

GEORGIA FORESTRY
COMMISSION



Community Wildfire Protection Plan

*An Action Plan for Wildfire Mitigation and
Conservation of Natural Resources*

Floyd County



The following report is a collaborative effort between various entities. The representatives listed below comprise the core decision-making team responsible for this report and mutually agree on the plan's contents.

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1. COUNTY BACKGROUND , FIRE HISTORY, AND RURAL URBAN FIRE INFORMATION

Location and County Information

Floyd County



Northwest Georgia's Floyd County, formerly home to many of the state's [Cherokee Indians](#), was established on December 3, 1832, two years after the [Georgia legislature](#) passed a law extending its jurisdiction over the Cherokee territory in that part of the state. The subsequent 1832 act divided the Cherokee country into ten large counties. Floyd, the eighty-eighth county in Georgia, was named for General John Floyd, statesman and Indian fighter.

Two years after Floyd County's inception, the county seat was moved from Livingston to a fertile area of land where the Etowah and Oostanaula rivers meet to form the Coosa River; there, the city of [Rome](#) was born. Banks, mercantile houses, law offices, stagecoaches, foundries, riverboats, and churches began to appear in the area as new settlers moved into Rome and the surrounding county.

During the Civil War (1861-65), Floyd County experienced its share of hardship and loss. Union troops moved through the area twice in 1864, marching first from Chattanooga, Tennessee, toward [Atlanta](#) under General William T. Sherman. After the [fall of Atlanta](#), John B. Hood's army pushed back through the county toward Tennessee. After the war, the county and its residents began to rebuild and experience economic rebirth. The communities of Armuchee and Coosa found economic strength in the lumber industry. In addition, [cotton](#) became central to trade and industry, and such communities as Lindale and Shannon thrived in the growing textile market. The Coosa River took cotton 200 miles to the south, and the Oostanaula River carried it 100 miles to the north. Cotton from Floyd County also found its way to British [textile mills](#) in Liverpool and Manchester, as well as to mills in Antwerp, Belgium; Genoa, Italy; Canada; and New England.

In recent years, the medical field has become a primary economic force for the county. Two major hospitals and a cardiovascular center, as well as numerous general physicians and specialists, are located in Floyd County. As a result, the county has become the center for medical care in northwest Georgia and northeast Alabama.

Four postsecondary institutions, all based in Rome, make their home in Floyd County. [Berry College](#) and [Shorter College](#) are both four-year private colleges. [Georgia Highlands College](#) and [Georgia Northwestern Technical College](#) are two-year state institutions.



Cotton Block, Rome

Notably, Floyd County is home to the Rome Symphony Orchestra, the oldest symphony in the Southeast. Founded in 1922, the orchestra was disbanded during [World War II](#) (1941-45) until 1944, when Helen Dean Rhodes, of Rome, picked up the conductor's baton and led the symphony for the next twenty-eight years. The orchestra continues to attract musicians of national acclaim during its annual concert seasons.



[Floyd County Courthouse](#)

The [King site](#), the remains of a village dating to the [Mississippian Period](#) (A.D. 800-1600), is located on the Coosa River in the western part of the county.

Among distinguished Floyd County residents are [Ellen Axson Wilson](#), former First Lady and first wife of U.S. president [Woodrow Wilson](#); [Martha Berry](#), the founder of Berry College; and John H. Towers, a naval aviation pioneer and World War II military strategist who is honored in the [Georgia Aviation Hall of Fame](#).

According to the 2000 U.S. census, Floyd County has a population of 90,565 (81.3 percent white, 13.3 percent black, and 5.5 percent Hispanic). Almost 34,980 of those residents live within the city limits of Rome.

The above is courtesy of the New Georgia Encyclopedia

Fire History

Floyd County is an active county as regards wildland fire. Since July 1, 2010 (Start of FY 2011) there have been 8 fires with incendiary causes being the most prevalent (3). The average size thus far is 1.81 acres. In FY 2010 the average size fire was 2.27 acres. This was less than the statewide average of 3.56 acres. The following table outlines fire activity in FY 2010.

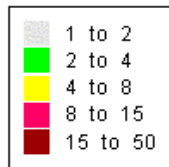
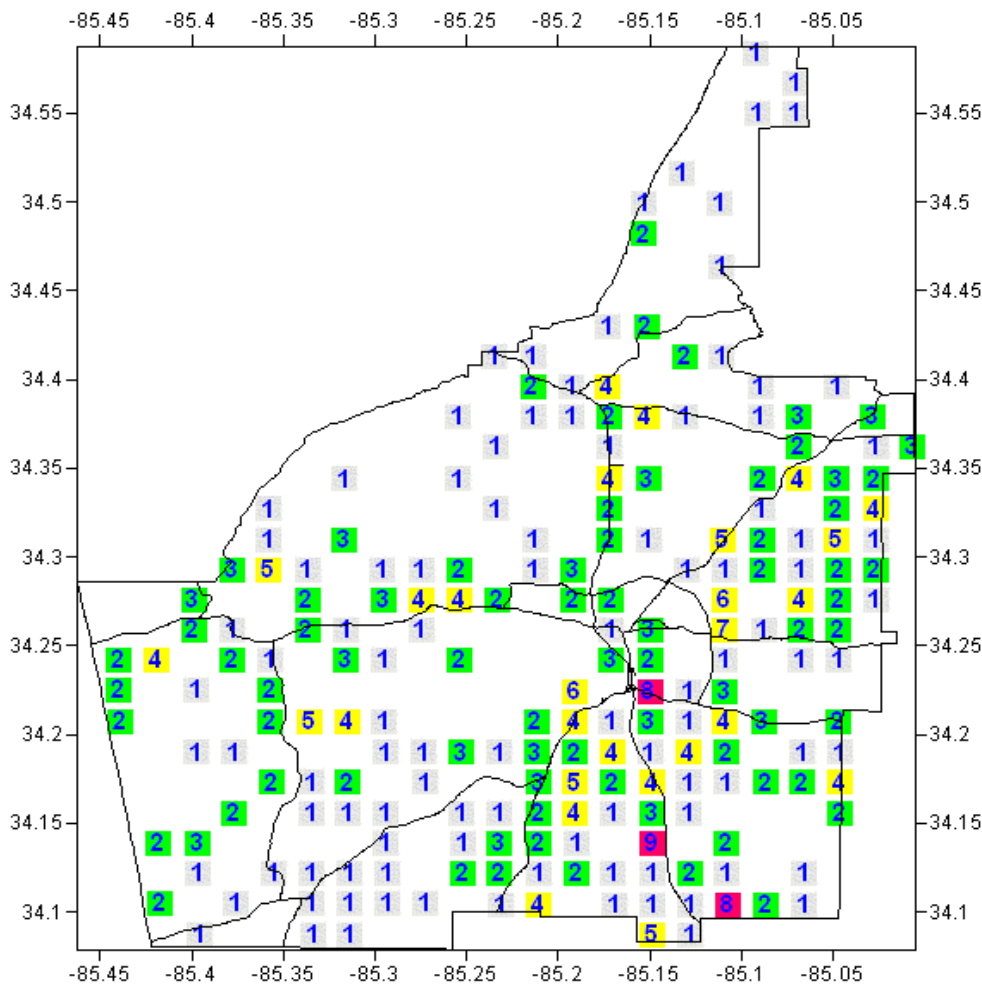
County = Floyd	Cause	Fires	Acres	Fires 5 Yr Avg	Acres 5 Yr Avg
Campfire	Campfire	1	0.63	4.20	20.99
Children	Children	0	0.00	6.00	10.65
Debris: Ag Fields, Pastures, Orchards, Etc	Debris: Ag Fields, Pastures, Orchards, Etc	1	0.72	3.40	16.95
Debris: Construction Land Clearing	Debris: Construction Land Clearing	0	0.00	0.60	0.09
Debris: Escaped Prescribed Burn	Debris: Escaped Prescribed Burn	0	0.00	4.40	25.46
Debris: Household Garbage	Debris: Household Garbage	2	↑ 14.04	1.80	9.01
Debris: Other	Debris: Other	0	0.00	2.00	5.44
Debris: Residential, Leafpiles, Yard, Etc	Debris: Residential, Leafpiles, Yard, Etc	2	3.39	5.80	33.93
Debris: Site Prep - Forestry Related	Debris: Site Prep - Forestry Related	0	0.00	0.20	2.05
Incendiary	Incendiary	11	29.32	27.80	242.34
Lightning	Lightning	1	0.28	4.00	23.69
Machine Use	Machine Use	3	0.22	15.80	40.09
Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous	2	5.01	4.00	12.12
Railroad	Railroad	0	0.00	0.20	0.02
Smoking	Smoking	1	0.78	1.40	0.19
Totals for County: Floyd Year: 2010		24	54.39	81.60	443.01

In FY 2010 Incendiary causes were the most prevalent cause of fire. This cause was also the leading cause for fiscal years 2005 -2009. Fiscal year 2010 had reduced activity due to normal to above average rainfall statewide. In most years wildland fire causes are generally evenly distributed with the exception of incendiary fires. In the most recent years incendiary fires have been most frequent in the Blacks Bluff area, the Pullen / Doyle Road area, and the Moran Lake area. However, incendiary fires have occurred in other parts of the county.

The following table outlines fire activity for fiscal years 2005 -2009. It should be remembered that statewide averages were greatly influenced in FY 2007 by the large fires that occurred in the Okefenokee Swamp.

Fiscal Year	Number of Fires	Acres	Average size Acres	Statewide average size
2009	54	114.62	2.12	3.90
2008	76	301.85	3.97	4.56
2007	140	666.30	4.76	18.64
2006	114	1077.91	9.46	3.93
2005	49	231.64	4.73	3.15

Fire Occurrence Map for Floyd County for Fiscal Year 2005-2009



The Wildland-Urban Interface

There are many definitions of the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI), however from a fire management perspective it is commonly defined as an area where structures and other human development meet or intermingles with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels. As fire is dependent on a certain set of conditions, the National Wildfire Coordinating Group has defined the wildland-urban interface as a set of conditions that exists in or near areas of wildland fuels, regardless of ownership. This set of conditions includes type of vegetation, building construction, accessibility, lot size, topography and other factors such as weather and humidity. When these conditions are present in certain combinations, they make some communities more vulnerable to wildfire damage than others. This “set of conditions” method is perhaps the best way to define wildland-urban interface areas when planning for wildfire prevention, mitigation, and protection activities.

There are three major categories of wildland-urban interface. Depending on the set of conditions present, any of these areas may be at risk from wildfire. A wildfire risk assessment can determine the level of risk.

1. “Boundary” wildland-urban interface is characterized by areas of development where homes, especially new subdivisions, press against public and private wildlands, such as private or commercial forest land or public forests or parks. This is the classic type of wildland-urban interface, with a clearly defined boundary between the suburban fringe and the rural countryside.

2. “Intermix” wildland-urban interface areas are places where improved property and/or structures are scattered and interspersed in wildland areas. These may be isolated rural homes or an area that is just beginning to go through the transition from rural to urban land use.

3. “Island” wildland-urban interface, also called occluded interface, are areas of wildland within predominately urban or suburban areas. As cities or subdivisions grow, islands of undeveloped land may remain, creating remnant forests. Sometimes these remnants exist as parks, or as land that cannot be developed due to site limitations, such as wetlands.

(courtesy Fire Ecology and Wildfire Mitigation in Florida 2004)

Floyd County is typical of a County in the Southeastern United States in that it contains areas of both boundary and intermix WUI. Thus far the County has not seen development into wildland areas on the same scale as those in close proximity to the Atlanta Metropolitan area.

Wildland Urban Interface Hazards

Firefighters in the wildland urban interface may encounter hazards other than the fire itself, such as hazardous materials, utility lines and poor access.

● Hazardous Materials

- Common chemicals used around the home may be a direct hazard to firefighters from flammability, explosion potential and/or vapors or off-gassing. Such chemicals include paint, varnish and other flammable liquids; fertilizer; pesticides; cleansers; aerosol cans, fireworks, batteries and ammunition. In addition, some common household products such as plastics may give off very toxic fumes when they burn. Stay OUT of the smoke from burning structures and any unknown sources such as trash piles.

● Illicit Activities

- Marijuana plantations or drug production labs may be found in wildland urban interface areas. Extremely hazardous materials such as propane tanks and flammable/toxic chemicals may be encountered, as well as booby traps.

● Propane tanks

- Both large (household size) and small (gas grill size) liquefied propane gas (LPG) tanks can present hazards to firefighters, including explosion. See the "LPG Tank Hazards" discussion for details.

● Utility lines

- Utility lines may be located above and below ground and may be cut or damaged by tools or equipment. Don't spray water on utility lines or boxes.

● Septic tanks and fields

- Below-ground structures may not be readily apparent and may not support the weight of engines or other apparatus.

- New construction materials

- Many new construction materials have comparatively low melting points and may "off-gas" extremely hazardous vapors. Plastic decking materials that resemble wood are becoming more common and may begin softening and losing structural strength at 180° F, though they normally do not sustain combustion once direct flame is removed. However, if they continue to burn they exhibit the characteristics of flammable liquids.

- Pets and livestock

- Pets and livestock may be left when residents evacuate and will likely be highly stressed, making them more inclined to bite and kick. Firefighters should not put themselves at risk to rescue pets or livestock.

- Evacuation occurring

- Firefighters may be taking structural protection actions while evacuations of residents are occurring. Be very cautious of people driving erratically. Distraught residents may refuse to leave their property, and firefighters may need to disengage from fighting fire to contact law enforcement officers for assistance. In most jurisdictions firefighters do not have the authority to force evacuations. Firefighters should not put themselves at risk trying to protect someone who will not evacuate!

- Limited access

- Narrow one-lane roads with no turn-around room, inadequate or poorly maintained bridges and culverts are frequently found in wildland urban interface areas. Access should be sized-up and an evacuation plan for all emergency personnel should be developed.

Risk Summary

Following a meeting between the Georgia Forestry Commission and officials of the Rome /Floyd Fire Dept. and Emergency services personnel on July 10, 2009 and subsequent meetings with all station personnel on August 18, 19, and 20, assessments were made of communities at risk in Floyd County. The assessment process was declared complete on March 1, 2010. Thirty one (31) areas were assessed using the Georgia Forestry Commission for 140 Woodland Community Wildfire Hazard Assessment form. This document analyzes risk from wildland fire to communities based on scoring in four criteria, subdivision design, site hazard, building construction, and additional factors. Data from the Southern Fire Risk Assessment (SFRA) communities at risk layer was provided to station personnel to serve as a guide in determining assessment locations. However, it was stressed to assessors that they should use personal knowledge of where high risk areas were in addition to the GIS information provided. Of the 31 areas assessed 2 were determined to be in the extreme risk category, 10 were at high risk, 18 were moderate, and 1 was scored low. The highest score was for the communities along the crest of Mount Alto to the south of Rome. Findings from the assessments are summarized in a separate document entitled 'Risk Summary for Areas of Concern Floyd County' which is included in the appendix. This spreadsheet lists the communities by name or road location, map number, score, risk category, number of homes, Latitude / Longitude of a point in the immediate vicinity, station jurisdiction, and whether or not the area was recognized by the SFRA. The shading in the table corresponds to the color assigned to each risk category for the symbols on the maps showing locations of assessment areas. Original copies of the risk assessments are retained by the Floyd office of the Georgia Forestry Commission. There are still opportunities for assessment of communities at risk in the county.

2) COMMUNITY BASE MAP AND OTHER VISUALS

Maps included in the appendix include Level of concern with communities at risk, Fire occurrence areas, and surface fuels. Initial dispatch for County and State responders is shown on the Level of concern and Fire Occurrence maps. Numbered assessment areas are shown on level of concern maps. These maps are available in PDF format from the Georgia Forestry Commission.

Availability in this format will allow printing at a greater resolution than is represented in this copy of the plan. It will also allow for viewing at a different scale which will also result in greater resolution. This file type will also allow for selecting a desired area of concentration by using the marquee zoom tool in the tools menu.

3) OBJECTIVES AND GOALS:

The mission of the following report is to set clear priorities for the implementation of wildfire mitigation in Floyd County. The plan includes prioritized recommendations for the appropriate types and methods of fuel reduction and structure ignitability reduction that will protect this county and its essential infrastructure. It also includes a plan for wildfire suppression. Specifically, the plan includes community-centered actions that will:

- Educate citizens on wildfire, its risks, and ways to protect lives and properties,
- Support fire rescue and suppression entities,
- Focus on collaborative decision-making and citizen participation,
- Develop and implement effective mitigation strategies, and
- Develop and implement effective community ordinances and codes.

This plan should become a working document that is shared by local, state, and federal agencies that will use it to accomplish common goals. An agreed-upon schedule for meeting to review accomplishments, solve problems, and plan for the future should extend beyond the scope of this plan. Without this follow up this plan will have limited value.

4) PRIORTIZED MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations were developed by collaboration between the Georgia Forestry Commission and Floyd County Fire and Emergency Services. A priority order was determined based on which mitigation projects would best reduce the hazard of wildfire in the assessment area.

- **Community Hazard and Structural Ignitability Reduction**
- **Wildland Fuel Reduction or Modification**
- **Improvements to Capabilities of Wildland Response Agencies**
- **Public Education Regarding Risk of Wildland Fire**

Proposed Community and Structural Ignitability Reduction Priorities:

1. **Locate lack of and improve defensible space around structures in communities at risk**
2. **Identify access problems that affect initial attack in communities at risk**
3. **Identify structural ignitability concerns in communities at risk**
4. **Identify and resolve problems with codes, covenants, or ordinances that negatively influence structural ignitability**

Proposed Wildland Fuel Reduction or Modification Priorities:

1. **Reduction or modification of wildland fuel in proximity to communities at risk**
2. **Reduction or modification of fuel concentrations in shared spaces inside communities at risk**

Proposed Improvements to capabilities of Wildland Response agencies:

1. **Identify needs and improve training and qualification of wildland response agencies**
2. **Identify needs and recommend equipment acquisitions for wildland response agencies**

4) PRIORTIZED MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS Continued

Proposed Education and Outreach Priorities:

1. **Improve public knowledge in communities at risk and in the general population of Floyd County regarding Firewise principles.**
2. **Identify opportunities and achieve Firewise USA certification for communities at risk.**
3. **Notification of communities at risk regarding wildland fire hazard**
4. **Improvements to public notification during periods of high to extreme fire danger.**

5) ACTION PLAN

POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES:

As funding is questionable in these times of tight government budgets and economic uncertainty, unconventional means should be identified whereby the need for funding can be reduced or eliminated.

Publications / Brochures –

- FIREWISE materials are available for cost of shipping only at www.firewise.org.
- Another source of mitigation information can be found at www.nfpa.org.
- Access to reduced cost or free of charge copy services should be sought whereby publications can be reproduced.
- Free of charge public meeting areas should be identified where communities could gather to be educated regarding prevention and firewise principles.

Mitigation –

- Community Protection Grant:
 - USFS sponsored prescribed burn program. Communities with at risk properties that lie within 3 miles of the USFS border may apply with the GFC to have their forest land prescribed burned free of charge.
- FEMA Mitigation Policy MRR-2-08-01: through GEMA - Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and Pre Disaster Mitigation (PDM)
 - To provide technical and financial assistance to local governments to assist in the implementation of long term cost effective hazard mitigation measures.
 - This policy addresses wildfire mitigation for the purpose of reducing the threat to all-risk structures through creating defensible space, structural protection through the application of ignition resistant construction, and limited hazardous fuels reduction to protect life and property.
 - With a complete and registered plan (addendum to the State plan) counties can apply for pre-mitigation funding. They will also be eligible for HMGP if the county is declared under a wildfire disaster.
- GFC - Plowing and burning assistance can be provided through the Georgia Forestry Commission as a low cost option for mitigation efforts.
- Individual Homeowners –
 - In most cases of structural protection ultimately falls on the responsibility of the community and the homeowner. They will bear the cost; yet they will reap the benefit from properly implemented mitigation efforts.
 - GEMA Grant - PDM (See above)

Ultimately it is our goal to help the communities by identifying the communities threatened with a high risk to wildfire and educate those communities on methods to implement on reducing those risks.

5) ACTION PLAN CONTINUED

Timetables:

As Arson is the leading cause of wildland fire in Floyd County an effort should be made to investigate each fire that is attributed to this cause by the appropriate agency that has jurisdiction (Federal or State).

Community and Structural Ignitability Reduction

Project	Responsible Agency	Method	Estimated Duration	Effective Dates
Improve defensible space in communities at risk to meet firewise standards.	Floyd County Fire Services and Georgia Forestry Commission	Conduct training at public meetings in communities at risk or through individual inspection	2 years	May 2010 through April 2012
Identify access problems in communities at risk.	Floyd County Fire Services and Georgia Forestry Commission	Each response station should identify problems within their response area	1 year	May 2010 through April 2011
Identify structural ignitability concerns in communities at risk to meet firewise standards.	Floyd County Fire Services and Georgia Forestry Commission	Conduct training during the public meeting when defensible space is addressed or at the time when individual inspections are conducted	2 years	May 2010 through April 2012
Identify problems with codes covenants and ordinances.	Floyd County Fire services, GFC, Leaders of Homeowners associations and EMA Director	Examine and resolve problems which negatively influence wildland suppression	2 years	May 2010 through April 2012

5) ACTION PLAN CONTINUED

Wildland Fuel Reduction or Modification

Project	Responsible Agency	Method	Estimated Duration	Effective Dates
Identify prescribed burning projects near Communities at Risk	Georgia Forestry Commission and Floyd County Fire Services	Concentrate on Communities in proximity to plantation pine or natural pine stands that are west or north of the communities.	ongoing	Late winter 2011 then every third year
Provide assistance to communities at risk during periods of increased burning activity	Floyd County Fire Services	Provide a common burning area inside or adjacent to communities where citizens can safely burn debris. Locate these areas in places where possibility of escape is minimal and support of local fire services will not be needed. If security is questionable, support for burning could be provided on specified days.	ongoing	Late winter 2011 repeated in succeeding years
Provide assistance to communities with alternates to burning	Georgia Forestry Commission	Through grant acquisition or by using local funds, acquire a small chipper which could be loaned to communities (could be used on the same day as burn assistance)	ongoing	Late winter 2011 and in succeeding years

5) ACTION PLAN CONTINUED

Improvements to Capabilities of Wildland Response agencies

Project	Responsible Agency	Method	Estimated Duration	Effective Dates
Provide support to individuals interested or skilled in wildland areas in regard to enhanced training	Georgia Forestry Commission	Supported by the Rome District Training officer Chief Ranger Brunson should coordinate with Floyd Fire Services to locate individuals with skills or interests to improve training or qualification to fill ICS positions on the District Type 3 organization	ongoing	May 2010 and beyond
Identify needs for training and qualification of wildland responders	Georgia Forestry Commission and Floyd County Fire Chief	Supported by the Rome District Training officer, Chief Ranger Brunson and Fire Chief should examine training records of all wildland responders to insure all are FFT2 or Georgia Basic Wildland certified.	ongoing	May 2010 and beyond
Identify equipment needs and acquire wildland equipment for County and State wildland responders to insure all wildland equipment meets NWCG standards.	Georgia Forestry Commission and Floyd County Fire Services	Chief Ranger Brunson and Fire Chief should inventory present wildland equipment and PPE identify needs and acquire needed material through local or grant funding	ongoing	May 2010 and beyond

5) ACTION PLAN CONTINUED

Public Education and Outreach

Project	Responsible Agency	Method	Estimated Duration	Effective Dates
Achieve Firewise USA status for Communities at Risk	Georgia Forestry Commission and Floyd County Fire Service	Pursue and achieve Firewise status for a community in the high risk category. Should this be realized it would serve as a model for other communities that would follow.	Ongoing	May 2010 and beyond
Notification of Communities at Risk regarding risk of wildland fire hazard and during periods of high to extreme fire danger.	Georgia Forestry Commission and Floyd County Fire Services	Use PSA's in local newspapers and local radio stations. Utilize Firewise displays in local post offices and banks. Seek use of local EMC newsletter for Firewise message. Create poster sized notices for use in common public places (stores post offices etc. adjacent to high hazard areas advising residents about the hazard and how to protect themselves and their property. Distribute public notices concerning firewise at local sporting events and other public gatherings.	Ongoing	May 2010 and beyond
Improve public knowledge regarding Firewise principles	Georgia Forestry Commission	Acquire a firewise display to be retained by the Floyd County unit. This display could be loaned to fire response stations for training of people in communities in their response areas. Firewise brochures should be provided to the building permit office for distribution.	Ongoing	May 2010 and beyond

Assessment:

Describe the strategy used to assess the plans progress and effectiveness.

Reduction of Community hazard and structural ignitability

- Direct measurement of the number of communities and individual structures assessed would be the appropriate measure of success
- Any meetings that result in cooperation between wildland departments should be logged along with minutes of those meetings. Goals should be set and reviewed after each meeting.
- Any changes to or additions to codes and ordinances would be an obvious measure of success.

Steps to implement Fuel Reduction or Modification Priorities

- Acres burned would be the appropriate measure for fuel reduction. A direct measure of linear feet of firebreaks would be an appropriate measure for pre-suppression breaks.
- Fuel reduction in communities at risk would be measured by the number of communities affected and number of projects completed.

Steps to implement improvements to wildland response capability

- A direct measure of the number of capabilities or qualifications gained would be the appropriate measure of success.
- Any equipment acquired or any equipment brought up to national standards would be the appropriate measure of success.

Steps for Public Education and Outreach

- Direct measurement of the number of persons contacted, literature distributed, public notices posted, news articles published, radio programs aired, etc. would be the best measure of success.
- The number of communities certified as Firewise USA would be an obvious measure of success.

6) WILDFIRE PRE-SUPPRESSION PLAN

A complete copy of the latest Georgia Forestry Commission Wildfire Pre-Suppression Plan for Floyd County is included in the appendix to this plan.

7) APPENDIX

- **County Base maps**
- **Wildfire Pre-Suppression Plan**
- **Risk Summary**

All files that make up this plan are available in electronic format from the Georgia Forestry Commission.



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Risk Summary for Areas of Concern Floyd County

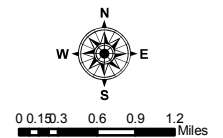
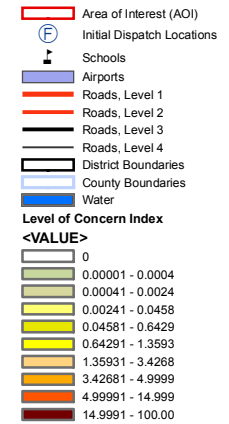
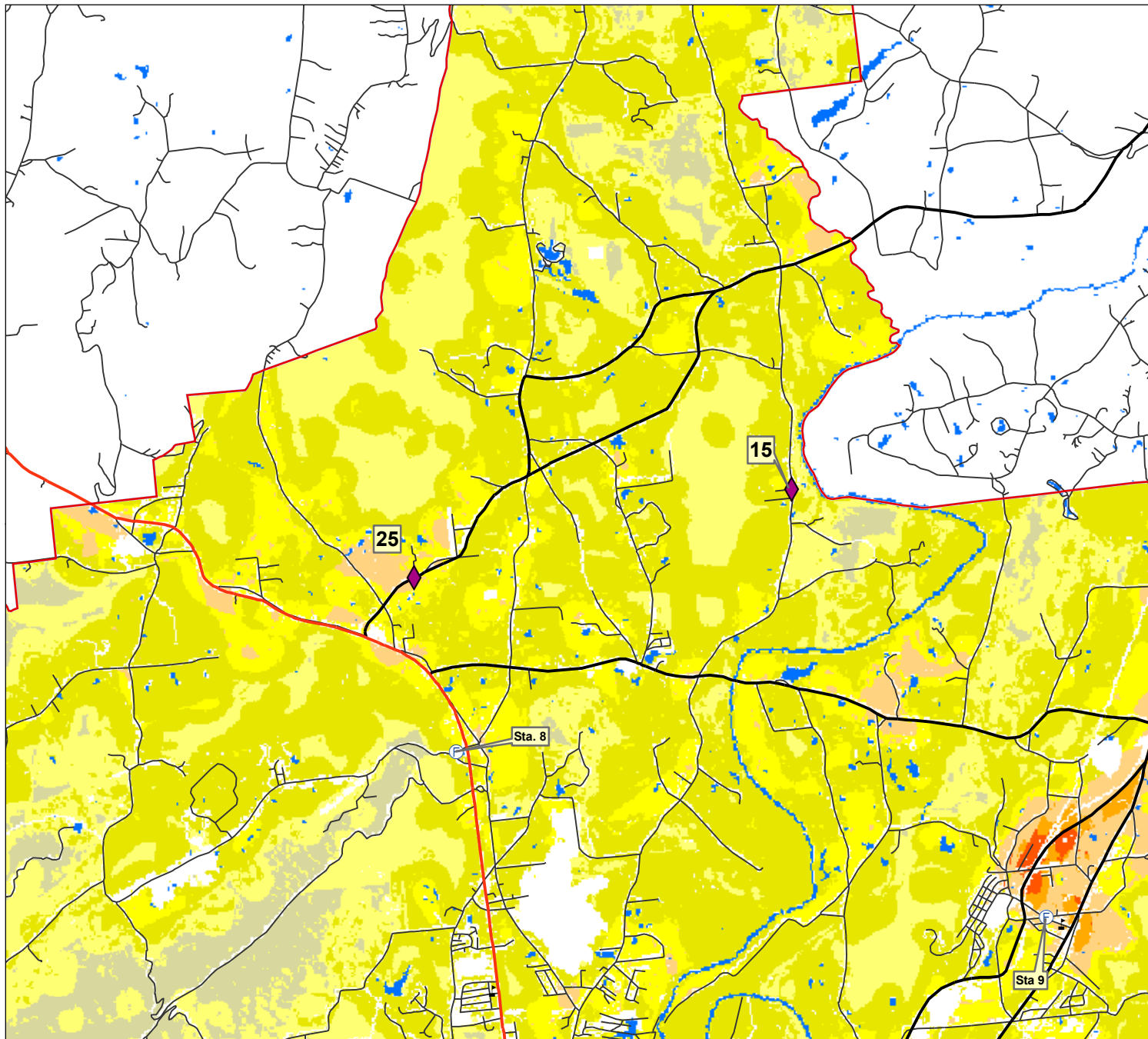
Community Name	Map #	Score	Risk Category	Homes	Latitude	Longitude	Jurisdiction	SFRA
Mount Alto	1	143	Extreme	60+	34 13.955'	85 14.282'	Quint 5 - Engine 6	
Horseshoe Bend Rd Canterbury Pl.	2	142	Extreme	25	34 13.444'	85 13.520'	Station 5	
River Place Dr. River Valley Ct.	3	140	High	18	34 13.465'	85 13.492'	Station 5	
Billy Pyle Rd	4	140	High	5	34 15.600'	85 14.882'	Engine 6	
Shadowood Rd Horseleg Creek	5	137	High	11	34 13.871'	85 12.518'	Station 5	
River Pine Rd / Dr. Horseleg	6	135	High	24	34 13.566'	85 13.275'	Station 5	
Mangum Rd / Mount Alto	7	134	High	unknown	34 14.676'	85 12.583'	Station 5	
Whipporwill Ln. / Horseleg	8	133	High	15	34 13.781'	85 12.754'	Station 5	
Greenview Rd/Featherston Rd/ Horseleg	9	132	High	60+	34 14.325'	85 12.160'	Station 5	
New York Ave/ New Orleans Blvd	10	132	High	44	34 10.954'	85 6.270'	Rome Eng. 10	
Fairview Ln/Piney Rd/Horseleg	11	132	High	11	34 13.281'	85 13.720'	Station 5	
Martin Rd. Subdivision	12	132	High	125	34 15.700'	85 19.508'	Rome Fire Dept.	
McCrary Dr./ Mount Alto	13	130	Moderate	8	34 15.538'	85 12.161'	Rome Sta. 5	
Huntington Rd/Windsor Rd	14	128	Moderate	37+	34 13.610'	85 13.131'	Rome Sta. 5	
Scherer Dr.	15	126	Moderate	3	34 24.369'	85 6.619'	Armuchee	
Twin Lakes Rd/ Horseleg Rd	16	126	Moderate	4	34 13.316'	85 13.667'	Station 5	
Rice Springs Subdivision	17	125	Moderate	43	34 16.215'	85 15.252'	Rome Fire Dept.	
Bellefont Dr.	18	122	Moderate	9	34 13.261'	85 13.753'	Rome Sta. 5	
Weathers Rd/Martha Dr/ Mount Alto	19	120	Moderate	14	34 15.268'	85 12.147'	Station 5	
Ridgewood Estates/Ridgeview Dr.	20	120	Moderate	285	34 9.730'	85 9.475'	Rome Fire Eng. 10	
Creekside Way SW / Horseleg	21	119	Moderate	9	34 15.191'	85 11.641'	Rome Sta. 5	
Winding Rd/Bellemeade Dr/Horseleg	22	114	Moderate	32+/-	34 13.791'	85 12.728'	Station 5	
West Lavender Trail / Fouche Gap	23	111	Moderate	7	34 18.621'	85 18.936'	Rome Fire Dept.	
Lakemont Subdivision	24	110	Moderate	45	34 9.456'	85 6.962'	Rome Fire Dept.	
Mountainside Dr. off Hwy 156	25	109	Moderate	8	34 23.981'	85 10.717'	Armuchee	
Forest Meadow Subdivision	26	106	Moderate	24	34 13.807'	85 12.682'	Rome Sta. 5	
Brow Rd/ Hidden Ridge Dr. Mount Alto	27	103	Moderate	18	34 14.438'	85 12.980'	Quint 5 - Engine 6	
Devonwood Dr / Hannah Ct.	28	95	Moderate	17	34 10.185'	85 9.269'	Rome Fire Eng. 10	
Silvermont Dr. / Faith Drive	29	93	Moderate	25	34 10.004'	85 9.159'	Rome Fire Eng. 10	
MountainCrest Dr. Bluff Mtn Dr.	30	87	Moderate	28	34 15.322'	85 12.201'	Station 5	
Windmill Dr / Mill Pond Dr.	31	70	Low	38	34 6.102'	85 7.618'	Rome Fire Eng. 10	

Extreme Risk	2
High Risk	10
Moderate Risk	18
Low Risk	1

 Indicates that Area is recognized by Southern Fire Risk Assessment

Level of Concern Floyd North

AOI: Floyd AOI Description: Published Results Dataset for the AOI



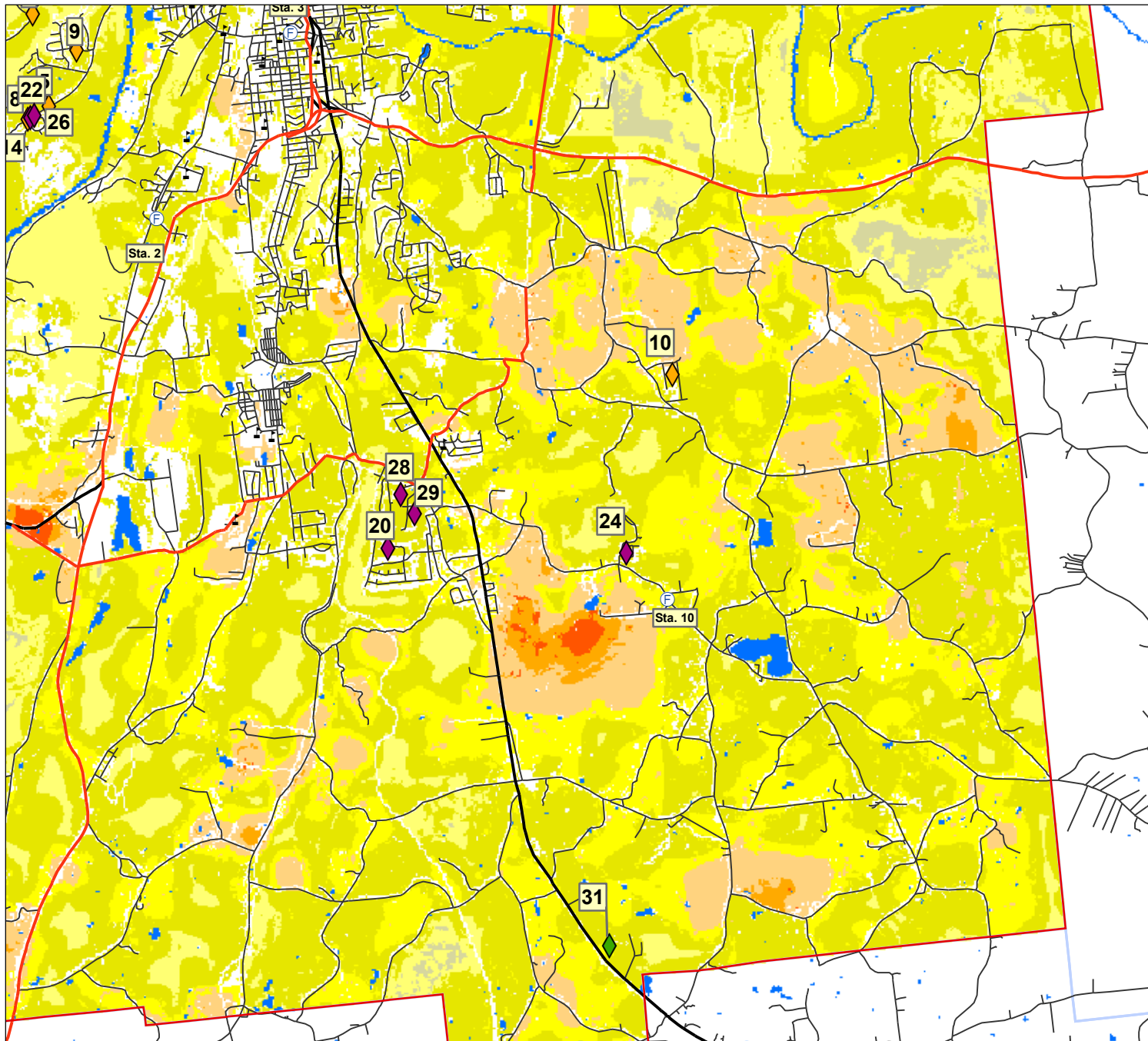
5/14/2010

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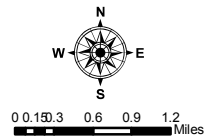


Level of Concern Floyd Southeast

AOI: Floyd AOI Description: Published Results Dataset for the AOI



- Area of Interest (AOI)
 - Initial Dispatch Locations
 - Schools
 - Airports
 - Roads, Level 1
 - Roads, Level 2
 - Roads, Level 3
 - Roads, Level 4
 - District Boundaries
 - County Boundaries
 - Water
- Level of Concern Index**
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|------------------|
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| 0.00001 - 0.0004 |
| 0.00041 - 0.0024 |
| 0.00241 - 0.0458 |
| 0.04581 - 0.6429 |
| 0.64291 - 1.3593 |
| 1.35931 - 3.4268 |
| 3.42681 - 4.9999 |
| 4.99991 - 14.999 |
| 14.9991 - 100.00 |



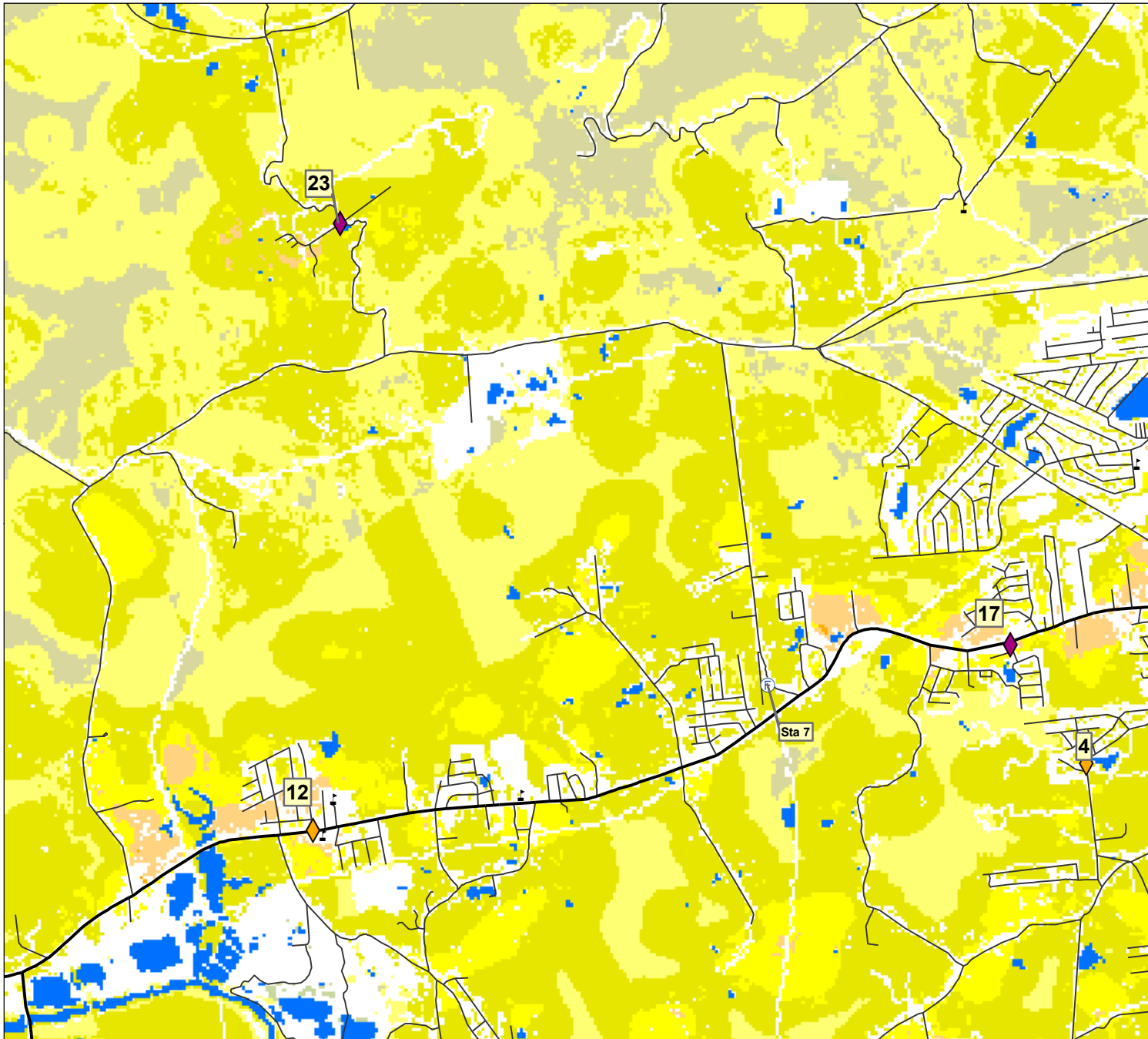
5/14/2010

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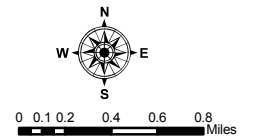


Level of Concern Floyd West

AOI: Floyd AOI Description: Published Results Dataset for the AOI



- Area of Interest (AOI)
 - Initial Dispatch Locations
 - Schools
 - Airports
 - Roads, Level 1
 - Roads, Level 2
 - Roads, Level 3
 - Roads, Level 4
 - District Boundaries
 - County Boundaries
 - Water
- Level of Concern Index**
- <VALUE>**
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 - 0.00001 - 0.0004
 - 0.00041 - 0.0024
 - 0.00241 - 0.0458
 - 0.04581 - 0.6429
 - 0.64291 - 1.3593
 - 1.35931 - 3.4268
 - 3.42681 - 4.9999
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 - 14.9991 - 100.00



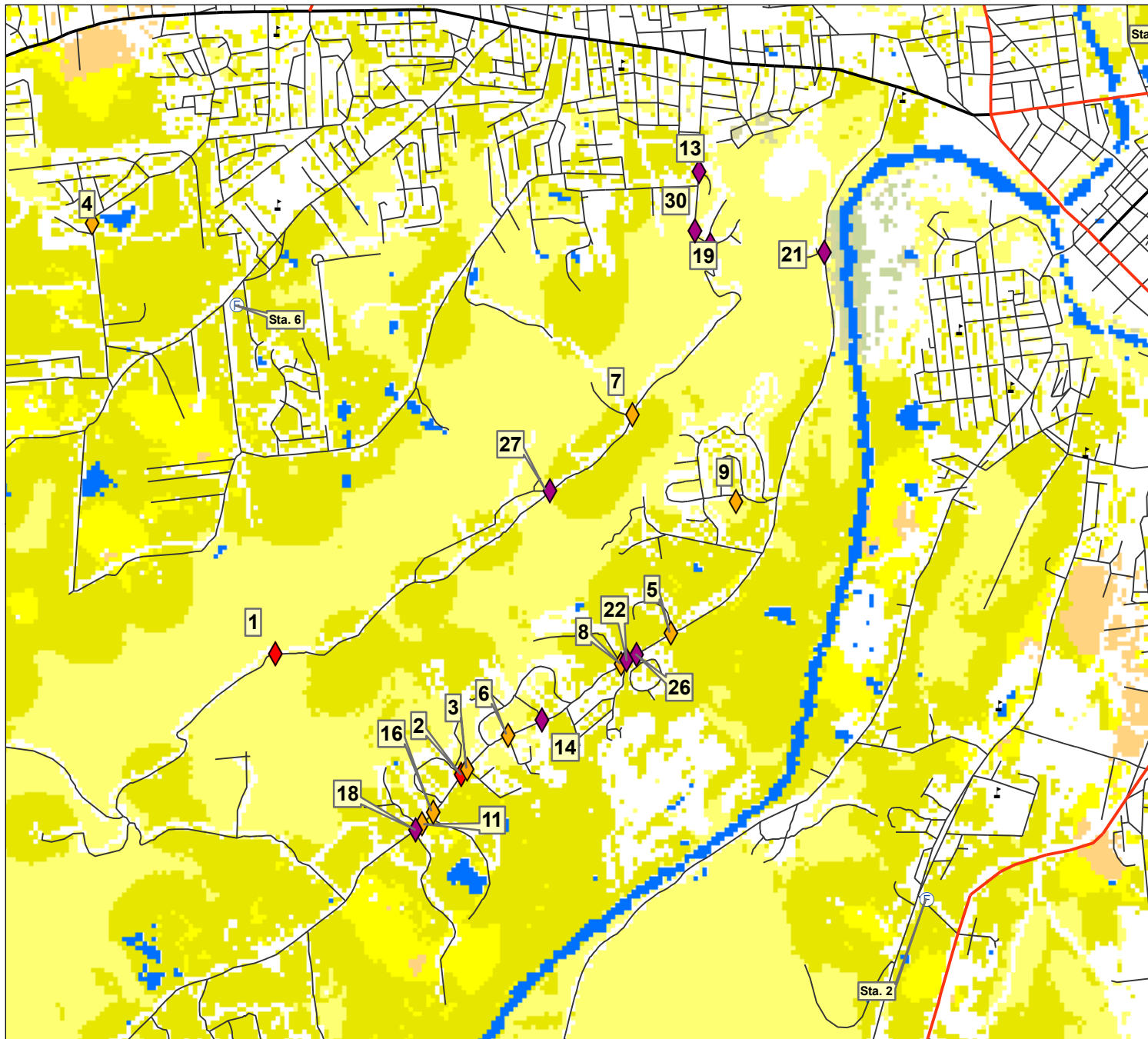
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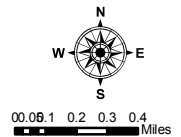


Level of Concern Mt. Alto / Horseleg

AOI: Floyd AOI Description: Published Results Dataset for the AOI



- Area of Interest (AOI)
 - Initial Dispatch Locations
 - Schools
 - Airports
 - Roads, Level 1
 - Roads, Level 2
 - Roads, Level 3
 - Roads, Level 4
 - District Boundaries
 - County Boundaries
 - Water
- Level of Concern Index**
<VALUE>
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|--|------------------|
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| | 0.00001 - 0.0004 |
| | 0.00041 - 0.0024 |
| | 0.00241 - 0.0458 |
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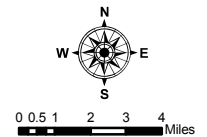
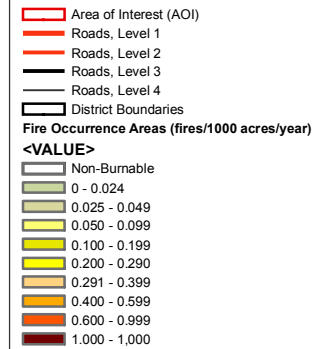
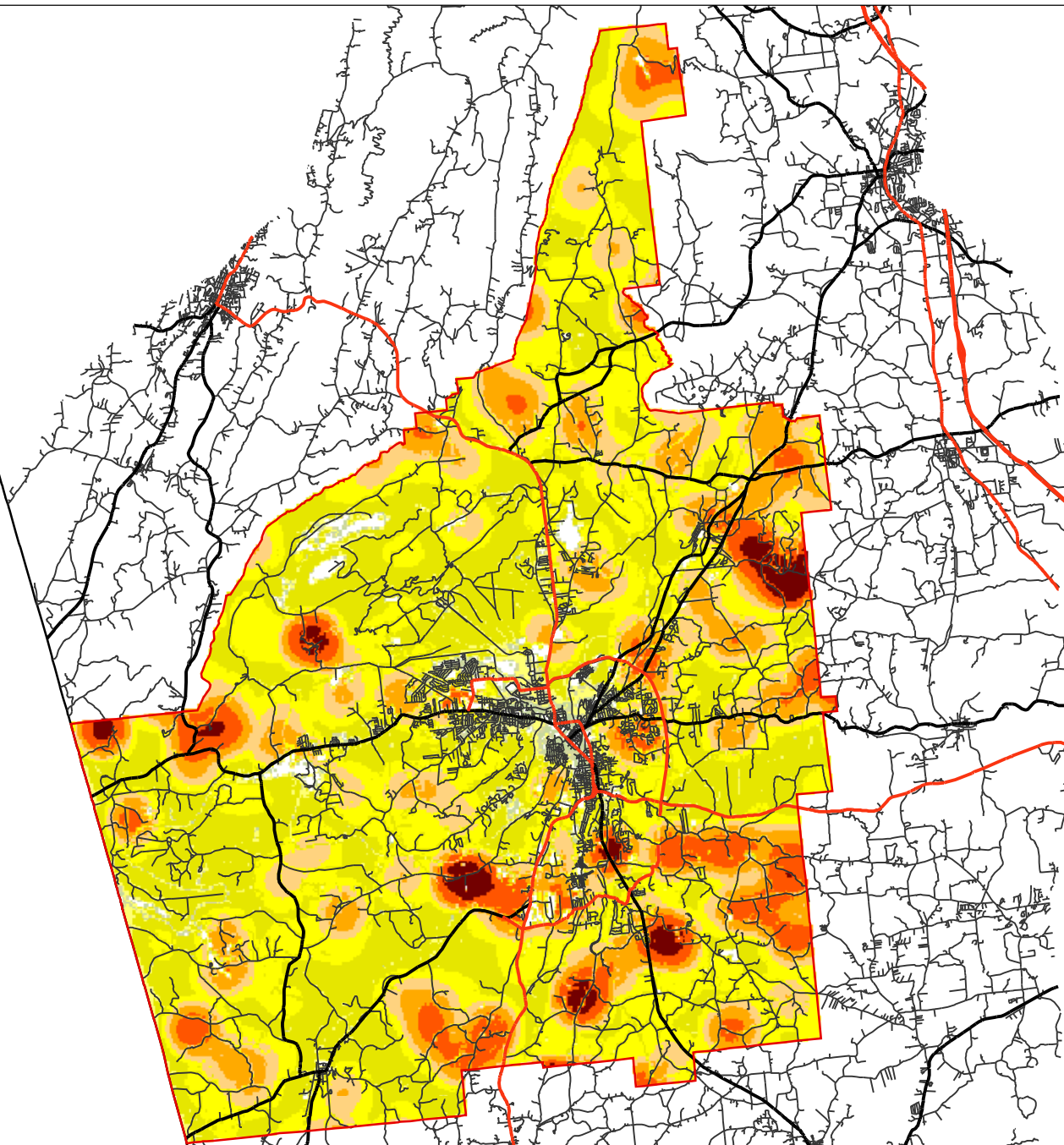
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Fire Occurrence Areas Floyd County

AOI: Floyd AOI_2 Description: Published Results Dataset for the AOI



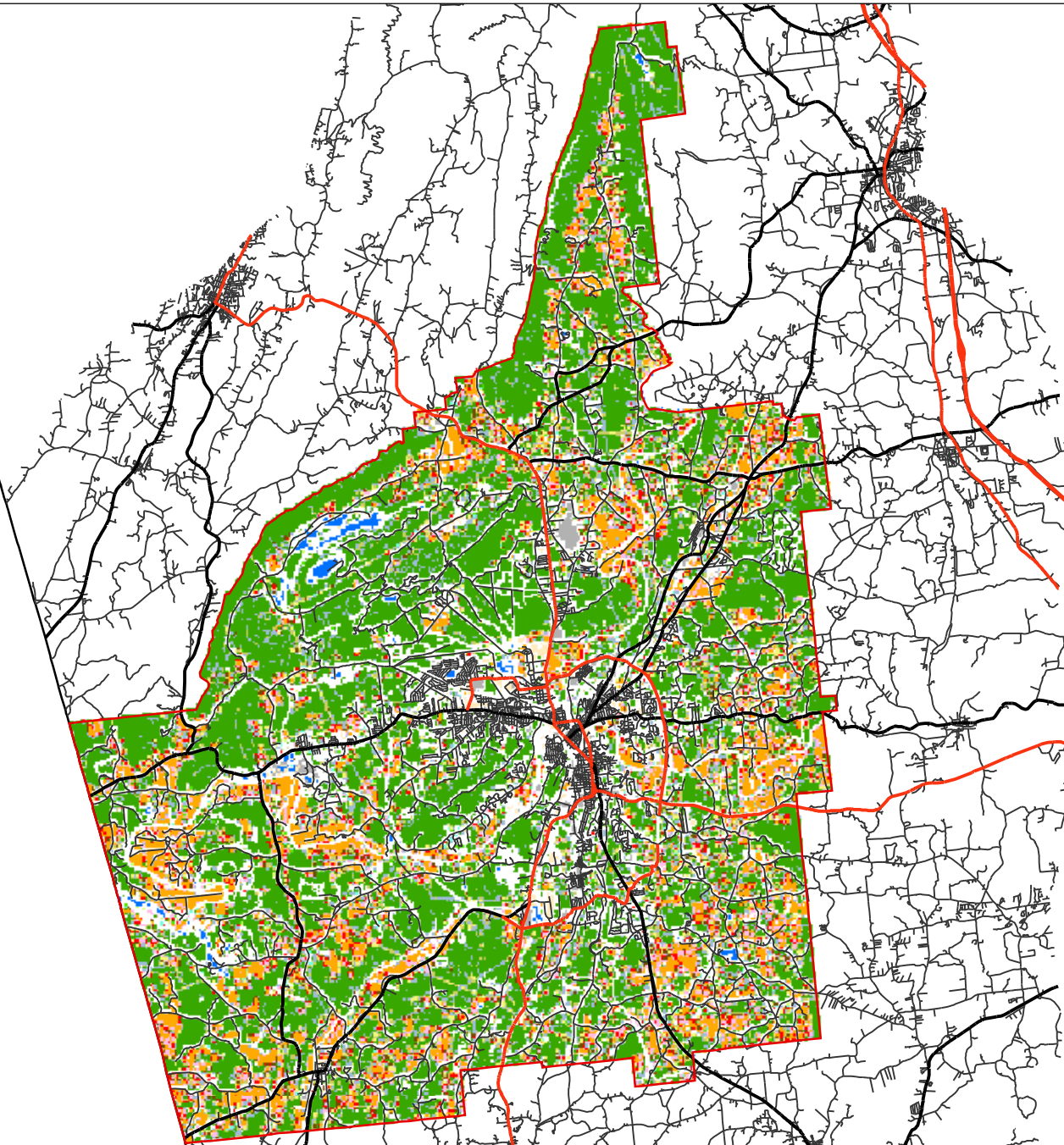
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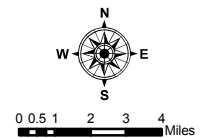


Surface Fuels Floyd County

AOI: Floyd AOI_2 Description: Published Results Dataset for the AOI



- Area of Interest (AOI)
- Roads, Level 1
- Roads, Level 2
- Roads, Level 3
- Roads, Level 4
- District Boundaries
- FBPS 1 - Short grass (1 ft.)
- FBPS 2 - Timber (grass and understory)
- FBPS 3 - Tall grass (2.5 ft.)
- FBPS 4 - Chaparral
- FBPS 5 - Brush
- FBPS 6 - Dormant brush, hardwood slash
- FBPS 7 - Southern rough
- FBPS 8 - Closed timber litter
- FBPS 9 - Hardwood (long-needle pine) litter
- FBPS 10 - Timber (litter and understory)
- FBPS 11 - Light slash
- FBPS 12 - Medium slash
- FBPS 96 - Urban
- FBPS 97 - Non-burnable agriculture
- FBPS 98 - Water
- FBPS 99 - Non-burnable, barren



5/14/2010

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GEORGIA FORESTRY
COMMISSION

FIRE PLAN

FLOYD COUNTY

UPDATED JULY 2010

A. Preface:

The purpose of the Rome District and County Fire Plan is to provide support of incident personnel summoned to take corrective actions for natural disasters, planned events and training within the geographical boundaries of our protection area.

Objectives:

1. Provide a concise, accurate and easy to use plan for support of incident activities.
2. Provide updated information to the plan on an annual basis to maintain accuracy.
3. Provide reviews of plans to all personnel on an as needed basis.

The District Fire Plan consists of the following information:

- A. Preface.
- B. Operational Procedures and Responsibilities
- C. General Incident Command System Information
- D. Rome District Terrain Features
- E. General Information

B. Operational Procedures and Responsibilities:

Requests for Incident Resources from the USDA-Forest Service:

The Georgia Forestry Commission and the Rome District maintain a harmonious working relationship with the USDA Forest Service with a reciprocating Plan of Operation that is updated and signed annually.

The Georgia Forestry Commission maintains initial attack on FS lands within the Armuchee District and play an assisting role on all other public lands within the area of our protection.

Request for assistance is usually channeled thru the Rome District Office to or from the Forest Service for assistance, but may go directly to the local Chief Ranger.

All Forest Service guidelines and policies must be adhered to when suppressing wildfires on public lands. Special provisions exist in many areas such as wilderness, endangered species, aviation and others, so GFC personnel must maintain an awareness of these policy differences and abide by them.

Out of State Request for Assistance:

The Georgia Forestry Commission and the Rome District maintain a harmonious working relationship with the states of Tennessee and Alabama. We will strive to assist adjoining states, within a reasonable distance, by supplying suppression equipment when a wildland fire threatens to burn into the State of Georgia.

Request for assistance usually is directed to Chief Ranger whose county adjoins the state experiencing the situation.

Other assistance may be provided upon activation of the Southern States Compact.

Reporting Large Acreage Fires

All wildfires reaching 50 acres in size *or estimated by the initial attack forces to become more than 50 acres before containment* will be reported to the District Office without delay.

All wildfires reaching 100 acres in size will be reported to the Forest Protection Department by the District Office without delay.

Reporting Fires of Unusual Nature, Extremely Damaging, or Suspect Origin

All fires of an unusual nature, *high numbers of multiple sets*, extremely damaging to property, *injures the public or firefighter personnel* or where arson is suspected, must be initially investigated by the Chief Ranger.

The Chief Ranger will request assistance in conducting the investigation from the District Office when the following occurs:

1. Conclusive evidence as to the origin of the fire is not readily discernible.
2. Property damage appears extreme and excessive.
3. Circumstances surrounding the nature of the wildfire appear unusual or deviate from the typical wildfire of that region indicating possible foul play.

The District Office will request assistance from the Forest Protection Department if needed to satisfactorily complete the investigation.

Landfill Fires

The following policy was set by memo to district foresters from Wesley Wells; Chief of Forest Protection as of January 8, 1998.

“Landfill fires fall under the jurisdiction of the environmental Protection Division. The EPD Emergency Response Team should be notified of a landfill fire prior to us sending any personnel to the fire scene. They can be contacted at 1-800-241-4113; 24 hours per day. After EPD has surveyed the situation, a request should come from them for Georgia Forestry Commission on the fire. If a county official calls the GFC for assistance, please refer them to the EPD.

Please notify the Forest Protection Department in Macon if you respond to a landfill fire.”

County units in the Rome district should notify the District Office with a complete situation report of these types of fires. The District Office will notify the Macon Protection Department. Suppression action may be taken on some inert landfill fires if the responsible party can not be located or extenuating circumstances prohibit the responsible party from such action. All safety risk must be mitigated and EPD must be on site prior to GFC actions. Suppression charges may apply if approved by the Chief of Forest Protection.

Requests for Additional Resources from Adjoining Counties, Districts and Cooperating Agencies

The District Office will coordinate the assignment and movement of resources within the

district during times heavy fire activity. Otherwise request will flow between county offices with notification to the District Office. Aviation request will be made thru the DO, if the airplane is not on patrol.

Department of Corrections Fire Crews (Policy)

In the Rome District, the District Ranger, District Forester or district office staff on fire call (in the absence of the District Ranger or District Forester) will be contacted for approval before a request for dispatch of Department of Corrections fireline hand crews is filled. Intent of this policy is mainly to coordinate suppression efforts and priorities for this resource on a district scale and to provide adequate logistical support or additional supervisory personnel if required.

Incident Commanders are reminded that Department of Corrections crews are minimally trained, limited experienced personnel and will be used under strict compliance with the Memorandum of Understanding between the GFC and DOC.

Incident Commanders will thoroughly assess any night time dispatch requests for D.O.C.(as well as GFC personnel) hand crews in regards to firefighter safety in steep topography and potential of the fire to cause significant threat to: human life and firefighter safety as first priority, real property and improvements as second priority, and natural/cultural resources as third priority. Dispatch decisions will be based on values to be protected and other considerations.

Requests for resources from outside the originating district will initially come to the Forest Protection Department for assignment and coordination.

Requests for Additional Resources from State Headquarters

Requests for the following types of resources/services will be directed to the Forest Protection Department on a resource order form from the District Office:

1. Helicopter support
2. Special deliveries of equipment and supplies
3. Contracts
4. Incident Management Teams
5. LDH or other water handling equipment

Cooperative Fire Suppression Agreements with other Agencies and Industries

Copies of all Cooperative Fire Suppression Agreements are on file at the Forest Protection Department in Macon and outline the duties/responsibilities of the GFC and the cooperating agency. Copies may be obtained by contacting the Forest Protection Department.

Some of the key agencies/industries with agreements on file are listed below:

The USDA Forest Service (USFS)
The US Department of Interior Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
The US Department of Interior National Park Service (USNPS)
Military installations, including the Corps of Engineers
The Atomic Energy Commission
Georgia Power Company
Georgia Department of Corrections
Forest Industry and others

The District Office should coordinate directly with cooperators concerning the utilization of cooperator resources.

Requests for cooperator resources from outside the district should be routed through the District Office and forwarded to Macon Dispatch on a resource order form.

District and State Dispatching Procedures:

The following is a brief operational description of the District and State Dispatch Systems:

During normal duty hours, 8:00 p.m. - 4:30 p.m., weekdays and weekends/ holidays when fire activity dictates, each County Forestry Unit will handle its own dispatch and communications using the statewide fire control frequencies.

When Fire activity dictates the closing of a county office during normal business hours, the unit should first call forward to the nearest adjoining and uncommitted unit to handle calls and related dispatching while the office is closed. The district office should also be notified of this occurrence. No additional burning permits should be issued in the closed county until the office is re-opened by unit personnel.

At the close of business, each County Forestry Unit telephone will be placed on call-forwarding to the District Office where dispatch communications are handled by the District Dispatcher with routine duty hours of 4:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. on weekdays and 8:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m. on weekends and holidays.

The district dispatcher will continue dispatch (until relieved by supervision) as long as there are uncontrolled fires in the district. After 8:00 p.m., all District Dispatch Center telephones will be placed on call forwarding to the State Dispatch Center at the State Office in Macon unless there are on-going fires within the district that still require active dispatching. In times when fires are still uncontrolled at 8:00 p.m., the district dispatcher should remain on duty until fires are controlled or notify the district ranger or district office staff on fire call of the situation. Whenever it is apparent that fires will require dispatching after 11:00 p.m., the district ranger or on call staff will arrange for

district level dispatching to continue if State dispatch can not accept district dispatch due to workload.

At the end of district shift, all District Dispatch Center telephones will be placed on call forwarding to the State Dispatch Center at the State Office in Macon.

Standard Operating Procedures for Dispatching:

1. County units who are initially dispatched by their local 911 systems, will report to the GFC dispatcher by radio (as soon after the dispatch as possible) the time of initial dispatch, situation reported and give a "departed" time to the GFC dispatcher when they depart from the unit with a fire suppression vehicle. Routine communications will be conducted from this point on between the GFC dispatch and suppression forces.
2. When fires, smoke complaints, etc., are reported through channels to the GFC dispatch from counties who are normally dispatched by local 911 systems; the GFC dispatcher should take down the name and telephone number of the caller and advise them to report the situation to their local 911 and request forestry dispatch. Routine communications will then be initiated as outlined in item #1.

Counties Receiving Paging Dispatch through GTA Pagers:

1. Determine the County, name and telephone number of the person reporting. Advise the caller that you will page the local forest ranger and will have them to return a call to the person at the number provided for specific directions to the incident [there is no need for district dispatchers to try and get specific directions as this is much more effectively worked out at the local level. Always record directions if the caller insists on giving this information or if it is impossible for them to standby for the return call].
2. Attempt to contact the county unit or DO staff personnel listed on call by pager first and telephone as a backup.
3. Permit requests for all counties will be handled according to permit guidelines
4. Non-emergency communications should be conducted by telephone or radio.

In multiple fire situations on a district-wide scale (when the dispatcher is likely to exceed a 5 - 1 span of control in attempting to accomplish dispatch duties on uncontrolled and escalating fires), or complex fires requiring coordination and organizational commitment of Type 3 or extended attack type fires, the district office

will assume dispatch coordination and the fire management officer or other district office staff on fire call should be called in to manage dispatch.

Personnel will respond to the page in accordance with the current statewide minimum standards listed below:

1. The paged individual contacts the dispatcher within 15 minutes of being paged.
2. That person departs with to the fire within 30 minutes of being paged or otherwise alerted.
3. Stricter standards may be enforced when fire danger and/or fire occurrence dictates.

On-call GFC personnel will respond to all known forest, brush, or grass fires regardless of the presence of another agency at the scene.

Calls of concern on fires in or near locations of known control burns will be checked by GFC personnel.

Any damage, malfunction or other problems with pagers or paging in general should be reported to the nearest GTA maintenance facility and the District Office. The District Office will then notify the Forest Protection Department.

Information concerning dispatching, paging, radio procedures, etc. can be found in the Radio Procedures Manual.

Basic Roles of County Unit Personnel on a Wildfire or Other Incident:

The Chief Ranger is responsible for fire prevention, detection, and suppression in his/her county.

The Chief Ranger will insure that unit personnel maintain facilities and equipment in a high state of readiness, able to respond to all wildfire and other types of incidents in accordance with current response time standards.

The Chief Ranger will maintain their Fire Plan in such a fashion to keep accurate information to support incident activities.

The County unit will provide sufficient GFC resources to quickly contain, mop-up, and otherwise minimize property damage resulting from a wildfire.

Unit personnel will request, coordinate, and control additional cooperator resources from within the county first.

The County Unit should route requests for additional GFC and cooperator resources through the District Office.

Unit personnel will plan for, coordinate, and control all resources on an incident until replaced by the District/State IM Team *or assigned relief personnel*.

Unit personnel may assist in training cooperator personnel in ICS.

Unit personnel should follow established guidelines for rendering assistance to other agencies on non-fire incidents.

Unit personnel are responsible for the preparation, reporting, processing and storage of incident records and files.

All personnel will adhere to the provisions of Chapter 5.000 of the Policy and Procedure Manual which defines Forest Protection policy and procedure applicable throughout Georgia.

Basic Roles of the District Office (DO) on a Wildfire or Other Incident:

District Office personnel will monitor the status of ongoing wildfires and other incidents in the district, making preparations for expanding the role of district resources in the area of command, control, and equipment.

The DO will insure:

Firefighter and public safety is the first priority in every fire management activity.

Fire suppression units are maintained in a high state of readiness.

County unit personnel are properly equipped and trained to respond to wildfires and other incidents within the established minimum response time standards.

Current, up-to-date copies of all county Fire Plans will be maintained on the GFC Forest Protection web site.

The DO will provide IM personnel directly to the incident or assign other district resources to the incident as needed.

The DO will coordinate with cooperating organizations/agencies within the district for additional incident resources.

All requests for statewide resources or Incident Management Teams will be directed to

the Forest Protection Department by the District Forester or if absent, his duly appointed representative on a resource order form.

The DO will keep the Forest Protection Department informed of the current fire situation and other incident status.

Basic Roles of the Forest Protection Department on a Wildfire or Other Incident:

These Include:

1. Maintains current statewide resource readiness and availability rosters.
2. Monitors incident developments and anticipates resource needs.
3. Coordinates for the allocation and transportation of statewide personnel, equipment, services, and supplies in response to district requests.
4. Directly provides personnel to an incident in a support/advisory role unless the intensity and size of the incident warrants otherwise. The Incident Commander (IC), on type 4 and 5 incidents, should be an individual from the district familiar with the county where the incident occurs, unless otherwise deemed necessary.
5. Provides directly from the State Office, the following support and services as requested:
 1. Helicopter support.
 2. Special deliveries of equipment and/or supplies
 3. Contracts
 4. Incident Management Teams
 5. LDH or other water handling equipment

Readiness and Initial Attack

The Georgia Forestry Commission's preparation for and response to wildland fire situations and other type incidents will take place as outlined in the following paragraphs under General Manning and Action Guidelines, and Response Time Standards.

General Manning and Action Guidelines (MINIMUM RECOMMENDATIONS)

Class One Day:

Personnel, equipment and aviation needs are based on fire activity and supervisors discretion.

On call arrangements must be made to have a timely response to wildfires and other calls after hours and weekends/holidays.

District Office “on call” person indicated on dispatch roster.

Burning Authorizations are issued based on fire activity, weather and smoke management considerations.

Class Two Day:

Use the same guidelines as Class 1 day.

Class Three Day:

Personnel needs are based on fire activity and supervisors discretion.

Personnel working away from the office, but in close proximity, should remain in contact with that office.

Consideration should be given to increasing fire danger and fire activity.

Check fire weather forecast for current and predicted fire weather.

Check fire situation report for current trend in fire behavior.

Take notice of observed fire behavior.

All equipment should be in a state of readiness.

Supervisors should consider responding to wildfires with two suppression units depending on observed fire behavior.

Aircraft will make at least one district wide flight in the afternoon unless fire activity requires additional flights.

Consideration should be given to the number of burn authorizations issued and wildfires from the previous day that needs to be checked by airpatrol.

At least one suppression unit on call per county unit during nights and weekends/holidays.

Supervision for fire suppression available if needed.

District Office staff working away from normal workstations remain in close communications with the DO.

District designated on call person remain in close communications with DO.

Burning Authorizations are issued based on fire activity, weather and smoke management.

Class Four Day:

All available personnel will be in continuous communication and ready for immediate dispatch.

Review county fire plan.

Brief all personnel on predicted fire behavior and safety.

A minimum of one ranger should be on duty either at the office, at a strategic location or at home to respond immediately on weekends and holidays.

Notify DO and supervisor of all fire dispatches.

Supervision should be available if needed on incident.

All equipment should be in a state of readiness.

Supervisor should consider sending two suppression units if conditions dictate.

Utilize Fire Departments and other cooperators to insure safety of personnel and equipment.

Aircraft should be available for morning airpatrol if requested.

Aircraft will make at least one district wide patrol in afternoon. Fire activity may require additional flights.

Communicate with other county units and DO concerning availability of resources.

District Forester, District Ranger and fire prevention personnel begin planning for fire prevention strategy dictated by fire activity and supervisor discretion.

Consult with District Forester and/or District Ranger to consider burn authorization restrictions.

Class Five Day:

Same recommendations as Class 4 day with following exceptions:

Aircraft in full operation to be utilized as needed during daylight hours.

District Incident Management Teams:

The District Forester will establish a District Incident Management Team, IMT3, made up of personnel from within the district to exercise command and control over incidents of a large or complex nature.

Activation of the district IMT3 will be by request of the local Incident Commander to the DO.

State Incident Management Teams:

The Georgia Forestry Commission has a type 2 IMT available for use. This team has the capabilities of being dispatched as a short type 3 team also.

Notification:

Forest Protection will, whenever possible, keep track of any developing situation that may possibly require the use of an Incident Management Team (IMT). If it seems possible that a team may be deployed, Forest Protection will notify the team that they are on "alert" status.

Whenever a team is alerted or deployed, Forest Protection will notify the team Incident Commander. Notification of District Foresters will be initially made by telephone to the District Office followed by notification by electronic mail by Forest Protection. The Incident Commander is then responsible for the notification of the Command and General Staff.

Transitioning to a state IMT:

The Incident Commander will make contact with the ordering district to establish a time and location for a briefing on the incident by the Agency Administrator appointed by the district. This briefing is usually attended by the team IC, PSC and district AA. The ordering unit must provide a “Letter of Delegation of Authority” to the IC at this briefing, a location of an Incident Command Post and time, date and location of the incident transition to the team. The team works for the district agency administrator for the duration of the assignment.

The Incident Commander and Agency Administrator will communicate as often as allowed to discuss incident related issues, justify resource and supply request, provide an ISC 209, IAP and other documents necessary for the AA to stay informed about incident activities. It is recommended the AA make a daily visit to the ICP, if possible.

Transitioning Back to the District:

The IC and AA will decide and communicate a date and time for the transition of the incident back to the local district or to another team.

Prior to departure of the team from the incident, the AA will be provided with a complete incident document package, debriefing by the Command and General Staff and transition plan.

Firefighter Safety:

TEN STANDARD FIRE ORDERS

FIRE BEHAVIOR

1. Keep informed on fire weather conditions and forecasts.
2. Know what your fire is doing at all times.
3. Base all actions on current and expected behavior of the fire.

FIRELINE SAFETY

4. Identify escape routes and make them known.
5. Post lookouts when there is possible danger.

6. Be alert. Keep calm. Think clearly. Act decisively.

ORGANIZATIONAL CONTROL

7. Maintain prompt communications with your forces, supervisor and adjoining forces.
8. Give clear instructions and insure they are understood.
9. Maintain control of your forces at all times.

IF 1-9 ARE CONSIDERED, THEN...

10. Fight fire aggressively having provided for safety first.

WATCH OUT SITUATIONS ***(SURVIVAL CHECKLIST)***

1. FIRE NOT SCOUTED AND SIZED UP.
2. IN COUNTRY NOT SEEN IN DAYLIGHT.
3. SAFETY ZONES AND ESCAPE ROUTES NOT IDENTIFIED.
4. UNFAMILIAR WITH WEATHER AND LOCAL FACTORS INFLUENCING FIRE BEHAVIOR.
5. UNINFORMED ON STRATEGY, TACTICS AND HAZARDS.
6. INSTRUCTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS NOT CLEAR.
7. NO COMMUNICATION LINK WITH CREW MEMBERS/SUPERVISOR.
8. CONSTRUCTING FIRELINE WITHOUT SAFE ANCHOR POINT.
9. BUILDING FIRELINE DOWNHILL WITH FIRE BELOW.
10. ATTEMPTING FRONTAL ASSAULT ON FIRE.

- 11. UNBURNED FUEL BETWEEN YOU AND THE FIRE.**
- 12. CANNOT SEE THE MAIN FIRE; NOT IN CONTACT WITH ANYONE WHO CAN.**
- 13. ON A HILLSIDE WHERE ROLLING MATERIAL CAN IGNITE FUEL BELOW.**
- 14. WEATHER IS GETTING HOTTER AND DRIER.**
- 15. WIND INCREASES AND /OR CHANGES DIRECTION.**
- 16. GETTING FREQUENT SPOT FIRES ACROSS LINE.**
- 17. TERRAIN AND FUELS MAKE ESCAPE TO SAFETY ZONES DIFFICULT.**
- 18. TAKING A NAP NEAR THE FIRELINE.**

C. General Incident Command System (ICS) Information

All responses to wildland forest fire and other incidents in the county will take place under the Incident Command System (ICS) guidelines.

As the greatest majority of wildland fires are contained and controlled by the initial attack forces, most fire situations are not expected to reach a level of complexity requiring activation of numerous sections of the ICS organization. All organizational sections should be considered and accomplished during "routine" responses by initial attack crews to fire and other type incidents, and in the event of incident escalation.

If an incident will continue into extended attack, not controlled within the first operational period or mop-up will continue into another operational period, the Incident Commander should consider the use of:

1. ICS 201 or IAP
2. Complexity Analysis Form
3. Use of CTR's and Shift Tickets
4. ICS 214
5. ICS 209

Planning for ICS will start early in the incident and be on-going in order that various functions and sections of the ICS organization can be quickly and efficiently implemented as the need arises.

Span-of-Control will not exceed 5:1. There should be no hesitation in requesting additional resources if span-of-control is expected to exceed 5:1.

The red NWCG Fireline Handbook and yellow Incident Response Pocket Guide should be available to personnel assigned to positions of responsibility in the ICS organization and the appropriate checklists followed. A brief summary of the main duties and responsibilities for each major position is included in the NWCG Fireline Handbook.

Incident Fire Plan Completion/Update

The Rome District and County Fire Plan will be reviewed and updated by the District Fire Management Officer/County Chief Ranger annually, or as needed. The updated plan will be forwarded to Ron Byxbe for downloading to the Forest Protection web site.

D. District Terrain Features:

Main Geographical Features:

Geographic features in the Rome District vary greatly. These variations often dictate a very different response as regards suppression method. Counties in the southwest part of the district show characteristics of the Piedmont region of middle Georgia. Haralson, Polk, Paulding, and Bartow show these influences as well as the southern half of Cherokee county. Cobb County is also influenced by this type of terrain.

Portions of the eastern side of the District are dominated by the influences of the southern terminus of the Blue Ridge Mountains. These features are found in Fannin, Gilmer, Pickens, Northern Cherokee and Bartow and the eastern side of Murray County. This terrain is comprised of high rounded granite mountains. Fort Mountain and Grassy mountain in Murray , Hemp Top in Western Fannin, Rich Mountain in Gilmer, Burnt Mountain in Eastern Pickens, and Pine Log Mountain in Northwestern Cherokee County are some of the most noteworthy.

This region is very different from terrain in the interior portions of the district. U.S. highway 411 roughly follows the Cartersville fault which divides the granite influenced terrain of the east from the more sedimentary based rocks to the west. This terrain is found in Gordon, Floyd, Whitfield, and western portions of Murray and Catoosa. Lower elevations in Walker and Chattooga counties also show this influence. Higher elevations in (Main Geographical Features, Rome district, continued)

Floyd, Chattooga, Gordon, and eastern Walker and Catoosa are dominated by the long narrow mountains of the Armuchee Ridges region. Taylors Ridge, Johns, Horn, Rock, Lavender and Simms Mountain, as well as Mount Alto are the most well known features in

this region. Lower elevations in Floyd, Gordon, and portions of Whitfield and Murray County lie in what is known as the Great Valley.

Finally, the counties of the far Northwest of the district have terrain which lies in the Cumberland Plateau. This terrain is found in western Walker County, Northwestern Chattooga County, and most of Dade County. This region is characterized by large, broad, flat topped limestone mountains with sandstone caps. Much of this terrain is karsts type and is extremely rugged. Lookout Mountain and its eastern spur Pigeon Mountain, and Sand and Fox Mountain in Dade County are the most well known features.

E. General Information

The Georgia Forestry Commission, by law, has been designated as the agency with overall responsibility for the administration of forest fire protection, prevention, and investigation. The following paragraphs are taken directly from Vol. 10 of the Official Code of Georgia-Annotated.

12-6-82, Definitions.

"As used in this part, the term:

"Forest fire" means any fire burning uncontrolled on any forest land covered wholly or in part by timber, brush, grass, or other flammable material.

"Forest lands" means all lands which are situated outside of corporate limits and which have enough forest growth, either standing or down, or have sufficient flammable debris or grass, to constitute, in the judgment of the State Forestry Commission, a menace to such lands or adjoining lands."

12-6-83. Direction and supervision by State Forestry Commission of forest fire protection work; making and enforcing rules and regulations.

"All forest fire protection work shall be under the direction and supervision of the State Forestry Commission, through the director of the commission, subject to this part and the laws of this state relative to forestry and forest fire prevention and suppression. This commission shall have power to make and enforce all rules and regulations necessary for the administration of forest fire protection.

12-6-84, Entry upon land for fire-prevention purposes or investigations.

"The members of the State Forestry Commission and any of its authorized agents or anyone acting at their direction shall have the right at any or all times to go upon any land for the purpose of preventing, controlling, or suppressing forest fires, as defined in Code Section 12-6-82, or for the purpose of making investigations, without incurring liability for trespassing."

Initial response to any wild forest fire by Georgia Forestry Commission personnel will be under the command of the highest ranking member of the initial attack crew. The chain of command should be predetermined by the Chief Forest Ranger in cases where the initial attack crew is comprised of more than one single resource.

The Chief Forest Ranger should always be the Incident Commander on any incident in the county involving forest fires unless prevented from being on the scene. At these times, the next highest ranking Forest Ranger will be the IC and will be qualified as ICT 4. Forest Rangers who will be directly involved in attack of the fire must consider the applications of ICS and plan accordingly, remembering the 5:1 span of control rule.

GFC personnel acting as the IC on forest fires **will not** relinquish overall command and control to any other responding fire agency. In cases of urban interface fires, command of the incident may be shared with qualified individuals from other responding agencies under Unified Incident Command. Examples of situations where Unified Incident Command may be necessary could involve traffic control, hazardous materials, evacuations, protection of threatened structures and more.

In cases of multi-agency response, the GFC IC should be the one to initiate contact and request establishment of Unified Incident Command with other responding agencies. Unified Incident Commanders should be the highest ranking, qualified individual from the assisting agency.

DOC HANDCREWS:

Trion, Chattooga County	Hays Correctional Institute	Handcrew Type 2 10 person	David Emory	706-857-0636 706-857-0640
Cedartown, Polk County	Northwest Probation Detention Center	Handcrew Type 2 10 person	<i>(Presently</i>	<i>Inactive)</i>
Bremen, Haralson County	West Georgia Boot Camp	Handcrew Type 2 10 person	<i>(Presently</i>	<i>Inactive)</i>
Dallas, Paulding County	Paulding County DOC	Handcrew Type 2 10 person	<i>(Presently</i>	<i>Inactive)</i>

INDUSTRY COOPERATORS:

Forest Industries - Rome District		Request resources through main offices			
Bowater Woodlands	No longer has fire equipment or personnel				
Temple-Inland Forest	No longer has fire equipment or personnel				

ROME DISTRICT IMT3:

Incident Commander: Denise Croker – Primary (South Rome District); Heath Morton - Primary (North Rome District); Steve Gray – Alternate (District-Wide)
 Safety Officer: Tommy Hawkins – Primary; Tracey Mobley - Alternate
 Operations Section Chief: Vicky Edge – Primary; Mike Brunson - Alternate
 Plans Section Chief: Josh Burnette – Primary; Vicky Edge - Alternate
 Logistics Section Chief: Bobby Smith – Primary (South Rome District); Steve Blackwell - Primary (North Rome District); Darrel Huskey & Tim Jones - Alternates (District-Wide)
 Finance Section Chief: Sherri Cummings – Primary; Darryl Jackson - Alternate

AVIATION RESOURCES:

Currently supplied by GAA (state) ordered through Rome District office (706) 295-6021.

COOPERATORS:

FIRE DEPARTMENT:

Gordon Henderson – Chief	Rome Fire Department	706-236-4500
Benny Bohannon – Deputy Chief	Rome Fire Department	706-236-4500
Randy Lacey – Chief	Cave Spring Fire Department	706-777-3384

FOREST INDUSTRY:

William Yeomans	Berry College Forestry Department	706-238-9041
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USDA FOREST SERVICE: CHATTAHOOCHEE NATIONAL FOREST

Jeff Shart FMO	<i>ARMUCHEE-COHUTTA RANGER DISTRICT</i>	706-695-6737
	3941 Highway 76	706 280-5498 cell
	Chatsworth, GA 30705	

ARMUCHEE RANGER DISTRICT

USFS Villanow Work Center	706-397-2265
12411 East Highway 136	706-397-8826 (fax)
Lafayette, GA. 30728	

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS: Listed in master plan.

OTHER COOPERATORS:

Scotty Hancock - Director	Floyd County EMA	706-236-5002
Tim Herrington – Training Coordinator	Floyd County EMA	706-252-4149 (cell)
Chuck Waters – Region Supervisor	GA DNR WRD	706-295-6041
Kevin Poe – County Manager	Floyd County	706-291-5111
Patricia Smith – Director	Rome-Floyd 911	706-236-4543
Roger Swaim – Director	Floyd Public Works	706-236-2495
Randy Lacey – Public Safety Director	City of Cave Spring	706-777-3384
Bobby Abrams – Chief	Berry College Police Dept.	706-290-2173
Officer in Charge SFC	GA. National Guard	706-295-6001

LOGISTICS:**LODGING:**

Best Western	217 Hwy. 411 East, Rome	706-234-3161
Comfort Inn	2209 Shorter Avenue, Rome	706-802-1223
Country Inn & Suites	231 Hwy. 411 East, Rome	706-232-3380
Days Inn	840 Turner McCall Blvd. Rome	706-295-0400
Hampton Inn	21 Chateau Drive, Rome	706-232-9551
Jameson Inn	40 Grace Drive, Rome	706-291-7797

NOTE: Additional listings can be found in the telephone directory.

FEEDING ESTABLISHMENTS:

Log Cabin Smoke House	2184 Kingston Road, Rome	706-378-1227	menu and take-out
McDonald's	2215 Shorter Avenue, Rome	706-234-0622	fast food, dine in or take-out
Mr. D's Restaurant	3793 Martha Berry Highway, Rome	706-235-0444	fast food, dine in or take-out
Subway	818 Turner McCall Boulevard, Rome	706-291-7827	take-out sandwiches
Waffle House	1601 Shorter Avenue, Rome	706-232-9703	menu and take-out (24 hours)
Ryan's	2305 Shorter Avenue, Rome	706-234-7973	dine in (buffet)

NOTE: MANY additional listings can be found in the telephone directory.

AUTOMOTIVE PARTS:**Tractor:**

JOHN DEERE parts & service Flint Equipment Company 180 Princeton Blvd. Adairsville 770-773-9857

DRESSTA, KOMATSU parts & service TEC Tractor & Equipment Co. 160 Robinson Rd, Calhoun 706-879-6200

Hydraulic Hose Repair Donald's Hydraulic Repairs 2430 Calhoun Road NE Rome 706-291-9777

Hose Repair Sisson Hydraulics 7 Chieftain Dr, Rome 706-232-3482

Trucks & Automotive

Chevrolet parts & service Riverside Chevrolet-Cadillac 100 Highway 411 East, Rome 706-295-9090

Ford parts & service Courtesy Ford-Lincoln-Mercury 101 Highway 411 East, Rome 706-235-4453

GMC parts & service Heritage Pontiac-Buick-GMC 965 Veterans Memorial Hwy. Rome 706-291-2277

Dodge parts & service Bob Williams Dodge-Chrysler 2500 New Calhoun Hwy. Rome 706-232-7793

International Truck parts & service Deaton Truck & Trailer 2515 Cedartown Highway, Rome 706-295-4555

Auto and truck parts, hardware, drinks WAL-MART 2510 Redmond Circle, Rome 706-236-9595

Snacks, food supplies, safety items WAL-MART 825 Cartersville Hwy. Rome 706-292-0838

Stihl chain saw repairs and parts Outdoor Supply Alabama Highway, Coosa 706-232-3981

Stihl saws, parts and repairs Ace Hardware of East Rome 1804 Turner McCall Blvd. Rome 706-291-1939

Stihl saws and parts Joe Hill's Lawnmower Shop 31 Rome Road, Cave Spring 706-777-8877

BULK FUEL/NON-HIGHWAY DIESEL

FUEL IS NOT AVAILABLE AT THE FLOYD COUNTY UNIT !!!

{Make all fuel purchases from local vendors with state fuel card }

RENTAL VEHICLE COMPANIES:

AutoMax 506 Turner McCall Boulevard 706-291-0600 15-42 passenger buses, pickup trucks & vans

Enterprise Rent-A-Car 1212 Martha Berry Boulevard 706-290-1093 cars, pickup trucks, and vans

Nugent Auto Rental 2403 Redmond Circle NW 706-232-4400 15 passenger mini-buses, pickup trucks & vans

PORTA-TOILET COMPANIES:

Porta-Toilets of Rome 706-234-6390 10 Redmond Court toilet rental and service

Toilets Galore 706-602-8002 Dews Pond Road, Calhoun, GA. toilet rental & service

RADIO REPAIR

South Comm 770-386-6456 Cartersville

LAUNDRY SERVICE:

Armuchee Laundromat 706-235-5207 3150 Martha Berry Hwy, Rome

West Rome Laundromat 706-234-0144 1931 Shorter Ave, Rome

WRECKER SERVICE:

Winn Towing service 706-291-9902 52 A Silver Avenue, Rome All sizes

Rabbits Towing Service 706-295-2888 1012 Calhoun Ave, Rome all sizes

Loyd's Rome Towing 706-291-6292 1501 Turner McCall Boulevard, Rome med & heavy

ROAD SERVICE:

Deaton Truck & Trailer 706-295-4555 2515 Cedartown Highway, Rome 24 hour road service

MEDICAL CARE – (MED UNIT)

HEALTH CENTERS:

Floyd Urgent Care 706-291-3700 304 Shorter Avenue, Rome First Aid, (Worker's Comp.)

Harbin Clinic 706-295-5331 1825 Martha Berry Boulevard, Rome First Aid, (Worker's Comp.)

HOSPITALS:

Floyd Medical Center 706-509-5000 304 Turner McCall Boulevard, Rome Level II Trauma

Redmond Regional Medical 706-291-0291 501 Redmond Road, Rome Cardiac Center

Erlanger Medical Center 423-778-7000 975 East Third Street, Chattanooga, TN. Burn Center,
Level 1 Trauma Center

BURN CENTERS:

Erlanger Medical Center 423-778-7000 975 East Third Street, Chattanooga, TN. Burn Center,

AMBULANCE/TRANSPORT SERVICES:

Floyd Medical Center EMS Ambulance Service ALS, EMT and Paramedics 911 or 802-1599

Redmond Regional Medical Center EMS Ambulance Service EMT and Paramedics 911 or 295-2000

MEDIVAC/EVAC SERVICES:

Life Force (Erlanger Medical Center) Call 911 or 423-778-5420 Chattanooga, TN
Life Force now also has a base in Calhoun

Rescue Air 1 Call 911 or 800-282-1492 or 404-659-5433 has bases in Kennesaw and Blairsville
(Rescue Air 1 was formerly known as Georgia Baptist Life Flight)

LAW ENFORCEMENT:

GEORGIA STATE PATROL:

706-295-6002 Post 38 3386 Martha Berry Highway, Rome

FLOYD COUNTY POLICE

706-235-7766 5 Government Plaza, Rome Chief: Bill Shiflett

ROME POLICE DEPARTMENT

706-238-5101 5 Government Plaza, Rome Interim Chief: Alonzo Roberson

FLOYD COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

706-291-4111 3 Government Plaza, Rome Sheriff: Tim Burkhalter

AVIATION:

AIRPORTS: RMG

Richard B. Russell Regional Airport	Lounge, Conference Room, Sleeping	Fuel:
Admiral John .H. Towers Field	Room w/ shower, The Prop Stop Deli-	Avgas & Jet-A
304 Russell Field Road, Rome	Restaurant aircraft repair & service	
706-295-7835		

(The airport is located 7 miles north of downtown Rome on US Hwy 27, then turn east on Russell Field Road)