

Appendix 1 Prioritization Strategy November 8, 2007

The Salmon River Fire Safe Council needs to move forward in prioritizing what properties are at the greatest threat from future fires in the Salmon Basin. In our Salmon River Cooperative Fire Safe Plan – Phase I, we identified 7 actions needed to realize fire risk reduction:

1. Identify private properties, residences, and improvements on the Salmon River.
2. Catalog fuels reduction projects that have been completed and rank their effectiveness.
3. Identify high fuels risk areas in towns and residential areas.
4. Identify high fuels risk areas in public/private interface areas.
5. Identify roads used for emergency response to towns and residential areas (and roads used for emergency egress).
6. Prioritize fuels reduction areas in private and public/private interface areas.
7. Determine Actions required for each fuels reduction area.

To date, we have been improving the accuracy of the Siskiyou County Assessors Parcel Layer, and building a layer containing government, commercial, and residential Structures located in the Salmon River Basin.

In our prioritization scheme, we are assuming that the highest priority value in the Salmon Basin is human life, followed by property/resources, water sources, emergency access routes, etc.

Those of us who have worked and lived on the river for years have ideas on which areas are the highest risk. Our current thinking on a valid scheme for prioritizing areas and properties has developed around private properties, public/private interface areas and emergency access routes. We can use a weighting scheme to determine the highest priority properties given a set of criteria. The suggested criteria and ranking nomenclature follows:

- Structures – presence or non presence of cabin or home on property. Also, is the existing cabin or home a full time residence.
 - Scoring would be:
 - 1 – no structure (or abandoned?)
 - 2 – part time residence
 - 3 – full time residence
 - Scoring could also include
 - 4 – stacked residences (internal community increase in risk)
- Slope position and Aspect – is the property located at or near the bottom of a river or tributary or upslope. What direction does the property face?
 - Scoring would be:
 - 1 – within a distance of a river or tributary where riparian vegetative influences will affect fire potential
 - 2 – midslope position
 - 3 – midslope position, south facing
 - 4 – upper 1/3rd slope position

Appendix 1 Prioritization Strategy November 8, 2007

- 5 – upper 1/3rd slope position, south facing
- Accessibility and Response time
 - Scoring would be:
 - 1 – adjacent to major road (State or County) – Short response time
 - 2 – adjacent to major road (State or County) – Long response time
 - 3 – adjacent to main Forest Service Road (continual maintenance) – Short response time
 - 4 – adjacent to main Forest Service Road (continual maintenance) – Long response time
 - 5 – off main travel routes and/or single roaded access
 - 6 – access only by trail
- Private Property Fuel Condition
 - Scoring would be:
 - 1 – recently or continually maintained – kept in park-like condition
 - 2 – older stands without heavy fuel buildup or brush
 - 3 – older stands with heavy buildup and/or brush
 - 4 – burned or managed stands with small trees, brush, and down fuel – or large slash piles
- Private/Public Interface Fuel Condition
 - Scoring would be:
 - 1 – recently or continually maintained – kept in park-like condition
 - 2 – older stands without heavy fuel buildup or brush
 - 3 – older stands with heavy buildup and/or brush
 - 4 – burned or managed stands with small trees, brush, and down fuel – or large slash piles
- Resource Values/Assets at Risk
 - Scoring would be:
 - 1 – Low
 - 2 – Medium
 - 3 – High

Appendix 10 Salmon River CWPP Priority Matrix

Implement Defensible Space Projects on Private Property				
Priority	Location	Timeline	Who	Amount
1	100' Defensible Space on Upper Slope Properties with little or no recent fuel reduction work			
	1. Godfrey Ranch	2007/08 Winter	SRFSC & Landowners	\$ 2,400.00
	2. Blue Ridge Ranch	2007/08 Winter	SRFSC & Landowners	\$ 1,200.00
	3. Offield Mountain	2007/08 Winter	SRFSC & Landowners	\$ 1,200.00
	4. Taylor Hole	2007/08 Winter	SRFSC & Landowners	\$ 3,600.00
2	100 ft. Defensible Space on Lower Slope Properties throughout the Salmon River	2007/08 Winter	SRFSC & Landowners	\$ 20,000.00
3	Upper Slope Properties with little or no recent fuel reduction work	<5 years	SRFSC & Landowners	\$ 100,000.00
4	Lower Slope Properties with little or no recent fuel reduction work	<5 years	SRFSC & Landowners	\$ 200,000.00
5	Upper Slope Properties in need of rework	<5 years	SRFSC & Landowners	\$ 50,000.00
6	Lower Slope Properties in need of rework	<5 years	SRFSC & Landowners	\$ 100,000.00
7	Upper Slope Shaded Fuelbreaks along Private Roads	<5 years	SRFSC & Landowners	\$ 75,000.00
8	Lower Slope Shaded Fuelbreaks along Private Roads	<5 years	SRFSC & Landowners	\$ 200,000.00
Implement Fuel Reduction Projects on public property				
1	Upper Slope Shaded Fuelbreaks 200 feet around Private Properties Boundaries			
2	Lower Slope Shaded fuelbreaks 200 feet around Private Properties Boundaries			
3	Upper Slope Shaded Fuelbreaks along Public Roads (E-Access Routes)			
4	Lower Slope Shaded Fuelbreaks along Public Roads (E-Access Routes)			
5	Domestic Water Use Areas with no recent Fire or Treatment			
6	Special WUI Areas with no recent Fire or Treatment			
7	Domestic Water Use Areas with recent Fire or Treatment			
8	Special WUI Areas with recent Fire or Treatment			
9	Forest roads and ridges, where reasonable, to create firesheds			

Appendix 10 Salmon River CWPP Priority Matrix

Implement Fuel Reduction Projects on public property			
---	--	--	--

Pre-commercial Thinning Handpiles:

Godfrey Ranch, 94 acres, T39N,R12W,Sec 19,20,29,30,31 MDM	Fall/Winter07/08	USFS
---	------------------	------

Roadside Clearance Handpiles:

Sawyers Bar WUI, 180 acres, T40N,R11W,Sec 29,30 MDM T40N,R12W,Sec 23,24,25 MDM	Fall/Winter07/08	USFS
---	------------------	------

Crawford Creek, 55 piles, along Crawford Creek Road	Fall/Winter07/08	USFS
---	------------------	------

Timber Sale Piles:

Robinson Flat, 5 acres, T40N,R10W, Sec 19 MDM, T40N,R11W,Sec 24,25 MDM Taylor Creek, 12 piles, T38N,R10W, Sec 3 MDM Shadow Creek, 15 piles, T39N,R11W Sec 24 and 25 MDM	Fall/Winter07/08	USFS
---	------------------	------

Upper South Fork Underburn:

400 acres South of Cecilville	Fall/Spring07/08	USFS
-------------------------------	------------------	------

Long/Gibson Underburn:

2800 acres, annual burn of 1000 - 1200 acres next 2-3 years	Fall/Spring 07-09	USFS
---	-------------------	------

Glassups Underburn:

525 acres South of Sawyers Bar (Eddy and Jessups Gulch)	Fall/Spring 07-09	USFS
---	-------------------	------

Sawyers WUI Underburn:

2600 acres North of Sawyers Bar (Croaks, Tanners, Rattlesnake Gulch)	Fall/Spring 08-11	USFS
--	-------------------	------

Eddy Underburn:

1100 acres ,(Blue Ridge, McNeilCreek, Music Creek, Bacon Rind Road)	Fall/Spring 08-11	USFS
--	-------------------	------

Appendix 11 Bibliography

Bibliography

- Agee, J. K. 1993. Fire Ecology of Pacific Northwest Forests. Island Press. 1: 19-34
- Brown JK, Arno SF, Bradshaw LS, Menakis JP. Comparing the Selway-Bitterroot Fire Program With Presettlement Fires. Symposium on Fire in Wilderness and Park Management: Missoula, Montana. Ogden, Utah: USDA Forest Service, Intermountain Research Station; 1995
- California Fire Plan, March 1996
- Fire Management Plan – KNF, February 2005
- Forest Wide and specific LSR Assessments – KNF, Various dates
- Hann, W. J. and D. L. Bunnell, 2001. Fire and land management planning and implementation across multiple scales. International Journal of Wildland Fire 10:389-403.
- Hardy, Colin C.; Ottmar, Roger D.; Peterson, Janice L; Core, John E.; Seamon, Paula; [Editors] 2001. Smoke management guide for prescribed and wildland fire: 2001 edition PMS 420-2. NFES 1279. Boise, ID: National Wildfire Coordination Group. 226 p.
- Land & Resource Management Plan – KNF, July 1995
- Long Range Plan For The Klamath River Basin Conservation Area, January 1991
- Salmon River Subbasin Restoration Strategy – KNF/SRRC, April 2002
- Salmon River Residential Risk Assessment – KNF/SRVFR, 1994
- Salmon River Roads Assessment and Planning – KNF/SRRC, June 2002
- Salmon River Noxious Weed Management Plan, SRRC, 2003
- Six Rivers National Forest Fire Management Plan FY 2001
- Schmidt, K. M., J. P. Menakis, C. C. Hardy, W. J. Hann, and D. L. Bunnell. 2002. Development of coarse-scale spatial data for wildland fire and fuel management. General Technical Report, RMRS-GTR-87, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research station, Fort Collins, CO. 46 p.
- SRRC Community Restoration Plan, February 2006
- Taylor, A. H., and C. N. Skinner, Fire history and landscape dynamics in a late-successional reserve, Klamath Mountains, California, USA, Forest Ecology and Management; 1998 285-301
- U. S. Forest Service National Fire Plan, August 2000
- USDA, Forest Service – Northwest Forest Plan, 1994
- Watershed (Ecosystem) Analysis – KNF, Various dates
- Wills, R. D., and J. D. Stuart. 1991. Fire History and Stand Development of a Douglas Fir/Hardwood Forest in Northern California.

Appendix 12 Emergency Contact List

The following list is for emergency contacts and information.

Call 911 to report fires or other emergency response needs.

For information on Forest Service projects call the following numbers:

Klamath National Forest Supervisor's Office in Yreka – 530-842-6131

Six Rivers National Forest Supervisor's Office in Eureka – 707-442-1721

Salmon River Ranger District in Fort Jones – 530-468-5351

Salmon River Ranger District Sawyers Bar Guard Station – 530-462-4600

Salmon River Ranger District Petersburg Guard Station – 530-462-4683

Orleans/Ukonom District Orleans Work Station – 530-627-3291

For information on Other Community Organizations call the following numbers:

Salmon River Volunteer Fire and Rescue – 530-462-4706

Salmon River Restoration Council – 530-462-4665

Appendix 13 Glossary of Fire Terminology

Glossary of Fire Terms

Aerial Fuels: All live and dead vegetation in the forest canopy or above surface fuels, including tree branches, twigs and cones, snags, moss, and high brush.

Aerial Ignition: Ignition of fuels by dropping incendiary devices or materials from aircraft.

Air Tanker: A fixed-wing aircraft equipped to drop fire retardants or suppressants.

Agency: Any federal, state, or county government organization participating with jurisdictional responsibilities.

Anchor Point: An advantageous location, usually a barrier to fire spread, from which to start building a fire line. An anchor point is used to reduce the chance of firefighters being flanked by fire.

Aramid: The generic name for a high-strength, flame-resistant synthetic fabric used in the shirts and jeans of firefighters. Nomex, a brand name for aramid fabric, is the term commonly used by firefighters.

Aspect: Direction toward which a slope faces.

Backfire: A fire set along the inner edge of a fireline to consume the fuel in the path of a wildfire and/or change the direction of force of the fire's convection column.

Blow-up: A sudden increase in fire intensity or rate of spread strong enough to prevent direct control or to upset control plans. Blow-ups are often accompanied by violent convection and may have other characteristics of a firestorm (see flare-up).

Brush fire: A fire burning in vegetation that is predominantly shrubs, brush, and scrub growth.

Bucket Drops: The dropping of fire retardants or suppressants from specially designed buckets slung below a helicopter.

Buffer Zones: An area of reduced vegetation that separates wildlands from vulnerable residential or business developments. This barrier is similar to a greenbelt in that it is usually used for another purpose such as agriculture, recreation areas, parks, or golf courses.

Burning Index: An estimate of the potential difficulty of fire containment as it relates to the flame length at the most rapidly spreading portion of a fire's perimeter.

Candle or candling: A single tree or a very small clump of trees that is burning from the bottom up.

Campfire: As used to classify the cause of a wildland fire, a fire that was started for cooking or warming that spreads sufficiently from its source to require action by a fire control agency.

Control a fire: The complete extinguishment of a fire, including spot fires. Fireline has been strengthened so that flare-ups from within the perimeter of the fire will not break through this line.

Appendix 13 Glossary of Fire Terminology

Control Line: All built or natural fire barriers and treated fire edge used to control a fire.

Cooperating Agency: An agency supplying assistance other than direct suppression, rescue, support, or service functions to the incident control effort; e.g., Red Cross, law enforcement agency, telephone company, etc.

Coyote Tactics: A progressive line construction duty involving self-sufficient crews that build fire line until the end of the operational period, remain at or near the point while off duty, and begin building fire line again the next operational period where they left off.

Creeping fire: Fire burning with a low flame and spreading slowly.

Crown fire (crowning): The movement of fire through the crowns of trees or shrubs more or less independently of the surface fire.

Debris burning: A fire spreading from any fire originally set for the purpose of clearing land or for rubbish, garbage, range, stubble, or meadow burning.

Defensible Space: An area either natural or manmade where material capable of causing a fire to spread has been treated, cleared, reduced, or changed to act as a barrier between an advancing wildland fire and the loss to life, property, or resources. In practice, "defensible space" is defined as an area a minimum of 30 feet around a structure that is cleared of flammable brush or vegetation.

Deployment: See Fire Shelter Deployment.

Detection: The act or system of discovering and locating fires.

Direct Attack: Any treatment of burning fuel, such as by wetting, smothering, or chemically quenching the fire or by physically separating burning from unburned fuel.

Dispatch: The implementation of a command decision to move a resource or resources from one place to another.

Dispatcher: A person employed who receives reports of discovery and status of fires, confirms their locations, takes action promptly to provide people and equipment likely to be needed for control in first attack, and sends them to the proper place.

Dispatch Center: A facility from which resources are directly assigned to an incident.

Division: Divisions are used to divide an incident into geographical areas of operation. Divisions are established when the number of resources exceeds the span-of-control of the operations chief. A division is located with the Incident Command System organization between the branch and the task force/strike team.

Dozer: Any tracked vehicle with a front-mounted blade used for exposing mineral soil.

Dozer Line: Fire line constructed by the front blade of a dozer.

Appendix 13 Glossary of Fire Terminology

Drip Torch: Hand-held device for igniting fires by dripping flaming liquid fuel on the materials to be burned; consists of a fuel fount, burner arm, and igniter. Fuel used is generally a mixture of diesel and gasoline.

Drop Zone: Target area for air tankers, helitankers, and cargo dropping.

Drought Index: A number representing net effect of evaporation, transpiration, and precipitation in producing cumulative moisture depletion in deep duff or upper soil layers.

Dry Lightning Storm: Thunderstorm in which negligible precipitation reaches the ground. Also called a dry storm.

Duff: The layer of decomposing organic materials lying below the litter layer of freshly fallen twigs, needles, and leaves and immediately above the mineral soil.

Energy Release Component (ERC): The computed total heat released per unit area (British thermal units per square foot) within the fire front at the head of a moving fire.

Engine: Any ground vehicle providing specified levels of pumping, water and hose capacity.

Engine Crew: Firefighters assigned to an engine. The Fireline Handbook defines the minimum crew makeup by engine type.

Entrapment: A situation where personnel are unexpectedly caught in a fire behavior-related, life-threatening position where planned escape routes or safety zones are absent, inadequate, or compromised. An entrapment may or may not include deployment of a fire shelter for its intended purpose. These situations may or may not result in injury. They include "near misses."

Escaped fire: A fire that has exceeded or is expected to exceed initial attack capabilities or prescription.

Escape Route: A preplanned and understood route firefighters take to move to a safety zone or other low-risk area, such as an already burned area, previously constructed safety area, a meadow that won't burn, natural rocky area that is large enough to take refuge without being burned. When escape routes deviate from a defined physical path, they should be clearly marked (flagged).

Escaped Fire: A fire which has exceeded or is expected to exceed initial attack capabilities or prescription.

Extended Attack Incident: A wildland fire that has not been contained or controlled by initial attack forces and for which more firefighting resources are arriving, en route, or being ordered by the initial attack incident commander.

Extreme fire behavior: "Extreme" implies a level of fire behavior characteristics that ordinarily precludes methods of direct control action. One or more of the following is usually involved: high rate of spread, prolific crowning and/or spotting, presence of fire whirls, strong convection column. Predictability is

Appendix 13 Glossary of Fire Terminology

difficult because such fires often exercise some degree of influence on their environment and behave erratically, sometimes dangerously.

Faller: A person who fells trees. Also called a sawyer or cutter.

Field Observer: Person responsible to the Situation Unit Leader for collecting and reporting information about an incident obtained from personal observations and interviews.

Fine (Light) Fuels: Fast-drying fuels, generally with a comparatively high surface area-to-volume ratio, which are less than 1/4-inch in diameter and have a timelag of one hour or less. These fuels readily ignite and are rapidly consumed by fire when dry.

Fingers of a fire: The long narrow extensions of a fire projecting from the main body.

Firestorm: Violent convection caused by a large, continuous area of intense fire. Often characterized by destructively violent surface indrafts, near and beyond the perimeter, and sometimes by tornado-like fire whirls.

Fire Break: A natural or constructed barrier used to stop or check fires that may occur, or to provide a control line from which to work.

Fire Cache: A supply of fire tools and equipment assembled in planned quantities or standard units at a strategic point for exclusive use in fire suppression.

Fire Crew: An organized group of firefighters under the leadership of a crew leader or other designated official.

Fire Intensity: A general term relating to the heat energy released by a fire.

Fire Line: A linear fire barrier that is scraped or dug to mineral soil.

Fire Load: The number and size of fires historically experienced on a specified unit over a specified period (usually one day) at a specified index of fire danger.

Fire Management Plan (FMP): A strategic plan that defines a program to manage wildland and prescribed fires and documents the Fire Management Program in the approved land use plan. The plan is supplemented by operational plans such as preparedness plans, preplanned dispatch plans, prescribed fire plans, and prevention plans.

Fire Perimeter: The entire outer edge or boundary of a fire.

Fire Season: 1) Period(s) of the year during which wildland fires are likely to occur, spread, and affect resource values sufficient to warrant organized fire management activities. 2) A legally enacted time during which burning activities are regulated by state or local authority.

Appendix 13 Glossary of Fire Terminology

Fire Shelter: An aluminized tent offering protection by means of reflecting radiant heat and providing a volume of breathable air in a fire entrapment situation. Fire shelters should only be used in life-threatening situations, as a last resort.

Fire Shelter Deployment: The removing of a fire shelter from its case and using it as protection against fire.

Fire Storm: Violent convection caused by a large continuous area of intense fire. Often characterized by destructively violent surface indrafts, near and beyond the perimeter, and sometimes by tornado-like whirls.

Fire Triangle: Instructional aid in which the sides of a triangle are used to represent the three factors (oxygen, heat, fuel) necessary for combustion and flame production; removal of any of the three factors causes flame production to cease.

Fire Use Module (Prescribed Fire Module): A team of skilled and mobile personnel dedicated primarily to prescribed fire management. These are national and interagency resources, available throughout the prescribed fire season, that can ignite, hold and monitor prescribed fires.

Fire Weather: Weather conditions that influence fire ignition, behavior and suppression.

Fire Weather Watch: A term used by fire weather forecasters to notify using agencies, usually 24 to 72 hours ahead of the event, that current and developing meteorological conditions may evolve into dangerous fire weather.

Fire whirl: Spinning vortex column of ascending hot air and gases rising from a fire and carrying aloft smoke, debris, and flame. Fire whirls range in size from less than one foot to more than 500 feet in diameter. Large fire whirls have the intensity of a small tornado.

Fire whirl (center) shoots up from a crown fire.

Firefighting Resources: All people and major items of equipment that can or potentially could be assigned to fires.

Flame Height: The average maximum vertical extension of flames at the leading edge of the fire front. Occasional flashes that rise above the general level of flames are not considered. This distance is less than the flame length if flames are tilted due to wind or slope.

Flame Length: The distance between the flame tip and the midpoint of the flame depth at the base of the flame (generally the ground surface); an indicator of fire intensity.

Flaming front: The zone of a moving fire where the combustion is primarily flaming. Behind this flaming zone combustion is primarily glowing. Light fuels typically have a shallow flaming front, whereas heavy fuels have a deeper front. Also called fire front.

Flanks of a fire: The parts of a fire's perimeter that are roughly parallel to the main direction of spread.

Appendix 13 Glossary of Fire Terminology

Flare-up: Any sudden acceleration of fire spread or intensification of a fire. Unlike a blow-up, a flare-up lasts a relatively short time and does not radically change control plans.

Fuel: Combustible material. Includes, vegetation, such as grass, leaves, ground litter, plants, shrubs and trees, that feed a fire. (See Surface Fuels.)

Fuel Bed: An array of fuels usually constructed with specific loading, depth and particle size to meet experimental requirements; also, commonly used to describe the fuel composition in natural settings.

Fuel Loading: The amount of fuel present expressed quantitatively in terms of weight of fuel per unit area.

Fuel Model: Simulated fuel complex (or combination of vegetation types) for which all fuel descriptors required for the solution of a mathematical rate of spread model have been specified.

Fuel Moisture (Fuel Moisture Content): The quantity of moisture in fuel expressed as a percentage of the weight when thoroughly dried at 212 degrees Fahrenheit.

Fuel Reduction: Manipulation, including combustion, or removal of fuels to reduce the likelihood of ignition and/or to lessen potential damage and resistance to control.

Fuel Type: An identifiable association of fuel elements of a distinctive plant species, form, size, arrangement, or other characteristics that will cause a predictable rate of fire spread or difficulty of control under specified weather conditions.

Fusee: A colored flare designed as a railway warning device and widely used to ignite suppression and prescription fires.

Ground Fuel: All combustible materials below the surface litter, including duff, tree or shrub roots, punchy wood, peat, and sawdust, that normally support a glowing combustion without flame.

Hand Line: A fireline built with hand tools.

Hazard Reduction: Any treatment of a hazard that reduces the threat of ignition and fire intensity or rate of spread.

Head of a Fire: The side of the fire having the fastest rate of spread.

Heavy Fuels: Fuels of large diameter such as snags, logs, large limb wood, that ignite and are consumed more slowly than flash fuels.

Helibase: The main location within the general incident area for parking, fueling, maintaining, and loading helicopters. The helibase is usually located at or near the incident base.

Helispot: A temporary landing spot for helicopters.

Appendix 13 Glossary of Fire Terminology

Helitack: The use of helicopters to transport crews, equipment, and fire retardants or suppressants to the fire line during the initial stages of a fire.

Helitack Crew: A group of firefighters trained in the technical and logistical use of helicopters for fire suppression.

Holding Actions: Planned actions required to achieve wildland prescribed fire management objectives. These actions have specific implementation timeframes for fire use actions but can have less sensitive implementation demands for suppression actions.

Holding Resources: Firefighting personnel and equipment assigned to do all required fire suppression work following fireline construction but generally not including extensive mop-up.

Hose Lay: Arrangement of connected lengths of fire hose and accessories on the ground, beginning at the first pumping unit and ending at the point of water delivery.

Hotshot Crew: A highly trained fire crew used mainly to build fireline by hand.

Hotspot: A particular active part of a fire.

Hotspotting: Reducing or stopping the spread of fire at points of particularly rapid rate of spread or special threat, generally the first step in prompt control, with emphasis on first priorities.

Incident: A human-caused or natural occurrence, such as wildland fire, that requires emergency service action to prevent or reduce the loss of life or damage to property or natural resources.

Incident Action Plan (IAP): Contains objectives reflecting the overall incident strategy and specific tactical actions and supporting information for the next operational period. The plan may be oral or written. When written, the plan may have a number of attachments, including: incident objectives, organization assignment list, division assignment, incident radio communication plan, medical plan, traffic plan, safety plan, and incident map.

Incident Command Post (ICP): Location at which primary command functions are executed. The ICP may be co-located with the incident base or other incident facilities.

Incident Command System (ICS): The combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedure and communications operating within a common organizational structure, with responsibility for the management of assigned resources to effectively accomplish stated objectives pertaining to an incident.

Incident Commander: Individual responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

Incident Management Team: The incident commander and appropriate general or command staff personnel assigned to manage an incident.

Appendix 13 Glossary of Fire Terminology

Incident Objectives: Statements of guidance and direction necessary for selection of appropriate strategy(ies), and the tactical direction of resources. Incident objectives are based on realistic expectations of what can be accomplished when all allocated resources have been effectively deployed.

Infrared Detection: The use of heat sensing equipment, known as Infrared Scanners, for detection of heat sources that are not visually detectable by the normal surveillance methods of either ground or air patrols.

Initial Attack: The actions taken by the first resources to arrive at a wildfire to protect lives and property, and prevent further extension of the fire.

Ladder Fuels: Fuels which provide vertical continuity between strata, thereby allowing fire to carry from surface fuels into the crowns of trees or shrubs with relative ease. They help initiate and assure the continuation of crowning.

Large Fire: 1) For statistical purposes, a fire burning more than a specified area of land e.g., 300 acres. 2) A fire burning with a size and intensity such that its behavior is determined by interaction between its own convection column and weather conditions above the surface.

Lead Plane: Aircraft with pilot used to make dry runs over the target area to check wing and smoke conditions and topography and to lead air tankers to targets and supervise their drops.

Light (Fine) Fuels: Fast-drying fuels, generally with a comparatively high surface area-to-volume ratio, which are less than 1/4-inch in diameter and have a timelag of one hour or less. These fuels readily ignite and are rapidly consumed by fire when dry.

Lightning Activity Level (LAL): A number, on a scale of 1 to 6, that reflects frequency and character of cloud-to-ground lightning. The scale is exponential, based on powers of 2 (i.e., LAL 3 indicates twice the lightning of LAL 2).

Line Scout: A firefighter who determines the location of a fire line.

Litter: Top layer of the forest, scrubland, or grassland floor, directly above the fermentation layer, composed of loose debris of dead sticks, branches, twigs, and recently fallen leaves or needles, little altered in structure by decomposition.

Live Fuels: Living plants, such as trees, grasses, and shrubs, in which the seasonal moisture content cycle is controlled largely by internal physiological mechanisms, rather than by external weather influences.

Mop-up: To make a fire safe or reduce residual smoke after the fire has been controlled by extinguishing or removing burning material along or near the control line, felling snags, or moving logs so they won't roll downhill.

National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS): A uniform fire danger rating system that focuses on the environmental factors that control the moisture content of fuels.

Appendix 13 Glossary of Fire Terminology

National Wildfire Coordinating Group: A group formed under the direction of the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior and comprised of representatives of the U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Association of State Foresters. The group's purpose is to facilitate coordination and effectiveness of wildland fire activities and provide a forum to discuss, recommend action, or resolve issues and problems of substantive nature. NWCG is the certifying body for all courses in the National Fire Curriculum.

Overhead: People assigned to supervisory positions, including incident commanders, command staff, general staff, directors, supervisors, and unit leaders.

Pack Test: Used to determine the aerobic capacity of fire suppression and support personnel and assign physical fitness scores. The test consists of walking a specified distance, with or without a weighted pack, in a predetermined period of time, with altitude corrections.

Prescribed fire: Any fire ignited by management actions under certain predetermined conditions to meet specific objectives related to hazardous fuels or habitat improvement. A written, approved prescribed fire plan must exist, and Environmental Protection Agency requirements must be met prior to ignition.

Prescribed Fire: Any fire ignited by management actions under certain, predetermined conditions to meet specific objectives related to hazardous fuels or habitat improvement. A written, approved prescribed fire plan must exist, and NEPA requirements must be met, prior to ignition.

Prescribed Fire Plan (Burn Plan): This document provides the prescribed fire burn boss information needed to implement an individual prescribed fire project.

Prescription: Measurable criteria that define conditions under which a prescribed fire may be ignited, guide selection of appropriate management responses, and indicate other required actions. Prescription criteria may include safety, economic, public health, environmental, geographic, administrative, social, or legal considerations.

Prevention: Activities directed at reducing the incidence of fires, including public education, law enforcement, personal contact, and reduction of fuel hazards.

Project Fire: A fire of such size or complexity that a large organization and prolonged activity is required to suppress it.

Project fire: A fire of such size or complexity that a large organization and prolonged activity is required to suppress it.

Rappelling: Technique of landing specifically trained firefighters from hovering helicopters; involves sliding down ropes with the aid of friction-producing devices.

Rate of Spread: The relative activity of a fire in extending its horizontal dimensions. It is expressed as a rate of increase of the total perimeter of the fire, as rate of forward spread of the fire front, or as rate of

Appendix 13 Glossary of Fire Terminology

increase in area, depending on the intended use of the information. Usually it is expressed in chains or acres per hour for a specific period in the fire's history.

Reburn: The burning of an area that has been previously burned but that contains flammable fuel that ignites when burning conditions are more favorable; an area that has reburned.

Red Card: Fire qualification card issued to fire rated persons showing their training needs and their qualifications to fill specified fire suppression and support positions in a large fire suppression or incident organization.

Red Flag Warning: Term used by fire weather forecasters to alert forecast users to an ongoing or imminent critical fire weather pattern.

Rehabilitation: The activities necessary to repair damage or disturbance caused by wildland fires or the fire suppression activity.

Relative Humidity (Rh): The ratio of the amount of moisture in the air, to the maximum amount of moisture that air would contain if it were saturated. The ratio of the actual vapor pressure to the saturated vapor pressure.

Remote Automatic Weather Station (RAWS): An apparatus that automatically acquires, processes, and stores local weather data for later transmission to the GOES Satellite, from which the data is re-transmitted to an earth-receiving station for use in the National Fire Danger Rating System.

Resources: 1) Personnel, equipment, services and supplies available, or potentially available, for assignment to incidents. 2) The natural resources of an area, such as timber, crass, watershed values, recreation values, and wildlife habitat.

Resource Management Plan (RMP): A document prepared by field office staff with public participation and approved by field office managers that provides general guidance and direction for land management activities at a field office. The RMP identifies the need for fire in a particular area and for a specific benefit.

Resource Order: An order placed for firefighting or support resources.

Retardant: A substance or chemical agent which reduced the flammability of combustibles.

Run (of a fire) -- The rapid advance of the head of a fire with a marked change in fire line intensity and rate of spread from that noted before and after the advance.

Running: A rapidly spreading surface fire with a well-defined head.

Safety Zone: An area cleared of flammable materials used for escape in the event the line is outflanked or in case a spot fire causes fuels outside the control line to render the line unsafe. In firing operations, crews progress so as to maintain a safety zone close at hand allowing the fuels inside the control line to be consumed before going ahead. Safety zones may also be constructed as integral parts of fuel breaks;

Appendix 13 Glossary of Fire Terminology

they are greatly enlarged areas which can be used with relative safety by firefighters and their equipment in the event of a blowup in the vicinity.

Scratch Line: An unfinished preliminary fire line hastily established or built as an emergency measure to check the spread of fire.

Slash: Debris left after logging, pruning, thinning or brush cutting; includes logs, chips, bark, branches, stumps and broken understory trees or brush.

Sling Load: Any cargo carried beneath a helicopter and attached by a lead line and swivel.

Slash: Debris left after logging, pruning, thinning or brush cutting; includes logs, chips, bark, branches, stumps and broken understory trees or brush.

Sling Load: Any cargo carried beneath a helicopter and attached by a lead line and swivel.

Slop-over: A fire edge that crosses over a control line or natural barrier intended to contain the fire.

Smokejumper: A firefighter who travels to fires by aircraft and parachute.

Smoke Management: Application of fire intensities and meteorological processes to minimize degradation of air quality during prescribed fires.

Smoldering fire: A fire burning without flame and barely spreading.

Snag: A standing dead tree or part of a dead tree from which at least the smaller branches have fallen.

Spot fire: A fire ignited outside the perimeter of the main fire by flying sparks or embers.

Spotting: Behavior of a fire producing sparks or embers that are carried by the wind and start new fires beyond the zone of direct ignition by the main fire.

Staging Area: Locations set up at an incident where resources can be placed while awaiting a tactical assignment on a three-minute available basis. Staging areas are managed by the operations section.

Structure fire: Fire originating in and burning any part or all of any building, shelter, or other structure.

Surface Fuels: Loose surface litter on the soil surface, normally consisting of fallen leaves or needles, twigs, bark, cones, and small branches that have not yet decayed enough to lose their identity; also grasses, forbs, low and medium shrubs, tree seedlings, heavier branchwood, downed logs, and stumps interspersed with or partially replacing the litter.

Test fire: A small fire ignited within the planned burn unit to determine the characteristics of the prescribed fire, such as fire behavior, detection performance, and control measures.

Torching: The ignition and flare-up of a tree or small group of trees, usually from bottom to top.

Appendix 13 Glossary of Fire Terminology

Uncontrolled fire: Any fire which threatens to destroy life, property, or natural resources.

Underburn: A fire that consumes surface fuels but not trees or shrubs.

Wildland fire: Any nonstructural fire, other than prescribed fire, that occurs in the wildland.

Wildland Fire Use: The management of naturally ignited wildland fires to accomplish specific prestated resource management objectives in predefined geographic areas outlined in Fire Management Plans.

Wildland Urban Interface: The line, area or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels.

WILDLAND FIRE EVACUATION PLAN



FROM THE SALMON RIVER FIRE SAFE COUNCIL
(Adapted from the Modoc Fire Safe Council Publication)

Emergency contact list:

- ❑ Call 911 for emergency.
- ❑ Alternative emergency number (sheriff's dispatch) for fire, medical, or law enforcement - 841-2900 or 1-800-404-2911
- ❑ Sheriff's Office non-emergency - 842-8301
- ❑ Family's Out-of-Area Contact: _____
- ❑ Other Numbers: _____

Returning home

- ❑ Emergency officials will determine when it is safe for citizens to move back into their homes. This will be done as soon as possible.
- ❑ Announcements will be made at shelters, information points, safety zones, and through the media.
- ❑ Be alert for downed power lines.
- ❑ Check for hazards before bringing children or animals back.
- ❑ Contact your utility companies before turning electricity or gas back on.
- ❑ Be prepared to show identification and proof of ownership when claiming animals from a shelter or holding facility.
- ❑ Confine large animals in a safe place until fences are checked and hazards are removed.

Where to Learn More

- ❑ Fire Safe Council of Siskiyou County - or to learn about your local Fire Safe Council, call Dale or Giselle Nova at (530) 926-5071 or Jim Villeponteaux at (530) 462-4665
- ❑ California Department of Forestry, Fairlane Rd, CA 96097 (530) 842-3516 - lots of information on defensible space and fire prevention
- ❑ Siskiyou County Office of Emergency Services, 311 Lane St, Yreka, CA 96097 (530) 842-8379- information on emergency preparedness and kinds of disasters that might affect our area; also information on physical addresses
- ❑ Nearest office of the US Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management - both have information on fire prevention

During evacuation

- ❑ Follow the instructions of emergency personnel concerning routes and safe locations.
- ❑ Take what you need the most. You will not be able to come back into the area for additional belongings or animals.
- ❑ Turn your headlights on and drive carefully. Expect smoke to make visibility poor.
- ❑ Watch for and avoid downed power lines.
- ❑ When you are clear of the evacuation area, **check in at the Red Cross shelter, even if you do not plan to stay there!!** Leave word where you plan to stay. This helps officials keep track of who has reached safety and they will know where to contact you if necessary.
- ❑ Follow your family's reunion plan to meet with family members who were not at home at the time of the evacuation.
- ❑ Call your family's agreed-upon out-of-area telephone contact. This is your personal information center, how you find out about other family members, and how they can find out about you.
- ❑ If you become trapped by fire while evacuating in your car, park in an area clear of vegetation, close all vehicle windows and vents, cover yourself with a blanket or jacket and lie on the floor.
- ❑ If you are trapped by fire while evacuating on foot, find an area clear of vegetation or lie face down in a ditch.

Four Basics to Remember!

- ❑ If you are asked to evacuate, GO! Your life and the lives of emergency responders may depend on it. Remember, nothing is more important than your safety and the safety of other people!!
- ❑ Keep checklists and maps ready with all the actions you will take prior to and during an evacuation!
- ❑ This plan can be used for threats other than wildfire.
- ❑ Knowing what is in this plan can make the difference between panic and prompt, effective action.

Pre-Fire Preparation

- ❑ Maintain defensible space around your home.
 - Clear all flammable vegetation within 100 feet of structure.
 - Clean needles and leaves from roof, eaves, and rain gutters.
 - Trim all dead limbs within 10 feet of house.
- ❑ Make sure your street address is clearly posted and visible from the road.
- ❑ Know where your safety zones and possible escape routes are located. Drive the routes in advance so you will be prepared for the confusion of an actual emergency.
- ❑ Have a personal plan for what valuables, important documents, medications and other personal items you want to take in case of an evacuation.
- ❑ Keep a battery-powered radio and spare batteries on hand.
- ❑ Have a reunion plan for where to meet family members who may not be home when a disaster strikes.

Sheltering in Place

- ❑ If you are told to go, GO! Your life is at risk if you stay.
- ❑ If you are unable to evacuate when a fire approaches or are instructed to shelter in place, stay inside your house and away from outside walls if the fire approaches.
- ❑ Keep all doors and windows closed but leave doors unlocked.
- ❑ Keep your entire family together and REMAIN CALM. Remember, if it gets hot in the house, it will be much hotter and more dangerous outside.
- ❑ Pets are best confined in carriers so they do not slip collars when panicked.
- ❑ After the danger has passed, immediately check the exterior and roof and extinguish any sparks and embers. Use caution if you must climb on the roof.
- ❑ Check inside the attic, underneath decks, and in other hidden areas for burning embers.
- ❑ Check your yard for burning woodpiles, trees, fence posts, or other materials.

How will Citizens be notified and what to do then

- Emergency personnel will notify people:
 - By Law Enforcement or their volunteers going home-to-home or
 - By the Emergency Alert System (EAS) on radio
 - NOAA Weather Radio 162.5
 - KYRE FM 98 or KSYC AM 1490
- Do not hesitate to ask someone for identification to assure it is official notification.
- Residents will be given instructions on travel routes and safe locations.
- When advised of the possibility of evacuation, residents should prepare for the following alternatives:
 - Shelter-in-Place – when emergency officials believe that it would be safe to stay or more unsafe to travel. *Good defensible space around a home may influence this decision.*
 - Safety Zones – temporary safe havens distributed through the community close to residences. Not all may be available due to conditions at the time.
 - Shelters – Red Cross shelters will provide housing and care of evacuated residents. They will not take pets and are not equipped to deal with special medical needs.
 - Alternative locations – Residents may choose to stay with friends or relatives, get a motel room, or make other private arrangements instead of going to shelters. **(Check in at the shelter anyway so someone knows where you are.)**

What would happen in an actual evacuation

- Emergency agencies will decide what areas need to be evacuated and when. They will notify occupants.
- Law enforcement agencies are responsible for carrying out the evacuation. They may use Sheriff's Deputies, Police Officers, Sheriff's Posse members and registered disaster volunteers. Law enforcement agencies are responsible for security in evacuated areas.
- Representatives of local communities will work closely with emergency service agencies to ensure that local needs are communicated.
- The Red Cross will establish shelters where people can go during the evacuation.
- Law enforcement will control traffic flow and maintain access for emergency equipment. They may utilize workers from CalTrans, local public works departments, the Sheriff's Posse, or mutual aid Law Enforcement Officers from other jurisdictions.

What to do if a Wildfire is approaching

- ❑ **Park your vehicle facing out. Put the car keys where you can find them rapidly.**
- ❑ Load valuables, important documents, medications, and other personal items in vehicles, ready to evacuate if necessary.
- ❑ Load animals while things are relatively calm. Don't wait for the last minute.
- ❑ Close windows, shutters and heavy drapes.
- ❑ Leave electricity on, leave some inside lights on, and leave doors unlocked so the emergency personnel can check the property.
- ❑ Place a garden hose and buckets around the house.
- ❑ Place a ladder outside for roof access.
- ❑ Wear protective clothing, including long pants, long sleeved shirt, goggles or glasses, a hat, and a bandana to cover your face. 100% cotton clothing is preferred.
- ❑ **Turn off propane and fuel oil at the tank.**
- ❑ Review locations of safety zones.
- ❑ Review the primary travel routes to safety zones and to escape the area. Direction of your evacuation will be dictated by the location of the fire, its direction, and the speed at which it is spreading. Some escape routes may be blocked.

Pets and Livestock

- ❑ Don't be faced with having to abandon your animals. Plan to evacuate them with you.
- ❑ Know the best place to take your animals after you evacuate.
- ❑ Do not turn animals loose to fend for themselves. Loose animals cannot protect themselves from a wildfire and are a danger to emergency responders and people trying to evacuate the area.
- ❑ Be sure each animal has identification on its collar, harness, or halter or with tattoos, microchips, or brands.
- ❑ Have current photos and take them with you when you go. If you lose an animal, this will help you relocate and identify it.
- ❑ Keep current medical records including vaccinations, information on medications, and any special feeding instructions along with the name, address, and phone number of your veterinarian.
- ❑ Have a way to transport your animal. Carriers are best for small animals. With large animals, have a suitable truck or trailer and be certain your animals are trained to load easily.
- ❑ Do not try to rescue wildlife. Report them to California Department of Fish and Game or the Sheriff's Office.

Evacuation Routes

Draw or paste a map of the area around your home on the next page. Mark your house on the map. Your goal is to exit your neighborhood to a safe location. You are already familiar with the usual way of reaching your house. Remember that, during an evacuation, your neighbors will also be leaving and emergency vehicles will be using the same roads. Identify the main roads out of the area and decide how you would get to them? Identify at least two possible routes from your house if possible. What route you will need to use will depend on the situation at the time. Take time now to drive around the neighborhood and investigate other routes in case one becomes blocked.

Your notes:

List of Priority Items to Take When Evacuating (include vital papers, family photos, irreplaceable items, necessary medications, and other essentials. Fill in with pencil for easy changes.)

ITEM	WHERE TO FIND IT

Appendix 15 Salmon River Fire Safe Council – List of Participants

- ❖ Salmon River Fire Safe Council
- ❖ Salmon River Restoration Council
- ❖ Salmon River Volunteer Fire & Rescue
- ❖ Salmon River Businesses
- ❖ Salmon River Community Members
- ❖ U.S. Forest Service, Klamath National Forest
- ❖ U.S. Forest Service, Six Rivers National Forest
- ❖ U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Yreka Office
- ❖ Orleans/Somes Bar Fire Safe Council
- ❖ Natural Resource Conservation Service (U.S.)
- ❖ NOAA Fisheries (U.S.)
- ❖ California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection – Siskiyou Unit
- ❖ Siskiyou County Road Department
- ❖ Siskiyou County Planning Department
- ❖ Karuk Tribe of California
- ❖ Quartz Valley Rancheria
- ❖ Klamath Forest Alliance (Environmental Group)
- ❖ EPIC (Environmental Group)
- ❖ KSWild (Environmental Group)

Appendix 16 Fire Safe Council/Community Liaison Program

The purpose of this program is to facilitate communication between Forest Service Fire Suppression Incident Management Teams, the Salmon River Fire Safe Council (FSC) and local community members during a large wildfire event.

When a single wildfire event or a fire complex (several wildfires) becomes more than the local fire crews can handle, an Incident Management Team (Team) is brought in to manage the fire suppression operation, the Team needs to be brought up to date on many aspects including location of private properties and structures, Tanker Fill Sites, and other infrastructure and community information. Many of the current Salmon River community members have lived here through many wildfire events and know about fire behavior, fuel conditions, topography, and the community residents. The FSC has completed 6 Detailed town and neighborhood Community Wildfire Protection Plans and a Salmon River Community Wildfire Protection Plan. The FSC also has extensive GIS capabilities and information that would be very useful to an Incident Management Team in their wildfire management role. The community members are always concerned and want to know everything about the fire(s). The Incident Management Team is often unprepared and reluctant to listen to many community members trying to give input to the Team at morning fire briefings.

The FSC will develop a team of FSC/Community Liaisons (Liaisons) that will be prepared with all the important information that will be valuable to the Team, attend briefings and report back to the community. This will not negate the need for formal community meeting which gives the Team and community members to have periodic face to face information sharing, but will build cooperation and information exchange that will increase the Team's effectiveness in protecting residents and residences and provide the maximum amount of information to the communities affected.

The Liaisons will be selected to participate in the program by their willingness and knowledge of the community and fire history and behavior. The FSC will supply them with a cache of maps and other information that can be provided in the case of a wildfire emergency. Liaisons will be expected to attend the annual Fire Safety Refresher in order to be able to work in a fire camp. On an annual basis, in spring, the Liaisons will be re-evaluated and data will be updated by the FSC.

The Forest Service District will make the Team aware of the existence of the Liaison program and encourage the Team to cooperate with the Liaison.

Appendix 17 Current and Potential Funding Sources

Program: California Fire Safe Council Grants Clearinghouse

Source: California Fire Safe Council (FSC), Site host. The Council hosts the site in cooperation with its fellow members of the California Fire Alliance.

Description: One-stop shop that simplifies the process of finding and applying for grants to improve California's community wildfire preparedness. The Council's mission is to preserve and enhance California's manmade and natural resources by providing leadership and support that mobilizes all Californians to protect their homes, communities and environment from wildfires. The Council accomplishes its mission through public education programs and by funding community fire safety projects. The Alliance is a cooperative membership dedicated to the support of pre-fire principles and activities ensuring that pre-fire management provides for public and community safety, minimizes costs and losses, and maintains and improves the quality of the environment. The Alliance constitutes an interagency forum for coordinating member agencies' efforts in an integrated fashion.

More info: <http://www.grants.firesafecouncil.org/>

Program: Rural Fire Assistance

Source: U.S.D.A. Forest Service Cooperative Fire Funding (Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978, CFAA). The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF) administers this program.

Description: The Rural Fire Assistance Program is a Department of the Interior program to enhance firefighter safety and strengthen fire protection capabilities. Safe and effective fire suppression in the wildland urban interface demands close coordination among local, state, tribal, and federal firefighting resources. Funding will be used to provide technical assistance, Otraining, supplies, equipment and public education support to rural fire departments.

More info: Jim Troehler, 916.653.6179, Jim_Troehler@fire.ca.gov

CA Department of Forestry & Fire Protection Cooperative Fire Programs, P.O. Box 944246
Sacramento, CA 94244-2460

Program: Communities at Risk

Source: USDA Forest Service

Description: Assistance to communities for hazardous fuels reduction projects in the wildland urban interface; includes funding for assessments and mitigation planning.

More info: Matt Mathes 707-562-9004

Program: State Fire Assistance

Source : US Forest Service

Description: USFS grants to state foresters through state and private grants, under authority of Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act. Grant objectives are to maintain and improve protection efficiency and effectiveness on non-federal lands, training, equipment, preparedness, prevention and education.

More info: www.fireplan.gov

Program: State Fire Assistance Hazard Mitigation Program

Source: National Fire Plan

Appendix 17 Current and Potential Funding Sources

Description: These special state Fire Assistance funds are targeted at hazard fuels treatment in the wildland-urban interface. Recipients include state forestry organizations, local fire services, county emergency planning committees and private landowners.

More info: Governor's Office of Emergency Services, OES Hazard Mitigation Contacts, Phone: 916-845-8150

Program: Volunteer Fire Assistance

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation

Description: VFA, Title IV, is a federal matching funds program with dollars provided through the USDA Forest Service. The program is administered by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. Title II/IV authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to provide funds and technical assistance to the CALFire to organize, train and equip local forces for preventing and suppressing wildfires.

More info: US Forest Service Dennis Orbus, 916-364-2851, dorbus@fs.fed.us

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, Karen Mayer, 916-653-6179, Karen.Mayer@fire.ca.gov

Program: Forest Land Enhancement Program

Source: US Forest Service

Description: The 2002 Farm Bill repealed the Forestry Incentives Program (authorized in 1978) and Stewardship Incentive Program (1990) cost share programs and replaced it with a new Forest Land Enhancement Program (FLEP). FLEP purposes include 1) Enhance the productivity of timber, fish and wildlife habitat, soil and water quality, wetland, recreational resources, and aesthetic values of forest land through landowner cost share assistance, and 2) Establish a coordinated, cooperative federal, state and local sustainable forestry program to establish, manage, maintain, enhance and restore forests on non-industrial private forest land.

More info: www.usda.gov/farmbill

Program: Economic Action Program

Source: US Forest Service

Description: A USFS, state and private program with involvement from local Forest Service offices to help identify projects. Addresses long-term economic and social health of rural areas; assists the development of enterprises through diversified uses of forest products, marketing assistance, and utilization of hazardous fuel byproducts.

More info: Bruce Goines, USDA Forest Service, 1323 Club Drive, Vallejo, CA 94592

Phone: 707-562-8910, Fax: 707-562-9054, E-mail: bgoines@fs.fed.us

Program: Forest Stewardship Program

Source: US Forest Service

Description: Funding helps enable preparation of management plans on state, private and tribal lands to ensure effective and efficient hazardous fuel treatment.

More info: Sandra Stone (Forest Stewardship Program), USDA Forest Service, 1323 Club Drive, Vallejo, CA 94592, Phone: 707-562-8918, Fax: 707-562-9054, E-mail: sstone01@fs.fed.us

Appendix 17 Current and Potential Funding Sources

Program: California Forest Improvement Program (CFIP)

Source: CALFire

Description: Cost share for forestry, watershed, and riparian protection and enhancement.

More info: Funding varies each year. Call 1-800-738-TREE for current status.

Program: Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency

Description: Emergency management assistance to local governments to develop hazard mitigation plans.

More info: www.usfa.fema.gov

Program: Fire Management Assistance Grant Program

Source : Readiness, Response and Recovery Directorate, FEMA

Description: Program provides grants to states, tribal governments and local governments for the mitigation, management and control of any fire burning on publicly (nonfederal) or privately owned forest or grassland that threatens such destruction as would constitute a major disaster. The grants are made in the form of cost sharing with the federal share being 75 percent of total eligible costs. Grant approvals are made within 1 to 72 hours from time of request.

More info: www.fema.gov

Program: Catalog of Selected Federal Grants and Assistance

Source : National Association of Conservation Districts

Description: Provides several lists of potential federal funding sources supporting the National Fire Plan.

More info: <http://www.forestry.nacdn.org/biomass/Funding/SpecificSources.htm>

Program: Building Better Rural Places

Source : U.S. Department of Agriculture in collaboration with the Michael Fields Agricultural Institute

Description: This guide is written for anyone seeking help from federal programs to foster innovative enterprises in agriculture and forestry in the United States. Specifically, the guide addresses program resources in community development; sustainable land management; and value-added and diversified agriculture and forestry. Thus, it can help farmers, entrepreneurs, community developers, conservationists, and many other individuals, as well as private and public organizations, both for-profit and not-for-profit.

More info: <http://attra.ncat.org/guide/index.html>

Program: Fuels for Schools and Beyond

Source : Fuels for Schools Partnership

Description: To promote and encourage the use of wood as a renewable, natural resource to provide a clean, readily available energy source suitable for use in heating systems in public and private buildings. To facilitate the removal of hazardous fuels from our forests by assisting in the development of viable commercial uses of removed material.

Appendix 17 Current and Potential Funding Sources

More info: <http://www.fuelsforschools.org/>

Appendix 18 Educational Materials, Literature

CALFire: Before During and After:

http://www.fire.ca.gov/education_content/downloads/BeforeDuringAfter.pdf

CALFire: 100' Defensible Space:

100 Feet of Defensible Space is the Law

In January 2005 a new state law became effective that extended the defensible space clearance around homes and structures from 30 feet to 100 feet. Proper clearance to 100 feet dramatically increases the chance of your house surviving a wildfire. This defensible space also provides for firefighter safety when protecting homes during a wildland fire.

Contact your nearest CDF Facility for more information.

Defensible Space Movies and Song

- * Why 100 Feet (1.9 MB Flash movie)
- * 100' Defensible Space (1.4 MB Flash movie)
- * Defensible Space Zone Song (600K MP3)
(Song provided by CDF, courtesy of Mark Crisp ©)

Defensible Space Billboards

As part of its ongoing Defensible Space Campaign, CDF now has billboard space in Southern California (Inland Empire) courtesy of Lamar Advertising. The company donated the space and will move the boards to various sites depending upon demand by paying customers. This will get the Why 100 feet? campaign out to those stuck in traffic.

http://www.fire.ca.gov/education_100foot.php

CALFire: Recommended Web Sites For Emergency Preparedness

CDF Fire Safety Education

Find information that will help you make your home and your family more fire safe all year round.

<http://www.fire.ca.gov/education.php>

In a State as fire prone and as populated as California you can never be too fire safe. CDF has a long history of providing fire prevention, fire safety, and natural resource protection education to the citizens and visitors of this State.

CDF's Fire Safety Education Programs are spread statewide and come in the form of school programs, fair exhibits, posters, flyers and thousands of other printed materials, radio and television spots, community meetings, one-on-one contacts with wildland homeowners, and in recent years, the Internet.

In this section you will find information that will help you make your home and your family more fire safe all year round.

For more information contact your nearest CDF facility and speak to a fire prevention officer.

OES, Emergency Preparedness Checklist

Appendix 18 Educational Materials, Literature

The Governor's Office of Emergency Services provides a checklist to help you go it alone for three days.
Emergency Supplies Checklist

Can You Go It Alone for Three Days

The first 72 hours after a major emergency or disaster are critical. Electricity, gas, water, and telephones may not be working. In addition, public safety services such as police and fire departments will be busy handling serious crises. You should be prepared to be self-sufficient — able to live without running water, electricity and/or gas, and telephones — for at least three days following a major emergency. To do so, keep on hand in a central location the following:

Essentials

Water — 1 gallon per person per day (a week's supply of water is preferable)
Water purification kit
First aid kit, freshly stocked
First aid book
Food
Can opener (non-electric)
Blankets or sleeping bags
Portable radio, flashlight and spare batteries
Essential medications
Extra pair of eyeglasses
Extra pair of house and car keys
Fire extinguisher — A-B-C type
Food, water and restraint (leash or carrier) for pets
Cash and change
Baby supplies: formula, bottle, pacifier, soap and baby powder, clothing, blankets, baby wipes, disposable diapers, canned food and juices.

Sanitation Supplies

Large plastic trash bags for waste; tarps and rain ponchos
Large trash cans
Bar soap and liquid detergent
Shampoo
Toothpaste and toothbrushes
Feminine hygiene supplies
Toilet paper
Household bleach

Safety and Comfort

Sturdy shoes
Heavy gloves for clearing debris
Candles and matches
Light sticks
Change of clothing

Appendix 18 Educational Materials, Literature

Knife or razor blades
Garden hose for siphoning and firefighting
Tent
Communication kit: paper, pens, stamps

Cooking

Plastic knives, forks, spoons
Paper plates and cups
Paper towels
Heavy-duty aluminum foil
Camping stove for outdoor cooking (caution: before using fire to indoors)

Tools and Supplies

Axe, shovel, broom
Adjustable wrench for turning off gas
Tool kit including a screwdriver, pliers and a hammer
Coil of ½" rope
Plastic tape, staple gun and sheeting for window replacement
Bicycle
City map

Useful Web Links

Additional emergency preparedness information can be found at the following addresses:

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (www.ready.gov)
American Red Cross (www.redcross.org/services/disaster/beprepared/)
Federal Emergency Management Agency
(<http://www.fema.gov/library/prepandprev.shtm>)

Kent, Douglas. *Firescaping: Creating Fire-Resistant Landscapes, Gardens, and Properties in California's Diverse Environments*. Wilderness Press, 2005. A comprehensive, new hands-on guide to fireproofing your home turf that includes tips and resources on fire-resistant landscaping and construction, including lists of fire resistant plants tailored to the myriad climates of California.

Pyne, Stephen J. *Tending Fire: Coping with America's Wildland Fires*, Island Press, 2004. Former "hotshot" firefighter Pyne examines the historic and contemporary relationship between fire and humanity and the controversy between the "let burn" and "control burn" camps.

Hunter, Captain Geoffrey. *Oakland Fire Department, California (Images of America)*. Arcadia Publishing SC, 2005. Backtracking some 150 years, Captain Hunter's tribute to Oakland's volunteer engine hook and ladder companies, heroes that fought fire with leather and brass hoses, as well as the social strides of racial integration and, in time, women firefighters.

Appendix 18 Educational Materials, Literature

After the Vision Fire: Report of the Phoenix Team of the Environmental Action Committee of West Marin (www.nps.gov/pore/fire_visionfire.htm) or (<http://eacmarin.org>) (Look under EAC Publications). Also known as the Phoenix Report, this 91-page publication gives an overview and chronology of the Vision Fire, as well as the Phoenix Team's recommendations on home design, fire-resistant structures, restoration, fire hazard management, defensible space, and reference/resource lists.

Leonard Tennyson's First-Hand Accounts of the Mount Vision Fire (www.nps.gov/pore/fire_visionfire.htm) includes interviews of everyone in every profession touched by the Point Vision fire: rancher, firefighter, park ranger, fire strategist, fire warden, water district manager, inmate firefighters, naturalist, an observer, burned-out home owners, and those home-owners spared by the fire.

The CFSC has several resources for homeowners, including Homeowners Checklist and Fire Safe Landscaping (www.firesafecouncil.org/education/index.cfm).

Putting Wildfires in Perspective

(www.californiachaparral.com/images/WildForests.org_fire_pamphlet.pdf) is a brochure that tackles several issues, including the relationship between logging and wildfires, and the ways in which forests, wildlife, and fisheries can benefit from wildfires.

For those in the field of wildland and urban-interface fire management, Wildfire Magazine (www.iawfonline.org/magazine.shtml), the official magazine of the International Association of Wildland Fire, covers wildland fire issues on the local, state, federal, and international level.

Making a Home for Homeless Wildlife in Aftermath of California Fires (www.cnpsd.org) (Look under After the Fire link) is an informative brochure from the National Wildlife Federation. Suggestions include providing sources of clean water, and planting native plants in your garden to provide natural food and shelter for wildlife that has been chased from its habitat by wildfire.

Native American and Fire

USDA Forest Service historical analyst Gerald W. Williams' References on the American Indian Use of Fire in Ecosystems (www.wildlandfire.com/docs/biblio_indianfire.htm) brings together a wealth of works under the idea that supposed "natural fires" might instead have been caused intentionally by Native Americans.

Bibliographies

Some Fire and Post-Fire Reseeding References

www.cnpsd.org/fire/firereseeding-reference.pdf

A list of references on fire and reseeded compiled by the San Diego Chapter of the California Native Plant Society.

InterfaceSouth www.interfacesouth.org/resources/literature.html

Though located on the East Coast, this searchable literature database organized by the USDA Forest Service's will connect you to journal abstracts on wildland fire (just select "Fire" and click "go»."

Appendix 18 Educational Materials, Literature

Annotated Bibliography for Fire Ecology in California

www.ice.ucdavis.edu/cafe/tab_info_biblio.html

A searchable bibliography that canvasses electronic databases, scientific literature, and other sources.

Selected Fire References Related to the Sierra Nevada

www.nps.gov/seki/fire/fire_bib.htm

The Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks have built this “Fire Information Cache” for the southern Sierra. This bibliography is organized into “general literature/information,” “technical and scientific literature,” and “historic and background literature.” Several references are available as pdfs.

Appendix 19 Internet Links

California Fire Safe Council: <http://www.firesafecouncil.org/>

California Fire Alliance: <http://www.cafirealliance.org/>

Home Owner's Checklist: http://www.fire.ca.gov/education_checklist.php

Klamath National Forest: <http://www.fs.fed.us/r5/klamath/>

Six River National Forest: <http://www.fs.fed.us/r5/sixrivers/>

CAL FIRE: <http://www.fire.ca.gov/index.php>

Landfire: <http://www.landfire.gov/index.php>

National Fire Plan: <http://www.forestsandrangelands.gov/NFP/index.shtml>

Communities at Risk: <http://www.firesafecouncil.org/about/communitiesatrisk.cfm>

Firewise Communities Program: <http://www.firewise.org/>

Salmon River Restoration Council: www.srrc.org

Mid Klamath Watershed Council: www.mkwc.org

Appendix 2 Fuel Reduction Prescription Policy October 1, 2007

The Salmon River Fire Safe Council is responsible for helping to plan, implement and monitor the reinstatement of historic fire regimes in the Salmon River ecosystem in a manner that protects life, property, improves forest health, and enhances the resources valued by its stakeholders. As part of our responsibility, the FSC needs to develop a programmatic policy for recommended prescriptions that details acceptable methods for fuel reduction activities under a variety of possible conditions and scenarios.

This first draft is the beginning of an ongoing effort to develop an adaptive prescription policy with which we will continually perfect our techniques with projects, education, and monitoring. We have divided prescriptions into several initial categories that are rated by the level of fire risk (High, Medium, and Low). Fire risk is defined as the fuel loading in an area combined with other factors (e.g. ignition sources, slope, aspect, and elevation). **Distances in this policy are recommended minimums. For example, the use of a shaded fuel break may recommend 300 feet – this would be at a minimum of 300 feet.**

The technique generally used for the fuel reduction prescriptions mainly calls for a standard shaded fuelbreak that breaks up fuel continuity and the fuel ladder and leaves canopy cover, for the purpose of reducing brush regrowth. The theory of a shaded fuelbreak is that thinning out flammable and overstocked vegetation in the understory, as well as dead and down fuel, will reduce a future fire's ability to move through the forest with high (and destructive) flame lengths. It must be understood that a shaded fuelbreak will not stop a fire, but will give suppression forces and landowners extra time for safely fighting the fire and accessing or evacuating the fire area. The trimming of the branches to 6-8 feet up the stem of the remaining trees will reduce a future fire's ability to climb the "Fuel Ladder" and burn the crowns of the remaining trees. Selection of plants to thin is based on density and flammability, with the idea of fire being reintroduced at some point in the future. Specifically, we want to maintain diversity of species and age classes while reducing the risk of future stand replacing fire.

In order to prevent the regrowth of brush in treated stands, this Prescription Policy recommends keeping the overstory canopy at a 60% minimum (in areas where it exists). The Policy also recommends an upper diameter limit of 27 inches. In areas where managers recommend reducing the canopy below 60% or removing trees over 27 inches, the collaborative stewardship group shall review the options. As shown in numbers 2 and 3, proximity to a structure or other high value area would prescribe more vegetative material removed (with higher maintenance) than in outlying areas.

- 1 Sensitive and Unique Areas (e.g. areas of importance to endangered species, historical sites, and other special areas on private and public lands). These areas shall be analyzed on a site-specific basis with input from all appropriate federal, state, tribal agencies, and the collaborative stewardship group that have responsibility for the resources at risk.
- 2 Residences and High Value Areas (e.g. water tanks, communication systems, fuel storage). These are minimum recommendations that should be customized on an individual basis with the landowner(s).

Appendix 2 Fuel Reduction Prescription Policy October 1, 2007

Residences and High Value Areas				
Fire Risk Reduction Goals	Description	Fire Risk		
		High	Med	Low
Exclusion of Ground Fire	Fire will not burn in this area because there is little or no fuel (bare or green - no flammable material)	100-200 feet	100 feet	100 feet
Reduce Risk of Crown Fire	Use Shaded Fuelbreak - this breaks up fuel continuity and the fuel ladder. For Late Seral Stands: leave 70 - 100% Canopy Cover (if available); For Mid Seral Stands (40' - 80'): leave 50 - 80% Canopy Cover (if available); For Early Seral Stands (conifer < 40'): leave 50 - 70% Canopy Cover (if available); For Early Seral Stands (conifer/hardwood mix < 40'): leave 40 - 60% Canopy cover (if available); For Oak/Hardwood Stands: leave 30 - 80% Canopy cover (if available)	300 feet	200 feet	100 feet
Reduce Risk of Crown Fire	Reduce Jackpot Fuels From Shaded Fuelbreak	1000 feet	600 feet	300 feet
Reduce Risk of Carrying Fire and Hazards	Remove All Snags From Shaded Fuelbreak	Includes One Tree Length Below (downhill side), and 1.5 Tree Length Above (uphill side).		

Prescriptions will vary depending on the exact vegetation mix. In areas without consistent overstory canopy cover, less flammable vegetation species should be encouraged to promote future shading.

- 3 Emergency Access (and egress) Routes – Does not guarantee that fire fighters will be able to access area under extreme fire conditions.

Appendix 2 Fuel Reduction Prescription Policy October 1, 2007

Emergency Access Routes				
Fire Risk Reduction Goals	Description	Fire Risk		
		High	Med	Low
Reduce Risk of Fire Jumping Road & Provide Safe Access & Egress	>50% Slope: *	250' below road, 200' above road	200' below road, 150' above road	150' below road, 100' above road
Reduce Risk of Fire Jumping Road & Provide Safe Access & Egress	<50% Slope: *	200' below road, 150' above road	150' below road, 100' above road	100' below road, 75' above road
Reduce Risk of Spreading Crown Fire	Reduce Jackpot Fuels	1000 feet	600 feet	300 feet
Reduce Risk of Carrying Fire and Hazards	Remove Snags **	Includes One Tree Length Below (downhill side), and 1.5 Tree Length Above (uphill side). Up to 250' above road.		

* Use Shaded Fuelbreak - this breaks up fuel continuity and the fuel ladder. For Late Seral Stands: leave 70 - 100% Canopy Cover (if available); For Mid Seral Stands (40' - 80'): leave 50 - 80% Canopy Cover (if available); For Early Seral Stands (conifer < 40'): leave 50 - 70% Canopy Cover (if available); For Early Seral Stands (conifer/hardwood mix < 40'): leave 40 - 60% Canopy cover (if available); For Oak/Hardwood Stands: leave 30 - 80% Canopy if available.

**Snag removal may entail removal from area if felled snags would significantly impact fuel loading. Snags should be felled to avoid jackpotting. Snags that are being used for nesting by sensitive wildlife should be kept and their location recorded for reference in case of a wildfire entering the area, perform additional fuel treatments around these wildlife snags.

4. ¼ Mile Buffer WUI Area: Reduce jackpot fuels and use underburning to reduce the risk of a spreading crown fire.

5. Domestic Water Use and Special WUI areas – Reduce jackpot fuels and use underburning to reduce the risk of a spreading crown fire. In Domestic Water Use WUI Areas, ridgetop shaded fuelbreaks, where reasonable, should be used to further protect the watersheds from wildfire.

Appendix 20 Information Needs – Salmon River CWPP

Add Before and After Pictures

Add Table of Contents

Accurate Fuel Model and vegetation information

Fire lines:

1. When last used
2. Condition
3. Maintenance needed, type and timeline

Accurate and up to date Fuel Reduction treatments

1. Maintenance needed, type and timeline

Accurate Fire Hazard Severity Zoning

Accurate Fire Risk Rating by Fuel Model

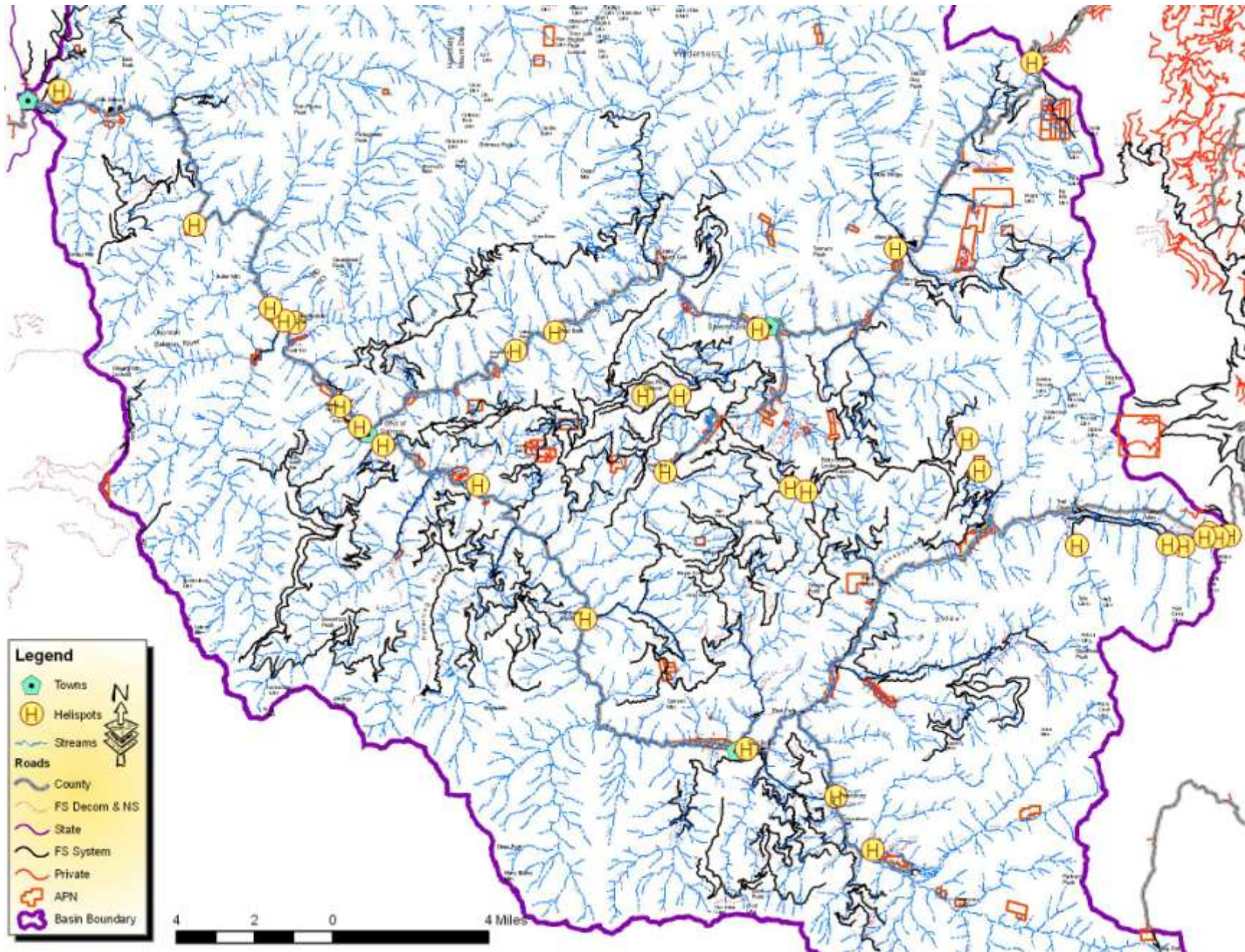
Accurate Fire Regime Condition Class

Accurate Residential Risk Assessment using RedZone

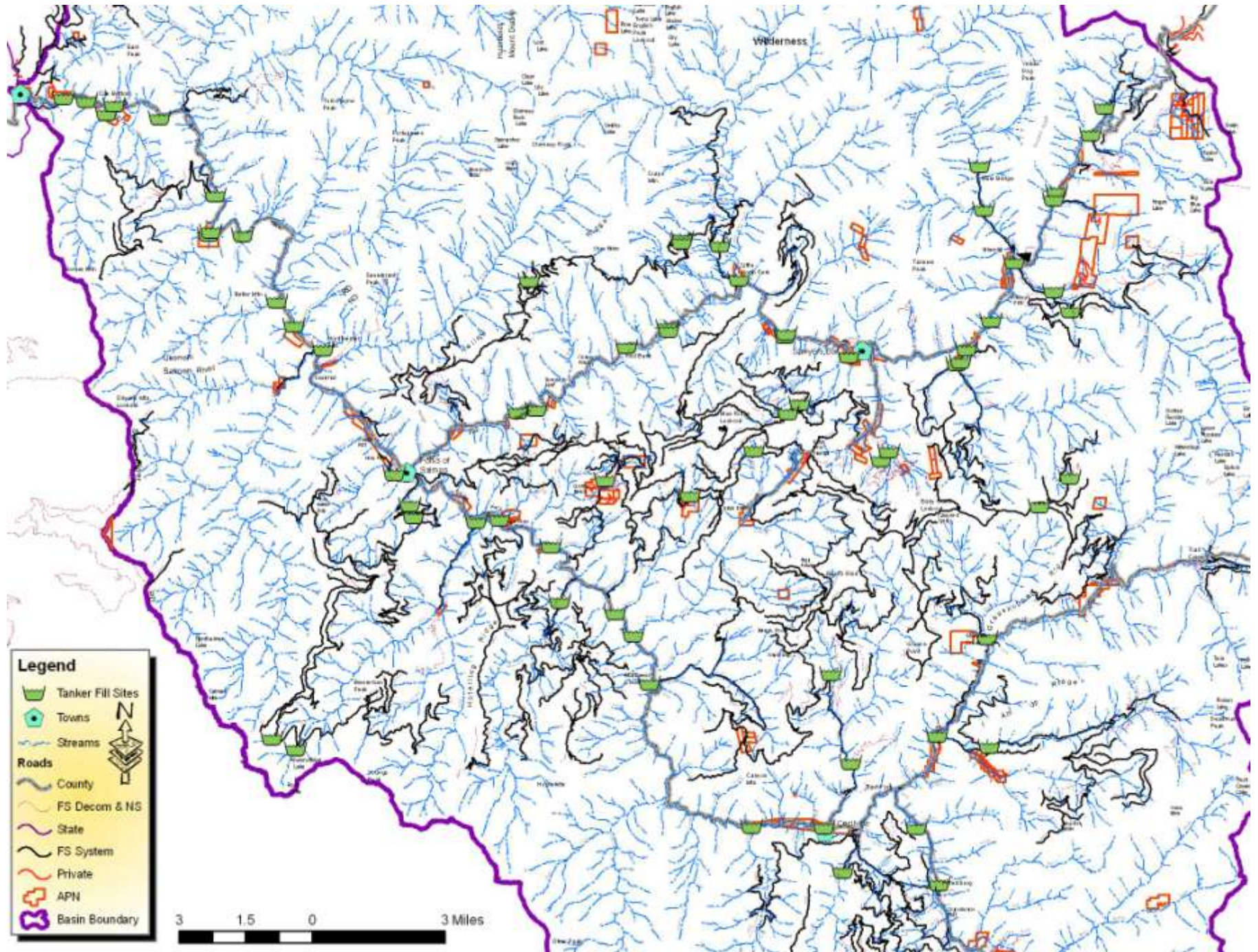
Emergency Access Routes

1. Surface Material
2. Width
3. Condition
4. Maintenance Needs

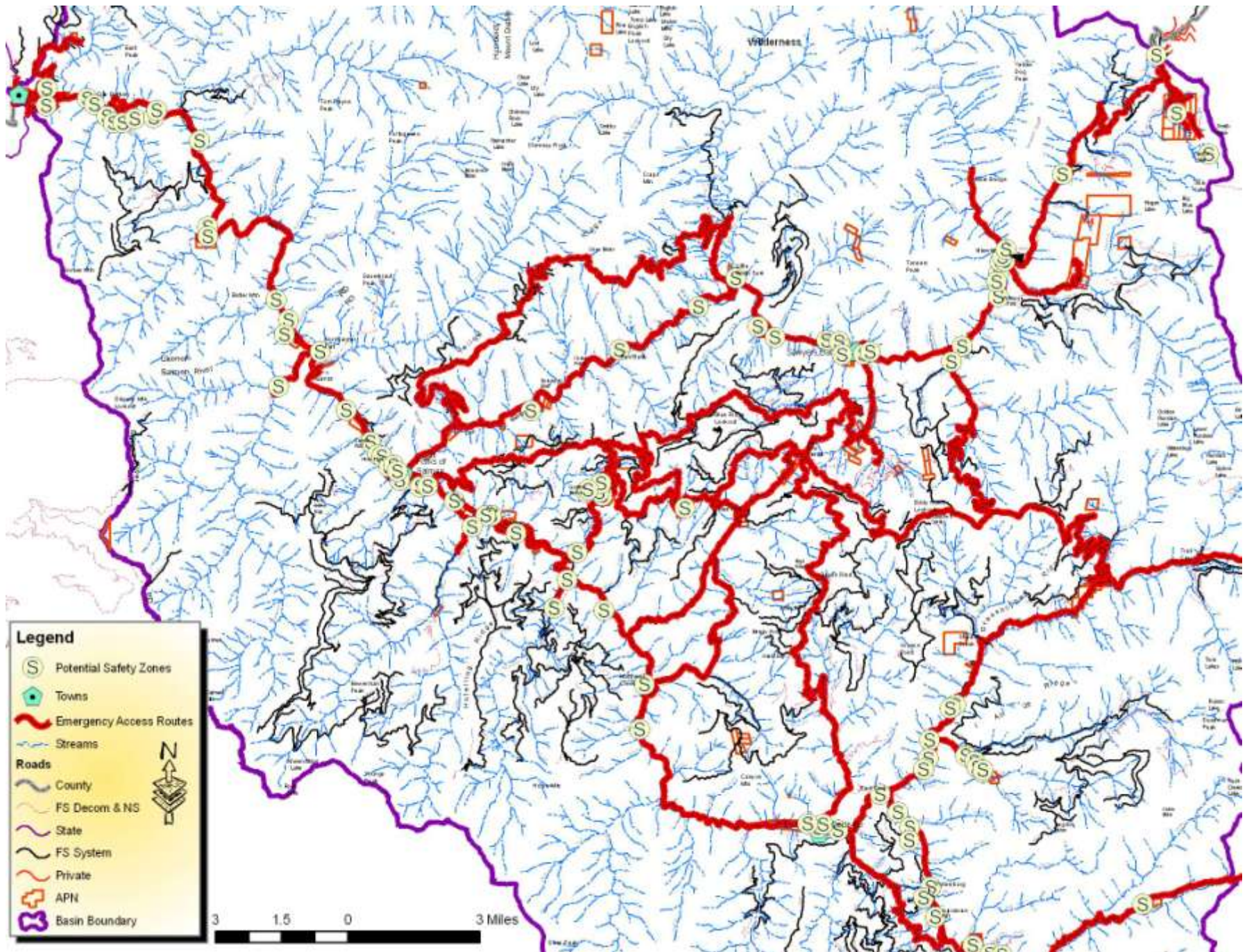
Appendix 3 - Helispots



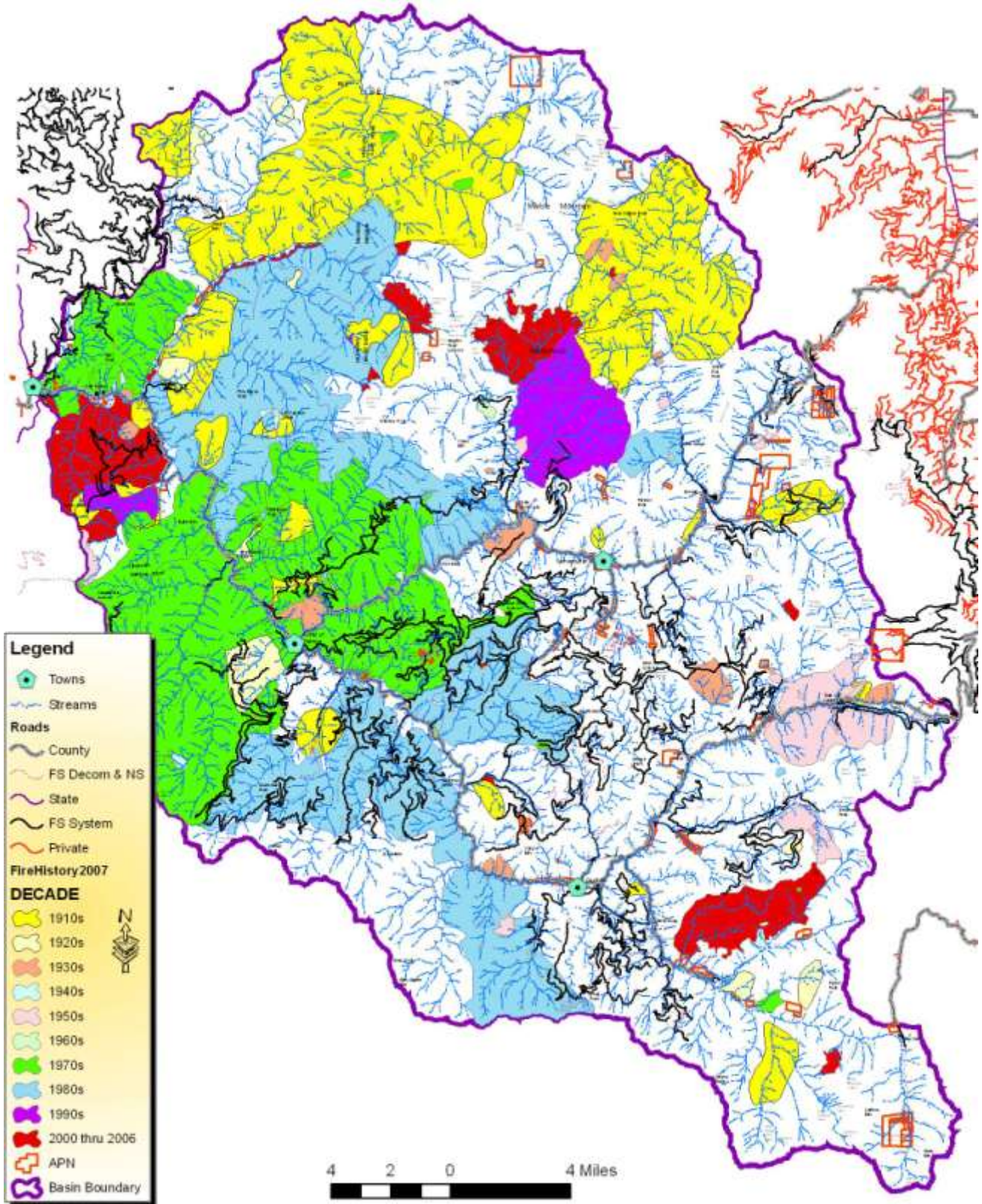
Appendix 4 Tanker Fill Sites



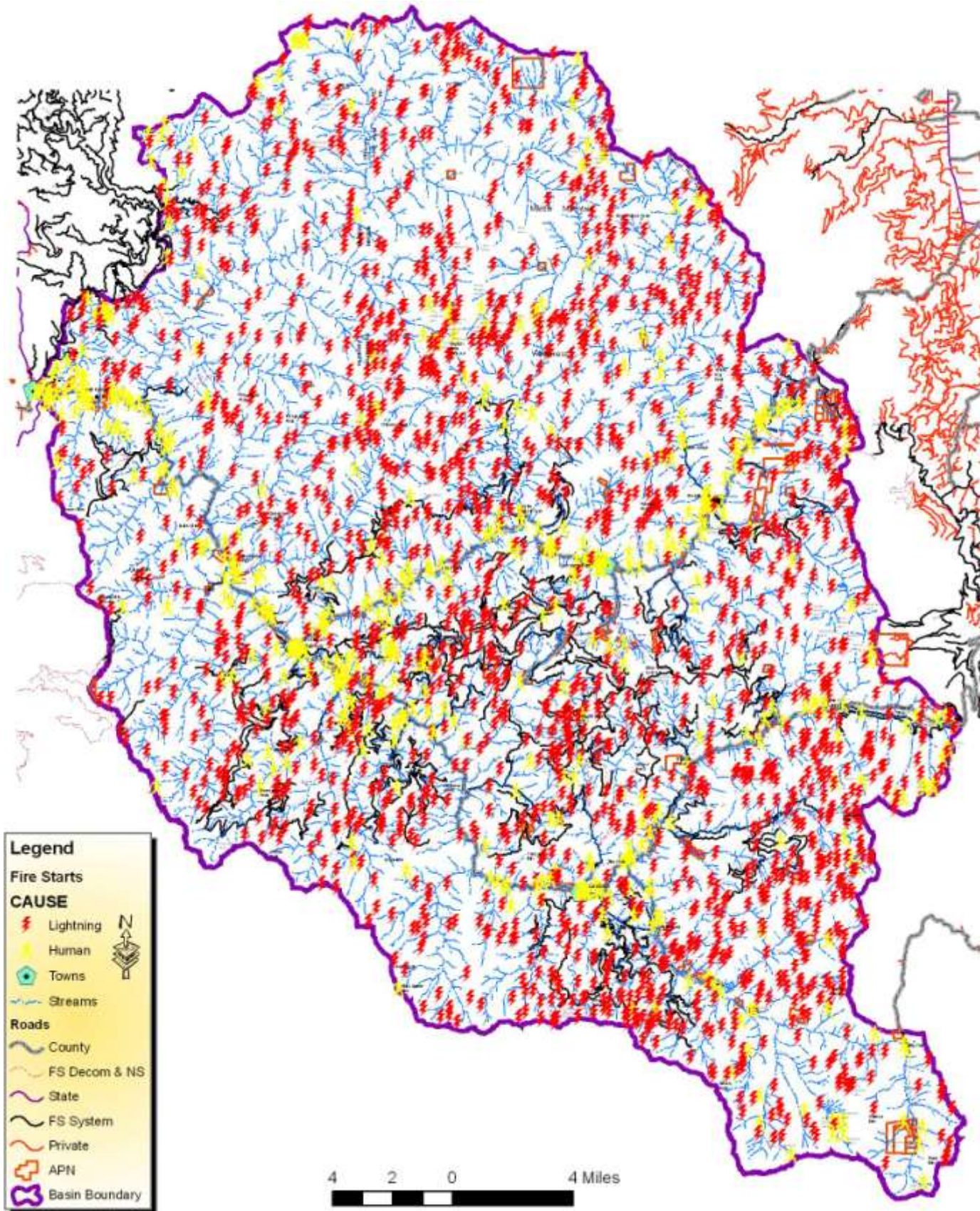
Appendix 5 – Emergency Access Routes and Potential Safety Zones



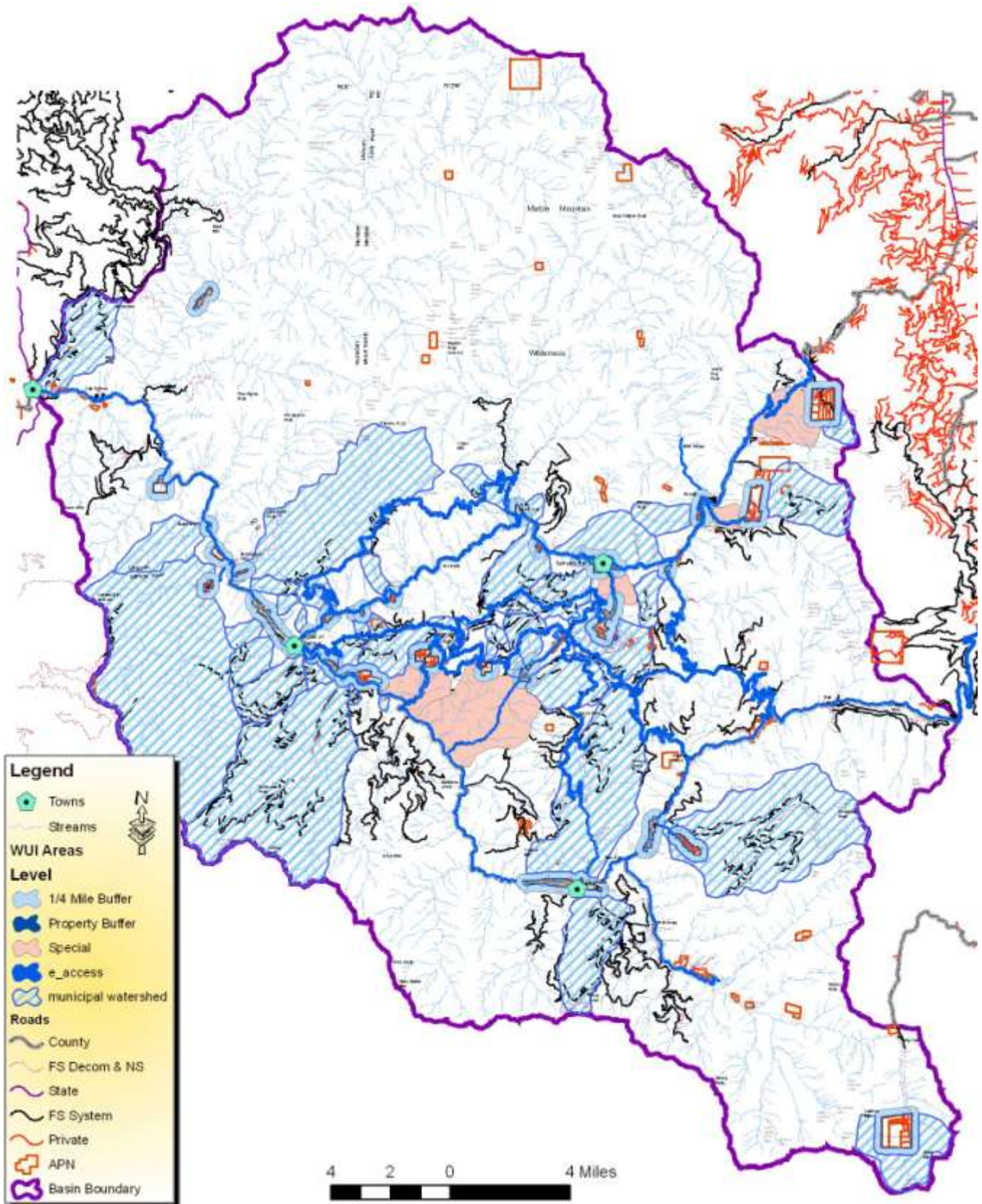
Appendix 6 Fire History Map



Appendix 7 Salmon River Fire Starts



Appendix 8 Wildland Urban Interface Areas



Appendix 9 Salmon River CWPP Action Matrix

Action	YEAR		
	< 1 year	10 years	> 10 years
Assessment of Vegetation & Fuels			
	Investigate Funding Possibilities for Comprehensive Vegetation & Fuels Assessment Proposal	Seek and Secure Funding for Vegetation & Fuels Assessment	Update Vegetation & Fuels Assessment
Planning & Coordination			
	Continue Fire Safe Council Meetings	Continue Fire Safe Council Meetings	Continue Fire Safe Council Meetings
	Develop Description and Map of Firebreaks	Update Description and Map of Firebreaks	Update Description and Map of Firebreaks
	Coordinate Fuels Projects with other projects (e.g. Roads, Restoration)	Coordinate Fuels Projects with other projects (e.g. Roads, Restoration)	Coordinate Fuels Projects with other projects (e.g. Roads, Restoration)
	Complete Salmon River Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Update Salmon River Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Update Salmon River Community Wildfire Protection Plan
	Develop detailed Community Wildfire Protection Plans for communities and Neighborhoods	Develop detailed Community Wildfire Protection Plans for communities and Neighborhoods	Update detailed Community Wildfire Protection Plans for communities and Neighborhoods
	Update existing "Fuels Reduction on Public Property Participating Agreement"	Update existing "Fuels Reduction on Public Property Participating Agreement"	Update existing "Fuels Reduction on Public Property Participating Agreement"
	Develop Large Fire Suppression Coordination Plans involving Forest Service and FSC/Community	Update Large Fire Suppression Coordination Plans involving Forest Service and FSC/Community	Update Large Fire Suppression Coordination Plans involving Forest Service and FSC/Community
	Develop Pre-Suppression Map of Logical Fireline Placements In Planning Area	Update Pre-Suppression Map of Logical Fireline Placements in Planning Area	Update Pre-Suppression Map of Logical Fireline Placements in Planning Area
	Develop Fire Suppression "Fire Camp" Plans	Update Fire Suppression "Fire Camp" Plans	Update Fire Suppression "Fire Camp" Plans
	Develop Fire/Fuels Communication and Coordination Plans (Phone Tree, Community Liaison)	Update Fire/Fuels Communication and Coordination Plans	Update Fire/Fuels Communication and Coordination Plans
	Develop Collaborative Stewardship Committee and Projects	Develop Collaborative Stewardship Projects	Develop Collaborative Stewardship Projects
	Prioritize Collaborative Stewardship Projects	Prioritize Collaborative Stewardship Projects	Prioritize Collaborative Stewardship Projects
	Develop Alternative Forest Products and Biomass Utilization Plan	Update Alternative Forest Products and Biomass Utilization Plan	Update Alternative Forest Products and Biomass Utilization Plan
	Develop Programatic fall burning policy	Update Programatic fall burning policy	Update Programatic fall burning policy
Implementation			
	Implement FR07 & Defensible Space Projects on private property	Implement Prioritized Projects on private property	Implement Prioritized Projects on private property
	Implement Garden Gulch, Sawyers Bar, South Taylor, Glassups, and other Projects on public property WUI areas	Implement Prioritized Projects on public property WUI areas	Implement Prioritized Projects on public property WUI areas

Appendix 9 Salmon River CWPP Action Matrix

Action	YEAR		
	< 1 year	10 years	> 10 years
Implementation	Implement Highest Priority Projects on public property that are covered under the Participating Agreement for WUI areas	Implement Highest Priority Projects on public property that are covered under the Participating Agreement for WUI areas	Implement Highest Priority Projects on public property that are covered under the Participating Agreement for WUI areas
	Implement Highest Priority Collaborative Stewardship Projects	Implement Highest Priority Collaborative Stewardship Projects	Implement Highest Priority Collaborative Stewardship Projects
	Implement Alternative Forest Products and Biomass Utilization Plan	Continue to Implement Alternative Forest Products and Biomass Utilization Plan	Continue to Implement Alternative Forest Products and Biomass Utilization Plan
	Keep E Access roads drivable where possible	Keep E Access roads drivable where possible	Keep E Access roads drivable where possible
	Treat fuels on prioritized firebreaks	Treat fuels on prioritized firebreaks	Treat fuels on prioritized firebreaks
	Update Communication system to cover entire subbasin	Update Communication system to cover entire subbasin	Update Communication system to cover entire subbasin
	Implement Programatic fall burning policy	Implement Programatic fall burning policy	Implement Programatic fall burning policy
Education			
	Disseminate Fire Safe Information to Community	Disseminate Fire Safe Information to Community	Disseminate Fire Safe Information to Community
	Hold general Fire/Fuels workshops and trainings	Hold general Fire/Fuels workshops and trainings	Hold general Fire/Fuels workshops and trainings
	Hold 100' Defensible Space workshops and trainings	Hold 100' Defensible Space workshops and trainings	Hold 100' Defensible Space workshops and trainings
	Local, Regional and National outreach	Local, Regional and National outreach	Local, Regional and National outreach
Fire Suppression Resources	Maintain and Support State and Fedral agencies, Tribes and others who are engaged in fire suppression		
	Maintain and Support the Local Fire & Rescue Organization to meet community needs	Maintain and Support the Local Fire & Rescue Organization to meet community needs	Maintain and Support the Local Fire & Rescue Organization to meet community needs
Monitoring			
	Develop Implementation & Effectiveness Monitoring Plan	Continue Implementation Monitoring Plan	Continue Implementation Monitoring Plan
	Develop CWPP Monitoring Plan	Continue CWPP Monitoring Plan	Continue CWPP Monitoring Plan