

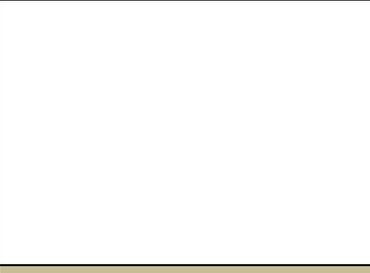
Northern Oconto County Community Wildfire Protection Plan



Riverview



Mountain



Townsend



Lakewood



An Action Plan for Wildfire Mitigation

CWPP DEVELOPMENT AND ADOPTION

The Northern Oconto County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) was developed in accordance with the guidelines set forth by the Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA)

This CWPP:

1. Was collaboratively developed. Interested parties in the Towns of Riverview, Townsend, Mountain, and Lakewood have been involved in this CWPP.
2. Identifies and prioritizes areas for hazardous fuels reduction treatments and recommends the types and methods of treatment to reduce the wildfire threat to values at risk in the town
3. Recommends measures to reduce the ignitability of structures throughout the Town of Boulder Junction.

The following representatives of the entities required for CWPP approval mutually agree with and approve the contents of this Community Wildfire Protection Plan:



Ann Hogan
Town of Riverview Chairperson

11-14-17

Date

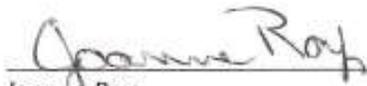


Lynn Larson
Town of Riverview Fire Department

1-26-18

Date

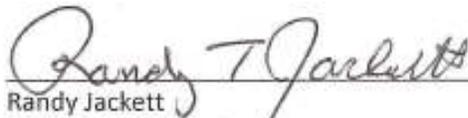
Adopted by the Town of Riverview on: November 14, 2017



Joanne Roy
Town of Lakewood Chairperson

1/8/18

Date



Randy Jackett
Town of Lakewood Fire Department

2-14-18

Date

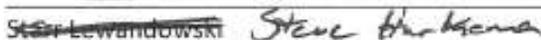
Adopted by the Town of Lakewood on: January 8th 2018



James Vorpahl
Town of Mountain Supervisor

01/17/2018

Date



Steve Lewandowski
Town of Mountain Fire Department

02-12-2018

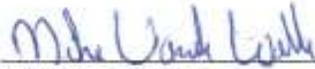
Date

Adopted by the Town of Mountain on: November 14, 2017



Dan Martin
Town of Townsend Supervisor

1/17/18
Date



Mike VandeWalle
Town of Townsend Fire Department

01-17-2018
Date

Adopted by the Town of Townsend on: March 13, 2018



Rich Lietz
Forester, Wisconsin DNR

1-29-18
Date

Prepared for the Towns of Lakewood, Mountain, Riverview, and Townsend CWPP Steering Committee by:

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Northern Oconto County Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2018-2022

An Action Plan for Wildfire Mitigation

Planning Committee Members

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 content.

Name	Organization
Ann Hogan	Town of Riverview
Lynn Larson	Riverview Fire Department
T.J. Schrank	Riverview Fire Department
Jim Kuske	Crooked Lake Fire Department
Bill Thorn	Sunrise Lake
Dan Martin	Townsend Town Board
Mike VandeWalle	Townsend Fire Department
Rick Opeila	Townsend Fire Department
Carla VanCamp	Townsend Town Chairperson
Joanne Roy	Lakewood Town Chairperson
Lee Spletter	Lakewood Fire Department
Randy Jackett	Lakewood Fire Department
Josh Riebe	Lakewood Fire Department
Bob Brown	Lakewood Logging Camp
Cheryl Ustianowski	Mountain Town Supervisor
Steve Harkema	Mountain Fire Department
Wade Lewandowski	Mountain Fire Department
Starr Lewandowski	Mountain Fire Department
James Vorpahl	Mountain Town Board
Betsy Nock	Archibald Lake
Jay Saunders	US Forest Service
Patrick Krage	US Forest Service
Rich Lietz	Wisconsin DNR
John Lubbers	Wisconsin DNR
Ryan Severson	Wisconsin DNR
Jolene Ackerman	Wisconsin DNR
Laura Hayes	Wisconsin DNR

Plan Contents

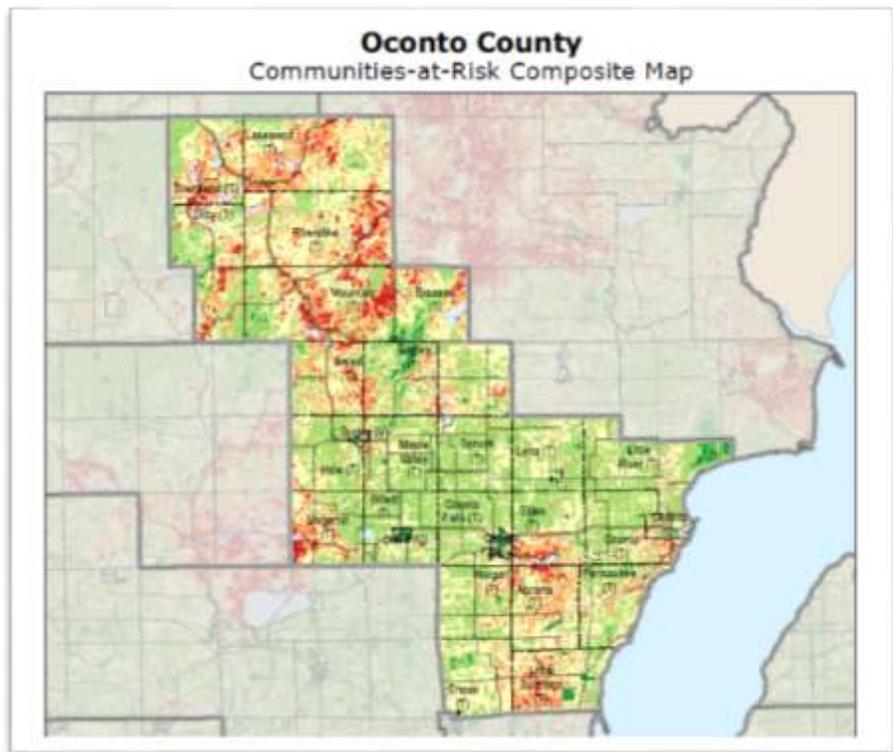
1. Introduction
2. Community Profile
3. Risk Assessment
4. Mitigation Strategies
5. Appendix

INTRODUCTION

The Northern Oconto County towns of Riverview, Lakewood, Mountain and Townsend are all designated as being high risk communities for wildfire because of the flammable vegetation of the area, the housing density and the known historic fire occurrence. These factors combined mean that there is a very real risk of wildfire occurring in the towns resulting in significant damage and destruction of buildings, property and natural resources. Public and firefighter safety are at risk as well when wildfires occur.

To help mitigate the risks, a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) was created for the Town of Riverview in 2008. The purpose of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan was to provide the Town of Riverview, local fire departments, Oconto County, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WI DNR), and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) with information and tools to help them reduce potential risks associated with wildfires. The plan contained strategies aimed at protecting life, property and the natural environment.

After the CWPP was officially adopted by the Town June 10, 2008, a working group was quickly formed to implement the mitigation strategies identified in the plan. At the 5-year point in 2013, a “refresh” process began. The process included a survey of opinions of the Work Group, a survey of private citizens who own property in Riverview, a review of the Mitigation Action Plan and overall updates to the original CWPP.

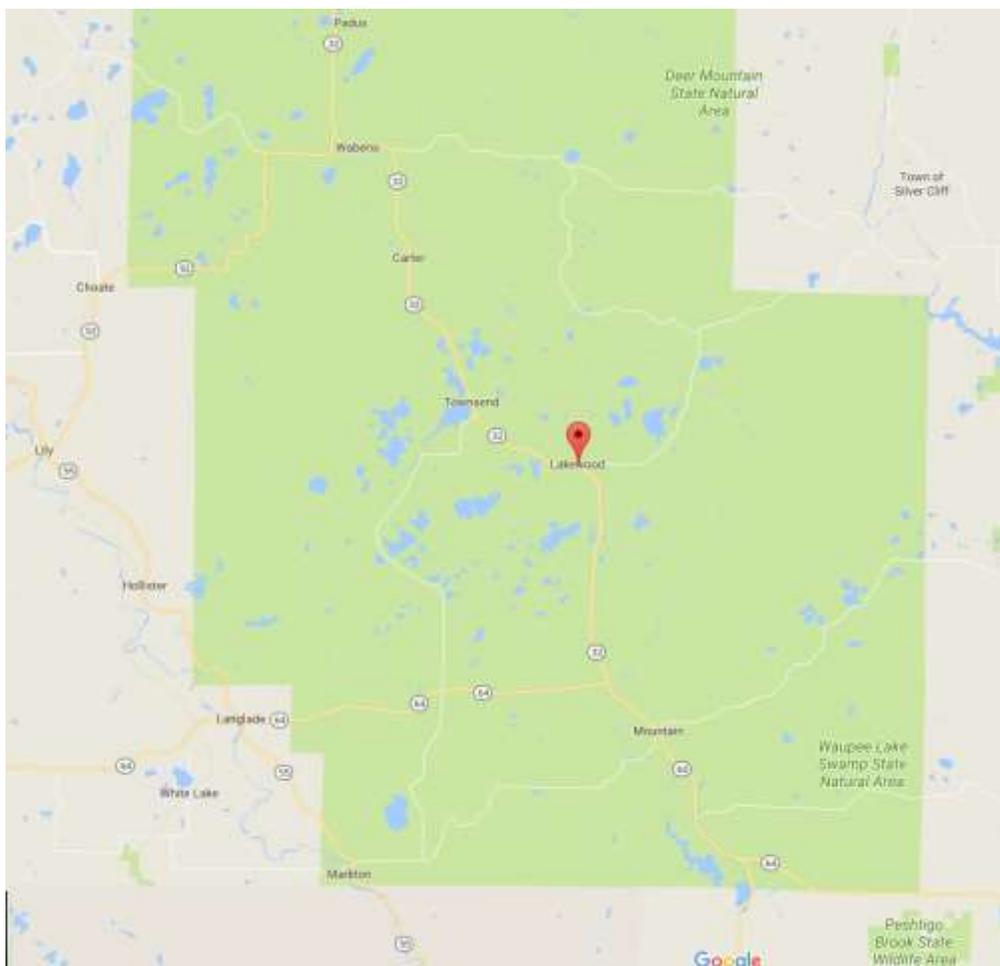


The neighboring towns of Lakewood, Mountain and Townsend were invited to join the Riverview CWPP working group to join the discussion of ways to mitigate wildfire risk and educate property owners on how to prevent and prepare for wildfire. In 2017, the three towns engaged in the CWPP process and will combine plans with Riverview to have one CWPP for Northern Oconto County.

Community Profile

The Town of Riverview is located in northern Oconto County and encompasses two townships (T32N R16E and T32N R17E). The Town of Mountain is to the south of Riverview (T31N R16E and R17E). The Town of Lakewood (T33N R16E and R17E) and the Town of Townsend (T 33N R15E, T32N R15E sec 1-6) are to the north of Riverview. The Town of Doty is to the west and the Town of Stephenson (Marinette County) is to the east.

Representatives from the towns of Lakewood, Townsend, Doty and Breed have been periodically attending Riverview CWPP Working Group meetings since 2013. Their intentions included learning more about wildfire risks, implementing mitigation strategies in their towns and possibly pursuing their own CWPP in the future. In 2017 the Towns of Lakewood, Mountain and Townsend began pursuing a CWPP plan. It was decided to complete the CWPP process and then merge with the Riverview CWPP.



Riverview

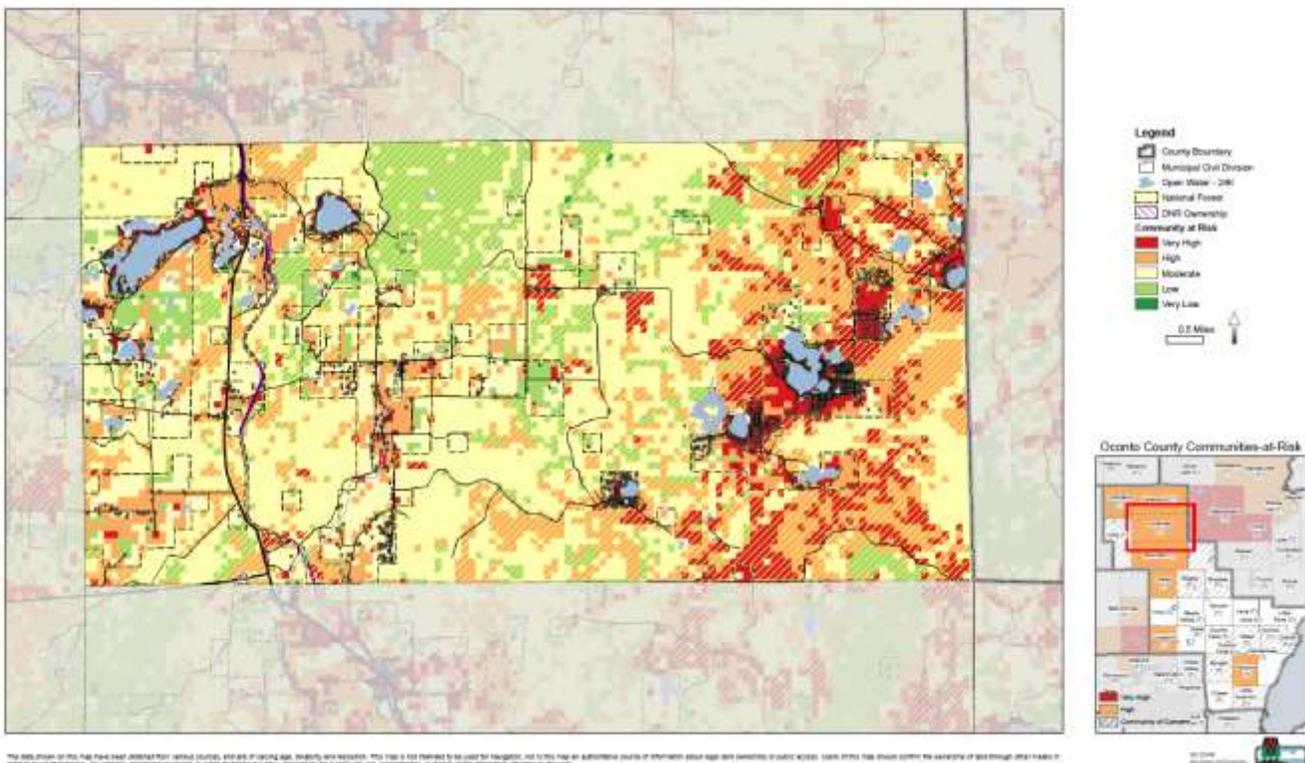
The Town of Riverview encompasses 46,073 acres (72 square miles) and is located entirely within the proclamation boundary of the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest. Public ownership accounts for 81 percent of the town's total land; 19 percent is within private ownership. The majority of the land (96 percent) is woodlands primarily in use for forestry and recreational activities.

Approximately 2 percent of the town's land (805 acres) is in residential use. Single family homes make up 85 percent of the residents and mobile homes make up 15 percent. Development in Riverview is concentrated around the town's lakes rather than being scattered along rural roads as is often the case in Wisconsin towns. Development is primarily located around Maiden Lake, Paya Lake, Gillett/Little Gillett Lakes, Sunrise Lake, Crooked/Gilkey Lakes, Boundary Lake, and the central portion of the North Branch Oconto River. In the central and southwest part of the town, buildings are more scattered along rural roads. Because of the various small concentrations of development, the vast majority of the Town of Riverview remains undeveloped with large, unfragmented tracts of forestland.

In 2010, the Town of Riverview had a full-time population of 725 residents (down from 829 residents in 2000) and an estimated seasonal population of 1,800 residents. Riverview's population is estimated to be 29 percent permanent residents and 71 percent seasonal residents. Population density is 10 people per square mile (very low). The median resident age is 59.8 years.

There are 1,639 housing units in the town (up from 1,552 in 2000). The median house is \$151,415 (up from \$94,900 in 2000)

TOWN OF RIVERVIEW: COMMUNITY AT RISK



Townsend

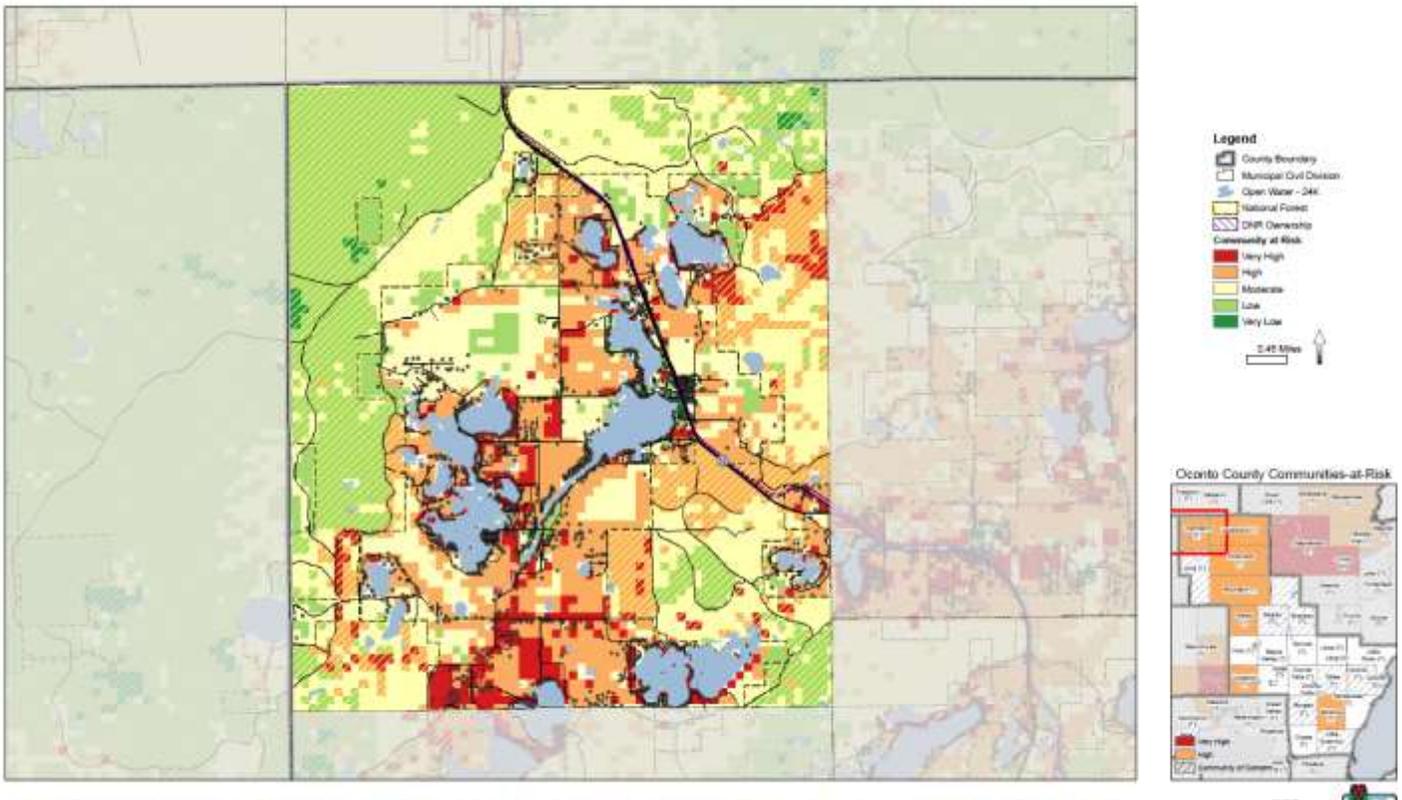
The Town of Townsend encompasses 27,174 acres (42.46 square miles) and is located entirely within the proclamation boundary of the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest. Public ownership accounts for 58.45 percent of the town's total land; 41.55 percent is within private ownership. The majority of the land (80.2 percent) is woodlands primarily in use for forestry and recreational activities.

Approximately 11.89 percent of the town's land is in residential use. Development in Townsend is concentrated around the Townsend Flowage, Reservoir Pond Area and Archibald Lake as well as the Highway 32 corridor. Because of the various small concentrations of development, a large portion of the Town of Townsend remains undeveloped.

In 2010, the Town of Townsend had a full-time population of 979 residents (up from 963 residents in 2000) and a large seasonal population. Townsend's population is estimated to be 35 percent permanent residents and 65 percent seasonal residents. Population density is about 25 people per square mile. The median age is 58.3.

There are 1,450 housing units in the town (same as 2000 census data). The median house is \$155,898.

TOWN OF TOWNSEND: COMMUNITY AT RISK



Mountain

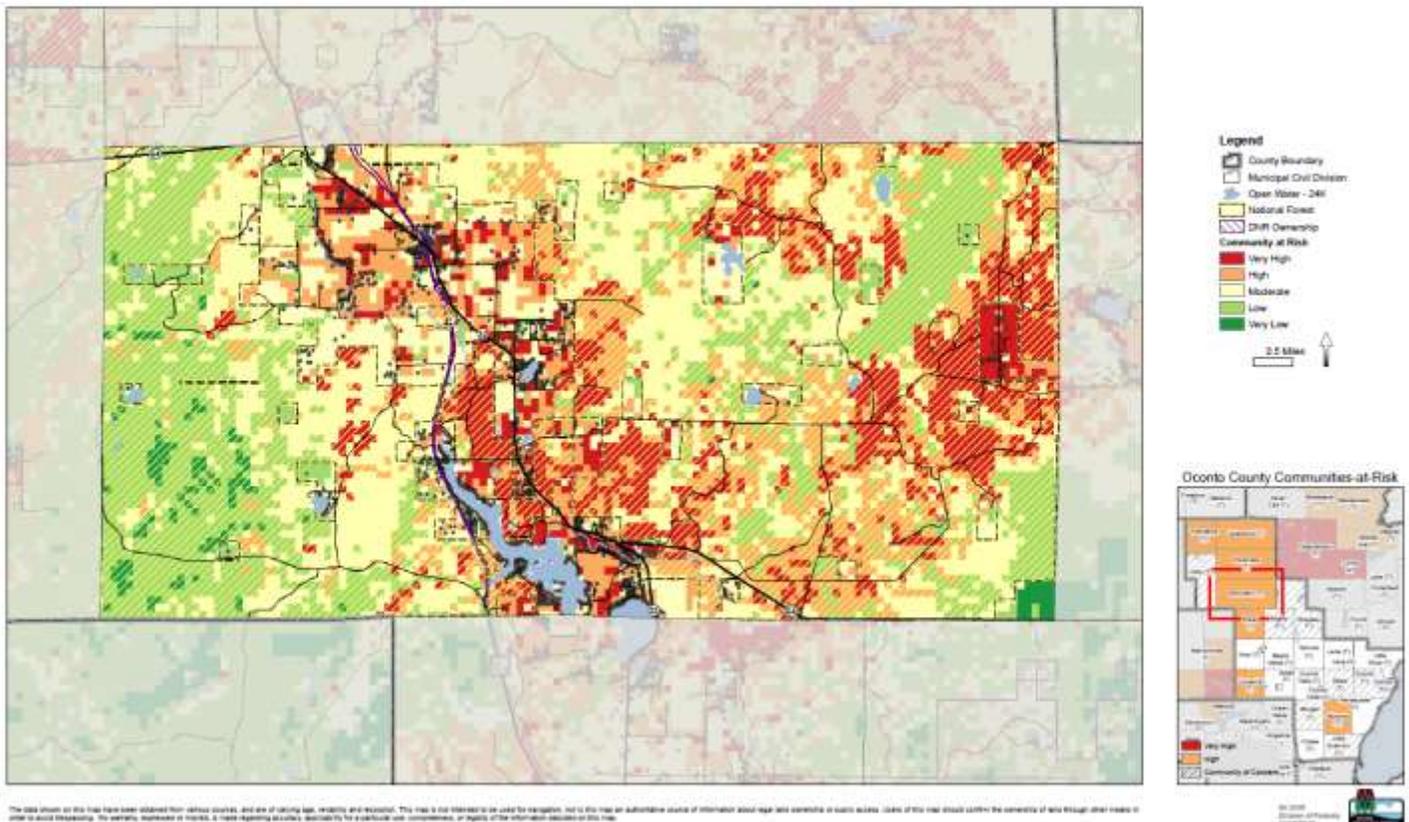
The Town of Mountain encompasses 46,473 acres (72.7 square miles) and is located within the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest. Public ownership accounts for 79.84 percent of the town's total land; 20.15 percent is within private ownership. The majority of the land (92.02 percent) is woodlands primarily in use for forestry and recreational activities.

Approximately 3.51 percent of the town's land is in residential use. Development in Mountain is concentrated around Chute Pond and Anderson Lake. Because of the various small concentrations of development, the vast majority of the Town of Mountain remains undeveloped.

In 2010, the Town of Mountain had a full-time population of 822 residents (down from 860 residents in 2000) and a large seasonal population. Population density is about 11.5 people per square mile. The median age is 53.

There are 1274 housing units in the town (up from 833 in 2000). The median house is \$126,625.

TOWN OF MOUNTAIN: COMMUNITY AT RISK



Lakewood

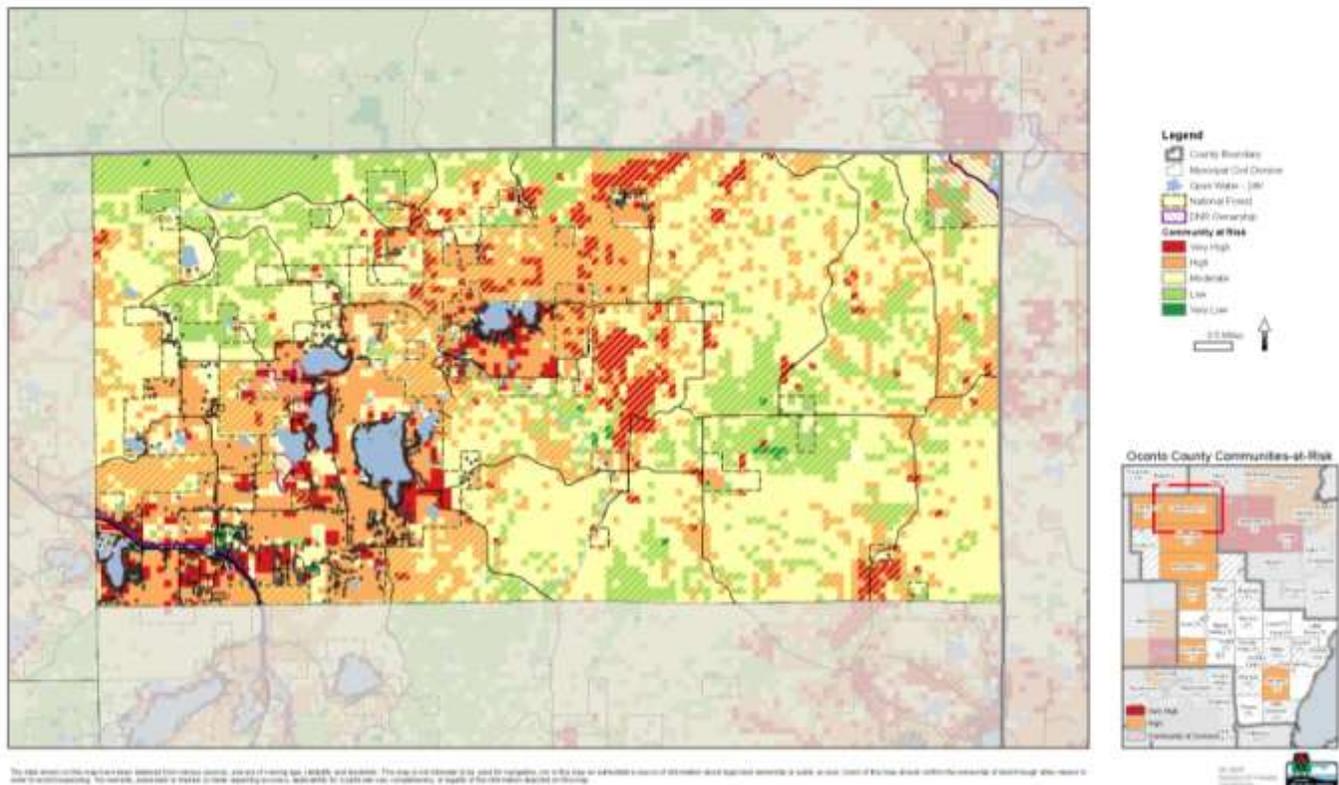
The Town of Lakewood encompasses 46,342 acres (72.41 square miles) and is located entirely within the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest. Public ownership accounts for 76.93 percent of the town's total land; 23.06 percent is within private ownership. The majority of the land (88.43 percent) is woodlands primarily in use for forestry and recreational activities.

Approximately 8.91 percent of the town's land is in residential use. Development in Lakewood is concentrated around Wheeler Lake, the Hwy 32 corridor and the Chain Lake Area. Because of the various small concentrations of development, the majority of the Town of Lakewood remains undeveloped.

In 2010, the Town of Lakewood had a full-time population of 816 residents (down from 875 residents in 2000) and a large seasonal population. Population density is about 11.5 people per square mile. The median age is 56.8.

There are 1,433 housing units in the town (up from 1,183 in 2000). The median house is \$165,770.

TOWN OF LAKEWOOD: COMMUNITY AT RISK



Community Risk Assessment

The Wisconsin DNR conducted a statewide wildfire risk assessment in 2008. The towns of Riverview, Lakewood, Mountain and Townsend were all determined to be High Risk communities. This means that a large-scale wildfire, including crown fire and potential multiple structure loss, has a high likelihood of occurring. The towns are located in Wisconsin DNR-designated Fire Landscape 7: Northeast Sands, described as having large areas of excessively drained sands and significant areas of pine cover type. When coupled with below average precipitation, this landscape has the potential for fires in excess of 1,000 acres, which may be made more complex by numerous areas of structure development.

Crown fire: a fire that moves from the ground into the tree tops, moving from tree to tree more or less independent of a surface fire.

The development of a community risk assessment helped the CWPP steering committee identify the areas at highest risk to wildfire and to develop and prioritize hazard mitigation strategies and activities. The assessment was developed by considering the following risk factors:

Vegetation

- Amount and types of trees, grass, brush
- Areas of storm or insect damage
- Local topography (slope, aspect, elevation) that may affect fire behavior
- Concerns such as pine plantations, pine mix forest, young jack pine, wilderness area

❖ Risk of Wildfire Occurrence

- Fire usage and other human-related ignition sources
- Factors that may contribute to the probability of fire ignitions and extreme fire behavior
- Common causes, sizes and relative frequency of past wildfires

❖ Public Structures or Areas, and Essential Infrastructure at Risk

- Public structures
- Utilities or services at risk
- Areas of community importance, such as recreation and scenic areas; and
- Landscapes of historical, economic, or cultural value that would benefit from treatment to reduce wildfire risks.
- Identify specific human improvements within or adjacent to the community, such as businesses and essential infrastructure that would be adversely impacted by wildfire.

❖ Local Preparedness and Firefighting Capability

- Level of emergency preparedness including safety zones and fire assistance agreements
- Response capability of the fire protection agencies
- Response time to the area
- Water sources and availability and/or issues

❖ Population Density

- Number of homes
- Areas of concentrated housing development
- Subdivisions and property/lake owner associations
 - Number and proximity of structures
 - Seasonality
- Camps and campgrounds
- Resorts

❖ Emergency Vehicle Access

- Roads: width, substrate, dead ends, turnouts, turnarounds
- Signage: roads, fire number, water point, load limits
- Driveways: width & vertical clearance, gates
- Bridges & culverts: weight limits

❖ Home Ignition Zone

- Quality of the landscaped area 100-200 feet around the home
- Fire resistant quality of building materials
- Proximity of homes to one another; proximity of homes to accessory buildings
- Driveway height and width clearance, curves, slope and other features that could limit emergency vehicle access

❖ Areas of concern

- Specific areas of each town where some factor(s) would make evacuation and/or fire suppression difficult

To better describe the wildfire risk factors of each town, the following table outlines the risk factors for each town. Since Riverview, Lakewood and Mountain are two legal townships in size, each legal township will be described. In their 2008 CWPP, Riverview was further subdivided into planning units.

RIVERVIEW WEST: contains planning units 2 (East River – partial), 5 (Maiden Lake), 6 (Paya Lake), 8 (Star Lake), and 11 (West River)	
Risk Factor	Description
Vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The western half of the town has considerably lower wildfire risk than the eastern half, although there are patches of areas with crown fire potential. • Broad-leaved deciduous forest and oak forest account for 69% of the cover type of this area. Coniferous forest is 13% of the land cover and has the greatest potential for extreme fire behavior. See Map in appendix for a visual description of the location of various cover types in Riverview. • Public land ownership accounts for 81% of the town’s total land, primarily the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest. Two State Natural Areas exist with the National Forest, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 153-acre Snow Falls Creek State Natural Area ○ 69-acre Camp Five Lake State Natural Area
Fire occurrence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between 2007 and 2016, 16 wildfires burned 120 acres. The largest was the 110-acre Snow Falls Fire. • Fires occurred in March (2), April (3), May (4), June (2), July (3), September (1) and November (1). • Causes were power line (8), equipment (2), debris burning (2), lightning (2), fireworks (1), and incendiary (1).
Public structures, infrastructure, areas of importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town hall and fire department are located at 15471 Hwy 32 • Two bridges (planning unit 2 and 8) • Fire lookout tower (planning unit 2) • Riverview Town Hall, fire department and brush collection site • Camp Lake Resort “gingerbread cottages” (planning unit 5) • The Oconto County Recreation Trail runs along STH 32 • Public boat landings • Playfield located between CTH W and LaFave Road. • Dam (planning unit 5) • Recycling center, natural gas facility, 3 communication facilities, 3 dams, and a bridge (planning unit 11)
Firefighting capability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire suppression response to this area could include WI DNR, US Forest Service and area fire departments. • The Riverview Fire Department is located at 15471 Hwy 32. This facility could function as an incident command post during a project fire or other emergency. • Water pickup sites exist at the following locations (note: these sites may not provide all-season access): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ First South Branch Oconto River, off the corner of Maiden Lake Rd and Little Gillett Ln and the pond at the end of Quiet Springs Ln ○ Maiden Lake, off Maiden Lake Road, just southeast of Stathas Bay Ln and the Maiden Lake boat launch, at the end of Maiden Landing ○ The pond off Old 32 and Dufek Ln ○ Paya Lake, boat landing on the south side of lake off Boatland (Paya Lake Access Rd) ○ Oconto River, where it meets Hwy 32, south of Jesinski Rd ○ First South Branch Oconto River, at the bridge on Hwy 32, just south of Mountain Lakes Rd and at the bridge on Hwy 64, 2/3 mile west of Hwy 32 ○ Oconto River North Branch on Tar Dam Road, ½ mile east of Old 32, north side of the road.

	A dry hydrant can be found off Hwy 64, just west of Bierbasz Ln (note: this site should provide all-season access)
Population density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2006 Oconto County Emergency Service Book shows 728 homes in Riverview East. It is estimated that 70% of the residents are part-time/seasonal. Houses are concentrated along Alice Lane, Old 32, Deer Run Trail, Tar Dam Road, Branch Lane, Star Lake Road and the North Branch Oconto River. Dense clustered residential areas are around Maiden Lake, Little Maiden Lake, Winslow Lake, Gillett Lake, and Paya Lake.
Emergency vehicle access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many long dead end roads exist in areas with higher housing development. Many residential driveways present challenges for firefighters to gain access to the property. Many driveways are long with curves that are too sharp to allow emergency vehicles access. Lack of access or good turnarounds can pose a hazard to firefighters by limiting safety zones and escape routes. Some properties have a closed or locked gate, making entry difficult or impossible. Many properties with gates are owned by absentee property owners who are only around seasonally or part-time so they may be completely unaware of a wildfire situation on their property.
Home ignition zone	Many buildings have vegetation growing around them, providing “fuel” near the structures. The area 100 feet around the home is called the “home ignition zone.” If left unmanaged, fire in this area can quickly move from vegetation to buildings.
Areas of concern	Areas of higher density housing, especially where homes and cabins are located on dead end roads, or have narrow/steep/winding/long driveways could pose a hazard for emergency vehicles and make access to private property difficult or impossible.

RIVERVIEW EAST: contains planning units 1 (Boundary Lake), 2 (East River – partial), 3 (Flower Lake), 4 (Grindle Lake), 7 (Riverview), 9 (Sunrise Lake), and 10 (Tri Lakes)	
Risk Factor	Description
Vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This half of the town has the greatest potential for high to very high surface fire and crown fire due to the pine-oak component of the area. Dominant cover types of the area include oak (36%), coniferous forest (31%) and forested wetland (19%). See Map in appendix for a visual description of the location of various cover types in Riverview. Soils are predominantly excessively drained sands over acidic sandy outwash. These soils primarily support red-white pine and jack pine forests. Public land ownership accounts for 81% of the town’s total land, primarily the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest. Several State Natural Areas exist with the National Forest, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 593-acre Sunrise Lake State Natural Area 1,500-acre Nelligan Lake State Natural Area 847-acre Tar Dam Pines State Natural Area 1,006-acre Hagar Mountain State Natural Area (portion) 2,886-acre Waupee Lake Swamp State Natural Area (portion)
Fire occurrence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Between 2007-2016, 10 wildfires burned 3.5 acres. The fires occurred in March (1), April (3), May (2), July (1), August (2), and September (1). The causes were campfire (2), smoking (2), debris burning (1), fireworks (1), equipment (1), improper ash disposal (1) and incendiary (1).

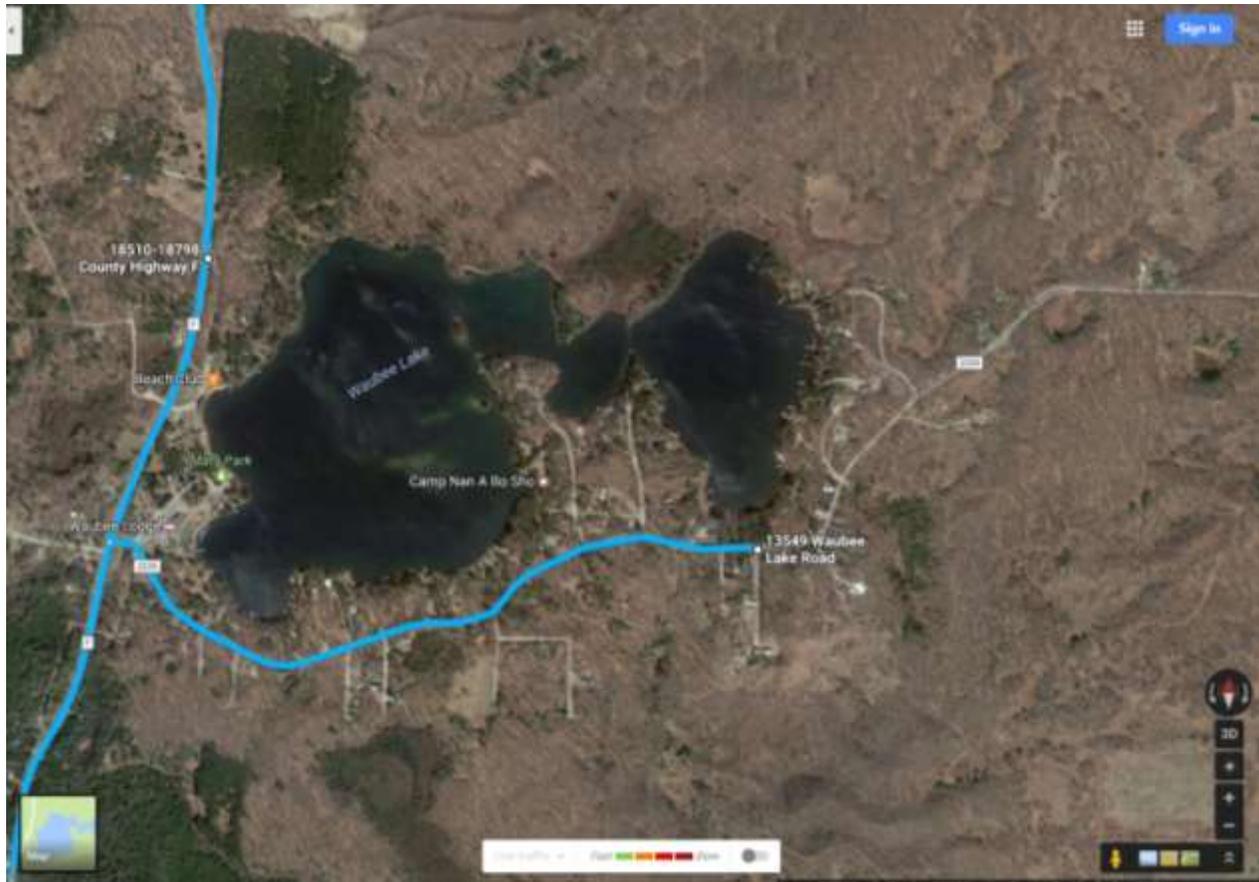
Public structures, infrastructure, areas of importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crooked Lake Fire Department and community center • gas pipeline • gas substation (planning unit 3) • Small park by Crooked Lake • Two recycling center (on County W at LaFave Road and on the corner of Tar Dam Rd. and Old 32) • 3 dams (planning units 4, 7 and 10) • Transmission line (planning unit 7) • Polish Youth Org. Welfare Comm. – around Ledge Lake
Firefighting capability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire suppression response to this area could include WI DNR, US Forest Service and area fire departments. • The Crooked Lake Fire Department is located at 15445 County Road W, near Bass Lake. The station could be used as an incident command post during a project fire or other emergency. • Water pickup sites exist at the following locations (note: these sites may not provide all-season access): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gilkey Lake, boat landing on west side off Sunset Road • Crooked Lake – one on the south side of the lake and the boat landing at W. Crooked Lake Lane • Grindle Lake – one on the northwest side of the lake off of Grindle Lane and one at the boat landing on the east side of the lake off of Grindleview Drive • Ledge Lake, boat landing on the north side off of Martin Lane • Boundary Lake, boat landing on the south side off of Hwy W • Macauley Creek, off of National Forest Road 2319 • Flower Lake, on the southern branch of the lake off of Flower Lake Drive • Waupee Flowage, boat landing on the south side off of Waupee Dam Road • Nelligan Lake, boat landing on northwest side, off of Nelligan Landing Rd • Bass Lake, boat landing off of Crooked Lake Ln and Fox Rd <p>A dry hydrant is located at Bass Lake, on the south side near the fire department (note: this site should provide all-season access)</p> <p>The average response time to wildfires from 2007-2016 was 14 minutes (range: 9-29 minutes).</p>
Population density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The majority of the town remains undeveloped with large, unfragmented tracts of forestland. • The 2006 Oconto County Emergency Service Book shows 941 homes in Riverview East. It is estimated that 70% of the residents are part-time/seasonal. • Clustered development is seen around the following lakes: Cedar, Boundary, Sunrise, Grindle, Gilkey, Crooked, Bass, and Nelligan and Waupee Creek. • Scattered residential areas are seen along Tar Dam Road and in the area between La Fave Road and Flower Lake. • There are numerous lake organizations in the area including Bass Lake Improvement Assn, Crooked Lake Area Lakes P&R District, Grindle Lake Area Landowners Assn
Emergency vehicle access	<p>Many long dead end roads exist in areas with higher housing development. Many residential driveways present challenges for firefighters to gain access to the property. Many driveways are long with curves that are too sharp to allow emergency vehicles access. Lack of access or good turnarounds can pose a hazard to firefighters by limiting safety zones and escape routes. Some properties have a closed or locked gate, making entry difficult or impossible. Many properties with gates are owned by absentee property owners who are only around seasonally or</p>

	part-time so they may be completely unaware of a wildfire situation on their property.
Home ignition zone	Areas of clustered development, especially around lakes, have homes within 100 feet of each other, some with less than 40 feet between homes. Many homes also have detached garages and other accessory structures within 30 feet of the home. Evergreens planted between homes to act as a visual barrier put highly flammable vegetation in close proximity to homes.
Areas of concern	Planning units 10, 3, 4 and 1 are the greatest areas of concern in this half of the town. Areas of pine forest/plantations on the south side of housing developments exist.

LAKWOOD WEST	
Risk Factor	Description
Vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dominant cover types in the area include broad-leaved deciduous forest (49%), oak (16%), and coniferous forest (15%). See Map in appendix for a visual description of the location of various cover types in Lakewood. • Oak leaves will produce 8-foot flame lengths • Public land ownership accounts for a large portion of the town's total land, primarily the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest. Battle Creek Hemlocks State Natural Area is located west of Waubee Lake.
Fire occurrence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between 2007 and 2016, 7 wildfires were reported. They occurred in May (3), July (2), August (1), and October (1). The causes were power line (2), debris burning (2), equipment (1), fireworks (1) and campfire (1).
Public structures, infrastructure, areas of importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nan A Bo Sho YMCA camp – summer resident camp on Waubee Lake • US Forest Service camping area on Long Lake, off of Knowles Creek Road (narrow, gravel surface) • US Forest Service camping area south of the North Branch Oconto River near Long Lake • US Forest Service camping area on south side of Lincoln Lake, off of Pickerel Lake Rd • Maple Heights Campground (privately owned) • Heaven's Up North Family Campground, northeast of Lake John, off Lake John Rd • DNR fish hatchery, south of Lake John off of Hatchery Ln
Firefighting capability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire suppression response to this area could include WI DNR, US Forest Service and area fire departments. • The Lakewood Fire Department is located at 17372 North Rd • Water pickup sites exist at the following locations (note: these sites may not provide all-season access): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Waubee Lake, boat landing at Mary Park at the end of Waubee Park Ln ○ Lake John, boat landing on southwest corner of lake, off of Hatchery Ln ○ Munger Lake, boat landing, eastern shore off Lake John Rd

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The pond on the corner of Hatchery Ln and Lake John Rd ○ Wheeler Lake, boat landing on south end of lake off the corner of Cottontail Ln and W Wheeler Lake Ln; water can also be accessed off of Resort Ln ○ Oconto River North Branch, water access from the bridge on County Rd F, just south of Riverside Rd ○ Knolls Creek on Knolls Creek Rd and Spooner <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A dry hydrant is located at Chain Lake, on the northeast off of E Chain Lake Rd and along the side of the bridge. There is also a dry hydrant at the pond on the corner of Hatchery Ln and Lake John Rd as well as on Cty F on the golf course across from the sand trap. (note: these sites should provide all-season access). • Fire departments responded to all wildfires within the 10-year period from 2007 - 2016. Responding fire departments included Lakewood and Townsend. • The average response time to wildfires from 2007-2016 was 6 minutes (range: 2 – 13 minutes).
Population density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2006 Oconto County Emergency Service Book shows 1,424 homes in Lakewood west. The majority of the town's population is concentrated in this side of the town. • Clustered housing developments can be found around area lakes (Chain, Bear, Munger, Wheeler, Pine Ridge, Waubee and Lake John). • Housing density is also much greater in the southwest corner of the town, in areas off of Hwy 32 and County Road F. • Known homeowner/lake associations include: Waubee Lake Assn, Wheeler Lake, Munger/Bear Lake, Chain Lake and John Lake
Emergency vehicle access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of housing development with only one way in/out (e.g., Beach Club) • ATV/snowmobile trails in the area • Portable pumps may be needed
Home ignition zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerns about quality of home ignition zones in areas where the lots are smaller and the property owners are seasonal.
Areas of concern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waubee Lake area: high fire risk oak/pine vegetation; stump studies show this area as having previously been red pine; high wildfire likelihood (there have been debris burning complaints in the area); YMCA Camp Nan A Bo Sho on the lake; development around Beach Club is especially concerning due to one access road, small lots, seasonal population and terrain issues; rocky terrain will limit the efficiency and effectiveness of tractor plows and dozers; area of houses in close proximity – conflagration possible; highly seasonal population; terrain is very hilly; dead end roads; narrow driveways; home ignition zones of poor quality; mitigation idea to have a curbside chipping day in this area • Lake John area: hardwood/conifer mix around home sites, narrow driveways, homes that cannot be seen from the road • Wheeler Lake area: hardwood/conifer mix around home sites, houses in close proximity to one another, homes with detached garages and other outbuildings in close proximity, conifers close to homes, dead end roads, some narrow driveways

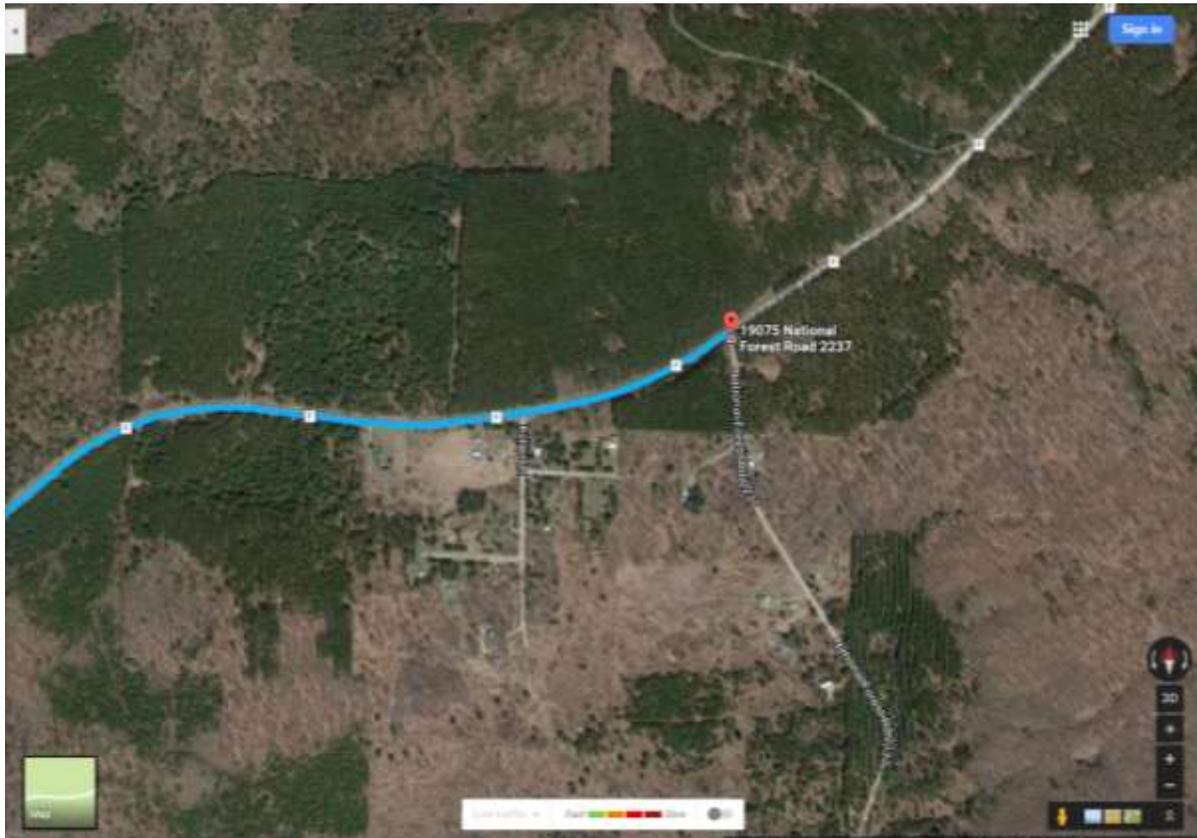
Waubee Lake area of concern



LAKEWOOD EAST	
Risk Factor	Description
Vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dominant cover types in the area include oak (43%), broad-leaved deciduous forest (22%), forested wetland (18%), and coniferous forest (14%). See Map in appendix for a visual description of the location of various cover types in Lakewood. • Public land ownership accounts for the majority of the town's total land, primarily the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest. The 638-acre Thunder River Swamp State Natural Area is within the northeast portion of Lakewood east. A portion of the Peshtigo River State Forest is within Section 1 of the town, including the 351-acre Lake Lackawanna State Natural Area.
Fire occurrence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between 2007 and 2016, 0 wildfires were reported.
Public structures, infrastructure, areas of importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bridge on Smyth Rd

Firefighting capability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire suppression response to this area could include WI DNR, US Forest Service and area fire departments. • Three water pickup sites can be found within this side of the town (note: these sites may not provide all-season access): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ North Fork Thunder River, access off Jack Pine Camp Rd, north of Waubee Lake Rd and another ○ along Bucks Ranch Rd just east of LaFave Rd ○ Oconto River North Branch, at the bridge on Smyth Rd
Population density	The 2006 Oconto County Emergency Service Book shows 40 homes in Lakewood east. The homes are scattered across the area.
Emergency vehicle access	There are large expanses of National Forest lands in this half of the town, with only a handful of scattered properties. Homes along Kollen Ln (south of County Rd F) are all on dead end roads. Isolated home sites off of Riverside Rd, Buck's Ranch Rd, Smyth Rd, Holt Ranch Rd and La Fave Rd.
Home ignition zone	Homes are set back from the road, some with very long driveways. Some properties use evergreens for screening around the home site.
Areas of concern	Very high fire risk red pine plantations in northeast portion of the town, along County Road F; blow sand; Karner Blue Butterfly habitat restoration efforts, including prescribed burning for bilberry; Forest Service timber sale slash mitigation as part of the sale due to it being a WUI area; isolated homes along Kollen Ln (dead end), Highland Ave (dead end) and Jack Pine Camp Rd; sandy roads will make access difficult

Area of concern: 19075 National Forest Rd. 2237, Lakewood



MOUNTAIN WEST	
Risk Factor	Description
Vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dominant cover types are coniferous forest (28%), oak (24%), broad-leaved deciduous forest (22%), and forested wetland (16%). See Map in appendix for a visual description of the location of various cover types in Mountain. • 76% of the town is part of the Nicolet National Forest, including the 1,176-acre Bonita Country State Natural Area. • Pine tree plantations
Fire occurrence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between 2007 and 2016, 5 wildfires were reported. The fires occurred in April (2) and May (3). • Fire causes included smoking, incendiary, lightning, fireworks, and debris burning. • Three fires burned on private property, two were on Forest Service land.
Public structures, infrastructure, areas of importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Service camping area off of Mountain Lake Rd. • Unincorporated community of Mountain. • Mountain Fire Department • National Forest campground on the west side of Green Lake. • Bagley Rapids Campground (National Forest), off of Lower Bagley Rapids Rd
Firefighting capability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire suppression response to this area could include WI DNR, US Forest Service and area fire departments. • The Mountain Fire Department is located at 13440 State Hwy 32 64 • On the 5 reported wildfires between 2007-2016, responding agencies included Mountain Fire Dept., Doty Fire Dept., Riverview Fire Dept., US Forest Service and WI DNR fire control. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Average response time was 17 minutes (range: 6-30 minutes). • Five water pickup sites can be found within this side of the town (note: these sites may not provide all-season access): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Un-named lake south of Mountain Lake, off of Mountain Lake Rd ○ 1st Branch Oconto River, at the bridge where Hwy 64 crosses over the river, 2/3 mile west of Hwy 32 ○ Hwy 32, ¼ mile south of 64 by bridge ○ Green Lake, boat landing off Pavlat Ln ○ N. Branch Oconto River (Chute Pond), boat landing off Kingston Rd • There are multiple dry hydrants found on this side of town: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Along Hwy 64, where it crosses over the 2nd South Branch Oconto River ○ County Hwy W, near Doran Rd, behind the county shed ○ N. Branch Oconto River, off W Shore Heights Ln ○ Chute Pond, near boat landing off s. Shore Dr. ○ Chute Pond, boat landing off Chute Dam Ln ○ Chute Pond, boat landing off Hillside Dr. ○ Old Hwy 64., Waupee Creek and Hines Creek <p>(note: these sites should provide all-season access)</p>
Population density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 2006 Oconto County Emergency Service Book shows 961 homes in Mountain West. Most homes are concentrated around rivers and lakes and the unincorporated community of Mountain. • Highly seasonal population. Many lots with only garages, campers in the summer.
Emergency vehicle access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problems for emergency vehicle access in this area include homes/cabins that cannot be seen from the road, and driveways that are long, narrow, gated, and/or have a soft surface. Dead end roads raise concerns regarding possible entrapment. Hilly topography makes fire line construction slower.

Home ignition zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many houses in the woods. Dead end roads. Evergreens close to buildings.
Areas of concern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joseph Lane: tall cedars, mature jack pine, medium to heavy density, high wildfire risk (burning complaints in this area, many campfire rings, if a fire did occur here it could jump the river), dead end road on hilly topography, homes close to one another along the river, many campers in the area all summer, Oconto River access limitations, road floods over S-curves (during cold weather roads may be icy), evacuation could be difficult



Joseph Lane area of concern

MOUNTAIN EAST	
Risk Factor	Description
Vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dominant cover types in the area include coniferous forest (43%), forested wetland (22%), oak (20%), and broad-leaved deciduous forest (10%). See Map in appendix for a visual description of the location of various cover types in Mountain. 76% of the town is part of the Nicolet National Forest. This half of the town is mostly National Forest with scattered developments. The 1,006-acre Hagar Mountain State Natural Area is in the northwest corner of Mountain east and a portion of the 2,886-acre Waupee Lake Swamp State Natural Area resides in the southeast corner.
Fire occurrence	Between 2007 and 2016, 0 wildfires were reported.
Public structures, infrastructure, areas of importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bear Paw Scout Camp, off of Bear Paw Camp Ln National Forest campground near Farr Lake, off Bachman Rd Chute Pond Park and Campground (county park), on Chute Pond Dam on Chute Pond

Firefighting capability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire suppression response to this area could include WI DNR, US Forest Service and area fire departments. • Four water pickup sites can be found within this side of the town (note: these sites may not provide all-season access): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bear Paw Lake, boat landing at the end of Bear Paw Lake Ln ○ Far Lake on Bachman Rd, the creek that crosses Bachman Rd ○ Oconto River, bridge on Hwy 32 ○ Anderson Lake, boat landing off Leo's Rd • Five dry hydrants can be found in the southwest part of Mountain east (note: this sites should provide all-season access): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Anderson Lake, off Leo's Rd ○ Chute Pond, off of Hillside Dr ○ Waupee Creek, off Hwy 32 ○ Old 64 Waupee Creek and Hines Creek ○ Evergreen Park
Population density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 2006 Oconto County Emergency Service Book shows 340 homes in Mountain East. • Concentrations of development occur along Airport Rd and Anderson Lake, Chute Pond and Oconto River in the southwest corner of Mountain east.
Emergency vehicle access	Concerns regarding the houses along Airport Rd; dead end private roads; long sandy driveways; gates.
Home ignition zone	Concerns where evergreens are in close proximity to buildings and when buildings are within 30 feet of one another.
Areas of concern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Airport Rd: very high fire risk; oak, pine & aspen in the over story; Forest Service management in the area including barrens restoration and an understory controlled burn in which bluestem returned after the burn, indicative of the vegetation that used to be here. High to very high wildfire likelihood with crown fire potential; burn barrel use in the area. Homes and cottages along Airport Road, medium density, poor defensible space. Fire protection would be focused on evacuation. Driveways with multiple house numbers; sandy driveways; gates; one way in. • Twin Pine to Old 64: high risk vegetation (hardwood mix with patches of jack pine, dry site, sandy soils). High to very high wildfire likelihood any time without snow, only need a few dry days. Rocky terrain in the area can hinder suppression efforts. Forest Service two track roads allow for limited vehicle access. Sandy roads can hinder access. Scattered houses deep in the woods. Letters regarding the fire hazard of the area were mailed from the Forest Service to about 80 homeowners in the area. The letter included information about a Forest Service fuels reduction project in the area and included an offer of a free home ignition zone assessment – two post cards requesting a HIZ assessment were returned.



Airport Rd area of concern

TOWNSEND	
Risk Factor	Description
Vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dominant cover types in the town include broad-leaved deciduous (62%) and coniferous forest (12%). See Map in appendix for a visual description of the location of various cover types in Riverview. • 13,800 acres of land are part of the Nicolet National Forest (51% of town) • Over 20,000 of the 27,000+ acres in the town are woodlands.
Fire occurrence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between 2007 and 2016, 6 wildfires were reported. The fires occurred in May (5) and July (1). • Fire causes included debris burning (2), equipment (2), incendiary (1) and improper ash disposal (1). • Three fires burned on private property, three were on Forest Service land. • Fire scar research in this area reveals an historic fire interval of 8-12 years.
Public structures, infrastructure, areas of importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boot Lake Campground (National Forest), on Camp Road, east of Hwy T • Bass Lake Recreation Area • 1,874-acre Cathedral Pines State Natural Area, off Archibald Lake Rd
Firefighting capability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire suppression response to this area could include WI DNR, US Forest Service and area fire departments. • The Townsend Fire Department is located at 17937 Front Street in Townsend • On the 6 reported wildfires between 2007-2016, responding agencies included Townsend Fire Dept., Lakewood Fire Dept. and WI DNR fire control. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Average response time was 10 minutes (range: 5-13 minutes). • Water pickup sites can be found within the town (note: these sites may not provide all-season access): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pickerel Lake: south end, boat landing at Oughton Park and north end off Big Pickerel Dam Ln ○ Surprise Lake: northwest side, boat landing off N Surprise Lake Ln and south end off Log Cabin Ln ○ Townsend Flowage: 4 boat landings (access at Bennett Lane, Hwy 32, Red Maple and N Sunset Bay Ln) ○ Horn Lake: boat landing on Horn Lake Rd

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reservoir Pond: 3 boat landings (access at Forest Ave, Burnt Dam Rd and Water St) ○ Wapota Lake: off Sawyer Lake Rd between Upper and Lower Wapota ○ Bowman Lake: south end off Sawyer Lake Rd ○ Archibald Lake: boat landing off W Archibald Pkwy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six dry hydrants can be found in Townsend (note: this sites should provide all-season access): Little Archibald Lake, Pickerel Lake, Lower Reservoir Pond and Townsend Flowage off of E Burnt Dam Rd, Reserve Pond at the Horn Lake Boat Landing, Archibald Lake at the end of Walleye Ln.
Population density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 2006 Oconto County Emergency Service Book shows 1,808 homes in Townsend (the 2010 Census data says there are 1,769 housing units in Townsend). • Houses are concentrated along lakes, ponds and flowages in the town.
Emergency vehicle access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Driveway access issues: long, narrow, driveways with curves, driveways that lead to multiple homes
Home ignition zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerns about properties with homes close to vegetation, neighboring homes within 30 feet of one another and detached garages/outbuildings within 30 feet of homes
Areas of concern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pine Tree Rd area: sandy soils; very high fire risk vegetation - pine mix, pine/aspen, young pine, balsam understory (can burn like pine); high likelihood of wildfire – history of past fires; concerns about campfires, fireworks and vehicles pulling trailers along Hwy T; fire protection would be in the black; homes in the woods, newer small lots, campers; emergency vehicle access along roads is ok, access via driveways not likely; could use education in this area on debris burning (if people are going to burn, they should do so when it's safest) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Forest Service “triangle” camping area: heavily wooded, pine and balsam, needs vegetation mgmt., there is an historic CCC camp with limitations regarding what can be done; high wildfire risk area due to campsites; homes and cottages in the area; emergency vehicle access could be limited; towns and fire departments should take the opportunity to voice their concerns about decadent vegetation on Forest Service land • Reservoir Pond: high housing density, homes with overlapping home ignition zones, buildings within 30 feet of one another, other areas where properties are more spread out; dead end roads • Bass Lake: high housing density; homes with little defensible space; driveway access issues; • Forest Hills Drive: Scattered homes along the road, longer driveways, multiple home sites along driveways

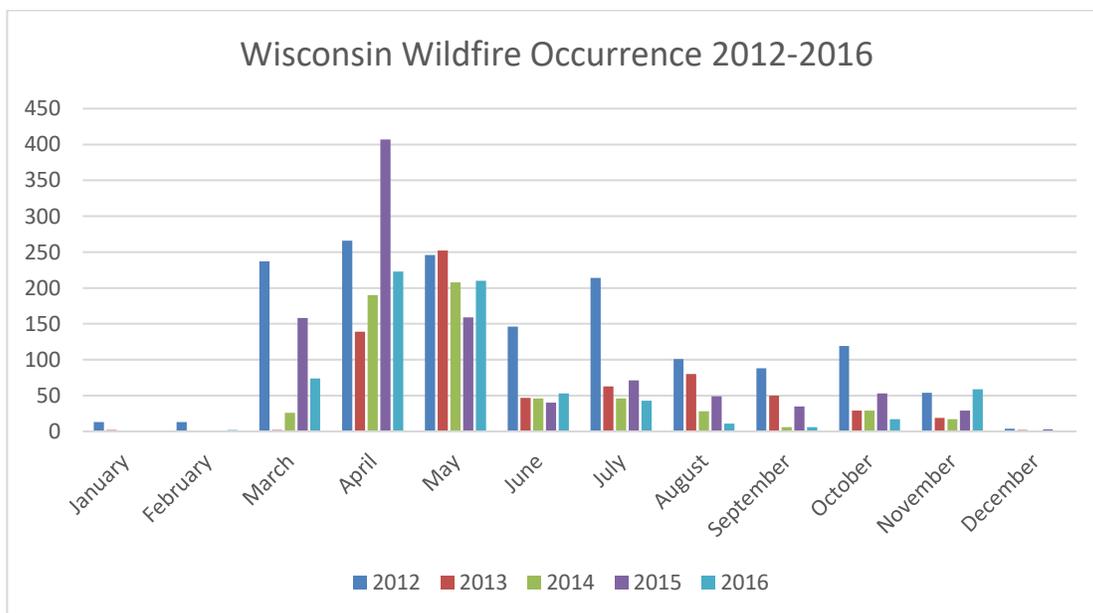
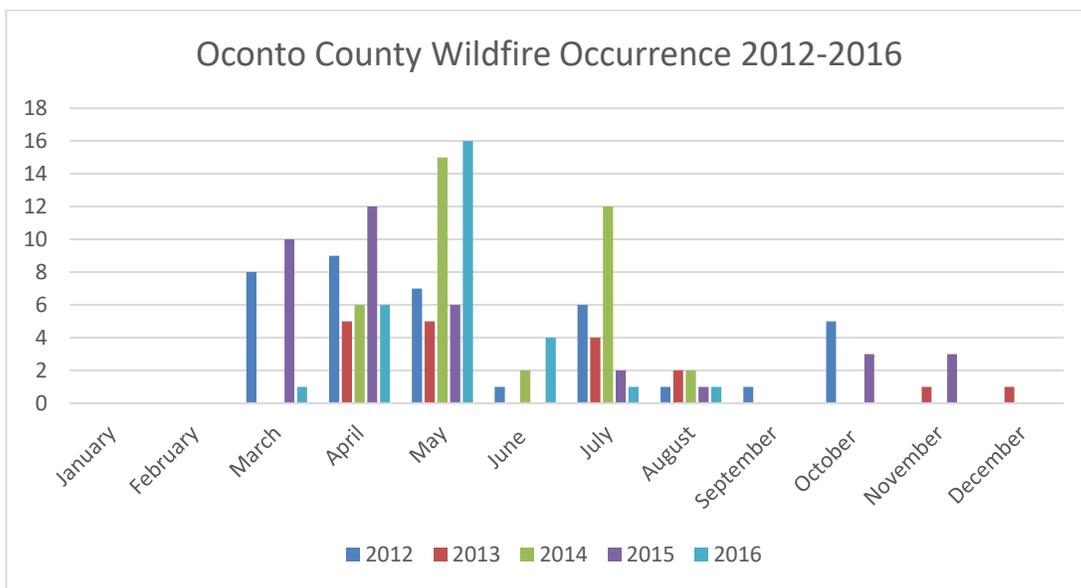


Campsite on Forest Service “triangle” camping area

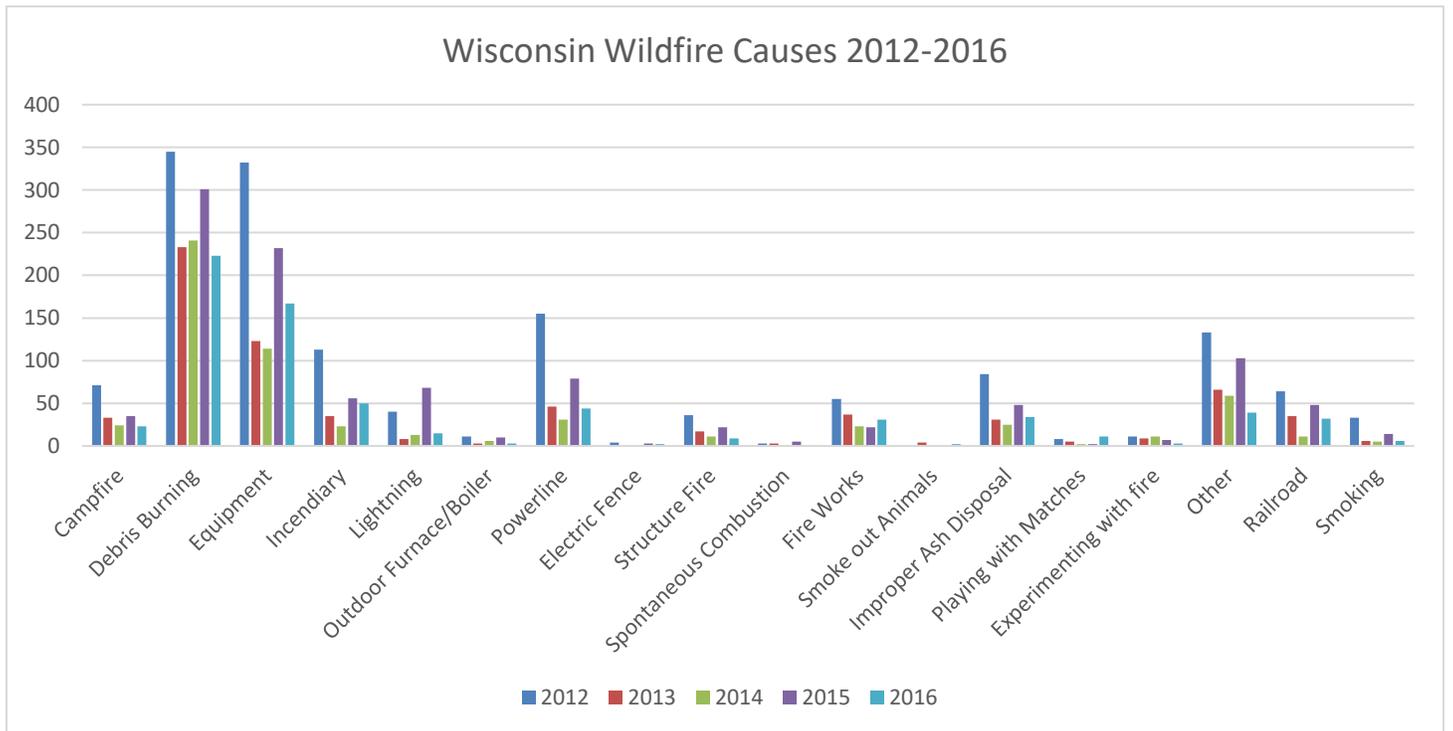
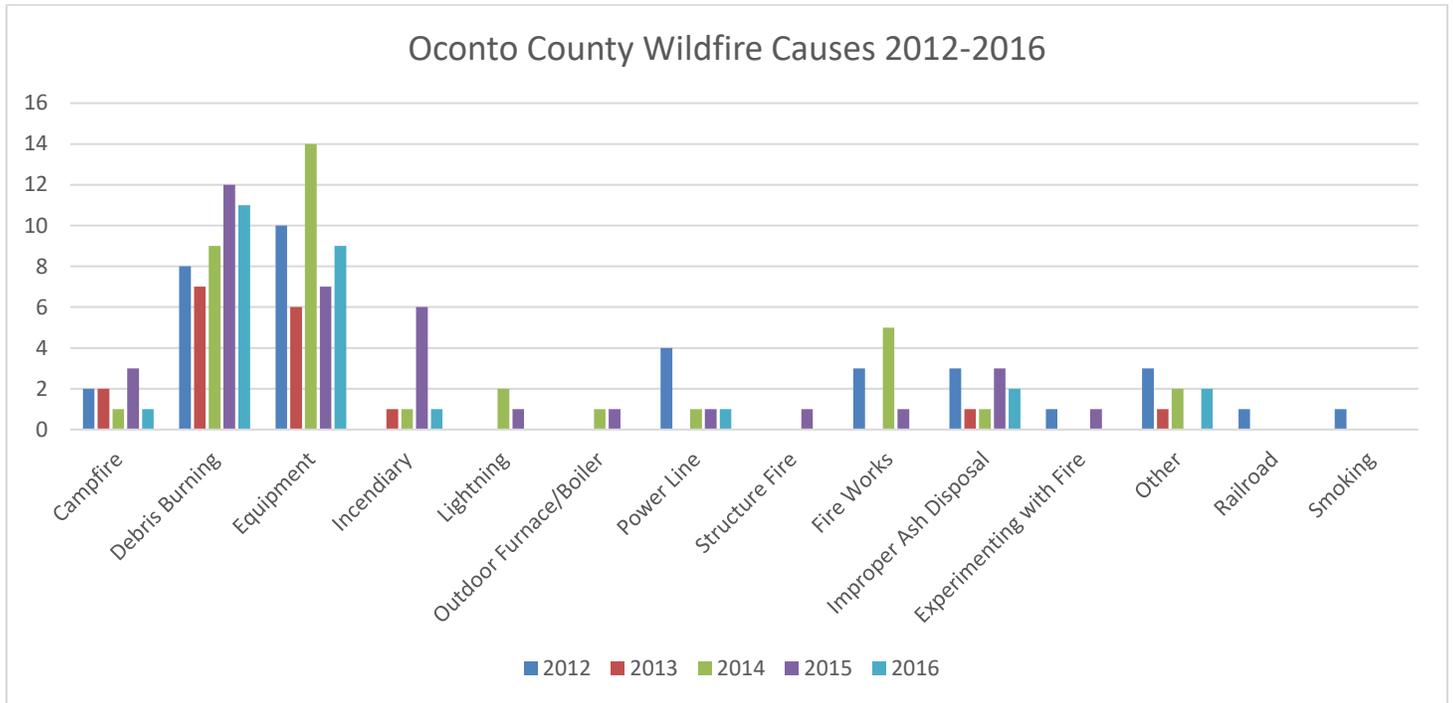
Wildfire Stats 2012-2016

Looking at fire occurrence data in Oconto County is important when making decisions regarding what to focus on in terms of education and outreach efforts. An analysis of wildfires that have occurred in Oconto County between January 1, 2012 and December 31, 2016 revealed 155 fires which burned 250.73 acres.

Spring is the most active time of the year for wildfires in Wisconsin. For the 2012-2016 time frame in Oconto County, the majority of the fires occurred in April and May. However, fires can occur every month of the year except during times when the ground is completely snow covered. The figures below show the monthly distribution of wildfires over the past 5 years in Oconto County and the entire State of Wisconsin.



The causes of the wildfires in Oconto County mirrored what we see on the statewide level. The largest cause was debris burning (brush/leaf/slash piles, broadcast burns, trash or burn barrel fires) and equipment (fires caused by logging or farm equipment, sparks, torches or vehicles).



Mitigation Strategies for 2018-2022

Goal and Objectives

The Towns of Riverview, Lakewood, Mountain and Townsend CWPP planning committees identified and prioritized the following goal and objectives to be the foundation for the 2018-2022 CWPP Action Plan.

Goal: Provide for firefighter and public safety

Objective 1: Reduce hazardous fuels on private land and around structures (home ignition zone).

Objective 2: Involve the public in assessing and reducing the wildfire hazards in a safe and effective manner

Objective 3: Identify and mitigate safety hazards to firefighters and the public

Objective 4: Improve intergovernmental coordination and cooperation in wildfire planning and protection.

Objective 5: Reduce hazardous fuels on public land.

Objective 6: Create new approaches to getting wildfire prevention messages to the public.

Objective 7: Identify needs to improve local fire department suppression in capabilities (both structural and wildfire).

The Riverview working group was surveyed to determine which CWPP activities from 2008-2013 should be repeated. The group also had information about activities that other CWPP groups from around the state were conducting to use in a brainstorming exercise to add new activities to the list. The Lakewood, Mountain and Townsend working group viewed the activities and was surveyed to determine which activities were the most important to their CWPP plan.

The following is the list of planned activities for the newly combined CWPP.

Activity	Priority			
	Riverview	Lakewood	Mountain	Townsend
Objective 1: Reduce hazardous fuels on private land and around structures				
1.1 Continue to support the brush collection site	High	High	High	High
1.2 Continue to support the Crooked Lake Brush Site	High	n/a	n/a	n/a
1.3 Educate property owners on the importance of reducing highly flammable vegetation around their properties	High	Moderate	High	High
1.4 Secure funds for private landowners wishing to reduce hazards on their property. This will be part of a targeted effort such as curbside brush collection or the support of a Firewise Community Project.	Moderate	Moderate	High	High
1.5 Organize curbside brush pick up in targeted areas of housing developments. Where: Boundary Lake, Sunrise Lake, Archibald, Waubee, Bear	High	Moderate	Low	Low

Activity	Priority			
	Riverview	Lakewood	Mountain	Townsend
Objective 2: Involve the public in assessing and reducing wildfire hazards in a safe and effective manner.				
<p>2.1 Encourage area homeowner/lake associations to become part of the Firewise USA recognition program. Which Associations: Flowage, Pickeral Lake, Archibald, Inland Lakes, Anderson, Moody, Crooked Lake, Grindle, Boots, Bass, Sunrise, Boundary, Waubee, Chute</p>	Moderate	Low	Moderate	Moderate
<p>2.2 Provide "home ignition zone assessments" for homeowners. Each participant will receive a packet of wildfire prevention and preparedness info with their assessment. Future offers can occur in targeted areas (e.g., in a lake association or near a future USFS fuels reduction project). We will consider training FD personnel to conduct HIZ assessments if there is enough interest from property owners.</p>	Moderate	Moderate	High	High
<p>2.3 Identify and provide educational displays for people to model their property after</p>	High	Low	Low	Low
<p>2.4 Promote Firewise landscaping. Drop off Firewise landscaping guides at area businesses</p>	High	Moderate	Low	Moderate
<p>2.5 Promote "Firewise Cleanup Week" annually in the spring to encourage homeowners to clean up debris around their homes. Could include opening the brush site for additional hours and giving away awareness items (like cloth tote or Firewise gloves) to those that bring brush or leaves to the site. Work toward clean up by starting with educational and getting community buy-in.</p>	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
<p>2.6 Work with agencies/groups to post Firewise information on their web pages. Riverview, Mountain, Townsend, and Lakewood town Web pages are priority. Additional options include fire department and homeowner association Web pages.</p>	High	High	High	High
<p>2.7 Educate property owners on the need for burning permits, safe burning practices and alternatives to burning (e.g., composting, chipping, and using the brush collection site). Utilize Facebook, newsletters, websites, and other publications</p>	High	High	High	High
Objective 3: Identify and mitigate safety hazards to firefighters and the public				
<p>3.1 Encourage property owners to create an action plan for their homes/seasonal property in the event of an evacuation. The CWPP group will work together, with possible input from Oconto County Emergency Govt., to identify the best delivery method</p>	Moderate	Low	Moderate	Moderate

Activity	Priority			
	Riverview	Lakewood	Mountain	Townsend
<p>3.2 As part of local subdivision review/approval process, new or proposed subdivisions should be reviewed by the local responding fire departments for comment. Town Board policy, followed by Plan Commission and FD</p>	High	Low	Moderate	Moderate
<p>3.3 Encourage Property owners to make their properties accessible to emergency vehicles (public education through articles, publications, fire engine banners, etc.)</p>	High	High	High	High
Objective 4: Improve intergovernmental coordination and cooperation in wildfire planning and protection				
<p>4.1 Include Oconto County Emergency Management representative in future CWPP working group meetings. (Sheriff's Department?)</p>	High	High	High	High
<p>4.2 Look at ways to coordinate this plan and future activities with surrounding towns (Doty, Breed, Townsend, Lakewood, Mountain, Riverview, Bagley, Underhill, Breazeau)</p>	High	High	High	High
<p>4.3 Include wildfire prevention and preparedness information in updates to town's Comprehensive Plan and to the Oconto County All Hazards Plan. When are town plans due to be updated? Oconto County plan was updated in 2014</p>	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate
Objective 5: Reduce hazardous fuels on public lands				
<p>5.1 Prioritize fuel reduction work in areas of high housing density, greatest fuel hazards, high fire occurrence, and other values at risk. USFS fuels reduction work will incorporate input from CWPP members and local property owners. This is ongoing.</p>	Moderate		Moderate	
<p>5.2 Encourage the public and other stakeholders to be involved in identifying hazardous fuels issues and projects. Educational opportunities can occur through the Burning News and direct mailings to property owners in areas planned for harvest. Town meetings are another consideration.</p>	High		Moderate	
<p>5.3 Encourage Projects to reduce ladder fuels and create buffer zones for high hazard WUI areas. Identify priority areas and implement practices (e.g., whole tree harvesting)</p>	Ongoing		Ongoing	

Activity	Priority			
	Riverview	Lakewood	Mountain	Townsend
<p>5.4 Include slash removal/mitigation in areas where a harvest or thinning occurs near private property. This is done on FS timber harvests. Encourage biomass utilization. Identify opportunities to keep loggers/industry aware of biomass markets (e.g., DNR working with forest products program).</p>	Moderate		Low	
<p>5.5 Take steps to reduce ignition sources on Pipeline Trail/El Paso natural gas pipeline</p>	Low		Moderate	
Objective 6: Create new approaches to getting wildfire prevention messages to the public				
<p>6.1 Use builders, realtors and Chambers to provide wildfire prevention information to new property owners and visitors. Materials are currently being handed out through the county building permitting process. Add brochures to packets for realtors to hand out to their customers (part of the DNR private forestry initiative for Oconto County). DNR will provide packets, Town and FD reps will take them to the county and builders. DNR will provide packets to realtors. Brochure can be provided to the Chamber info booth.</p>	Low	High	Moderate	High
<p>6.2 Develop articles, press releases and media releases for spring fire season and other times of acute fire danger. DNR will include area TV, radio and newspapers in their annual statewide spring wildfire prevention campaign (end of March through early May). At other times of the year, press releases and media contacts will be handled by local DNR and USFS staff</p>	High	High	Moderate	High
<p>6.3 Create wildfire prevention and preparedness informational mailings to be sent to property owners. Continue with an annual mailing, such as the Burning News. Consider including a way for them to provide input on future articles based on their concerns or interest.</p>	High	High	Moderate	High
<p>6.4 Include wildfire prevention and preparedness information on town websites and newsletters. All towns should have a link to dnr.wi.gov (keyword Fire)</p>	High	High	High	High
<p>6.5 Include wildfire prevention and preparedness publications, displays, handouts, presentations, etc. at local events. Considerations include homeowner/lake association meetings, FD events, town meetings, Crooked Lake Community Center events, woodland owners workshops, etc.</p>	High	High	Moderate	High

Activity	Priority			
	Riverview	Lakewood	Mountain	Townsend
<p>6.6 Provide homeowner/lake associations with wildfire information for their newsletters, websites, and annual meetings. Contact board presidents to explain the wildfire concerns and offer to send publications. Encourage them to attend CWPP meetings and organize a project for their assn.</p>	Moderate	Moderate	Low	High
<p>6.7 Rent billboard space in spring to post a wildfire information message. CWPP Group will work on the message and location. DNR will use haz mit funds for the billboard.</p>	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
<p>6.8 Coordinate a community spring wildfire information blitz. Include things like distributing placemats, post "high fire risk" signs, displaying fire engine banners, dropping off brochures at local businesses.</p>	Low	High	Moderate	Moderate
<p>6.9 Create an annual summary of CWPP activities to share with property owners and stakeholders. At the last CWPP meeting of the year, create a list of accomplishments and determine how the info will be shared (e.g., mailing, newsletter, website, newspaper article, etc.).</p>	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
<p>6.10 Include wildfire information at the Lakewood Logging Camp. Options include info for adults who tour the site or for the annual fourth grade field trips in May. Include logging camp rep in a CWPP meeting to make a plan. Where else: Bear Paw, U-no-li-ya (YMCA), Nanabosho Boy Scout Camp</p>	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
<p>6.11 Promote wildfire education programs in local public schools. Ongoing (USFS and DNR). Provide materials and information. Direct teachers to the LEAF K-12 curriculum. Smokey Bear is best utilized in Grades K-3. Include take home information for parents. Where else: Bear Paw, Nanabosho, U-no-li-ya</p>	High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
<p>6.12 Create educational brochure or poster regarding ATV use and wildfires and make available at trail heads, local businesses/Chamber and ATV Clubs</p>	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Objective 7: Identify needs to improve local fire department suppression capabilities (both structural and wildland)				
<p>7.1 Identify needs for additional water sources for suppression. Fire department reps will work with DNR and USFS to map out current locations of water sources and identify any holes. Prioritize needs and discuss funding sources available. One mention was a lost fill site at Old 32 and Loon Rapids area</p>	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate

Activity	Priority			
	Riverview	Lakewood	Mountain	Townsend
7.2 Investigate volunteer fire department wildland fire and structural training opportunities. DNR and USFS can train local VFD for certain courses (e.g., wildland fire, zone boss).	High	High	High	High
7.3 Identify desired upgrades to VFD firefighting equipment and investigate potential funding sources. Forest Fire Protection, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and Title 3 grants are potential funding source. Look for grant writing workshop opportunities as well as opportunities to view successful grant applications to borrow ideas from.	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
7.4 Identify opportunities for VFDs to participate in prescribed fire activities on National Forest property	High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
7.5 Explore ways to provide incentives to attract young people to commit to training, education and volunteerism for local FDs	High	High	High	High

Plan Implementation and Maintenance

The North Oconto County CWPP Working Group will continue to meet on a quarterly basis to implement the mitigation strategies listed in this Action Plan. Members of the Working Group will include representatives from the Riverview, Lakewood, Mountain, and Townsend Town Boards, Riverview, Crooked Lake, Lakewood, Mountain, and Townsend Fire Departments, US Forest Service and the Department of Natural Resources. Representatives from the neighboring towns of Doty and Breed as well as Oconto County Emergency Management, area lake associations, the Lakewood Logging camp and other stakeholders will be encouraged to attend meetings when agenda items pertain to their areas of interest. The North Oconto County CWPP will be refreshed again in 2022.

Appendix

PUBLIC SURVEY

In August 2013, a four-page survey was mailed to every private property owner in the Town of Riverview. Our goal was to determine their awareness of fire danger in the Town as well as to determine if they were aware of CWPP projects that had taken place and to get a sense for which projects the working group should prioritize for the next five years. Key findings of the survey follow:

Property owner characteristics

- Have owned property in Riverview for an average of 21 years.
- 64% are seasonal, 25% live in Riverview year-round, 13% own land (lot or woodland).
- 44% are familiar with the term Firewise; 46% of those people think their property 'could use some work' to be Firewise.
- 40% have conducted outdoor burning in the last five years.
- 28% have personally witnessed a wildfire.

Wildfire Awareness

- 47% think their property is somewhat or definitely at risk from wildfire.
- 42% are somewhat or very concerned that a wildfire could affect their property in the next 5 years.
- 15% have sought out information on wildfire prevention or preparedness.
- When asked "in which month do you think most wildfires occur in Wisconsin?" 19% said August, 16% said April, 16% said July, 14% said May, 7% said September, 4% said June, 1 % said March. Most wildfires occur in April.
- When asked "what do you believe is the most common cause of wildfires in Wisconsin?" 35% said debris burning, 14% said lightning, 12% said campfires, 11% said discarded smoking materials, 3% said equipment, 1% each said arson, ash disposal, fireworks, or power lines. The largest single cause of wildfires in Wisconsin is debris burning.
- Respondents thought an average of 151 wildfires occur each year in Wisconsin. An average of 1,300 wildfires occur in parts of the state under DNR protection (approx. half the state). An estimated 2,500 wildfires occur in the "coop" parts of the state (the other half).
- Respondents thought an average of 7 wildfires occur each year in Riverview. An average of 3 wildfires per year have been reported in Riverview in the past 10 years.

CWPP project awareness

- 25% of respondents have taken leaves or brush to the brush collection site.
- 3% attended a Firewise/fire prevention presentation or workshop.
- 17% have picked up a Firewise/fire prevention brochure from a meeting, event, or location.
- 55% thought the Burning News was fairly or very informative; 40% do not recall receiving the publication.



Firewise is a proactive community approach to wildfire readiness. In this approach, wildland fire control personnel and natural resource managers provide technical assistance through advice and recommendations. During a wildfire, they will provide emergency response when possible. Individual citizens are responsible for the readiness of themselves and their property.

When asked "what might be some factors which make your property vulnerable to wildfire?"

- 53% said 'the vegetation on my property,'
- 42% said 'the vegetation on my neighbor's property,'
- 28% said 'the materials my buildings are made out of,'
- 17% said 'lack of water supply in the area,'
- 3% said 'my home is not/may not be accessible to a fire engine' and
- 20% do not believe their property is vulnerable

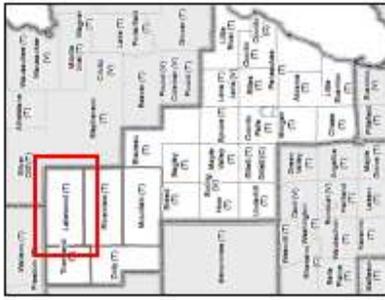
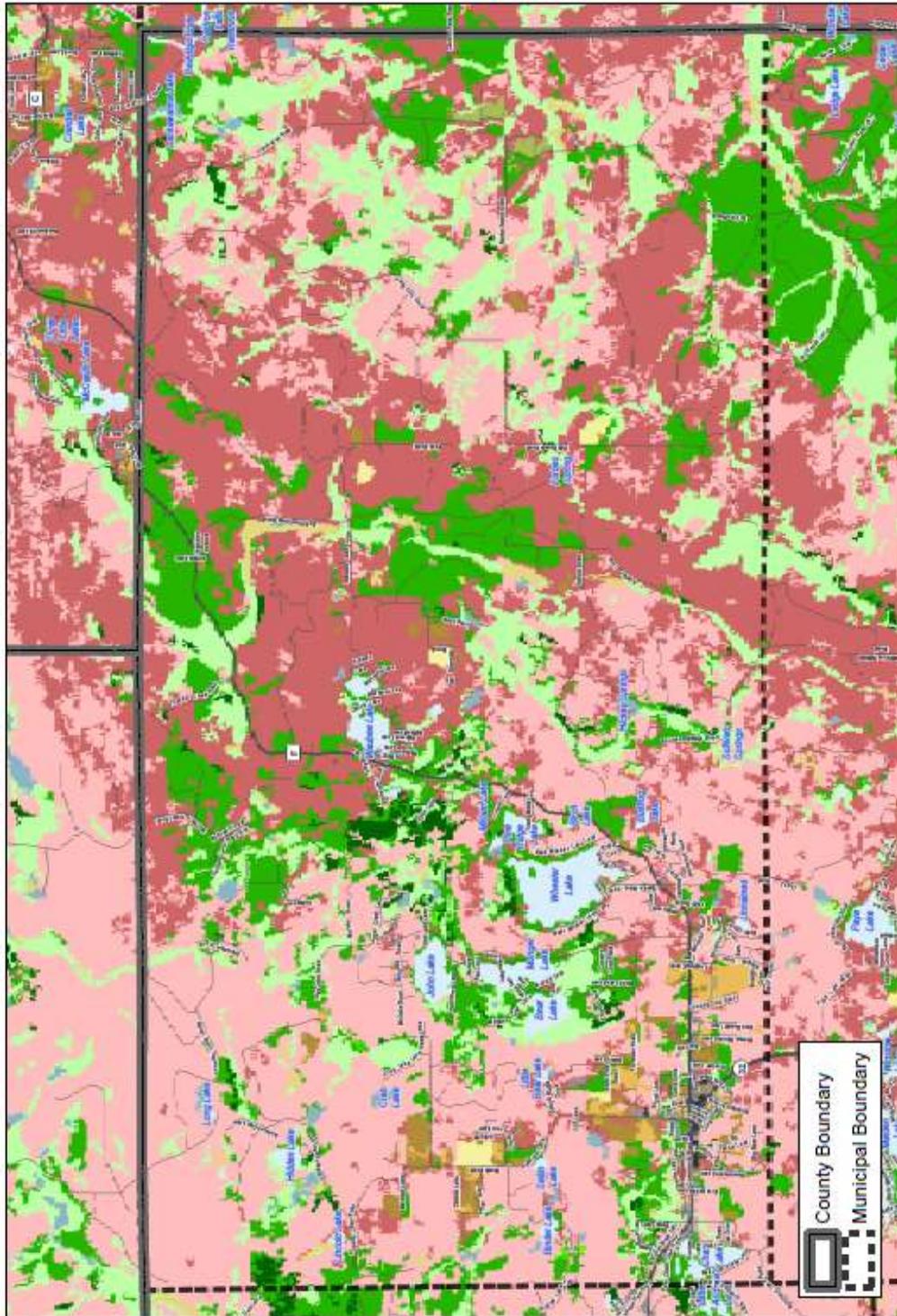
When asked "what actions have you taken to make your property better prepared for wildfire?"

- 56% remove dead trees & brush
- 56% keep the grass short
- 48% keep debris raked away from their home
- 47% prune tree limbs/cut trees down
- 45% remove needles/leaves from roof/gutters
- 33% keep firewood away from their home
- 14% have improved access
- 10% changed wood mulch to rock
- 10 % have less flammable building materials

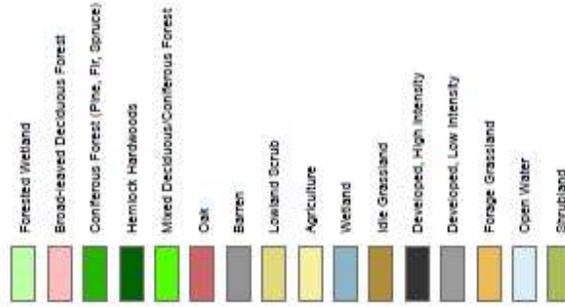
When asked about obstacles preventing people from preparing their property for wildfire...

- 12% are not sure what to do
- 11% didn't know there was a wildfire threat
- 9% are not that concerned
- 7% don't want to cut down any trees
- 6% don't have money to do the work
- 5% are physically unable to do the work
- 4% don't have the time to do the work
- 3% believe their home & property are already Firewise
- 3% say "that's what my homeowner's insurance is for"

TOWN OF LAKEWOOD: LAND COVER: LEVEL 3

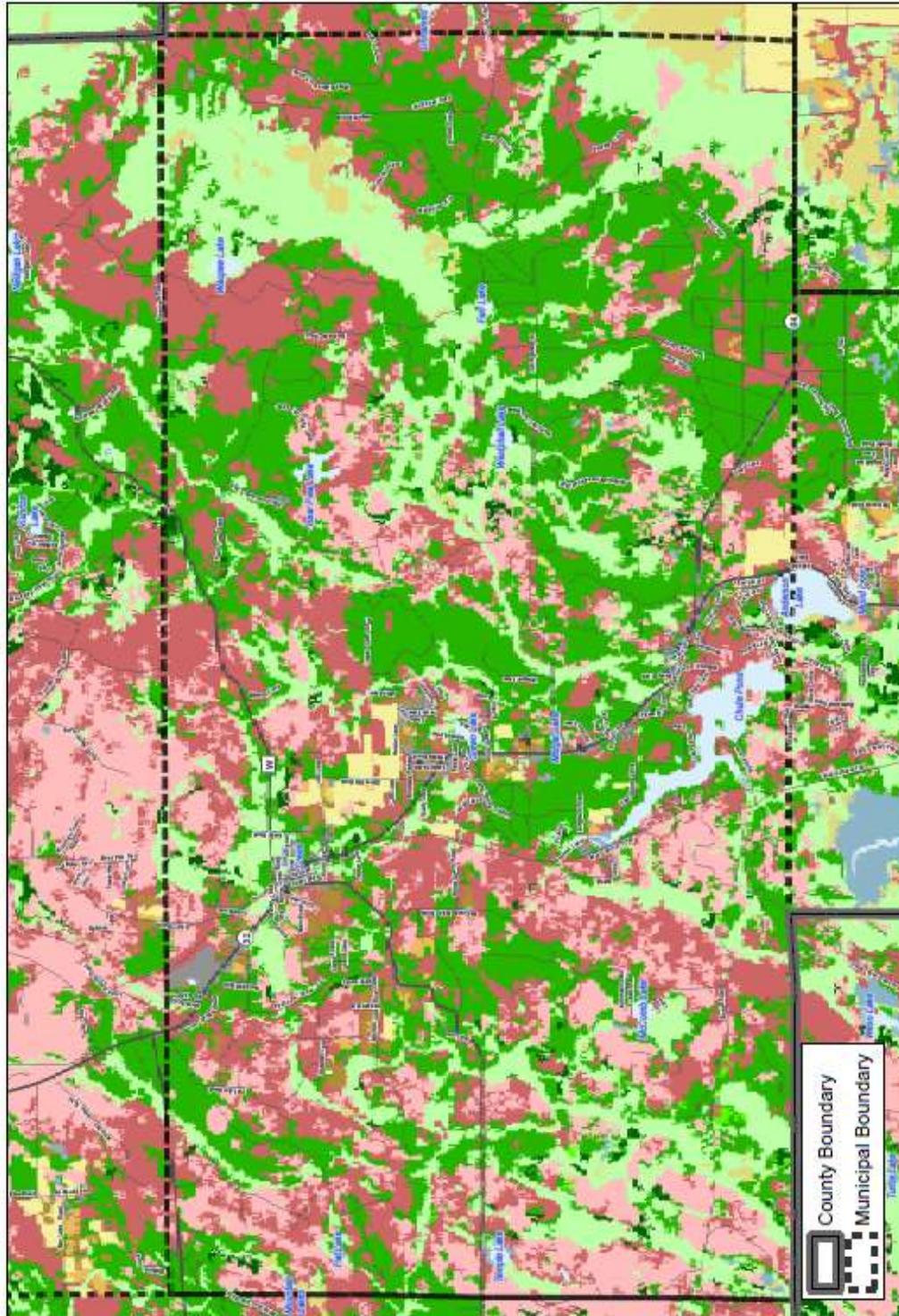


Land Cover - Level 3



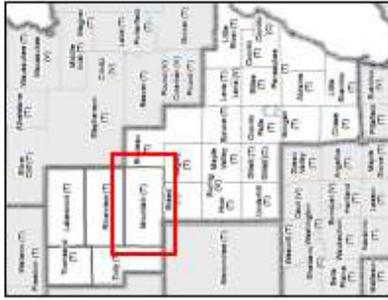
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TOWN OF MOUNTAIN: LAND COVER: LEVEL 3



County Boundary
Municipal Boundary

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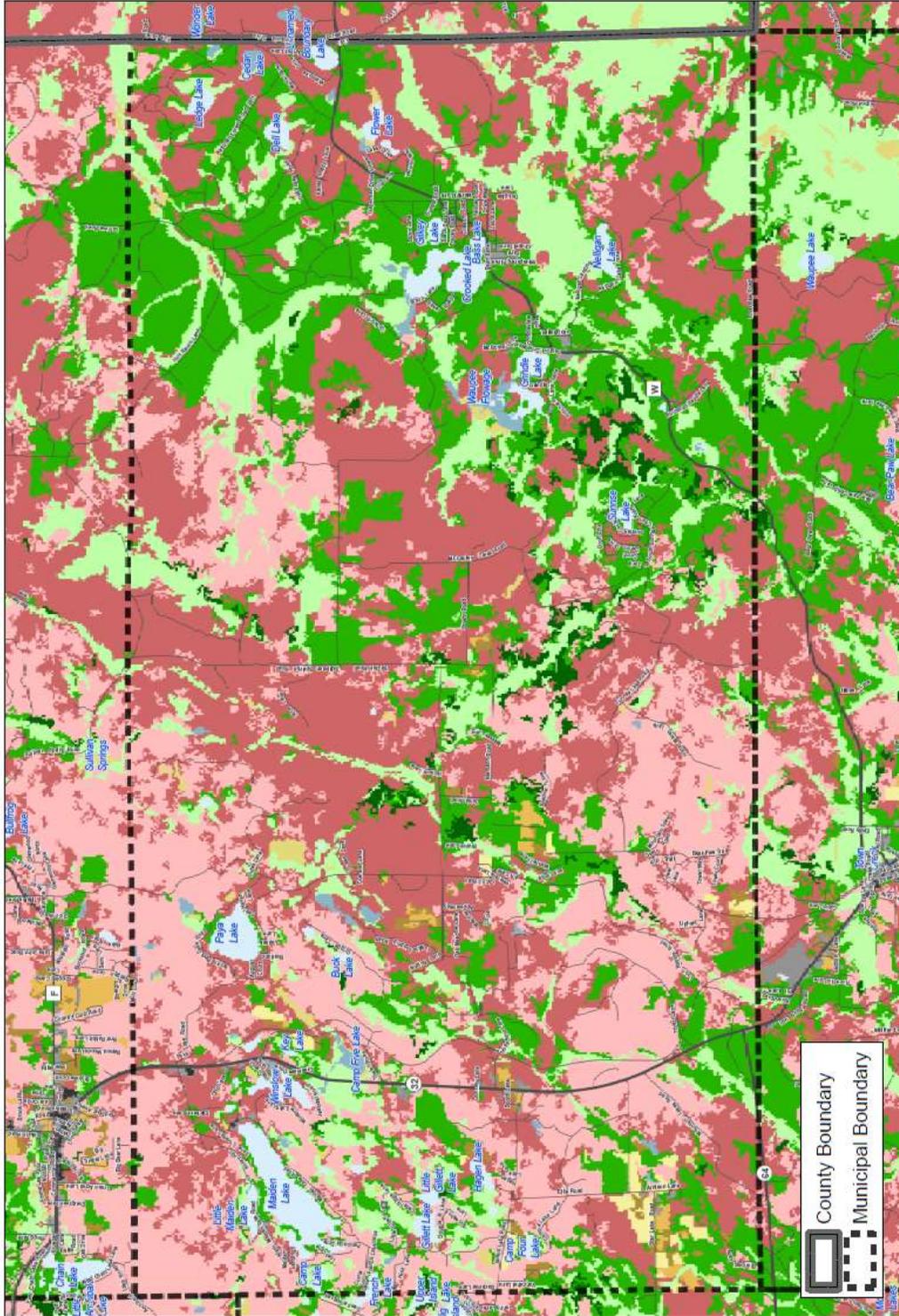
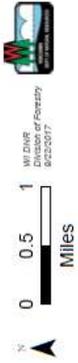
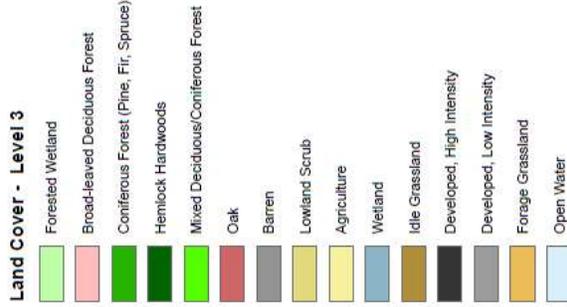
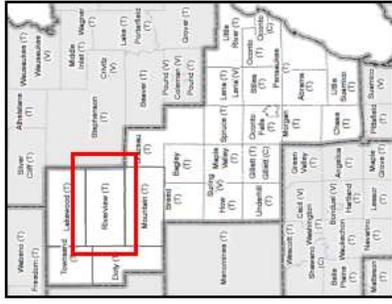


Land Cover - Level 3

- Forested Wetland
- Broad-leaved Deciduous Forest
- Coniferous Forest (Pine, Fir, Spruce)
- Hemlock Hardwoods
- Mixed Deciduous/Coniferous Forest
- Oak
- Barren
- Lowland Scrub
- Agriculture
- Wetland
- Idle Grassland
- Developed, High Intensity
- Developed, Low Intensity
- Forage Grassland
- Open Water



TOWN OF RIVERVIEW: LAND COVER: LEVEL 3



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County Boundary
Municipal Boundary

