

FIRE CHAPTER

WILDFIRE AND WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE FIRE LOSS REDUCTION PLAN

Introduction

OVERVIEW

Wildfire is a common and widespread natural hazard in Oregon; the state has a long and extensive history of wildfire. A significant portion of Oregon’s forestland is dominated by ecosystems dependent upon fire for their health and survival. In addition to being a common, chronic occurrence, wildfires frequently threaten communities. According to a listing in the 2001¹ Federal Register, 22 Oregon communities that border federal lands are at risk of damage from wildfire. Several hundred additional communities that do not border federal lands are also at risk from wildfire. These communities are often referred to as the “wildland-urban interface” (WUI), that area where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with natural vegetative fuels.

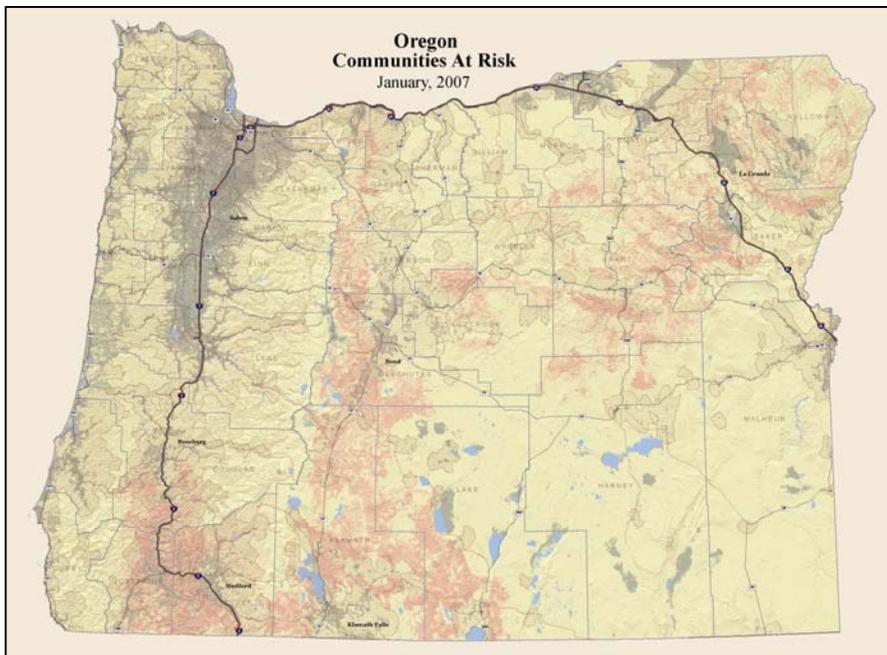


Figure F-1: Communities at Risk, Overall Rating Map
Map: Oregon Department of Forestry

¹ This 2001 list has not been updated with respect to the *Federal Register*. Note – please see ODF for current assessment methodology:
http://www.oregon.gov/ODF/FIRE/CAR.shtml#Statewide_Risk_Assessment_Methodology

Oregon has in excess of 41 million acres (more than 64,000 square miles) of forest and rangeland that is susceptible to damage from wildfire. In addition, significant agricultural areas of the Willamette Valley, north central, and northeastern Oregon grow crops such as wheat that are also susceptible to damage by wildfire.

Wildfires occur throughout the state and may start at any time of the year when weather and fuel conditions combine to allow ignition and spread. The majority of wildfires takes place between June and October, and primarily occurs in Eastern and Southern Oregon. Historically, however, Oregon's largest wildfires have burned in the Coast Range and are low frequency, high intensity fires. Seventy percent of the wildfires suppressed on lands protected by the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) result from human activity. The remaining thirty percent result from lightning. Typically, large wildfires which threaten WUI communities result primarily from lightning.

The financial and social costs of wildfires impact lives and property, as well as the negative short and long-term economic and environmental consequences they cause.

Life safety enhancement and cost savings may be realized by appropriate mitigation measures, starting with coordinated fire protection planning by local, state, tribes, federal agencies, the private sector, and community organizations. Additionally, and often overlooked, is the role that individual WUI property owners should play in this coordinated effort.

ENSO and Wildfire Hazards

El Niño winters can be warmer and drier than average in Oregon. This often leads to an increased threat for large wildfires the following summer and autumn.

ODF's analysis of large fire potential is nearly complete: 12 of 14 identified Fire Danger Rating Areas have completed their analysis. These analyses will be reevaluated annually based on each year's weather and fire occurrence data. State firefighting agencies will continue to monitor correlations between seasonal weather conditions and wildfire occurrences and severity to refine planning tools for fire seasons and to aid in the pre-positioning of firefighting resources to reduce the vulnerability posed by large wildfires to natural resources and structures.

Wildfire suppression costs escalate dramatically when agencies must adjust suppression tactics because of the presence of structures. Additionally, the associated costs of structural protection also rise significantly, especially when there is a need to mobilize personnel and equipment from across the state. Costs may also be incurred by non fire agencies in order to provide or support evacuations, traffic control, security, public information, and other needed support services during WUI fire incidents. These other agency costs vary widely and have not been well documented.

The number of people living in Oregon's WUI areas is increasing. Where people move into these areas, the number of wildfires has escalated dramatically. Many people arriving from urban settings expect a level of fire protection similar to what they had prior to moving. The reality is many WUI homes are located in portions of the state with limited capacity structural

protection and sometimes no fire protection whatsoever. While Oregon's *Emergency Conflagration Act* helps protect WUI communities who've depleted their local resources when threatened by an advancing wildfire, the escalating number of fires has led to the recognition that citizens in high fire risk communities need to provide mitigation and an appropriate level of local fire

protection. Oregon's seller disclosure requires a statement of whether or not property is classified as forestland-urban interface. Oregon is developing many educational efforts under Firewise, through the Oregon Forestland Urban Interface Fire Protection Act, through the Office of State Fire Marshal and Keep Oregon Green.

While many homes already exist in wildland urban interface areas, increasing construction in vulnerable areas also increases risk for vulnerable populations. The initial role of land use, such as Oregon's Goal 4 and Goal 7 play critical roles and guidance to development in these areas². Life safety enhancement and cost saving mitigation measures include Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP), coordinated fire protection planning and coordination by local, state, tribal, federal agencies, the private sector, and community organizations. The role of individual WUI property owners is key in this coordinated effort. Many local communities use their CWPP as their wildland fire chapter in their FEMA Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan.

Overabundant, dense forest fuels, particularly on public lands, are a focus of mitigation discussion. The Healthy Forest Restoration Act is focused on reducing overly dense vegetation and trees to create fuel breaks, provide funding and guidance to reduce or eliminate hazardous fuels in National Forests, improve forest fire fighting, and research new methods to reduce the impact of invasive insects. Oregon's efforts in and near WUI areas are a massive task, but are resulting in improvements. Not only does it take many years, sustaining the work requires a substantial, ongoing financial commitment. Progress is often challenging because fuel mitigation methods are not universally accepted and are often controversial. However, recurring WUI fires continue to bring the issue into public focus as well as unite communities and stakeholders in a common set of values.

History of This Chapter

In 1988, following the very difficult and expensive fire season of 1987, Oregon developed *An Action Plan for Protecting Rural/Forest Lands from Wildfire*. The work was funded by the federal (FEMA) Fire Suppression Assistance (FSA) Program. The action plan was updated in 1991 with an *Awbrey Hall Fire Appendix*, in response to a fire which burned 22 structures on the western fringe of Bend. The 1988 action plan and the 1991 update led to the Legislature's attachment of a Budget Note to ODF's 1995-1997 budget, which required an examination of the WUI situation and the development of "...recommendations which may include...statutory changes on how to minimize the costs and risks of fire in the interface." Spurred by the loss of additional homes during the 1996 Skeleton Fire, these recommendations became the basis for passage of the *Oregon Forestland-Urban Interface Fire Protection Act of 1997*.

² Oregon's Statewide Planning Goals
http://oregon.gov/LCD/goals.shtml#Statewide_Planning_Goals

Hazard Analysis/Characterization

HISTORY OF WILDFIRE

Wildfires have been a feature of the Oregon landscape for thousands of years. Prehistoric fires resulted from lightning and from the practices of Native Americans. The Blue Mountains in northeastern Oregon were named by early immigrants, because of the existence of a perpetual, blue colored wildfire smoke haze that lingered over the region. Between 1840 and 1900, wildland fires burned at least two million acres of forestland in western Oregon. It is believed settlers caused many of these fires. Following the establishment of the U.S. Forest Service and Oregon Department of Forestry, in 1905 and 1911, respectively, an aggressive and coordinated system of fire prevention and suppression emerged. However, it took several decades before significant gains were made.

FireFree is a national model developed in Oregon that predates the more recent nationally known Firewise. Four local agencies in the Bend area and SAFECO joined together in 1997 to create "FireFree! Get in the Zone," a public education campaign designed to increase resident participation in wildfire safety and mitigate losses from wildfire. The partnership includes the Bend Fire Department, Deschutes County fire agencies, City of Bend Development Service, the Deschutes National Forest, Oregon Department of Forestry, the Office of State Fire Marshal, Keep Oregon Green, and other local, regional, and federal partners, including private businesses.

The multi-year campaign addresses ways to reduce the risk of damage by wildfires in Deschutes County and beyond. The campaign aims to educate the public about wildfire safety and promote behaviors and attitudes that translate into creating defensible space around homes and businesses.

<http://www.firefree.org/>

Developed by the National Fire Protection Association, the Firewise program features templates to help communities to reduce risk and protect property from the dangers of wildland fires. Along with an interactive, resource rich website full of free materials, the program offers training throughout the nation on utilizing their program.

<http://www.firewise.org/>

Figure F-2: FireFree and Firewise

Major wildfires in 1933, 1939, 1945 and 1951 burned across more than 640,000 acres in the northern Coast Range and became known collectively as the "Tillamook Burn." Better suppression and more effective fire prevention campaigns combined to reduce large wildfire occurrences following World War II. Suppression improvements included the establishment of organized and highly trained crews, which replaced the previous system of hiring firefighters on an as-needed basis. Additional improvement resulted from construction of an extensive system of forest roads, lookouts and guard stations, the use of aircraft for the detection of fires and the delivery of fire suppression retardant, the invention and modification of modern and efficient fire suppression equipment, and refinements in weather forecasting and fire reporting. Prevention benefited from war-era campaigns, which united prevention activities with patriotism, and birthed movements such as the Smokey Bear campaign and the Keep Oregon Green Association.

A pattern of frequent, large WUI fires emerged during the 1970s as people began flocking to more rural settings. Suburban growth increased and continued through

the 1980s. This introduced substantially more structures into what had previously been wildland areas, benefitting from the ecology of fire. Along with this growth emerged a pattern of frequent, large WUI fires emerged during the 1970s.

By the early 1990s, frequent, destructive WUI fires had become a major concern of the State Forester, the State Fire Marshal, and the Oregon Legislature. By the mid-1990s, over 100 structures had been destroyed by wildfires. Thousands more had been threatened and suppression costs were increasing sharply. The same trends were occurring in surrounding states, but at an even greater pace.

Senate Bill 360

In 1997, the Legislature passed Senate Bill 360.

The Act recognized that “...*forestland-urban interface property owners have a basic responsibility to share in a complete and coordinated protection system...*” In addition, during the 1990s, prevention and mitigation of WUI fires included enactment of the Wildfire Hazard Zone process and the inclusion of defensible space requirements in the land use planning process. Significant efforts were made to increase voluntary landowner participation, through aggressive awareness campaigns, such as FireFree, Project Wildfire, Project Impact, Firewise, and other locally driven programs.

Through the years, Oregon’s wildfire suppression system continued to improve. Firefighters benefited from improved training, coordination, and equipment. Better interagency initial attack cooperation, the growth of private crew and fire engine wildfire suppression resources, formation of structural incident management teams, and regional coordination of fire suppression are additional examples of these continued improvements. Technology has improved as well with the addition of lightning tracking software and fire detection cameras to support or replace deteriorating lookout towers.

Nevertheless, the frequency of wildfires threatening WUI communities continues to underscore the need for urgent action. The summer of 2002 included eleven *Emergency Conflagration Act* incidents, with as many as five running concurrently. More than 50 structures burned and, at one point, the entire Illinois Valley in Josephine County seemed under siege from the Biscuit Fire. This wildfire threatened the homes of approximately 17,000 people, with over 4,000 homes under imminent evacuation alert. At almost 500,000 acres, it was the nation’s largest wildfire of the year. Since 1996, Oregon has had 52 declared Conflagrations under the Act. Oregon’s mitigation efforts since 2002 have influenced a dramatic decrease in these types of fires, resulting in none to three per year through 2011. (see Appendix F-4 for more information on Conflagration Fires from 1996 to 2011)

Types of Wildfire

Wildfires burn primarily in vegetative fuels located outside highly urbanized areas. Wildfires may be broadly categorized as agricultural, forest, range, or WUI fires.

Agricultural - Fires burning in areas where the primary fuels are flammable cultivated crops, such as wheat. This type of fire tends to spread very rapidly, but is relatively easy to suppress if adequate resources are available. Structures threatened are usually few in number and generally belong to the property owner. There may be significant losses in terms of agricultural products from such fires.

Forest - The classic wildfire; these fires burn in fuels composed primarily of timber and associated fuels, such as brush, grass, and logging residue. Due to variations of fuel, weather, and topography, this type of fire may be extremely difficult and costly to suppress. In wilderness areas these types of fires are often monitored and allowed to burn for the benefits brought by the ecology of fire, but also pose a risk to private lands when these fires escape these wilderness areas.

Range - Fires that burn across lands typically open and lacking timber stands or large accumulations of fuel. Such lands are used predominately for grazing or wildlife management purposes. Juniper, bitter-brush, and sage are the common fuels involved. These fires tend to spread rapidly and vary from being easy to difficult to suppress. They often occur in areas lacking both wildland and structural fire protection services.

Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) - These fires occur in portions of the state where urbanization and natural vegetation fuels are mixed together. This mixture may allow fires to spread rapidly from natural fuels to structures and vice versa. Such fires are known for the large number of structures simultaneously exposed to fire. Especially in the early stage of WUI fires, structural fire suppression resources may be quickly overwhelmed, which may lead to the destruction of a large number of structures. Nationally, wildland interface fires have frequently resulted in catastrophic structure losses. Thus far, Oregon has escaped the level of property losses experienced by most other western states and Canadian provinces.

Probability of Wildfire Occurrence

Fire is a natural component of forest and rangeland ecosystems found in all portions of the state. Many of these ecosystems are dependent upon the existence of frequent fire, or on a viable substitute, for their continued existence. Even western Oregon forests, in the "wet" northwestern portion of the state, depend upon fire. It is a common myth that an unbroken carpet of old growth timber blanketed western Oregon prior to the beginning of European American settlement. In fact, fire and other natural forces had created a mosaic of different aged timber stands across the region. Factors now influencing the occurrence and severity of wildfires include poor forest health, invasive plant and tree species, high amounts of vegetation arising from long-term fire exclusion, changes in weather patterns, and the presence of humans and human development.

In Oregon, wildfires are inevitable. Although usually thought of as being a summer occurrence, wildland fires can occur during any month of the year. The vast majority of wildfires burn during the June to October time period. Dry spells

during the winter months, especially when combined with winds and dead fuels, may result in fires that burn with an intensity and a rate of spread that surprises many people.

During a typical year, in excess of 2,500 wildland fires are ignited on protected forestlands in Oregon. ODF and USFS statistics show that approximately two-thirds of these fires are caused by human activity; the remainder result from lightning. On lands protected by ODF, the ten-year trend in both the incidence of human caused fires and the acres they burn across is rising. When compared to Oregon's rapidly increasing population, the trend in the number of human caused wildland fires has also been trending upward.

Common Sources of Wildfire

For statistical tabulation purposes, wildland fires are grouped into nine categories. These categories relate to the historically common wildfire ignition sources. Graphical information that displays trends for some of these sources may be found in Appendix F-2 to this chapter.

Lightning – There are tens of thousands of lightning strikes in Oregon each year. The frequency of lightning, and lightning-ignited fires, is lower in the northwest portion of the state compared to the remainder of the state. Of the ten categories, lightning is the leading ignition source of wildfires. In addition, lightning is the primary cause of fires which require utilization of Oregon's *Conflagration Act*.

Equipment Use – This source ranges from small weed eaters to large logging equipment; many different types of equipment may readily ignite a wildfire, especially if used improperly or illegally. Although fire agencies commonly limit or ban certain uses of fire prone equipment, the frequency of fires caused by equipment has been trending upward in recent years. This increase may be related to the expansion of the wildland interface, which results in more people and equipment being in close proximity to forest fuels.

Railroad – Wildfires caused by railroad activity are relatively infrequent. In the early twentieth century, this had been a major cause of fires, but has been decreasing for many years. Over the past ten-year period, the number of fires has leveled out. In the past few decades, Oregon has responded to railroad caused fires with aggressive fire investigation and cost recovery efforts. A serious series of railroad ignited fires occurred in northeastern Oregon during the fire season of 2003, which brought swift regulatory action. Oregon Department of Forestry works with the railroad on hazard abatement along tracks and requires water cars and chase vehicles during high fire danger. The resulting quick return to normal fire incidence showed that railroad fires are preventable.

Recreation – The trend in fires caused by people recreating in and near Oregon's forests has been rising over the past ten years. This trend may reflect the state's growing population and as well as a greater interest in outdoor recreation opportunities.

Debris Burning – Historically, fires resulting from debris burning activities has been a leading cause of human caused wildfires. Even with aggressive prevention activities, coupled with an increasing use of local burning bans during the wildfire season, the incidence of debris fires has been rising in recent years.

Juvenile – The trend in the incidence of juveniles starting wildland fires is downward in recent years. This is attributed to concerted effort by local fire prevention cooperatives to deliver fire prevention messages directly to school classrooms and OSFM’s aggressive youth intervention program. In 1999, according to the Oregon Department of Forestry, juveniles were reported to have started 60 wildland fires. Additionally, parents or guardians, under Oregon Law, are responsible for damages done by fires started by their children. ORS 30.765 covers the liability of parents; ORS 163.577 holds parents or guardians accountable for child supervision; ORS 477.745 makes parents liable for wildfire

suppression costs of a fire by a minor child; and ORS 480.158 holds a parent liable for fireworks caused fires. Additionally, parents may be assessed civil penalties.

Arson – Oregon experienced a rapid rise in the frequency of arson caused fires in the early ‘90s. In response, the state instituted aggressive arson prevention activities. The result has been a slowing of the trend to moderately upward; however, a dramatic upward spike in 2006 arson ignitions was alarming.

Smoking – Fires caused by smoking and improperly discarded cigarettes is down. It is not known if this is due to fewer people smoking or better investigation of fire causes.

Miscellaneous – Wildfires resulting from a wide array of causes: automobile accidents, burning homes, pest control measures, and electric fence use are a few of the causes in this category. The frequency of such fires has been rising in recent years.

Increased risk of landslides and erosion are secondary hazards associated with wildfires that occur on steep slopes. Wildfires tend to denude the vegetative cover and burn the soil layer creating a less permeable surface prone to sheetwash erosion. This - in turn - increases sediment load and the likelihood of downslope failure and impact.

Wildfires can also impact water quality (e.g., drinking water intakes). During fire suppression activities some areas may need coordinated efforts to protect water resource values from negative impact.

Wildfire smoke may also have adverse effects on air quality health standards and visibility, as well as creating nuisance situations. Strategies to limit smoke from active wildfires are limited, but interagency programs exist to alert the public of potential smoke impact areas where hazardous driving or health conditions may occur.

Figure F-3: Secondary hazards

Existing Strategies and Programs

The Oregon Legislature has “...declared [it] to be in the public interest that the State Board of Forestry and the State Forester take a lead role in statewide coordination of the forestland-urban interface situation with other state and federal agencies, local governments, and private sector interests that are concerned with fire protection in the interface.” [ORS 477.023(3)]

Local, state, and national stakeholder organizations are actively involved in the wildfire issue and are developing and delivering strategies and programs. At all levels, planning, prevention, and suppression, collaborative efforts are on the increase. Examples of these collaborative efforts include:

- Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP) developed at the local level
- Development of GIS and mapping resources available for local use
- Land use planning efforts to reduce the vulnerability of structures to wildfire hazards
- Improved fire suppression training and equipment
- Development of Fire Detection Cameras to work in place of, or in conjunction with, lookout personnel.
- Public outreach and education
- More effective use of and access to grant funding

Mitigation of Wildland-Urban Interface Risks

LAND USE PLANNING

Since 1973, Oregon has maintained a strong statewide program for land use planning. The foundation for the program rests on a set of nineteen statewide planning goals. These goals set forth the state's overall policies on various aspects of land use. Cities and counties implement the requirements of the planning goals through locally developed and state-approved land use plans.

Statewide planning goals with particular relevance to the WUI issue are Goal 4 - Forest Lands, Goal 7 - Natural Hazards, and Goal 14 - Urbanization. Goal 4 requires local governments to minimize risks associated with wildfire when new dwellings or other structures are allowed in areas zoned as primary forestlands. Goal 7 requires development of programs designed to reduce risks to people and property from a variety of natural hazards, including wildfire. Goal 14 mandates that cities establish urban growth boundaries (UGBs), outside of which urbanization is limited. Passage of Measures 37 and 49, in 2005 and 2007, curbed some aspects of the state's land use planning process; however, the overall impacts are not yet fully known. Oregon counties benefit by incorporating these goals on a regular basis, in particular Oregon's emergency managers need education on the goals and how to incorporate them into Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP) and All Hazard Planning. This requires support and buy in from the counties as well.

DESIGNATION OF WILDFIRE HAZARD ZONES

The authority to identify and designate wildfire hazard zones (WHZ) resulted from action by the Oregon Legislature in 1993, spurred by the 1990 Awbrey Hall Fire in central Oregon. The focus of the WHZ process is to address the problem of mandatory use of flammable roofing materials in fire prone areas, where such materials are required by covenants in instruments of conveyance. Such covenants were typically put into place by developers, as a perceived way to enhance the “look and feel” of a community. However, complying with such covenants, especially in fire prone WUI areas, places a structure at substantial risk of destruction from a spreading wildfire. The WHZ process allows a local jurisdiction, which has building code or life safety ordinance authority, to nullify portions of an instrument of conveyance which mandates the use of flammable roofing material. After following a specific process and criteria, a WHZ designation activates otherwise dormant provisions in Oregon's building code. These provisions prohibit the use of flammable roofing materials on new construction and require the use of fire-safe materials when roofing is replaced. Additional Building Code provisions are also activated, for example, the requirement to clearly identify the address of a structure. As with building codes, educating emergency managers on maximizing the benefit of WHZ for All-Hazard Planning and CWPPs are key in preventing the risk from continuing to grow.

SENATE BILL 360

Known officially as the *Oregon Forestland-Urban Interface Fire Protection Act*, Senate Bill 360 is being implemented, on a priority basis, in select counties across Oregon. The Act recognizes that actions needed to address the WUI problem must include the active participation of local community leaders and, most important, the involvement of individual landowners. It also recognizes that one single approach or solution cannot address the varied wildland situations found across the state. Senate Bill 360 established Oregon's first comprehensive statewide policy regarding mitigation in wildland-urban interface areas. It broadly defined the WUI and set in place a process to identify and classify these areas. The legislation also required the development of standards, which WUI owners are to apply in order to manage and minimize wildfire hazards on their property. When work to implement Senate Bill 360 begins in a county, a committee of local representatives formally identifies and classifies WUI areas. Individual property owners in these areas are then contacted and informed of the standards they are required to meet. They have up to two years to bring their property into compliance with the standards and then to certify that they have done so. Owners who fail to certify become subject to a potential liability of up to \$100,000 for certain costs of suppressing fires which start on their property. County committees have completed their work in Baker, Coos, Crook, Curry, Deschutes, Douglas, Klamath, Jackson, Jefferson, Josephine, Lake, Umatilla, Wallowa, and Wasco counties; landowners in those counties have been, or soon will be, notified of their responsibilities.

<http://www.oregon.gov/ODF/FIRE/SB360/sb360.shtml>

NATIONAL FIRE PLAN

Under the National Fire Plan (NFP), funding opportunities for local WUI planning, prevention and mitigation projects first became available in 2000. Since that time, Oregon has aggressively sought funding for a wide variety of projects, including fuels reduction work, education and prevention projects, community planning, and alternative uses of fuels. As of early 2007 the ODF had received approximately \$25 million. The majority of these monies have been used to fund fuels reduction projects on individual properties and to establish community fuel breaks in the most wildfire prone portions of the state. NFP funds have also been used to expand fire prevention efforts, to educate local officials about how they may help address the WUI situation, to implement Senate Bill 360, to improve public awareness about the wildfire problem, and to better identify areas especially exposed to wildland fire.

COMMUNITY FIRE AND NATURAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLANS

All Oregon counties have completed or are in the process of completing natural hazard mitigation plans for a range of hazards that they face. Completion of these plans is necessary in order to maintain eligibility for FEMA mitigation project funds. For communities at risk from wildfire, these plans include a chapter on wildfire risk and mitigation strategies. In addition, with assistance from both the NFP and FEMA's Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Program, all but three of Oregon's 36 counties have developed and begun implementation of Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs).

RURAL FIRE ASSISTANCE AND VOLUNTEER FIRE ASSISTANCE GRANTS

The federal Rural Fire Assistance and Volunteer Fire Assistance grant programs, administered by the ODF, have provided approximately \$1 million annually to local fire departments. These funds are typically used to improve firefighter skills and to purchase needed equipment. Because the funds are distributed on a priority basis, determined by need, most of the funds have been received by small fire departments which are located in or are adjacent to WUI areas.

FEMA'S ASSISTANCE TO FIREFIGHTER/PREVENTION AND SAFETY GRANTS

These grants are designed to fund apparatus and equipment purchases and to conduct training programs. These funds have helped many Oregon fire departments increase their capacity to safely conduct wildfire initial attack activities. This has been especially useful in preparing fire departments to respond to requests for assistance under the state's *Emergency Conflagration Act*. OSFM has conducted grant-writing workshops, some in partnership with FEMA, to better position fire departments in competing for these funds.

TITLE III FUNDS

Under the federal *Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000*, counties have the ability to receive and spend federal funds for projects that educate homeowners about wildfire mitigation efforts and projects which will increase the protection of people and property from wildfires. These funds are commonly referred to as "Title III Funds." Counties have utilized these funds

to carry out a wide variety of educational programs and fuel reduction projects. Though extended through 2009, the continued funding of the Act by the Congress is uncertain.

FIRE PREVENTION COOPERATIVES

A wide range of community-based fire prevention efforts exist across Oregon. Many of these efforts are developed and implemented by local fire prevention cooperatives. Since the mid-1970s, fire prevention cooperatives have been highly successful at the creation and delivery of cost effective fire prevention programs, developed to address specific local situations. Cooperatives multiply the effectiveness of community fire prevention efforts by identifying common needs among neighboring agencies, then developing a single, joint approach to addressing those needs. The cooperative concept recognizes that no single agency usually has the personnel, expertise, community recognition, or financial resources to develop, implement and deliver a comprehensive package of fire awareness, education and public safety needs for a local area. In addition to identifying, designing and implementing unique local programs, fire prevention cooperatives serve as highly effective distributors of materials and programs developed by others. One example is their increasing involvement in Wildfire Awareness Week programs.

WILDFIRE AWARENESS WEEK

Since 2001, when Governor John Kitzhaber proclaimed Oregon's first Wildfire Awareness Week, this interagency effort has grown with each passing year. That year, initiated by the PNWCG, a coalition led by the Office of State Fire Marshal, and including the Department of Forestry, structural fire agencies, insurance industry representatives, and others developed and distributed a campaign tool kit with model proclamations and recorded public service announcements designed for distribution to media outlets. In 2008, the Keep Oregon Green Association became the caretaker of the annual campaign.

Protection Against Wildfire

Fire protection in Oregon is provided by an overlapping system of wildland and structural fire protection agencies. Increasingly, all involved agencies are strong partners in addressing the issue of fire in the WUI. State agencies, primarily ODF and OSFM, along with federal agencies, such as the USFS and the Bureau of Land Management, have primary responsibility for the prevention and suppression of wildfires in Oregon. Local structural fire departments play a key role as well. The activities of these agencies are closely coordinated at the local and regional level to ensure appropriate, swift, safe, and cost-effective responses to wildland fires. Regional coordination is achieved through the Pacific Northwest Wildfire Coordinating Group (PNWCG). This intergovernmental organization, which is comprised of representatives from Oregon and Washington fire protection agencies, establishes interagency policies, carries out joint projects, and coordinates the effective and efficient deployment of wildland firefighting resources.

LOCAL FIRE DEPARTMENTS AND FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

Most structural fire protection in Oregon is provided by city fire departments, rural fire protection districts, county special service districts, and commercial subscription based entities. Specialized agencies also provide structural protection, such as the Portland Airport Fire Department and the National Park Service. A variety of volunteer organizations also exist. In some locations, such as the area immediately west of Portland, structural fire agencies have complete responsibility for the prevention and suppression of all fires, both wildland and structural. Across much of the state, structural fire agencies and the ODF share jurisdiction in WUI areas. In some parts of Oregon, property owners may be subject to the protection, assessment and taxation of both a local structural fire agency and ODF. In such areas, the structural fire department and ODF jointly protect properties, with the fire departments focused on protecting improvements and ODF focused on protecting the forest resources. To facilitate this joint responsibility, mutual aid agreements signed by both the structural district/department and ODF typically provide up to 24 hours of non-reimbursed firefighting assistance for fires that threaten each other's protected property and resources.

RANGELAND FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATIONS

RFPAs are nonprofit, locally governed and operated landowner associations organized to provide fire protection on rangeland areas of eastern Oregon which lack both structural and wildland fire protection. State law provides for the formation of these associations under the authority of the Oregon Board of Forestry, with assistance from ODF. There are currently eight associations that collectively protect over 2.1 million acres of land in portions of seven counties. An additional three associations are in the official formation process and several other locales are considering formation. To encourage formation efforts and to assist such efforts, in 2006 ODF created a position to specifically work on RFPAs issues. The 2007 Oregon Legislature also passed a bill which increased ODF's ability to assist associations with their training needs, equipment acquisitions, payment for liability insurance, and administrative costs.

UNPROTECTED AREAS

Complicating this issue are many areas with no structural fire protection or any fire protection. There are two types of unprotected lands in Oregon, those with forestland or rangeland protection but no structural fire protection and those that have no form of fire protection whatsoever. Lands lacking structural fire protection are found throughout the state but occur most frequently in the Coast Range, in the Cascade Mountains, and in small communities and subdivisions across central and eastern Oregon. Examples include the Dodson-Warrendale area of Multnomah County and the community of Austin in Grant County. An estimated five million acres of land have no form of fire protection whatsoever. While most of this land is concentrated in north central and southeast Oregon, small areas of unprotected land are found across the state, including in the Willamette Valley.

State Fire Protection

OFFICE OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL

OSFM works in a collaborative role in helping to respond to WUI fire issues. As part of its fire prevention program, OSFM provides statewide standardization and technical assistance to local fire agencies and to communities with limited or no structural fire protection. Coordination of structural firefighting resources occurs pursuant to the Conflagration Act. When directed by the Governor, the Act allows the State Fire Marshal to mobilize structural firefighting personnel and equipment, when a significant number of structures or lives are threatened by fire, and the local capacity to provide structural protection has been exhausted.

The *Conflagration Act* was established as a civil defense measure to provide a mechanism to mobilize structural fire suppression resources for massive urban fires. It was first used in 1959 to coordinate aid resulting from the explosion of a dynamite filled truck in downtown Roseburg. The Act was not invoked again until 1972, when a wildland fire in Yamhill County exceeded the capacity of local structural agencies to protect isolated structures and agricultural lands. Since then, the Act has been invoked more and more frequently – and nearly always for lightning caused wildfires threatening structures in the WUI. In the decade after 1977, the average number of declared conflagrations was about one per year. In the decade after 1987 (a record year) the average number of declarations per year more than doubled. Since 1998, the average has doubled again.

Under this law, only the Governor may invoke the Act to mobilize fire suppression resources from the across the state, but only if local resources, including what is available under mutual aid agreements, has first been fully committed. The increasing frequency of *Conflagration Act* utilization has caused funding concerns and challenges because no dedicated funds are set aside for this purpose. Especially troubling is the increasing frequency and public expectation to use the Act to protect structures in communities having minimal or nonexistent structural protection. Since 2002, with onset of stronger mitigation efforts, *Community Wildfire Protection Plans* along with ODF's surge in initial attacks on wildfires threatening structures, the use of the Act has dropped significantly.

1996 – 2011 Oregon Declared Conflagrations

Short Summary

Conflagrations Declared: 52

Total Cost: \$13,999,534.91

Causes: human related 18, undetermined 8, lightning 25, spontaneous combustion 1, transformer sparks 1

Most in one year: 11 in 2002,

Most in one week: 5 in 1996 and 5 in 2002,

Most in one day: 3 in 1996

See Appendix F-4 for a detailed list of conflagrations.

A

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY

ODF protects approximately 15.8 million acres of forestland. The majority of these lands are privately owned. Of these lands, the state owns about 800,000 acres and the federal Bureau of Land Management owns nearly three million acres in western Oregon. Included within the state protection system are three nonprofit Forest Protection Associations, which act as ODF's representative in Coos, Curry, Douglas and northern Klamath counties. About 1,050 wildland fires are suppressed each year on state protected lands.

JOINT FIRE MANAGEMENT

ODF and OSFM have developed a strong partnership and utilize a joint management approach to incidents, when it is appropriate to do so. This joint management maximizes the availability of resources and minimizes duplication of effort. By training and exercising together, the efficiency and effectiveness of this approach has continued to improve and has been highly effective.

Federal Fire Protection

FOREST SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The USFS has primary responsibility for the protection of nearly 15.7 million acres of land. All of these lands are within the 13 national forests and one national grassland located in the state. About 1,250 wildland fires are suppressed each year on the lands the USFS protects.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The BLM manages and protects about 13.2 million acres. Nearly all of this land is in central and eastern Oregon and much of it is rangeland. About 360 wildland fires are suppressed on BLM lands each year. ODF protects BLM owned forestland in western Oregon.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Although there are a number of Indian reservations across Oregon, BIA's direct wildfire protection responsibility is limited to the 644,000-acre Warm Springs Reservation in central Oregon. Most other reservation lands in Oregon are protected by ODF. About 100 wildland fires are suppressed each year.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The NPS provides protection to the lands it manages at Crater Lake National Park, John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, and Oregon Caves National Monument. These units total approximately 300,000 acres in size and experience about 20 wildland fires each year. ODF protects the lands of the Lewis & Clark National Historic Park in northwestern Oregon.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The USF&WS is responsible for direct fire protection activities on the larger units of the national wildlife refuge system in eastern Oregon, including the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge and the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge.

About 10 wildland fires are suppressed on these refuges each year. ODF protects USF&WS refuge lands in the Coast Range. USF&WS has entered into agreements for the protection of several large refuges in the northern Willamette Valley with local fire departments.

disaster avoided through hazard mitigation

Fire-Resistant Plants for Home Landscapes

The highly successful “Fire-Resistant Plants for Home Landscapes; selecting plants that may reduce your risk from wildfire,” has been developed by the Oregon State University Extension Service.

This full-color, 44-page booklet describes basic landscape measures that homeowners can take to better protect their property from wildfire. It illustrates a wide range of fire resistant plants that are suitable for use near structures and notes each plant’s preference for sun, water needs, attractiveness to butterflies and birds, and whether or not it’s deer-resistant.

Although designed as a regional publication, it has received national attention, with requests for copies being received from California to Pennsylvania and from throughout the Great Basin. Additionally, the publication is being increasingly mentioned and cited as a reference source in nationally distributed articles and books.

At the national level, recognition for an early version of the publication came in the form of a national education Silver Award from the Association of Natural Resource Extension Professionals (ANREP).

Copies have been used to help conduct workshops and many have been handed out to homeowners in targeted high risk wildfire areas. Fire educators have indicated the publication is very useful because it is highly visual, complete, and because it describes a wide array of plants from which homeowners can choose.

Toward Oregon NHMP Goals: #1, #2, and #4

Pre-2012 Oregon NHMP Actions Met: F-ST-3

Lead Agency: OSU Extension Service

Support Agencies: BLM, ODF, OSFM, Univ. of Idaho, Washington DNR, and WSU.

Project Type: vegetation management

Project Start Date: 2006 and ongoing

Year(s) Project Tested: 2007, 2008

Funding Source(s): The publication was made possible by a \$75,000 National Fire Plan grant provided by the federal Bureau of Land Management.



The publication is being distributed throughout Oregon, Washington, and Idaho as a “Pacific Northwest Extension Publication.” The initial printing of 80,000 copies was rapidly depleted. Of the 40,000 copies received by the Oregon Department of Forestry, all had been requested and distributed within six months. In addition to print copies, the publication has also been made available for internet downloading and web interest has been unusually high. By mid-2007, of the 40 OSU publications published in 2006, this booklet received the highest number of internet “hits:”

<http://extension.oregonstate.edu/catalog/html/pnw/pnw590/pnw590.pdf>

In a formal impact survey conducted by OSU, many compliments, such as the following, were received:

“I think this is a valuable and excellent publication.”

“This is a very professionally done publication; both user-friendly and useful.”

“This is a very valuable tool.”

“...this publication is the first one...that has shown [pictures] of the defensible landscape plants...”

Hazard Mitigation Success

Safe
FIRE

disaster avoided through hazard mitigation

Community Wildfire Protection Plans

Communities having an approved CWPP receive priority for federal funding for projects and treatments carried out under the National Fire Plan. Federal agencies are also allowed to give special consideration and precedence to their fuel reduction projects near such communities.

The process of developing a CWPP assists a community in determining its priorities for protection of life, community values, and critical infrastructure. As an added benefit, the process has proven to be a catalyst for improved coordination and communication between residents and emergency response agencies.

All communities in Oregon are encouraged complete a CWPP. The first step is to complete a risk assessment. A standard, statewide risk assessment methodology was developed by an interagency Fire & Fuels Hazard Mitigation Subcommittee. This common starting point made it easier for communities to initiate the CWPP process and it allows for statewide consistency.

Some CWPPs in Oregon have been in place for up to five years. Such CWPPs have predominantly been developed for specific communities, such as the Applegate Valley and the upper Deschutes River Watershed. These two communities were among the first community-level plans developed in Oregon.

Josephine County worked hard to complete the first countywide plan. As their effort progressed, it became clear to planners, fire service agency representatives, and to others involved in the effort that multiple objectives could be successfully accomplished in a more cost and time efficient manner, by working on such a countywide basis, rather than by tying a number of community plans together.

Toward Oregon NHMP Goal(s): #1, #2, and #5

Pre-2012 Oregon NHMP Actions Met: F-ST-3, 6, 8, 11; F-LT-2 and F-LT-3

Lead Agencies: ODF and OSFM (with many support agencies)

Project Type: planning

Project Start Date: 2003 and ongoing

Funding Source: National Fire Plan via ODF



Above and below are, respectively, before and after photos of a hazardous fuels reduction project in Josephine County. For more information, see the *Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan* (JCIFP):

<http://www.co.josephine.or.us/Page.asp?NavID=313>



Hazard Mitigation Success

disaster avoided through hazard mitigation

Implementation of the Oregon Forestland-Urban Interface Fire Protection Act

More commonly known as “Senate Bill 360,” the Oregon Legislature passed this Act in response to the growing incidence of wildfires destroying homes in the wildland-urban interface. The original 1997 Act was overwhelmingly passed into law by a 74-1 vote. In 2007 numerous adjustments and improvements were made, and the Act again passed overwhelmingly, 82 to 1.

The Act brought a new approach to this growing regional and national concern: personal homeowner responsibility. It called for the creation of fire mitigation and prevention standards which landowners are to apply on their property. Rather than creating a large, expensive inspection program, it requires owners to self-certify their compliance with the standards. In addition, rather than a heavy-handed enforcement and fine approach, it set in place a statutory liability of up to \$100,000 for owners that fail to comply.

Implementation started in two counties having the most extensive WUI areas coupled with a wildfire prone environment: Deschutes and Jackson counties, where almost 43,700 individual ownerships were classified. Each affected landowner was notified of their classification, provided a description of the standards to apply, and were given two years to bring their property into compliance.

Implementation has now been completed in Baker, Coos, Crook, Curry, Deschutes, Douglas, Klamath, Jackson, Jefferson, Josephine, Lake, Umatilla, Wallowa, and Wasco counties.

Toward Oregon NHMP Goal(s): #1, #2, and #5

Pre-2012 Oregon NHMP Actions Met F-ST-4 & F-LT-1

Lead Agency: ODF

Support Agencies: county governments, local fire departments, homeowners & industrial forest owners, and representatives from state and federal agencies

Project Type: land use

Project Start Date: 1997 and ongoing

Years Project Tested: 2006 and others

Funding Source: private sector (landowner)



County implementation begins with the formation of a committee of local representatives. Using criteria set forth under the Act, the committee formally identifies subject lands, which are then placed into one of five classifications. This, in turn, determines the specific standards which individual landowners are to apply on their property. In 2006, experience gained from the Black Crater Fire near Sisters validated these standards. A national incident management team, from the southern United States, wrote to the State Forester, “We can give personnel testimony to [the Act’s] success for protecting homes from wildfire. It is essential that the private homeowner assume shared responsibility for protecting their home. We need a similar law in all the southern states.”



This home has defensible space with isolated shrubs and trees that are green, free of dead plant material, ladder fuels removed, and will not readily convey fire between the structure and forestland.

Appendix F-I: Glossary of Terms Used in this Chapter

Conflagration, in the context of this chapter, means Governor-declared fires with an imminent threat to life or structures that have exhausted local and mutual aid suppression resources.

Conflagration Act is state legal authority established as a civil defense measure to mobilize structural fire suppression resources for massive urban fires. It was first used in 1951 to coordinate aid to an explosion and fire in downtown Roseburg. The Act was not invoked again until 1972, when a wildland fire in Yamhill County threatened homes in what is now known as the wildland-urban interface. It must be authorized by the Governor. The act includes authorization for OSFM to assign firefighting forces and equipment beyond mutual aid agreements. It also designates reimbursement for aid to those departments participating.

FireFree is an Oregon and national model developed in Oregon that predates the more recent nationally known Firewise. Four local agencies in the Bend area and SAFECO joined together in 1997 to create "FireFree! Get In The Zone," a public education campaign designed to increase resident participation in wildfire safety and mitigate losses from wildfire. The partnership includes the Bend Fire Department, Deschutes County fire agencies, City of Bend Development Service, the Deschutes National Forest, Oregon Department of Forestry, the Office of State Fire Marshal, Keep Oregon Green, and other local, regional, and federal partners, including private businesses. With support and funding provided by FEMA's Project Impact in 1999, Deschutes County incorporated the success of FireFree into their local "Project Wildfire: program. Project Wildfire is the result of a Deschutes County effort to create long-term wildfire mitigation strategies and provide for a disaster-resistant community.

The multi-year campaign addresses ways to reduce the risk of damage by wildfires in Deschutes County and beyond. The campaign aims to educate the public about wildfire safety and promote behaviors and attitudes that translate into creating defensible space around homes and businesses.

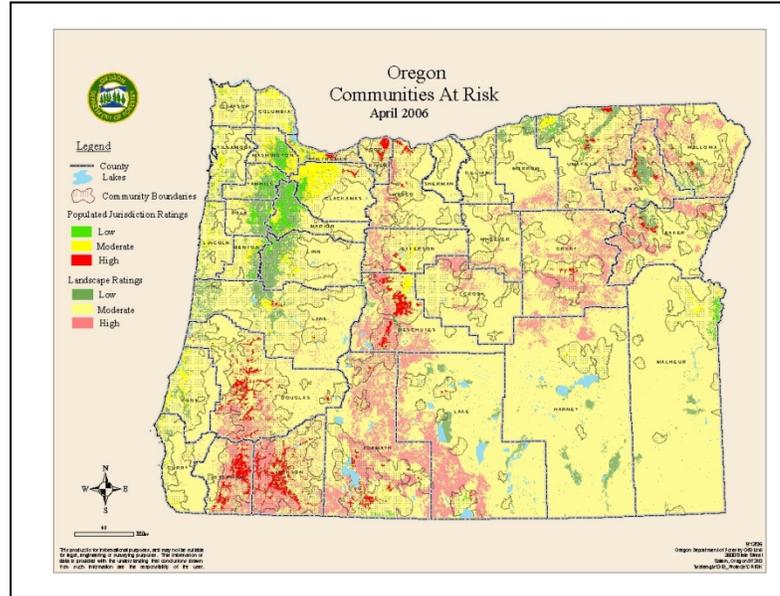
<http://www.firefree.org/>

Firewise is a program developed by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA); the program features templates to help communities reduce risk and protect property from the dangers of wildland fires. Along with an interactive, resource rich website full of free materials, the program offers training throughout the nation.

<http://www.firewise.org/>

National Fire Plan is a federal program that helps manage the impact of wildfire on communities. It has five main components: firefighting, rehabilitation and restoration, hazardous fuel reduction, community assistance, and accountability. The State Foresters agreed to a process for completing assessments beginning in 2004 and 2005 to evaluate "communities at risk" in order to better prioritize funding of National Fire Plan projects (see image below).

Oregon Senate Bill 360 in 1997 established the policy and framework for meeting the fire protection needs of the wildland-urban interface. One of goals of the bill is to define the Interface in Oregon and establish a process and system for the classification of the Interface. Formal classification committees in each county will accomplish the classification. Work has begun in Jackson and Deschutes counties, with the remainder of the state planned for classification over the next ten years.

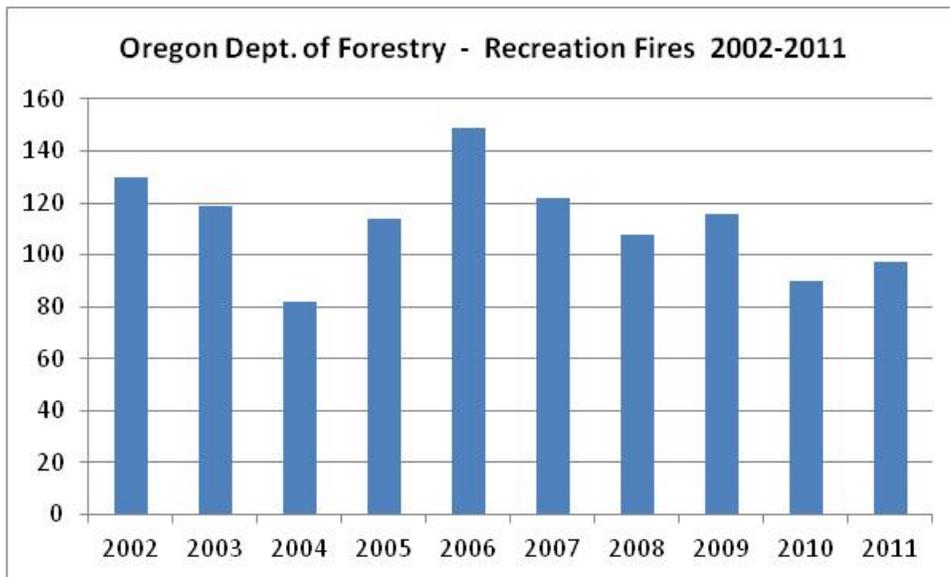
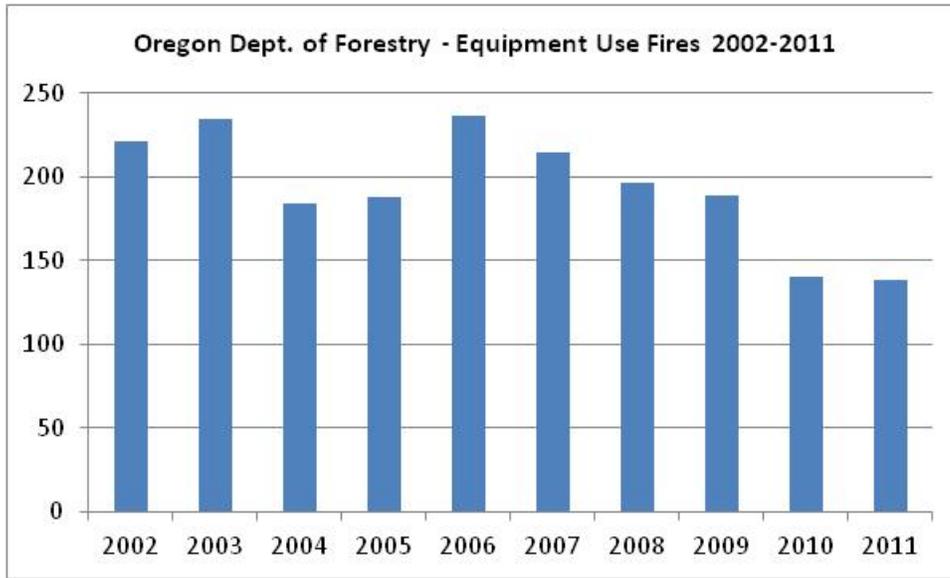


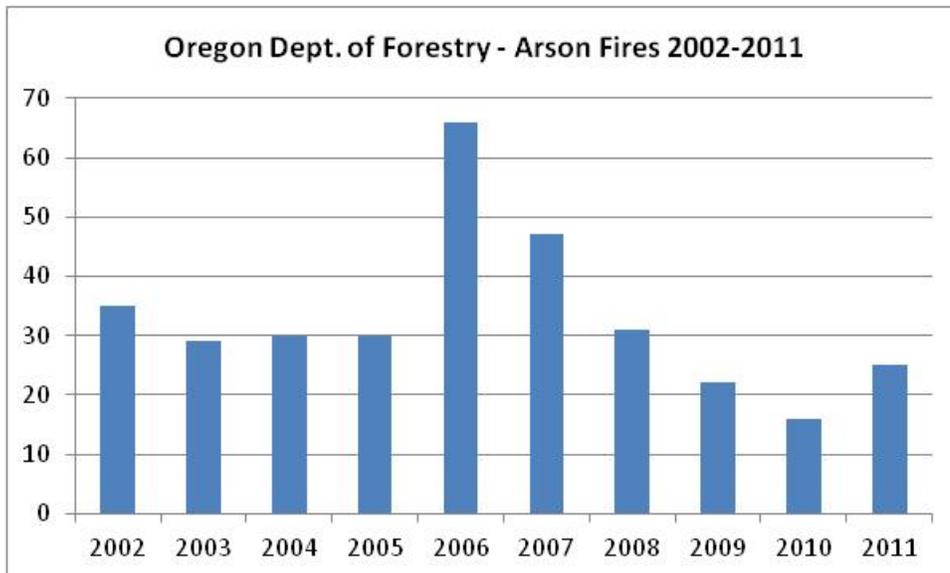
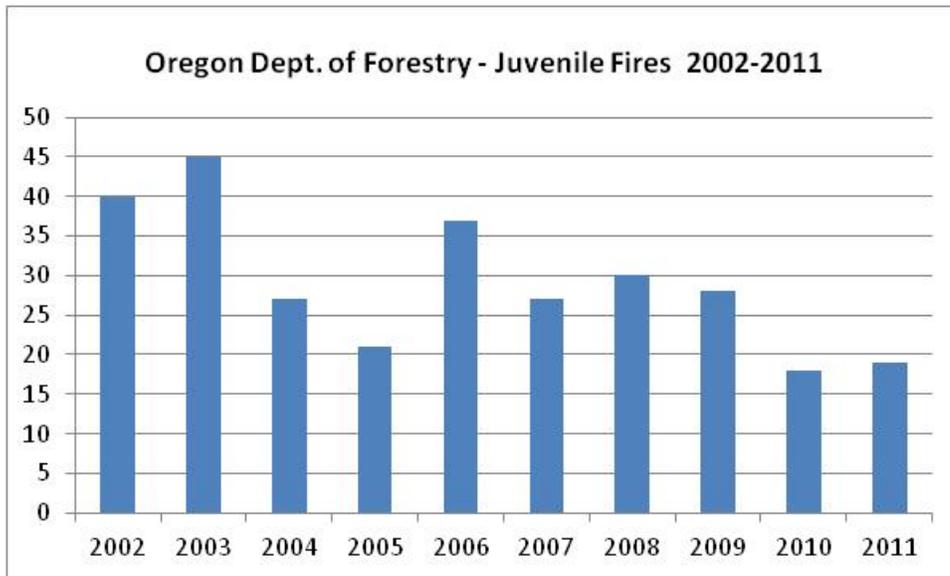
Structural fire protection is protection of structures by established municipal fire departments and rural fire protection districts with specific equipment and training.

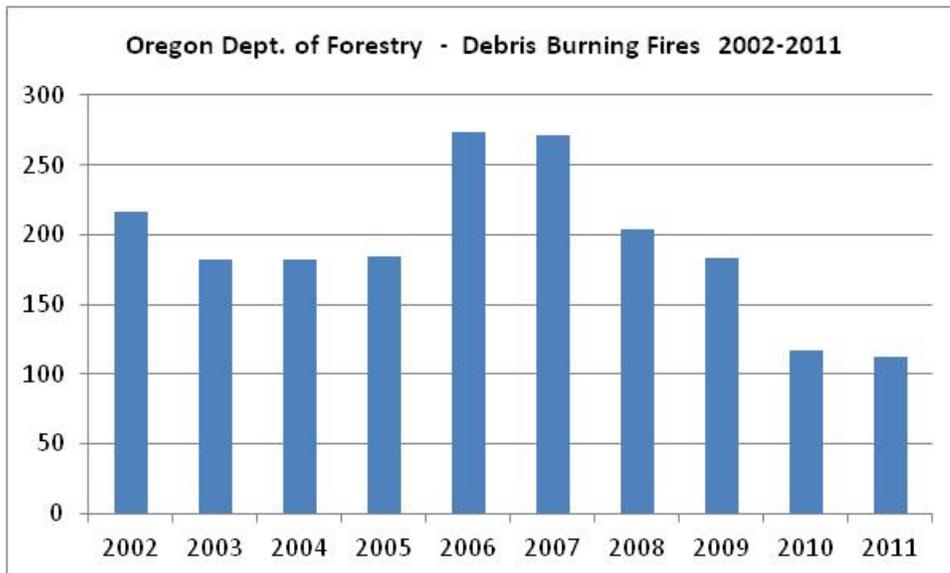
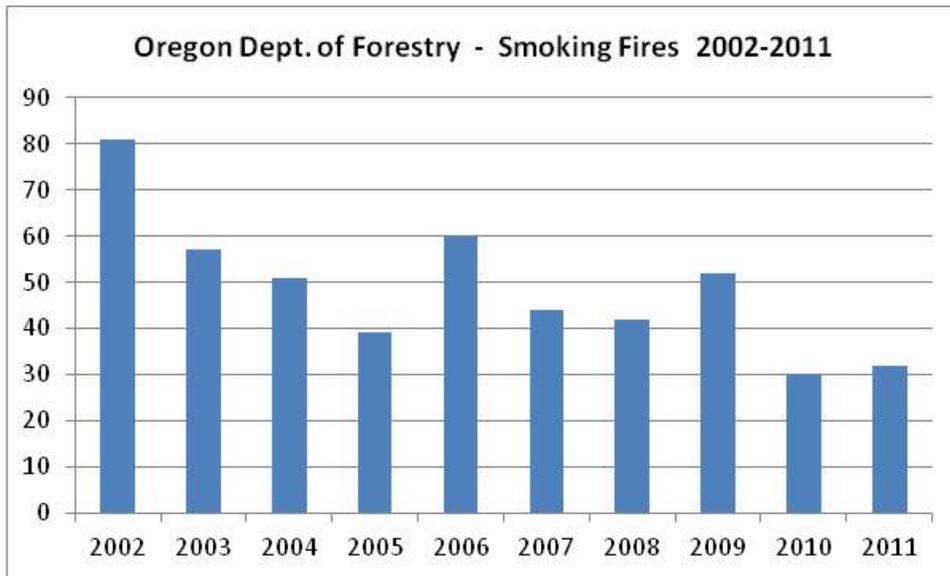
Wildfire Hazard Zone means the portion of a local government jurisdiction that has been determined to be at risk of a catastrophic wildfire. The purpose of such a designation is to define those areas where buildings need to be made more survivable from fires spreading from adjacent wildlands. The WHZ process was established by the 1993 Oregon Legislature. Participation by local governments is voluntary.

Wildland-Urban Interface (a.k.a.: Wildland Interface, Forestland-Urban Interface, Interface) is an area where structures are adjacent to or are intermingled with natural vegetative fuels which is prone to the occurrence of wildland fires.

Appendix F-2: Common Sources of Wildfire, Graphical Data, 2002-2011







Appendix F-3: History of Wildfires in Oregon

The information contained in the table that follows is derived from a variety of sources. It is not a complete history of fires in Oregon. It focuses on fires that were large and/or interface. Generally fires are included on this table if they meet any of the six criteria below:

- Size over 50,000 acres
- Deployment of an ODF Incident Management Team (IMT); ODF did not deploy formal Incident Management Teams prior to 1956.
- Designation as an OSFM *Conflagration Act* (CA) incident
- Designated as a “FEMA Fire”
- Loss of life or significant structure loss
- Historical, such as the series of Tillamook Burn fires

The record prior to 1933 has many large gaps due to lack of historical data. Dates, acres, and causes of early fires have not been accurately determined. There are additional explanatory notes at the end of this table (page F-35).

year	fire name	size (acres)	cause	FEMA	OSFM CA	ODF IMT	lives lost	structures lost	location / comments
1765	Millicoma	100,000 200,000	unknown						Southern Coast Range; see notes 1 and 2
1848	Nestucca	300,000	unknown						Northern Coast Range
1849	Siletz; Yaquina	500,000	unknown						Northern Coast Range
1857	Nestucca	320,000	unknown						Northern Coast Range; see note 3
1868	Coos Bay	300,000	land clearing						Southern Coast Range; see note 4
1868	Yaquina	300,000	unknown						Central Coast Range
1902	Columbia	170,000	land clearing						Columbia River Gorge; total size was 604,000 acres; spread across the Columbia River from Washington
1933	Tillamook Burn	261,222	logging				1		Washington and Yamhill County; first of the four “Tillamook Burns”
1933	Wolf Creek	43,115	logging						Clatsop and Columbia County
1936	Bandon; Bear Creek	30,000	logging				11	400	Coos County; destroyed most of the city of Bandon
1939	Saddle Mountain	209,690	logging						Tillamook, Washington, and Yamhill County; second of the four “Tillamook Burns”
1945	Wilson River; Salmonberry	182,370	logging				5		Tillamook and Washington County; third of the four “Tillamook Burns”

1949	Hells Canyon	unknown	unknown				1		Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
1951	Hubbard Cr.	15,574	logging					20	Douglas County
1951	North Fork; Elkhorn	32,400	logging						Tillamook and Yamhill County; fourth of the four "Tillamook Burns"
1951	Russell Creek	350	logging				1		Douglas County
1955	Cyclone	unknown	unknown				1		Malheur National Forest
1956	Cassidy Creek	737	unknown			yes			Douglas County
1957	Edson Butte	959	unknown			yes			Curry County
1957	Koontz Creek	750	unknown			yes			Coos County
1957	Randleman Creek	1,245	unknown			yes			Coos County
1958	China Mt.; Humbug Mt.	1,222	slash burning			yes			Curry County
1958	Saunders Creek	1,713	slash burning			yes			Curry County
1959	Banner Creek	1,287	vehicle exhaust			yes			Coos County
1959	Cave Mountain	15,000	landfill			yes	1		Klamath County
1959	Cole Road	2,009	debris burning			yes			Douglas County
1959	Hildebrand	2,892	unknown			yes			Klamath County
1959	Jackson Hot Springs	3,800	children			yes			Jackson County
1959	Rockydale	631	burning building			yes		1	Josephine County
1960	Cummings Creek	unknown	unknown				1		Umatilla National Forest
1960	Randall Creek	1,466	unknown			yes			Umatilla County
1961	Cayuse Creek	23,192	unknown			yes			Umatilla County
1961	Clarks Branch	5,000	smoking				1		Douglas County
1961	Ditch Creek	20,625	lightning			yes			Grant County
1962	Anthony Lakes	unknown	unknown				3		Union County
1963	Big Lake; Airstrip	unknown	unknown			yes			Linn County; Willamette National Forest
1966	Oxbow	43,368	road work			yes	1		Douglas County

1967	Corn Creek	1,130	lightning			yes			Douglas County
1967	Rudio Ridge	unknown	unknown			yes			Grant County
1968	Marks Creek	unknown	unknown			yes			Crook County
1968	Squawback Ridge	4,446	lightning			yes			Jefferson County
1968	Snow Basin	4,009	unknown			yes			Wheeler County
1970	Black Canyon	unknown	unknown			yes			
1970	Quail Creek	2,800	smoking			yes	1		Curry County
1971	Skyhook	621	logging			yes			Hood River County; Mt. Hood National Forest
1972	Lafayette	unknown	debris burning		yes				Yamhill County; threatened Lafayette
1972	Billy Mountain	920	arson			yes	1		Jackson County
1973	Antone Ranch	unknown	unknown			yes			Wheeler County
1973	Doe Creek	2,332	unknown	yes		yes			Douglas County; FEMA-2013-FSA
1973	Hillview	600	arson	yes					Jackson County; FEMA-2014-FSA; threatened Ashland
1973	Orindale Draw	466	arson	yes					Klamath County; FEMA-2011-FSA
1973	Perry Canyon	unknown	unknown	yes					Grant County; FEMA-2008-FSA
1973	Rocky Creek	342	logging	yes		yes			Wasco County; FEMA-2010-FSA
1973	Rooster Peak	5,900	lightning			yes			Union County; threatened La Grande
1973	Taylor Creek	100	garbage dump			yes			Josephine County
1974	Hog Creek	272	unknown			yes			Klamath County
1974	Skyline	unknown	smoking			yes			
1975	Little Butte	unknown	unknown			yes			Klamath County or Lake County
1975	Rudio Mountain	unknown	unknown			yes			Grant County
1975	Ten Mile Valley	unknown	unknown					4	Douglas County
1976	Cougar Ridge	1,186	slash burn			yes			Clackamas County
1977	June 25, 1977	unknown	unknown		yes				Wasco County
1977	Cougar Rock	259	logging				1		Douglas County
1977	Garrish Valley	555	agricultural		yes				Yamhill County
1978	Graves Creek	3,100	children	yes		yes		5	Josephine County; FEMA-2030-FSA
1978	Youngs Butte	450	lightning			yes			Grant County
1979	Bridge Creek	4,300	campfire	yes					Deschutes County; FEMA-2034-FSA
1979	Cougar Rock	330	logging			yes			Linn County
1979	Mosby Creek	546	logging			yes			Lane County

1979	Pine Grove; Juniper Flat	485	vehicle fire	yes	yes	yes			Wasco County; FEMA-2036-FSA
1979	Shaw Mountain	498	lightning			yes			Union County
1979	Tollgate	350	arson	yes		yes			Deschutes County; FEMA-2035-FSA
1980	Bohemia Cr.; Buck Cr.	625	unknown			yes			Lane County
1980	Galina Ridge	960	slash burning			yes			Linn County
1980	Squaw Flat	463	powerline			yes			Klamath County; Winema National Forest
1981	Redmond	2,990	debris burning		yes			3	Deschutes County
1981	Boyle Dam	555	powerline			yes			Klamath County
1981	Peavine Peak	unknown	unknown	yes					FEMA-2043-FSA
1981	Round Lake	1,700	children	yes		yes		2	Klamath County; FEMA-2041-FSA
1981	Round Lake 2	400	unknown			yes			Klamath County
1981	Sucker Springs	2,900	arson			yes			Klamath County
1981	Tin Pan Peak	2,591	smoking			yes			Jackson County
1983	November 13, 1983	unknown	unknown		yes				Morrow County
1984	Crooked River Ranch	400	electric cord		yes				Jefferson County
1984	Wampus Butte	500	powerline	yes					Deschutes County; FEMA-2046-FSA
1985	Crooked River Ranch	400	child smoking		yes				Jefferson County
1985	Maupin	unknown			yes				Wasco County; June 20, 1985
1985	Microwave	364	arson			yes			Hood River County
1985	Parrish Creek	2,404	vehicle			yes			Wheeler County
1986	Buckhorn Complex	unknown	lightning			yes			Wallowa County
1986	Cottonwood; Sunflower Flat	7,300	lightning			yes			Baker County
1986	Dooley Mountain	11,000	lightning			yes			Baker County
1986	Grossman Complex	unknown	lightning			yes			Wallowa County
1986	Kuhn Ridge	unknown	lightning			yes			Wallowa County

1987	Bland Mt.	9,593	farm equip.	yes		yes	2	14	Douglas County; FEMA-2060-FSA
1987	Burnt Peak	4,093	lightning			yes			Jackson County
1987	Cantrall Gulch	1,849	lightning			yes			Jackson County
1987	Douglas Complex	20,471	lightning & powerline	yes		yes			Douglas County; multiple large fires; FEMA-2062-FSA (Upper Myrtle Fire); threatened Canyonville
1987	Frozen Creek	3,162	lightning	yes					Douglas County; FEMA-2062-FSA
1987	Galice Complex	20,405	lightning			yes			Josephine County; multiple large fires
1987	Rockhouse Cr.	5,001	hunter			yes			Polk County
1987	Shady Lane	1,140	logging	yes	yes	yes		1	Polk County; FEMA-2066-FSA
1987	Silver	96,540	lightning						Josephine County; Siskiyou National Forest
1987	Sykes; Savage Complex	14,344	lightning	yes		yes			Jackson County; FEMA-2063 & 2064-FSA
1988	Mile Post 70	160	railroad		yes		1	1	Wasco County
1988	Pleasant Cr.; Walker Mt.	3,750	lightning	yes		yes			Josephine County; FEMA-2069-FSA
1988	Ward Canyon	7,572	logging			yes			Wallowa County
1989	Browns Creek	206	debris burning		yes				Wasco County
1989	Canal	24,260	lightning			yes			Wallowa County
1989	Dooley Mt.; Juniper Hill	19,460	lightning			yes			Baker County
1989	Monument Rock	12,000	lightning			yes			Baker County
1990	Awbrey Hall	3,353	arson	yes	yes	yes		22	Deschutes County; FEMA-2075-FSA; Bend threatened
1990	Pine Spr. Basin	73,700	unknown		yes				Harney County; threatened Burns
1990	Delicious; Cloverdale	2,315	lightning		yes	yes			Deschutes County
1990	Spring Butte	915	unknown			yes			Klamath County
1991	Falls	1,430	unknown		yes	yes			Multnomah County; EO 91-15; threatened Multnomah Falls Lodge
1992	Clear Creek	10	lightning			yes			Wallowa County
1992	East Evans Creek	10,135	well drilling	yes	yes	yes		4	Jackson County; FEMA-2083-FSA
1992	Haner Butte	348	arson		yes				Deschutes County
1992	John Spring	1,480	lightning			yes			Klamath County

1992	Lone Pine	30,320	children	yes	yes			3	Klamath County; FEMA-2084-FSA
1992	Mill Creek	270	arson			yes			Umatilla County; spread into Washington State
1992	Robinson Springs	10,783	lightning			yes			Klamath County
1992	Round Lake; Big Buck	617	children & lightning	yes	yes	yes			Klamath County; FEMA-2082-FSA
1992	Sage Flat	1,035	debris burning	yes	yes	yes		5	Jefferson County; FEMA-2081-FSA
1992	Sand Creek	290	arson			yes			Klamath County
1992	Swan Lake	185	arson			yes			Klamath County
1994	Blackwell Rd.	65	vehicle					13	Jackson County
1994	Boundary	11,081	lightning			yes			Umatilla County; Wallowa-Whitman N.F.
1994	Green Basin	303	lightning			yes			Wallowa County
1994	Hull Mountain	7,990	arson	yes	yes	yes	1	44	Jackson County; FEMA-2112-FSA
1994	Ironside; Little Baldy	10,385	lightning			yes			Malheur County
1994	LeClair	33,490	children		yes				Warm Springs Indian Reservation
1994	July 10, 1994	unknown	unknown		yes				
1994	Spence	1,005	arson		yes	yes			Klamath County
1994	Sprignett Butte	1,631	arson		yes	yes			Jackson County
1995	Day Road	62	recreation		yes				Deschutes County; threatened La Pine
1996	Ashwood; Donnybrook	118,000	equipment use		yes				Jefferson County
1996	Little Cabin	2,438	electric cord		yes				Jefferson County; EO 96-34
1996	Simnasho	118,000	engine exhaust		yes			9	Warm Springs Indian Reservation
1996	Skeleton	18,477	lightning	yes	yes			19	Deschutes County; Deschutes National Forest; EO 00-10; FEMA-2189-FSA; threatened Bend
1996	Smith Rock	500	metal cutting		yes			1	Deschutes Co.; burned through Smith Rock State Park
1996	Wheeler Point	21,980	logging	yes	yes	yes		11	Wheeler County; FEMA-2187-FSA
1996	Tower	50,650	lightning						Umatilla National Forest
1996	Wildcat	10,303	lightning		yes				Grant County
1998	Reith-Barnhardt; Coombs Canyon	45,000	engine exhaust		yes			2	Umatilla County; EO 00-12

1998	Rowena	2,208	railroad		yes				Wasco County; Mount Hood National Forest; EO 00-11
1999	Austa	1,062	unknown			yes			Lane County
1999	Cummings Creek	unknown	vehicle exhaust		yes			1	Grant County; EO 00-15
1999	McCain Road	99	equipment		yes				Crook County; EO 00-14
1999	Sebastopol	288	smoking			yes			Josephine County; Siskiyou National Forest
2000	Aug. 8, 2000	unknown	unknown		yes				Wasco County; EO 00-22
2000	Antioch Road	376	vehicle fire		yes			1	Jackson County; EO 00-21
2000	Carrol Creek	3,197	lightning		yes	yes		1	Wallowa County; Wallow-Whitman National Forest; EO 00-27; threatened Imnaha
2000	Eastside Complex; Thorn	93,451	lightning		yes			3	Wallowa County; Wallow-Whitman National Forest; EO 00-27
2000	Hash Rock	13,500	lightning		yes				Crook County; Ochoco National Forest; EO 00-26
2000	Jackson	79,875	unknown		yes				Malheur County; EO 00-17
2000	Jim Creek	53,319	lightning						Wallowa County
2000	Newberry 2	550	arson			yes			Deschutes County; Deschutes National Forest
2000	Tamarack	7,900	debris burning			yes			Wheeler County
2000	Willow Creek	70,000	debris burning		yes				Gilliam and Morrow counties; EO 00-18
2000	Willow Creek No. 2	25,000	recreation		yes				Gilliam and Morrow counties; EO 00-24; threatened Boardman
2001	Bridge Creek	9,230	lightning	yes	yes	yes			Umatilla County; EO 01-22; FEMA-2375-FSA
2001	Horse Creek	16,309	lightning		yes				Wallowa County; Wallowa-Whitman NF; EO 01-20; threatened Imnaha
2001	Indian Springs	1,624	logging			yes			Klamath County
2001	Monument Complex	32,352	lightning	yes	yes	yes			Grant County; EO 01-21; FEMA-2380-FSA
2001	Quartz	6,162	lightning			yes		2	Jackson County
2001	Sheepshead	51,452							Malheur County; Burns BLM
2001	Two Rivers	7,011	spontaneous combustion		yes				Umatilla County
2002	Biscuit; Florence	499,965	lightning	yes	yes			5	Curry and Josephine County; Siskiyou N.F.; EO 02-10, 16 & 18; FEMA-2453-FMAGP; several large fires merged to create the nation's largest 2002 wildfire
2002	Cache Mountain	4,200	lightning	yes	yes			2	Deschutes County; Deschutes N.F.; EO 02-12; FEMA-2455-FMAGP; burned into Black Butte Ranch

2002	Eyerly	23,573	lightning	yes	yes			18	Jefferson County; Warm Springs I.R.; EO 02-05; FEMA-2443-FMAGP
2002	East Antelope	1,947	power line			yes			Jackson County
2002	Malheur Complex; Flagtail	21,641	lightning	yes	yes			1	Grant County; Malheur National Forest; EO 02-09. FEMA-2448-FMAGP
2002	Sheldon Ridge	12,681	lightning	yes	yes	yes		8	Wasco County; EO 02-13; FEMA-2452-FMAGP; threatened The Dalles
2002	Siuslaw River	840	fireworks		yes	yes			Lane County
2002	Squire Peak; Wall Creek; Lost Creek	3,125	lightning	yes	yes	yes		3	Jackson County; EO 02-08; FEMA-2445-FSAGP
2002	Tiller Complex	68,862	lightning						Douglas County; Umpqua National Forest; eight large fires and other smaller fires
2002	Timbered Rock	27,111	lightning	yes	yes	yes			Jackson County; EO 02-14; FEMA-2454-FMAGP
2002	Toolbox	62,644	lightning		yes			3	Lake County; EO 02-07; merged with Winter Fire
2002	White River	24,350	lightning		yes				Wasco County; EO 02-15; threatened Maupin
2002	Winter	35,779	lightning	yes	yes	yes		3	Lake County; EO 02-07; FEMA-2444-FMAGP; merged with Toolbox Fire
2003	B&B; Booth	90,800	lightning	yes	yes			9	Jefferson and Linn County; Deschutes N.F.; EO 03-14. FEMA-2493-FMAGP; threatened Camp Sherman
2003	Clover Creek	327	logging			yes			Klamath County
2003	Cove Road	700	lightning	yes					Jackson County; FEMA-2496-FMAGP
2003	Frog Hollow	752	lightning			yes			Wheeler County
2003	Hagelstein	435	smoking			yes			Klamath County; Winema National Forest
2003	Hells Half Acre	466	unknown			yes			Wheeler County
2003	Herman Creek	375	powerline	yes	yes			3	Hood River County; Mt. Hood N.F.; EO 03-13; FEMA-2495-FMAGP; threatened Cascade Locks
2003	Jenkins Cabin	772	debris burning			yes			Grant County
2004	Bland Mountain 2	4,700	electric fence	yes		yes		2	Douglas County; FEMA-2549-FMAGP
2004	Redwood Highway	210	power line	yes				1	Josephine County; FEMA-2539-FMAGP; threatened Cave Junction
2005	Blossom	14,772	lightning			yes			Curry County
2005	Deer Creek	1,800	electric fence	yes	yes	yes		5	Josephine County; EO 05-08; FEMA-2579-FMAGP

2005	Simpson	2,225	arson			yes			Klamath County
2005	Wasson	1,510	traffic accident			yes			Jackson County
2006	Black Crater	9,400	lightning	yes	yes			1	Deschutes County; Deschutes N.F.; EO 06-12; FEMA-2659-FMAGP; threatened Black Butte Ranch
2006	McLain Creek; Foster Gulch	53,523	lightning	yes	yes				Baker County; EO 06-11; FEMA-2657-FMAGP
2006	Middle Fork	1,050	lightning			yes			Linn County
2006	Shake Table	14,453	lightning			yes			Grant County; Malheur National Forest
2006	Two Cabin	287	lightning			yes			Grant County
2007	Battle Creek Complex	79,299	lightning						Wallowa County
2007	Cottonwood Creek	8,100	lightning			yes			Wallowa County
2007	Egley	140,360	lightning	yes	yes				Harney County; EO 07-08; FEMA-2712-FMAGP
2007	GW	7,357	lightning	yes	yes				Deschutes County; Deschutes National Forest; EO 07-14; FEMA-2727-FMAGP; threatened Black Butte Ranch and Sisters
2007	Monument Complex	53,556	lightning						Grant County; Umatilla National Forest; threatened Monument
2007	Shelton	2,726	campfire			yes			Wheeler County
2008	Doubleday	1,244	lightning			yes			Jackson County; threatened Butte Falls
2008	Royce Butte	381	smoking	yes	yes				Klamath County; Deschutes National Forest; EO 08-21; FEMA-2787-FMAGP
2008	Summit Sprgs. Complex	1,973	lightning			yes			Deschutes and Jefferson County
2009	Microwave	1,264	power lines	yes	yes	yes			Hood River/Wasco counties

Note 1: Evidence of a fire of 100,000 to 200,000 acres that occurred about 1765 comes from work done by Weyerhaeuser foresters, who cored over 1500 trees in a 100,000-acre grid in 1945 and 1946 (various sources). The area west of the Cascade Mountains suffered so many fires from 1845 to 1902 that it is impossible to mark the boundaries and determine the dates of each accurately (page 3: *Forest Protection In Oregon*, 2005, Larry Fick, Oregon Department of Forestry).

Note 2: A U.S. Geological Survey report of 1900 indicated that over 18% of the land in western Oregon had been burned between 1850 and 1900; Fick, page 5.

Note 3: This fire occurred in either 1853 or 1857; Fick, page 9.

Note 4: Some listings of historic fires in Oregon include a 1865 Silverton Fire of almost 1 million acres in size. A search of 1865 newspapers has failed to substantiate the occurrence of this fire. One article notes that “1865 passed without much notice being taken of forest fires”; Fick, page 4.

ODF did not deploy formal Incident Management Teams prior to 1956.

“Complex” denotes multiple fires managed concurrently by an Incident Management Team.

EO stands for Executive Order issued by the Governor of Oregon.

This history table does not include many large fires which burned primarily on lands owned by the federal government.

Appendix F-4: Oregon Conflagrations 1996-2011

1996

FIRE: LITTLE CABIN

Conflagration date: 07.30.96
Communities threatened: Forest Park area south of Madras (Jefferson County)
Structures threatened: information not available
Structures saved: information not available
Structures lost: (1) out building
Other losses: (1) large camp trailer
Participating structural fire agencies: Marion, Deschutes, Jefferson and Crook County task forces
Other participating agencies: information not available
Conflagration mobilization costs obtained from the State Financial Management System: \$82,132
State Financial Management System records do not include State Fire Marshal program costs.
Federal Funding: \$(0)
Other funding: \$(0)
Cause: human--other miscellaneous

FIRE: ASHWOOD/DONNYBROOK

Conflagration date: 08.10.96
Communities threatened: Donnybrook and Ashwood (Jefferson County)
Structures threatened: (4) public buildings and (7-12) residences
Structures saved: (1) residence
Structures lost: a few out buildings
Other losses: information not available
Participating structural fire agencies: Linn County task force and Jefferson RFPD
Other participating agencies: information not available
Conflagration mobilization costs obtained from the State Financial Management System: \$47,238
State Financial Management System records do not include State Fire Marshal program costs.
Federal Funding: \$(0)
Other funding: \$(0)
Cause: human

FIRE: SMITH ROCK

Conflagration date: 08.10.96
Communities threatened: Smith Rock State Park and surrounding area (Deschutes County)
Structures threatened: (20-30) structures and (2) mobile home parks
Structures saved: information not available
Structures lost: (1) house and state park
Other losses: information not available
Participating structural fire agencies: Marion, Polk and Deschutes County task forces
Other participating agencies: information not available
Conflagration mobilization costs obtained from the State Financial Management System: \$72,266
State Financial Management System records do not include State Fire Marshal program costs.
Federal Funding: \$(0)

Other funding: \$74,500

Cause: human--State park employee with cutting torch

FIRE: SIMNASHO/WARM SPRINGS

Conflagration date: 08.10.96

Communities threatened: KaNeeTa Resort/Simnasho area (Jefferson County)

Structures threatened: (330) residences, (1) church, (1) shopping center, (1) mill, (1) medical building

Structures saved: (>190) residences, (1) church, (1) shopping center, (1) mill, and (1) medical building

Structures lost: (8) residences and (1) warehouse

Other losses: information not available

Participating structural fire agencies: Warm Springs FD, Deschutes, Clackamas, Marion, Clatsop, Benton, Linn, Columbia, Polk, Multnomah, and Lane County task forces; mutual aid: Jefferson County

Other participating agencies: USFS

Conflagration mobilization costs obtained from the State Financial Management System: \$937,727

State Financial Management System records do not include State Fire Marshal program costs.

Federal Funding: \$(0)

Other funding: \$952,990

Cause: human

FIRE: WHEELER POINT

Conflagration date: 08.11.96

Communities threatened: north of Fossil (Wheeler County)

Structures threatened: (40) structures

Structures saved: information not available

Structures lost: (6) residences, (5) cabins and (13) Out buildings

Other losses: (7) RVs and (8) vehicles

Participating structural fire agencies: Umatilla, Washington, Union, and Yamhill County task forces

Other participating agencies: information not available

Conflagration mobilization costs obtained from the State Financial Management System: \$339,135

State Financial Management System records do not include State Fire Marshal program costs.

Federal Funding: \$(0)

Other funding: \$(0)

Cause: human--tractor exhaust

FIRE: WILDCAT/PRAIRIE CITY

Conflagration date: 08.11.96

Communities threatened: Prairie City area (Grant County)

Structures threatened: (52)

Structures saved: information not available

Structures lost: (0)

Other losses: information not available

Participating structural fire agencies: Malheur, Linn, and Polk County task forces

Other participating agencies: information not available

Conflagration mobilization costs obtained from the State Financial Management System: \$176,107

State Financial Management System records do not include State Fire Marshal program costs.

Federal Funding: \$(0)

Other funding: \$(0)

Cause: lightning

FIRE: DONNYBROOK/RANCH

Conflagration date: 08.14.96

Communities threatened: Unknown

Structures threatened: none

Structures saved: none

Other losses: none

Participating structural fire agencies: Wasco and Linn County task forces

Conflagration mobilization costs obtained from the State Financial Management System: \$ 2,240

Other participating agencies: none

State Financial Management System records do not include State Fire Marshal program costs

Federal Funding: \$(0)

Other funding: \$(0)

Cause: undetermined

FIRE: SKELETON

Conflagration date: 08.24.96

Communities threatened: south of Bend/Sundance community (Deschutes County)

Structures threatened: (60)

Structures saved: information not available

Structures lost: (19) residences, (13) out buildings,

Other losses: (1) sailboat, (3) travel trailers and (10+) vehicles

Participating structural fire agencies: Deschutes, Washington, Clackamas, Lane, Marion, and Klamath County task forces

Other participating agencies: information not available

Conflagration mobilization costs obtained from the State Financial Management System: \$ 420,040

State Financial Management System records do not include State Fire Marshal program costs

Federal Funding: \$(0)

Other funding: \$(0)

Cause: lightning

1996 totals: 8 conflagrations and \$2,076,885 in conflagration mobilization costs

1997

No conflagrations

1998

FIRE: ROWENA/THE DALLES

Conflagration date: 08.09.98

Communities threatened: Rowena and the Dalles (Mt. Hood National Forest, Wasco County)

Structures threatened: (150) residences and (250) structures

Structures saved: (160) residences in Tooley Lake subdivision

Structures lost: (1) golf shack

Other losses: information not available

Participating structural fire agencies: Columbia County Task Force #1, Multnomah County Task Force #1, Clackamas County Task Force #1, Deschutes County Task Force #1, Washington County Task Forces #1

and #2, Deschutes County Task Force, Marion County Task Forces #1 and #2, and Clackamas County Task Force; mutual aid: Sherman County, Hood River, Mosier, Dufer, Lyle County WA, Wishram WA, and Dallesport WA

Other participating agencies: USFS and ODF

Conflagration mobilization costs obtained from the State Financial Management System: \$354,807

State Financial Management System records do not include State Fire Marshal program costs.

Federal Funding: \$(0)

Other funding: \$342,897

Cause: human--engine exhaust

FIRE: REITH-BARNHART/ PENDLETON, COOMBS CANYON

Conflagration date: 08.15.98

Communities threatened: west of Pendleton and south of Pendleton (Umatilla County)

Structures threatened: information not available

Structures lost: (2) residences, (3) out buildings and (2) other structures

Structures saved: information not available

Other losses: information not available

Participating structural fire agencies: Union, Wasco, Umatilla, Deschutes, Clackamas, Washington, Marion and Polk counties; Interstate Compact departments: Tri-Cities, and Walla Walla, WA

Other participating agencies: information not available

Conflagration mobilization costs obtained from the State Financial Management System: \$226,067

State Financial Management System records do not include State Fire Marshal program costs.

Federal Funding: \$(0)

Other funding: \$(0)

Cause: human--vehicle exhaust

1998 totals: 2 conflagrations and \$580,874 in conflagration mobilization costs

1999

FIRE: THE DALLES GRAIN ELEVATOR

Conflagration date: 05.15.99

Communities threatened: The Dalles (Wasco County)

Structures threatened: information not available

Structures saved: information not available

Structures lost: (1) warehouse

Other losses: information not available

Participating structural fire agencies: Multnomah and Clackamas County task forces; Mutual Aid:

Goldendale, Dallesport, Hood River, Parkdale, North Sherman County, Odell, and Dufur fire departments

Other participating agencies: information not available

Conflagration mobilization costs obtained from the State Financial Management System: \$20,010

State Financial Management System records do not include State Fire Marshal program costs.

Federal Funding: \$(0)

Other funding: \$(0)

Cause: Oregon State Police investigation: undetermined

FIRE: MCCOIN ROAD (GRIZZLY MOUNTAIN)

Conflagration date: 07.09.99

Communities threatened: north of Prineville (Crook County)
Structures threatened: (50) residences and (100) at-risk
Structures saved: (3) residences
Structures lost: (0)
Other losses: information not available
Participating structural fire agencies: Jefferson and Deschutes County task forces
Other participating agencies: information not available
Conflagration mobilization costs obtained from the State Financial Management System: \$52,773
State Financial Management System records do not include State Fire Marshal program costs.
Federal Funding: \$(0)
Other funding: \$(0)
Cause: human--equipment related

FIRE: CUMMINGS CREEK

Conflagration date: 08.09.99
Communities threatened: near Mt. Vernon (Grant County)
Structures threatened: (50) residences
Structures saved: information not available
Structures lost: (1) manufactured home
Other losses: information not available
Participating structural fire agencies: Umatilla County task force, Boardman, Canyon City, Hermiston, Lone, John Day, Mt. Vernon, Pendleton, Prairie City, Seneca, and Stanfield
Other participating agencies: USFS and ODF
Conflagration mobilization costs obtained from the State Financial Management System: \$52,296
State Financial Management System records do not include State Fire Marshal program costs.
Federal Funding: \$(0)
Other funding: \$(0)
Cause: human--vehicle exhaust

1999 totals: 3 conflagrations and \$125,079 in conflagration mobilization costs

2000

FIRE: 24 COMMAND--INTERSTATE MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT

Conflagration date: 06.29.00
Communities threatened: Benton City, WA and Hanford Nuclear Reservation, WA
Structures threatened: (1,000) structures in addition to the Hanford Nuclear Reservation
Structures saved: information not available
Structures lost: (36) structures, mostly residences and barns
Other losses: information not available
Participating structural fire agencies: Umatilla County Task Force and Washington State Patrol's Fire Protection Bureau
Other participating agencies: information not available
Conflagration mobilization costs obtained from the State Financial Management System: \$22,611
State Financial Management System records do not include State Fire Marshal program costs.
Federal Funding: \$(0)
Other funding: \$(0)
Cause: human--vehicle accident/fire

FIRE: JACKSON

Conflagration date: 07.14.00

Communities threatened: Vale, southwest of Ontario (Malheur County)

Structures threatened: (150) residences and Snake River Correctional Institution

Structures saved: information not available

Structures lost: (1) manufactured home and (1) shop

Other losses: (1) RV and (1) horse trailer

Participating structural fire agencies: Baker/Union, Umatilla, Wasco and Snake River/Malheur County task forces

Other participating agencies: information not available

Conflagration mobilization costs obtained from the State Financial Management System: \$115,807

State Financial Management System records do not include State Fire Marshal program costs.

Federal Funding: \$(0)

Other funding: \$(0)

Cause: human--burn in poor conditions

FIRE: WILLOW CREEK

Conflagration date: 07.22.00

Communities threatened: southwest of Boardman and southeast of Arlington (Morrow County)

Structures threatened: (no specific numbers) farm homes

Structures saved: information not available

Structures lost: (0)

Other losses: information not available

Participating structural fire agencies: Wasco County task force

Other participating agencies: information not available

Conflagration mobilization costs obtained from the State Financial Management System: \$38,136

State Financial Management System records do not include State Fire Marshal

Federal Funding: \$(0)

Other funding: \$(0)

Cause: human--hold over fire

FIRE: ANTELOPE

Conflagration date: 08.08.00

Communities threatened: Antelope (Wasco County)

Structures threatened: information not available

Structures saved: information not available

Structures lost: (0)

Other losses: information not available

Participating structural fire agencies: Jefferson and Wasco County task forces; mutual aid: Big Muddy Ranch FD

Other participating agencies: ODF and BLM

Conflagration mobilization costs obtained from the State Financial Management System: \$2,417

State Financial Management System records do not include State Fire Marshal program costs.

Federal Funding: \$(0)

Other funding: \$(0)

Cause: human related

FIRE: ANTIOCH

Conflagration date: 08.08.00
Communities threatened: Antioch (Jackson County)
Structures threatened: (200) residences
Structures saved: information not available
Structures lost: several outbuildings
Other losses: information not available
Participating structural fire agencies: Jackson County RFPD
Other participating agencies: ODF
Conflagration mobilization costs obtained from the State Financial Management System: \$15,319
State Financial Management System records do not include State Fire Marshal program costs.
Federal Funding: \$(0)
Other funding: \$(0)
Cause: human--burning vehicle

FIRE: WILLOW CREEK II

Conflagration date: 08.10.00
Communities threatened: southwest of Boardman and southeast of Arlington (Morrow, Gilliam, counties)
Structures threatened: farms and the city of Boardman
Structures saved: information not available
Structures lost: (0)
Other losses: information not available
Participating structural fire agencies: Wasco, Hood River, Baker and Union County task forces; mutual aid: Morrow and Gilliam counties
Other participating agencies: US Department of Fish and Wildlife
Conflagration mobilization costs obtained from the State Financial Management System: \$63,844
Other participating agencies: information not available
State Financial Management System records do not include State Fire Marshal program costs.
Federal Funding: \$(0)
Other funding: \$(0)
Cause: human

FIRE: HASH ROCK (COMPLEX)

Conflagration date: 08.26.00
Communities threatened: north of Ochoco Reservoir and northeast of Prineville (Crook County)
Structures threatened: (62) including Mt. Bachelor Academy
Structures saved: information not available
Structures lost: information not available
Other losses: information not available
Participating structural fire agencies: Marion, Deschutes, Jefferson, and Crook County task forces
Other participating agencies: USFS, ODF, private contractors and Oregon National Guard
Conflagration mobilization costs obtained from the State Financial Management System: \$165,814
State Financial Management System records do not include State Fire Marshal program costs.
Federal Funding: \$(0)
Other funding: \$(0)
Cause: lightning

FIRE: CARROL CREEK

Conflagration date: 08.28.00
Communities threatened: southeast of Joseph/Thompson Meadow area and northwest of Enterprise (Wallowa County)
Structures threatened: (20)
Structures saved: information not available
Structures lost: (1) barn and (1) out building
Other losses: information not available
Participating structural fire agencies: Wallowa County, Union, Malheur, Umatilla, and Morrow County task forces
Other participating agencies: Oregon National Guard, National Park Service, USFS and private crews
Conflagration mobilization costs obtained from the State Financial Management System: \$133,283
State Financial Management System records do not include State Fire Marshal program costs.
Federal Funding: \$(0)
Other funding: \$(0)
Cause: lightning

FIRE: HASH ROCK II (COMPLEX)

Conflagration date: 08.29.00
Communities threatened: north of Ochoco Reservoir and northeast of Prineville (Crook County)
Structures threatened: information not available
Structures saved: information not available
Structures lost: information not available
Other losses: information not available
Participating structural fire agencies: Marion, Deschutes, Jefferson, and Crook County task forces
Other participating agencies: information not available
Conflagration mobilization costs obtained from the State Financial Management System: \$85,796
State Financial Management System records do not include State Fire Marshal program costs.
Federal Funding: \$(0)
Other funding: \$(0)
Cause: lightning

2000 totals: 9 conflagrations and \$643,027 in conflagration mobilization costs

2001

FIRE: TWO RIVERS

Conflagration date: 07.28.01
Communities threatened: port fire east of McNary Dam near Umatilla (Umatilla County)
Structures threatened: Port of Umatilla and surrounding industrial sites
Structures saved: information not available
Structures lost: information not available
Other losses: information not available
Participating structural fire agencies: Wasco, Union, Multnomah, Clackamas and Deschutes County task forces; mutual aid partners: Benton County Washington, Boardman, Umatilla, Echo, Heppner, Hermiston, Lone, Pendleton, Pilot Rock and Stanfield
Other participating agencies: USFS and US Department of Fish and Wildlife
Conflagration mobilization costs obtained from the State Financial Management System: \$36,349

State Financial Management System records do not include State Fire Marshal program costs.

Federal Funding: \$(0)

Other funding: \$(0)

Cause: spontaneous combustion

FIRE: MONUMENT COMPLEX (MONUMENT I, II, MONUMENT COMPLEX I, II)

Conflagration date: 08.14.01

Communities threatened: 4 fires burning near town of Monument [Boneyard, Birch Creek, Franklin Mountain, Timber Basin] (Grant County)

Structures threatened: (27) residences and (1) commercial lodge

Structures saved: information not available

Structures lost: (0)

Other losses: information not available

Participating structural fire agencies: Grant, Umatilla, Hood River/Wasco, Linn/Benton, and Deschutes County task forces

Other participating agencies: information not available

Conflagration mobilization costs obtained from the State Financial Management System: \$325,863

State Financial Management System records do not include State Fire Marshal program costs.

Federal funding: \$214,597

Other funding: \$(0)

Cause: lightning

FIRE: BRIDGE CREEK

Conflagration date: 08.15.01

Communities threatened: Bridge State Wildlife area, south of Ukiah (Umatilla County)

Structures threatened: (10) residences

Structures saved: information not available

Structures lost: information not available

Other losses: information not available

Participating structural fire agencies: Umatilla, Columbia and Washington County task forces; mutual aid: Umatilla FD and Pendleton FD

Other participating agencies: ODF and USFS

Conflagration mobilization costs obtained from the State Financial Management System: \$229,717

State Financial Management System records do not include State Fire Marshal program costs.

Federal funding: \$151,149

Other funding: \$(0)

Cause: lightning

FIRE: HORSE CREEK

Conflagration date: 08.17.01

Communities threatened: north of Imnaha (Wallowa County)

Structures threatened: a number of residences along the Imnaha River and the town of Imnaha

Structures saved: information not available

Structures lost: (0)

Other losses: information not available

Participating structural fire agencies: Malheur, Washington, Yamhill, and Union/Baker County task forces

Other participating agencies: USFS

Conflagration mobilization costs obtained from the State Financial Management System: \$274,704

State Financial Management System records do not include State Fire Marshal program costs.

Federal Funding: \$(0)

Other funding: \$(0)

Cause: lightning

2001 totals: 4 conflagrations and \$866,633 in conflagration mobilization costs

2002

FIRE: EYERLY

Conflagration date: 07.11.02

Communities threatened: north of Camp Sherman, southeast corner of Warm Springs Reservation both sides of the Metolius River to lands near Lake Billy Chinook and the Three River Recreation area (subdivision) and the Deschutes National Forest (Jefferson County)

Structures threatened: (578) residences and (2) commercial structures in the Three Rivers subdivision; (171) residences and (34) in Perry South area

Structures saved: (1) residence and (5) out buildings

Structures lost: (18) residences, (6) garages and (13) out buildings

Other losses: (3) travel trailers and (2) vehicles

Participating structural fire agencies: Yamhill, Hood River, Clackamas, Deschutes, Umatilla/Morrow and Jefferson/Crook County task forces; mutual aid: Jefferson/Crook counties

Other participating agencies: BIA, USFS and ODF

Conflagration mobilization costs obtained from the State Financial Management System: \$493,102

State Financial Management System records do not include State Fire Marshal program costs.

Federal funding: \$247,187

Other funding: \$(0)

Cause: lightning

FIRE: WINTER/TOOLBOX

Conflagration date: 07.15.02

Communities threatened: north of Paisley (Lake County)

Structures threatened: (60) in the Ana Reservoir area

Structures saved: Many residences and businesses in the Summer Lake area

Structures lost: (6) structures

Other losses: information not available

Participating structural fire agencies: Deschutes, Lane, Linn and Klamath County task forces

Other participating agencies: USFS and ODF

Conflagration mobilization costs obtained from the State Financial Management System: \$452,199

State Financial Management System records do not include State Fire Marshal program costs.

Federal funding: \$335,030

Other funding: \$(0)

Cause: lightning

FIRE: SQUIRE/WALL CREEK

Conflagration date: 07.16.02

Communities threatened: east of Ruch (Jackson County)

Structures threatened: (52) residences and (76) out buildings

Structures saved: information not available

Structures lost: (1) barn, (1) out building, (1) Shed, (1) abandon homestead and (1) warehouse
Other losses: information not available
Participating structural fire agencies: Coos, Curry, Benton, Rogue Valley and Jackson County task forces
Other participating agencies: information not available
Conflagration mobilization costs obtained from the State Financial Management System: \$266,918
State Financial Management System records do not include State Fire Marshal program costs.
Federal funding: \$191,787
Other funding: \$(0)
Cause: lightning

FIRE: MALHEUR COMPLEX/FLAGTAIL

Conflagration date: 07.17.02
Communities threatened: Austin Junction and Seneca (Grant County)
Structures threatened: Information not available
Structures saved: Information not available
Structures lost: (1) warehouse and (1) unknown structure
Other losses: information not available
Participating structural fire agencies: Malheur, Umatilla, Grant and Central Oregon County task forces
Other participating agencies: information not available
Conflagration mobilization costs obtained from the State Financial Management System: \$188,697
State Financial Management System records do not include State Fire Marshal program costs.
Federal funding: \$142,199
Other funding: \$(0)
Cause: lightning

FIRE: SHELDON RIDGE

Conflagration date: 07.25.02
Communities threatened: near The Dalles and Mosier (Wasco County)
Structures threatened: (200) residences (420) out buildings
Structures saved: information not available
Structures lost: (2) out buildings
Other losses: information not available
Participating structural fire agencies: Washington, Multnomah, Clackamas, Columbia, Polk, Yamhill, and Marion County task forces
Other participating agencies: information not available
Conflagration mobilization costs obtained from the State Financial Management System: \$795,103
State Financial Management System records do not include State Fire Marshal program costs.
Federal funding: \$596,327
Other funding: \$(0)
Cause: lightning

FIRE: WHITE RIVER

Conflagration date: 07.25.02
Communities threatened: near Maupin (Wasco County)
Structures threatened: (300) residences and (420) outbuildings
Structures saved: information not available
Structures lost: information not available
Other losses: information not available

Participating structural fire agencies: Wasco and Hood River County task forces
Other participating agencies: information not available
Conflagration mobilization costs obtained from the State Financial Management System: \$6,187
Conflagration mobilization costs obtained from the State Financial Management System records do not include State Fire Marshal program costs.
Federal Funding: \$(0)
Other funding: \$(0)
Cause: lightning

FIRE: FLORENCE/BISCUIT COMPLEX (2 CONFLAGRATIONS)

Conflagration date: 07.27.02 (Josephine County)
Conflagration date: 08.13.02 (Curry County)
Communities threatened: southwest of Cave Junction and west of Selma on the Siskiyou National Forest including the Kalmiopsis Wilderness (Josephine County)
Structures threatened: Cities of Selma, Cave Junction, Agness, Gardner Ranch and O'Brien: (4,119) residences (250) commercial and (2,200) out buildings
Structures saved: information not available
Structures lost: (4) residences and (9) out buildings
Other losses: information not available
Participating structural fire agencies: Marion, Linn and Lane County task forces
Other participating agencies: information not available
Conflagration mobilization costs obtained from the State Financial Management System: \$839,816
State Financial Management System records do not include State Fire Marshal program costs.
Federal funding: \$629,862
Other funding: \$(0)
Cause: lightning

FIRE: TIMBERED ROCK

Conflagration date: 07.27.02
Communities threatened: north Shady Cove (Jackson County)
Structures threatened: (143) residences
Structures saved: information not available
Structures lost: (0)
Other losses: information not available
Participating structural fire agencies: Klamath, Lincoln and Jackson County task forces
Other participating agencies: information not available
Conflagration mobilization costs obtained from the State Financial Management System: \$237,457
State Financial Management System records do not include State Fire Marshal program costs.
Federal funding: \$169,576
Other funding: \$(0)
Cause: lightning

FIRE: CACHE MOUNTAIN

Conflagration date: 07.28.02
Communities threatened: Black Butte Ranch (Deschutes County)
Structures threatened: (1,300) residences, (15) commercial buildings and (2) golf courses
Structures saved: (84) residences

Structures lost: (2) residences
Other losses: information not available
Participating structural fire agencies: Washington and Marion County task forces
Other participating agencies: information not available
Conflagration mobilization costs obtained from the State Financial Management System: \$294,847
State Financial Management System records do not include State Fire Marshal program costs.
Federal funding: \$221,134
Other funding: \$(0)
Cause: lightning

FIRE: SIUSLAW FIRE

Conflagration date: 08.19.02
Communities threatened: Veneta (Lane County)
Structures threatened: information not available
Structures saved: information not available
Structures lost: information not available
Other losses: information not available
Participating structural fire agencies: information not available
Other participating agencies: ODF and Oregon National Guard
Conflagration mobilization costs obtained from the State Financial Management System: \$285
State Financial Management System records do not include State Fire Marshal program costs.
Federal Funding: \$(0)
Other funding: \$(0)
Cause: human--fireworks

2002 Totals: 11 conflagrations and \$ 3,574,611 in conflagration mobilization costs.

2003

FIRE: BOOTH

Conflagration date: 08.20.03
Communities threatened: Bridge State Wildlife area and south of Ukiah (Union County)
Structures threatened: over (1,063)
Structures saved: information not available
Structures lost: (8) cabins, (1) auditorium, (1) shower house and (1) out building
Other losses: (2) vehicles and (1) trailer
Participating structural fire agencies: Benton, Lane, Linn, Marion, Polk, Lincoln, and Yamhill County task forces; mutual aid partners: Jefferson/Crook, Deschutes, Sisters/Camp Sherman and Bend
Other participating agencies: USFS, BLM, ODF, PNW Team #3
Conflagration mobilization costs obtained from the State Financial Management System: \$1,124,630
State Financial Management System records do not include State Fire Marshal program costs.
Federal funding: \$705,921
Other funding: \$(0)
Cause: lightning

FIRE: HERMAN CREEK

Conflagration date: 09.02.03
Communities threatened: east of Cascade Locks (Hood River County)

Structures threatened: town of Cascade Locks
Structures saved: information not available
Structures lost: (1) bed and breakfast, (1) vacant residence and (1) barn
Other losses: information not available
Participating structural fire agencies: Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington, Columbia, Umatilla, and Hood River County task forces; initial mutual aid: Skamania County Washington .
Other participating agencies: USFS, ODF, Washington Department of Natural Resources, Union Pacific and Bonneville Power Administration.
Conflagration mobilization costs obtained from the State Financial Management System: \$263,045
State Financial Management System records do not include State Fire Marshal program costs.
Federal funding: \$158,527
Other funding: \$(0)
Cause: human--equipment electric wiring (Power pole/electric line failure)

FIRE: B&B COMPLEX

Conflagration date: 09.05.03
Communities threatened: Camp Sherman area (Jefferson and Linn counties)
Structures threatened: (1,020) , (13) commercial and (206) out buildings
Structures saved: information not available
Structures lost: (0)
Other losses: information not available
Participating structural fire agencies: Linn, Lane, Marion, Columbia, Washington and Umatilla County task forces; mutual aid: Deschutes, Jefferson/Crook V and Crook/Deschutes VI
Other participating agencies: information not available
Conflagration mobilization costs obtained from the State Financial Management System: \$136,292
State Financial Management System records do not include State Fire Marshal program costs.
Federal funding: \$139,272
Other funding: \$(0)
Cause: lightning

2003 totals: 3 conflagrations and \$1,523,967 in conflagration mobilization costs

2004

No conflagrations

2005

FIRE: DEER CREEK

Conflagration date: 08.25.05
Communities threatened: Selma, Cave Junction and Illinois Valley (Josephine County)
Structures threatened: (102) residences (123) other structures
Structures saved: information not available
Structures lost: (5) residences and (7) other buildings
Other losses: information not available
Participating structural fire agencies: Lane County Task Force #1, Linn County Task Force #1, Benton County Task Force #1, Klamath County Task Force and Coos County Task Force #1; initial mutual aid: Illinois Valley, Rural Metro, Grants Pass and Jackson County Task Force
Other participating agencies: California Department of Forestry

Conflagration mobilization costs obtained from the State Financial Management System: \$441,650
State Financial Management System records do not include State Fire Marshal program costs.

Federal funding: \$298,279

Other funding: \$(0)

Remainder of costs left unfunded

Cause: undetermined at this time

2005 totals: 1 conflagration and \$441,650 in conflagration mobilization costs

2006

FIRE: MCLEAN CREEK (FOSTER GULCH COMPLEX)

Conflagration date: 07.24.06

Communities threatened: Oxbow, Pine Creek and Homestead near Halfway (Baker County)

Structures threatened: (90) residences

Structures saved: information not available

Structures lost: (0)

Other losses: information not available

Participating structural fire agencies: Umatilla/Morrow County Task Force #1, Malheur County Task Force #1, Hood River Task Force #1, Washington County Task Force #1, Union County Task Force #1 and Central Oregon Task Force #1; initial mutual aid; wildland firefighting crews

Other participating agencies: ODOT, Idaho Power Company, Baker County Sheriff, and the Red Cross

Conflagration mobilization costs obtained from the State Financial Management System: \$703,102

State Financial Management System records do not include State Fire Marshal program costs.

Federal funding estimate: \$478,693

Other funding: information not available

Remainder of costs left unfunded

Cause: lightning

FIRE: BLACK CRATER

Conflagration date: 07.27.06

Communities threatened: Sisters, subdivisions of Crossroads, Edgington Road and Tollgate (Deschutes County)

Structures threatened: (600) residences (100) other structures

Structures saved: information not available

Structures lost: (1) cabin

Other losses: information not available

Participating structural fire agencies: Clackamas County Task Force #1, Linn County Task Force #1, Lane County Task Force #1, Benton County Task Force #1, Marion County Strike Team #1, Yamhill County Strike Team #1, Lincoln County Task Force #1, Klamath County Task Force #1 and Clatsop County Task Force #1; mutual aid: Redmond, LaPine/Sunriver, Bend, and Sisters/Cloverdale/Black Butte

Other participating agencies: ODOT, ODF, City of Sisters, Deschutes County Sheriff, Sisters School District, Sisters/Camp Sherman/Black Butte fire districts.

Conflagration mobilization costs obtained from the State Financial Management System: \$1,109,877

State Financial Management System records do not include State Fire Marshal program costs.

Federal funding estimate: \$738,992

Other funding: information not available

Remainder of costs left unfunded

Cause: lightning

2006 totals: 2 conflagrations and \$1,812,979 in conflagration mobilization costs

2007

FIRE: EGLEY COMPLEX

Conflagration date: 07.09.07

Communities threatened: Burns and Hines (Harney County)

Structures threatened: (200) residences and (200) other structures

Structures saved: information not available

Structures lost: (0)

Other losses: information not available

Participating structural fire agencies: Deschutes, Linn, Marion and Polk County task forces

Other participating agencies: USFS and BLM

Conflagration mobilization cost: \$207,980

State Financial Management System records do not include State Fire Marshal program costs.

Federal Funding: information not available

Other funding: information not available

Cause: lightning

FIRE: GW FIRE

Conflagration date: 09.03.07

Communities threatened: Black Butte (Deschutes County)

Structures threatened: (1,210) residences

Structures saved: information not available

Structures lost: information not available

Other losses: information not available

Participating structural fire agencies: Benton, Clackamas, Linn and Yamhill County task forces; mutual aid: Black Butte Ranch RFPD, Sister-Camp Sherman Fire District and Central Oregon IMT

Other participating agencies: USFS, ODF and American Red Cross

Conflagration mobilization cost: \$98,312

State Financial Management System records do not include State Fire Marshal program costs.

Federal Funding: information not available

Other funding: information not available

Cause: lightning

2007 totals to date: 2 conflagrations and \$306,292 in conflagration mobilization costs

2008

FIRE: ROYCE BUTTE

Conflagration Date: 09.17.08

Communities threatened: Crescent Lake Junction, Diamond Peaks subdivision, East Odell Lodge, Crescent Lake Lodge and summer homes at Crescent and Odell Lakes

Structures threatened: (265) residences and (12) other structures

Structures saved: information not available

Structures lost: information not available

Other losses: information not available

Participating structural fire agencies: Klamath, Deschutes and Lane County task forces; mutual aid: Keno FD and Central Oregon IMT

Other participating agencies: USFS, ODF and American Red Cross

Projected conflagration mobilization cost: \$226,570

State Financial Management System records do not include State Fire Marshal program costs.

Federal Funding: information not available

Other funding: information not available

Cause: human

2008 totals to date: 1 conflagration and \$226,570 in projected conflagration mobilization costs

2009

FIRE: MICROWAVE

Conflagration date: 08.28.09

Communities threatened: Mosier (Wasco County)

Structures threatened: (150) residences and (55) other structures

Structures saved: (147) residences and (53) other structures

Structures lost: (3) residences and (2) other structures

Participating structural fire agencies: Clackamas, Marion, Umatilla, and Washington County task forces

Other participating agencies: ODOT, American Red Cross, Union Pacific Railroad, USFS, ODF, and OSP

Conflagration mobilization cost: \$418,590.05

Federal Funding: \$321,022.03

Cause: transformer sparks

FIRE: SOUTH COUNTY COMPLEX

Conflagration date: 09.21.09

Communities threatened: Medford and Ashland (Jackson County)

Structures threatened: (510) residences and (25) other structures

Structures saved: (509) residences and (22) other structures

Structures lost: (1) residence and (3) other structures

Participating structural fire agencies: Lane, Benton, Coos, Marion, Linn, Deschutes, Lane, and Clatsop County task forces

Other participating agencies: ODF

Conflagration mobilization cost: \$423,711.37

Federal funding: \$312,665.90

Cause: undetermined

2009 totals to date: 2 conflagrations and \$842,301.42 in conflagration mobilization costs

2010

FIRE: D HARRIS

Conflagration date: 08.19.10

Communities threatened: Maupin (Wasco County)

Structures threatened: (244) residences and an unknown number of other structures

Structures saved: (242) residences and an unknown number of other structures

Structures lost: (2) residences and (3) other structures

Participating structural fire agencies: Multnomah, Washington, and Hood River County task forces

Other participating agencies: ODF
Conflagration mobilization cost: \$174,043.49
Federal Funding: \$0
Cause: lightning

2010 totals to date: 1 conflagration and \$174,043.49 in conflagration mobilization costs

2011

FIRE: NORTH RIVER ROAD

Conflagration date: 08.18.11
Communities threatened: Rogue River (Jackson County)
Structures threatened: (37) residences and an unknown number of other structures
Structures saved: (37) residences and an unknown number of other structures
Structures lost: (3) outbuildings
Participating structural fire agencies: Klamath, Lane, Josephine, and Jackson County task forces
Other participating agencies: BLM, USFS, DFPA
Conflagration mobilization cost: \$80,951.01 as of 11-18-11
Federal Funding: \$0
Cause: undetermined

FIRE: ELK FIRE

Conflagration date: 08.22.11
Communities threatened: Madras (Jefferson County)
Structures threatened: (12) residences and (10) other structures
Structures saved: (12) residences and (9) other structures
Structures lost: (1) other structure
Participating structural fire agencies: Deschutes, Clackamas, Washington, and Marion County task forces
Other participating agencies: BLM
Conflagration mobilization cost: \$76,766.49 as of 11-18-11
Federal funding: \$0
Cause: undetermined

FIRE: HIGH CASCADES COMPLEX

Conflagration date: 08.27.11
Communities threatened: Warm Springs (Jefferson County)
Structures threatened: (190) residences and (100) other structures
Structures saved: (190) residences and (97) other structures
Structures lost: (3) other structures
Participating structural fire agencies: Lane, Columbia, Clackamas, Washington, Hood River, Wasco, Linn, Yamhill, and Marion County task forces
Other participating agencies: BIA, ORCA
Conflagration mobilization cost: \$770,081.50 as of 11-18-11
Federal funding: \$0
Cause: lightning

2011 totals to date: 3 conflagrations and \$927,799 in conflagration mobilization costs