

GEORGIA FORESTRY
COMMISSION



Community Wildfire Protection Plan

An Action Plan for Wildfire Mitigation and Conservation of Natural Resources

Glynn County, Georgia

A Program of the Georgia Forestry Commission
with support from the U.S. Forest Service



AUGUST 2018

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PLAN CONTENTS

PREFACE

I. Objectives	5
II. Community Collaboration.....	5
III. Community & Wildfire History.....	6
IV. Community Base Maps	14
V. Community Wildfire Risk Assessment.....	17
VI. Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment & Risk Hazard Maps.....	21
VII. Prioritized Mitigation Recommendations.....	27
VIII. Action Plan.....	32
IX. Mitigation Assistance & Grant Information.....	35
X. Glossary.....	36
XI. Sources of Information.....	38

Appended Documents:

Glynn County Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment Summary Report (SWRA)

Glynn County Wildfire Pre-suppression Plan

NFPA 1141 Standard for Fire Protection Infrastructure for Land Development in Suburban and Rural Areas.

Preface

The extreme weather conditions that are conducive to wildfire disasters (usually a combination of extended drought, low relative humidity and high winds) can occur in this area of Georgia as infrequently as every 10-15 years. This is not a regular event, but as the number of homes that have been built in or adjacent to forested or wildland areas increases, it can turn a wildfire under these weather conditions into a major disaster. Wildfires move fast and can quickly overwhelm the resources of even the best equipped fire department. Advance planning can save lives, homes and businesses.

This Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) includes a locally assessed evaluation of the wildland urban interface areas of the county, looking at the critical issues regarding access to these areas, risk to properties from general issues such as building characteristics and “fire wise” practices and response from local firefighting resources. It further incorporates a locally devised action plan to mitigate these risks and hazards through planning, education and other avenues that may become available to address the increasing threat of wildland fire. The CWPP does not obligate the county financially in any way, but instead lays a foundation for improved emergency response if and when grant funding is available to the county.

The Plan is provided at no cost to the county and can be very important for county applications for hazard mitigation grant funds through the National Fire Plan, FEMA mitigation grants and Homeland Security. Under the Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA) of 2003, communities (counties) that seek grants from the federal government for hazardous fuels reduction work are required to prepare a Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

This plan will:

- Enhance public safety
- Raise public awareness of wildfire hazards and risks
- Educate homeowners on how to reduce home ignitability
- Build and improve collaboration at multiple levels

The public does not have to fall victim to this type of disaster. Homes (and communities) can be designed, built and maintained to withstand a wildfire even in the absence of fire equipment and firefighters on the scene. It takes planning and commitment at the local level before the wildfire disaster occurs and that is what the Community Wildfire Protection Plan is all about.

I. OBJECTIVES

The mission of the following report is to set clear priorities for the implementation of wildfire mitigation in Glynn County. The plan includes prioritized recommendations for the appropriate types and methods of fuel reduction and structure ignitability reduction that will protect this community 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.

II. COMMUNITY COLLABORATION

The core team convened on Oct 6th, 2010 to assess risks and develop the Community Wildfire Protection Plan. The group is comprised of representatives from local government, local fire authorities, and the state agency responsible for forest management. Below are the groups included in the task force:

Glynn County Fire Department
Jekyll Island Department of Public Safety
Georgia Forestry Commission

It was decided to conduct community assessments on the basis of select high risk communities within the individual fire districts in the county. Personnel from the Glynn County Fire Department assessed the selected areas and reconvened on December 22nd, 2010 for the purpose of completing the following:

Risk Assessment	Assessed wildfire hazard risks and prioritized mitigation actions.
Fuels Reduction	Identified strategies for coordinating fuels treatment projects.
Structure Ignitability	Identified strategies for reducing the ignitability of structures within the Wildland interface.
Emergency Management	Forged relationships among local government and fire districts and developed/refined a pre-suppression plan.
Education and Outreach	Developed strategies for increasing citizen awareness and action and to conduct homeowner and community leader workshops.

III. COMMUNITY & WILDFIRE HISTORY



Glynn County, on Georgia's southeastern coast, was created on February 5, 1777, as the state's seventh county. It now comprises Jekyll Island, St. Simons Island, and Sea Island, as well as the mainland between the Little Satilla River to the south and the Altamaha River to the north. The county's largest communities are the town of Brunswick, along with Jekyll, St. Simons, and Sea islands. Of these, only Brunswick, the county seat, is incorporated. Glynn County borders Brantley, Camden, McIntosh, and Wayne counties.

Before European colonization, Indians of the Lower Creek Nation inhabited the area. In 1741 the Trustees of Georgia envisioned just two counties, Frederica and Savannah, but after the Trustees' charter ended in 1752, the colony was divided in 1758 into eight parishes. Georgia's first constitution of 1777 combined two of these parishes, St. David and St. Patrick, into Glynn County. Jekyll and St. Simons islands were annexed by the county in 1789, but in 1805 some of its inland area was lost when land from Glynn County's western region was added to neighboring Wayne County.

The 422-square-mile county was named for John Glynn, an English lawyer and member of Parliament who was friendly to the colonies. Sparsely settled before the American Revolution (1775-83), the area saw most of its few inhabitants flee to Florida and inland Georgia during the war. After the war, however, veterans established homesteads in a number of Glynn communities.

Mark Carr, an English planter, lived in the area that became Brunswick. Carr, who arrived in the colony with General James Oglethorpe's regiment in 1738, set up a tobacco plantation, named Plug Point, on which he built a number of tabby houses. He agreed to exchange his plantation land for holding elsewhere when, in 1771, the Royal Colonial Provincial Council chose the area as ideal for their planned city of Brunswick, naming it after the ancestral home of the German House of Hanover (the family of the king of England at the time). Brunswick is now a thriving deep-water seaport, crucial to the economy not only of Glynn County but also of the state and region beyond it.

Jekyll Island, now owned by the state of Georgia and managed by the Jekyll Island Authority, passed through the hands of several nations before coming to American hands. After the Creeks ceded it, French and then Spanish claimants gave it a variety of names before Oglethorpe named the island in honor of the English statesman Sir Joseph Jekyll. In the late 1800s the island became the Jekyll Island Club, originally a hunting club that quickly grew into a resort for wealthy northeastern businessmen, including some of the most prominent industrial leaders in America, and their families. The club finally closed during World War II (1941-45), and the island was sold to the state of Georgia in 1947, when it became the Jekyll Island State Park.

St. Simons Island was the site of Spanish missions in the seventeenth century. Seventy years later Oglethorpe chose the island for one of his first military settlements, establishing Fort Frederica in 1736 as a buffer against Spanish incursion from Florida. After Spanish invaders were defeated in 1742 at the Battle of Bloody Marsh, Oglethorpe's regiment left the island and the fortress-town went into decline. Although St. Simons saw little action during the American Revolution, timbers for the U.S.S. *Constitution* (known as "Old Ironsides"), part of the new



country's first naval fleet in the 1790s, came from the island.

Beginning in the 1780s St. Simons planters produced high-quality cotton, but for multiple reasons the cotton era ended there in the 1830s. The island's economic decline was finally reversed in the 1870s when the Georgia Land and Lumber Company chose

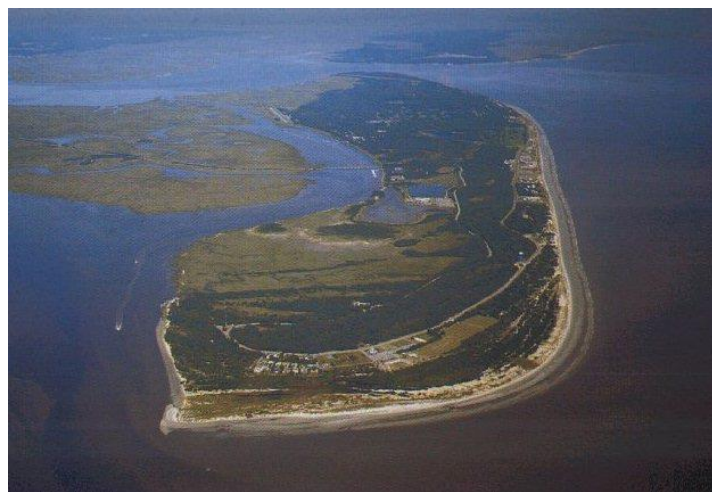
St. Simons as the center of its operations. Stores, schools, and churches followed, and people from the inland began to vacation there. A thriving tourist industry has allowed the island to prosper economically, even in the face of such crises as the Great Depression of the 1930s.

Sea Island is another of Glynn County's island communities. The businessman Howard Coffin purchased the island in the 1920s and built the Cloister, a luxury resort hotel. Owned by the Sea Island Company since 1928, the island has been the retreat of celebrities and leaders from around the world. In 2004 it was the site of the G8 Summit of world leaders. The Georgia Sea Island Singers are perhaps Sea Island's best-known residents. The singers keep the traditions of their ancestors, who were local slaves, alive by performing their songs and stories all over the world.

The largest employment sector is the service industry, followed by retail trade and manufacturing. Additionally, the College of Coastal Georgia is located in Brunswick.



In 2014 Jekyll Island became one of the first barrier islands to be recognized as a Firewise Community. Since 2012 records indicate there has been only one significant wildfire on the island.



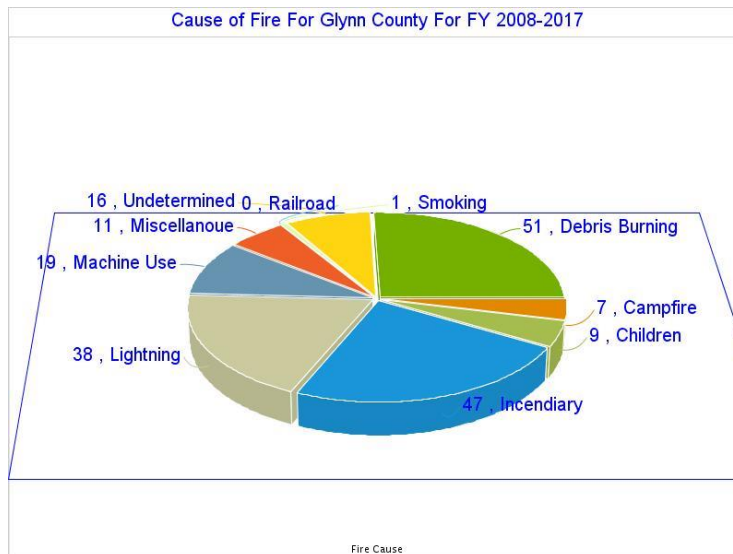
Wildfire History

Glynn County located in southeast Georgia, widely known as a recreational destination with the Golden Isles and its noted industrial presence, is still largely forested in the western half of the county. Perhaps with the exception of the large blocks of woodlands along the Altamaha River and the Paulk’s Pasture WMA, there are homes and communities scattered throughout the county. There are also sizable blocks of heavily fueled woodlands remaining on St Simons and Jekyll Islands and the risks and hazards from the wildland urban interface are fairly general and substantial throughout the county even on the edge of the city of Brunswick.

Glynn County is protected by an organized county fire department with eight stations staffed full time with career firefighters. The Georgia Forestry Commission maintains a county protection unit located in the western part of the county on Hwy 32 to respond to wildfires throughout the county. Most areas in the county east of Hwy 99 are serviced by pressurized water systems with hydrants available. Jekyll Island being state owned operates a full time career staffed fire department to respond to fires on the island.

Over the past fifty years, Glynn County has averaged 75 reported wildland fires per year, burning an average of 355 acres per year. Using more recent figures over the past 20 years, this number has decreased to an average of 45 fires per year burning on average 217 acres annually and during the last 10 years has dropped considerably to 22 fires per year burning 110 acres annually. The occurrence of these fires during this later period shows a slight peak during the months of January through May accounting for 60% of the annual fires and 59% of the average acreage burned. The numbers of fires over the remainder of the year show a decrease during the fall months.

During the last 10 years, FY2008 – FY2017, there were 199 wildfires burning over 906 acres. The leading causes of these wildfires was debris burning causing 26% of the fires and 46% of the acreage burned. The 2nd leading cause was arson causing 24% of the fires and 13% of the acreage burned. Lightning was also a significant cause with 19% of the fires and 27% of the acreage burned. Over the past 10 years records show that 63% of the debris fires originated from residential burning.



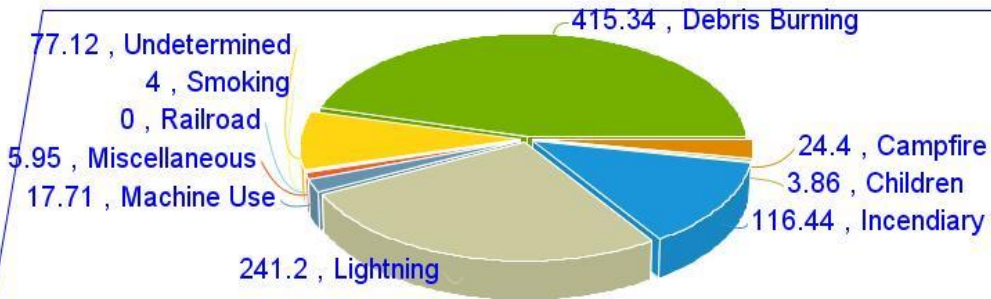
Glynn County wildfire data from 2018, the last complete fiscal year, July 1, 2017 thru June 30, 2018.

County = Glynn	Cause	Fires	Acres	Fires 5 Yr Avg	Acres 5 Yr Avg
Campfire	Campfire	1	0.20	0.80	0.54
Children	Children	0	0.00	0.20	0.00
Debris: Ag Fields, Pastures, Orchards, Etc	Debris: Ag Fields, Pastures, Orchards, Etc	0	0.00	0.20	0.10
Debris: Escaped Prescribed Burn	Debris: Escaped Prescribed Burn	0	0.00	0.60	6.71
Debris: Household Garbage	Debris: Household Garbage	0	0.00	0.20	0.05
Debris: Other	Debris: Other	1	1.00	0.40	0.70
Debris: Residential, Leafpiles, Yard, Etc	Debris: Residential, Leafpiles, Yard, Etc	1	0.30	0.80	2.38
Debris: Site Prep - Forestry Related	Debris: Site Prep - Forestry Related	1	0.25	1.00	2.85
Incendiary	Incendiary	0	0.00	1.60	3.54
Lightning	Lightning	2	96.00	2.00	24.06
Machine Use	Machine Use	0	0.00	1.00	0.62
Miscellaneous: Fireworks/Explosives	Miscellaneous: Fireworks/Explosives	1	1.60	0.40	0.52
Miscellaneous: Other	Miscellaneous: Other	0	0.00	0.40	0.08
Miscellaneous: Woodstove Ashes	Miscellaneous: Woodstove Ashes	0	0.00	0.20	0.07
Railroad	Railroad	2	25.50	1.40	16.64
Undetermined	Undetermined	1	2.00	2.80	10.70
Totals for County: Glynn Year: 2018		10	126.85	14.00	69.56

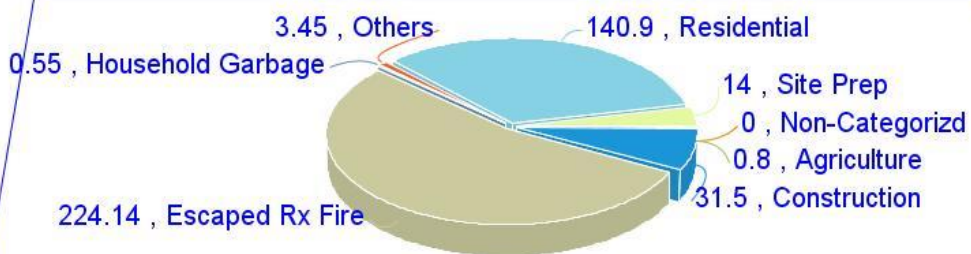
Acreage Burned /Number of Fires For Glynn County For FY 2008-2017				
Year	Acreage Burned	Number of Fires	Average Size	Statewide Average Size
2008	194.14	40	4.85	4.56
2009	164.88	15	10.99	3.90
2010	40.35	15	2.69	3.93
2011	302.31	45	6.72	17.56
2012	128.54	37	3.47	5.08
2013	49.76	12	4.15	4.53
2014	62.04	11	5.64	5.02
2015	41.69	17	2.45	4.42
2016	78.47	12	6.54	6.29
2017	38.73	20	1.94	11.60

Acreage Burned /Number of Fires by Fire Cause For Glynn County For FY 2008-2017		
Fire Cause	Acreage Burned	Number of Fires
Campfire	24.40	7
Children	3.86	9
Debris Burning	415.34	51
Incendiary	116.44	47
Lightning	241.20	38
Machine Use	17.71	19
Miscellaneous	5.95	11
Railroad	0.00	0
Smoking	4.00	1
Undetermined	77.12	16
Total	906.02	199

Acreage Burned by Cause of Fire For Glynn County For FY 2008-2017

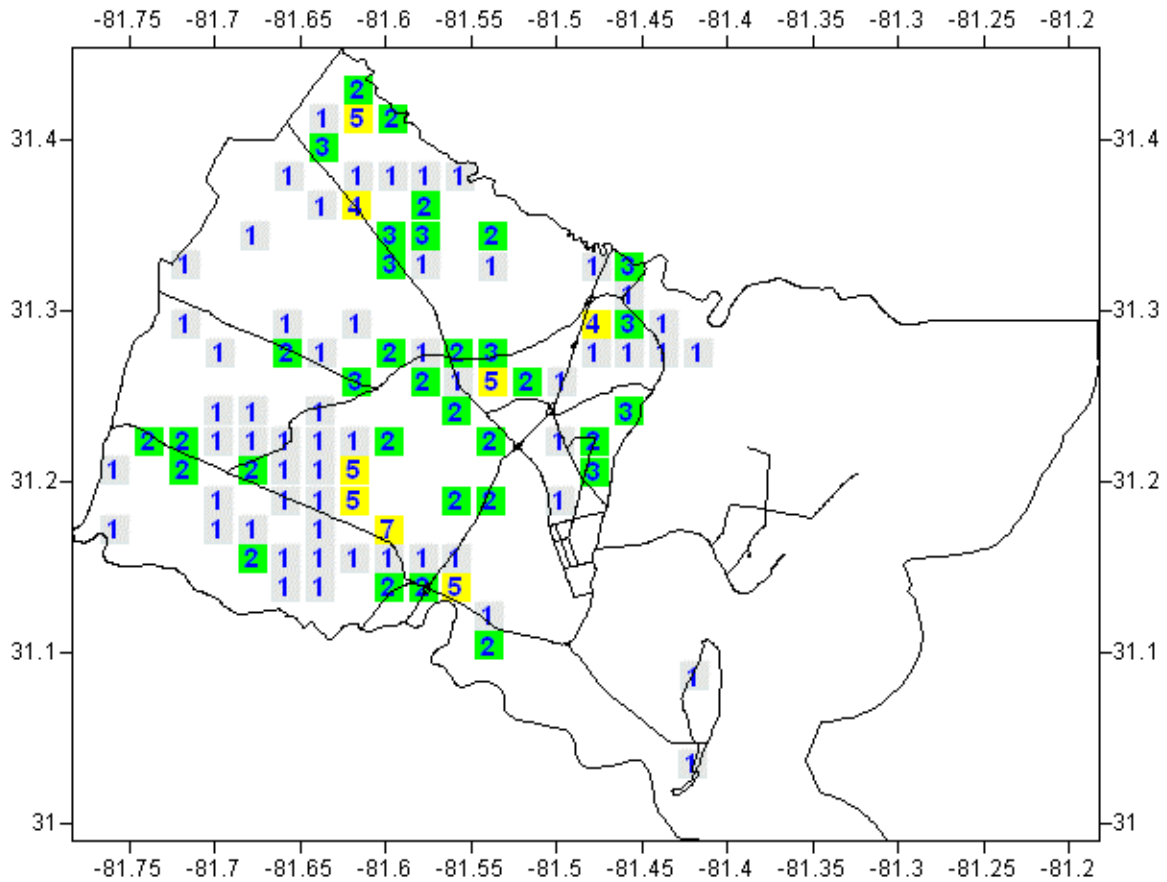


Acreage Burned By Debris Burning Sub Cause For Glynn County For FY 2008-2017

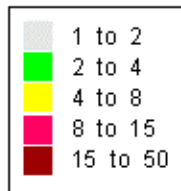


Fire Cause

Fire Occurrence Map for Glynn County for Fiscal Year 2007-2011



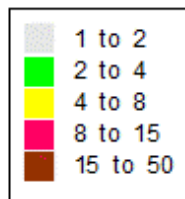
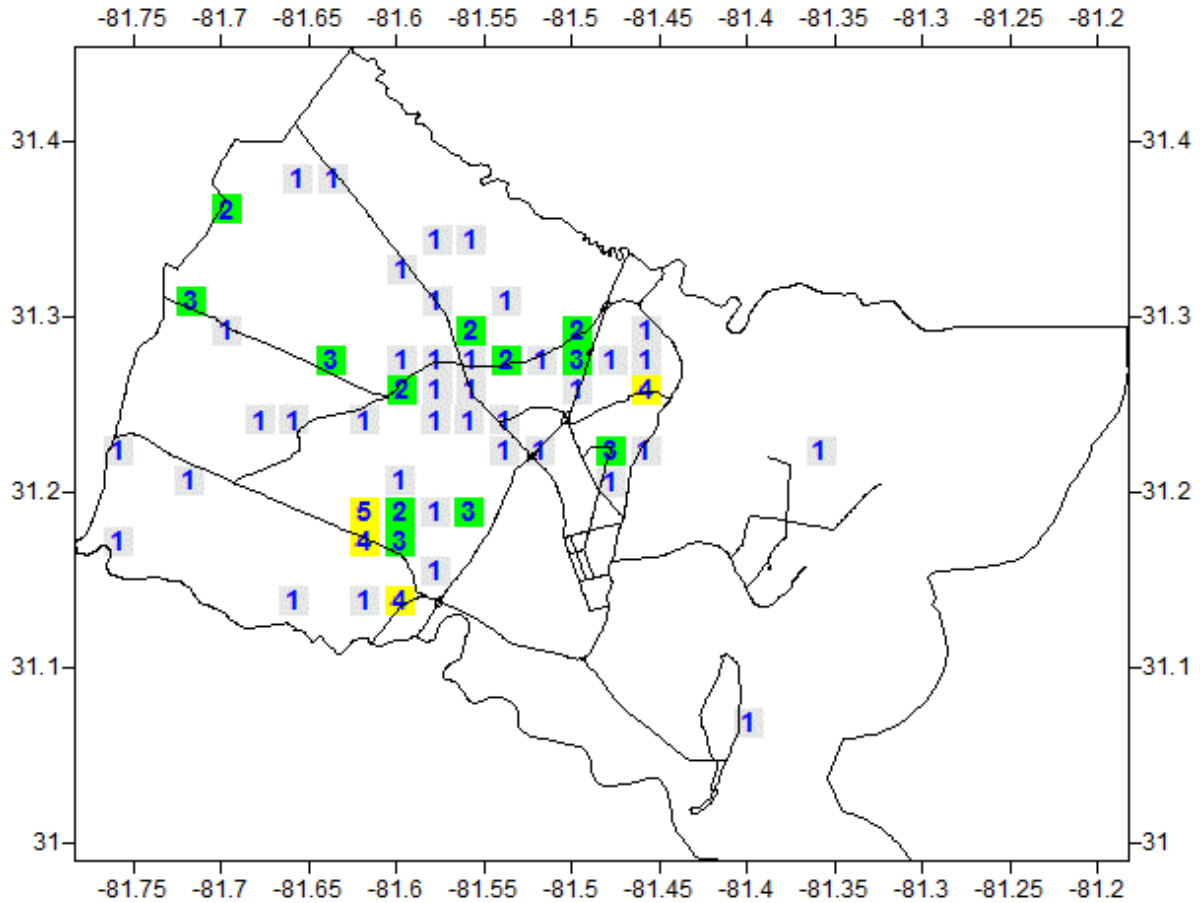
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Fire Occurrence Map for Glynn County for Fiscal Year 2012-2016



IV. COMMUNITY BASE MAP







V. COMMUNITY WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT

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.

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 a 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 smoke from burning structures and any unknown sources such as trash piles.

Illicit Activities

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

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 equipment.

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 degrees 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 protect 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.



Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) is described as the area where structures and other human improvements meet and intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels.

The wildland fire risk assessments conducted in 2010 by the Glynn County Fire Department returned a number of communities in the very high to extreme range. The risk assessment instrument used to evaluate wildfire hazards to Glynn County’s WUI was the Hazard and Wildfire Risk Assessment Checklist. The instrument takes into consideration accessibility, vegetation (based on fuel models), roofing assembly, building construction, and availability of fire protection resources, placement of gas and electric utilities, and additional rating factors. The following factors contributed to the wildfire hazard scores for Glynn County:

- Unpaved roads and private driveways.
- Narrow roads without drivable shoulders.
- Dead end roads lacking turnarounds.
- Minimal defensible space around structures.
- LP Tanks close to homes and buildings.
- Unmarked septic tanks in yards.
- Lack of pressurized or non-pressurized water systems available in rural areas.
- Large, adjacent areas of forest or wildlands.
- Heavy fuel buildup in adjacent wildlands.
- Undeveloped lots comprising half the total lots in many rural communities.
- High occurrence of wildfires in the several locations.

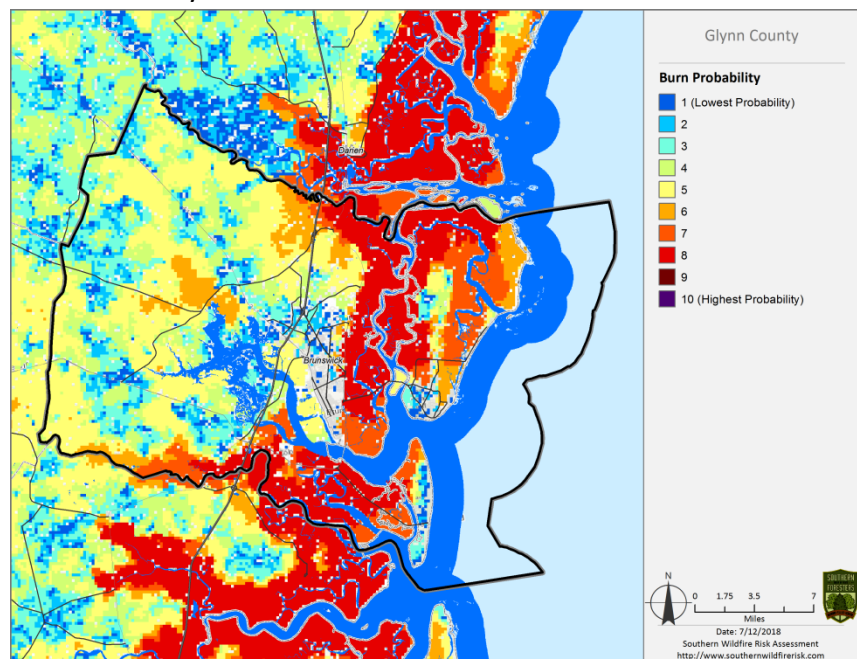
Summary of Glynn County Assessments

Area/Community	Community Access	Surrounding Vegetation	Building Construction	Fire Protection	Utilities	Add. Factors	Score	Hazard Rating
Everitt City	5	20	15	16	7	28	92	High
Blythe Island	11	20	10	11	6	16	74	Moderate
Buck Swamp Baumgarde Meyers Hill	7	30	0	1	2	29	66	Moderate
Old CC Road	10	30	10	1	5	32	87	High
Old Post Rd								
Post Rd south	11	20	10	20	7	37	104	Very High
Pennick Rd								
Old Jesup Rd	16	20	10	22	7	39	113	Very High
Hwy 82 from Hwy 17 to Hwy 99	15	20	5	15	9	22	85	High
Hwy 17 north of Glynco Pkwy	17	35	10	17	6	15	100	Very High
Hwy 99 from Hwy 32 to Hwy 82	25	45	20	29	9	19	147	Extreme
Petersville Rd area	17	20	10	27	9	24	107	Very High
Fancy Bluff	8	20	5	12	7	18	70	Moderate

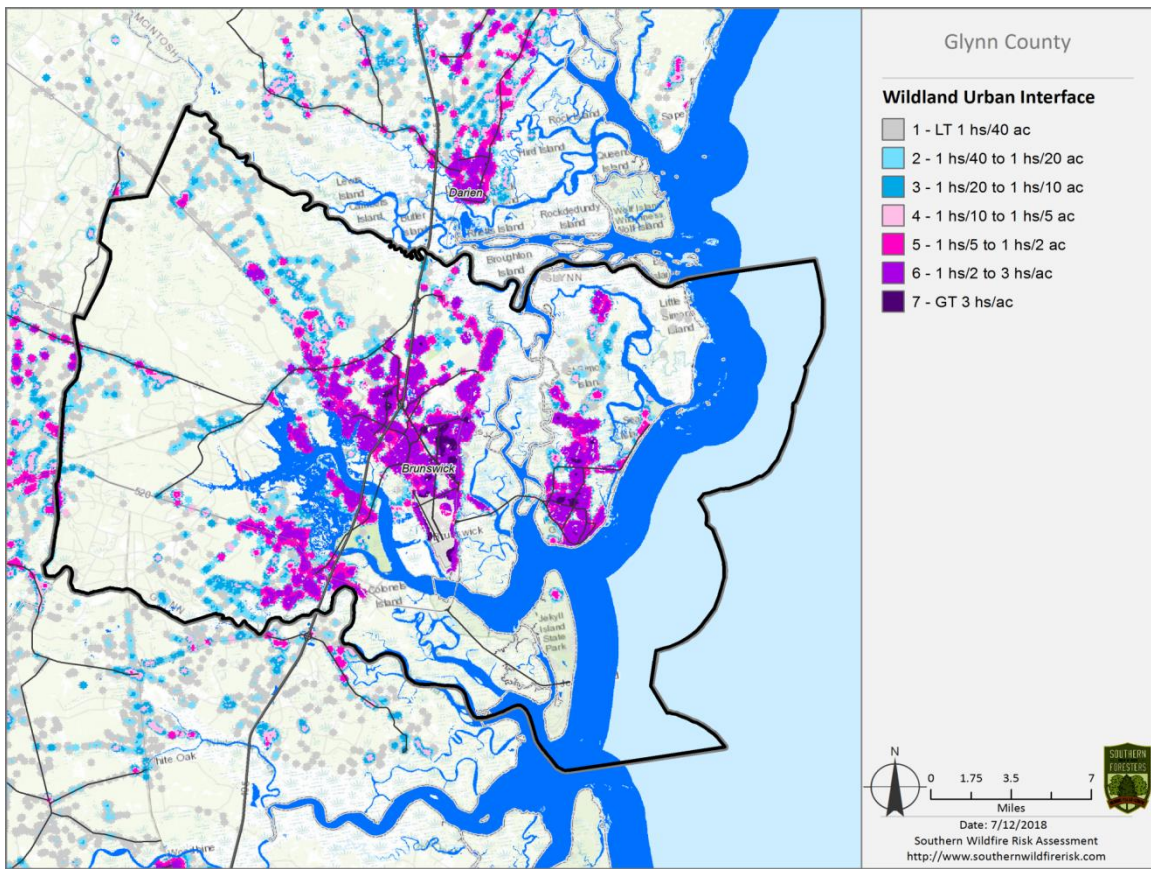
VI. SOUTHERN WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT & RISK HAZARD MAPS

The Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment tool, developed by the Southern Group of State Foresters, was released to the public in July 2014. This tool allows users of the Professional Viewer application of the Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment (SWRA) web Portal (SouthWRAP) to define a specific project area and summarize wildfire related information for this area. A detailed risk summary report is generated using a set of predefined map products developed by the Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment project which have been summarized explicitly for the user defined project area. A risk assessment summary was generated for Glynn County. The SouthWRAP (SWRA) products included in this report are designed to provide the information needed to support the following key priorities:

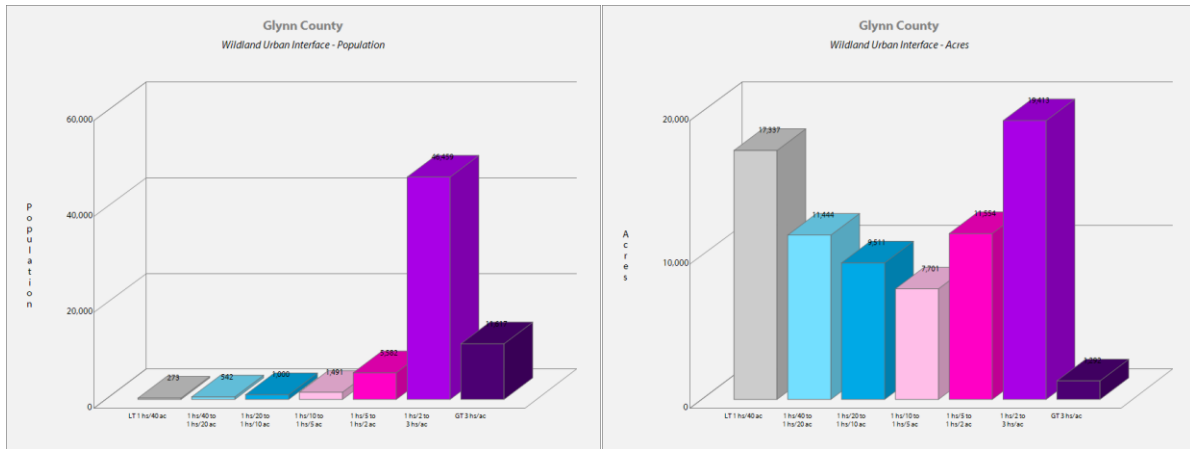
- Identify areas that are most prone to wildfire.
- Identify areas that may require additional tactical planning, specifically related to mitigation projects and Community Wildfire Protection Planning.
- Provide the information necessary to justify resource, budget and funding requests.
- Allow agencies to work together to better define priorities and improve emergency response, particularly across jurisdictional boundaries.
- Define wildland communities and identify the risk to those communities.
- Increase communication and outreach with local residents and the public to create awareness and address community priorities and needs.
- Plan for response and suppression resource needs.
- Plan and prioritize hazardous fuel treatment programs.

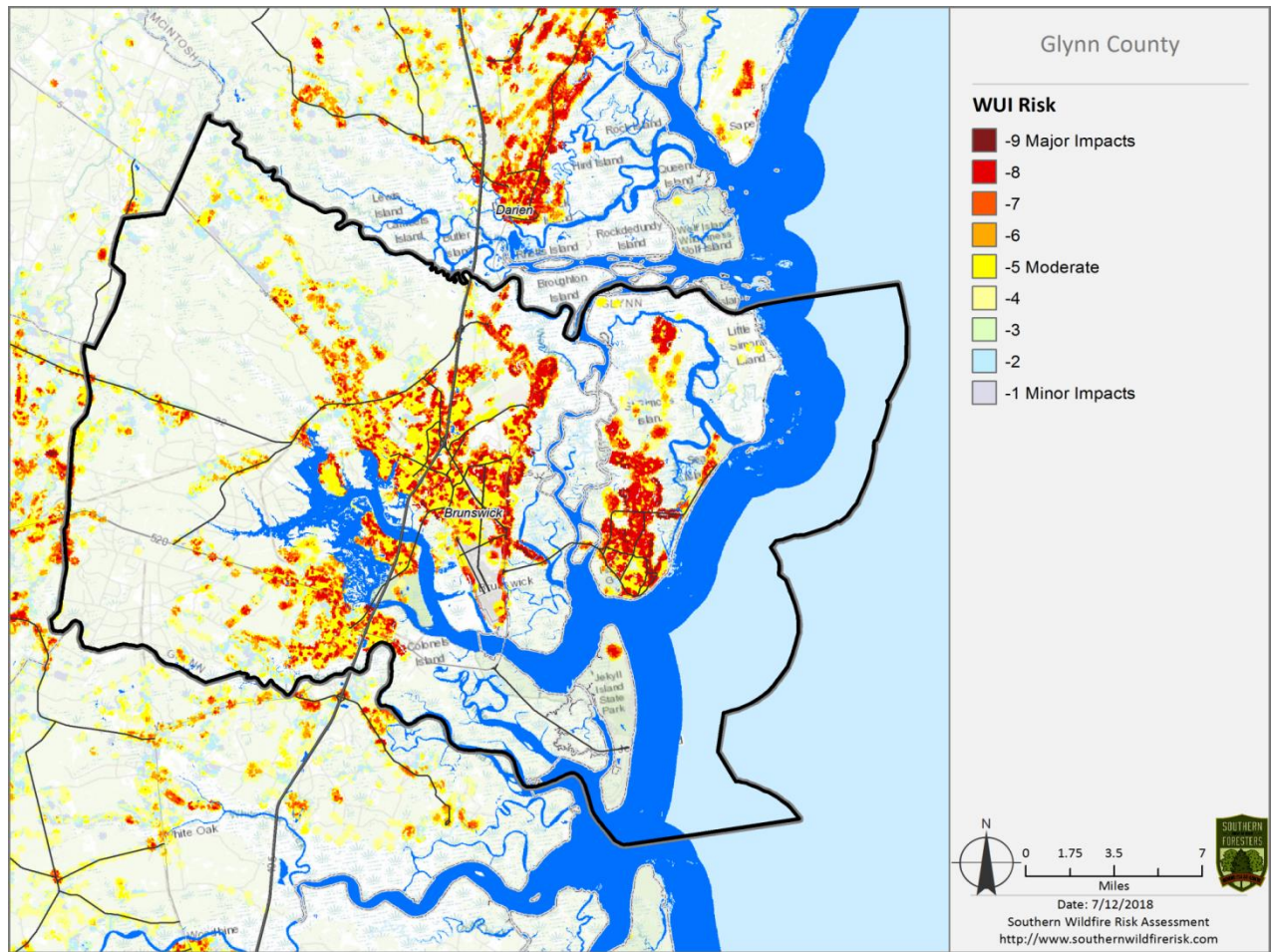


Burn Probability map from the Glynn County SWRA

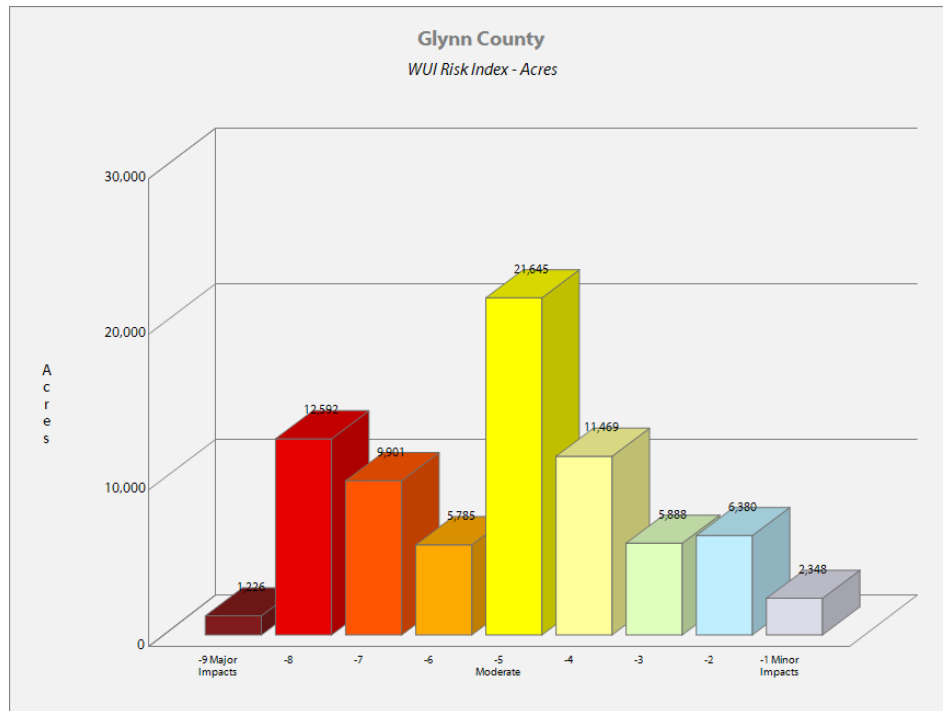


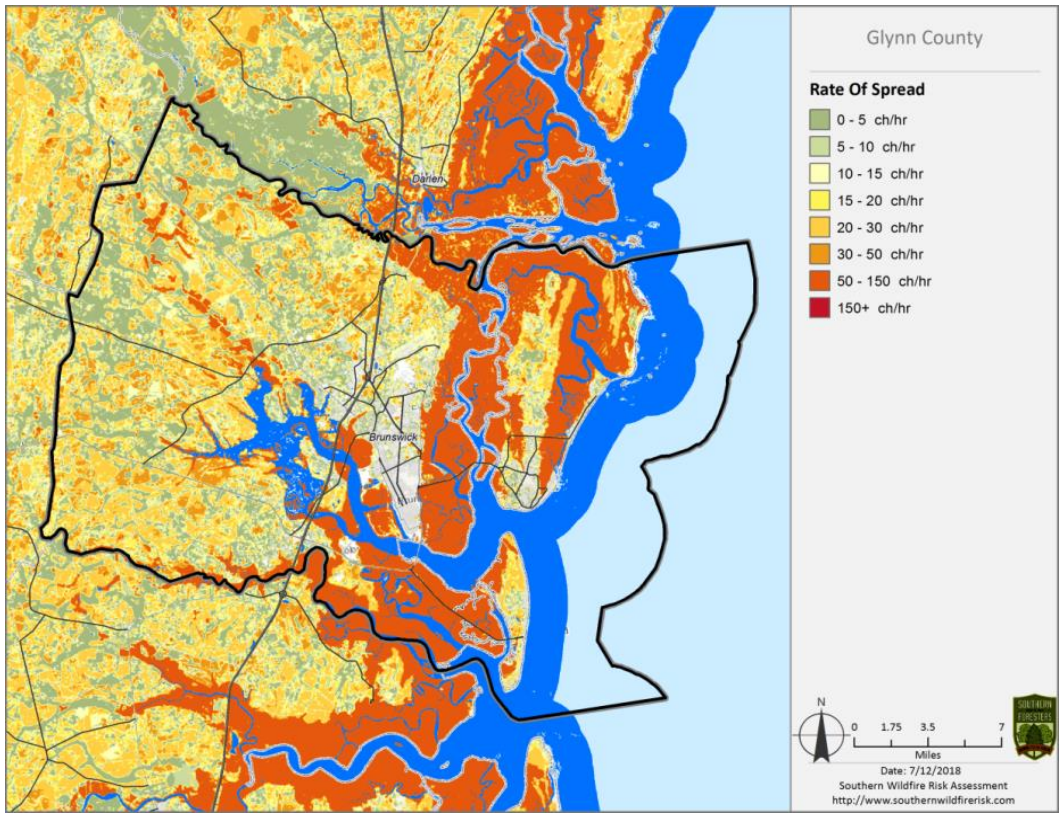
Above: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) map Below: WUI Population (left) WUI Acres (right)



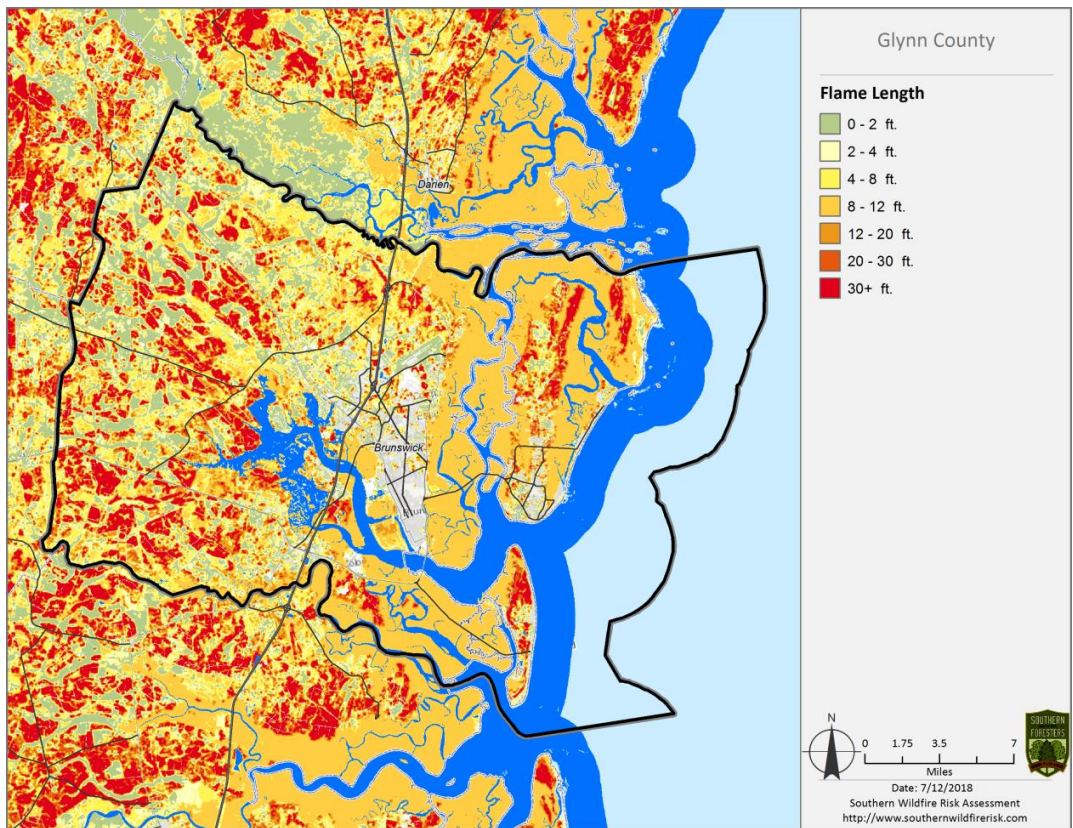


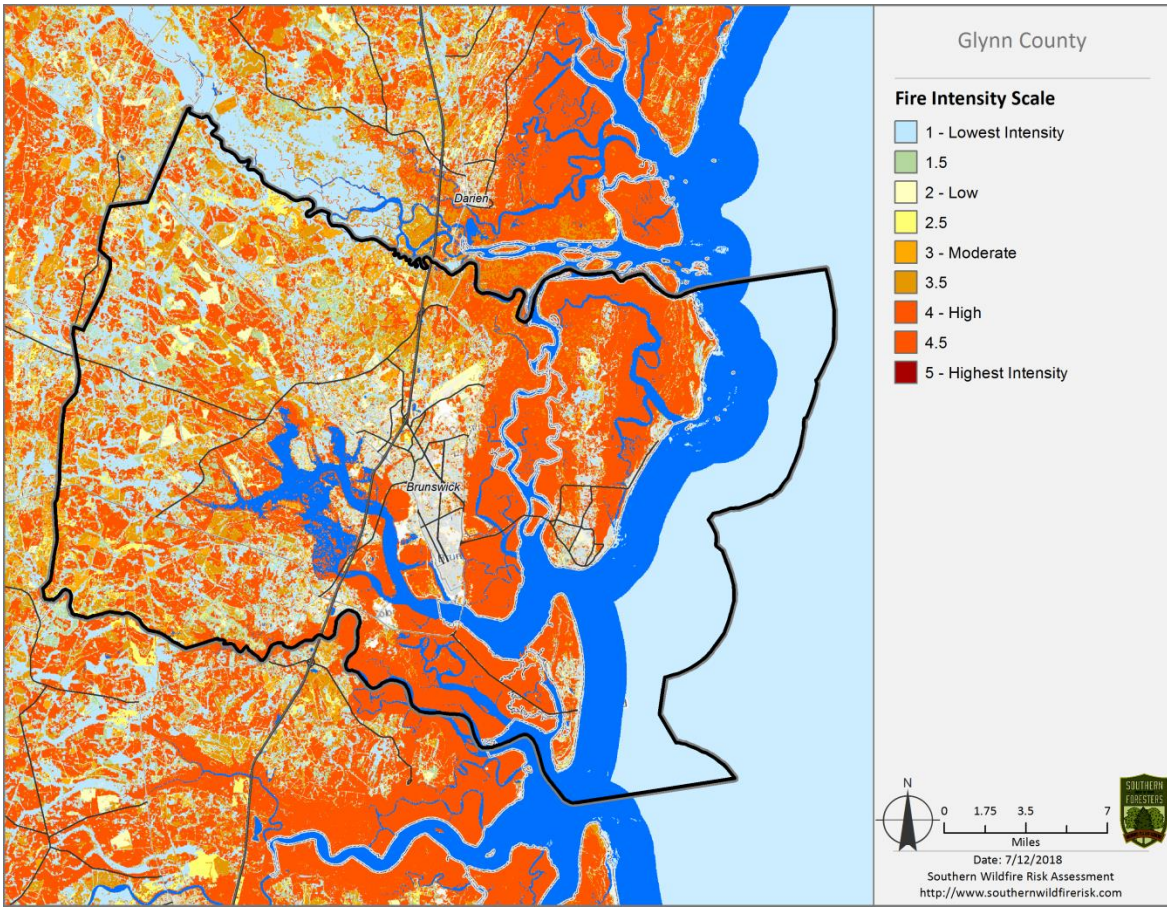
Above: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk map Below: WUI Risk Index Acres



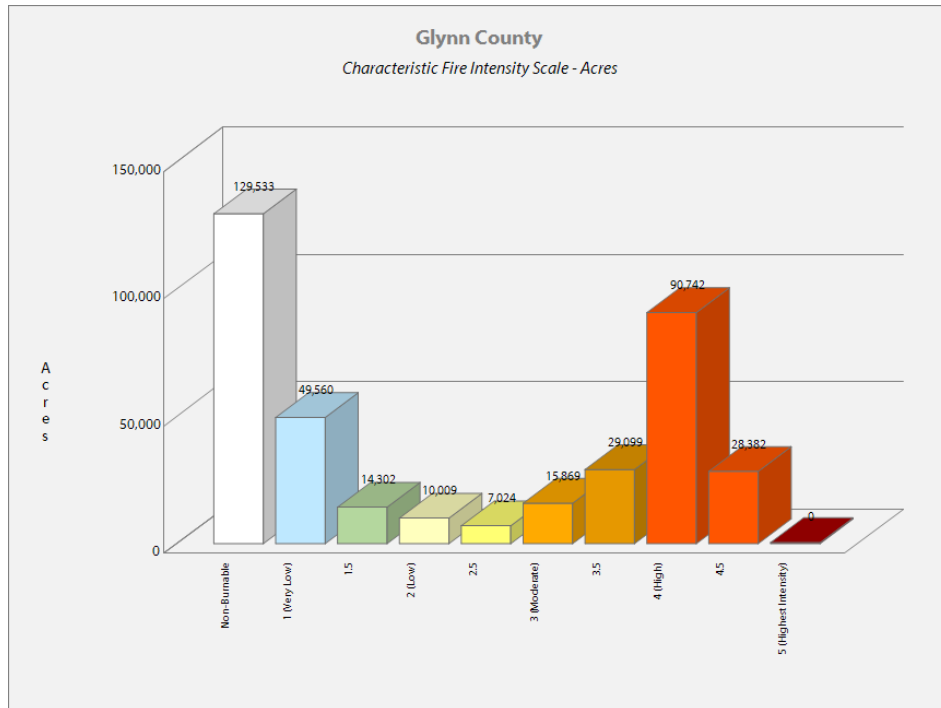


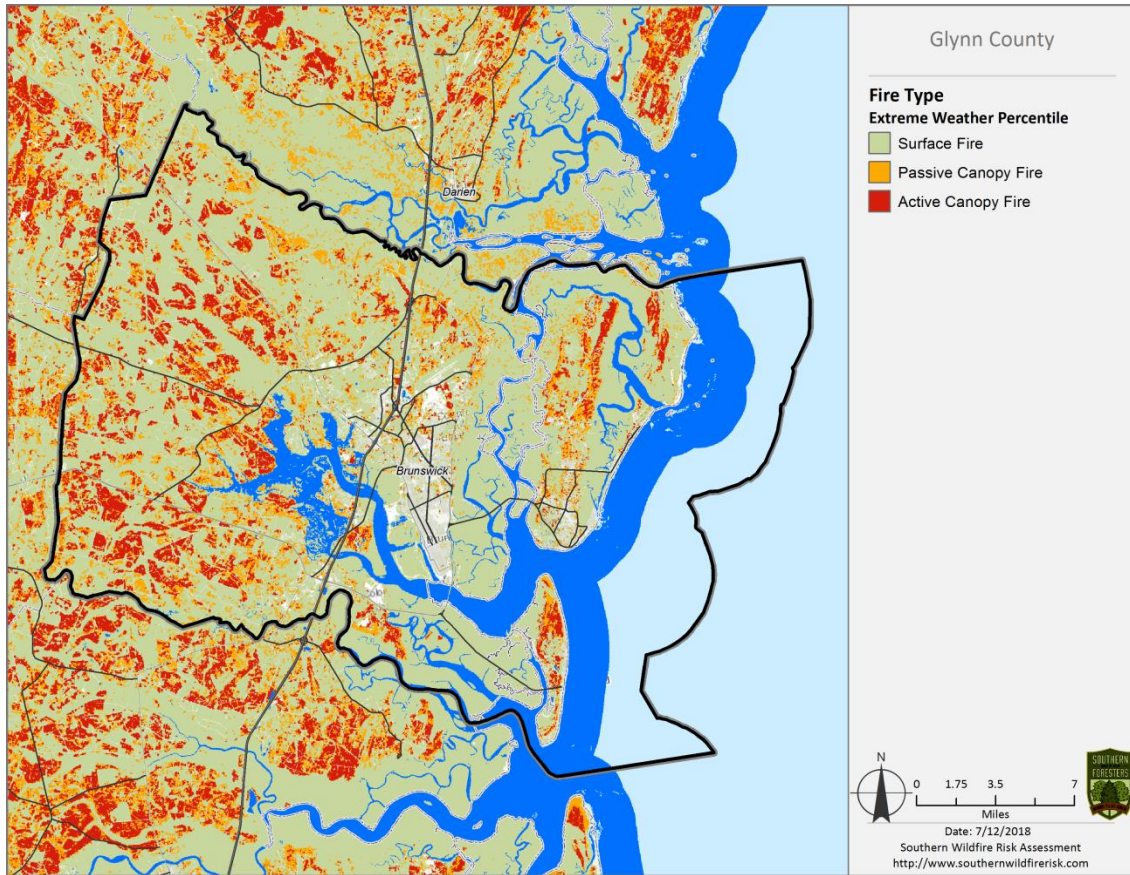
Above: Rate of Spread map Below: Flame Length map



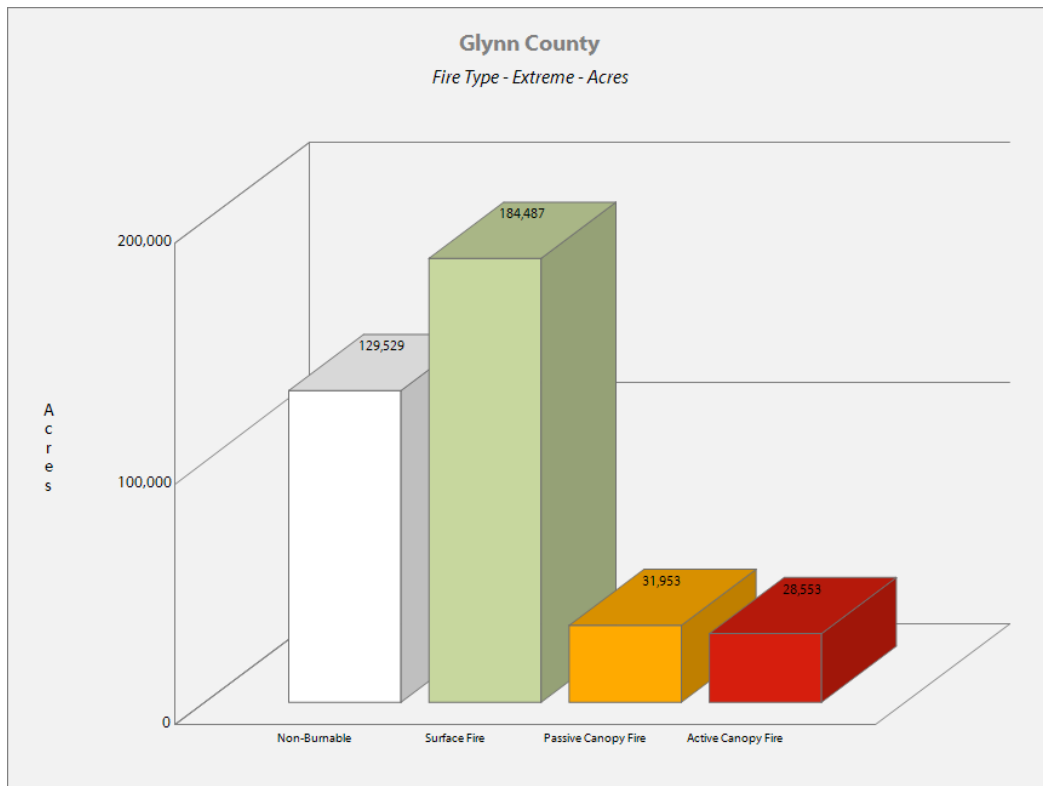


Above: Fire Intensity Scale map Below: Fire intensity Scale Acres





Above: Fire Type map Below: Fire Type acres



VII. PRIORITIZED MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Executive Summary

As Southeast Georgia continues to see increased growth from other areas seeking less crowded and warmer climates, new development will occur more frequently on forest and wildland areas. Glynn County will have an opportunity to significantly influence the wildland fire safety of new developments. It is important that new development be planned and constructed to provide for public safety in the event of a wildland fire emergency.

Over the past 20 years, much has been learned about how and why homes burn during wildland fire emergencies. Perhaps most importantly, case histories and research have shown that even in the most severe circumstances, wildland fire disasters can be avoided. Homes can be designed, built and maintained to withstand a wildfire even in the absence of fire services on the scene. The national Firewise Communities program is a national awareness initiative to help people understand that they don't have to be victims in a wildfire emergency. The National Fire Protection Association has produced two standards for reference: NFPA 1144 Standard for Reducing Structure Ignition Hazards from Wildland Fire, 2008 Edition and NFPA 1141 Standard for Fire Protection Infrastructure for Land Development in Suburban and Rural Areas.

In 2012 the International Code Council developed the International Wildland Urban Interface Code (IWUIC). This code was adopted by the Georgia Legislature in 2014 for Counties to use when developing building and zoning codes in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) to help reduce risk and minimize structure loss.

When new developments are built in the Wildland/Urban Interface, a number of public safety challenges may be created for the local fire services: (1) the water supply in the immediate areas may be inadequate for fire suppression; (2) if the Development is in an outlying area, there may be a longer response time for emergency services; (3) in a wildfire emergency, the access road(s) may need to simultaneously support evacuation of residents and the arrival of emergency vehicles; and (4) when wildland fire disasters strike, many structures may be involved simultaneously, quickly exceeding the capability of even the best equipped fire departments.

The following recommendations were developed by the Glynn County CWPP Core team as a result of surveying and assessing fuels and structures and by conducting meetings and interviews with county and city officials. A priority order was determined based on which mitigation projects would best reduce the hazard of wildfire in the assessment area.

Proposed Community Hazard and Structural Ignitability Reduction Priorities

Primary Protection for Community and Its Essential Infrastructure		
Treatment Area	Treatment Types	Treatment Method(s)
1. All Structures	Create minimum of 30-foot of defensible space**	Trim shrubs and vines to 30 feet from structures, trim overhanging limbs, replace flammable plants near homes with less flammable varieties, remove vegetation around chimneys.
2. Applicable Structures	Reduce structural ignitability**	Clean flammable vegetative material from roofs and gutters, store firewood appropriately, install skirting around raised structures, store water hoses for ready access, and replace pine straw and mulch around plantings with less flammable landscaping materials.
3. Community Meetings	Identify High Risk Communities	Seek Grant funding for Mitigation Teams to work with high risk communities.
4. Driveway Access	Right of Way Clearance	Maintain vertical and horizontal clearance for emergency equipment. See that adequate lengths of culverts are installed to allow emergency vehicle access.
5. Road Access	Identify needed road improvements	As roads are upgraded, widen to minimum standards with at least 50 foot diameter cul de sacs or turn arounds. Suggest that the ACCG and GMA institute training sessions on road improvement standards for emergency access.
6. Codes and Ordinances	Examine existing codes and ordinances. Utilize International Wildland Urban Interface Code (IWUIC)	Amend and enforce existing building codes as they relate to skirting, propane tank locations, public nuisances (trash/debris on property), Property address marking standards and other relevant concerns Review Subdivision and development ordinances for public safety concerns. Enforce uniform addressing ordinance.

Proposed Community Wildland Fuel Reduction Priorities		
Treatment Area	Treatment Types	Treatment Method(s)
1. Adjacent WUI Lands	Reduce hazardous fuels	Encourage prescribed burning for private landowners and industrial timberlands particularly adjacent to residential areas. Seek grant for mowing or prescribed burning in WUI areas.
2. Railroad Corridors	Reduce hazardous fuels	Encourage railroads to better maintain their ROW eliminating brush and grass through herbicide and mowing. Maintain firebreaks along ROW adjacent to residential areas.
3. Existing Fire Lines	Reduce hazardous fuels	Clean and re-harrow existing lines.
Proposed Improved Community Wildland Fire Response Priorities		
1. Water Sources	Dry Hydrants	Inspect, maintain and improve access to existing dry hydrants. Add signage along road to mark the hydrants. Locate additional dry hydrants or drafting locations needed. Locate and pre-clear helicopter dip sites. Seek funding for “Mini Mark” pumps.
2. Fire Stations	Equipment	Seek grants or other funding for Wildland hand tools and lightweight Wildland PPE Gear.
3. Fire Stations	Equipment	Investigate need for additional brush trucks and gators/mules equipped for wildland response.
4. Road Names	Road Signage	Timely replacement of missing road signs. “Dead End” or “No Outlet” Tags on Road Signs.
5. Personnel	Training	Obtain Wildland Fire Suppression training for Fire Personnel. Ready Set Go training.
**Actions to be taken by homeowners and community stakeholders		

Proposed Education and Outreach Priorities

<p>1. Conduct “How to Have a Firewise Home” Workshop for Glynn County Residents</p>
<p>Set up and conduct a workshop for homeowners that teach the principles of making homes and properties safe from wildfire. Topics for discussion include defensible space, landscaping, building construction, etc. Workshop will be scheduled for evenings or weekends when most homeowners are available and advertised through local media outlets. Target local schools, community groups and local senior centers.</p> <p>Distribute materials promoting firewise practices and planning through local community and governmental meetings.</p>
<p>2. Conduct “Firewise” Workshop for Community Leaders</p>
<p>Arrange for GFC Firewise program to work with local community leaders and governmental officials on the importance of “Firewise Planning” in developing ordinances and codes as the county as the need arises. Identify “Communities at Risk” within the county for possible firewise community recognition.</p>
<p>3. Spring Clean-up Event (National Wildfire Preparedness Day – 1st Saturday in May annually)</p>
<p>Conduct clean-up event every spring involving the Georgia Forestry Commission, Glynn County Fire Departments and community residents. Set up information table with educational materials and refreshments. Initiate the event with a morning briefing by GFC Firewise coordinator and local fire officials detailing plans for the day and safety precautions. Activities to include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean flammable vegetative material from roofs and gutters • Trim shrubs and vines to 30 feet away from structures • Trim overhanging limbs • Clean hazardous or flammable debris from adjacent properties <p>Celebrate the work with a community cookout, with Community officials, GFC and Glynn County Fire Departments discussing and commending the work accomplished.</p>
<p>4. Informational Packets</p>
<p>Develop and distribute informational packets to be distributed by permitting authorities, realtors and insurance agents. Included in the packets are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be Firewise Around Your Home • Firewise Guide to Landscape and Construction • Firewise Communities USA materials • Ready Set Go brochures • Fire Adapted Community information

5. Wildfire Protection Display

Create and exhibit a display for the general public at the county fair and other local events. Display can be independent or combined with the Georgia Forestry Commission display.

Hold Open House at individual Fire Stations to promote Community Firewise Safety and develop community support and understanding of local fire departments and current issues.

6. Media

Invite the local news media to community “Firewise” functions for news coverage and regularly submit press releases documenting wildfire risk improvements in Glynn County. Utilize radio and social media to reach new audiences.



The Georgia Forestry Commission can assist with developing a prescribed burning plan, installation of firebreaks, and can provide equipment standby and burning assistance when personnel are available. Private forestry contractors can also provide this service.

Forestry mowers and brush cutters, such as pictured here, can be very effective in reducing understory fuels in areas where prescribed fire is not practical. The Georgia Forestry Commission and private contractors can provide this service.



VIII. ACTION PLAN

Roles and Responsibilities

The following roles and responsibilities have been developed to implement the action plan:

Role	Responsibility
Hazardous Fuels and Structural Ignitability Reduction	
Glynn County WUI Fire Council	Create this informal team or council comprised of residents, GFC officials, Glynn County Fire Department officials, a representative from the city and county governments along with the EMA Director for Glynn County. Meet periodically to review progress towards mitigation goals, appoint and delegate special activities, work with federal, state, and local officials to assess progress and develop future goals and action plans. Work with residents to implement projects and firewise activities.
Key Messages to focus on	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Defensible Space and Firewise Landscaping 2 Debris Burning Safety 3 Firewise information for homeowners 4 Prescribed burning benefits
Communications objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Create public awareness for fire danger and defensible space issues 2 Identify most significant human cause fire issues 3 Enlist public support to help prevent these causes 4 Encourage people to employ fire prevention and defensible spaces in their communities.
Target Audiences	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Homeowners 2 Forest Landowners and users 3 Civic Groups 4 School Groups
Methods	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 News Releases and radio 2 Radio and TV PSA's for area stations and cable access channels 3 Personal Contacts and social media 4 Key messages and prevention tips 5 Visuals such as signs, brochures and posters

Spring Clean-up Day (National Wildfire Preparedness Day – 1 st Saturday in May)	
Event Coordinator	Coordinate day’s events and schedule, catering for cookout, guest attendance, and moderate activities the day of the day of the event.
Event Treasurer	Collect funds from residents to cover food, equipment rentals, and supplies. State Farm grants may be available to communities.
Publicity Coordinator	Advertise event through neighborhood newsletter, letters to officials, and public service announcements (PSAs) for local media outlets. Publicize post-event through local paper and radio PSAs.
Work Supervisor	Develop volunteer labor force of community residents; develop labor/advisory force from Georgia Forestry Commission, Glynn County Fire Departments and Emergency Management Agency. Procure needed equipment and supplies. In cooperation with local city and county officials, develop safety protocol. Supervise work and monitor activities for safety the day of the event.

Funding Needs

The following funding is needed to implement the action plan:

Project	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Source(s)
1. Create a minimum of 30 feet of defensible space around structures	Varies	Residents will supply labor and fund required work on their own properties.
2. Reduce structural ignitability by cleaning flammable vegetation from roofs and gutters; appropriately storing firewood, installing skirting around raised structures, storing water hoses for ready access, replacing pine needles and mulch around plantings with less flammable material.	Varies	Residents will supply labor and fund required work on their own properties.
3. Amend codes and ordinances to provide better driveway access, increased visibility of house numbers, properly stored firewood, minimum defensible space brush clearance, required Class A roofing materials and skirting around raised structures, planned maintenance of community lots.	No Cost	To be adopted by city and county governments.
4. Spring Cleanup Day	Varies	Community Business Donations. State Farm grants.
5. Fuel Reduction Activities	\$35/acre	FEMA & USFS Grants.

Assessment Strategy

To accurately assess progress and effectiveness for the action plan, the Glynn County WUI Fire Council will implement the following:

- Annual wildfire risk assessment will be conducted to re-assess wildfire hazards and prioritize needed actions.
- Mitigation efforts that are recurring (such as mowing, burning, and clearing of defensible space) will be incorporated into an annual renewal of the original action plan.
- Mitigation efforts that could not be funded in the requested year will be incorporated into the annual renewal of the original action plan.
- Continuing educational and outreach programs will be conducted and assessed for effectiveness. Workshops will be evaluated based on attendance and post surveys that are distributed by mail 1 month and 6 months following workshop date.
- The Glynn County WUI Council will publish an annual report detailing mitigation projects initiated and completed, progress for ongoing actions, funds received, funds spent, and in-kind services utilized. The report will include a “state of the community” section that critically evaluates mitigation progress and identifies areas for improvement. Recommendations will be incorporated into the annual renewal of the action plan.
- An annual survey will be distributed to residents soliciting information on individual mitigation efforts on their own property (e.g., defensible space). Responses will be tallied and reviewed at the next Glynn County WUI Council meeting. Needed actions will be discussed and delegated.

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.

IX. MITIGATION ASSISTANCE & GRANT FUNDING

Community Protection Grant: US Forest Service sponsored prescribed fire program. Communities with “at-risk” properties that lie within ten miles of a National Forest, National Park Service or Bureau of Land Management tracts may apply with the Georgia Forestry Commission to have their land prescribed burned free-of-charge. Forest mastication, where it is practical with Georgia Forestry Commission equipment, is also available under this grant program.

FEMA Mitigation Policy MRR-2-08-01: through GEMA – Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program (PDM).

1. To provide technical and financial assistance to local governments to assist in the implementation of long term, cost effective hazard mitigation accomplishments.
2. 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 fuel reduction to protect life and property.
3. With a completed registered plan (addendum to the State Plan) counties can apply for pre-mitigation funding. They will also be eligible for HMGP funding if the county is declared under a wildfire disaster.

Georgia Forestry Commission: Plowing and prescribed burning assistance, as well as forest mastication, can be obtained from the GFC as a low-cost option for mitigation efforts.

The Georgia Forestry Commission Firewise Community Mitigation Assistance Grants – Nationally recognized Firewise Communities can receive up to \$5000 grants to help address potential wildfire risk reduction projects. Grant submission can be made through local Georgia Forestry Commission offices or your Regional Wildfire Prevention Specialist.

The International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC) and American International Group, Inc. (AIG) offer grants to assist local fire departments in establishing or enhancing their community fuels mitigation programs while educating members of the community about community wildfire readiness and encouraging personal action.

X. GLOSSARY

Community-At-Risk – A group of two or more structures whose proximity to forested or wildland areas places homes and residents at some degree of risk.

Critical Facilities – Buildings, structures or other parts of the community infrastructure that require special protection from an approaching wildfire.

CWPP – The Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

Defensible Space – The immediate landscaped area around a structure (usually a minimum of 30 ft.) kept “lean, clean and green” to prevent an approaching wildfire from igniting the structure.

Dry Hydrant - A non-pressurized pipe system permanently installed in existing lakes, ponds and streams that provides a suction supply of water to a fire department tank truck.

FEMA – The Federal Emergency Management Agency whose mission is to support our citizens and first responders to ensure that as a nation we work together to build, sustain, and improve our capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards.

Fire Adapted Community – A community fully prepared for its wildfire risk by taking actions to address safety, homes, neighborhoods, businesses and infrastructure, forest, parks, open spaces, and other community assets.

Firewise Program – A national initiative with a purpose to reduce structural losses from wildland fires.

Firewise Community/USA – A national recognition program for communities that take action to protect themselves from wildland fire. To qualify a community must have a wildfire risk assessment by the Georgia Forestry Commission, develop a mitigation action plan, have an annual firewise mitigation/education event, have dedicated firewise leadership, and complete the certification application.

Fuels – All combustible materials within the wildland/urban interface or intermix including, but not limited to, vegetation and structures.

Fuel Modification – Any manipulation or removal of fuels to reduce the likelihood of ignition or the resistance to fire control.

Hazard & Wildfire Risk Assessment – An evaluation to determine an area’s (community’s) potential to be impacted by an approaching wildland fire.

Healthy Forests Initiative - Launched in August 2002 by President Bush (following passage of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act by Congress) with the intent to reduce the risks severe wildfires pose to people, communities, and the environment.

Home Ignition Zone (Structure Ignition Zone) - Treatment area for wildfire protection. The “zone” includes the structure(s) and their immediate surroundings from 0-200 ft.

Mitigation – An action that moderates the severity of a fire hazard or risk.

National Fire Plan – National initiative, passed by Congress in the year 2000, following a landmark wildland fire season, with the intent of actively responding to severe wildland fires and their impacts to communities while ensuring sufficient firefighting capacity for the future.

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) - An international nonprofit organization established in 1896, whose mission is to reduce the worldwide burden of fire and other hazards on the quality of life by providing and advocating consensus codes and standards, research, training, and education.

National Wildfire Preparedness Day – Started in 2014 by the National Fire Protection Association as a day for communities to work together to prepare for the approaching wildfire season. It is held annually on the first Saturday in May.

Prescribed Burning (prescribed fire) –The use of planned fire that is deliberately set under specific fuel and weather condition to accomplish a variety of management objectives and is under control until it burns out or is extinguished.

Ready, Set, Go - A program fire services use to help homeowners understand wildfire preparedness, awareness, and planning procedures for evacuation.

Southern Group of State Foresters – Organization whose members are the agency heads of the forestry agencies of the 13 southern states, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Stakeholders– Individuals, groups, organizations, businesses or others who have an interest in wildland fire protection and may wish to review and/or contribute to the CWPP content.

Wildfire or Wildland Fire – An unplanned and uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels.

Wildland/Urban Interface - The presence of structures in locations in which the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) determines that topographical features, vegetation, fuel types, local weather conditions and prevailing winds result in the potential for ignition of the structures within the area from flames and firebrands from a wildland fire (NFPA 1144, 2008).

XI. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Publications/Brochures/Websites:

- FIREWISE materials can be ordered at www.firewise.org
- Georgia Forestry Commission www.georgiafirewise.org
- Examples of successful wildfire mitigation programs can be viewed at the website for National Database of State and Local wildfire Hazard Mitigation Programs sponsored by the U.S. Forest Service and the Southern Group of State Foresters www.wildfireprograms.com
- Information about a variety of interface issues (including wildfire) can be found at the USFS website for Interface South: www.interfacesouth.org
- Information on codes and standards for emergency services including wildfire can be found at www.nfpa.org
- Information on FEMA Assistance to Firefighters Grants (AFG) can be found at www.firegrantsupport.com
- Information on National Fire Plan grants can be found at <http://www.federalgrantswire.com/national-fire-plan--rural-fire-assistance.html>
- Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment website SouthWRAP__ www.SouthernWildfireRisk.com
- Fire Adapted Communities www.fireadapted.org
- Ready, Set, Go www.wildlandfirersg.org
- National Wildfire Preparedness Day www.wildfireprepdlay.org

Appended Documents:

Glynn County Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment Summary Report (SWRA)

Glynn County Wildfire assessment scoresheets

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



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