure might stress the need to get work done now before it gets too expensive, plus more nuts and bolts about what to cut, etc.</p>
Build display(s) for outreach efforts	New Table top "Defensible Space" display complete. New display completed.	Brian Ballou, Sandy Shaffer	Coordinate with Prevention Team effort and funding
Create wildfire safety PSA's for local TV	Channel 12 filmed and produced 3 PSA's and they aired in Summer 2008	Sandy Shaffer	Done. Need to post videos on Co-op website.
Coordinate Jackson County Home Show booth reservation, staffing, set-up & take down (February)	Jo County home show was staffed in May.	Brian, Chris Chambers, Robert Shoemaker	Fell through in 2008, we'll try again in 2009.
Coordinate Jackson County Master	Done in 2008. Will repeat in 2009 in both counties if	Chris Chambers,	Continue Gardner's Fair Booth in 200. Consider Jo

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Gardener's Fair booth reservation, staffing, set-up & take down- April	possible.	Brian Ballou, Carey Chaput, Robert Shoemaker	Cty Fair as well
Place displays in County Offices & other locations i.e. home improvement stores	Library displays were in place through April (libraries closed). Displays have gone out of date, a new one has been received and will be placed in public spots for viewing.	Chris Chambers, Brian Ballou, Sandy Shaffer	Need to distribute new display.

Marketing and Communication Strategies

Continue to expand the partners involved in wildfire outreach and education in Josephine and Jackson counties.

Upon accomplishment of unifying the Rogue Valley Fire Prevention Co-op and both County outreach and education (O and E) committees, there is a continuing need to expand the circle of partners participating in wildfire awareness. The O and E committee will bring in new partners and become a partner in existing groups where wildfire prevention is an obvious fit.

Outcomes:	More public exposure to wildfire prevention and mitigation messages leading to a greater degree of preparation among residents each year. This goal will be achieved to a greater degree by accessing community groups and/or businesses as partners in wildfire prevention.
Strategy:	Identify groups and businesses who are a natural fit for our efforts. Make contacts with them with specific tasks or roles in mind. Use the RVFPC as the umbrella organization, especially when non-profit status is in place.
Timeline:	Ongoing with goal of adding at least 3 partners each year.
Lead:	Outreach and Education Chair and committee members.

Step	Status and Accomplishments	Lead	Problems/Policy, Plan, Funding changes
Create list of potential partners	Ongoing	O and E Chair	
Contact partners	Ongoing	O and E Chair	

Promote the Wildfire Safety Speaker's Bureau

Requests are made from community/opportunities come up to make presentations about wildfire issues. There has been a lack of response among professional wildfire managers/agencies to non-traditional and outside requests for education and outreach.

Outcomes:	An effective, coordinated, and achievable program where outside opportunities are incorporated and prioritized. All requests for information and/or presentations are passed on to the most qualified and available person(s).
Strategy:	Promote the opportunity for speakers to talk about wildfire issues in our communities. The speaker's bureau can be listed and promoted as a source of information in local press, wildfire education materials, and the Co-op website. Update the list as needed.
Timeline:	By fire season 2008.

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Lead:	Brian Ballou, Wildland Urban Interface Specialist, Oregon Department of Forestry.
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Step	Status and Accomplishments	Lead	Problems/Policy, Plan, Funding changes
Develop a list of expert speakers. Update and market list to public for 2009.	Will be updated and marketed. Sandy and Carey are added to list to talk about the home ignition zone.	Brian Ballou, Carey Chaput	Contact Brian for a speaker or a copy of the list. Freshen up the list with phone calls to speakers. List on the Co-op website and get the word out with local service groups

Increase the Effectiveness of Public Education

As the public perceptions and actions about wildfire change, wildfire educators need to update messages and methods of delivery. Meetings focused on this issue will be a valuable tool to evaluate education and outreach programs.

Outcomes:	Wildfire education is meeting the changing needs of the public.
Strategy:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Informal discussion among the 2-County O and E groups about personal experiences with education efforts B. Incorporate public feedback into mailings and events and use incentives for participation C. Incorporate Partners in Fire Education results on communicating with public.
Timeline:	Ongoing at monthly committee meetings
Lead:	Outreach and Education Committee Chair

Step	Status and Accomplishments	Lead	Problems/Policy, Plan, Funding changes
Conduct an annual survey with all people involved in wildfire education in Jackson and Josephine Counties.	None	None	Need new lead
Schedule & coordinate logistics for an annual meeting in November.	None	None	Need new lead
Facilitate meeting to determine effectiveness of O&E messages.	Ongoing at monthly meetings	O&E Chair	
Coordinate updated O&E messages to the public.	None	Brian Ballou	<p>Consider an incentive included in a mailing that could be used to gauge public participation and understanding.</p> <p>Need to re-evaluate this action item. Include monitoring as an agenda item at quarterly meetings—maybe just 1 to 2 times a</p>

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			year.
Conduct training based on national study on language that best communicates wildfire issues to the public. Consider using in future handouts. Two trainings will be offered: one in January 2009 and one before fire season 2009. Sandy will present the results for the training.	Concept endorsed by JLCG. Sandy will contact USFS, BLM, and ODF.	Sandy	Need to make contacts and set dates and place for trainings.

Recognition Program

Home Assessment and Recognition Program Training

Information and recommendations being given by the various fire agencies in Jackson County are not congruent. Recommendations during defensible space inspections need to be similar across agencies. There is currently no training requirement for performing home inspections, but educational materials are available and a class can be created. Home recognition program training can be dovetailed with home assessment training sessions.

Outcomes:	WUI residents are receiving similar & accurate information on defensible space from fire agencies. Homeowners are recognized through the County's recognition program for meeting defensible space standards.
Strategy:	Provide home assessment and home recognition program training at local fire districts and wildland agencies. Develop a training program, gain acceptance by agencies, implement training.
Timeline:	Strive for training program in place by fire season 2008
Lead:	Sandy Shaffer, Carey Chaput

Step	Status and Accomplishments	Lead	Problems/Policy, Plan, Funding changes
Provide home assessment and home recognition program training at local fire districts and wildland agencies.	Developed an outline of training program. RVFCA subcommittee finalizing training package. Sandy and Carey will be finalizing and presenting product back to RVFCA in early spring.	Sandy & Carey	Develop consistent methods for home inspections and create training. Develop a commonality among different forms, explain how rules affect the homeowner. Design program with help from RVFCA committee. Instructors needed

School Education Field Kits

Utilize and Maintain Wildfire Education School Kits for Two-County Area

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Wildfire education is important at all ages. There is a lack of quality wildfire education materials for school children in Jackson and Josephine counties. Having teaching kits available for teachers will encourage teachers to include wildfire education lessons. Over time, children and adults will better understand the issues surrounding wildfire in Southern Oregon. Kits are available and need to be promoted and utilized.

Outcomes:	Wildfire education packets available to teachers & youth group leaders in Jackson and Josephine counties. School children (and teachers) will better understand the role of wildfire and our forests.
Strategy:	Promote kits through the Rogue Valley Fire Prevention Co-op, keep kits updated with materials at least yearly.
Timeline:	Ongoing
Lead:	Fire Prevention Co-op with help from Sue Parrish, Siskiyou Field Institute.

Step	Status and Accomplishments	Lead	Problems/Policy, Plan, Funding changes
Secure grant money to complete the kits.	Grant received from State Farm Insurance	Sue Parish	DONE
Construct kits	Kits are being used in the Applegate schools	Carey	Great.
Place kits with SOU Education Dept., Oregon Extension Service, Siskiyou Field Institute. Kits are currently located at ODF, Applegate, and SOU.	Kits were placed in various places in the two county area	Sue Parish/Brian Ballou and RVFPC	DONE

Sustain a Long-term Educational Program

Wildfire preparedness education will be a perpetual task for the O and E committee. Having directed and funded education and outreach effort will be key to getting information to the public so they can take the appropriate precautions. This addresses many of the action items above as one program that can be prioritized for funding generally as wildfire prevention, or specific items "matched" to certain grants.

Outcomes:	Private landowners and all residents in Jackson County are more aware of and educated on wildfire and forest health issues in their area.
Strategy:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provide home assessment and home recognition program training at local fire districts and wildland agencies. b. Determine costs associated with implementing this program per year. c. Look at developing partnerships to share costs of the program. d. Find and apply for grant funding to implement the program and provide operating capital. e. Monitor and adapt process on an annual basis. Funding sources may include: Title III (County funds), State Farm, Fuels Reductions grants, insurance companies, local businesses, Department of Homeland Security, Community Emergency Response Teams, and Assistance to Firefighters grant for education.

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Timeline:	Implementation of the JaCIFP started in Summer of 2006; this strategy needs to be long-term in order to be successful.
Lead:	ODF Wildland Urban Interface Specialist Brian Ballou, Sandy Shaffer, Rogue Fire Prevention Co-op, RVFCA, Outreach and Education Committee members.

Step	Status and Accomplishments	Lead	Problems/Policy, Plan, Funding changes
Introduce Advanced Master Land Steward program to address fire wise landscaping	Jackson County and Deschutes County O and E have coordinated this effort. Grant funding secured for development of the program. Program outline complete	Sandy Shaffer, Max Bennett	Need Instructors
Rewrite & print "Living With Wildfire" booklets	Goes to printer Nov 08	Sandy	
Training in better public communications based on National study of terms the public understands best.	JJLCG has asked O&E committee to implement	Sandy	
Look at developing partnerships to share costs and staff time of the O&E programs.	Partnerships have played key roles in multiple action items including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First American Title publishing the Living with Fire homeowners guide. 2. Radio PSA's were developed through the Maentz Agency and had 6000 airings locally. 3. OSU Extension is a partner for the proposed land steward program 4. Partnerships have developed with Channel 12 news and the Mail Tribune 5. Co-op is obtaining non-profit status. 6. Ashland CERT team has been very active in wildfire training and outreach. 7. Worked with County Air Quality programs on open burning and biomass utilization. Also worked with regional vulnerable populations committee to increase public awareness of 	O and E committee	Goals are to develop better partnerships with all major media outlets (possible Mail Trib weekly column?), finding other partners such as insurance companies, businesses (Home Depot, Lowe's), and with local volunteer organizations.

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	their issues		
Find and apply for grant funding to implement the program and provide operating capital.	Grant received for Fire Prevention Team, Spring campaign advertising. County funding has been used from both counties for education and outreach. We applied for additional funding as part of a fuels reduction grant in 2009.	Sandy Shaffer, Brian Ballou, O and E committee	Put educational component into fuels reduction grants in future.
Monitor and adapt process on an annual basis.	Conducted annual report process and planning for the next year.	Chair, O and E committee	Continue annual monitoring and update process.

Create a local fire prevention team to be activated on short notice to take advantage of “teachable moments” in the event of a wildfire in or near a community.

Prevention teams are used as a targeting strategy at a national level to deliver a message to a specific area at high risk. A local version of the prevention team could be used to take advantage of “teachable moments” after wildfires in or near a community. Teams could be mobilized on short time frames and consist of local people who are trusted by the community. A similar team of agency specialists could be utilized for “post mortem” inspections of fires to determine how homes burned and use the findings as an educational outreach tool.

Outcomes:	Organized local volunteers (community watch groups, CERT teams, Red Cross, OSU Extension Land Stewards etc.) coordinated with local fire agencies (structural and wildland) that can conduct outreach and education after a wildfire event or “post mortem” inspections in the event that a wildfire threatens or burns structures to pass information on to the public. This team should be tied into the event information team structure.
Timeline:	One year plus for development of participant list, protocols, and coordination with agencies, and then ongoing training and deployment of teams as needed in perpetuity.
Strategies:	Create a list of wildfire professions willing to participate on teams. Identify skills needed. Draft SOP for team activation and functions. Conduct annual Prevention Team Exercises in conjunction with RVFCA spring WUI exercises, and/or as other opportunities are presented. Hire an implementation coordinator to get structure and teams in place. Include enough information in the OSU Stewards class to allow participants to serve on Prevention Teams.
Lead:	Brian Ballou, Wildland Urban Interface Specialist, ODF—Creation of protocols and grant coordination. Chris Chambers lead on overall coordination—subcommittees from O and E will work on other tasks as needed.

Step	Status and Accomplishments	Lead	Problems/Policy, Plan, Funding changes
Secure funding for Fire Prevention Team creation and sustainability Identify other grant/funding sources for future. Work with Co-op once non-profit status is secure.	Western States Fire Managers Grant Application submitted and awarded (75K cash and 75K match)	Brian, Chris	Grant Awarded Continue to seek funding to sustain Team in future
Purchase laptop computer for	Done. Cost shared with Co-	Brian	

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Prevention Team use	op for dual use.		
Draft SOP for team activation, team positions & skill sets, team operations, resources needed. Present Team concept to RVFCA once team is close to readiness.	Discussed activation procedure tied to incident command and/or to resource requests i.e. strike team activation. Local resources should be prioritized. Draft outline completed 3/08	*Carey, Shoe, Chris, Brian, Gail, broad support from all	Lead staff person needed to complete this item
Create a list of community and agency representatives willing to participate on teams.	Informal discussion—CERT teams, Search and Rescue, Watershed Councils, OSU Extension Land Stewards. Share with RVFCA once team is nearing readiness to gain support of agencies and recruit members.	None	Draft list completed, need staff person to confirm ability to participate for each potential member.
Develop TV & Radio spots for use after a wildfire. Develop more PSA's for other seasons and universal use. Explore use of RVTV for production.	Developed Spring Campaign radio spots, seasonal messages for media, messages delivered on Ch. 12 news.	Brian, Sandy, Scott Lewis, Chris Chambers	Develop non-proprietary messages for use across multiple media outlets into the future. Chris will explore use of RVTV students for this.
Develop list of most frequently asked questions & answers for use of EOC phone operators. Distribute this list to the Rogue Valley Community Organizations Active in Disaster (RVCOAD).	Re-evaluate lessons learned in the past and compile list of FAQs	Carey and others	Part of SOP process to develop the list of EOC questions.
Develop Handouts for use during fires.	Completed handouts on "When Evacuation is Imminent" & "If you Are Unable To Evacuate", plus the flipbook covering issues.	All	Completed. Keep copies available. Files are posted on the Co-op site.
Conduct a Prevention Team Exercise in conjunction with RVFCA spring ex.	Lobby Chief's to host an exercise (no exercise held in 2008).	Brian, Chris	Use the Chief's exercise as training for the team each year. Develop element as part of SOP process.

Develop a promotional campaign for pet and livestock emergency preparedness and evacuation strategies.

Currently both Jackson and Josephine Counties and associated community groups are working on companion animal evacuation strategies for an evacuation situation. The O and E committee will stay up to date with ongoing efforts to assess how plans being developed will be useful during a wildfire evacuation scenario and how best to communicate preparedness steps to the public. The committee will also assess what efforts are underway (if any) to provide for the movement of livestock during a wildfire scenario.

Outcomes:	Public is educated about the County's role for animals during a disaster, and what assistance and resources will be available.
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Strategy:	County committees and organizations are working on this issue. O and E will coordinate with public education component as related to wildfire evacuation.
Timeline:	Exercise is scheduled for April, Jo County plans to have policy in place by end of June 2009. Education funding is in place in Jo County for a period of three years.
Lead:	Jenny Zeltvay and Lynn Anderson. Jackson County contact on companion animal planning is Gary Stevens.

Monitoring Outreach and Education Actions

The Outreach and Education committee will monitor implementation of action items at monthly meetings. At a minimum, monitoring will consist of a review and update on each action item. Once a year each action item will be reviewed to determine if it is still appropriate. Action items can be removed and new items can be added at the yearly review or as needed with approval of the Executive Committee.

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JCIFP Risk Assessment/Fuels Reduction Action Items

Action Item	Lead	Timeline	Status/Accomplishments/ Problems	Keep/ update for 2007?
RF #1. Maintain risk assessment; evaluate and update the methodology.	Jim, Gary,Cody	Spring 2009	Hazard map update completed 9-2008	Yes. Integrate with other risk assessment elements
RF #2. Track public and private fuels reduction projects.	Group	Ongoing	Current through 9-2008	Yes
RF #3. Develop a long-term strategy to monitor effectiveness and implement fuels projects. (Develop and implement effectiveness monitoring)	Group	Ongoing	Will develop monitoring product with Jackson Co. May have an opportunity to have IV High School students help. (IVCDO contact).	Yes
RF #4. Prioritize fuels treatment projects on All Lands	Group	Ongoing	Based on new risk assessment tool	Yes
RF #5. Use risk assessment in strategic planning and grant applications.	Group	Ongoing	Yes	Yes
RF #6. Establish long-term strategies for maintenance of fuels reduction and coordinate with the Education and Outreach committee to ensure that any community input on wildfire risk and fuels reduction priorities reaches the risk/fuels committee.	Group	Ongoing	Work with JaCIFP and RR Co-op	Yes
RF #7. Provide opportunities for stewardship contracting and support efforts of the stewardship contracting to meet JCIFP hazardous fuels reduction goals	Group	Ongoing	As opportunities arise we will forward to stewardship committee	Yes
New RF Action Items:				

Strategy for Prioritizing Fuels Reduction on Public and Private Land

Insert list and map of 2009 Priorities for Fuel Reduction on public and private land

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Stewardship Contracting Action Items

Action Item	Lead	Timeline	Status/Accomplishments/ Problems
SC 1. Develop projects that have a high level of support from the Stewardship Group and local communities	Stewardship Group	Ongoing	Built high level of trust among stewardship partners. Engaged in multiple collaborative planning processes with a wide variety of regional stakeholders.
SC 2. Develop stewardship projects that reduce fuels in priority areas and restore fire-adapted ecosystems.	Stewardship Group	Ongoing	Assisted the Grants Pass Resource Area to develop four large-scale stewardship projects that reduce fuels, provide merchantable material to local manufacturers, including biomass, and provide work for local contractors. Assisted Wild River Ranger District of Rogue River Siskiyou National Forest to develop an initial pilot project, and two large-scale stewardship projects that reduce fuels, provide merchantable material to local manufacturers, including biomass, and provide work for local contractors.
SC 3. Provide local economic benefit by developing stewardship projects that will be accessible and appealing to forest contractors in Josephine County.	Stewardship Group	Ongoing	Helped foster strong local and regional contractor interest in the draft Meyers Camp and Page Mountain Stewardship Contracts. Conducted field trips to Meyers Creek Stewardship Project and provided a consensus recommendation to the District about the use of best value criteria to strengthen the use of local workforce on the project.
SC 4. Use the stewardship authorities to provide a steady supply of small diameter logs, woody biomass, and other restoration byproducts.	Stewardship Group Resource Innovations	Ongoing Ongoing	Began coordinating with the Southern Oregon Small Diameter Collaborative on the planning of its next large-scale environmental analysis. Exploring feasibility of converting fossil fuel heating systems at several schools in Three Rivers School District.
SC 5. Communicate group goals and results to interested publics			Conducted field tours and presentations with County Commissioners and interested stakeholders
SC #6: Disseminate monitoring information and conduct outreach about stewardship outcomes	Resource Innovations/ Gifford Pinchot Task Force	Ongoing	Monitoring subgroup established; monitoring report completed January 2009
SC #7: Host a contractor training	Resource Innovations		Contracting training completed December 2008
New SC Action Item #8: Identify local facilitation for the Stewardship Group	Stewardship Group	June 30, 2009	No funding sources currently identified

2008 SURVEY OF JOSEPHINE COUNTY INTEGRATED FIRE PLAN PARTNERS

Efforts to develop the Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan (JCIFP) began in the summer of 2003 in response to the 2002 Biscuit Fire. A collaborative group of citizens, fire districts, county staff, and agency representatives came together to identify and implement fuels reduction projects, fire prevention and educational campaigns, and emergency management measures. The JCIFP lays the groundwork for taking local action by developing community-specific fire plans and by participating in countywide activities for prevention and protection. The Board of County Commissioners formally adopted the JCIFP in November 2004. In a relatively short time, the partnership achieved significant gains by acquiring grant funds, educating citizens about wildfire risks, assisting those with special needs, and creating a safer community. These successes earned JCIFP recognition as a model for successful collaboration.

As part of an ongoing effort to monitor and evaluate the JCIFP, the county is completing an annual review for 2008. This review gathers information from JCIFP partners to evaluate ongoing collaboration efforts and program implementation. The county will use the survey results to identify strengths and weaknesses of current implementation efforts and new opportunities to better meet JCIFP goals and objectives.

Summary

Resource Innovations at the University of Oregon worked with members of the JCIFP Emergency Management Board to develop the 2008 JCIFP partner survey. While the 2008 survey is based on similar surveys conducted in previous years, this year's survey aims to address additional topics to better evaluate collaboration efforts and JCIFP actions. Results from the survey will help to assess the program's strengths, weaknesses, and identify new opportunities. The respondents include public sector employees from local, state, and federal offices, as well as contractors, community organizations, and fire districts.

Questionnaire Methodology

The co-chairs of the Josephine County Emergency Management Board distributed the survey to 103 JCIFP partners using Survey Monkey, an online survey tool, and received 31 completed surveys, a 30% response rate. The questionnaire used both open- and closed-ended questions to assess partner satisfaction and experiences working with the JCIFP. General themes of the questions included details about type and length of JCIFP involvement, assessment of collaborative efforts, and evaluation of the plan's objectives and activities to address those objectives, particularly regarding an all-hazards emergency management approach.

Resource Innovations used Survey Monkey to analyze data from the questionnaires. For the closed-ended questions, Survey Monkey generated a summary report with percents calculated for respondent replies. Analysis of open-ended questions led to identification of general themes and key findings. This report includes comments illustrating important insights, interesting thoughts and experiences, or similarities between respondents.

Findings

Results from the completed surveys illustrate that in general, involvement and participation has declined since 2006. However, the survey responses also indicated that JCIFP partners continue to place high value in JCIFP partnerships and the breadth of issues and activities that partners work on through the JCIFP. Key findings are presented below and recommendations based on the findings follow.

JCIFP Partnerships and Collaboration

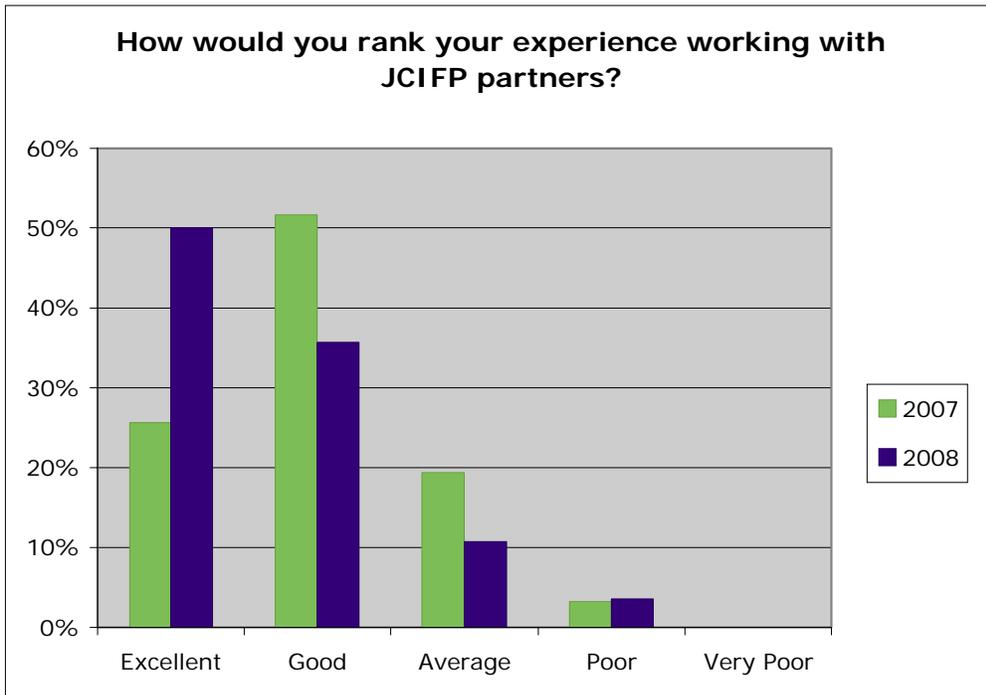
One of the primary goals of the JCIFP is to foster partnerships and collaboration among the agencies, organizations, and individuals working towards reducing fire risk in Josephine County. The county initiated the development of the fire plan using a collaborative model, which has sustained throughout the last five years of implementation.

"We need to continue coordinating efforts from different agencies, using all resources available."

Partners continue to value JCIFP collaboration.

Over 85% of survey respondents ranked their experience with the JCIFP as excellent or good. This is an increase from 2007 (see Figure 1 below) and illustrates that the majority of JCIFP partners continue to be satisfied and value existing collaboration efforts among the group.

Figure 1. Collaboration experience among partners in 2007 and 2008



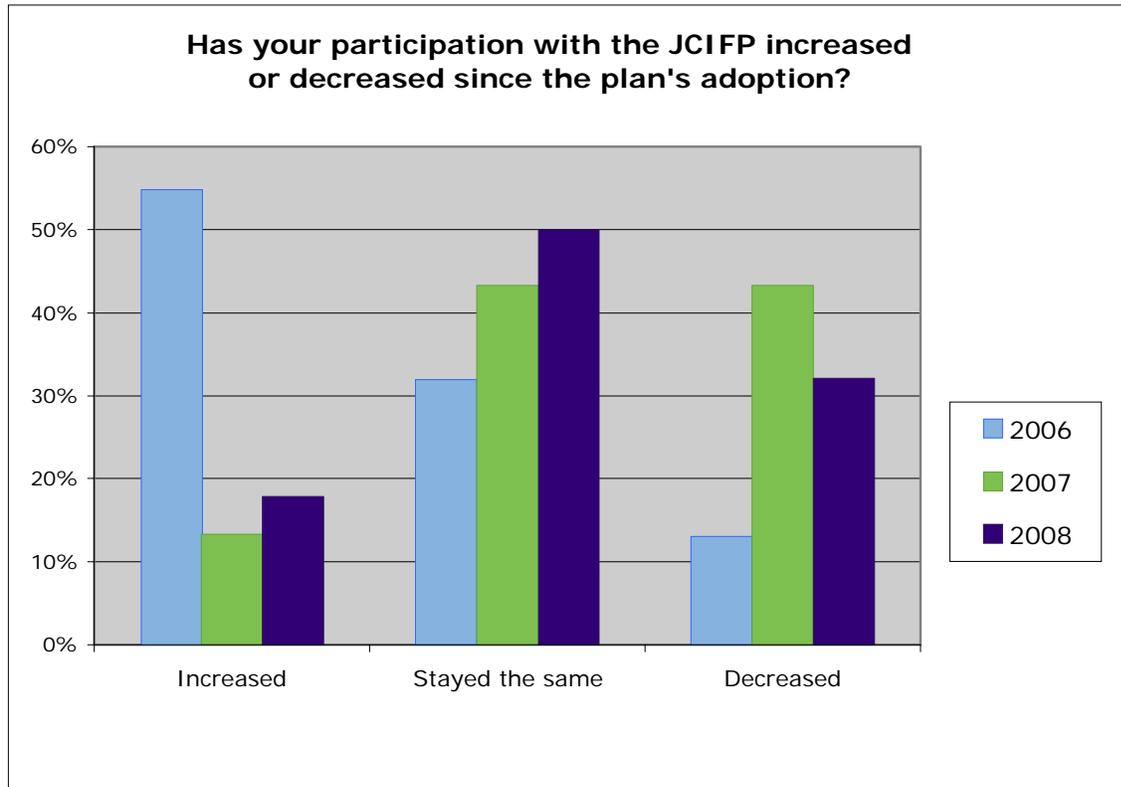
JCIFP Participation

During the last two years most JCIFP partners have either maintained or decreased their level of participation. Of respondents in 2008, 14 (50%) indicated their participation with JCIFP has stayed the same, while 9 (32.1%) indicated their participation has decreased. Five respondents

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(17.9%) indicated their level of participation has increased. By contrast, in 2006 over half of respondents indicated they had increased their level of participation (See Figure 2).

Figure 2. Level of participation in JCIFP since 2004



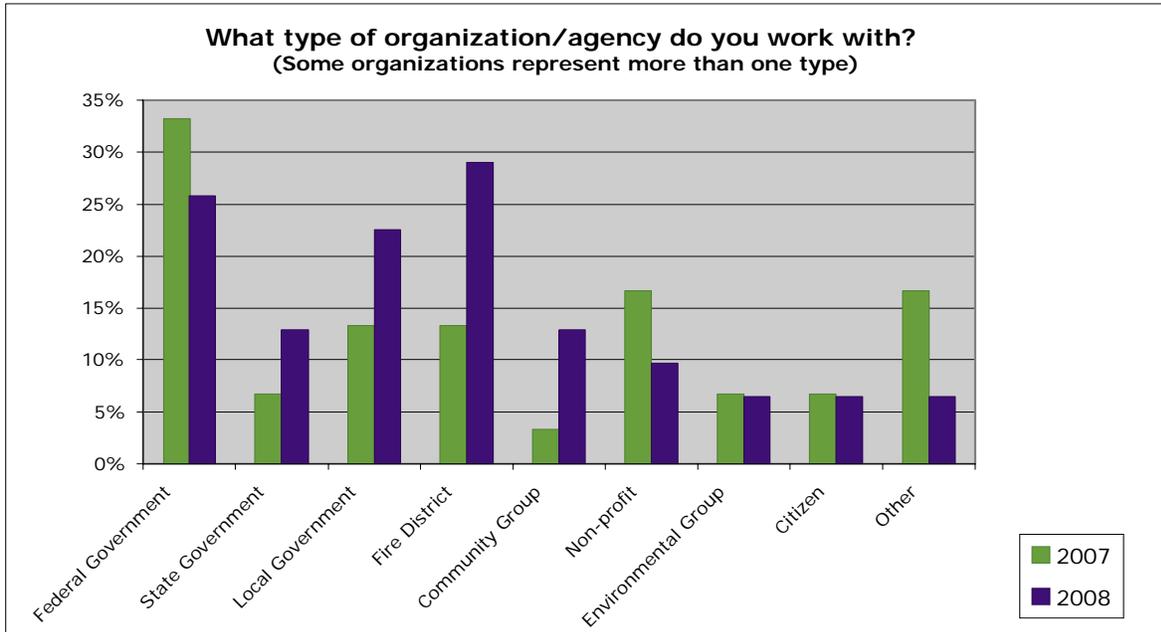
While a greater percentage now exists of participants whose level of activity remained the same than in 2007, during the past two years the number of partners whose participation has decreased is greater than those whose participation has increased. The factors contributing to this decrease must be addressed to ensure future JCIFP partner engagement. JCIFP activities must be of priority and value to all partners and the community JCIFP serves.

One of the JCIFP’s strongest features is the diversity of organizations within its alliance. Citizens, community groups, local, state, and federal agencies, and fire districts are among the participants. Some organizations span two of the categories, such as community group and non-profit, and local government and fire district. In 2008, fire district employees (29.0%) represent the largest percent of the 31 respondents participating in the JCIFP. Federal government (25.8%) and local government (22.6%) employees were the next largest groups of respondents. “Other” organizations represent (6.5%) and include a private fire company. Citizens represent just 6.5%. In 2006, out of 24 respondents, citizens made up 26%, the largest percent of respondents. Citizen involvement is critical for the JCIFP to succeed in the coming years. JCIFP partners may consider targeting citizens in future education and outreach efforts (See Figure 3).

“I think that partnering with the vulnerable needs providers is one of the strongest aspects of the current activities.”

Figure 3. Types of organizations involved in the JCIFP in 2007 and 2008

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Activities noted as most important to JCIFP partners include outreach and education, stewardship and fuels reduction, emergency management and AHIMT activities. Responses indicate the broad community value provided by the wide range of JCIFP activities.

Meeting JCIFP Goals and Objectives

Each JCIFP partner has their own organizational focus and performs different functions within the coalition. Yet, all participants remain committed to achieving the plan’s goals and objectives and perceive at least some success in that endeavor. Of 27 respondents, 13 (48.1%) believe plan goals and objectives are being met to a very great extent, while 14 (51.9%) believe they are being met to some extent (See Figure 4). This indicates that while goals are being met more can be done to fully address and achieve JCIFP goals and objectives.

Figure 4. Extent to which JCIFP goals are met and relate to goals of organizations

Question	Very great extent	Some extent	Not at all	Response Count
To what extent are JCIFP goals and objectives being met?	48.1%	51.9%	0.0%	27
Do the goals of the JCIFP relate to the goals of your organization?	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	28

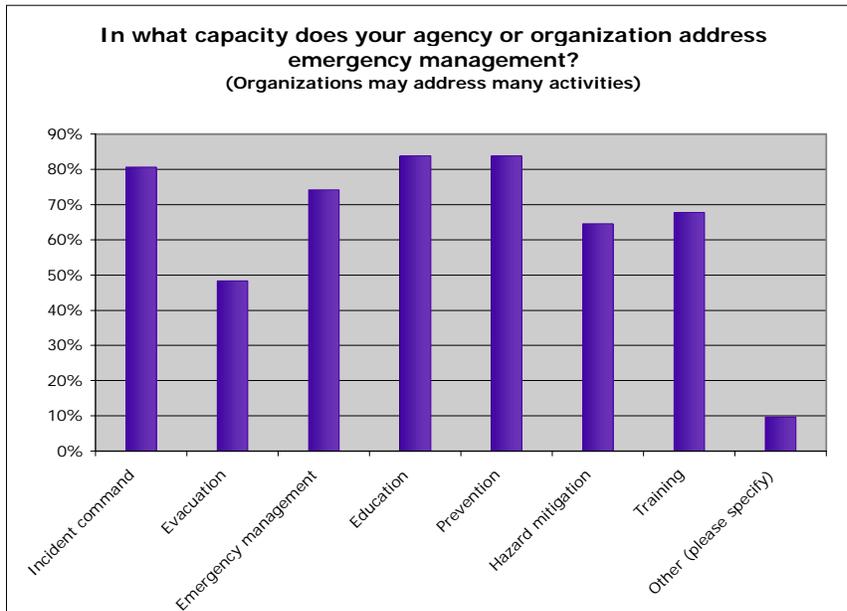
Responses indicate plan goals and objectives overlap with each organization’s goals and objectives. Half of respondents believe JCIFP goals relate to their organization’s goals to a very great extent, while the other half of respondents believe they relate to some extent (See Figure 4).

Participation in All-Hazards Plan Activities

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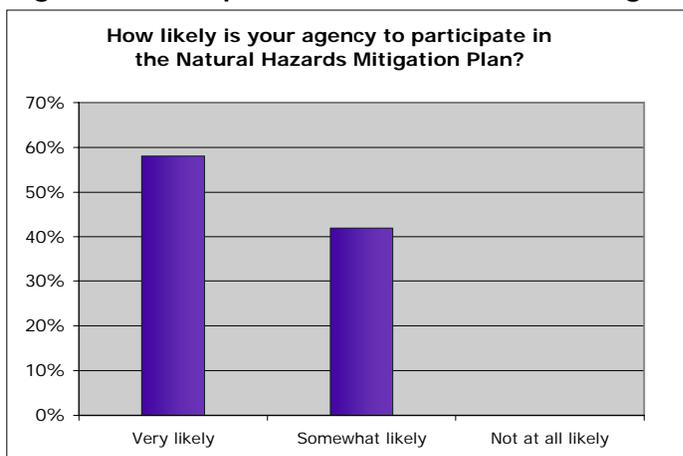
The JCIFP is part of the Josephine County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan (NHMP), which aspires to prevent or reduce loss of life and property, identify and analyze potential hazards, educate County residents in mitigation, and improve preparedness and response planning. JCIFP partner agencies currently address emergency management activities. Of 31 respondents, 26 address education and prevention, 25 address incident command, 23 address emergency management, and 15 address evacuation activities. Additional activities include animal sheltering and exercise/recovery.

Figure 5. Emergency management activities addressed



Survey responses indicate that JCIFP partners are likely to participate in the Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan. Of respondents, 18 (58.1%) said they are very likely to participate and 13 (41.9%) said they are somewhat likely to participate (See Figure 6). This demonstrates willingness and acceptance among partners of a broader natural hazards and emergency management focus.

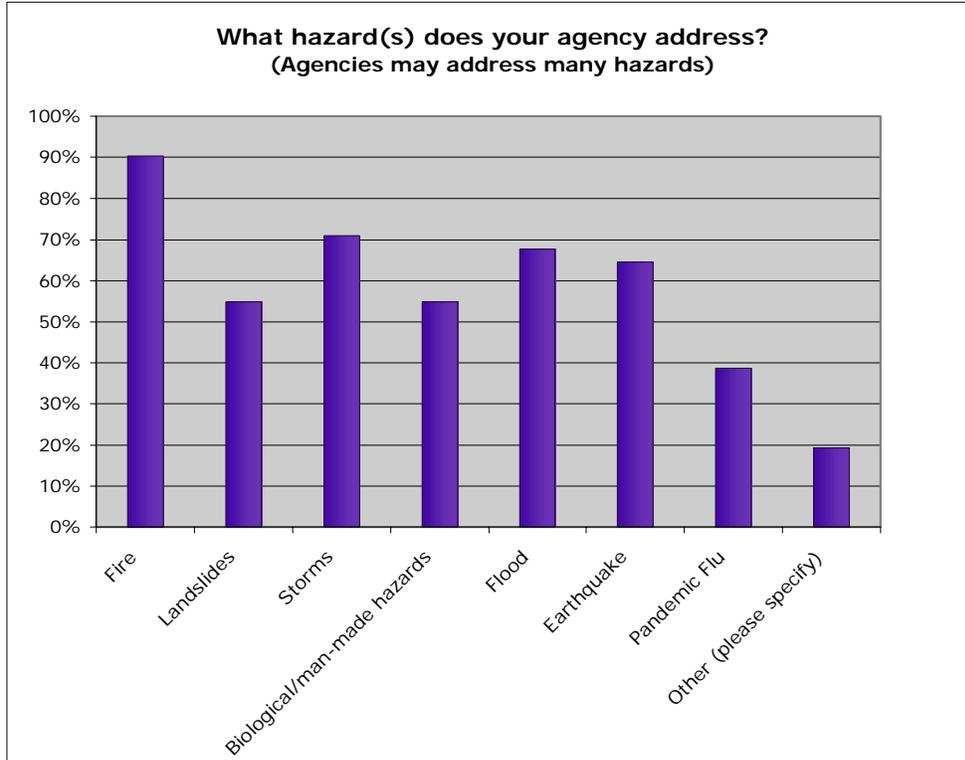
Figure 6. Participation in Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan



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Data presented in Figure 6 is equally encouraging as a strong majority of respondents (90.3%) currently focus on fire hazards. Over 70% of respondents address storms, while over 60% address floods and earthquakes. (See Figure 7).

Figure 7. Hazards addressed by partner agencies



Though individual organizations may focus on one or more hazard, respondents indicated the importance of collaboration to address hazards and emergency management activity. One respondent acknowledges significant collaborative progress in addressing the broad range of issues and suggests that partners “*need to continue coordinating efforts from different agencies, using all resources available.*” Another respondent believes “*we need participation from public works-type agencies to fully address the NHMP.*” Many respondents provided comments illustrating the importance of communication, education and outreach between partners and the community to better address a broad natural hazards and emergency management agenda. One recommendation is to “*obtain funding for on the ground work and equipment, outreach and education,*” while another suggests developing “*a similar agreement to what the fire agencies have during wildfire season: mutual aid, task forces, communications, etc.*” In summation, one respondent believes success will result from “*communication and willingness to reach across boundaries to give the support to each other that is needed to limit the hazard and improve the outcome in the most cost effective way, both financially and man-power.*”

Vulnerable and Low-Income Communities

As illustrated in Figure 8 below, most JCIFP partners have worked with social service agencies or low-income populations to some extent (63%). However, nearly 26% have not worked in this capacity at all and only 11.1% have engaged in such activities to a very great extent. This

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indicates a need to continue to increase partner engagement in activities addressing low-income and vulnerable populations.

Figure 8. Extent to which partners work with vulnerable populations

Question	Very great extent	Some extent	Not at all	Response Count
Have you worked with social service agencies or low-income populations in JCIFP activities?	11.1%	63.0%	25.9%	27

JCIFP partners that do address vulnerable and low-income communities do so through many programs. Many respondents recognized the work of the Special Needs Committee, the Disaster Registry, and Grants for Fuels program as successful activities aiding the elderly and vulnerable population. However, one respondent indicated work in this arena has been slow in coming, noting he or she had *“developed and received grants through the national fire plan and specifically addressed low income community needs for home-site fuels reduction for two years before the JCIFP program sought to replicate and procure funding to fulfill the intention to help vulnerable populations.”* Other respondents point to current program and fundraising achievement. In particular, one respondent mentioned, *“The disaster register and provider classes and notebooks is great.”* Using recent achievement as a foundation, JCIFP should continue to expand activity addressing vulnerable and low-income populations.

JCIFP Meetings

Figure 9. JCIFP meetings

How well have the frequency, length, and productivity of JCIFP meetings worked for you?		
	Response Percent	Response Count
Excellent	25.0%	7
Good	42.9%	12
Average	28.6%	8
Poor	3.6%	1
Very Poor	0.0%	0

In addition to the responses tallied in Figure 9 regarding JCIFP meetings, one respondent wrote, *“I agree with the direction to reduce the number of meetings to every other month or EMB and possibly others. Stay flexible and look for opportunities for accomplishing goals. Be realistic with expectations.”* Another respondent expressed that *“a process agenda would be helpful. I can’t attend all meetings but would make it a priority when healthcare planning is going to be discussed.”* Potential may exist to increase JCIFP partners’ participation in JCIFP meetings if frequency is reduced or if meeting agendas are communicated to partners ahead of time.

Recommendations

JCIFP partners still value the JCIFP effort to a great extent and many respondents provided suggestions to improve the group’s ability to address a wide-range of natural hazard and emergency management issues, as well as continue to address vulnerable populations. The following recommendations focus on strategies to improve participation, strengthen

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collaboration and communication, and increase the extent to which JCIFP goals are being met in the future. Additionally, because the survey included questions about moving towards an all-hazards approach, specific recommendations related to that are included as well.

- **Foster stable participation from diverse agencies and organizations on all JCIFP committees.** Survey responses indicated a decrease in participation over the last two years. This must be addressed to ensure long-term sustainability of the JCIFP. JCIFP activities must be of priority and value to all partners and the community JCIFP serves.
 - Continue to revisit JCIFP goals and objectives; prioritize actions and redistribute tasks associated with those actions to better match partners' abilities (time, funds, people power, expertise)
 - Review and refine the list of JCIFP partners so that it is more reflective of those actually participating
 - Ask each JCIFP committee to discuss why participation may be decreasing and strategies to maintain (and increase) participation over time
 - When there is staff turnover within an agency or organization, conduct outreach to newly hired staff to ensure a smooth transition and continued participation in the JCIFP by that agency or organization
 - Clarify which agencies and organizations are able to commit dedicated resources and staff time to working on JCIFP issues
- **Continue to identify strategies to strengthen education and outreach efforts and citizen involvement.** Additional action must be taken to assist vulnerable populations reduce their risk to wildfire.
 - Increase participation within the RVFP Coop. to address outreach and education needs
 - Host interactive meetings with rural, low income and vulnerable populations; increase participation in such efforts by providing food and childcare services
 - Obtain grants and partnerships to continue to expand efforts to help vulnerable populations and expand influence in the community
- **Adopt a holistic, all-hazards approach to emergency management.** Survey responses recommend the following to support this broad approach:
 - Coordinate efforts among different agencies, including participation from public works agencies and keeping commissioners and department heads current in ICS
 - Actively work with local community and coordinate joint response protocols
 - Obtain funding for on the ground work and equipment
 - Establish an arrangement similar to fire agencies during wildfire season; employ mutual aid, task forces, and communications to implement goals and objectives

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APPENDIX: JCIFP SURVEY RESPONSES

Question 2: What type of organization/agency do you work with? *(check all that apply)*

Citizen group	6.5%
Fire District	29.0%
Community Group	12.9%
Federal Government	25.8%
State Government	12.9%
Local Government	22.6%
Non-profit	9.7%
Environmental Group	6.5%
Other (please specify)	6.5%

Question 3: What hazard(s) does your agency address? *(check all that apply)*

Fire	90.3%
Landslides	54.8%
Storms	71.0%
Biological/man-made hazards	54.8%
Flood	67.7%
Earthquake	64.5%
Pandemic Flu	38.7%
Other (please specify)	19.4%

- Motor Vehicle accidents, Rescue, Emergency Medical
- We address all of the above hazards, but only as it relates to Public Health's statutory obligations
- ESF-4 Homeland Security Functions
- all hazards
- emerging infectious disease (other than pandemic)
- With ICS, could be involved in any of the above

Question 4: In what capacity does your agency or organization address emergency management? *(check all that apply)*

Incident command	80.6%
Evacuation	48.4%
Emergency management	74.2%
Education	83.9%
Prevention	83.9%
Hazard mitigation	64.5%
Training	67.7%
Other (please specify)	9.7%

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- Sheltering, animal evacuation & sheltering
- only "assist" in evacuations
- Exercise/Recovery

Question 5: How likely is your agency to participate in the Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan?

Very likely	58.1%
Somewhat likely	41.9%
Not at all likely	0.0%

Question 6: In what ways do you think Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan partners can work together to address broader emergency management and hazard mitigation issues?

I think we have made a lot of progress in this area. We need to continue coordinating efforts from different agencies, using all resources available.
I think we mostly do, but we need participation from public works-type agencies to fully address the NHMP
Don't know enough of the situation.
See what other areas in the US are doing.
obtain funding for on the ground work and equipment, outreach and education
Public information & education
Keep all commissioners and dept. heads informed and current in ICS
Continued communications with each other.
Different focus but parties probably the same with a few additions.
Address emerging infectious disease as a top vulnerability for the county.
Continue joint prevention/education activities.
Develop a similar agreement to what the fire agencies have during wildfire season: mutual aid, task forces, communications, etc...
Collaborate on programs of like interest.
Continue to be actively working with the local community.
Coordination of efforts and joint response protocols
Additional published generally circulated hazards recognition, plan and resolution public information.
communication and willingness to reach across boundaries to give the support to each other that is needed to limit the hazard and improve the outcome in the most cost effective way, both financially and man-power.

Question 7: Which JCIFP groups/activities are you currently involved with? (check all that apply)

Emergency Management Board	57.1%
Wildfire risk assessment	46.4%
Fuels reduction	53.6%
Education and outreach	53.6%
Special needs	32.1%
Stewardship contracting	32.1%

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Question 8: What JCIFP activities are most important to you to participate in?

Fuel Reduction and education
Meetings and O&E outreach activities
Outreach and education for protecting you area.
Wow - I would say equally important.
stewardship contracting & biomass utilization
Stewardship and Fuels - Need to mitigate hazards in SW Oregon and put people to work.
Any special needs activities.
fuels reduction through stewardship project development
EMB, Fuels reduction, education
Stewardship Contracting and obtaining funds for contract work
AHIMT
The 3 checked above
The impacts of natural and manmade hazards on the healthcare system.
Fuels.
Emergency Management Board
Wildfire and AHIMT
NFP Grants
Local level organization, needs assessment, training and communication.

Question 9: Has your participation with the JCIFP increased or decreased since the plan's adoption?

Increased	17.9%
Stayed the same	50.0%
Decreased	32.1%

Question 10: How would you rank your experience working with JCIFP partners?

Excellent	50.0%
Good	35.7%
Average	10.7%
Poor	3.6%
Very Poor	0.0%

Question 11: To what extent are JCIFP goals and objectives being met?

Very great extent	48.1%
Some extent	51.9%
Not at all	0.0%

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Question 12: Do the goals of the JCIFP relate to the goals of your organization?

Very great extent	50.0%
Some extent	50.0%
Not at all	0.0%

Question 13: Have you worked with social service agencies or low-income populations in JCIFP activities?

Very great extent	11.1%
Some extent	63.0%
Not at all	25.9%

Question 14: How have you seen JCIFP activities address low-income communities or vulnerable populations?

Excellent work done through Jenny Zeltvay and Carol Knapp
partnership with the special needs/vulnerable populations committees; Rural Metro low income assistance program
Unknown, I just started with JCIFP
I think that partnering with the vulnerable needs providers is one of the strongest aspects of the current activities. The disaster register and provider classes and notebooks is great.
Grants for Fuels work for low income or elderly folks.
The inclusion of many Social Services agencies to our Special Needs group and as partners. The work towards the RVCOG as the Vulnerable Populations Branch in the event of an emergency within the County. Many meetings of groups like the Nursing homes, adult foster homes and others to devise emergency plans for stayig in place and moving their residents when the situation requires it.
i developed and recieved grants through the national fire plan and specifically addressed low income community needs for home-site fuels reduction for two years before the JCIFP program sought to replicate and procure funding to fulfill the intention to help vulnerable populations.
Special needs, wood fuel for needy, fuels assessment
Job Council
We have targeted some funding/funding requests specifically for such 'at risk' populations.
Through brush clearing projects for low-income communities. Use of the Disaster Registry when wildfire threatens. Sheltering planning for vulnerable populations
Haven't had a chance to be directly involved with this yet. I do know that there has been some success getting grants for fuels work for these folks.
IVCDO fuels grant
Special Needs Committee and one fuels grant
Programs assisting low-income residents with fuels reduction. Emergency notification for elderly & disabled.
Special needs registration for assistance during an emergency and the Rural/Metro Fire Dept. subscription program for low income residents.
Several fuel reduction projects

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Question 15: How well have the frequency, length, and productivity of JCIFP meetings worked for you?

Excellent	25.0%
Good	42.9%
Average	28.6%
Poor	3.6%
Very Poor	0.0%

Question 16: Do you have any recommendations for improving the JCIFP?

More participation with the RVFP Coop. It is a two county, all agency cooperative for Outreach and education.
None.
I agree with the direction to reduce the number of meetings to every other month or EMB and possibly others. Stay flexible and look for opportunities for accomplishing goals. Be realistic with expectations. Keep Jenny happy - she's a real asset.
Keep trying for more grants and partnerships to extend sphere of influence and leverage monies.
No
get citizens involved from the rural and low income and vulnerable populations supposedly being served by the special needs program, also general citizens. provide travel reimbursement. Get out of the office and into the community for interactive meetings with local residents
Continue to get new partners
More people die in the home every year. Address some structure fire issues. A more wholistic approach to all hazards.
Stay on Task according to agreed upon guidelines
not at present
For me, a process agenda would be helpful. I can't attend all meetings but would make it a priority when healthcare planning is going to be discussed.
I think its probably time look at whether the JCIFP role has changed. Questions like: Do we still need the same subcommittees or have needs changed?; Does the level of participation support the JCIFP's needs?; Has there been success bringing new people into the group?, etc.