

COMMUNITY FIRE PLAN TEMPLATE OUTLINE

NATIONAL FIRE PLAN CONFERENCE, MARCH 2004

The Community Fire Plan Template, an effort of the California Fire Alliance and the California Fire Safe Council, is dedicated to the development of strategic Local Fire Plans for implementation of the National Fire Plan. National and State Fire Plans, the Western Governor's Ten Year Comprehensive Strategy, and FEMA Disaster Mitigation Act 2000 mandate legitimate community-based planning efforts with full stakeholder participation, coordination, project identification, prioritization, funding review, and multi-agency cooperation. Past and existing fire planning efforts and documents often experience absence of meaningful community and stakeholder initiative and engagement, data and validation gaps, and multi-jurisdictional disparities. The intention is to acknowledge and catalyze every citizen's responsibility for fire safety while creating local grassroots' community buy in, and a sense of ownership driven by synergistic empowerment.

The Monterey Fire Safe Council is developing a model county Fire Hazard Mitigation Plan that meets the FEMA compliance criteria of Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) 2000 and State and National Fire Plans. This process will result in a list of realizable community priorities for reducing wildfire risks. We offer this process to our colleagues around the country struggling with similar issues.

This document is a template for local communities, counties, and Fire Safe Councils to develop fire hazard mitigation plans. It can be used as a catalyst to bring together citizens, government, and other experts to collaborate and collectively create a landscape based strategic community fire mitigation plan. This comprehensive template was created to help local Councils and/or communities guide and organize their process for plan development, and convey a sense of the breadth and depth of topics that can be addressed in creating a successful community fire plan. It was designed to result in DMA 2000 compliant fire hazard mitigation plans.

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The document is available at www.firesafecouncil.org, www.firesafenetwork.org, and www.cafirealliance.org.

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The **Topic** column lists the issue to be addressed. The **Description** column is a basic introduction to the topic. The **Where to Get Information** column is to help you get started tackling the topic.

Topic	Description	Where to Get Information
1. Executive Summary	This chapter is a 1-page or less summary of the entire document. Often, this is all that is read of your document, so be sure it covers your key points	This is written after the rest of the Plan is completed. It is a summary of the significant elements of the plan.
1.1. Problem Overview	Short description of the scope and magnitude of the wildfire problem.	This is a result of the collective wisdom of your group and the research you've done throughout development of this plan.
1.2. Process Overview	1-2 sentence overview of the process used to arrive at this document. Explained in detail in Chapter 3.	Outcome of development of your fire plan.
1.3. Overall Goals	A summary of the overall goals of your plan as described in item 2.4.	Outcome of development of your fire plan.
1.4. Methodology	Short description of the methodology used to develop the final action items.	Outcome of development of your fire plan.
1.5. Specific Recommendations	Summary of the specific actions developed in the <i>mitigation plan</i> of Chapter 10, and how those will protect your community and its assets.	Outcome of development of your fire plan.
1.6. Next Steps	What comes after this Plan? How will it be implemented? How will it be maintained?	Outcome of development of your fire plan and the process of the group who developed it.
2. Introduction	This chapter introduces your document. Give your reader the basic background needed—the context—to understand the rest of the document.	Summarizes the work that preceded the Plan, and the early decisions of the planning body, as well as relevant background information. This section can be very brief.
2.1. Background, History of Accomplishments	Briefly summarize the background of your group, if any previously existed. What happened <u>before</u> you embarked on this planning process?. How did you get to the point of developing this Plan? Did it start with a local Fire Safe Council, a community organization, or local government body? What has that group done before this Plan, if anything? Did it undertake any on-the-ground or other projects? If so, briefly describe them.	Refer to meeting minutes from your organization (such as your Fire Safe Council, if it existed prior to this process), or oral anecdotal information from participants. Review previous project summaries.
2.2. Your Mission	If you have a pre-established group leading this process such as a Fire Safe Council, describe the mission of that group. What is it that your group can do, and do well?	Your mission statement. Examples at www.firesafecouncil.org .

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2.3. Current Relevant Fire Policies	Briefly describe any government policies to which this document must adhere, and/or provide a framework for your plan. Provide background to your community members who are unfamiliar with these policies.	All of these documents are available on the internet, or through the California Fire Safe Council, www.firesafecouncil.org , or California Fire Alliance www.cafirealliance.org .
2.3.1 Federal Policies “Homeland Security is Fire Safety”	Briefly summarize any relevant policies at the national level.	Most of this information is available on the Internet. See the website references below to get started, or contact the local office of your federal fire agencies. www.fireecology.org
2.3.1.1 National Fire Plan	“The National Fire Plan (NFP) is a long-term investment that will help protect communities and natural resources, and most importantly, the lives of firefighters and the public. It is a long-term commitment based on cooperation and communication among federal agencies, states, local governments, tribes and interested publics.” It mandates community participation in its implementation.	www.fireplan.gov . Contact your local federal fire agencies for local application.
2.3.1.2 Disaster Mitigation Act 2000	DMA 2000 sets policies for “disaster mitigation plans”—plans designed to avoid disasters such as fires and floods. DMA 2000 requires 4 elements in these plans (all of which are incorporated into this template): 1. A planning process. 2. An assessment of risks. 3. A mitigation strategy (action plan), and, 4. A plan maintenance and updating process. Disaster Mitigation Plans must be approved by 11/04 to receive HMGP funds after that date.	www.ncem.org/pa/dma_2000_detail.htm www.fema.gov/pdf/fima/howto1.pdf
2.3.1.3 Western Governor’s Association, 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy for Reducing Wildland Fire Risks, and A Collaborative Approach for Reducing Wildland Fire Risks to Communities and the Environment—Implementation Plan	Goals: Improve Prevention and Suppression, Reduce Hazardous Fuels, Restore Fire Adapted Ecosystems, Promote Community Assistance. This is done through a “Framework for Collaboration... Local Level—Successful implementation will include stakeholder groups with broad representation including Federal, State, and local agencies, tribes and the public, collaborating with local line officers on decision making to establish priorities, cooperation on activities, and increase public awareness and participation to reduce the risks to communities and environments.”	www.westgov.org/wga/initiatives/fire/final_fire_rpt.pdf www.westgov.org/wga/initiatives/fire/implem_plan.pdf

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2.3.1.4 Local Implementation of Federal Fire Policies	Local offices of the US Forest Service (USFS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and others often have local fire plans. Incorporate these documents into this planning process to ensure a holistic plan for your entire planning area. Describe all relevant federal land management plans that relate to fire.	Local offices of federal agencies, such as USFS, BLM, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, etc.
2.3.2 State Policies: California Fire Plan	The CFP goal is to reduce total costs and losses from wildland fire in California by protecting assets at risk through focused prefire management prescriptions and increasing initial attack success. “CDF should use the new fire plan assessment framework ... for creating local forums to obtain expertise and other input from citizens, community groups, local agencies and other stakeholders on assets protected.” Each CDF Unit has a Unit Fire Management Plan that should be part of your plan.	www.fire.ca.gov/FireEmergencyResponse/FirePlan/fireplan.pdf . Contact local CDF Pre Fire Engineer to obtain current fire plan documents circulated within each county or CDF unit.
2.3.3 Local Policies	Describe any relevant municipal or county policies related to fire prevention, suppression, or planning. Also list any existing Community Fire Safe Plans. Are there any existing Councils of Governments?	Local city or county government agencies, county Fire Chief’s Association. Often a city or county general plan, or a Community Plan, will include this information, if it exists. County OES will have a County Emergency Operation Plan. COGs: www.narc.org/links/cogslist.html
2.4. Planning Area Boundaries	What area does this plan cover? If it is county wide, then the area is the county, if not, define the area. How did you divide the overall area into sub-areas? Did you use watersheds, local jurisdictions/communities, ecological types, or a combination of these factors? Identify each the different sub-areas with a unique name, as they will form the structure of Chapters 4, 5, 6, 7, and 10.	The overall area can be described from maps, available from participating government or agency representatives. The sub-areas will need to be defined by your planning group and then mapped, preferably using GIS technology.
2.5. Community Legal Structure, Jurisdictional Boundaries	How many different jurisdictions are included in your planning area? List all the incorporated communities, as well as the unincorporated ones (separately). In terms of public lands, how many different forests, parks, or other public ownerships exist, and where are they? List them. Identify Community Service Districts, and CDF State Responsibility Areas (SRA).	Local planning departments, maps, CDF, and the collective knowledge of your group. http://ceres.ca.gov/planning/countylists/county_gov.html , and your County web site will have information on your Board of Supervisors. Local offices of federal agencies: www.first.gov . State agencies: www.my.ca.gov/state/portal/myca_homepage.jsp . State Senator information and district maps: www.senate.gov , Assemblymember information and maps: www.assembly.ca.gov/acs/defaulttext.asp

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2.6. Fire Safe Councils, Watershed Councils, Resource Conservation Districts, Non-Governmental Organizations, Homeowners' Associations	How many, if any, Fire Safe Councils exist? List them and the areas they cover. Are there any existing watershed councils or RCDs? What non-profit/NGOs exist that address issues such as fire prevention or suppression (e.g. local conservation or restoration organizations, volunteer fire departments or companies, etc.). Are there any homeowners' associations that deal with collective issues such as roads, water, or other resource management issues?	The California Fire Safe Council has a list of most existing Fire Safe Councils in the state: www.firesafecouncil.org/councils/index.html . Contact any local conservation organizations to inquire about other groups in the area who may be addressing fire-related issues. RCDs: www.carcd.org/frameset.htm . Watershed information: http://ceres.ca.gov/watershed/ .
2.7. Strategic Goals	List the overall strategic goals of this document. What is it that you hope to achieve as a result of this planning process?	Developed by the collaborative planning team and articulated through the planning process.
2.8. Acknowledgements	List the specific people, organizations, and agencies who contributed to development of your plan. Include those who contributed financial or material assistance. Give credit where credit is due.	Contributors, meeting minutes, financial records.
3. Planning Process	An effective planning process is key to a successful fire plan, and is a principle requirement of DMA 2000, which also requires documentation of this process. <i>A Basic, non-DMA compliant Template is also available.</i>	This information will be a result of the process that your community develops in the creation of your plan. For an example of a bottom-up planning process, see the Lower Mattole Fire Plan. www.mattole.org/html/publications_topic_2.html .
3.1. Stakeholders: Who, What, When, Why	Describe the people and organizations who actively participated in the process of developing this plan. All property owners need to be represented, including state and federal land management agencies. Include large land owners, industry, utilities, insurance groups, real estate, etc. You can describe them based on their affiliations and interests (e.g. County Planning Dept, Volunteer Fire Dept., local watershed group, etc.), and as individuals. Explain their level of involvement, and why they were in this process (e.g. local school board to incorporate fire safety education in the local schools). Remember, to get a meaningful level of participation, you first need to invite people to participate.	Meeting notes will list participants. If you have the time and resources, a survey can be developed of all participants asking them to describe the extent of their involvement and why they are involved.
3.2. Current Process and Plan Development	Describe the process used to ensure all stakeholders participated democratically in development of <u>this</u> plan. How did it begin? How did you invite others to participate? What were the steps you took as a group to create this plan? (Item 2.1 describes your history, this is the current process.)	Refer to meeting notes that document the steps taken at each meeting and work undertaken in between meetings.

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<p>3.2.1 Avenues of Community and Public Input</p>	<p>What actions did you take to incorporate public input? Did you divide your planning area into sub-areas and hold a well-publicized meeting in each of these areas? Did you allow adequate time for all interested public members to voice their concerns and suggestions? Did you create a process for people to submit written comments? How did you publicize all of these efforts? DMA requires the public has an opportunity to comment on the plan during the drafting stage and prior to plan approval.</p>	<p>Refer to meeting notes that document establishment of your public input process. Refer to notes kept at each public meeting, including flip chart notes that list everyone’s ideas and concerns. DMA 2000 requires that copies of all public relations (articles, ads, flyers, press releases, emails, etc.) and where they were sent and/or posted be maintained and documented in the plan. Maintain meeting attendance lists, with organizational affiliation, and meeting agendas to show that public participation was actively sought. This information can all be summarized and included in the Appendix.</p>
<p>3.3. Review of Existing Plans, Studies, Reports, Technical Documents</p>	<p>Gather all relevant documents relating to fire and your community, especially existing agency fire plans. Review these documents to learn what has already been done for your area. Highlight relevant materials for later use. Get approval to use this information in your plan. Documentation of what sources were used for each item of information is required by DMA 2000. Also include the date the information was created.</p>	<p>County Planning, County Public Works; Local Fire Fighting Orgs.: CDF, Fire Depts.; Tribes; US Forest Service, Bureau of Land Mgmt, Fish & Wildlife Service, Park Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Watershed Groups, existing Community Fire Safe Plans, applicable Council of Governments, State OES, Community College, University, Public Library; etc. <i>Hazard Mitigation and the General Plan</i>: www.opr.ca.gov</p>
<p>3.4. Local Jurisdictional Involvement, Approval, Adoption</p>	<p>Invite local government representatives to participate in your process. Bring a motion to all local governing bodies to endorse this process as well as the final plan. DMA 2000 requires that all jurisdictions which are involved in the preparation of the plan also formally adopt it. This must be documented. Local jurisdictions are a critical component of this plan.</p>	<p>Contact local city and county elected officials to find out the process for putting your process and plan on their agenda for approval. Keep copies of their relevant agendas and minutes. Links to California County and City governments: http://ceres.ca.gov/planning/countylists/county_gov.html. Local offices of Federal Government agencies: www.first.gov. State agency contact information: www.my.ca.gov/state/portal/myca_homepage.jsp. State Senator contact information and district maps: www.sen.ca.gov. Assemblymember contact information and maps: www.assembly.ca.gov/acs/defaulttext.asp.</p>

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<p>4. Community Description <i>[For overall area; can divide into sub-areas as well.]</i></p>	<p>This section provides a general description of the planning area. For most plans, this section will need an overview of the entire planning area, as well as subsections for each of the specific sub-areas of the plan developed in Item 2.4 above.</p>	<p>In general, the information for this section will come from a variety of sources that likely already exist for your area. The Applegate (Oregon) Fire Plan: Balancing Act, Living with Fire in the Applegate, Chapter II is a great example of a community description. www.grayback.com/applegate-valley/fireplan For an extensive list of online maps by publisher: www.geographynetwork.com/publishing/publishers.jsp. CERES: http://ceres.ca.gov.</p>
<p>4.1. General Environmental Conditions</p>	<p>This section is intended to give the reader an overall introduction to existing environmental conditions, especially as relating to the physical environment.</p>	<p>Local natural resource agencies, university departments, and/or nonprofit conservation organizations. See below for specific entities.</p>
<p>4.1.1 Topography, Slope, Aspect, Elevation</p>	<p>Provide an overall physical description of the area: Is it generally steep or flat? What are the elevations? Are there long east/west ridges?</p>	<p>USGS, local natural resource and/or geology/geography agencies, university departments, and/or nonprofit organizations. Free websites: www.geographynetwork.com/maps/index.html (from ESRI), www.topozone.com, http://plasma.nationalgeographic.com/mapmachine/, http://mapserver.maptech.com/homepage/index.cfm?BPID=MAP0060030900&CFID=1175344&CFTOKEN=95567907 Maps for a Fee: www.usgs.gov, www.maptech.com</p>
<p>4.1.2 Meteorology, Climate, Precipitation</p>	<p>What are the general weather conditions?</p>	<p>Local natural resource and/or geology/geography agencies, fire agencies, university departments, and/or nonprofit organizations. http://ceres.ca.gov; maps at http://sonoma.regis.berkeley.edu/website/casil/datathemes/viewer.htm, www.dwr@ca.gov.</p>
<p>4.1.3 Hydrology</p>	<p>Describe the rivers, creeks, and springs. Name the principle waterways. Include any specific information such as if they are <i>wild and scenic</i>, or <i>303d impaired</i>, etc.</p>	<p>Local natural resource agencies, university departments, and/or nonprofit organizations. http://ceres.ca.gov, www.dwr@ca.gov. Bureau of Reclamation web site for the mid-Pacific region at www.mp.usbr.gov.</p>
<p>4.1.4 Ecosystem Types</p>	<p>What are the general ecosystem types? What is their general distribution? Do you have forests, if so, what kind (e.g. mixed evergreen, redwood, Douglas fir)? Are there prairies, chaparral, wetlands?</p>	<p>Local natural resource agencies, university departments, and/or nonprofit organizations http://ceres.ca.gov</p>

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4.1.5 Threatened and Endangered Habitat Types	What are the threatened, endangered, or rare habitat types? How abundant are they? What is their current status? Are there specific requirements for associated wildlife species?	CA Department of Fish and Game Wildlife and Habitat Data Analysis Branch www.dfg.ca.gov/whdab/index.html . Local natural resource agencies, university departments, and/or nonprofit orgs.
4.2. Population, Demographics	What is the overall human population? How is the population distributed over your planning area? Do you get many visitors to your area? How does affect your population, especially during the high-visitor months?	Local planning and tourism departments, US Census data, www.census.gov , Your county’s web site, links to county and city web sites http://ceres.ca.gov/planning/countylists/county_gov.html
4.3. Infrastructure: Roads, Driveways, Utilities, Communication, Water Supply, Schools, Hospitals	Provide a brief, but thorough description of the existing infrastructure. This is to provide background data for the analysis of assets at risk and possible actions. Many of these items will be addressed in more detail in Chapter 6. Think of all of these items in terms of fire prevention and suppression, and how each will contribute to reducing wildfire risks. Where are roads paved vs. unpaved? Is driveway access a problem in any concentrated areas for fire fighters? Is the road “public” as per the Forest Practice Rules? What utilities are present and how are they prepared for catastrophic fire situations? What communication systems exist, such as microwave or cellular phone towers, and where are they? Describe the existing water supply system. Is it adequate to provide water during the dry months for a large fire? How many school districts are present within your planning area? Where are they generally located? Where are the hospitals? Are there available runways for emergency air landings?	Local planning departments, OES, local CDF Unit Fire Plan, the collective knowledge of your group and the local Yellow Pages. http://sonoma.regis.berkeley.edu/website/casil/datathemes/viewer.htm . Schools by type: http://ceres.ca.gov/org/edu.list.html Forest Practice Rules: www.fire.ca.gov/resourcemanagement/forestpractices.asp
4.4. Emergency Services	What is the existing level of emergency service? Generally describe the local police, fire, and ambulance services. Identify any known gaps in service (such as areas without quick access to emergency services).	Local planning departments, fire departments/companies, County Fire Chiefs Association, CDF, County OES, and the collective knowledge of your group. See websites above.
4.5. Insurance Ratings	How have your communities been rated by the insurance industry in regards to fire insurance? Are there portions of your planning area that are on the insurance industries high-risk list? If so, list those. Insurance Services Organization (ISO) has information about risk.	Ratings are usually done by the individual insurance companies rather than being area-wide. Cities and fire districts may have an ISO rating. Contact your local fire district or city fire department for details. Non-urban areas can be rated 10 where 1 is best and 10 is worst. www.iso.com

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4.6. Land Use/Development Trends	What are the current trends in land use and development? Are more home being built in the wildland, and/or wildland/urban interface (WUI)? Is wildland being converted to urban? Is there adequate water supply (for fire fighting in late summer/fall) for these new developments?	Local planning departments and the collective knowledge of your group. Some information is available from the general lists for this Chapter. Also consult the appropriate General Plan(s) and/or Community Plan(s) for your area. These are available from the counties and/or cities that your fire plan includes.
5. Current Fire Environment <i>[For overall area; can divide into sub-areas as well.]</i>	Describe the current situation in terms of fire in your area.	You can generally obtain much of this information from local, state, and/or federal fire agencies. However, it is a continually and rapidly developing field. For updates, check www.firesafenetwork.org ,
5.1. Wildfire Problem Definition	Define the potential for destructive wildfire in your planning area. Your area may have frequent fires, or not. Keep in mind that just because you do not have frequent fires does not mean you don't have a problem! You may have a much higher probability of a highly destructive fire such as Oakland Hills.	Fire agencies (local fire departments, CDF, federal, volunteers). Make sure you are using up to date information. Use valid data sets. FRAP: www.frap.cdf.gov , Links at www.firesafenetwork.org .
5.2. Local Fire Ecology	Fire ecology is the study of how fire interacts with the local natural systems. Are there local ecosystem types that have evolved with fire, such as chaparral, redwood, or knobcone pine? If so, how have those been affected by decades of fire suppression?	www.fireecology.org , www.ice.ucdavis.edu/cafe , www.fire_ecology.org <i>Fire Ecology of Pacific Northwest Forests</i> , James K. Agee, Island Press, 1993. CDF Unit Resource Management staff.
5.2.1 Frequency, Period	Over what interval would fire naturally occur in your planning area?	Fire agencies, FRAP: www.frap.cdf.gov , university forestry/natural resource departments Links at www.firesafenetwork.org .
5.2.2 Environmental Concerns/Ecosystem Adaptation	Not all fire is bad! In fact, California evolved with fire. What impacts does the presence or absence of fire have on ecosystem health (e.g. noxious invasive weeds, fire fuel build up, species habitat, etc.)? Some species such as redwood need fire to open their cones.	Watershed councils; university forestry/natural resource departments. Natural Resource Conservation Service: www.nrcs.usda.gov . <i>Fire Ecology of Pacific Northwest Forests</i> , James K. Agee, Island Press, 1993.
5.3. Fire Weather	What is the occurrence and frequency of severe fire weather; what other weather conditions would contribute to a high intensity fire?	Fire agencies, CDF, FRAP: www.frap.cdf.gov . Links at www.firesafenetwork.org .
5.4. Hazardous Fuels	Identify the presence of volatile fire fuels.	Federal, state, and local fire agencies, maps, satellite imagery, orthophotos. FRAP. Links at www.firesafenetwork.org .
5.4.1 Fire Fuel Distribution	How are the fuels arranged on the landscape: contiguous fields, mosaic, etc.? Is there horizontal and/or vertical continuity?	Federal, state, and local fire agencies, maps, satellite imagery, orthophotos. FRAP. CDF Pre-Fire Engineer at local CDF Unit. Links at www.firesafenetwork.org .

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5.4.2 Fuel Hazard Ranking	Fuel Hazard ranking addresses the relative flammability and fire intensity potential of vegetation on the landscape. Generally it is rated simply as Low, Medium, High, or Extreme/Severe.	Existing California Fire Plan criteria for Fuel Hazard Assessment has been updated. Check updated criteria at: www.fire.ca.gov/FireEmergencyResponse/FirePlan/fireplan.pdf Links at www.firesafenetwork.org .
5.4.3 Condition Class	Federal fire agencies classify fire fuel hazard according to Condition Class I, II, III.	Use National Fire Plan criteria: www.fs.fed.us/fire/fuelmanfireplan.gov . Criteria for fuel hazard assessment is currently being updated. FRAP has information that converts condition class to fuel hazard ranking: www.frap.cdf.gov . Links at www.firesafenetwork.org .
5.4.4 Natural Fire Breaks	Are there any existing natural fire breaks, such as roads, rivers, sparsely vegetated ridgelines, talus fields, or bodies of water?	Fire agencies, local natural resource agencies, university departments, and/or nonprofit organizations, maps.
5.5. Fire History	When have fires occurred in the past? Where? How often? What size? High intensity, low intensity?	Federal, state, and local fire agencies, maps, CDF Unit Fire Plan.
5.6. Ignition History: Source, Season, Slope, Aspect	What caused the fires? Examine ignitions in terms of the source, time of year, percent slope gradient (steepness), position on slope (lower, middle, upper third), aspect (e.g. south facing), and location and distance from structures, roads, and recreation sites.	Federal, state, and local fire agencies, maps. Shoshone County Wildland Urban Interface Fire Mitigation Plan CDF has SRA data. See Shoshone Plan at www.firesafenetwork.org
5.7. Expected Fire Behavior	Will the fire be low, medium, or high intensity?	Fire history records; local veteran wildfire expertise. Use Fire Behavior Models (FARSITE, etc) and actual experience to validate predictions. Links at www.firesafenetwork.org .
5.7.1 Range of Conditions: Low, Medium, High, Extreme	Fire behavior should be analyzed for various fire intensity scenarios under a range of conditions. Do not assume that because an area does not historically experience high intensity fires, that you don't have a problem. An area such as this may be at much greater risk than areas that traditionally experience fire. Many areas may not be considered high risk under <i>normal</i> conditions, but may be extremely destructive under <i>extreme/severe</i> conditions. An example is Oakland Hills, an area that under many criteria would not be considered <i>Severe Risk</i> , i.e. coastal marine weather patterns, low frequency of high intensity fire, high level of service. The Oakland Hills Tunnel Fire of 1991 was the most deadly and destructive WUI fire in US history, occurring under rare but predictable conditions.	Fire Behavior Analysis capability is available from local wildland fire agencies, and qualified fire planning consultants. Fire modeling programs such as BEHAVE, FARSITE, FOFEM, and others may be used for these analyses. . BEHAVE: www.frames.gov/tools/BEHAVE/behave_single.html FARSITE: www.srs.fs.usda.gov/pubs/viewpub.jsp?index=4617 Links at www.firesafenetwork.org .

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5.8. Fire Spread Potential Assessment	Will a fire grow slowly or rapidly? How large will it become over time (e.g. 1 acre per hour or 1000 acres per hour)? In what direction will the fire travel? In high value areas it is important to know the probability and potential for severe fire behavior under anticipated scenarios. In California chaparral, it is not uncommon to have rates of spread as high as 3 mph...a fire front traveling at that rate through the WUI would present a serious threat and a challenging situation for the community	Fire Behavior Analysis should be done for the planning area. Priority areas should be analyzed under various condition scenarios. Fire Behavior Analysis capability is available from local wildland fire agencies, and qualified fire planning consultants. Fire modeling programs such as BEHAVE, FARSITE, FOFEM, and others may be used for these analyses. .
5.9. Fire Effects Assessment	Will the fire be beneficial or destructive? Many fires are beneficial. A relatively small number of fires do most of the damage.	Fire Behavior Analysis. First Order Fire Effects Model (FOFEM), see above. Links at www.firesafenetwork.org .
5.10. Baseline Impact Indicators	Identify the baseline information for your assessment and conclusions. What is your reference point? Your conclusions must be supported by your methodology.	Monitoring protocols are being updated. www.lcri.org/monitoring Links at www.firesafenetwork.org .
6. Risk Assessment: Identifying Assets at Risk <i>[For overall area; can divide into sub-areas as well.]</i>	A fundamental part of any fire plan is identifying what you might lose in a wildfire, known as assets or values at risk. This section is for that identification.	Introductory and background information on assets at risk is available in the California Fire Plan, Chapter 4: Assets at Risk, and Appendix C: Assets at Risk and their Role in the Fire Plan www.fire.ca.gov/FireEmergencyResponse/FirePlan/fireplan.pdf Links at www.firesafenetwork.org .
6.1. Structures/Density	Where are concentrations of structures? Where are structures located within the wildland? Which are the highest priority to protect in case of wildfire?	Local planning departments, the collective knowledge of your group, State OES; applicable General Plans, COGs, FRAP, County Economic Analysis. Work with CDF.
6.2. Businesses/Commercial	Where are the primary commercial/economic centers of your planning area? How will they be affected by wildfire? How will this affect the local economy? Which are the highest priority to protect in case of wildfire?	Local planning departments, the collective knowledge of your group, State OES; applicable General Plans, COGs, FRAP, County Economic Analysis, Economic Development Agencies.
6.3. Ecologically Sensitive Areas	Where are the principle ecologically sensitive areas as described in Item 4.1? How resilient are these areas to disturbance, both natural and man made (i.e. how well and how quickly do they recover)? How will these areas be affected either positively or negatively by wildfire? Which are the highest priority to protect in case of wildfire?	CA Department of Fish and Game Natural Diversity Database www.dfg.ca.gov/whdab/html/cnddb.html . Wildlife and Habitat Data Analysis Branch www.dfg.ca.gov/whdab/index.html Local natural resource agencies, university departments, and/or nonprofit organizations.

Topic	Description	Where to Get Information
6.4. Wildlife, Habitat, Plants, Ecosystem Health, Primitive Areas	Within this section, describe specific issues regarding wildlife and their habitat, threatened or endangered plants, overall ecosystem health, and any existing primitive areas such as wilderness, parks, and Research Natural Areas. How will each of these be affected either positively or negatively by wildfire? Which are the highest priority to protect in case of wildfire?	CA Department of Fish and Game Natural Diversity Database www.dfg.ca.gov/whdab/html/cnddb.html . Wildlife and Habitat Data Analysis Branch www.dfg.ca.gov/whdab/index.html Local natural resource agencies, university departments, and/or nonprofit organizations.
6.5. Water and Watersheds	Building on the hydrology description from Item 4.1.3, summarize the existing waterways and their surrounding watersheds. How will these systems and supporting wildlands be affected by wildfire? For example: increased or decreased water yields, sedimentation and subsequent removal costs, effects on hydroelectric generation, etc.	Local natural resource and/or geology/geography agencies, university departments, and/or nonprofit organizations. www.ca.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/calwater/ www.dwr.water.ca.gov/ www.swrcb.ca.gov/contact/index.html http://gis.ca.gov/meta/epl?oid=5298
6.6. Air Quality	Are there any air quality issues in the planning area, such as pollutants or topographical conditions that trap smoke? If so, what are they? Where will air quality be most drastically reduced in the case of a wildfire? What are the population centers (such as schools, hospitals, nursing homes, child or adult day care centers, trails, and campgrounds) that might be more susceptible to smoke impacts associated with wildfire or <u>controlled burning</u> ? What areas have topographical or meteorological conditions that could result in greater smoke impacts?	Local Air Quality Control Board, fire agencies, and the collective knowledge of your group. For California Air Resources Board: www.arb.ca.gov/smp/smp.htm For Local Air Districts: www.arb.ca.gov/smp/district/district.htm <u>and</u> www.arb.ca.gov/smp/district/adstat.htm For U.S.EPA: www.epa.gov/airnow/ Also check your County's web site for link to your local air district. Go to www.my.ca.gov/state/portal/myca_homepage.jsp and then click on the link for Counties to get a list of county web sites.
6.7. Recreation	Where are the principle recreation areas? How will they be adversely affected by wildfire? How will wildfire affect the local tourism economy in general?	Local tourism boards, recreational organizations, outdoor/sporting good stores, and the local knowledge of your group. www.recreation.gov for recreation on all public lands by state. www.california-recreation.com/agencies.html . National Parks Service www.nps.gov/rivers/wildriverslist.html#ca . United States Forest Service www.fs.fed.us/recreation/ www.fs.fed.us/r5/rwhr/index.shtml California State Parks www.parks.ca.gov/ U.S. Bureau of Land Management-California www.ca.blm.gov/ .

Topic	Description	Where to Get Information
6.8. Natural Resource Management Areas: Range, Timber, Agriculture, Other	Which natural resource-based business/industries exist? Where are they? How will they be positively or negatively affected by wildfire?	Natural Resource Conservation Service, Local Chambers of Commerce, planning departments, economic development agencies, and university natural resource departments. Natural Resource Conservation Service www.nrcs.gov CA Dept. of Conservation, www.consrv.ca.gov , UC Cooperative Extension. danr.ucop.edu/regional.htm California Cattleman’s Association, www.calcattlemen.org/ , California Forestry Association, www.woodcom.com/woodcom/cfa/ , Farm Bureau, www.fb.com
6.9. Cultural Resources	What are the existing cultural resources? Include native American and post settlement historical values to determine how they will be affected by fire.	Tribes, historical societies, colleges.
6.10. Other Resource Values	Are there any other natural resource values not already discussed that will be either positively or negatively affected by fire?	
7. Risk Evaluation: Identifying Areas of Greatest Threat <i>[For overall area; can divide into sub-areas as well.]</i>	In this Chapter, you evaluate the assets discussed in the previous chapters and issues that both increase and well as decrease risks. From this, you will estimate areas of greatest risk from wildfire.	Reviewing other fire plans is helpful for this section. The following have good risk evaluation methods: Colorado Springs ...Wildfire Mitigation Plan, http://csfd.springsgov.com/ , Kern River Valley Community Fire Safe Plan, (dan@krvfiresafecouncil.org) Shoshone County Wildland Urban Interface Fire Mitigation Plan, www.shoshone-fire-plan.org/ Links at www.firesafenetwork.org .
7.1. Assess Contributing Factors Previously Discussed	This section evaluates the issues previously described in order to understand their contribution to increasing wildfire risks.	You’ve already gathered much of this information. In this section, you will analyze it. This is where you will need a good GIS (geographic information system) and GIS operator. We will be developing GIS methodology and a template for local Councils later this year. Check www.firesafenetwork.org for details. Meanwhile, check out ESRI’s book: <i>Disaster Response: GIS for Public Safety</i> , ISBN: 1-879102-88-9, http://gis.esri.com/esripress/display/index.cfm?CFID=335927&CFTOKEN=64578432
7.1.1 Fuels	Where are fire fuel levels highest, and therefore pose a greater risk from catastrophic wildfire? This information is treated in Section 5.4.	Information derived in section 5.4, as well as from your GIS data analysis and mapping. www.frap.cdf.ca.gov/index.htm

Topic	Description	Where to Get Information
7.1.2 Topography	Where are areas that are have topographic issues, such as deep canyons, steep ridges, etc., where fire will either move rapidly, or suppression access will be difficult? This information is treated in section 4.1.1.	This will become apparent through observation and GIS analysis of basic topography data, available from the USGS and CDF.
7.1.3 Weather, Meteorology	Are there areas with microclimates that increase the risk of catastrophic fire, such as areas with high winds, or hot, dry south-facing slopes? This information follows on section 4.1.2.	Fire agencies, CDF, FRAP: www.frap.cdf.gov
7.1.4 Fire Ignition Probability Assessment	Where and when do you expect ignitions to occur based on your ignition history and current conditions?	Fire Ignition Probability Assessment is different from CDF Ignition Workload Analysis. Fire agencies, CDF/FRAP can give ignition history. Links at www.firesafenetwork.org .
7.1.5 Severe Fire Behavior Analysis	Take into consideration high intensity fire history on a landscape basis. Fire severity in terms of natural ecosystems is the effect of fire on plants. For trees, severity is often measured as percentage of basal area (volume) removed. For risk analysis severe is generally considered to be complete consumption of available fire fuel.	Fire history information and maps. Links at www.firesafenetwork.org .
7.1.6 Fire Spread Probability	What is the chance that a fire will spread and how quickly? To what size in what time? Use worst-case scenarios. Refer to section 5.8.	FARSITE Fire Behavior Model www.firelab.org/pdf/fbp/finney/farsitemgrs.pdf . Links at www.firesafenetwork.org .
7.1.7 Communities and Concentrations of Dwellings	Where are the areas of human habitation? These areas tend to both be valued higher in terms of fire protection resources, as well as being a potential ignition source. Are any of your communities designated <i>Communities at Risk</i> in the National Fire Plan?	Local planning departments, US Census data www.census.gov , and the collective knowledge of your group. www.fireplan.gov/community.papers.cfm
7.1.7.1 Property/Structure Ratings	Insurance protection ratings are established by the Insurance Services Organization (ISO).	California State Fire Marshal; Firewise Assessment; www.iso.com
7.1.8 Local vs. Out of Town Residency/Tourism	How many citizens are part-time vs. full-time residents? Full-time residents may be able to assist in fire suppression efforts, and can help with early detection of fires. In some areas, increases in visitors can also increase fire risk, especially if visitors are from urban areas and are not familiar with basic fire safety issues.	Your planning department will have a list of ownership by assessors parcels. Local vs. out-of-town residency can be roughly determined by a zip code sort of property owners, distinguishing between local and out-of-town zip codes. Local tourism boards can help develop information on numbers of visitors and from where they are visiting.

Topic	Description	Where to Get Information
7.1.9 Access/Transportation, Roads, Driveways, Bridges, Gates, Culverts	How accessible are the various areas for fire suppression efforts? Look at issues such as road surface quality, width, private driveway conditions, where driveways are connected to the primary road network. Are there narrow bridges, or wooden ones that could be destroyed in a fire? Are there undersized culverts that could plug with increased sediment from a wildfire? Are there locked gates? How can these be accessed?	Local planning departments, OES, sheriff/police/fire departments, federal and state land management agencies, and the collective knowledge of your group.
7.1.10 Water Availability, Supply Hydrants: Map of Locations, Flows, How Often Checked	How much water is available to fight fires? Is it available in the dry summer/fall months? Where is it available for fire fighting equipment to use? Are there access issues? Identify existence of hydrants, flows, and how often they are checked. Are homes on municipal water systems or do they have wells or springs? If the latter, how much storage is available? Are there backyard swimming pools that can be used to draft water?	Local water districts, planning departments, OES, sheriff/police/fire departments, federal and state land management agencies, and the collective knowledge of your group.
7.2. Ameliorating Factors	This section looks at the factors that contribute to decreasing risks from wildfire.	Local agencies can provide much of the information for this section.
7.2.1 Defensible Space	This is the place to introduce defensible space to your readers. Chapter 8 will allow you to explain it more fully. To what extent has defensible space been instituted in your various communities? Is PRC 4291 being demonstrated and/or enforced by CDF?	Local fire departments (especially CDF), planning departments, OES, and the collective knowledge of your group PRC 4291 is available at www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/displaycode?section=prc&group=04001-05000&file=4291-4299 . Defensible space information is available at www.firesafecouncil.org , and the California Forest Stewardship Program, <i>Forestland Steward</i> newsletter, ceres.ca.gov/forestland .
7.2.2 Neighborhood Preparedness	How prepared are the various neighborhoods for fire? Are there emergency phone trees and evacuation plans in place? Has defensible space been created in the neighborhood? Are there any homeowner or neighborhood associations?	Chapter 8 will educate your readers as to how to be better prepared for fire. Meanwhile, check with local fire departments (including CDF), planning departments, OES, and the collective knowledge of your group
7.2.3 Evacuation Plans	Are there evacuation plans in place for each of the communities in your planning area? Have they been tested?	Local planning departments, OES, sheriff/police/fire departments, federal and state land management agencies, and collective knowledge of your group.
7.2.4 Fire Protection Response	This section addresses how adequate local fire protection efforts are for stopping a wildfire. It is important to do these assessments for critical times/severe fire weather. This occurs generally in the late summer/fall in California, when local fire fighters and equipment can be fighting fires far away, water supply can be limited, and vegetation extremely flammable.	Local fire fighting departments/companies, including volunteers, fire chiefs associations, CDF, federal land management agencies, and local planning and OES.

Topic	Description	Where to Get Information
7.2.4.1 Ignition Workload Analysis	Ignition Workload Analysis is a concept from the California Fire Plan. It is a rating that measures the ratio of successful fire suppression efforts to the total fire workload. It is used to measure the success and failure of initial attack, with the goal being initial attack will stop fires early and keep them small. In lay terms, Ignition Workload Analysis can also apply to the basic concept of to what extent is local fire fighting capacity able to suppress wildfires?	California Fire Plan, Chapter 3, and Appendix B, www.fire.ca.gov/FireEmergencyResponse/FirePlan/ireplan.pdf Local fire fighting departments/companies, including volunteers, fire chiefs associations, CDF, federal land management agencies, and local planning and OES.
7.2.4.2 Strategic Fuel Breaks	Strategic fuel breaks are places on the landscape located to slow a fire down or provide for preplanned tactical containment by fire fighters. Are there any existing strategic fuel breaks? Are there natural barriers that serve as fuel breaks? If so, describe them. When were they established? What are the prescriptions (width, canopy cover, ground cover, etc.)? Are they being maintained? Where are they located? Are several connected? Are there holes in the connectivity?	Local fire fighting departments/companies, including volunteers, fire chiefs associations, CDF, federal land management agencies, local planning departments, conservation and/or resource management organizations, and OES.
7.2.4.3 Safety Zones	A safety zone is a place people can go to survive a wildfire. It could be an area devoid of vegetation, or a field that has been back-burned, schoolyards, malls, someplace with a lot of water, and sometimes peoples homes. A firefighter safety zone is an area that will not burn whose radius is three to four times the maximum anticipated flame length. Are there existing designated safety zones? If so, describe them. How many people can they serve? Where are they located?	Local fire fighting departments/companies, including volunteers, fire chiefs associations, CDF, federal land management agencies, and local planning and OES.
7.2.4.4 Defensible Polygons	A defensible polygon is an area where a fire can be contained by fire fighters utilizing strategic fuel breaks and preplanned tactics. The fire plan and tactical operational plan need to be coordinated and dovetailed for effective implementation. Work with your local agencies to address these issues completely.	Local Fire Management Plans: fire departments/companies, including fire chiefs associations, CDF, federal land management agencies, county OES operational fire plan, and local planning departments.
7.2.4.5 Fire Engine Pump/Draft Source Sites, Turnaround Sites	Where are the locations of water for fire engines to fill up their tanks? How far are they spaced? What is the average time (turnaround time) for an engine to fill up, go to the scene, and return?	Local fire fighting departments/companies, including volunteers, fire chiefs associations, CDF, federal land management agencies, and local planning and OES
7.3. Risk Estimation – Measure of Severity and Probability	How do you quantitatively measure the risks you’ve identified above in terms of how severe they will be and the chance that they will happen?	Colorado Springs Wildfire Mitigation Plan, p. 11 http://csfd.springsgov.com/
7.3.1 In Dollars	What will it cost to repair the damages from a fire? What is the threat to assets at risk in dollars? California OES is developing a Threat Cost benefit model. The risk assessment framework is now being updated.	California Fire Plan: www.fire.ca.gov/FireEmergencyResponse/FirePlan/ireplan.pdf OES: www.oes.ca.gov_randy_fortner@oes.ca.gov

Topic	Description	Where to Get Information
7.3.2 Fire Hazard Assessment Form	A five-step method created by Firewise for assessing the hazards of a wildland/urban interface area.	www.firewise.org/pubs/WHAM/nfpa/
8. Preparedness: Plan and Practice. How to be Ready When Fire Comes	This Chapter is designed to educate your readers. It will provide background information to them and suggestions for what they can do individually and collectively to survive a wildfire.	The Applegate Fire Plan includes “When Wildfire Approaches, A Checklist for Action at Home.” www.grayback.com/applegate-valley/fireplan
8.1. Neighborhood Emergency Response Teams	A neighborhood emergency response team is a pre-planned group of people who will coordinate local efforts during an emergency. Responsibilities can include communication to agencies and outside entities, ensuring individual safety, and delivery of first aid, or food and water services. Discuss whether such organization exists within your planning area, and if so, describe it. Make specific suggestions for how neighborhoods can organize themselves, and/or how this can be accomplished on a larger scale.	OES, sheriff, police, fire departments, FEMA Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Program: http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/cert/new_CERT/index.htm , Downloadable CERT Course Materials http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/cert/mtrls.asp , List of Existing CERT Programs in California http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/cert/c_ca.htm , Portland Fire Bureau www.fire.ci.portland.or.us/nets.htm Gem County, Idaho Disaster Preparedness Manual www.co.gem.id.us/disaster-services/default.htm
8.2. Emergency Communication	Do you have a local phone tree or other way to spread information quickly? What systems are in place for emergency communication, assuming phone lines are down and cellular service is jammed? Are there CB and/or HAM radio operators in your communities?	OES, sheriff, police, fire departments. www.oes.ca.gov The Applegate Fire Plan, Chapter 5, provides a good example of how to do this. www.grayback.com/applegate-valley/fireplan
8.3. Agency Fire Response Plan	Review your local fire agencies’ Response Plans, and your County OES Tactical Operations Fire Response Plan.	Fire agencies, including your local CDF Unit, County Office of Emergency Services, State OES www.oes.ca.gov . Local County web site: www.my.ca.gov/state/portal/myca_homepage.jsp .
8.4. Training, Certification, and Qualification	Are your fire agency resources current with National Certification and Qualification Standards (NWCG PMS 310-1)?	Fire agencies, County Fire Chief’s Association; California Office of the State Fire Marshal www.osfm.fire.ca.gov .
8.5. Evacuation Movement Drill/Safety Zones	Do your fire protection agencies have regular evacuation movement drills? Do they include citizens and Neighborhood Response Teams? Are Safety Zones identified?	Local fire agencies, County emergency plan: www.my.ca.gov/state/portal/myca_homepage.jsp .

Topic	Description	Where to Get Information
<p>8.6. Preparing Pets and Livestock for Emergencies and Evacuation</p>	<p>Are pet and livestock owners in the plan area prepared for emergencies and evacuation? Note that most shelters will not allow animals other than seeing-eye dogs, etc.</p>	<p>FEMA Emergency Management Institute Online Courses: <i>IS 10: Animals in Disaster - Module A Awareness and Preparedness</i> training.fema.gov/emiweb/IS/is10.asp <i>IS 11: Animals in Disaster - Module B Community Planning</i> training.fema.gov/emiweb/IS/is11.asp <i>IS-111 Livestock in Disasters</i> training.fema.gov/emiweb/IS/is111.asp California Department of Food and Agriculture Animal Health Branch – Disaster Preparedness: www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/ah/disaster_preparedness.htm County Animal Disaster Preparedness and Response Guide: www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/ah/county_response_guide.htm American Red Cross Animal Safety, Pets and Disaster: Be Prepared: www.redcross.org/services/disaster/beprepared/animal_safety.html First Aid for Pets www.redcross.org/services/disaster/beprepared/firstaid.html Farm Animals: Preparedness www.redcross.org/services/disaster/beprepared/firstaid.html</p>
<p>8.7. Personal Tools, Equipment, Fire Protection Clothing</p>	<p>Provide a list of recommended personal protective equipment and firefighting tools to have available for home/neighborhood defense, including pumps for drafting out of swimming pools, standpipes and fire hose adapters.</p>	<p>Fire agencies. Minimum Standards on Structural Fire Fighting Protective Clothing and Equipment www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/publications/FA-137.pdf. NFPA 1977 - Standard on Protective Clothing and Equipment for Wildland Fire Fighting www.nfpa.org/Codes/NFPA_Codes_and_Standards/List_of_NFPA_documents/NFPA_1977.asp (there is a charge for this publication)</p>
<p>8.8. Shelter in Place Plans</p>	<p>Evacuation is not always possible. There are ways to protect yourself if you have to stay where you are and a fire is approaching. Do you have <i>shelter in place</i> procedures and is everyone informed?</p>	<p>Work with your fire department, CDF. www.ptsc-program.org/shelter_in_place.htm; www.nicsinfo.org/SIP%20Center.htm</p>
<p>9. Administrative Issues</p>	<p>This Chapter addresses administrative issues that both help and hinder your fire prevention and suppression efforts.</p>	<p>Colorado Springs Fire Department, Wildfire Mitigation Plan 2001, http://csfd.springsgov.com/</p>

Topic	Description	Where to Get Information
9.1. Regulatory Compliance	With all actions/projects, it is important that you comply with all appropriate regulations. Sometimes permitting requirements can substantially slow down a project. Work with your local agencies to minimize the wait, but plan for it as well.	Local, state, and federal agencies such as CDF, DFG, USFS, BLM, USFWS, State Historical Preservation Office, NEPA: specific requirements vary by agency. The Dept. of Energy has an excellent site http://tis.eh.doe.gov/nepa/ , but be sure to consult with your funding agency, such as BLM, USFS, etc. to see if their requirements differ. FEMA Region IX, which includes California, has NEPA compliance information at www.fema.gov/regions/ix/env/nepa.shtm CEQA: http://ceres.ca.gov/ceqa/ . www.firesafenetwork.org
9.2. Administrative Barriers to Wildfire Mitigation	“It won’t happen on my shift.” There are several instances where administrative issues create unintended barriers to effective wildfire mitigation. This section describes and documents those situations.	Colorado Springs Fire Department, Wildfire Mitigation Plan 2001, Chapter VII, http://csfd.springsgov.com/ ,
9.2.1 Legal Mandates	Outdated ordinances, unenforceable rules. Where are there legally required mandates that are no longer effective, or stall your process? What are suggestions for improving them? What is your action plan?	Local and County ordinances
9.2.2 Zoning Regulations	This can be a problem in areas, for example. When minimum vegetation requirements are made that run counter to defensible space implementation.	County Planning Department.
9.2.3 Fire and Building Codes	Examine issues in your community regarding development in and around wildlands.	Fire Marshal Office, local planning department. osfm.fire.ca.gov
9.2.4 Fire Protection Infrastructure	Work with your fire agencies to open lines of communication and dialogue to coordinate your community plan with agency plans and policies.	Fire agencies, County OES Colorado Springs Wildfire Mitigation Plan, p 38 http://csfd.springsgov.com/
9.2.5 Insurance and Fire Protection Grading and Rating System	Work with local officials and insurance companies to develop ways to increase safety and protection, as well as potential for reduced insurance rates.	Colorado Springs Wildfire Mitigation Plan, p 38 http://csfd.springsgov.com/
9.2.6 Liability	Often, projects will get slowed down or stopped because of liability fears. Examine examples of this in your community and develop creative solutions to avoid liability issues stopping good work.	Establish Coordinated Resource Management Planning areas. Work with local Natural Resource Conservation Service offices and Resource Conservation Districts.
9.2.7 Agency Gridlock	One of the most frustrating things is to have a great project stuck in an agency while reviewing a permit. Identify these gridlocks up front through your planning group, and work together to find creative solutions.	Establish Coordinated Resource Management Planning areas. Work with local Natural Resource Conservation Service offices and Resource Conservation Districts.

Topic	Description	Where to Get Information
9.3. Administrative Solutions	There are many creative solutions being developed around the state and the country to address these administrative barriers. This section addresses some of those.	Develop streamlined permit processing and cooperative agency approval protocols to facilitate project fast tracking.
9.3.1 Interagency Collaboration	Bring all the relevant agencies to the table and charge them with helping you to implement your action plan. Development of MOU's or JPA's are useful tools in this process. Describe if this is happening in your area, and how effective it is. If not, address how it could be implemented.	SouthWest InterFace Team (SWIFT) www.fs.fed.us/r5/stanislaus/groveland/swift/index.htm ; team includes USFS, BLM, City & County of San Francisco, Mariposa County, Tulare County, and local Fire Safe Councils, although the FSCs are not signatories to the MOU. Memorandum of Understanding for Coordination and Cooperation of Fire Department Wildland Fire Assistance Programs (among DOI, USDA/FS, NFPA/FEMA, and National Association of State Foresters) www.fireplan.gov/reports/mou/fema.pdf
9.3.2 Cooperative Agreements, Public/Private Partnerships	Go beyond the agencies listed above and bring all relevant players to the table to address these administrative barriers. Work to bring both public and private members to the table. Describe if this is happening in your area, and how effective it is. If not, address how it could be implemented.	American River Watershed Group, www.arwg.org/RWG1-frames.htm
9.3.3 Coordinated Resource Management Plans (CRMP)	CRMP's are often associated with watersheds or a Coordinated Resource Management Group. Describe if this is happening in your area, and how effective it is. If not, address how it could be implemented.	www.cacrm.org
9.3.4 Streamlining Process	Developing avenues to <i>streamline</i> or simplify the permitting process can often lead to more effective on-the-ground projects. Describe if this is happening in your area, and how effective it is. If not, address how it could be implemented.	
10. Action Plan <i>[For overall area; can divide into sub-areas as well.]</i>	This section describes the steps you will take to reduce wildfire risks.	Most of this information will come from your planning group and any project coordinators, if you have any existing or ongoing projects. If not, this process will lead to that.
10.1. Desired Future Conditions	Given everything you have learned about the current state of affairs in your planning area in relation to wildfire, how is it that you would like your area to look differently in the future, with respect to fire?	Agreement between planning group members, based on information gathered in the planning process.
10.2. Mitigation Goals	What are your overall goals to address your fire hazard risks? Describe the specific goals as steps to take to achieve your desired future condition. For example, shaded fuel breaks between all communities and wildlands, ongoing educational programs about fire safety in the public schools, etc.	Agreement between planning group members, based on information gathered in the planning process.

Topic	Description	Where to Get Information
10.3. Current Projects	Describe any current or previous projects undertaken to reduce fire risks. These are often excellent building blocks for a long-term proactive fire hazard reduction strategy.	Local Fire Safe Councils, RCDs, watershed groups, fire departments, conservation organizations, timber/ranch/agriculture industries.
10.4. Cohesive Strategy	Does the overall prefire mitigation strategy have the buy in of all agencies and citizens?	Fire agencies
10.5. Coordinated Prevention, Protection Projects, Response Plan Dovetail	Is the mitigation plan integrated with the tactical operation fire plan; i.e. will strategic fuel breaks and defensible polygon perimeters be utilized in a real incident?	Fire agencies.
10.6. Prioritization Process	You need to develop a process for prioritizing the myriad projects that will surface throughout this process. The following are several elements of a prioritization process. Keep this in mind when developing your projects/possible actions (item 10.7). Prioritization can be based on factors such as biology/ecology, community concerns, safety, economics, etc.	A simple version of a prioritization process is available in the Lower Mattole Fire Plan, www.mattole.org/html/publications_topic_2.html . A more complex version is available in the Kern River Valley Community Fire Safe Plan (dan@krvfiresafecouncil.com) Trinity County (CA) Fire Safe Council.
10.6.1 Prescription	Do you have a specific prescription in place for the project already? If so, has the methodology been tested elsewhere?	Other Fire Safe Councils, implemented projects.
10.6.2 Cost – Benefit Analysis	What are the costs of doing the project in relation to the benefits of doing the project? This can be measured both qualitatively, as well as quantitatively, the latter is often done in dollars spent vs. dollars saved.	www.fema.gov/fima/planhowto.shtm , www.fema.gov/hazus/li_main.shtm , www.fema.gov/hazus/dl_guide.shtm , http://findarticles.com/cf_dls/m1076/4_41/54711394/pl/article.jhtml , www.solutionmatrix.com/?source=overture www.oes.ca.gov , randy_fortner@oes.ca.gov
10.6.3 Resources Available, Project Readiness	How ready is your project to begin? If funding were received, could you start immediately? For example, do you already have signed landowner permission agreements in place for all the areas where you will operate? Will all the equipment and materials be available?	Project coordinators
10.6.4 Responsible Parties	Have all the responsible parties been designated? Have they all agreed to the project, including all the landowners/managers and relevant agencies?	Project coordinators
10.6.5 Agency Involvement	To what extent are local agencies (local, state, and federal) involved? Are they providing any support for the project? Are they ready to start when funding is secured?	Project coordinator, relevant agencies.
10.7. Possible Actions	This section is where all possible actions to address your desired future conditions and mitigation goals are described.	Other Fire Safe Councils, fire plans, collective experience of your planning group.
10.7.1 Vegetation Management/Fuel Modification Projects	This section addresses specific actions to take to reduce fuel loads, whether in forests, brush, or grasslands.	Applegate Fire Plan, Table 11: Fuel Reduction Methods www.grayback.com/applegate-valley/fireplan/forest-methods.htm

Topic	Description	Where to Get Information
10.7.1.1 Thinning and Brushing	Thinning is used to reduce fuels in forested areas . It is done by removing the lowest branches of the trees (<i>limbing up</i>), to remove the <i>ladder</i> fuels, those that will allow a fire to climb into the forest canopy. As well, the smallest trees are often removed to create more space between the larger trees (this usually increases your timber values as well). Brushing means to go through and remove most of the brush—especially that which is already dead— on the forest floor. Describe any proposed thinning or brushing projects, where they are intended to happen and why.	www.fire.ca.gov , www.firesafecouncil.org
10.7.1.2 Prescribed Burning	Prescribed burning—or controlled burning—is a relatively quick and inexpensive way to reduce fuel loads. However, in many situations, especially where there are structures nearby, preparatory work needs to be done to reduce the overall flammability of the site. Describe any proposed burning projects, where they are intended to happen and why. Because prescribed burning projects may have air quality smoke impacts associated with them, describe the smoke management planning approaches that will be used to minimize smoke impacts.	For California Air Resources Board: www.arb.ca.gov/smp/smp.htm For Local Air Districts: www.arb.ca.gov/smp/district/district.htm <u>and</u> www.arb.ca.gov/smp/district/adstat.htm For U.S.EPA: www.epa.gov/airnow/ Updated Vegetation Management Program (VMP) Program EIR www.ucfpl.ucop.edu/L-Zone/Chapter16.pdf
10.7.1.3 Shaded Fuel Breaks/DFPZ	A shaded fuel break is a specific thinning system where the understory vegetation is removed, but the canopy is left completely or relatively intact. The theory is that the closed canopy will create shade on the ground which will reduce regeneration of the understory vegetation, and therefore reduce long-term maintenance needs and costs.. Describe any proposed shaded fuel break projects, where they are intended to happen and why. Also known as Defensible Fuel Profile Zones (DFPZ) with the USFS, although this term is often applied more broadly to fuel breaks (not necessarily shaded).	Your list of proposed projects, project coordinators. www.qlg.org/pub/miscdoc/agee.htm
10.7.1.4 Industrial Resource Management	What activities are proposed for local timber, ranching, and/or agriculture lands? Timber companies often participate in the projects identified in items 10.7.1.1,2, & 3 above.	Local timber, ranching, and agriculture companies. Your list of proposed projects, project coordinators
10.7.1.5 Debris Disposal	Are there any projects proposed to remove debris such as forest thinnings, brush piles, and/or grass piles? Community chipper day is an example of such a project. Do you have any projects to inform residents of safety requirements for burn piles?	Your list of proposed projects, project coordinators. Applegate Fire Plan, “What you should know before burning debris or slash,” www.grayback.com/applegate-valley/fireplan
10.7.2 Infrastructure Improvements	Are there any proposed projects to improve local infrastructure, such putting in water tanks and/or pipes, etc.?	Your list of proposed projects, project coordinators

Topic	Description	Where to Get Information
10.7.3 Defensible Space	Defensible Space is a fundamental concept to impart to local residents reading your plan. The basic concept is to reduce the amount of flammable materials surrounding structures so that they are <i>defensible</i> by fire fighters during a wildfire. This is a great opportunity for you to educate your readers. In this section, describe your proposed defensible space projects.	Local fire departments (especially CDF), planning departments, OES, and the collective knowledge of your group. Your list of proposed projects, project coordinators Defensible space information is available at www.firesafecouncil.org , and the California Forest Stewardship Program, <i>Forestland Steward</i> newsletter, ceres.ca.gov/forestland . The Applegate Plan has a great 6-step how-to guide, www.grayback.com/applegate-valley/fireplan
10.7.3.1 Legal Requirements	In California, PRC 4291 is the law regarding defensible space around your home. CDF is often available to do 4291 inspections. Describe any proposed projects to inform residents of their requirements under PRC 4291, and how they can get help in meeting that rule, or similar local rules.	Local CDF offices, your list of proposed projects, project coordinators. PRC 4291 is available at www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/displaycode?section=prc&group=04001-05000&file=4291-4299 .
10.7.3.2 Recommended Building Materials /Fire Wise Construction	There are many building materials that will resist a fire far better than others, replacing wood shingle roofs with metal or composite roofs is a common example. Describe any proposed projects to educate your community about fire safe building materials, and any efforts to include these in your local building codes, if they do not already exist.	Your list of proposed projects, project coordinators www.firewise.org Kern River Valley Comm. Fire Safe Plan, p. 88 (dan@krvfiresafecouncil.com)
10.7.3.3 Roads: Ingress, Egress	Do you have any projects to widen or improve road conditions to allow unimpeded access by fire fighters?	Your list of proposed projects, project coordinators
10.7.3.4 Fire-Resistant Landscaping	There are many plants that can be used around homes that are less likely to burn. Describe any projects to either educate residents about fire-resistant landscaping, or to plant it.	Your list of proposed projects, project coordinators
10.7.3.5 Relocation of Flammable Materials	Moving flammable materials such as wood piles and gas tanks away from structures increases your chance of surviving a wildfire. Describe any projects to educate residents about relocating these materials, organize efforts to physically do this for senior or disabled residents, or include this concept in local regulations.	Your list of proposed projects, project coordinators
10.7.3.6 Safety Zones	Describe any projects to develop safety zones (as described in 7.2.5.3).	Your list of proposed projects, project coordinators
10.7.3.7 Escape Routes	Sometimes during a fire, regular access roads can be blocked. Development of alternate escape routes can save lives. Describe any projects to maintain, improve, or develop escape routes.	Your list of proposed projects, project coordinators
10.7.4 Evacuation Plan, Flow Preplan, Timeframes	Getting people out of harms way in a fire is critical. This section addresses specific projects designed to move people quickly, safely, and effectively.	Your list of proposed projects, project coordinators

Topic	Description	Where to Get Information
10.7.4.1 Shelter In Place Procedure	Describe any projects to develop shelter in place procedures for your communities.	Your list of proposed projects, project coordinators
10.7.5 Fire Safe Councils: Process, Stakeholders, Resources	Development of Fire Safe Councils (at whatever scale) is an extremely effective way to address fire prevention and suppression issues proactively. Describe any projects to develop new Fire Safe Councils or enhance the efforts of existing Councils. Describe the process, stakeholders, and resources available and needed to ensure an effective Council.	California Fire Safe Council, www.firesafecouncil.org Your list of proposed projects, project coordinators.
10.7.6 Fire Safe Inspector Program	Training qualified residents to be “Fire Safe Inspectors” is a great way to educate residents about fire safety issues. Describe any existing or proposed inspector programs, and your plans.	www.ucfpl.ucop.edu/I-Zone/Chapter11.pdf Your list of proposed projects, project coordinators.
10.7.7 Education: How, What	Educating residents about wildfire issues is one of the most effective ways to reduce fire hazards, whether that be in K-12 schools, or programs designed for adults. Because prescribed burning projects may have air quality smoke impacts associated with them, describe the public outreach approaches that will be used to inform the public about potential prescribed burns, their potential smoke impacts, and efforts to minimize smoke impacts.	For ARB Smoke Management Education Outreach Protocol website: www.arb.ca.gov/smp/progdev/pubeduc/outreach_protocol.htm California Fire Safe Council, www.firesafecouncil.org Your list of proposed projects, project coordinators.
10.7.8 Senior/Disabled Assistance	People with limited physical abilities, such as senior citizens and disabled persons, need special attention when it comes to both fire prevention and suppression. They often will need assistance in creating a defensible space, as well as in evacuating a fire. Describe any specific projects you have developed to assist this segment of your community.	Your list of proposed projects, project coordinators. FEMA Disaster Preparedness For People With Disabilities www.fema.gov/library/disprepf.shtm . PrepareNow.org www.preparenow.org .
10.8. Watershed Protection	With all of these projects, what are you doing to ensure you are protecting your basic watershed resources? Make sure that you do not sacrifice basic ecosystem functions and processes for ease of project implementation. Address how your projects will positively, instead of negatively, affect the surrounding environment. This will be very helpful information when you apply for the necessary permits to implement your projects.	A great example of a group doing fire hazard reduction work while improving basic watershed and ecosystem function is Lomakatsi, in southern Oregon. They have created a list of <i>ecological principles</i> to use in implementing fuel reduction projects. www.lomakatsi.org
10.9. Permitting, Exemptions	What steps have you taken to acquire the necessary permits for your proposed projects? Are you eligible for any exemptions, such as a <i>dead, dying, and diseased</i> exemption from CDF?	Local natural resource agencies and nonprofit organizations, especially those working in restoration. The Fire Plan Workgroup will be developing information on this for local Councils later this year. Check www.firesafenetwork.org for updates.

Topic	Description	Where to Get Information
10.10. Prioritized Actions, Implementation Timeline	Now that you have all of these wonderful projects that you prioritized in item 10.6, you need to prioritize them in terms of time. Which projects are ready to go first, versus those that will happen later? Which are dependent on other projects to precede them? Develop a timeline for how you propose to implement your various projects over time. Create a table listing: projects in order of implementation, timeline, steps to implement, and monitoring and progress schedules.	Your list of proposed projects, project coordinators. This is where your planning group has to make the hard decisions regarding which projects happen when. If you have done your homework, the analysis you did in the last several chapters, and the prioritization process in 10.6, with the aid of a GIS, will often make this very clear.
10.10.1 Short Term (< 1 year)	Identify your simplest, most ready, or most pressing projects that you can begin almost immediately.	Your project list.
10.10.2 Medium Term (1- 10 years)	Identify those projects that are of high – medium priority that you will address in the next decade. Develop a timeline for which projects to implement when.	Your project list.
10.10.3 Long Term (10+ years)	Identify those projects that are either very long-term, or of low priority, to be addressed in the next decade. These projects can be just as important as your immediate projects, but need to wait to be implemented.	Your project list.
10.11. Monitoring and Evaluation	We all learn from our actions, both good and bad. What processes have you developed to monitor your efforts over time and evaluate their successes? Monitoring and evaluation is critical to improving your effectiveness over time.	www.lcri.org/monitoring/
11. Plan Monitoring and Review: How to Keep this Plan Active and Up-to-Date	How do you intend to keep this document current?	Your ongoing process.
11.1. Timeline (5 years)	DMA 2000 requires that plans be updated every five years. This does not mean you have to rewrite it or redo this entire process. Rather, you are required to review your mitigation plan (Chapter 10: Action Plan), and update it. DMA-compliant Local (county) plans needs to be reviewed every 5 years by the State Hazard Mitigation Officer at OES.	www.ncem.org/pa/dma_2000_detail.htm www.fema.gov/pdf/fima/howto1.pdf
11.2. Process, Methodology	Your review process must include the broad-scale community participation you included in this process for DMA compliance. Describe that process, and how you used the information you learned in item 10.11, Monitoring and Evaluation.	Agendas and meeting notes from plan update meetings. Information generated from monitoring and evaluation (item 10.11).

Topic	Description	Where to Get Information
11.3. Incorporation into Local Jurisdictional Plans	When your initial plan is complete, and every time you review it, you need to develop a process by which local government(s) can adopt the plan and incorporate the requirements into their other planning mechanisms, such as a County General Plan. Put a copy of this documentation in the appendix.	Local planning departments, boards of supervisors, city councils, etc. www.ncem.org/pa/dma_2000_detail.htm www.fema.gov/pdf/fima/howto1.pdf
12. Summary and Conclusions		
12.1. Analysis and Findings	This section provides a brief summary of the document and planning process, as well as where to go next.	This is a result of development of this plan.
12.2. Next Steps	Summarize the analysis methods you used to develop your priority action items, and what those action items are.	The previous chapters, especially 6-11.
Now that this plan is complete, what comes next? How will your group continue in its efforts to implement the prioritized actions you developed?	Consensus of your planning group.	
Appendices		
Bibliography	Include a list of any reference materials you used or cited in development of your plan. This is also a great place to include references to materials that will be educational to local residents.	Keep a running list of every document, internet site, or key personal communication you use in development of your plan.
Data: GIS, Fuel Models, etc.	What data did you use in developing your hazard ratings for fuels and such, (e.g. fuel models, vegetation types, etc.)?	Your analysis process.
Emergency Contact Lists	Provide a list of key contacts for residents to use in case of emergency, including local media outlets for quick and effective emergency communications.	Local planning departments, OES, sheriff/police/fire departments, federal and state land management agencies, media, yellow pages, and the collective knowledge of your group
Glossary	Provide a glossary of fire terms for your readers. There is a lot of jargon out there. Explain terms in simple English.	There are many good examples of wildfire glossaries. www.fire.ca.gov/cdf/incidents/terminology.html www.ucfpl.ucop.edu/1-Zone/XIX/06_Definitions.pdf www.fireecology.org
List of Process Participants	List all process participants. If you developed a MOU (memorandum of understanding) or JPA (joint powers authority) as part of your process, include it as well.	Meeting minutes.
DMA Process Documentation	DMA requires that you have a fully open and transparent planning process. You can document this with copies of meeting minutes, publicity flyers, advertising for your meetings, etc.	Meeting minutes, publicity/advertising materials.
Local Jurisdictional Approval Record	If you brought your plan before any government bodies for adoption or approval, include documentation of that decision here.	Meeting minutes or the record of the entity of which you sought adoption/approval.

Topic	Description	Where to Get Information
Maps (1:24,000, 1:100,000)	A picture is worth far more than 1,000 words when it comes to fire. Maps help explain your current situation and proposed actions very well.	A good GIS system is key to a good fire plan. The Fire Plan Workgroup is developing user-friendly GIS methodology to be used by local councils. Stay tuned to www.firesafenetwork.org for details.
▪ Planning Area	Identify the area for which your plan covers, including jurisdictional boundaries.	Consensus of your planning group.
▪ Fire History: Ignition Points, Spatial Area	Identify where fires have historically occurred in your planning area.	FRAP, fire agencies
▪ Fuels/Hazards	Identify concentrations of fuels and hazard rankings for your area.	FRAP
▪ Prioritized Projects	Map the projects you have prioritized in Chapter 10. You can map them by area and/or by time period. Include type of project, status, and jurisdiction.	Chapter 10.
Process Timeline	What was the timeline in which your process happened? Create a calendar or timeline and list all meeting and other event dates, as well as milestones in your process.	Meeting minutes.
Resources	The following list are resources to help community members in their fire safing efforts.	
▪ Current and Potential Funding Sources	List sources of funding for individual, organizational, and agency projects.	California Fire Safe Council website, www.firesafecouncil.org
▪ Educational Materials, Literature	Include copies of your favorite educational materials, and/or a list of titles and where to find the documents.	California Fire Safe Council website, www.firesafecouncil.org California Forest Stewardship Program, <i>Forestland Steward</i> newsletter, ceres.ca.gov/forestland
▪ Internet Links	Provide a list of your favorite internet links.	Internet, or www.firesafenetwork.org
▪ Resource Managers	List local resource professionals who can assist residents with natural resource issues related to fire, including foresters, range managers, wildlife biologists, and restorationists.	Local university extension office, phone book, and the collective knowledge of your group.
▪ Organizations/Agencies	The following are a list of agencies that can be helpful before, during, and/or after a fire.	
– American Red Cross	First Aid, medical, emergency supplies.	www.redcross.org
– California Fire Alliance	An organization representing all the state and federal agencies involved in fire in California..	www.cafirealliance.org
– California Fire Chiefs Association	An organization representing California Fire Chiefs.	www.calchiefs.org
– California Fire Safe Council	An organization to help local fire safe councils implement fire safe projects.	www.firesafecouncil.org

Topic	Description	Where to Get Information
– California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF)	A state agency charged with fire protection efforts on state and private lands, as well as timber harvest regulation.	www.fire.ca.gov
– County and State Office of Emergency Services (OES)	Agencies charged with coordinating activities during emergencies.	www.oes.ca.gov
– Fire Protection Districts/Volunteer Fire Fighters	Local government and non-government entities who fight fires, and often provide other emergency services in their communities.	Phone Book or County OES
– Fire and Resource Assessment Program (FRAP)	The database and research arm of CDF. Lots of good fire data, modeling, and mapping.	www.frap.fire.ca.gov
– Local Fire Safe Councils	Local Fire Safe Councils can be self-appointed for any area, whether it be a neighborhood, town, city, county, or region.	www.firesafecouncil.org/councils/index.html
– Local Government	Local government agencies and elected officials.	County and city websites: www.my.ca.gov/state/portal/myca_homepage.jsp State Senators and district maps: www.sen.ca.gov State Assembly members and district maps: www.assembly.ca.gov US Senators: www.senate.gov/general/contact_information/senator_s_cfm.cfm US Congressmen: www.house.gov US Congressional District Maps: www.nationalatlas.gov/congdistprint.htm
– Media	Use the media to help you spread your message of fire safety to your communities.	Local phone book, yellow pages.
– Non-Profit Conservation	Non-profit conservation organizations can help you identify local conservation issues that you will need to consider in your fire planning efforts. As well, some are involved in restoration, including reducing fuel loads.	Statewide NGOs are listed at http://ceres.ca.gov/org/ngo.html
– Other Local Agencies (State, Federal)	There are often local offices of state and federal agencies in your communities whose charge is to help you the citizens with whatever specific issue for which they were created (e.g. water or air quality).	www.firstgov.gov has links to various agencies
– Resource Conservation Districts (RCD)	RCDs are made up of community stakeholders involved in resource management. In many forested communities, they can be a source of funds for fire hazard reduction projects.	California Association of Resource Conservation Districts: www.carcd.org
– School Districts	Involve your local school districts in your educational efforts. Coordinate evacuation plans.	See phone book

Topic	Description	Where to Get Information
– State Fire Marshall	The State Fire Marshall is responsible for inspections of structures to ensure they are safe for humans in the event of fire.	http://osfm.fire.ca.gov/
– US Dept. of Interior (USDO I - BIA, BLM, NPS, FWS)	The USDO I, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is charged with assisting Native Americans on their lands. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages public lands throughout California. The National Park Service (NPS) manages federal park lands throughout the state. The Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) is responsible for protecting threatened and endangered fish and animals.	www.doi.gov
– US Forest Service (USFS)	The Forest Service manages many federal forests throughout the state. They also have funding programs to assist in fire hazard reduction.	www.fs.fed.gov
Technical Methodology (Fuel Ranking, Etc.)	Describe in detail the technical methodology you used in your analyses throughout the plan.	Your planning process.

Acknowledgments: We relied heavily on the following fire plans in preparation of this document: Applegate Fire Plan (Balancing Act, Living with Fire in the Applegate), 2002; California Fire Plan, 1995; Colorado Springs Fire Department, Wildfire Mitigation Plan, 2001; Kern River Valley Community Fire Safe Plan, 2002; Lower Mattole Fire Plan, 2002; Shoshone County Wildland Urban Interface Fire Mitigation Plan, 2002; State of Utah, Community Fire Planning for the Wildand/Urban Interface, Guidance Document (www.nr.utah.gov/SLF/fmcommunityfirepln.htm). Thanks to all who made those plans happen for paving the way for the rest of us to do good community fire planning.

Fire Planning Alphabet Soup

BIA – Bureau of Indian Affairs (DOI)
BLM – Bureau of Land Management (DOI)
BOF – Board of Forestry and Fire Protection
CDF – California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CEQA – California Environmental Quality Act
CERES – California Environmental Resources System
CFIRS – California Fire Incident Reporting System
CFP – California Fire Plan
(C)DFG – California Department of Fish and Game
COG – Council of Governments
DFPZ – Defensible Fuel Profile Zone
DMA – Disaster Mitigation Act 2000 (FEMA)
DOI – Department of Interior
EIR – Environmental Impact Report (CEQA)
EIS – Environmental Impact Statement (NEPA)
FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency
FMAZ – Fire Management Analysis Zone (CFP)
FMP – Forest Management Plan
FOFEM – First Order Fire Effects Model
FRA – Federal Responsibility Area
FRAP – Fire and Resource Assessment Program (CDF)
GIS – Geographic Information System
GPS – Global Positioning System
HMGP – Hazard Mitigation Grant Program of FEMA
ICS – Incident Command Center
ISO – Insurance Service Office
JPA – Joint Powers Agreement
LRA- Local Responsibility Area
MOU – Memorandum of Understanding
NDDDB – DFG Natural Diversity Data Base
NEPA – National Environmental Policy Act
NFP – National Fire Plan
NGO – Non-Governmental Organization
OES – Office of Emergency Services
PRC – Public Resources Code
RCD – Resource Conservation District
SHPO – State Historic Preservation Office
SRA – State Responsibility Area
UBC – Uniform Building Code
UCCE – University of California Cooperative Extension
UFC – Uniform Fire Code
USDA – US Department of Agriculture
USFS – US Forest Service (USDA)
USFWS – US Fish and Wildlife Service (DOI)
USGS – US Geological Survey
USNPS – US National Park Service (DOI)
VMP – Vegetation Management Program (CDF)
WGA – Western Governor’s Association
WUI – Wildland Urban Interface