Baker County Community Wildfire Protection Plan

Dry Gulch Fire – Halfway Oregon, Sept 2015

Revision 2015

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I. Introduction

Wildland-Urban Interface within Baker County, Oregon

Wildland fires are a common and widespread natural hazard in Oregon; the state has a long and extensive history of wildfire. Significant portions of Oregon's wildlands and areas adjacent to rural communities are dominated by ecosystems dependent upon fire for their health and survival. [1] Most of these communities are potentially threatened by wildfires

Oregon has more than 41 million acres (more than 64,000 square miles) of forest and rangeland that are susceptible to wildfire. In addition, significant agricultural areas of the Willamette Valley, north central, and northeastern Oregon grow crops, such as wheat, and raise livestock on rangelands that are prone to wildfire damage. Many communities in Oregon are also at risk. According to a listing in the 2001 *Federal Register*, 367 Oregon communities are at risk of damage from wildfire.

In Baker County, 503,000 acres of Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) has been identified in 28 different WUI's across the county. Within those areas, 42 communities would be directly threatened or affected by a large wildfire event. Approximately 2600 homes are located within these WUI's.

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The majority of wildfires in Oregon occur between June and October. However, wildfires can occur at other times of the year, when weather and fuel conditions combine to allow ignition and spread. In 2003, fire statistics statewide showed seventy percent of Oregon's wildland fires resulted from human activity. The remaining thirty percent resulted from lightning, occurring most frequently in eastern and southern Oregon. In Baker County on private lands, lightning accounts for approximately 55% of the fire starts and the remaining 45% of the fire starts can be attributed to human causes.[2] On Federal Lands in Baker County, lightning accounts for approximately 90% of fire starts.

The financial, social, and economic costs of wildfires demonstrate the need to reduce their impact on lives and property, as well as the short and long-term economic and environmental consequences of large-scale fires. Cost savings can be realized through preparedness and risk reduction including a coordinated effort of planning for fire protection and implementing

[1] 2012 Oregon Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan; Fire Chapter
http://csc.uoregon.edu/opdr/sites/csc.uoregon.edu.opdr/files/docs/ORNHMP/OR-SNHMP_FIRE_chapter.pdf
[2] See Appendix A for a spreadsheet of fire data reported by Oregon Department of Forestry in Baker City.

preparedness activities among local, state, and federal agencies, the private sector, and community organizations. Individual property owners have a major role to play in this coordinated effort, especially in WUI areas.

The *Wildland-Urban Interface* (WUI) is the area or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with wildland or vegetative fuels. As more people have moved into wildland urban interface areas, whether for lifestyle or economic reasons, the number of large wildfires affecting homes has escalated dramatically.

Many in the population migrating to rural Oregon from urban areas took with them an expectation of structural fire protection similar to high-density areas they were leaving. Rural fire departments combined with local mutual aid agreements, and finally the Oregon State Fire Marshall *Emergency Conflagration Act* [3], attempt to fulfill these expectations, but many homes are still located within areas with little or no structural or wildland fire protection (unprotected lands). Fires that occur within unprotected lands become the responsibility of the Baker County Commissioners; coordination is handled through the Emergency Management office and the Oregon State Fire Marshal's County Fire Chief to determine the appropriate response.

To improve fire response in unprotected areas in southern Baker County, four Rangeland Fire Protection Associations (RFPA) have been formed; the Ironside RFPA, the Burnt River RFPA, the Glascow Lookout RFPA, and the Greater Pine Valley RPFA. As a long-term strategy, the Baker County CWPP (Community Wildfire Protection Plan) committee encourages efforts that would provide some level of wildland fire protection coverage for all unprotected lands. Specific strategies are listed in the Mitigation Action Plan - Section VI.

Recent fire seasons bring the WUI problem to the forefront and the problem of overabundant dense forest fuels is a focus of public discussion. The forest fuels issue is a major, continuing problem that has received presidential level attention. Work is underway to reduce fuels in WUI areas by way of community involvement and funding from *National Fire Plan (NF*P)[4] NFP goals are listed below and the essence of NFP is captured in this document:

- Ensure sufficient firefighting resources for the future;
- Rehabilitate and restore fire-damaged and fire-adaptive ecosystems;
- Reduce fuels (combustible forest materials) in forests and rangelands at risk, especially near communities; and
- Work with local residents to reduce fire risk and improve fire protection.

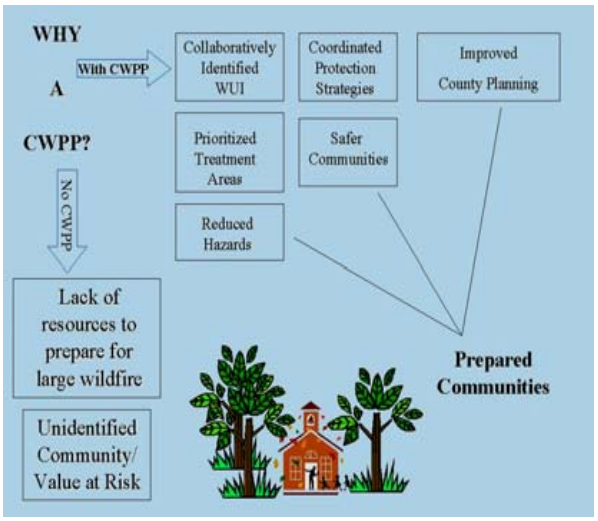
Community Assistance grants and other grant opportunities are available through NFP to aid in achieving these goals. The goals aim high and represent a huge amount of work, with their ultimate success depending on concerned individuals, agencies, and organizations joining forces. No agency or group working alone can achieve all of the goals laid out by NFP goals.

[3] http://www.oregon.gov/OSP/SFM/Pages/Conflagration_Information_2007.aspx
[4] Managing the Impact of Wildfires on Communities and the Environment.
September 2000 Also referred to as *The National Fire Plan*.

Preparing a Community Wildfire Protection Plan

Both the NFP and the "*Ten-Year Comprehensive Strategy for Reducing Wildland Fire Risks to Communities and the Environment*" [5]place a priority on working collaboratively within communities in the WUI to reduce their risk from large-scale wildfire. The incentive for communities to engage in comprehensive forest planning and prioritization was given new momentum with the enactment of the *Healthy Forests Restoration Act* (HFRA)[6] in 2003.

The Healthy Forests Restoration Act provides maximum flexibility for communities to determine the substance and detail of their Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP), and the procedures to develop them. HFRA emphasizes the need for federal agencies to work collaboratively with communities in developing hazardous fuel reduction projects, and it places priority on treatment areas identified by the communities within their CWPP. HFRA, along with the direction provided by National Fire Plan and the Ten-Year Strategy, states that collaboration and prioritization of projects by a community is essential; emphasizing the importance of preparing a CWPP. Other constraints on local government, such as FEMA direction to prepare county hazard mitigation plans and implementation of the "Oregon Forestland-Urban Interface Act of 1997 (a.k.a., SB 360)[7], emphasizes the importance of local government participation in the development and implementation of a community wildfire protection plan.



Local plans can be simple or as complex as the community desires. However, there are a few *minimum requirements* for a CWPP as described in the HFRA.

1) **Collaboration:** A CWPP must be collaboratively developed by local and state government representatives, in consultation with federal agencies and other interested parties.

2) **Prioritized Fuel Reduction:** A CWPP must identify and prioritize areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments and recommend the types and methods of treatment that will protect one or more at-risk communities and essential infrastructure.

3) **Treatment of Structural Ignitability:** A CWPP must recommend measures that homeowners and communities can take to reduce the ignitability of structures throughout the area addressed by the plan.

[5] http://www.communitiescommittee.org/pdfs/cwpphandbook.pdf
[6] http://www.house.gov/legcoun/Comps/healthy.pdf
[7] http://www.oregon.gov/ODF/FIRE/SB360/sb360.shtml

HFRA requires that three entities must mutually agree to the final contents of the CWPP:

The applicable local government (i.e., counties or cities)
Local fire departments and protection districts
The state entity responsible for forest management

Overview of this Plan and its Development, and Compliance

The Baker County Community Wildfire Protection Plan is the result of analyses, professional cooperation and collaboration, assessments of wildfire risks and other factors considered with the intent to reduce the potential for wildfires that threaten people, structures, infrastructure, and values in Baker County.

This community wildfire protection plan has been prepared in compliance with the National Fire Plan, the 10-year Comprehensive Strategy, the Tri-County Hazard Mitigation Plan (Baker, Union, and Wallowa Counties), Oregon Senate Bill 360 (The Oregon Forestland-Urban Interface Act of 1997), and Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA).

This plan is endorsed by the Baker County Commissioners, Oregon Department of Forestry, and the Baker County structural fire community. These representatives mutually agree to the final contents of the plan. This plan will not be legally binding in any way; its role is to be viewed as a working document that serves as a planning tool for the fire and land managers of Baker County (see the Promulgation Statement on p. i and the Signature Page on p. ii of this plan).

The plan was first completed in 2003, and has been reviewed and updated in 2012. Participants in development and review of the Baker County CWPP can be found in Appendix H.

II. Baker County Profile and Fire History

Profile[8]

Baker County was established from part of Wasco County and named after Col. Edward D. Baker, an U.S. Senator from Oregon. A Union officer and close friend of President Lincoln, Colonel Baker was the only member of Congress to die in the Civil War. Baker City, which was incorporated in 1874 and which is the seventeenth oldest city in Oregon, became county seat in 1868.

Before 1861, the majority of immigrants only paused in Baker County on their way west, unaware of its vast agricultural and mineral resources. Then the great gold rush began and Baker County became one of the Northwest's largest gold producers. Farming, ranching, logging, and recreation have become the chief economic basis for an area that displays spectacular scenery, including the world's deepest gorge, Hells Canyon; an outstanding museum with the famous Cavin- Walfel rock collection; and, numerous historic buildings with interesting architectural features. The Eagle Cap Wilderness Area, Hells Canyon Recreation Area, Anthony Lakes Ski Resort, along with fishing and hunting, also draw visitors to the area.

The scenic and recreational values that attract visitors to Baker County are the same values that residents of Baker County hope to protect from the risk of wildfire. In addition, Baker County residents are concerned that economic values, such as timber, grazing, agriculture, and mining, also are at risk. The implementation of this plan will help prevent a wildfire from becoming a large- scale event, taking with it the values of Baker County.

Fire History on Private Land

The table shown in Appendix A, located at the end of this document, displays fire history on private lands protected by Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF). Private landowners are assessed a fire patrol fee for protection of private lands within parts of Baker County. ODF will respond to and report fires that are on lands they protect, however ODF may respond and report fires that are started on unprotected lands threatening protected lands or that are started within dual-protected lands (land that ODF provides mutual aid with structural fire departments). Rural and volunteer fire department data was not available in a form that could readily be used for statistical or spatial analysis.

[8] Taken from Baker County Emergency Management Resource Directory CD, January 2004.

To summarize the table in Appendix A, fire starts are categorized by human or lightning. Baker County experiences lightning storms during the summer and fall months which start non-preventable fires. In the last five years, human activity was attributed to over half of all fire starts on private lands. The majority of the human-caused fires are a result of recreation activities, debris burning, and equipment use: all of which are preventable.

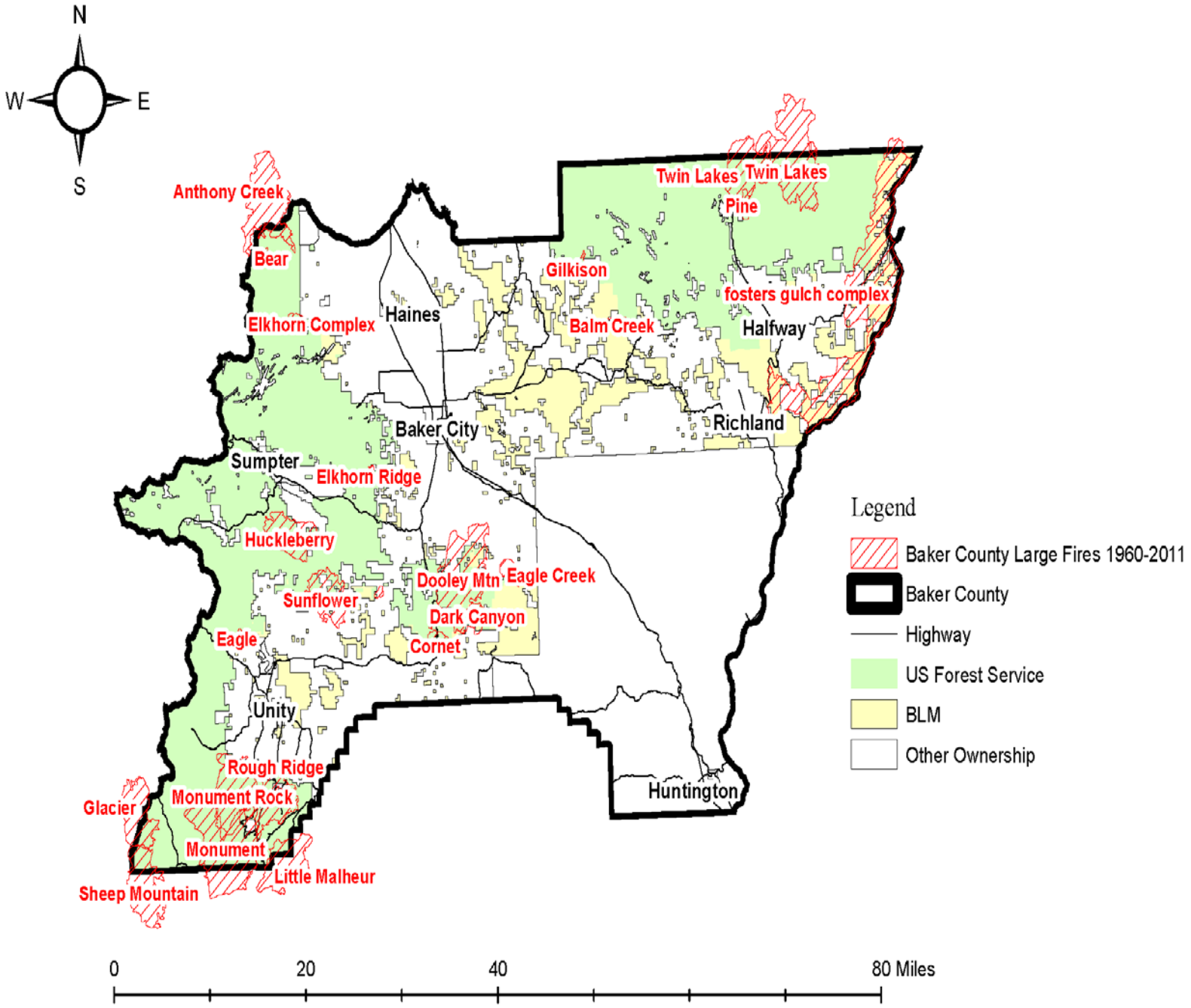
Fire History on Federal Land

Large fires are prominent in Baker County. Large fires of major significance on federal land during the last forty-two years are listed below. The summary shows fire name, year, and size. Large fires are generally categorized as larger than 300 acres. Costs associated with extinguishing large fires from 1983 to 2013 were estimated to be more than $30 million. A layout showing the location of large fires across the county follows the summary.

Wildfires 300 acres or more in Baker County 1960-2014

Fire Name	Year	Acres
Anthony Creek	1960	15,015
Gilkison	1963	507
West Camp Creek	1965	749
Rough Ridge	1969	8,627
Eagle Creek	1978	1,452
Stevens Creek	1979	883
Dark Canyon	1986	2,600
Eagle	1986	305
Cornet	1986	5,000
Huckleberry	1986	8,000
Sunflower	1986	8,170
Lost Cow	1986	645
Pine	1989	1,000
Dooley Mtn	1989	19,640
Glacier	1989	9,319
Monument Rock	1989	9,822
Bear	1990	407
Sheep Mountain	1990	10,976
Balm Creek	1991	907
Twin Lakes	1994	22,330
Little Bald Mtn	1994	558
Little Malheur	1994	10,110
Elkhorn Ridge	1996	370
Monument	2002	24,667
Foster Gulch – McClean Complex	2006	53,635
Twin Lakes	2006	453
Elkhorn Complex (Red Mt, Bear Bt)	2006	956
Sardine	2012	6,700
Hunsaker	2012	693
Radio Tower	2014	3,358
Huntington Fire	2014	1,311
Rye Valley	2014	1,391
Gold Hill	2014	3,41

Baker County Large Fires 300 acres or larger
1960-2011



III. Mission, Goals, and Objectives

Mission Statement

Baker County, the Oregon Department of Forestry, the Baker County Fire Defense Board, the USDA Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management are committed to reducing the risk of large fires in wildland-urban interface areas. The county's first priority is the protection and safety of community members and firefighters prior to and during wildfire response.

This Community Wildfire Protection Plan was developed and reviewed utilizing concepts identified in a National Cohesive Wildfire Strategy[9] (CWS) that focuses on three primary objectives:

- **Creating Fire-Adapted Communities**
- **Safe and Effective Response to Wildfires**
- **Restoring and Maintaining Resilient Landscapes**

These strategies includes collaborative planning, restoration of fire-adapted ecosystems, and prevention education that involves the citizens, landowners, structural fire agencies, and local, state, and federal agencies of Baker County. An "All Hands – All Lands" approach in which all agencies work together and work with the community to reduce the risk and effects of wildfire.

This working document will serve as a resource for providing information that will enhance community safety through hazard and risk reduction in the wildland-urban interface.

Goals and Objectives

Goal: Creating Fire-Adapted Communities

- Identify areas at risk and existing hazards.
- Promote cooperation, relationships, and partnerships among agencies, organizations, jurisdictions, and communities.
- Improve pre-suppression planning strategies among all agencies with protection responsibilities.
- Encourage stakeholder participation in development of strategies that will reduce wildfire risk.
- Promote fire prevention and education.
- Provide education and prevention messages targeted at creating defensible space, fuels reduction and improved structure access.

[9] The National Strategy: The Final Phase in the Development of the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy April 2014

***Goal*: Enhancing Safe and Effective Response to Wildfires**

- Seek opportunities to maintain and improve interagency wildland fire presence and interagency emergency response systems.
- Collaborate on opportunities to secure additional fire equipment and infrastructure to enhance fire response capability.
- Provide interagency wildland fire training among agencies, organizations, jurisdictions, among agencies, organizations, jurisdictions.

***Goal*: Restoring and Maintaining Resilient Landscapes in Fire-Adapted Ecosystems:**

- Identify and treat hazardous fuels.
- Provide for rapid assessment and treatment of burned lands, including implementation of stabilization techniques.
- Communities will encourage land management agencies to promote the control of invasive species and consider establishment of native seed and plant material.
- Provide for maintenance of fuels treatments.

***Goal*: Establish a Monitoring, Evaluation and Review Process:**

- Evaluate the community fire plan progress and effectiveness and recommend changes as needed.
- Conduct monitoring of selected collaboratively developed projects and activities to assess progress and effectiveness.
- Regular review of CWPP, update goals and accomplishments.

IV. Community Participation and Education

Outreach

Education and community outreach are two areas of primary focus when putting together a community plan. The community can be the best source of information and every attempt is made to gain the involvement of the community. It is important that the community view the plan as valuable to public safety and as a resource to mitigating hazards from the risk of wildfire.

During the development and revision of the Baker County CWPP, a variety of meetings were held across Baker County. This allowed the committee an opportunity to receive input and discuss with citizens and fire agency personnel the timeline for completion of the plan, risk assessment involved in determining high hazard areas around the county, values that citizens believed to be threatened by the risk of wildfire, and any concerns citizens had related to emergency services and fire agency response. During the revision, discussions also included reassessment of WUI boundaries, and projects targeting efforts of mitigation in areas described as Defensible Fuel Profile Zones (DFPZ), which are strategically located blocks or strips of land on which living and deal fuels need to be or have been treated to create a reasonably safe and effective working environment for fire suppression operations.

In addition to involving the public with the development and revision of this CWPP during community meetings, the committee also promoted the project via the Baker County Interagency Prevention Team during outreach events; allowing area citizens to highlight areas of concerns and priorities of protection.

Fire Prevention and Education

In order to address the subject of wildfire in the wildland-urban interface (WUI) areas of Baker County, homeowners and landowners need to be aware of the hazards that are around their homes and on their property that contribute to the spread of wildfire in those areas. As mentioned in the introduction of this plan, a WUI is an area or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with wildland or vegetative fuels. As more people move into WUI areas, whether for lifestyle or economic reasons, the risk of large wildfires affecting homes increases. Many of the population migrating to rural Oregon from urban areas bring with them an expectation of structural fire protection similar to high-density areas they are coming from.

Across Baker County, fire protection is provided at three levels: no protection (without any protection for the wildland or structures); single protection by either rural, city, or wildland agencies (structures are protected, but not the land; or visa versa); and dual-protection (both structural and wildland agencies available). Finding an area with dual protection is limited in the rural areas of Baker County. Also, the vastness of the county allows for increased response time which limits the capabilities of fire services.

Citizens of Baker County can find for themselves, through the various prevention programs mentioned below, information on how to protect themselves and their property from the risk of wildfire. These programs guide citizens through creating survivable (otherwise known as defensible) space around homes by eliminating ladder fuels, planting fire-resistant vegetation, and removing other hazardous material around the homesite. By practicing the techniques offered by the many prevention programs below, citizens can increase the survivability of their home in the event of a wildfire. The best protection is prevention, especially when the trend is to build homes farther from urban services.

Structural Vulnerability - a term that relates factors contributing to how and why a home is vulnerable to wildfire. Examples of factors that would make homes vulnerable in a wildfire event are access to the home, ladder fuels and vegetation within the landscape of a home, and whether or not fire protection is available.

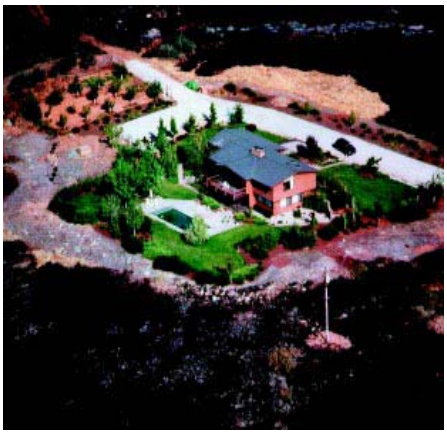
Baker County Interagency Fire Prevention Team

Baker County has formed an interagency fire prevention and education team consisting of Baker County Rural Fire Protection Districts and Departments, and federal and state firefighting agencies. The mission of this group is to increase fire education and reduce human-caused fires. Campaigns used include *"I'm Concerned…."* , *"Fire Wise",* and *"Home Fire Safety - It's up to You."* The group is involved with the Smokey Bear Team Teaching event that takes place in nine schools in the county, along with Wildfire Awareness Month that has been declared in Baker County. In October of each year, the team participates in National Fire Prevention Month. Examples of community events and parades the team is involved with includes Miner's Jubilee, Student Resource/Registration Fair, St. Alphonsus Health Fair, Baker County Fair, Sumpter Flea Markets during Memorial Day, 4th of July, and Labor Day, and other community events across the county.

Living with Fire

This educational brochure is available on-line. The brochure displays step-by-step instructions on how to create a survivable space around your home, depending on the topography and vegetation that surrounds it. This document can be viewed at: http://extension.oregonstate.edu/tough_times/sites/default/files/documents/livingwithfirepnw.pdf

The pre-fire activities implemented by this homeowner (in photo to right) included a green and well-maintained landscape, reduction of wildland vegetation around the perimeter of the property, a fire resistant roof, and a good access road with a turnaround area. The charred surroundings of the home show that these pre-fire activities effectively protected it when wildfire hit.



I'm Concerned….

Northeast Oregon District of ODF is currently using the "I'm Concerned…" campaign for its fire prevention program. "I'm Concerned…" offers quick tips for burning debris safely, seasonal clean up tips for your property, building and extinguishing a campfire safely, burn barrel safety, and home fire safety. ODF publishes "I'm Concerned…" ads in the local newspapers and on the website as time of year dictates. You can visit http://www.oregon.gov/odf/pages/safedebrisburning.aspx to get a copy of burn barrel safety and home fire safety tips.

Firewise

Firewise promotes fire-wise practices by, 1) educating the public of the dangers of a wildfire in the area; 2) encouraging residents to take responsibility for reducing the risk of a wildfire and to create survivable space around their residence; and, 3) increasing awareness of the natural role of low-intensity fires and the benefits of prescribed burning or occasionally managing natural wildland fires to achieve ecological benefits, known as wildland fire use (WFU) while maintaining firefighter and public safety (visit www.firewise.org for more information).

A term that is emphasized in this prevention program is structural ignitability, which has to do with the flammability of building materials of the home, deck, and outbuildings attached to the home. See definition in the block to the right.

Structural Ignitability - a term that relates cause of a home igniting during a wildfire with building materials. Cause could be attributed to the building materials used for the home or the amount of combustible materials around the home.

Fire-Resistant Plants for Oregon Home Landscapes

When landscaping around a home, most homeowners are concerned with aesthetics. When homeowners are advised to remove flammable vegetation, they are worried that the aesthetics of their landscape will be compromised. Flammable plant material in the landscape of a home will increase the fire risk, especially if irrigation is not done on a regular basis. Homeowners can find information about fire-resistant plant materials that aid in improving chances of a home surviving a wildfire. The plantings listed provide aesthetically pleasing color, texture, flowers, and foliage to the landscape. Visit http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/centraloregon/local-resources/images/fires/pimpact-plant.pdf

Cost-Share Grant Programs through National Fire Plan

ODF provides homeowners within the WUI areas of Baker County a free homesite inspection. After the inspection, technical advice is shared with the homeowner as to what can be done to lessen the structural vulnerability rating for the home. The removal of vegetation and amount to be removed varies depending on what amount of survivable space should be created to protect the home. There is an investment into this type of project for the homeowner, mainly time and effort; however, as stated before, the best protection is prevention.

In addition, there is also a program for the larger landowner that has land within a WUI area of Baker County, especially those adjacent to Federal land, which offers cost-share incentives for pre-commercial thinning, slash removal, and/or ladder fuel removal. Contact ODF in Baker City at (541) 523-5831 to find out more about these programs.

http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/fire/fireplan/ -Current Link to The Pacific Northwest National Fire Plan

V. Wildfire Hazard Assessment

To identify and prioritize wildland-urban interface areas-at-risk in Baker County, an assessment of factors was conducted; these factors contribute to large wildfire events that can leave communities vulnerable. This section will outline the process used and highlight unfamiliar definitions. Two key guidance documents were referenced in the assessment of communities-at-risk and the wildland-urban interface areas, as instructed by the State of Oregon:

1. *Field Guidance: Identifying and Prioritizing Communities at Risk*. National Association of State Foresters. June 27, 2003. (Available at: http://www.stateforesters.org/field-guidance-identifying-and-prioritizing-communities-risk-june-2003)
2. *Concept for Identifying and Assessment of Communities at Risk i*n *Oregon*. Draft prepared by Jim Wolf, Fire Behavior Analyst, Oregon Department of Forestry. July 19, 2004.
3. *Westside Risk Assessment*???

In Baker County, a ***Community-At-Risk (CAR)*** is defined as a group of homes or other structures with basic infrastructure (such as shared transportation routes) and services within or near federal land. A ***Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI)*** area surrounds a community-at-risk, including that community's infrastructure or water source, and may extend 1 ½ miles or more beyond that community. This boundary depends on topography and geographic features that could influence wildfire, the location of an effective firebreak, or Condition Class 3 lands.

It is important to understand the meaning of risk and hazard in relation to wildfire. ***Risk*** is the chance or probability of occurrence of fire. ***Hazard*** is the exposure to risk; in a wildfire situation, those hazards can be related to either the natural or the man-made environment. Natural hazards include fuel type and amount of fuels, topography, and weather. Man-made hazards include the limited availability of water, limited access to structures, limited green space around structures, and the ignitability of structures. The capability of firefighting resources will be compromised by the severity of both natural and man-made hazards.

Fire Occurrence/Risk of Ignition

The rate of fire occurrence is an important component of the assessment. Historical fire records were used for the period between 1994-2003. Fire history data was compiled from the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, Oregon Department of Forestry (Baker City Sub-Unit), and the Bureau of Land Management.[2]

The fire occurrence rate (FOR) per 1,000 acres was used to yield a statistical analysis of the project area. The number of fires for Baker County was determined in order to calculate fire occurrence per 1,000 acres. This resulted in an overall county fire occurrence rate. Using this factor, a fire occurrence rate for each identified WUI was calculated. The majority of the WUI areas had a fire occurrence rate higher than the overall fire occurrence rate for the county.

Fuels / Vegetation

Data used to create a fuels inventory into a GIS (Geographic Information System) was derived from Landsat imagery provided by Oregon Department of Forestry for private lands and the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest GIS library (GIS and Oracle tables derived from stand exams and photo interpretation). For Baker County, the increased risk of a large wildfire event is caused by the buildup of forest fuels and changes in vegetation composition over time. Unnaturally dense stands competing for limited water and nutrients and are at increased risk of wildfire, and from insect and disease epidemics. Discussion regarding fuels as a hazard can be found in Appendix C Natural Hazards.

Topographic Hazard

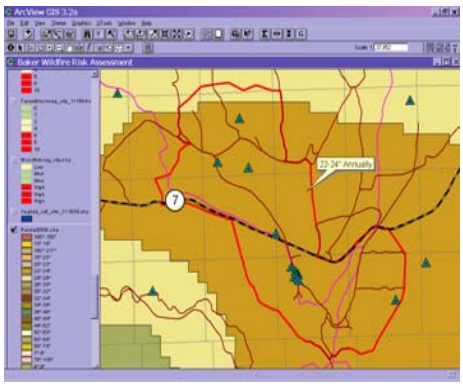
Slope and aspect affect both the intensity and rate of spread of a wildfire. The topography factor was derived from the Digital Elevation Model for Baker County. For further discussion regarding the scores assigned to slope and aspect, refer to Appendix C - Natural Hazards.

Total Wildfire Hazard

The total topographic hazard rating and the total fuels hazard rating were combined using *Spatial Analyst* (an ESRI product) to determine overall natural hazard of Baker County. Several layouts (maps) were created to display the total wildfire hazard in relation to the WUI boundaries across the county. The county was divided into four quadrants: NE Baker County, NW Baker County, SE Baker County, and SW Baker County. The maps are located in Appendix G of this plan and were used to verify the prioritization set by the steering committee.

Data from city, rural and volunteer fire departments was not available in GIS format at the time of this plan.

Weather Hazard



In Baker County, weather patterns can produce summer lightning storms that start many fires. These multiple starts can put a strain on the wildland firefighting resources spread across the county. With the drying of fuels over time and the low relative humidity factored in, the probability for large fires can significantly increase during these lightning events. The number of days per season that forest fuels are capable of producing a significant fire event is also important to consider. Oregon Department of Forestry has already determined that eastern Oregon is at the highest hazard rating for weather. This value was assigned through an analysis of daily wildfire danger rating indices in each regulated use area of the state.

Fire Danger indices were used to prioritize WUI areas as well as reflect a more realistic assessment of weather hazard. To review the scores assigned to weather hazard, refer to Appendix C - Natural Hazards.

Overall Fire Protection Capability Hazards (Structural Vulnerability)

For Baker County, it was decided that the local fire departments would determine for themselves what they thought their overall capability was for responding to a fire in their district. Each district was provided with a written questionnaire and asked to submit information about roads that prohibit access to structures, water shortages, unprotected locations, structure density, building materials, defensible space around structures, and any other issue(s) that might pose a hazard to their fire district. Utilizing the results of the questionnaire, consideration was given to the level of training/equipment/preparedness of firefighting resources, type of access to homes, density of structures across the county, availability of water sources, structural vulnerability and ignitability, and response time to outermost region of the fire district responding to the questionnaire. The scores were assigned as listed below:

Capability Rating Value

Low Hazard 1 Moderate Hazard 3 High Hazard 5

Values at-Risk

This category was based on public input collected during community meetings and comments received from informational questionnaires. Steering committee members provided input based on their local experience and knowledge of the areas as well. Values at-risk are an important, but highly subjective component of the assessment. Values lost because of a devastating wildfire would affect residents in different ways.

Baker County's economy could be impacted if a large wildfire eliminated valuable timber or rangeland for grazing, which might affect local businesses and industry. A fire could destroy recreational areas that draw tourists to the area: tourism has become a large component of the county's economy. Social values-at-risk include home and property, animals, and cultural and historical sites. Reduced visibility can be an environmental concern and can reduce the scenic views, considered one of the great assets of rural Oregon.

Comments from property owners identified the loss of scenic beauty and natural landscape as being of a high value. Numerous families maintain their primary residential property within the identified WUI areas across the county. Loss of human life and loss of homes could be overwhelming for families, destroying the fabric of the close-knit, small-town atmosphere residents of Baker County cherish about their communities.

Ecologically, general wildlife habitat and diversity, as well as threatened and endangered species of fish, wildlife, and plant life could be wiped out or severely harmed in the long-term depending on the intensity of the wildfire. Water quality could be impacted if a moderate to high intensity wildfire burned through watersheds, affecting the health of fish and wildlife as well as domestic water supplies for residents.

Baker County has good air quality compared with larger urban areas west of the Cascades; the smaller population and fewer large industrial emission sources generally mean fewer pollutants

entering the air. However, pollutants from large scale or numerous smaller wildfires can affect residents already suffering from health concerns. The Forest Service works with Oregon DEQ to ensure particulate matter from smoke from prescribed forest burns is at healthy levels through weather monitoring. Ideally, the Forest Service strives to keep smoke from entering into populated areas.

Using the Hazard Assessment to Score WUI Areas

The Steering Committee identified communities-at-risk across the forested landscape using several factors. As previously defined, this could mean a group of homes or structures with basic infrastructure and services within or near federal land. The next step was to designate WUI boundaries that would incorporate those communities-at-risk as appropriate by using assessment information (previously described more fully). The hazard assessment information was used to develop a scoring matrix that would provide results that could be used for prioritizing the WUI areas within Baker County (see Table 2). The weighting of each element of the matrix was based on input received from the community, members of the steering committee, and information derived from the statewide assessment and scoring.

This process was meant to be community-driven, with input captured by the community and the committee involved with its development. The list of priorities helped the committee build an inventory of projects and action items that could be implemented to protect the WUI areas from large wildfire. A more complete explanation of each category is found in Appendix E. An aggregate score of 22 points was established as the overall high score.

Table 1. Scoring Matrix Factors Used for Ranking Baker County Communities At-Risk

Rating Factors for Communities-at-Risk	Point Breakdown
Likelihood of Fire Occurring (historical fire starts data from ODF and USFS; based on occurrence rate per 1,000 acres)	1 pt – low occurrence 2 pts – moderate occurrence 3 pts – high occurrence
Topographic Hazard (slope only)	1 pt – 0% - 25% 3 pts – 25% - 40% 5 pts – more than 40%
Total Fuel Hazard (surface and crown fuels combined)	1 pt – low hazard 3 pts – moderate hazard 5 pts – high hazard
Overall Fire Protection Capability (equipment, training, preparedness, access to homes, structure density, etc.)	5 pts – low capability 3 pts – moderate capability 1 pt – high capability
Weather Factor (high lightning hazard potential and low precipitation)	1 pt – low (~ 25+" annually) 2 pts – moderate (~13-24" annually) 3 pts – high (~0-12" annually)
Values at Risk (taken from surveys and public input; major infrastructure, municipal water source, utility lines/pipelines, etc.)	1 pt – present 0 pts – not present
	Total Points Possible = 22

While the risk of fire occurrence and topographic hazard would be hard to change in order to manipulate the scoring of a community, the total fuel hazard could be affected through fuels treatment projects and fire prevention campaigns.

The overall fire protection capacity takes into account the capability of firefighting resources to respond and suppress a wildfire in the wildland-urban interface. It combines the type of fire protection training and equipment with structural vulnerability factors such as access to structures, ingress/egress, amount of defensible space, building materials used in structures, and available water sources. Local knowledge of firefighting agencies, structural and wildland, was utilized.

As a means to reflect the unique weather patterns found in Baker County, the steering committee used annual rainfall to offset the high hazard rating assigned during the statewide assessment by Oregon Department of Forestry in Salem. This category has a high point value of three. (Note: The layer used to determine annual rainfall came from the Oregon Department of Forestry GIS library).

Even though values at-risk is a subjective category, input provided by the public and members of the planning committee was considered during the assessment process and when scoring the WUI for values protected. Citizens of Baker County identified several common themes that were of high value to them, including their homes, the rural environment and scenic beauty in which they live; wildlife, timber, grazing, mining and various recreational opportunities. Municipal watersheds and major transmission lines and utility corridors were added since those values are part of the legislation that was put forth under the Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA). The score assigned was a value of one if values at-risk were noted in a particular WUI or zero for "no values at-risk present".

Table 1. Baker County Wildland-Urban Interface Areas – Listed by Total Average CAR Score

Priority Level	WUI Name	Total Score
HIGH Priority (15-22 points)	Woodtick Village/Rattlesnake Est.	21
	Pleasant Valley	21
	Stices Gulch	19
	Bourne	18
	Surprise Spring	17
	Greenhorn	16
	Auburn Gulch	16
	Oxbow / Copperfield	16
	Rock Creek/Bulger Flats	16
	Elkhorn Estates / Deer Cr. / McEwen	16
	Sparta	16
	Huntington	15
	Face of the Elkhorns / Baker City Watershed,	15
	Eagle Creek, / Tamarack	15
	East Eagle, Main Eagle	15
	Cornucopia,	15
	Sumpter / McCully Forks Watershed	15
	Black Mountain	15
	Anthony Lakes	15
Moderate Priority (11-14 points)	Whitney	14
	Brownlee / Bridge	14
	Durkee	13
	Richland / New Bridge	13
	Rye Valley	13
	Keating / Wirth Junction	12
	Carson / Pine Valley	12
	Hereford	12
	Oregon Trail Interpretive Center,	11

VI. Fuels Treatment, Maintenance, Biomass

Fuels Treatment and Forest Health[1] [10]

Thinning for fuels reduction can have the added benefit, if stocking levels are lowered enough, of increasing tree diameter growth and enhancing tree vigor. From the stand perspective, this will reduce the time to the next thinning and maintain healthier trees by increasing resistance to pests, such as bark beetles. To meet both fire risk and forest health objectives, stands need to be thinned wide enough to take advantage of the sites resources: water, nutrients, and sunlight. Spacing depends on factors such as site quality, species, and tree size (diameter): on poorer sites, trees will be spaced a bit wider; species such as Ponderosa and Lodgepole pine are spaced wider than other species; and larger trees need more space than smaller trees.

Forests are dynamic and continually growing in diameter, height, and crown width. Fuels reduction activities that include thinning are beneficial, but thinning without consideration for forest health doesn't provide the benefits of pest resistance or good individual tree growth. Also, without future maintenance, the fire risk reduction benefits decline over time.

For more information about proper tree spacing for your stand, contact the Forestry Extension Agent for Baker and Grant Counties, at (541) 523-6418 or Oregon Department of Forestry in Baker City at (541) 523-5831.

Fuels Maintenance Program [11]

Developing a fuels reduction maintenance program will entail knowing the plant association and defining acceptable fire behavior parameters. A flame length of 4 feet or less, particularly in or near WUI areas, is generally a more desirable fire behavior. Using plant association and predicted flame lengths, projections can be made to determine when a particular site will move beyond desired fire behavior criteria and require some level of re-treatment.

Once treated, stands undergo the process of ecological succession in which understory and overstory vegetation changes over time, resulting in incremental changes (often increases) in herbs, grasses, shrubs, and regeneration of trees because more growing space has been created by the removal of trees and other vegetation. Overstory structure changes as residual trees expand their crowns and increase in diameter, continually adding more biomass (fuel) to the site (needles, branches, downed logs). Subsequent disturbances caused by insects and disease can kill trees and add more biomass to the forest floor. Although some of this biomass decays over time, in the dry forests of southwest, central and eastern Oregon, dead biomass tends to accumulate on the forest floor faster than it decays, adding more fuel to the landscape.

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[10] Oester, Paul. Blue Mountains Renewable Resource Newsletter. Vol. 20, No. 3, Fall 2004

[11] Fitzgerald, Stephen and Martin, Charlie. A Conceptual Approach for a Maintenance Strategy for Fuel Treatments in Oregon: Maintaining the Investment. Oregon State FFHM Committee Report, July 5, 2004.

Timing before treated areas will require re-treatment is dependent on several factors that are inter-related, including:

- Past treatment level (e.g., how much biomass (fuel) was removed initially in the understory and overstory);
- Plant association groups;
- Site productivity;
- Rate of fuel accumulation;
- Fuel structure (i.e., condition class)
- Historic fire regime;
- Desired fire behavior (for effective control)
- Climatic regime

Biomass Utilization

Federal and state agencies, local government and private forest landowners are using thinning and prescribed burning in strategic locations to reduce forest fuels and wildfire risks. Most of the material generated from fuels reduction activities is not suitable for commercial wood products manufacturing. In many cases, biomass from these activities is left on-site or piled and burned at an additional cost. An outlet for small diameter wood products could help offset the costs of thinning and help mitigate environmental impacts associated with prescribed burning and wildfires.

Photo 2. Chip Storage, Fuels for School

Forest biomass is generated by forest fuels reduction, commercial timber harvest; non-commercial thinning and timber stand improvement (TSI) activities. Non-commercial thinning includes pruning and tree removal designed to help shape and guide development of forest stands to meet a variety of goals. It generally does not result in removal of trees that can be used to manufacture products, but it could be used in renewable energy production (heat, steam, electricity, and fuel). Timber stand improvement can accomplish similar goals, but often results in removal of some commercially valuable trees. Wood manufacturing residues including bark, sawdust, chips, and veneer cores are additional sources of raw material for renewable energy production.

VII. Emergency Management

Infrastructure Protection Capabilities

Questionnaires were sent to all rural and municipal structural firefighting agencies asking for an inventory of resources so that needs of each district could be assessed in the future. Also, the resource list will aid wildland fire agencies in determining where fire resources are staged across the county that can be utilized in a wildfire event.

The Baker County Emergency Management Fire Division Manager is responsible for the maintenance of the annex on an annual basis. The list can be referenced in Appendix G – Agency Emergency Response Resources.

Mitigation Action Plan for Emergency Services

Baker County utilizes a multi-faceted approach to Wildfire Mitigation. Mitigation efforts begin with the Baker County General Plan, and administrative rules, fire siting standards, and the Baker County Planning and Subdivision Ordinance.

Recognizing that emergencies and disasters will occur even with land use planning guidance in place, the county has adopted the *Baker County Emergency Operations Plan.* This document contains The Basic Plan, ICS/NIMS implementation, various annexes (including the Wildfire Annex), the County-wide Mutual Aid Agreement, the Tri-County Hazard Mitigation Plan, and the Baker County Emergency Response Map Book.

All resources mentioned above are available for review by interested parties at the Baker County Courthouse.

VIII. Monitoring and Evaluation of the Plan

Schedule

The maintenance for this plan will be directed by the Baker County Board of Commissioners, and coordinated with the committee members of the represented agencies and groups. CWPP plan maintenance will include a review the plan, re-evaluation of the priorities for action items and progress.

Review of the strategy recommendations will be necessary as various projects or tasks are accomplished and areas at-risk decline in hazard rating. Review will also be needed as County infrastructure needs change or are met and should include representation of stakeholders who participated in the development of the plan being reviewed.

A total revision of the plan every five years is recommended as Baker County infrastructure needs change, specifically: population increases, land use changes, fuels reduction projects are completed, emergency services in outlying areas improves, updates are received for computer software and data, and areas of extreme wildfire hazard decline or increase.

Monitoring

The continued involvement of the public is needed to accomplish many of the recommendations for the Baker County Wildfire Protection Plan. It is important that the committee members make every attempt to network with the citizens of Baker County, allowing for continued collaboration with them on how best to meet their needs, while at the same time achieving the mission of this plan. In addition, multi-party monitoring among the agencies will take place, documenting accomplishments and redesigning strategies as needed.

Copies of the plan will be available at the Baker County Courthouse, Baker County public libraries, and on the web at http://www.bakercounty.org/emergency/neor_mitigation_plan/vol3/appendix_h/baker_cwpp.pdf

Evaluation of Accomplishments

Periodic assessment of the identified projects is very important to determine whether or not progress is being made. Units of measure to be considered when updating the plan in the future for the purpose of reporting accomplishments are listed below:

1. Number of projects accomplished which improve fire agency/emergency service response time.
2. Number of transportation problems resolved that improve road systems for access, ingress/egress.
3. Number of water sources added to improve firefighting response.
4. Number of pieces/types of equipment obtained and number of training courses provided.
5. Number of acres treated for fuels reduction and type(s) of treatment used.
6. Number of events with prevention message delivery, number of prevention courses attended/conducted, number of news releases or prevention campaigns conducted, and number of prevention team meetings held.
7. Number of partners/agencies/groups involved.
8. Number of people contacted (meetings, courses, etc) and number of educational items distributed (brochures, etc).

On a regular basis, representatives of local, state and federal agencies will meet to assess projects using the units of measure listed above to determine progress. Each project will adhere to any pertinent local, state or federal rules or guidelines in determining the point of project implementation. The plan is a coordinating document for projects related to education and outreach, information development, fire protection and fuels treatment.

Appendix A . Mitigation Action Plans, Accomplishments and Maps

Contents

Anthony Lakes Mitigation Action Plan

WUI Name: Anthony Lakes **Priority Category:** HIGH

Description:

This area includes permittee cabins on federal land, the Anthony Lake Ski Resort, Anthony Lake and Mud Lake Campgrounds. The fuel type (Sub-alpine Fir) in the area is difficult to treat and maintain, so emphasis should be given to treatment around the cabins, ski lodge and outbuildings, and campground facilities, and the development of safety corridors within and adjacent to the WUI. There are approximately 45 dwellings in the WUI which includes permittee cabins on USFS land in Baker County. There are an additional 730 acres of this WUI within Union Co.

	USFS	BLM	PVT	Other*	Total
Acres	1,791	o	o	o	1,971
%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Structures	45		0		45

Hazard Assessment Factors

Fire Occurrence	Topography	Total Fuels	Structural Vulnerability	Weather	Values At-Risk	Combined Score
2	3	3	5	1	1	15

Communities at Risk: Anthony Lake Ski Resort, Mud Lake & Anthony Lake Campgrounds and historical cabin, Anthony Lake Permittee Cabins.

Structural Fire Protection Agency: No structure protection.

Wildland Fire Protection Agency: USFS.

Specific Hazard Issues:

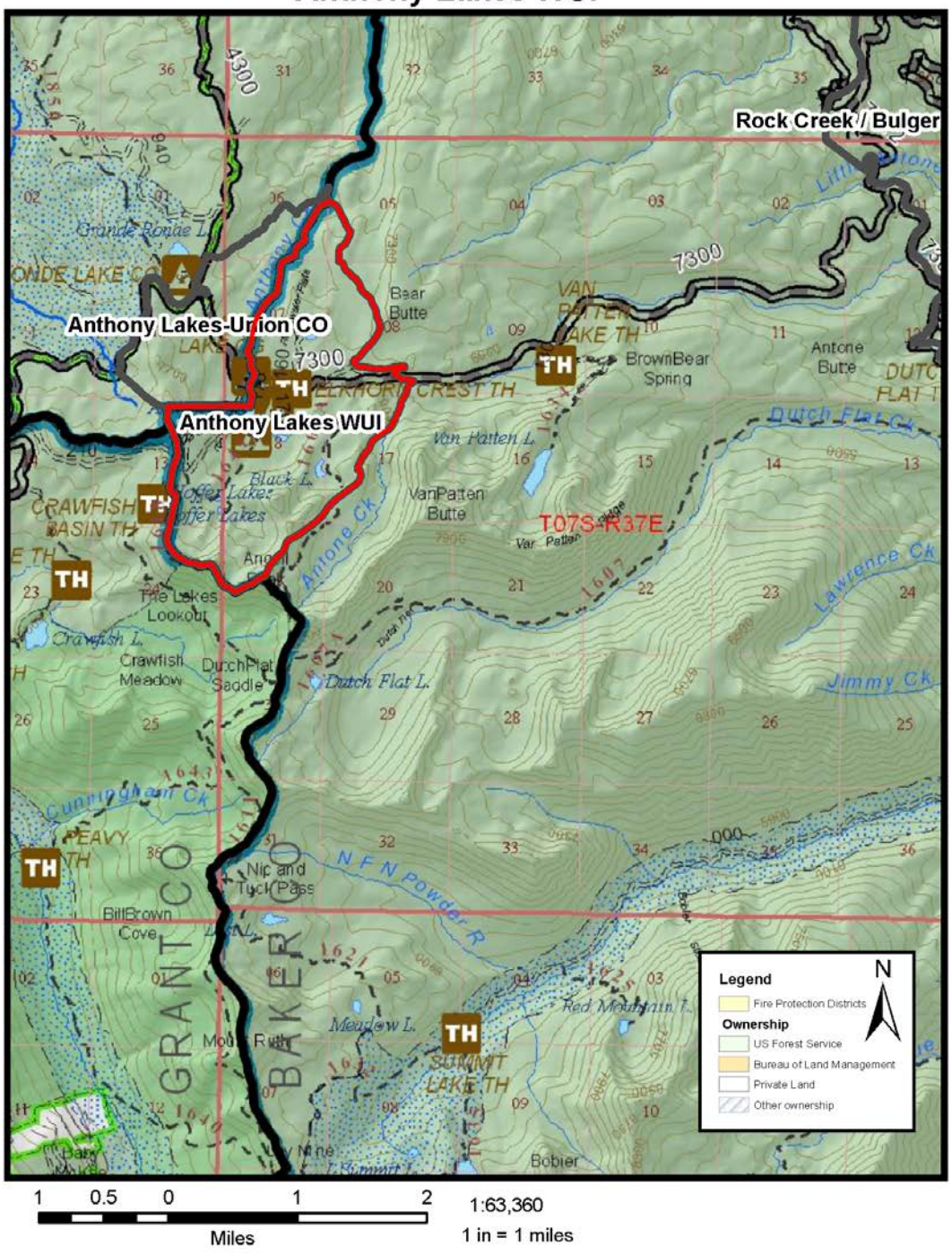
- Lack of structural fire protection,
- High elevation fuel type with high fuel loading associated with overstocked forest stands, topography,
- High density of dwellings,
- Access to dwellings,
- Extended response time,
- High recreational use.
- Utility Corridor – powerline through dense heavy fuel loaded areas
- WUI is upslope from areas of high fuel loading.

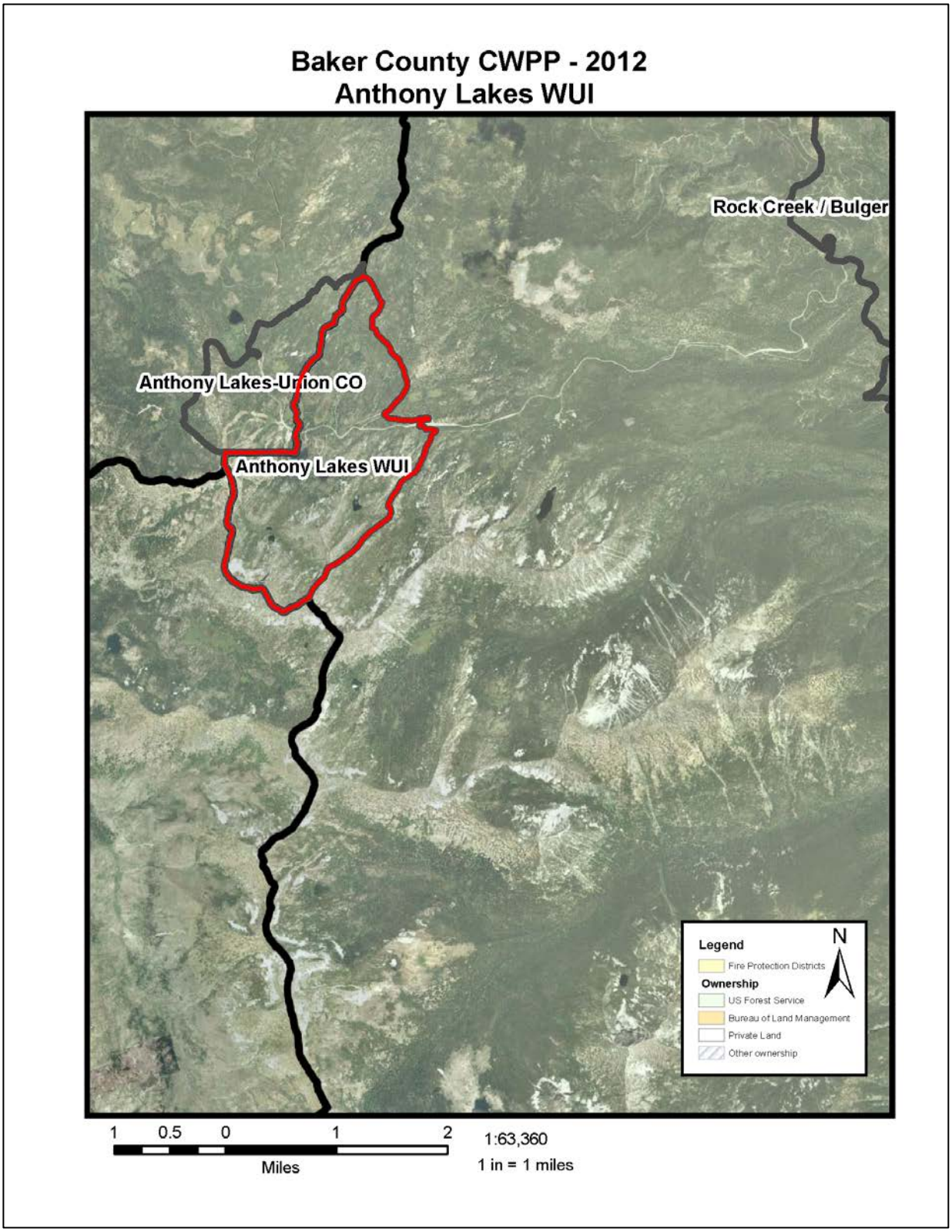
WUI – Goals / Projects	Timeframe	Lead Agency/Cooperators
Fire Adapted Communities		
Maintain and upgrade emergency notification systems. Seek funding to purchase technical equipment necessary for upgrades to the reverse 911 system.	Ongoing	Baker County Emergency Mgt., Baker County 911 Consolidated Dispatch Center, Baker County Sheriff's Office
Maintain powerline corridors within and adjacent to WUI.	On going	USFS, Anthony Lake Homeowners Association, Baker County, OTEC.
Continue fire prevention campaigns related to recreation, campfire safety, burning safety/requirements, maintaining defensible space and improving access. Provide fire prevention board.	Ongoing Sign posted by Sept 31, 2014	Baker County Interagency Fire Prevention Team/USFS, Anthony Lake Home Owners Association.
Develop and maintain a pre-suppression plan that includes structure assessments and an evacuation plan. Utilize INTTERRA, work with RFPD and Cooperators to collect data	June 2015	Baker County Interagency Fire Advisory Team
Safe and Effective Response to Wildfires		
Explore structural fire protection options within WUI. Work with private landowners to develop fire protection systems. Develop water storage capacity for fire suppression; connectivity - hydrants; for Ski resort infrastructure and Floodwater Flats community	On going	Baker County Emergency Management/Anthony Lake Home Owners Association, USFS.
Restoring and Maintaining Resilient Landscapes		
Develop safety corridors including roads, natural fuel breaks and Defensible Fuels Profiles Zones Identify and implement Fuels Treatments along Anthony Lakes Highway.and 43 road. Identify opportunities to utilize roads and ridge systems in the Antone Cr, Anthony Cr, and Indian Cr drainages and the Bear Butte area. Identify opportunities in the Dutch Flat Trailhead vicinity on both public and private properties	On-Going	USFS, ODF,

Anthony Lakes Evaluation and Accomplishment

Mitigation Projects	*Description*	*Agencies, Partners, Groups Involved*
Fire Adapted Communities	• County Road Dept and Forest Service completed improvements to Anthony Lakes Highway since 2006. • Road Access to Floodwater Flats Subdivision has been improved. • The "Living With Fire" Prevention Guide was developed and distributed to residents via newspaper. Firewise campaign was utilized. • Baker County Emergency Management and USFS have conducted fire prevention outreach to lodge and cabin association. • Several Fuels Projects are Currently Active on Federal and Privately leased properties A fuels reduction project at Floodwater Flats was completed in 2012.	•
Safe and Effective Response to Wildfires	• A variety of structural and wildland trainings have been provided to adjacent fire agencies that have the mutual-aid capacity to respond to this area including S130, S190, S230, S215, S231; Firefighter 1 Academy • County Wide Mutual Aid Agreements between Federal, State and Local Agencies developed and revised 2011 • A local interagency SEAT plane agreement was created for 2007 to provide additional capacity as needed	•
Restoring and Maintaining Resilient Landscapes	Fuels Tx / Prior to 2006 / 2006-2011 / Total Ac USFS: 566 / 778 / 1,128 BLM: 0 / 679 / 679 Private: 0 / 57 / 57	

Baker County CWPP - 2012
Anthony Lakes WUI




Baker County CWPP - 2012
Anthony Lakes WUI
Rock Creek / Bulger
Anthony Lakes-Union CO
Anthony Lakes WUI
Legend
Fire Protection Districts
Ownership
US Forest Service
Bureau of Land Management
Private Land
Other ownership
N
1 0.5 0 1 2
Miles
1:63,360
1 in = 1 miles

Auburn Gulch Mitigation Action Plan

WUI Name: Auburn Gulch Priority Category: HIGH

Description: Auburn Gulch is a dispersed community in the foothills of the Elkhorns, southwest of Baker City. The area includes the Elkhorn Wildlife Management Area (ODF&W), a historical cemetery and a RAWS (Blue Canyon). Tracts of federal land managed by BLM and USFS are intermixed with private land.

	USFS	BLM	PVT	Other*	Total
Acres	2,806	1,846	6,420	1,673	12,747
%	22%	14%	50%	13%	100%
Structures			50		50

Hazard Assessment Factors

Fire Occurrence	Topography	Total Fuels	Structural Vulnerability	Weather	Values At-Risk	Combined Score
2	1	5	5	2	1	16

Communities at Risk: Auburn Gulch.

Structural Fire Protection Agency: Greater Bowen Valley Rural Fire Protection District.

Wildland Fire Protection Agency: ODF, USFS, BLM

Specific Hazard Issues:

- Lack of water source for fire equipment,
- Extended response time for structural fire district,
- Light, flashy fuels and felled juniper,
- High voltage transmission line,
- Hazards associated with historical mining (shafts, haz-mat, etc).
- Heavy traffic along Highway 7

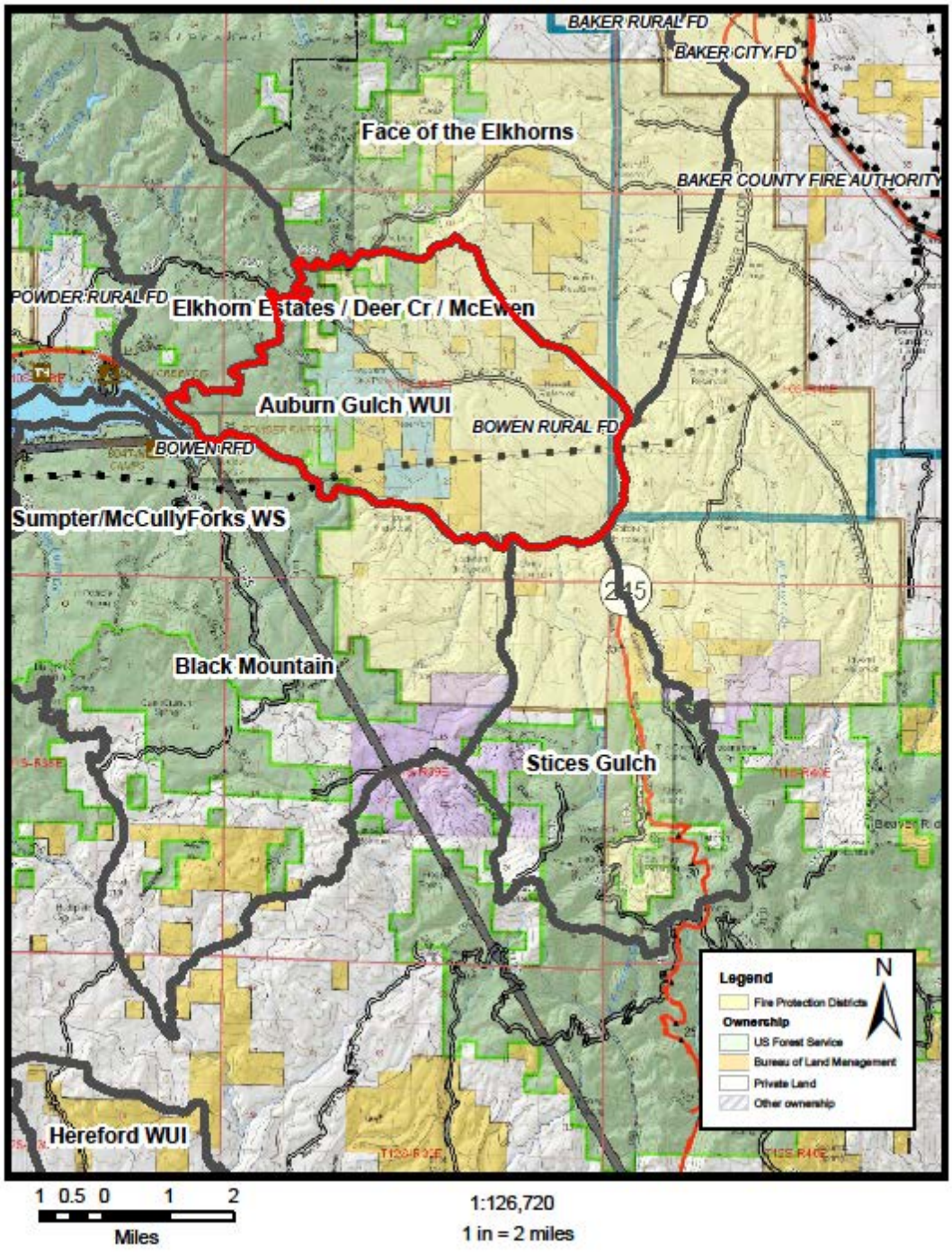
Auburn Gulch WUI – Goals / Projects 2011-2016	Timeframe	Lead Agency/Cooperators
Continue to enhance structural and wildland fire capabilities and facilities Improve recruitment/retention and departmental organization. Continue toward NWCG Qualifications and trainings for firefighters. Secure additional fire equipment to enhance fire response capability. Develop emergency power backup system for Fire Station 28	On-going	Baker County Emergency Management, Greater Bowen Valley RFPD
Maintain and improve the interagency wildland fire presence and response capability that is established in Baker City. Infrastructure improvements to include new BLM guard station in Baker City which may also provide for better interagency housing.	By June 2016	USFS, BLM, ODF
Create, restore and maintain a fire resistant landscape sufficient to minimize the risk and damage caused by wildland fire within the WUI, by removing dead and down material, thinning standing trees and shrubs, underburning, chip/burn piles, and utilize biomass where cost effective. Continue with implementation and maintenance of Blue Poker, Blue, Union/Miners, Wilson, and Baker County Habitat projects. Continue to seek National Fire Plan grant funds to conduct fuels reduction on private lands.	On-going	USFS, BLM and private landowners. Technical assistance and potentially financial assistance from ODF on private land.
Provide education and prevention messages targeted at creating defensible space, fuels reduction and improved structure access. In addition, target minimizing escaped fires caused by debris burning and recreation	On going	Baker County Interagency Fire Prevention Team. On site contacts by USFS, BLM and ODF as opportunities arise.
Identify and develop a water source(s) for wildland and structure fire use. Initiate use agreements for water sources on private lands	On going	ODF, BLM, USFS, landowners, and Baker County Emergency Management.

Auburn Gulch WUI – Goals / Projects 2011-2016	Timeframe	Lead Agency/Cooperators
Develop and maintain a pre-suppression, structure assessment and evacuation plan.	By June 2016	Baker County Interagency Fire Advisory Team Bowen Valley RFPD
Maintain and upgrade emergency notification systems. Seek funding to purchase technical equipment necessary for upgrades to the reverse 911 system.	Ongoing	Baker County Emergency Mgt., Baker County 911 Consolidated Dispatch Center, Baker County Sheriff's Office
Develop safety corridors including roads, natural fuel breaks and Defensible Fuels Profiles Zones Identify and implement Fuels Treatments along the Hwy. 7 corridor, Elk Cr Road, and Auburn Road.. Identify opportunities to utilize roads and ridge systems in the Blue Canyon and Timber Gulch drainages and the Bear Butte area.	On-Going	USFS, ODF,

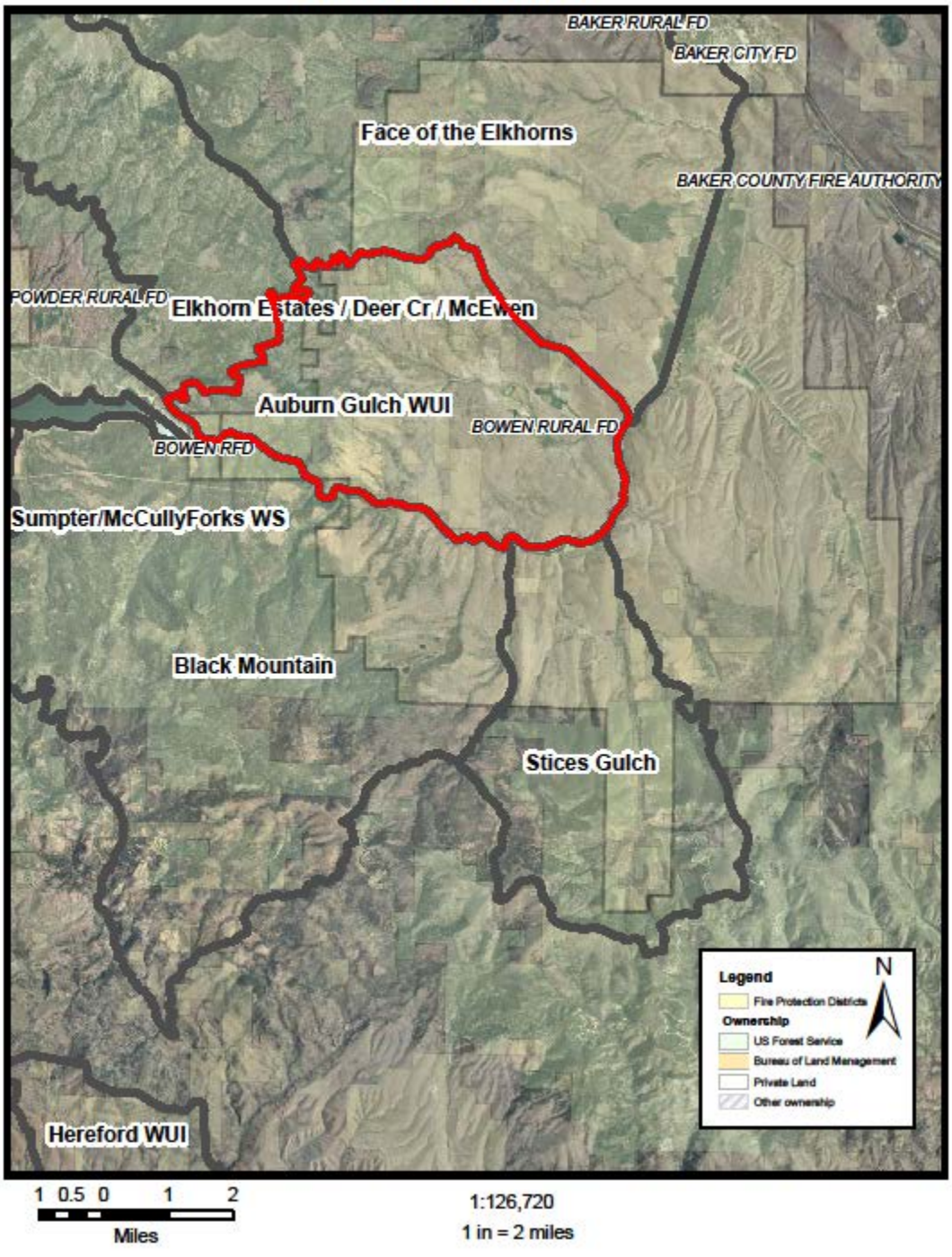
Auburn Evaluation and Accomplishment

Mitigation Projects	*Number Of Projects*	*Agencies, Partners, Groups Involved*	*Description*
Fire Service Response Improvement	3	Greater Bowen Valley FPD, ODF, BLM, USFS, BCEM	• A new fire station was constructed in 2007 along HWY 7 near Denny Creek. • A local interagency SEAT plane agreement was created in 2007 to provide additional capacity as needed. • Baker County 911 established reverse 911 notification system. • County Wide Mutual Aid Agreements between Federal, State and Local Agencies developed and revised 2011
Emergency Vehicle Access Improvement	1	BCEM, ODF Greater Bowen Valley FPD,	• Baker County conducts inspections of emergency vehicle access associated with new construction. • Participated in Development of Transportation System Plan Review.
Water Development	2	GBVFPD, USFS, ODF, BLM, BCEM	• Developed a water source at the fire station. • There is also a water source developed at a well in Auburn Area on BLM land.
Equipment Obtained	1	FEPP program, and surplus equipment	• Obtained a FEPP Type 6 engine, and various structural equipment from ODF / BCEM (hose and appliance items) (2006)
Training Provided	3	Federal-state, BCEM	• Volunteers associated with the Bowen Valley RFD have participated in structural and NWCG wildland certified courses and Annual Task Performance Exercise.
Fuels Reduction Completed			Prior to 2006 / 2006-2011 / Total Ac USFS: 566 / 778 / 1,128 BLM: 0 / 679 / 679 Private: 0 / 57 / 57
Prevention Messages Delivered	4	GBVFRD, BCEM, ODF, USFS, BLM	• The “Living With Fire” Prevention Guide was developed and distributed to residents via newspaper media and fire department. • Active with CWPP and Senate Bill 360 implementation. • Posted Fire Danger Signs along Highway 7

Baker County CWPP - 2012
Auburn Gulch WUI



Baker County CWPP - 2012
Auburn Gulch WUI



Black Mountain Mitigation Action Plan

WUI Name: Black Mountain Priority Category: HIGH

Description: This area is located south of Highway 7, and southeast of Phillips Reservoir. This WUI contains Mason Dam. There are recreation sites within this WUI including the Powder River Rec Site. The Black Mountain and Skyline Subdivisions are located in this WUI comprising most of the dwellings (mainly seasonal).

	USFS	BLM	PVT	Other*	Total
Acres	17.000	1,470	10,250	0	28,720
%	59%	5%	36%	0%	100
Structures			43		43

Hazard Assessment Factors

Fire Occurrence	Topography	Total Fuels	Structural Vulnerability	Weather	Values At-Risk	Combined Score
2	3	5	3	1	1	15

Communities at Risk: Black Mountain and Skyline Subdivisions, Phillips Reservoir, and Highway 7 Corridor.
Structural Fire Protection Agency: Limited structural protection by Greater Bowen Valley RFD. No structural protection in the Black Mt. or Skyline subdivisions.
Wildland Fire Protection Agency: USFS, BLM, and ODF.
Specific Hazard Issues:

- Lack of adequate water supply,
- Topography,
- High voltage power lines,
- Absentee landowners,
- Lack of defensible space,
- High fuel loading associated with overstocked forest stands,
- Poor road conditions (narrow, native surface, etc.),
- Access (many gated roads),
- Extended response time,
- Lack of structural fire protection,
- Ingress/egress to homes,
- Subdivision is on top of slope with heavy fuel loading below.

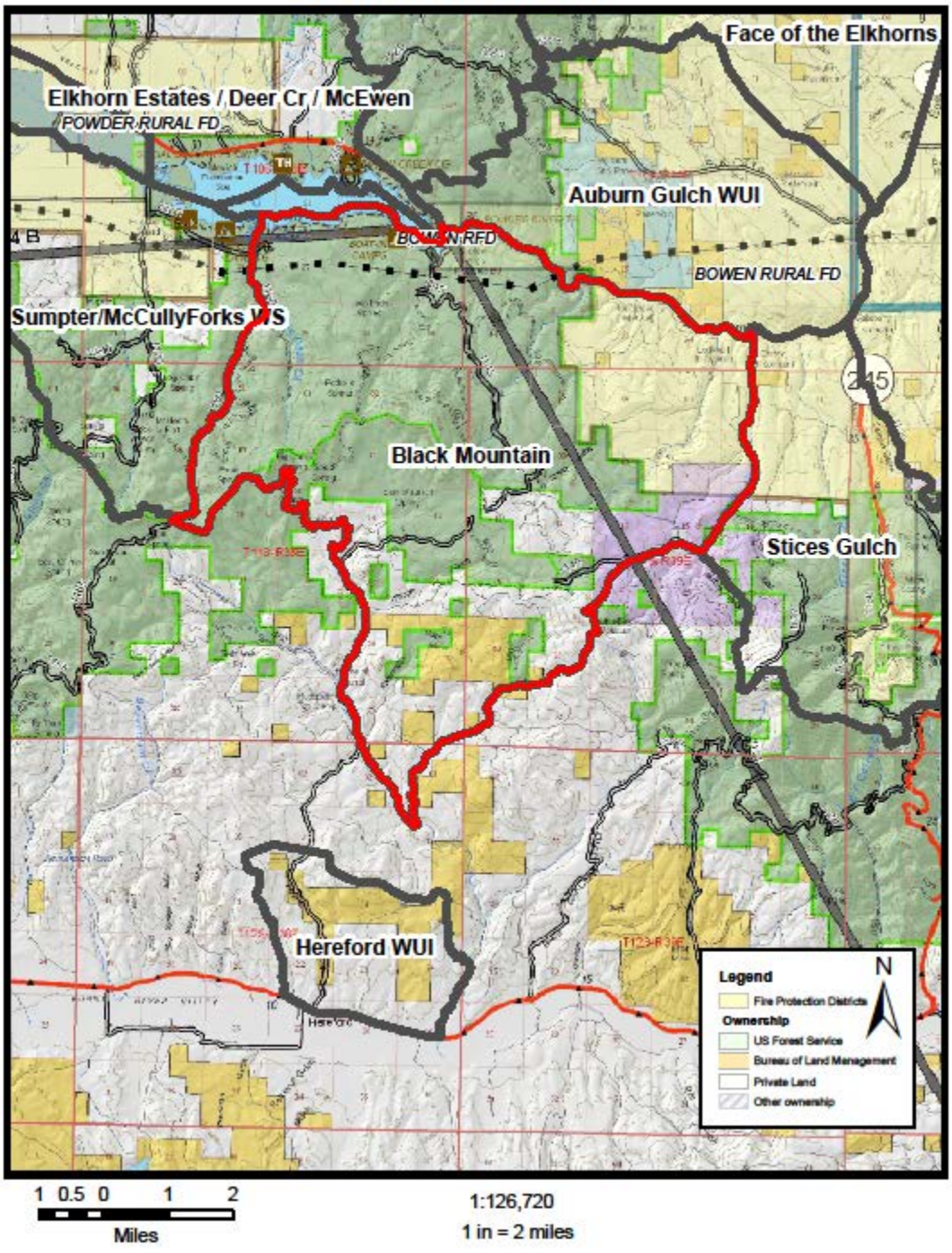
Black Mt WUI Goals / Projects 2011 - 2016	Timeframe	Lead Agency/Cooperators
Develop and maintain a pre-suppression, structure assessment and evacuation plan.	By June 2016	Baker County Interagency Fire Advisory Team
Maintain and upgrade emergency notification systems. • Seek funding to purchase technical equipment necessary for upgrades to the reverse 911 system.	Ongoing	Baker County Emergency Mgt., Baker County 911 Consolidated Dispatch Center, Baker County Sheriff's Office
Identify and develop water sources for fire suppression.	Ongoing	ODF, Landowners. Greater Bowen Valley RFPD, USFS
Provide education and prevention messages targeted at creating defensible space, fuels reduction and improved structure access.	On - Going	Baker County Interagency Fire Prevention Team. On site contacts by USFS and ODF as opportunities arise. Public Meetings with Greater Bowen Valley RFPD
Create, restore and maintain a fire resistant landscape sufficient to minimize the risk and damage caused by wildland fire within the WUI, by removing dead and down material, thinning standing trees and shrubs, underburning, chip/burn piles, and utilize biomass where cost effective. • Continue with implementation and maintenance of Rattlesnake, Crunch, Black Mountain Fuels Break, Lower Montane Little Dean and Baker County Habitat projects. • Continue to seek National Fire Plan grants to conduct fuels reduction on private lands.	On-going	BLM, USFS and private landowners. Technical assistance and potentially financial assistance from ODF on private land.
Continue to enhance structural and wildland fire capabilities and facilities Improve recruitment/retention • Continue toward NWCG Qualifications and trainings for firefighters. • Infrastructure improvements to include new BLM guard station in Baker City which may also provide for better interagency housing.	On going	Baker County Emergency Management , Greater Bowen Valley RFD, BLM, ODF, USFS

Black Mt WUI Goals / Projects 2011 - 2016	Timeframe	Lead Agency/Cooperators
Develop safety corridors including roads, natural fuel breaks and Defensible Fuels Profiles Zones • Identify and implement Fuels Treatments along the Hwy. 7 corridor, Denny Cr Rd (773), FS Road 11, FS road 1145, FS Rd 1180 • Identify opportunities to utilize roads and ridge systems in the Denny Cr, Dean Cr and Sheep Cr drainages and the area around Black Mt Subdivision.	On going	BLM, USFS, ODOT and private landowners. Technical assistance and potentially financial assistance from ODF on private land.

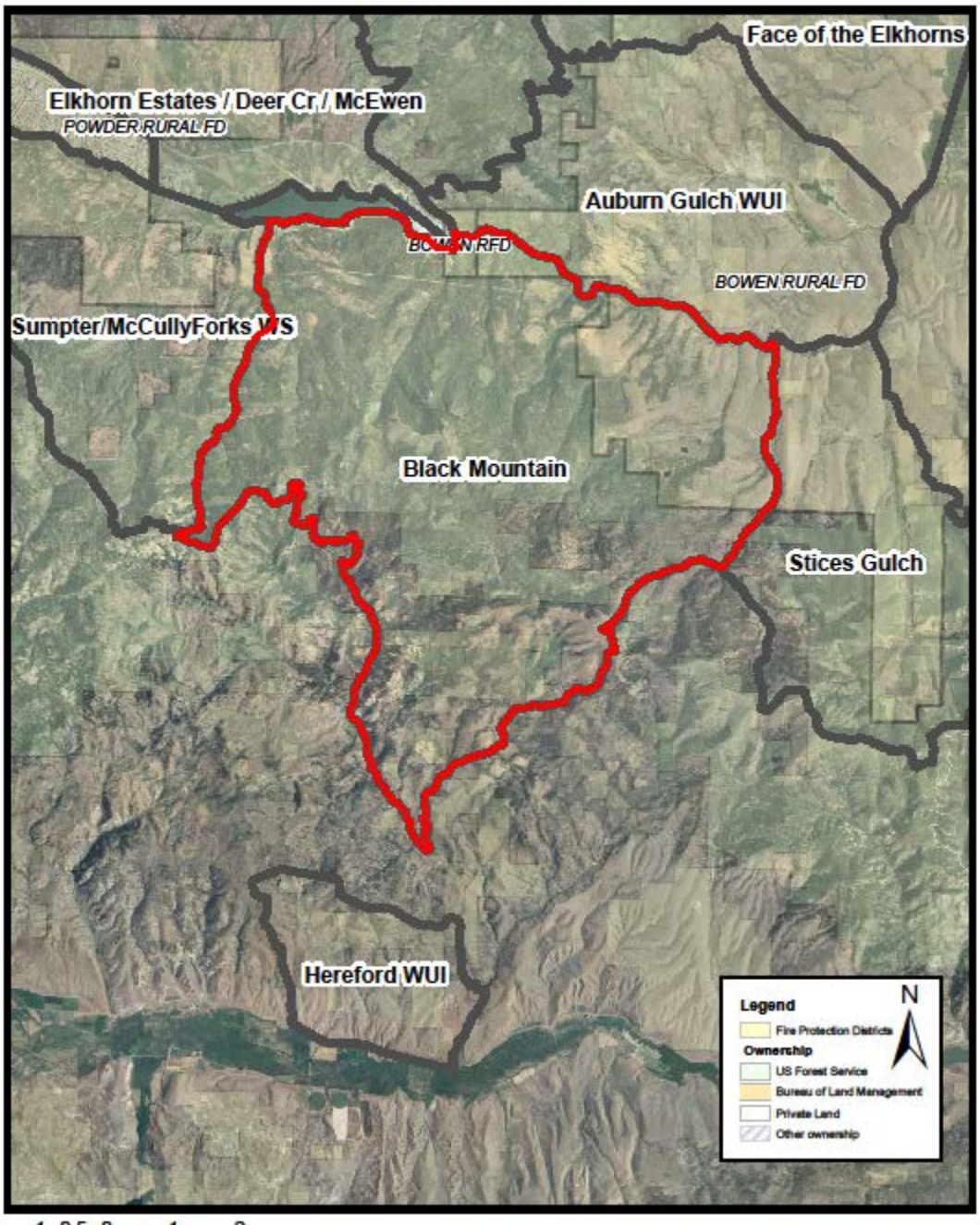
Black Mountain Evaluation and Accomplishment

Mitigation Projects	*Number Of Projects*	*Agencies, Partners, Groups Involved*	*Description*
Fire Service Response Improvement	1	ODF, USFS, BLM, BCEM,GBVRFD	• A local interagency SEAT plane agreement was created in 2007 to provide additional capacity as needed. • A new fire station was constructed in 2007 along hwy 245 near Denny Creek.
Emergency Vehicle Access Improvement			
Water Development			
Equipment Obtained	2	GBVRFD	Obtained a FEPP Type 6 engine, and various structural equipment from ODF / BCEM (hose and appliance items) (2006)
Training Provided			A variety of structural and wildland trainings have been provided to adjacent fire agencies that have the mutual-aid capacity to respond to this area.
Fuels Reduction Completed			Prior to 2006 / 2006-2011 / Total Ac USFS: 8,307 / 135 / 1,128 BLM: 50 / 462 / 510 Private: 181 / 325 / 506
Prevention Messages Delivered	1		The “Living With Fire” Prevention Guide was developed and distributed to residents via newspaper. Firewise campaign was utilized.
Miscellaneous			Fuels Projects are Currently Active on Federal and Private Properties (2012)

Baker County CWPP - 2012
Black Mountain WUI



Baker County CWPP - 2012
Black Mountain WUI



Bourne Mitigation Action Plan

WUI Name: Bourne **Priority Category:** HIGH

Description: Bourne is an historical mining community near the McCully Forks Watershed (municipal water source for the City of Sumpter), surrounded by public land managed by the USFS. Bourne is in a steep, narrow canyon with single road access. The community is comprised of a high percentage of vacant and/or seasonally occupied dwellings.

	USFS	BLM	PVT	Other*	Total
Acres	3,012	0	1,559	0	4,571
%	66%	0%	34%	0%	
Structures			20		20

Hazard Assessment Factors

Fire Occurrence	Topography	Total Fuels	Structural Vulnerability	Weather	Values At-Risk	Combined Score
3	3	5	5	1	1	18

Communities at Risk: Bourne.

Structural Fire Protection Agency: No structure protection.

Wildland Fire Protection Agency: ODF, USFS.

Specific Hazard Issues:

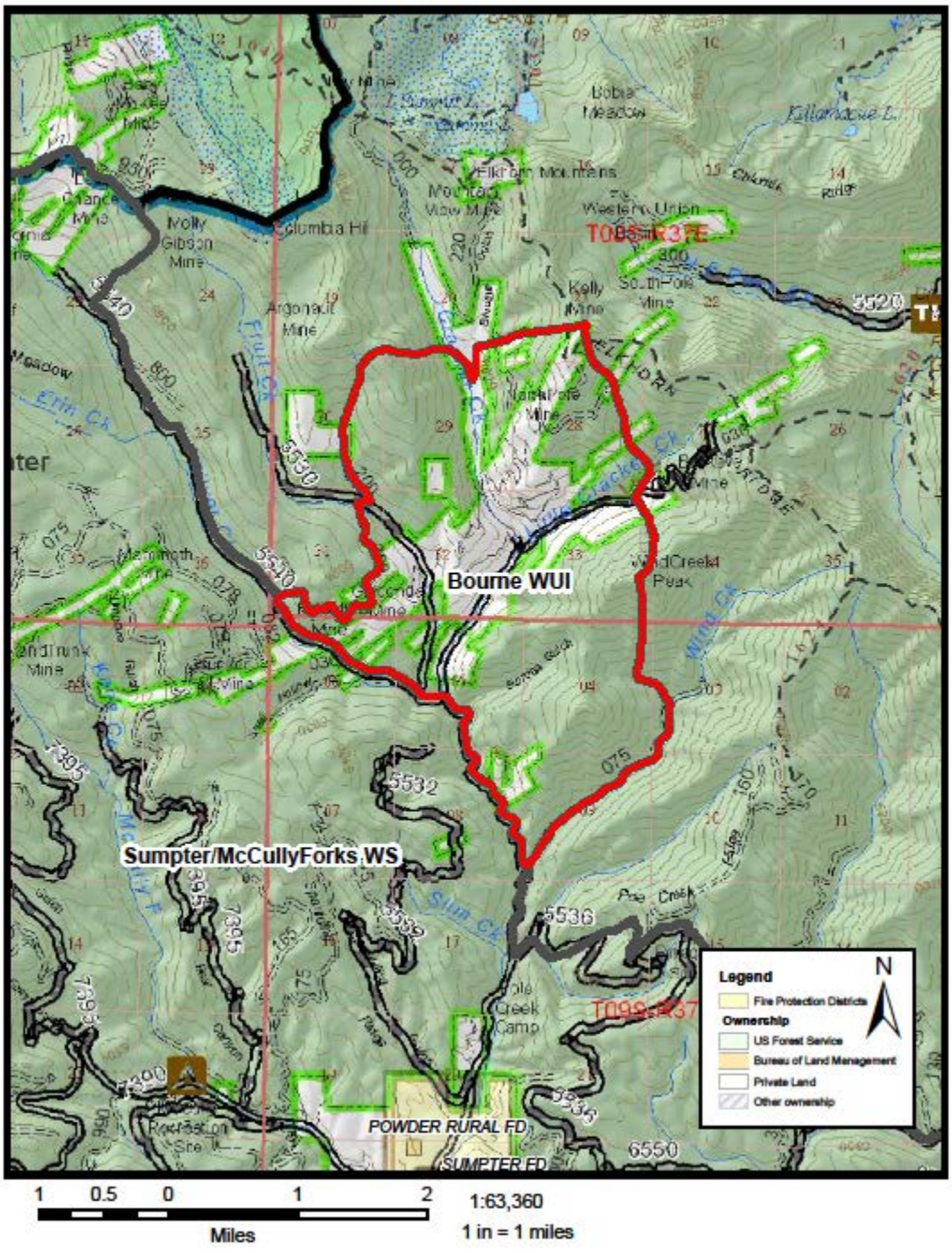
- Lack of defensible space,
- Lack of structural fire protection,
- A single road to access the community – limited escape / evacuation
- Limited communication,
- Steep topography, and high fuel loading associated with overstocked forest stands,
- Fuels have high natural potential for crown fire,
- Extended response time,
- Hazards associated with historical mines (shafts, haz-mat, etc.).

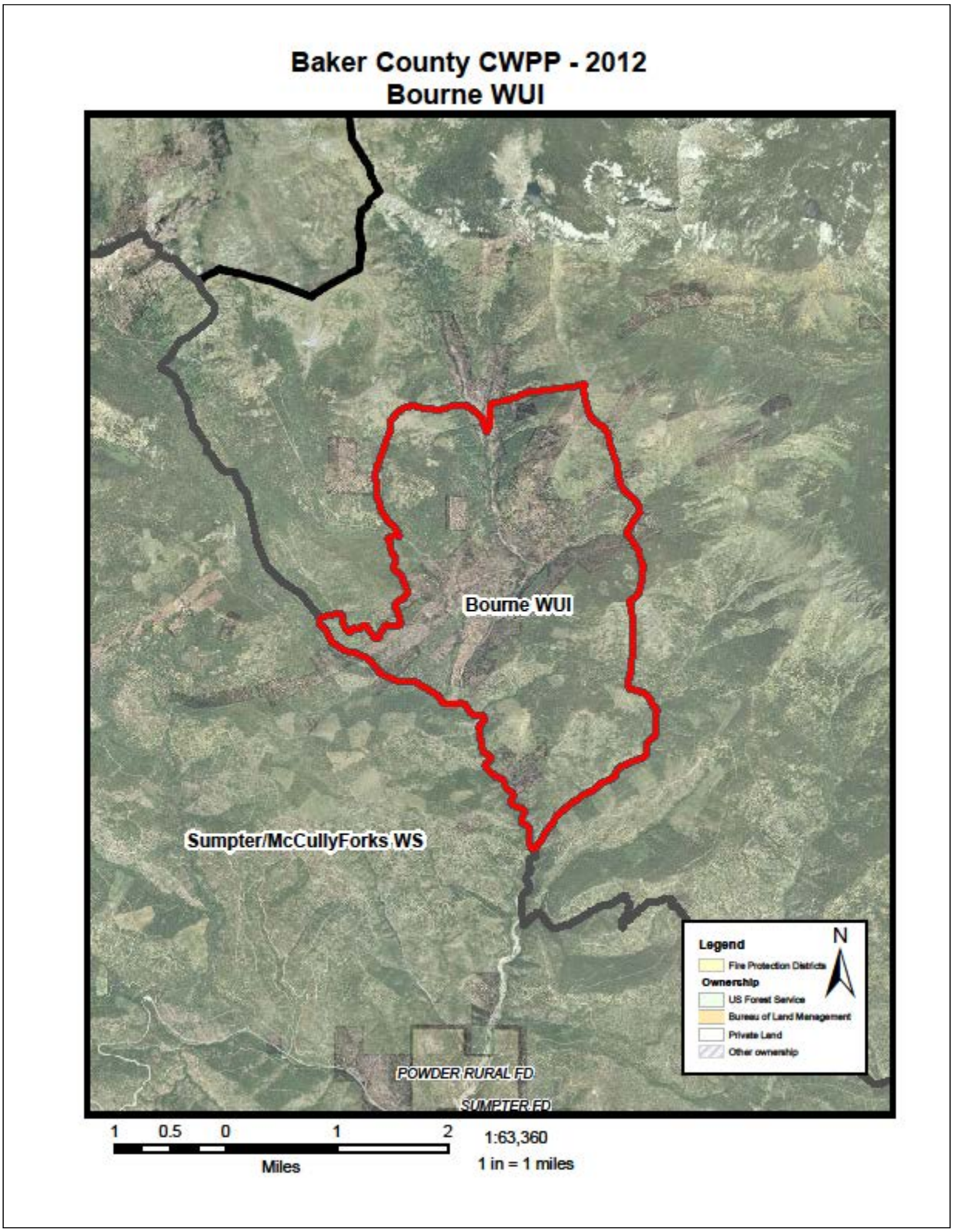
Bourne WUI – Goals / Projects 2011 - 2016	Timeframe	Lead Agency / Cooperators
Create, restore and maintain a fire resistant landscape sufficient to minimize the risk and damage caused by wildland fire within the WUI, by removing dead and down material, thinning standing trees and shrubs, underburning, chip/burn piles, and utilize biomass where cost effective. • Continue with maintenance of the North Wind project • Continue to seek National Fire Plan grant funds to conduct fuels reduction on private lands. • Develop safety corridors including roads, natural fuel breaks and Defensible Fuels Profiles Zones • Identify and implement Fuels Treatments along major roads and highways, including 5540 road, 5530 road, . • Identify opportunities to utilize ridges above Cracker Cr.	On-going	USFS, and private landowners. Technical assistance and potentially financial assistance from ODF on private land.
Provide education and prevention messages targeted at creating defensible space, fuels reduction and improved structure access.	On going	Baker County Interagency Fire Prevention Team. On site contacts by USFS, and ODF as opportunities arise.
Develop and maintain a pre-suppression, structure assessment and evacuation plan.	By June 2016	Baker County Interagency Fire Advisory Team
Maintain and upgrade emergency notification systems. • Seek funding to purchase technical equipment necessary for upgrades to the reverse 911 system.	Ongoing	Baker County Emergency Mgt., Baker County 911 Consolidated Dispatch Center, Baker County Sheriff's Office

Bourne Evaluation and Accomplishment

Mitigation Projects	Number Of Projects	Agencies, Partners, Groups Involved	Description		
Fire Service Response Improvement	0	N/A	A local interagency SEAT plane agreement was created in 2007 to provide additional capacity as needed.		
Emergency Vehicle Access Improvement	0	N/A	Baker County conducts inspections of emergency vehicle access associated with new construction		
Water Development	0	N/A	N/A		
Equipment Obtained	0		N/A		
Training Provided			N/A		
Fuels Reduction Completed			Prior to 2006	2006-2011	Total Ac
		USFS	491	0	491
		BLM	0	0	0
		Private	0	30	30
Prevention Messages Delivered			The “Living With Fire” Prevention Guide was developed in 2007 and distributed to residents via newspaper media. Senate Bill 360 implemented...		
Miscellaneous			Fuels Projects are Currently Active on Federal and Private Properties (2012)		

Baker County CWPP - 2012
Bourne WUI




Baker County CWPP - 2012
Bourne WUI
Bourne WUI
Sumpter/McCullyForks WS
POWDER RURAL FD
SUMPTER FD
Legend
Fire Protection Districts
Ownership
US Forest Service
Bureau of Land Management
Private Land
Other ownership
N
1 0.5 0 1 2
Miles
1:63,360
1 in = 1 miles

Brownlee / Bridge Mitigation Action Plan

WUI Name: Brownlee Priority Category: Moderate

Description: The Bridge and Brownlee communities consist of two small localized groups of dwellings for Idaho Power employees. The area around the Brownlee community was burned by the Foster Gulch fire in 2006.

.

	USFS	BLM	PVT	Other*	Total
Acres	0	788	372	32	1.192
%	0%	66%	31%	3%	
Structures			30		30

Hazard Assessment Factors

Fire Occurrence	Topography	Total Fuels	Structural Vulnerability	Weather	Values At-Risk	Combined Score
2	3	1	4	2	1	13

Communities at Risk: Bridge and Brownlee.

Structural Fire Protection Agency: No structure protection.

Wildland Fire Protection Agency: BLM.

Specific Hazard Issues:

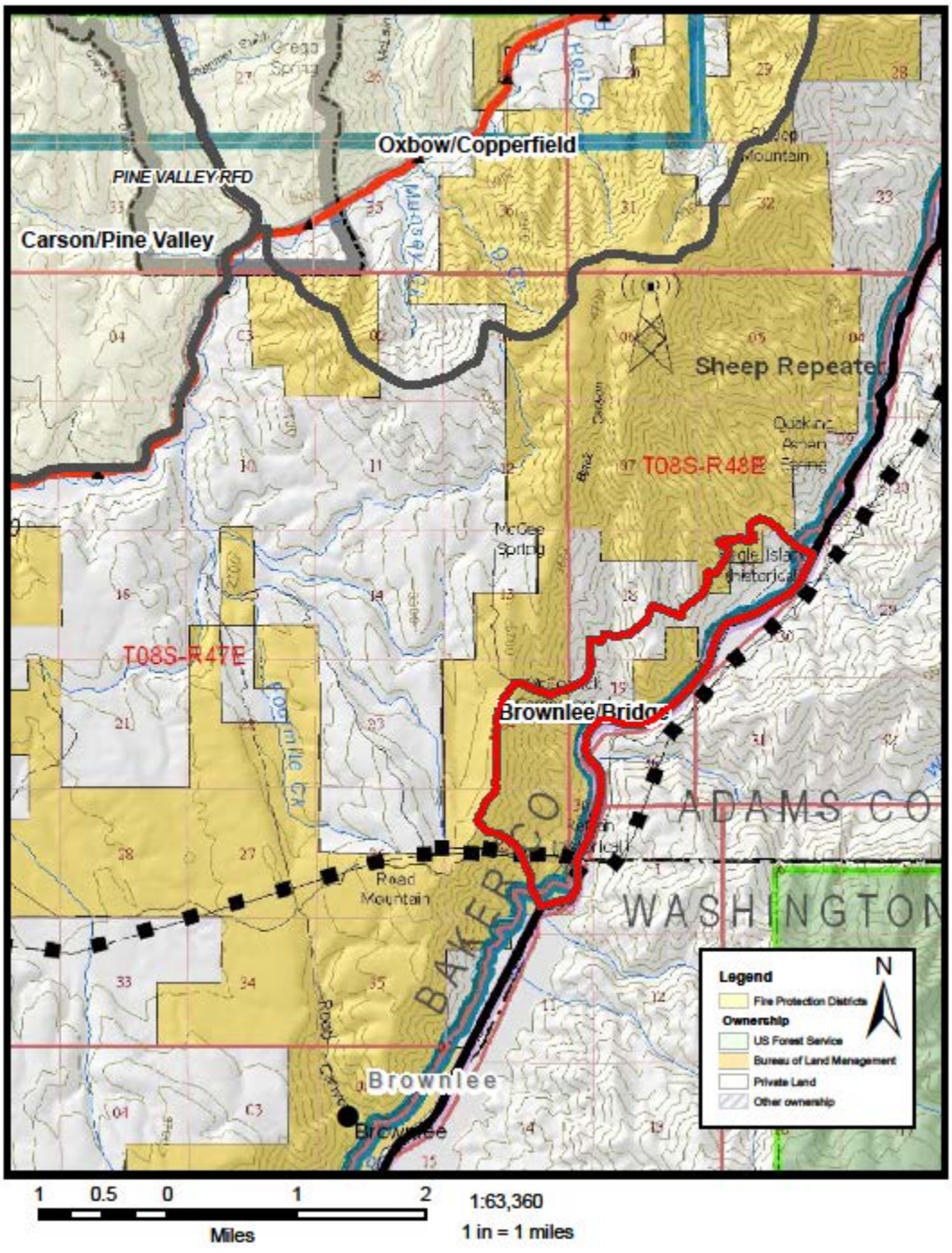
- Extended response time,
- Utility corridor with high voltage lines,
- Topography,
- Flashy fuels,
- High recreation area,
- Inefficient emergency notification system,
- Limited access beyond the highway due to lack of roads,
- Limited repeater coverage for wildland fire agencies.

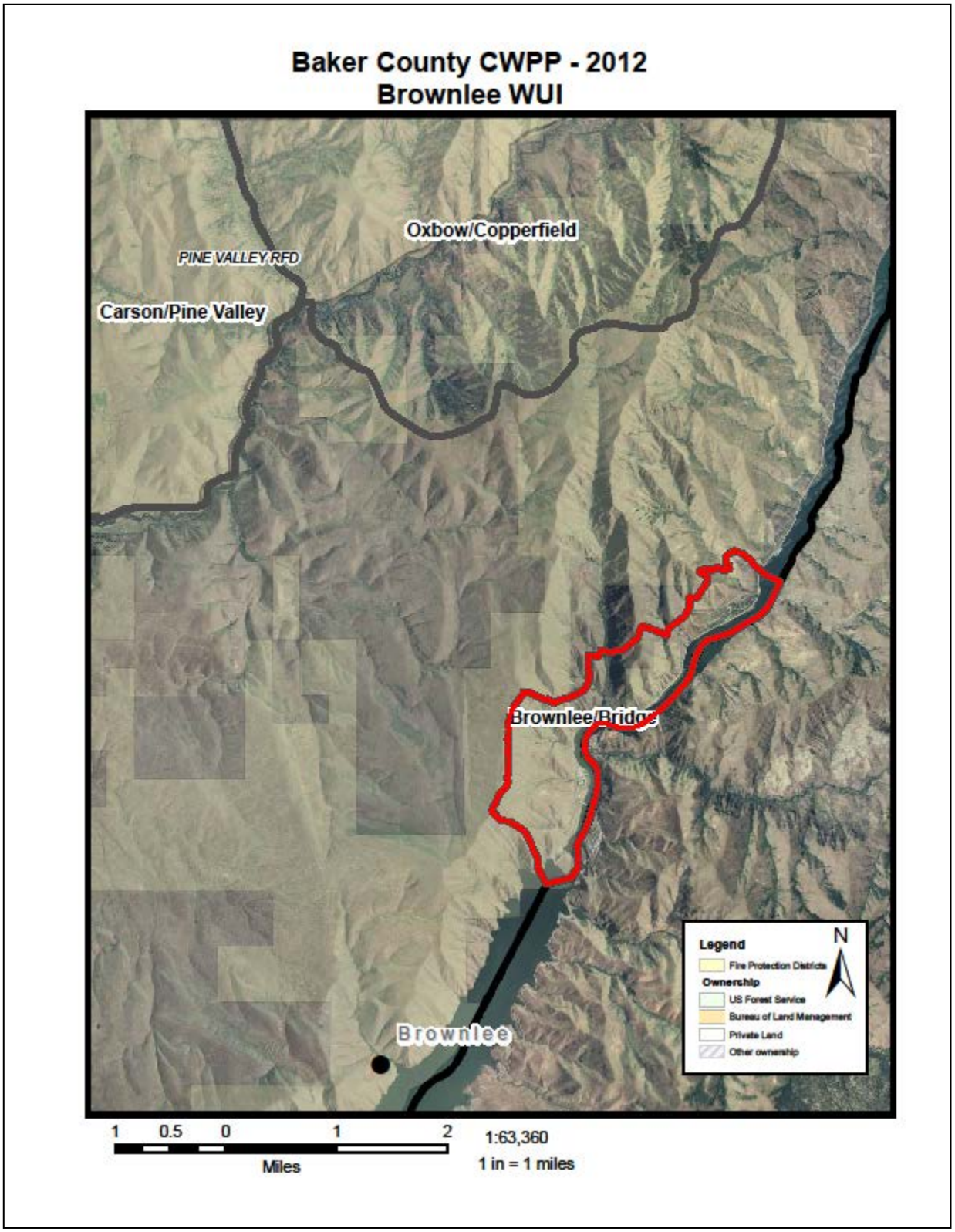
Brownlee / Bridge WUI – Goals / Projects	Timeframe	Lead Agency/Cooperators
Provide education and prevention messages targeted toward minimizing escaped fires caused by debris burning and recreation.	On - Going	Baker County Interagency Fire Prevention Team, and Idaho Power. On site contacts by BLM as opportunities arise.
Create, restore and maintain a fire resistant landscape sufficient to minimize the risk and damage caused by wildland fire within the WUI, by removing dead and down material, thinning standing trees and shrubs, underburning, chip/burn piles, and utilize biomass where cost effective. • Continue with maintenance of the North Wind project • Continue to seek National Fire Plan grant funds to conduct fuels reduction on private lands. • Develop safety corridors including roads, natural fuel breaks and Defensible Fuels Profiles Zones • Identify and implement Fuels Treatments along major roads and highways. • Identify opportunities to utilize roads and ridge	On - Going	BLM, Idaho Power
Develop and maintain a pre-suppression, structure assessment and evacuation plan.	By June 2016	Baker County Interagency Fire Advisory Team
Maintain and upgrade emergency notification systems. Seek funding to purchase technical equipment necessary for upgrades to the reverse 911 system.	Ongoing	Baker County Emergency Mgt., Baker County 911 Consolidated Dispatch Center, Baker County Sheriff's Office
Develop a response capability for structural and wildland fire protection. Explore agreements with Idaho Power Co.	On - going	Baker County Emergency Management, Idaho Power Co., BLM.

Brownlee / Bridge Evaluation and Accomplishment

Mitigation Projects	*Number Of Projects*	*Agencies, Partners, Groups Involved*	*Description*
Mitigation Projects	Projects	Agencies, Partners, Groups Involved	Description
Service Response Time Improvement	1	ODF, USFS, BLM, BCEM	• A local interagency SEAT plane agreement was created in 2007 to provide additional capacity as needed. • County Wide Mutual Aid Agreements between Federal, State and Local Agencies developed and revised 2011
Access Improvement		Idaho Power	Three boat launches are maintained by IPC and are available as water source.
Water Development			
Equipment Obtained	1	Idaho Power	Idaho Power developed a water supply vehicle for company operations.
Training Provided			A variety of structural and wildland trainings have been provided to adjacent fire agency that has the capacity to respond to this area.
Fuels Reduction Completed			Prior to 2006 / 2006-2011 / Total Ac
		USFS	0 / 0 / 0
		BLM	491 / 0 / 491
		Private	0 / 30 / 30
Prevention Messages Delivered	1	BCEM, USFS, ODF	The “Living With Fire” Prevention Guide was developed and distributed to residents via newspaper. Firewise campaign was utilized. BLM Fire Prevention Sign installed.
Miscellaneous			Fuels Projects are Currently Active on Federal and Private Properties (2012)

Baker County CWPP - 2012
Brownlee WUI




Baker County CWPP - 2012
Brownlee WUI
Oxbow/Copperfield
PINE VALLEY RFD
Carson/Pine Valley
Brownlee Bridge
Brownlee
Legend
Fire Protection Districts
Ownership
US Forest Service
Bureau of Land Management
Private Land
Other ownership
N
1 0.5 0 1 2
Miles
1:63,360
1 in = 1 miles

Carson/Pine Valley Mitigation Action Plan

WUI Name: Carson / Pine Valley **Priority Category:** Moderate

Description: This WUI area covers Pine Valley from south of Cornucopia to the confluence of Pine Creek with north Pine Creek, including the community of Carson and along the periphery of Pine Valley. McBride campground is also included within the WUI.

	USFS	BLM	PVT	Other*	Total
Acres	20,6100	2,580	20,731	14	43,934
%	47%	6%	47%	<1%	
Structures	1	0	110		111

Hazard Assessment Factors

Fire Occurrence	Topography	Total Fuels	Structural Vulnerability	Weather	Values At-Risk	Combined Score
1	3	2	4	2	1	12

Communities at Risk: Carson, Pine Valley.

Structural Fire Protection Agency: Pine Valley RFD covers most of the WUI.

Wildland Fire Protection Agency: ODF, USFS, BLM.

Specific Hazard Issues:

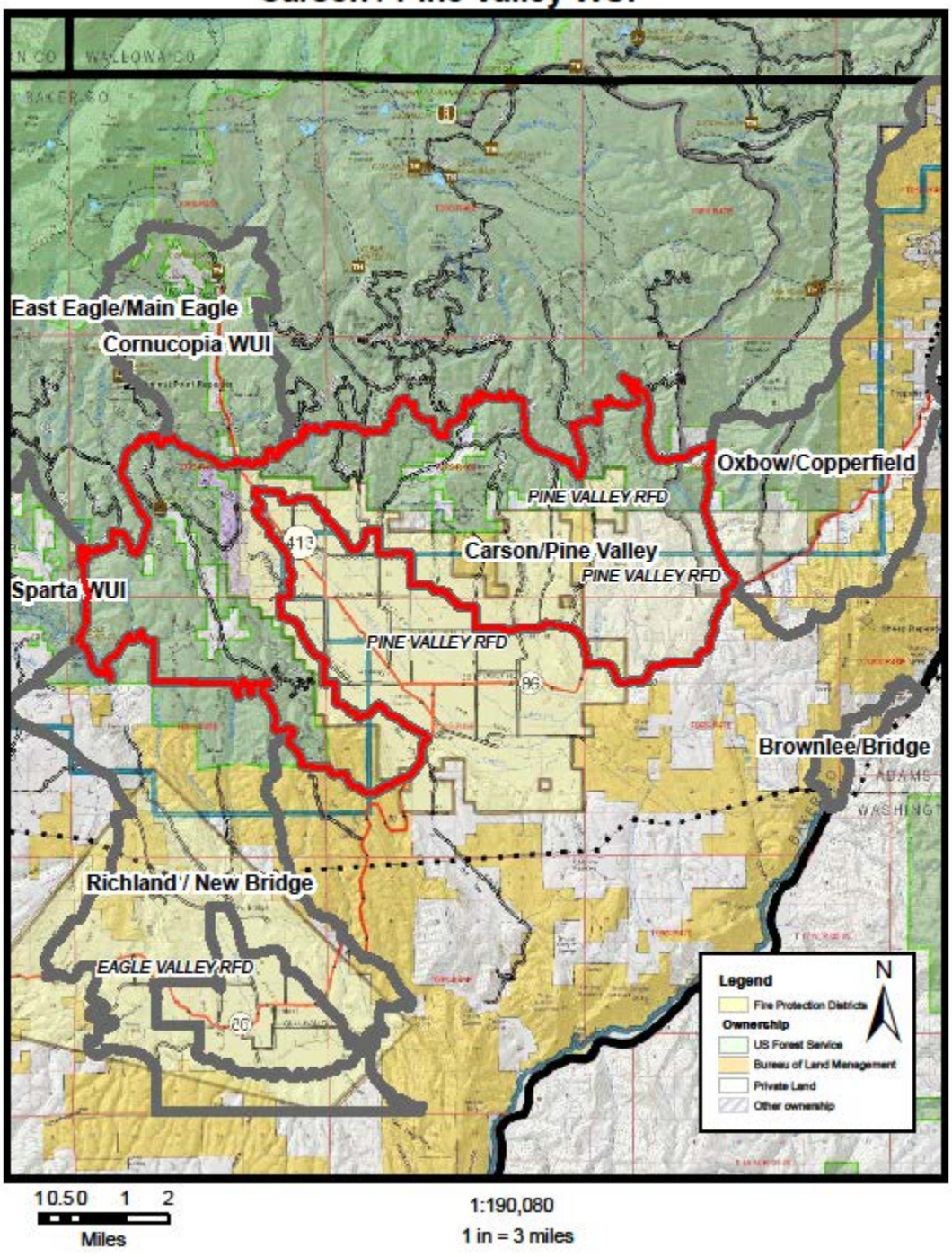
- Moderate fuel loading in adjacent forest lands
- Abundant light flashy fuels in certain areas,
- Traffic on Hwy 86,
- Mines.

Carson / Pine Valley WUI – Goals / Projects	Timeframe	Lead Agency/Cooperators
Provide education and prevention messages targeted at creating defensible space, fuels reduction and improved structure access.	On going	Baker County Interagency Fire Prevention Team. On site contacts by USFS, ODF, and BLM as opportunities arise.
Continue to enhance structural / wildland fire capabilities and facilities Improve recruitment/retention Improved facilities / new fire station for Pine Valley RFD Continue toward NWCG Qualifications and trainings for firefighters. Infrastructure improvements to include new BLM guard station in Baker City which may also provide for better interagency housing.	On going	Pine Valley RFD, Baker County Emergency Management, BLM.
Create, restore and maintain a fire resistant landscape sufficient to minimize the risk and damage caused by wildland fire within the WUI, by removing dead and down material, thinning standing trees and shrubs, underburning, chip/burn piles, and utilize biomass where cost effective. • Continue with implementation and maintenance of Barnard, Pine Valley, Clear Cr, Dry Cr., Panhandle, Fish Cr, East Pine projects. • Continue to seek National Fire Plan grants to conduct fuels treatment work on private lands.	On-going	USFS, BLM and private landowners. Technical assistance and potentially financial assistance from ODF on private land.
Develop safety corridors including roads, natural fuel breaks and Defensible Fuels Profiles Zones Identify and implement Fuels Treatments along major roads and highways. Identify opportunities to utilize roads and ridge.	On-Going	USFS, ODF,
Develop and maintain a pre-suppression, structure assessment and evacuation plan.	By June 2016	Baker County Interagency Fire Advisory Team
Maintain and upgrade emergency notification systems. Seek funding to purchase technical equipment necessary for upgrades to the reverse 911 system.	Ongoing	Baker County Emergency Mgt., Baker County 911 Consolidated Dispatch Center, Baker County Sheriff's Office

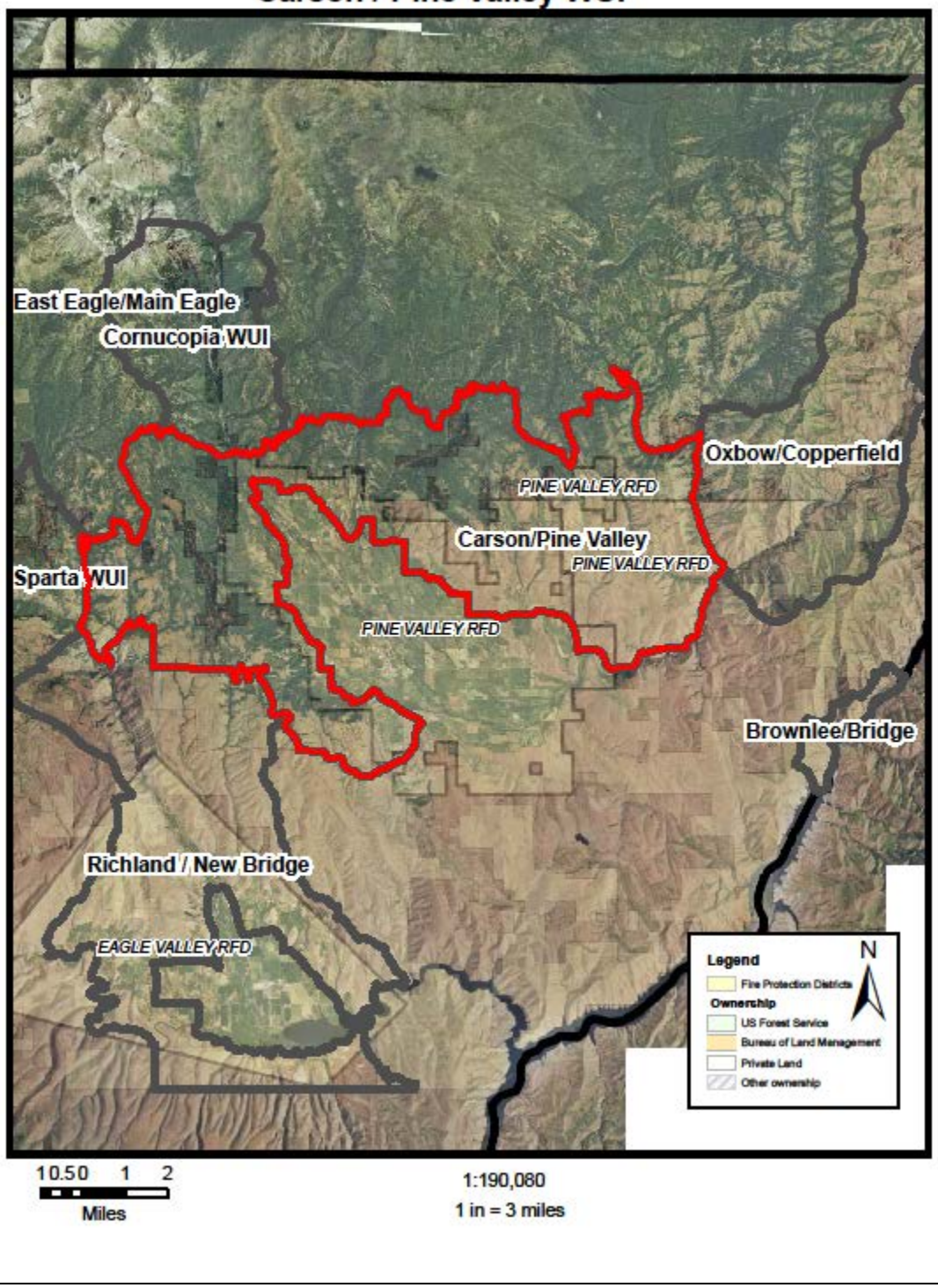
Carson/Pine Valley Evaluation and Accomplishment

Mitigation Projects	*Number Of Projects*	*Agencies, Partners, Groups Involved*	*Description*
Fire Service Response Improvement	1	ODF, USFS, BLM, BCEM	• A local interagency SEAT plane agreement was created in 2007 to provide additional capacity as needed. • County Wide Mutual Aid Agreements between Federal, State and Local Agencies developed and revised 2011
Emergency Vehicle Access Improvement			
Water Development		City of Halfway	City updated the backup well increasing water capacity for fire suppression.
Equipment Obtained	1	Pine Valley FPD, ODF	Obtained a FEPP Type 6 engine, and various structural equipment
Training Provided	3	Pine Valley FPD, BCEM, USFS, ODF, BLM	A variety of structural, wildland, and ICS trainings have been provided to and with Pine Valley Fire Protection District.
Fuels Reduction Completed			Prior to 2006 / 2006-2011 / Total Ac
		USFS	13,390 / 2,597 / 16,526
		BLM	0 / 0 / 0
		Private	482 / 57 / 539
Prevention Messages Delivered	3	Pine Valley FPD, BCEM, USFS, ODF	• The “Living With Fire” Prevention Guide was developed and distributed to residents via newspaper and department. • Department active in fire prevention team and has sponsored community meetings and fire prevention outreach to area.
Miscellaneous	1	USFS	• Structure Protection Plan was developed During Foster Gulch Fire – This document is available to local protection Agencies • Fuels Projects are Currently Active on Federal and Private Properties (2012)

Baker County CWPP - 2012
Carson / Pine Valley WUI



Baker County CWPP - 2012
Carson / Pine Valley WUI



City of Greenhorn Mitigation Action Plan

WUI Name: City of Greenhorn **Priority Category:** HIGH

Description: The City of Greenhorn is an historical incorporated city of 53 acres that is located in both Baker and Grant counties and is surrounded mostly by federal land. The information in this plan pertains strictly to Baker County – although cooperation/communication with Grant county, and landowners in Grant county will occur. The city is located at an elevation of 6200 feet, located eleven miles from Highway 7. The city indicated their support of the Baker County Community Wildfire Protection Plan and was influential in the development of the mitigation strategies listed below

Ownership

	USFS	BLM	PVT	Other*	Total
Acres	1,667		219		1,886
%	88%	0%	12%	0%	
Structures			30		30

Hazard Assessment Factors

Fire Occurrence	Topography	Total Fuels	Structural Vulnerability	Weather	Values At-Risk	Combined Score
2	1	5	5	2	1	16

Communities at Risk: City of Greenhorn.
Structural Fire Protection Agency: No structure protection.
Wildland Fire Protection Agency: ODF and USFS.

Specific Hazard Issues:

- Extended response time for wildland fire agencies,
- lack of structural fire protection,
- absentee landowners,
- limited water source for fire equipment.
- Excessive fuel loading associated with overstocked stands of mixed conifer with a high component of lodgepole with a high natural potential for crown fire.
- Potential issues associated with historical mining activity such as mine shafts, haz-mat, etc.
- The City of Greenhorn is in close proximity to a wilderness area.

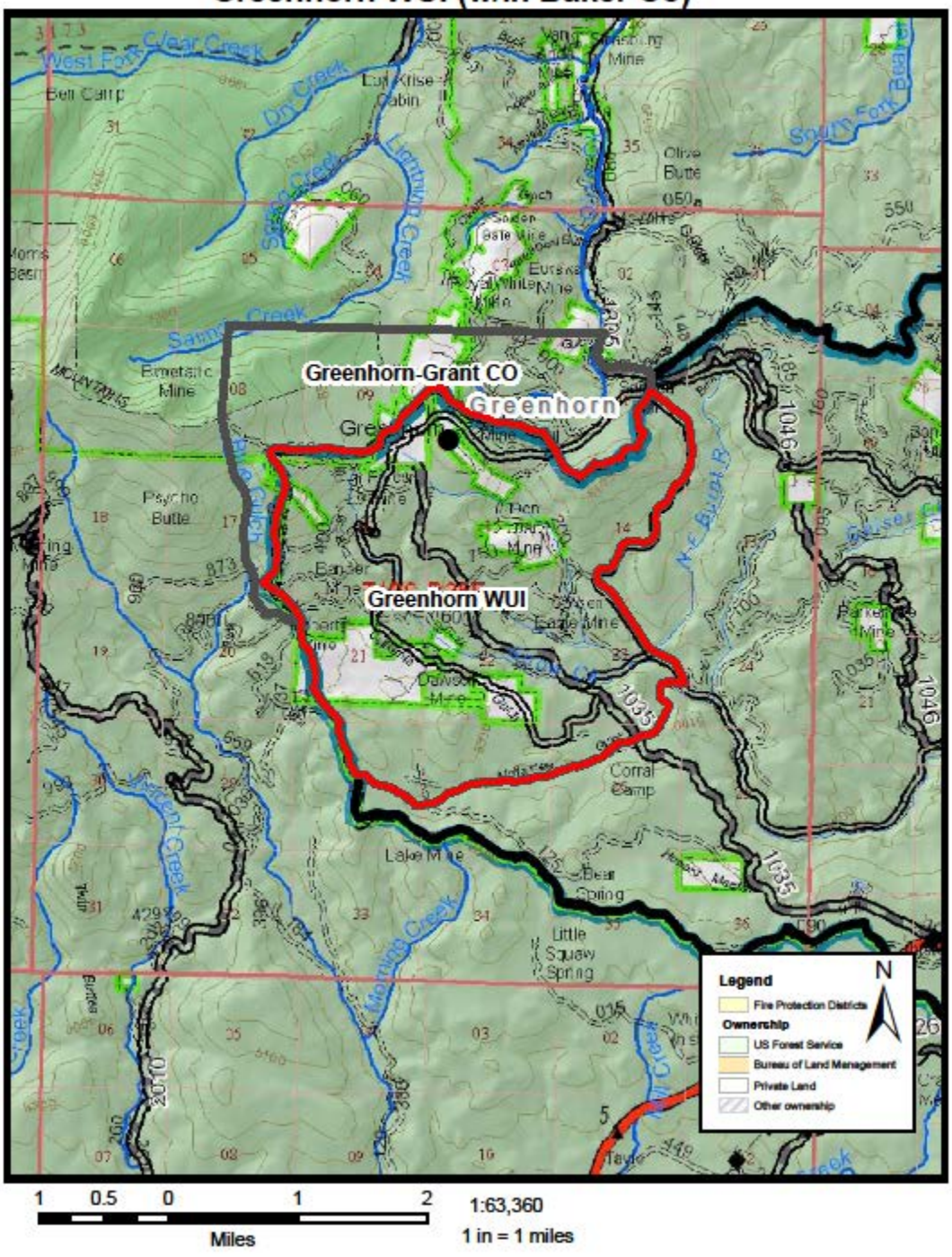
Greenhorn WUI – Goals / Projects	Timeframe	Lead Agency/Cooperators
Create, restore and maintain fuel conditions inside of and adjacent to the city sufficient to minimize the risk and damage caused by wildland fire within the WUI, by removing dead and down material, thinning standing trees and shrubs, underburning, chip/burn piles, and utilize biomass where cost effective. Implement Greenhorn Fuels Treatment project on Federal and private lands.	On-going	USFS and private landowners. Technical assistance and potentially financial assistance from ODF on private land.
Provide education and prevention messages targeted at creating defensible space, fuels reduction and improved structure access. In addition, target minimizing escaped fires caused by debris burning and recreation	On - Going	Baker County Interagency Fire Prevention Team. On site contacts by USFS and ODF as opportunities arise.
Develop safety corridors including roads, natural fuel breaks and Defensible Fuels Profiles Zones Identify and implement Fuels Treatments along major roads and highways. Identify opportunities to utilize roads and ridge.	On-Going	USFS, ODF,
Develop and maintain a pre-suppression, structure assessment and evacuation plan.	By June 2016	Baker County Interagency Fire Advisory Team
Maintain and upgrade emergency notification systems. Seek funding to purchase technical equipment necessary for upgrades to the reverse 911 system.	Ongoing	Baker County Emergency Mgt., Baker County 911 Consolidated Dispatch Center, Baker County Sheriff's Office
Explore opportunities to increase the city fire suppression capability. Develop a water supply that would support fire response. Explore the potential to acquire equipment and training in wildland fire suppression.	By June 2016	City of Greenhorn, ODF, Baker County OEM.

The city has shared a letter with the committee dated December 1, 2004, expressing their interest in protecting their community from wildfire. The letter and city plat map are archived at the ODF – Northeast Oregon District office in La Grande.

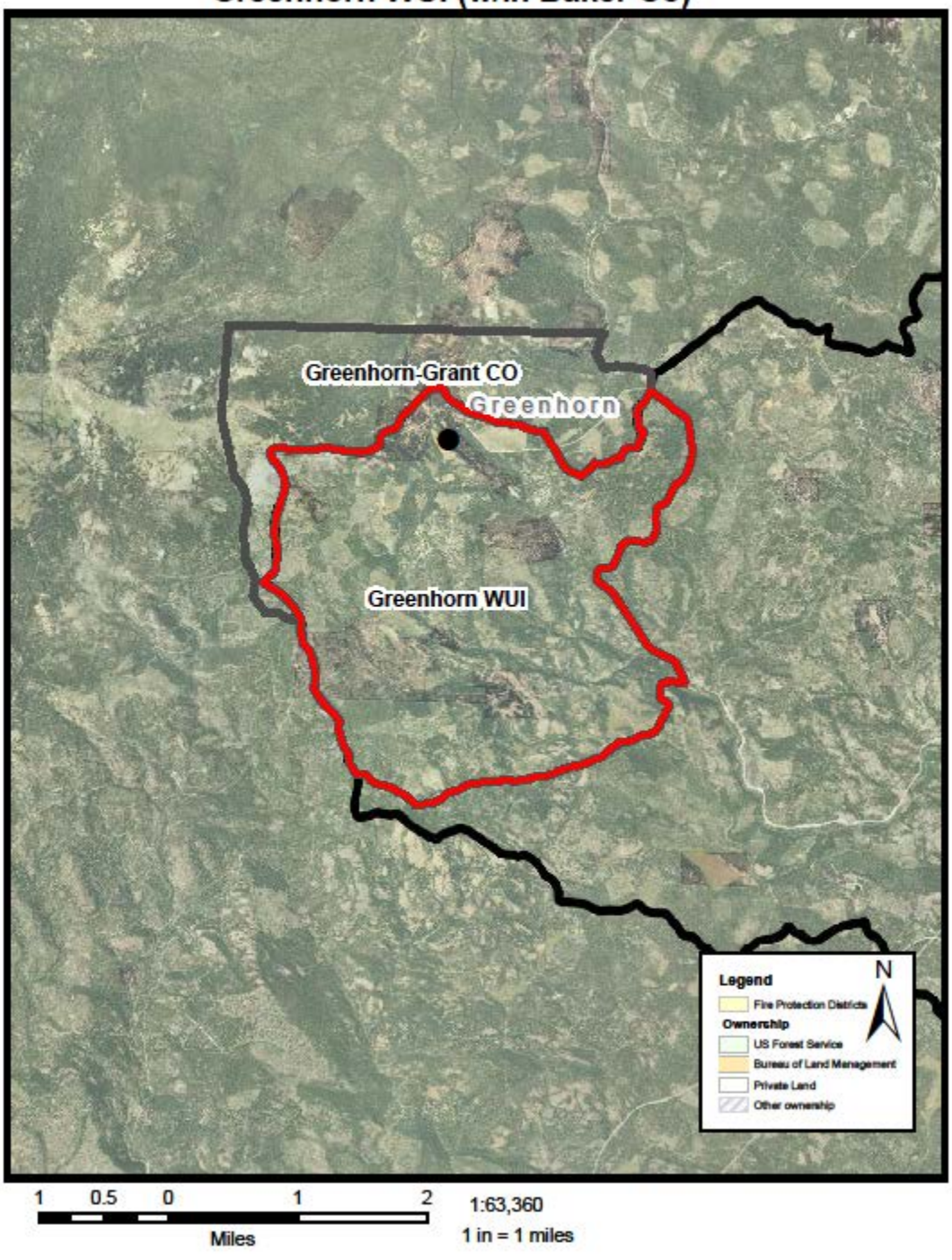
City of Greenhorn Evaluation and Accomplishment

Mitigation Projects	*Projects*	*Agencies, Partners, Groups Involved*	*Description*		
Fire Service Response Improvement	2	N/A	• A local interagency SEAT plane agreement was created in 2007 to provide additional capacity as needed. • Pre-fire structure assessments and structure protection plan developed.		
Emergency Vehicle Access Improvement	0	N/A			
Water Development	0	USFS			
Equipment Obtained	0				
Training Provided					
Fuels Reduction Completed			Prior to 2006	2006-2011	Total Ac
		USFS	135	0	135
		BLM	0	0	0
		Private	40	15	15
Prevention Messages Delivered			The "Living With Fire" Prevention Guide was developed and distributed to residents via newspaper media and fire department. Bill 360 implementation.		
Miscellaneous	*2*		• Fuels Projects are Currently Active on Federal and Private Properties (2012) • Shaded Fuel Break completed north of Greenhorn		

Baker County CWPP - 2012
Greenhorn WUI (w/in Baker Co)



Baker County CWPP - 2012
Greenhorn WUI (w/in Baker Co)



Cornucopia Mitigation Action Plan

WUI Name: Cornucopia Priority Category: HIGH

Description: Cornucopia is an historic mining community located between Carson and the Eagle Cap Wilderness. Cornucopia Wilderness Pack Station is a commercial lodge, and offers overnight lodging and recreational opportunities into and adjacent to the Eagle Cap Wilderness. The area has approximately 23 seasonal recreational dwellings in addition to the lodge which is open year round. In addition there is a radio repeater site and Summit lookout.

	USFS	BLM	PVT	Other*	Total
Acres	9,300	0	1,700	0	11,000
%	84%	0%	16%	0%	
Structures	2		23		25

Hazard Assessment Factors

Fire Occurrence	Topography	Total Fuels	Structural Vulnerability	Weather	Values At-Risk	Combined Score
2	3	3	5	1	1	15

Communities at Risk: Cornucopia.

Structural Fire Protection Agency: No structure protection.

Wildland Fire Protection Agency: USFS / ODF.

Specific Hazard Issues:

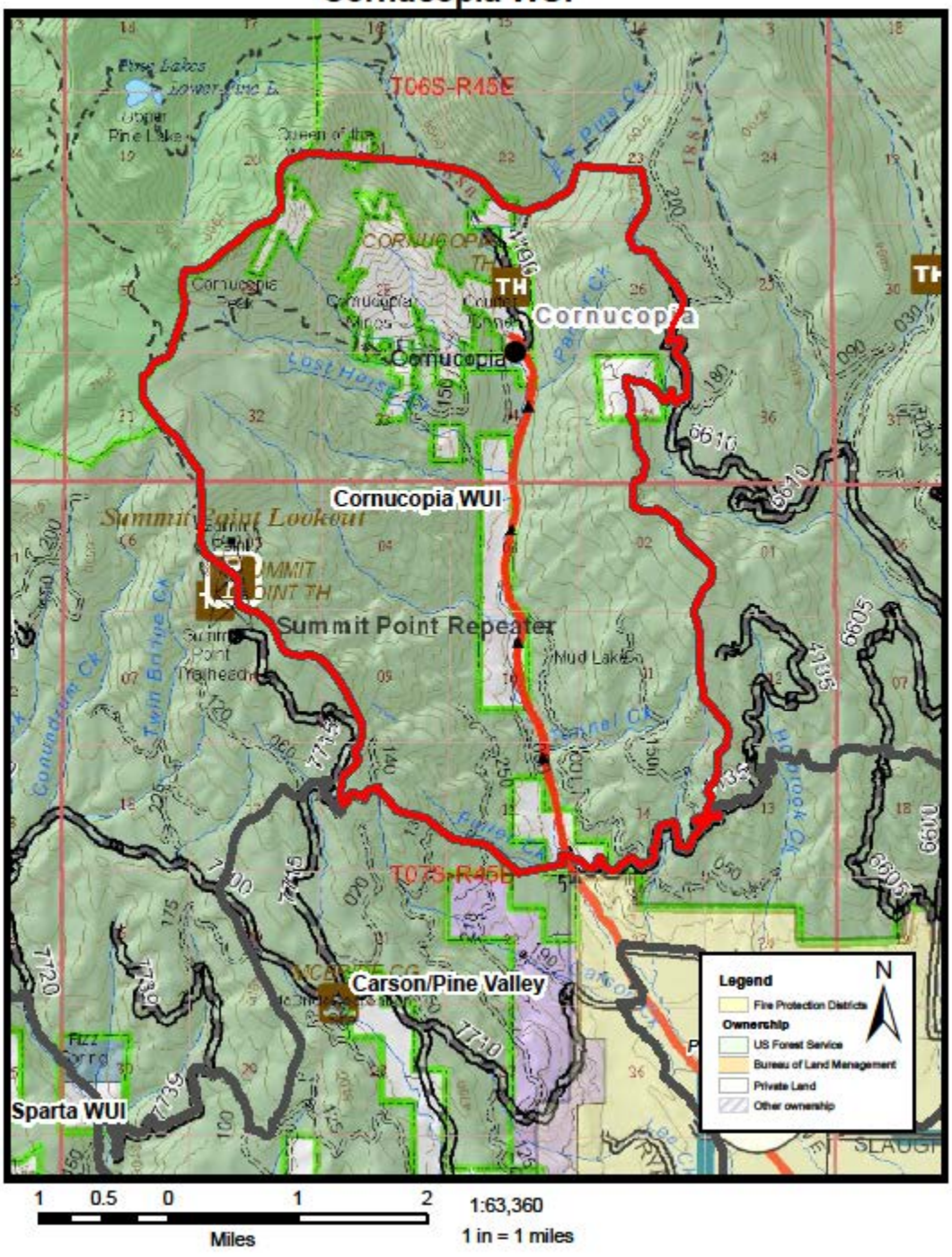
- High recreational use,
- Lack of structural fire protection,
- Access limitations due to topography,
- Lack of alternate evacuation routes,
- Ingress/egress to dwellings,
- Lack of defensible space, topography,
- Inefficient emergency notification of residents
- Proximity to Eagle Cap Wilderness.

Cornucopia WUI – Goals / Projects 2011 - 2016	Timeframe	Lead Agency/Cooperators
Provide education and prevention messages targeted at creating defensible space, fuels reduction and improved structure access. Work with private landowners to develop fire protection systems.	On-going	Baker County Interagency Fire Prevention Team. On site contacts by USFS and ODF as opportunities arise.
Create, restore and maintain a community fuel break sufficient to minimize the risk and damage caused by wildland fire within the WUI, by removing dead and down material, thinning standing trees and shrubs, underburning, chip/burn piles, and utilize biomass where cost effective. Continue with implementation and maintenance of Pine Valley, Barnard, Boulder Beetle Fuels Reduction Projects. Continue to seek National Fire Plan grants to do fuels reduction on private lands.	On-going	USFS and private landowners. Technical assistance and potentially financial assistance from ODF on private land.
Develop safety corridors including roads, natural fuel breaks and Defensible Fuels Profiles Zones Identify and implement Fuels Treatments along major roads and highways. Identify opportunities to utilize roads and ridge.	On-Going	USFS, ODF,
Develop and maintain a pre-suppression, structure assessment and evacuation plan.	By June 2016	Baker County Interagency Fire Advisory Team
Maintain and upgrade emergency notification systems. Seek funding to purchase technical equipment necessary for upgrades to the reverse 911 system.	Ongoing	Baker County Emergency Mgt., Baker County 911 Consolidated Dispatch Center, Baker County Sheriff's Office

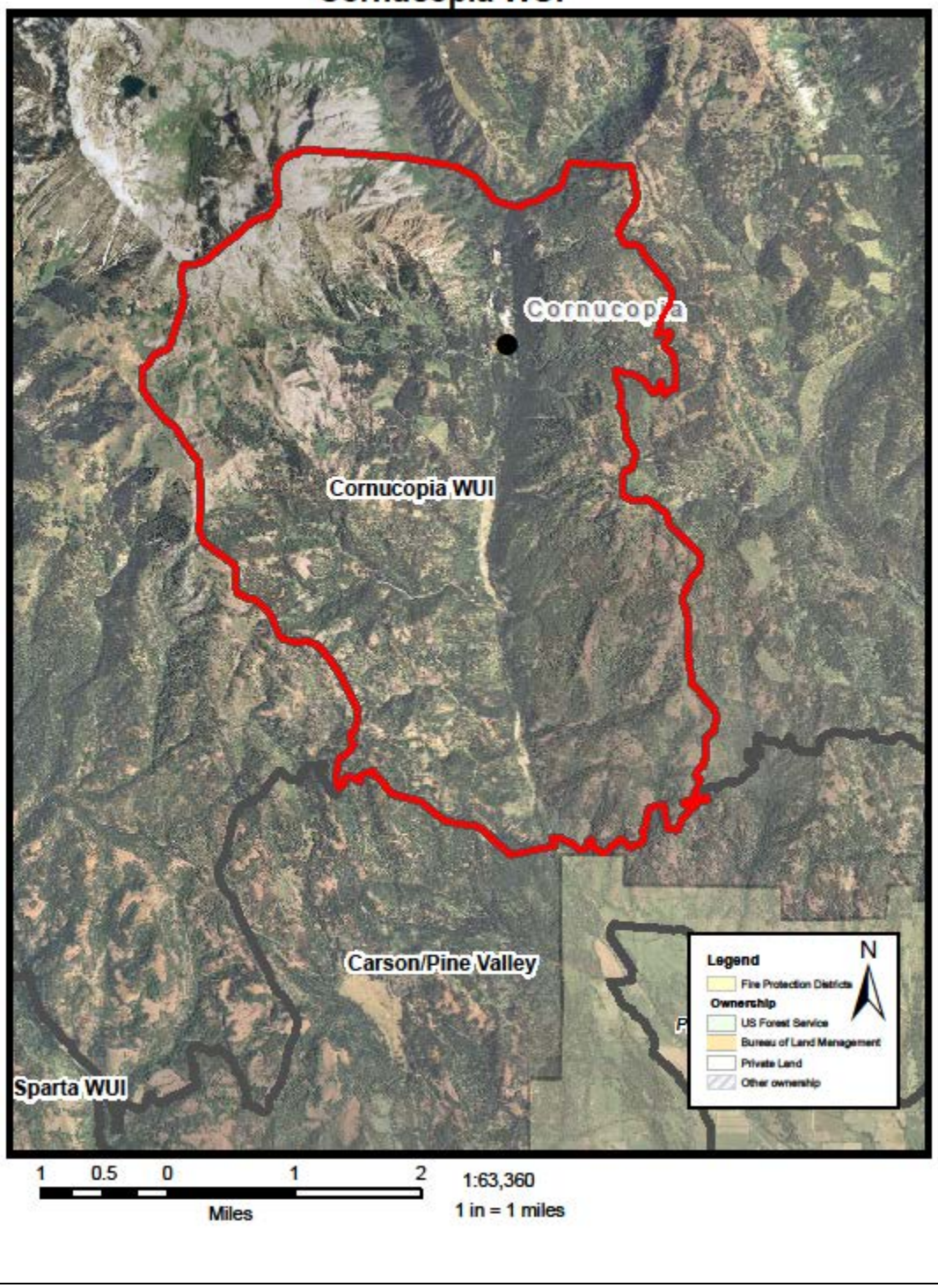
Cornucopia Evaluation and Accomplishment

Mitigation Projects	*Projects*	*Agencies, Partners, Groups Involved*	*Description*
Fire Service Response Improvement	1	ODF, USFS, BLM, BCEM	A local interagency SEAT plane agreement was created in 2007 to provide additional capacity as needed.
Emergency Vehicle Access Improvement			
Water Development	1	Oregon State Fire Marshal	Cornucopia Lodge developed water supply source
Equipment Obtained			
Training Provided			
Fuels Reduction Completed			Prior to 2006 / 2006-2011 / Total Ac USFS: 1,165 / 3,075 / 4,240 BLM: 0 Private: 0
Prevention Messages Delivered	1		The "Living With Fire" Prevention Guide was developed and distributed to residents via newspaper. Firewise campaign was utilized.
Miscellaneous	2		Structural Protection Plan created during Twin Lakes Fire. Fuels Projects are Currently Active on Federal and Private Properties (2012)

Baker County CWPP - 2012
Cornucopia WUI



Baker County CWPP - 2012
Cornucopia WUI



Durkee Mitigation Action Plan

WUI Name: Durkee **Priority Category:** Moderate

Description: Durkee is a ranching and industrial community located at the confluence of Interstate-84 and the Burnt River. Infrastructure includes High Voltage Power Lines, natural gas and petroleum lines, railroad, Interstate Freeway, and the Ashgrove Cement Plant. There are Sage Grouse Leks inside the WUI perimeter.

	USFS	BLM	PVT	Other*	Total
Acres	0	11,215	1,705	0	29,310
%	0%	38%	62%	0%	
Structures	2		23		25

Hazard Assessment Factors

Fire Occurrence	Topography	Total Fuels	Structural Vulnerability	Weather	Values At-Risk	Combined Score
2	2	3	3	2	1	13

Communities at Risk: Durkee.
Structural Fire Protection Agency: No structure protection.
Wildland Fire Protection Agency: ODF and BLM, Burnt River RFPA.
Specific Hazard Issues:

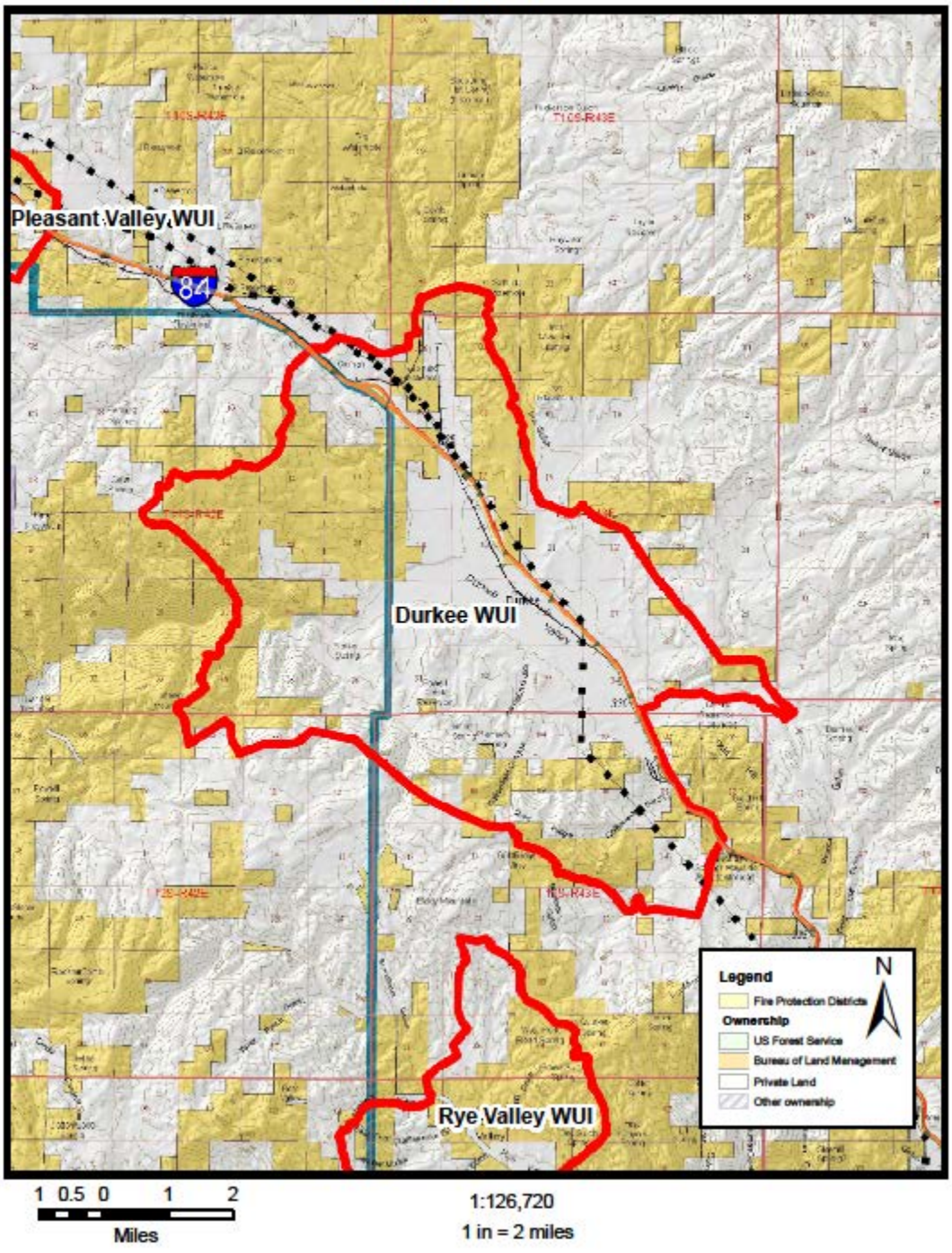
- Access to some individual dwellings,
- Lack of defensible space,
- High voltage lines,
- Petroleum and natural gas lines,
- High use railroad lines,
- Abundant light flashy fuels,
- Interstate Freeway,
- Heavy fuel loading on adjacent forested lands.

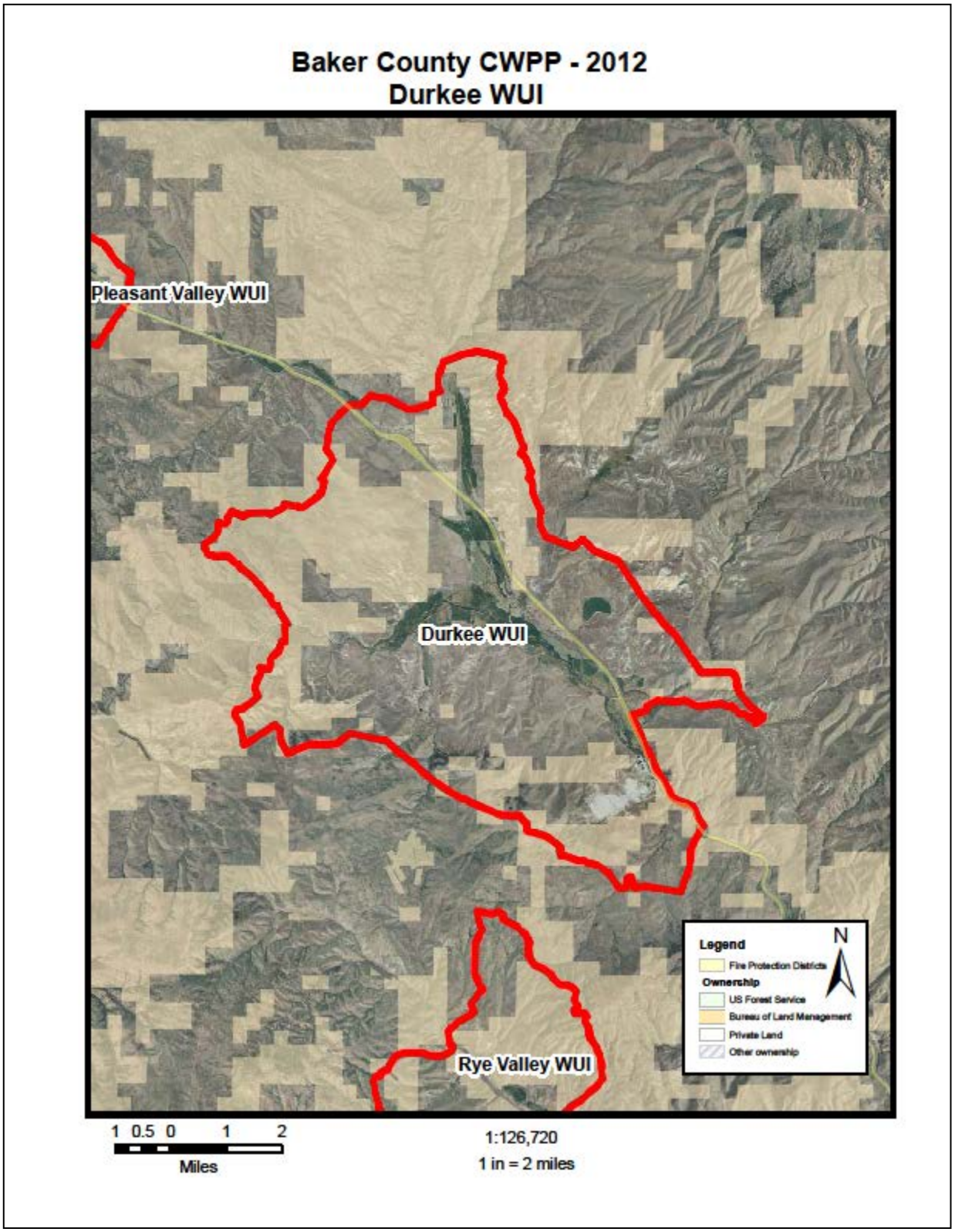
Durkee WUI – Goals / Projects	Timeframe	Lead Agency/Cooperators
Provide education and prevention messages targeted at creating defensible space, fuels reduction and improved structure access. • In addition, target minimizing escaped fires caused by debris burning and recreation	On - Going	Baker County Interagency Fire Prevention Team. On site contacts by BLM and ODF as opportunities arise.
Maintain and upgrade emergency notification systems. Seek funding to purchase technical equipment necessary for upgrades to the reverse 911 system.	Ongoing	Baker County Emergency Mgt., Baker County 911 Consolidated Dispatch Center, Baker County Sheriff's Office
Develop and maintain a pre-suppression, structure assessment and evacuation plan.	By June 2016	Baker County Interagency Fire Advisory Team
Create and maintain fuel conditions sufficient to minimize the risk and damage caused by wildland fire within the WUI through fuels reduction work, creation of fire breaks, green strips, mowing, etc. • Expand upon, and maintain the work in the Baker County Habitat Restoration Fuels project and Woods Gulch Fuels Project.	On - Going	BLM and private landowners. Technical assistance and potentially financial assistance from ODF on private land. Burnt River Cooperative Conservation Project Initiative
Develop safety corridors including roads, natural fuel breaks and Defensible Fuels Profiles Zones Identify and implement Fuels Treatments along major roads and highways. Identify opportunities to utilize roads and ridge.	On-Going	USFS, ODF,
Explore opportunities to improve wildland capabilities of the Burnt River Rangeland Fire Protection Association.	On-going	Baker County Emergency Management / ODF and BLM.

Durkee Evaluation and Accomplishment

Mitigation Projects	*Projects*	*Agencies, Partners, Groups Involved*	*Description*
Fire Service Response Improvement	*1*	*USFS, BLM, ODF, BCEM*	*A local interagency SEAT plane agreement in 2007 provided additional capacity as needed.*
Emergency Vehicle Access Improvement			
Water Development			
Equipment Obtained	*2*	*BCEM, ODF, BLM*	*Burnt River Rangeland Fire Protection Association has received RFA/VFA grants for PPE and radios.*
Training Provided	*2*	*BCEM, ODF, BLM*	*Burnt River RFPA has completed Basic Wildland Fire Suppression training, and participates in annual refresher training, and radio maintenance.*
Fuels Reduction Completed			Prior to 2006 / 2006-2011 / Total Ac USFS: - / - / 0 BLM: 256 / 2,644 / 3,000 Private: - / - / 0
Prevention Messages Delivered	*2*	*USFS, ODF, BLM, BCEM*	*The "Living With Fire" Prevention Guide was developed and distributed to residents via newspaper,. Firewise campaign was utilized*
Miscellaneous			*Fuels Projects are Currently Active on Federal and Private Properties (2012)*

Baker County CWPP - 2012
Durkee WUI




Baker County CWPP - 2012
Durkee WUI
Pleasant Valley WUI
Durkee WUI
Rye Valley WUI
Legend
Fire Protection Districts
Ownership
US Forest Service
Bureau of Land Management
Private Land
Other ownership
N
1 0.5 0 1 2
Miles
1:126,720
1 in = 2 miles

Eagle Creek/Tamarack Mitigation Action Plan

WUI Name: Eagle Creek/Tamarack Camp Ground **Priority Category:** HIGH
Description: This area is comprised of seasonal recreation dwellings and USFS infrastructure including campgrounds and Two Color historic guard station, and is located southwest of the Eagle Cap Wilderness along National Forest Road 77 and Eagle Creek..

	USFS	BLM	PVT	Other*	Total
Acres	6,757	0	1,078	0	7,835
%	86%	0%	14%	0%	
Structures	9		25		34

Hazard Assessment Factors

Fire Occurrence	Topography	Total Fuels	Structural Vulnerability	Weather	Values At-Risk	Combined Score
2	1	5	5	1	1	15

Communities at Risk: Eagle Creek dwellings, Tamarack Campground, Two Color Guard Station, Boulder Park dwellings.
Structural Fire Protection Agency: No structure protection.
Wildland Fire Protection Agency: USFS / ODF.
Specific Hazard Issues:

- High recreational use,
- Access due to topography,
- Inefficient emergency notification of residents,
- Lack of alternative evacuation routes,
- Ingress/egress to homes,
- Private bridges with limited load capacity,
- Lack of structure protection,
- Extended response time,
- Topography,
- Lack of defensible space around structures, structure located in forested areas
- High fuel loading associated with overstocked forest stands,
- Proximity to Eagle Cap Wilderness.

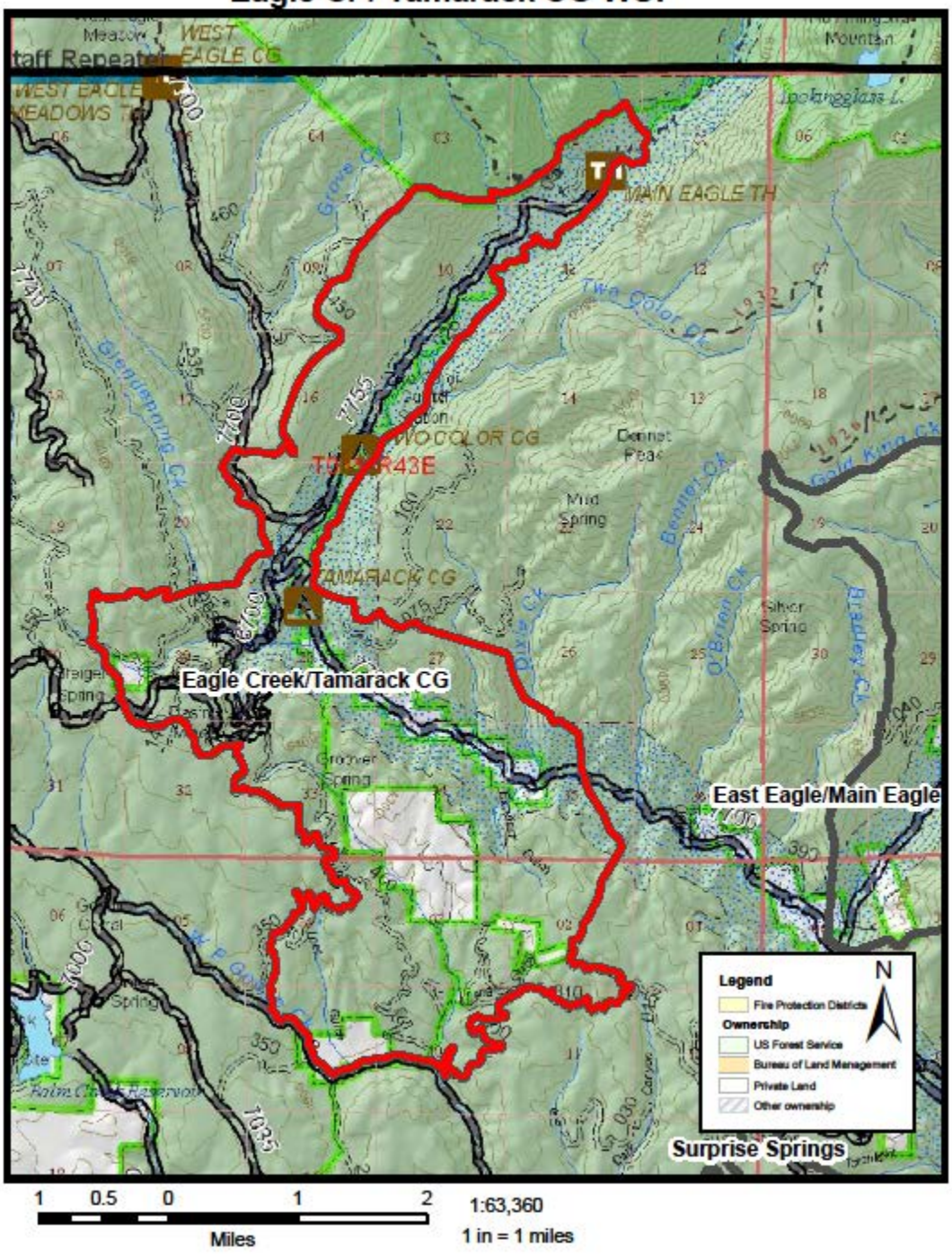
Eagle Creek / Tamarack WUI – Goals / Projects 2011 - 2016	Timeframe	Lead Agency/Cooperators
Provide education and prevention messages targeted at creating defensible space, fuels reduction and improved structure access. Provide prevent messages targeting recreational activities within the WUI	On - Going	Baker County Interagency Fire Prevention Team. On site contacts by USFS and ODF as opportunities arise.
Create, restore and maintain community fuel breaks, defensible fuel profile zones, and evacuation routes sufficient to minimize the risk and damage caused by wildland fire within the WUI, by removing dead and down material, thinning standing trees and shrubs, underburning, chip/burn piles, and utilize biomass where cost effective. • Continue with implementation and maintenance of Bennett Basin, Snow Basin, Skookum and Sanger Fuels Reduction Projects. • Continue to seek National Fire Plan grants to do fuels reduction on private lands.	On - Going	USFS and private landowners. Technical assistance and potentially financial assistance from ODF on private land.
Develop and maintain a pre-suppression, structure assessment and evacuation plan.	By June 2016	Baker County Interagency Fire Advisory Team
Maintain and upgrade emergency notification systems. • Seek funding to purchase technical equipment necessary for upgrades to the reverse 911 system.	Ongoing	Baker County Emergency Mgt., Baker County 911 Consolidated Dispatch Center, Baker County Sheriff's Office

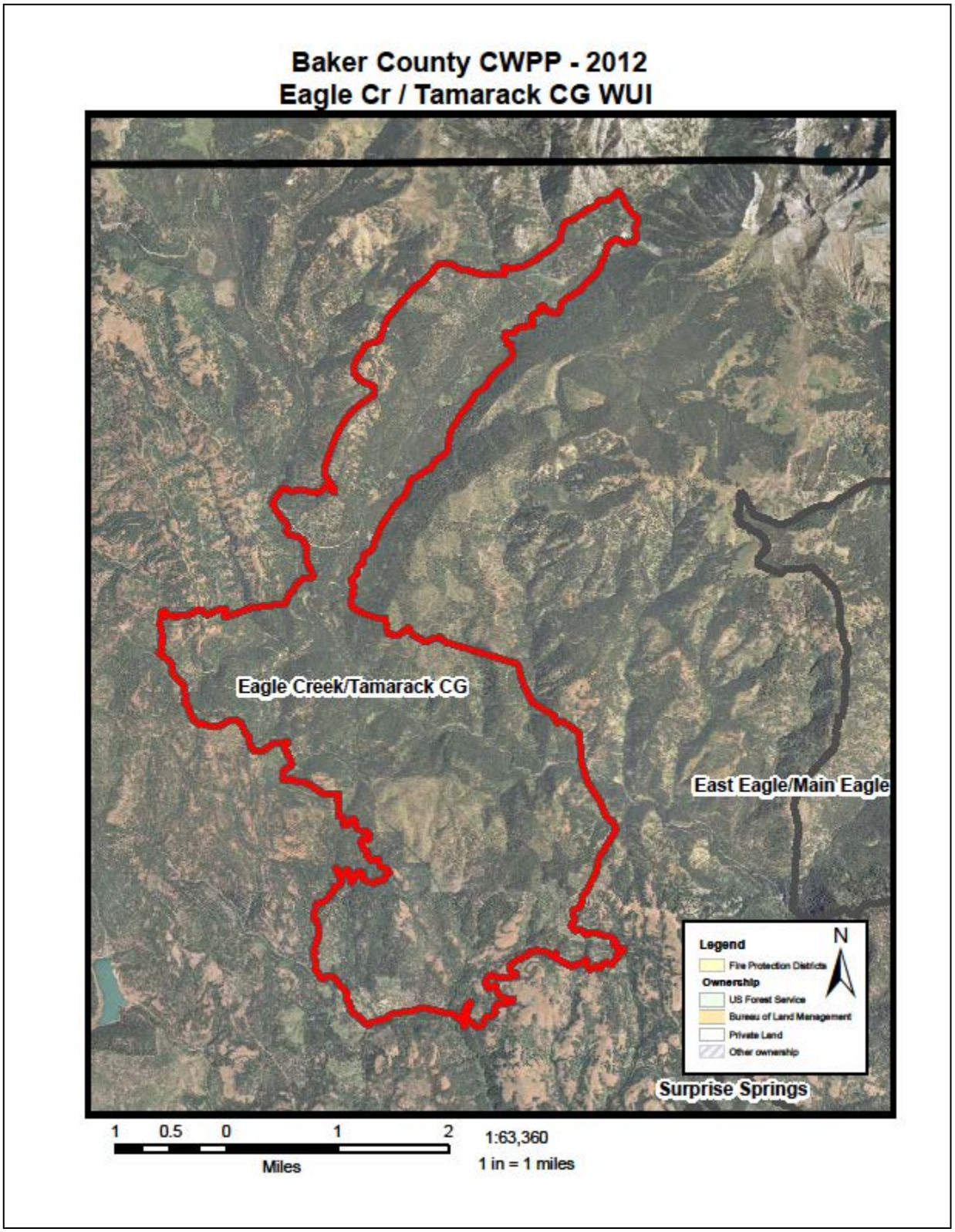
Eagle Creek / Tamarack Evaluation and Accomplishment

	Projects	*Agencies, Partners, Groups Involved*	*Description*
Fire Service Response Improvement	2	ODF, USFS, BLM, BCEM	A local interagency SEAT plane agreement in 2007 provided additional capacity as needed. Baker County 911 established reverse 911 notification system.
Emergency Vehicle Access Improvement			
Water Development			
Equipment Obtained			
Training Provided		Keating, Eagle Valley RFPDs, BCEM, USFS, ODF, BLM	A variety of structural, wildland, and ICS trainings have been provided to and with Pine Valley Fire Protection District.
Fuels Reduction Completed			
Prevention Messages Delivered	1	BCEM, ODF, USFS, BLM	The "Living With Fire" Prevention Guide was developed and distributed to residents via newspaper. Firewise campaign was utilized.
Miscellaneous			Fuels Projects are Currently Active on Federal and Private Properties (2012)

	Prior to 2006	2006-2011	Total Ac
USFS	164	107	271
BLM	0	0	0
Private	96	0	96

Baker County CWPP - 2012
Eagle Cr / Tamarack CG WUI




Baker County CWPP - 2012
Eagle Cr / Tamarack CG WUI
Eagle Creek/Tamarack CG
East Eagle/Main Eagle
Surprise Springs
Legend
Fire Protection Districts
Ownership
US Forest Service
Bureau of Land Management
Private Land
Other ownership
N
1 0.5 0 1 2
Miles
1:63,360
1 in = 1 miles

East Eagle / Main Eagle Mitigation Action Plan

WUI Name: East Eagle/Main Eagle **Priority Category:** HIGH

Description: This area is comprised of seasonal recreational dwellings and is located south of Eagle Cap Wilderness, along the Eagle Creek Wild and Scenic Waterway. There are approximately 20 structures.

	USFS	BLM	PVT	Other*	Total
Acres	6.735	0	515	0	7,250
%	93%	0%	7%	0%	
Structures	0		20		20

Hazard Assessment Factors

Fire Occurrence	Topography	Total Fuels	Structural Vulnerability	Weather	Values At-Risk	Combined Score
2	3	5	3	1	1	15

Communities at Risk: East Eagle and Main Eagle.

Structural Fire Protection Agency: No structural protection.

Wildland Fire Protection Agency: USFS / ODF.

Specific Hazard Issues:

- High recreational use,
- Access due to topography,
- Inefficient emergency notification of residents,
- Lack of alternate evacuation routes,
- Ingress/egress to dwellings,
- Extended response time,
- Topography,
- Lack of defensible space around dwellings,
- High fuel loading associated with overstocked forest stands,
- Proximity to Eagle Cap Wilderness.

East Eagle / Main Eagle WUI – Specific Projects	Timeframe	Lead Agency/Cooperators
Provide education and prevention messages targeted at creating defensible space, fuels reduction and improved structure access Provide prevent messages targeting recreational activities within the WUI.	On-going	Baker County Interagency Fire Prevention Team. On site contacts by USFS and ODF as opportunities arise.
Create, restore and maintain a community fuel break sufficient to minimize the risk and damage caused by wildland fire within the WUI, by removing dead and down material, thinning standing trees and shrubs, underburning, chip/burn piles, and utilize biomass where cost effective. Continue with implementation and maintenance of East Eagle Reduction Projects. Continue to seek National Fire Plan grants to do fuels reduction on private lands.	On-going	USFS and private landowners. Technical assistance and potentially financial assistance from ODF on private land.
Develop safety corridors including roads, natural fuel breaks and Defensible Fuels Profiles Zones Identify and implement Fuels Treatments along major roads and highways. Identify opportunities to utilize roads and ridge.	On-Going	USFS, ODF,
Develop and maintain a pre-suppression, structure assessment and evacuation plan.	By June 2016	Baker County Interagency Fire Advisory Team
Maintain and upgrade emergency notification systems. Seek funding to purchase technical equipment necessary for upgrades to the reverse 911 system.	Ongoing	Baker County Emergency Mgt., Baker County 911 Consolidated Dispatch Center, Baker County Sheriff's Office

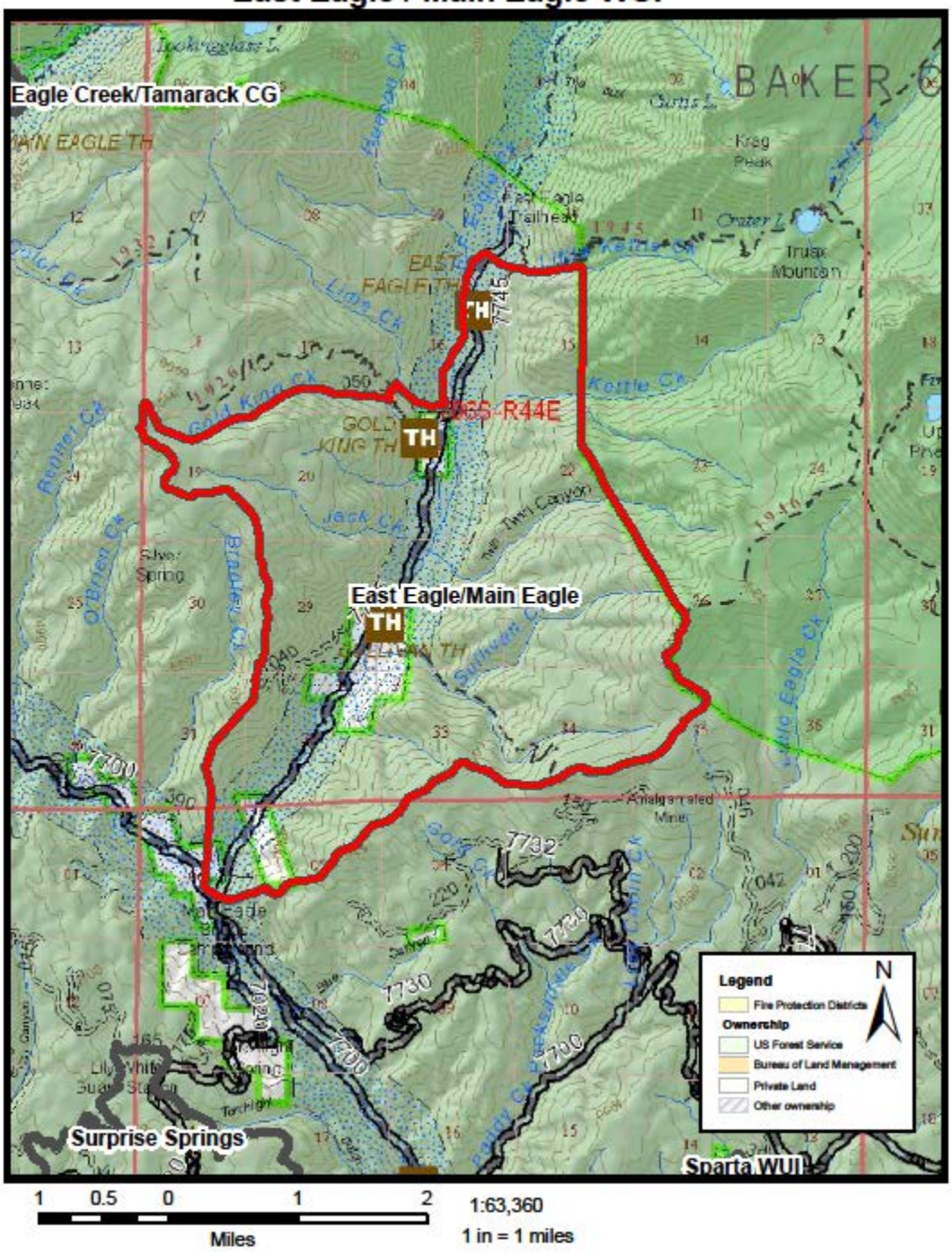
East Eagle / Main Eagle Evaluation and Accomplishment

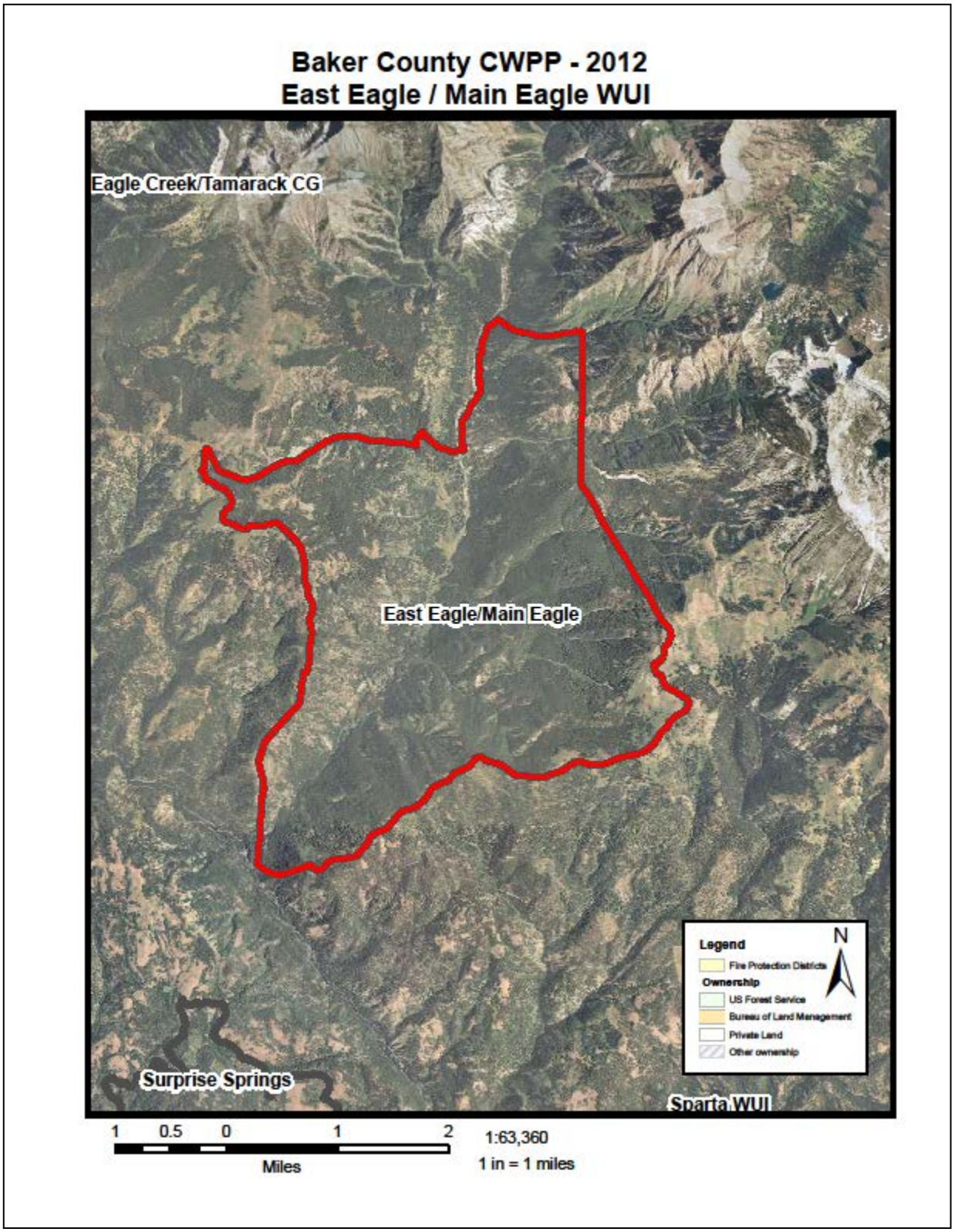
Mitigation Projects	*Projects*	*Agencies, Partners, Groups Involved*	*Description*
Fire Service Response Improvement	2	ODF, USFS, BLM, BCEM	• A local interagency SEAT plane agreement was created in 2007 to provide additional capacity as needed. • County Wide Mutual Aid Agreements between Federal, State and Local Agencies developed and revised 2011
Emergency Vehicle Access Improvement			
Water Development			
Equipment Obtained			
Fuels Reduction Completed			

	Prior to 2006	2006-2011	Total Ac
USFS	164	107	271
BLM	0	0	0
Private	4	88	92

Training Provided			
Prevention Messages Delivered	1	USFS, ODF, BLM, BCEM	The “Living With Fire” Prevention Guide was developed and distributed to residents via newspaper. Firewise campaign was utilized.
Miscellaneous			Fuels Projects are Currently Active on Federal and Private Properties (2012)

Baker County CWPP - 2012
East Eagle / Main Eagle WUI




Baker County CWPP - 2012
East Eagle / Main Eagle WUI
Eagle Creek/Tamarack CG
East Eagle/Main Eagle
Surprise Springs
Sparta WUI
Legend
Fire Protection Districts
Ownership
US Forest Service
Bureau of Land Management
Private Land
Other ownership
N
1 0.5 0 1 2
Miles
1:63,360
1 in = 1 miles

Elkhorn / Deer Creek / McEwen Mitigation Action Plan

WUI Name: Elkhorn Estates/Deer Creek/McEwen **Priority Category:** HIGH
Description: This area contains subdivisions of homes north of Highway 7, approximately ten miles southeast of Sumpter. Portions of Phillips Lake and associated recreational opportunities including Union Creek, Deer Creek campgrounds, Mowich rest area, Social Security Point, and the East Boat Ramp fall within this WUI

	USFS	BLM	PVT	Other*	Total
Acres	6,309		7,348		13,657
%	86%		14%		
Structures			62		62

Hazard Assessment Factors

Fire Occurrence	Topography	Total Fuels	Structural Vulnerability	Weather	Values At-Risk	Combined Score
2	1	5	5	2	1	16

Communities at Risk: Elkhorn Estates, Deer Creek, McEwen.

Structural Fire Protection Agency: Powder River Rural Fire Protection District.

Wildland Fire Protection Agency: ODF, USFS

Specific Hazard Issues:

- Access (ingress/egress to homes),
- Moderate fuel loading with abundant light flashy fuels (open pine/grass under),
- High recreational use,
- High voltage lines.

Elkhorn/Deer Creek/McEwen WUI Goals / Projects 2011 - 2016	Timeframe	Lead Agency/Cooperators
Provide education and prevention messages targeted at creating defensible space, fuels reduction and improved structure access.	On going	Baker County Interagency Fire Prevention Team. On site contacts by USFS, and ODF as opportunities arise.
Develop and maintain a pre-suppression, structure assessment and evacuation plan.	By June 2016	Baker County Interagency Fire Advisory Team
Maintain and upgrade emergency notification systems. Seek funding to purchase technical equipment necessary for upgrades to the reverse 911 system.	Ongoing	Baker County Emergency Mgt., Baker County 911 Consolidated Dispatch Center, Baker County Sheriff's Office
Continue to enhance structural and wildland fire capabilities and facilities Improve recruitment/retention • Continue toward NWCG Qualifications and trainings for firefighters. Seek funds to develop satellite fire station near McEwen.	On going	Powder River RFPD, Baker County Emergency Management
Create, restore and maintain a fire resistant landscape sufficient to minimize the risk and damage caused by wildland fire within the WUI, by removing dead and down material, thinning standing trees and shrubs, underburning, chip/burn piles, and utilize biomass where cost effective. Continue with implementation and maintenance of Little Dean, Deer, Baboon, Union/Miners, BEMA, Phillips Lake, and Blue projects. Continue to seek National Fire Plan grants to conduct fuels treatment work on private lands.	On-going	USFS and private landowners. Technical assistance and potentially financial assistance from ODF on private land.
Develop safety corridors including roads, natural fuel breaks and Defensible Fuels Profiles Zones Identify and implement Fuels Treatments along major roads and highways. Identify opportunities to utilize roads and ridge.	On-Going	USFS, ODF,

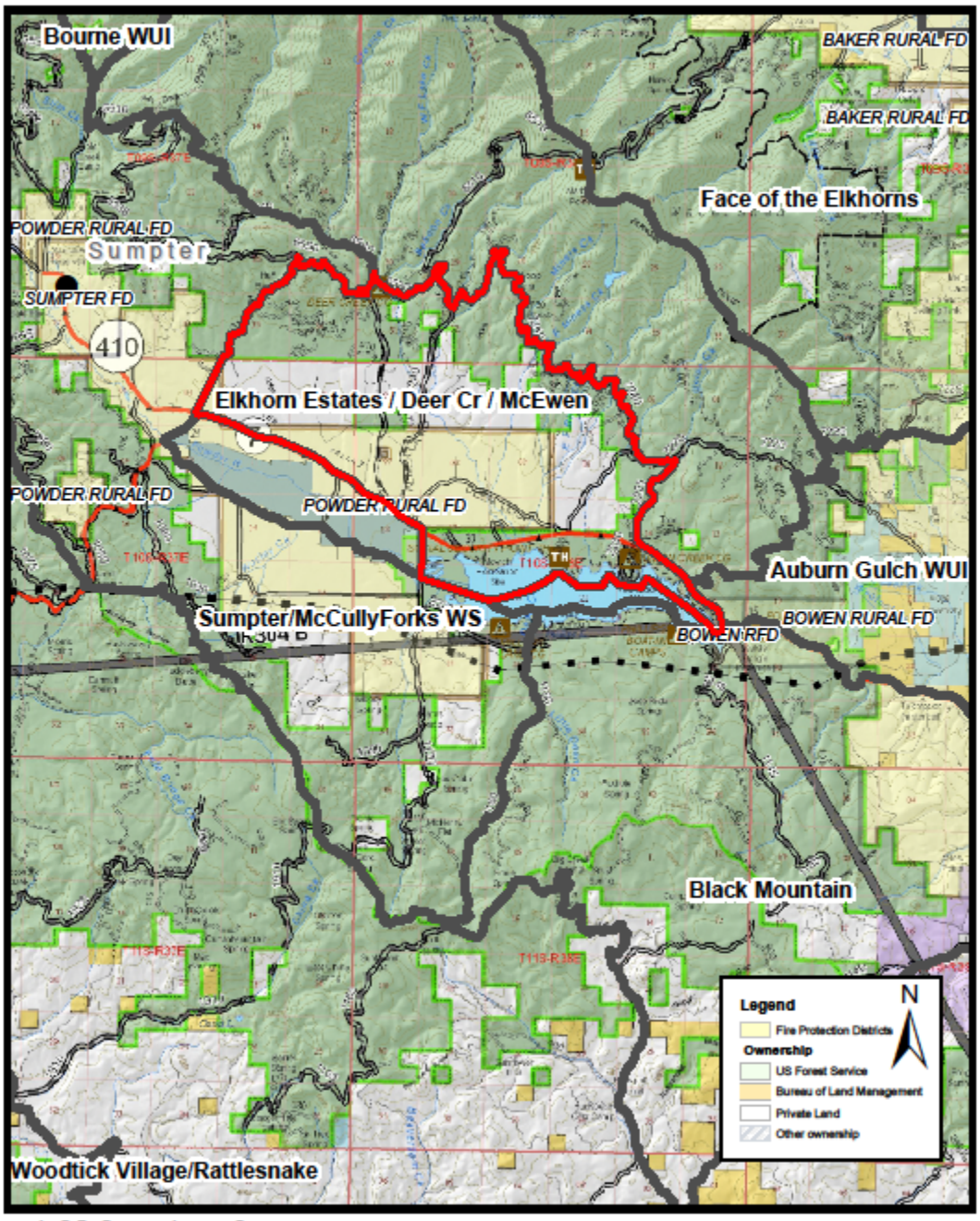
Elkhorn Estates/Deer Creek/McEwen *Evaluation and Accomplishment*

Mitigation Projects	*Projects*	*Agencies, Partners, Groups Involved*	*Description*
Fire Service Response Improvement	3	Sumpter, Powder River and Greater Bowen Valley RFD and Advisory Team	• A local interagency SEAT plane agreement in 2007 to provided additional capacity as needed. • County Wide Mutual Aid Agreements between Federal, State and Local Agencies • Developed and revised 2011 Baker County 911 established reverse 911 notification system. • Developed structure to house public safety equipment.
Emergency Vehicle Access Improvement	1	Powder River and Greater Bowen Valley RFD , BCEM, ODF, USFS, BLM	Participated in Baker County Transportation Plan review.
Water Development	1		Fire Hydrant developed that integrated into irrigation system.
Equipment Obtained	2	FEMA, BCEM, ODF, USFS, BLM	Powder River, Sumpter and Greater Bowen Valley RFD have obtained FEPP Type 6 engines, and have received various surplus FEPP, RFA/VFA equipment.
Training Provided	4	BCEM, ODF, USFS, BLM	Powder River, Sumpter and Greater Bowen Valley RFD have participated in certified and general Structural, Wildland, Urban-Interface and ICS courses. Department participates in the Annual Task Performance Exercise.
Fuels Reduction Completed			

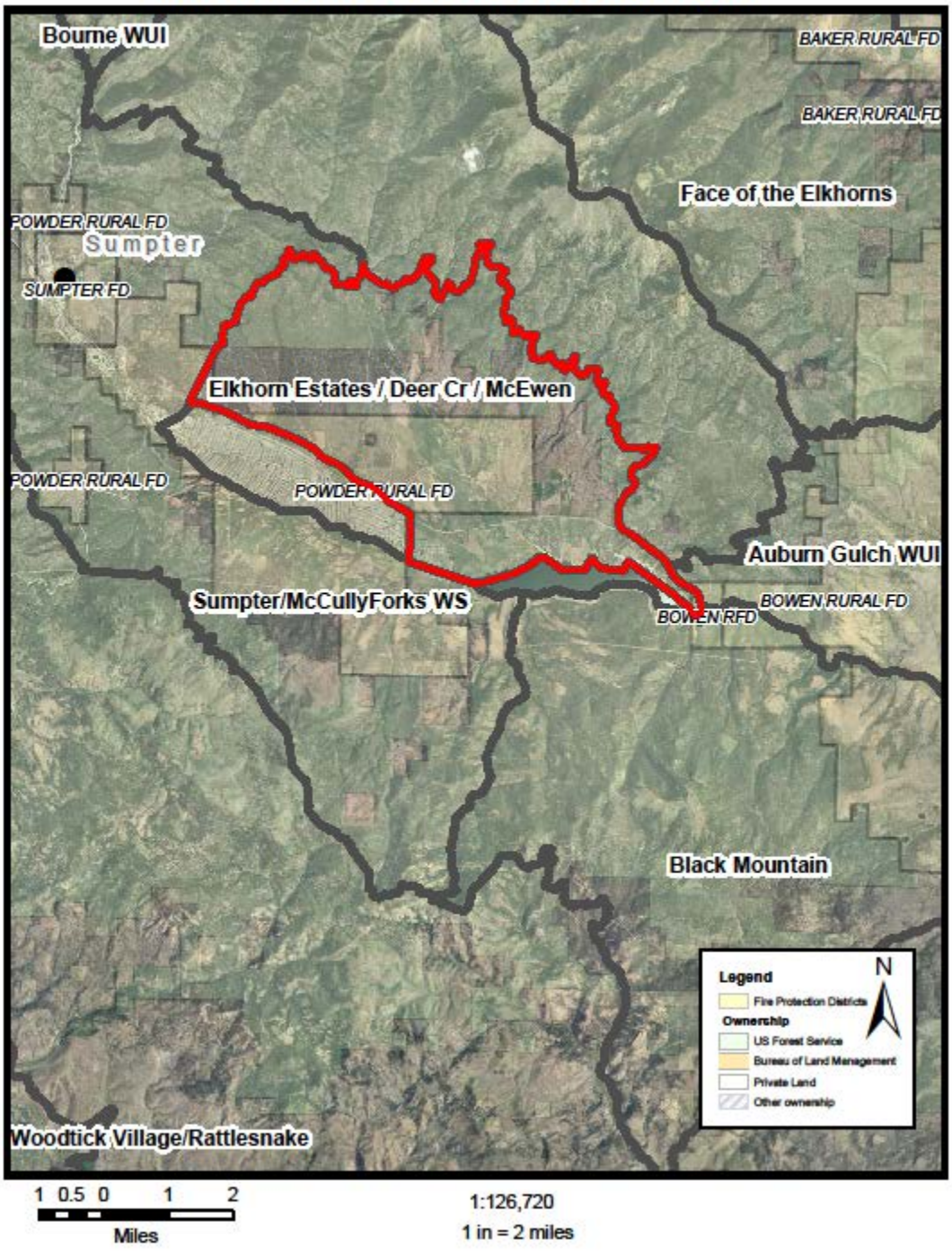
	Prior to 2006	2006-2011	Total Ac
USFS	3871	1770	2101
BLM	0	0	0
Private	552	53	499

Mitigation Projects	*Projects*	*Agencies, Partners, Groups Involved*	*Description*
Prevention Messages Delivered	5	BCEM, ODF, USFS, BLM	The "Living With Fire" Prevention Guide was developed and distributed to residents via newspaper and Fire Department. Firewise campaign was utilized. Department participates with Fire Prevention Team and has sponsored community fire prevention meetings. Active with CWPP and Senate Bill 360 implementation. Fire Danger Rating Signs were placed along Highway 7. Community Fire Preparedness meeting was held at the community center
Miscellaneous			Fuels Projects are Currently Active on Federal and Private Properties (2012)

Baker County CWPP - 2012
Elkhorn Estates / Deer Cr / McEwen WUI



Baker County CWPP - 2012
Elkhorn Estates / Deer Cr / McEwen WUI



Face of the Elkhorns Mitigation Action Plan

WUI Name: Face of the Elkhorns **Priority Category:** HIGH

Description: This WUI includes the Baker City Watershed (municipal water source for Baker City) and water supply pipeline, and provides a significant amount of irrigation water for agricultural operations. There is a natural gas pipeline. There are also two ODF&W deer/elk winter feeding stations (on BLM land).

	USFS	BLM	PVT	Other*	Total
Acres	18,847	1,953	24,733	440	45,972
%	41%	4%	54%	1%	
Structures	4		400		404

Hazard Assessment Factors

Fire Occurrence	Topography	Total Fuels	Structural Vulnerability	Weather	Values At-Risk	Combined Score
2	3	3	4	2	1	15

Communities at Risk: Baker City, Washington Gulch, Pine Creek, Marble Creek, Salmon Creek, and Western Heights.
Structural Fire Protection Agency: Baker Rural Fire Protection District, Bowen Valley Rural Fire Protection District.
Wildland Fire Protection Agency: ODF, BLM and USFS.
Specific Hazard Issues:

- High home site density,
- Bridge access – weight limits
- Lack of defensible space,
- High use recreation,
- Topography,
- Limited access,
- High fuel loading associated with dead/down juniper,
- Overstocked forest stands and abundant flashy fuels.
- Natural gas pipeline running through the southeast corner.

WUI Goals / Projects 2011 - 2016	Timeframe	Lead Agency/Cooperators
Continue to enhance structural fire capabilities and facilities Improve recruitment/retention Continue toward NWCG Qualifications and trainings for firefighters.	On-going	ODF, USFS, BLM, Baker and Bowen Valley RFPD's, City of Baker Fire Department, Baker County Emergency Management
Create, restore and maintain a fire resistant landscape sufficient to minimize the risk and damage caused by wildland fire within the WUI, by removing dead and down material, thinning standing trees and shrubs, underburning, chip/burn piles, and utilize biomass where cost effective. Continue with maintenance of Pilot, Foothills, Blue Poker, East Face and Wilson projects. Continue to remove juniper that has been cut. Continue to seek National Fire Plan grants to conduct fuels projects on private lands.	On-going	BLM, USFS, Baker City and private landowners. Technical assistance and potentially financial assistance from ODF on private land.
Develop safety corridors including roads, natural fuel breaks and Defensible Fuels Profiles Zones Identify and implement Fuels Treatments along major roads and highways and natural fuel breaks.	On-Going	USFS, ODF,
Maintain and improve the interagency wildland fire presence and response capability. Infrastructure improvements to include a new BLM guard station in Baker City, and an Interagency Fire Station and Fire Center facility at Baker City Airport.	By June 2016	USFS, BLM, ODF, BCEM
Provide education and prevention messages targeted at creating defensible space, fuels reduction and improved structure access.	Ongoing	Baker County Interagency Fire Prevention Team. On site contacts by Bowen Valley and Baker Valley RFD's, USFS, BLM, ODF .
Develop and maintain a pre-suppression, structure assessment and evacuation plan.	By June 2016	Baker County Interagency Fire Advisory Team
Maintain and upgrade emergency notification systems. Seek funding to purchase technical equipment necessary for upgrades to the reverse 911 system.	Ongoing	Baker County Emergency Mgt., Baker County 911 Consolidated Dispatch Center, Baker County Sheriff's Office
Explore opportunities to improve access into and within the Baker City Watershed for fire suppression purposes.	On - Going	USFS / Baker City

Face of Elkhorns Evaluation and Accomplishment

Mitigation Projects	*Projects*	*Agencies, Partners, Groups Involved*	*Description*
Fire Service Response Improvement	3	Baker Rural Fire Protection District/ GBVFPD and Advisory Team	• A local interagency SEAT plane agreement was created in 2007 to provide additional capacity as needed. • County Wide Mutual Aid Agreements between Federal, State and Local Agencies • Developed and revised 2011 Baker County 911 established reverse 911 notification system. • Public Meeting was held with wildland fire prevention education • Structure Assessment Pre-fire planning tool has been initiated
Emergency Vehicle Access Improvement	1	Baker Rural Fire Protection District, BCEM, ODF, USFS, BLM	Participated in Baker County Transportation Plan review. Participate in access reviews with Baker Co. Road Dept.
Water Development	1		Fire Hydrant developed that integrated into irrigation system.
Equipment Obtained	4	FEMA, BCEM, ODF, USFS, BLM	Baker Rural Fire Protection District has obtained (1) FEMA apparatus (Type 1, a FEPP Type 6, Type 3 CAFFS, rescue support vehicle, and has received various surplus RFA/VFA equipment.
Training Provided	4	BCEM, ODF, USFS, BLM	Baker Rural has participated in certified and general Structural, Wildland, Urban-Interface and ICS courses. Department participates in the Annual Task Performance Exercise.

<table>
<tr><th>Mitigation Projects</th><th>Projects</th><th>Agencies, Partners, Groups Involved</th><th colspan="4">Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>Emergency Vehicle Access Improvement</td><td>2</td><td>Baker Rural, Haines Fire District, BCEM, ODF, USFS, BLM</td><td colspan="4">• Baker County conducts inspections of emergency vehicle access associated with new construction.
• Participated in Development of Transportation System Plan Review.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Fuels Reduction Completed</td><td rowspan="4"></td><td rowspan="4"></td><td></td><td>Prior to 2006</td><td>2006-2011</td><td>Total Ac</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>USFS</td><td>4,480</td><td>892</td><td>5,372</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>BLM</td><td>0</td><td>689</td><td>2,662</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Private</td><td>668</td><td>668</td><td>1,336</td></tr>
<tr><td>Prevention Messages Delivered</td><td>3</td><td></td><td colspan="4">• The “Living With Fire” Prevention Guide was developed and distributed to residents via newspaper and Fire Department.
• Department participates with Fire Prevention Team and has sponsored community fire prevention/education meetings.
• Active with CWPP and Senate Bill 360 implementation.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Miscellaneous</td><td>1</td><td></td><td colspan="4">• Baker Rural Fire District participates in the Baker County Wildfire Taskforce.
• Fuels Projects are Currently Active on Federal and Private Properties (2012)</td></tr>
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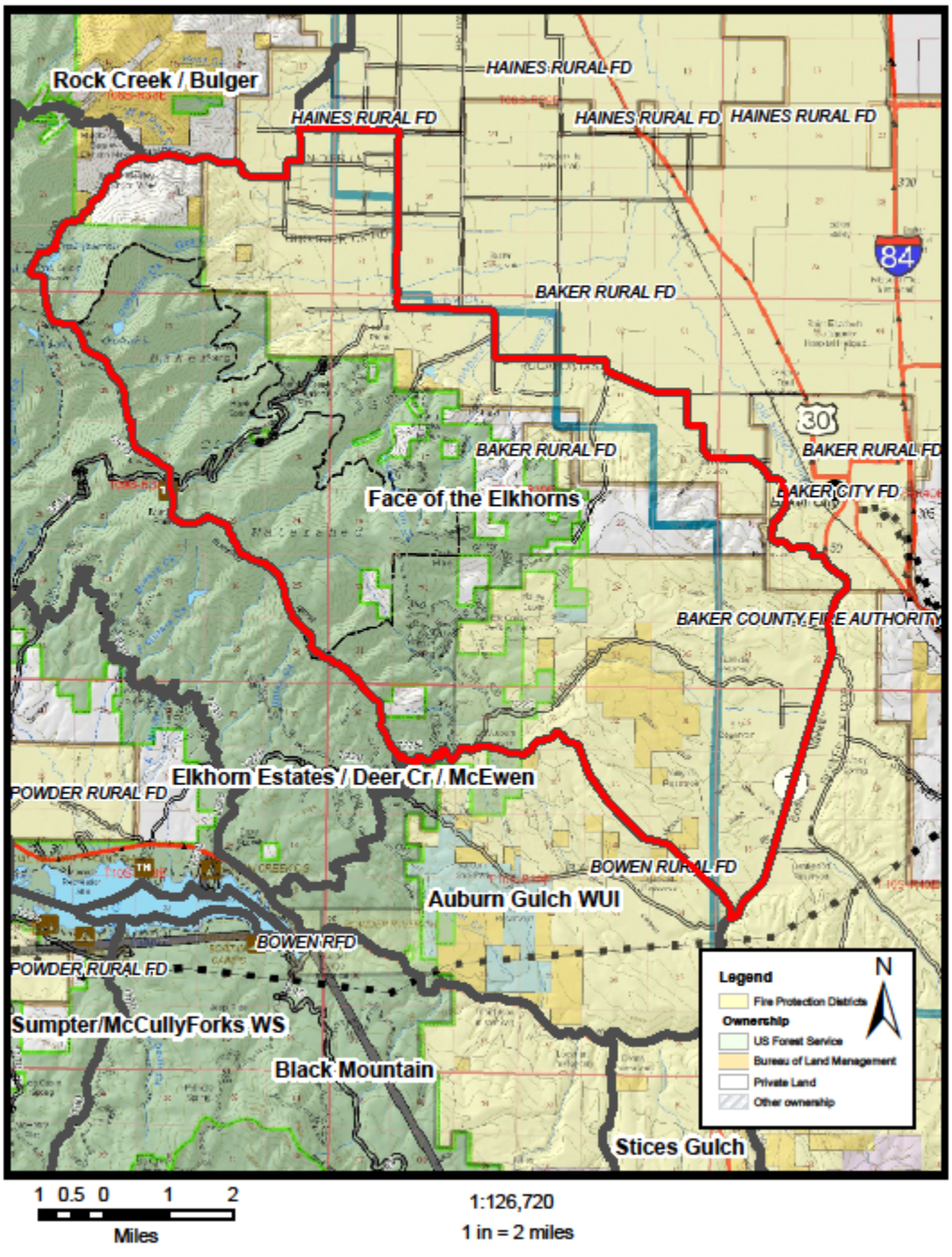
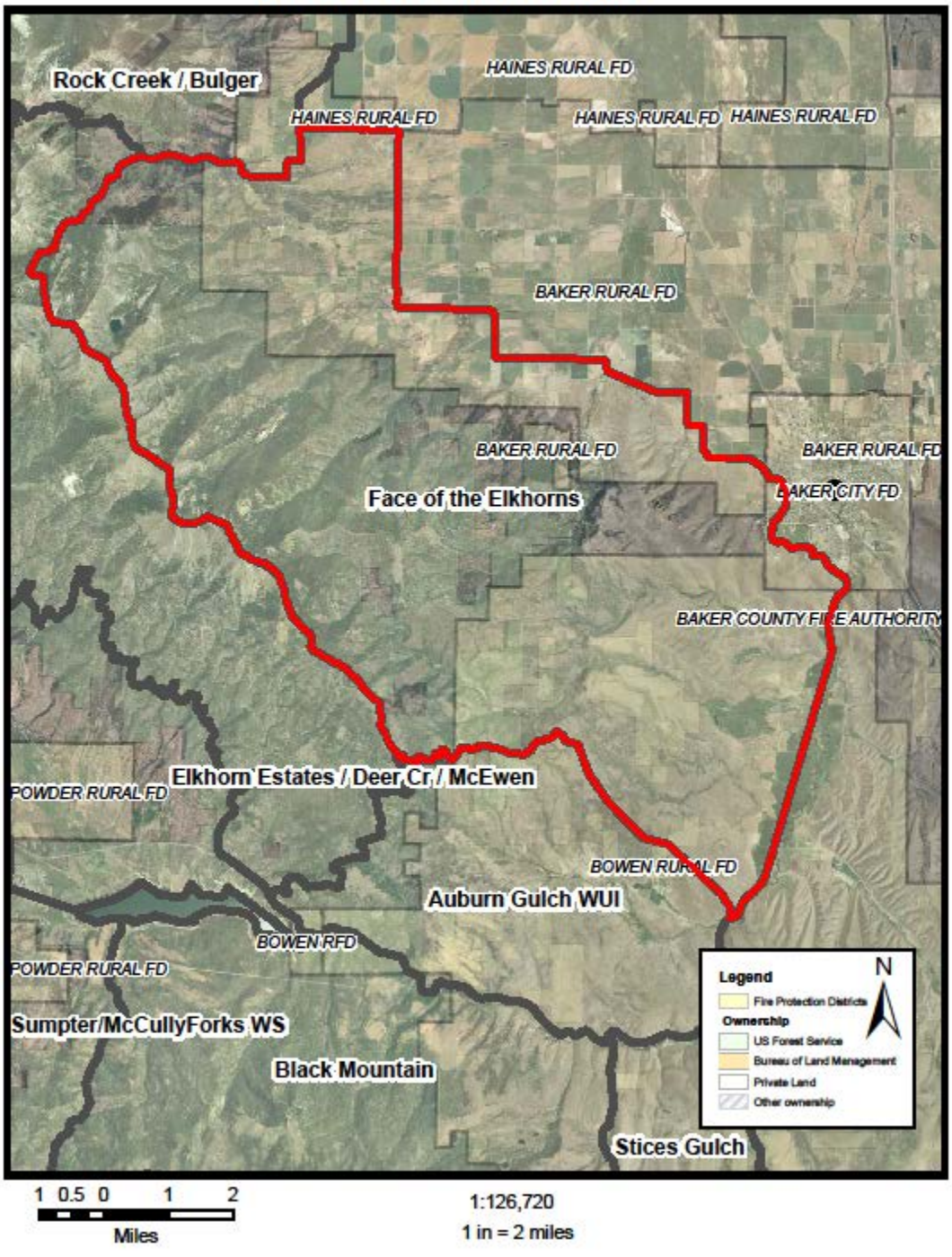
Baker County CWPP - 2012
Face of the Elkhorns WUI



Baker County CWPP - 2012
Face of the Elkhorns WUI



Hereford Mitigation Action Plan

WUI Name: Herford **Priority Category:** Moderate
Description: Hereford is ranching community located on the Burnt River Valley at the mouth of Water Gulch. It contains a Historic School and community center

	USFS	BLM	PVT	Other*	Total
Acres	0	1,309	2,800	0	4,108
%	41%	32%	68%	0%	
Structures	0		30		30

Hazard Assessment Factors

Fire Occurrence	Topography	Total Fuels	Structural Vulnerability	Weather	Values At-Risk	Combined Score
2	3	5	5	5	1	21

Communities at Risk: Hereford.

Structural Fire Protection Agency: No structure protection.

Wildland Fire Protection Agency: ODF, USFS, and BLM.

Specific Hazard Issues:

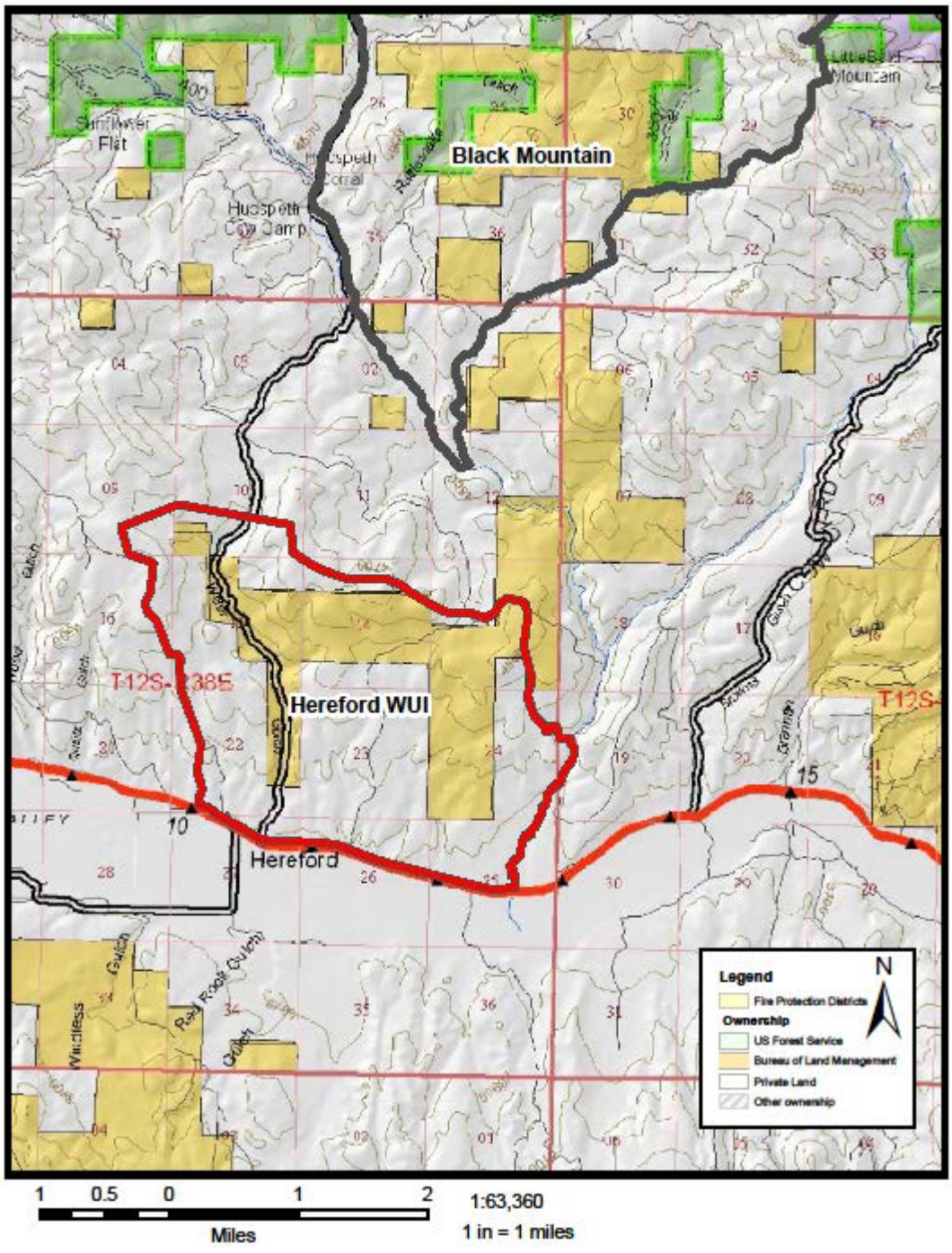
- Access to some individual dwellings,
- Moderate homesite density, lack of defensible space,
- Abundant light flashy fuels.

WUI – Goals / Projects	Timeframe	Lead Agency/Cooperators
Provide education and prevention messages targeted at creating defensible space, fuels reduction and improved structure access. • In addition, target minimizing escaped fires caused by debris burning.	On - Going	Baker County Interagency Fire Prevention Team. On site contacts by BLM, and ODF as opportunities arise.
Create and maintain fuel conditions sufficient to minimize the risk and damage caused by wildland fire within the WUI through fuels reduction work, creation of fire breaks, green strips, mowing, etc. • Continuation of the Baker County Habitat Restoration Project	On - Going	BLM and private landowners. Technical assistance and potentially financial assistance from ODF on private land. Burnt River CCPI
Develop safety corridors including roads, natural fuel breaks and Defensible Fuels Profiles Zones Identify and implement Fuels Treatments along major roads and highways. Identify opportunities to utilize roads and ridge.	On-Going	USFS, ODF,
Develop and maintain a pre-suppression, structure assessment and evacuation plan.	By June 2016	Baker County Interagency Fire Advisory Team
Explore opportunities to develop a response capability for structural and wildland fire protection. Explore an agreement with Unity RFD for protection options.	On-going	Baker County Emergency Management / ODF, USFS, BLM.
Maintain and upgrade emergency notification systems. Seek funding to purchase technical equipment necessary for upgrades to the reverse 911 system.	Ongoing	Baker County Emergency Mgt., Baker County 911 Consolidated Dispatch Center, Baker County Sheriff's Office

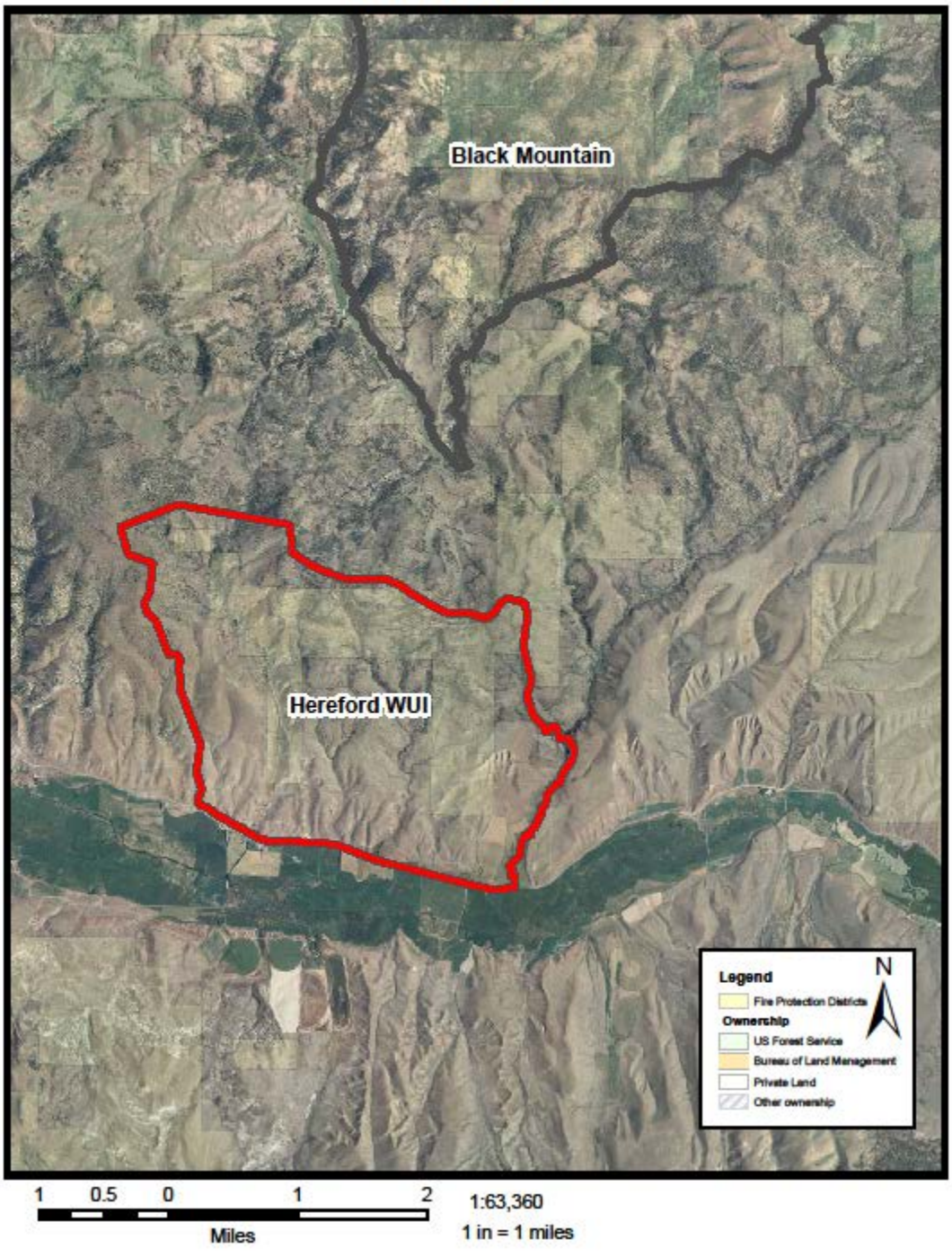
Herford Evaluation and Accomplishment

Mitigation Projects	*Projects*	*Agencies, Partners, Groups Involved*	*Description*
Fire Service Response Improvement	2	USFS, BLM, ODF, BCEM, Baker Co 911	• A local interagency SEAT plane agreement was created in 2007 to provide additional capacity as needed. • Baker County 911 established reverse 911 notification system.
Emergency Vehicle Access Improvement			
Water Development			
Equipment Obtained			
Training Provided			
Fuels Reduction Completed			Prior to 2006 / 2006-2011 / Total Ac USFS: 1,134 / 0 / 1,134 BLM: 0 / 689 / 689 Private: 1601 / 833 / 2,434
Prevention Messages Delivered	1	USFS, ODF, BLM, BCEM	The "Living With Fire" Prevention Guide was developed and distributed to residents via newspaper. Firewise campaign was utilized.
Miscellaneous			Fuels Projects are Currently Active on Federal and Private Properties (2012)

Baker County CWPP - 2012
Hereford WUI



Baker County CWPP - 2012
Hereford WUI



Huntington Mitigation Action Plan

WUI Name: Huntington Priority Category: HIGH

Description: The Huntington WUI is located in the southeast portion of Baker County and is bordered in large part on the west by Interstate 84, and on the east by the Snake River. The city of Huntington, Interstate 84, UPRR Line, a petroleum pipeline, and the Lime Hill wind farm (potentially others) are included within the WUI. There are approximately 300 structures within the WUI (including the city of Huntington).

	USFS	BLM	PVT	Other*	Total
Acres		4,700	4,251	161	9,112
%	0%	52%	47%	2%	
Structures			300		300

Hazard Assessment Factors

Fire Occurrence	Topography	Total Fuels	Structural Vulnerability	Weather	Values At-Risk	Combined Score
3	3	3	3	2	1	15

Communities at Risk: The City of Huntington.

Structural Fire Protection Agency: Huntington Fire Dept. (within 15 miles of city).

Wildland Fire Protection Agency: BLM; Burnt River Rangeland Fire Protection Association; Vale RFPA on border fires.

Specific Hazard Issues:

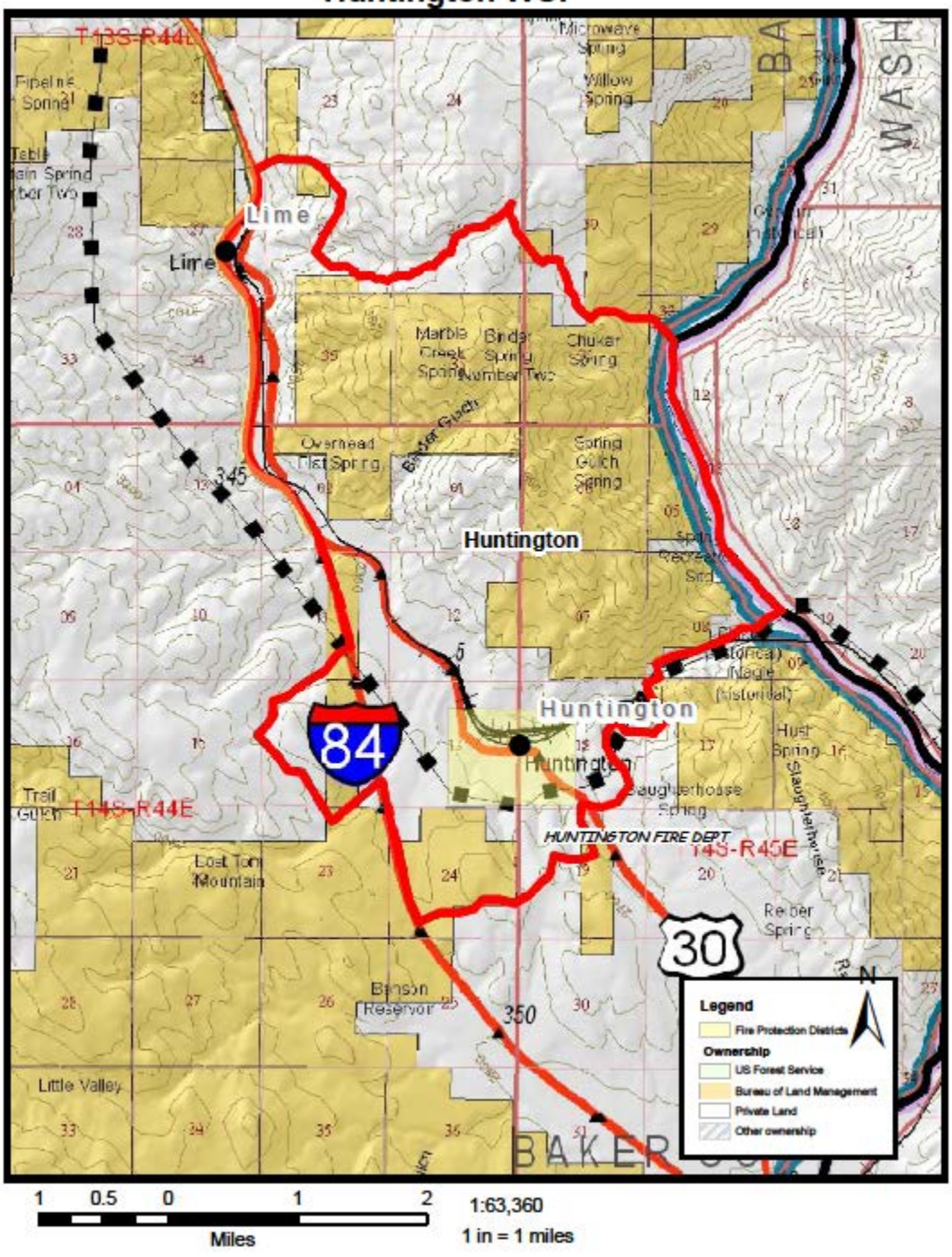
- Abundant light flashy fuels,
- High recreational use,
- Interstate 84,
- Industrial uses such as oil pipeline, railroad, wind farm(s),
- High voltage lines.

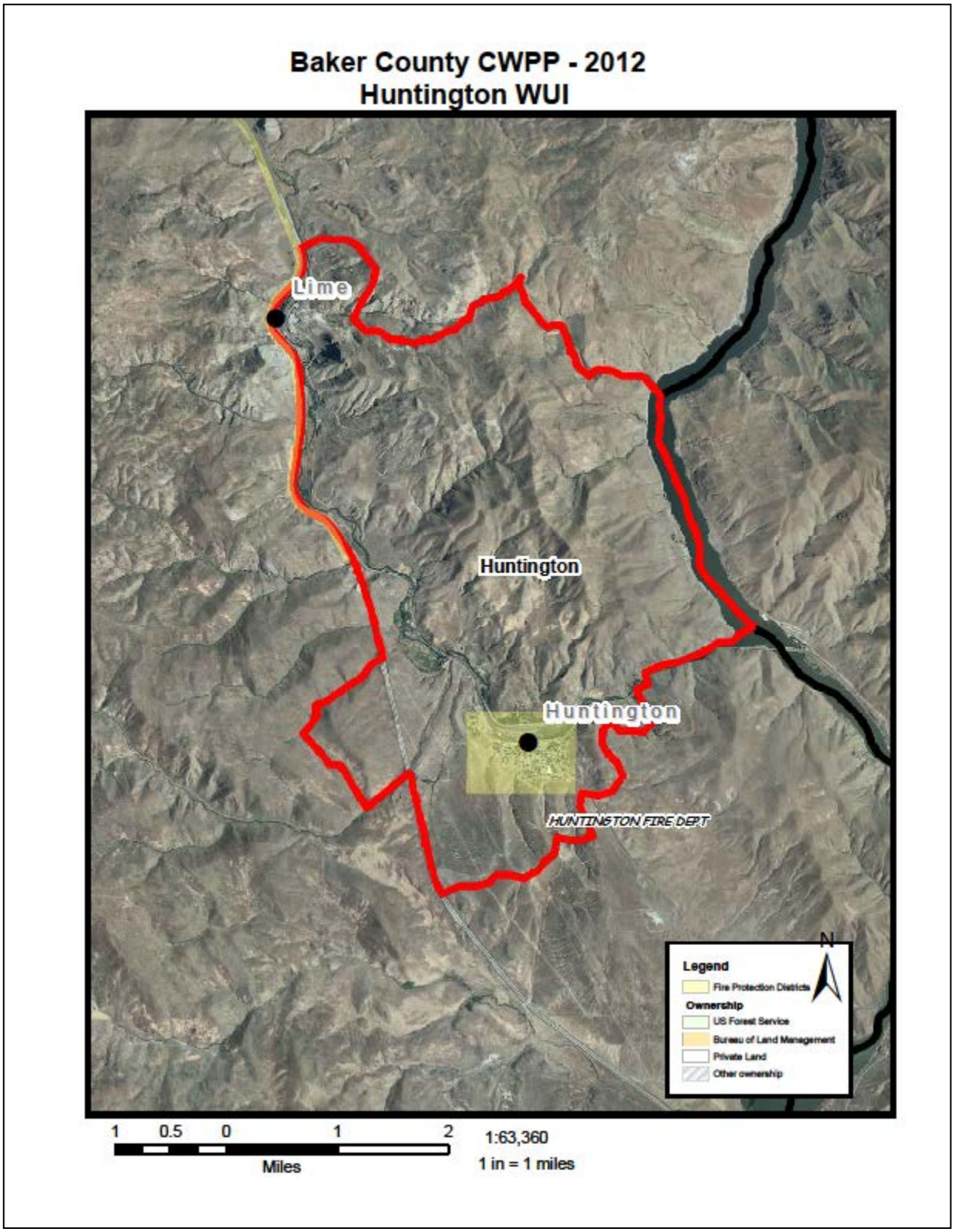
WUI – Goals / Projects	Timeframe	Lead Agency/Cooperators
Develop and maintain a pre-suppression, structure assessment and evacuation plan.	By June 2016	Baker County Interagency Fire Advisory Team
Maintain and upgrade emergency notification systems. Seek funding to purchase technical equipment necessary for upgrades to the reverse 911 system.	Ongoing	Baker County Emergency Mgt., Baker County 911 Consolidated Dispatch Center, Baker County Sheriff's Office
Provide education and prevention messages targeted at creating defensible space, fuels reduction and improved structure access. In addition, target minimizing escaped fires caused by debris burning and recreation	On - Going	Baker County Interagency Fire Prevention Team. On site contacts by BLM as opportunities arise.
Continue to enhance structural / wildland fire capabilities and facilities • Improve recruitment/retention and departmental organization. • Continue toward NWCG Qualifications and trainings for firefighters. • Secure new equipment to enhance fire response capability.	On - Going	Baker County Emergency Management/ODF, USFS, BLM, Huntington Fire Department; Burnt River RFPA
Create and maintain fuel conditions sufficient to minimize the risk and damage caused by wildland fire within the WUI through fuels reduction work, creation of fire breaks, green strips, mowing, etc.	On - Going	BLM and private landowners
Develop safety corridors including roads, natural fuel breaks and Defensible Fuels Profiles Zones Identify and implement Fuels Treatments along major roads and highways. Identify opportunities to utilize roads and ridge.	On-Going	USFS, ODF,
Explore opportunities for wind generation companies to provide fire risk mitigation measures.	Ongoing	BLM, City of Huntington

Huntington Evaluation and Accomplishment

Mitigation Projects	*Projects*	*Agencies, Partners, Groups Involved*	*Description*
Fire Service Response Improvement	3		• A local interagency SEAT plane agreement was created in 2007 to provide additional capacity as needed. • Baker County 911 established reverse 911 notification system. • County Wide Mutual Aid Agreements between Federal, State and Local Agencies developed and revised 2011
Emergency Vehicle Access Improvement	0		
Water Development	0		
Equipment Obtained	3	Huntington FD	Obtained a FEMA Engine. A structural engine, in exchange for a tender.
Training Provided	3	Huntington FD, BCEM	Huntington FD has participated in training associated with EMS, Wildland and Structural Fire, and ICS. The department has also participated in Annual Task Performance Exercise.
Fuels Reduction Completed			Prior to 2006 / 2006-2011 / Total Ac
		USFS	0 / 0 / 0
		BLM	0 / 0 / 0
		Private	0 / 0 / 0
Prevention Messages Delivered	4	Huntington FD, Interagency Fire Prevention Team	The "Living With Fire" Prevention Guide was developed and distributed to residents via newspaper. Fire Department held community meetings, and has participated in Fire Prevention Team. Active with CWPP. Firewise campaign ulitized. Information Board placed at City Hall Fire Danger Level Sign placed at Snake River Corridor
Miscellaneous			

Baker County CWPP - 2012
Huntington WUI




Baker County CWPP - 2012
Huntington WUI
Lime
Huntington
Huntington
HUNTINGTON FIRE DEPT
N
Legend
Fire Protection Districts
Ownership
US Forest Service
Bureau of Land Management
Private Land
Other ownership
1 0.5 0 1 2
Miles
1:63,360
1 in = 1 miles

Keating / Wirth Junction Mitigation Action Plan

WUI Name: Keating / Wirth Junction **Priority Category:** Moderate

Description: The Keating / Wirth Junction WUI consists of the west side of the Keating Valley. In addition, the Keating School and Powder River National Wild and Scenic River corridor are within the WUI.

	USFS	BLM	PVT	Other*	Total
Acres	2,625	19,300	38,530	3	60,343
%	0%	52%	47%	2%	
Structures			100		130

Hazard Assessment Factors

Fire Occurrence	Topography	Total Fuels	Structural Vulnerability	Weather	Values At-Risk	Combined Score
2	1	3	3	2	1	12

Communities at Risk: Keating, Wirth Junction.

Structural Fire Protection Agency: Keating RFD, Medical Springs RFD, Glascow Lookout Rangeland Fire Protection District

Wildland Fire Protection Agency: ODF, USFS, and BLM.

Specific Hazard Issues:

- Access to some of the residences within the WUI,
- Lack of defensible space,
- High voltage lines,
- Abundant light flashy fuels.

WUI – Goals / Projects	Timeframe	Lead Agency/Cooperators
Provide education and prevention messages targeted at creating defensible space, fuels reduction and improved structure access. • In addition, target minimizing escaped fires caused by debris burning and recreation.	On - Going	Baker County Interagency Fire Prevention Team. On site contacts by USFS, BLM, and ODF as opportunities arise.
Create and maintain fuel conditions sufficient to minimize the risk and damage caused by wildland fire within the WUI through fuels reduction work, creation of fire breaks, green strips, mowing, etc.	On - Going	USFS, BLM and private landowners. Technical assistance and potentially financial assistance from ODF on private land.
Develop safety corridors including roads, natural fuel breaks and Defensible Fuels Profiles Zones Identify and implement Fuels Treatments along major roads and highways. Identify opportunities to utilize roads and ridge.	On-Going	USFS, ODF,
Develop and maintain a pre-suppression, structure assessment and evacuation plan.	By June 2016	Baker County Interagency Fire Advisory Team
Maintain and upgrade emergency notification systems. Seek funding to purchase technical equipment necessary for upgrades to the reverse 911 system.	Ongoing	Baker County Emergency Mgt., Baker County 911 Consolidated Dispatch Center, Baker County Sheriff's Office
Enhance response capability for structural / wildland fire protection. Infrastructure improvements to include new BLM guard station in Baker City which may also provide for better interagency housing. • Continue toward NWCG Qualifications and trainings for firefighters.	On-going	Baker County Emergency Management / ODF, USFS, BLM.

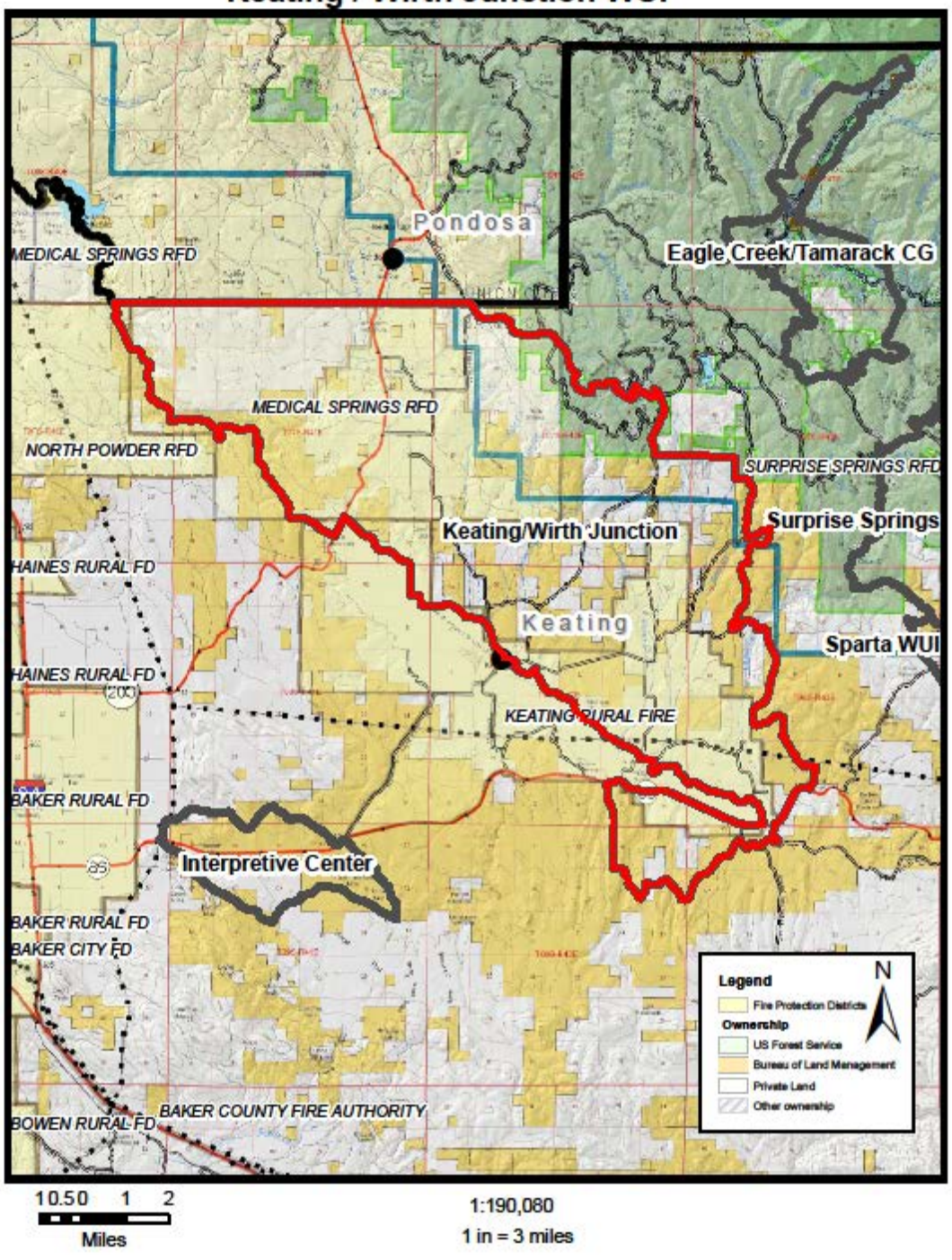
Keating / Wirth Junction Evaluation and Accomplishment

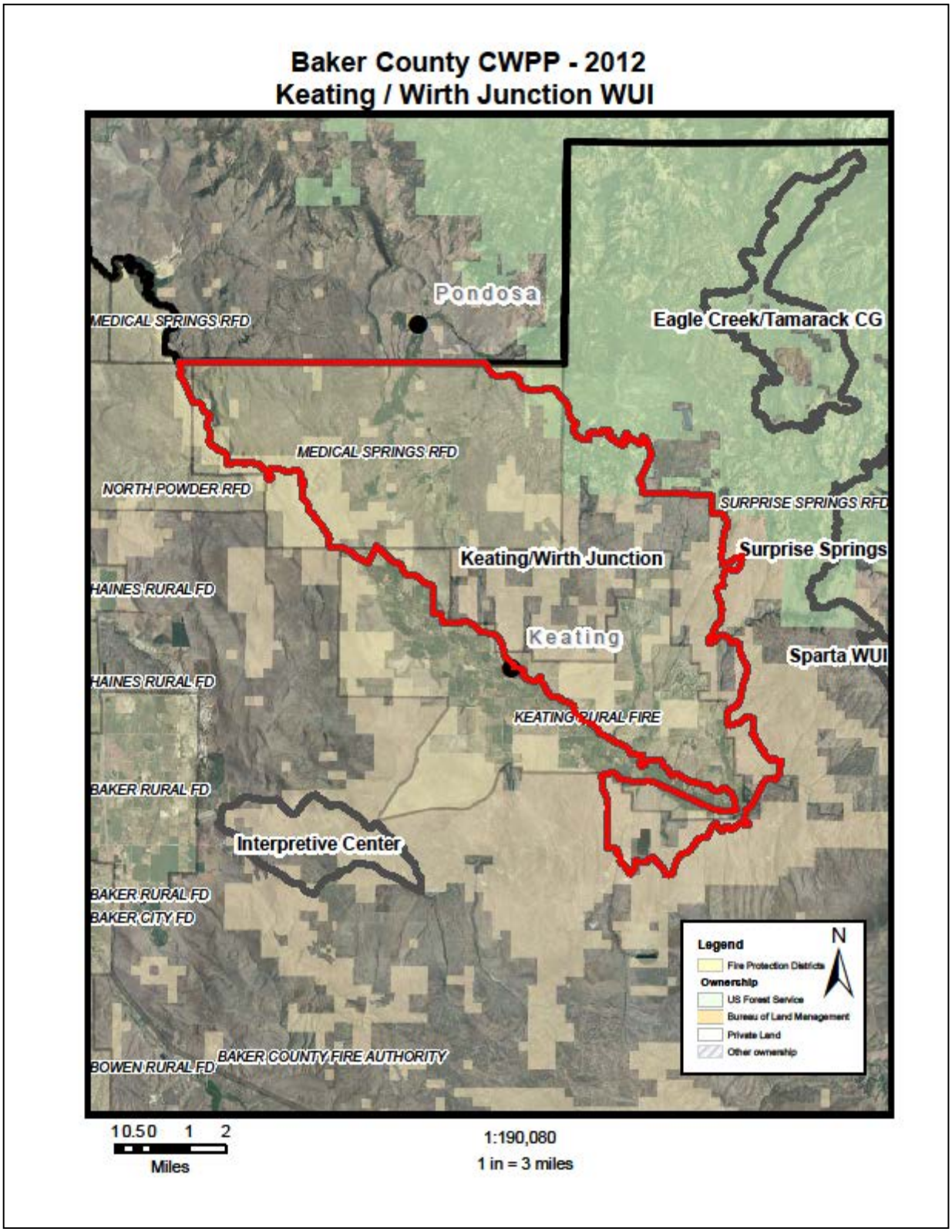
Mitigation Projects	*Projects*	*Agencies, Partners, Groups Involved*	*Description*
Fire Service Response Improvement	5	USFS, BLM, ODF, BCEM	• A local interagency SEAT plane agreement was created in 2007 to provide additional capacity as needed. • Keating FPD has apparatus equipment strategically placed throughout the district. • County Wide Mutual Aid Agreements between Federal, State and Local Agencies developed and revised 2011 • Baker County 911 established reverse 911 notification system. • Established Glascow Lookout Rangeland Fire Protection District
Emergency Vehicle Access Improvement			
Water Development			
Equipment Obtained	5		• Obtained equipment from RFA/EFA program • Acquired FEMA SCBA and PPE • Obtained Vehicle Extrication Equipment Grant • Glascow Lookout RFPA received several pieces of FEPP equipment and radios
Training Provided	2		• A variety of structural, wildland, and ICS trainings have been provided to and with Keating Fire Protection District. • Department participated in Annual Task Performance Exercise. • S-130 / S-190 Course for Glascow Lookout RFPA
Fuels Reduction Completed			

	Prior to 2006	2006-2011	Total Ac
USFS	357	722	1,079
BLM	0	0	0
Private	0	0	0

Mitigation Projects	*Projects*	*Agencies, Partners, Groups Involved*	*Description*
Prevention Messages Delivered	3	Keating Fire Protection District, BCEM, USFS, ODF, BLM	• The "Living With Fire" Prevention Guide was developed and distributed to residents via newspaper, and department. • Keating Fire Protection District participates with prevention team, and has sponsored outreach events. • Fire Danger Level Sign placed along Hwy 86.
Miscellaneous	2		• Fuels Projects are Currently Active on Federal and Private Properties (2012) • Keating Rural Fire Protection District participates in the Baker County Wildfire Taskforce. • Memorandum of Understanding established between BLM and Glascow Lookout RFPA

Baker County CWPP - 2012
Keating / Wirth Junction WUI




Baker County CWPP - 2012
Keating / Wirth Junction WUI
Pondosa
MEDICAL SPRINGS RFD
Eagle Creek/Tamarack CG
MEDICAL SPRINGS RFD
NORTH POWDER RFD
SURPRISE SPRINGS RFD
Surprise Springs
Keating/Wirth Junction
HAINES RURAL FD
Keating
Sparta WUI
HAINES RURAL FD
KEATING RURAL FIRE
BAKER RURAL FD
Interpretive Center
BAKER RURAL FD
BAKER CITY FD
BAKER COUNTY FIRE AUTHORITY
BOWEN RURAL FD
Legend
Fire Protection Districts
Ownership
US Forest Service
Bureau of Land Management
Private Land
Other ownership
N
10.50 1 2
Miles
1:190,080
1 in = 3 miles

National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center Mitigation Action Plan

WUI Name: Interpretive Center **Priority Category:** Moderate

Description: This WUI consists of the structures associated with the National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center, the Historic Oregon Trail, Powder River Sportsman's Shooting Range, Virtue Flats OHV recreational areas, sage grouse leks. There are approximately 6 structures.

	USFS	BLM	PVT	Other*	Total
Acres		3,478	1,662		5,140
%	0	68%%	32%	1%	
Structures			75		75

Fire Occurrence	Topography	Total Fuels	Structural Vulnerability	Weather	Values At-Risk	Combined Score
1	3	1	3	2	1	11

Communities at Risk: National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center.

Structural Fire Protection Agency: Baker Rural Fire Protection District.

Wildland Fire Protection Agency: BLM.

Specific Hazard Issues:

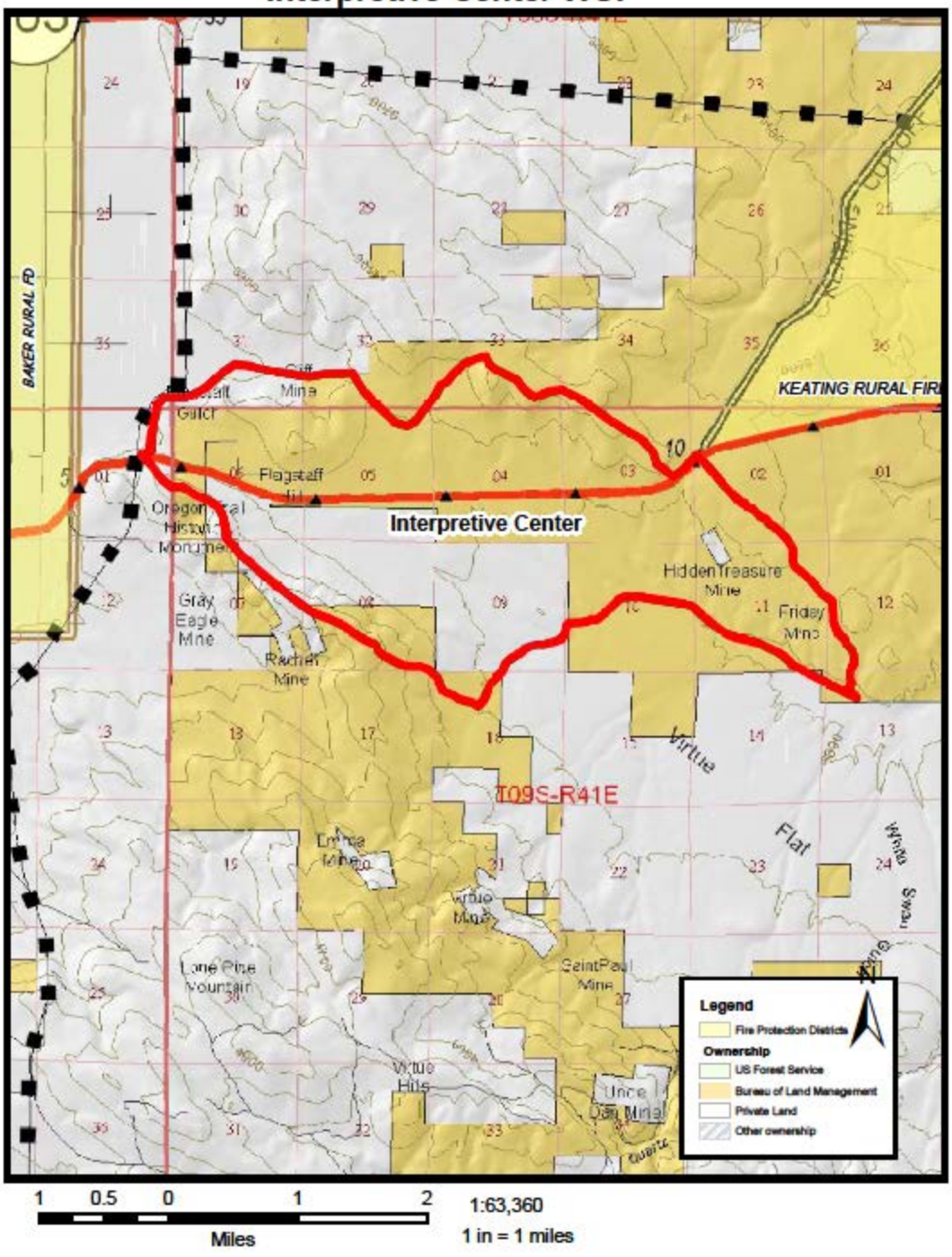
- Abundant flashy fuels,
- High use recreation area,
- limited access beyond the highway due to lack of roads;
- mine shafts,
- possible future utility corridor.

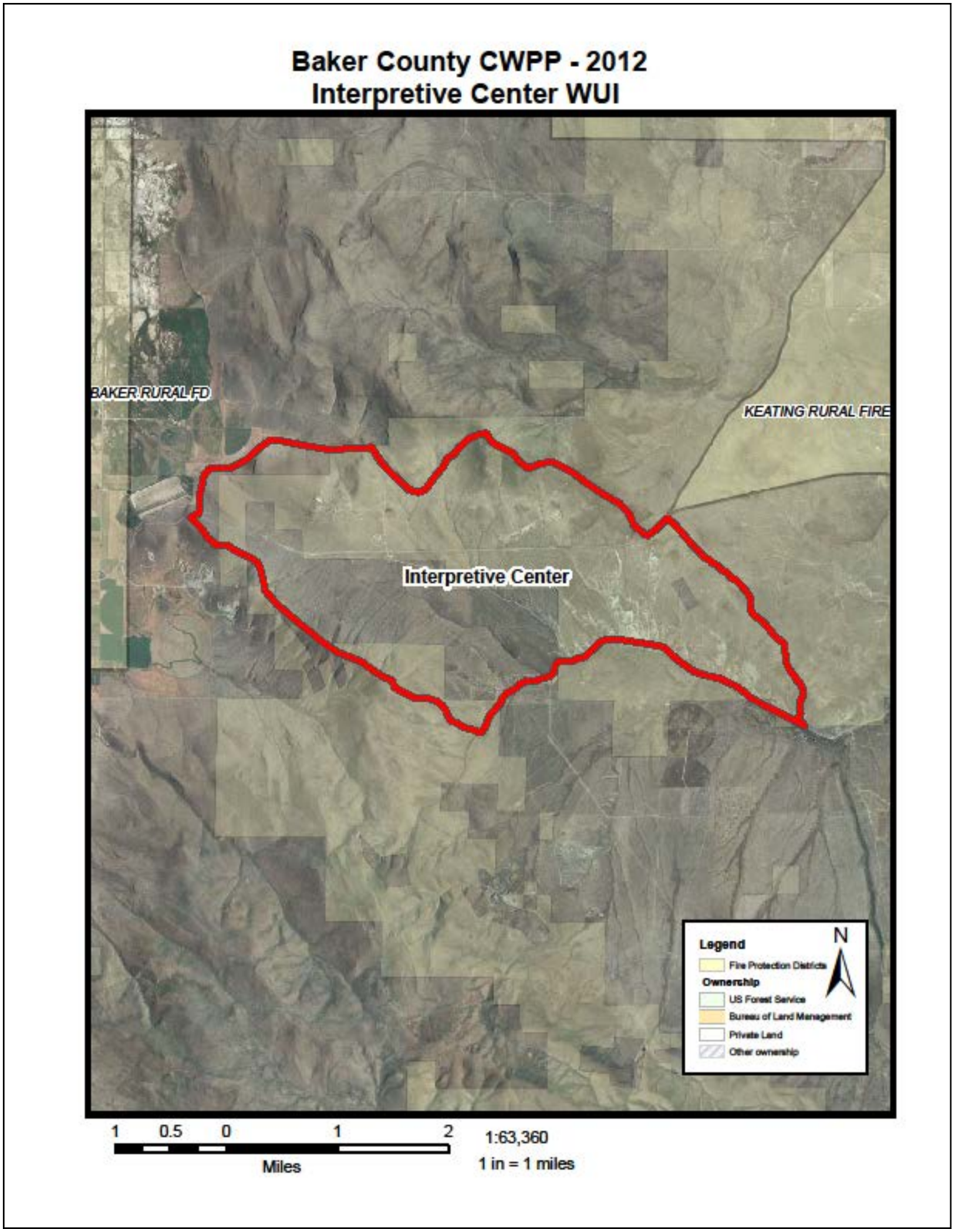
WUI – Goals / Projects	Timeframe	Lead Agency/Cooperators
Provide education and prevention messages targeted toward minimizing escaped fires caused by recreation.	On - Going	Baker County Interagency Fire Prevention Team. On site contacts by BLM as opportunities arise.
Create and maintain fuel conditions sufficient to minimize the risk and damage caused by wildland fire within the WUI through fuels reduction work, creation of fire breaks, green strips, mowing, etc.	On - Going	BLM.
Develop safety corridors including roads, natural fuel breaks and Defensible Fuels Profiles Zones Identify and implement Fuels Treatments along major roads and highways. Identify opportunities to utilize roads and ridge.	On-Going	USFS, ODF,
Develop and maintain a pre-suppression, structure assessment and evacuation plan.	By June 2016	Baker County Interagency Fire Advisory Team
Maintain and upgrade emergency notification systems. Seek funding to purchase technical equipment necessary for upgrades to the reverse 911 system.	Ongoing	Baker County Emergency Mgt., Baker County 911 Consolidated Dispatch Center, Baker County Sheriff's Office
Continue to enhance structural and wildland fire capabilities and facilities Improve recruitment/retention • Continue toward NWCG Qualifications and trainings for firefighters. • Infrastructure improvements to include new BLM guard station in Baker City which may also provide for better interagency housing.	On going	Baker County Emergency Management , BLM, Baker RFD

National Historic Oregon Trail Center Evaluation and Accomplishment

Mitigation Projects	*Projects*	*Agencies, Partners, Groups Involved*	*Description*
Fire Service Response Improvement	5	Baker Rural, USFS, BLM, ODF, BCEM	• A local interagency SEAT plane agreement was created in 2007 to provide additional capacity as needed. • Baker Rural with BLM agreement to provide structural protection for Center and participates in annual walk-thru of the facilities. • Baker County 911 established reverse 911 notification system. • County Wide Mutual Aid Agreements between Federal, State and Local Agencies developed and revised 2011 • Established Glascow Lookout Rangeland Fire Protection District
Emergency Vehicle Access Improvement			
Water Development	1		Established and Upgraded the Fire Hydrant system for the museum.
Equipment Obtained	1		Baker RFPD acquired a FEPP Type 3 CAFS engine
Training Provided			A variety of structural and wildland trainings have been provided to adjacent fire agency that has the capacity to respond to this area.
Fuels Reduction Completed			Prior to 2006 / 2006-2011 / Total Ac
		USFS	0 / 0 / 0
		BLM	0 / 0 / 0
		Private	0 / 0 / 0
Prevention Messages Delivered	1	Baker RFD, BCEM, USFS, ODF	• The “Living With Fire” Prevention Guide was developed and distributed to residents via newspaper. Firewise campaign was utilized.
Miscellaneous	1		• Baker Rural Fire Protection District participates in the Baker County Wildfire Taskforce.

Baker County CWPP - 2012
Interpretive Center WUI




Baker County CWPP - 2012
Interpretive Center WUI
BAKER RURAL FD
KEATING RURAL FIRE
Interpretive Center
Legend
Fire Protection Districts
Ownership
US Forest Service
Bureau of Land Management
Private Land
Other ownership
N
1 0.5 0 1 2
Miles
1:63,360
1 in = 1 miles

Oxbow Mitigation Action Plan

WUI Name: Oxbow/Copperfield **Priority Category:** HIGH

Description: The communities of Oxbow, Pine Creek, and Homestead as well as Oxbow Dam and associated infrastructure are located within the WUI. The entire area within the WUI was burned in the 2006 Foster Gulch fire. There are approximately 75 dwellings in the WUI. In addition there is a USFS repeater.

	USFS	BLM	PVT	Other*	Total
Acres	4,373	13,930	8,074	226	26,603
%	16%	52%	30%	1%	
Structures			75		75

Hazard Assessment Factors

Fire Occurrence	Topography	Total Fuels	Structural Vulnerability	Weather	Values At-Risk	Combined Score
2	4	2	5	2	1	16

Communities at Risk: Oxbow, Copperfield, Pine Creek, Homestead.
Structural Fire Protection Agency: No structure protection.
Wildland Fire Protection Agency: BLM / USFS / ODF (limited).
Specific Hazard Issues:

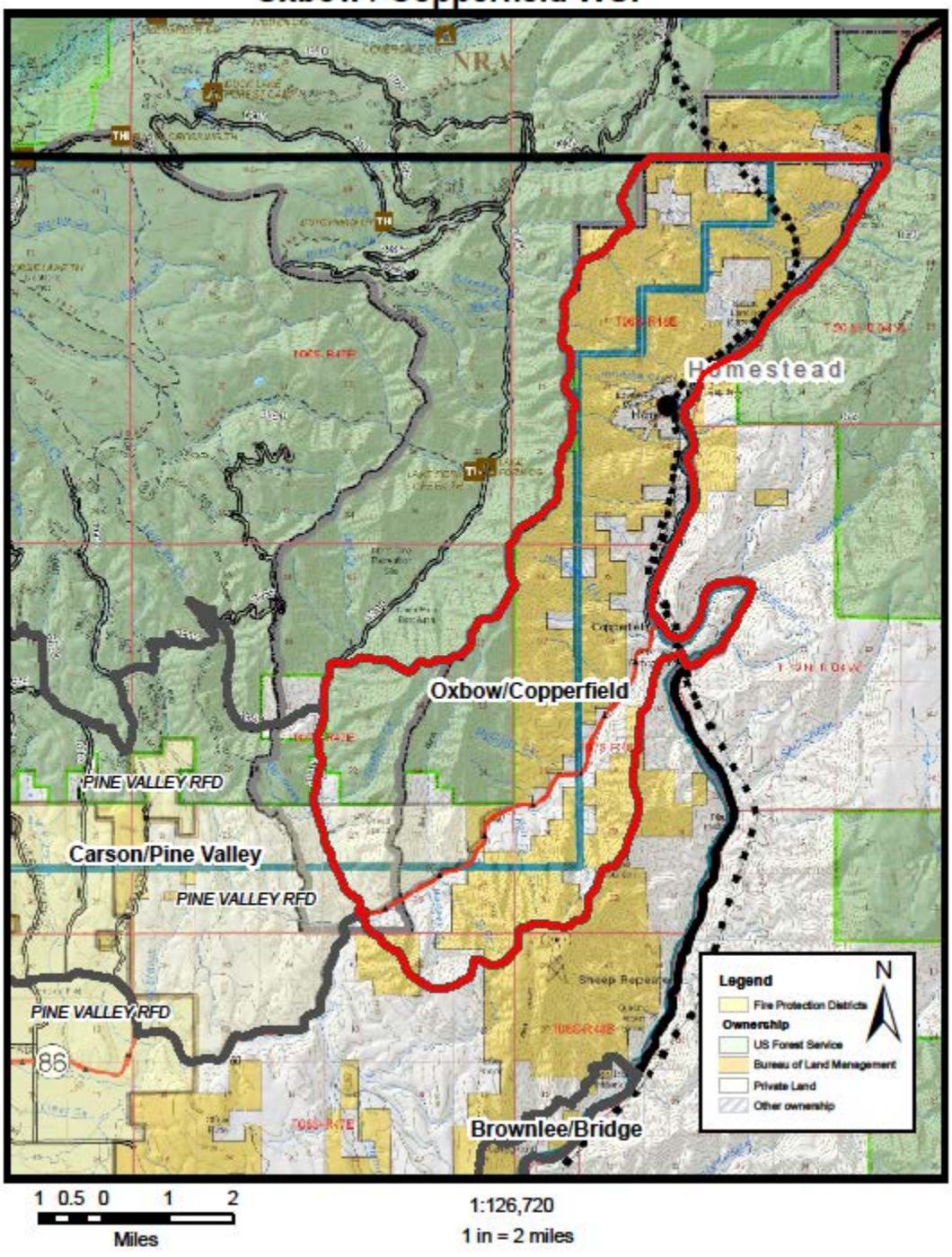
- High home site density along Pine Creek,
- limited access due to topography and private lands,
- extended response time,
- light/flashy fuels,
- high recreation use area,
- utility corridor,
- pre-season fire risk (prior to wildland agencies staffing for fire season).

WUI – Goals / Projects 2011 - 2016	Timeframe	Lead Agency/Cooperators
Create, restore and maintain a fire resistant landscape sufficient to minimize the risk and damage caused by wildland fire within the WUI through fuels reduction work, creation of fire breaks, green strips, mowing. Conduct restoration projects following the Foster Gulch fire	On - going	BLM, USFS and private landowners. Technical assistance and potentially financial assistance from ODF on private land.
Develop and maintain a pre-suppression, structure assessment and evacuation plan.	By June 2016	Baker County Interagency Fire Advisory Team
Maintain and upgrade emergency notification systems. Seek funding to purchase technical equipment necessary for upgrades to the reverse 911 system.	Ongoing	Baker County Emergency Mgt., Baker County 911 Consolidated Dispatch Center, Baker County Sheriff's Office
Focus on fire prevention during high use times of the year that coincide with critical fire weather, especially in the warm spring months (before agency staffing for fire season).	On - going	The Baker County Interagency Fire Prevention Team, and Idaho Power.
Provide education and prevention messages targeted at creating defensible space, fuels reduction and improved structure access.	On - going	Baker County Interagency Fire Prevention Team. On site contacts by USFS, BLM and ODF as opportunities arise.
Develop a response capability for structural and wildland fire protection. Explore agreements with Pine Valley RFD and Idaho Power Co.	On - going	Baker County Emergency Management, Idaho Power Co., Pine Valley RFD.

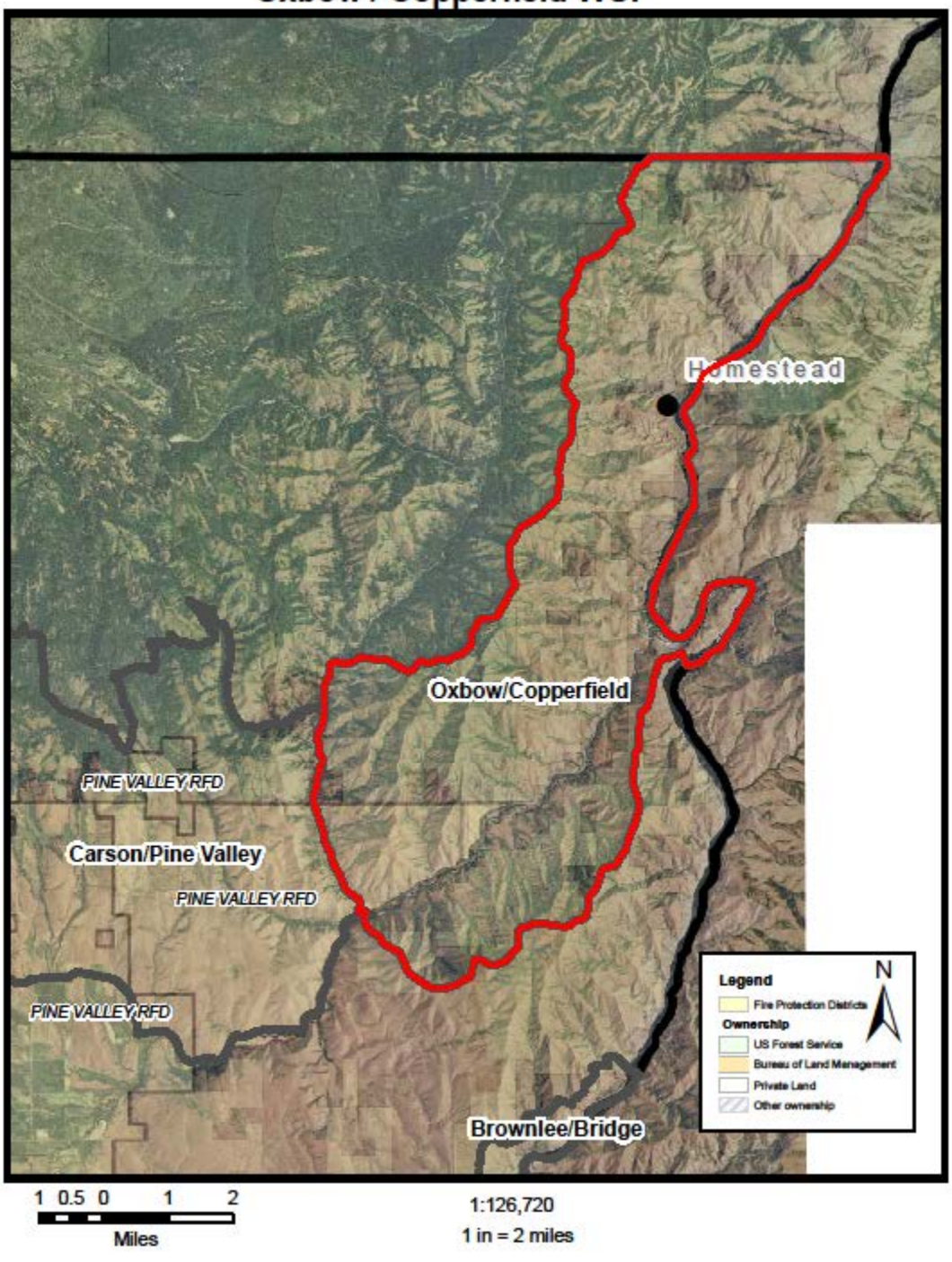
Oxbow / Copperfield Evaluation and Accomplishment

Mitigation Projects	*Projects*	*Agencies, Partners, Groups Involved*	*Description*
Fire Service Response Improvement	0	N/A	Idaho Power has a piece of fire apparatus in the Oxbow area.
Access Improvement	0	Idaho Power	Addressing and Signing of roads
Water Development	0	N/A	N/A
Equipment Obtained			
Training Provided			Idaho Power employees received training along with Pine Valley Fire Dept. Baker County Sheriff , Pine Valley Fire Dept. USFS, participated in all risk disaster simulation training with Idaho Power.
Fuels Reduction Completed			Prior to 2006 / 2006-2011 / Total Ac USFS: 0 / 0 / 0 BLM: 0 / 689 / 689 Private: 84 / / 84
Prevention Messages Delivered			Prevention Signing by BLM
Miscellaneous			2006 Foster Gulch Fire burned through entire WUI – reducing fuels. Structure Protection Plan was developed During Foster Gulch Fire – This document is available to local protection Agencies BLM and private completed restoration projects

Baker County CWPP - 2012
Oxbow / Copperfield WUI



Baker County CWPP - 2012
Oxbow / Copperfield WUI



Pleasant Valley Mitigation Action Plan

WUI Name: Pleasant Valley **Priority Category:** Moderate
Description: Pleasant Valley is a ranching and industrial community located along Interstate-84 south of Baker City. Infrastructure includes High Voltage Power Lines, natural gas and petroleum lines, railroad, Interstate Freeway. There is occupied Sage Grouse habitat inside the WUI perimeter.

	USFS	BLM	PVT	Other*	Total
Acres	0	552	3,940	0	4,4493
%	0%	12%	88%	0%	
Structures			75		75

Hazard Assessment Factors

Fire Occurrence	Topography	Total Fuels	Structural Vulnerability	Weather	Values At-Risk	Combined Score
2	3	1	5	2	1	14

Communities at Risk: Durkee.

Structural Fire Protection Agency: No structure protection.

Wildland Fire Protection Agency: ODF and BLM.

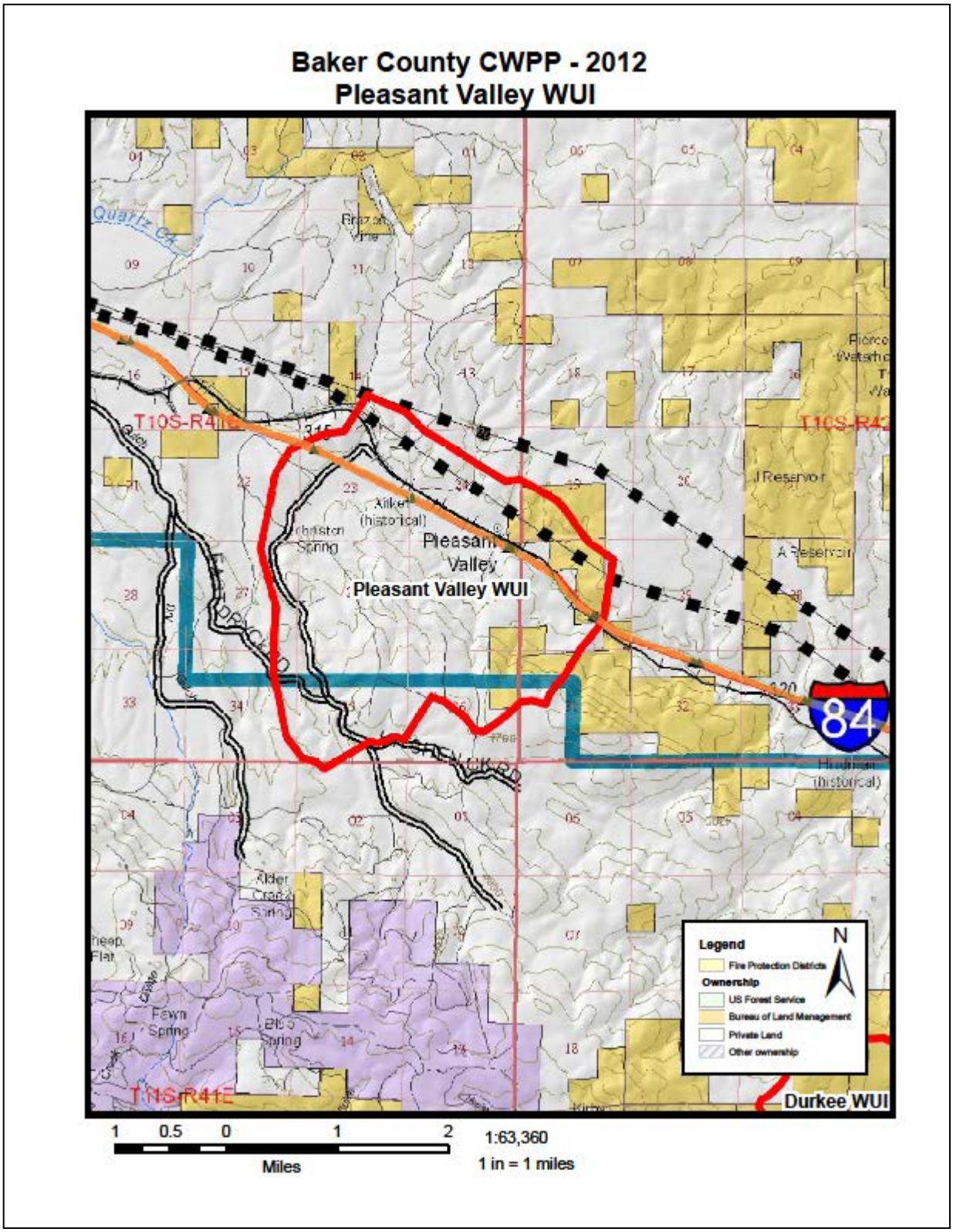
Specific Hazard Issues:

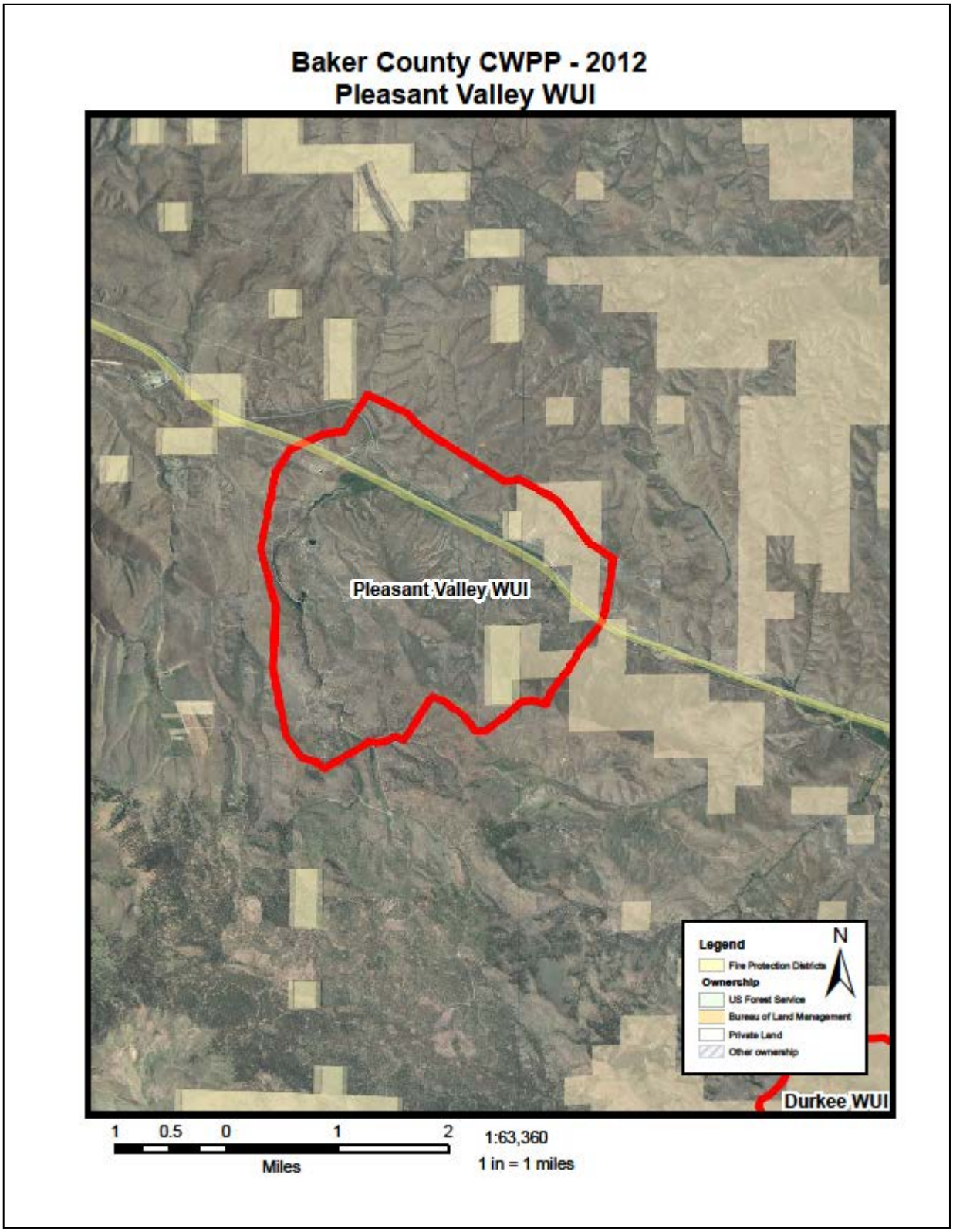
- Access to some individual dwellings,
- Lack of defensible space,
- High voltage lines, petroleum and natural gas lines,
- High use railroad lines,
- Abundant light flashy fuels,
- Interstate Freeway.

WUI – Goals / Projects	Timeframe	Lead Agency/Cooperators
Provide education and prevention messages targeted at creating defensible space, fuels reduction and improved structure access. • In addition, target minimizing escaped fires caused by debris burning and recreation	On - Going	Baker County Interagency Fire Prevention Team. On site contacts by BLM and ODF as opportunities arise.
Maintain and upgrade emergency notification systems. Seek funding to purchase technical equipment necessary for upgrades to the reverse 911 system.	Ongoing	Baker County Emergency Mgt., Baker County 911 Consolidated Dispatch Center, Baker County Sheriff's Office
Develop and maintain a pre-suppression, structure assessment and evacuation plan.	By June 2016	Baker County Interagency Fire Advisory Team
Enhance response capability for structural fire protection.	On-going	Baker County Emergency Management / ODF, USFS, BLM.
Create, restore and maintain a community fuel break sufficient to minimize the risk and damage caused by wildland fire within the WUI, by removing dead and down material, thinning standing trees and shrubs, underburning, chip/burn piles, and utilize biomass where cost effective. • Expand upon and maintain the work in the Baker County Habitat Restoration Fuels project and Woods Gulch Fuels Project.	On - Going	BLM and private landowners. Technical assistance and potentially financial assistance from ODF on private land.
Develop safety corridors including roads, natural fuel breaks and Defensible Fuels Profiles Zones Identify and implement Fuels Treatments along major roads and highways. Identify opportunities to utilize roads and ridge.	On-Going	USFS, ODF,
Develop a response capability for structural fire protection.	On-going	Baker County Emergency Management / ODF and BLM.
Explore opportunities to establish water source	June 2016	Baker County Emergency Management / ODF and BLM.

Pleasant Valley Evaluation and Accomplishment

Mitigation Projects	*Projects*	*Agencies, Partners, Groups Involved*	*Description*
Fire Service Response Improvement	2	USFS, BLM, ODF, BCEM	• A local interagency SEAT plane agreement was created in 2007 to provide additional capacity as needed. • Developed and revised 2011 Baker County 911 established reverse 911 notification system.
Emergency Vehicle Access Improvement			
Water Development			
Equipment Obtained	1	BCEM, ODF, BLM	Burnt River Rangeland Fire Protection Association has received RFA/VFA grants for PPE and radios.
Training Provided	2	BCEM, ODF, BLM, USFS	Burnt River RFPA has completed Basic Wildland Fire Suppression training, and participates in annual refresher training, and radio maintenance.
Fuels Reduction Completed			Prior to 2006 / 2006-2011 / Total Ac USFS: 0 / 0 / 0 BLM: 0 / 0 / 0 Private: 0 / 0
Prevention Messages Delivered	2	USFS, ODF, BLM, BCEM	• The "Living With Fire" Prevention Guide was developed and distributed to residents via newspaper. Firewise campaign was utilized. • SB 360 implemented.
Miscellaneous			


Baker County CWPP - 2012
Pleasant Valley WUI
Quartz Cr
T10S-R41E
T10S-R42
Reservoir
Alder (historical)
Christian Spring
Pleasant Valley
Pleasant Valley WUI
84
Alder Creek Spring
Fawn Spring
Big Spring
T11S-R41E
Durkee WUI
Legend
N
Fire Protection Districts
Ownership
US Forest Service
Bureau of Land Management
Private Land
Other ownership
1 0.5 0 1 2
Miles
1:63,360
1 in = 1 miles


Baker County CWPP - 2012
Pleasant Valley WUI
Pleasant Valley WUI
Legend
Fire Protection Districts
Ownership
US Forest Service
Bureau of Land Management
Private Land
Other ownership
N
Durkee WUI
1 0.5 0 1 2
Miles
1:63,360
1 in = 1 miles

Richland\New Bridge Mitigation Action Plan

WUI Name: Richland\New Bridge **Priority Category:** Moderate

Description: Richland\New Bridge is a recreation, ranching and farming community located along Highway 86 east of Baker City. Infrastructure includes High Voltage Power Lines. There is occupied Sage Grouse habitat inside the WUI perimeter.

	USFS	BLM	PVT	Other*	Total
Acres	3,381	8,241	16,847	0	28,923
%	12%	28%	60%	0%	
Structures			151		151

Hazard Assessment Factors

Fire Occurrence	Topography	Total Fuels	Structural Vulnerability	Weather	Values At-Risk	Combined Score
1	1	3	5	2	1	13

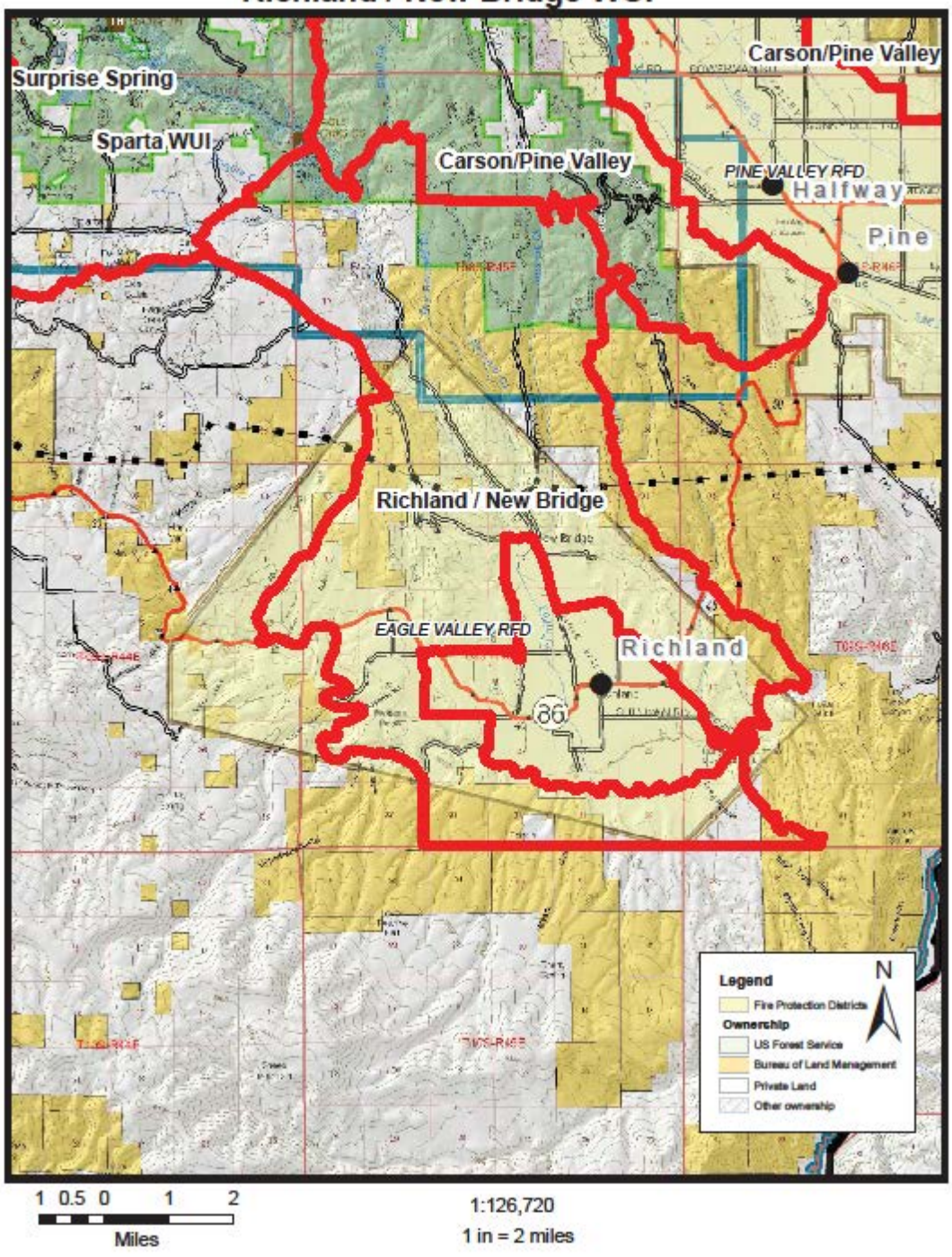
- **Communities at Risk:** Richland and New Bridge.
- **Structural Fire Protection Agency:** Eagle Valley Fire Department.
- **Wildland Fire Protection Agency:** ODF, Forest Service and BLM.
- **Specific Hazard Issues:** Access to some individual dwellings, lack of defensible space, high voltage lines, and abundant light flashy fuels.

WUI – Goals / Projects 2011 - 2016	TIMEFRAME	LEAD AGENCY / COOPERATORS
Provide education and prevention messages targeted at creating defensible space, fuels reduction and improved structure access. • In addition, target minimizing escaped fires caused by debris burning and recreation	On - Going	Baker County Interagency Fire Prevention Team. On site contacts by BLM, Forest Service and ODF as opportunities arise.
Develop and maintain a pre-suppression, structure assessment and evacuation plan including 911 notification systems. • Baker County initiate Reverse 911, • Purchase technical equipment necessary to facilitate installation.	By June 2016	Baker County Interagency Fire Advisory Team.
Create & maintain a community fuel break sufficient to minimize the risk and damage caused by wildland fire within the WUI, by removing dead and down material, thinning standing trees and shrubs, underburning, chip/burn piles, reduce the spread of invasive species, and utilize biomass where cost effective. • Panhandle.	On - Going	BLM, Forest Service and private landowners. Technical assistance and potentially financial assistance from ODF on private land.

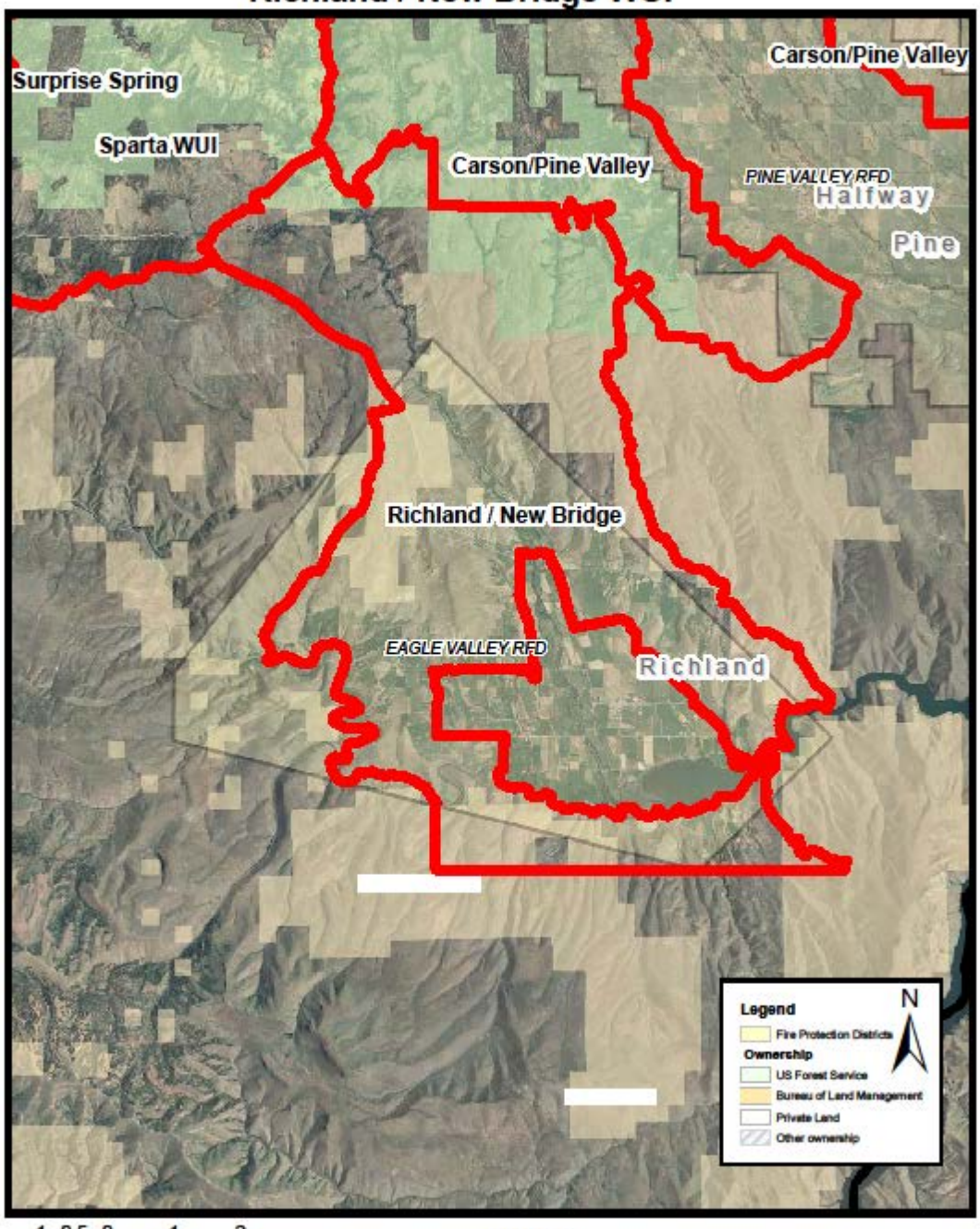
Richland / New Bridge Evaluation and Accomplishment

	Projects	*Agencies, Partners, Groups Involved*	*Description*
Fire Service Response Improvement	2	USFS, BLM, ODF, BCEM	• A local interagency SEAT plane agreement was created in 2007 to provide additional capacity as needed. • Developed and revised 2011 Baker County 911 established reverse 911 notification system.
Emergency Vehicle Access Improvement			
Water Development			
Equipment Obtained			
Training Provided			
Fuels Reduction Completed			Prior to 2006 / 2006-2011 / Total Ac USFS: 1,153 / 58 / 1,211 BLM: 1486 / 0 / 1486 Private: 0 / 0
Prevention Messages Delivered	2	USFS, ODF, BLM, BCEM	• The "Living With Fire" Prevention Guide was developed and distributed to residents via newspaper. Firewise campaign was utilized. • SB 360 implemented.
Miscellaneous			

Baker County CWPP - 2012
Richland / New Bridge WUI



Baker County CWPP - 2012
Richland / New Bridge WUI



Rye Valley Mitigation Action Plan

WUI Name: Rye Valley **Priority Category:** Moderate

Description: Rye Valley is ranching community in a remote area on Dixie Creek near Mormon Basin. There are approximately 20 dwellings within the WUI area.

	USFS	BLM	PVT	Other*	Total
Acres	0	3,663	2,843	0	6.506
%	0%	56%	44%	0%	
Structures			20		20

Hazard Assessment Factors

Fire Occurrence	Topography	Total Fuels	Structural Vulnerability	Weather	Values At-Risk	Combined Score
1	3	3	3	2	1	13

Communities at Risk: Rye Valley.

Structural Fire Protection Agency: No structure protection.

Wildland Fire Protection Agency: BLM, Burnt River RFPA

Specific Hazard Issues:

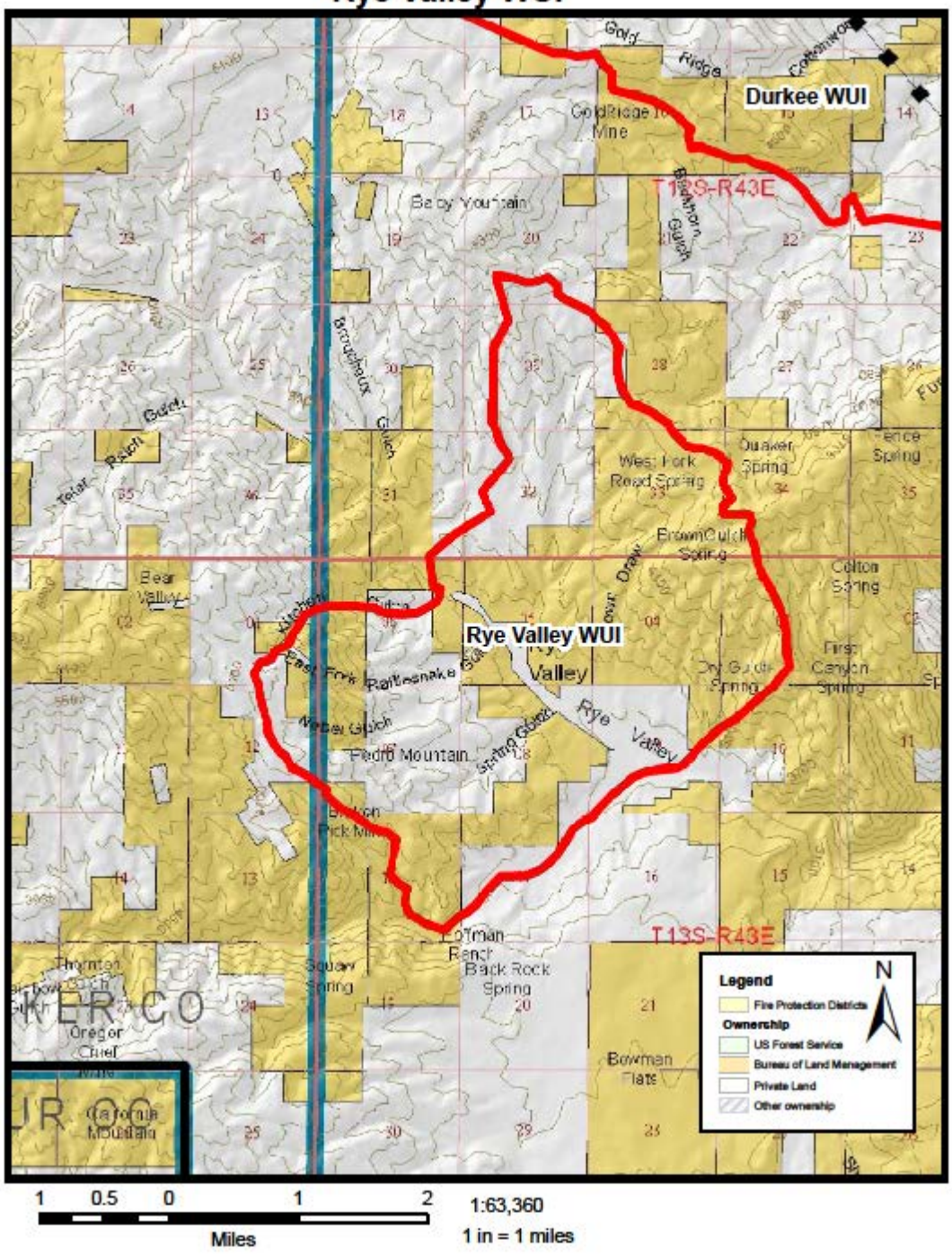
- Access to some individual dwellings,
- Lack of defensible space,
- mining activity (past and present),
- abundant light flashy fuels,
- long response time.

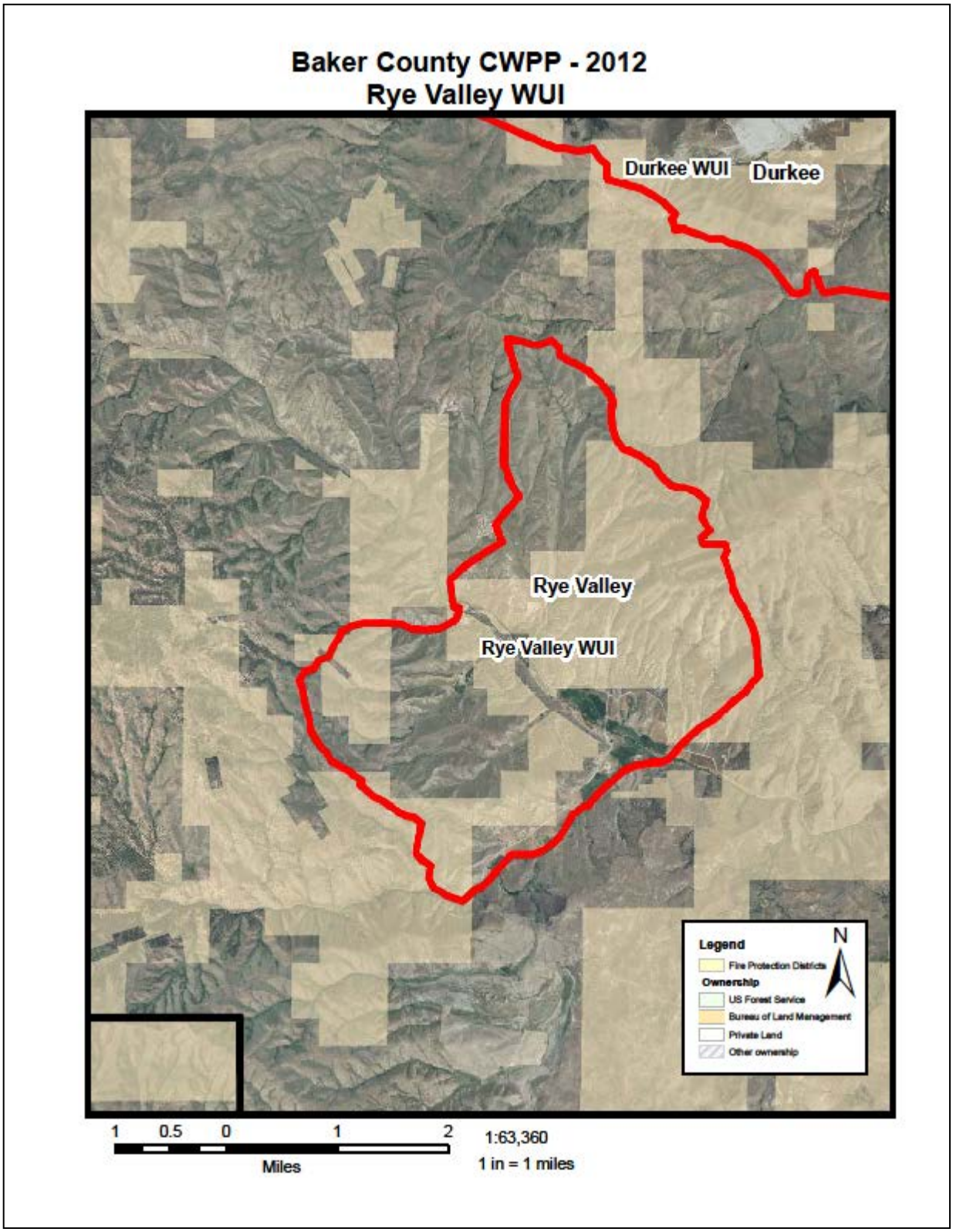
WUI – Goals / Projects 2011 - 2016	TIMEFRAME	LEAD AGENCY / COOPERATORS
Provide education and prevention messages targeted at creating defensible space, fuels reduction and improved structure access. • In addition, target minimizing escaped fires caused by debris burning and recreation	Ongoing	Baker County Interagency Fire Prevention Team. On site contacts by BLM, as opportunities arise.
Develop and maintain a pre-suppression, structure assessment and evacuation plan including 911 notification systems. • Baker County initiate Reverse 911, • Purchase technical equipment necessary to facilitate installation.	By June 2016	Baker County Interagency Fire Advisory Team.
Develop and maintain a pre-suppression, structure assessment and evacuation plan.	By June 2016	Baker County Interagency Fire Advisory Team
Create and maintain fuel conditions sufficient to minimize the risk and damage caused by wildland fire within the WUI through fuels reduction work, creation of fire breaks, green strips, mowing, etc.	Ongoing	BLM and private landowners.
Explore opportunities to establish water sources	June 2016	Baker County Emergency Management / ODF and BLM.

Rye Valley Evaluation and Accomplishment

Mitigation Projects	*Projects*	*Agencies, Partners, Groups Involved*	*Description*
Fire Service Response Improvement	2	USFS, BLM, ODF, BCEM	• A local interagency SEAT plane agreement was created in 2007 to provide additional capacity as needed. • Developed and revised 2011 Baker County 911 established reverse 911 notification system.
Emergency Vehicle Access Improvement			
Water Development			
Equipment Obtained			
Training Provided			
Fuels Reduction Completed			Prior to 2006 / 2006-2011 / Total Ac USFS: 0 / 0 / 0 BLM: 0 / 0 / 0 Private: 0 / 0
Prevention Messages Delivered	2	USFS, ODF, BLM, BCEM	• The "Living With Fire" Prevention Guide was developed and distributed to residents via newspaper. Firewise campaign was utilized. • SB 360 implemented.
Miscellaneous		*BLM*	• Morman Basin Planning Area Fuels and Restoration project.

Baker County CWPP - 2012
Rye Valley WUI




Baker County CWPP - 2012
Rye Valley WUI
Durkee WUI
Durkee
Rye Valley
Rye Valley WUI
Legend
Fire Protection Districts
Ownership
US Forest Service
Bureau of Land Management
Private Land
Other ownership
N
1 0.5 0 1 2
Miles
1:63,360
1 in = 1 miles

Rock Creek/Bulger Flats Mitigation Action Plan

WUI Name: Rock Creek/Bulger Flats **Priority Category:** HIGH

Description: This community is located north of Hunt Mountain and south of the Union county line, containing dispersed year-round and seasonal dwellings. The area also contains four tracts of the Elkhorn Wildlife Area managed by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, as well as the historical Rock Creek Power Plant. A portion of The North Powder River Wild and Scenic Waterway is within this WUI. A portion of this WUI was burned by the 2007 Red Mountain Fire Complex. This WUI also contains Bull Trout critical habitat, agricultural watershed for Baker Valley ranches.

	USFS	BLM	PVT	Other*	Total
Acres	4,812	2,768	21,968	4,124	33,672
%	14%	8%	65%	12%	
Structures	4		120		124

Hazard Assessment Factors

Fire Occurrence	Topography	Total Fuels	Structural Vulnerability	Weather	Values At-Risk	Combined Score
2	5	5	3	2	1	18

Communities at Risk: Rock Creek and Bulger Flats.

Structural Fire Protection Agency: Haines Rural Fire Protection District and North Powder Rural Fire Protection District (including some subscription service west of Foothill Rd.). Some of the structures in the Rock Creek drainage have no structure protection (Rock Creek Power Plant up drainage).

Wildland Fire Protection Agency: ODF, USFS and BLM.

Specific Hazard Issues:

- Access, topography,
- lack of water source(s) for fire equipment,
- lack of defensible space,
- high fuel loading associated with overstocked forest stands.

WUI Goals / Projects 2011 - 2016	Timeframe	Lead Agency/Cooperators
Develop and maintain a pre-suppression, structure assessment and evacuation plan.	By June 2016	Baker County Interagency Fire Advisory Team
Maintain and upgrade emergency notification systems. Seek funding to purchase technical equipment necessary for upgrades to the reverse 911 system.	Ongoing	Baker County Emergency Mgt., Baker County 911 Consolidated Dispatch Center, Baker County Sheriff's Office
Provide education and prevention messages targeted at creating defensible space, fuels reduction and improved structure access. Provide information to homeowners regarding the installation and benefits of a dry hydrant system Work with NRCS as irrigation projects are developed to install hydrants. Conduct a community meeting to discuss various prevention topics.	On going	Baker County Interagency Fire Prevention Team. On site contacts by Haines RFD, USFS, BLM, NRCS and ODF as opportunities arise.
Create, restore and maintain a fire resistant landscape sufficient to minimize the risk and damage caused by wildland fire within the WUI, by removing dead and down material, thinning standing trees and shrubs, underburning, chip/burn piles, and utilize biomass where cost effective. Consider the area along the road to the Dutch Flat trail head and north of the Anthony Lakes highway toward Gorham Butte. Continue to seek National Fire Plan grants to conduct fuels treatment projects on private lands. Conduct analysis to determine fuels treatment to reduce fuels on Elkhorn Wildlife Management Area. Involvement and participation in the East Face Planning Area Project	On going	BLM, USFS, ODFW and private landowners. Technical assistance and potentially financial assistance from ODF on private land.
Develop safety corridors including roads, natural fuel breaks and Defensible Fuels Profiles Zones Identify and implement Fuels Treatments along major roads and highways. Identify opportunities to utilize roads and ridge.	On-Going	USFS, ODF,

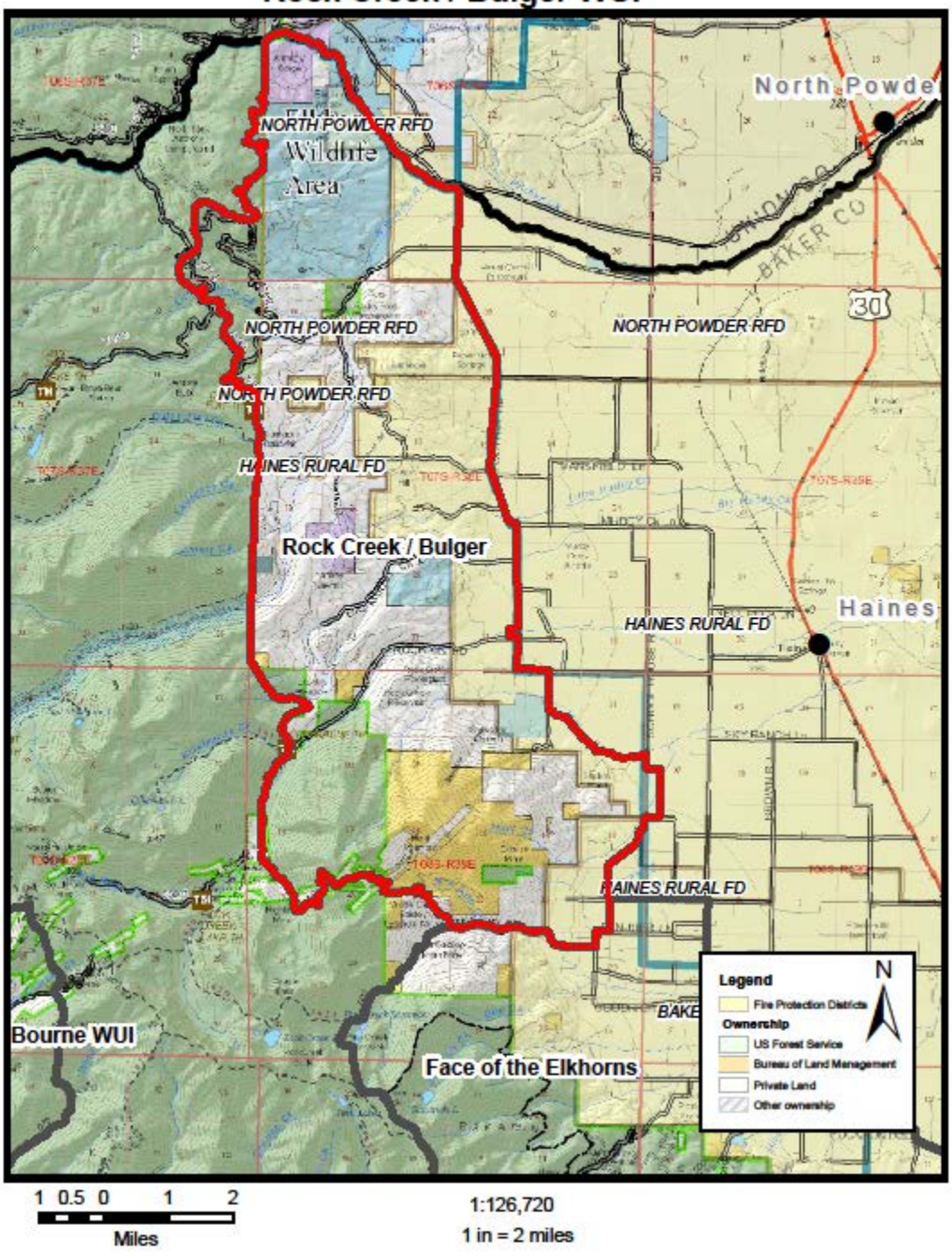
WUI Goals / Projects 2011 - 2016	Timeframe	Lead Agency/Cooperators
Continue to enhance structural fire capabilities and facilities Improve recruitment/retention • Continue toward NWCG Qualifications and trainings for firefighters.	On going	Haines RFD, North Powder Rural Fire Dept. Baker County Fire Advisory Team.
Maintain and improve the interagency wildland fire presence and response capability that is established in Baker City. Infrastructure improvements and developments to include a new BLM guard station in Baker City and Interagency Fire Station which would provide for interagency housing and response.	By June 2016	USFS, BLM, ODF

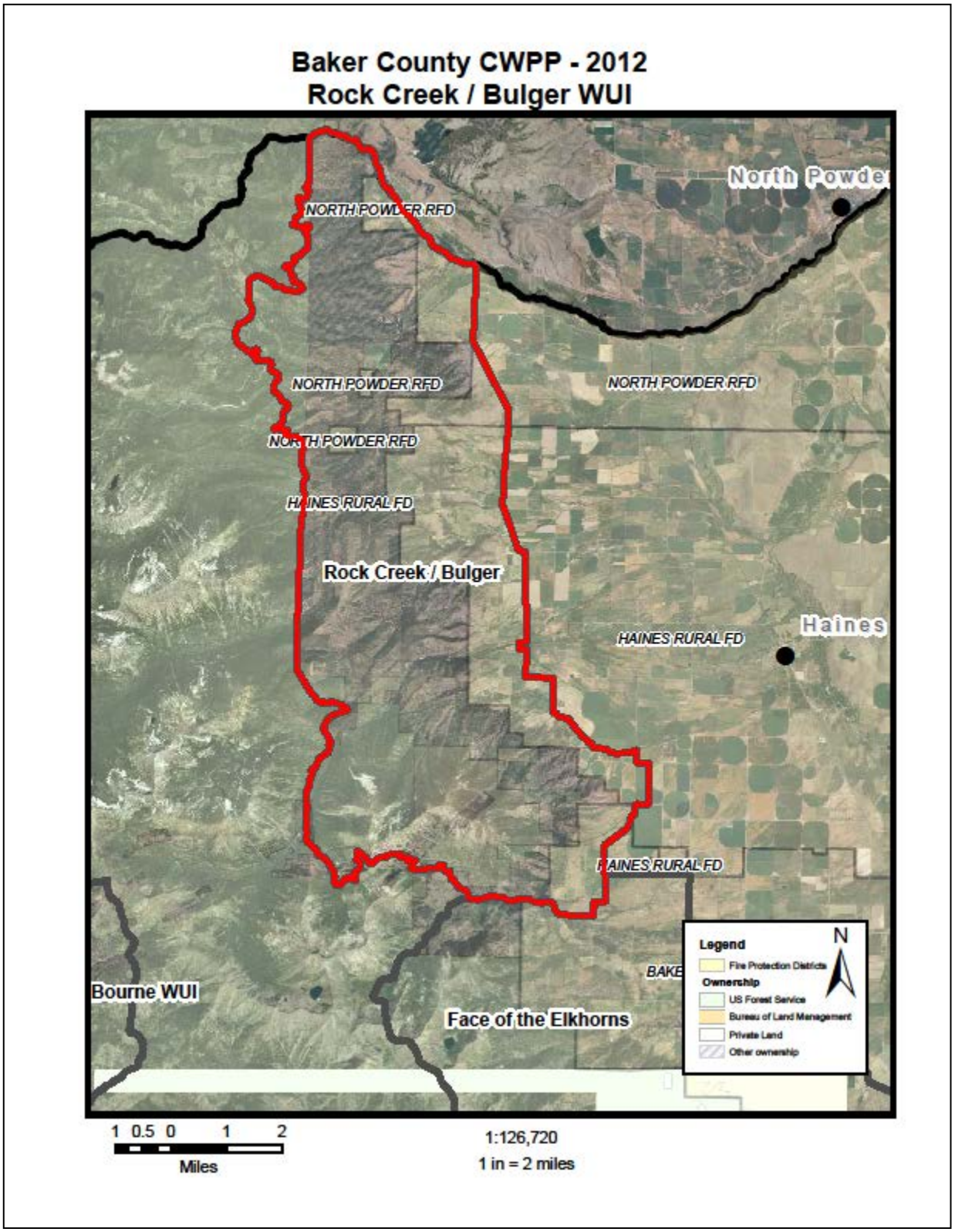
Rock Creek / Bulger Flat Evaluation and Accomplishment Since 2006

Mitigation Projects	*Projects*	*Agencies, Partners, Groups Involved*	*Description*		
Fire Service Response Improvement	4		• A local interagency SEAT plane agreement was created in 2007 to provide additional capacity as needed. • Haines FPD located a fire station on Muddy Crk Road just below Bulger Flat. • Developed and revised 2011 Baker County 911 established reverse 911 notification system. • County Wide Mutual Aid Agreements between Federal, State and Local Agencies developed and revised 2011		
Emergency Vehicle Access Improvement	2	Haines Fire Protection District, BCEM, ODF, USFS, BLM	• Baker County conducts inspections of emergency vehicle access associated with new construction. • Participated in Development of Transportation System Plan Review.		
Water Development	1	Haines FPD, BCEM, NRCS	• Haines Fire Protection District located a hydrant on a newly develop (all season) water line in conjunction with NRCS.		
Equipment Obtained	3	FEMA, BCEM, ODF, USFS, BLM	• Haines Fire Protection District has obtained (2) FEMA apparatus (Type 1, and Type 3), plus FEPP Type 6. • Also various surplus RFA/VFA equipment. • North Powder received FFP dozer		
Training Provided		BCEM, ODF, USFS, BLM	• Haines and North Powder have participated in certified and general Structural, Wildland, and ICS courses. • Departments participate in Annual Task Performance Exercise.		
Fuels Reduction Completed				Prior to 2006	2006-2011	Total Ac
			USFS	1,134	0	1,134
			BLM	0	689	689
			Private	1601	833	2,434

Mitigation Projects	*Projects*	*Agencies, Partners, Groups Involved*	*Description*
Prevention Messages Delivered	3		• The "Living With Fire" Prevention Guide was developed and distributed to residents via newspaper and Fire Department. • Department participates with Fire Prevention Team and has sponsored community fire prevention/education meetings. • Active with CWPP and Senate Bill 360 implementation.
Miscellaneous	1		• Haines Fire Protection District participates in the Baker County Wildfire Taskforce. • Fuels Projects are Currently Active on Federal and Private Properties (2012 • Structure Protection Plan was developed During Red Mt. Fire – This document is available to local protection Agencies

Baker County CWPP - 2012
Rock Creek / Bulger WUI




Baker County CWPP - 2012
Rock Creek / Bulger WUI
North Powde
NORTH POWDER RFD
NORTH POWDER RFD
NORTH POWDER RFD
NORTH POWDER RFD
HAINES RURAL FD
Rock Creek / Bulger
Haines
HAINES RURAL FD
HAINES RURAL FD
Legend
N
Fire Protection Districts
Ownership
US Forest Service
Bureau of Land Management
Private Land
Other ownership
Bourne WUI
Face of the Elkhorns
1 0.5 0 1 2
Miles
1:126,720
1 in = 2 miles

Sparta Mitigation Action Plan

WUI Name: Sparta Priority Category: HIGH

Description: Sparta is an historic mining area located west of Richland. There are approximately 50 dwellings. In addition, there is a small recreational community known as Stoddard Ponds and a Remote Automated Weather Station.

Ownership

	USFS	BLM	PVT	Other*	Total
Acres	6,514	318	1,418		8,250
%	79%	4%	17%	0%	
Structures			50		50

Hazard Assessment Factors

Fire Occurrence	Topography	Total Fuels	Structural Vulnerability	Weather	Values At-Risk	Combined Score
3	1	5	5	1	1	16

Communities at Risk: Sparta.

Structural Fire Protection Agency: No structure protection.

Wildland Fire Protection Agency: ODF, USFS, and BLM.

Specific Hazard Issues:

- Access to dwellings,
- lack of structural fire protection,
- flashy fuel type,
- potential risk of fire starts from highway,
- lack of adequate water sources.

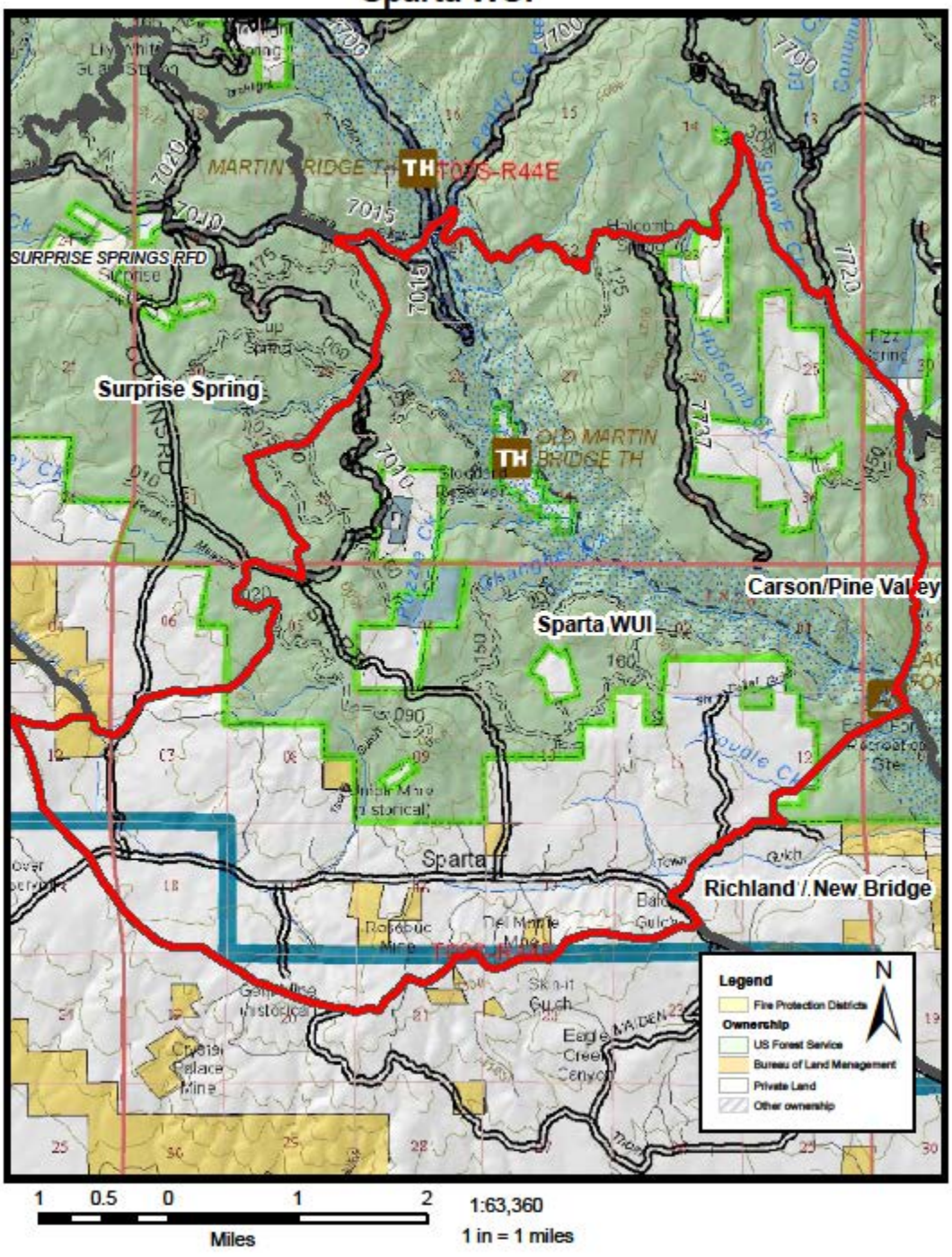
WUI Goals / Projects 2011 - 2016	Timeframe	Lead Agency/Cooperators
Create, restore and maintain a community fuel break sufficient to minimize the risk and damage caused by wildland fire within the WUI, by removing dead and down material, thinning standing trees and shrubs, underburning, chip/burn piles, and utilize biomass where cost effective. Continue with implementation and maintenance of Goose, Eagle/Paddy, Eagle/Holcomb, Sparta Interface, Snow Basin, and Barnard projects (USFS) Continue to seek National Fire Plan grants to conduct fuels treatment projects on private lands.	On-going	BLM, USFS and private landowners. Technical assistance and potentially financial assistance from ODF on private land.
Develop safety corridors including roads, natural fuel breaks and Defensible Fuels Profiles Zones Identify and implement Fuels Treatments along major roads and highways. Identify opportunities to utilize roads and ridge.	On-Going	USFS, ODF,
Develop a response capability for structural fire protection. Explore agreements with Keating and Richland RFD's for protection options.	On-going	Baker County Emergency Management / ODF, USFS, BLM.
Explore opportunities to identify and develop water sources for wildland and structure fire use. Private landowners	On going	ODF, USFS, BLM, and private landowners.
Develop and maintain a pre-suppression, structure assessment and evacuation plan.	By June 2016	Baker County Interagency Fire Advisory Team
Maintain and upgrade emergency notification systems. Seek funding to purchase technical equipment necessary for upgrades to the reverse 911 system.	Ongoing	Baker County Emergency Mgt., Baker County 911 Consolidated Dispatch Center, Baker County Sheriff's Office
Provide education and prevention messages targeted at creating defensible space, fuels reduction and improved structure access.	On going	Baker County Interagency Fire Prevention Team. On site contacts by USFS, BLM and ODF as opportunities arise.

WUI Goals / Projects 2011 - 2016	Timeframe	Lead Agency/Cooperators
Maintain and improve the interagency wildland fire presence and response capability that is present in Baker City and Halfway. Infrastructure improvements to include new BLM guard station in Baker City which may also provide for better interagency housing. Maintaining/Upgrading USFS facilities in Halfway.	By June 2016	USFS, BLM, ODF

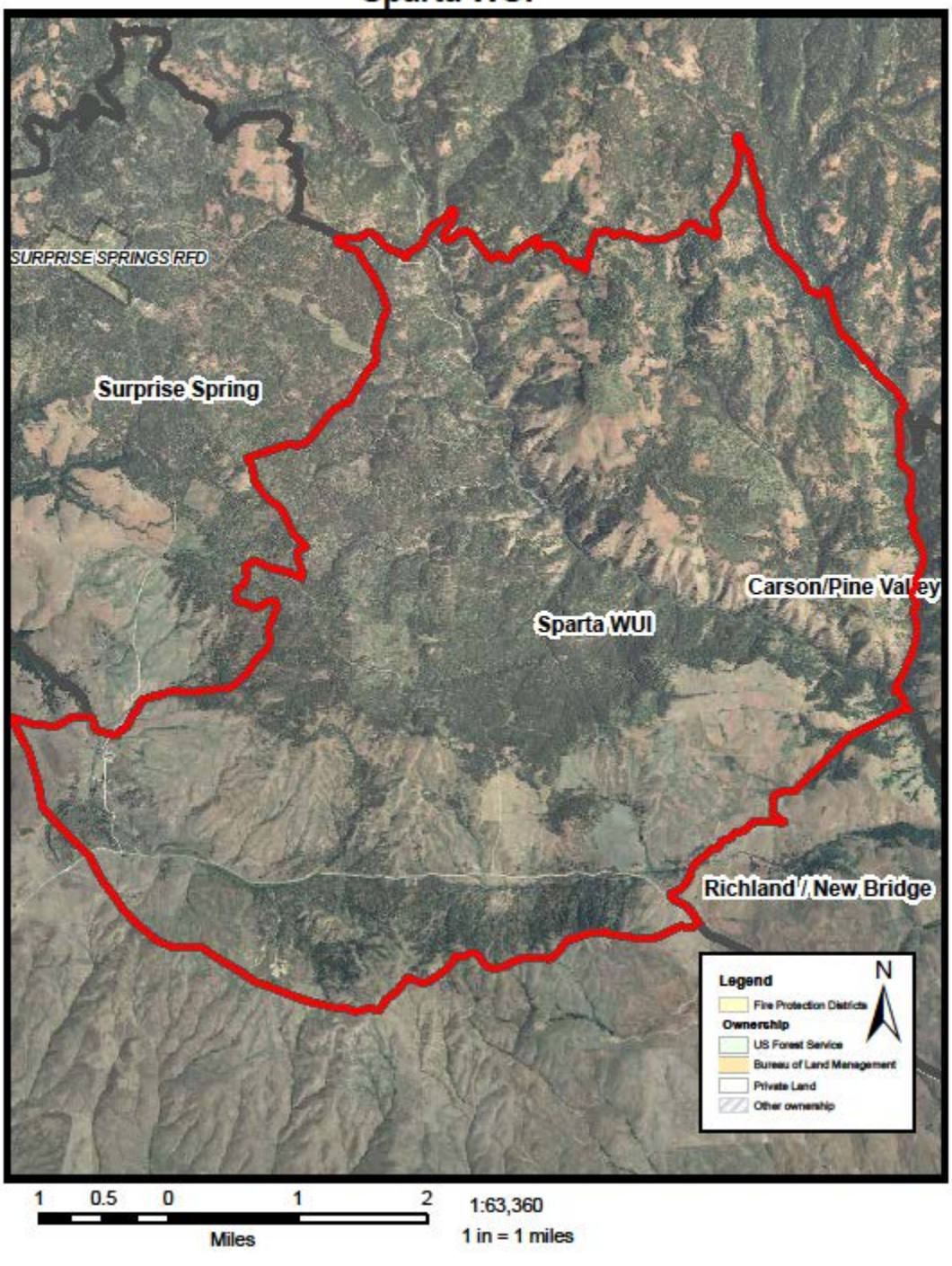
Sparta Evaluation and Accomplishment

Mitigation Projects	*Projects*	*Agencies, Partners, Groups Involved*	*Description*		
Fire Service Response Improvement	1		• Baker County 911 established reverse 911 notification system. • Glascow Lookout		
Emergency Vehicle Access Improvement					
Water Development					
Equipment Obtained					
Training Provided					
Fuels Reduction Completed			Prior to 2006	2006-2011	Total Ac
		USFS	4868	151	4717
		BLM	0	0	0
		Private	170	9	161
Prevention Messages Delivered	1		The “Living With Fire” Prevention Guide was developed and distributed to residents via newspaper. Firewise campaign was utilized.		
Miscellaneous			• Fuels Projects are Currently Active on Federal and Private Properties (2012)		

Baker County CWPP - 2012
Sparta WUI



Baker County CWPP - 2012
Sparta WUI



Stices Gulch Mitigation Action Plan

WUI Name: Stices Gulch **Priority Category:** HIGH

Description: Stices Gulch is a community of dwellings located below Highway 245 in a steep, narrow canyon in the Dooley Mt. area. The community is comprised of a high percentage of permanent residents with a few seasonal dwellings. Private land is surrounded by public land managed by the USFS and BLM.

Ownership

	USFS	BLM	PVT	Other*	Total
Acres	5,707	314	5,098	1	11,119
%	51%	3%	46%	0%	
Structures			44		44

Hazard Assessment Factors

Fire Occurrence	Topography	Total Fuels	Structural Vulnerability	Weather	Values At-Risk	Combined Score
3	5	3	5	2	1	19

Communities at Risk: Stices Gulch.
Structural Fire Protection Agency: Greater Bowen Valley Rural Fire Protection District.
Wildland Fire Protection Agency: ODF, USFS, and BLM.
Specific Hazard Issues:

- Extended response time for structural fire protection,
- single road access in poor condition limiting response time (lack of alternate ingress/egress),
- high dwelling density,
- lack of defensible space,
- topography,
- moderate fuel loading (reduced from high due to significant fuels reduction work).

WUI – Goals / Projects 2011 - 2016	Timeframe	Lead Agency/Cooperators
Provide education and prevention messages targeted at creating defensible space, fuels reduction and improved structure access. • Provide information to homeowners regarding the installation and benefits of a dry hydrant system. • Work with landowners, county road dept., and USFS to determine road maintenance responsibilities with the intent of improving road condition. • Identify available water sources along the Stices Gulch Road.	On going	Baker County Interagency Fire Prevention Team. On site contacts by USFS, BLM and ODF as opportunities arise. Greater Bowen Valley RFPD
Continue to enhance structural / wildland fire capabilities and facilities Improve recruitment/retention and departmental organization. Continue toward NWCG Qualifications and trainings for firefighters. Secure new equipment to enhance fire response capability. Explore opportunities to establish a satellite fire station. Infrastructure improvements to include new BLM guard station in Baker City which may also provide for better interagency housing.	On-going	Baker County Emergency Management / ODF, USFS, BLM, Greater Bowen Valley Rural FPD
Develop and maintain a pre-suppression, structure assessment and evacuation plan.	By June 2016	Baker County Interagency Fire Advisory Team
Maintain and upgrade emergency notification systems. Seek funding to purchase technical equipment necessary for upgrades to the reverse 911 system.	Ongoing	Baker County Emergency Mgt., Baker County 911 Consolidated Dispatch Center, Baker County Sheriff's Office

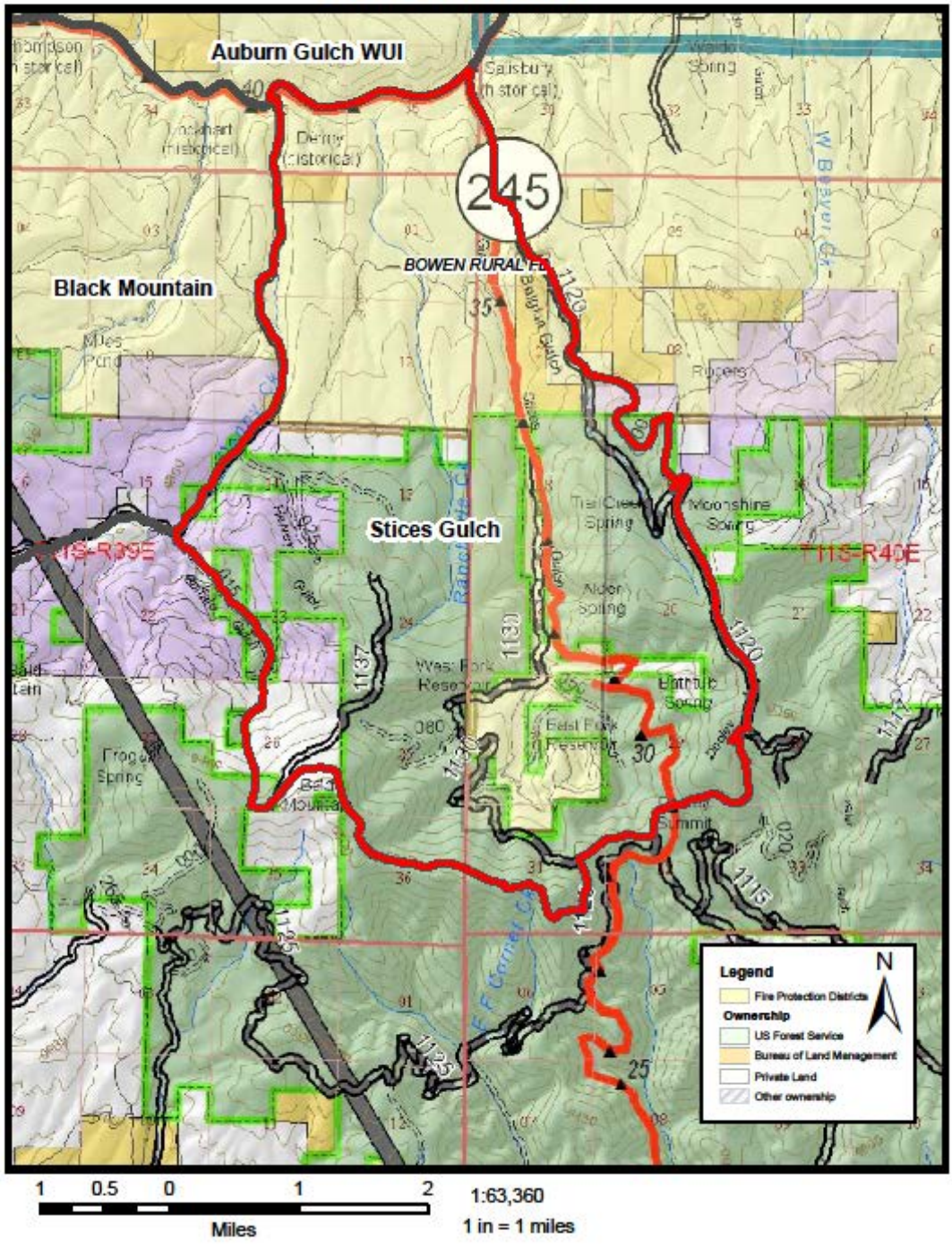
WUI – Goals / Projects 2011 - 2016	Timeframe	Lead Agency/Cooperators
Create, restore and maintain a fire resistant landscape sufficient to minimize the risk and damage caused by wildland fire within the WUI, by removing dead and down material, thinning standing trees and shrubs, underburning, chip/burn piles, and utilize biomass where cost effective. • Continue with implementation and maintenance of Trail Creek, Stices, Sundry and Baker County Habitat projects. • Seek National Fire Plan grants fuels reduction on private lands. • Develop safety corridors including roads, natural fuel breaks and Defensible Fuels Profiles Zones	On-going	USFS, BLM and private landowners. Technical assistance and potentially financial assistance from ODF on private land.

Stices Gulch Evaluation and Accomplishment

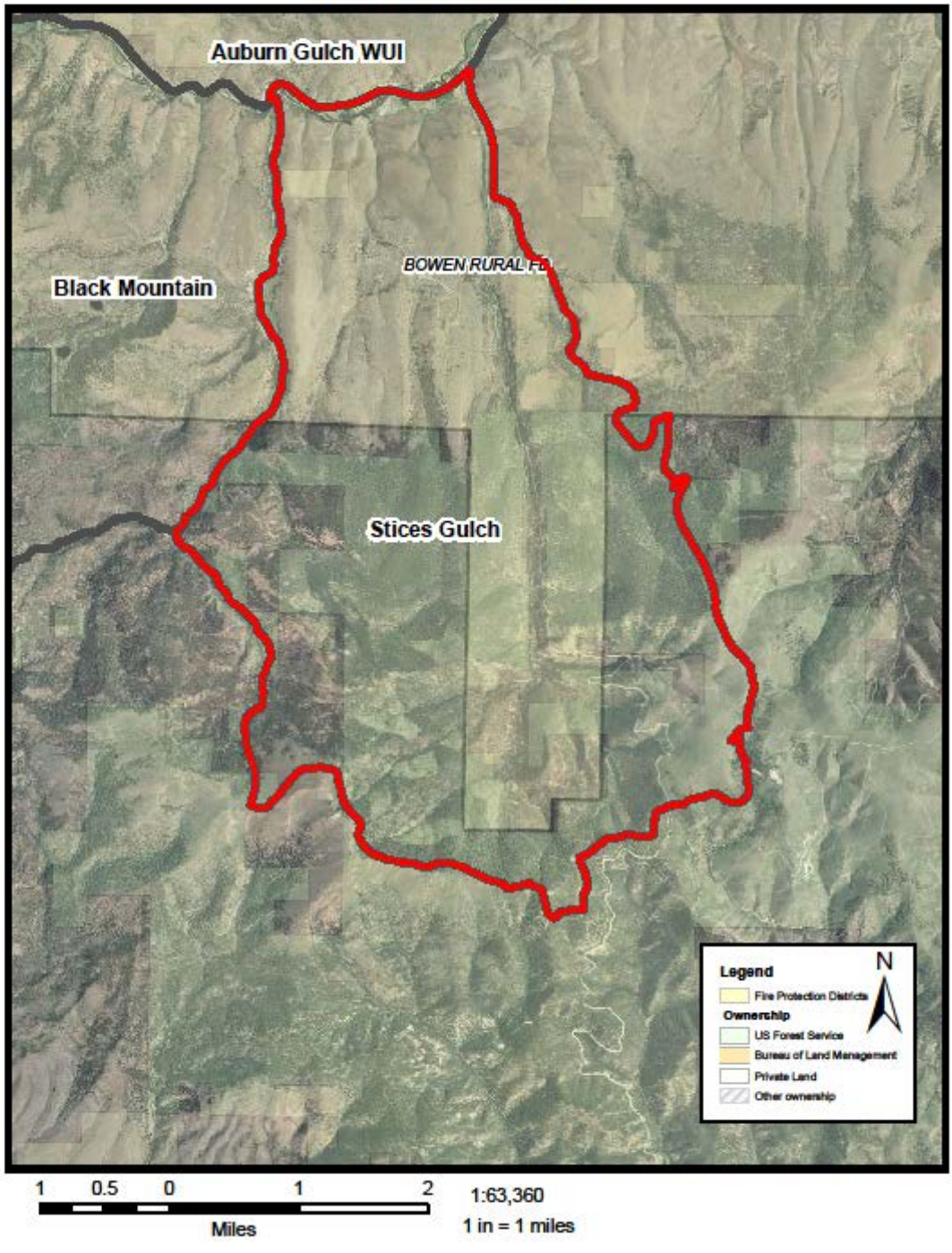
	Projects	*Agencies, Partners, Groups Involved*	*Description*		
Fire Service Response Improvement	4	GBVFPD, ODF, BLM, USFS, BCEM	• A new fire station was constructed in 2007 along hwy 245 near Denny Creek. • A local interagency SEAT plane agreement was created in 2007 to provide additional capacity as needed. • Baker County 911 established reverse 911 notification system. • County Wide Mutual Aid Agreements between Federal, State and Local Agencies developed and revised 2011		
Emergency Vehicle Access Improvement	2	BCEM, ODF	• Baker County conducts inspections of emergency vehicle access associated with new construction. • Participated in Development of Transportation System Plan Review.		
Water Development	2	GBVFPD, USFS, ODF, BLM, BCEM	• Developed a water source at the fire station. • There is also a water source located at the sand shed at the top of the Dooley Mt. Highway.		
Equipment Obtained	1	FEPP program, and surplus equipment	• Obtained a FEPP Type 6 engine, and various structural equipment from ODF / BCEM (hose and appliance items)		
Training Provided	2	Federal-state, BCEM	• Volunteers associated with the Bowen Valley RFD have participated in structural and NWCG wildland certified courses and Annual Task Performance Exercise.		
Fuels Reduction Completed			Prior to 2006	2006-2011	Total Ac
		USFS	2,268	1,350	3,618
		BLM	0	137	137
		Private	291	276	567

	Projects	*Agencies, Partners, Groups Involved*	*Description*
Prevention Messages Delivered	3		• The "Living With Fire" Prevention Guide was developed and distributed to residents via newspaper media and fire department. • Active with CWPP and Senate Bill 360 implementation. • Posted Fire Danger Signs along Highway
Miscellaneous			Fuels Projects are Currently Active on Federal, State and Private properties (2012)

Baker County CWPP - 2012
Stices Gulch WUI



Baker County CWPP - 2012
Stices Gulch WUI



Sumpter / McCully Forks Watershed Mitigation Action Plan

WUI Name: Sumpter/McCully Forks Watershed **Priority Category:** HIGH

Description: This area incorporates the City of Sumpter, the south and west side of Sumpter Valley, adjacent subdivisions, and the McCully Forks Watershed. The WUI contains private lands in a valley setting surrounded by federal land. The Sumpter Dredge State Park and historical mining tailings and scattered mines are considered high historical value. The historic Sumpter Valley Railroad conducts daily tours through the area from Memorial Day to Labor Day. There are approximately 475 dwellings in the WUI.

	USFS	BLM	PVT	Other*	Total
Acres	6,514	318	1,418		8,250
%	79%	4%	17%	0%	
Structures			475		475

Hazard Assessment Factors

Fire Occurrence	Topography	Total Fuels	Structural Vulnerability	Weather	Values At-Risk	Combined Score
2	3	3	5	1	1	15

Communities at Risk: City of Sumpter, Bear Gulch, Rhody Road, Huckleberry Loop, Spaulding Ridge, and Cracker Creek Golden Chariot.

Structural Fire Protection Agency: Powder River RFD offers protection to Bear Gulch, Rhody Road, Spalding Ridge, and Huckleberry Loop. City of Sumpter offers protection within the city limits.

Wildland Fire Protection Agency: ODF, USFS and BLM.

Specific Hazard Issues: Access, lack of defensible space, municipal watershed, absentee landowners, high recreation use, high voltage lines, and moderate to high fuel loading associated with overstocked forest stands in some locations (treated vs non-treated).

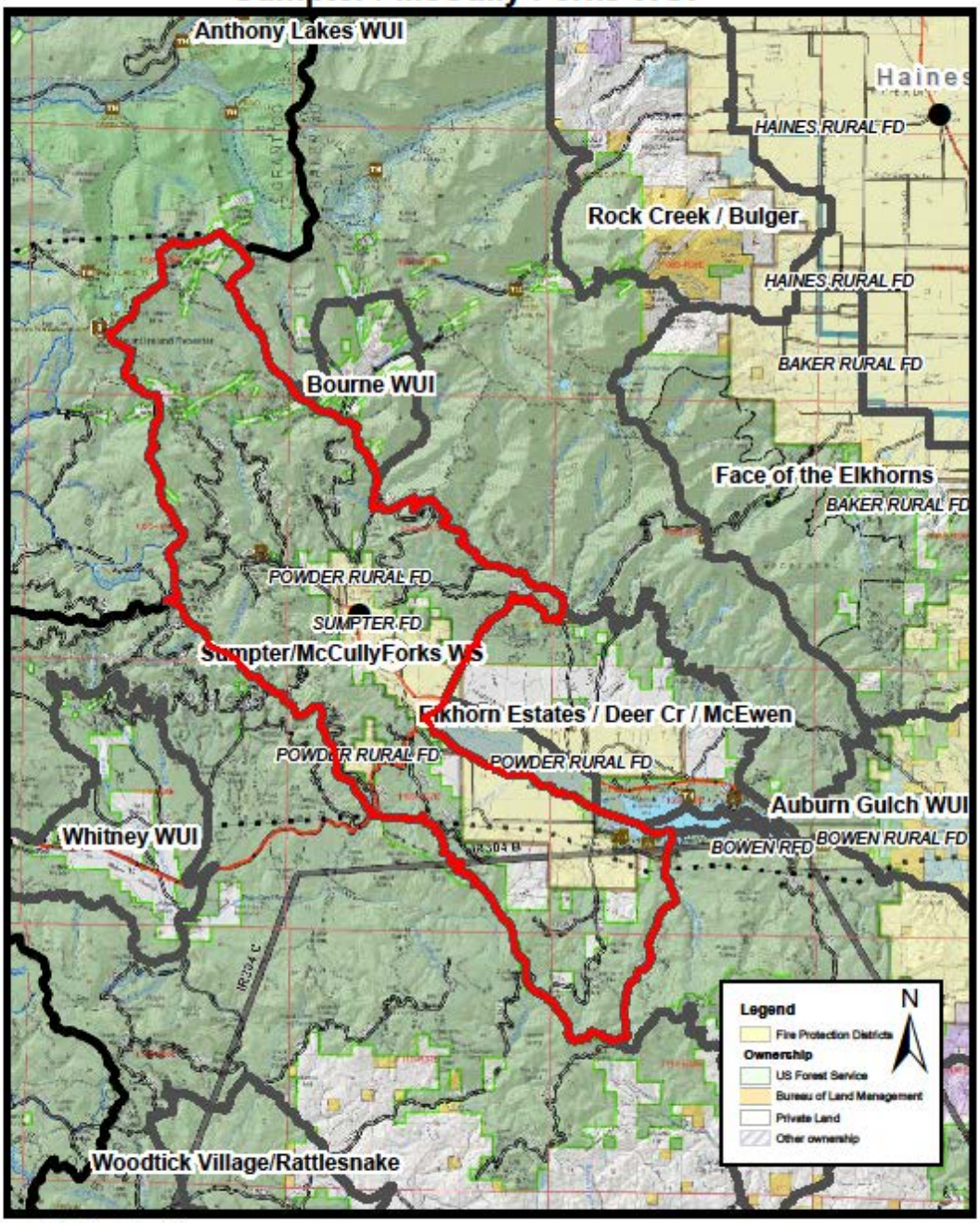
WUI Goals & Projects 2011 - 2016	Timeframe	Lead Agency/Cooperators
Create, restore and maintain a fire resistant landscape sufficient to minimize the risk and damage caused by wildland fire within the WUI, by removing dead and down material, thinning standing trees and shrubs, underburning, chip/burn piles, and utilize biomass where cost effective. Continue with implementation and maintenance of Sumpter Interface, Rusty Bull, McCully, Deer, West Sumpter Fuels Maintenance, BEMA, projects. Continue to seek National Fire Plan grants to conduct fuels treatment projects on private lands. ,	On-going	BLM, USFS and private landowners. Technical assistance and potentially financial assistance from ODF on private land.
Develop safety corridors including roads, natural fuel breaks and Defensible Fuels Profiles Zones Identify and implement Fuels Treatments along the Hwy. 7 corridor, Hwy 24 Road SystemDenny Cr Rd (773), FS Road 11, FS road 1145, FS Rd 1180 Identify opportunities to utilize roads and ridge systems in within the WUI, particularly around the city of Sumpter.	On-Going	USFS, ODF,
Develop and maintain a pre-suppression, structure assessment and evacuation plan.	By June 2016	Baker County Interagency Fire Advisory Team
Maintain and upgrade emergency notification systems. Seek funding to purchase technical equipment necessary for upgrades to the reverse 911 system.	Ongoing	Baker County Emergency Mgt., Baker County 911 Consolidated Dispatch Center, Baker County Sheriff's Office
Provide education and prevention messages targeted at creating defensible space, fuels reduction and improved structure access. Emphasize Fire Prevention campaigns related to camping and hunting. Present Firewise to City of Sumpter; encourage Firewise Communities USA designation. Explore and eventually implement an MOU similar to the one in place between the USFS and Baker City (for the McCully Watershed). Continue to work with the Sumpter Valley Railroad on their Fire Prevention Plan.	On going	Baker County Interagency Fire Prevention Team. On site contacts by Powder River RFD, Sumpter Fire Department, the City of Sumpter, USFS, BLM, ODF as opportunities arise.

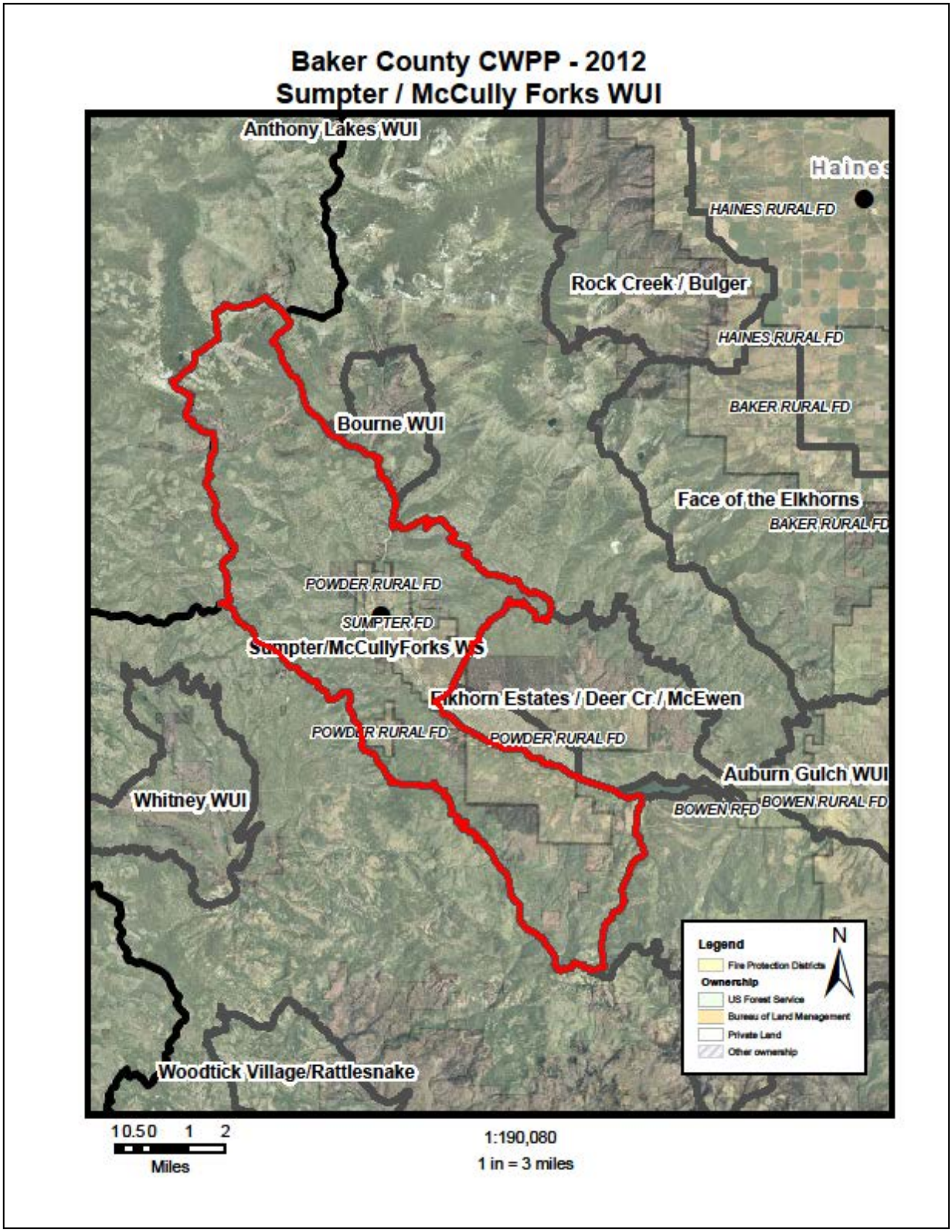
WUI Goals & Projects 2011 - 2016	Timeframe	Lead Agency/Cooperators
Continue to enhance structural / wildland fire capabilities and facilities Improve recruitment/retention and departmental organization • Continue toward NWCG Qualifications and trainings for firefighters. Seek to update equipment to improve firefighting capability. Identify water sources available for suppression purposes.	On going	Powder River RFPD, Sumpter City, Baker County Emergency Management
Maintain and improve the interagency wildland fire presence and response capability that is established in Baker City. Infrastructure improvements to include new BLM guard station in Baker City which may also provide for better interagency housing.	By June 2016	USFS, BLM, ODF

Sumpter / McCully Forks Watershed Evaluation and Accomplishment

	Projects	*Agencies, Partners, Groups Involved*	*Description*
Fire Service Response Improvement	1	N/A	Powder River RFPD has acquired land for a satellite station near McEwen.
Access Improvement		N/A	County road access inspections
Water Development	1		Identified water sources available for suppression purposes.
Equipment Obtained	1		Have obtained RFA, VFA grants for equipment and PPE. Sumpter City FD has acquired a FEPP Type 6 engine
Training Provided			Powder River RFD and Sumpter City FD has participated in structural academies, NWCG certified courses, and joint training with Greater Bowen Valley RFD.
Fuels Reduction Completed			Prior to 2006 / 2006-2011 / Total Ac USFS: 20,843 / 959 / 21,802 BLM: 0 / 25 / 25 Private: 1,276 / 515 / 1,791
Prevention Messages Delivered		USFS, ODF, BLM, BCEM	Public meeting held to discuss wildfire prevention City Ordinance developed to require absentee landowners to maintain lots SB 360 implemented
Misc			Property within City of Sumpter added to ODF protection district

Baker County CWPP - 2012
Sumpter / McCully Forks WUI




Baker County CWPP - 2012
Sumpter / McCully Forks WUI
Anthony Lakes WUI
Haines
HAINES RURAL FD
Rock Creek / Bulger
HAINES RURAL FD
BAKER RURAL FD
Bourne WUI
Face of the Elkhorns
BAKER RURAL FD
POWDER RURAL FD
SUMPTER FD
Sumpter/McCullyForks WS
Elkhorn Estates / Deer Cr / McEwen
POWDER RURAL FD
POWDER RURAL FD
Auburn Gulch WUI
Whitney WUI
BOWEN RFD
BOWEN RURAL FD
Legend
N
Fire Protection Districts
Ownership
US Forest Service
Bureau of Land Management
Private Land
Other ownership
Woodtick Village/Rattlesnake
10.50 1 2
Miles
1:190,080
1 in = 3 miles

Surprise Spring Mitigation Action Plan

WUI Name: Surprise Spring **Priority Category:** HIGH

Description: Surprise Spring is a remote residential/recreational community located off of National Forest Road 70. The community is comprised of a high percentage of seasonal residents and a few permanent residents. The historic Lilly White USFS Guard Station is also present. Private land is surrounded by public land managed by the USFS and BLM.

	USFS	BLM	PVT	Other*	Total
Acres	6,514	318	1,418	0	8,250
%	79%	4%	17%	0%	
Structures	5		12		17

Hazard Assessment Factors

Fire Occurrence	Topography	Total Fuels	Structural Vulnerability	Weather	Values At-Risk	Combined Score
2	3	5	5	1	1	17

Communities at Risk: Surprise Spring.

Structural Fire Protection Agency: No structure protection.

Wildland Fire Protection Agency: ODF and USFS.

Specific Hazard Issues:

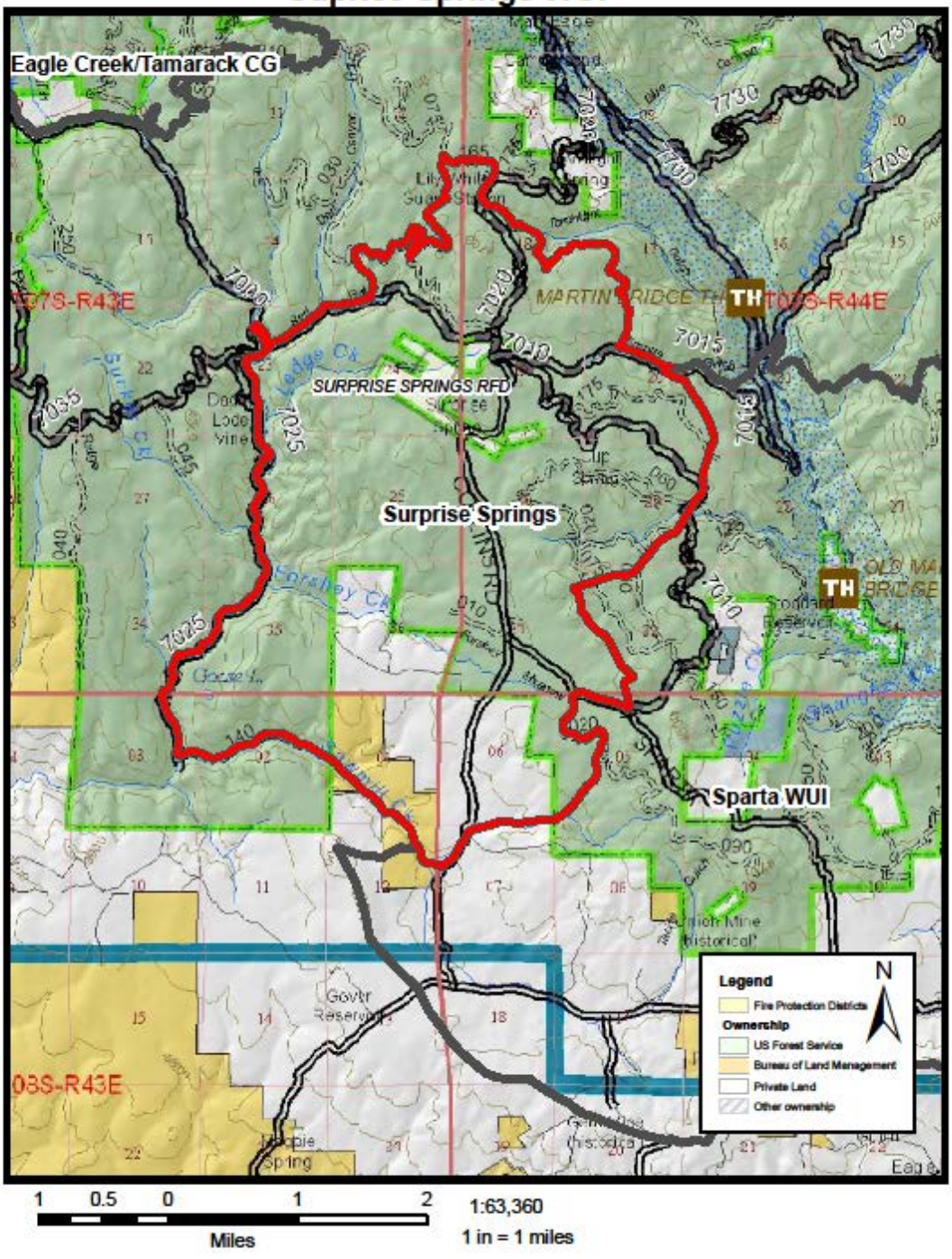
- Access within the community,
- Roads in poor conditions with seasonal limitations,
- No formal structural fire response,
- Lack of water sources for fire equipment,
- Inefficient emergency notification of residents,
- Lack of defensible space,
- High fuel loading associated with overstocked forest stands and abundant flashy fuels.

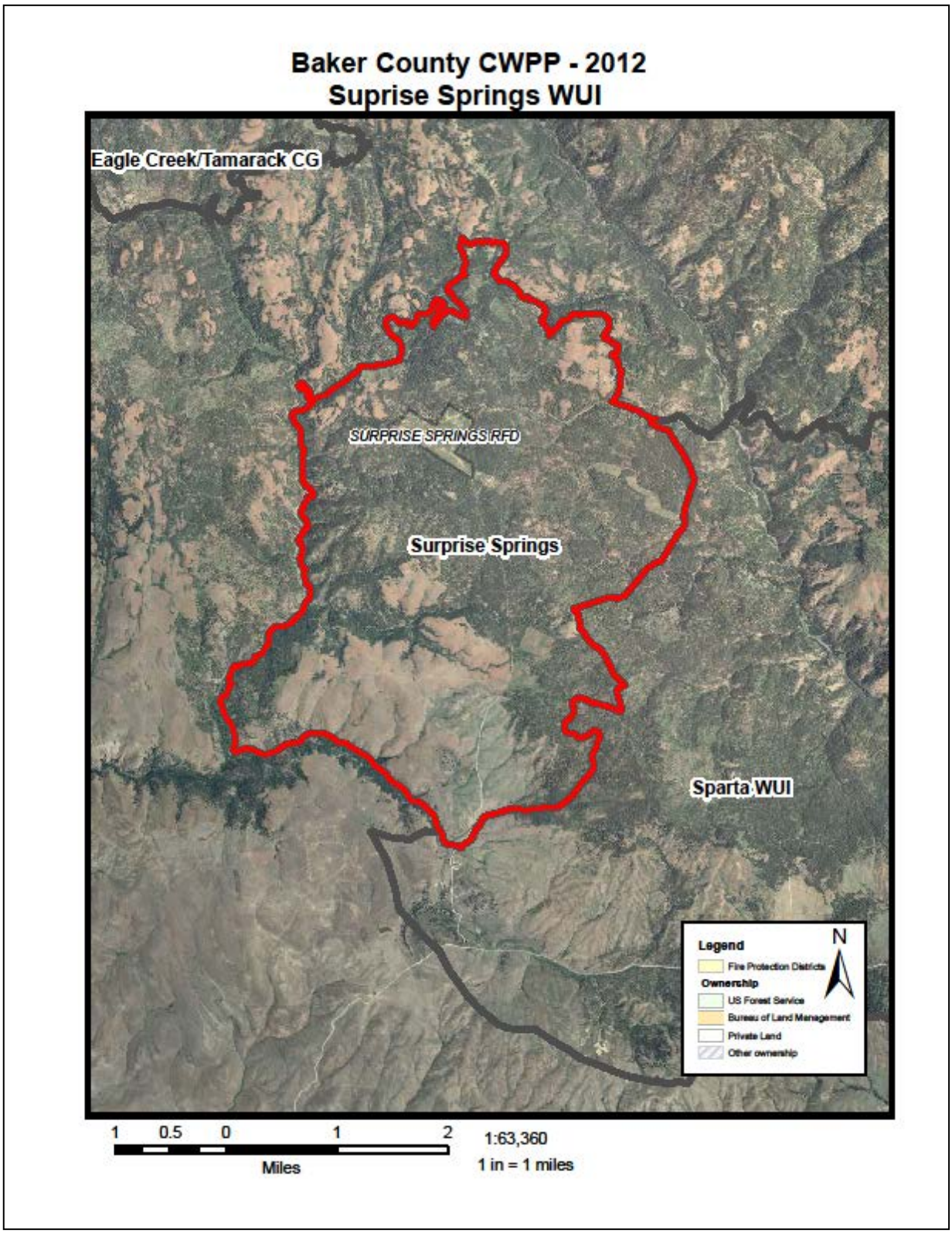
WUI – Specific Projects 2011-2016	Timeframe	Lead Agency/Cooperators
Develop a response capability for structural fire protection. Explore agreements with Keating and Richland RFD's for protection options.	On-going	Baker County Emergency Management Fire Division and private landowners in cooperation with ODF, USFS, BLM.
Create, restore and maintain a fire resistant landscape sufficient to minimize the risk and damage caused by wildland fire within the WUI, by removing dead and down material, thinning standing trees and shrubs, underburning, chip/burn piles, and utilize biomass where cost effective. Goose project (USFS) Snow Basin project (USFS) Continue to seek National Fire Plan grants to do fuels reduction on private lands.	On-going	USFS, BLM and private landowners. Technical assistance and potentially financial assistance from ODF on private land.
Provide education and prevention messages targeted at creating defensible space, fuels reduction and improved structure access.	On going	Baker County Interagency Fire Prevention Team. On site contacts by USFS, BLM and ODF as opportunities arise.
Identify and develop a water source(s) for wildland and structure fire use.	On going	ODF, BLM, USFS, landowners, and Baker County Emergency Management.
Develop and maintain a pre-suppression, structure assessment and evacuation plan.	By June 2016	Baker County Interagency Fire Advisory Team
Maintain and upgrade emergency notification systems. Seek funding to purchase technical equipment necessary for upgrades to the reverse 911 system.	Ongoing	Baker County Emergency Mgt., Baker County 911 Consolidated Dispatch Center, Baker County Sheriff's Office

Surprise Spring Evaluation and Accomplishment

	Projects	*Agencies, Partners, Groups Involved*	*Description*		
Fire Service Response Improvement	1		A local interagency SEAT plane agreement in 2007 provided additional capacity as needed. Baker County 911 established reverse 911 notification system.		
Emergency Vehicle Access Improvement	0				
Water Development	0		• At Lily White Guard Station, water tanks have been set up to draft water from.		
Equipment Obtained	0				
Training Provided	0				
Fuels Reduction Completed			Prior to 2006	2006-2011	Total Ac
		USFS	4297	0	491
		BLM	0	0	0
		Private	40	0	40
Prevention Messages Delivered			The “Living With Fire” Prevention Guide was developed and distributed to residents via newspaper media and fire department. Bill 360 implementation.		
Miscellaneous			• Fuels Projects are Currently Active on Federal and Private Properties (2012)		

Baker County CWPP - 2012
Suprise Springs WUI




Baker County CWPP - 2012
Suprise Springs WUI
Eagle Creek/Tamarack CG
SURPRISE SPRINGS RFD
Surprise Springs
Sparta WUI
Legend
Fire Protection Districts
Ownership
US Forest Service
Bureau of Land Management
Private Land
Other ownership
N
1 0.5 0 1 2
Miles
1:63,360
1 in = 1 miles

Whitney Mitigation Action Plan

WUI Name: Whitney **Priority Category:** Moderate

Description: Whitney is an historical lumber mill and mining community located on the north fork of the Burnt River near Highway 7. Antlers Guard Station is also located within the WUI. The WUI consists of a handful of year round residents and numerous seasonal/recreational dwellings on scattered tracts of private land – approximately 30 total.

	USFS	BLM	PVT	Other*	Total
Acres	7,831	0	3,186	0	11,017
%	71%	0%	29%	0%	
Structures	0		30		30

Hazard Assessment Factors

Fire Occurrence	Topography	Total Fuels	Structural Vulnerability	Weather	Values At-Risk	Combined Score
2	1	3	5	2	1	14

Communities at Risk: Whitney.
Structural Fire Protection Agency: No structure protection.
Wildland Fire Protection Agency: ODF, USFS.

Specific Hazard Issues:

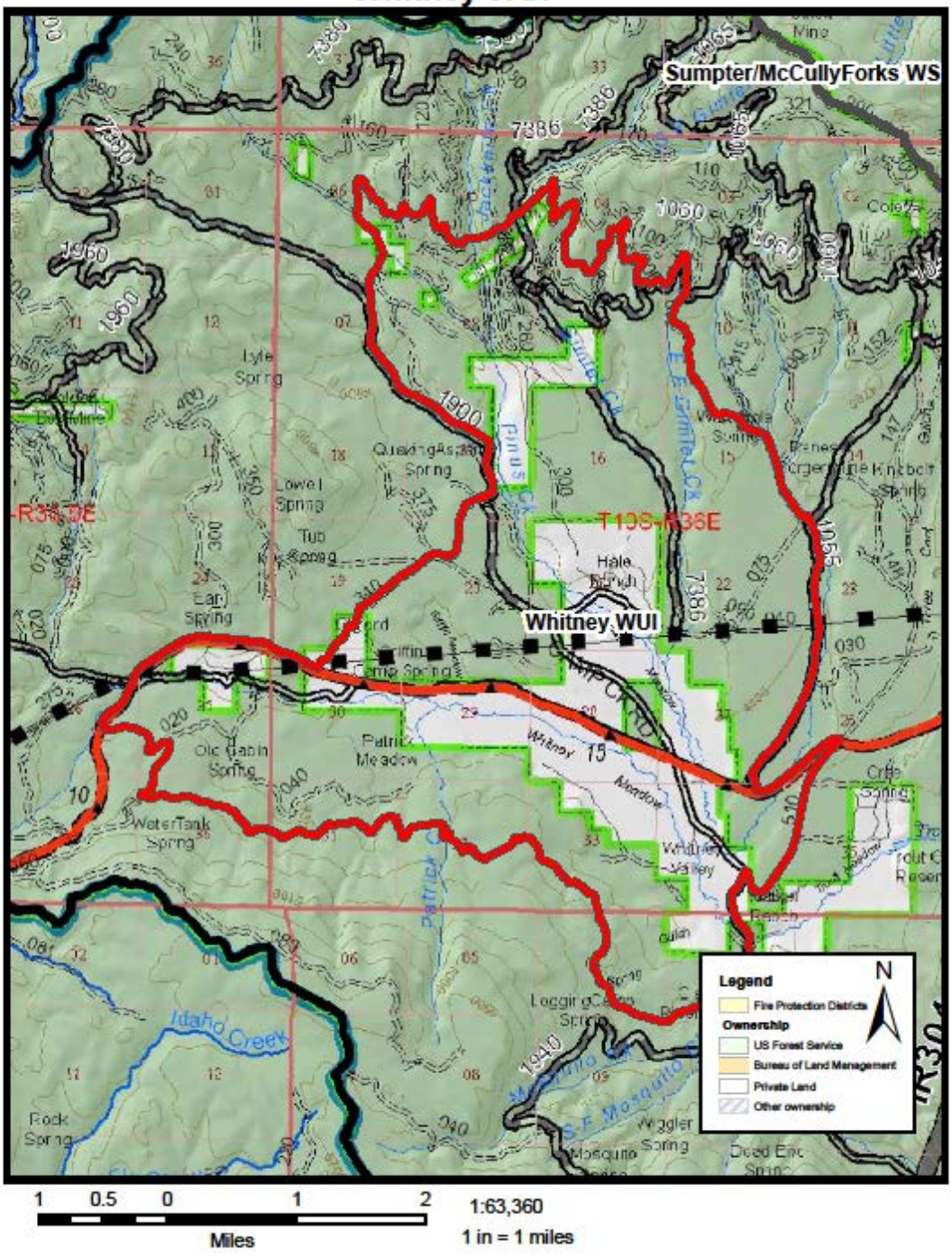
- Access to some individual dwellings,
- Lack of defensible space,
- High voltage lines,
- Abundant light flashy fuels,
- Heavy fuel loading on adjacent forested lands,
- Highway 7,
- Extended response time for Wildland response,
- No structure protection.

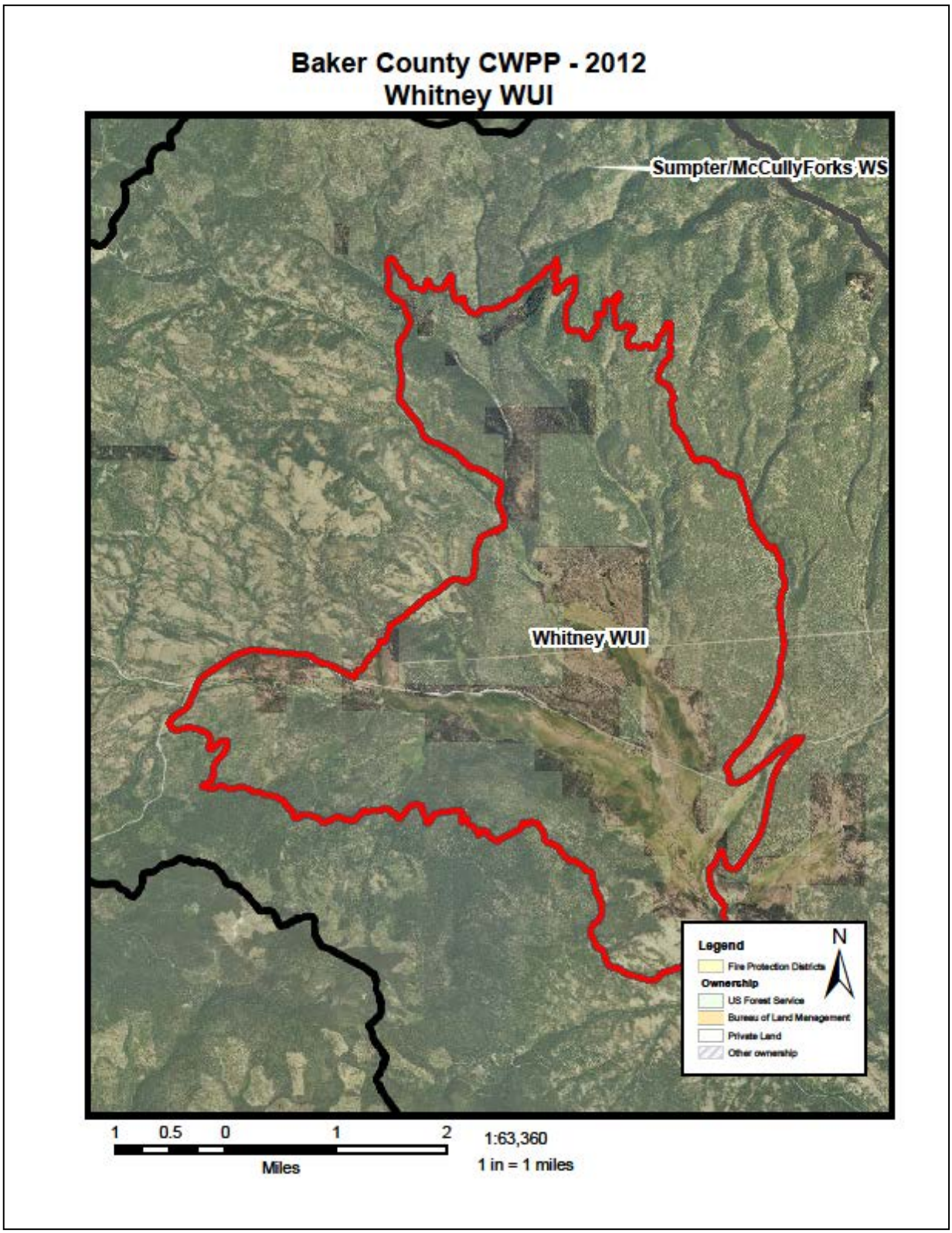
WUI – Goals / Projects	Timeframe	Lead Agency/Cooperators
Provide education and prevention messages targeted at creating defensible space, fuels reduction and improved structure access. • Maintain good prevention signing.	On - Going	On site contacts by USFS, and ODF as opportunities arise.
Create, restore and maintain a community fuel break sufficient to minimize the risk and damage caused by wildland fire within the WUI, by removing dead and down material, thinning standing trees and shrubs, underburning, chip/burn piles, and utilize biomass where cost effective. Expand upon, and maintain the work completed in the Jack, Crunch, Patrick, and Whitney projects. Continue to seek National Fire Plan grants to do fuels reduction on private lands.	On - Going	USFS, BLM and private landowners. Technical assistance and potentially financial assistance from ODF on private land.
Develop safety corridors including roads, natural fuel breaks and Defensible Fuels Profiles Zones Identify and implement Fuels Treatments along major roads and highways. Identify opportunities to utilize roads and ridge.	On-Going	USFS, ODF,
Develop and maintain a pre-suppression, structure assessment and evacuation plan.	By June 2016	Baker County Interagency Fire Advisory Team
Maintain and upgrade emergency notification systems. Seek funding to purchase technical equipment necessary for upgrades to the reverse 911 system.	Ongoing	Baker County Emergency Mgt., Baker County 911 Consolidated Dispatch Center, Baker County Sheriff's Office

Whitney Evaluation and Accomplishment

Mitigation Projects	*Projects*	*Agencies, Partners, Groups Involved*	*Description*		
Fire Service Response Improvement	2	USFS, BLM, ODF, BCEM	• A local interagency SEAT plane agreement was created in 2007 to provide additional capacity as needed. • Baker County 911 established reverse 911 notification system.		
Emergency Vehicle Access Improvement					
Water Development					
Equipment Obtained					
Training Provided					
Fuels Reduction Completed			Prior to 2006	2006-2011	Total Ac
		USFS	4297	0	491
		BLM	0	0	0
		Private	40	0	40
Prevention Messages Delivered	1	BCEM, USFS, ODF, BLM	The “Living With Fire” Prevention Guide was developed and distributed to residents via newspaper. Firewise campaign was utilized.		
Miscellaneous			• Fuels Projects are Currently Active on Federal and Private Properties (2012)		

Baker County CWPP - 2012
Whitney WUI




Baker County CWPP - 2012
Whitney WUI
Sumpter/McCullyForks WS
Whitney WUI
Legend
Fire Protection Districts
Ownership
US Forest Service
Bureau of Land Management
Private Land
Other ownership
N
1 0.5 0 1 2
Miles
1:63,360
1 in = 1 miles

Woodtick Village/Rattlesnake Estates Mitigation Action Plan

WUI Name: Woodtick/Rattlesnake **Priority Category:** HIGH

Description: Woodtick Village and Rattlesnake Estates are recreational and retirement communities located on the west side of Unity Reservoir, at the mouth of Middle Fork and North Fork of the Burnt River. In addition, Unity Dam and Unity Lake State Park are adjacent to the WUI.

Ownership

	USFS	BLM	PVT	Other*	Total
Acres	7,917	797	5,583	151	14,448
%	55%	6%	39%	1%	
Structures			100		100

Hazard Assessment Factors

Fire Occurrence	Topography	Total Fuels	Structural Vulnerability	Weather	Values At-Risk	Combined Score
2	3	5	5	5	1	21

Communities at Risk: Woodtick Village and Rattlesnake Estates.

Structural Fire Protection Agency: No structure protection.

Wildland Fire Protection Agency: ODF, USFS, and BLM.

Specific Hazard Issues:

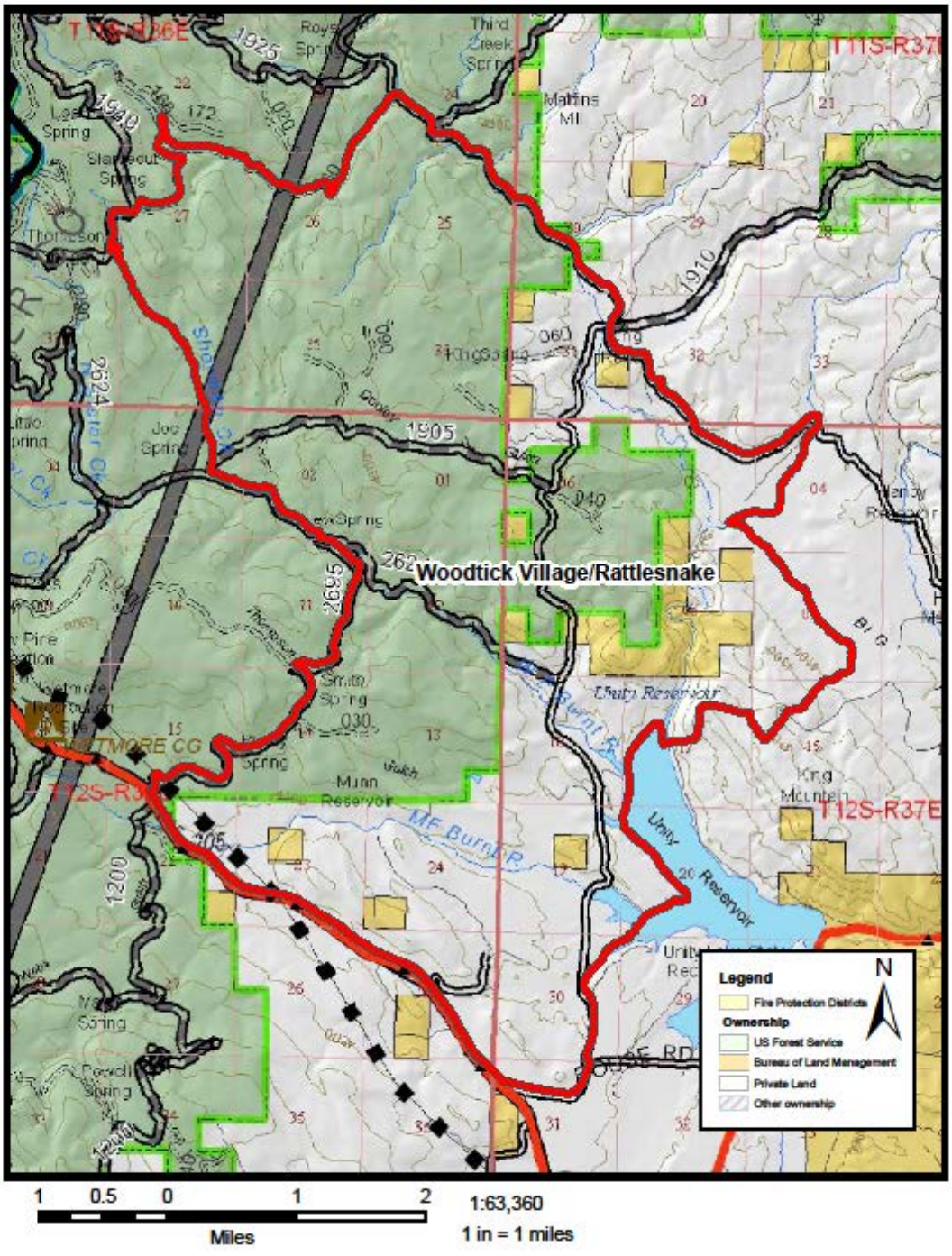
- Access to some individual dwellings,
- High home site density,
- Lack of defensible space,
- High voltage lines,
- Abundant light flashy fuels, and moderate to heavy fuel loading on adjacent forested lands.

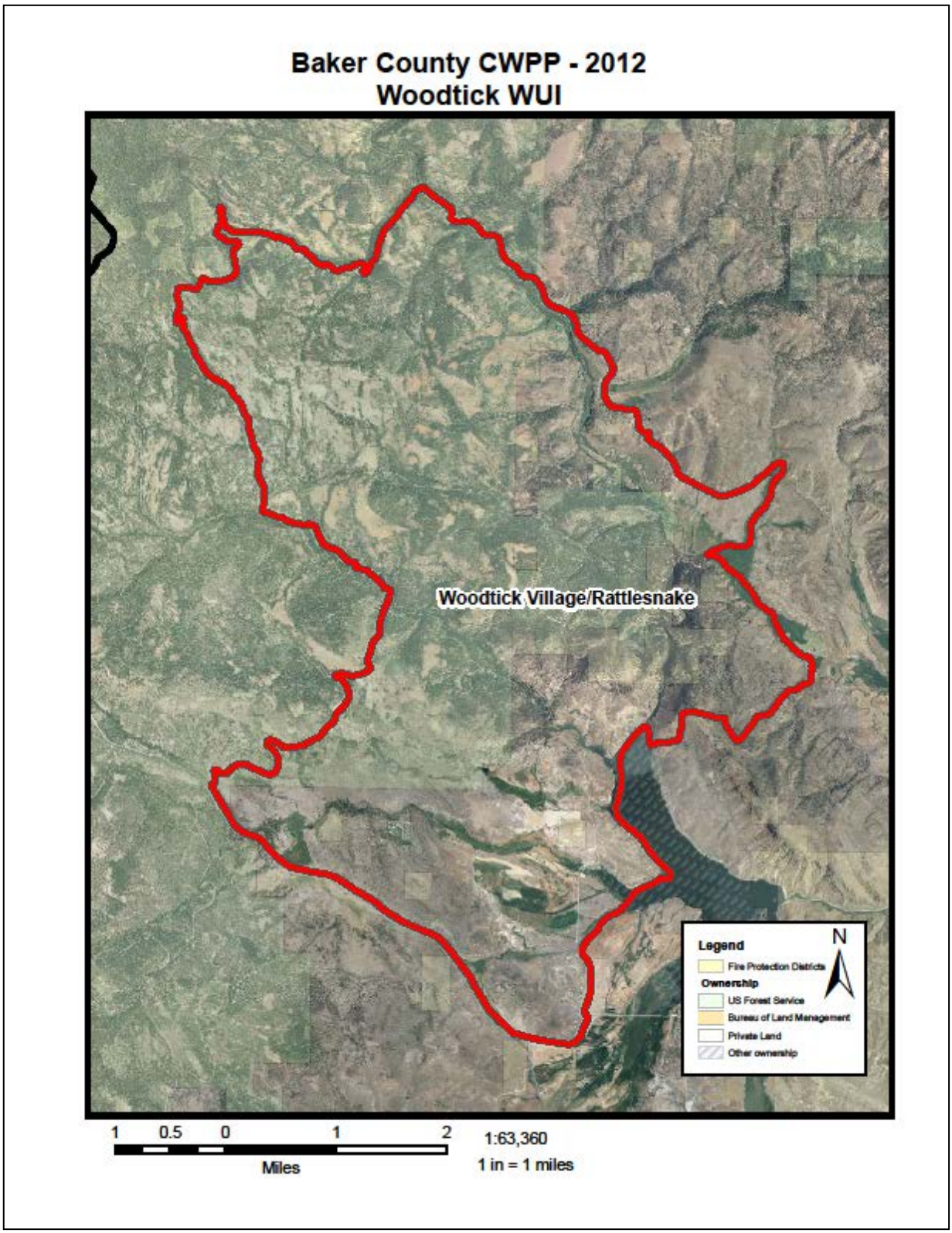
WUI – Goals / Projects 2011 - 2016	Timeframe	Lead Agency/Cooperators
Provide education and prevention messages targeted at creating defensible space, fuels reduction and improved structure access. • In addition, target minimizing escaped fires caused by debris burning and recreation	On - Going	Baker County Interagency Fire Prevention Team. On site contacts by USFS, BLM, and ODF as opportunities arise.
Develop and maintain a pre-suppression, structure assessment and evacuation plan.	By June 2016	Baker County Interagency Fire Advisory Team
Maintain and upgrade emergency notification systems. Seek funding to purchase technical equipment necessary for upgrades to the reverse 911 system.	Ongoing	Baker County Emergency Mgt., Baker County 911 Consolidated Dispatch Center, Baker County Sheriff's Office
Create, restore and maintain a fire resistant landscape sufficient to minimize the risk and damage caused by wildland fire within the WUI, by removing dead and down material, thinning standing trees and shrubs, underburning, chip/burn piles, and utilize biomass where cost effective. Expand upon, and maintain the work completed in the Woodtick/Rattlesnake Fuels project, Sherman Creek project. Seek funding for a fuels/restoration project in the King Mountain area. • Continue to seek National Fire Plan grants to do fuels reduction on private lands.	On - Going	USFS, BLM and private landowners. Technical assistance and potentially financial assistance from ODF on private land.
Develop a response capability for structural fire protection. Explore an agreement with Unity RFD for protection options.	On-going	Baker County Emergency Management, Unity Fire Dept, ODF, USFS, BLM.
Maintain and improve the interagency wildland fire presence and response capability that is established in Unity at the USFS compound. Infrastructure improvements to include Adequate housing for fire crews.	By June 2015	USFS, BLM, ODF

Woodtick/Rattlesnake Evaluation and Accomplishment

Mitigation Projects	*Projects*	*Agencies, Partners, Cooperators*	*Description*
Fire Service Response Improvement	2	ODF USFS BLM Baker Co.	• A local interagency SEAT plane agreement was created in 2007 to provide additional capacity as needed. • Developed and revised 2011 Baker County 911 established reverse 911 notification system.
Emergency Vehicle Access Improvement		Baker Co.	• County Road – County has pruned along road and widened improved road
Water Development			
Equipment Obtained	1		• A FEPP engine, managed by Unity Fire Department was located in the area.
Training Provided	1	BCEM, ODF	• Volunteers associated with the Unity Fire Department have participated in NWCG Basic Wildland Firefighting course. (2007)
Fuels Reduction Completed			2000-2005 / 2006-2011 / Total Ac USFS: 556 / 778 / 1,128 BLM: 0 / 679 / 679 Private: 0 / 239 / 239
Prevention Messages Delivered	3	BCEM, ODF, USFS, BLM	• The "Living With Fire" Prevention Guide was developed in 2007 and distributed to residents via newspaper, and provided to Unity Fire Department. Firewise campaign is being utilized. • Senate Bill 360 implemented. • Meeting was held at Unity Community Center / ODF outreach w/ fuels program
Miscellaneous			• Fuels Projects are Currently Active on Federal and Private Properties (2013)

Baker County CWPP - 2012
Woodtick WUI




Baker County CWPP - 2012
Woodtick WUI
Woodtick Village/Rattlesnake
Legend
Fire Protection Districts
Ownership
US Forest Service
Bureau of Land Management
Private Land
Other ownership
N
1 0.5 0 1 2
Miles
1:63,360
1 in = 1 miles

Appendix B. Fire Statistics[1]

TOTAL Number of Fires BY PERIOD:

Time Span	Lightning 1	RR 2	Equip Use 3	Recreation 4	Smoking 5	Debris Burn 6	Arson 7	Juv 8	Misc 9	Total # fires
Last 45 yrs	655	78	64	115	108	100	4	21	44	1189
Last 30 Yrs	364	13	48	84	38	72	3	8	26	656
Last 20 yrs	276	8	37	60	19	48	2	5	15	470
Last 10 yrs	128	3	14	37	8	24	2	0	7	223
Last 5 yrs	64	1	11	23	4	18	1	0	40	162

Average # Fires by Period:

Time Span	Lightning 1	RR 2	Equip Use 3	Recreation 4	Smoking 5	Debris Burn 6	Arson 7	Juv 8	Misc 9	Total # fires
45 Yr Average	14.6	1.7	1.4	2.6	2.4	2.2	0.1	0.5	1.0	26.4
30 yr "	12.1	0.4	1.6	2.8	1.3	2.4	0.1	0.3	0.9	21.9
20 yr "	13.8	0.4	1.9	3.0	1.0	2.4	0.1	0.3	0.8	23.5
10 yr "	12.8	0.3	1.4	3.7	0.8	2.4	0.2	0	0.7	22.3
5 yr "	12.8	0.2	2.2	4.6	0.8	3.6	0.2	0.0	8.0	32.4

Percentage of fires by General cause:

Time Span	Lightning 1	RR 2	Equip Use 3	Recreation 4	Smoking 5	Debris Burn 6	Arson 7	Juv 8	Misc 9	Total # fires
45 yr	55%	7%	5%	10%	9%	8%	0%	2%	4%	100%
30 yr	55%	2%	7%	13%	6%	11%	0%	1%	4%	100%
20 yr	59%	2%	8	13%	4%	10%	0%	1%	3%	100%
10 yr	57%	1%	6	17%	4%	11%	1%	0%	3%	100%
5 yr	40%	1%	7	14%	2%	11%	1%	0%	25%	100%

For Example: The 5 yr average shows that 40% of all fires in this period were lightning while 60% were human caused.

[1] ODF-Baker City Sub-Unit Fire Statistics

Appendix C. Natural Hazards

Natural Hazards explored during the wildfire hazard assessment included an analysis of fuels, topography, and weather. Below is a more detailed discussion of the analysis.

Fuels / Vegetation

Data used to create a fuels inventory in GIS was derived from Landsat imagery provided by Oregon Department of Forestry for private lands and the Wallowa- Whitman National Forest GIS library (GIS and Oracle tables derived from stand exams and photo interpretation). For Baker County, the increased risk of a large wildfire event is caused by the buildup of forest fuels and changes in vegetation composition over time. Unnaturally dense stands competing for limited water and nutrients and are at increased risk of wildfire, and from insect and disease epidemics.

Condition Class for the county is minimal at level 1, while condition class 2 and 3 dominate. In addition, fire regimes are altered from their historic ranges, setting the county up for wildfires that will be larger in size, more intense and severe, causing landscape patterns to change significantly. A natural fire regime is a general classification of the role fire would play across a landscape in the absence of modern human mechanical intervention, but including the influence of aboriginal burning (Agee 1993, Brown 1995). Coarse-scale definitions for natural (historical) fire regimes have been developed by Hardy et al. (2001) and Schmidt et al. (2002) and interpreted for fire and fuels management by Hann and Bunnell (2001). There are five natural (historical) fire regime groups adapted for all lands managed by the federal agencies. They are based on average number of years between fires (fire frequency) combined with the severity (amount of replacement) of the fire on the dominant overstory vegetation. One or more of the following activities may have caused this departure: fire suppression/exclusion, timber harvesting, livestock grazing, introduction and establishment of exotic plant species, introduced insects and disease, or other pest management activities.

Characteristic vegetation and fuel conditions are considered to be those that occurred within the natural (historical) fire regime. Uncharacteristic conditions are those that did not occur within the natural (historical) fire regime. These include invasive species (e.g. weeds, insects, and diseases), “high graded” forest composition and structure (e.g. large trees removed in a frequent surface fire regime), or repeated annual grazing that maintains grassy fuels across relatively large areas at levels that will not carry a surface fire. Determination of amount of departure is based on comparison of a composite measure of fire regime attributes (vegetation characteristics; fuel composition; fire frequency, severity and pattern) to the central tendency of the natural (historical) fire regime. The amount of departure is then classified to determine the fire regime condition class. To understand the definitions of fire regime and condition class, a definition table is located in Appendix D of this plan.

Surface fuel hazard was determined by using fire behavior fuel models and/or potential flame length (for ground and ladder components). Fuel Models are descriptions of the fuel types that are used in surface fire behavior modeling and the Fire Behavior Prediction System (FBPS). Values were assigned for each fuel group and Table 1 below displays the grouping of fuel models to determine hazard:

Surface Fuels	Value
Group 1	1
Group 2	3
Group 3	5

Table 1. Fuel Models Used to Determine Hazards[1]

Fuel Hazard Factor	Fuel Types	Fire Characteristics
1	Grass, Low/less Flammable brush, and short-needle timber litter (FM 1, 5, 8)	Typically produces a flame length of up to 5 feet; a wildfire that exhibits very little spotting, torching, or crowning, and which results in a burned area that can normally be entered within 15 minutes. Low severity.
2	Grass/Timber, Moderate brush, conifer reproduction, open sage and juniper (FM 2, 6, 9)	Typically produces a flame length of 5-8 feet; a wildfire that exhibits sporadic spotting, torching, or crowning, and which results in a burned area that can normally be entered within one hour. Mixed severity.
3	Tall, flammable grasses, Heavy/flammable brush, timber/slash (FM 3, 4, 10-13)	Typically produces a flame length of over 8 feet; a wildfire that exhibits frequent spotting, torching, or crowning, and which results in a burned area that normally cannot be entered into for over one hour. Stand replacement severity.

[1] Wolf, Jim. *Concepts for Identifying and Assessment of Communities at Risk in Oregon,* July 19, 2004.

Crown fuel hazard was derived from the vegetation conditions of the landscape, canopy closure and structure being considered. The values below were assigned:

Crown Fuel Group	Value
Low	1
Moderate	3
High	5

Total vegetation hazard was determined by combining the points assigned to crown fuel hazard and the points assigned to surface fuels hazard. The total possible value for the vegetation hazard is ten and an adjective rating was assigned to the point breaks (Historical notes have been kept for the GIS processes used and archived at the Oregon Department of Forestry, Northeast Oregon District office in La Grande, Oregon):

Adjective	Value
Low	1 to 4
Moderate	5 to 7
High	8 to 10

Topographic Hazard

Slope and aspect affect both the intensity and rate of spread of a wildfire. The topography factor was derived from the Digital Elevation Model for Umatilla County. The following values were assigned to the combination of slope and aspect working together on the landscape:

Slope	Value
0 – 25%	1
25 – 50%	2
> 50%	3

Aspect	Value
N, NE	1
NW, E	2
W, SE	3
S, SW, Flat	4

Total topographic hazard was determined by combining the points assigned to both slope and aspect hazards, with a maximum of seven points possible.

Total Wildfire Hazard

The total topographic hazard rating and the total fuels hazard rating were combined using Spatial Analyst (an ESRI product) to determine overall natural hazard of Baker County. The maximum points assigned for total topographic hazard was seven and the maximum points assigned for total vegetation hazard was 10. The breakpoint used to determine high hazard or low/moderate hazard was 10; anything that scored 10 points or more was considered high hazard, and anything below 10 was considered moderate or low hazard (there was no delineation between low and moderate). Several layouts (maps) were created to display the total wildfire hazard in relation to the WUI boundaries across the county. The county was divided into four quadrants: NE Baker County, NW Baker County, SE Baker County, and SW Baker County. The maps are located in Appendix C of this plan and were used to verify the prioritization set by the steering committee.

Weather Hazard

In Baker County, weather patterns can produce summer lightning storms that start many fires. These multiple starts can put a strain on the wildland firefighting resources spread across the county. With the drying of fuels over time and the low relative humidity factored in, the probability for large fires can significantly increase during these lightning events. The number of days per season that forest fuels are capable of producing a significant fire event is also important to consider. Oregon Department of Forestry has already determined that eastern Oregon is at the highest hazard rating for weather. This value was assigned through an analysis of daily wildfire danger rating indices in each regulated use area of the state. This assigned value is constant across Baker County. However, since weather patterns vary due to the mountainous landscape of the county, the high hazard value was offset with annual rainfall levels as part of the scoring process. This helped to prioritize the WUI areas as well as reflect a more realistic assessment of weather hazard.

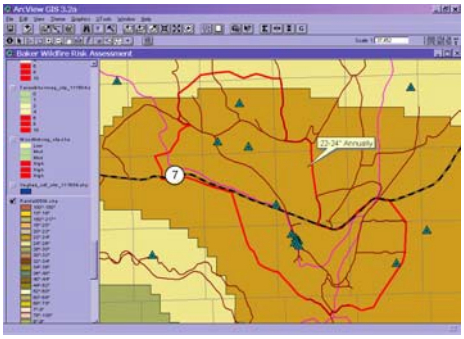


Figure 1: Whitney WUI - 22-24" Annual Rainfall

Annual Rainfall	Value
< 12 inches	1
13 – 24 inches	2
> 25 inches	3

Appendix D. Fire Regime/Condition Class

Expanded Fire Condition Class[a] Definition Table.

Condition Class	*Fire Regime[1]*	*Example Management Options[1]*	*Examples of Key Ecosystem Component Susceptibility to Changing Fire Condition Classes*			
			Species composition and structure	*Invasion by non- native species*	*Smoke production, Hydrology, and Soils*	*Insects and disease*
Condition Class 1	Fire regimes are within an historical range, and the risk of losing key ecosystem components is low. Vegetation attributes (species composition and structure) are intact and functioning within an historical range.	Where appropriate, these areas can be maintained within the historical fire regime by treatments such as fire use.	Species composition and structure are functioning within their historical range, especially at a landscape level.	Non-native species are currently not present or present in limited extent. Through time or following disturbance sites are potential vulnerable to invasion by non-native species.	Are functioning within their historical range.	Insect and disease populations are functioning within their historical range.
Condition Class 2	Fire regimes have been moderately altered from their historical range. The risk of losing key ecosystem components is moderate. Fire frequencies have departed from historical frequencies by one or more return intervals (either increased or decreased). This results in moderate changes to one or more of the following: fire size, intensity and severity, and landscape patterns. Vegetation attributes have been moderately altered from their historical range.	Where appropriate, these areas may need moderate levels of restoration treatments, such as fire use and hand or mechanical treatments, to be restored to the historical fire regime.	Species composition and structure have been moderately altered from their historical range, especially at a landscape level. For example: Grasslands – Moderate encroachment of shrubs and/or invasive exotic species. Shrublands – Moderate encroachment of trees, late seral shrubs and/or invasive exotic species. Forestland – Moderate encroachment of shade tolerant tree species and/or moderate lose of shade intolerant tree species caused by logging, or exotic insects or disease.	Populations of non-native invasive species have increased, thereby increasing the potential risk for these populations to expand following disturbances, such as wildfires.	Have been moderately altered from their historical range.	Insect and disease population have been moderately altered from their historical range.

Condition Class	*Fire Regime*[1]	*Example Management Options*[1]	*Examples of Key Ecosystem Component Susceptibility to Changing Fire Condition Classes*			
			Species composition and structure	*Invasion by non- native species*	*Smoke production, Hydrology, and Soils*	*Insects and disease*
Condition Class 3	Fire regimes have been significantly altered from their historical range. The risk of losing key ecosystem components is high. Fire frequencies have departed from historical frequencies by multiple return intervals. This results in dramatic changes to one or more of the following: fire size, intensity, severity, and landscape patterns. Vegetation attributes have been significantly altered from their historical range.	Where appropriate, these areas may need high levels of restoration treatments, such as hand or mechanical treatments, before fire can be used to restore the historical fire regime.	Species composition and structure have been significantly altered from their historical range, especially at a landscape level. For example: Grasslands – High encroachment and establishment of shrubs and/or invasive exotic species. Shrublands – High encroachment and establishment of trees, late seral shrubs and/or invasive exotic species. Forestland – High and encroachment establishment of shade tolerant tree species and/or high lose of shade intolerant tree species caused by logging, or exotic insects or disease.	Populations of non-native invasive species are quite high and in some cases the dominant species on the landscape. Any disturbance will likely increase both the dominance and geographic extent of these invasive species.	Have been significantly altered from their historical range.	Insect and disease population have been significantly altered from their historical range.

Sources:

1 (in gray)**:** Schmidt, Kirsten M.; Menakis, James P.; Hardy, Colin C.; Hann, Wendall J.; Bunnell, David L. 2002. **Development of coarse-scale spatial data for wildland fire and fuel management.** Gen. Tech. Rep. RMRS-GTR-87. Fort Collins, CO: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 41 p. + CD.

2: Hardy, Colin C., Schmidt, Kirsten M., Menakis, James P., and Sampson R.N., 2001. **Spatial data for national fire planning and fuel management.** International Journal of Wildland Fire. 10: 353-372

Appendix E. Scoring Criteria

This page was prepared by Angie Johnson, Oregon Department of Forestry, to provide additional detail on the various categories used to rank the various WUI areas by the Steering Committee.

Category 1:
Likelihood of Fire Occurring

Based on Fire Occurrence Rate (FOR) per 1,000 acres.
Used fire history data from ODF, USFS, and BLM for last ten years (1994 - 2003).

Category 2:
Topographic Hazard

Slope and Aspect working together on landscape. For example, 0-25% slope on north aspect would be considered low hazard whereas, 50% slope on south/southwest aspect would be considered high hazard. GIS was used to calculate the raster files and reclassify the combination of slope hazard and aspect hazard to come up with topographic hazard.

Category 3:
Total Fuel Hazard Rating

Surface and Ladder Fuels working together on the landscape. For example, Fuel Group 3 with Crown Fuel 3 would be considered high hazard, whereas Fuel Group 1 with Crown Fuel 1 would be considered low hazard. GIS was used to calculate the raster files and reclassify the combination of surface fuel hazard and ladder fuel hazard and arrive at total fuel hazard.

Category 4:
Overall Fire Protection Capability Rating

Homesite Density (homes per 10 acres)		Check Appropriate Box Under Category
Low	0 - .9	☐
Moderate	1 - 5.0	☐
High	5.1+	☐

Other Risk Factors Present		
Low	< 1/3 present	☐
Moderate	1/3 - 2/3 present	☐
High	> 2/3 present	☐

Other risk factors: Transmission power lines, above ground distribution lines, power substations, active logging, construction, debris burning, slash burning, mining, dispersed camping, developed camping, off-road vehicle use, railroad, federal/state highway, county road, public access roads, camps/resorts/cabins/stables, schools, business, ranch/farm, lightning prone,
dump, mowing dry grass, woodcutting, equipment use, flammables present….

Organized Response

Low	Both Structural and Wildland	☐
Moderate	Wildland response only	☐
High	No organized response	☐

Fire Response

Using outermost group of structures to determine response time. Response time also includes time it takes to bring in volunteers.

Low	< 10 minutes	☐
Moderate	> 10 minutes	☐
High	< 20 minutes	☐
Extreme	> 20 minutes	☐

Community Preparedness

Low	Organized group, CWPP, phone tree, mitigation efforts	☐
Moderate	Primarily agency efforts (mailings, campaigns, etc.	☐
High	No effort	☐

Structural Vulnerability

Ingress/Egress, All-Season Road Condition, Fire Service access, adequate water supply for structural firefighters, comfort level of structural fire district regarding defendability of structures in wildfire event.

Low	< 1/2 inadequate	☐
High	> 1/2 inadequate	☐

Category 5:
Weather Hazard

Weather Factor of High has been applied by the State of Oregon for all of eastern, southern, and southwestern Oregon. The high hazard rating was offset by using annual precipitation. The layer used to determine annual rainfall came from the Oregon Dept. of Forestry GIS library.

Category 6:
Values at-risk

Values Protected

Community values like wildlife, recreation, viewshed, hunting/fishing, municipal watersheds, power substations and corridors, communication sites and facilities, transportation corridors, homes, life, etc.

High	Yes	☐
Low	No	☐

Appendix F. Communities At-Risk

NOTE: Communities adjacent to each other resulted in combined/averaged scores.

Baker County CAR Totals (2005)

High	Score	Moderate	Score	Low	Score
Wood Tick/Rattlesnake	21	Salmon Creek	14	Keating	10
Stices Gulch	20	Rhody Rd	14	Richland	10
Bourne	18	Marble Creek	14	Elkhorn WMA #2	9
Surprise Spring	17	Elkhorn WMA #1	14	Miles Bridge	9
Rock Creek	16	New Bridge	14	Radium Hot Springs	6
Washington Gulch	16	Brownlee School/Substation	14		
Auburn Gulch/Elk. WMA	16	Carson/Pine Valley	14		
Greenhorn	16	Black Mountain #2	14		
Weston Heights	16	Rye Valley	14		
Black Mountain #1	16	Pleasant Valley	13		
Huntington	16	Elkhorn WMA #3	13		
Torchlight Spring	16	Harry Hewitt Park/Brownlee	13		
Homestead	16	Jimtown (Langrell)	13		
Pine Creek	16	Farewell Bend State Park	13		
Bear Gulch	15	Durkee	12		
Pine Creek	15	Hereford	12		
BC Watershed/Face Elkhorns	15	Halfway	12		
Elkhorn WMA #4	15	Pine	12		
City of Sumpter/McCully Forks	15	City of Haines	11		
Elkhorn Est./Deer Cr./McEwen	15	Wirth Jct.	11		
East Eagle	15	Elkhorn WMA #5	11		
Sparta	15	Unity	11		
Main Eagle Cornucopia	15	Oregon Trail Interpretive Center	11		
Copperfield/Oxbow	15				
Bulger Hill Road/Bulger Flat	15				
Anthony Lakes	15				
Whitney	15				
Eagle Creek/Tamarack CG	15				

Adjective Rating	***Range***
Low	4 to 10
Medium	10 to 14
High	15 to 22

(Being surrounded by Ag. land will move a community from a medium to a low if the score is 10.)

Baker County CWPP WUI CAR Scores – Detailed – 2012 Update / Revision

	Fire Occurrence	Topography	Total Fuels	Structural Vulnerability	Weather	Values At-Risk	Combined Score
Anthony Lakes	2	3	3	5	1	1	15
Auburn Gulch	2	1	5	5	2	1	16
Black Mountain	2	3	5	3	1	1	15
Bourne	3	3	5	5	1	1	18
Brownlee / Bridge	2	3	1	4	2	1	13
Carson / Pine Valley	1	3	2	4	2	1	13
City of Greenhorn	2	1	5	5	2	1	16
Cornucopia	2	3	3	5	1	1	15
Durkee	2	2	3	3	2	1	13
Eagle Cr / Tamarack	2	1	5	5	1	1	15
East Eagle / Main Eagle	2	3	5	3	1	1	15
Elkhorn / Deer Cr/ McEwen	2	1	5	5	2	1	16
Face of the Elkhorns	2	3	3	4	2	1	15
Herford	2	3	5	5	5	1	21
Huntington	3	3	3	3	2	1	15
Keating / Wirth Jct.	2	1	3	3	2	1	12
Interpretive Center	1	3	1	3	2	1	11
Oxbow	2	4	2	5	2	1	16
Pleasant Valley	2	3	1	5	2	1	14
Richland / New Bridge	1	1	3	5	2	1	13
Rye Valley	1	3	3	3	2	1	13
Rock Creek / Bulger Flats	2	5	5	3	2	1	18
Sparta	3	1	5	5	1	1	16
Stices	3	5	3	5	2	1	19
Sumpter / McCully Forks	2	3	3	5	1	1	15
Surprise Springs	2	3	5	5	1	1	17
Whitney	2	1	3	5	2	1	14
Woodtick / Rattlesnake	2	3	5	5	5	1	21

Appendix G. Structural Fire Resources Summary

Baker County Fire Organizations
Organizations and Equipment – 2014

Baker City Fire Department
Station No. 24

Baker City Fire Department is a municipal fire organization located in Baker City, Oregon. The department is a combination department with a full-time staff of 12, and 14 part-time. The career and part-time staff are primarily crossed trained in fire, EMS, auto extrication. The department provides structural fire for approximately 7 square miles, and emergency medical response protection for approximately a 1600 square mile ASA. The department also participates in a countywide interagency wildfire taskforce for wildland urban interface fire protection.

Career Staff	Chief	1			
	Assistant Chief	3			
	Lieutenants	2			
	Firefighters	6			
	Prevention	1			
Part -Time Staff	Lieutenants	2			
	Firefighters	11			
Fire Apparatus	2431	2001 Central States	Type 1 Engine	1000 Gallon	1250 GPM
	2432	1991 KME	Type 1 Engine	750 Gallon	1250 GPM
	2451	2006 Ferrara Ladder	Type 1 Engine	300 Gallon	1500 GPM
Medical Units	2420	2003			
	2421	1997 Medtec	Ambulance, 4X4		
	2422	1991 Frontline	Ambulance, 4X4		
Command/Support	2471	2005 Ford F-350 Crew	Type 7 Engine	150 Gallon	11 HP Honda
	2472	1991 Ford Expedition			

Baker Rural Fire Protection District
Station No's. 25, 26, 27

Baker Rural Fire Protection District is a rural fire district bordering Baker City to the Northwest. The district, and Baker County's oldest, is a full-time volunteer (some reimbursement paid personnel) department with (3) stations located throughout the district. The department serves a growing population of homes in the urban-interface, as well as farm and ranch operations. Highlighted protection responsibilities include a section of Interstate – 84, a Union Pacific rail line, and the shared responsibility with the Baker City Watershed, and Airport.

Volunteer Staff	Chief	1			
	Assistant Chief	1			
	Captains	2			
	Firefighters	22			

Fire Apparatus

2535	2008 International BME	Type 1 Engine	1000 Gallon	1000 GPM
2547	1974 Peterbilt	Type 1 Water Tender	4200 Gallon	300 GPM
2586	2001 Ford F-450	Type 6 Engine	300 Gallon	250 GPM
2632	1986 Ford/Gruman	Type 2 Engine	750 Gallon	750 GPM
2640	1989 Peterbilt	Type 1 Water Tender	4200 Gallon	300 GPM
2683	1983 GMC	Type 3 Engine	500 Gallon	350 GPM
2660	2001 International QRU	Type 1 Medical/Rescue	Non-transpor	t
2738	1972 Dodge Van Pelt	Type 3 Engine	1500 Gallon	250 GPM
2785	1985 Dodge Power Wag	Type 6 Engine	300 Gallon	250 GPM

Eagle Valley Fire Protection District
Station No. 31

Eagle Valley Fire Protection District surrounds the city limits of Richland, Oregon – the districts total population is approximately 360 people. The department is a full volunteer department providing structural wildland fire suppression that serves a stable population of businesses, homes and ranch operations. Highlighted protection responsibilities include a downtown corridor, popular recreational park located on the Snake River, and fuel storage facility.

Volunteer Staff	Chief	1
	Assistant Chief	1
	Firefighters	7

Fire Apparatus	3132	1989 Pierce	Type 1 Engine	750 Gallon	1500 GPM
	3133	1975 International	Type 1 Engine	750 Gallon	1000 GPM
	3144	1979 AM General	Type 2 Water Tender	3000 Gallon	300 GPM
	3186	1985 AM General	Type 3 Water Tender *	1000 Gallon	80 GPM
	3185	1998 Dodge 3500	Type 6 Engine	300 Gallon	250 GPM

(*) Out of service in the winter months.

Greater Bowen Valley Fire Protection District
Station No. 28

Greater Bowen Valley Fire Protection District is a large district located just south of Baker City on Hwy 7. The Department is a full volunteer department that provides both structural and wildland fire suppression. The district serves a stable population of farm and ranch operations. Highlighted protection responsibilities include a large geographic area with various homes in the urban-interface, and a housing subdivision located in a box canyon. State and federal lands border this district.

Volunteer Staff	Chief	1
	Asst. Chief	1
	Lt. / Training	1
	Firefighter	6
	Prevention	1

Fire Apparatus	2835	1970 American LaFrance	Type 1 Engine	500 Gallon	1250 GPM
	2836	1977 American LaFrance	Type 1 Engine	750 Gallon	1250 GPM
	2841	1991 Peterbilt	Type 1 Water Tender	4,000 Gallon	350 GPM
	2881	1995 Ford F-450	Type 6 Engine Model 45	300 Gallon	300 GPM
	2882	1985 Dodge 4x4	Type 6 Engine	250 Gallon/CAF	250 GPM
Air Trailer	2868	Utility Air Trailer	(Low Pressure) 2216 Bottles		

Haines Fire Protection District
Station No. 38

Haines Fire Protection District is located in Haines just north of Baker City on both sides of Hwy 30. The department is a full volunteer department that provides both structural and wildland fire suppression, and basic rescue associated with auto extrication. The department consists of the City of Haines, homes in the Urban-Interface, and large populations of farm/ranch operations. Highlighted protection responsibilities include Interstate 84, railway, larger farm/ranch facilities, and an agricultural watershed.

Volunteer Staff	Chief	1
	Assistant	1
	Captain	2
	Firefighters	8
	Prevention Coordinator	1

Fire Apparatus	3831	1985 Ford/Pierce	Type 2 Engine	1000 Gallon	1000 GPM
	3832	2008 Sterling	Type 1 Engine	750 Gallon	1250 GPM
	3833	1995 International	Type 1 Engine	750 Gallon	1250 GPM
	3835	1975 Mack/Howe	Type 1 Engine	500 Gallon	1500 GPM
	3881	1995 Ford Model 45	Type 6 Engine	300 Gallon	350 GPM
	3885	2011 International BME	Type 3 Engine	500 Gallon	500 GPM
	3844	1975 Kenworth	Type 2 Water Tender	3000 Gallon	350 GPM
	3845	1967 Kenworth	Type 1 Water Tender	3000 Gallon	500 GPM

3846	1981 Ford Western State	Tender	1500 Gallon	250 GPM
3880	1996 Dodge 3500	Type 6 Engine	300 Gallon	250 GPM
3865	1975 Dodge Power Wag	Rescue/Utility/Box		

Huntington Fire Department
Station No. 30

Huntington Fire Department is a municipal department located in the City of Huntington north of Baker City on Hwy 30. The department is a full volunteer department providing structural and wildland fire suppression. The department also responds to Interstate 84 for fires and auto extrication. The department also provides a non-transporting (First Response) emergency medical care. The department serves a community with a stable population that increases during summer months. Highlighted protection responsibilities include highway 30, railway, Interstate 84, and a high use recreational area.

Volunteer Staff	Chief	1			
	Firefighters	8			
Fire Apparatus	3031	1971 Ford	Type 1 Engine	1,000 Gallon	1000 GPM
	3082	1990 International	Type 3 Engine	750 Gallon	350 GPM
	3081	AM General	Type 3 (Military 6X6)	750 Gallon	150 GPM
	3062	1987 Ford 350	Light Rescue	Medical Response/Extrication Vehicle	
	3045	2005 Sterling	Type 3 Pumper/Tender	2250 Gallon	1250 GPM
	3071	1994 Ford	Type 7 Command	150 Gallon	120 GPM
	3021	Ambulance (currently out of service)			

Keating Rural Fire Protection District
Station No. 22

Keating Rural Fire Protection District is located in the Keating Valley Northeast of Baker City near Hwy 86. The district is a full volunteer department providing structural and wildland fire protection, and provide non-transporting emergency medical response. Highlighted protection responsibilities include Hwy 86, farm/ranches and scattered homes in canyons and in the urban-interface.

Volunteer Staff	Chief	1			
	Assistant Chief	1			
	Firefighters	8	(*) Apparatus Out of Service during winter.		
Fire Apparatus	2232	1971 Ford Western State	Type 2 Engine	1,000 Gallon	1,000 GPM
	2233	1975 American LaFrance	Type 1 Engine	1,000 Gallon	1250 GPM
	2240	1990 International	Type 1 Water Tender	4,000 Gallon	350 GPM
	2282	1991 Ford F350	Type 6 Engine	250 Gallon	150 GPM
	2280	1974 AM General	Type 3 (Military 6X6)	1,000 Gallon	250 GPM *
	2281	1972 AM General	Type 3 (Military 6X6)	1,000 Gallon	250 GPM *
	2222	1986 Ford 350	Type 2 Ambulance	(Non-transporting)	

Medical Springs Fire Protection District
Station No. 23

Medical Springs Fire Protection District is located in the Medical Springs Valley northeast of Baker City. The district is a full volunteer department providing structural and wildland fire suppression. The department serves a community of farm/ranch operations located in the Urban-Interface. Highlighted protection responsibilities include Hwy 86, farm/ranch facilities, and homes located in the urban-interface.

Volunteer Staff	Chief	1		
	Firefighters	5		
Fire Apparatus	2331	1978 Seagrave	Type 1 Engine	

North Powder Rural Fire Protection District
Station No. 60

North Powder Rural Fire Protection District is located in North Powder, Oregon (Union County), but provides structural/wildland and emergency medical services to the surrounding area – including a portion of the North side of Baker County. The district is a full volunteer department that operates on both sides of the Baker-Union County line. The department serves the community of North Powder, and a mix of farm/ranch operations located in an Urban-Interface. Highlighted protection responsibilities include Interstate 84, and several Oregon roadways.

Volunteer Staff	Chief	1				
	Assistant Chief	1	(*) Unit 6080 is a Type 6, also used for command and light rescue.			
	Firefighters	16				
	Training Officer	1				
Fire Apparatus	6030	2012 Kenworth/BME	Pumper/Tender	3,000 Gallon	1250 GPM *	
	6031	2004 Ford	Pumper	1800 Gallon	350 GPM	
	6032	1953 GMC	Tender	1500 Gallon	150 GPM	
	6034	1969 American LaFrance	Pumper	750 Gallon	1,000 GPM	
	6080	2006 Ford	Pumper/Rescue	300 Gallon	150 GPM *	
	608	2000 International	Type 3	750 Gallon	350 GPM	
Medical Unit	6020	2003 Ford/Wheel Coach	Ambulance, 4X4			

Pine Valley Fire Protection District
Station No. 34

Pine Valley Fire Protection District is located in Halfway, Oregon east of Baker City and Hwy 86. The district is a full volunteer department providing primarily structural and wildland protection, but also provides basic rescue response to roadways. The department has one station in the City of Halfway, and a district that includes farm/ranch operations located within an urban-interface area. The district has federal-state protected lands bordering.

Volunteer Staff	Chief	1				
	Assistant Chief	1				
	Secretary	1				
	Firefighters	8				
Fire Apparatus	3432	1985 Ford	Pumper	1,000 Gallon	1,000 GPM	
	3433	1981 Ford	Pumper	1,000 Gallon	1,000 GPM	
	3441	1994 International	Tender	4,000 Gallon	750 GPM	2,000 Port Tank
	3464	1999 Ford	Engine/Rescue	250 Gallon	4x4 Generator/Extrication Tool	

Powder River Fire Protection District
Station No. 32

Powder River Fire Protection District is near Sumpter, Oregon about twenty-five miles south of Baker City on Hwy 7. The district is a full volunteer department providing structural and wildland fire protection, as well as non-transporting emergency medical response. The high mountain department serves a mix of farm/ranch operations, mining operations, and homes/cabins within the Urban-Interface. Highlighted protection responsibilities include homes located in the mountain canyons with limited and difficult seasonal access, Hwy 7 and municipal watershed.

Volunteer Staff	Chief	1
	Assistant Chief	1
	Firefighters	5

	EMS Staff	4				
Fire Apparatus	3231	1984 Ford F600	Type 1 Engine	500 Gallon	750 GPM	
	3237	1977 Mack	Type 2 Engine	1,000 Gallon	500 GPM	
	3246	1984 GMC	Type 3 Tender	1,000 Gallon	300 GPM	
	3248	1984 Freightliner	Type 1 Tender	5,000 Gallon	250 GPM	
	3220	1979 Ford QRU				
	3221	1986 Chevy QRU 4x4				

Sumpter Fire Department
Station No. 33

Sumpter Fire Department is located in the City of Sumpter, Oregon about twenty-eight miles south of Baker City on Hwy 7. The department is a full volunteer department providing structural and wildland fire protection, as well as non-transporting emergency medical response. The high mountain department serves an area with homes/cabins within an urban-interface. Highlighted protection responsibilities include the historic city of Halfway, residential and seasonal homes, Hwy 7 and municipal watershed.

Volunteer Staff	Chief	1				
	Assistant Chief	1				
	Firefighters	9				
Fire Apparatus	3331	1973 International 4x4	Type Engine	500 Gallon	1,000 GPM	
	3332	1982 International	Type I Engine	1,000 Gallon	750 GPM	
		1974 International				

Unity Fire Department (Burnt River Fire Department)
Station No. 37

Unity Fire Department is an isolated rural department located in Unity, Oregon. The department is a municipal department serving a population of 150 as well as farm and ranch operation facilities. Several of the department personnel also serve on a separate locally managed EMS organization.

Volunteer Staff	Chief	1			
	Captain	1			
	Firefighters	4			
Fire Apparatus	3730	1957 American LaFrance	Type 1 Engine	500 Gallon	750 GPM
	3740	1975 AM General	Type 3 Water Tender	1000 Gallon	
	3780	1980 International	Type 6 Engine	250 Gallon	
	3781	1975 Dodge	Type 6 Engine	200 Gallon	

Baker County State – Federal Fire Organizations
Station Apparatus and Crews – 2012

Oregon Department of Forestry

Station – Baker City	7221	Type 6 w/ 2 Personnel
	7222	Type 6 w/ 2 Personnel
	7224	Type 6 (Alternative Equipment)
Station – Unity	7223	Type 6 w/ 3 Personnel (rotational)

US Forest Service

Station – Baker City	E – 311	Type 3 w/ 3 Personnel
	E – 613	Type 6 w/ 3 Personnel
	C – 13	(10 Person Hand Crew)
Station – Halfway	E – 612	Type 6 w/ 3 Personnel
	C – 12	(10 Person Hand Crew)
Station – Unity	E – 611	Type 6 w/ 3 Personnel
	C – 11	(5 Person Hand crew)

Bureau of Land Management

Station – Baker City	Type 4	w/ 5 Personnel
	Type 6	w/ 4 Personnel
Station – Unity	Type 4	w/ 3 Personnel
Station – Snake River	Type 4	w/ 3 Personnel
	Type 6	w/ 3 Personnel

Burnt River Rangeland Fire Protection Association (Durkee)

Zone Leaders

Fire Apparatus

Appendix H: Baker County Community Wildfire Plan – Team Members / List of Participants:

The core planning committee responsible for executing this project and completing the February 2005 version of this document included:

Angie Johnson	Oregon Department of Forestry	*Facilitator*
Mark Bennett	Baker County Homeland Security/Emergency Mngr.	*Core Member*
Doni Clair	Baker County Soil & Water Conservation District	*Core Member*
Terri Drever-Gee	Baker County Planning Commission Chair	*Core Member*
Tim Frost	Baker City Fire Chief	*Core Member*
Jerry Hampton	Haines Fire District Chief	*Core Member*
Mike Hartwell	Bureau of Land Management	*Core Member*
George Keister	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife	*Core Member*
Noel Livingston	US Forest Service Fire Management Officer	*Core Member*
Lane Perry	Consulting Forester/Private Citizen	*Core Member*
Keith Shollenberger	Oregon Department of Forestry	Core Member
Gary Timm	Baker County Fire Preparedness Coordinator	*Core Member*

Resource members that served as an advisory group for the core planning committee were:

Jay Carr	Baker County OSU Extension Agent (Retired)
Daryl Cockram	Oregon Department of Forestry
Bruce Countryman	United States Forest Service
Brett Brownscombe	Hells Canyon Preservation Council
Dale Ekman	Bureau of Land Management
Mark Jacques	Oregon Department of Forestry
Tom Morcom	Bureau of Land Management
Bob Parker	Baker County OSU Forestry Extension Agent
Dave Quinn	Northeast Oregon Interagency Fire Center
Ken Rockwell	United States Forest Service
Judy Wing	United States Forest Service

In 2012 the Baker County CWPP was reviewed and revised and accomplishments to date documented. The members on the review team were:

Gary Timm	Baker County Emergency Services
Dave LaChappel	Bureau of Land Management
Jason Simmons	Bureau of Land Management
Joe Hessel	Oregon Dept of Forestry
Willy Crippen	US Forest Service
Francis Tyler	US Forest Service

Appendix I. Web Sources

http://extension.oregonstate.edu/tough_times/sites/default/files/documents/livingwithfirepnw.pdf

http://www.oregon.gov/odf/pages/safedebrisburning.aspx

www.firewise.org

http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/centraloregon/local-resources/images/fires/pimpact-plant.pdf

http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/fire/fireplan/

http://www.stateforesters.org/field-guidance-identifying-and-prioritizing-communities-risk-june-2003

http://bmidc.org/fdra-map.shtml

http://www.bakercounty.org/emergency/neor_mitigation_plan/vol3/appendix_h/baker_cwpp.pdf

Baker County CWPP WUI Total Structures

WUI	Total Structures	Total Acres
Anthony Lakes	45	1,971
Auburn Gulch	50	12,747
Black Mountain	43	28,720
Bourne	20	4,571
Brownlee/Bridge	30	1,192
Carson/Pine	111	43,934
City of Greenhorn	30	1,886
Cornucopia	25	11,000
Durkee	25	29,310
Eagle Creek/Tamarack	34	7,835
East Eagle/Main Eagle	20	7,250
Elkhorn/Deer Creek/McEwen	62	13,657
Face of the Elkhorns	404	45,972
Hereford	30	4,108
Huntington	300	9,112
Keating/Wirth Junction	100	60,343
National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center	6	5,140
Oxbow	75	26,603
Pleasant Valley	75	4,493
Richland / New Bridge	151	28,923
Rye Valley	30	6,506
Rock Creek/Bulger Flats	124	33,672
Sparta	50	8,250
Stices Gulch	44	11,119
Sumpter/McCully Forks	475	8,250
Surprise Springs	17	8,250
Whitney	30	11,017
Woodtick Village/Rattlesnake Estates	100	14,448