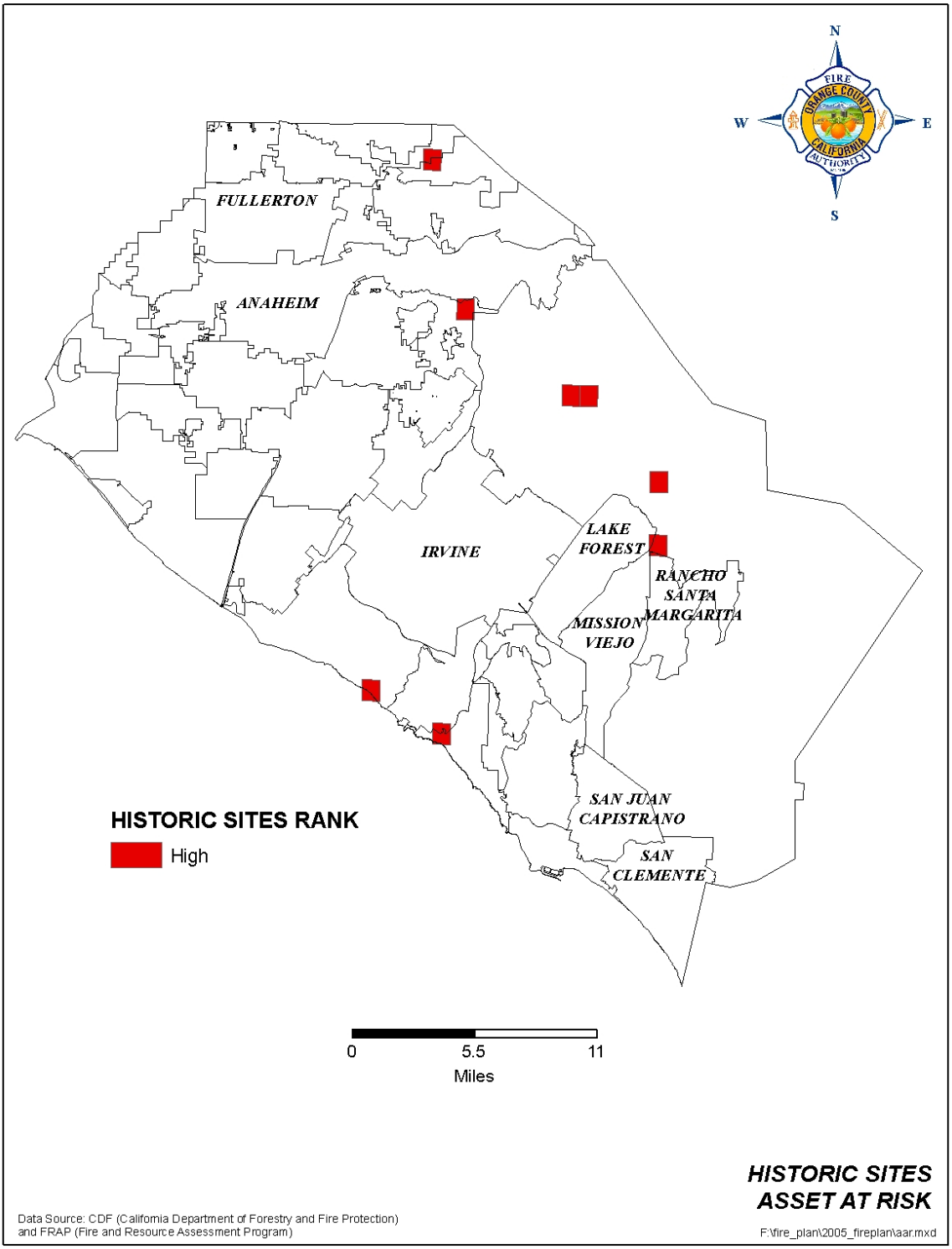
6. Historic Buildings

There is no statewide digital data that contains the location and fire susceptibility of historic buildings. As a result, OCFA relied on data from local Historical Societies to capture locally important historic features that are susceptible to fire.

The following table provides a suggested ranking system based on likely impacts in the event of a large fire event based on historic value and susceptibility which is a combination of surrounding vegetation, as well as ignition resistance (construction type).

RANK	HISTORIC VALUE	SUSCEPTIBILITY
High	High	High
High	High	Medium
High	Medium	High
Medium	High	Low
Medium	Low	High
Medium	Medium	Medium
Low	Medium	Low
Low	Low	Medium
Low	Low	Low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Data Source: CDF (California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection)
and FRAP (Fire and Resource Assessment Program)
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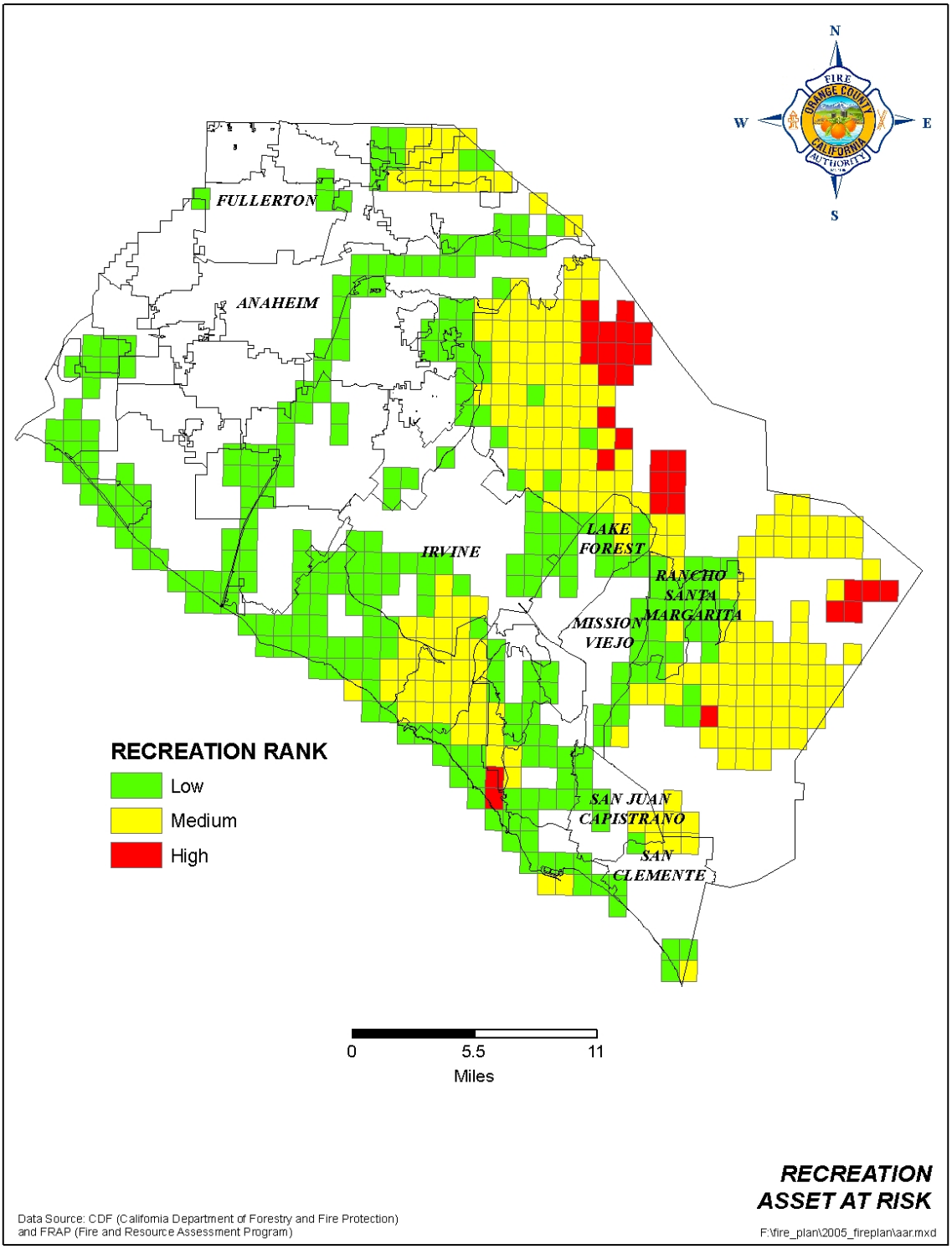
7. Recreation

The methodology that CDF create for the statewide analysis will focus on two main impacts of large fire events on recreation. First, fire can cause severe damage to a unique recreation opportunity that cannot be replaced within a reasonably close geographic area. Secondly, impacts can cause facility or infrastructure damage that requires major public or private outlays to restore the recreation opportunity. For the analysis, the following recreation area designations are assumed to meet one of these two criteria

RECREATION IMPACT	RECREATION AREA DESIGNATION
Potential damage to unique recreation opportunity and/or potential for damages requiring significant outlays to restore the opportunity	County, City, or Regional Park National Recreation Area (NPS) National Seashore (NPS) National Preserve (NPS) National Monument (NPS) National Historic Site (NPS) National Park (NPS) U.S. Forest Service and BLM wilderness areas CA Dept of Fish and Game administered areas CA State Park Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service administered areas

For each quad 81st that contains a recreation area an initial estimate of the susceptibility to fire damage is derived from the fuels rank derived as part of the Fire Plan. Rankings for the recreation asset at risk are assigned based on table below.

RANK	RECREATION DESIGNATION	FUELS RANK (RANKFUEL)
High	Meets above table criteria	Very High
Medium	Meets above table criteria	High
Low	Meets above table criteria	Medium
Not ranked	Does not meet criteria	All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Data Source: CDF (California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection)
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8. Structures

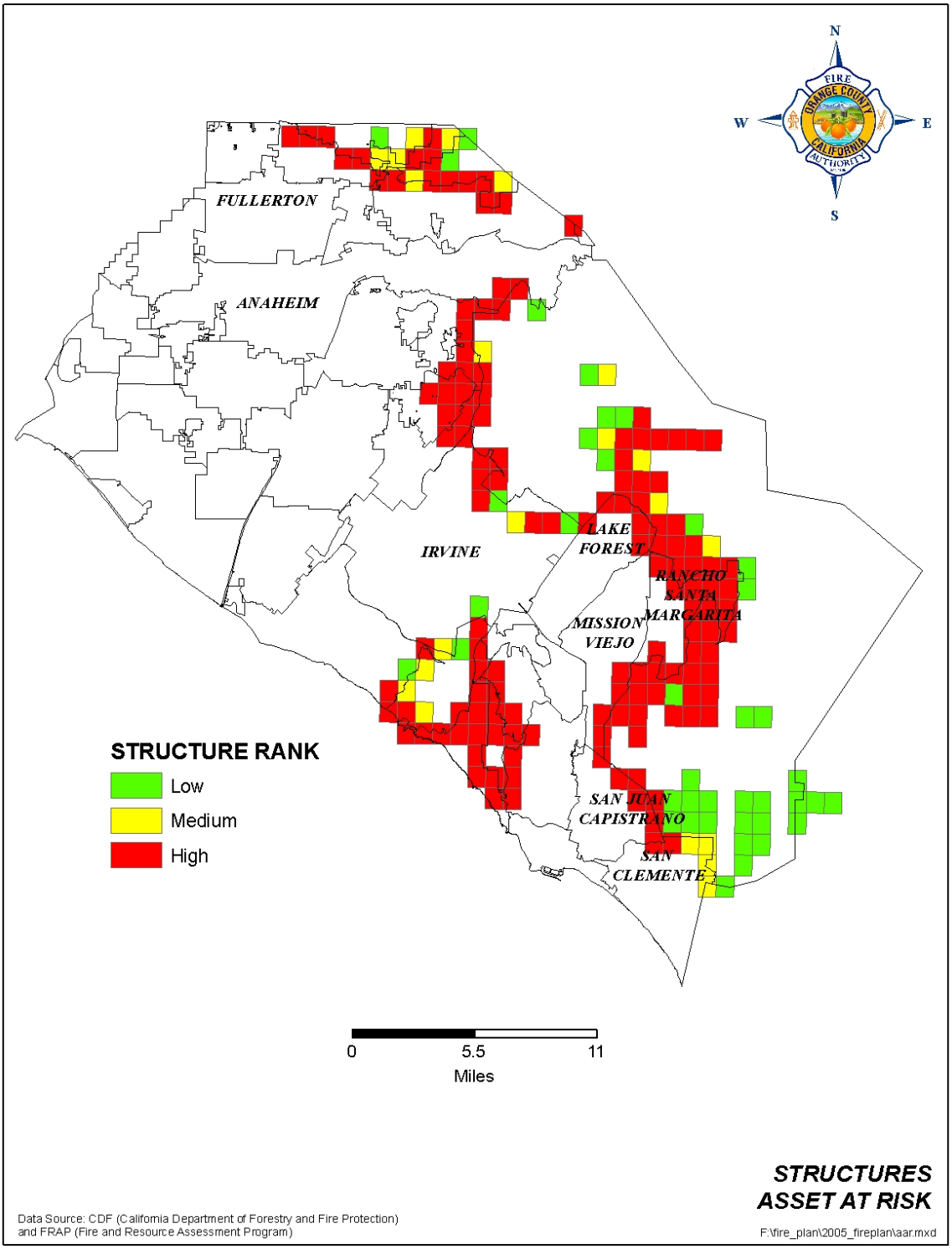
For the statewide analysis, CDF developed a methodology where the asset ranking is created by combining, 1) the value of housing, as measured by density, with 2) susceptibility to loss (exposure). Exposure is a measure of the likelihood of structures actually being destroyed or damaged, if a large fire event occurs. The following is a suggested list of factors that could contribute to exposure;

Building materials/roof type
Accessibility of fire control equipment to housing locations
Slope conditions affecting housing
Vegetation conditions immediately surrounding housing (fuel type, clearance, etc.)
Presence and timing of past pre-fire projects

Together, density and exposure provide a measure (rank) of overall potential loss of structure values if a large fire event occurs. OCFA adopted the same methodology for the Orange County Fire Plan.

The following table shows the ranking criteria for the structures AAR

	EXPOSURE			
HOUSING DENSITY	**0**	**Low**	**Med**	**High**
Very High	0	M	H	H
High	0	L	M	H
Medium	0	0	L	M
Low	0	0	0	L
Not ranked	0	0	0	0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Data Source: CDF (California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection)
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9. Non-Game Wildlife

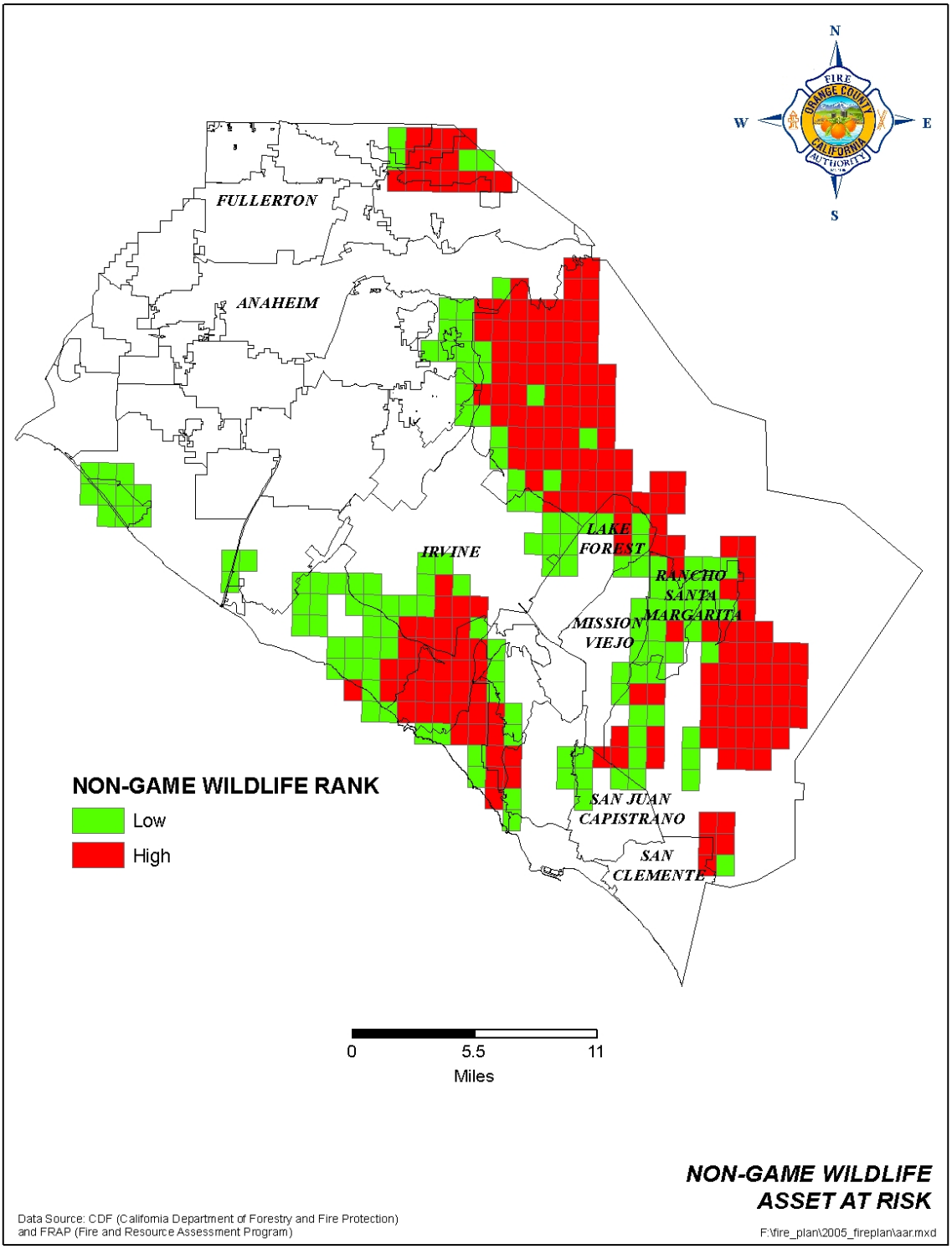
For the statewide analysis, CDF identified specially designated critical wildlife areas, which include:

CDFG Wildlife Areas and Ecological Reserves
USFWS refuges
NPS preserves
NGO/land trusts (e.g. The Nature Conservancy)

These areas are assigned a rank based on fire susceptibility as reflected by the fuel rank.

RANK	**FEATURE**	**FUELS RANK (RANKFUEL)**
High	Critical designated non-game wildlife area	Very High
High	Critical designated non-game wildlife area	High
Low	Critical designated non-game wildlife area	Moderate
None	None	All

This methodology does not capture important wildlife areas that may have been identified such as T&E locations, spotted owl nest sites, etc. The USFS and BLM have identified many of these areas within their jurisdictions. Additional work is required to obtain, analyze, and rank these additional data sources.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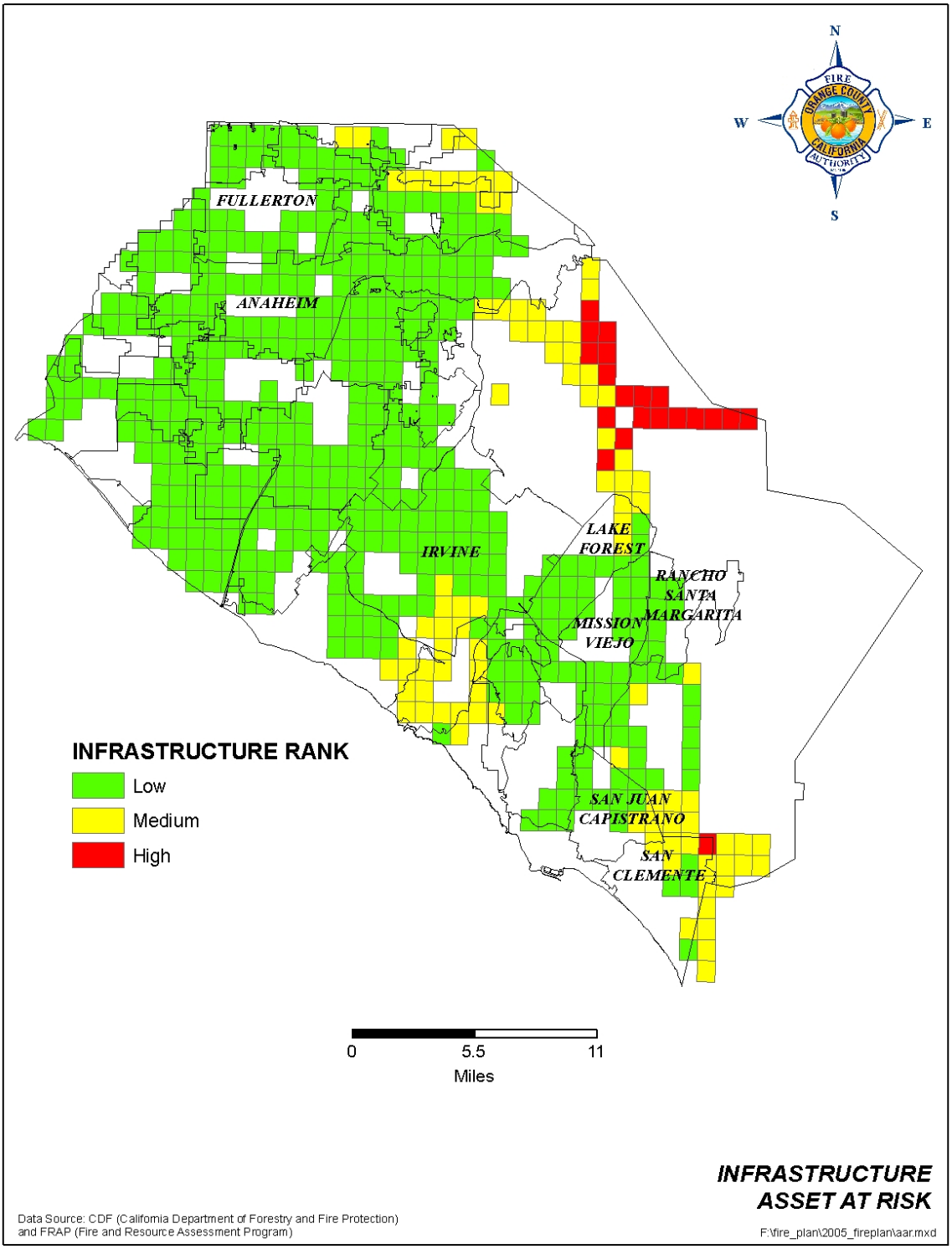
10. Infrastructure

There are numerous components of infrastructure that contribute to the delivery of emergency services and the economic well-being of different regions and localities. This includes power delivery and communications sites susceptible to extended loss of service due to fire. Interruption of these services is a public safety as well as a public welfare issue.

Initial fire plan analysis data will include: a) electrical transmission lines; b) repeater sites.

All quad 81st containing a transmission line are ranked based on the following table.

RANK	**FEATURE**	**FUEL RANK**
High	Transmission line	High
Medium	Transmission line	Medium
Low	Transmission line	Low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11. Ecosystem Health

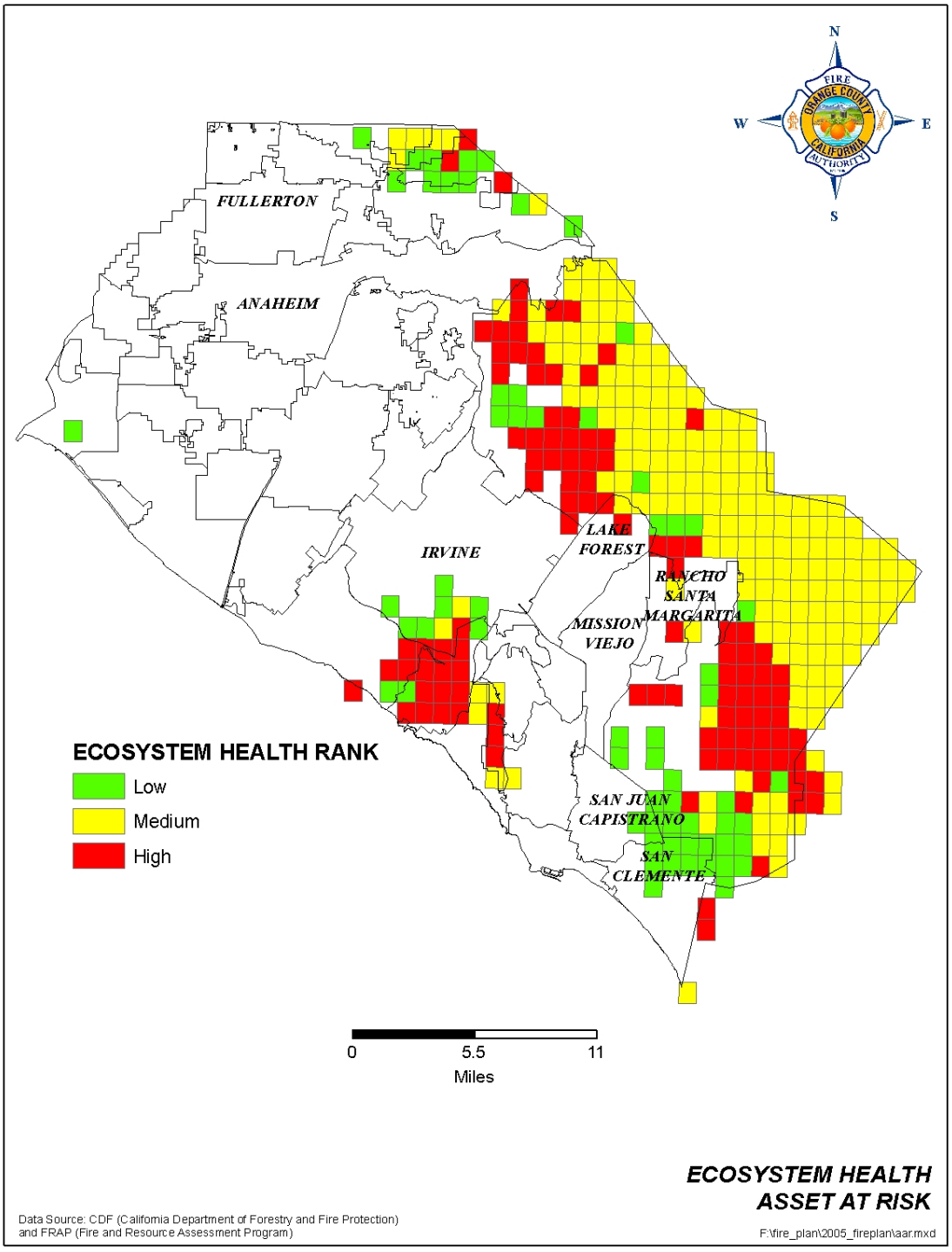
The concept of “condition class” is used to rank cells based on potential ecological damage from a severe fire event. Cells that are assigned condition class 3 typically diverge significantly from the historic fire return interval, resulting in fuel conditions that could promote ecological damage (e.g. mortality within larger tree sizes, soil impacts). Condition class 2 areas have the potential for damage due to moderate divergence from historic return intervals. Condition class 1 refers to areas that are basically within the historic range of fire return interval.

Highest treatment priority will typically be assigned to class 3 areas. Within these areas, project design is critical (e.g. fuel reduction method and timing of treatments) in order to minimize ecological damage.

Class 2 areas are also potential targets for treatment. Fuel reduction projects can prevent these areas from either degrading into condition class 3, or in a worst case being damaged by a severe fire event.

The following table shows the ranking method for ecosystem health, which basically just uses the condition class as a rank.

RANK	**CONDITION CLASS**
High	3
Medium	2
Low	1
None	Non-fuel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