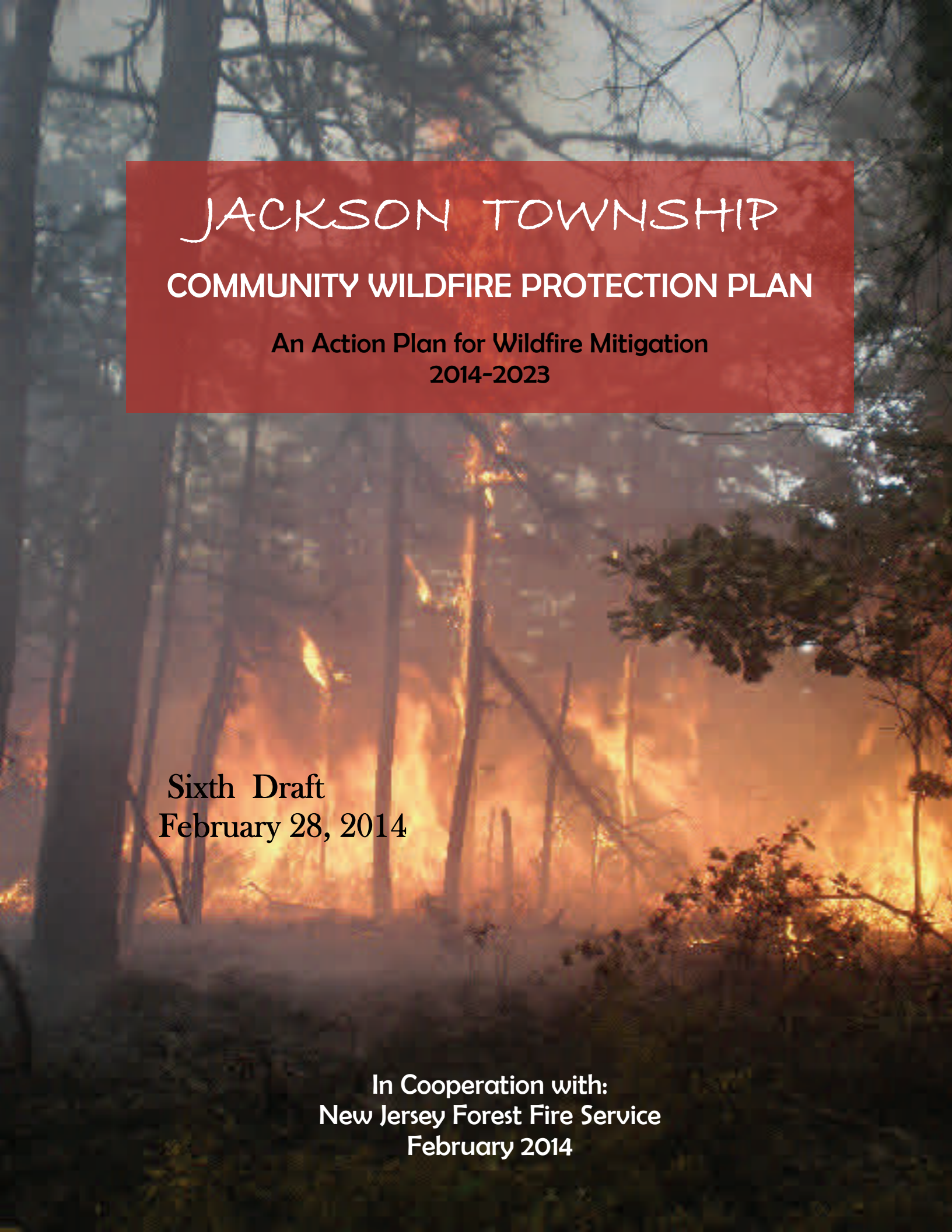




JACKSON TOWNSHIP

COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN

**An Action Plan for Wildfire Mitigation
2014-2023**

**Sixth Draft
February 28, 2014**

**In Cooperation with:
New Jersey Forest Fire Service
February 2014**

Community Wildfire Protection Plan

Executive Summary

The intent of this plan is to encourage the municipality and its residents to:

1. Recognize their responsibility to protect themselves and their property from wildfires.
2. Determine and prioritize fire protection options available.
3. Implement the selected methods to reduce their exposure to the threat of wildfire.

The NJ Forest Fire Service and Jackson Township (CWPP team) completed a comprehensive review of the Township's wildfire fighting capabilities, fire risk, fuel hazard classifications and past fire occurrences. Evaluating these factors and others that contribute to wildfire risk in a spatial format allowed the team to develop a cooperative plan targeting specific issues requiring action. The CWPP is designed to be a working document available for modification when warranted and the efforts and priorities that are identified can be changed, rearranged added to or dropped depending on current needs.

The municipality is committed to implementing the listed priority projects within the review period of this plan, and will reassess and renew this process to continue to reduce the severity and threat from wildfires.

The State Hazard Mitigation Plan, required by the Federal Emergency Management Agency under the Stafford Act, directs that a CWPP will be developed for all Municipalities within the wildland/urban interface within NJ. The Stafford Act requires states to provide all-hazard mitigation planning, including wildfires, with the State of NJ focusing these all-hazard plans at the county level. From single homeowners or neighborhood support of Firewise concepts, municipal CWPP infrastructure planning, property maintenance codes, and other efforts, to all-risk hazard planning at the county and state levels, a continuum of methods to protect the citizens

of NJ will be developed that can reduce the damage and risk of wildland fires.

This Community Wildfire Protection Plan was adopted by Jackson Township on (Date of adoption), and will be review and updated as needed or every 5 years.



Prescribed burning in Monmouth
Battlefield State Park



Stakeholders

The following plan 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.

Community Representative(s): **Name** Barry Olejarz, Emergency Management Coordinator

Address 95 West Veterans Highway
Jackson, NJ 08527

Phone Number 732.928.9414

Other Contact Information

Local Fire Department: **Name** **Whitesville Volunteer Fire Co. Station 57**

Chief: Scott Rauch, Cell: 732.644.4917

Address 81 S. Hope Chapel Road
Jackson, NJ 08527

Phone Number 732.363.2595

Name **Jackson Mills Volunteer Fire Co. Station 54**

Chief: Robert Haskins Cell: 732.261.4963

Address 465B North County Line Road
Jackson, NJ 08527

Phone Number 732.833.2981

Name **Cassville Vol. Fire Company No. 1, Station 56**

Chief : Adam Poppe Cell: 732.684.6522

Address 785 Miller Avenue
Jackson, NJ 08527

Phone Number 732.928.9100 X 108

Name **Jackson Fire District 3, Station 55**

Chief : Tim Carson Cell: 848.207.0640

Address 113N New Prospect Road
Jackson, NJ 08527

Phone Number 732.363.7595

NJ Forest Fire Service : Deale Carey, Section Forest Firewarden, B-9,

Name Cell: 609.209.2027

Address PO Box 239, New Lisbon, NJ 08064

Phone Number 609.726.9010

Other Contact Information Fax: 609.726.1624,

Name Greg McLaughlin, Division Forest Firewarden

Address PO Box 404 501 East State Street, Trenton NJ, 08625-0404

Phone Number 732.833.4847

Other Contact Information Cell: 609.649.3611



TABLE of CONTENTS

<u>Content</u>	<u>Page</u>
Executive Summary	2
Stakeholders, (names, addresses, contact information)	3
Table of Contents	4
Fire History	5
Index to Maps	6
Goals and Objectives	7
Municipal Hazard and Risk Assessment	8
Fuel Hazard Mitigation Options	9
Options to Reduce Structure Ignitability	10-11
Outreach Options	12
Implementation Strategy and Action Plan	13
Community Wildfire Protection Plan Certification and Agreement	14
Project Completion Checklist	15
NJ Forest Fire Service Definitions (2007)	16

<u>Maps</u>	<u>Figure</u>	<u>Page</u>
Fuel Hazard	2	17
Wildfire Risk	3	18
Wildfire Occurrences (>100 acres)	4	19
Road Infrastructure 600/500 Series County Roads and Larger	5	20
Water Infrastructure and Sources	6	21
Property Ownership	7	22
Emergency Services Locations	9	24
Wildfire Origins	8	23
Prescribed Burn Areas	10	25
Fire District Boundaries	11	26
NJ Pinelands Boundaries	12	27

<u>Tables</u>	<u>Content</u>	<u>Page</u>
1	Municipal Hazard and Risk Assessment	8
2	Fuel Hazard Mitigation Options	9
3	Options to Reduce Structure Ignitability	10-11
4	Implementation Strategy and Action Plan	13



The following federal, state and other interested parties were consulted and involved in the preparation of this report.

Name	Organization
Maureen Brooks	USDA-FS, Community Fire Planner
Ray Porutski	Manager, Turkey Swamp, Colliers Mills WMA
John Burkle	Regional Forester, Forest Resource Education Center

Background

Jackson Township is a growing, suburban community offering an ideal environment in which families, as well as businesses, can grow and prosper. One of New Jersey's largest municipalities (covering over 100 square miles and inhabiting nearly 60,000 residents),

Fire History

Records of wildfire history in Jackson Township date back to 1926 and recorded large fires have occurred throughout the Township. Fire prone areas correspond with fuel hazard areas and occupy the western portion of the Township. Forest fires occur seasonally and primarily tend to occur between the beginning of April and the beginning of June. In Jackson Township nearly all recorded Forest Fires over 100 acres occurred in April and May. These are the periods when the moisture levels of the forest canopy tend to be lowest, the forest canopy is bare or just beginning to leaf out so the forest floor dries out quickly), ambient temperatures are elevated, humidity levels tend to be low, and winds tend to be gusty with cold front passages - characteristics that would serve to rapidly spread any fires that are ignited. Historic spring winds from the southwest make wildfires originating and spreading within Jackson Township a real possibility.

Acres Burned: In 1926 the first year of data collection, 10,000 acres burned in Jackson Township. There were annual fires thereafter of less than 1000 acres until 1941 when a series of three very large fires burned more than 35,000 acres. Like most towns in central New Jersey smaller fires burned annually until 1963 when 6 fires threatened Jackson Township and burned over 34,000 acres. Large fires were sporadic after 1963 and did not exceed 1000 acres until 1986 (1099) the last year in which data shows fires in excess of 100 acres in Jackson.

1. In 1979, 260 acres burned off High Ridge Road and County Route 571.

Ignition Frequency: The number of forest fires in Jackson of all sizes over the past 48 years has been steadily declining with no recorded "large fires" since 1986 when 1099 acres burned. This trend can generally be attributed to increased efforts to raise fire safety awareness. However, it should also be pointed out that almost all wildfires (estimates are as high as 99%) that occur within the project area, and elsewhere, are ignited as a result of human activity, underscoring the need for sustained education efforts.

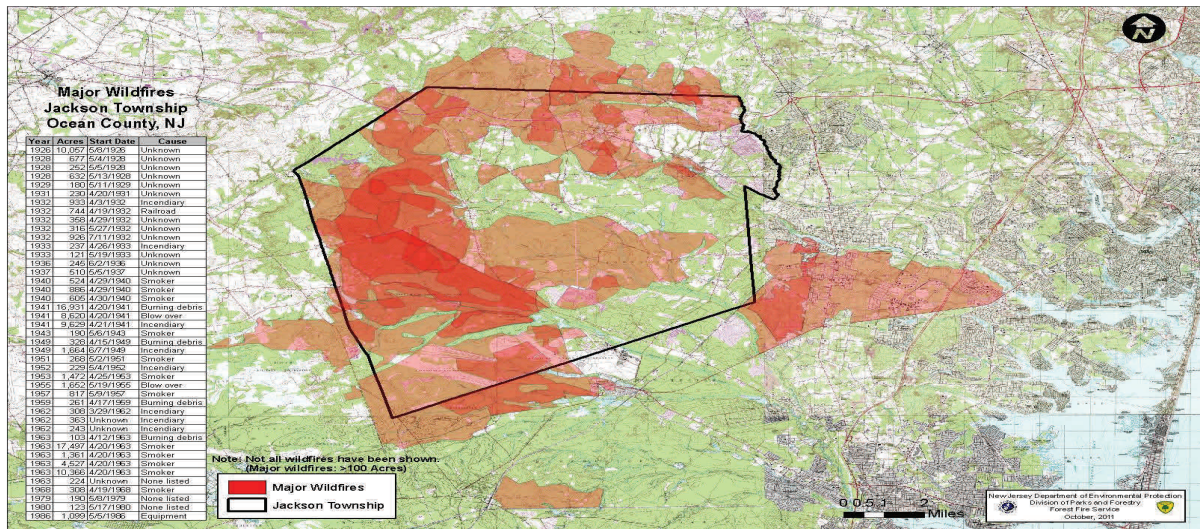


The NJ Forest Fire Service is committed to assisting as many towns as possible with completing a Community Wildfire Prevention Plan and providing seed funding to begin to implement the priorities expressed in those plans.

Greg McLaughlin - Division Forest Fire warden



Jackson Township Wildfire History: 1926-1963



Community Base Maps

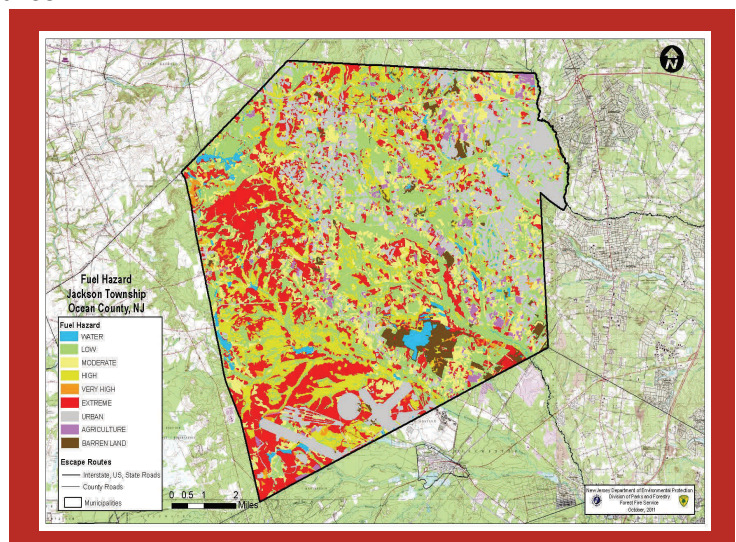
Included in the Community Wildfire Protection Plan is a series of maps highlighting specific data collected and analyzed by the NJ Forest Fire Service as well as maps depicting infrastructure and ongoing and planned future mitigation efforts.

Figure	Map	Notes
2	Fuel Hazard	This figure depicts forest fuel ratings that determine the ease of ignition and resistance to control efforts.
3	Wildfire Risk	This figure depicts a NJ Forest Fire evaluation of the following criteria: WUI, Fire Origins, and Fuel Hazard. A weighting of these 3 combined factors was used to produce this "Fire Risk" data layer
4	Wildfire Occurrences (> 100acres)	This figure depicts the locations of known fire boundaries >100acs within Jackson Township from 1926-2010.
5	Road Infrastructure 600/500 Series County Roads and Larger	This figure depicts major roadways.
6	Water Infrastructure and Sources	This figure depicts the extent of water purveyors and the location of water sources.
7	Property Ownership	This figure shows the different types and extent of property ownership.
8	Wildfire Origins	This figure depicts the locations of known fire origins.
9	Emergency Services Locations	This figure depicts the location of Police, Medical Emergency Services and Fire Companies
10	Prescribed Burning History 2000-2010	This figure depicts the extent of prescribed fires, conducted by the NJ FFS to reduce fuel loadings.
11	Fire District Boundaries	This figure depicts the locations and boundaries of Jackson's 4 Fire Districts into 5 wildfire areas.
12	NJ Pinelands Boundaries	This figure defines the boundaries of the Pinelands national reserve in Jackson Township.



Goals and Objectives of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan:

- I. Collaborate in the development of the plan with applicable local, county and state agencies.
 - Open community debate regarding wildfire threats and mitigation options
 - Integrate wildfire protection into other federal, state, county and local planning initiatives
- II. Assess the Wildfire Hazards and Risks within the forested and wild-land urban interface areas of the community.
 - Estimate the likelihood and severity of a wildfire, and the impact to neighborhoods, structures or areas of concern.
 - Perform a comprehensive assessment of municipal infrastructure to ensure it is geared to support wildfire defense including;
 - ◊ Roadway heights and widths
 - ◊ Bridge weight limits
 - ◊ Street identification signing
 - ◊ Hydrants or other water sources
 - ◊ Interoperable emergency communication networks
 - ◊ Fire-wise parks and open space
- III. Identify areas requiring hazardous fuels reduction and recommend types and methods of treatments that will protect one or more communities at risk and essential infrastructure.
 - Coordinate with fuel reduction initiatives sponsored by State, State Authorities or other local governments
 - Merge the goals and objectives of the landowners (public and private) with the needs and expectations of the community regarding reduction of wildfire hazards and risks
- IV. Identify and recommend measures that homeowners and communities can take to reduce the ignitability of homes and structures throughout the community.
 - Coordinate fire protection strategies across property/municipal boundaries and with NJ Forest Service Officials and NJ Division of Fish and Wildlife.
 - Turkey Swamp WMA - Daniel Ferrigno
 - Colliers Mills WMA - Ray Porutski
 - Forest Resource Education Center - John Burkle
 - Foster the recognition by homeowners of their responsibility to protect their homes from wildfire
 - Address the issue of builders/developers responsibility regarding fuel-break installation.
 - ◊ Timing for completing work
 - ◊ Attaching fuel-break work to bonding of infrastructure
 - ◊ Determine municipal department/positions responsible for implementing
 - Address the conservation easement/fuel-break conflict. Can a fuel-break be installed within a conservation easement?
- V. Increase individual and community awareness of wildfire hazards, risks and related issues as well as promote wildfire mitigation and community protection initiatives.
 - Provide for an educational component to remind residents of their responsibility to adopt concepts such as defensible space
 - Integrate and support neighborhood Fire-wise Communities goals
- VI. Prioritize hazardous fuel reduction, structural ignitability reduction, and community awareness projects within the community and assist in their implementation.
 - Coordinate grant funding with local, county and state government program budgets to achieve the most effective results with available funding
 - Use as a mechanism for the municipality to focus land use, development, building codes and property maintenance ordinances to enhance opportunities for existing homes and safer future development.



Jackson Township: Fuel Hazard



Municipal Hazard & Risk Assessment

A thorough assessment of historic wildfire occurrence, fire suppression capabilities and ranking of the survivability of a community, structure or area at risk of a wildfire was undertaken for the municipality. The following summary table identifies the associated wildfire hazards and risk as viewed by this municipality for the communities, structures or areas listed.

Table 1:

Community, Fire District Structure or Area at Risk	Fuel Hazard	Risk of Wildfire Occurrence	Structural Ignitability	Firefighting Limitations	Overall Threat
Whitesville Station 57 Fire District 1	4	3	3	3	13
Cassville Station 56 Fire District 2	4	3	4	3	14
Jackson Station 55 Fire District 3	3	3	3	3	12
Jackson Mills Station 54 Fire District 4	4	3	4	3	14

¹ **Fuel Hazard** – The rank of the wild-land fuels that burn in and around the community, structure, or area.

² **Risk** – The measure of what causes a wildfire and the impact that it has.

³ **Structure Ignitability** – The rank of a structure's ability to resist the threat from a wildfire as determined by an assessment that meets or exceeds NFPA .

⁴ **Firefighting Limitations** – An assessment of the equipment, organization, training, communication, mutual-aid agreements, and water supply available and in place.

* Undeveloped property. If/when the property is developed, ratings may change.

Summary: Table 1 depicts the areas/communities in Jackson Township that are most at risk for Wildfire pursuant to the factors listed in the table above. Although a wildfire can occur throughout Jackson Township, the communities listed above shared a rating of high when all four criteria were examined and evaluated.

Community Rating System:

1-Low

2-Moderate

3-High

4-Very High

5-Extreme

Overall Threat (summary) Rating System

1-4 -Low

5-8 - Moderate

9-12 -High

13-16 -Very High

17-20 -Extreme



NJ Forest Fire Service personnel using prescribed fire to reduce fuel loads in Monmouth Battlefield State Park

Photo courtesy of NJ Forest Fire Service, Section B-10



This Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) identifies the communities, structures, or areas that would benefit most from threat reduction activities. Table 2 lists recommended fuel reduction, and community education projects, and Table 3 lists recommended options for reducing structural ignitability.

Fuel Hazard Mitigation Options

Based on the results of the community hazard and risk assessment, priority ratings have been assigned to projects where the reduction of wildland fuel hazards would be effective. Several project activity types and methods of treatment for reducing the surrounding vegetation may be listed for each community, structure or area. These projects and their related priority rankings are listed in the following table.

Table 2:

Community, Structure or Area at Risk	Recommended Fuel Reduction Project Activity	Treatment Methodology	Overall Priority
Cassville Station 56	Fuel Break Establishment Colliers Mills WMA	Prescribed burning	1
Cassville Station 56	Fuel Break Establishment Bowman Road	Prescribed burning	2
Cassville Station 56	Fuel Break Establishment FREC/NJ State Nursery	Prescribed Burning	3

Summary: Table 2 identifies the specific wildfire mitigation strategies determined to be the highest priority actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of wildfire in Jackson Township. These specific mitigation actions were then evaluated against one another and priorities were assigned by the NJ Forest Fire Service.



Options to Reduce Structural Ignitability

Methods to reduce structural ignitability are numerous. The following table provides a number of options available to reduce the risk of a wildfire ignition, its severity, and impact to structures.

Table 3:

Community, structure or area at risk	Structure Ignitability Reduction Options	Completed Yes/No
Jackson Township	<u>2. Fire Preparedness</u> a. Dry hydrants/cisterns b. Label hydrants c. Wildfire exercises d. Mutual aid agreements e. Fire Depts. to support Hazard Mitigation work <u>4. Rules & Regulations</u> a. Enforcement of Pinelands Fire Safety regulations b. Property maintenance ordinances c. Enforce local zoning rules d. Conservation easement/fuelbreak conflict <u>5. Community Preparedness</u> a. CERT teams b. Reverse 911 notifications c. Infrastructure improvements d. Evacuation routes e. Local government to support hazard mitigation work f. Home address visibility	a. No. b. No c. Yes d. Yes e. Yes a. Yes b. Yes c. Yes d. Doesn't apply a. Yes b. Yes, on-going c. On-going d. Yes e. Yes f. Yes
Whitesville Station 57 Fire District 1	<u>1. Firewise Communities/USA</u> a. Home & structure assessments b. Community clean-ups c. Firewise landscaping d. Firewise Committee established? <u>2. Fire Preparedness</u> a. Fuelbreak maintenance <u>3. Homeowner Preparedness</u> a. Home and yard Firewise maintenance and clean ups b. Firewise landscaping c. Home escape & evacuation plans	a. No, interested b. No c. No d. No a. On-going a. No b. No c. No
Jackson Mills Station 54 Fire District 4	<u>1. Firewise Communities/USA</u> a. Home & structure assessments b. Community clean-ups c. Firewise landscaping d. Firewise Committee established? <u>2. Fire Preparedness</u> a. Fuelbreak maintenance <u>3. Homeowner Preparedness</u> a. Home and yard Firewise maintenance and clean ups b. Firewise landscaping c. Home escape & evacuation plans	a. No b. No c. No d. No a. No a. No b. No c. No



Options to Reduce Structural Ignitability (cont'd)

Community, structure or area at risk	Structure Ignitability Reduction Options	Completed Yes/No	Overall priority
Cassville Station 56 Fire District 2	<u>1. Firewise Communities/USA</u> a. Home & structure assessments b. Community clean-ups c. Firewise landscaping d. Firewise Committee established? <u>2. Fire Preparedness</u> a. Fuelbreak maintenance <u>3. Homeowner Preparedness</u> a. Home and yard Firewise maintenance and clean ups b. Firewise landscaping c. Home escape & evacuation plans	a. No b. No c. No d. No a. No a. No b. No c. No	
Jackson Fire District 3 Station 55 Fire District 3	<u>1. Firewise Communities/USA</u> a. Home & structure assessments b. Community clean-ups c. Firewise landscaping d. Firewise Committee established? <u>2. Fire Preparedness</u> a. Fuelbreak maintenance <u>3. Homeowner Preparedness</u> a. Home and yard Firewise maintenance and clean ups b. Firewise landscaping c. Home escape & evacuation plans	a. No b. No c. No d. No a. No a. No b. No c. No	



Summary: Table 3 is a comprehensive assessment of Jackson Township and wildfire reduction options for specific sections/communities within the Township. Each section was evaluated for each of the options, and the status of each option was identified as completed or pending.

The priorities for implementing the wildfire mitigation options were assigned by the NJ Forest Fire Service.



Outreach Options

While all activities considered should include some degree of community outreach, such outreach is often an option on its own. The following outreach options were identified for the community, structure or area listed.

1. Jackson Township:
 2. Community cable channel, channel 77
 3. Lobby display
 4. Tax day display
 5. Jackson Day
 - 6.
2. Colliers Mills Celebrations: Include Wildfire prevention and Firewise messages at these events.
3. Install Smokey Bear/Firewise signage at each Fire Station and at the Municipal Building
4. Include Wildfire Awareness at Fire Company Open Houses and Fall Forestry Fest at the FREC.
5. Link Firewise/Defensible Space education materials to the Jackson Township and Fire Company Websites.

Resources Available:

1. From the NJ Forest Fire Service
 - a. Fire Danger and Awareness Signs
 - b. Statewide Fire Restriction Information <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/parksandforests/fire/firedanger-restrictions.html>
 - c. Smokey Bear Website: <http://www.smokeybear.com/>
2. Firewise Communities
 - a. <http://www.firewise.org/>
Firewise Learning Center: http://www.firewise.org/fw_youcanuse/learningcenter/index.htm

“Municipalities that participate in the CWPP process are eligible for funding from the NJ Forest Fire Service to implement their highest priority action(s),” according to NJ Section Forest Firewarden Deale Carey



Implementation Strategy and Action Plan

The following table displays a list of projects considered from the hazard reduction, structure ignitability and out-reach options, ranked by priority. Identifying the responsible agency or landowner, the funding source and the estimated completion timetable will help ensure measurable results for each project.

Table 4:

Rank	Project Type	Community, structure or area at risk	Agency/ Landowner	Funding Needs	Funding Source	Time Table
1	Structure Assessments	West Lake Four Seasons	HOA HOA	N/A	NJFFS	2014
2	CERT Team Training	Jackson Township	Jackson Township	\$1000	NJFFS	2015
3	Firewise Website Link	Jackson Township (4) Fire Companies	Jackson Township	\$1000	NJFFS	2014
4	Clean Up Day Brush Removal	West Lake Four Seasons	Various	\$3000	NJFFS	2015
5	Install Smokey/ Firewise signs	Jackson Township All Fire Stations and Municipal Building	Jackson Township	N/A	NJFFS	2015

Implementation and Plan Monitoring:

The municipality has agreed by resolution to implement the top five ranked projects within the review period, and is committed to reassessing and implementing additional top ranked projects in the future. These additional projects will be displayed in an updated appendix to this plan.

Resource Materials:

Available at www.njwildfire.org

- Preparing a Community Wildfire Protection Plan, A Handbook for Wildland-Urban Interface Communities, (NACo, NASF, SAF, WGA) March 2004.
- Field Guidance by National Association of State Foresters, June 27, 2003
- Leaders Guide Supplement, International Association of Fire Chiefs



Community Wildfire Protection Plan Certification and Agreement

The Community Wildfire Protection Plan was developed for/by Jackson Township; was collaboratively developed. Interested parties and state land management agencies managing land in the vicinity of Jackson Township have been consulted.

- This plan identifies and prioritizes areas for hazardous wildland fuel reduction treatments and recommends the types and methods of treatment that will protect Jackson Township.
- This plan recommends measures to reduce the ignitability of structures throughout the area addressed by the plan.

The following entities mutually agree with the contents of this Community Wildfire Protection Plan:

Mayor, Jackson Township;

Fire Official, Jackson Township

Fire Official, Jackson Township

NJ State Forest Fire Warden



Appendix A Updated Project List 2011

The following table lists the projects completed within the past review period, the projects yet to be completed, and new projects proposed.

[illegible]

The following entities mutually agree with the updated contents of this Community Wildfire Protection Plan update:

[insert a name and identify the applicable local government here— add as many lines as necessary]

[insert a name and identify the applicable local fire department here – add as many lines as necessary]

(Insert Firewarden's name here], (Insert Title here)
New Jersey Forest Fire Service



(Brush clean-up day, Conduct wildland/urban interface structure assessments, Purchase & install fire prevention signs, Install fire hydrants/dry hydrant systems, Install cisterns, Install street signs, Label hydrants, Adopt property maintenance ordinance, Initiate & support Firewise Communities, Purchase & distribute educational materials, Negotiate fire mutual aid agreements, Start a Citizen's Emergency Response Team (CERT), Plan a wildfire exercise, Provide a reverse 911 system, Improve emergency response communication systems, Improve community infrastructure needs to combat wildfires, Enforce construction, land use and property maintenance regulations, Post prevention signs, Educate law enforcement on wildfire cause & origin investigations, Provide municipal equipment for projects that promote and develop defensible space, Require Firewise landscaping materials, Assess municipal structures prone to wildfire, Sponsor Educational and Awareness Programs, Create Defensible Space, etc.)

NEW JERSEY FOREST FIRE SERVICE -WILDFIRE DEFINITIONS

July 2007

Available Fuel: That portion of the total fuel that would actually burn under various environmental conditions.

Defensible Space: The area around the perimeter of wildland structures or developments which are key points of defense against encroaching wildland fires, or escaping structure fires. Defensible space provides the room for firefighters to safely conduct protection operations. Defensible space may include a firebreak as well as a fuelbreak within 3 Defensible Space Management Zones.

- Zone 1: An area of maximum modification in which all flammable vegetation is removed (i.e. a firebreak).
- Zone 2: A transitional area of fuel reduction between zones 1 & 3 where the continuity and arrangement of vegetation is modified (i.e. a fuel break).
- Zone 3: An area of management designed to increase forest health and productivity by reducing the amount of overcrowding and related weakened and diseased trees, and thereby reducing the fuel loading.

Firebreak: A natural or constructed barrier used to stop or check fires that occur, or to provide a control line from which to work. A firebreak shall consist of non-flammable type materials such as gravel, sand, or paved roads, irrigated lawns, gardens and orchards, or ponds, lakes, and other watercourses that meet a specified width. This width is to be measured outward 1-1/2 times the height of fuels available to burn directly adjacent to the object. When used in conjunction with a fuelbreak, the size of the firebreak may be reduced.

Firelane: An existing cleared path that needs continuous maintenance to a minimum of 10 feet in width, which is used to gain access for emergency traffic.

Fireline: The part of a containment or control line that is scraped or dug to mineral soil. This may be used for a wildfire or prescribed burn.

Fire Hazard: A fuel complex, defined by volume, type condition, arrangement, and location that determines the degree of ease of ignition and of resistance to control.

Fire Risk: The chance of a fire starting, as determined by the presence and activity of causative agents. In New Jersey, the primary causative agent is humans.

Fuelbreak: A natural or manmade change in fuel characteristics that affect fire behavior so that fires burning into them can be more readily controlled (or managed). When used in conjunction with a firebreak, the following fuelbreak standards will be used;

- In moderate fire hazard areas, a minimum fuelbreak of 30 feet is recommended as measured outward from the object.
- In high fire hazard areas, a minimum fuelbreak of 75 feet is recommended as measured outward from the object.
- In extreme fire hazard areas, a minimum fuelbreak of at least 100 feet (200 feet if it protects a community of 100+) is recommended as measured outward from the object.

The fire hazard classification is based on *NJDEP Land Cover/Land Type* GIS data. The recommended modification within the fuelbreak should consist of an average 50% reduction of canopy cover across the treatment and up to a 100% reduction in understory fuels. This fuel modification must be maintained over time.

Fuel Loading: The amount of fuel present expressed quantitatively in terms of weight per unit area. This may be available fuel (consumable fuel) or total fuel and is usually dry weight.

Fuel Modification: Manipulation or removal of fuels to reduce the likelihood of ignition and/or lessen potential damage and resistance to control (e.g., lopping, chipping, crushing, piling, and burning).

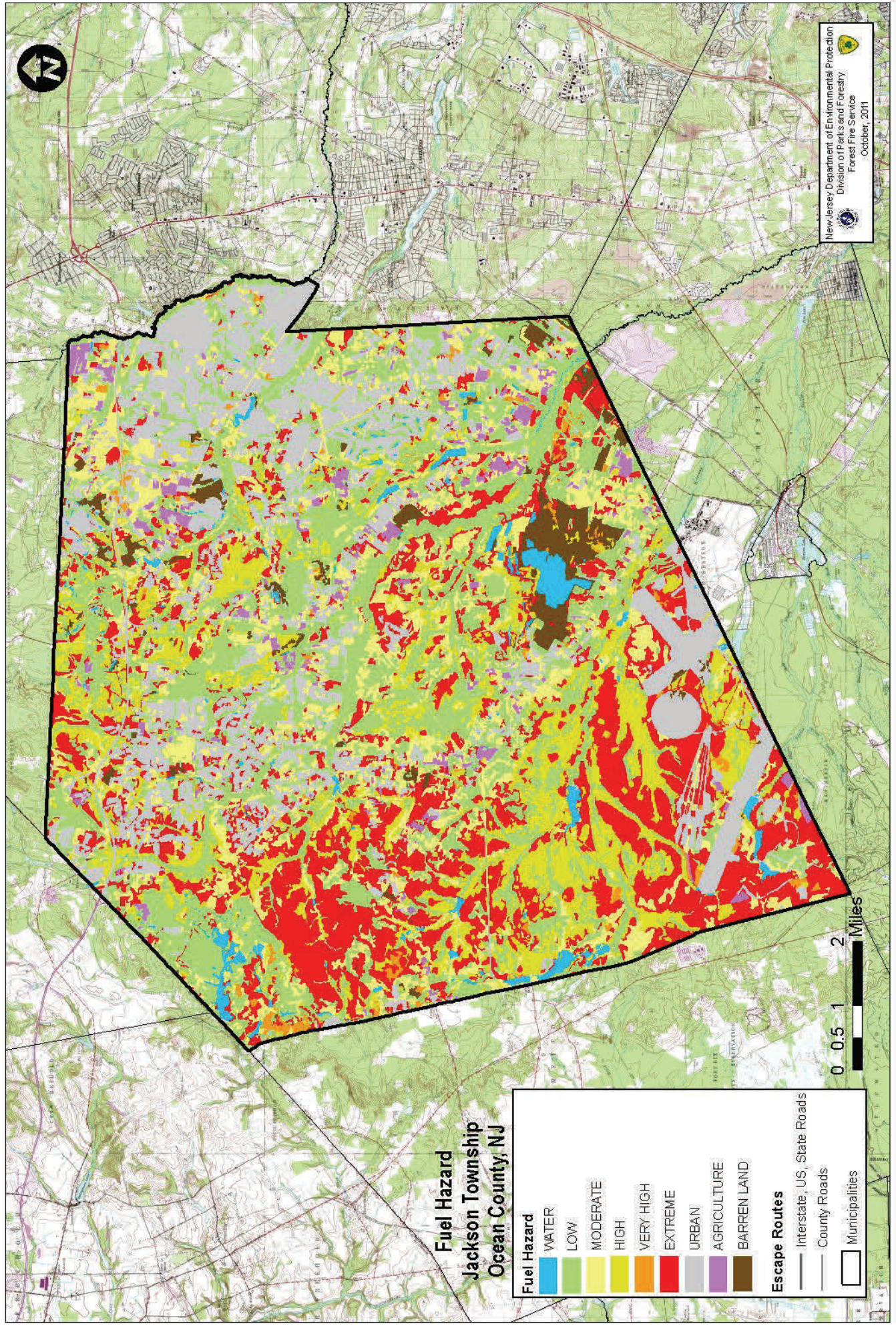
Fuelbreak System: A series of modified strips or blocks tied together to form continuous strategically located fuel breaks around land units.

Wildland/Urban Interface: The line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels.



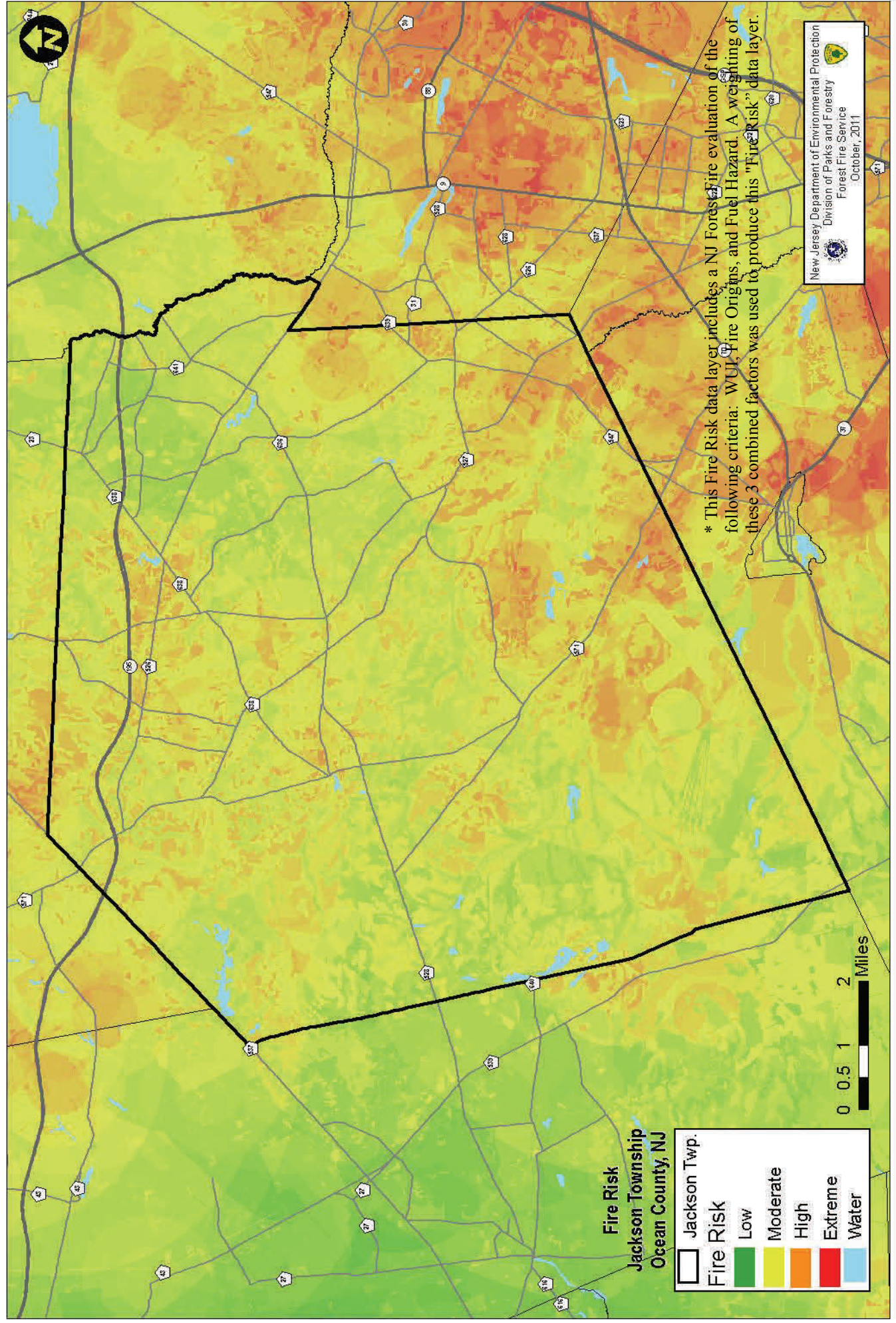
Figure 2

Fuel Hazard



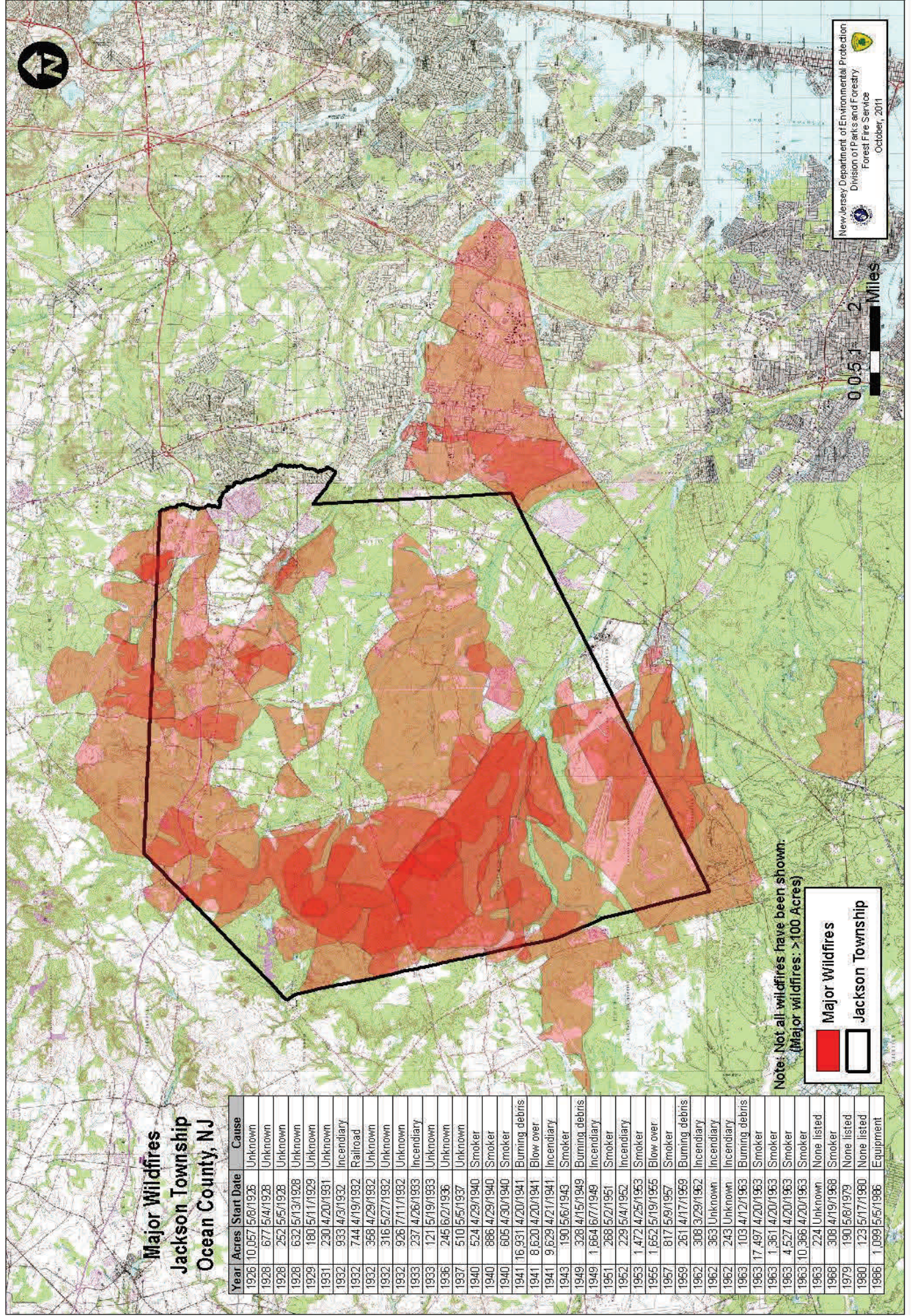
Wildfire Risk *

Figure 3



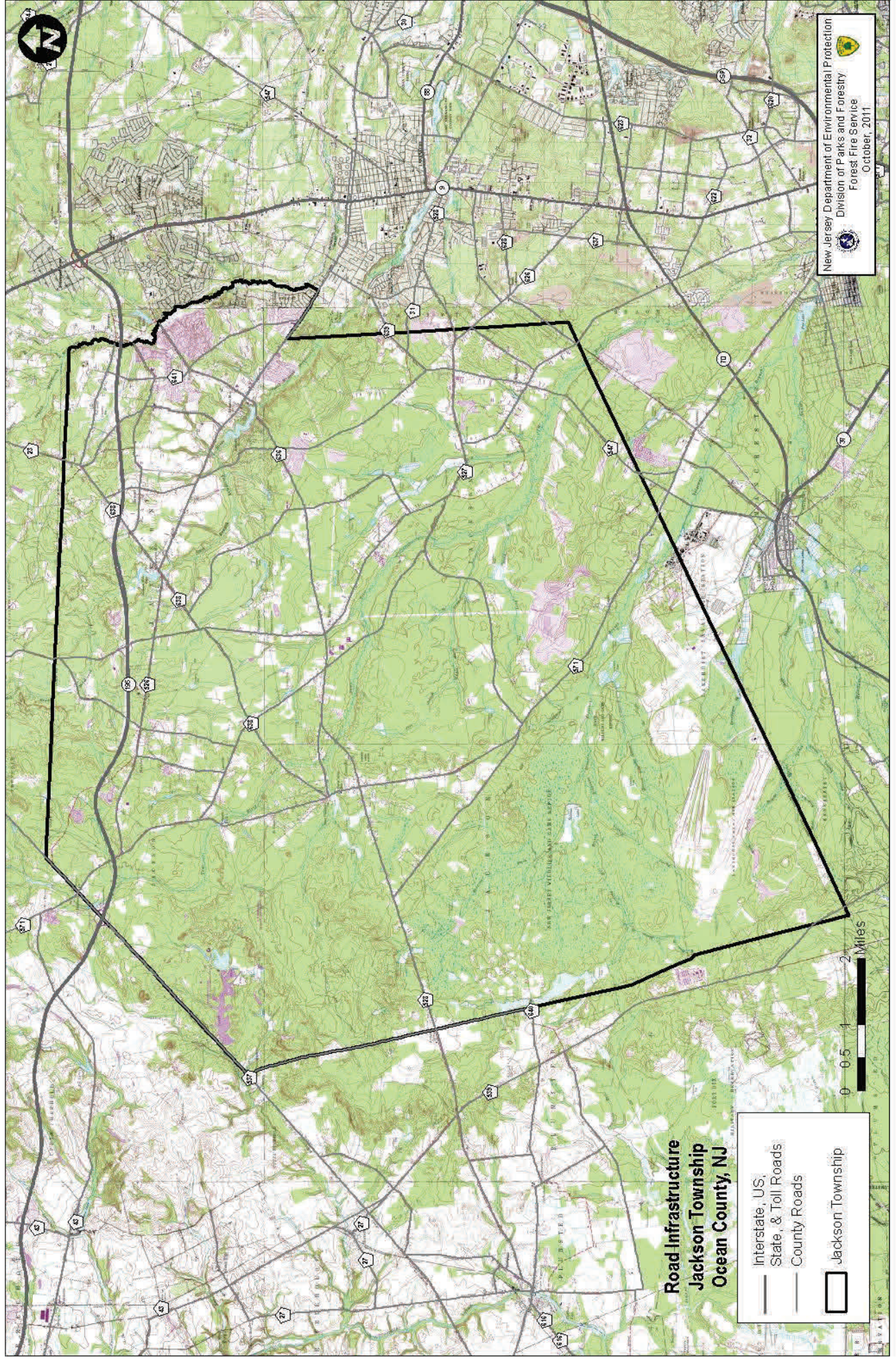
Wildfire Occurrences (> 100acres)

Figure 4



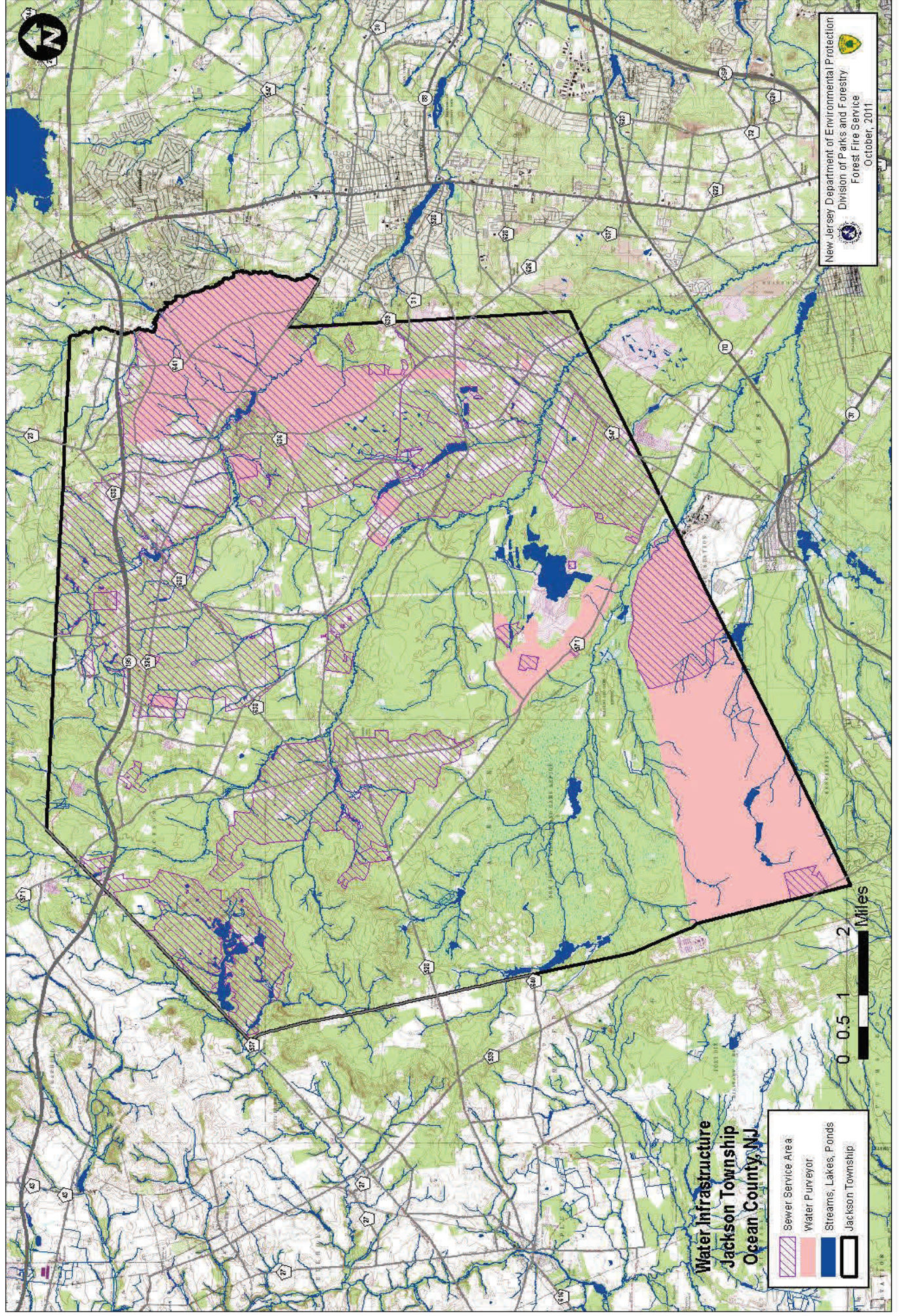
Road Infrastructure 500/600 Series County Roads and Greater

Figure 5



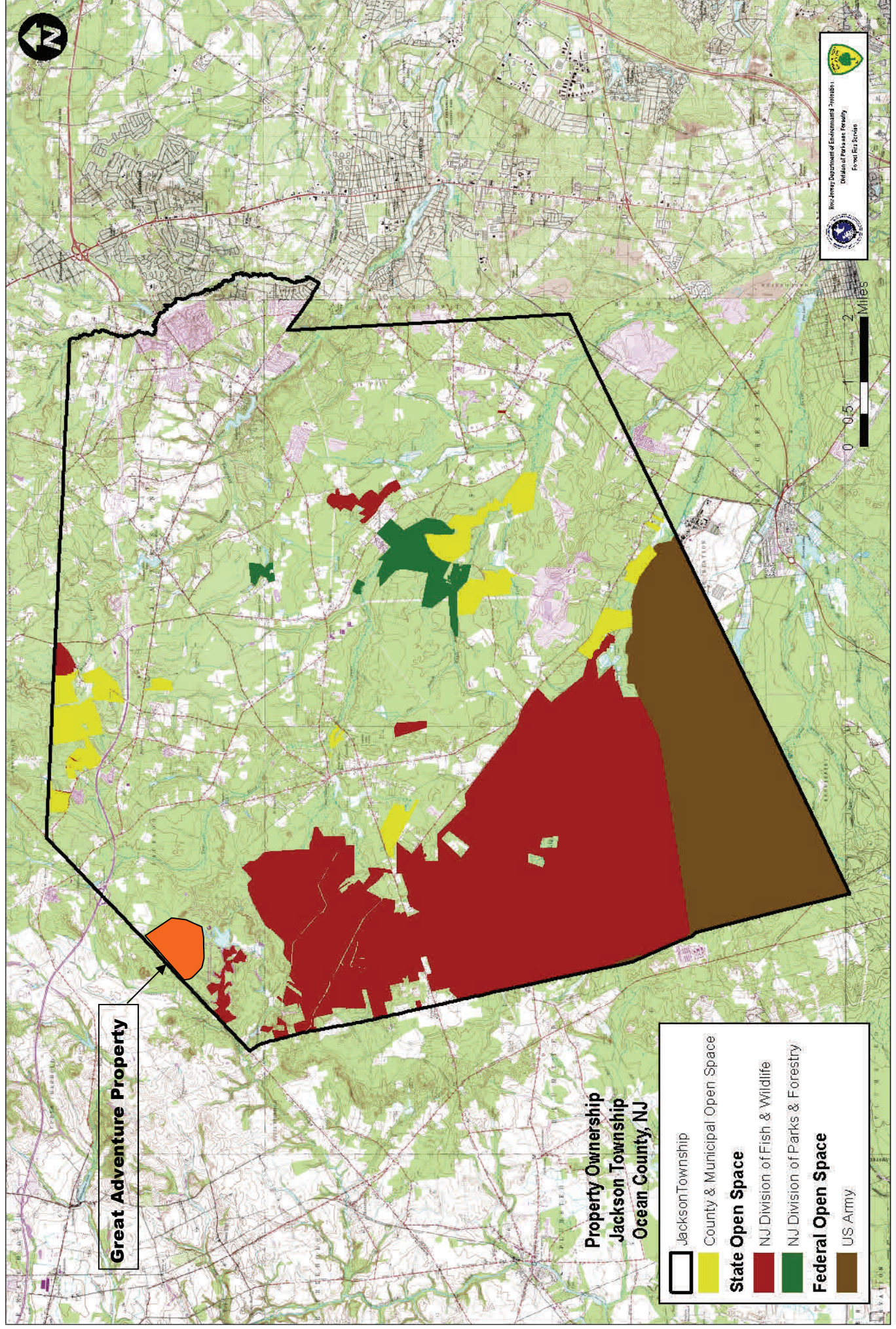
Water Infrastructure and Sources

Figure 6



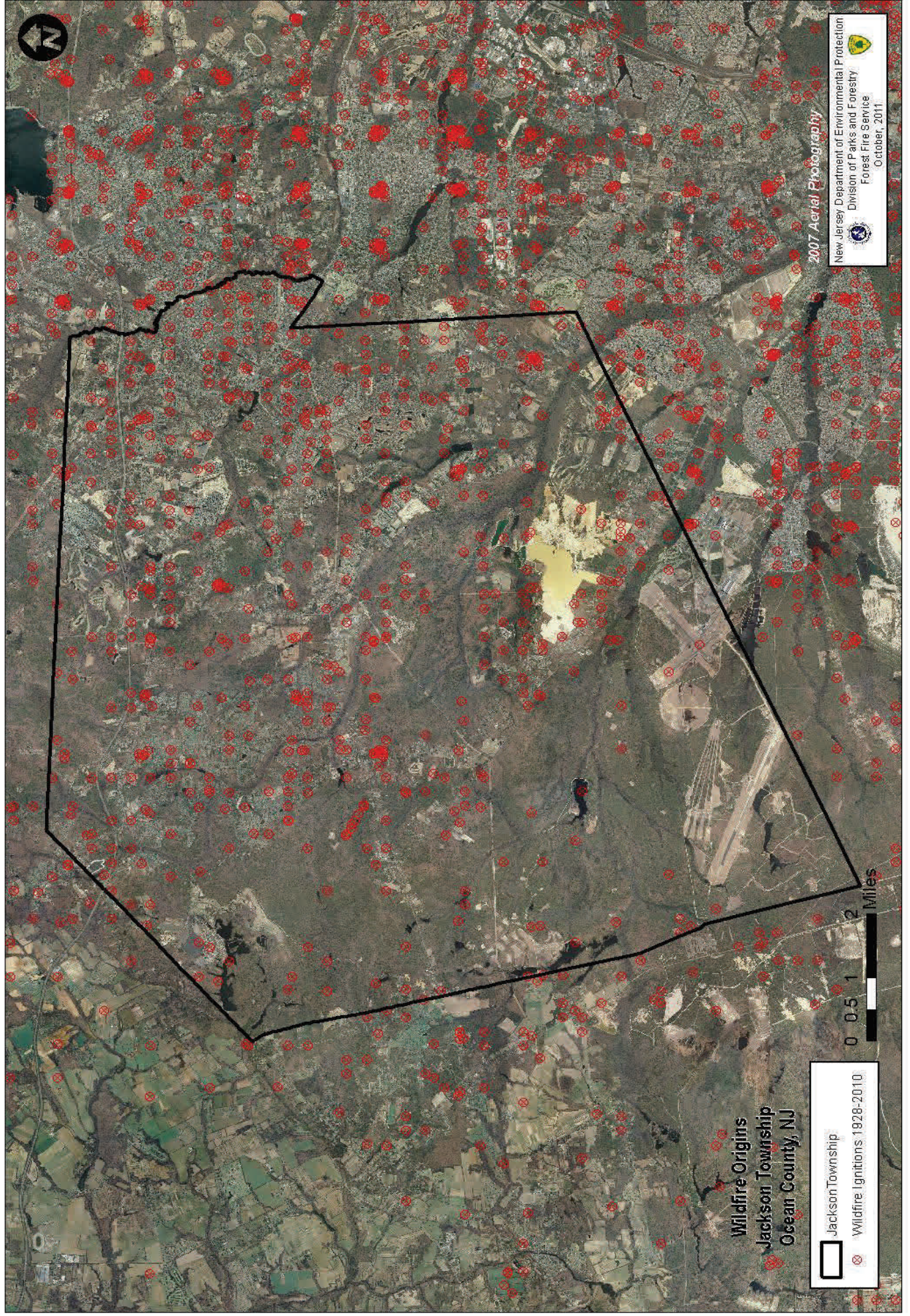
Property Ownership

Figure 7



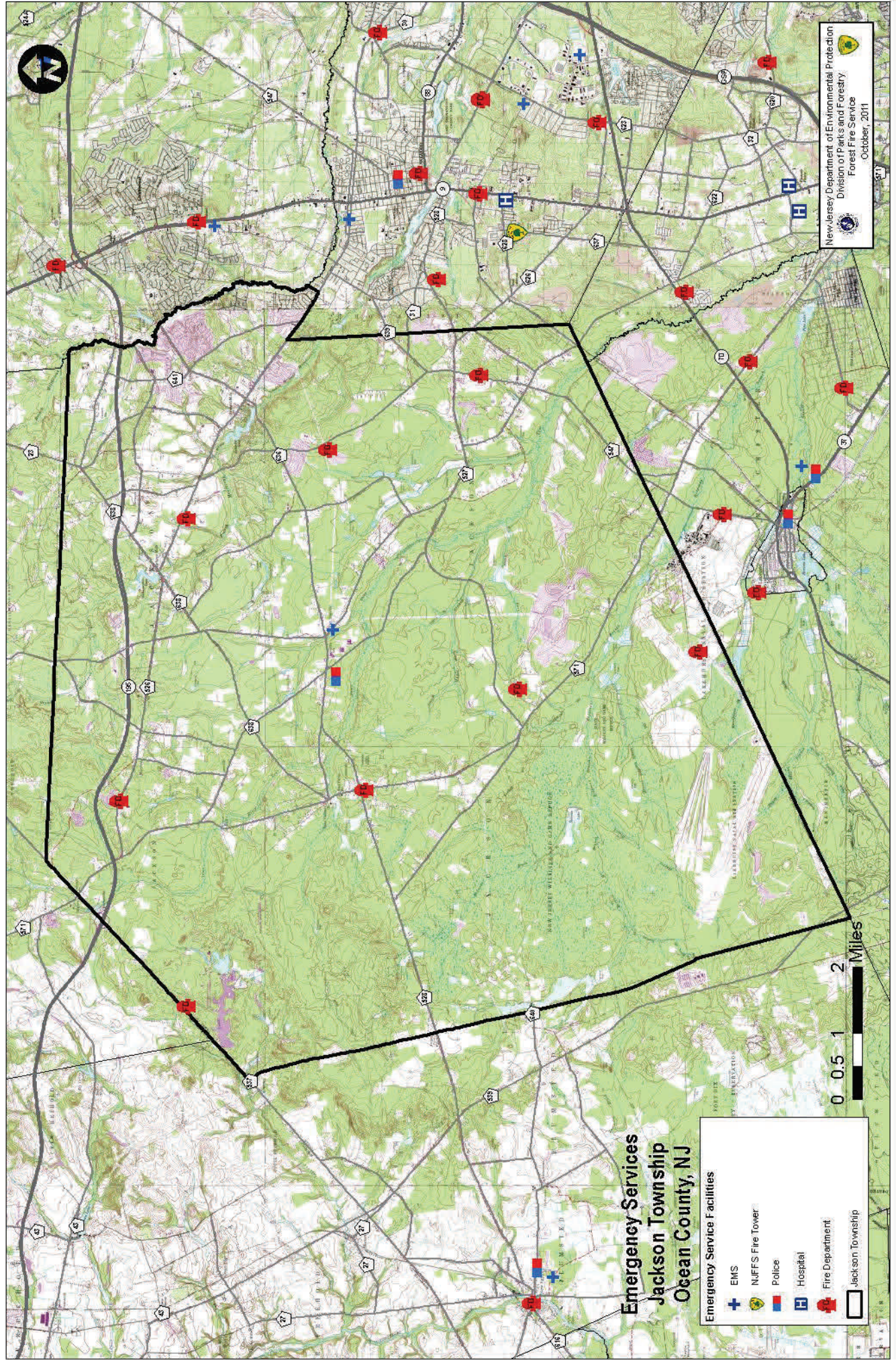
History of Wildfire Origins

Figure 8



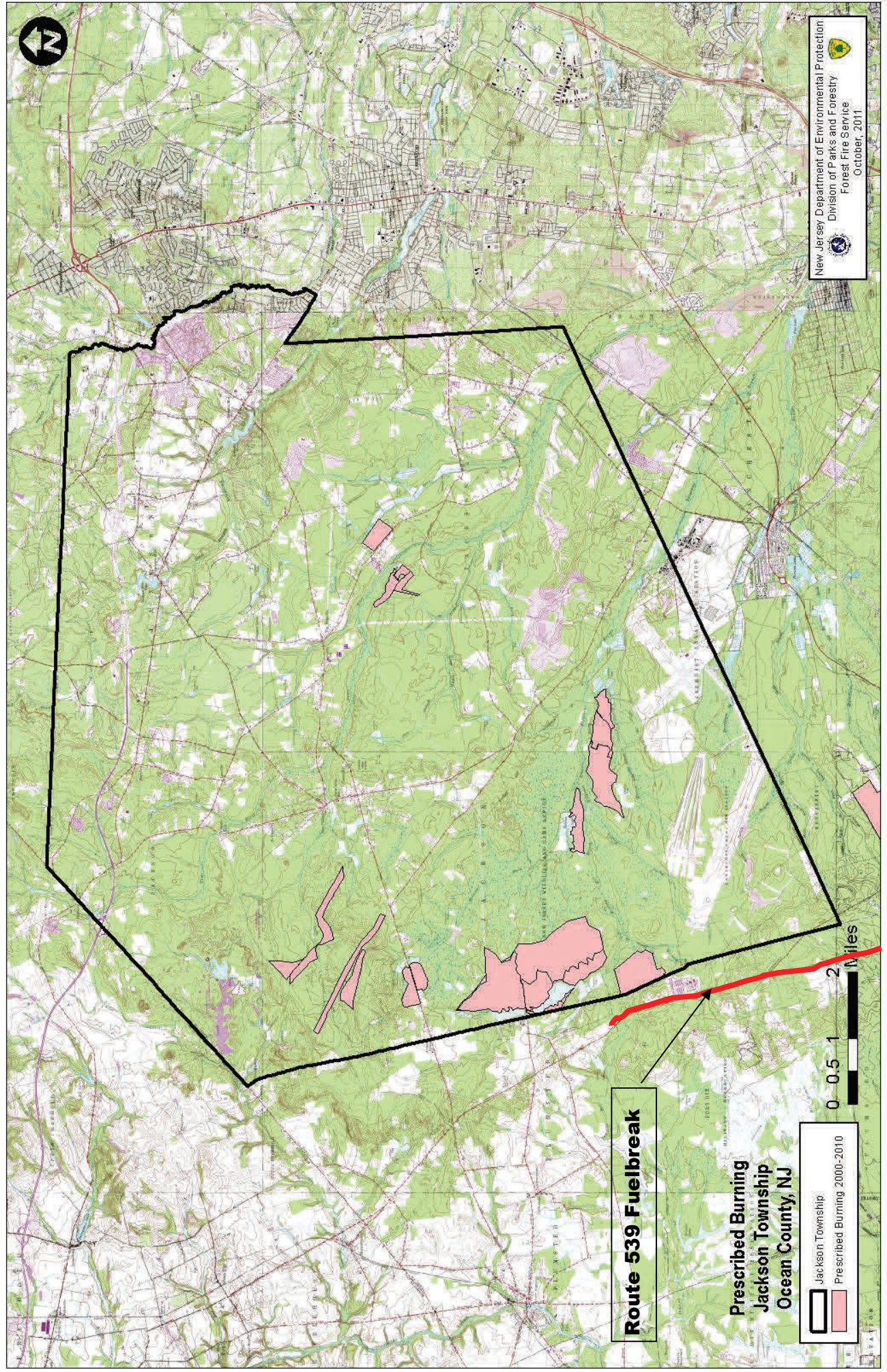
Emergency Service Locations

Figure 9



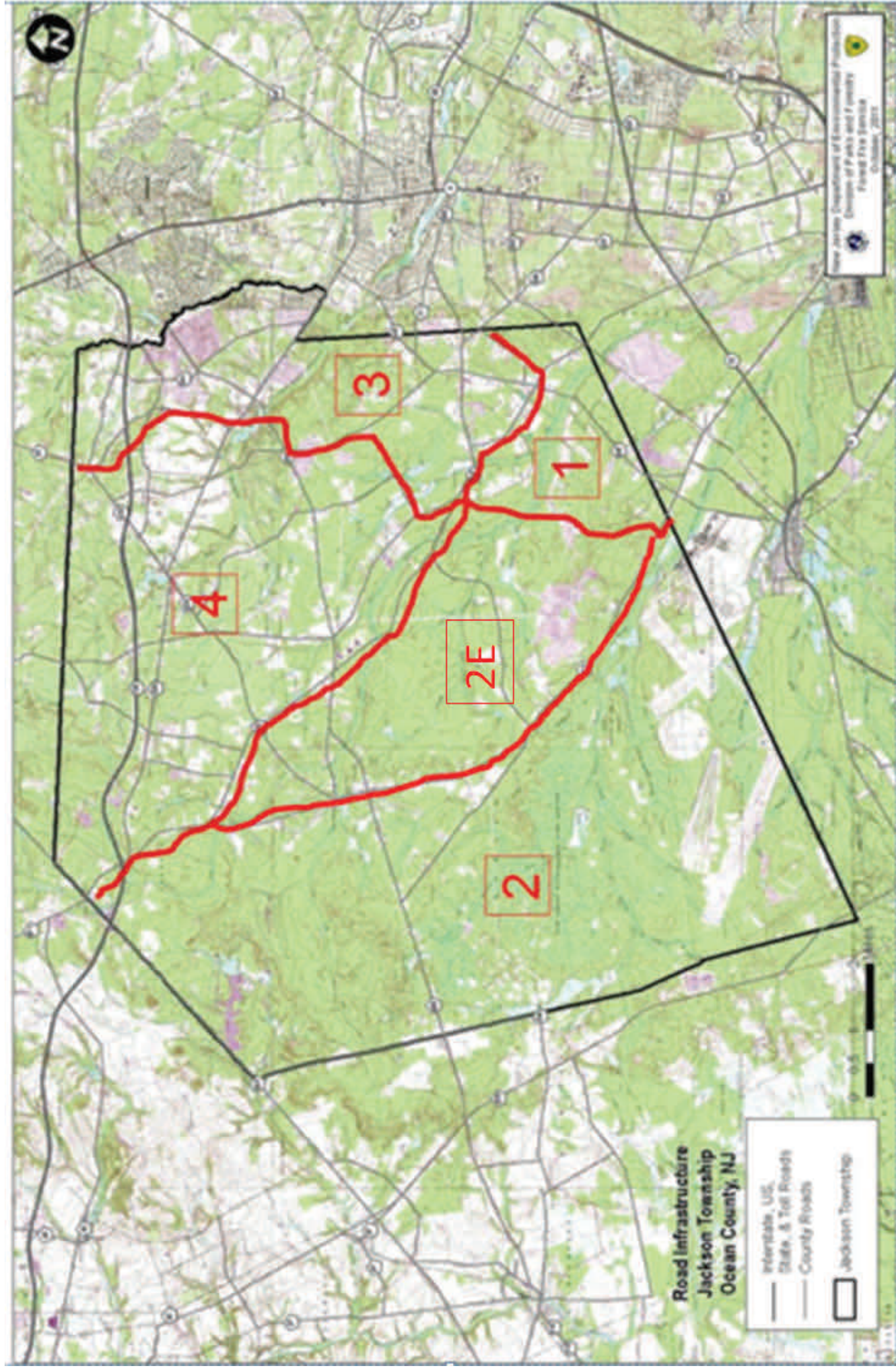
Prescribed Burn Areas

Figure 10



Fire District Boundaries

Figure 11



Pinelands Boundaries

Figure 12

