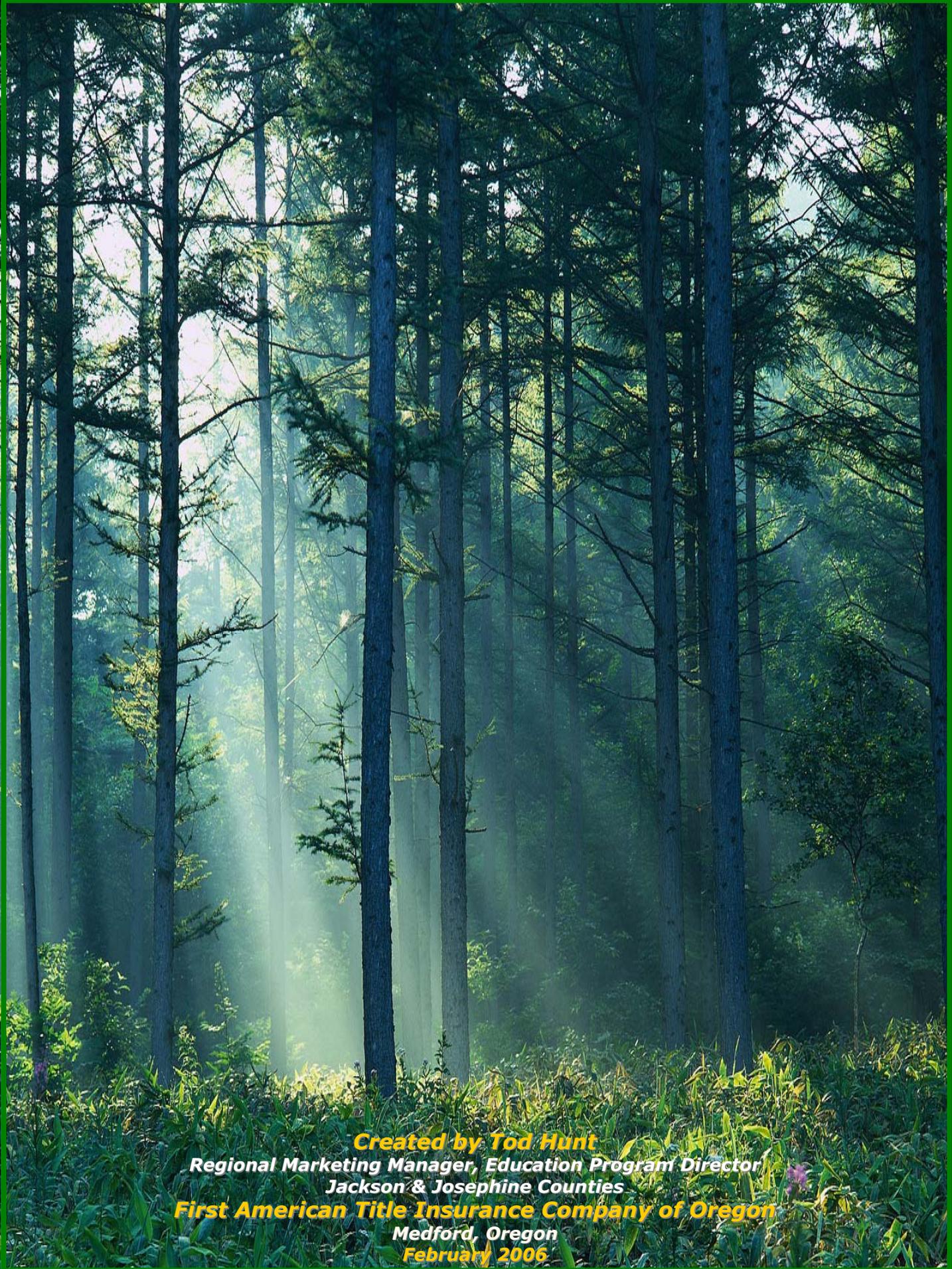


Living With Wildfire

A Homeowner's Guide



***Jackson / Josephine County
Integrated Fire Plans***



Created by Tod Hunt
Regional Marketing Manager, Education Program Director
Jackson & Josephine Counties
First American Title Insurance Company of Oregon
Medford, Oregon
February 2006



LIVING WITH WILDFIRE



Living in a Fire Environment

Life in Fire Country

Southwest Oregon is an area where fire has always played a prominent role in the environment. Long before towns and subdivisions were established across the landscape, fires were a natural result of the frequent summer thunderstorms that traveled across the region. However, nearly a century of fire suppression has resulted in a buildup of fuel loads, creating conditions that have the potential to create intense catastrophic wildfires.



Within this natural fire environment there are individual homes, subdivisions, and entire communities. Many existing homes however, would be unable to survive an intense wildfire. Since it is not a question of "if" wildfires will occur but "when" they will occur, the likelihood of human life and property loss is great and growing. This booklet will help the private landowner to be better prepared for living with wildfire.

Meet Your "Neighbors"



If you are living in the forestlands of Southern Oregon you are likely a neighbor of Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the U.S. Forest Service or the State of Oregon. The lands within the state are generally laid out in a "checkerboard" pattern, alternatingly divided between private and government interests. While we may know where property lines fall, Mother Nature does not. Wildfire, flood, and insect or noxious weed infestations move freely and quickly without regard to property boundaries.

It is therefore vital that private landowners get to know their federal or state "neighbors" and become familiar with the topography and ecology of adjoining property. Federal lands, managed by the BLM and the Forest Service serve many interests that range from the development and maintenance of recreational facilities, to the harvesting of timber resources and the preservation of wildlife habitat. By familiarizing yourself with the activities that are in effect or that are planned for lands near your property, you will be better prepared to anticipate the risks to your family and your property from hazards including fire.

The Limitations of Wildland Firefighting

A lot of people assume that when a wildfire starts, it will be quickly controlled and extinguished. This is an accurate assumption 97% of the time. Firefighters have the ability, equipment and technology to effectively suppress most wildfires. But 3% of the time, wildfires burn so intensely that there is little firefighters can do.

Extreme weather and dry, choked forests can make fire suppression difficult. Fire hotspots in multiple locations can easily strain available local fire protection resources. If your home is far from a road, surrounded by dense underbrush, limited by inadequate access due to a steep or narrow driveway, or is without adequate water supply to combat the flames, the odds for a quick suppression are stacked against you.





LIVING WITH WILDFIRE



The Science of Fire

The Fire Environment

Firefighters recognize three components of the fire environment: weather, topography and fuel loads. These components affect the likelihood of a fire starting, the speed and direction at which wildfire will travel, the intensity at which a wildfire burns and the ability to control and extinguish a wildfire. Although weather and topography cannot be changed, the fuels (or vegetation) loads can be modified. Consequently, many of our opportunities to reduce the threat of catastrophic wildfire lie in proper management and manipulation of wildland vegetation.

Weather

Summer thunderstorms and dry, hot or windy weather all increase the likelihood of a major wildfire. These conditions make ignition easier, allow fuels to burn more rapidly and increase fire intensity. High wind speeds, in particular, can transform a small, easily controllable fire into a catastrophic event in a matter of minutes.



Topography



Of topographic features, the steepness of **slope** most influences fire behavior. As the steepness of slope increases, the rate of fire spread increases. **Aspect**, defined as the angle of the sun's rays to the slope, adds significantly to the fire hazard. South and southwest facing slopes, which face the sun's rays more directly, are usually drier and warmer and consequently exhibit a statistically higher incidence of fire. Steep, narrow drainages or canyons act like funnels and accelerate wind speeds—which can radically increase the rate of fire spread. Winds blowing over mountain peaks can accelerate winds on the leeward side generating turbulent gusts that can whip up firebrands and distribute them long distances, creating new hot spots.

Fuel

Fuel is required for any fire to burn. In regard to wildfire, fuels almost always consist of living vegetation (trees, shrubs, grass and wildflowers) and dead plant material (dead trees, dried grass, fallen branches, pine needles, etc.). Houses, when involved in a wildfire, become a source of fuel. The amount, size, moisture content, arrangement and other fuel characteristics influence ease of ignition, rate of fire spread, length of flames produced and other fire behaviors.



The Human Environment

When people are living in high-hazard fire environments, the human-built environment becomes an important factor in predicting the loss of life and property. Untreated wood shake and shingle roofs, narrow roads, limited access, lack of fire-wise landscaping, inadequate water supplies and poorly planned subdivisions are examples of increased risk to people living with the threat of wildfire.



LIVING WITH WILDFIRE



Fire Season

Public Regulated Use Closures

Each year the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) assesses local weather and forest conditions to determine the beginning of fire season. Many factors are considered in making this decision, including rainfall, the amount of moisture retention in fuels on the forest floors, and weather patterns. Often, our fire season will run into the autumn months. ODF imposes degrees of limitations on outdoor activities that are statistically proven to cause fires to ignite. The degree of closure varies from no restriction to certain times of the day, to a full and complete closure of particular outdoor activities altogether.



These closures, referred to as the Public Use Regulated Closure, pertain to all private and state lands, except for some incorporated cities. Activities that are regulated include chain saw use, burning, mowing, off-road vehicle use and smoking. Read further for more information, but always call ODF for specific questions about specific closures in your area. In Jackson County, call 664-3328. In Josephine County call 474-3152.

In addition to closure regulations at the state level, there are closures that affect federal lands, and commercial activities. Landowners are responsible for knowing which regulations apply to their activities, how to get updates on restrictions, and the penalties that can be assessed. Members of the public visiting forested areas such as parks, campgrounds or National Forest recreation sites should be familiar with and adhere to all fire-related restrictions. Call the nearest Forest Service Ranger Station for more information.

Regulated Commercial Activities

Commercial operations, which require permits and inspections, must comply with closures that pertain to their professional activities. Commercial operators are required by law to have fire suppression equipment on site, and special training in order to operate during the fire season.

The Industrial Fire Precaution Level (IFPL) applies to commercial operators, whether engaged in forest or agricultural activities. The IFPL is ranked in stages, ranging from 1 to 4 depending upon weather conditions. Each successively higher number further restricts the type of work permitted and the hours of operation allowed.



Commercial Use of Chainsaws

All operators of chainsaws are required by law to have the following equipment on site while operating chainsaws:

- an 8 oz. or larger fire extinguisher
- a round pointed shovel which has a face not less than 10 inches wide and a handle not less than 26 inches long
- an approved spark arrester screen on the saw's exhaust system.

Before starting a chain saw, it must be moved at least 20 feet away from the point where the saw was fueled. A fire watch is required after the completion of each day's work for at least one-hour and as much as three hours as determined by ODF as conditions warrant. Cutting, welding and grinding of metal is prohibited through the same process as chainsaw use, based on time of day and vegetation conditions as fire season progresses.



LIVING WITH WILDFIRE



Fire Season Regulations

Regulated Activities During Fire Season



Use of Mowers

The operating hours for the non-agricultural mowing of dry grass, including gas-powered string trimmers is regulated in the same manner as chainsaw use. Green irrigated lawns do not fall under these regulations. Agricultural use pertains to the commercial growing and harvesting of crops on lands zoned as agricultural. Electric-powered string trimmers do not fall under these restrictions; however power cords should be in good condition.

Open Fires

Open fires, including campfires, charcoal fires, cooking fires and warming fires are prohibited, except at approved campgrounds, such as county and state parks. Portable cooking stoves using liquefied or bottled fuels are allowed. Special regulations apply on the Wild and Scenic corridor of the Rogue River. Questions should be directed to the Bureau of Land Management in Grants Pass at 471-6500.



Off Road Vehicle Use

Use of motorized vehicles, including motorcycles and ATVs is prohibited except on improved roads. "Improved road" means a road maintained for use by passenger cars and which is clear of flammable vegetation and debris. Direct any questions to your local Forest Service or BLM office.

Smoking

During Fire Season, smoking is prohibited in forested areas. While traveling, smoking is allowed only in enclosed vehicles on improved roads. Special regulations apply on the Wild and Scenic corridor of the Rogue River.



Open Burning

During the summer and fall, showers occur that can give a false sense of security as to the fire danger. Forest vegetation can dry quickly and return to its previous state of flammability. Therefore, burning is always prohibited until a significantly wet weather pattern is established and the end of fire season has been officially declared.



All open burning is prohibited at the declaration of Fire Season. Burn barrel use varies by location, so call your nearest fire district or ODF to confirm which regulations apply. It is recommended that debris intended for burning be piled and covered with plastic until Fire Season has officially ended, and continued fire safe weather conditions are present. Several smaller piles versus one large pile add to the margin of safety. Always burn safely! You could be held liable for an escaped fire at any time during the year. **See page 13** for more burn information.



LIVING WITH WILDFIRE



Fire Behavior

Fuels Affect Fire Behavior

Overgrown forest vegetation is often present at varying heights, similar to the rungs of a ladder. Under these conditions, flames from fuels burning at ground level, such as a thick layer of pine needles or grass, can be carried to shrubs which can ignite still higher fuels like tree branches. Vegetation that allows a fire to move from lower growing plants to taller ones is referred to as **ladder fuel**.



Crown fires occur when a ladder of vegetation allows fire to climb to the tops of pine and fir trees. Crown fires kill trees. Flames from these infernos can jump 100 or more feet high and send burning embers more than a mile away. Therefore, reducing ladder fuels is vital for a fire-resilient forest. Ladder fuels can be removed by providing a separation between the vegetation layers. This can be accomplished by thinning and pruning. Ladder fuels are especially dangerous around homes, but pose a risk anywhere a fire might start. See **page 10** for suggestions in reducing ladder fuels.

Depending upon the vegetation, its density and its proximity to ladder fuels, a wildfire can travel and spread at a great rate of speed. For instance; assuming a wind speed of 20 mph, flat terrain, typical moisture content for summertime, and normal August weather conditions for our southwestern region of Oregon, you might witness the following fire characteristics:

<i>Fuel</i>	<i>Flame length</i>	<i>Speed</i>	<i>Acres burned / hour</i>
Dense Conifer Forest	9 feet	.5 mph	15
Open Pine Forest	10 feet	1.5 mph	150
Cheatgrass field	8 feet	4.5 mph	3,000
Mixed Brush	22 feet	6.5 mph	3,400
Big Sagebrush/Bitterbrush	55 feet	8.5 mph	5,900

Effective Fire Suppression Tactics



ODF crew performing burnout on toolbox, July 2002

Depending upon flame length, firefighters employ different tactics to combat a blaze. If the flames are less than 4 feet in length, a fireline can be effectively constructed at the front of the fire with hand tools, such as shovels and axes. If the flames measure between 4 and 8 feet, bulldozers and other heavy equipment are needed to construct an effective fireline. Where bulldozers are unavailable, fire engines with hoses and water might be used to “knock down” the flames before the fire crews with hand tools can work. If this equipment is unavailable or the terrain makes access to the fireline impossible, a fireline will need to be built farther away.

Flames from 8 to 11 feet are fought with airtankers with fire suppressing retardant or helicopters with water. Flames in excess of 11 feet make fire suppression efforts ineffective. Firefighters typically retreat to existing roads, streams and other barriers and burn out vegetation between the fireline and the advancing fire front to eliminate wildfire fuels.





LIVING WITH WILDFIRE



Wildland Urban Interface

Wildland/Urban Interface Zones



More and more people are moving into forested areas to build a home and live. This trend is especially evident within the western states and specifically in the Southern Oregon region where summer wildfires can quickly threaten these homes. Federal and state land managers have labeled this area where human habitation co-mingles with natural forestland, the **Wildland/Urban Interface, or WUI.**

The Oregon Department of Forestry works closely with communities in high-risk, wildland/urban interface areas. By making homes in wildland areas not just fire-resistant, but more compatible with the environment in which they are sited, fewer people have to suffer the devastating loss of a home. In the state of Oregon, there are more than 240,000 homes worth a combined total of over \$6.5 billion within these high-risk areas. (ODF 2005)

Fire Protection Act of 1997

The Oregon Forestland-Urban Interface Fire Protection Act of 1997 (often referred to as Senate Bill 360) enlists the aid of rural property owners in making rural home sites less dangerous, so that firefighters may more safely and effectively defend homes from wildfires. Basically, the law requires property owners in identified forestland-urban interface areas to reduce excess vegetation around structures and along driveways. The Oregon Department of Forestry supplies information about the Act's fuel-reduction standards to forestland-urban interface property owners, and provides a mail-in card for self certification, once fuel reduction standards have been met. Returning the card to ODF is an important step, since certification relieves a property owner from the Act's fire cost-recovery liability.

Self-certification is valid for five years, at which time a renewal card is mailed out by ODF. The only exception is on properties that are sold, and on properties on which a structure is added. At these times, a new certification card is required to be requested from the Department of Forestry, and then signed by the property owner and returned to the department when the fuel-reduction standards are met. Contact your local ODF office for further information.



The **Oregon Forestland-Urban Interface Fire Protection Act of 1997** empowers the state to collect up to \$100,000 in suppression costs from a WUI landowner if three criteria are met:

1. A wildland fire originates on the owner's property,
2. The fire spreads within the protection zone around a structure and driveway that does not meet the standards,
3. Oregon Department of Forestry incurs extraordinary costs to suppress the fire.

The cost collection may be greater than \$100,000 if a WUI landowner is found to be negligent in the origin of the fire.

While this Act is not currently in effect in every county in the state, it is required in Jackson County, and will very shortly be required in Josephine County. Call ODF to determine if you are located in the WUI and need to comply with this Fire Protection Act.

Jackson / Josephine County Integrated Fire Plans



LIVING WITH WILDFIRE



County Regulations Regarding Fire

Jackson County Fire Safety Requirements



All new structures proposed for construction within Jackson County's "Hazardous Wildfire Area" are subject to certain standards which will help increase the chance of survival during a wildfire event. Areas within the county that are subject to these standards generally have slopes and/or vegetation types conducive to wildfire hazard. To determine if your home or proposed project lies within the

Wildfire Area, view the GIS department's map on the county website at www.smartmap.org.

All structures that require building permits within the mapped area are required to develop fuelbreaks around the structure, have non-flammable roofing material, and driveway access that will accommodate large fire apparatus. Go to www.jacksoncounty.org and click on "Wildfire Safety."

Josephine County Land Use Code, Article 76

Article 76 was passed in 2005 to help reduce the risk of a private home burning in a wildfire. The wildfire and emergency service safety standards within Article 76 are completed under a self-certification process.



Article 76 addresses the following issues: access, signage, slope, construction materials, fire safety zones and fire service protection. Though a brief outline of requirements under Article 76 follows, it is recommended that you speak with an official in the County Planning Office for further information, or you can visit their website for further details at www.co.josephine.or.us/wildfire/.

Emergency Vehicle Access

In order for emergency vehicles to access rural property, both Jackson and Josephine counties have set standards that must be met when new construction is proposed. The counties may impose additional standards as needed to assure safe access. These standards concern issues that include:

Address signs which must be installed at the driveway entrance, with other restrictions on size, directional arrows, etc.

Driveway construction standards include surface width, nearness to buildings, steepness or grade of driveway, minimum curve radius, length of drive, vertical and side vegetation clearances, drive construction weight loads, turnouts and turnarounds, gates, culverts and bridges, and surface transitions.



Home Sites and Building Materials



Construction materials can also reduce the chance of a home becoming fuel for wildfire. Both counties prohibit wood shake roofing on new construction in the Wildland/Urban Interface. Other requirements address chimney safety, soffit vents and deck enclosures.

There are also standards for safer homesites that include slopes, firewood storage, and Fire Safety Zones. These help constitute a home's **Defensible Space**.

Jackson / Josephine County Integrated Fire Plans



LIVING WITH WILDFIRE



Making Your Home Defensible

Defensible Space

Defensible space is the area between a house and an oncoming wildfire where the vegetation has been modified to reduce the wildfire threat and to provide an opportunity for firefighters to effectively defend the house. Sometimes, a defensible space is simply a homeowner's properly maintained backyard. More often it includes the modification of vegetation around the entire home, the proper maintenance of roofs and gutters and the removal of leaves and debris from the yard.

Both Jackson and Josephine counties have requirements to provide and maintain a 100-foot fuel break around all new construction. These local guidelines, endorsed by all of the rural and metro fire districts in our region, are more stringent than the state's Senate Bill 360 requirements, but provide for a larger margin of safety for homes situated within the Wildland Urban Interface. Defensible space tactics have been proven to protect homes across the nation, as this photo of the 2005 Deer Creek Fire in Josephine County illustrates.



Fuelbreaks

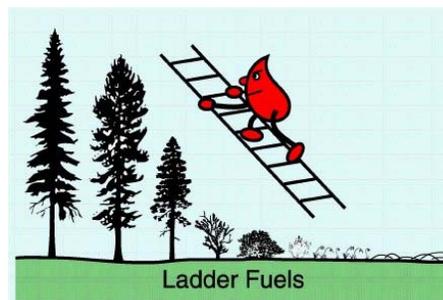
A 100-foot fuelbreak shall be developed and maintained around all new construction. Certain site characteristics such as slope may necessitate a fuelbreak even greater. Check with your county planning office. Fuelbreaks shall address the following:



1. Dead plant materials are removed, including dead branches on living trees, and fallen vegetation that isn't significantly decomposed.
2. Vegetation is thinned to remove ladder fuels and to break up continuous vegetation, with trees limbed up to a height of 10 feet or one-third the height of the tree.
3. Grass is kept to a height of less than 6 inches in Jackson County and under 4 inches in Josephine County
4. Vegetation is pruned and maintained so that no branches overhang a roofline, and a 10-foot (Jackson) or 15-foot (Josephine) clearance is provided between stovepipes and branches.
5. Firewood piles or woodsheds must be at least 30 feet from all other structures.
6. Juniper and other highly combustible shrubbery should be removed or replaced with "Fire-wise" vegetation. Go to www.firewise.org to learn more.

Ladder Fuels

Within the defensible space area, a vertical separation of three times the height of the lower fuel layer is recommended. For example, if a shrub growing adjacent to a large pine tree is three feet tall, the recommended separation distance would be nine feet. This could be accomplished by removing the lower tree branches, reducing the height of the shrub, or both. The shrub could also be removed or replaced with a fire-resistant species.





LIVING WITH WILDFIRE



Rural Fire Protection

Structural Versus Wildland Fire Protection

Fire protection for dwellings on farms or forested lands is different from that in urban areas. Most homes are located within or contract with a rural fire protection district for structural fire protection. Landowners not provided formal protection are strongly encouraged to perform additional fire safety measures beyond the minimum requirements.

Though it is not always possible for rural fire districts to provide protection for all properties, various county, state and federal agencies will respond to protect their respective lands when wildfire threatens. As a result, suppression efforts by these agencies may provide some level of protection to your property. The Southern Oregon region is fortunate in that it possesses some unique and valuable mutual aid agreements with a variety of fire agencies so that resources can be sent where needed most.

Protecting our forests during a wildfire is a big job which is dependent upon the resources of heavy equipment and countless dedicated firefighters. Fire suppression efforts may utilize the following resources in their battle with wildfire:

- Fire engines and tenders
- ODF or federal permanent and seasonal firefighters
- A force of wildfire management professionals
- Contracted firefighter forces
- Land machinery such as bulldozers
- Water-dropping helicopters
- Retardant planes
- Crews and equipment for structural protection



Rogue River Hotshots building line on the Biscuit



Fire Suppression Components



There are many components of forest management that are integral to wildfire management. Essential elements include planning, prevention, education, detection, initial attack, smoke management, fuels management, investigation and cost recovery.

In addition to fire suppression, all fires are investigated to determine specific causes. In fires where negligence is involved, or in fires resulting from logging operations, the department collects the funds from fines to replace landowner and state taxpayer dollars spent on fire fighting costs.

People remain the leading cause of most fires. **On the average, about 68 percent of all wildfires are human-caused.** Lightning and other natural causes are responsible for the remainder.

Here are some Oregon forest fire statistics based on a 10-year average from year 1995 to 2004.

- Average number of forest fires on ODF lands per year: 1,046
- Average acres burned by forest fires on ODF lands per year: 22,000
- Average cost of suppressing forest fires on ODF lands per year: \$12.83 million



LIVING WITH WILDFIRE



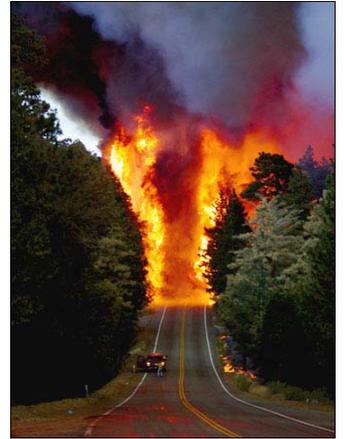
If Fire Threatens

When a Fire is Approaching

Most fire seasons in the Rogue Valley include a period of extreme fire danger. When wildfire threatens, **DON'T STAY AND TRY TO FIGHT THE FIRE!** Fire conditions may become explosive without warning.

Should your house be threatened by a wildfire, you may be advised to evacuate by a fire or law enforcement official. Homeowners have the legal right to stay on their property as long as their activities do not hinder firefighting efforts. If you do decide to stay to protect lives and property, the following may be helpful:

1. Evacuate, if possible, all family members and pets. Review your family evacuation plan and meeting place. Contact friends or relatives once you have reached safety.
2. Wear long cotton pants, long-sleeved shirts and boots. Carry gloves, cotton hat and handkerchief, water and goggles.
3. Place vehicles in the garage, pointing out, and roll up the windows. Be sure to park where you will not interfere with any emergency vehicle if you need to leave in a hurry. Place valuable papers and momentos in the car. Close garage door, leaving it unlocked. Disconnect electric door opener. Place patio furniture inside.
4. Fill bathtubs, sinks, trash cans, buckets, and other containers with water. Soak rags and towels for beating out embers and small fires.
5. Close all interior and exterior doors, windows and vents.
6. Close the fireplace damper and place a screen over the hearth.
7. Remove lightweight non-fire-resistant curtains. Close fire-resistant window coverings. Attach pre-cut plywood panels to the exterior side of windows and glass doors. Move furniture to the center of each room and leave the light on.
8. Turn off pilot lights. Shut off propane at the tank, or natural gas at the meter.
9. Prop a ladder against the house so that firefighters have easy access to the roof. Keep wood shake or shingle roofs moist. Place a sprinkler on the roof, but do not turn on until embers begin to fall on the roof.
10. Attach garden hoses to faucets and attach a nozzle set on spray.
11. If a fire should occur within the house, call 9-1-1. Then solicit help of neighbors to fight the fire until firefighters arrive. Go outside if you can't immediately put the fire out. Most importantly, **STAY CALM!**
12. Remember, prior planning pays off. Have a family evacuation plan in place, and update it annually!





LIVING WITH WILDFIRE



Open Burning

Open Burning

Open burning is tightly regulated in both Jackson and Josephine Counties. Many locations require permits, and limit the days you are allowed to burn. Barrel burning is not allowed after June 30th.

NOTE: NO OPEN/BARREL BURNING IS ALLOWED IN EITHER JACKSON or JOSEPHINE COUNTY DURING FIRE SEASON.

Please call the appropriate phone number below to find out whether it is a burn day in your area, and what restrictions may apply:

Jackson County:	776-7007	Josephine County:	476-9663
Grants Pass Fire & Rescue:	474-6362	Grants Pass Rural Fire Dept.:	476-6854
Rural/Metro Fire Dept.:	474-1218	Illinois Valley Fire District:	592-2225
Williams Fire & Rescue:	846-7644	Wolf Creek Fire Dept.:	886-2584
City of Rogue River:	582-2876		



Open and barrel burning contribute to air pollution in the Rogue Valley, particularly during air stagnation episodes. If you decide to burn, it's important to follow these guidelines:



Open/barrel burning is prohibited...

- Throughout Jackson County when the Ventilation Index (VI)* is below 400.
- Within the Air Quality Maintenance Area during November, December, January and February.
- Within the city limits of Medford and Jacksonville.

*The VI is the National Weather Service's indicator of the relative degree of air circulation for a specified area and time period. Basically, it is a measurement of the air's ability to "clean" itself.

Alternatives to Open Burning

Chip tree limbs and branches: Currently DEQ is offering a **35% WOOD CHIPPER TAX CREDIT!!**

Wood chips make a great landscape mulch material. Benefits include conserving soil moisture, reducing weeds, and cooling the soil. Wood chips make great yard pathways, but remember, they can be a source of fuel for fire.



Compost leaves: Leaves are excellent for composting! If you don't want to compost, but have leaves, sign up with our Leaf Exchange. The Leaf Exchange Program serves to connect people who want leaves for composting with people who need to get rid of leaves. Go to Jackson County Recycling Partnership for more information on composting.

Rogue Transfer and Recycling: That's right! Rogue Transfer and Recycling is now offering yard debris recycling. If it grows, it goes! They will accept any organic debris from your yard or garden (grass, leaves, clippings, garden materials). The material will be recycled into compost instead of going into the landfill! For more information call them at (541) 779-4161.

Biomass One L.P.: Located at 2350 Avenue G in White City, Biomass uses wood waste for primary fuel to generate electricity. Accepted materials include tree limbs, shrub and hedge clippings, and construction wood debris. They do not accept grass, pine needles, or loose leaves. They also offer a 35 cubic yard bin rental. Call them at (541) 826-9422 for more details.



LIVING WITH WILDFIRE



Acknowledgements

The following resources greatly contributed to the compilation of this information guidebook.

Fire Risks,

Jackson County

Living in our Forests,

Oregon Department of Forestry

Wildfire. Are You Prepared?,

Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan

Fire Officer's Handbook on Wildfire Fighting,

William C. Teie

2005 Forest Landowner Resource Guide,

SW Oregon RC&D Council, Jackson and Josephine Counties

Wildland/ Urban Interface Fire Hazard Assessment Methodology,

National Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Protection Program



*A special acknowledgement to **Sandy Shaffer**, Applegate Fire Plan Coordinator, who serves on many boards and committees for various fire agencies throughout our region, for her many contributions to the writing and editing of this resource guide.*

Jackson / Josephine County Integrated Fire Plans

Partners in Fire

American Red Cross--Rogue Valley Chapter
 Applegate Partnership
 Applegate River Watershed Council
 Applegate Valley Fire District
 Ashland Fire & Rescue
 Bureau of Land Management, Medford District
 Evans Valley Fire District
 Grants Pass Department of Public Safety
 Illinois Valley Community Development Organization
 Illinois Valley Fire District
 Illinois Valley Forestry Action Committee
 Jackson County
 Jackson County Fire District # 3
 Jackson County Fire District # 4
 Jackson County Fire District # 5
 Jacksonville Fire Department
 Jefferson Sustainable Development Initiative
 Josephine County
 Josephine County Commission for Children & Families
 Josephine County Emergency Management
 Josephine County Fire Defense Board
 Josephine County GIS
 Josephine County Planning
 Josephine County Public Health
 Josephine County Public Works
 Josephine County Soil & Water Conservation District
 Little Butte Watershed Council
 Lomakatsi Restoration Group
 Medford Fire Department
 Middle Rogue Watershed Council
 Oregon Department of Forestry, Southwest Oregon District
 Oregon Department of Transportation
 Oregon Emergency Management
 Oregon Office of the State Fire Marshal
 OSU Extension Service
 Resource Innovations, University of Oregon
 Rogue Forest Protective Association
 Rogue River Fire District
 Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest
 Rogue Valley Fire Prevention Cooperative
 Rural/Metro Fire Department
 Seven Basins Neighborhood Fire Planning Project
 Small Woodland Services
 Sunny Wolf Community Response Team
 Siskiyou Field Institute
 Southern Oregon Research & Extension Center
 Southern Oregon University
 The Nature Conservancy
 Williams Educational Coalition
 Williams Fire District
 Wolf Creek Fire District



Jackson / Josephine County Integrated Fire Plans

*Created for the benefit
of county residents by*



FIRST AMERICAN TITLE