Unit Strategic Fire Plan
Orange County Fire Authority

Contents

SIGNATURES 0
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY i
SECTION I: UNIT OVERVIEW 1
A: UNIT DESCRIPTION 1
SECTION II: COLLABORATION 3
SECTION III: VALUES AT RISK 5
SECTION IV: PRE FIRE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES 8
SECTION V: PRE FIRE MANAGEMENT TACTICS 11
APPENDIX A: HIGH PRIORITY PRE FIRE PROJECTS 13
APPENDIX B: UNIT STRATEGIC FIRE PLAN AMENDMENTS 14
APPENDIX C: PRIORITY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES FOR 2010-2012 15
ADDITIONAL UNIT SPECIFIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES 17
APPENDICES D-Z 18
EXHIBITS: MAPS 19
SUPPLEMENT: 2013 41

SIGNATURES

Unit Strategic Fire Plan developed for Orange County Fire Authority:

This Plan:

- Was collaboratively developed. Interested parties, Federal, State, City, and County agencies within the Unit have been consulted and are listed in the plan.
- Identifies and prioritizes pre fire and post fire management strategies and tactics meant to reduce the loss of values at risk within the Unit.
- Is intended for use as a planning and assessment tool only. It is the responsibility of those implementing the projects to ensure that all environmental compliance and permitting processes are met as necessary.

_____ _____

Fire Chief **Date**

Keith Richter

_____ _____

Wildland Fire Defense Planner **Date**

George Ewan

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Fire has shaped ecosystems throughout time; people and ecosystems have evolved with the presence of fire. For many years fire has been aggressively excluded to protect both public and private investments and to prevent what is considered the destruction of forest, savannahs, shrub lands and grasslands.

The County of Orange is contracted by the State of California to provide all aspects of wildland fire management on all State Responsibility Areas within the county; and the Orange County Fire Authority is the agency that provides this service to our wildlands.

The Orange County Fire Authority and its predecessor agencies historically have been recognized as a premier wildland fire agency. Through the history of the fire service in Orange County, this agency has been charged with the responsibility to effectively manage wildland fire prevention and suppression activities in an effort to protect life and property, reduce the financial loss to the communities and contain the increasing costs of fire suppression.

This Unit Plan outlines a comprehensive program designed to reduce total government costs and citizen losses from wildland fire in Orange County. To accomplish this OCFA continues to develop processes to address such factors as:

- Firefighter and public safety
- Wildland urban interface issues
- Prescribed fire
- Suppression
- Preparedness
- Protection
- Priorities
- Cooperation

Throughout the process, the plan must:

- Consider and incorporate the cooperative interdependent relationships of wildland fire protection providers
- Provide for public stakeholder involvement
- Create a fiscal framework for policy analysis

Further, the Orange County Fire Authority's Unit Fire Plan will develop and foster partnerships to gain concurrence on plan implementation. The strategy, among other things, will:

- Include alternatives to reduce total costs and increase fire protection effectiveness
- Allow wildland fire service providers to focus on meaningful solutions for identified problem areas
- Identify cost-effective pre-fire management investments to reduce taxpayer and citizen losses from wildland fire.

Key Objectives

- Establish any relationships, partnerships and councils necessary to reduce wildfire ignitions, risks and losses by emphasizing community-level resources and solutions. Leverage partners with common interests/or motivations
- Develop and sustain a portfolio of high-impact, least-cost, stakeholder-driven solutions for reducing wildfire ignitions, risks and losses by creating and sustain new solutions, eliminate low-impact solutions, streamline high-cost solutions
- Develop the Unit Fire Plan, using the key elements identified by CAL FIRE and supporting the county and smaller communities with the development of their local CWPP
- Engage collaborative partners to lead and drive the effort to protect communities from wildfire. OCFA's role is transitioned into a support-oriented role, focusing primarily on active participation, facilitation and evaluation of program results
- Ensure the community understands, accepts responsibility and takes necessary action to mitigate wildfire ignitions and risk, thereby preventing lives and property from being lost or damaged in wildfires
- Develop a regularly publicize motivational performance measurements in order to facilitate change in cultural attitudes, systematic mitigation of risk
- Institute a change in local cultural attitude about wildfire risks from apathy and unawareness to alertness and empowerment through mass marketing and outreach

SECTION I: UNIT OVERVIEW

A: UNIT DESCRIPTION

Orange County is located in Southern California and it is the smallest county in Southern California with a total area of 947.98 square miles, of which 789.40 square miles (83.27%) is land and 158.57 square miles (16.73%) is water (refer to Exhibits 1 and 2) .

Orange County is bordered on the southwest by the Pacific Ocean, on the north by Los Angeles County, on the northeast and east by San Bernardino County and Riverside County, and on the southeast by San Diego County. Public lands within or adjacent to the county that play a role in the management of natural resources are the Cleveland National Forest, Camp Pendleton Marine Corp Base, Chino Hills State Park, Crystal Cove State Park and a variety of County Parks. There are several other Federal, State and local government land holdings that do not have a role in this fire plan.

The northwestern portion of the county is within the coastal plain of the Los Angeles Basin while the southeastern end rises into the foothills of the Santa Ana Mountains. Most of the population resides in one of two shallow coastal valleys that lie in the basin, the Santa Ana Valley and the Saddleback Valley.

Vegetation types dominating the open spaces are annual grasses, pine/grass mix, woodland, desert brush, riparian, timber, coastal sage scrub and chaparral. The general condition of the vegetation covers a broad spectrum from healthy to decadent; from new growth to old growth. Approximately 60% of the wildland vegetation has experienced at least one catastrophic fire within the last decade.

Topographically, Orange County rises from sea level along the Pacific Ocean to the Santa Ana Mountains, located within the Cleveland National Forest. The highest peaks within the Santa Ana Mountains are Santiago Peak (5,689 feet) and Modjeska Peak (5,489 feet). Another prominent topographic feature is Loma Ridge that is located west and parallel to the Santa Ana Mountains through the central part of the county; Loma Ridge is separated from the Santa Ana Mountains by Santiago Canyon.

Orange County has an extensive history of large fire occurrence that is concentrated in areas prone to Santa Ana winds that blow during the late summer and fall months. Additionally, immediately following the Santa Ana winds, a strong on-shore flow develops as weather systems pass and the Santa Ana winds dissipate. Areas burned range anywhere from a few hundred acres to tens of thousands

The Priority Landscapes outlined by the California's Forests and Rangelands: 2010 Assessment identifies Orange County has eleven (11) landscapes which are considered immediate priorities. The following were selected that best identify current problems, problem areas and potential strategies (refer to Exhibits 11 through 21):

1. Population Growth and Development Impact
2. Preventing Wildfire Threats to Maintain Ecosystem Health
3. Restoring Wildfire Impacted Areas to Maintain Ecosystem Health
4. Preventing Wildfire Threats for Community Safety
5. Water Supply

6. Water Quality
7. Community Wildfire Planning
8. Conserving Green Infrastructure
9. Managing Green Infrastructure
10. Threats to Forest Carbon from Wildfire, Insects and Disease
11. Threats to Forest Carbon from Development

Orange County Fire Authority's priorities as related to its Fire Plan is the demonstrated in the development of the Ready, Set, Go! (R, S, G) Program. RSG is intended to be OCFA's comprehensive wildfire protection program, incorporating multiple integrated strategies to address wildfire risks. One component of R,S,G is the piloting of a community wildfire hardening project in the unincorporated area of Cowan Heights. This project has been funded in part through a FEMA grant and is expected to last for three years.

B: UNIT PREPAREDNESS AND FIREFIGHTING CAPABILITIES

Orange County Fire Authority takes pride in the fact that our 71 fire stations provide a full spectrum of emergency services for 23 incorporated cities, 16 unincorporated communities, Orange County Parks, two (2) State Parks and portions of the Cleveland National Forest Trabuco Ranger District.

Orange County Fire Authority has wildland firefighting apparatus positioned at 26 of the 71 stations. Apparatus consists of Type III Engines, Type IV Engines with CAFS designated as Patrols, Type I I-Zone Engines, Type II Water Tenders and Dozers. Additionally, OCFA has a permanent Handcrew and helicopters with water dropping capabilities. Staffing levels provide for a full complement of personnel 24 hours per day 365 days a year (refer to Exhibits 3-8).

OCFA serves 23 of Orange County's 34 cities. Mutual Aid agreements are maintained with these cities, which include: Anaheim, Brea, Costa Mesa, Fountain Valley, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, La Habra, Laguna Beach, Newport Beach and Orange. In addition to these Orange County Cities, OCFA maintains Mutual Aid agreements with neighboring agencies such as: State of California, U.S. Forest Service, Long Beach, LA County, San Diego County, Pendleton Marine Base, Riverside County and San Bernardino County.

SECTION II: COLLABORATION

Orange County Fire Authority has developed a set of programs that reach across Battalion and Division boundaries and sets a baseline of activities that need to be further defined with a definite set of goals and objectives. To accomplish this task it will require a collaborative effort at all levels, from the private sector to public agencies.

The programs are:

Fuel Reduction Program

- Have property owners or agencies having jurisdiction become more aware of hazardous fuels on their respective properties
- Have mechanisms in place to assist in the removal of hazardous fuels

Fuel Break Program

- Develop a fuel break system to identify logical and potential locations
- Construct new fuel breaks, clear existing old fuel breaks and provide a mechanism for periodic (at least annual) maintenance

CWPP Management

- Develop and document partnership(s) with stakeholders to recognize and understand risks from wildland fire and hazardous fuels
- Develop and document strategies to mitigate risks from wildland fire and hazardous fuels

Prescribed Fire Program

- Re-establish a prescribed fire program as a mechanism for mitigating risks from wildland fire and a mechanism for hazardous fuel reduction

Fire Hazard Mapping

- Develop a map of all wildland areas that will illustrate the locations of all assets at risk from wildland fire

Road Maintenance

Insure annual maintenance is completed on all roads, truck trails and trails are complete prior to the wildland fire season

A: COMMUNITY / AGENCIES / FIRE SAFE COUNCILS

Representatives involved in the development of the Orange County Fire Authority's Unit Fire Plan are included in the following table. Their organization and title are indicated below:

Plan Development Team:

Organization	Representative (title)
Orange County Fire Authority	Wildland Fire Defense Planner
Orange County Fire Authority	GIS
Orange County Fire Authority	Fire Prevention
Orange County Public Works	Projects & Regulatory Permits Unit
BonTerra Consulting	Senior Project Manager – Restoration Ecology
Orange County Parks	Director
Orange County Parks	Environmental Coordination
Orange County Parks	Park Rangers
HRS (Habitat Restoration Services)	Restoration Specialists
Irvine Ranch Conservancy	Director
Irvine Ranch Conservancy	Director, Planning and Field Operations
Irvine Ranch Conservancy	Field Operations Manager
Fire Safe Council Canyons of East Orange County	Ad hoc Committee
California State Parks	District Environmental Scientist
Rancho Mission Viejo Land Trust	VP – Open Space and Resource Management
Rancho Mission Viejo Ranch	Ranch Operations
The Irvine Company – AG Operations	VP – Agricultural Operations
City of Irvine	Open Space Coordinator

SECTION III: VALUES AT RISK

A: ASSETS AT RISK

California's Forests and Rangelands: 2010 Assessment identified a variety of "Priority Landscapes" that are applicable to all areas of California.

Based on the Priority Landscapes developed by the Assessment, eleven (11) landscapes are considered as immediate priorities for Orange County. The following best identify Orange County's current problems, problem areas and potential strategies:

1. Population Growth and Development Impact
2. Preventing Wildfire Threats to Maintain Ecosystem Health
3. Restoring Wildfire Impacted Areas to Maintain Ecosystem Health
4. Preventing Wildfire Threats for Community Safety
5. Water Supply
6. Water Quality
7. Community Wildfire Planning
8. Conserving Green Infrastructure
9. Managing Green Infrastructure
10. Threats to Forest Carbon from Wildfire, Insects and Disease
11. Threats to Forest Carbon from Development

These priorities are displayed in Exhibits 12-22.

From the Priority Landscapes the following Assets at Risk are identified as the highest concerns and should be addressed first:

- **Ecosystem –** as threatened by localized development and landscape level development. Based on potential ecological damage from a severe fire event, areas can diverge significantly due both and localized development the historic fire return interval and localized development resulting in fuel conditions that could promote ecological damage (e.g. mortality within larger tree sizes, soil impacts).

- **Structures, Major Roads and Transmission Lines** – as threatened from wildfire. The value of housing, as measured by density, with susceptibility to loss (exposure). Power delivery and communications sites susceptible to extended loss of service due to fire or the simple interruption of these services is a public safety as well as a public welfare issue.

- **Water Supply, Water Quality** – as threatened by wildfire and the effects of wildfire on soil surfaces, threats to and from localized development, watersheds and climate changes. Watersheds can burn in the dry season and then discharge torrents of debris into downstream-populated plains during severe storms in following wet seasons. Historically, California's South Coastal Plain has suffered the worst effects of the flood-fire sequence; because it has the greatest concentration of fire prone, high debris producing watersheds that discharge into populated areas. Impacts include damage to downstream values such as homes, roads, debris basins, and other infrastructure.

B: COMMUNITIES AT RISK

According to the California Fire Alliance – Communities at Risk List, Orange County, has twenty-three (23) cities or communities at risk due to wildfire (refer to Exhibits 9 and 10)

Nationally Recognized Communities at risk:

	Community Name	County Name	Federal Threat	Federally Regulated	Year
1	Aliso Viejo	Orange			2001
2	*Anaheim**	Orange			2001
3	*Brea**	Orange		✓	2001
4	Coto de Caza	Orange		✓	2001
5	Cowan Heights	Orange			2001
6	Dana Point	Orange	✓		2001
7	Irvine	Orange		✓	2001
8	*Laguna Beach**	Orange	✓		2001
9	Laguna Hills	Orange	✓		2001
10	Laguna Niguel	Orange			2001
11	Laguna Woods	Orange			2001
12	Mission Viejo	Orange			2001
13	Modjeska Canyon	Orange	✓		2001
14	*Newport Beach**	Orange			2001
15	*Orange**	Orange			2001
16	Rancho Santa Margarita	Orange		✓	2001
17	San Clemente	Orange		✓	2001
18	San Juan Capistrano	Orange			2001
19	Silverado Canyon	Orange	✓		2001
20	Trabuco Canyon	Orange	✓		2001
21	Trabuco Highlands	Orange	✓	✓	2001
22	Villa Park	Orange			2001
23	Yorba Linda	Orange		✓	2001

**Cities that do not contract with Orange County Fire Authority for wildland fire protection.*

Additional OCFA Communities Identified as at risk of wildfire:

	Community Name
1	Emerald Bay
2	Lake Forest
3	Lemon Heights/ North Tustin Areas
4	Santiago Canyon
5	Tustin Heights

SECTION IV: PRE FIRE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

A: FIRE PREVENTION

The provision of adequate fire protection is directly affected by residential, commercial and industrial growth, all of which proceeds rapidly in Orange County.

The Orange County Fire Authority has developed a Pre-Fire Management unit that is better defining the roles of "wildland fire prevention" and incorporates the "Four E's" of fire prevention (**E**ngineering, **E**ducation, **E**nforcement and **E**valuation) in each of its programs and activities.

Fire Prevention's priority goal is to reduce injuries, loss of life and loss of property in Orange County. In analyzing our community risk, we identified wildland fire as our number one risk. Fire Prevention is focused on alleviating the dangers from wildland fires in or near the interface with urban development (Wildland Urban Interface or WUI); through:

- **E**ngineering fuel modification zones (firebreak, fuel break, or greenbelt)
- **E**ducating residents on the importance of maintaining "hardened" homes
- **E**nforcement of defensible space requirements
- **E**valuation of the activities targeting the reduction of risk to structures located in the WUI

ENGINEERING & STRUCTURE IGNITABILITY

The first of the “Four E’s” of fire prevention (**E**ngineering) will provide:

- Map hazardous fire zone areas
- Coordinate with Planning and Development
- Incorporate Chapter 7-A building requirements
- Enhance the fuel modification program
- Identify the need for revisions and or additions to local amendments
- Collaborate with regulatory agencies to improve regulations resulting in maximum effectiveness with minimum environmental impact.

The OCFA is actively involved in enforcing codes and ordinances to ensure that a reasonable degree of fire safety exists in facilities and occupancies to minimize the threat to life and property. This activity is ongoing and conducted daily. Comprehensive pre-emergency planning, fire protection engineering, and training programs are currently in place and are designed to ensure the Authority's ability to meet future service demands.

The OCFA uses Title 24, Title 19, PRC 4290 and PRC 4291 to identify potential hazards and losses due to wildfire and develop mitigation measures that will aid in making residential and commercial structures more defensible. A large percentage of Orange County has adopted regulations that are more stringent than the California Regulations.

Firefighters in remote and rural areas are faced by limited water supply and lack of hydrant taps. Rural areas are characteristically outfitted with small diameter pipe water systems, inadequate for providing sustained firefighting flows.

Some of the most difficult fire protection problems in the Wildland - Urban Interface area are:

- Multiple story, wood frame, high-density developments.
- Large contiguous built up areas with combustible roof covering materials.
- Response time of emergency equipment.
- Street structure – truck trails, non-surfaced, private, curvilinear, dead-ends and street widths.
- Inadequate and unreliable water supply with poor hydrant distribution.

Inadequate code enforcement and code revisions, which lag behind fire prevention knowledge.

INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

The OCFA “Ready, Set, Go!” program is active in participating in a wildfire education and outreach program. The program is based on the idea that during a major wildfire, there may not be enough firefighting resources to protect every home. Fire protection in Wildland Urban Interface areas may rely more heavily on the landowner’s personal initiative to take measures to protect his or her own life and property. “Ready, Set, Go!” encourages residents to take personal responsibility for preparing their property and family to become part of a solution to the problem of increasing fire losses during wildfires. Special emphasis is focused on ember intrusion and the actions the homeowner can take to lower their risk such as: retrofitting homes with ignition resistive features, creating defensible space around structures either by trimming or planting with ignition resistive plants. Additional information regarding preparation of family emergency plans, contact phone numbers, kits and evacuation plans are discussed. Visits for home consultations or community presentations are available all year long. All information is available in both electronic and hard copies.

Additional actions being taken to contribute to the education and safety of the communities include:

- Development and testing of marketing plan, education and outreach materials to obtain intended behavioral change results
- Continual relationship building with local partners and agencies to target and distribute information
- Encourage community participation with stakeholder groups and support Fire Safe Council formation
- Mapping and risk ranking of communities affected by Wildland Urban Interface
- Development of an interactive, GIS based, computer model that provides risk information to the public

A: DIVISION / BATTALION / PROGRAM PLANS

The Orange County Fire Authority has a wide variety of programs and plans that have been developed, or are in the developmental stages, that have an impact on communities in or adjacent to the county's open spaces. The plans are either tactical or strategic and can be requested through Orange County Fire Authority's Wildland Defense Planner.

At the Division and Battalion level the tactical fire suppression plans include:

- **Silverado Fire Plan:** includes Silverado Canyon, Ladd Canyon, Baker Canyon and Williams Canyon. The plan is intended to guide fire and law enforcement agencies during major wildfire occurrence. Within the plan sections identify the needs for local residents to evacuate, and the safest means of evacuations and potential rendezvous sites.

- **Modjeska Fire Plan:** includes Modjeska Canyon, Santiago Canyon and the Modjeska Grade. This is identical in nature to the Silverado Fire Plan with the differences being locations, numbers of resources and evacuation sites.

- **Trabuco Fire Plan:** includes Live Oak Canyon, Trabuco Oaks, O'Neill Regional Park, Rose Canyon, Holy Jim Canyon and Robinson Ranch. The significant difference of this plan as compared to the Silverado and Modjeska Fire Plans is Robinson Ranch. Robinson Ranch is a large modern residential area within the City of Ranch Santa Margarita and nestled up against the Cleveland National Forest. Otherwise the plans are somewhat identical to the previous fire plans.

- **Newport/Laguna Coast Fire Plan:** developed for a very large area of intermingled open spaces and densely populated residential and commercial development that lie within the incorporated cities Laguna Beach, Newport Beach and Irvine; coastal areas of Newport Beach and Crystal Cove State Park; and any unincorporated areas that under the jurisdiction of the county. This plan was a collaborative effort between Orange County Fire Authority, Laguna Beach FD and Newport Beach FD.

- **Tustin-Orange Foothills Fire Plan:** developed for a very large area of intermingled open spaces and densely populated residential and commercial development that lie within the incorporated cities Tustin and Orange and Peters Canyon Regional Park. This plan was a collaborative effort between Orange County Fire Authority and Orange City FD.

Orange County Fire Authority normally develops programs that reach across the Division and/or Battalion boundaries and therefore require Division or Battalion Chief level personnel to collaborate to aid in the development of programs. Also, many prevention style programs have been developed by organizations outside of the fire services but relied upon OCFA technical assistance and support to complete their plans

and have concurrence with the action items of these plans. These plans are available upon request through the responsible organization.

Examples of the plans are:

- **Nature Reserve of Orange County (NROC) Tactical Fire Suppression Plan and the NROC Strategic Plan**: The tactical plan addresses pre-suppression, suppression and post-suppression tactics. The suppression tactics identify desired actions and locations, while the post-suppression tactics identifies the actions and responsibilities for Fire Suppression Repair. The Strategic Plan is in development as the NROC is in the process of hiring a consultant to work with OCFA and all stakeholders to complete the plan. Scheduled completion date will be determined upon the consultant being hired. This plan is the conduit to discuss and develop pre-suppression and prevention activities to reduce the loss of life, property, environment and suppression costs.

- **The Southern Sub-Regional Wildland Fire Management Plan – Rancho Mission Viejo:** Developed by a consultant firm for the Rancho Mission Viejo Land Trust, an organization designed to manage the natural resources of the ranch lands of Rancho Mission Viejo. The OCFA, California Department of Fish and Game, U.S. Fish and Wildlife, the RMV Land Trust and a variety of other regulatory agencies were involved in the development. This plan addresses suppression tactics by identifying desired actions and locations and post-suppression tactics for actions and responsibilities for Fire Suppression Repair. This plan is the conduit to discuss and develop pre-suppression and prevention activities to reduce the loss of life, property, environment and suppression costs.

- **The Irvine Ranch Conservancy Wildland Fire Ignition Reduction Strategy:** A collaborative effort between the Irvine Ranch Conservancy (IRC) and OCFA, to focus on reducing fire ignition and to carry out actions that will reduce the probability of wildland fire ignitions during Santa Ana Wind conditions. The plan highlighted five (5) major action areas: Fire Watch Network, Fire-Hardening Roadways, Powerline Safety, Wildland Access and Urban-Wildland Edge. Again, this plan is the conduit to discuss and develop pre-suppression and prevention activities to reduce the loss of life, property, environment and suppression costs; however, emphasis on ignition reduction for environmental concerns is the highest priority.

- **The Cowan Heights – Peters Canyon Project**: This project is currently underway. This project is a collaborative effort of the Orange County Public Works, Orange County Fire Authority and Orange County Parks and Recreation. The intended result is to reduce hazardous fuels to a minimum of 50% of the current available hazardous fuels (responsible agency – OCFA) and the restoration of the Lower San Diego Creek riparian area (responsible agency – OC Public Works). OCFA will also be conducting an outreach and education on the necessities of vegetation clearance and maintenance, home improvements that will add to the survivability during a wildfire.

APPENDIX A: HIGH PRIORITY PRE FIRE PROJECTS

Batt	Project Number	Project Name	Status	Estimated Completion Year	Project Type	Net Acres
2		Olinda Village Fuelbreak (Chino Hills St. Park)	O	Annual		15
3		Cowan Heights/Peter's Canyon Fuels Reduction	P	2013		20
3&7		Canyon Clean Sweep – Hazardous Fuels Reduction	O/M	Annual		100
4		Annelieses School Hazardous Fuels Reduction	P	2012		UNK
6		Horseshoe Bend Fuelbreak	O/M	Annual		10
ALL		READY, SET, GO	A/P/O			NA
ALL		Fire Safe Council – County wide	A/P/O			NA
ALL		Wize Website	A/P/O			743
2,3,6 & 7		Red Flag Patrol	A/O			NA
2,3 & 7		Fire Safe Council East Orange County Canyons – CWPP – Approved Fire Wise Community	A/O			NA
6		Rancho Mission Viejo Land Trust	A/P/O		Rx Burn	850
3		Loma Ridge EOC	A/P/O	Annual	Hazard Fuel Mitigation	50
3		Fire Safe Council Foothill Communities – CWPP – Approved Fire Wise Community	A/O			NA
ALL		Grove Hazard Tree Removal	A/P	2014	Tree Removal / Training	NA

***Status Guide**: A = Active, P = Planning, C = Completed, O = Ongoing, M = Maintenance*

APPENDIX B: UNIT STRATEGIC FIRE PLAN AMENDMENTS

Date	**Section Updated**	**Page Numbers Updated**	**Description of Update**	**Updated By**
06/01/12	Executive Summary and Key Objectives	*i & ii*	Amended text to add the necessity of reducing wildfire ignitions	George Ewan
06/01/12	Section I Unit Overview	1 & 2	Reflects updates from the addition of Santa Ana to OCFA Jurisdiction	George Ewan
06/01/12	Section II Collaboration	3 & 4	Reflects updates from the addition of Santa Ana to OCFA Jurisdiction	George Ewan
04/20/12	Exhibit 3: Division 1, Battalions 1 & 8	20	Reflects updates from the addition of Santa Ana to OCFA Jurisdiction	GIS Mapping
04/20/12	Exhibit 4: Division 2, Battalion 5	21	Reflects updates from the addition of Santa Ana to OCFA Jurisdiction	GIS Mapping
04/20/12	Exhibit 5: Division 3, Battalions 6 & 7	22	Reflects updates from the addition of Santa Ana to OCFA Jurisdiction	GIS Mapping
04/20/12	Exhibit 6: Division 4, Battalions 2 & 3	23	Reflects updates from the addition of Santa Ana to OCFA Jurisdiction	GIS Mapping
04/20/12	Exhibit 7: Division 5, Battalion 4	24	Reflects updates from the addition of Santa Ana to OCFA Jurisdiction	GIS Mapping
04/20/12	Exhibit 8: Division 6, Battalion 9	25	Reflects updates from the addition of Santa Ana to OCFA Jurisdiction	GIS Mapping
04/20/12	Exhibit 9: Unit Preparedness and Fire Fighting Capabilities	26	Reflects updates from the addition of Santa Ana to OCFA Jurisdiction	GIS Mapping
6/15/12	Appendix A	13	Updates priority projects	George Ewan
4/25/13	Executive Summary and Key Objectives	*i*	Amended text to add SRA Statement	Tamy Rivers
4/25/13	Section II Collaboration	4	Reflects updates to plan development team	Tamy Rivers
4/25/13	Section V Pre-Fire Management Tactics	11&12	Updated formatting	Tamy Rivers
4/25/13	Appendix A	13	Reflects new and current projects	Tamy Rivers
4/25/13	Appendix A	14	Removed Blank page, subsequent pages renumbered	Tamy Rivers

APPENDIX C: PRIORITY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES FOR 2010-2012

Orange County Fire Authority is undertaking the development of the READY, SET, GO! Program. The Program goals are aligned with the 2010 California Fire Plan and its objectives as listed below:

State Goal 1 - Improve availability and use of information on hazard and risk assessment

State Goal Objective B - *Engage and participate with local stakeholder groups (i.e., fire safe councils and others) to validate and prioritize the assets at risk*

OCFA Goal 1. OCFA will establish any relationships, partnerships and councils necessary to reduce wildfire risks and losses by emphasizing community-level resources and solutions. Leverage partners with common interests/or motivations

State Goal 2 - Land use planning: including general plans, new development, and existing developments

State Goal Objective B - *Assist the appropriate governmental bodies in the development of a comprehensive set of wildland and wildland urban interface (WUI) protection policies for inclusion in each county general plan or other appropriate local land use planning documents*

OCFA Goal 2. OCFA will develop and sustain a portfolio of high-impact, least-cost, stakeholder-driven solutions for reducing wildfire risks and losses by creating and sustain new solutions, eliminate low-impact solutions, streamline high-cost solutions

State Goal 3 - Shared vision among communities and the multiple fire protection jurisdictions, including county-based plans and community-based plans such as Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP)

State Goal Objective B - *Emphasize coordination of Unit fire plans with community wildfire protection plans to encourage and support one consistency approach. Develop county or regional fire plans by bringing together community-based groups, such as fire safe councils and affected fire and land management agencies*

OCFA Goal 3. OCFA is developing the Unit Fire Plan, using the key elements identified by CAL FIRE and supporting smaller communities with the development of their local CWPP

State Goal Objective C - *Create and support venues in which individual community member can be actively involved in local fire safe councils, community emergency response teams, FIREWISE and other community-based efforts to develop readiness plans and educate landowners to mitigate the risks and effects of wildland fire*

OCFA Goal 4. OCFA's collaborative partners lead and drive the effort to protect communities from wildfire. OCFA's role is transitioned into a support-oriented role, focusing primarily on active participation, facilitation and evaluation of program results

State Goal 4 - Establishing fire resistance in assets at risk, such as homes and neighborhoods

State Goal Objective A - *Educate landowners, residents and business owners about the risks and their incumbent responsibilities of living in the wildland, including applicable regulations, prevention measures and preplanning activities*

OCFA Goal 5. Orange County communities understand, accepts responsibility and takes necessary action to mitigate wildfire risk, thereby preventing lives and property from being lost or damaged in wildfires

OCFA Goal 6. OCFA will develop regularly publicized motivational performance measurements in order to facilitate change in cultural attitudes, systematic mitigation of risk

State Goal Objective C - *Increase the number and effectiveness of defensible space inspections and promote an increasing level of compliance with defensible space laws and regulations through the use of CAL FIRE staffing as available, public and private organizations, and alternative inspection methods*

OCFA Goal 7. OCFA will institute a change in local cultural attitude about wildfire risks from apathy and unawareness to alertness and empowerment through mass marketing and outreach

ADDITIONAL UNIT SPECIFIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

APPENDICES D-Z

----------Nothing at this time--------

EXHIBITS: MAPS

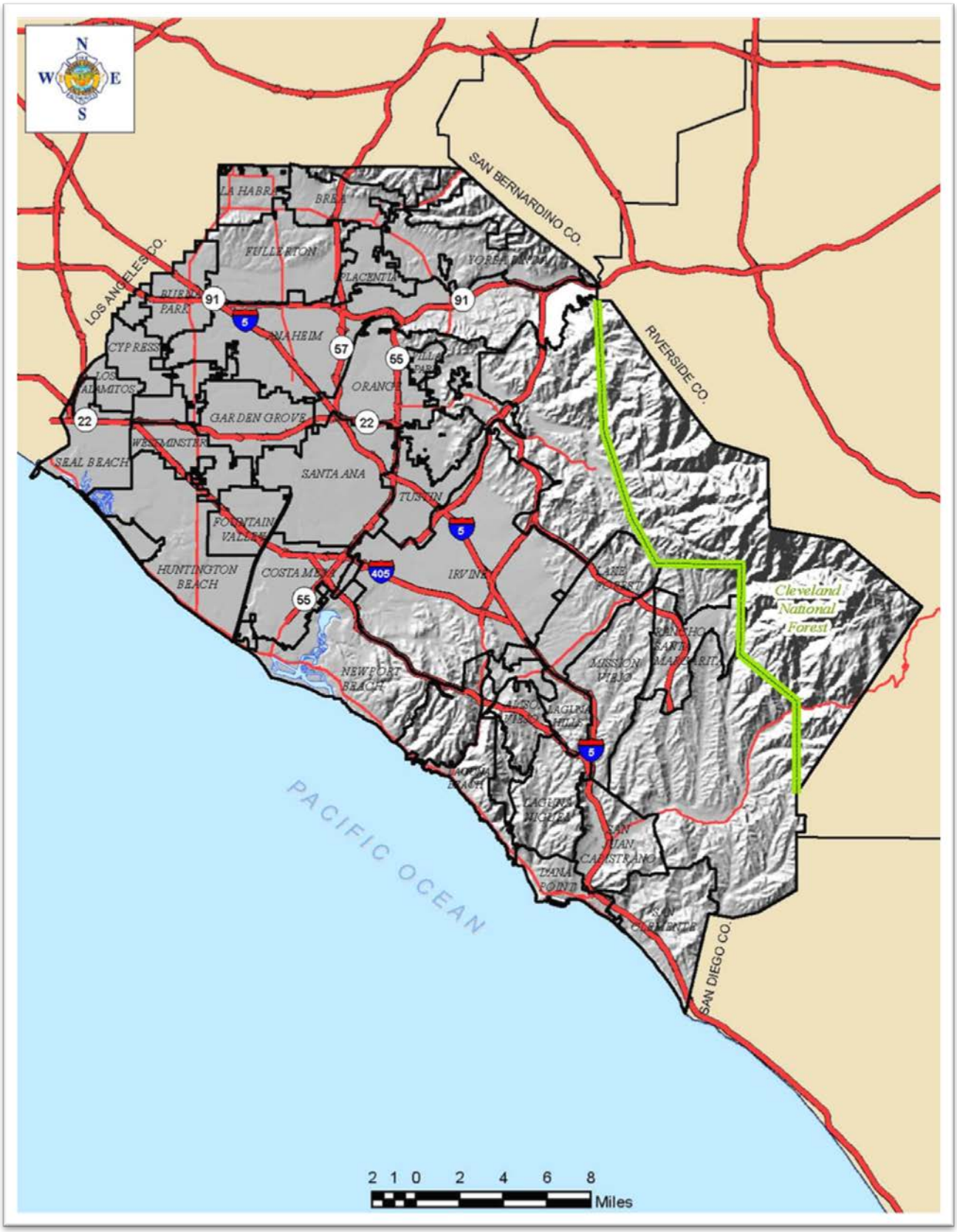

Exhibit 1: Unit Overview

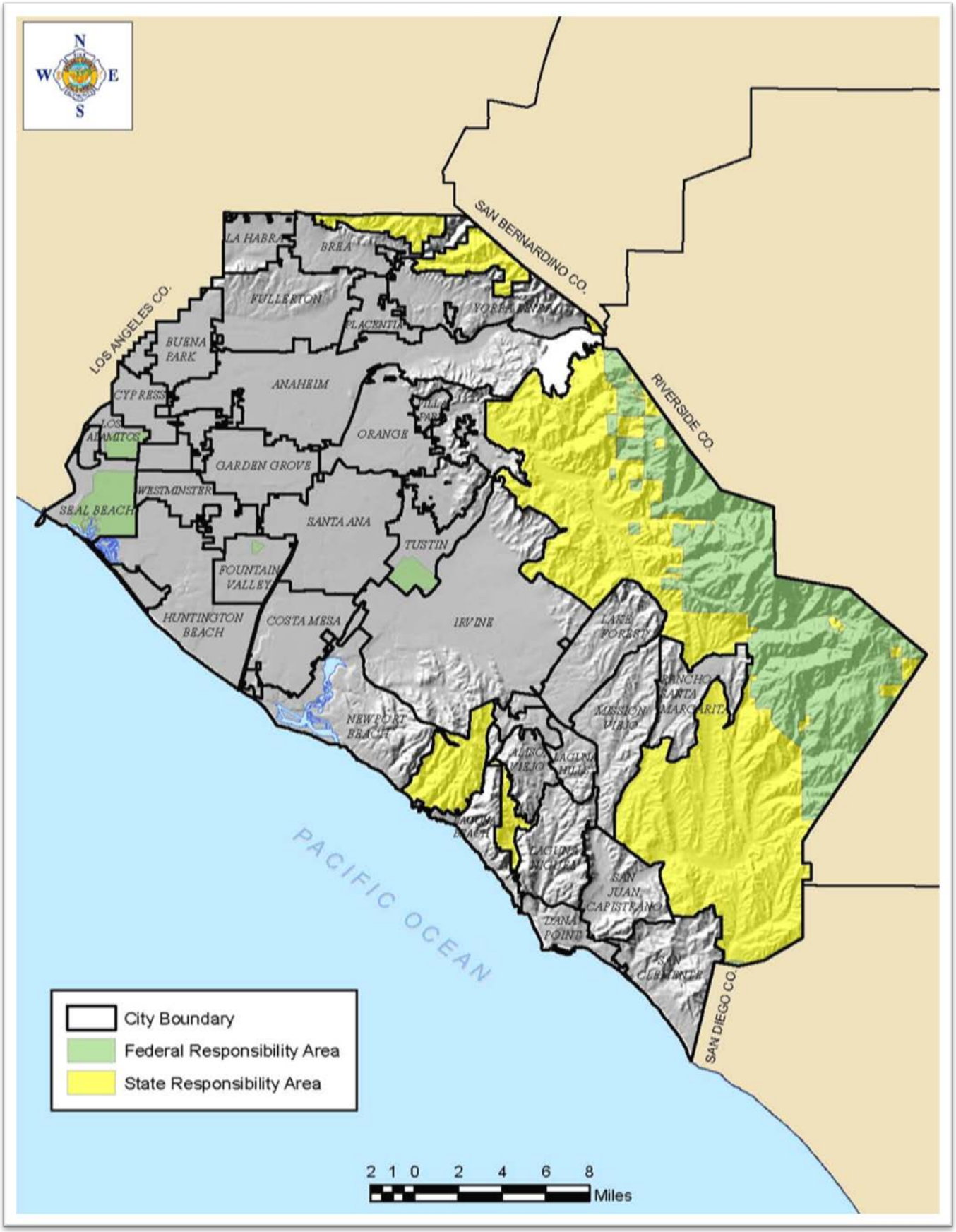

Exhibit 2: Areas of State and Federal Responsibility

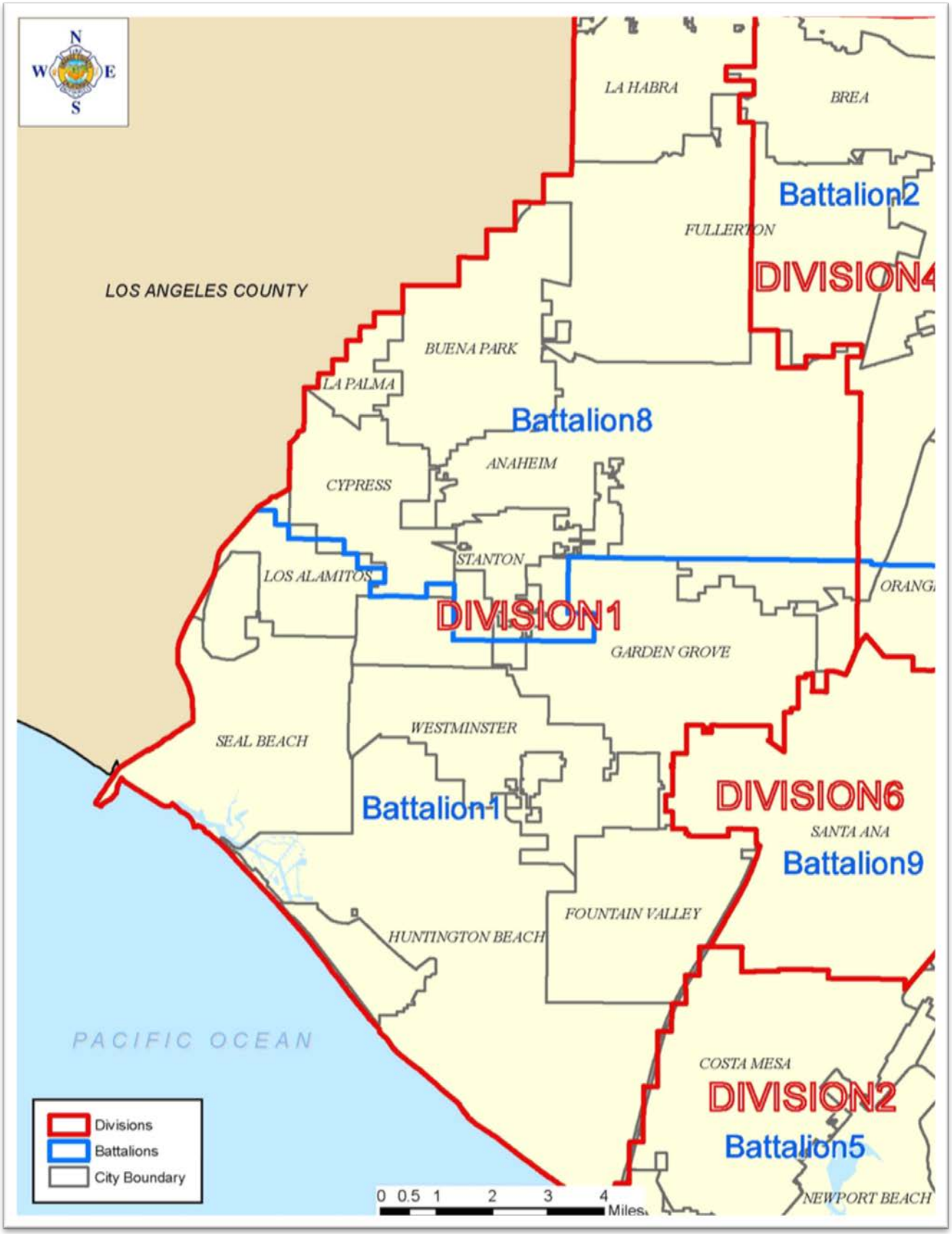

Exhibit 3: Division 1; Battalions 1 & 8

Exhibit 4: Division 2, Battalion 5

Exhibit 5: Division 3; Battalions 6 & 7

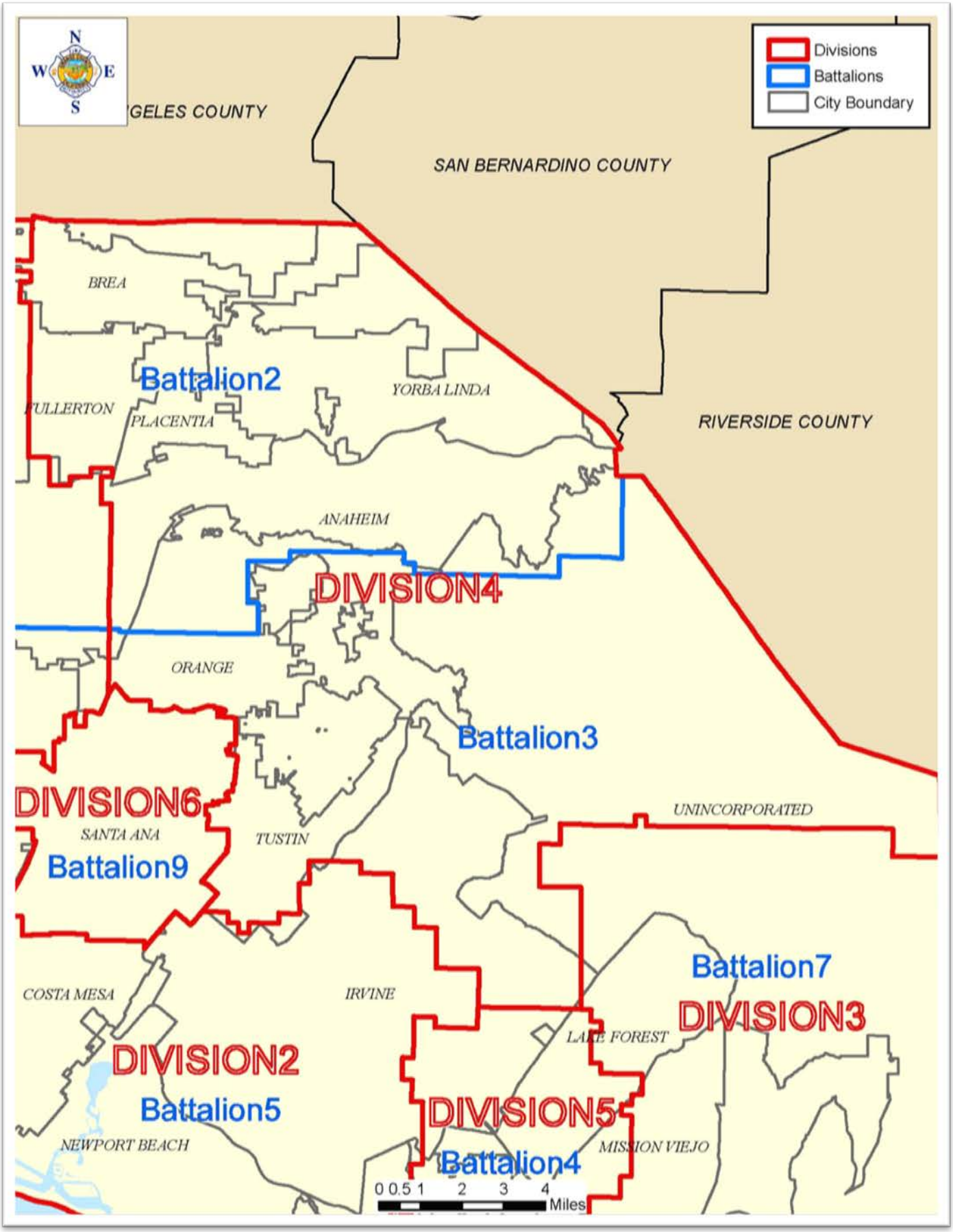

Exhibit 6: Division 4; Battalion 2 & 3

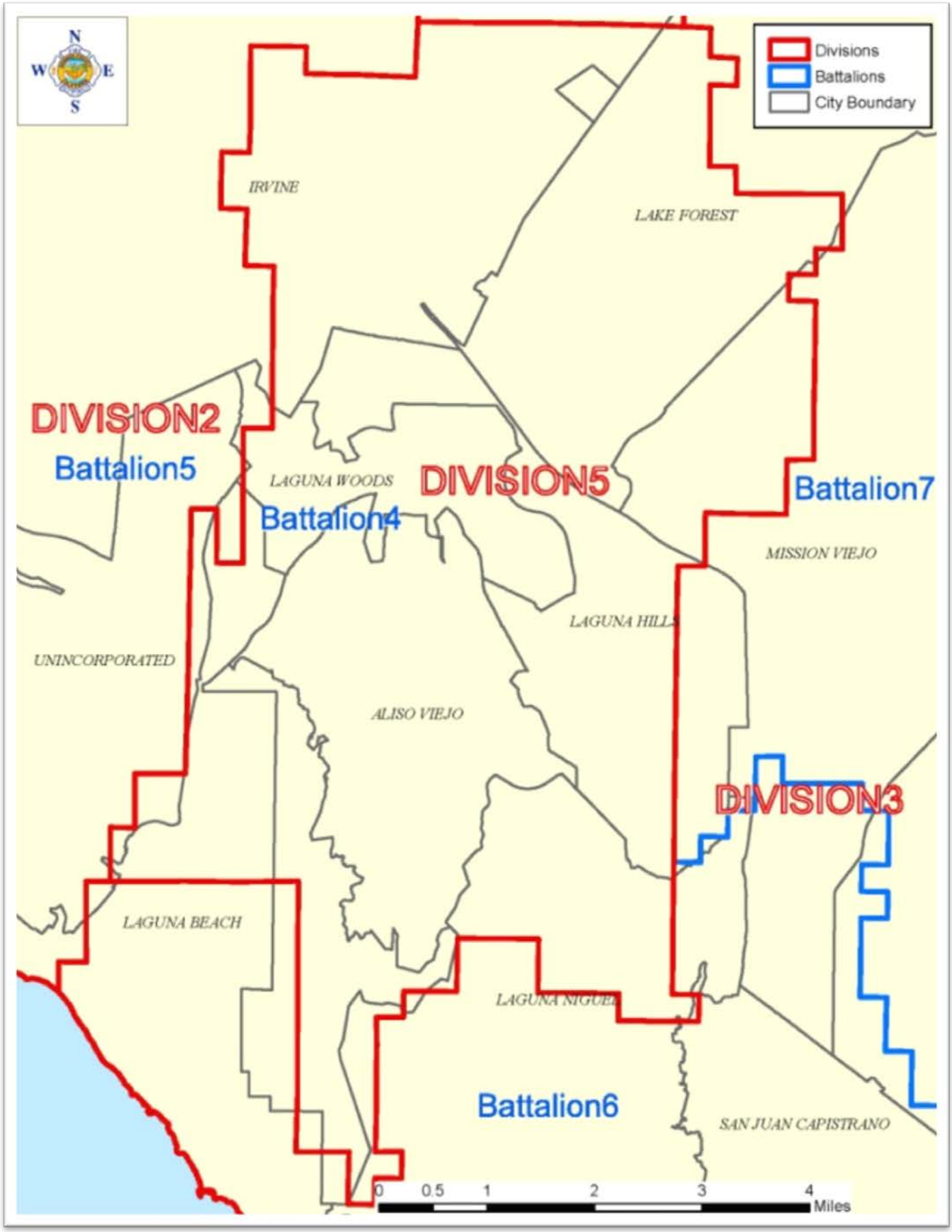

Exhibit 7: Division 5; Battalion 4

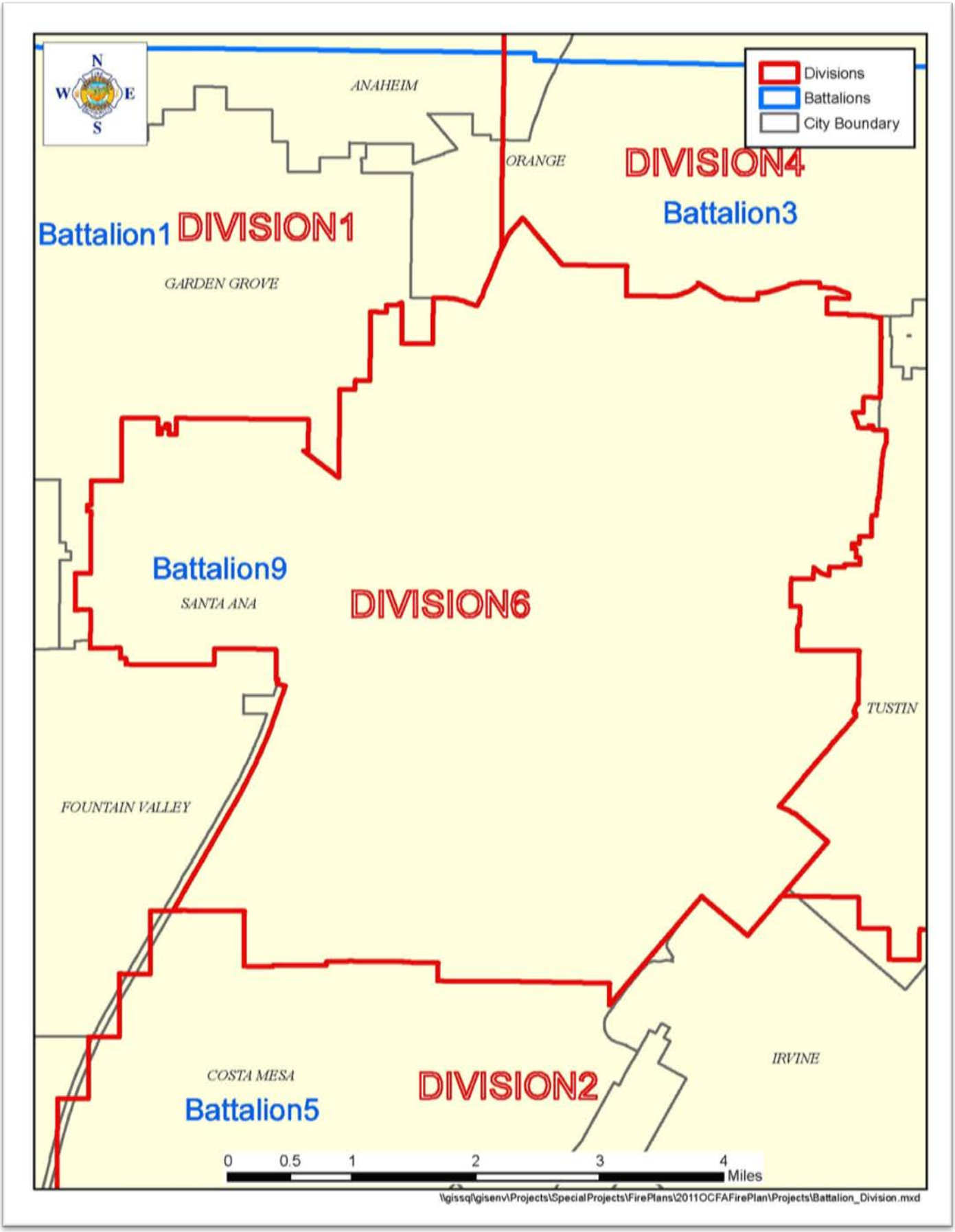

Exhibit 8: Division 6; Battalion 9

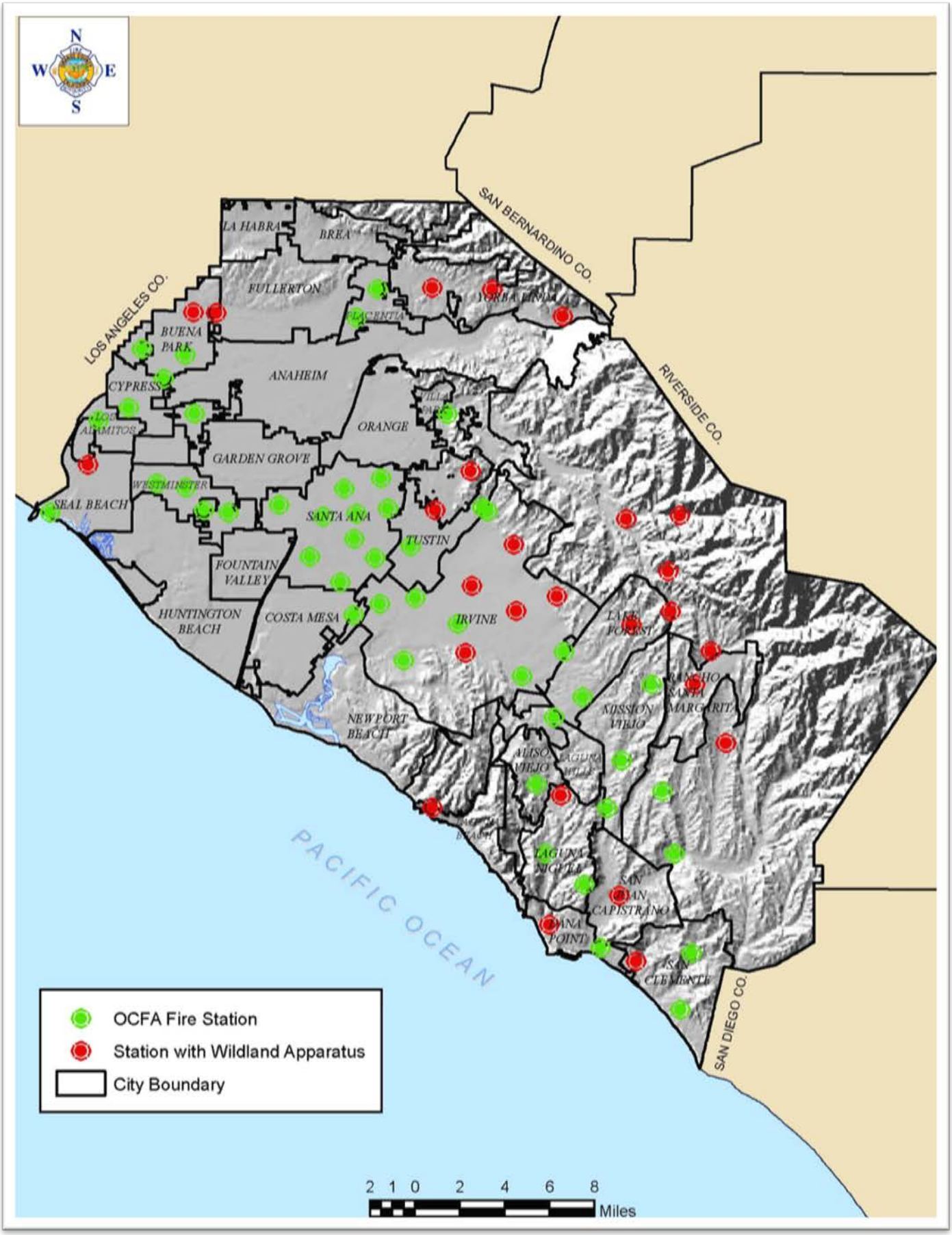

Exhibit 9: Unit Preparedness and Fire Fighting Capabilities

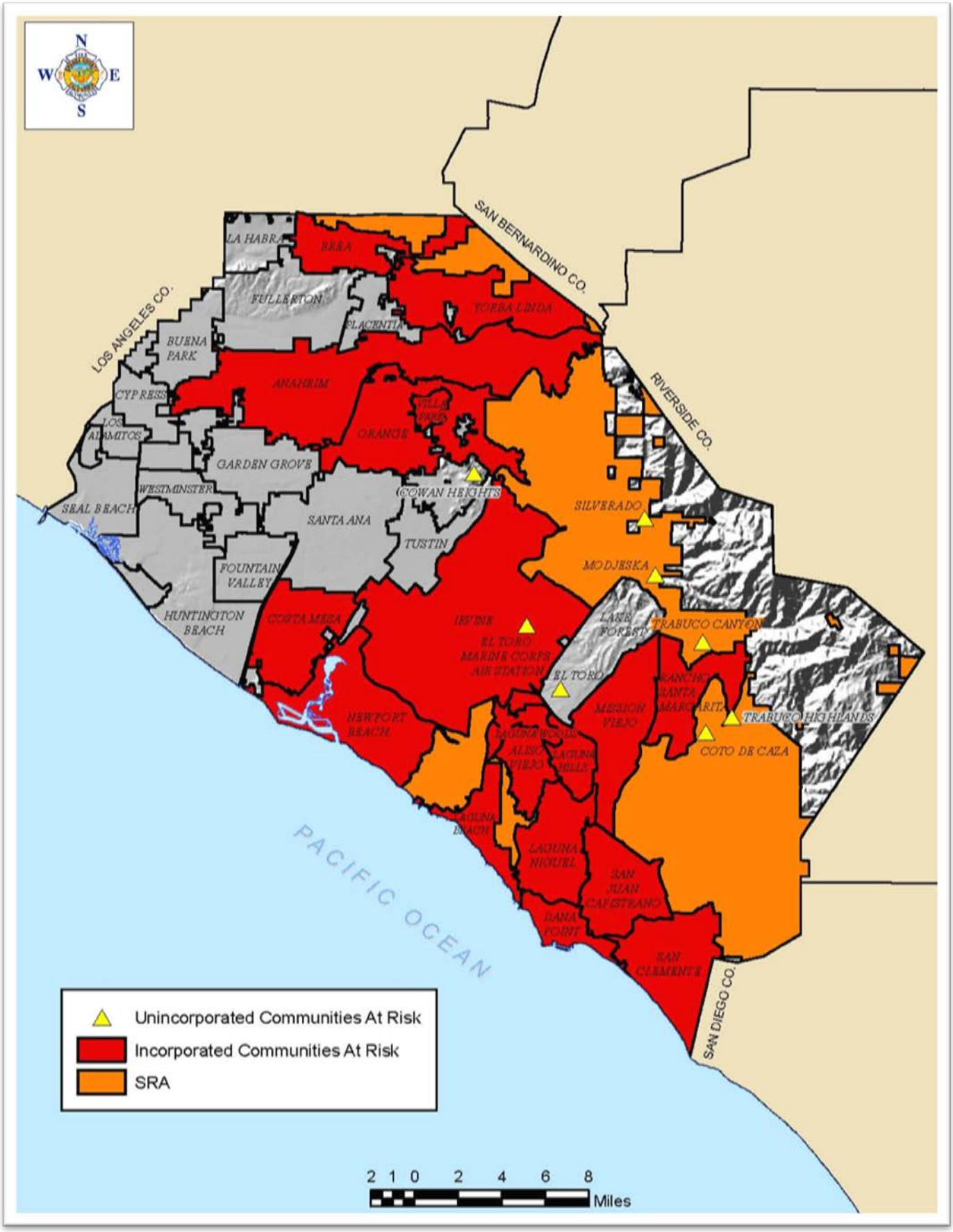

Exhibit 10: Communities at Risk

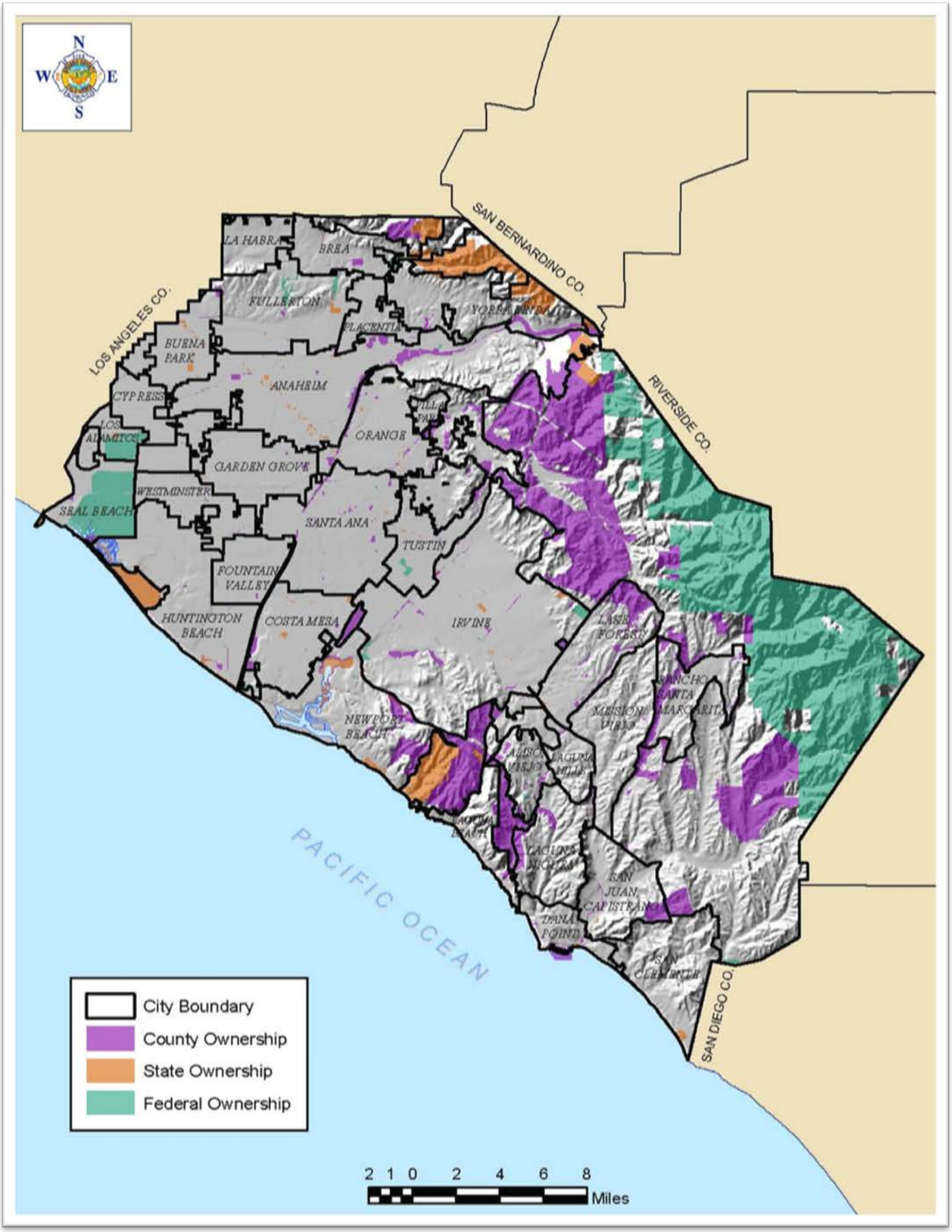

Exhibit 11: Jurisdictional Ownership

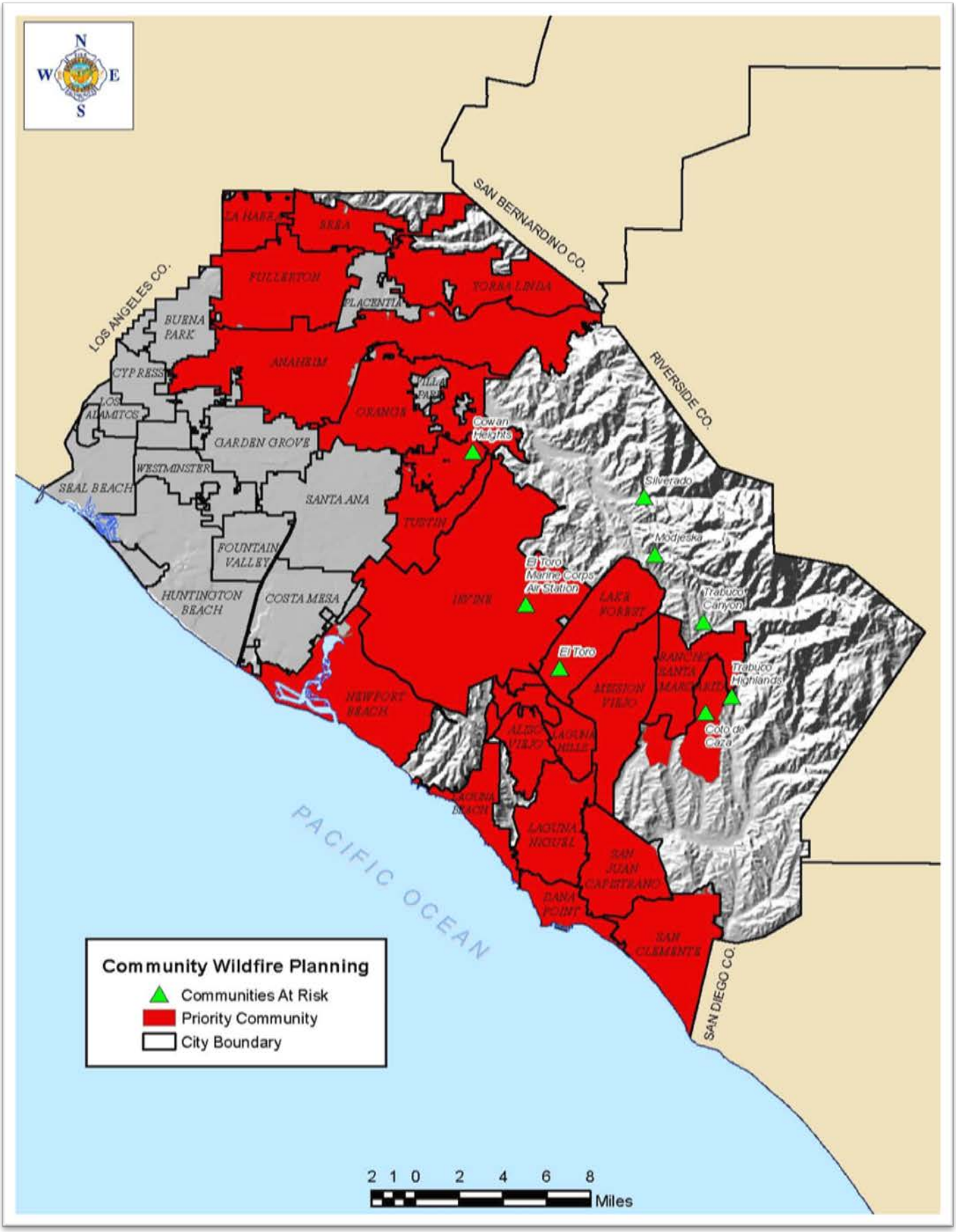

Exhibit 12: Community Wildfire Planning

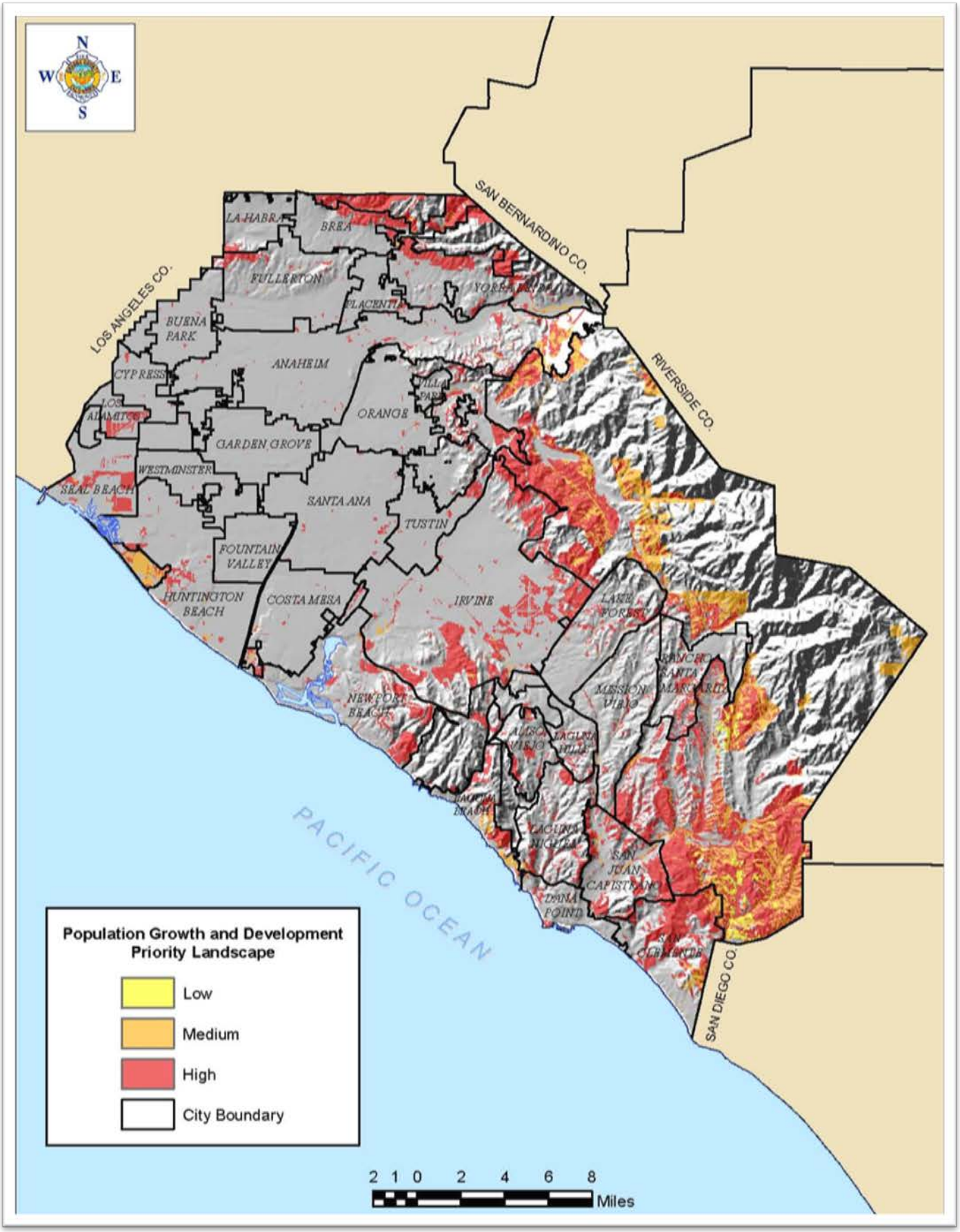

Exhibit 13: Priority Landscape Based on Population Growth and Development

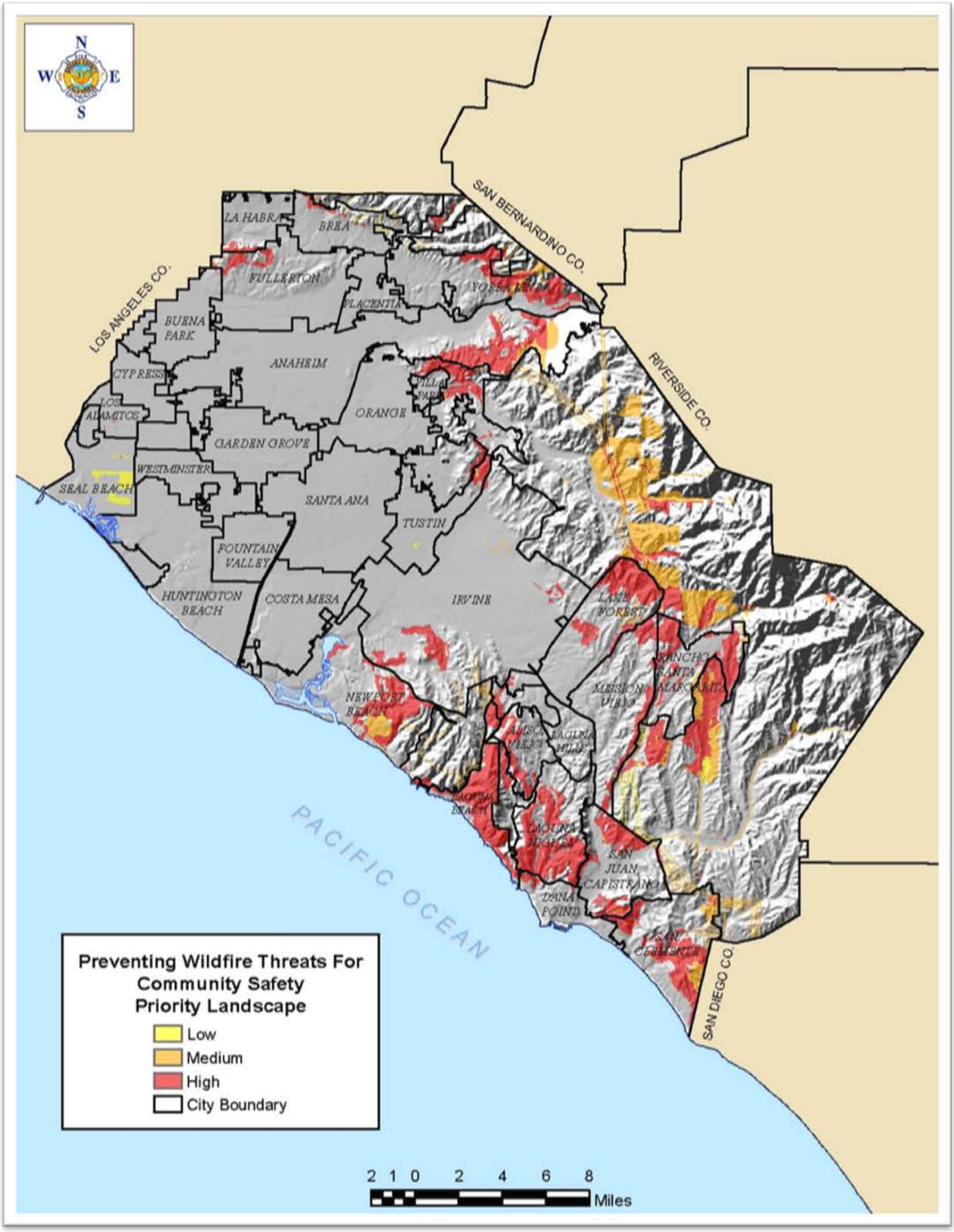

Exhibit 14: Priority Landscape Based on Preventing Wildfire Threats for Community Safety

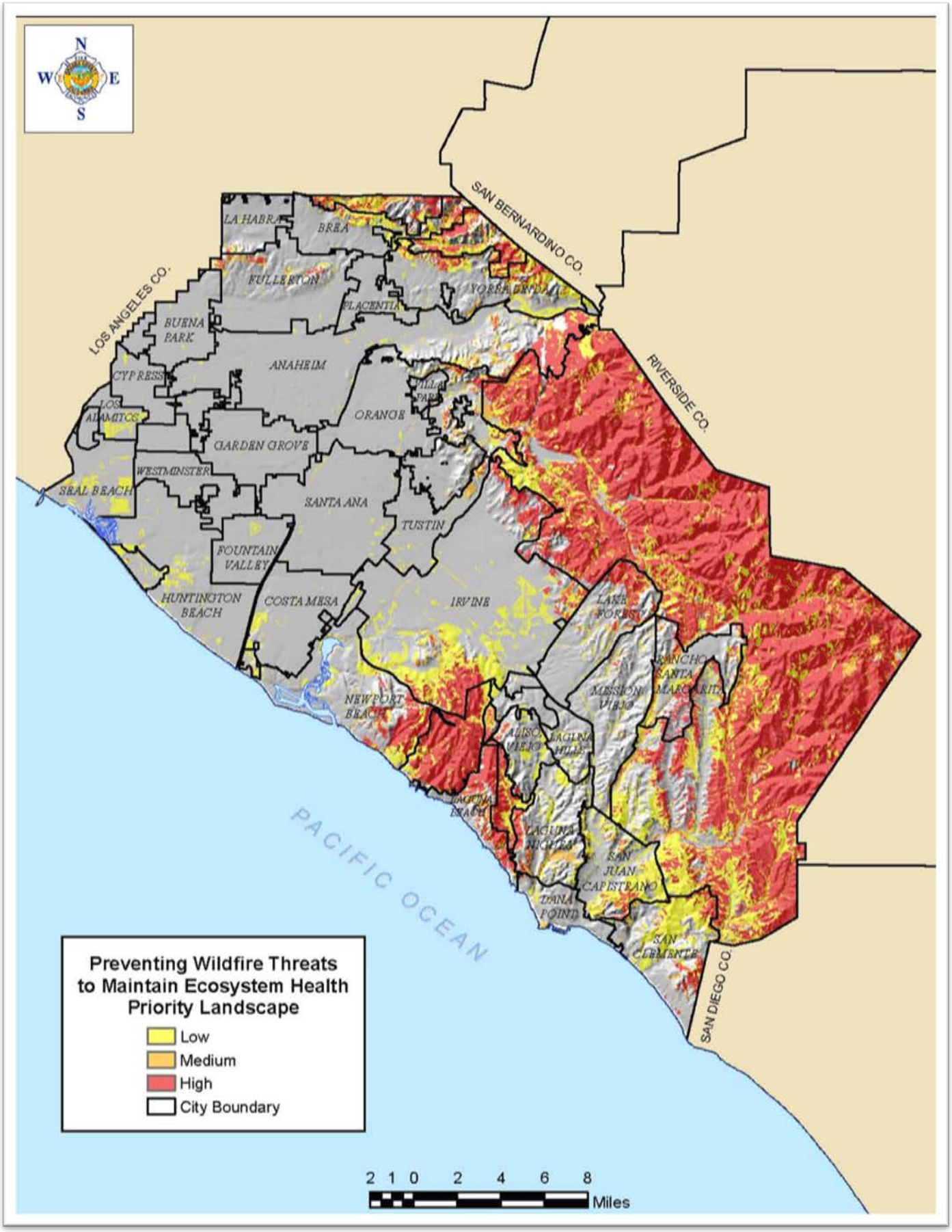

Exhibit 15: Priority Landscape Based on Preventing Wildfire Threats to Maintain Ecosystem Health

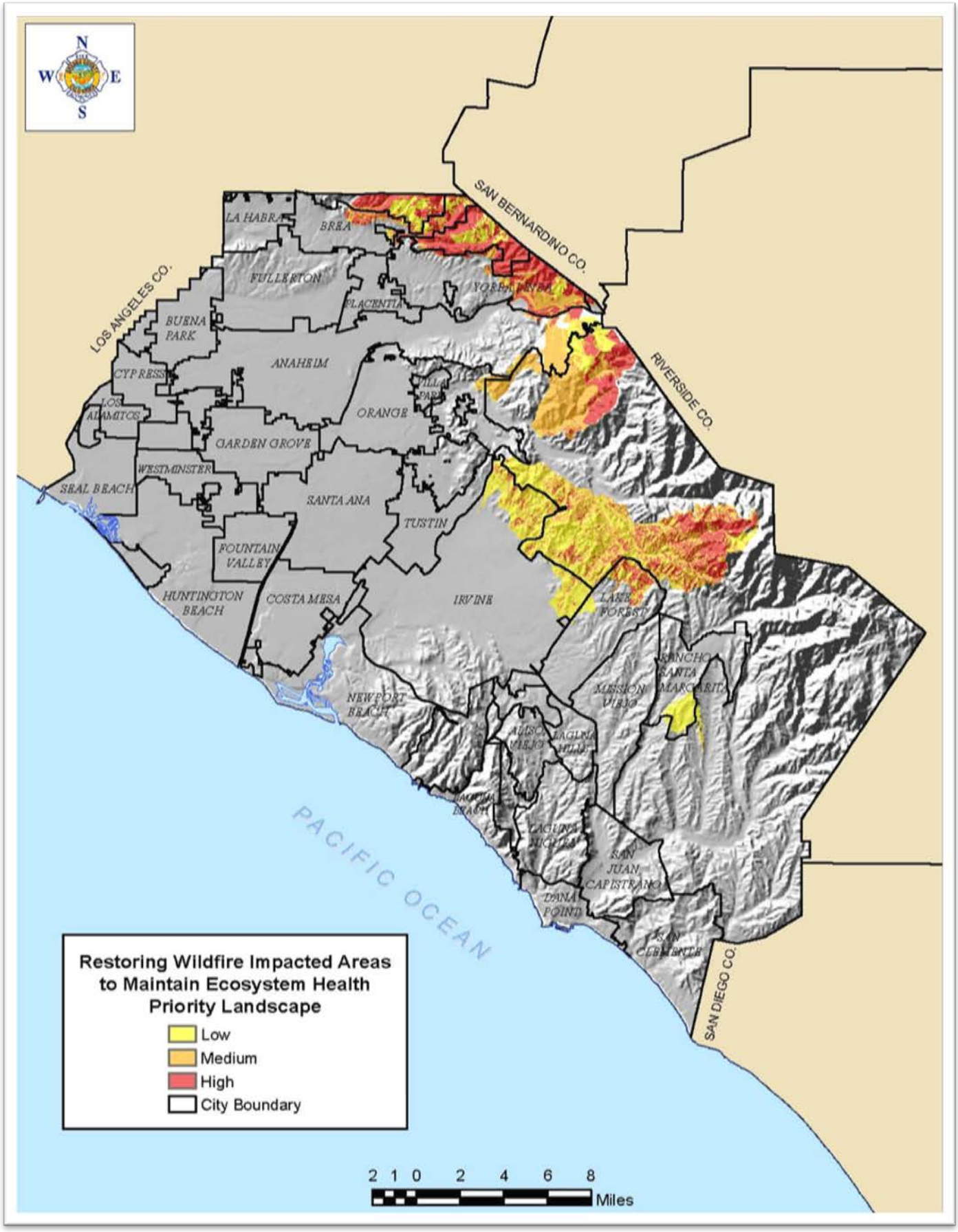

Exhibit 16: Priority Landscape Based on Restoring Wildfire Impacted Areas to Maintain Ecosystem Health

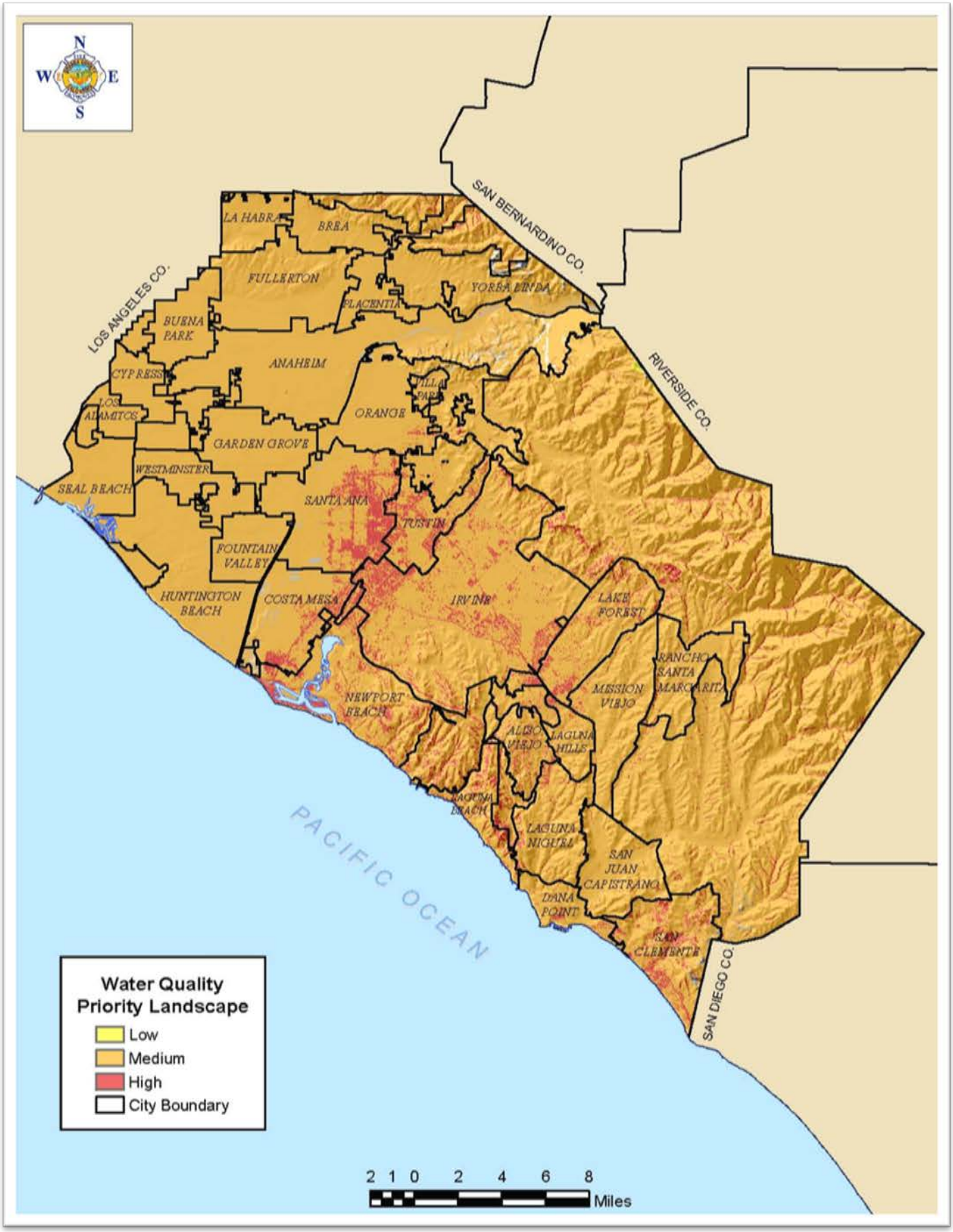

Exhibit 17: Priority Landscape Based on Water Quality

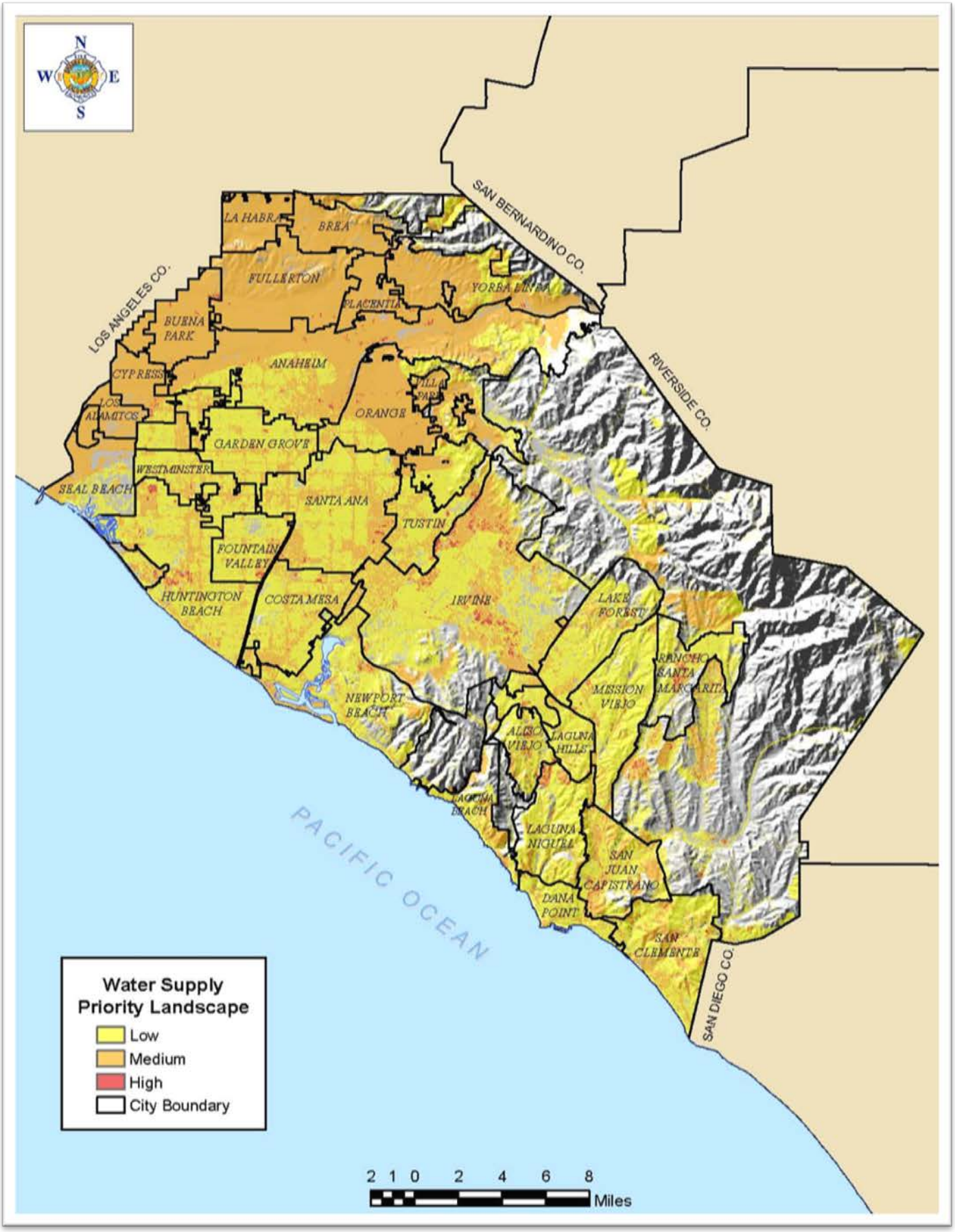

Exhibit 18: Priority Landscape Based on Water Supply

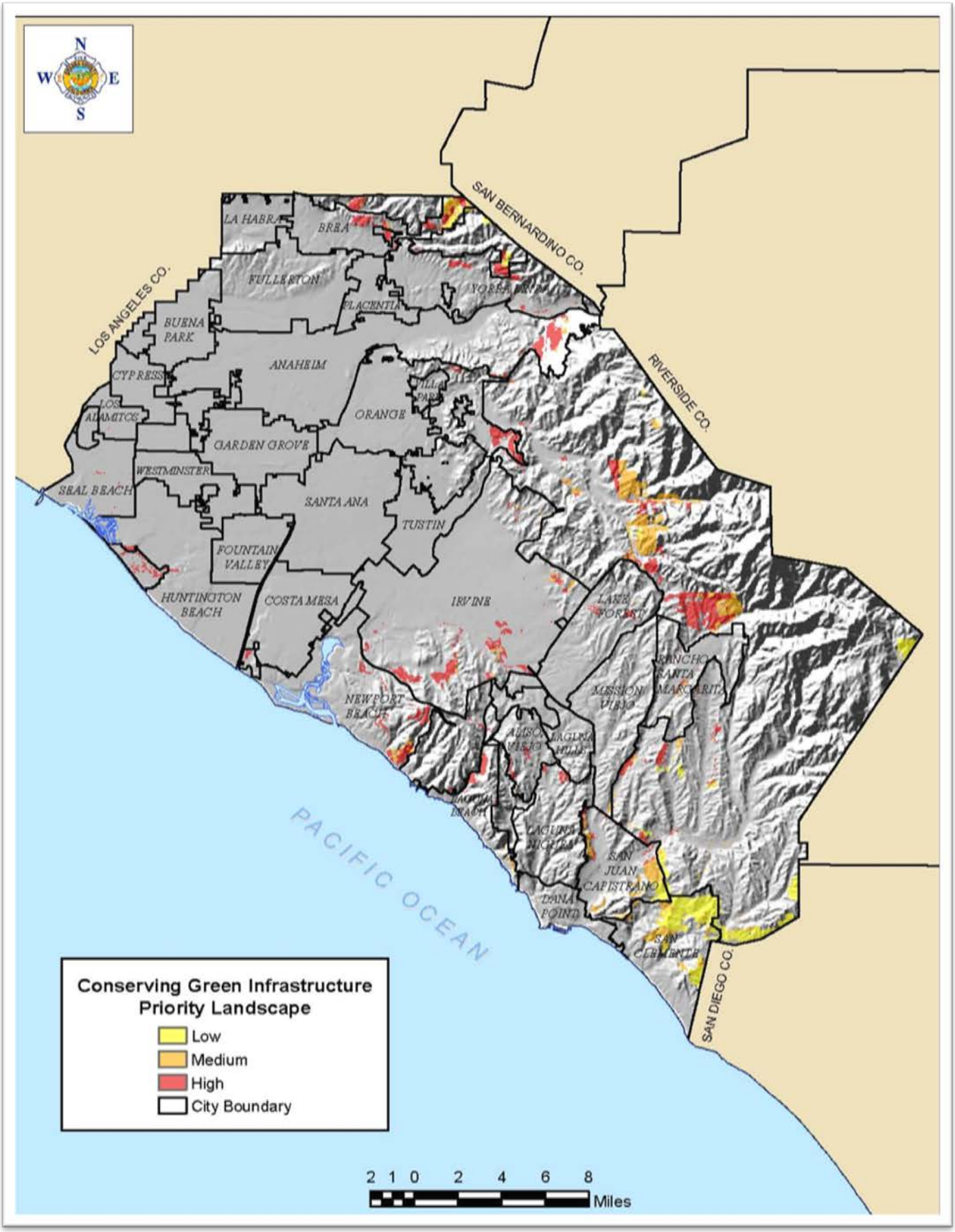

Exhibit 19: Priority Landscape Based on Conserving Green Infrastructure

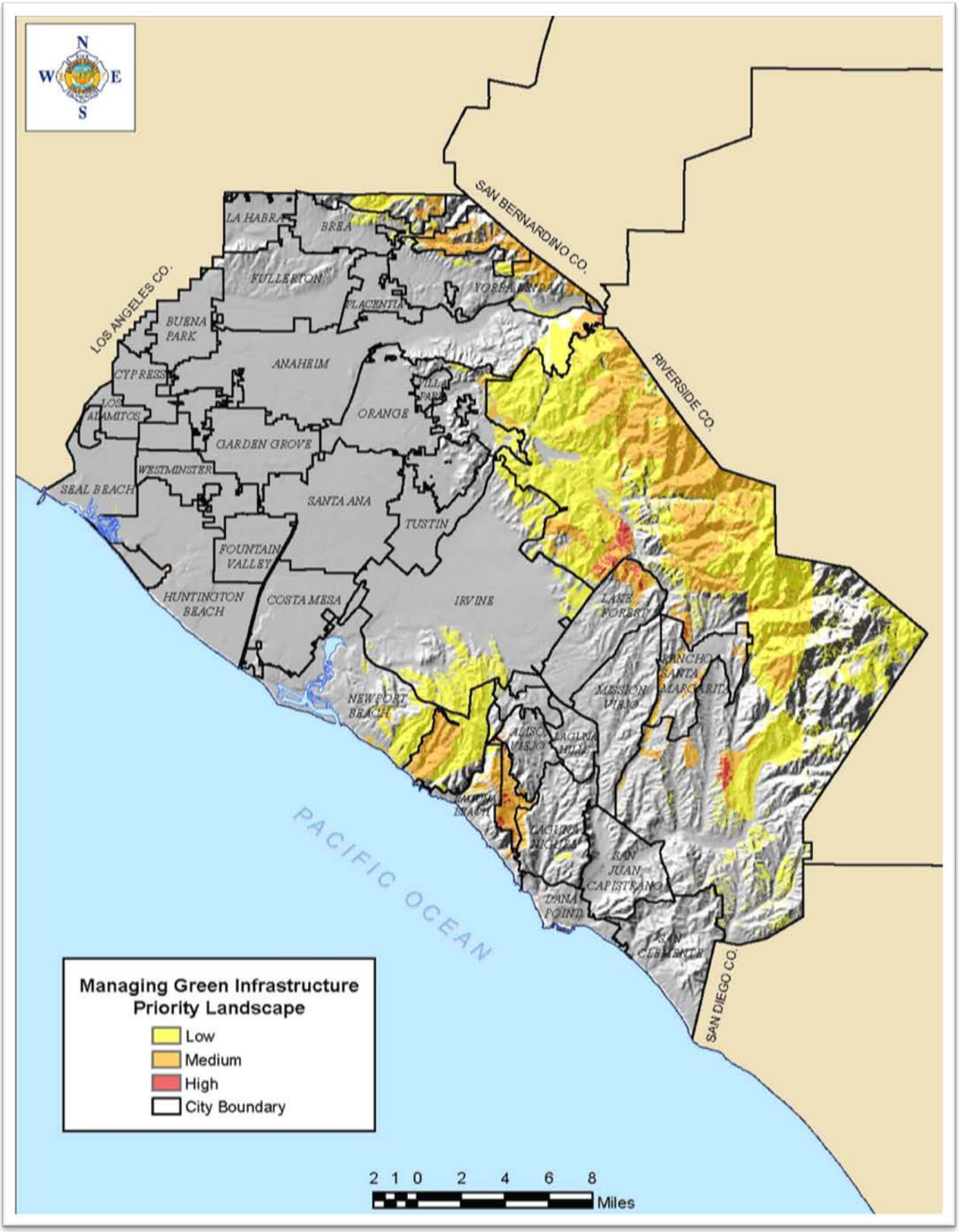

Exhibit 20: Priority Landscape Based on Managing Green Infrastructure

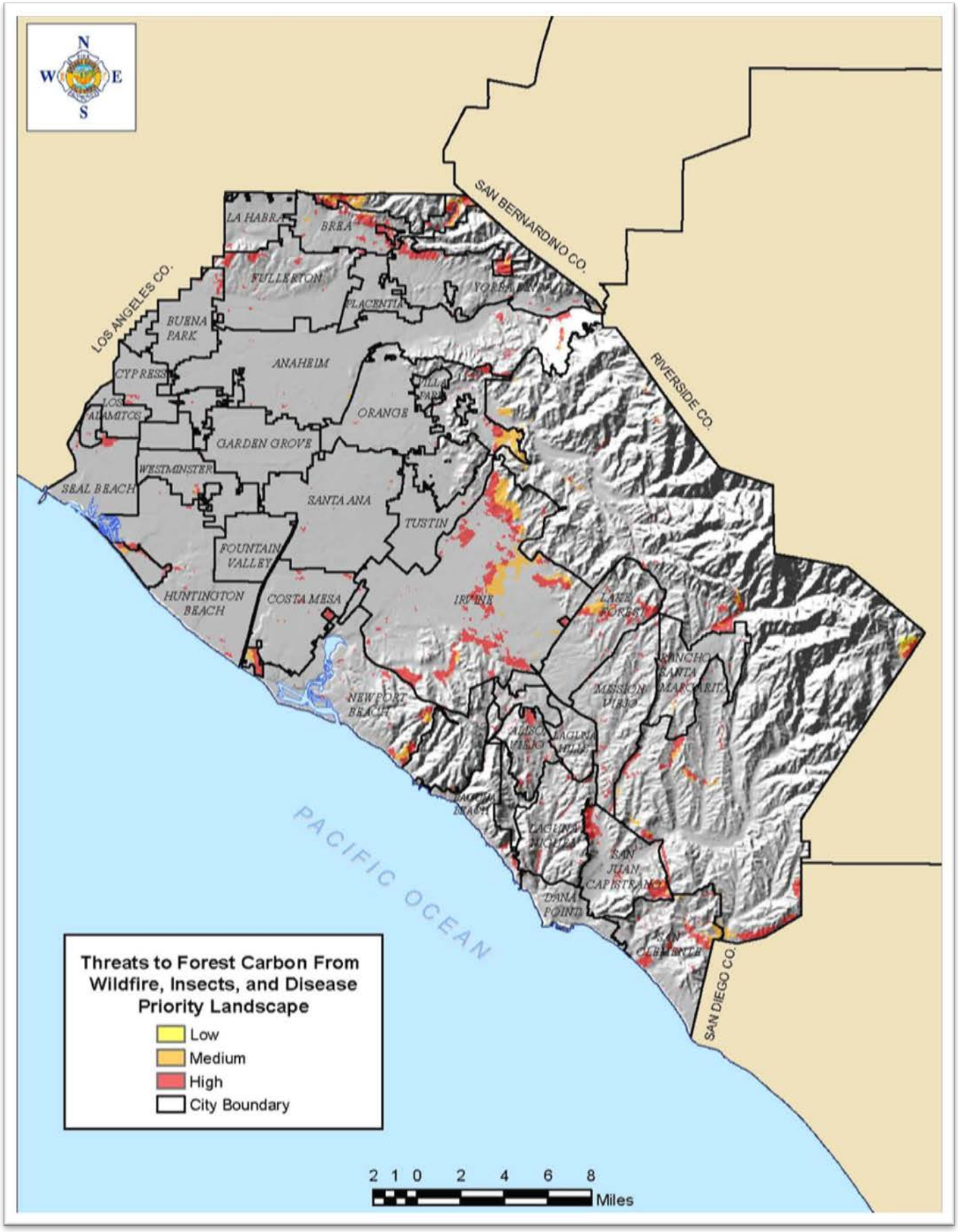

Exhibit 21: Priority Landscape Based on Threats to Forest Carbon from Wildfire Insects, and Disease

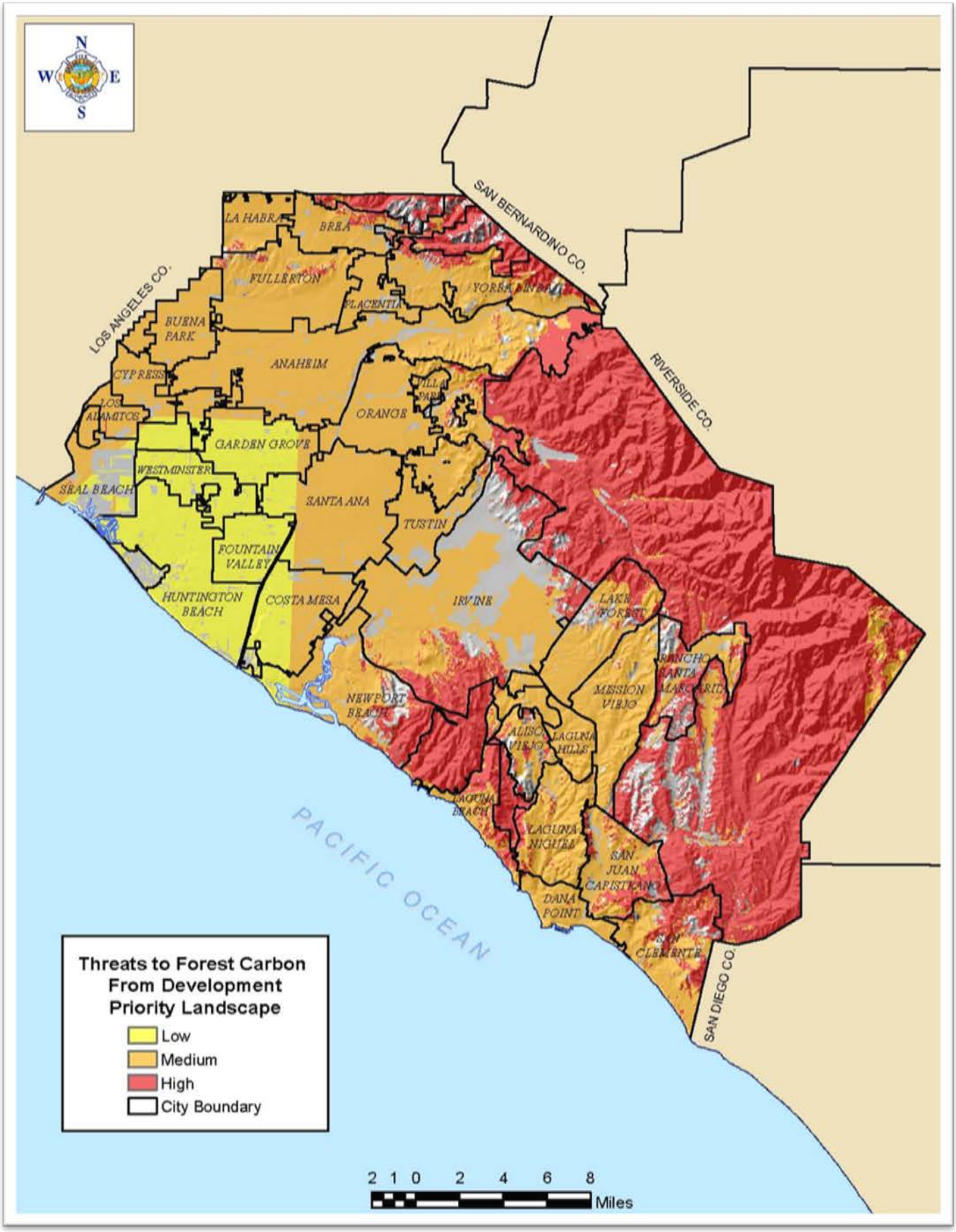

Exhibit 22: Priority Landscape Based on Threats to Forest Carbon from Development

The Orange County Fire Authority continues efforts to increase public awareness to the hazards presented by wildland fire due to hazardous and flammable vegetation and older construction standards and associated flammable building materials.
OCFA has undertaken an aggressive approach to develop fire prevention cooperation through collaboration and partnerships.

Ready, Set, Go! (RSG)

Ready, Set, Go! (RSG), our wildfire mitigation program, is an expanding effort motivating communities, partners and stakeholders to take action. Vegetation management and wildfire preparedness are becoming evident through these partnerships. Whether it is property management, a landowner, a natural resource manager, contractor, construction material supplier, another agency or just someone interested in the program, we have all joined the effort to understand where wildfire hazards exist and educate impacted communities. Community members are proactively identifying hazards and are working to solve community problems as well as publishing and distributing information within their communities. On a larger scale, those parties with direct responsibility for managing issues, lands, and policies related to wildfires are meeting to problem solve and strategize solutions.
Additionally, efforts are underway with the building industry, commercial sector, environmental conservancies, and the full range of government agencies ranging from cities up to and including the Federal levels, public utilities and other infrastructure agencies throughout the county.

Fire Safe Councils

OCFA continues to assist in the development of local Fire Safe Councils in the canyon and foothill communities. In CY2012, there were four (4) Fire Safe Councils in Orange County, as of this report two (2) of these councils have upgraded to Firewise Communities.
OCFA is in the early developmental stages of forming a countywide Fire Safe Council with the concept of integrating property management companies, landscape companies, HOAs and other valuable partners to become educated on wildland fire mitigation and more readily identify and share fire prevention activities, concerns, issues and solutions on a broad scale. It is OCFA's expectation that this will bring overall public awareness to a greater understanding of potential problems and solutions.

County of Orange Area Safety Taskforce (COAST)

Another endeavor that is being led by OCFA is COAST. Presently, this is in the early stages of development. COAST is a coalition of agencies, jurisdictions, land owners, conservancies, public utilities, transportation authorities and others that can affect policy to insure safety and reduce loss of property and life. The levels of individuals that represent the participating organizations are at the policy level of their respective professions.
OCFA's goal is that through this coalition it will become apparent that wildland fire is everyone's problem and that they can play a major role in helping prevent ignitions, protection of life, property natural resources and the economy.

Other Activities

Hazard tree removal, this past year, OCFA has held discussion concerning the removal of hazard trees in an avocado grove. The hazard trees are wind rows of Eucalyptus trees that have an abundant amount of either dead or dying trees. Many of the dead trees are a result of the Santiago Incident of 2007 and pose both a fire hazard should another fire occur and a safety hazard to personnel working in the grove. Efforts to gain approval for the removal are underway with the City of Irvine and The Irvine Company.
Hazardous fuels mitigation, a proposal for OCFA to cut and remove hazardous vegetation surrounding the County of Orange EOCC has been discussed. This will become fuel break

requiring annual maintenance and surrounding the county's primary emergency communications site.

OCFA and Rancho Mission Viejo Land Trust and Ranch Operations have entered into discussions concerning the use of prescribed fire to start reducing hazardous vegetation in preparation for future community development. These activities are in accordance with the Southern Sub Regional Wildland Fire Management Plan.

Last, OCFA continues to build a cooperative efforts with the local Fire Safe Councils and canyon communities in their efforts to reduce the effects of wildland fire.