

KETCHUM RURAL FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT FIRE MITIGATION PLAN

Presented October, 2004



Prepared for: Ketchum Rural Fire
Protection District

Prepared by: Alpine Enterprises Inc.
P.O. Box 2037 / Ketchum, ID 83340
Phone: (208) 727-1988
Fax: (208) 727-1987
email: alpine7@mindspring.com



KETCHUM RURAL FIRE PROTECTION FIRE MITIGATION PLAN

- September 30, 2004 -

Prepared for: Ketchum Rural Fire Protection District

THIS PLAN HAS BEEN REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY:

Fire Commissioner Robert Hart, Chairman

Fire Commissioner Chris Stephens, Treasurer

Fire Commissioner Paul Willingham, Secretary

Fire Chief Greg Schwab

**Fire Management Officer Chris Simonson,
Bureau of Land Management**

**Fire Management Officer Bill Murphy,
Sawtooth National Forest**

**Prepared by: Alpine Enterprises, Inc.
P.O. Box 2037 / Ketchum, ID 83340
Phone: (208) 727-1988
Fax: (208) 727-1987
e-mail: alpine7@mindspring.com**

TABLE of CONTENTS

Background: A description of areas within the Ketchum Rural Community at Risk that are assisted by this plan, the Fire Agencies who will utilize this plan and their current status of operations. Concerns and Priorities of Local Fire Agencies from interviews with Fire Chiefs.	Page 5
Scope and Purpose of the Plan: How to review and use your Fire Mitigation Plan.	Page 13
Overview of Fire Mitigation Goals: A one-page Overview of Goals.	Page 17
Firefighter Safety Goal: Including a Goal Description, a List of Objectives, an Action Spreadsheet to accomplish the goal and a Map of Blaine County Fire Districts.	Page 18
Fuels Reduction Goal: Including a Goal Description, a List of Objectives, an Action Spreadsheet to accomplish the goal, Fuels Reduction Spreadsheets, Hazard Ranking Maps determined by fuels, slope, aspect and population.	Page 26
Firewise Goal: Including a Goal Description, a List of Objectives, an Action Spreadsheet to accomplish the goal, images of Firewise practices, Maps of elevation, slope and aspect, recommended Firewise pamphlets and brochures, and tools for performing fuels hazard evaluations and creating survivable spaces around homes.	Page 44
Partnership Goal: Including a Goal Description, a List of Objectives, and Action Spreadsheet to accomplish the goal, and a map of neighboring land ownership.	Page 61
Education Goal: Including a Goal Description, a List of Objectives, an Action Spreadsheet to accomplish the goal, and examples of education Firewise literature.	Page 68
Codes Goal: Including a Goal Description, a List of Objectives, an Action Spreadsheet to accomplish the goal, and code article, (see Resources for current local code and Ordinance information, and references to International Codes proposed for adoption).	Page 78
Growth Goal: Including a Goal Description, a List of Objectives, an Action Spreadsheet to accomplish the goal and Historic Fire Regime and Urban Areas Maps.	Page 85
Flexible Plan Goal: Including a Goal Description, a List of Objectives, an Action Spreadsheet to accomplish the goal and an Interactive Compact Disc with instructions for use.	Page 91
Infrastructure Goal: Including a Goal Description, a List of Objectives, an Action Spreadsheet to accomplish the goal and an Infrastructure Map.	Page 94
Interoperability Goal: Including a Goal Description, a List of Objectives, an Action Spreadsheet to accomplish the goal, Bald Mountain Wildland Fire Workgroup Schedule, Listing of Emergency Radio Frequencies, and Radio Coverage Maps.	Page 101
Economic Impact Goal: Including a Goal Description, a List of Objectives, an Action Spreadsheet to accomplish the goal and Hazard Maps highlighting fuel hazards particularly in and around high profile recreation and tourism sites.	Page 118

Appendixes:

APPENDIX A - Public Participation: **Page 123**

- ❖ *Fire Mitigation Planning Community Workshop Presentations on compact disc*
- ❖ *Minutes for Communities at Risk Workshop Series held in December 2003*
- ❖ *Minutes from Fire Mitigation Planning Workshop Series #2 held in March 2004*
- ❖ *Minutes from the Sawtooth City Fire Mitigation Planning Workshop held in April 2004*
- ❖ *Attendance Sheets for Community Fire Mitigation Planning Workshops*
- ❖ *A Blank Workshop Attendance Sheet for Future Workshops*

APPENDIX B - Fire Agency Interview Questionnaire: **Page 142**

- ❖ *Fire Agency Interview Questionnaire*

APPENDIX C - Historic Fire Data: **Page 144**

- ❖ *Critical Weather Days for the Ketchum/Sun Valley Areas*
- ❖ *Map of Blaine County Historic Fires on Private and Public land*
- ❖ *Historic Fire Data Sources*

The following Historic Fire Information is available from the Idaho State Fire Marshal's Office as part of the Idaho Fire Incident Reporting System for:

- *Ketchum and Ketchum Rural Fire Agencies Spreadsheet of Historic Fires*
- *Wood River Fire & Rescue Jurisdiction Spreadsheet of Historical Fires*

The following Historic Fire Information is available from Chief John Adamson of the Carey Rural Fire District for:

- *Carey Rural Fire District List of Historical Fires*

APPENDIX D - Minutes for Blaine-County-Wide Fire Officials' Code Meeting **Page 151**
Held February 3, 2004 in the 3rd floor meeting room of the Old County Courthouse

APPENDIX E - Fire Mitigation Planning and Implementation Tools **Page 157**

- ❖ *Fire Agency Mitigation Plan Interactive Compact Disc*
- ❖ *Countywide Fire Agencies Infrastructure and Hazard Ranking Maps in 36" x 44" fold-out format.*

Resources: *Articles, Brochures, Documents, Compact Discs, Videos* **Page 158**
Website Resources for further Internet research **Page 161**

KETCHUM RURAL FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT FIRE MITIGATION PLAN

Background

The Blaine County Community at Risk encompasses an area of 2,660.57 square miles or 1,702,765.84 acres located in the mountainous central portion of Idaho. The State of Idaho owns approximately 4% of the county's overall land mass. All federal lands within the county are estimated to total 78%. Private lands total 450 square miles or approximately 18% of lands within Blaine County.

The total net value of taxable property for the 2004 to 2005 Blaine County Budget is \$8,060,841,150. The population growth rate for Blaine County averages 3.65% per year relative to a total population that is currently estimated to be 21,000.¹ Private properties that are within and protected by a fire jurisdiction total 351.3 square miles or approximately 72% of Blaine County private lands. Blaine County fire agencies protect approximately 13% of the total land area in Blaine County.

The elevations within Blaine County range from the lowest elevation of 3,100 feet above sea level to the highest elevation of 11,900 feet above sea level. Most of the populated areas are located between 4,000 and 6,000 feet above sea level.

Vegetation types in Blaine County are predominantly sage brush steppe, coniferous forest stands including Douglas fir and Lodgepole pine, scattered aspen stands associated with conifer stands, and cottonwood, willow and alder riparian zones. Currently the United States Forest Service is working on fuels reduction project in the Warm Springs Drainage on Federal Land that abuts Ketchum Rural Fire Protection District within Blaine County.

This fire mitigation plan and others in Blaine County are funded by a grant from the US Department of the Interior - Bureau of Land Management. Grants are provided specifically for Communities at Risk as designated in the Federal Register. This Fire Mitigation Plan covers the Ketchum Rural Fire District. Two other Fire Mitigation Plans have been created concurrently with this Plan. They are the **Wood River and City of Hailey Fire Mitigation Plan** and the **Blaine County Fire Mitigation Plan**. The City of Sun Valley Fire Department Fire Mitigation Plan was completed in 2002 as a test project with funding provided by the Bureau of Land Management through the Communities at Risk program. Other fire mitigation plans that have been completed through funding under the Communities at Risk granting program are available for review at the National Fire Plan website: www.fireplan.gov.

¹ Statistics from the Blaine County Financial Report www.co.blaine.id.us/blaine%20County%20Insertx.pdf

CONCERNS AND PRIORITIES OF AREA FIRE AGENCIES

Ketchum Rural Fire Protection District Chief Greg Schwab

The combined Ketchum agencies protect the Ketchum Rural Fire Protection District and the City of Ketchum through a joint use of apparatus, personnel and facilities.

The area protected within the rural fire district consists mainly of high value residential properties in a *rural* environment (less than 400 people per square mile). There are several grand fathered non-conforming light industrial uses and a conforming hospital use.

The area protected within the city consists of commercial and residential properties in a *suburban* environment (400-2000 people per square mile) with a wildland urban interface and wildland urban intermix as defined in the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standard 1143.

The personnel of the district/department consist of 50 personnel operating out of three stations. Eleven of the personnel are fulltime career employees. The department also provides Emergency Medical Services (EMS) response and transport responsibilities to North Blaine County at the Paramedic Level.

The location of the Headquarters Station One is in the City of Ketchum. Station 3 is located north of Ketchum on Highway 75 near the entrance to the Hulen Meadows Subdivision. Station 2 is located south of Ketchum on Highway 75 across from the Greenhorn Gulch Road.

The apparatus of the combined district and department are six (6) Type I Structure Engines (two have CAFS's), one (1) Type 6 Wildland Engine, one (1) aerial tower, three (3) ambulances, two (2) command units and two (2) command/support vehicles.

Chief Schwab has implemented a Wildland Firefighting Training Program that is currently being used to meet the objectives for all required classes that lead to certification as Engine Boss and Type IV Incident Commander. The program will be evaluated over a three-year period by the federal agencies to determine if certification will be allowed.

Concurrently firefighters are also encouraged to attend classes presented by the Southeastern Idaho Cooperative to obtain certifications as desired.

Classes are scheduled and will be conducted by the South Central Idaho Cooperators in Bellevue. This was determined following a survey conducted by Chief Schwab of all South Central Idaho Cooperators (SCIC). The survey noted that of all the students throughout the SCIC the majority was located in Blaine County. This led to the establishment of classes within Blaine County.

Some noted obstacles to wildland training with the Cooperative are:

- The federal agencies audience is usually 18-20 year-old new firefighter trainees. The rural agencies structural firefighters are older, experienced and have already received training in "Essentials of Firefighting" and "The Incident Command System". There is a reluctance to revisit topics previously learned while participating in the co-op program. This is perceived to be an obstacle to higher education and certification of the structural forces.

- Wildland training is based on hours spent in the particular class. This does not give credit for previous fire training. There is a desire to have a competency-based program that allows experienced firefighters to reduce training time by building on previously learned concepts.
- There is currently no suitable training facility that meets the needs of federal and local agencies to cooperatively conduct wildland fire training for firefighters and fire managers in the Blaine County area. The local and federal agencies work together in initial attack and long campaign operations which would be enhanced by regularly training together.

There is the suggestion that the annual Urban Interface Drill between agencies be first conducted as a tabletop exercise with the incident command staff. This would allow greater opportunities for interagency cooperation prior to involving the many personnel and vehicle resources on the ground and in the air.

Desired outcomes of the Fire Mitigation Plan

Fire prevention and mitigation issues of greatest concern to The Ketchum Rural Fire Protection District include:

- Improve Firefighter Safety
- Target Fire Hazards and Risks
- Reduce Wildland/Urban Interface Risk
- Bring Building Officials, Planners and Fire Officials together.
- Reduce the Challenges of delivering Public Education in a Tourist Community
- Improve and standardize all Blaine County Fire Protection Ordinances and their enforcement.
- Bring contractors, architects, Landscape architects and fire officials together.
- Compliment other Living Documents i.e. Ketchum Rural Fire Protection District and Ketchum Fire Department Master Plan, Blaine County Disaster Plan, National Fire Plan, etc.
- Show impacts of 2nd homeowners/homes greater than 6,000 ft².
- Show improvements to the rural infrastructure – bridges, water supplies, etc.
- Improve fire agency Interoperability between federal and local levels.
- Provide solutions to the limitations of our Emergency Communications system.
- Reduce fuel loading – show risks of a single species forest – Support Healthy Forest Initiatives.
- Help adapt fire services with Blaine Counties’ growth.
- Streamline and standardize Wildland Fire Training for all agencies.
- Show the Impact of fire on our Tourist/Resort Economy.
- Show how Ketchum Fire can better help neighboring communities without fire protection.

Currently fire prevention/public fire education is conducted as follows:

- Fire Prevention Week Program addresses fire and accident prevention at the preschools and the Hemingway Elementary.
- Introductory Fire Safety Program for preschoolers.
- Inspections of all daycares and preschools with an emphasis on exit drills.
 - Periodic fire inspections of all businesses within the city.
 - Firefighter Appreciation Day in May provides the community with displays and information packets.

What would you like to see implemented regarding fire prevention/public fire safety education?

- Implementation of a Wildland/Urban Interface film “leader” presented at the local cinemas that encourage “Firewise” building and safety practices in the community. The fuels shown should reflect the local area silviculture.

- Develop a coalition between the fire agencies, planners, building officials, building contractors and architects to obtain a Firewise Community.
- Additional personnel to accomplish greater public fire safety awareness in the schools, throughout the community and to accomplish fire safety inspections throughout all businesses annually.
- Local residents make up only 25% of the homeowners. This challenges the ability of the fire agency to make fire prevention contacts. This is especially a problem in relation to use of fireworks, solid fuel burner fire safety and creation and maintenance of a Firewise landscape. A greater reliance on the public media to deliver the fire safety message is needed. At the time visitors are in the area a professional media fire safety message needs to be delivered. The message should be appropriate for the fire danger presented at the time. Winter calls for solid fuel safety presentations along with smoke detector awareness. Spring would be appropriate for a Firewise landscape campaign. Summer can address the legality and safety of fireworks in addition to the approaching wild land fire threat.
- A Public Fire Education/Media Coordinator would be a valuable person to have on staff to meet the needs of fire safety education delivery.
- Provide Firewise Community Education workshop/meeting mid summer each year.
- A “Public Fire Safety Education Trailer” has proven to be a valuable tool in other communities in promoting fire education. The trailer can be stocked with materials, and hardware to make presentations at events where large groups congregate. Examples are:
 - ✓ Provide fire mitigation information and demonstrations in neighborhoods during the spring and summer.
 - ✓ Highlight fuel reduction demonstrations and provide information to consider home fuels modification.
 - ✓ Set up at events like gallery walks, Wagon Days, Fourth of July Parade and the Blaine County Fair to reach both the visitor and local population.
 - ✓ A Public Education Trailer could also be used at Fuels Reduction Events in neighborhoods to encourage greater participation and provide a central location for coordination of neighbors, contractors and fire agency personnel.
 - ✓ The trailer might be used at the base of Bald Mountain in the winter to promote solid fuel burner safety and show fuels reduction mitigation projects that were completed previously.
- Implement a fuel and structure hazard evaluation program within the fire district and electronically share the data with all users and present hardcopies to homeowners.

Communications

- Interoperability of communications of all agencies is in dire need of equipment and procedures to insure the safety of all responders and the public
- Agencies operate on different frequencies and in the short term a radio operational plan is being devised to help overcome some deficiencies in this area. (See attachment)
- E911 is being implemented through a phone levy within Blaine County. The monies currently available do not meet the needs of the agencies to overcome the interoperability problem between police, fire, emergency medical services and the federal agencies. This will be compounded when the federal agencies meet the federal mandate to switch to narrow band digital technology by 2005¹. Rural agencies currently possess wide band equipment.
- Radio coverage of the current frequencies is deficient in many areas as noted in the mapping analysis completed by Alpine Enterprises in 2004².

¹ National Wildland Coordinating Group, Meeting Minutes, Nov 14-15 2000, Boise, ID

² **Alpine Enterprises Radio Coverage Overlay dated Nov. 2003.**

- Mobile Data Technology is not available for vehicle response to incidents, which would provide mapping, history of prior incidents and most importantly visual acknowledgement of the necessary response information such as address, situation status, water source location and any other responding units. This would greatly reduce the amount of radio traffic and insure acknowledgment of correct information.
- The current frequencies are set aside as National Fire Mutual Aid frequencies:
 - 154.265 (Red)
 - 154.280 (White)
 - 154.295 (Blue)

Current Code Analysis

- Current adopted codes are the Ketchum Ordinance 909 and Blaine County Ordinance 02-04.
- In the city automatic fire sprinkler systems are required in all buildings over 6,000 square feet.
- Monitored alarm systems are required in various occupancies
- Buildings over 3,000 square feet are required to have a Class “A” roof assembly. The code allows the use of solid wood products as roofing materials.
- A fireworks provision requires a permit to sell fireworks and limits the dates of sale and use of those fireworks. Sale of fireworks is limited to “Non-aerial Common Fireworks only”.
- Current building codes do not take into consideration the impact of the Wildland/Urban Interface problem as it relates to exterior construction and the use of solid wood products for roofing materials.
- The Blaine County Ordinance dictates the requirements for fire safety in the Ketchum Rural Fire Protection District. Buildings of 4,000 square feet or greater require a minimum water supply of 10,000 gallons (500 gallons per minute for 20 minutes) or approved fire sprinklers or an area separation wall.
- A minimum 30-foot clear zone is required as approved by the fire official.
- The fire flow requirements of Appendix B of the International Fire Code are exempted from the Blaine County Fire Code. The exemption results in lower fire flow requirements for structures in the county.
- The use of ponds and other similar static water sources for decoration and/or fire protection are contrary to the Blaine County Board of Commissioners water policy discouraging such uses.
- Blaine County is designated as a “Community at Risk” from wildfire in the list of such communities in the Federal Register.
- The current Blaine County Building Code does not address the issues of the threat of wildfire in the interface zone as it relates to exterior construction.
- Discussion with the fire and building code officials raised the issue of the lack of resources to adequately monitor and enforce code violations.

Fireworks

- Prohibit fireworks stands outside of city limits.
- Education of fire and law enforcement personnel in the knowledge of fireworks laws.
- Consistent and vigilant enforcement of fireworks ordinances throughout the cities and county.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- Firefighters are required to be equipped with Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) that meets the National Fire Protection Association Standard 1977. This includes a fire resistant shirt and pants, helmet, eye protection, leather gloves, 8” tall lace up leather boots and a fire shelter. It is

recommended that each person have a backpack for personal equipment and at least 2 quarts of drinking water.

- It is recommended that a cache of ten percent of all Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) be available for replacement of PPE that becomes unserviceable at an incident.
- The Ketchum rural and city fire agency has a replacement plan (see attachment Bureau of Land Managers Rural Assistance Five Year Plan 2004-2008) for Personal Protective Equipment that is currently funded through the Bureau of Land Management Rural Assist
- Grant Program. The plan calls for the replacement of eight sets of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) each year through 2008. Approximately eighty-six sets of PPE are required to outfit the current staff with nine additional sets required for replacement at an incident. A total of ninety-five sets of PPE are needed presently with only seventy-eight on hand. Currently there are 74 riding positions with 46 fire shelters available. Two spare shelters are requested for each station. 24 shelters are needed to bring all riding positions into compliance. The Plan calls for replacement of current shelters with new generation shelters when they become available. Gloves are proposed to be replaced at 20% of the stock each year.³
- Additional funding will be required to increase the number of sets of Personal Protective Equipment required on an annual basis.

Wildland Urban Interface Apparatus

TYPE	UNIT ID	MODEL	USEFUL LIFE	CAFS	Tank Gallons	Pump GPM
TYPE-1	ENGINE 1	Pumper	0 Year	No	750	1500
TYPE-1	ENGINE 10	Pumper	3 Years	No	1000	1500
TYPE-1	ENGINE 3	4x4 Pumper	7 Years	Yes	750	1000
WT-1	TANKER 2	Pumper/Tanker	2 Years	No	3000	500
WT-1	TANKER 3	Pumper/Tanker	12 Years	No	3000	750
TYPE-1	ENGINE 2	Pumper	20 Years	Yes	750	1250
WE-6	ENGINE 20	Wildland Engine	2 year	No	250	300

Command Vehicles

Command		4x4 Ford	8 Years			
Command		4x4 Chevrolet	7 Years			
Command		4x4 Chevrolet	2 Years			
Command		Chevrolet Van	16 Years			

Other Apparatus

3 Ambulances

1 100' Aerial Platform

The above wildland apparatus meet the standard established by the National Wildland Coordinating Group (see attachment). The replacement program is outlined above with a replacement for Engine 1 currently on order. The scheduled replacement for Engine 20 will be a TYPE-3 Engine with CAFS capability. This replacement is critical due to community growth, the current fuel load of the wildland intermix and the improvement of firefighter safety. Acquisition of Engine 20 is currently at risk due to a lack of funding sources.

Wildland Equipment

- Through the Rural Assist Grant Program there is a plan to provide Progressive Hose Packs (9 sets needed over 3 years), Day Packs (11 needed over 4 years), Hose (2 years goal), 6 Tool Sets, 1 portable pump, chain saw, 8 Global Positioning System receivers over 4 years, 6 weather kits for each command vehicle over 3years. ³
- Funding can be an issue as the federal budget priorities shift.

³ **Ketchum / Bureau of Land Management Rural Assistance Grant Five Year Plan 2004-2008**

Federal and Rural Fire Agency Interoperability

- Seek the establishment of the Bald Mountain Wildland Fire Coordinating Workgroup consisting of US Forest Service-Sawtooth National Forest, Bureau of Land Management-Upper Snake River District, Wood River Fire Protection District, Bellevue Department of Public Safety, Hailey Fire Department, Ketchum Fire Department, Ketchum Fire District, US Forest Service-Sawtooth Helitack, Friedman Memorial Airport Rescue Fire Fighting, Sawtooth Valley Fire District, Department Of Interior-Craters of the Moon National Monument, Carey Fire District, West Magic Fire District, South Central Idaho Fire Cooperative, Sawtooth City Fire District and Sun Valley Fire Department.
- A Draft Plan has been proposed by Chief Schwab to establish the Bald Mountain Wildland Coordinating Group and meet monthly through the months of January thru September.
- The Host Agency should be prepared to present a predetermined topic for discussion by the group.
- The purpose of the meetings is to foster greater cooperation and bring all members up-to-date on wildland urban interface issues throughout the region.

See Bald Mountain Wildland Fire Workgroup, Chief Schwab 2/24/04

IDAHO SURVEY AND RATING BUREAU CLASSIFICATION

The Idaho Survey and Rating Bureau assigns fire protection classes to the City of Ketchum and the Ketchum Rural Fire District for the purposes of establishing advisory insurance rates. Class 1 is the most favorable rate with Class 10 being unprotected.

In the City of Ketchum:

- Class 3 applies to all properties with a needed fire flow of 3,500 gallons per minute or less.

In the Ketchum Rural Fire District:

- Class 5 applies to all properties within 600 feet of an approved fire protection water source.
- Class 8 applies to properties beyond 600 feet of a fire hydrant and within 5 miles of a fire station.
- Class 9 applies to properties between 5 and 10 miles of a fire station.
- Class 10 applies to properties beyond 10 miles of a fire station.

The classification results are not a comprehensive review of all aspects of a public fire protection program and should not be used for purposes other than insurance pricing. Many factors concerning life and property safety need a more complete analysis to address the community fire problem. The survey does not differentiate between properties in an urban setting versus a wildland/urban setting. However the individual insurance companies will likely attach a surcharge to insurance premiums for homes with a solid wood product roof.

The rating schedule does not differentiate between communities having 9-1-1 and Enhanced 9-1-1. E-9-1-1 improves life and property protection many times over by providing quick access to the location of the caller reporting the emergency. The rating system is silent also on the issue of interoperability of communications between all agencies, which is necessary for the large-scale conflagrations in the wildland/urban intermix. There are many other areas of fire protection not evaluated to the extent needed to give a community its life and property safety rating.

The schedule is a good indicator of many needs for fire protection. The survey shows that The City of Ketchum Fire Department improvements having the most impact on lowering insurance rates would be:

1. Increase the number of available personnel.
2. Training documentation.
3. Additional Ladder Service.

Improvements having the most impact on the Ketchum Rural Fire Protection District insurance rating would be:

1. Locating properties within 600 feet of an approved water supply.
2. Increase the number of available personnel.
3. Training documentation.

Keep in mind the above improvements would impact insurance rates, not necessarily life safety. The primary concern of Fire Departments and Fire Districts is life safety and additional improvements are sometimes needed to meet the challenges of fire in that regard. Wildland Interface problems increase the need for specialized interface apparatus and trained personnel to combat fires in the initial stages. This helps prevent conflagrations and allows for orderly evacuation of people and the response of outside agencies. The Idaho Survey and Rating Bureau points to deficiencies in their survey that could be even more critical in a wildland fire that threatens a subdivision.

Possible considerations to reducing the deficiencies in Number of Personnel, Water Supply in the rural areas, additional ladder service and Training Documentation

- Recruitment and retention of additional personnel.
- Improve training records.
- The addition of a ladder company
- Extension and improvement of the fire protection water systems in the rural fire district.
- All entities have considered some type of consolidation in the past. Consolidation would have a synergistic effect on the personnel count of a single entity.
- An additional synergistic effect could be obtained county-wide by consolidation of apparatus at properly located stations to overcome the issue of company distribution. This would likely improve future cost avoidance for all entities.
- A consolidated area fire training center presents a cost saving alternative to attempting to provide facilities for each fire agency. A single facility would be able to put the savings into building a better facility for training. A partnership with federal, city and rural fire agencies would provide a location for all agencies to train in wildland and structural firefighting.

Fuel Reduction

- See mapping provided by Alpine Enterprises Inc.
- Mitigation programs, citizen use of equipment to accomplish property fuel reduction.
- Contractor fuel reduction.
- Reduction of building fuels by implementation of stringent codes and enforcement.
- Implement and complete a hazard survey of properties in the wildland interface zones.

Scope and Purpose of the Plan

This fire mitigation plan is designed to be used as a reference text and an interactive document that lists and tracks fire mitigation tasks to be accomplished on private property. During a series of public workshops held in December of 2003 and March and April of 2004, ***Desired Outcomes*** of this Fire Mitigation Plan were identified by participants who were fire officials, civic leaders and citizens. Through workshop discussions participants were asked to formulate and explain their ***Vision*** of a Fire Mitigation Plan. This plan responds to the ***Desired Outcomes*** and to the fire agencies' current operating capabilities by providing recommendations that are displayed in the form of Goals, Objectives and Action Items. Eleven fire-prevention-oriented ***Goals*** were formulated as a result of public workshops and extensive interviews with each fire agency. Goals represent Desired Outcomes identified through the public process. Each chapter of this plan focuses on one of the identified Goals to present that Goal - with recommendations - for accomplishing a Desired Outcome. Every Goal is accompanied by several ***Objectives*** and many ***Actions*** which serve as substantive recommendations for achieving Desired Outcomes by establishing and accomplishing Goals. Each Goal chapter may be used as a stand-alone working document or in conjunction with the other chapters. Goals are presented at the beginning of each chapter of the Plan with a description and are followed by an associated set of tools for use in accomplishing the Goal.

Tools associated with each Goal include:

- A Goal ***Description***
- A set of ***Objectives*** that break the Goal down into manageable areas of accomplishment
- An ***Action Spreadsheet*** listing recommended projects for accomplishing Objectives toward meeting the Goal
- ***Visual Aids*** such as maps, web sites, informational pamphlets or pictorial examples that demonstrate techniques to apply to accomplish Objectives and meet the Goal.

Goals may be assigned to a fire official or team of firefighters to be approached as a stand-alone project by focusing on the associated tools and information provided in each chapter. The Goals are also interrelated so many of the tools and tasks are appropriate for tackling more than one Goal. To ensure effective fire mitigation and the highest level of fire prevention, all Goals should ultimately be viewed collectively as mutually important components of a complete fire mitigation plan.

Following each Goal description and associated set of Objectives is an Action Spreadsheet. Action Spreadsheets display the Goal and its description at the top of the sheet. Objectives of that Goal are also listed on the Action Spreadsheet down the left side column. A list of Actions accompanies each Objective. Action Spreadsheets also provide columns detailing potential funding sources and likely agencies or organizations with which to partner on mitigation activities. Finally, the last two columns on the far right side of the Action Spreadsheets provide suggested milestones and starting dates for initiating Actions and Objectives. These Action Spreadsheets are available on compact disc for interactive use and for on-going modifications and updates. They should function as a flexible, changeable work tool for planning and implementing fuels mitigation and fire prevention projects.

Included with each Goal are visual tools to assist in understanding the fire management issues. Visual tools might include maps, educational brochures and pamphlets, Firewise information, Code information and the like. Maps are designed to orient the user to sites of interest or concern for fuels mitigation. Actual vegetation and fuel types found and recorded at various sites are mapped to demonstrate their relevance and impact on the associated fire mitigation Goal. Maps are also available on compact discs for interactive use for further site analysis, visual reference and project planning. When presented in digital

formats, maps can be ‘zoomed’ and ‘panned’ for better viewing of specific site locations. Maps were compiled using Geographic Information Systems and include multiple layers of natural resource types and infrastructure features that can be updated as ground conditions change and evolve. Maps are linked to the Blaine County Geographic Information Systems Survey Control Network. Maps are intended for on-going fire planning and management use in conjunction with Blaine County Geographic Information Systems.

Your Fire Mitigation Plan is presented in various media formats that allow for easy updating and access by a varied number of users. This flexible plan format is intended to provide the user with an overview of Fire Mitigation Goals that represent Desired Outcomes for the fire agencies involved. Objectives and Actions serve as recommendations of the Alpine Enterprise Inc. Fire Mitigation Planning Team. They also direct and aid the user in accomplishing Goals in an organized and timely manner. The on-going use of this interactive set of planning tools will serve local fire agencies in promoting and creating Firewise communities throughout Blaine County.

***A Brief Summary of some target Fire Mitigation Recommendations
In the Ketchum Rural Fire District Fire Mitigation Plan***

- Implement the Educational Goal of the Action Plan to organize groups and complete the Public Awareness Campaign / Education on behalf of all jurisdictions.
- Lease/Rent or Purchase fuels reduction equipment (chippers, chainsaws, pruners, etc.) for use by local jurisdictions to reduce fuel loading. Use the Fuels Reduction Goal, Fuels Reduction Spreadsheets, and Hazard Maps to focus fuel reduction efforts.
- Conduct (Red Zone type) property inspections to perform hazard assessments on individual properties.
 - Fire Mitigation Safety Goal, Ensure Firefighter Safety, Mapping Objective, Hazard Target Zones Action Item.
 - Fuels Reduction Goal, Reduce fuels in the WUI, Fuels Analysis Objective, Hazard Rating Tool Selection Action Item, Hazard Assessment Action Item.
 - Educational Goal, Demonstration Objective, Hazard Assessment Rating Action Item.

Provide additional stations, apparatus and personnel as determined by needs assessment to place resources within appropriate response distances.

- Growth Goal, County wide Objective, establish a diverse county-wide planning council to plan and prepare for growth, Automatic and Area of response, Service Consolidation, Fire Station Relocation.
- Action plan for Infrastructure Goal, identify infrastructure status & needs, fire station location objective, Utilize recognized methodology to determine the effectiveness of current fire station locations as an indicator of future needs, software selection, Fire Station Location, Auto Aid Action Item; apparatus objective, inventory action item.

Cooperate ---- in formulating enforceable codes and ordinances

- Firewise Goal, Collaborative Work Group Objective, Firewise Development, Water Supply; Responsible Development Objective, Survivable Spaces, Building Materials.
- Action plan for Codes Goal - evaluate, update and adopt ordinances & codes, Cooperative objective; Wildland urban Interface Objective, WUI Code Review and Drafting, WUI Support Group, WUI Code Adoption Action Item.

Assess weight carrying capacity of all privately owned bridges used for FD access

- Firewise Goal, Access Objective, Emergency access action item.
- Fuels reduction Goal, Hazard Assessment Action Item.

Cooperate in countywide communications objectives

- Action plan for Interoperability Goal - establish regional interoperability, Communications objective, Radio Coverage, County Communications Plan, Multiple Communication Centers; Radio Equipment Objective.
- Firefighter Safety Goal – Interoperability Objective, Consolidation, Radio Compatibility, etc.

Support water supply improvements

- Firewise Goal, Water Supply Issues Objective, Fire Protection Water Supplies Action Item
- Growth Goal, Collaborative Workgroup Objective, Water Supply Action Item.

Support the recognition of baseline training when training for wildland firefighting.

- Fire Mitigation Safety Goal-Ensure firefighter safety, Training Objective, Action Items

Provide for a Mobile Fire Safety and Prevention Education Trailer for public presentations

- Education Goal, Awareness Objective, Mobile Fire Safety Education Trailer Action Item.

Fire Mitigation Goals - An Overview

FIREFIGHTER SAFETY GOAL – Improve firefighter safety.

FUELS REDUCTION GOAL – Reduce fuels in the Wildland/Urban Interface.

FIREWISE GOAL – Implement Firewise practices.

PARTNERSHIP GOAL – Establish fire prevention partnerships.

EDUCATION GOAL – Promote fire prevention education.

CODES GOAL – Evaluate, update and adopt Ordinances and Codes.

GROWTH GOAL – Prepare for Growth.

FLEXIBLE PLAN GOAL – Create a flexible plan.

INFRASTRUCTURE GOAL – Identify infrastructure status and needs.

INTEROPERABILITY GOAL – Establish regional interoperability.

ECONOMIC GOAL – Determine and evaluate economic impacts.

FIREFIGHTER SAFETY GOAL – Improve firefighter safety:

Firefighter safety is the number one priority of the National Fire Plan to reduce the incidents of death and injuries to firefighters. In keeping with this national priority, fire managers are committed to protecting personnel from the hazards of firefighting.

- **TRAINING OBJECTIVE:** Establish training objectives for all firefighters to maintain a training level equivalent to their responsibilities.

- **PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT OBJECTIVE:** Create an annual inventory of Personal Protective Equipment.

- **MAPPING OBJECTIVE:** Utilize accurate mapping for safer response, deployment and efficient evacuation.

- **FUELS REDUCTION OBJECTIVE:** Accomplish fuels reduction in priority hazard zones to reduce the threat of catastrophic fires for the purpose of improving firefighter safety.

- **INTEROPERABILITY OBJECTIVE:** Establish interoperability between all agencies to ensure ongoing firefighter safety throughout any incident.

ACTION PLAN for FIRE MITIGATION SAFETY GOAL - ENSURE FIREFIGHTER SAFETY

ACTION ITEMS	Description	Coordinating Agencies	Available Funding & all other Available Resources	Supplies Needed to Take Action & Complete Action	Anticipated Achievement or Outcome	Social and Environment Benefits	Milestones	Timeline
TRAINING Objective:	Establish training objectives for all firefighters to maintain a training level equivalent to their responsibilities.							
Courses Action Item	Meet Qualifying Standards of Individual Courses.	Fire Districts and Departments, CSI, BLM, FS	FEMA, NFA, BDS, South-east Idaho Cooperative	As per Course Description	Countywide coordination of training; increased firefighter safety	Highly skilled and efficient initial response; improved incident containment	Develop a county wide curriculum.	Apr-05
Qualification Action Item	Provide regional qualification of all instructors in the course being taught.	Fire Districts and Departments, CSI, BLM, FS	FEMA, NFA, BDS, South-east Idaho Cooperative	As per Course Description	Availability of qualified instructors	High quality training	Create a consolidated database of the status of trainers' qualifications; complete the "Train The Trainer" programs.	Apr-05
Consistency Action Item	Utilize courses for consistent training.	Fire Districts and Departments, IFST, CSI, BLM, FS	FEMA, NFA, BDS, South-east Idaho Cooperative, IFST	As per Course Description	Continuity of training	Cross-agency compatibility	Coordinated training schedules	Apr-05
Multi-Agency Training Facility Action Item	Seek the development and construction of a combined training facility for local federal and rural fire agencies	Local Fire Agencies, BLM, FS, Blaine County	Fire Act Grants, Federal Grants, local funding.	Proposals for cooperative training and shared facilities	A shared facility for conducting wildland and structural fire training	Greater training opportunities and cooperation between fire agencies	Signed letters of agreement to participate in a cooperative training venture	Nov-04
Credit Action Item	Give Credit for existing level of competency and proficiency.	Fire Districts and Departments, IFST, CSI, BLM, FS	FEMA, NFA, BDS, South-east Idaho Cooperative, IFST	Course outlines or curriculums	Expedited and more appropriate training	Response personnel with additional skill levels	Countywide, initiate negotiations between agencies	Nov-05
PPE. Objective:	Create an Annual Inventory of Personal Protective Equipment.							

Assessment Action Item	Assess existing condition.	Fire Districts and Departments	Fire agency tax-based funds, FEMA	NFPA documents and standards	Knowledge of condition of PPE	Firefighter Safety	Take Inventory	Jan-05
Standards Action Item	Compare to current standards for PPE.	Fire Districts and Departments	Fire agency tax-based funds, FEMA	NFPA documents and standards	Determining acceptability of current equipment	Firefighter Safety	Determine if existing PPE meets standards	Jan-05
Needs Action Item	Confirm future needs for PPE.	Fire Districts and Departments	Fire agency tax-based funds, FEMA	NFPA documents and standards	List of new PPE needed	Firefighter Safety	List needs based on assessment	Jan-05
Funding Action Item	Apply for sources of funding for PPE.	Fire Districts and Departments	FEMA, BDS, SEIC, Fire agency funds	NFPA documents and standards, budgets, applications	To gain adequate funding	Greater opportunity to improve firefighter safety	Submit various grant requests as available	Feb-05
MAPPING Objective:	Utilize accurate mapping for safe response, timely deployment and efficient evacuation.							
Roads Maintenance Action Item	Maintain the roads and access map layer.	Fire Districts and Departments with Alpine Enterprises, Blaine County, ITD	Current Grant	Existing maps and mapping capability	The roads map layer showing current 2004 condition.	Locations of access.	Obtain current update of road map layer and GIS mapping methodology.	Oct-04
Structures Action Item	Obtain a structural density map layer.	Alpine Enterprises, Fire Districts & Departments, Federal and State Agencies, Blaine County	Current Grant	Existing maps & GIS capability	The structures map layer showing current 2004 condition.	Accurate awareness of the locations of man-made fuel densities	Obtain existing condition map layer and density formula.	Oct-04
Fuel Density Action Item	Complete the fuel density map layer.	Alpine Enterprises, Fire Districts & Departments, Federal and State Agencies, Blaine County	FS and BLM Grants	Fuel models; fire history; Existing maps & GIS layers	The fuel density map layer showing current 2004 condition.	Locations of priority fuels reduction zones.	Obtain current map layer, associated data and methodology.	Oct-04
Risks Action Item	Analyze resource layers that are critical to firefighter safety to identify fuels hazard ratings and high hazard zones.	Fire Districts and Departments, [Alpine Enterprises to initially provide target maps and methodology.]	FS and BLM Grants	Hazard rating models; existing maps; prepared maps; GIS layers and analysis; fire regimes	Analysis and ranking of high fire risk zones.	Firefighter and homeowner safety	Establish Hazard Ranking System.	Oct-04
High-Hazard Target Zones Action Item	Target extreme fire hazards and risks.	Fire Districts and Departments with Alpine Enterprises' supporting maps.	FS and BLM Grants	Fire history; hazard models; GIS maps	The high fire risk map showing 2004 condition.	Improved property protection; homeowner safety.	Obtain Hazardous Fuels Map Layer	Oct-04

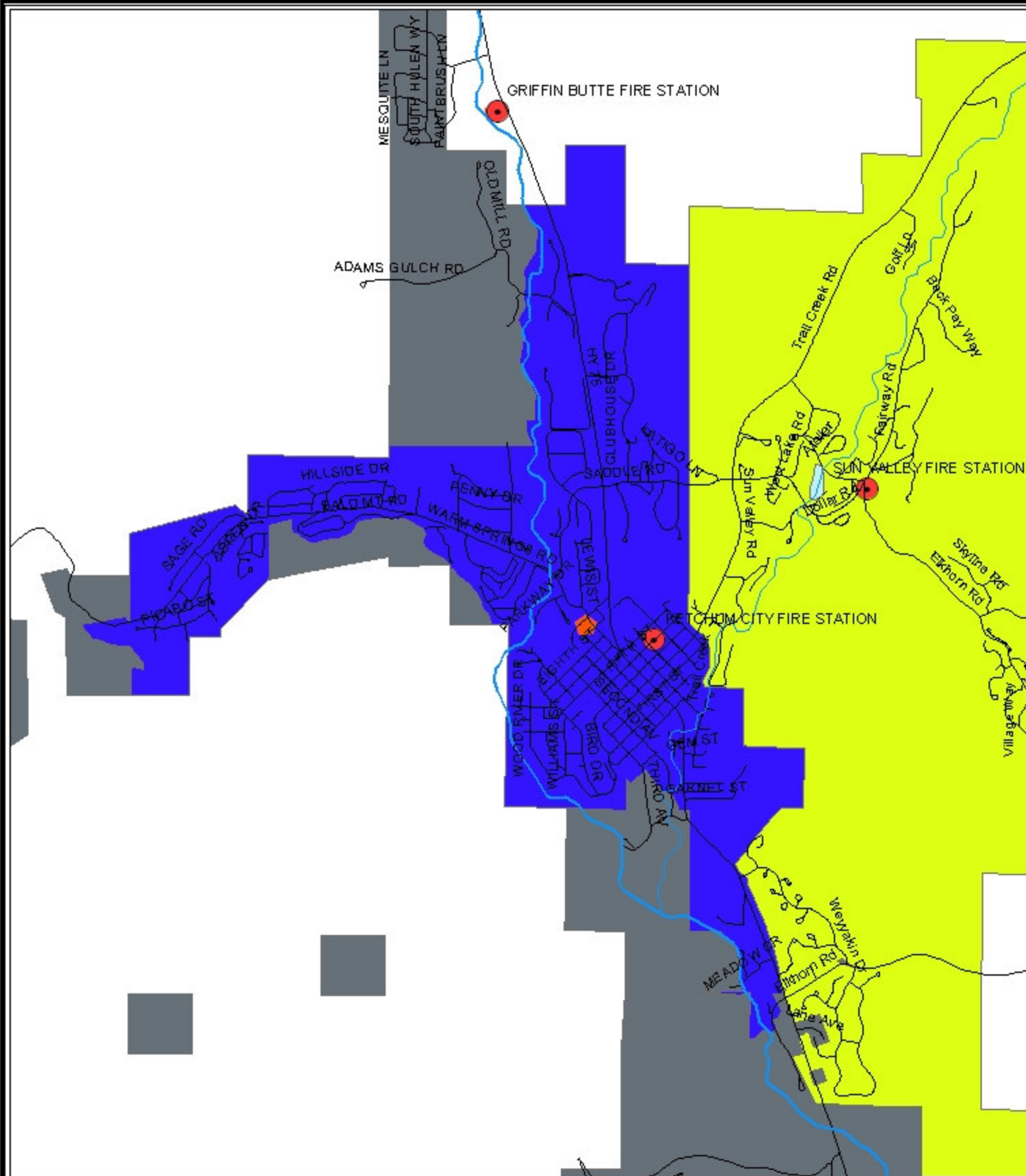
Hazard Rating Action Item	Complete evaluation of all structures that are identified in high hazard zones.	Fire Districts and Departments with home and property owners and BLM/FS neighbors.	BLM Mitigation Grant monies.	Hazard rating evaluation forms and/or equipment	Completion of individual home site evaluations.	Improved property protection; homeowner safety.	Complete map of locations of ranked hazard zones.	Oct-04
FUELS REDUCTION Objective:	Accomplish fuels reduction to reduce the threat of catastrophic fires for improving firefighter safety.							
Prioritization Action Item	Prioritize fuels reduction in high hazard zones.	Fire Districts and Depts., BLM, FS	Resources from federal mitigation grants	Maps and fuels analysis	Prioritization List	Aid for those wanting to do fuels reduction	Publish Prioritization List.	Mar-05
Structural Mitigation Action Item	Mitigate Structural Fuels: siding, roofs, propane tanks, firewood storage, open structural features.	Fire Districts and Departments with Local Governments	FEMA; countywide incentive programs	Codes and available new technology regarding building materials	More fire resistive and fire safe structures.	Survivable Homes and Private Properties	Host workshop or fair on Firewise building techniques in conjunction with local home and garden shows.	May-05
Fuel Breaks Action Item	Create fuel breaks.	Property Owners, Fire Districts and Depts., BLM, FS	Federal Grants	Crews and Equipment	Survivable spaces	Increased fire safety	Determine fuel break locations in your jurisdiction.	Jun-05
Survivable Spaces Action Item	Establish survivable spaces around private structures.	Fire Districts and Departments with Property Owners	Federal Grants	Chipper/shredder, crews, chainsaws, debris collection locations	More homes with survivable spaces.	Everyone's increased safety	Initiate and schedule neighborhood fuels reduction activities.	Jun-05
Federal Cooperation Action Item	Coordinate with Federal Neighbors to reduce Wildland Fuels.	Fire Districts and Departments, Blaine County, BLM, FS	Federal Grants	Crews and Equipment	Survivable spaces and stronger partnerships with federal neighbors.	Firefighter and homeowner safety and preservation of quality of life.	Plan, initiate and complete a cooperative fuels reduction project on neighboring private and federal high-risk lands.	Jan-05
Incentives Action Item	Create a countywide incentives program for fuels reduction.	Private Property Owners groups with Fire Districts and Departments, BCC, AIA, BCA, Realtors, Insurance Agencies	Federal mitigation grants and local budgets	Sample incentive programs; current codes and insurance information	Fuels reduction and an established incentives program	Public safety; community involvement; survivable spaces.	Complete a Draft Incentives Program.	Jul-05
INTEROPERABILITY Objective:	Establish Interoperability between all agencies to ensure ongoing firefighter safety throughout any incident.							

Consolidation Action Item	Consolidate E-911 Dispatch.	Blaine County Communications Committee, Fire Agencies, Law Enforcement, EMS Council, Blaine County Commissioners.	County taxes, E911 tax; Heinz Foundation; Federal Grants	Association with on-going meetings	Consolidated E911 dispatch	Access to E911 system	Make a formal presentation to the EMS Council and local governments to acknowledge this Action Item and to request official support.	Dec-04
Radio Compatibility Action Item	Acquire compatible hardware for effective Radio Communications.	Blaine County Communications Committee, Fire Agencies, Law Enforcement, EMS Council, Blaine County Commissioners.	Department of Homeland Security, DHS, FEMA	Appropriate radio hardware	Compatible equipment and interoperability	Increased safety	Develop a system for determining hardware needs.	Nov-04
Band Issues Action Item	Solve High-Band / Low-Band issues.	Federal and Local Agencies	DHS, FEMA	New hardware	Interoperability	Firefighter and Public Safety	Host a Fire Agencies meeting with Federal Agencies.	Nov-04
Radio Plan Action Item	Develop, Enact and Enable a Radio Communication Plan.	Federal Agencies, Law Enforcement, EMS with Public Utilities including Street, Road and Bridge Dept.	Local Budgets, DHS, FEMA	Radio Maps	Useable communication plan for interoperability	More efficient responders and improved public safety	Complete a Draft of the Plan.	Feb-05
Mitigation Plan Consistency Action Item	Review mitigation plan for consistency with all agency emergency plans. [Mitigation Plans should support existing emergency response and evacuation plans.]	Blaine County Communications Committee, Fire Agencies, Law Enforcement, EMS Council, Blaine County Commissioners.	Local agency budgets and Communities At Risk Grant	Copies of all affected current documents	Countywide consistent plan	Public and responder safety	Review the Draft Fire Mitigation Plan.	Aug-04

Fire Agency Boundary Maps

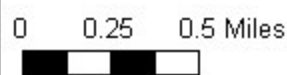
These maps show the boundaries of all Blaine County Fire Agencies. This data was compiled from Idaho State Tax Code Data. Also shown on these maps are roads, fire stations, lakes, and streams. Road and fire station data was collected by Alpine Enterprises Inc. through Project Impact and has been kept current with yearly field work.

The area designated on these maps and other maps as “Airport” is entirely within the jurisdiction of the Hailey Fire Department.



Legend	
	Big Wood and Salmon River
	Blaine County Lakes
	County Boundary
	Roads
	FIRE STATIONS
	Ketchum Fire
	Ketchum Rural Fire
	Sun Valley Fire

City of Ketchum
Fire Department



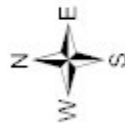
Alpine Enterprises Inc.

PO Box 2037
280 Rivers St. East
Ketchum, ID 83340
208-727-1988

September 2004

Ketchum Rural Fire Protection District

0 2 Miles



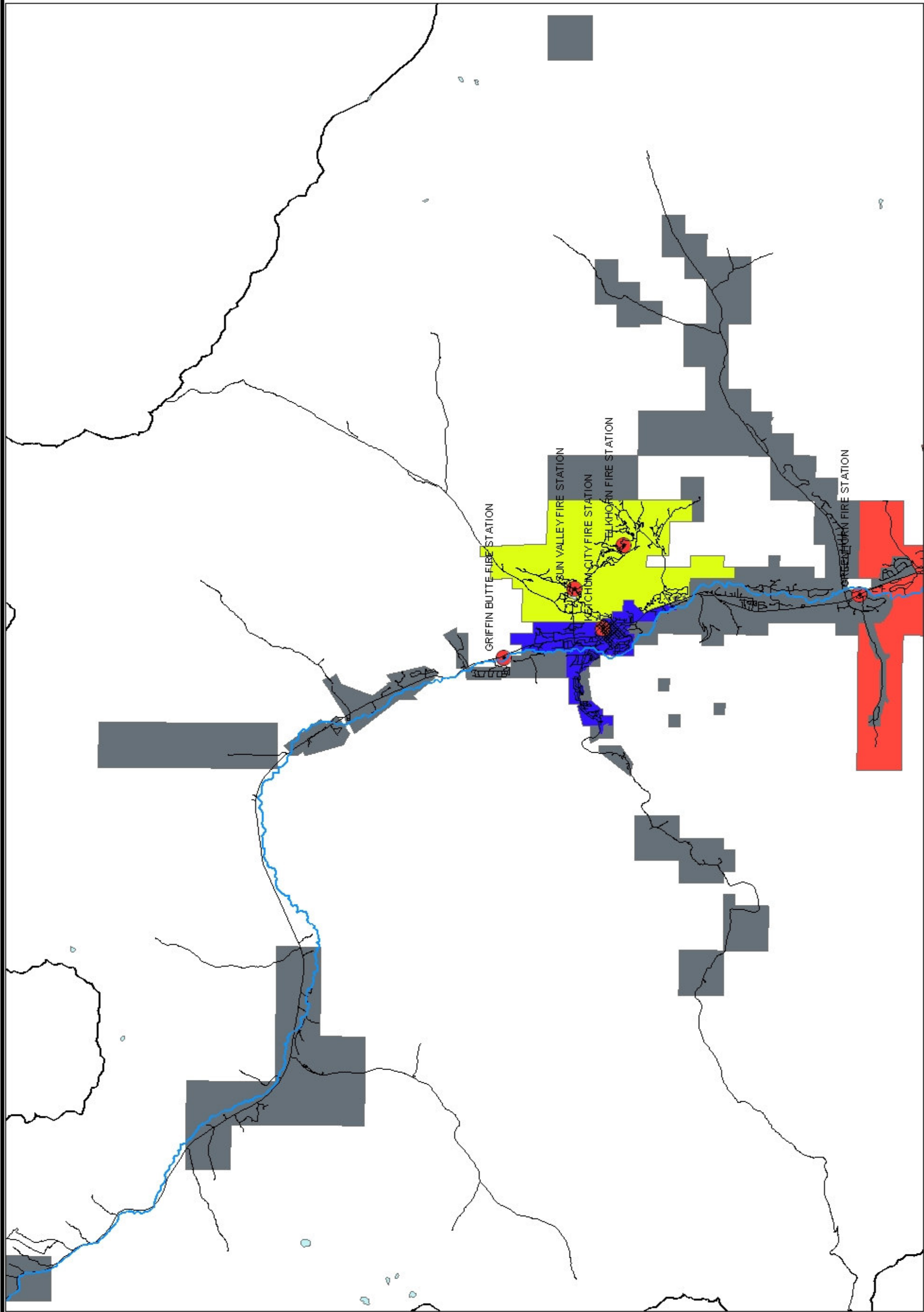
Legend

- Big Wood and Salmon River
- Blaine County Lakes
- FIRE STATIONS
- Roads
- Ketchum Fire
- Ketchum Rural Fire
- SV Fire
- Wood River Fire

Alpine Enterprises Inc.

280 Rivers St. East
Ketchum, ID 83340
208-727-1988

September 2004



FUELS REDUCTION GOAL – Reduce fuels in the Wildland/Urban Interface and Intermix:

Current fire science has determined that fuels reduction is a critical factor in reducing catastrophic fires. This has led to partnerships between federal land management agencies, local fire agencies and private property owners to reduce excessive fuel loading on private and federal property. Firewise practices allow private property owners to utilize proven strategies to remove hazardous fuels on their properties. This will aid the national effort to reduce the risk of catastrophic fires in the Wildland/Urban Interface and Intermix. It is recommended that Blaine County provide monetary assistance and equipment to local Fire Agencies planning fuels reduction projects through the Bureau of Land Management Communities at Risk program.

- **FUELS ANALYSIS OBJECTIVE:** Map and document fuel types and densities to determine high risk and high hazard zones. Implement a countywide fuels reduction program establishing priorities based on the adopted hazard assessment program.

- **FEDERAL ISSUES OBJECTIVE:** Take into account fuels management issues of surrounding federal lands when determining and implementing local fuels reduction programs.

- **VOLUNTARY FUELS REDUCTION OBJECTIVE:** Create a Voluntary Fuels Reduction Program.

ACTION PLAN for FUELS REDUCTION GOAL - REDUCE FUELS IN THE WUI INTERFACE

ACTION ITEMS	Description	Coordinating Agencies	Available Funding & all other Available Resources	Supplies Needed to Complete Action & Take Action	Anticipated or Achievement Outcome	Social and Environment Benefits	Milestones	Timeline
FUELS ANALYSIS Objective:	Map and document fuel types and densities to determine high risk and hazard zones. Implement a countywide fuels reduction program establishing priorities based on the adopted Hazard Assessment Program.							
Fuels Information Action Item	Provide the latest information about how to manage fuels.	BLM, FS and Rural Fire Agencies	Federal and State Grants; NFWA	Information Packets, Brochures, DVDs, Videos, Workbooks	Interest in Fuels Management	Educated Property owners	Establish a current information packet and Presentation	Mar-05
Fuel Mapping Action Item	Develop accurate mapping for the fire jurisdictions.	Fire Agencies, Alpine Enterprises, Blaine County GIS	Communities At Risk and other Fire Mitigation Grants; ESRI Community Grants;	Existing maps, aerial photos, satellite maps, fuel modeling information	Accurate Fuel Maps	Valid fuels information for fire prevention	Complete first set of maps	Oct-04
Fuel Modeling Action Item	Utilize a GIS database to target high risk areas through vegetation analysis and fuel modeling.	Fire Agencies, Alpine Enterprises, Blaine County GIS, BLM, FS	Communities At Risk Grants; Environment Systems Research Institute (ESRI) Community Grants; Blaine County	GIS database with existing maps, aerial photos, satellite maps, fuel modeling information	Maps of High Risk Areas	Awareness of High Risk Areas	Complete first set of High Risk Areas maps	Oct-04
Hazard Rating Tool Selection Action Item	Research, evaluate and select the appropriate hazard rating tools for individual property evaluation by firefighters.	Blaine County Fire Agencies	Fire Mitigation Grants	Manufacturers' information and sample tools	Selection of appropriate tools for use by fire agencies countywide	Availability of best technology for all fire agencies to assist with wildland fire prevention	Meet with fire agencies countywide to establish criteria and purchase date for tools selection	Oct-04
Hazard Assessment Action Item	Target fire hazards and risk using NFWA hazard assessment document.	Local Fire Agency	Fire Mitigation Grants	NFWA Hazard Assessment Document and assessment tools	Known area of fire hazards	Awareness of individual property's level of fire risk	Complete a demonstration project	Nov-04

Prioritization Action Item	Prioritize areas at highest risk due to fuel type, fuel density, slope, aspect, prevailing winds, access and other resource and geographic considerations.	Local Fire Agency and Alpine Enterprises	Fire Mitigation Grants	Hazard Assessment Tool with GIS database with existing maps, aerial photos, satellite maps, fuel modeling information	Prioritization of High Risk Areas	Targeting fuels reduction first to High Risk Areas.	Prioritize highest risk structures in a single targeted area.	Mar-04
Motivation Action Item	Use property hazard ratings and their effect on homeowner insurance as a motivating factor for property owners to reduce fuels and implement fire prevention measures.	Local Fire Agency, Insurance Companies	Fire Mitigation Grants; Insurance Company Grants and financial incentive programs	Property Hazard Ratings and Maps, Fire Insurance Classifications	Fuels reduction and Firewise Implementation	Firewise Homes	Explore insurance company policies regarding Firewise Practices	Jul-05
FEDERAL ISSUES Objective:	Take into account fuels management issues of surrounding federal lands when determining and implementing local fuels reduction programs.							
Federal Projects Awareness Action Item	Take into account surrounding federal and state vegetation management issues. Be aware of current programs such as 'Redzone', Pine Bark Beetle outbreak and Sawtooth City projects.	Local Fire Agencies, BLM, FS, Idaho Department of Lands	Current Fire Budget; Personnel Assistance Grants	Current Federal Agency contacts and bulletins; Sawtooth Society Newsletter	Knowledge of on-going federal and state lands vegetative status	Heightened awareness of wildland fuels issues	Arrange with BLM, FS and Sawtooth Society to receive information and newsletters on an on-going basis	Nov-04
Monoculture Prevention Action Item	Demonstrate the risk of a single species forest.	Local Fire Agencies, BLM, FS, Sawtooth Botanical Garden, Sawtooth Society	Federal Communities At Risk and other Mitigation Grants	Forest Service Silvicultural Interpretive information	Raised awareness for the importance of maintaining vegetative diversity	An appreciation of the need for diverse species forests	Obtain information about a local example of a monoculture site	Nov-05
Healthy Forests Initiative Action Item	Understand and support 'Healthy Forests Initiative'	Local Fire Agencies, FS, Sawtooth Society	Federal Agency Training Programs	Healthy Forests Initiative' document	Local firefighter understanding of Initiative	Greater understanding of a complex fire related issue	Arrange a training course for firefighters	Jan-05
Federal Partnership Action Item	Partner with federal agencies regarding proactive solutions to fuel and disease issues.	Local Fire Agencies, FS, Sawtooth Society, BLM	Federal Communities At Risk and other Mitigation Grants	Federal Agency information and training regarding fuels and disease issues	Exchange of Information and Development of Partnerships	Working partnerships established between local and federal fire agencies	Establish a regular meeting schedule for information exchange with local FS, BLM and Sawtooth	Dec-04

							Society	
Interface Action Item	Create an understanding that both private and public interface lands are potential sources of catastrophic fire.	Local Fire Agencies, BLM, FS	Federal Communities At Risk and other Mitigation Grants	Firewise materials and educational packets	Increased awareness of private property as a potential fire source	People taking responsibility for fuels reduction on their own property.	Implement an awareness program for private property fuels reduction	Jul-05
VOLUNTARY FUELS REDUCTION Objective:	Create a voluntary fuels reduction program.							
Local Assistance Action Item	Provide a contact list to residents and property owners of people available to assist them with Firewise projects.	Local Agencies, Property Managers and Homeowners Associations	Current Fire Budget; Fire Mitigation Grants	Contact information and phone directories	A list of all professionals associated with Firewise projects	Readily available Firewise advice and fuels mitigation assistance	Create the draft Firewise Advisory Contact List	Feb-05
Education Action Item	Educate people how to voluntarily participate in fuels mitigation.	Local Fire Agencies, BLM, FS, Landscaping Industry	Current Fire Budget; Fire Mitigation Grants	Neighborhood Firewise Workshop Information	Voluntary participation in fuels reduction programs	Reduced fuels and more survivable space	Do a fuels reduction demonstration project using volunteer participants.	May-05
Landscaping Action Item	Incorporate aesthetic Firewise landscaping to create survivable spaces. Demonstrate distinctions between hardscape and landscape elements and their Firewise benefits.	Local Fire Agencies, Local Landscape Architects, Local Landscape Nurseries and Contractors	Current Fire Budget; Fire Mitigation Grants	Firewise Landscaping Information	Private property owner acceptance of Firewise landscaping techniques	Reduced fuels and more survivable space	Showcase a Firewise landscaping project	Jul-05

Technology Action Item	Use technology such as Redzone, Web sites and e-mail to contact people with fire hazard and mitigation information.	Local Fire Agencies, BLM, FS.	Current Fire Budget; Fire Mitigation Grants	The technology: Computers, software, digital tools	Increased access to fire hazard and fuel mitigation information	Greater public awareness and increased involvement by absentee homeowners regarding fire mitigation	Establish a local fuels mitigation and Firewise practices Web Site	May-05
Home Assessment Action Item	Provide suggestions to homeowners for assessing and rating their homes.	Local Fire Agencies	Current Fire Budget; Fire Mitigation Grants	Fire Hazard Assessment and Rating Tool	Hazard rating assessments for private homes	Homeowner's knowledge of their hazard rating	Introduce and publicize the availability of a Home Hazard Assessment Program	May-05
Grants for Citizen Aid Action Item	Seek grants and assistance opportunities to aid citizens in voluntarily reducing fuel loads on their property.	Local Fire Agencies, Agricultural Extension Agents, BLM, FS, Blaine County	Americorps Grant; Federal and State Grants; NFPA; fire mitigation grants	The Internet and Library Resources	Additional Funding	Financial Aid to Reduce Fuel Loads	Apply for a grant for a fuels reduction project	Feb-05
Neighborhood Fuel Reduction Action Item	Include grassroots-level suggestions for organizing neighborhood fuel mitigation efforts.	Local Fire Agencies, Homeowners Associations, Property Managers, Business Owners, Residents	Current Fire Budget; Fire Mitigation Grants	Meeting locations and contact lists for holding workshops or mailing survey to solicit ideas	A collection of grassroots ideas	Local participation in planning fuels mitigation projects	Plan a workshop or mail a survey to solicit ideas.	Jul-05
Demonstration Action Item	Demonstrate to people in a how-to format what they can do at home to mitigate fuels. Provide a check list of tasks for the individual to accomplish.	Local Fire Agencies, Homeowners Associations, Property Managers, Business Owners, Residents, BLM, FS	Current Fire Budget; Fire Mitigation Grants	Demonstration Tools and Checklists and Demonstration Location	People trained in fuels mitigation through demonstration	Homeowners learn new skills to be self reliant in reducing fuels around their property	Plan and schedule the first 'how-to' demonstration and provide a checklist	Jun-05
Community Collection Sites Action Item	Establish sites for community drop-off and recycling locations for pruned and removed fuels.	Local Fire Agencies, Blaine County Solid Waste District, Ohio Gulch Transfer Station, ERC, Homeowners Associations, Property Managers, Local Municipality	Current Fire Budget; Fire Mitigation Grants	Drop-off locations, chippers, pellet-producing machinery, collection containers, and agreements in place with local transfer stations	Established drop-off and recycling sites for fuels mitigation projects	Reduced Fuels, Recycled Biomass and Reusable wood products	Organize and coordinate the first community fuels reduction event with drop-off locations and recycling capabilities	Jun-05

Fuels Reduction Treatments proposed in the Ketchum Rural Fire Protection District

Fuel Hazard Ranking	Project	Purpose and Need	Coordinating Agencies	Benefit to the Community	Location	Description	Approx. Acres	Polygon
Extreme	Lake Creek: Aspen Stands	Reduce the Hazardous Fuels surrounding homes in the Urban Interface by establishing perimeters of allowable vegetation at the 30, 50 and 100 foot radii.	Funding and equipment provided by Blaine County. Treatments to be carried out by Ketchum Rural Fire Protection District. Coordinate efforts with surrounding Federal Agencies.	Reduces the threat of wildland fires spreading to homes and creates survivable space. The health of the forest is improved as is wildlife habitat. Treatment provides some economic opportunities.	Forest Service and private lands adjacent to homes in the Lake Creek Subdivision.	Mechanically treat dense aspen stands, remove encroaching conifers. Limb up and thin landscaped areas around homes using hand tools. Use chippers or pelletizer equipment to recycle biomass products.	2	Aspen 21
Extreme	Lower Board Ranch: Board Loop Road Area	Reduce the Hazardous Fuels surrounding homes in the Urban Interface by establishing perimeters of allowable vegetation at the 30, 50 and 100 foot radii.	Funding and equipment provided by Blaine County. Treatments to be carried out by Ketchum Rural Fire Protection District. Coordinate efforts with surrounding Federal Agencies.	Reduces the threat of wildland fires spreading to homes and creates survivable space. The health of the forest is improved as is wildlife habitat. Treatment provides some economic opportunities.	Forest Service and private lands adjacent to homes in the Lower Board Ranch area.	Mechanically treat overgrown, dense conifer stands. Limb up and thin landscaped areas around homes using hand tools. Use chippers or pelletizer equipment to recycle biomass products.	3	Conifer 6
Extreme	Upper Board Ranch: Conifer Stands	Reduce the Hazardous Fuels surrounding homes in the Urban Interface by establishing perimeters of allowable vegetation at the 30, 50 and 100 foot radii.	Funding and equipment provided by Blaine County. Treatments to be carried out by Ketchum Rural Fire Protection District. Coordinate efforts with surrounding Federal Agencies.	Reduces the threat of wildland fires spreading to homes and creates survivable space. The health of the forest is improved as is wildlife habitat. Treatment provides some economic opportunities.	Forest Service and private lands adjacent to homes in the Upper Board Ranch area.	Mechanically treat overgrown, dense conifer stands. Limb up and thin landscaped areas around homes using hand tools. Use chippers or pelletizer equipment to recycle biomass products.	6	Conifer 15
Extreme	Cold Springs	Reduce the Hazardous Fuels surrounding homes in the Urban Interface by establishing perimeters of allowable vegetation at the 30, 50 and 100 foot radii.	Funding and equipment provided by Blaine County. Treatments to be carried out by Ketchum Rural Fire Protection District. Coordinate efforts with surrounding Federal Agencies.	Reduces the threat of wildland fires spreading to homes and creates survivable space. The health of the forest is improved as is wildlife habitat. Treatment provides some economic opportunities.	BLM and private lands adjacent to homes in the Cold Springs area.	Mechanically treat the overgrown, dense conifer stands. Limb up and thin landscaped areas around homes using hand tools. Use chippers or pelletizer equipment to recycle biomass products.	25	Conifer 9+H6

Extreme	East Fork: Timberline Rd/ Pioneer Mt. Dr	Reduce the Hazardous Fuels surrounding homes in the Urban Interface by establishing perimeters of allowable vegetation at the 30, 50 and 100 foot radii.	Funding and equipment provided by Blaine County. Treatments to be carried out by Ketchum Rural Fire Protection District. Coordinate efforts with surrounding Federal Agencies.	Reduces the threat of wildland fires spreading to homes and creates survivable space. The health of the forest is improved as is wildlife habitat. Treatment provides some economic opportunities.	BLM and private lands adjacent to homes in the East Fork area.	Mechanically treat the overgrown, dense conifer stands. Limb up and thin landscaped areas around homes using hand tools. Use chippers or pelletizer equipment to recycle biomass products.	10	Conifer 3
HIGH	Baker Creek, Easley Road, Spruce Creek areas: In conjunction with the USFS.	Reduce the Hazardous Fuels surrounding homes in the Urban Interface by establishing perimeters of allowable vegetation at the 30, 50 and 100 foot radii.	Funding and equipment provided by Blaine County. Treatments to be carried out by Ketchum Rural Fire Protection District. Coordinate efforts with surrounding Federal Agencies.	Reduces the threat of wildland fires spreading to homes and creates survivable space. The health of the forest is improved as is wildlife habitat. Treatment provides some economic opportunities.	Forest Service and private lands adjacent to cabins within the National Forest.	Mechanically treat overgrown, dense conifer stands. Limb up and thin landscaped areas around homes using hand tools. Use chippers or pelletizer equipment to recycle biomass products.	?	Baker Creek Rd, Easley Rd, Spruce Creek Rd.
HIGH	River Run	Reduce the Hazardous Fuels surrounding homes in the Urban Interface by establishing perimeters of allowable vegetation at the 30, 50 and 100 foot radii.	Funding and equipment provided by Blaine County. Treatments to be carried out by Ketchum Rural Fire Protection District. Coordinate efforts with surrounding Federal Agencies.	Reduces the threat of wildland fires spreading to homes and creates survivable space. The health of the forest is improved as is wildlife habitat. Treatment provides some economic opportunities.	BLM and private lands adjacent to homes in the River Run area.	Mechanically treat the overgrown, dense conifer stands. Limb up and thin landscaped areas around homes using hand tools. Use chippers or pelletizer equipment to recycle biomass products.	14	Conifer 8
HIGH	North Gimlet, Rainbow Bend, River's Edge Ranch	Reduce the Hazardous Fuels surrounding homes in the Urban Interface by establishing perimeters of allowable vegetation at the 30, 50 and 100 foot radii.	Funding and equipment provided by Blaine County. Treatments to be carried out by Ketchum Rural Fire Protection District. Coordinate efforts with surrounding Federal Agencies.	Reduces the threat of wildland fires spreading to homes and creates survivable space. The health of the forest is improved as is wildlife habitat. Treatment provides some economic opportunities.	BLM and private lands adjacent to homes in the North Gimlet, Rainbow Bend, and River's Edge Ranch areas.	Mechanically treat the dense riparian areas, remove snags. Limb up and thin landscaped areas around homes using hand tools. Use chippers or pelletizer equipment to recycle biomass products.	20	Aspen 11,30
HIGH	Gimlet: Riparian Area	Reduce the Hazardous Fuels surrounding homes in the Urban Interface by establishing perimeters of allowable vegetation at the 30, 50 and 100 foot radii.	Funding and equipment provided by Blaine County. Treatments to be carried out by Ketchum Rural Fire Protection District. Coordinate efforts with surrounding Federal Agencies.	Reduces the threat of wildland fires spreading to homes and creates survivable space. The health of the forest is improved as is wildlife habitat. Treatment provides some economic opportunities.	BLM and private lands adjacent to homes in the Gimlet Subdivision.	Mechanically treat the dense riparian areas, remove snags. Limb up and thin landscaped areas around homes using hand tools. Use chippers or pelletizer equipment to recycle biomass products.	35	Aspen 11,32

HIGH	East Fork: Hyndman View Dr	Reduce the Hazardous Fuels surrounding homes in the Urban Interface by establishing perimeters of allowable vegetation at the 30, 50 and 100 foot radii.	Funding and equipment provided by Blaine County. Treatments to be carried out by Ketchum Rural Fire Protection District. Coordinate efforts with surrounding Federal Agencies.	Reduces the threat of wildland fires spreading to homes and creates survivable space. The health of the forest is improved as is wildlife habitat. Treatment provides some economic opportunities.	BLM and private lands adjacent to homes in the East Fork area.	Mechanically treat the overgrown, dense conifer stands. Limb up and thin landscaped areas around homes using hand tools. Use chippers or pelletizer equipment to recycle biomass products.	5	Conifer 4
HIGH	Greenhorn Gulch: Conifer Stands	Reduce the Hazardous Fuels surrounding homes in the Urban Interface by establishing perimeters of allowable vegetation at the 30, 50 and 100 foot radii.	Funding and equipment provided by Blaine County. Treatments to be carried out by Ketchum Rural Fire Protection District. Coordinate efforts with surrounding Federal Agencies.	Reduces the threat of wildland fires spreading to homes and creates survivable space. The health of the forest is improved as is wildlife habitat. Treatment provides some economic opportunities.	Forest Service, BLM, and private lands adjacent to homes in the Greenhorn Gulch area.	Mechanically treat overgrown, dense conifer stands. Limb up and thin landscaped areas around homes using hand tools. Use chippers or pelletizer equipment to recycle biomass products.	25	Conifer 1,2
Mod-High	Galena Lodge	Reduce the Hazardous Fuels surrounding homes in the Urban Interface by establishing perimeters of allowable vegetation at the 30, 50 and 100 foot radii.	Funding and equipment provided by Blaine County. Treatments to be carried out by Ketchum Rural Fire Protection District. Coordinate efforts with surrounding Federal Agencies.	Reduces the threat of wildland fires spreading to homes and creates survivable space. The health of the forest is improved as is wildlife habitat. Treatment provides some economic opportunities.	Forest Service land surrounding private land in the Galena Lodge area.	Mechanically treat overgrown, dense conifer stands. Limb up and thin landscaped areas around homes using hand tools. Use chippers or pelletizer equipment to recycle biomass products.		
Mod-HIGH	Eagle Creek: Conifer Stands	Reduce the Hazardous Fuels surrounding homes in the Urban Interface by establishing perimeters of allowable vegetation at the 30, 50 and 100 foot radii.	Funding and equipment provided by Blaine County. Treatments to be carried out by Ketchum Rural Fire Protection District. Coordinate efforts with surrounding Federal Agencies.	Reduces the threat of wildland fires spreading to homes and creates survivable space. The health of the forest is improved as is wildlife habitat. Treatment provides some economic opportunities.	Forest Service and private lands adjacent to homes in the Eagle Creek Subdivision.	Mechanically treat overgrown, dense conifer stands. Limb up and thin landscaped areas around homes using hand tools. Use chippers or pelletizer equipment to recycle biomass products.	2	Conifer 12
Mod-HIGH	Oregon Gulch	Reduce the Hazardous Fuels surrounding homes in the Urban Interface by establishing perimeters of allowable vegetation at the 30, 50 and 100 foot radii.	Funding and equipment provided by Blaine County. Treatments to be carried out by Ketchum Rural Fire Protection District. Coordinate efforts with surrounding Federal Agencies.	Reduces the threat of wildland fires spreading to homes and creates survivable space. The health of the forest is improved as is wildlife habitat. Treatment provides some economic opportunities.	Forest Service and private lands adjacent to homes in the Oregon Gulch area.	Mechanically treat overgrown, dense conifer stands. Limb up and thin landscaped areas around homes using hand tools. Use chippers or pelletizer equipment to recycle biomass products.	7	Conifer 13

Mod-HIGH	Chocolate Gulch	Reduce the Hazardous Fuels surrounding homes in the Urban Interface by establishing perimeters of allowable vegetation at the 30, 50 and 100 foot radii.	Funding and equipment provided by Blaine County. Treatments to be carried out by Ketchum Rural Fire Protection District. Coordinate efforts with surrounding Federal Agencies.	Reduces the threat of wildland fires spreading to homes and creates survivable space. The health of the forest is improved as is wildlife habitat. Treatment provides some economic opportunities.	Forest Service and private lands adjacent to homes in the Chocolate Gulch area.	Mechanically treat overgrown, dense conifer stands. Remove encroaching conifers from aspen stands. Limb up and thin landscaped areas around homes using hand tools. Use chippers or pelletizer equipment to recycle biomass products.	6	Aspen 34 Conifer 13
Mod-HIGH	Triumph: Riparian Areas	Reduce the Hazardous Fuels surrounding homes in the Urban Interface by establishing perimeters of allowable vegetation at the 30, 50 and 100 foot radii.	Funding and equipment provided by Blaine County. Treatments to be carried out by Ketchum Rural Fire Protection District. Coordinate efforts with surrounding Federal Agencies.	Reduces the threat of wildland fires spreading to homes and creates survivable space. The health of the forest is improved as is wildlife habitat. Treatment provides some economic opportunities.	BLM, State, and private lands adjacent to homes in the Triumph area.	Mechanically treat the dense riparian areas, remove snags. Limb up and thin landscaped areas around homes using hand tools. Use chippers or pelletizer equipment to recycle biomass products.	20	Aspen 10
Mod-HIGH	Triumph: Sage Areas	Reduce the Hazardous Fuels surrounding homes in the Urban Interface by establishing perimeters of allowable vegetation at the 30, 50 and 100 foot radii.	Funding and equipment provided by Blaine County. Treatments to be carried out by Ketchum Rural Fire Protection District. Coordinate efforts with surrounding Federal Agencies.	Reduces the threat of wildland fires spreading to homes and creates survivable space. The health of the forest is improved as is wildlife habitat. Treatment provides some economic opportunities.	BLM, State, and private lands adjacent to homes in the Triumph area.	Mechanically treat the areas of sage brush. Limb up and thin landscaped areas around homes using hand tools. Use chippers or pelletizer equipment to recycle biomass products.	175	Aspen 13
Mod-HIGH	Greenhorn Gulch: Aspen Stands	Reduce the Hazardous Fuels surrounding homes in the Urban Interface by establishing perimeters of allowable vegetation at the 30, 50 and 100 foot radii.	Funding and equipment provided by Blaine County. Treatments to be carried out by Ketchum Rural Fire Protection District. Coordinate efforts with surrounding Federal Agencies.	Reduces the threat of wildland fires spreading to homes and creates survivable space. The health of the forest is improved as is wildlife habitat. Treatment provides some economic opportunities.	Forest Service, BLM, State, and private lands adjacent to homes in the Greenhorn Gulch area.	Mechanically treat dense aspen stands, remove encroaching conifers; particularly those near homes. Limb up and thin landscaped areas around homes using hand tools. Use chippers or pelletizer equipment to recycle biomass products.	8	Aspen 2,3,4
Moderate	Eagle Creek: Sagebrush	Reduce the Hazardous Fuels surrounding homes in the Urban Interface by establishing perimeters of allowable vegetation at the 30, 50 and 100 foot radii.	Funding and equipment provided by Blaine County. Treatments to be carried out by Ketchum Rural Fire Protection District. Coordinate efforts with surrounding Federal Agencies.	Reduces the threat of wildland fires spreading to homes and creates survivable space. The health of the forest is improved as is wildlife habitat. Treatment provides some economic opportunities.	Forest Service and private lands adjacent to homes in the Eagle Creek Subdivision.	Mechanically treat the areas of sage brush. Limb up and thin landscaped areas around homes using hand tools. Use chippers or pelletizer equipment to recycle biomass products.	27	Shrub 57

Moderate	Lake Creek: Sagebrush	Reduce the Hazardous Fuels surrounding homes in the Urban Interface by establishing perimeters of allowable vegetation at the 30, 50 and 100 foot radii.	Funding and equipment provided by Blaine County. Treatments to be carried out by Ketchum Rural Fire Protection District. Coordinate efforts with surrounding Federal Agencies.	Reduces the threat of wildland fires spreading to homes and creates survivable space. The health of the forest is improved as is wildlife habitat. Treatment provides some economic opportunities.	Forest Service and private lands adjacent to homes in the Lake Creek Subdivision.	Mechanically treat the areas of sage brush. Limb up and thin landscaped areas around homes using hand tools. Use chippers or pelletizer equipment to recycle biomass products.	13	Shrub 31,32
Moderate	Dip Creek and Stonegate Subdivisions	Reduce the Hazardous Fuels surrounding homes in the Urban Interface by establishing perimeters of allowable vegetation at the 30, 50 and 100 foot radii.	Funding and equipment provided by Blaine County. Treatments to be carried out by Ketchum Rural Fire Protection District. Coordinate efforts with surrounding Federal Agencies.	Reduces the threat of wildland fires spreading to homes and creates survivable space. The health of the forest is improved as is wildlife habitat. Treatment provides some economic opportunities.	Forest Service and private lands adjacent to homes in the Dip Creek and Stonegate Subdivisions.	Mechanically treat the areas of sage brush. Limb up and thin landscaped areas around homes using hand tools. Use chippers or pelletizer equipment to recycle biomass products.	15	Shrub 56
Moderate	Adam's Gulch	Reduce the Hazardous Fuels surrounding homes in the Urban Interface by establishing perimeters of allowable vegetation at the 30, 50 and 100 foot radii.	Funding and equipment provided by Blaine County. Treatments to be carried out by Ketchum Rural Fire Protection District. Coordinate efforts with surrounding Federal Agencies.	Reduces the threat of wildland fires spreading to homes and creates survivable space. The health of the forest is improved as is wildlife habitat. Treatment provides some economic opportunities.	BLM and private lands adjacent to homes in the Adam's Gulch area.	Mechanically treat the areas of sage brush. Limb up and thin landscaped areas around homes using hand tools. Use chippers or pelletizer equipment to recycle biomass products.	10	Shrub 35
Moderate	Adam's Gulch to Northwood: Riparian Area	Reduce the Hazardous Fuels surrounding homes in the Urban Interface by establishing perimeters of allowable vegetation at the 30, 50 and 100 foot radii.	Funding and equipment provided by Blaine County. Treatments to be carried out by Ketchum Rural Fire Protection District. Coordinate efforts with surrounding Federal Agencies.	Reduces the threat of wildland fires spreading to homes and creates survivable space. The health of the forest is improved as is wildlife habitat. Treatment provides some economic opportunities.	BLM and private lands adjacent to homes in the Adam's Gulch/ Flowers Mill area, south along the river to Northwood Subdivision.	Mechanically treat the dense riparian areas, remove snags. Limb up and thin landscaped areas around homes using hand tools. Use chippers or pelletizer equipment to recycle biomass products.	20	Aspen 22

Moderate	River Run: Riparian Area	Reduce the Hazardous Fuels surrounding homes in the Urban Interface by establishing perimeters of allowable vegetation at the 30, 50 and 100 foot radii.	Funding and equipment provided by Blaine County. Treatments to be carried out by Ketchum Rural Fire Protection District. Coordinate efforts with surrounding Federal Agencies.	Reduces the threat of wildland fires spreading to homes and creates survivable space. The health of the forest is improved as is wildlife habitat. Treatment provides some economic opportunities.	BLM and private lands adjacent to homes in the River Run area.	Mechanically treat the dense riparian areas, remove snags. Limb up and thin landscaped areas around homes using hand tools. Use chippers or pelletizer equipment to recycle biomass products.	5	Aspen 29
Moderate	Sage Road, Huffman Dr, Hillside Dr.	Reduce the Hazardous Fuels surrounding homes in the Urban Interface by establishing perimeters of allowable vegetation at the 30, 50 and 100 foot radii.	Funding and equipment provided by Blaine County. Treatments to be carried out by Ketchum Rural Fire Protection District. Coordinate efforts with surrounding Federal Agencies.	Reduces the threat of wildland fires spreading to homes and creates survivable space. The health of the forest is improved as is wildlife habitat. Treatment provides some economic opportunities.	Forest Service and private lands adjacent to homes in the Warm Springs area.	Mechanically treat the areas of sage brush. Limb up and thin landscaped areas around homes using hand tools. Use chippers or pelletizer equipment to recycle biomass products.	18	Shrub 50
Moderate	Upper Board Ranch: Sage Areas	Reduce the Hazardous Fuels surrounding homes in the Urban Interface by establishing perimeters of allowable vegetation at the 30, 50 and 100 foot radii.	Funding and equipment provided by Blaine County. Treatments to be carried out by Ketchum Rural Fire Protection District. Coordinate efforts with surrounding Federal Agencies.	Reduces the threat of wildland fires spreading to homes and creates survivable space. The health of the forest is improved as is wildlife habitat. Treatment provides some economic opportunities.	Forest Service and private lands adjacent to homes along West Warm Springs Road.	Mechanically treat the areas of sage brush and dry grass. Limb up and thin landscaped areas around homes using hand tools. Use chippers or pelletizer equipment to recycle biomass products.	5	Shrub 95
Moderate	Owl Rock Rd	Reduce the Hazardous Fuels surrounding homes in the Urban Interface by establishing perimeters of allowable vegetation at the 30, 50 and 100 foot radii.	Funding and equipment provided by Blaine County. Treatments to be carried out by Ketchum Rural Fire Protection District. Coordinate efforts with surrounding Federal Agencies.	Reduces the threat of wildland fires spreading to homes and creates survivable space. The health of the forest is improved as is wildlife habitat. Treatment provides some economic opportunities.	BLM and private lands adjacent to homes in the Owl Rock Road area.	Mechanically treat the overgrown, dense conifer stands. Limb up and thin landscaped areas around homes using hand tools. Use chippers or pelletizer equipment to recycle biomass products.	25	Conifer 10
Moderate	Gimlet Hills	Reduce the Hazardous Fuels surrounding homes in the Urban Interface by establishing perimeters of allowable vegetation at the 30, 50 and 100 foot radii.	Funding and equipment provided by Blaine County. Treatments to be carried out by Ketchum Rural Fire Protection District. Coordinate efforts with surrounding Federal Agencies.	Reduces the threat of wildland fires spreading to homes and creates survivable space. The health of the forest is improved as is wildlife habitat. Treatment provides some economic opportunities.	BLM and private lands adjacent to homes in the Gimlet Subdivision.	Mechanically treat the areas of sage brush. Limb up and thin landscaped areas around homes using hand tools. Use chippers or pelletizer equipment to recycle biomass products.	50	Shrub 14,16,51

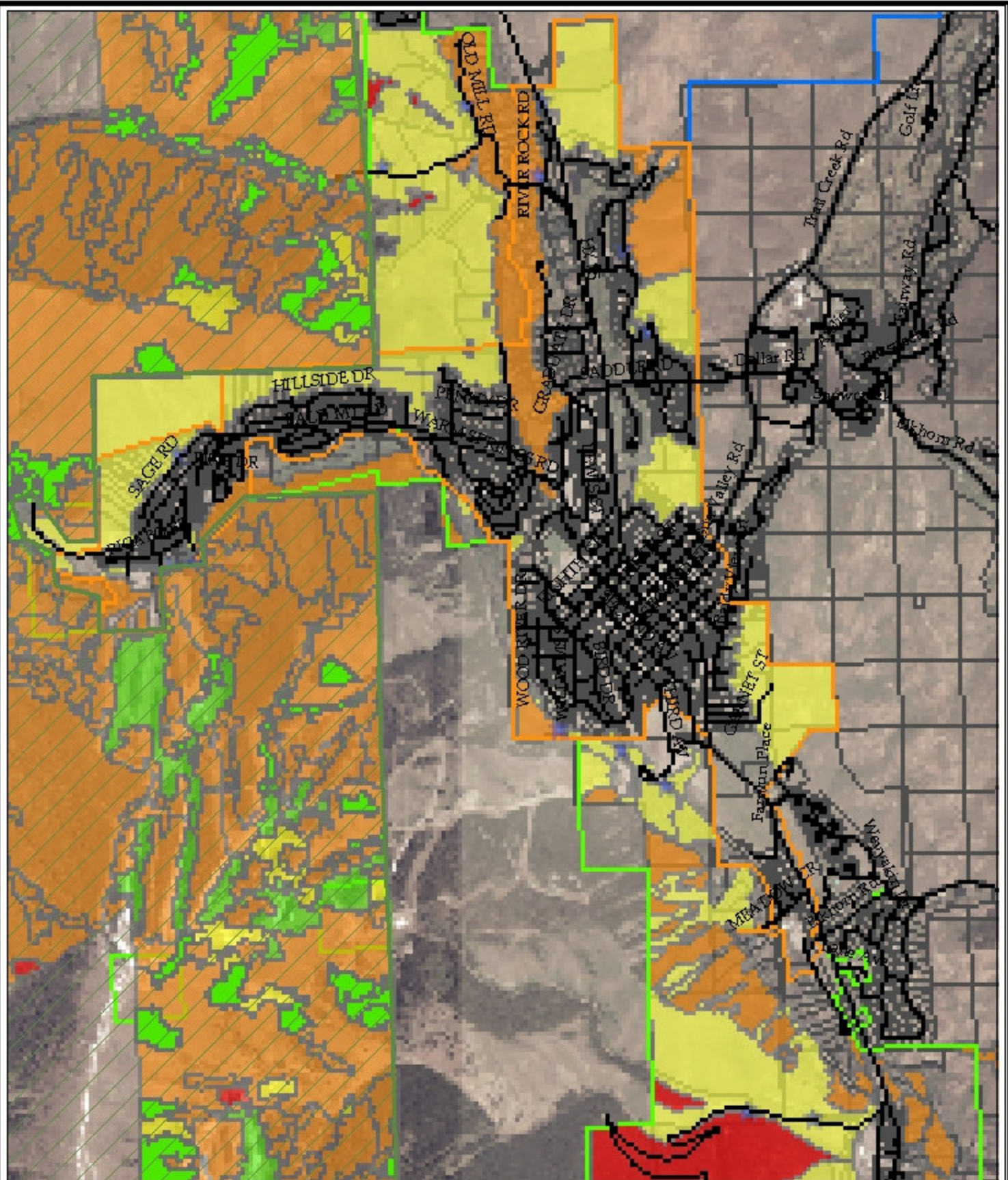
Moderate	East Fork: Riparian Area	Reduce the Hazardous Fuels surrounding homes in the Urban Interface by establishing perimeters of allowable vegetation at the 30, 50 and 100 foot radii.	Funding and equipment provided by Blaine County. Treatments to be carried out by Ketchum Rural Fire Protection District. Coordinate efforts with surrounding Federal Agencies.	Reduces the threat of wildland fires spreading to homes and creates survivable space. The health of the forest is improved as is wildlife habitat. Treatment provides some economic opportunities.	BLM and private lands adjacent to homes in the East Fork area.	Mechanically treat the dense riparian areas, remove snags. Limb up and thin landscaped areas around homes using hand tools. Use chippers or pelletizer equipment to recycle biomass products.	40	Aspen 6
----------	-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	---	----	---------

Estimated acres in these spreadsheets represent private land that could be treated. The United States Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management should make their own judgment of how many acres to treat on their respective properties.

Hazard Maps

These maps were created to show the areas of high fuel loading in Blaine County. The fuel loading data was created following Bureau of Land Management (BLM) standards in order to connect fuel mapping on BLM land with the fuel mapping this project has completed on private land. To analyze the fuel loading, digital orthophotos of Blaine County were used to determine vegetation type. Field work was completed throughout the county to determine the condition of the vegetation. An extensive questionnaire was completed at each site and photographs were taken to document the condition of the vegetation. The data collected in the field was compiled and processed through the BLM's hazard ranking scheme. (Please see BLM fuels metadata appendix for more details.) Along with the hazard-ranked areas, these maps show fire agency boundaries, parcel lines delineating private parcels, and all county roads. They show the densely populated areas in proximity to areas of high and extreme fire risk. The BLM has been conducting field work to determine the extent of hazardous fuels on their lands within Blaine County and our data is designed to be stitched together theirs upon its completion.

Hazardous Fuel Rankings for areas shown on these maps that are within the boundaries of the Sawtooth National Forest were carefully estimated with help from Fuels Specialist Matt Filbert, for the Sawtooth National Forest. Using the Forest Service's current vegetation data and Mr. Filbert's vegetation and fire behavior expertise, estimated fire behavior was derived and translated to fit this project's hazard ranking scheme.

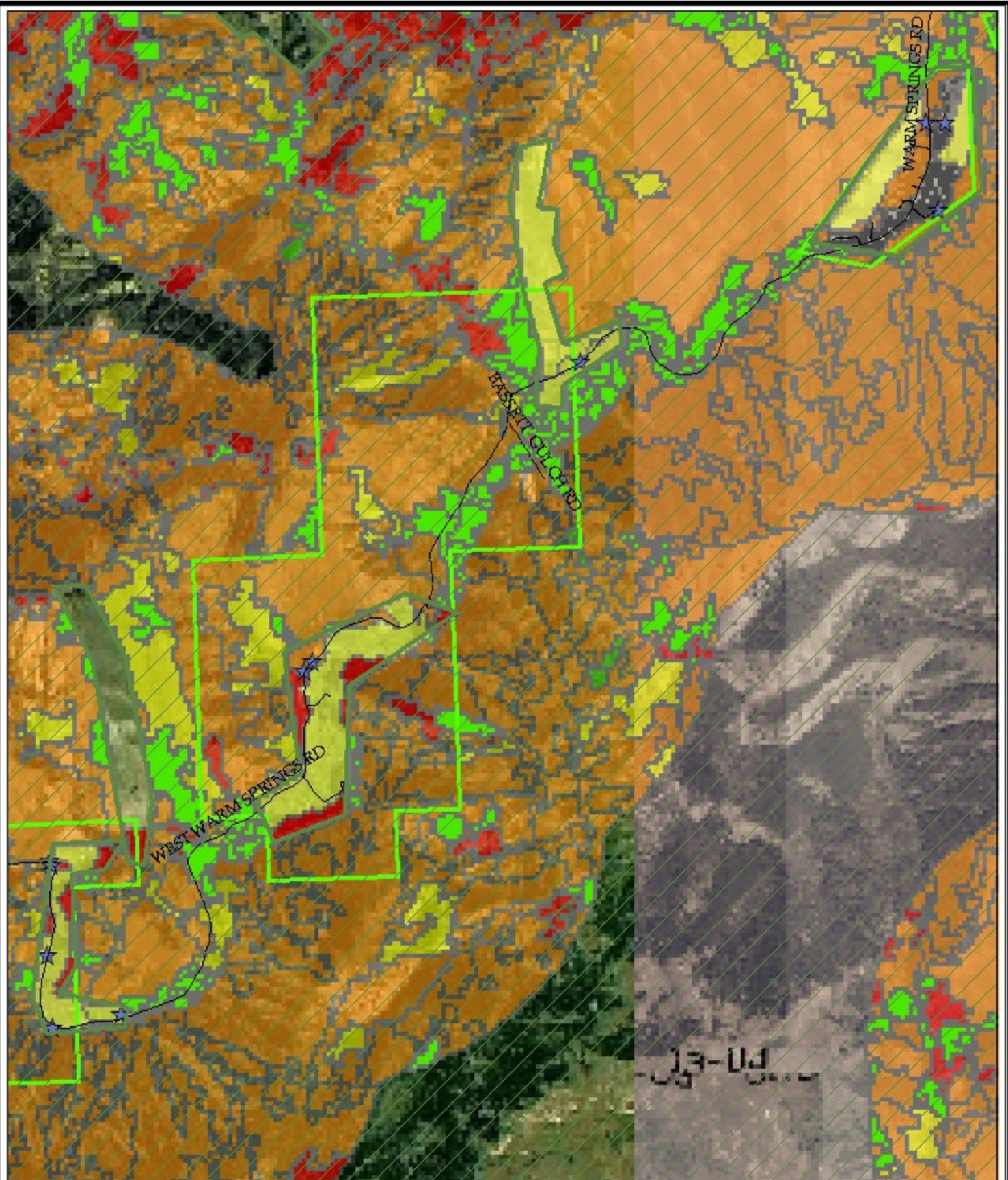


Legend		Fuel Analysis Hazard Rank	
	Roads		Low
	Photo Points		Moderate
	Private Parcels		High
	Sawtooth N.F.		Extreme
	Ketchum Fire		

Fuel Hazard Ranking, Ketchum Area

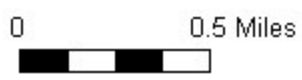


Alpine Enterprises Inc.
 PO Box 2037
 280 Rivers St. East
 Ketchum, ID 83340
 phone: 208-727-1988
 fax: 208-727-1987
 September, 2004

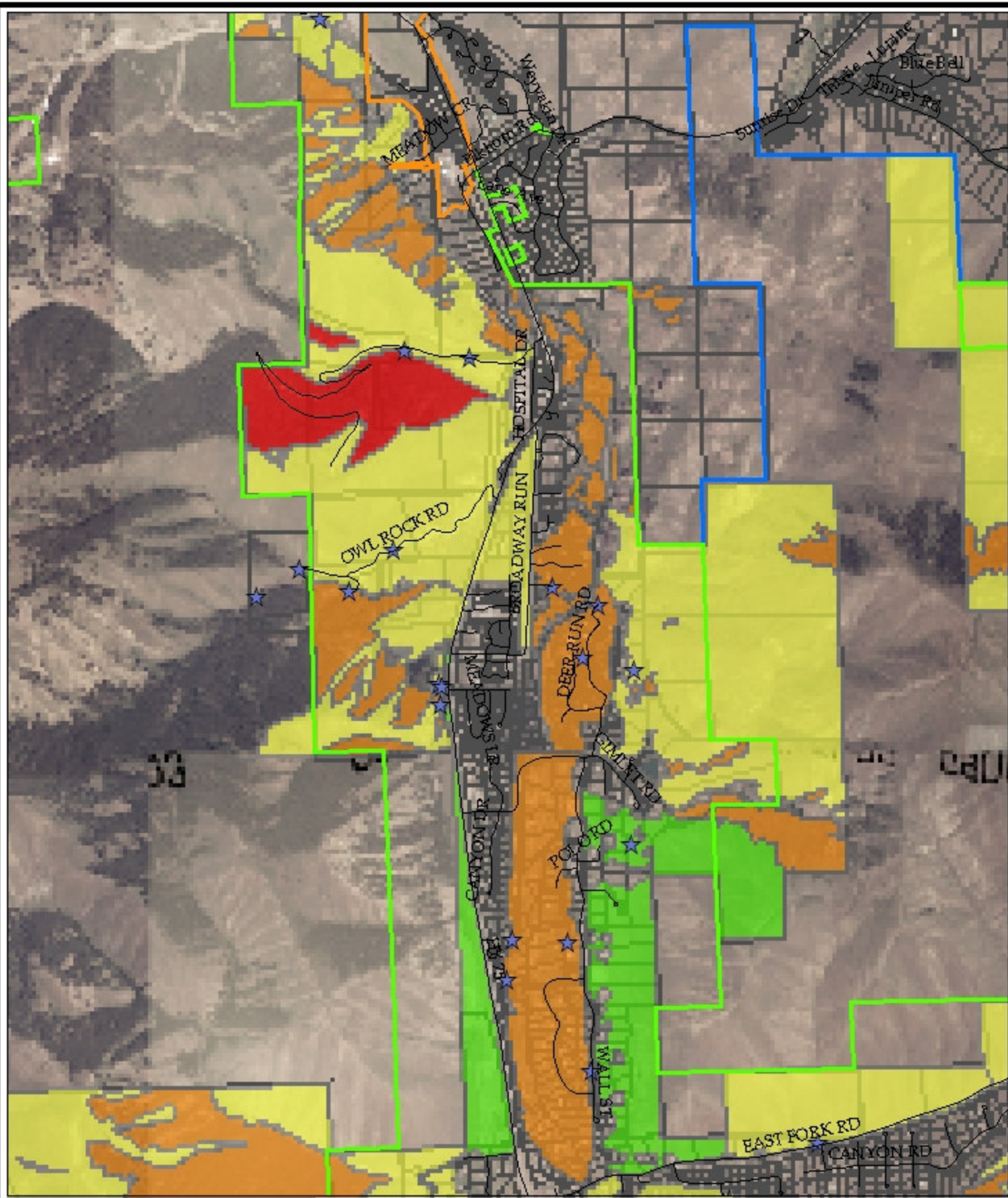


Legend	
	Roads
	Photo Points
	Private Parcels
	Sawtooth N.F.
	Ketchum Rural Fire
	Fuel Analysis Hazard Rank: Low
	Moderate
	High
	Extreme

Fuel Hazard Ranking, Board Ranch Area



Alpine Enterprises Inc.
 PO Box 2037
 280 Rivers St. East
 Ketchum, ID 83340
 phone: 208-727-1988
 fax: 208-727-1987
 September, 2004



Legend

— Roads	Fuel Analysis Hazard Rank
★ Photo Points	Low
□ Private Parcels	Moderate
□ Ketchum Rural Fire	High
□ Fire	Extreme

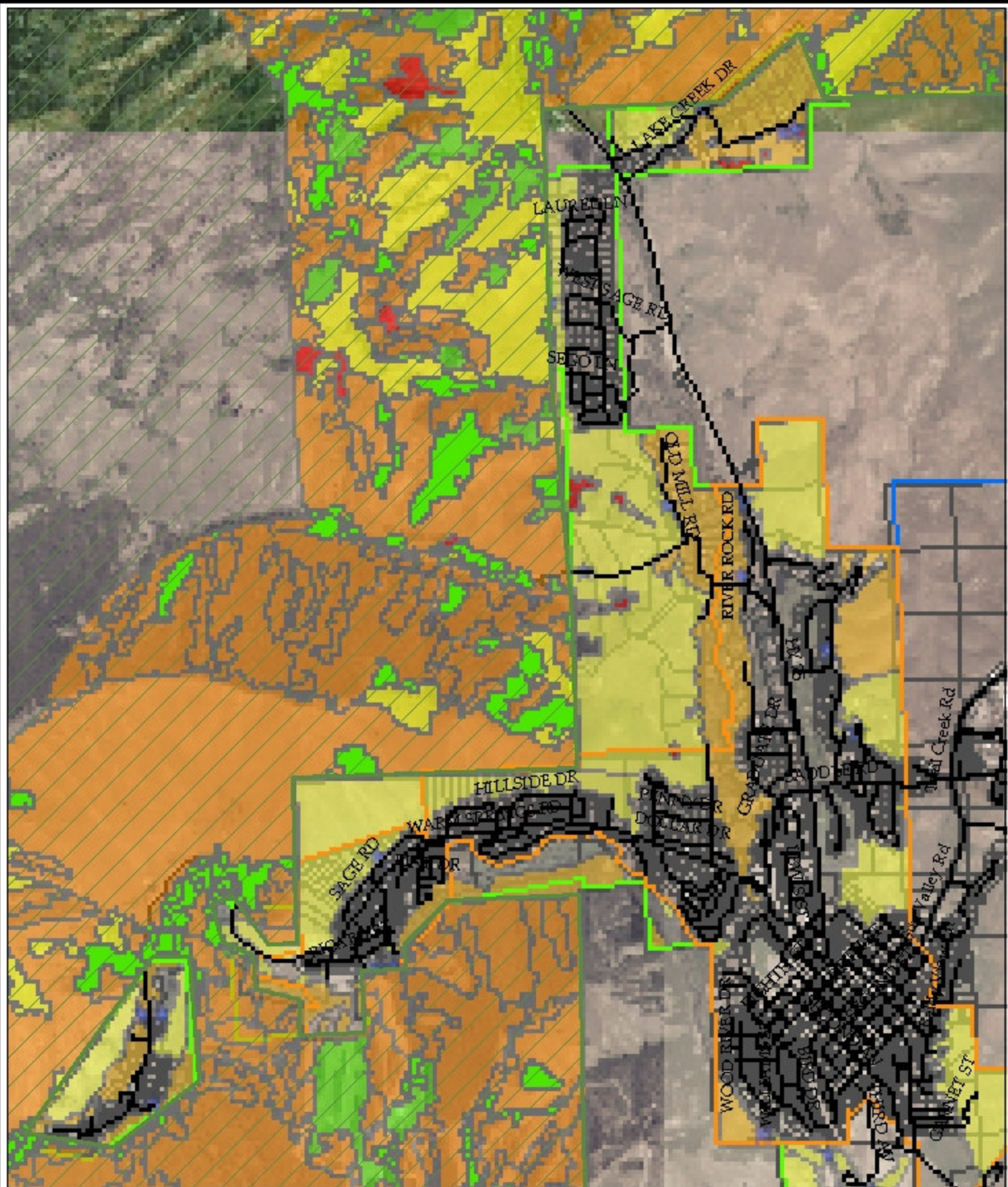
Fuel Hazard Ranking, Cold Springs and Owl Rock Road Area

0 0.5 Miles



Alpine Enterprises Inc.
 PO Box 2037
 280 Rivers St. East
 Ketchum, ID 83340
 phone: 208-727-1988
 fax: 208-727-1987

September, 2004



Legend

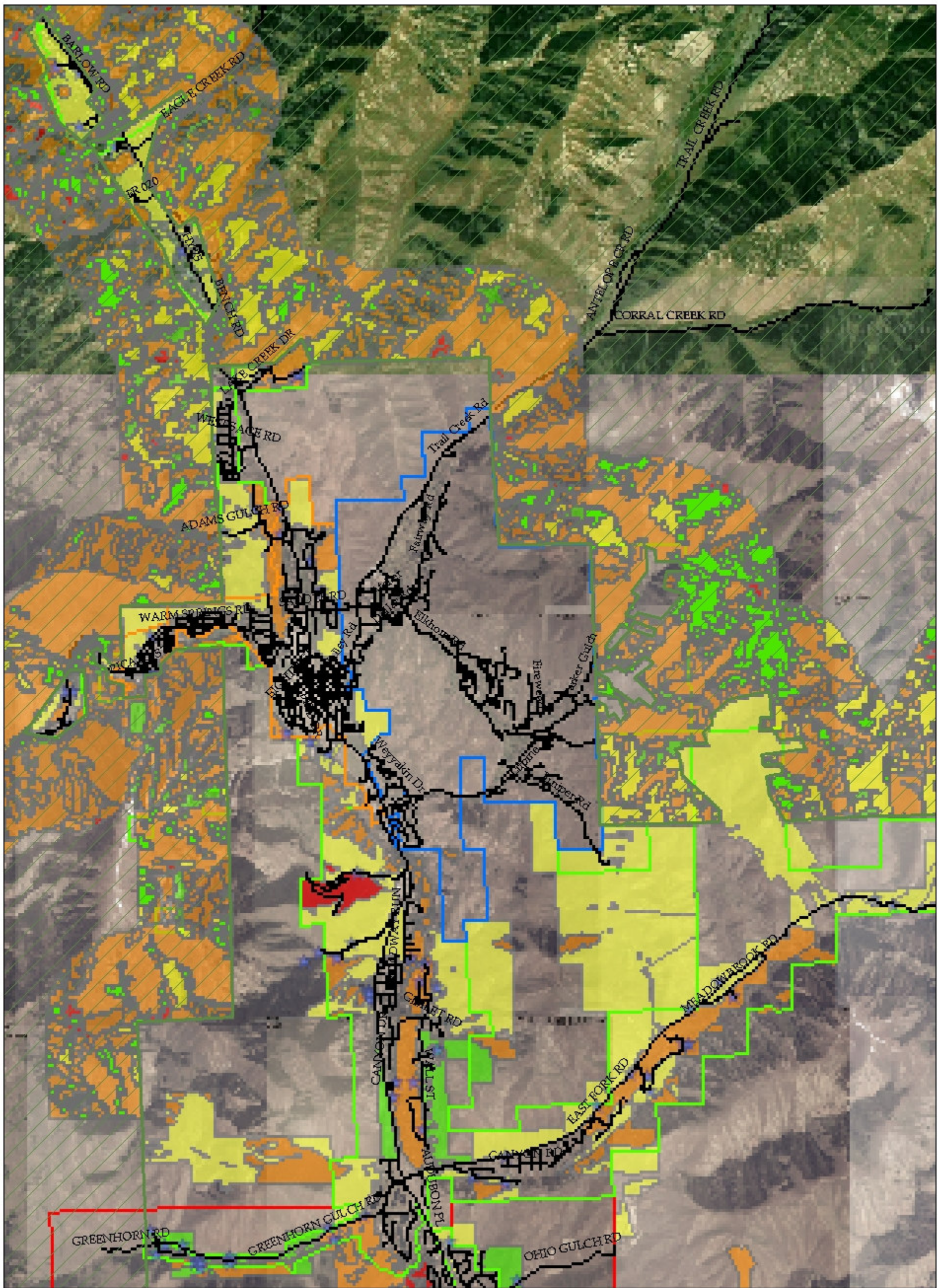
—	Roads	Fuel Analysis Hazard Rank
★	Photo Points	Low
□	Private Parcels	Moderate
▨	Sawtooth N.F.	High
□	Ketchum Rural Fire	Extreme

**Fuel Hazard Ranking,
North Ketchum and
Warm Springs Areas**

0 0.5 Miles



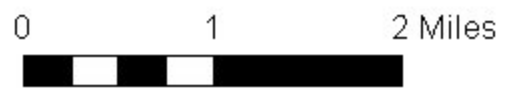
Alpine Enterprises Inc.
 PO Box 2037
 280 Rivers St. East
 Ketchum, ID 83340
 phone: 208-727-1988
 fax: 208-727-1987
 September, 2004



Legend

— Roads	Fuel Analysis Hazard Rank
★ Photo Points	Low
▭ Private Parcels	Moderate
▭ Ketchum Rural Fire	High
▭ Ketchum Fire	Extreme
▭ Sun Valley Fire	▨ Sawtooth N.F.

**Fuel Hazard Ranking,
Ketchum Rural Area**



Alpine Enterprises Inc.
 PO Box 2037
 280 Rivers St. East
 Ketchum, ID 83340
 phone: 208-727-1988
 fax: 208-727-1987
 September, 2004

FIREWISE GOAL – Implement Firewise practices:

Encourage homeowners to reduce landscape and structural fuels to create their survivable space within a Wildland/Urban Interface environment in the event of a fire. Establish the Firewise Practices as listed below.

- **PROFESSIONALS’ EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVE:** Educate Building and Landscaping Trade Professionals about Firewise Practices.
- **PROPERTY OWNERS’ EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVE:** Educate Property Owners about Firewise Practices.
- **LANDSCAPING OBJECTIVE:** Demonstrate Firewise landscaping.
- **CONSTRUCTION OBJECTIVE:** Demonstrate and promote Firewise construction materials.
- **ACCESS OBJECTIVE:** Explain the importance of access as it affects firefighter safety and property protection.
- **WATER ISSUES OBJECTIVE:** Establish sufficient water supplies for effective structural protection against wildland fires.
- **SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT OBJECTIVE:** Explain location issues relative to how fire behaves around various natural resources and topographical features found in an Interface or Intermix setting.
- **MOTIVATIONAL OBJECTIVE:** Motivate Property Owners to Implement Firewise Practices.
- **IMPLEMENTATION OBJECTIVE:** Assist Property Owners in Implementing Firewise Practices.

ACTION PLAN for FIREWISE GOAL - IMPLEMENT FIREWISE PRACTICES

ACTION ITEMS	Description	Coordinating Agencies	Available Funding & all other Available Resources	Supplies Needed to Take Action & Complete Action	Anticipated Achievement or Outcome	Social and Environment Benefits	Milestones	Timeline
PROFESSIONALS' EDUCATIONAL Objective:	Educate building and landscape trade professionals about Firewise practices.							
Professional Participation Action Item	Incorporate professional opinions for accomplishing mitigation tasks.	Local fire agencies, architectural, building and landscape professionals	Fire Mitigation Funding	Class room materials, power point presentations, DVDs, Videos, Brochures	Education and Awareness for Professionals regarding Firewise Practices	Improved professional assistance to property owners for fire prevention	Organize training sessions for building, architectural and landscape installation professionals	Mar-05
Ignition Action Item	Ignite fuels found around homes to demonstrate combustibility.	Local and Federal Fire Agencies and Building, Architectural and Landscaping Professionals	Fire Mitigation Funding	Demonstration Fuels and ignition materials	Clear understanding of the combustibility of various building and landscaping materials	New desire by professionals to use less combustible building and landscaping materials	Organize an ignition and combustion demonstration for professionals	Apr-05
"How-to..." Action Item	Show people in a how-to format what they can do to prevent home ignition.	Local and Federal Fire Agencies and Building, Architectural and Landscaping Professionals	Fire Mitigation Funding	Fuels Mitigation Tools, An exemplary site in need of mitigation	Clear understanding of the techniques available to reduce building and landscaping fuels around homes	New desire by professionals to work toward mitigating building and landscaping fuels around homes	Organize a fuels reduction demonstration at a site in need of fire mitigation	Apr-05
Compliance Action Item	Organize workshops with local professionals to increase understanding and application of current building and fire codes.	Local fire agencies, architectural, building and landscape professionals	Fire Mitigation Funding	Class room materials, power point presentations, DVDs, Videos, Sample Codes and Ordinances	Education and Awareness for Professionals regarding building and fire codes	Improved professional assistance to property owners for fire prevention	Organize code review sessions for building, architectural and landscape installation professionals	Feb-05

Firewise Materials Action Item	Work with local professionals to create lists of acceptable Firewise construction and landscaping materials.	Local fire agencies, architectural, building and landscape professionals	Fire Mitigation Funding	Power point presentations, DVDs, Videos, Sample Products, Informational Pamphlets	Education and Awareness for Professionals regarding building and landscaping material options and Firewise construction and installation methods	Improved professional assistance to property owners for fire prevention	Organize workshops for building, architectural and landscape installation professionals to review Firewise building materials and installation techniques	Apr-05
Website Action Item	Create a local web site as a community resource for showcasing exemplary Firewise projects, for disseminating Firewise information and for building Firewise Community.	Local Fire Agencies and Website Design Consultants	Fire Mitigation Funding	Computer system, Web Site and Sample Design Ideas from Existing Fire Prevention and Mitigation Web Links	Creation of a local Firewise and Fire Mitigation Web Site	Improved opportunities to inform the public regarding Firewise Practices and home fire prevention techniques	Review recommended links provided in the reference section of this Plan and Acquire the services of a Web Site Designer	Mar-05
PROPERTY OWNERS EDUCATIONAL Objective:	Educate property owners about Firewise practices.							
Grassroots Participation Action Item	Solicit Grassroots-level suggestions for mitigation task.	Local Fire Officials and Citizens	Fire Mitigation Funding	Class room materials, power point presentations, DVDs, Videos, Sample Codes and Ordinances	The creation of a core community group of Firewise advocates	Citizen involvement in promoting Firewise Practices for a fire safe community	Invite potential core group members to an introductory workshop	Mar-05
"How-to..." Action Item	Show people in a how-to format what they can do at their home to mitigate.	Local and Federal Fire Agencies and Citizens and Property Managers	Fire Mitigation Funding	Fuels Mitigation Tools, An exemplary site in need of mitigation	Clear understanding of the techniques available to reduce building and landscaping fuels around homes	New desire by citizens and property managers to work toward mitigating building and landscaping fuels around homes	Organize a fuels reduction demonstration at a site in need of fire mitigation	Apr-05

Plant Materials Action Item	Provide a list of fire resistive plant materials and Firewise design methods for installing plants around structures.	Local Fire Officials, Landscape Professionals and Citizens	Fire Mitigation Funding	Lists of Fire Resistive Plant Materials, Firewise Landscaping Videos/DVDs	New information on how to select and place plant materials to create a more Firewise landscape	Fire Resistive Landscapes	Collect and Compile Lists of Fire Resistive Plant Materials	Jan-05
Ignition Action Item	Ignite fuels found around homes to demonstrate combustibility.	Local and Federal Fire Agencies and Citizens and Property Managers	Fire Mitigation Funding	Demonstration Fuels and ignition materials	Clear understanding of the combustibility of various building and landscaping materials	New desire by citizens and property managers to use less combustible building and landscaping materials	Organize an ignition and combustion demonstration for private property owners and managers	Apr-05
Hazard Rating Action Item	Provide hazard ratings schedule for homeowners to rate their own homes.	Local and Federal Fire Agencies and Citizens and Property Managers	Fire Mitigation Funding	Hazard Rating Tools and a Demonstration site	An awareness by property owners of their Fire Hazard Rating	New desire by citizens and property managers to use less combustible building and landscaping materials	Select a Hazard Rating Tool for distribution to homeowners accompanied by fire agency contact information	Apr-05
Website Action Item	Create a local web site as a community resource for showcasing exemplary Firewise projects, for disseminating Firewise information and for building Firewise Community.	Local Fire Agencies and Website Design Consultants	Fire Mitigation Funding	Computer system, Web Site and Sample Design Ideas from Existing Fire Prevention and Mitigation Web Links	Creation of a local Firewise and Fire Mitigation Web Site	Improved opportunities to inform the public regarding Firewise Practices and home fire prevention techniques	Review recommended links provided in the reference section of this Plan and Acquire the services of a Web Site Designer	Mar-05
ACCESS Objective:	Educate homeowners about the importance of a functional emergency access.							
Premises Identification Action Item	Enforce proper-sized house numbers in contrasting colors.	Local Fire Agencies, area Planners and Property Owners and Managers	Local Fire Agency Budget, Road and Bridge Funding, Fire Mitigation Funding	Codes and Ordinances, maps showing road access, address numbers and road signs	Proper Premises identification for all private and business structures	Improved emergency response	Devise a countywide awareness program for the purpose of enhancing Proper Premises Identification	Dec-04

Emergency Access Action Item	Ensure proper design of access roadway to include roadway width, grade, length and all-weather surface.	Local Fire Agencies, area Planners and Design Professionals	Local Fire Agency Budget, Fire Mitigation Funding	Codes, Ordinances and Policies stating the requirements for emergency vehicle access	Adequate roadway access to all properties	Improved emergency response	Begin developing a countywide standard for roadway access	Dec-04
Fuels Treatment Action Item	Maintain clearance of fuels both overhead and along side access roadways.	Local Fire Agencies, Road and Bridge Departments, and Property Owners	Local Fire Agency Budget, Road and Bridge Funding, Fire Mitigation Funding	Codes, Ordinances and Policies stating the requirements for emergency vehicle access	Fuels reduction along roads and adequate roadway access to all properties	Citizen and Firefighter Safety and Improved emergency response	Identify key roadways in need of fuels reduction	Nov-04
Overhead Clearance Action Item	Maintain adequate clearance over access roadways from power lines and overhead obstructions.	Local Fire Agencies, area Planners, Utility Companies and Design Professionals	Local Fire Agency Budget, Fire Mitigation Funding	Codes, Ordinances and Policies stating the requirements for emergency vehicle access	Adequate roadway access to all properties	Citizen and Firefighter Safety and Improved emergency response	Identify key roadways with overhead utility obstructions	Nov-04
LANDSCAPING Objective:	Encourage homeowners to reduce landscape and structural fuels to create a survivable space.							
Firewise Plant Materials Action Item	Organize a coalition of area landscape and horticultural professionals to develop a comprehensive methodology for properly selecting, grouping, locating and watering plant materials to create Firewise landscapes.	Local Landscape Professionals , Local Fire Agencies, Citizens	Local Fire Agency Budget, Fire Mitigation Funding	Fire Codes and Ordinances and Policies, Lists of Fire Resistive Plant Materials, Firewise information and Power Point Presentation and Firewise Landscaping Video Series	Consensus amongst landscape professionals as to how to design, create and promote Firewise Landscapes	Creation of Survivable Spaces around private property	Develop a list of local landscape professionals to be contacted and invited to a Firewise Workshop	Feb-05
Survivable Space Action Item	Teach property owners how to create and maintain clear zones by removing ladder fuels and enhancing perimeter irrigation.	Local Landscape Professionals , Local Fire Agencies, Citizens	Local Fire Agency Budget, Fire Mitigation Funding	Firewise information and Power Point Presentation and Firewise Landscaping Video Series	Knowledge about how to create and maintain Survivable Spaces around homes	Reduced threat of home ignition	Plan a Survivable Space Workshop open to countywide citizen participation	May-05

Aesthetic Action Item	Incorporate positive landscaping techniques to balance aesthetics with Firewise practices.	Local Landscape Professionals , Local Fire Agencies, Citizens	Local Fire Agency Budget, Fire Mitigation Funding	Firewise information and Power Point Presentation and Firewise Landscaping Video Series	Build confidence in property owners that Firewise landscaping techniques can also be attractive	New desire to design Firewise fuel reduction techniques into home landscape installation projects.	Plan a Firewise Landscaping Workshop open to countywide citizen participation	May-05
CONSTRUCTION Objective:	Provide information about the latest Firewise construction materials.							
Structural Materials Action Item	Demonstrate the effectiveness of listed fire-resistive roof, siding and window assemblies while maintaining aesthetic value.	Local Building and Architectural Professionals and Local Fire Agencies and Citizens	Local Fire Agency Budget, Fire Mitigation Funding	Firewise information and Power Point Presentation and Firewise Building Material Samples	New awareness of current Firewise building materials available for purchase and installation	The use of fire-resistive building materials in more projects	Plan a Firewise Building Materials and Construction Techniques Workshop open to countywide professional and citizen participation	Apr-05
Architectural Features Action Item	Encourage the use of architectural features that improve the survivability of structures such as enclosed overhangs, venting, chimney vents, soffits, decks, outdoor stairways.	Local Building and Architectural Professionals and Local Fire Agencies and Citizens	Local Fire Agency Budget, Fire Mitigation Funding	Firewise information and Power Point Presentation and Firewise Building Material Samples	New awareness of current Firewise construction techniques that help prevent home ignition	The use of fire-resistive techniques for building features in more projects	Plan a Firewise Building Materials and Construction Techniques Workshop open to countywide professional and citizen participation	Apr-05
WATER ISSUES Objective:	Create an awareness of the need for an adequate water supply for fire protection.							
Fire Protection Water Supply Action Item	Use current code requirements to meet minimum water supplies for all structures.	Local Fire Officials, Public Officials, Municipal and County Building and Planning Staffs, Property Developers	Local Fire Budget, Federal Grants and development costs	Codes, Ordinances and Policies	Adequate Water Supplies for firefighting	Improved property protection	Develop a Countywide Ordinance establishing minimum water supplies	Jan-05
Landscape and Irrigation Water Action Item	Educate homeowners about the importance of utilizing irrigation systems to maintain plant water content within zones of survivable spaces.	Local Fire Officials, Property Owners, Landscape Professionals	Local Fire Budget and Fire Mitigation Funding	Firewise information and PowerPoint Presentation and Firewise Landscaping Video Series and Web Site	Adequate landscape irrigation systems that maintain adequate plant water content	Firewise Landscapes for improved property protection	Plan a Firewise Landscaping Workshop open to countywide citizen participation	May-05

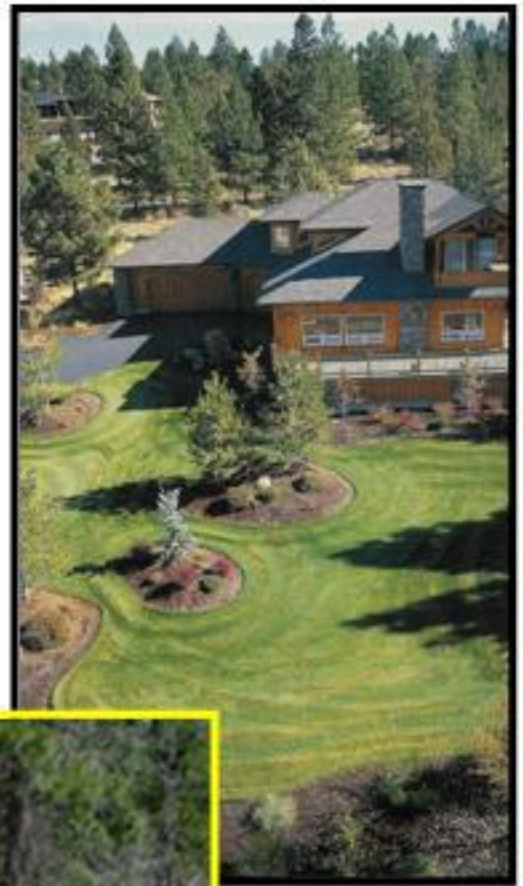
SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT Objective:	Explain how the location and orientation of a dwelling relative to on-site and surrounding conditions will contribute to its survivability in the event of a wildland fire.							
Slope Action Item	Demonstrate the increased intensity and spread of fire as the slope increases.	Local Fire Officials and Citizens	Local Fire Budget and Fire Mitigation Funding	Firewise information and PowerPoint Presentation, Firewise Web Sites	Knowledge of the effect of Slope in the spread of fire	Improved property protection	Plan a Firewise Workshop open to countywide citizen participation	May-05
Aspect Action Item	Show the differences in fuels type, density and flammability based on aspect.	Local Fire Officials and Citizens	Local Fire Budget and Fire Mitigation Funding	Firewise information and PowerPoint Presentation, Firewise Web Sites	An understanding of how Aspect influences plant types and growth rates which creates fuel loads	Improved property protection	Plan a Firewise Workshop open to countywide citizen participation	May-05
Interface/Intermix Action Item	Educate property owners within the Interface or intermix of their personal responsibility to protect lives, property and natural resources.	Local Fire Officials and Citizens	Local Fire Budget and Fire Mitigation Funding	Firewise information and PowerPoint Presentation, Firewise Web Sites	Clear understanding of personal responsibility to maintain a Firewise property when building in the Interface and Intermix zones	Improved property protection	Plan a Firewise Workshop open to countywide citizen participation	May-05
Housing Density Action Item	Encourage neighborhood fuel reduction programs by emphasizing the conflagration hazard in subdivisions. Assist neighborhood groups in organizing fuels reduction and chipping events.	Local Fire Officials, Citizens, Property Managers, Homeowner Association Board Directors and fuels reduction contractors	Local Fire Budget and Fire Mitigation Funding	Fuel reduction tools such as chippers, mulchers and arborist tools; debris collection and composting sites; contracts with fuels reduction professionals	Implementation of regularly scheduled neighborhood fuels reduction events	Improved property protection	Plan a countywide Fuels Reduction Workshop teaching how to plan a neighborhood fuels reduction event	May-05
MOTIVATIONAL Objective:	Motive property owners to implement Firewise practices.							
Technological Action Item	Obtain state-of-the-art hand-held computers to log and download hazard assessment surveys.	Local Fire Agencies	Local Fire Budget and Fire Mitigation Funding	Hand-held computers and appropriate state-of-the-art software programs	The ability to rate private property for fire risk and provide owner with an assessment report	Increased property owner awareness of their risk of fire	Investigate and test various hand-held fire hazard assessment tools	Jan-05

Hazard Assessment Action Item	Establish fire prevention teams to produce home hazard assessments.	Local Fire Agencies	Local Fire Budget and Fire Mitigation Funding	Appropriate Hazard Assessment Tools	A home hazard assessment for property owners	Property owner's awareness of their home fire hazard level	Establish the funding and organizational format for hazard assessment teams	Jan-05
Red Rock / Green Rock Action Item	Use the Red Rock Green Rock concept to alert property owners to their fire risks.	Local Fire Agencies and Property Owners	Local Fire Budget	Appropriate Hazard Assessment Tools	A quick demonstration of overall home survivability	Property owner's motivation to improve home survivability	Establish a schedule and system for demonstrating the Red Rock/Green Rock fire survivability concept	Mar-05
Insurance Incentive Programs	Create awareness that the use of Firewise practices can be critical to maintaining fire insurance.	Local Fire Officials and Agencies, Insurance Companies, Citizens	Local Fire Budget, Fire Mitigation Funding, Insurance Company Funding	A list of examples and incentives from insurance companies to demonstrate the benefits to homeowners of implementing Firewise Practices	Knowledge of how to maintain home insurance coverage while living in a Wildland/Urban Interface or Intermix Zone	Home Insurance Coverage at a reasonable rate	Research and compile an information packet that provides examples of property owners having difficulty maintaining or reestablishing home insurance coverage within Communities at Risk	May-05
Governmental Incentives Action Item	Initiate efforts with local governments to create incentives programs through permit fee reductions for fuels mitigation items such as Class A roofs, fire resistive siding materials, fire resistive construction techniques, home fire sprinkler systems.	Local Fire Agencies, Municipal and County Legislators	Local Fire Budget and Fire Mitigation Funding	A list of possible incentives that may be used by local government to promote Firewise Practices through the installation of fire resistive building and landscaping materials.	The establishment through local government of an incentive program to encourage property owners to utilize Firewise building and landscaping materials and techniques	Practical incentives for motivating property owners to utilize Firewise Practices	Develop a list of possible incentives to present to local governing bodies	May-05
IMPLEMENTATION Objective:	Assist property owners in implementing Firewise practices.							

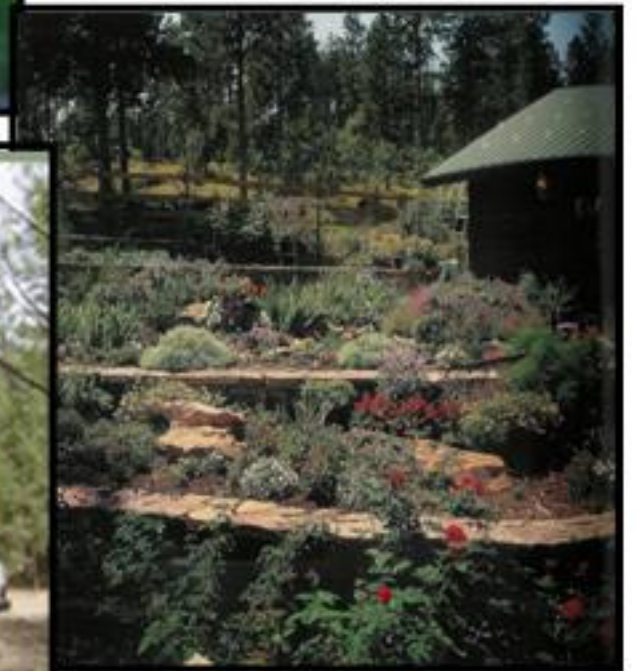
Tool Box Action Item	Make available through local government agencies a Firewise tool box for individual property owners.	Local Fire Agencies and Local Government	Fire Mitigation Funding	Firewise Information in various media formats	Toolboxes created and provided to local government officials	Local government is better prepared to advise citizens on Firewise Practices and Techniques	Plan a workshop with all fire agencies to assemble a toolbox for countywide distribution	Jun-05
Clean-up Days Action Item	Organize fuels reduction clean-up days.	Local Fire Agencies, Local Municipalities, Blaine County, Transfer Stations, Debris Removal Contractors and Citizens	Fire Mitigation Funding	Announcements, flyers, public notice, fuels reduction tools including chippers and hand-tools, debris collection and compost sites	The establishment of a countywide fuels reduction clean-up day	Countywide Fuels Reduction	Plan and initiate first annual fuels-reduction clean-up day	Jun-05
Chipper Action Item	Coordinate Neighborhood Chipper Days.	Local Fire Agencies, Local Municipalities, Blaine County, Transfer Stations, Debris Removal Contractors, TV and Radio Stations and Citizens	Fire Mitigation Funding	Announcements, flyers, neighborhood notices, fuels reduction tools including chippers and hand-tools, debris collection and compost sites	Aiding Neighborhoods in organizing and initiating their first fuels reduction event	Neighborhoods committed to fuels reduction	Plan and initiate first neighborhood fuels-reduction clean-up day	Jun-05
Homeowner Assistance Action Item	Provide crews for assisting homeowners in removing hazardous fuels.	Local Fire Agencies, Local Municipalities, Blaine County, Transfer Stations, Debris Removal Contractors and Citizens	Fire Mitigation Funding	Schedule of homeowner and neighborhood fuel reduction events, schedule assigning crews to each event, chippers and hand-tools, debris collection and compost sites	Assistance to homeowners in completing fuels reduction projects	Homeowners committed to fuels reduction	Plan and initiate first series of homeowner assistance events for fuels-reduction	Jun-05

<p>Collection Action Item</p>	<p>Establish community collection and composting sites for making mulch and wood pellets and for recycling biomass fuels.</p>	<p>Local Fire Agencies, Environmental Resource Center, Local Municipalities, Blaine County, Transfer Stations, Debris Removal Contractors and Citizens</p>	<p>Fire Mitigation Funding</p>	<p>Collection and Composting Sites, Agreements with Contractors for collecting biomass fuels for recycling into mulch and pellets</p>	<p>Biomass Fuels Recycling Program established countywide</p>	<p>Reduced waste flow and reduced waste transportation costs for citizens; optimal, localized use of biomass fuels through recycling waste into reusable landscape mulch and fuel pellet products</p>	<p>Prepare a presentation for local municipalities and Blaine County government for encouraging the establishment of a biomass fuels program countywide</p>	<p>Jun-05</p>
--------------------------------------	---	--	--------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---------------

Firewise Practices



Firewise Landscaping



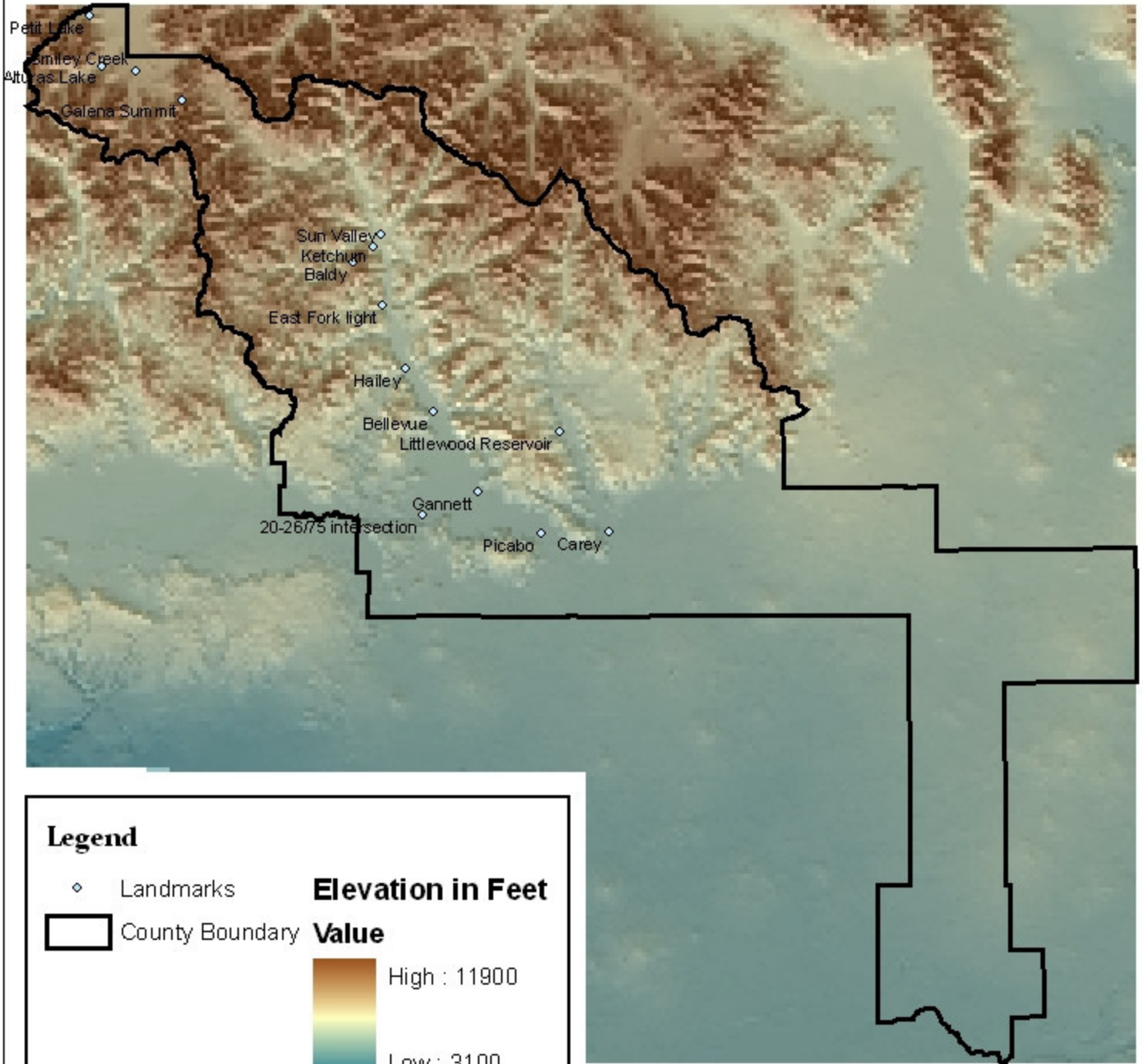
Firewise Landscaping and Construction



Digital Elevation Model, Slope and Aspect Maps

These maps show elevation, slope and aspect throughout Blaine County. They were created from a Digital Elevation Model (DEM) from the University of Idaho. The DEM shows county-wide elevation and topography at 30 meter increments. This DEM was used to create computer generated slope and aspect. These maps are available digitally and are more useful on a computer.

Digital Elevation Model of Blaine County



Legend

◊ Landmarks

▭ County Boundary

Elevation in Feet

Value



0 4 8 16 24 32
Miles

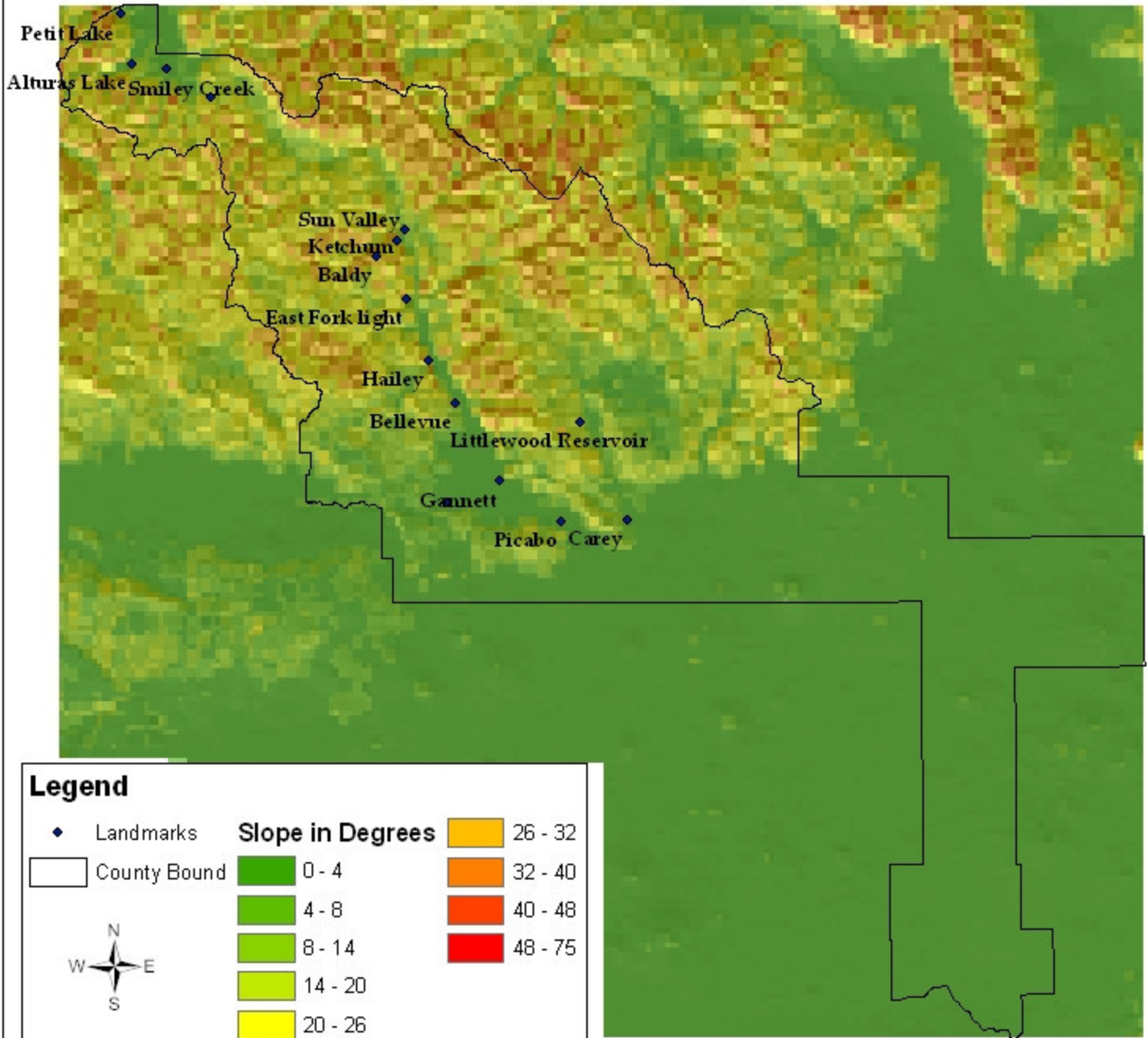


Alpine Enterprises Inc.

PO Box 2037
280 Rivers St. East
Ketchum, ID 83340
phone: 208-727-1988

October, 2004

Slope Map of Blaine County



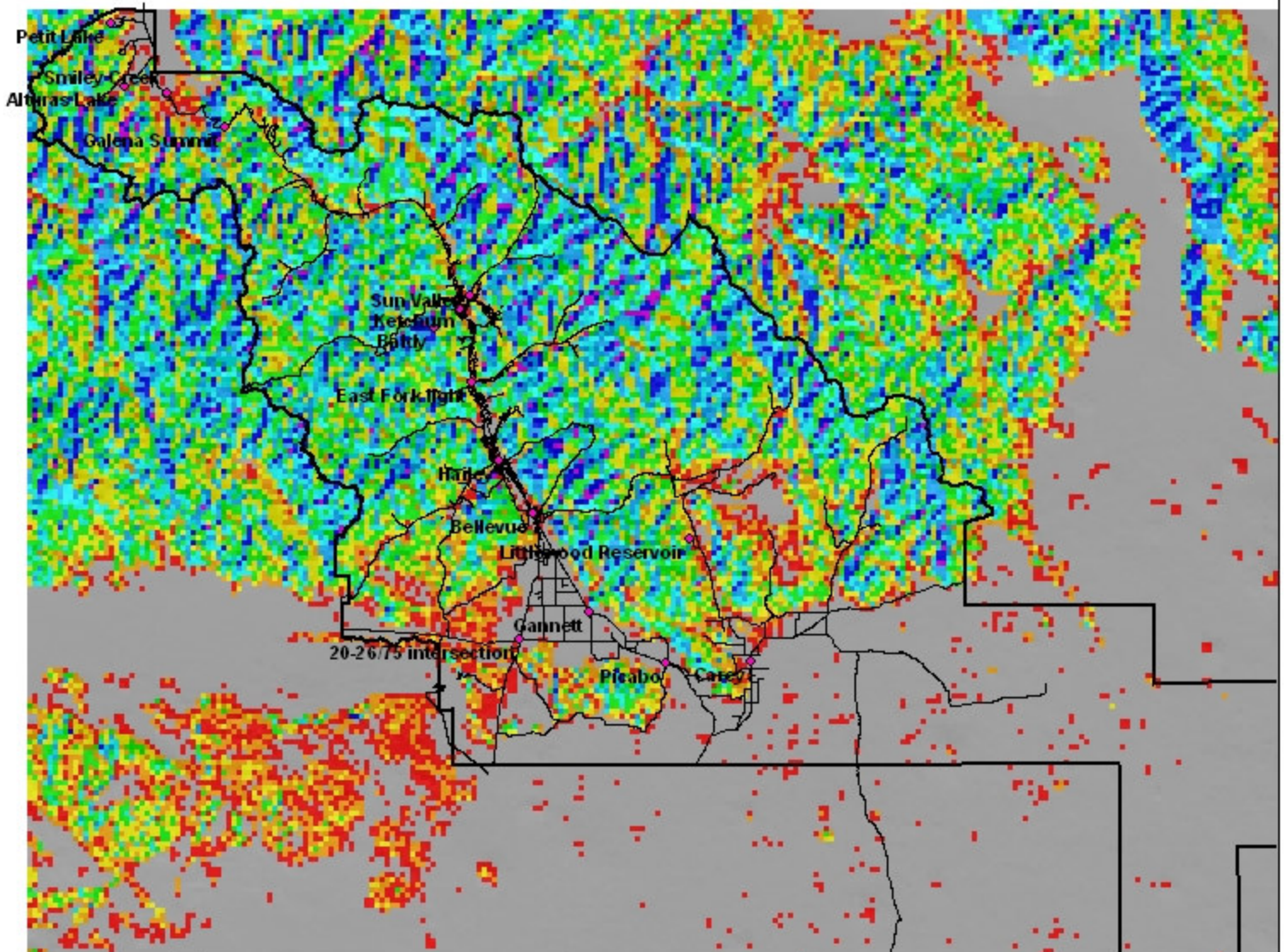
0 3 6 12 18 24 Miles

Alpine Enterprises Inc.

PO Box 2037
280 Rivers St. East
Ketchum, ID 83340
208-727-1988

October, 2004

Aspect Map of Blaine County



Legend

- ◆ Landmarks
- County Boundary
- Roads

Aspect of slopes over 10%

- Flat (-1)
- North (0-22.5)
- Northeast (22.5-67.5)
- East (67.5-112.5)
- Southeast (112.5-157.5)
- South (157.5-202.5)
- Southwest (202.5-247.5)
- West (247.5-292.5)
- Northwest (292.5-337.5)
- North (337.5-360)



0 5 10 20 Miles



Alpine Enterprises Inc.

PO Box 2037
280 Rivers St East
Ketchum, ID 83340
208-727-1988

October 2004

PARTNERSHIP GOAL – Establish fire prevention partnerships:

Establish working groups between community, municipal, county, state and federal partners that are proactive in preventing and controlling Wildland/Urban Interface and Intermix fires.

- **COMMUNITY OBJECTIVE:** Encourage the formation of “citizen participation” groups for the purpose of educating the community in wildfire prevention through the use of available grants such as the Department of Homeland Security Citizen Corps and the newly formed Fire Corps.
- **INTERAGENCY OBJECTIVE:** Promote working groups between local, state and federal agencies to establish cooperative efforts to accomplish the Fire Mitigation Plan.
- **PLANNING AGENCY OBJECTIVE:** Enable planning departments to advise property owners with readily available guidelines for implementing Firewise practices.
- **PROFESSIONAL OBJECTIVE:** Educate local development and construction professionals about Firewise standards. Encourage professionals to put these standards into practice within their projects.

ACTION PLAN for PARTNERSHIP GOAL - ESTABLISH FIRE PREVENTION PARTNERSHIPS

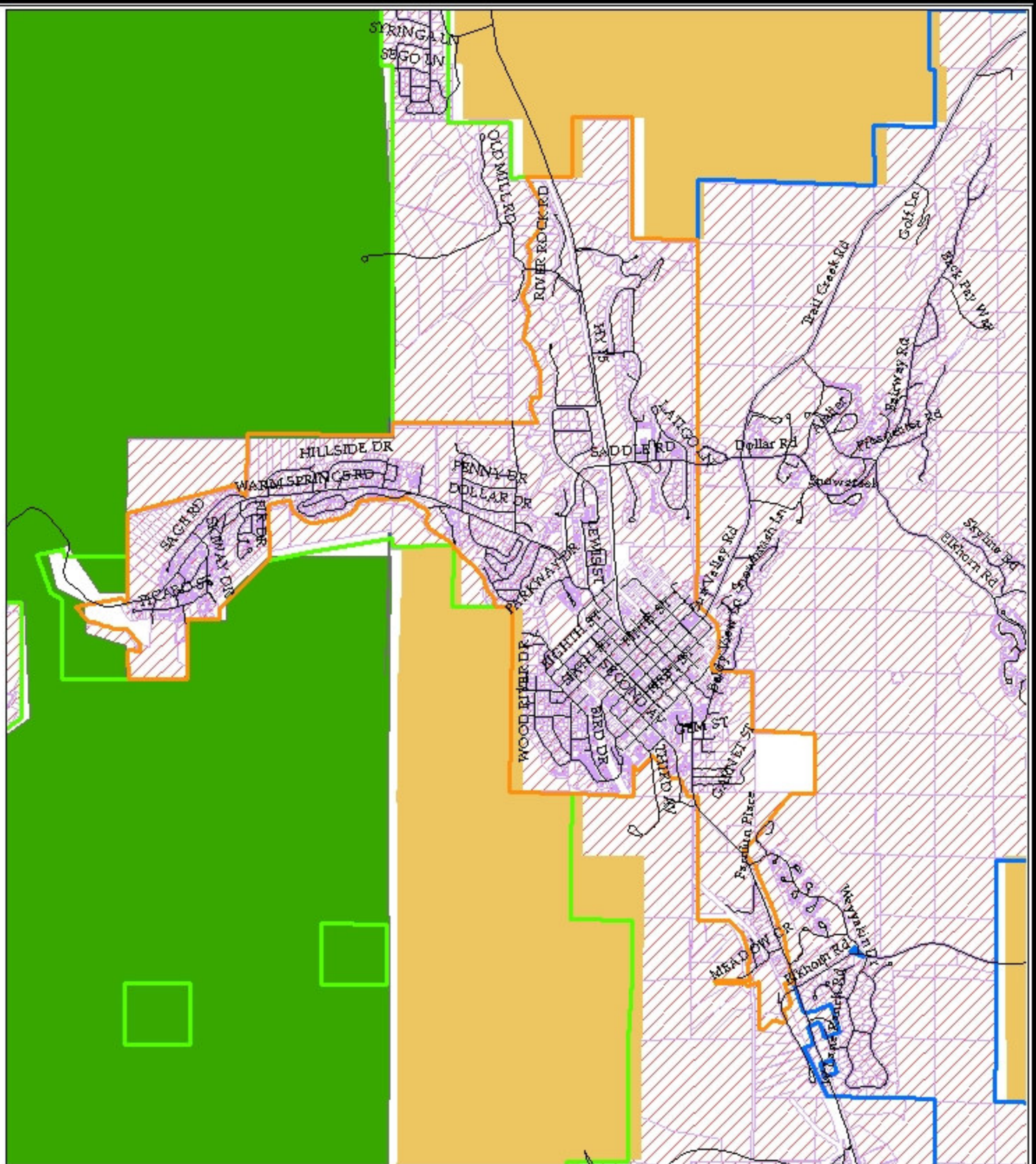
ACTION ITEMS	Description	Coordinating Agencies	Available Funding & all other Available Resources	Supplies Needed to Take Action & Complete Action	Anticipated Achievement or Outcome	Social and Environment Benefits	Milestones	Timeline
COMMUNITY Objective:	Encourage the formation of community participation groups for the purpose of educating the community in wildfire prevention.							
Group Establishment Action Item	Organize relevant community groups into fire prevention partnerships.	Chambers of Commerce, Homeowners Associations, Property Managers, Watershed Advisory Group, Insurance Agents.	Insurance Company Grants; Rotary Club; Mortgage Companies, Movie Theaters, Local Media	Brochures, Handouts, Public Notices, Informational Letters, Film Clips, Radio & TV Announcements	Public Awareness and interest in forming group partnerships for fire prevention	Teamwork and community building for fire prevention	Organizational Meeting with potential local partners	Jan-05
Supplemental Funding Action Item	Seek additional funding for supporting group activities through federal grants that encourage local participation.	Citizens Corps, Fire Corps, Youth Corps, Department of Homeland Security, BLM, FS	Department of Homeland Security, BLM, Forest Service	Grant Applications, Letters of Request for Funding from Local Government and Fire Officials	Supplemental Funding to accomplish community fire prevention and awareness through partnership efforts	No increase in budgetary outlay for an increased local fire prevention effort	Research agency web sites for possible grant applications	Feb-05
INTERAGENCY Objective:	Promote working groups between local, state and federal agencies to establish cooperative efforts to accomplish the fire mitigation plan.							
Federal Agency Coordination Action Item	Coordinate proactive solutions to fuel and insect infestation issues with neighboring federal agencies.	BLM, Forest Service, Department of Lands, Local Fire Agencies, Local Plant Nurseries	State and Federal Fire Mitigation Grants	Fuels Reduction Contractors such as Entomologists, Landscape Companies, Arborists and Sawyers	Better control of infestations and vegetative fuel build-up	Reduced threat of catastrophic fires through reduced fuels	Initial meeting with state and federal agencies to coordinate infestation efforts	Mar-05
Hazard Assessment Action Item	Share hazard assessments for private properties with neighboring federal agencies.	Local Fire Agencies and neighboring Federal Agencies	State and Federal Fire Mitigation Grants	Hazard Assessment software and hardware tools	Shared hazard assessments on private lands to avoid duplication of efforts	Available hazard assessments for all private properties	Establish a formal agreement and protocol for sharing hazard assessments	Dec-04

Coordinated Fuel Treatments Action Item	Duplicate surrounding federal agency range and forest fuel treatments that have been determined and scheduled through pre-plan and NEPA processes.	Local Fire Agencies and neighboring State and Federal Agencies	State and Federal Fire Mitigation Grants	Federal documents describing local fire mitigation prescriptions for sites neighboring private hazard areas	Consistent Fuel Treatments throughout a hazardous fuel area	Coordinated reduction of hazardous fuels	Acquire state and federal fuels treatment documents through partnership meetings	Mar-05
Multiple-Agency Coordination Action Item	Develop multiple-agency cooperation for auto aid agreements, nearest-fire-station response, code collaboration and joint purchasing and training.	State, Federal and Rural Agencies	Fire Act Funding	Sample Auto-Aid, Joint Purchasing and Joint Training Agreements utilized elsewhere in the country	Multiple Agency Cooperation	Efficient purchasing and service delivery	Meet to review and discuss sample agreements	Dec-04
Resource Workgroup Action Item	Establish Resource Workgroup that convenes on a regular schedule to develop and manage shared resources.	State, Federal and Rural Agencies	Fire Act Funding	A list of resources that could be shared	Establishing a Workgroup to maintain a list of available resources to be shared	Cost Avoidance and Reduction by preventing purchase of duplicate resources	Establish the Workgroup and meet initially to formulate a list of resources	Dec-04
Firefighter Interagency Cross training Action Item	Develop class schedules and training opportunities to include all firefighting agencies.	State, Federal and Rural Agencies	Fire Act, State of Idaho, BLM & Forest Service Funding	List of training opportunities and sample class schedules	An interagency training schedule	Greater access to training opportunities	Meeting of area training officers to begin coordinating training needs	Dec-04
PLANNING AGENCY Objective:	Enable planning departments to advise property owners with readily available guidelines for implementing Firewise practices.							
Tool Box Action Item	Provide a "Fire Mitigation" toolbox in local government offices readily available to homeowners.	Local Fire Agencies, Municipal and County Planners	Local Municipal and County Budgets, Federal Fire Mitigation Funding	A "Tool Box" of Firewise and Fire Mitigation information appropriate to the Blaine County	A consolidated tool for local government to educate citizens on Firewise practices	Local government as new partner in promoting Firewise practices to citizens	Create a "Tool Box" of Firewise and Fire Mitigation information and techniques	Jan-05

<p>Enable Planners Action Item</p>	<p>Help planners to implement mitigation measures that prevent the spread of wildfire such as emergency access, clear zones and survivable spaces.</p>	<p>Local Fire Agencies, Municipal and County Planners</p>	<p>Local Municipal and County Budgets, Federal Fire Mitigation Funding</p>	<p>Existing Ordinances, Firewise information, Local Fire Mitigation Plan</p>	<p>Assist Planners in recognizing the use or lack of Firewise techniques within a proposed project</p>	<p>Planners as new partners in promoting Firewise practices to project applicants</p>	<p>Schedule to meet with your local Planning Administrator to discuss Firewise practices</p>	<p>Feb-05</p>
<p>PROFESSIONAL Objective: Educate local architectural and construction professionals about Firewise standards. Encourage professionals to put these standards into practice within their projects.</p>								
<p>Professional Partnerships Action Item</p>	<p>Attend professional group meetings to conduct workshops on Firewise standards and code information.</p>	<p>Architects, Engineers, Building Contractors, Landscape Industry Professionals, Insurance Professionals</p>	<p>Local Fire Budget and Federal Fire Mitigation Funding</p>	<p>Firewise presentations and hand-outs</p>	<p>Increased awareness and use of Firewise Practices by professionals</p>	<p>Professionals as informed advocates for Firewise Practices when advising clients on property development</p>	<p>Schedule and Conduct a Firewise Workshop for design, building and installation professionals</p>	<p>Dec-04</p>
<p>Recognition Action Item</p>	<p>Recognize application of Firewise practices in professional design and installation projects.</p>	<p>Architects, Engineers, Building Contractors, Landscape Industry Professionals, Insurance Professionals</p>	<p>Local Fire Budget and Federal Fire Mitigation Funding</p>	<p>A system for reviewing development projects that utilize Firewise practices and some type of recognition for use of Firewise practices</p>	<p>A system for encouraging the professional use of Firewise practices in building and design professions</p>	<p>Professional incentive for promoting and utilizing Firewise Practices</p>	<p>Develop a project evaluation system and a reward</p>	<p>Oct-05</p>

Land Ownership Maps

These maps detail the land owned in Blaine County by various groups. The Bureau of Land Management, Sawtooth National Forest and the State of Idaho each have significant land holdings within the county. All land not owned by these agencies is privately owned. Most areas shown are protected by various Blaine County Fire Agencies. These maps are a visual display of fire agency boundaries related to land ownership and the county road system.



Legend

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| Roads | Private Parcels |
| State Land | Ketchum Fire |
| Sawtooth N.F. | Ketchum Rural Fire |
| BLM | Sun Valley Fire |
| County Boundary | |

**Land Ownership
City of Ketchum**

0 0.5 Miles



1 inch = 0.5 miles



Alpine Enterprises Inc.

PO Box 2037
280 Rivers St. East
Ketchum, ID 83340
phone: 208-727-1988
fax: 208-727-1987

September 2004

Land Ownership Ketchum Rural Area

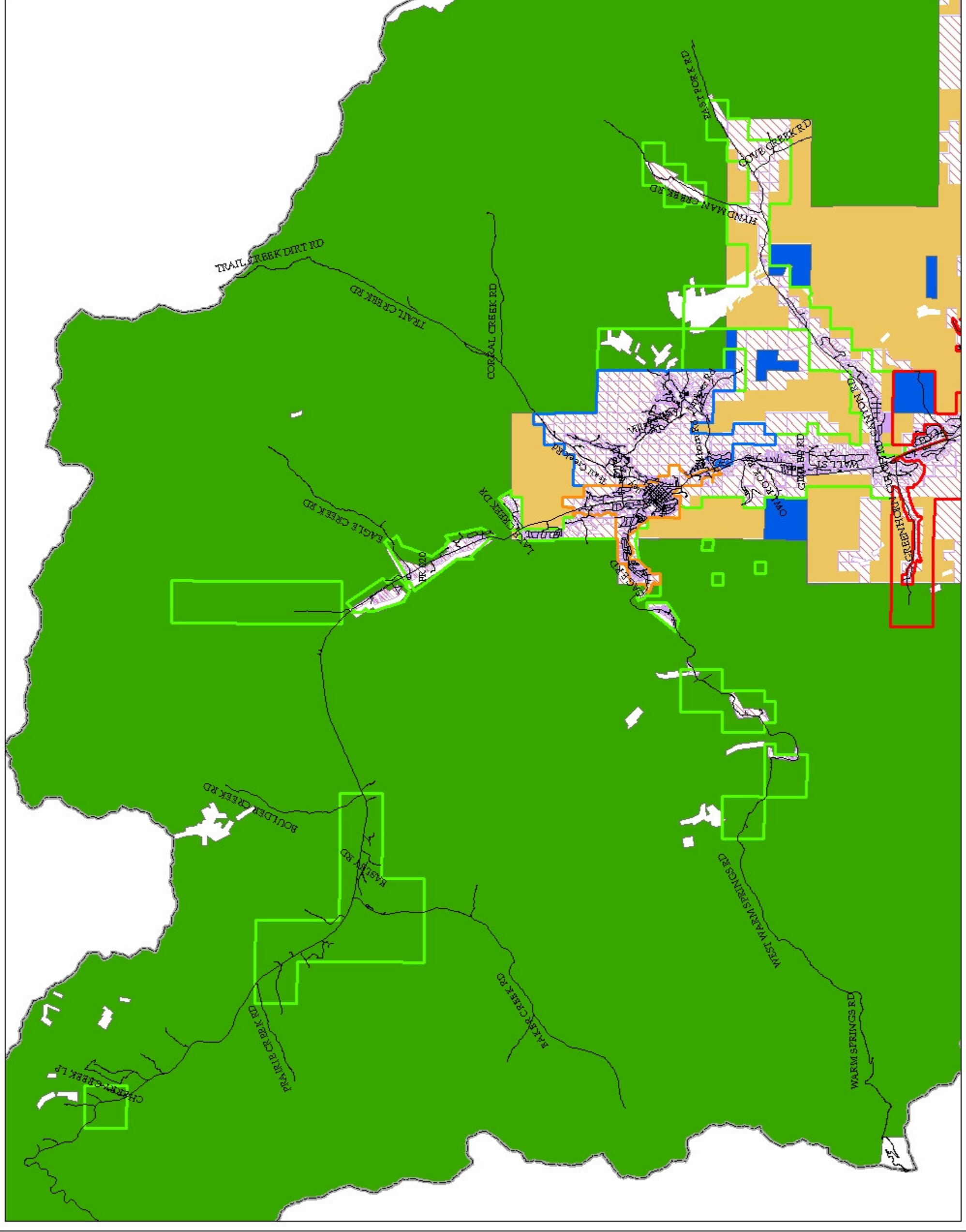


0 2 Miles

1 inch = 2 miles

Legend

- Roads
- County Boundary
- State Land
- Sawtooth National Forest
- BLM
- Private Parcels
- Ketchum Rural Fire
- Ketchum Fire
- Wood River Fire and Rescue



Alpine Enterprises Inc.
 PO Box 2037
 280 Rivers St. East
 Ketchum, ID 83340
 phone: 208-727-1988
 fax: 208-727-1987

September 2004

EDUCATION GOAL – Promote fire prevention education:

Fire agencies have learned through the loss of lives and property that catastrophic fires are exceptionally difficult to suppress. Fire prevention must now be a primary method for avoiding catastrophic fire. Communitywide commitment to fuels reduction is essential to establishing an effective fire prevention strategy. Educating community members about Firewise techniques is critical to preventing fires that may otherwise result in loss of lives and property.

- **EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP GROUP OBJECTIVE:** Create a Multi-Jurisdictional Leadership Group to Coordinate the Countywide Fire Education Objective.
- **AWARENESS OBJECTIVE:** Increase personal knowledge about the real threat of loss of life and property to wildland fires.
- **ENCOURAGEMENT OBJECTIVE:** Increase the knowledge of the benefits of utilizing Firewise practices.
- **DEMONSTRATION OBJECTIVE:** Use the fire hazard rating system to demonstrate to homeowners the vulnerability of their property to wildland fire.
- **VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION OBJECTIVE:** Encourage voluntary participation by listing Firewise tasks that are easily accomplished by the homeowner. Show people in a ‘how-to’ format what they can do around their own property to prevent a wildfire from igniting their home. Teach homeowners how to create a survivable space.
- **ABSENTEE/VISITOR OBJECTIVE:** Overcome the challenge of public fire education in an absentee homeowner community.
- **SURROUNDING RISK OBJECTIVE:** Enhance public awareness of the fire dangers in the Wildland/Urban Interface and Intermix.

ACTION PLAN for EDUCATION GOAL - PROMOTE FIRE PREVENTION EDUCATION

ACTION ITEMS	Description	Coordinating Agencies	Available Funding & all other Available Resources	Supplies Needed to Take Action & Complete Action	Anticipated Achievement or Outcome	Social and Environment Benefits	Milestones	Timeline
--------------	-------------	-----------------------	---	--	------------------------------------	---------------------------------	------------	----------

EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP GROUP Objective:

Create a multi-jurisdictional leadership group to coordinate the countywide fire education objective.

Group Organizational Action Item	Create a list of pertinent agencies and organizations and invite them to participate.	Federal, State and local fire agencies, Blaine County School District, ERC, Blaine County Recreation District, Community Building and Planning officials, Watershed Advisory Group, Idaho Nature Conservancy, Wood River Land Trust, Chambers of Commerce, Property Managers	Fire Mitigation Funding, Idaho Fire Service Training, Local Fire Budget, School District Budget, Local Funding	Phone Books, Organizational Directories, Business Cards, Address and Phone Contacts	Creation of a list of interested participants for the Fire Education Leadership Group	Community Participation in promotion of Fire Prevention	Establish initial list and notify potential participants of first invitational workshop date	Dec-04
Meeting Schedule Action Item	Establish a regular meeting schedule to discuss, share and exchange information.	Members of the Multi-Jurisdictional Leadership Group	Members of the Multi-Jurisdictional Leadership Group	Meeting Locations and Proposed Schedule and Agendas	Concurrence between leadership members on a meeting schedule	Joint Partnerships initiated for fire prevention	Establish and Publish a meeting schedule	Feb-05

Program Delivery Action Item	Select strategies to educate all members of the community about wildland/urban interface fires such as: "Firewise" programs, "Fire Works" trunks, "Redzone" and other hazard assessment tools and established curricula.	Members of the Multi-Jurisdictional Leadership Group	Members of the Multi-Jurisdictional Leadership Group	Sample program formats and tools for review by leadership group for teaching fire prevention ethics	Selection of a viable fire prevention curriculum and set of educational tools for local use	Access to better fire prevention education	Select materials for fire prevention curriculum preferably from established programs and available tools	May-05
-------------------------------------	--	--	--	---	---	--	--	--------

AWARENESS Objective:

Increase personal knowledge about the real threat of the loss of life and property to wildland fires.

Public Fire Education/Media Coordinator	Create, fund, and fill a Public Fire Education/Media Coordinatr position to organize and handle all fire prevention and awareness programs.	Fire Prevention Trainers	Fire Mitigation Funding, Idaho Fire Service Training, Local Fire Budget	Position description. Application Form for the Position. Standards to evaluate Potential Candidates	Create and fill the Public Fire Education/Media Coordinator Position to organize and facilitate fire prevention awareness programs	Coordinated Fire Education and Media programs available through one contact	Write Public Fire Education/Media Coordinator Position description	Mar-05
Ignition Action Item	Create an understanding of combustibility, fuel loading and the elements necessary to ignite and sustain a fire.	Fire Prevention Trainers	Fire Mitigation Funding, Idaho Fire Service Training, Local Fire Budget	Training Aids relative to Ignition and Combustible Fuels, Fuel Maps, Hazard Assessment Tools, Sample Fuels	Understanding of Principles of Ignition and Combustibility	Increased Awareness of the Danger of Wildland Fires	Create an Ignition and Combustibility lesson plan within the Leadership Group's Curriculum	Mar-05
Residential Materials Action Item	Increase the awareness about the potential that residential materials have to spread fire during a wildfire incident.	Fire Prevention Trainers	Fire Mitigation Funding, Idaho Fire Service Training, Local Fire Budget	Training Aids relative to Ignition and Combustible Fuels, Fuel Maps, Hazard Assessment Tools, Sample Fuels	Understanding of effect of fire on various types of building and landscaping materials	Increased Awareness of the Danger of Wildland Fires	Create a building and landscaping materials lesson plan within the Leadership Group's Curriculum	Mar-05
Catastrophic Examples Action Item	Raise awareness by using recent examples of catastrophic loss of lives, property and natural resources. Show how fire mitigation and planning could have prevented these fires.	Fire Prevention Trainers	Fire Mitigation Funding, Idaho Fire Service Training, Local Fire Budget	Newspaper Articles, News Clips, DVDs, and Videos of Catastrophic Fire Occurrences	Understanding of true potential for catastrophic fire in our Community at Risk	Increased Awareness of the Danger of Wildland Fires	Create a catastrophic fires lesson plan within the Leadership Group's Curriculum	Mar-05

<p>Quality of Life Action Item</p>	<p>Explain the loss of quality of life in our communities if we experience catastrophic fire. Discuss soil sterilization and erosion, damaged fisheries, reduced water quality, loss of scenic quality, destroyed public infrastructure, closed recreational facilities.</p>	<p>Fire Prevention Trainers</p>	<p>Fire Mitigation Funding, Idaho Fire Service Training, Local Fire Budget</p>	<p>Newspaper Articles, News Clips, DVDs, and Videos of Catastrophic Fire Occurrences and Natural Resource information from FS, BLM and ERC</p>	<p>Understanding of the environmental loss and economic impact to our community including extensive recovery time following catastrophic fire</p>	<p>Increased Awareness of the Danger of Wildland Fires</p>	<p>Create a loss of quality of life lesson plan within the Leadership Group's Curriculum</p>	<p>Mar-05</p>
<p>Responsibility Action Item</p>	<p>Emphasize each person's responsibility for doing fire mitigation. Examples are: perform a home fire hazard rating, use Firewise landscaping practices, provide an improved access, install fire resistive building materials, participate in a neighborhood fuels reduction program.</p>	<p>Fire Prevention Trainers</p>	<p>Fire Mitigation Funding, Idaho Fire Service Training, Local Fire Budget</p>	<p>Training Aids relative to Ignition and Combustible Fuels, Fuel Maps, Hazard Assessment Tools, Sample Fuels, Firewise information in all media formats including how-to fire prevention steps.</p>	<p>Citizen commitment to taking personal responsibility for applying Firewise practices to home and work environs</p>	<p>Increased Awareness of the Danger of Wildland Fires</p>	<p>Create a personal responsibility for fire prevention lesson plan within the Leadership Group's Curriculum</p>	<p>Mar-05</p>
<p>Fire Safety and Prevention Mobile Trailer Action Item</p>	<p>Research, purchase and prepare interpretive displays within an educational mobile trailer to bring fire safety and prevention messages to the public.</p>	<p>Fire Prevention Trainers</p>	<p>Fire Mitigation Funding, Idaho Fire Service Training, Local Fire Budget, Federal Firewise and Disaster Prevention public education grants</p>	<p>Examples of other mobile trailers and information on costs to purchase and operate an information trailer; educational grant applications for requesting funding for the purchase of a mobile trailer; list of fire safety and prevention messages to be interpreted within the mobile unit.</p>	<p>Comprehensive citizen and visitor awareness of fire related issues through the use of a mobile tool.</p>	<p>A mobile tool that allows firefighters to proactively bring fire prevention messages directly to a variety of audiences.</p>	<p>Research comparable mobile trailers to determine the costs associated with purchasing and maintaining the trailer and creating the educational information to be displayed inside.</p>	<p>Mar-05</p>

ENCOURAGEMENT Objective:

Increase the knowledge of the benefits of utilizing Firewise practices.

<p>Financial Benefit Action Item</p>	<p>Explain to homeowners how fire insurance rates are affected by Firewise Practices to motivate homeowners to become Firewise.</p>	<p>Fire Prevention Trainers, Insurance Companies, Citizens</p>	<p>Local Fire Budget and Fire Mitigation Funding and Insurance Company Funding</p>	<p>A list of examples and incentives from insurance companies to demonstrate the benefits to homeowners of implementing Firewise Practices</p>	<p>Knowledge of how to maximize Firewise Practices to maintain home insurance coverage while living in a Wildland/Urban Interface or Intermix Zone</p>	<p>Maintaining Home Insurance Coverage at a reasonable rate through Firewise Practices</p>	<p>Create a Firewise home insurance lesson plan within the Leadership Group's Curriculum</p>	<p>Mar-05</p>
<p>Liability Action Item</p>	<p>Inform community members that they may be held responsible for loss of lives and property and suppression costs of fires they initiate.</p>	<p>Fire Prevention Trainers</p>	<p>Local Fire Budget and Fire Mitigation Funding and Insurance Company Funding</p>	<p>Fire Prevention Laws, Local Codes and Ordinances, Sample Court Cases, News Articles</p>	<p>Clear understanding of personal liability for causing fires</p>	<p>Reduction in the number of human caused fires</p>	<p>Create a personal liability lesson plan within the Leadership Group's Curriculum</p>	<p>Mar-05</p>
<p>DEMONSTRATION Objective: Use the fire hazard rating system to demonstrate to homeowners the vulnerability of their property to wildland fires.</p>								
<p>Contact Action Item</p>	<p>Develop a system for contacting homeowners.</p>	<p>Hazard Assessment and Rating Team</p>	<p>Local Fire Budget and Fire Mitigation Funding</p>	<p>List of property owners or managers in your jurisdiction</p>	<p>Creation of a homeowner contact system</p>	<p>Opportunity for public fire prevention education</p>	<p>Develop the methodology for creating the homeowner contact system</p>	<p>Jan-05</p>
<p>Hazard Rating Action Item</p>	<p>Work with homeowners to develop a hazard rating for their property.</p>	<p>Hazard Assessment and Rating Team</p>	<p>Local Fire Budget and Fire Mitigation Funding</p>	<p>Hazard Rating Assessment Tool selected by Fire Agencies</p>	<p>Homeowner awareness of Property Fire Hazard Rating</p>	<p>New ability to complete their own Fire Hazard Assessment</p>	<p>Devise a schedule for meeting with priority homeowners to perform hazard assessments</p>	<p>May-04</p>
<p>Improvement Action Item</p>	<p>Provide suggestions for improving the fire hazard rating of an individual's property.</p>	<p>Hazard Assessment and Rating Team</p>	<p>Local Fire Budget and Fire Mitigation Funding and funding from home improvement companies</p>	<p>The site specific Hazard Rating Assessment</p>	<p>A lists of tasks that homeowner can accomplish to create a Firewise living and working environment</p>	<p>More Firewise personal living spaces within a more Firewise community</p>	<p>Devise a schedule for meeting with priority homeowners to provide suggestions along with hazard assessments</p>	<p>May-04</p>

<p>Tool Box Action Item</p>	<p>Provide a "Fire Mitigation" toolbox in local government offices readily available to homeowners.</p>	<p>Hazard Assessment and Rating Team and Local Government Staffs</p>	<p>Local Fire Budget and Fire Mitigation Funding</p>	<p>Firewise Information in various media formats</p>	<p>Toolboxes created and provided to local government officials</p>	<p>Local government is better prepared to advise citizens on Firewise Practices and Techniques</p>	<p>Plan a workshop with all fire agencies to assemble a toolbox for countywide distribution</p>	<p>Jun-05</p>
<p>Professional Trades Action Item</p>	<p>Work with local government, architectural, engineering and construction industries to initiate cost effective programs for promoting the use of Firewise construction techniques such as: fire sprinkler systems, fire resistive siding, Class A roofs, enclosed soffits.</p>	<p>Local fire agencies, building, architectural and landscape professionals</p>	<p>Fire Mitigation Funding and Local Fire Budget</p>	<p>Power point presentations, DVDs, Videos, Sample Products, Informational Pamphlets</p>	<p>Collaboration with Professionals to promote the use of building and landscaping material options and Firewise construction and installation methods</p>	<p>Improved professional assistance to property owners for fire prevention</p>	<p>Organize workshops for architectural, building and landscape installation professionals to devise and recommend cost effective programs for promoting and using Firewise building materials and installation techniques</p>	<p>Dec-04</p>
<p>VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION Objective: Encourage voluntary participation by listing Firewise tasks that are easily accomplished by the homeowner. Show people in a how-to format what they can do around their property to prevent a wildfire from igniting their home.</p>								
<p>Kudos Action Item</p>	<p>Highlight demonstration sites that have successfully applied Firewise practices.</p>	<p>Local fire agencies, building, architectural, landscape professionals and homeowners</p>	<p>Fire Mitigation Funding</p>	<p>Fuel reduction sites, Firewise homes, Firewise landscape projects</p>	<p>Show examples of completed projects</p>	<p>Promotion of a Firewise Community</p>	<p>Select completed Firewise demonstration sites</p>	<p>Jul-05</p>

<p>Structure Improvements Action Item</p>	<p>Encourage voluntary modifications such as: enclosed soffits and decks, fire resistive roof and siding materials and properly screened vents.</p>	<p>Local fire agencies, building, architectural, landscape professionals and homeowners</p>	<p>Fire Mitigation Funding</p>	<p>Ideas for Firewise improvements and construction projects</p>	<p>Completion of Firewise construction projects</p>	<p>Promotion of a Firewise Community</p>	<p>Develop a list of Firewise modification projects</p>	<p>Mar-05</p>
<p>Landscape Improvements Action Item</p>	<p>Encourage voluntary improvements such as: reducing ladder fuels by limbing trees, planting less combustible vegetation, removing excess wood and leaf debris, creating your survivable space, installing a landscape sprinkler system.</p>	<p>Local fire agencies, landscape professionals, plant nursery owners, ERC and homeowners</p>	<p>Fire Mitigation Funding</p>	<p>Firewise plant lists and landscape techniques. Firewise Landscaping video series. Landscape irrigation information and techniques</p>	<p>Completion of Firewise landscape projects</p>	<p>Promotion of a Firewise Community</p>	<p>Compile information for distribution on Firewise Landscaping for the home.</p>	<p>Mar-05</p>
<p>Neighborhood Coordination Action Item</p>	<p>Request that local government officials assist participating neighborhoods in fuels reduction efforts including on-site chipping, mulching and pelletizing as well as establishing drop-off and composting sites.</p>	<p>County and municipal officials, fuels reduction contractors, local fire agencies, ERC and homeowner groups.</p>	<p>Fire Mitigation Funding</p>	<p>Information on the benefits of recycling and reusing bio-mass materials from fuels reduction projects.</p>	<p>Fuels reduction and Bio-mass recycling in local neighborhoods.</p>	<p>Promotion of a Firewise Community</p>	<p>Coordinate with local government officials for project approval</p>	<p>Feb-05</p>
<p>ABSENTEE/VISITOR Objective: Overcome the challenge of public fire education in an absentee homeowner community.</p>								
<p>Absentee Owner Contact Action Item</p>	<p>Contact and educate absentee homeowners using creative methodology.</p>	<p>Local Fire Agency, Property owners, Property Managers, Landscape Managers</p>	<p>Fire Mitigation Funding</p>	<p>Web site, post cards, address and phone books, business cards, Firewise information packets</p>	<p>An established or confirmed line of communication with homeowners or their representative to maintain Firewise properties</p>	<p>Promotion of a Firewise Community</p>	<p>Compile a list of absentee homeowners</p>	<p>Dec-04</p>

<p>Property Management Assistance Action Item</p>	<p>Work with property managers to establish communication with absentee homeowners to distribute fire hazard ratings and Firewise practices information.</p>	<p>Local Fire Agency, Property Managers, Homeowners Associations, Landscape Managers</p>	<p>Fire Mitigation Funding</p>	<p>Web site, post cards, address and phone books, business cards, Firewise information packets</p>	<p>An established or confirmed line of communication with homeowner representatives to establish and maintain Firewise properties</p>	<p>Promotion of a Firewise Community</p>	<p>Obtain a current list of property managers to compile a list of absentee homeowners</p>	<p>Dec-04</p>
<p>Educational Website Action Item</p>	<p>Develop a website for property owners to obtain information and communicate with fire officials.</p>	<p>Local Fire Agencies and Website Design Consultants</p>	<p>Fire Mitigation Funding</p>	<p>Computer system, Web Site and Sample Design Ideas from Existing Fire Prevention and Mitigation Web Links</p>	<p>Accessibility to a local Firewise and Fire Mitigation Web Site for absentee homeowners and their property managers</p>	<p>Improved opportunities to inform absentee homeowners regarding Firewise Practices and home fire prevention techniques</p>	<p>Review recommended links provided in the reference section of this Plan and Acquire the services of a Web Site Designer</p>	<p>Mar-05</p>
<p>E-mail Groups Action Item</p>	<p>Develop group e-mail lists to update, inform and educate homeowners about wildland fire issues and Firewise practices.</p>	<p>Local Fire Agencies and Website Design Consultants</p>	<p>Fire Mitigation Funding</p>	<p>Computer system, Web Site and Sample Design Ideas from Existing Fire Prevention and Mitigation Web Links</p>	<p>E-mail opportunities for exchange of information between fire officials and absentee homeowners</p>	<p>Improved opportunities to exchange Firewise information with absentee homeowners</p>	<p>Acquire e-mail contact addresses when compiling the absentee homeowner list</p>	<p>Mar-05</p>
<p>Visitor Safety Action Item</p>	<p>Provide Firewise information in public places and rental and resort properties to raise awareness about fire safety issues.</p>	<p>Lodging and Dining Businesses, Recreation Businesses, Chambers of Commerce, Public Offices, Transportation Venues, Fire Prevention Trainer</p>	<p>Fire Mitigation Funding</p>	<p>Firewise Information in various media formats including extra large marketing devices such as posters and advertising on local buses</p>	<p>A set of Firewise and Fire Prevention marketing tools for informing and educating the visiting public</p>	<p>A visitor population that is more educated and informed about local fire hazards and fire prevention techniques</p>	<p>List effective methods for capturing the attention of the visitor population</p>	<p>Dec-05</p>

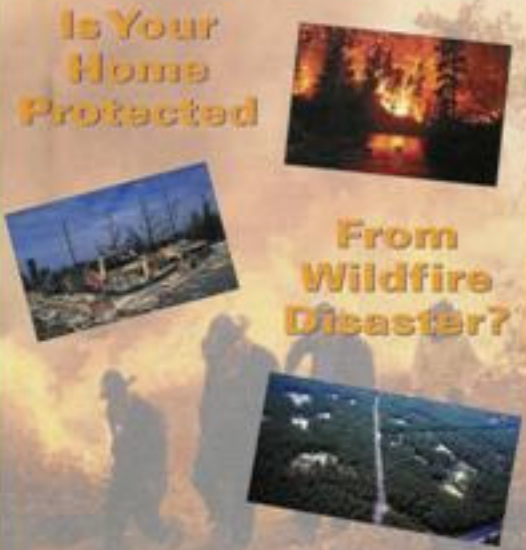
SURROUNDING RISK Objective:

Enhance public awareness of the fire dangers in the wildland urban interface and intermix.

<p>Catastrophic Fire Sources Action Item</p>	<p>Explain how private properties as well as public lands have the potential to be the source of a catastrophic fire.</p>	<p>Fire Prevention Trainers</p>	<p>Fire Mitigation Funding</p>	<p>Newspaper Articles, News Clips, DVDs, and Videos of Catastrophic Fire Occurrences</p>	<p>Understanding by property owners that their property may be the source of a catastrophic fire</p>	<p>Increased Awareness of the Danger of Wildland Fires in Interface and Intermix Zones</p>	<p>Create a catastrophic fires lesson plan within the Leadership Group's Curriculum</p>	<p>Mar-05</p>
<p>Containing Fire Action Item</p>	<p>Create an understanding of the benefit of survivable spaces and fuels reduction in controlling the spread of a fire in the wildland/urban interface and intermix.</p>	<p>Fire Prevention Trainers</p>	<p>Fire Mitigation Funding</p>	<p>Firewise Information in various media formats that demonstrate the benefits of creating Survivable Spaces</p>	<p>Property Owner commitment to reducing property fuels and creating Survivable Spaces</p>	<p>Promotion of a Firewise Community</p>	<p>Create a Survivable Spaces through fuels reduction lesson plan within the Leadership Group's Curriculum</p>	<p>Mar-05</p>
<p>Showcase Action Item</p>	<p>Coordinate public workshops with district Forest Service and BLM representatives to showcase cooperative fire mitigation efforts underway in and around private neighborhoods.</p>	<p>Local fire agencies, local federal agencies, building, architectural, landscape professionals and homeowners</p>	<p>Fire Mitigation Funding</p>	<p>Fuel reduction sites, Firewise homes, Firewise landscape projects</p>	<p>Show examples of completed Firewise home and landscape projects</p>	<p>Promotion of a Firewise Community</p>	<p>Select completed Firewise demonstration sites</p>	<p>Jul-05</p>

Firewise Literature

Is Your Home Protected



From Wildfire Disaster?

A Homeowner's Guide to Wildfire Retrofit

Firewise Landscaping Checklist

When designing and installing a firewise landscape, consider the following:

- Local area fire history.
- Site location and overall terrain.
- Prevailing winds and seasonal weather.
- Property contours and boundaries.
- Native vegetation.
- Plant characteristics and placement (cliffage, water and soil retention ability, aromatic oils, fuel load per area, and more).
- Irrigation requirements.

To create a firewise landscape, remember that the primary goal is fuel reduction. To this end, utilize the zone concept. Zone 1 is closest to the structure; Zones 2-4 move progressively further away.

- Zone 1:** This well-irrigated area encircles the structure for at least 30' on all sides, providing space for fire suppression equipment in the event of an emergency. Plantings should be limited to carefully spaced low flammability species.
- Zone 2:** Low flammability plant material should be used here. Plants should be low-growing and the irrigation system should extend into this section.
- Zone 3:** Place low-growing plants and well-spaced trees in this area, remembering to keep the volume of vegetation (fuel) low.
- Zone 4:** This furthest zone from the structure is a natural area. Selectively prune and thin all plants and remove highly flammable vegetation.

Also remember to:

- Be sure to leave a minimum of 30' around the house to accommodate fire equipment, if necessary.
- Widely space and carefully prune the trees you plant.
- Take out the "ladder fuel" -- vegetation that serves as a link between grass and tree tops. This arrangement can carry fire to a structure or from a structure to vegetation.
- Give yourself added protection with "fuel breakers" like driveways, gravel walkways, and lawns.

When maintaining a landscape:

- Keep trees and shrubs properly pruned. Remove all trees so the lowest limbs are 6' to 10' from the ground.
- Remove leaf clutter and dead and overhanging branches.
- Mow the lawn regularly.
- Dispose of cuttings and debris promptly, according to local regulations.
- Store firewood away from the house.
- Be sure the irrigation system is well maintained.
- Use care when refueling garden equipment and maintain it regularly.
- Store and use flammable liquids properly.
- Dispose of smoking materials carefully.
- Become familiar with local regulations regarding vegetation clearance, disposal of debris, and fire safety requirements for equipment.
- Follow manufacturers' instructions when using fertilizers and pesticides.

Access additional information on the Firewise home page: www.firewise.org

Please see the other side of this sheet for the Firewise Construction Checklist.

Fire hazard assessment activity

For almost every structure, assessing the fire hazard is determined by whether the area is a property located near a wildfire area. Firewise assessments that use this form to rate the community in which you live, and that you should also find the assessment to be precise. Please have your site visited and rating made and share the results with family and friends. Your local fire department and possibly your city or county. You can also encourage the creation of a wildfire response plan for your community. You should always call. The hazard assessment form will show your community's fire risk. Firewise rating points will be added about community and home design to reduce the risk and impact of wildfire-related loss. We welcome you to the Firewise Family!

Wildfire Fire Risk & Hazard Severity Assessment Form*

Obtain a value for the wildfire risk in each element and then add all the points given to determine your hazard rating.

Element	Possible points	Points given
A. Moisture of surface		
1. Degree and degree		
a. Top or more (less) moist	0	
b. One (two) moist	1	
2. Wind with		
a. + 1.1 m (36 ft)	2	
b. + 1.1 m (36 ft) and + 7.3 m (24 ft)	2	
c. + 1.1 m (36 ft)	4	
B. All-season wind condition		
a. Surface wind, grade = 2%	0	
b. Surface wind, grade = 5%	1	
c. Non-surface wind, grade = 2%	2	
d. Non-surface wind, grade = 5%	3	
e. Other than all seasons	5	
C. Fire service access		
a. + 21.3 m (70 ft) with turnaround	0	
b. + 21.3 m with turnaround	2	
c. + 21.3 m with no turnaround	4	
d. + 21.3 m with no turnaround	5	
D. Street signs		
a. Present (10' x 10' or 12' x 12' or size and reflecting)	0	
b. Not present	5	
E. Vegetation (fuel moisture)		
1. Characteristics of immediate vegetation within 30' of structure		
a. Light (sparse, tall, ungrazed, and herbaceous)	0	
b. Medium (tall shrub and small trees)	10	
c. Heavy (dense brush, shrub, and hardwood)	20	
d. Bush (dense burning material)	25	
2. Defensible space		
a. + 30.5 m (100 ft) of vegetation treatment from structure	1	
b. 21.3 m (70 ft) to 30.5 m (100 ft) of vegetation treatment from structure	2	
c. 15.2 m (50 ft) to 21.3 m (70 ft) of vegetation treatment from structure	10	
d. + 3.1 m (10 ft) of vegetation treatment from structure	25	
F. Topography within 30' of structure		
1. Slope < 5%	1	
2. Slope 5% to 20%	4	
3. Slope 21% to 30%	7	

*Source: NFPA 1144, Standard for Protecting Life and Property from Wildfire, Copyright 2001 NFPA

	Possible points	Points given
4. Slope 31% to 40%	0	
5. Slope > 40%	15	
G. Additional rating factors rate of that factor		
1. Topographic features that adversely affect windward the building	0-5	
2. Areas with a history of lightning fire occurrence due to special situations such as heavy lightning, overhead, escaped debris burning, wind	0-5	
3. Areas that are potentially exposed to unusually severe fire weather and strong winds	0-5	
4. Location of adjacent structures that may contribute to fire spread	0-5	
H. Roofing assembly		
1. Class A roof	0	
2. Class B roof	5	
3. Class C roof	10	
4. Non-roof	20	
I. Building construction		
1. Materials (combustible)		
a. Non-combustible fire-resistant siding, doors, and shutters	0	
b. Non-combustible fire-resistant siding, combustible doors	5	
c. Combustible siding and doors	10	
2. Building setback relative to slope of 30% or more		
a. + 3.1 m (10 ft) setback	1	
b. + 3.1 m (10 ft) setback	5	
J. Available fire protection		
1. Water source availability		
a. Pressurized water source availability (on site)	0	
b. Non-pressurized water source availability (off site)	2	
c. Water unavailable	10	
2. Operated fire protection resources		
a. Station + 2 km (1.2 mi) from structure	1	
b. Station + 2 km (1.2 mi) from structure	5	
3. Fixed fire protection		
a. Sprinkler system	0	
b. None	5	
K. Placement of gas and electric utilities		
1. Both utilities underground	0	
2. One underground, one above ground	5	
3. Both above ground	10	
Hazard assessment		
	Total points for home or subdivision	
1. Low hazard	Less than 45	
2. Moderate hazard	45-69	
3. High hazard	70-112	
4. Extreme hazard	More than 112	

CODES GOAL – Evaluate, update and adopt Ordinances and Codes:

Blaine County has been designated a Community at Risk due to its proximity to the wildland/urban interface. This requires a reevaluation of the current building and fire codes to determine that survivability of property is possible. Adequate fire and building codes foster fire safe communities through building materials and construction methods and the creation of survivable space. These prevention standards also allow for the safe ingress and egress of firefighters and their equipment for fire fighting as well as the safe evacuation of citizens.

- **COOPERATIVE OBJECTIVE:** Establish an interface code cooperative work group to draft codes that will further protect our Community at Risk.
- **INTERFACE COMPATIBILITY OBJECTIVE:** Establish fire and building codes compatible with the fire threat posed by Wildland/Urban Interface and Intermix zones.
- **LARGE STRUCTURES OBJECTIVE:** Adopt code requirements to adequately protect structures greater than 3,600 square feet. Requirements need to address water supply, hydrant systems, access, construction enhancements, landscaping and other features related to survivability.
- **FIREWORKS OBJECTIVE:** Regulate fireworks to eliminate a source of fire ignition that is particularly hazardous in our Community at Risk because of prevalent vegetative fuels.
- **WILDLAND/URBAN INTERFACE OBJECTIVE:** Adopt a wildland/urban interface code that establishes requirements based on the hazard ranking of any evaluated structure.
- **HAZARD RANKING OBJECTIVE:** Use property hazard ranking to educate property owners on methods of fuels reduction.
- **INCENTIVES OBJECTIVE:** Motivate property owners to follow through on fire prevention to maintain favorable fire insurance costs.

ACTION PLAN for CODES GOAL - EVALUATE, UPDATE and ADOPT ORDINANCES & CODES

ACTION ITEMS	Description	Coordinating Agencies	Available Funding & all other Available Resources	Supplies Needed to Take Action & Complete Action	Anticipated Achievement or Outcome	Social and Environment Benefits	Milestones	Timeline
COOPERATIVE Objective:	Establish an Countywide Code Cooperative Work Group to draft codes that will further protect our Community at Risk.							
Agency Coordination Action Item	Request that all the building, planning and fire officials meet for the purpose of code development.	County Fire Officials, Building Officials and Planners	Research and development assistance for the Code Goal @ 20 hours / week for 6 months = \$30,000.	Current and proposed regulations	Gather all code recommending personnel together to establish the need for a county wide wild land/urban interface ordinance	Establishes working relationships between all agencies to assist in the adoption of a county wide regulation.	Set a date for the first meeting of all the agency heads.	Dec-04
Meeting Schedule Action Item	Establish a regular meeting schedule to review the latest national and international codes to aid in drafting new local codes.	County Fire Officials, Building Officials and Planners	Research and development assistance for the Code Goal @ 20 hours / week for 6 months = \$30,000.	National and International Codes and Ordinances	Develop a set of "Draft Ordinances" for all jurisdictions in Blaine County that are appropriate for this community at risk.	Ordinances will be established county-wide that promote fire safety in the urban interface. The codes can be easily followed by architects, builders and code officials throughout Blaine County.	Establish a regular meeting schedule with a deadline for presentation of the proposed ordinance(s) to the legislative bodies.	Jan-05
Code Education Action Item	Utilize the Countywide Code Group to present seminars that inform working professionals about the need for updated codes.	County Fire Officials, Building Officials and Planners	Need \$100 per presentation in each of the 6 code making entities	Requires a PowerPoint like presentation to show the need for the proposed code changes	Gain support from the construction community for code changes.	Improved safety from fire in the WUI	Set a meeting schedule for the presentations	Apr-05

WILDLAND/URBAN INTERFACE Objective:	Establish fire and building codes compatible with the fire threat posed by wildland/urban interface and intermix zones.							
WUI Code Review and Drafting Action item	Work with the Countywide Code Group to specifically review the International Wildland/Urban Interface Code for the purpose of drafting a Blaine County Wildland/Urban Interface Code.	County Fire Officials, Building Officials and Planners	\$400 required to purchase 10 WUI Codes	Copies of the International WUI Code and other successful variations of similar codes and ordinances	Development of a Draft County-wide WUI Code	Improved safety from fire in the WUI	Establish a WUI Code Working Group at a meeting of the County-wide Code Group.	Jan-05
WUI Support Group Action Item	Utilize local professional associations to support the passage of codes recommended by the Countywide Code Group.	Intermountain Chapter of the AIA, Building Contractor's Assoc., Rotary Clubs	Research and development assistance for the Code Goal @ 20 hours / week for 6 months = \$30,000.	Firewise handouts, proposed code changes	Passage of recommended codes and ordinances	Community support of improved fire and building codes	Meet with the one of the groups seek their support.	Mar-05
WUI Code Adoption Action Item	Enlist the Countywide Code Group to promote the adoption of the recommended Blaine County Wildland/Urban Interface Code to City Councils and County Commissioners.	Code Group, Mayors and City Councils, County Commissioners	Research and development assistance for the Code Goal @ 20 hours / week for 6 months = \$30,000.	Recommended code changes, a fast moving presentation of the need for changes and documented support.	Approval and passage of ordinances	A county-wide ordinance that promotes fire and building safety in the WUI	Prepare draft ordinance for the review of the legislators.	Sep-05
FIREWORKS Objective:	Regulate fireworks to eliminate a source of ignition that is particularly hazardous in our Community at Risk because of prevalent vegetative fuels.							
Fireworks Legislation Action Item	Promote statewide legislation that will prohibit the sale and use of illegal fireworks.	Local and State fire and law enforcement officials, the State Fire Marshal's Office, Physicians of Ophthalmology and the Consumer Product Safety Commission	Need additional \$125 / day travel expenses per person to attend hearings and lobby for legislation at the Capitol Building. Minimum 2 persons 4-two day trips = \$2000	Information on the number of fires and injuries caused by illegal fireworks each year.	There will be no sales of illegal fireworks in the state for use in or outside of Idaho except by a licensed pyrotechnician for a properly permitted display.	A reduction in the number of fires and injuries due to illegal fireworks.	Meet with other interested advocates of fireworks safety to select state legislators who would support legislation banning the sale of illegal fireworks.	Nov-05

Fireworks Stands Action Item	Prohibit fireworks stands outside of city limits.	County Commissioners, Planning and Zoning Administrator, Fire District Chiefs and Vendors	Research and development assistance for the Code Goal @ 20 hours / week for 6 months = \$30,000.	Handouts from the County P&Z noting the prohibition of fireworks stands outside of corporate limits.	Sales of fireworks prohibited outside of cities.	Enforcement of fireworks laws will be under closer scrutiny where there is a greater concentration of enforcement personnel.	Meet with the Planning and Zoning Administrator with a proposal.	May-05
Law Enforcement Fireworks Education Action Item	Educate fire and law enforcement personnel in the knowledge of fireworks laws.	Police and Fire Chiefs, Sheriff, County Prosecutors	Current Budget	State Law re: Fireworks, samples and training aids	Consistent and informed enforcement of fireworks regulations.	A reduction in the number of fires and injuries due to illegal fireworks.	Develop a lesson plan	Apr-05
Fireworks Enforcement Action Item	Provide consistent and diligent enforcement of fireworks ordinances throughout the cities and county.	Police and Fire Chiefs, Sheriff, County Prosecutors	Overtime during 4 weeks surrounding July 4th.	A program outlining how offenses should and will be handled.	Reduces fires and injuries caused by illegal fireworks.	A reduction in the number of fires and injuries due to illegal fireworks.	Develop a lesson plan	Apr-05
Citizens Fireworks Education Action Item	Explain the dangers of fireworks in terms of personal injury and property damage potential.	American Ophthalmologists, BLM, Forest Service	Additional personnel time to present programs	Documentation and information on injuries and fires caused each season by illegal fireworks. Special attention to eye injuries.	Reduces fires and injuries caused by illegal fireworks.	The public becomes increasingly informed and knowledgeable of the dangers of fireworks.	Develop a presentation for schools and community groups	May-05
LARGE STRUCTURES & ABSENTEE HOMEOWNERSHIP Objective:	Adopt code requirements to adequately protect structures greater than 3,600 square feet.							
Large Structure Impacts Action Item	Draft appropriate codes to address the impacts that second homes and large homes have, communitywide, on both fire prevention efforts and fire protection capabilities.	County Fire Officials, Building Officials and Planners	Research and development assistance for the Code Goal @ 20 hours / week for 6 months = \$30,000.	National and International Codes and Ordinances	A code is adopted that provides adequate infrastructure for dealing with large homes and estates in the WUI.	The larger homes are well protected through regulation without reducing the protection of the rest of the community.	Determine some of the additional fire protection "needs" of large and second homes.	Apr-05

Magnum Structure Impacts Action Item	Determine quantitatively, the impact of second homes and the homes greater than 6,000 square feet.	County Fire Officials, Building Officials and Planners	Research and development assistance for the Code Goal @ 20 hours / week for 6 months = \$30,000.	Additional requirements for fire protection of large homes	The additional fire protection requirements for large homes is understood.	The larger homes support their needed fire protection requirements without additional cost to the community.	List the impacts of second homes and large homes	Apr-05
Professionals' Education Action Item	Educate professional builders and architects about the need and rationale behind codes specific to large structures exceeding 3,600 square feet.	County Fire Officials, Building Officials and Planners	Research and development assistance for the Code Goal @ 20 hours / week for 6 months = \$30,000.	National and International Codes and Ordinances	Building professionals support more stringent codes that improve the fire safety of large homes.	No additional cost to the rest of the community to assume the added burden of protecting exceptionally large homes. Firefighter safety is not compromised in trying to protect property that is beyond the capability of resources.	Develop a presentation that stresses the need for additional code requirements and infrastructure to safely build a large home in the WUI.	May-05
FIRE INSURANCE Objective:	Coordinate with insurance companies to provide incentives for communities that adopt, apply and enforce Wildland/Urban Interface Codes and require the use of Firewise practices.							
Local Legislative Support Action Item	Solicit support from local legislative bodies to approach the State Insurance Commission regarding the development of incentive programs.	County Fire Officials, Building Officials and Planners	Research and development assistance for the Code Goal @ 20 hours / week for 6 months = \$30,000.	List of Firewise practices and examples.	Legislative support of incentives to maintain or reduce property insurance costs.	Availability of property insurance at a reasonable cost.	List of incentives for review of legislators.	Jul-05
State Insurance Commission Action Item	Meet with the State Insurance Commission to discuss and develop a fire insurance rate structure to reward communities that adopt Interface Codes and homeowners that apply Firewise Practices.	State, City and County Legislators, Architects, Builders, Fire and Building Officials and Planners	Research and development assistance for the Code Goal @ 20 hours / week for 6 months = \$30,000.	National and International Codes and Ordinances	Positive Firewise incentives that can maintain or reduce property insurance cost.	Homeowners use Firewise practices to reduce insurance cost and better protect their homes from fire.	Complete a proposed list of incentives.	Jul-05

News Search

News [Classifieds](#) [Community](#) [Directory](#) [Marketplace](#) [My Email](#)
Statewide Display Ads

Advanced search

home : news : national news : us news

Insurer Alleges Agencies Bungled Wildfire Control

Oakland Tribune

07/25/2004

SAN DIEGO -- Bungling by fire and police agencies here allowed last October's Cedar fire to spread "into a wildfire of epic proportion," one of California's largest insurance companies has charged in a claim filed against three public agencies. Allstate Corp., which expects to pay out \$290 million to \$330 million to policyholders as a result of last fall's fires, is demanding that the city and county of San Diego as well as the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection help it cover the costs because it says they did an incompetent job of fighting the most costly of the blazes, the Cedar fire. San Diego County is the only large county in the state without a countywide fire department.

SAN DIEGO -- Bungling by fire and police agencies here allowed last October's Cedar fire to spread "into a wildfire of epic proportion," one of California's largest insurance companies has charged in a claim filed against three public agencies.

Allstate Corp., which expects to pay out \$290 million to \$330 million to policyholders as a result of last fall's fires, is demanding that the city and county of San Diego as well as the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection help it cover the costs because it says they did an incompetent job of fighting the most costly of the blazes, the Cedar fire.

The agencies have rejected the claim, which accuses emergency officials of "gross malfeasance" in allowing the fires to blacken 300,000 acres across San Diego County's backcountry and destroy 2,300 homes.

Officials said a state law provides governments virtually blanket immunity to lawsuits arising from firefighting efforts.

Candysse Miller, executive director of the Insurance Information Network of California, a trade group for insurance companies, said San Diego is the only city or county to face such a claim and Allstate is the only company to file such a claim.

The October wildfires struck parts of San Bernardino, Riverside, Los Angeles and Ventura counties.

Even if Allstate does not pursue its claim in court, she added, the insurance giant is "sending a message" that could result in future lawsuits if San Diego officials fail to bolster their fire protection efforts.

National News

Top Headlines

Top Stories

Political

Business

Economy/Markets

Community

Health

Sports

Technology

Entertainment

Strange

US News

International

Allstate spokesman Bill Mellander said no decision had been made by the company on whether to file a lawsuit. The claim filed this week was the first step required before a lawsuit can be filed.

"In the face of possible negligence that may have caused damage to our policyholders, we are serving notice that gives us the time and ability to weigh all our possible options," Mellander said.

The government response in the early hours of the Cedar fire has been the source of debate. Fire officials have said that they were hampered by poor communications and a lack of resources and that some of their early tactical decisions did little to slow the fire's spread.

Critics say San Diego has ignored numerous warnings over the last 20 years that its fire agencies were woefully understaffed and could not respond effectively to a major brush fire.

Although the problems stated in Allstate's claim – lack of helicopters and aerial tankers, radio foul-ups, and poor coordination – have been documented by the agencies in their "after- action" reports, the insurance company's language is some of the toughest that has been applied to the firefighting effort.

Fire officials, in the early stages of the fire, showed "a complete disregard" for panicky calls from homeowners, resulting in a "lack of coordination by governmental officials responsible for organizing and dispatching appropriate firefighting efforts," the insurance company charged.

In December a report by the San Diego Fire Department said the department was hampered by a lack of manpower, equipment and training and had problems with communication and coordination in fighting the Cedar fire, which destroyed homes in two of the city's pricier neighborhoods, Tierrasanta and Scripps Ranch.

In March a task force assembled by the forestry department reached a similar conclusion about all the agencies that fought the fires in the county.

San Diego County is the only large county in the state without a countywide fire department. And the city of San Diego has one of the lowest number of firefighters of any large city in the nation.

GROWTH GOAL – Prepare for Growth:

Blaine County population continues to grow and homes continue to be built in the Wildland/Urban Interface throughout our valley. This on-going development further accentuates the need for fire agencies to work with local government and professionals associated with the building industries to guide fire-safe growth in the Wildland/Urban Interface. Partnerships with local government and development and building professionals will facilitate the fire agencies' abilities to contact, educate and work with property owners and property managers to create and maintain survivable spaces.

- **COUNTYWIDE COUNCIL OBJECTIVE:** Establish a diverse countywide planning council to evaluate and prepare for growth as it effects fire services.

- **COLLABORATIVE GROUP OBJECTIVE:** Create a collaborative work group between Fire Officials and Planners to establish Firewise Practices as an integral component of the review process for land planning and development.

- **RESPONSIBLE DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE:** Utilize Firewise building and landscaping practices to promote responsible development in all Wildland/Urban Interface and Intermix zones.

ACTION PLAN for GROWTH GOAL - PREPARE FOR GROWTH REGARDING FIRE PREVENTION

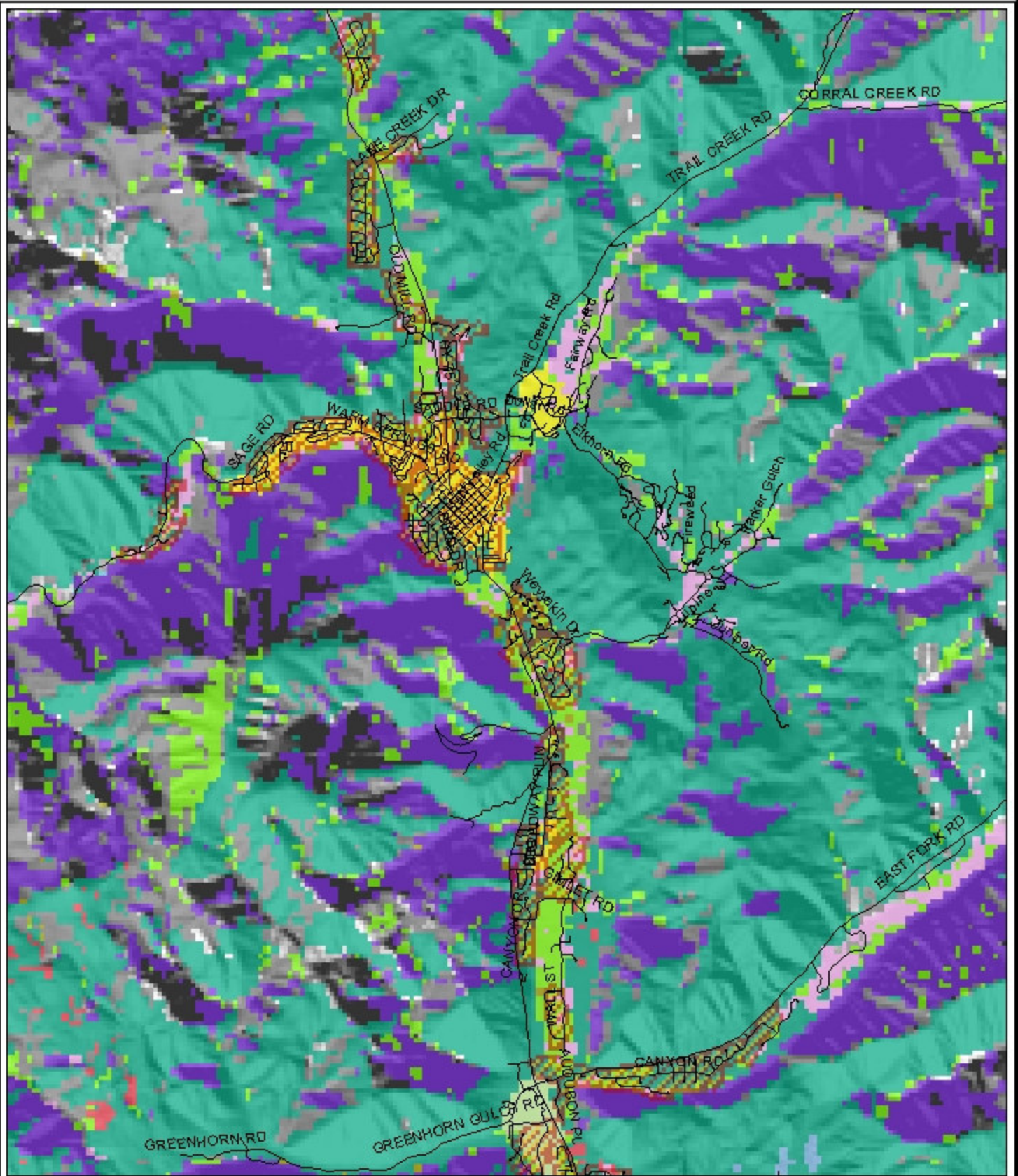
ACTION ITEMS	Description	Coordinating Agencies	Available Funding & all other Available Resources	Supplies Needed to Take Action & Complete Action	Anticipated Achievement or Outcome	Social and Environment Benefits	Milestones	Timeline
COUNTYWIDE COUNCIL Objective:	Establish a diverse, countywide planning council to evaluate and prepare for growth as it affects fire services.							
Automatic and Area of Response Action Item	Review the findings of the fire station location analysis by fire officials to plan for Automatic Aid Response.	Local Fire Agencies, Blaine County GIS Manager, Alpine Enterprises, Local Governments	Local Fire Budget and Fire Mitigation Funding and ...	Fire Station Location Analysis including Codes, maps, data, demographics and projected development and population growth	Establishment of an Automatic Aid Response Plan and system	Improved agency interoperability and response capability for enhanced public safety	Schedule a meeting to review and discuss the findings of the fire station location analysis	Nov-04
Service Consolidation Action Item	Meet to determine the benefits and obstacles of creating a countywide fire protection district to adapt fire services to Blaine County's growth.	Local Fire Agencies, Blaine County GIS Manager, Local Governments	Local Fire Budget and Fire Mitigation Funding and ...	Fire Station Location Analysis including Codes, maps, data, demographics and projected development and population growth	Creation of a countywide fire protection district	Improved agency interoperability and response capability for enhanced public safety	Schedule a meeting to initiate discussions toward creating a countywide fire protection district	Nov-04
Fire Station Relocation Action Item	Review the fire officials findings from the fire station location GIS analysis to develop a countywide fire station location master plan to meet Blaine County's growth.	Local Fire Agencies, Blaine County GIS Manager, Alpine Enterprises, Local Governments	Local Fire Budget and Fire Mitigation Funding and ...	Fire Station Location Analysis including Codes, maps, data, demographics and projected development and population growth	Completion of a countywide fire station location master plan in digital GIS format	Improved agency interoperability and response capability for enhanced public safety	Schedule a meeting to review and discuss the findings of the fire station location analysis	Nov-04
COLLABORATIVE WORK GROUP Objective:	Create a collaborative work group between fire officials and planners to establish Firewise practices as an integral component of the review process for land planning and development.							

Firewise Development Action Item	Work with building officials, planners and stakeholders to establish Firewise Practices as an integral component of responsible development.	Local Fire Agencies, Local Government Officials and Staffs, Blaine County GIS Manager, Building and Development Professionals	Fire Mitigation Funding	Firewise Information in various media formats, Codes and Ordinances, local Comprehensive Plan	Community Participation in promotion of Fire Prevention	Improved professional assistance to property owners for fire prevention	Develop a list of professionals to contact and begin planning and schedule a workshop for introducing and teaching Firewise Practices	Jan-05
WATER SUPPLY Action Item	Assure that all new development projects include adequate water supply based on the adopted Code.	Local Fire Agencies, Local Government Officials and Staffs, Blaine County GIS Manager, Building and Development Professionals	Local Fire Budget and Fire Mitigation Funding and ...	Codes, Ordinances, Policies, local Comprehensive Plan, Firewise Information in various media formats	Adequate water supply countywide for fire prevention and suppression	Improved professional assistance to property owners for creating Firewise properties	Schedule a workshop with local government officials and staff and development professionals to train and promote proper use of Codes.	Jan-05
RESPONSIBLE DEVELOPMENT Objective:	Utilize Firewise building and landscaping practices to promote responsible development in all wildland/urban interface zones.							
Survivable Spaces Action Item	Show the benefit of creating survivable spaces to prevent the ignition of structures.	Fire Prevention Trainers, Landscape Professionals, Agricultural Extension Agent	Fire Mitigation Funding	Firewise Information in various media formats specific to Defensible and Survivable Space preparation	Property owner commitment to creating more Firewise personal living spaces	Promotion of a more Firewise community	Plan and schedule a survivable spaces workshop series	Jan-05
Building Materials Action Item	Promote the use of non-combustible or fire resistive building materials.	Fire Prevention Trainers, Products Representatives, Architects, Builders	Fire Mitigation Funding	Firewise Information in various media formats and sample fire-resistive building products	Property owner commitment to using less combustible building materials when installing and retrofitting structures	Promotion of a more Firewise community	Plan and schedule a series of non-combustible materials workshops	Jan-05

<p>Vegetation Management Action Item</p>	<p>Demonstrate the effective use and location of fire resistive plant materials and aesthetic hardscape components in landscape design and installation.</p>	<p>Fire Prevention Trainers, Landscape Professionals, Agricultural Extension Agent</p>	<p>Fire Mitigation Funding</p>	<p>Firewise Information in various media formats, Firewise Landscaping video series, fire-resistive plant lists, sample fire-resistive hardscape and landscape products</p>	<p>Property owner and landscape professionals' commitment to installing more fire resistive landscape materials and configurations toward creating survivable spaces</p>	<p>More Firewise personal living spaces within a more Firewise community</p>	<p>Plan and schedule a series of Firewise Landscaping workshops</p>	<p>Jan-05</p>
<p>Water Supply for Large Homes Action Item</p>	<p>Require developers to provide an adequate water supply or alternative fire sprinkler system as determined by the fire official.</p>	<p>Local Fire Agencies, Local Government Officials and Staffs, Building, Architectural and Development Professionals</p>	<p>Local Fire Budget and Fire Mitigation Funding and ...</p>	<p>Codes, Ordinances, Policies, local Comprehensive Plan, Firewise Information demonstrating various water supply systems</p>	<p>Adequate water supply in personal living spaces for a more Firewise community</p>	<p>Improved professional assistance to property owners for creating Firewise properties</p>	<p>Schedule a workshop with local government officials and staff and development professionals to train and promote proper use of Codes.</p>	<p>Nov-04</p>
<p>Large Home Impacts Action Item</p>	<p>Require special fire protection features on homes greater than 6,000 square feet to address the impacts that large homes have on fire prevention efforts and fire protection capabilities.</p>	<p>Local Fire Agencies, Local Government Officials and Staffs, Building, Architectural and Development Professionals</p>	<p>Local Fire Budget and Fire Mitigation Funding and ...</p>	<p>Codes, Ordinances, Policies, local Comprehensive Plan, Firewise Information showing subdivisions of large homes lost to catastrophic fire</p>	<p>Assurance that all homes greater than 6,000 square feet provide an adequate water supply and utilize Firewise building and landscaping materials and techniques</p>	<p>Creating a more Firewise Community by reducing the potential for large, private property fuel sources to impact the surrounding community in the event of wildland fire.</p>	<p>Schedule a workshop with local government officials and staff and development professionals to train and promote proper use of Codes.</p>	<p>Nov-04</p>

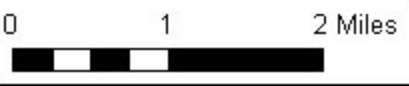
Historic Fire Regime and Urban Areas Maps

Idaho Department of Lands historic fire regime data shows what historical fire patterns should be for Blaine County. Urban areas have been created using parcel data to show the most densely populated and heavily developed areas of the county. These maps also include county boundary, county roads, and a hillshade map for backdrop and reference.



Legend		
— Roads	mixed severity, variable	rock/barren
Urbanized Areas	no information	snow/ice
Historical Fire Regime	non-forest mx svrty, mod	stand replacement, long
agriculture	non-forest std replc, lng	stand replacement, short
mixed severity, long	non-forest std replc, mod	urban
mixed severity, short	non-forest std replc, shr	water
	non-lethal	

Historical Fire Regime and Urbanized Areas, Ketchum Area



Alpine Enterprises Inc.
 PO Box 2037
 280 Rivers St. East
 Ketchum, ID 83340
 phone: 208-727-1988
 fax: 208-727-1987

September, 2004

FLEXIBLE PLAN GOAL – Create a flexible plan:

A fire mitigation plan needs to be flexible to effectively assist the community in maintaining ongoing fuels reduction programs in a Wildland/Urban Interface and Intermix Zone. It also needs to be adaptable to respond to ever changing surrounding resources and local demographics.

- **CONSISTENCY OBJECTIVE: Ensure the Fire Mitigation Plan will compliment existing ordinances, resolutions & management plans while reflecting the successful strategies of the National Fire Plan. Examples for documents to compare for consistency are:**
 - ✓ County Fire Ordinance
 - ✓ Blaine County Disaster Plan
 - ✓ Subdivision Ordinances
 - ✓ Zoning Ordinances
 - ✓ Comprehensive Plans
 - ✓ City Ordinances
 - ✓ International Fire Code
 - ✓ International Wildland/Urban Interface Code
 - ✓ International Building Code
 - ✓ Healthy Forests Initiative

- **REVISION OBJECTIVE: Structure the Fire Mitigation Plan to function as a living, working document that will change with evolving countywide conditions and community needs. Establish a committee for annual review and possible revision of this Fire Mitigation Plan.**

- **PROACTIVE OBJECTIVE: Provide a well-planned, proactive approach to enable implementation of the Fire Mitigation Plan.**
 - Apply your Fire Mitigation Plan, which provides the information necessary to obtain additional grants and funding beyond the scope of fuels mitigation. Examples of supplemental funding sources are:
 - ✓ The Fire Act Grant
 - ✓ The Department of Justice Grants
 - ✓ The Department of Agriculture Grants
 - ✓ The Department of Homeland Security Grants

ACTION PLAN for THE PLAN GOAL - CREATE A FLEXIBLE PLAN

ACTION ITEMS	Description	Coordinating Agencies	Available Funding & all other Available Resources	Supplies Needed to Take Action & Complete Action	Anticipated Achievement or Outcome	Social and Environment Benefits	Milestones	Timeline
CONSISTENCY Objective:	Ensure that the Fire Mitigation Plan compliments existing ordinances, resolutions and management plans while reflecting the successful strategies of the National Fire Plan.							
Documentation Analysis Action Item	Collect, review and compare all ordinances, codes, and plans pertinent to this Fire Mitigation Plan.	Alpine Enterprises	Communities At Risk Grant	Existing Ordinances, Codes, Plans for review and comparison	A complimentary Fire Mitigation Plan	A well thought out strategy for preventing fire and improving fire protection	Collection and Review of Codes, Ordinances, Plans	Done
Plan Development Action Item	Write the Fire Mitigation Plan to support efforts and requirements identified in the documentation analysis process.	Alpine Enterprises	Communities At Risk Grant	Existing Ordinances, Codes, Plans for review and comparison	A complimentary Fire Mitigation Plan	A well thought out strategy for preventing fire and improving fire protection	Prepare Final Draft Fire Mitigation Plan with Accompanying Draft GIS Map Materials	Sep-04
REVISION Objective:	Structure the Fire Mitigation Plan to function as a living, working document that will change with evolving, countywide conditions and needs.							
Review Action Item	Establish a schedule for review and revision of this Fire Mitigation Plan.	Local Fire Agencies	Federal Fire Mitigation Grants and Local Fire Budget	Existing Fire Mitigation Plan	A Fire Mitigation Plan Revision Process	Maintaining a useful plan for our Community At Risk	Develop a Meeting Schedule for Plan Revision	Nov-05
Public Participation Action Item	Meet with agencies and the public to review and update the plan to reflect changing strategies with grassroots support.	Local Fire Agencies, General Public, BCC, Local Municipalities and other effected agencies	Federal Fire Mitigation Grants and Local Fire Budget	Existing Fire Mitigation Plan	Public Participation in Fire Mitigation Planning	Public Awareness of Fire Mitigation Issues and Management concerns	Prepare List of parties, groups, agencies and organizations that should be invited to participate	Feb-06
PROACTIVE Objective:	Provide a well-planned, proactive approach to enable the implementation of this Fire Mitigation Plan.							
Resource Conditions Action Item	Complete an analysis of surrounding resource conditions with supporting maps and data.	Alpine Enterprises	Communities At Risk Grant	Existing Maps and Documents	An Analysis of Resource Conditions relative to Fuels Mitigation	Knowledge of fuel and fire hazard conditions	Complete analysis and accompanying GIS maps	Oct-04

Map Reference Action Item	Utilize map information to inform local property owners about high-risk areas and compatible fuels reduction techniques.	Local Fire Agencies	Fire Mitigation Grants, Americorps Grants	Alpine Enterprises Fire Mitigation Maps; Blaine County GIS Maps; Hazard Assessment Tools	Homeowner knowledge of fuels reduction techniques for high risk areas	Transferring fuels reduction skills to homeowners for personal property protection	Select the first high risk demonstration area.	May-05
Wildland Fire Mitigation Funding Action Item	Utilize the Plan to outline fire agency and community resource needs to access fire mitigation funding.	Local Fire Agencies	Fire Mitigation Grants, Americorps Grants,	Fire Mitigation Plan; Other Community Plans	Obtaining Fire Mitigation Funding	Accomplishing Fire Mitigation efforts with minimal impact on current tax-funded budget	Begin prioritizing the Plan Action Items.	Oct-04
Additional Funding Action Item	Through the Plan, provide fire agencies with the information necessary to obtain additional grants and funding beyond the scope of fuels mitigation funding.	Alpine Enterprises	Americorps Grants, Fire Act Grants, Homeland Security Grants, BDS, FEMA, Department of Agriculture	Fire Mitigation Plan and Grant Applications	Additional Funding to meet plan-identified needs beyond fire mitigation	Obtaining additional equipment or personnel with minimal impact on current tax-funded budget	Create Draft Action Sheets	Aug-04

INFRASTRUCTURE GOAL – Identify infrastructure status and needs:

Develop a coordinated effort to maintain a countywide fire infrastructure inventory to enhance operations. Inventory infrastructure needs so that fire officials can continue to prepare for controlling fires in their incipient stage. This will reduce the need to combat potentially catastrophic fires and elevate the ability to protect lives, property and public resources.

- **FIRE STATION LOCATION OBJECTIVE:** Utilize recognized methodology to determine the effectiveness of current fire station locations as an indicator of future needs.
- **APPARATUS OBJECTIVE:** Inventory and maintain an on-going list of apparatus by age, type and compliance with current safety requirements as published by National Fire Protection Association 1901 and similar standards.
- **COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT OBJECTIVE:** Work with all emergency services providers to standardize equipment and enhance interoperability.
- **PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT OBJECTIVE:** Provide all firefighters with compliant Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for firefighter safety.
- **WILDLAND FIRE EQUIPMENT:** Obtain adequate and compliant wildland fire equipment at all fire station locations. Inventory current wildland fire fighting equipment to ensure that it meets National Fire Protection Association Standards. Coordinate purchases of wildland equipment through federal cooperators (e.g. Southern Idaho Fire Cooperators) whenever possible.
- **SHARED INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT OBJECTIVE:** Maintain partnerships between Blaine County fire agencies and area Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service fire divisions to continue to identify and share needed infrastructure and equipment. Coordinate and share resources of all federal, state and local fire agencies.

ACTION PLAN for INFRASTRUCTURE GOAL - IDENTIFY INFRASTRUCTURE STATUS & NEEDS

ACTION ITEMS	Description	Coordinating Agencies	Available Funding & all other Available Resources	Supplies Needed to Take Action & Complete Action	Anticipated Achievement or Outcome	Social and Environment Benefits	Milestones	Timeline
FIRE STATION LOCATION Objective:	Utilize recognized methodology to determine the effectiveness of current fire station locations as an indicator of future needs.							
Software Selection Action Item	Research and select an appropriate software for analyzing fire station locations and response times.	Fire Agencies, Blaine County GIS Coordinator, University Research Centers, FEMA	Fire Mitigation Grants; United States Fire Administration; FEMA Grants	Internet Search Capability; Software Catalogues;	Selection of Appropriate Software	Efficient location of Fire Stations and a coordinated response	Research and Selection of an appropriate station location tool	Feb-05
Fire Station Location Action Item	Utilize software technology in conjunction with Blaine County Geographic Information Systems fire maps to determine the effectiveness of current fire station locations.	Blaine County GIS Coordinator, Fire Agencies, Wood River Sawtooth EMS Council	Fire Mitigation Grants; United States Fire Administration; FEMA Grants	Selected Software and GIS System	Know the level of effectiveness of current fire station locations	Conservation of future tax dollars and improved response times due to better station location planning	Partner with the GIS Coordinator to develop a Fire Station Location Shape file (GIS Layer) to display locations	Nov-05
Auto Aid Action Item	Utilize selected software technology to develop an automatic aid response plan.	Blaine County GIS Coordinator, Fire Agencies, City Governments, Wood River Sawtooth EMS Council, Fire District Commissioners	Fire Mitigation Grants; United States Fire Administration; FEMA Grants	Selected Software and GIS System	Creation of a Nearest Responder Auto Aid Agreement countywide	More Effective Response to all emergencies	Develop a draft Auto Aid Plan for review by all parties involved	Jan-06
APPARATUS Objective:	Inventory and maintain an on-going list of apparatus by age, type and compliance with current requirements as published by NFPA 1901 and similar standards.							
Inventory Action Item	Develop a countywide inventory of fire apparatus.	Alpine Enterprises, Local Fire Agencies, BLM, FS	Communities At Risk Grant and Local Fire Budget	Computer Software for report and documentation	A list of all available apparatus and its currant condition	Awareness of apparatus needs for firefighter safety	Compile report and list into Fire Mitigation Plan	Oct-04

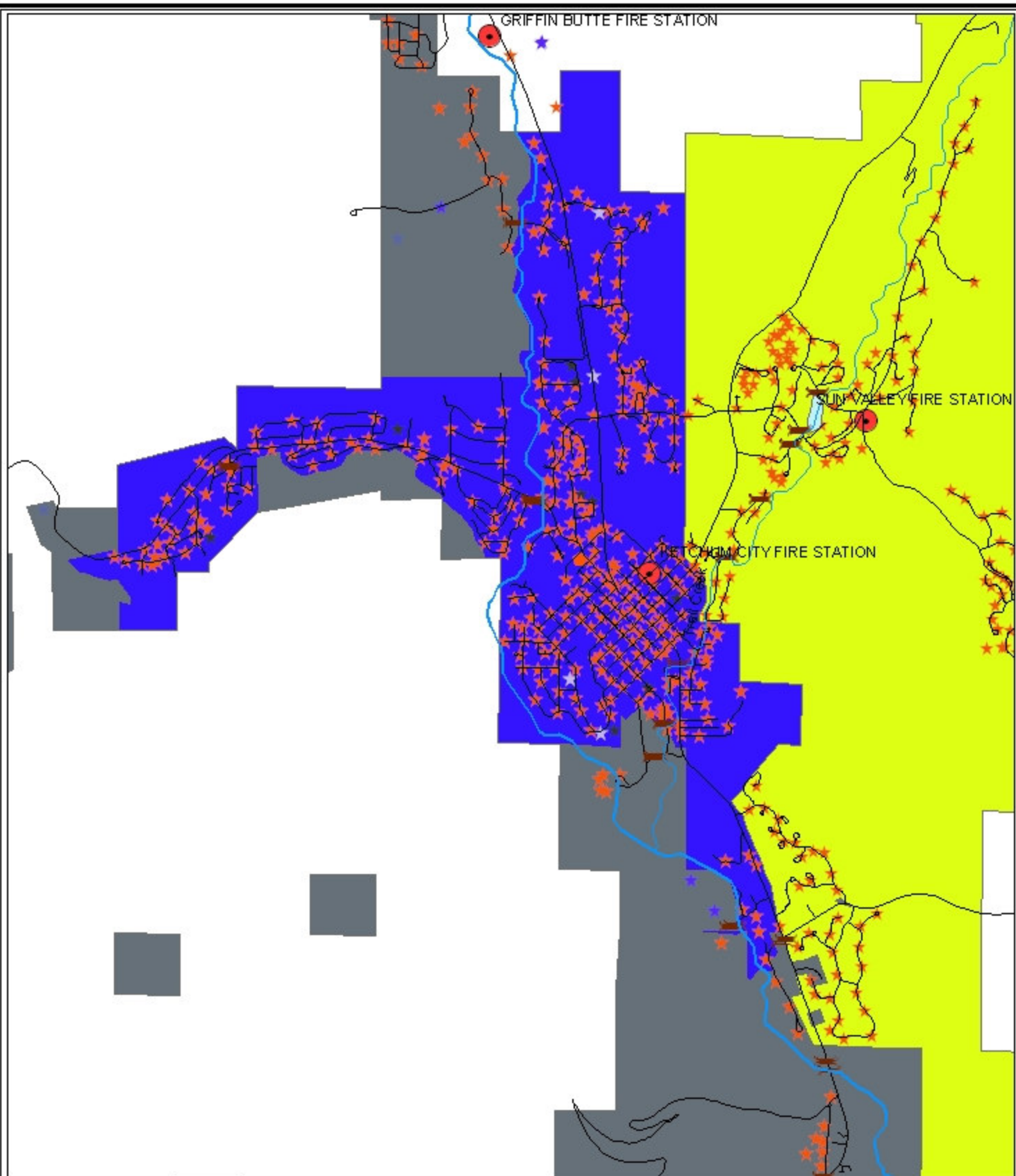
Vehicle Compliance Action Item	Determine vehicle compliance with current safety requirements as published by National Fire Code 1901.	Alpine Enterprises, Local Fire Agencies, BLM, FS	Communities At Risk Grant and Local Fire Budget	Computer Software for report and documentation	Determination of Vehicle Compliance with applicable standards	Knowledge of vehicle compliance for firefighter safety and fire operations	Obtain and review NFPA Code 1901 in preparation for vehicle evaluations	Dec-04
Apparatus Technology Action Item	Assess the need for acquiring apparatus with compressed air foam, a foam proportioning system and other current technology available to protect structures in the wildland/urban interface and intermix zones.	Local Fire Agencies, Professional Associations such as International Fire Chiefs Association and associated informational periodicals	Communities At Risk Grant and Local Fire Budget	Professional Periodicals, manufacturers' specifications	A review of all state-of-the-art equipment	Determination of the most technologically advanced and cost effective equipment	Collect Manufacturers' Specifications and review information from professional organizations regarding a variety of options	Feb-05
Replacement Action Item	Request funding to replace non-compliant or aging apparatus.	Local Fire Agencies	Fire Act Grants, Homeland Security Grants, BDS, FEMA, Department of Agriculture	Various Grant Applications	Submission of various funding requests	Acquisition of needed equipment with minimal impact on current budget	Decide which grants to apply for	Apr-05
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE & WILDLAND FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT Objective:	Ensure that all Blaine County fire agencies maintain proper personal protective and wildland firefighting equipment to accomplish firefighter safety.							
Inventory Action Item	Create a current inventory of PPE and firefighting equipment used to combat wildland fires.	Alpine Enterprises, Local Fire Agencies	Communities At Risk Grant and Local Fire Budget	Computer Software for report and documentation	Establishment of a list of compliant PPE	Firefighter Safety	Begin PPE Inventory	Oct-04
Personal Protective Equipment Action Item	Provide all firefighters with compliant Personal Protective Equipment for firefighter safety.	Local Fire Agencies, Southern Idaho Fire Cooperative	Fire Act Grants, Homeland Security Grants, BDS, FEMA, Department of Agriculture, Fire Budget	Personal Protective Equipment	Compliant PPE for All Firefighters	Firefighter Safety	Compile a list of all needed PPE	Feb-05

Wildland Firefighting Equipment Action Item	Obtain adequate and compliant wildland firefighting equipment at all fire station locations.	Local Fire Agencies, Southern Idaho Fire Cooperative	Fire Act Grants, Homeland Security Grants, BDS, FEMA, Department of Agriculture, Fire Budget	Wildland Firefighting Equipment	Acquisition of appropriate wildland firefighting equipment	Firefighter Safety and property protection	Compile a list of all needed wildland firefighting equipment	Feb-05
SHARED INFRASTRUCTURE & EQUIPMENT Objective:	Coordinate and share resources of all federal, state and local fire agencies.							
Agency List Action Item	Develop and maintain a list of all Wildland/Urban Interface firefighting agencies for Blaine County.	Local Fire Agencies, BLM, FS	Local Fire Budget	Agency Directories	A current list of Wildland/Urban Interface firefighting agencies	Greater cooperation between agencies	Collect pertinent agency directories and contacts	Nov-04
Agency Equipment Action Item	Create and Maintain a list of all equipment and apparatus available from various wildland firefighting agencies.	Local Fire Agencies, BLM, FS, Alpine Enterprises Planning Team	Local Fire Budget	Agency Equipment and Apparatus information	A current list of Wildland/Urban Interface firefighting apparatus and equipment	Greater cooperation between agencies	Collect pertinent agency information on apparatus and equipment	Nov-04
COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT Objective:	Standardize all communications equipment and enhance interoperability.							
E-911 Action Item	Work with the Blaine County Communications Committee to implement E-911.	Local Fire Agencies, Law Enforcement, EMS Council, BCC, Local Government, St. Luke's Hospital	Local Fire Budget	Meeting schedules and helpful information for decision making during partnership meetings	Establishment of E-911 Service	Access to E-911 Services for the Public	Assist council with next step to create E-911 services	Oct-04
Advisory Action Item	Provide input to the Blaine County Communications Committee on equipment needs for interoperability between all fire, EMS, law enforcement and federal agencies during a wildland/urban fire incident.	Fire Agencies, Law Enforcement, FS, BLM, BDS, National Wildland Coordinating Group	Local Fire Budget	Information and examples on the latest technology; meeting schedules for presenting helpful information for decision making during partnership meetings	Complete Interoperability during Wildland/Urban fire incident	Firefighter Safety and improved interagency communications and cooperation	Presentation of equipment needs to the BCCC	Nov-04

<p>Radio Equipment Action Item</p>	<p>Coordinate with the National Wildland Coordinating Radio Work Group on obtaining proper radios for interoperability.</p>	<p>Fire Agencies, Law Enforcement, FS, BLM, BDS, National Wildland Coordinating Group</p>	<p>Fire Act Grants, Homeland Security Grants, BDS, FEMA, Department of Agriculture</p>	<p>NWCG list of approved communication contractors and associated radio equipment specifications</p>	<p>Radios that enable all agencies to have communication interoperability</p>	<p>Firefighter Safety and improved interagency communications and cooperation</p>	<p>Obtaining the list of approved contractors and associated documentation from NWCG</p>	<p>Nov-04</p>
<p>Communications Equipment Purchase Action Item</p>	<p>Purchase communications equipment as needed to support a countywide emergency response network including mobile data terminals with a GIS interface.</p>	<p>Fire Agencies, Law Enforcement, EMS Council, BCCC, BCC, St Luke's Hospital, Municipal Governments</p>	<p>Fire Act Grants, Homeland Security Grants, BDS, FEMA, Department of Agriculture, ESRI GIS Grants, Private Foundations</p>	<p>Specifications on Communication and Mobile Data Terminal equipment and associated federal regulations; relevant grant applications</p>	<p>Purchase of the latest communication equipment and technology for all emergency response agencies</p>	<p>All agency interoperability-ability for enhanced public safety</p>	<p>Determine the type and quantity of equipment needed</p>	<p>Jan-05</p>

Infrastructure

These maps show infrastructure relevant to fire prevention and protection. All roads, bridges, and water sources were collected by Alpine Enterprises Inc. through Blaine County Project Impact and kept current with yearly field work. Lakes, major streams and fire agency boundaries are also displayed on these maps to show year-round and seasonal water sources in Blaine County.



Legend

Rivers and Streams	FDCs	DRY	Blaine County Lakes
FIRE STATIONS	Unknown	FDC	Sun Valley Fire
Bridges	No Data	MOD	Ketchum Rural Fire
Roads	CISTERN	PRESS	Ketchum Fire
	DRAFT	PRESS-A	
		STATIC	

Infrastructure, City of Ketchum



Alpine Enterprises Inc.

PO Box 2037
 280 Rivers St. East
 Ketchum, ID 83340
 phone: 208-727-1988
 fax: 208-727-1987

September 2004

INTEROPERABILITY GOAL – Establish regional interoperability:

Interoperability is the ability of fire service, law enforcement, emergency medical service agencies and dispatch centers to acquire operational plans, equipment and other resources that allow them to interact in wildland fire prevention, mitigation and control with personnel safety as the number one priority.

- **MAPPING OBJECTIVE:** Develop and maintain accurate local maps.
- **COMMUNICATIONS OBJECTIVE:** Seek solutions to any limitations of the Emergency Communications system.
- **RADIO EQUIPMENT OBJECTIVE:** Consult the Interagency Wildland Fire Coordinating Group’s recommendations on radio communication equipment.
- **INTERAGENCY OBJECTIVE:** Improve emergency responder interoperability locally, regionally and nationally.

ACTION PLAN for INTEROPERABILITY GOAL - ESTABLISH REGIONAL INTEROPERABILITY

ACTION ITEMS	Description	Coordinating Agencies	Available Funding & all other Available Resources	Supplies Needed to Take Action & Complete Action	Anticipated Achievement or Outcome	Social and Environment Benefits	Milestones	Timeline
MAPPING Objective:	Develop accurate local Geographic Information Systems mapping.							
Map Sets Action Item	Provide uniform map sets in hardcopy and digital formats for all fire agencies within Blaine County.	Alpine Enterprises and Blaine County GIS Manager	Fire Planning and Fire Mitigation Funding	Satellite Imagery, Addressing System, Global Positioning System, Blaine County GIS Survey Control Network, Geographic Information System and Map Sets	Uniform Hardcopy and Digital Map Sets for fire jurisdictions	Improved fire prevention and fire mitigation capability	Obtain completed GIS Fire Mapping	Oct-04
Map Features Action Item	Use map layers to illustrate, at a minimum, the following features: fuel types and densities, access roads, bridges, water supplies and property addresses.	Alpine Enterprises and Blaine County GIS Manager	Fire Planning and Fire Mitigation Funding	Geographic Information System and Map Sets, Vegetation Maps, Fuels Modeling Information, Road, Bridge and Water Source Information	Uniform Hardcopy and Digital Map Feature Layers for fire jurisdictions	Improved fire prevention and fire mitigation capability	Obtain completed GIS Feature Layers	Oct-04
Mapping Consistency Action Item	Utilize a consistent data collection methodology for uniform map production and ongoing map revisions.	Alpine Enterprises and Blaine County GIS Manager	Fire Planning and Fire Mitigation Funding	GIS Metadata	Uniform Hardcopy and Digital Map Production for fire jurisdictions	Improved fire prevention and fire mitigation capability	Obtain GIS Fire Mapping Metadata	Oct-04
Map Access Action Item	Prepare mapping in an digital format that is accessible through mobile data terminals.	Alpine Enterprises and Blaine County GIS Manager	Fire Planning and Fire Mitigation Funding	Geographic Information System Map Sets	An approved digital map format for use in mobile data terminals	Improved fire prevention and fire mitigation capability	Determine a compatible digital map format for transmitting to mobile data terminals	Dec-04

Mapping Manipulation Action Item	Provide the capability to "zoom" views of digitally mapped areas "in" for site detail and "out" for incident overview.	Alpine Enterprises and Blaine County GIS Manager	Fire Planning and Fire Mitigation Funding	Geographic Information System with Compatible Hardware and GIS Map Sets	Ability to manipulate GIS map sets and feature layers	Improved fire prevention and fire mitigation capability	Obtain GIS Fire Mapping	Oct-04
COMMUNICATIONS Objective:	Seek solutions to any limitations of the emergency communication system.							
Radio Coverage Action Item	Review radio coverage maps and determine how improvements can be made to provide enhanced and adequate communication coverage.	Fire Agencies, EMS Council, Blaine County Communications Center Board , Radio Consultants	Blaine County, Foundation Grants, Department of Homeland Security and Fire Act Funding	Radio Coverage Maps	Enhanced and Adequate Communications Coverage	Enhanced Firefighter Safety and Interoperability between fire agencies	Obtain Radio Coverage Maps	Oct-04
County Communications Plan Action Item	Review and implement the proposed Blaine County Communications Plan.	Fire Agencies, EMS Council, Blaine County Communications Center Board , Radio Consultants	Blaine County, Foundation Grants, Department of Homeland Security and Fire Act Funding	The Proposed Blaine County Communications Plan	Enactment of the Proposed Blaine County Communications Plan	Enhanced Firefighter Safety and Interoperability between fire agencies	Schedule Meeting to review proposed Blaine County Communications Plan	Oct-04
Multiple Communication Centers Action Item	Coordinate an operational plan between Blaine County communication centers and the regional BLM and USFS communication center.	Fire Agencies, EMS Council, Blaine County Communications Center Board , Radio Consultants, BLM & USFS Communication Center	Blaine County, Foundation Grants, Department of Homeland Security and Fire Act Funding	Memorandums of Agreement and Mutual Aid Agreements	Coordination between Communication Centers for Federal and Local Fire Agencies	Enhanced Firefighter Safety and Interoperability between fire agencies	Schedule a workshop to develop an operational plan between Federal and Blaine County communication centers	Jan-05
Mobile Data Terminal Action Item	Provide local digital map sets to the communication centers for use with mobile data terminals for daily use in fuels reduction, fire prevention and other incidents that jeopardize public safety.	Fire Agencies, EMS Council, Blaine County Communications Center Board , Blaine County GIS Manager	Blaine County, Foundation Grants, Department of Homeland Security and Fire Act Funding	Local GIS digital map sets	Ability to utilize accurate maps within mobile data terminals	Enhanced Firefighter Safety and Interoperability between fire agencies	Obtain Digital Map Sets	Oct-04

RADIO EQUIPMENT Objective:	Consult the Interagency Wildland Fire Coordinating group's recommendations on radio communication equipment.							
Radio equipment Evaluation Action Item	Evaluate the various makes and models of approved radio equipment.	The National Wildland Coordinating Group, The Blaine County Communications Center Board, Local Fire Agencies	Department of Homeland Security and Fire Act Funding, Foundation Grants	Information and product samples of various makes and models of approved radio equipment	The selection of appropriate radio equipment	Enhanced Firefighter Safety and Interoperability between fire agencies	Collect product samples and specifications for approved radio equipment	Jan-05
Radio Equipment Funding Action Item	Acquire funding for recommended equipment purchases.	The Blaine County Communications Center Board, Local Fire Agencies, EMS Council	Department of Homeland Security and Fire Act Funding, Foundation Grants	Funding and Grant Applications	Acquired Funding for radio equipment purchase	Enhanced Firefighter Safety and Interoperability between fire agencies	Research funding sources	Jan-05
Radio Equipment Purchase Action Item	Purchase radio equipment that meets the recommendations and the needs of your agency.	The Blaine County Communications Center Board, Local Fire Agencies, EMS Council	Department of Homeland Security and Fire Act Funding, Foundation Grants	Information and product samples of various makes and models of approved radio equipment and funding	Acquisition of approved radio equipment	Enhanced Firefighter Safety and Interoperability between fire agencies	Develop specifications that define radio equipment needs and desired capabilities	Mar-05
INTERAGENCY Objective:	Improve emergency responder interoperability locally, regionally and nationally.							
Personal Protective Equipment Action Item	Adopt nationally recognized personal protective equipment standards for all cooperating agencies involved in fire prevention, mitigation and control.	Area Fire Agencies	Local Fire Budget	National Standards for Personal Protective Equipment	Provision of recognized Personal Protective Equipment to all Firefighters	Improved Firefighter Safety	Review National Standards for Personal Protective Gear	Nov-04
Joint Purchases Action Item	Accomplish joint purchases of equipment for efficiency and compatibility during a multi-agency incident.	Area Fire Agencies, Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service,	Department of Homeland Security and Fire Act Funding, Foundation Grants	Fire Agency Lists of needed equipment for joint purchases	Joint Purchasing Effort Established	Reduced Costs and Improved Compatibility of Needed Equipment	Determine Equipment Needs and compare Fire Agency Lists of Needs	Nov-04

Training Courses Action Item	Develop training courses that meet the required job proficiencies while recognizing each participants previous level of training.	Area Fire Agencies, BLM and Forest Service, Idaho Fire Service Training, International Fire Service Training Association	Department of Homeland Security and Fire Act Funding, Foundation Grants	Wildland Fire Training Courses and Proficiencies and Structural Training Courses and Proficiencies	Wildland training that utilizes previous skills and knowledge to condense courses	Increased skill level and more trained personnel	Compare and evaluate lesson plans	Jan-04
Operational Plan for Fuel Mitigation Action Item	Develop interagency operational plans that utilize consistent methodology to promote fire prevention and fuel mitigation.	Area Fire Agencies, Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service,	Fire Mitigation Funding	Current operational plans	Consistent plans promoting fire prevention and fuel mitigation	Promotion of Firewise Communities	Collect and review fire prevention and fuel mitigation plans	Jan-04
Operational Plan for Response Action Item	Develop interagency response operational plans that are compatible in the event of a multi-agency response.	Area Fire Agencies, BLM and Forest Service, area Law Enforcement, Blaine County Communication Center, Idaho Bureau of Disaster Services	Department of Homeland Security and Fire Act Funding, Foundation Grants	Current operational response plans	Compatible operational response plans	Improved fire prevention and fire control	Collect and review operational plans	Jan-04
Contingency Plans Action Item	Develop interagency contingency plans for reducing fuels when conditions are not appropriate for prescribed burns.	Area Fire Agencies, Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service,	Fire Mitigation Funding	Optional plans for options to prescribed burning	Options to prescribed burning	Fuel reduction to create Firewise Communities	Collect and review proposed plans for prescribed burns	Jan-04

Bald Mountain Wildland Fire Workgroup - Schedule

Month	Location	Host Agency	Topic	Topic Presentation Agency
January	WR STA3/Bellevue Guard Station Highway 75	Wood River Fire and Rescue Bart Lassman or Jeff Nivens 788.5577	Training and Certification	BLM-Upper Snake District Tony Davis
February			Handline Construction and FFS safety	
March	SNRA Headquarters	Sawtooth NF and SNRA Bill Murphy 622.	ICS and Communications	Ketchum Fire - Mike Elle
April	Haley Fire Station	Hailey Fire Mike Chapman or Carl Hjelm 788.3147	Engine and Foam Operations	
May	Greenhorn Gulch Station 95 Fire Station Drive (12205 Highway 75)	Ketchum Rural Fire District Greg Schwab or Robbie Englehart 726.7805	Tabletop Exercise	Interagency Interface Drill Agency
June	Interagency Interface Drill Site TBA	Interface Drill Host Agency TBA	Interagency Interface Drill TBA	Interface Drill Host Agency TBA
July	Freidman Memorial Airport	Freidman Memorial ARFF Pete Kramer	Aviation and Air Operations	USFS-Sawtooth Helitack
August	Griffin Butte Fire Station 13100 Highway 75	Ketchum Fire Department Greg Schwab or Robbie Englehart 726.7805	Wildand Urban Interface Ops	
September	Elkhorn Fire Station Arrowleaf	Sun Valley Fire Jeff Carnes or Mike Eichela 622.8234	Fuels Mitigation Projects	USFS-Sawtooth NF Matt Filbert

* All meetings are held on the third Thursday of the month at 1000 hours.

**Interagency Interface Drill is held on the last Saturday in June.

	Airport	Bellevue	Carey	Hailey	Ketchum	Sun Valley	Wood River	USFS	BLM	BC S & R	Galena
1	Airport Ops	Yellow 1	Red 1	Yellow 1	Gold 1	Gold 1	Yellow 1	Gold 1	Yellow 1	S&R 1	S&R 1
2	Yellow 1	Yellow 2	Red 2	Yellow 2	Gold 2	Gold 2	Yellow 2	Gold 3	Yellow 3	S&R 2	S&R 2
3	Yellow 2	Yellow 3	Red 3	Yellow 3	Gold 3	Gold 3	Yellow 3	Gold 4	Gold 1	S&R 3	S&R 3
4	Red 1	Red 1	Yellow 1	Red 1	Gold 4	Gold 4	Red 1	Yellow 1	Gold 3	S&R 4	S&R 4
5	Gold 1	Gold 1	Yellow 3	Gold 1	Gold 5	Gold 5	Gold 1	Yellow 3	Gold 4	Yellow 1	Gold 1
6	Gold 3	Gold 3	Gold 1	Gold 3	Yellow 1	Yellow 1	Gold 3	Red 1	Red 1	Heli Ski	Heli Ski
7	F.E.R.N.	F.E.R.N.	F.E.R.N.	F.E.R.N.	F.E.R.N.	F.E.R.N.	F.E.R.N.	F.E.R.N.	F.E.R.N.	F.E.R.N.	F.E.R.N.
8	EMS 1	EMS 1	EMS 1	EMS 1	EMS 1	EMS 1	EMS 1	EMS 1	EMS 1	EMS 1	EMS 1
9	EMS 2	EMS 2	EMS 2	EMS 2	EMS 2	EMS 2	EMS 2	EMS 2	EMS 2	EMS 2	EMS 2
10	Blue 1	Blue 1	Blue 1	Blue 1	Blue 1	Blue 1	Blue 1	Blue 1	Blue 1	Blue 1	Blue 1
11	Blue 2	Blue 2	Blue 2	Blue 2	Blue 2	Blue 2	Blue 2	Blue 2	Blue 2	Blue 2	Blue 2
12	Green 1	Green 1	Green 1	Green 1	Green 1	Green 1	Green 1	Green 1	Green 1	Green 1	Green 1
13	Green 2	Green 2	Green 2	Green 2	Green 2	Green 2	Green 2	Green 2	Green 2	Green 2	Green 2
14	S.I.F.C.	S.I.F.C.	S.I.F.C.	S.I.F.C.	S.I.F.C.	S.I.F.C.	S.I.F.C.	S.I.F.C.	S.I.F.C.	S.I.F.C.	S.I.F.C.
15	USFS Tac 1	USFS Tac 1	USFS Tac 1	USFS Tac 1	USFS Tac 1	USFS Tac 1	USFS Tac 1	USFS Tac 1	USFS Tac 1	USFS Tac 1	USFS Tac 1
16	BLM Tac 3	BLM Tac 3	BLM Tac 3	BLM Tac 3	BLM Tac 3	BLM Tac 3	BLM Tac 3	BLM Tac 3	BLM Tac 3	BLM Tac 3	BLM Tac 3

S.I.F.C. South Idaho Fire Center - Shoshone
F.E.R.N. Federal Emergency Radio Network

Proposed Name	Existing Name	Properties
Yellow 1	Yellow	Bald Rptr
Yellow 2	White	Simplex
Yellow 3	Silver	Bell Rptr
Red 1	Orange	Bell Rptr
Red 2	Pink	Simplex
Red 3	Red	Bald Rptr
Blue 1	Blue	Della Rptr
Blue 2	Purple	Simplex
Green 1	Green	Simplex
Green 2	Brown	Simplex
F.E.R.N.	Federal Emergency Radio Network	
EMS 1	Hospital	Simplex
EMS 2	State Communications	Network
Gold 1	K/SV F1	Bald Rptr
Gold 2	K/SV F2	Simplex
Gold 3	KFD F3 Work	Simplex
Gold 4	SV F4 City	Dollar Rptr
Gold 5	SV F3 Work	Simplex
S.I.F.C.	South Idaho Fire Center	

Radio Maps

These radio maps were created by Autophone, from Twin Falls, Idaho. The four radio towers in Blaine County, Bald Mountain, Della Mountain, Bell Mountain, and Picabo, were tested for coverage at both 150 Mhz and 450 Mhz. They demonstrate the received power at the remote transmitter. Areas of no coverage appear red on the map, areas of intermittent or patchy coverage appear yellow, green areas show reasonable coverage and white areas are fully covered.

MSITE™: Bald Mountain Lookout.map

Prop. model: TIREM-EDX
Time: 90.0% Loc.: 90.0%
Prediction Confidence Margin: 0.0dB
Climate: Continental Temperate
Land use (clutter): none
Atmospheric Abs.: none
K Factor: 1.333
RX Antenna - Type: OMNI
Height: 5.9 ft AGL Gain: 0.00 dBd

City Label

US Min

US Maj

St Min

St Maj

County Line

Sites

Site: Bald Mountain Lookout
N43°39'24.00" W114°24'31.00" 8943.6 ft
C00000001 Tx.Ht.AGL: 50.0 ft ERPd: 22.68 dBW
Grp: 1 Omni-V/0.0° 150.0000 MHz

Received power at remote

> -86.0 dBmW
-96.0 to -86.0 dBmW
-106.0 to -96.0 dBmW
< -106.0 dBmW

Min. receiver threshold level: -120.0 dBmW

Reference Grid (spacing: 30')

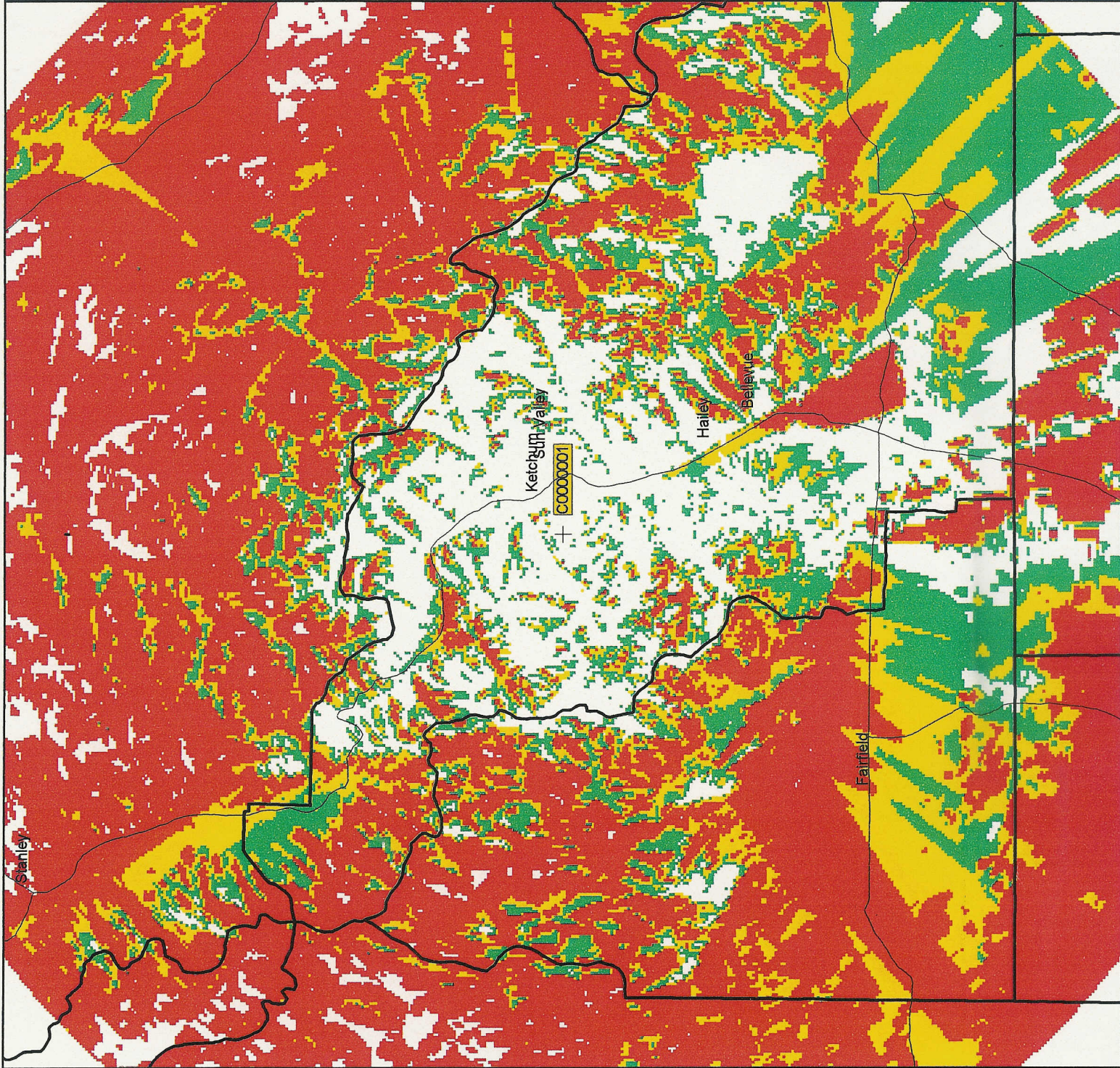
MILES



Bald Mountain Lookout

150 MHz

November



MSITE™: Bald Mountain Lookout.map

Prop. model: TIREM-EDX
Time: 90.0% Loc.: 90.0%
Prediction Confidence Margin: 0.0dB
Climate: Continental Temperate
Land use (clutter): none
Atmospheric Abs.: none
K Factor: 1.333
RX Antenna - Type: OMNI
Height: 5.9 ft AGL Gain: 0.00 dBd

City Label

US Min

US Maj

St Min

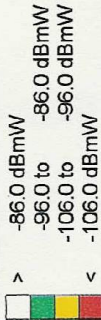
St Maj

County Line

Sites

Site: Bald Mountain Lookout
N43°39'24.00"W 114°24'31.00" 8943.6 ft
C00000001 Tx.Ht.AGL: 50.0 ft. ERPd: 22.41 dBW
Grp: 1 Omni-V/0.0° 460.0000 MHz

Received power at remote



Min. receiver threshold level: -120.0 dBmW

Reference Grid (spacing: 30')

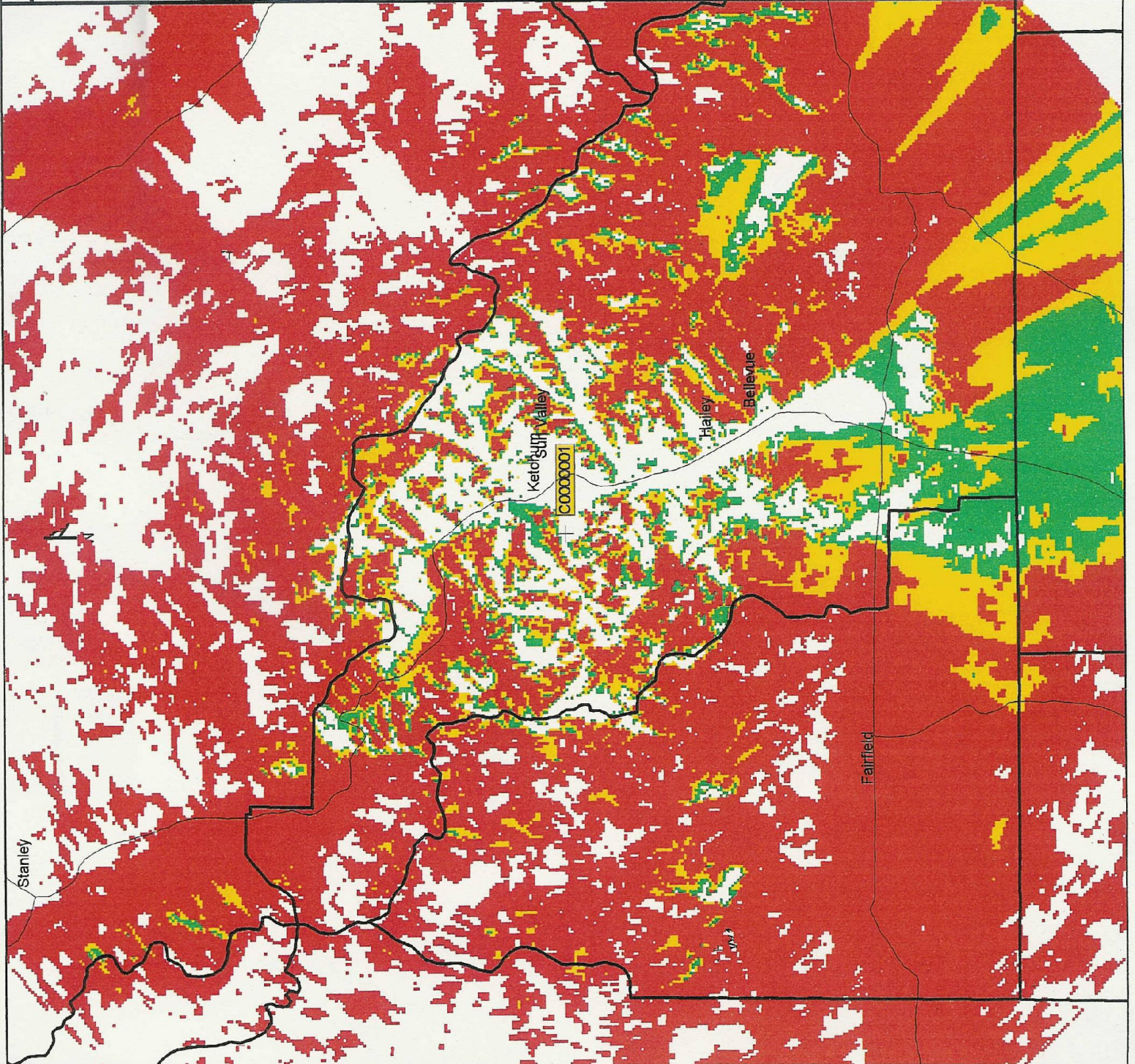
MILES



Bald Mountain Lookout

460 Mhz

November



MSITE™: Bell Mountain.map

Prop. model: TIREM-EDX
Time: 90.0% Loc.: 90.0%
Prediction Confidence Margin: 0.0dB
Climate: Continental Temperate
Land use (clutter): none
Atmospheric Abs.: none
K Factor: 1.333
RX Antenna - Type: OMNI
Height: 5.9 ft AGL Gain: 0.00 dBd

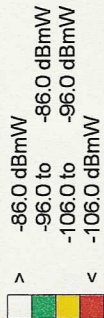
City Label

- US Min
- US Maj
- St Min
- St Maj
- County Line

Sites

Site: Bell Mountain
N43°25'52.00" W114°06'35.00" 7693.2 ft
C0000001 Tx.Ht.AGL: 50.0 ft ERPd: 22.68 dBW
Grp: 1 Omni-V/0.0° 150.0000 MHz

Received power at remote



Min. receiver threshold level: -120.0 dBmW

Reference Grid (spacing: 30')

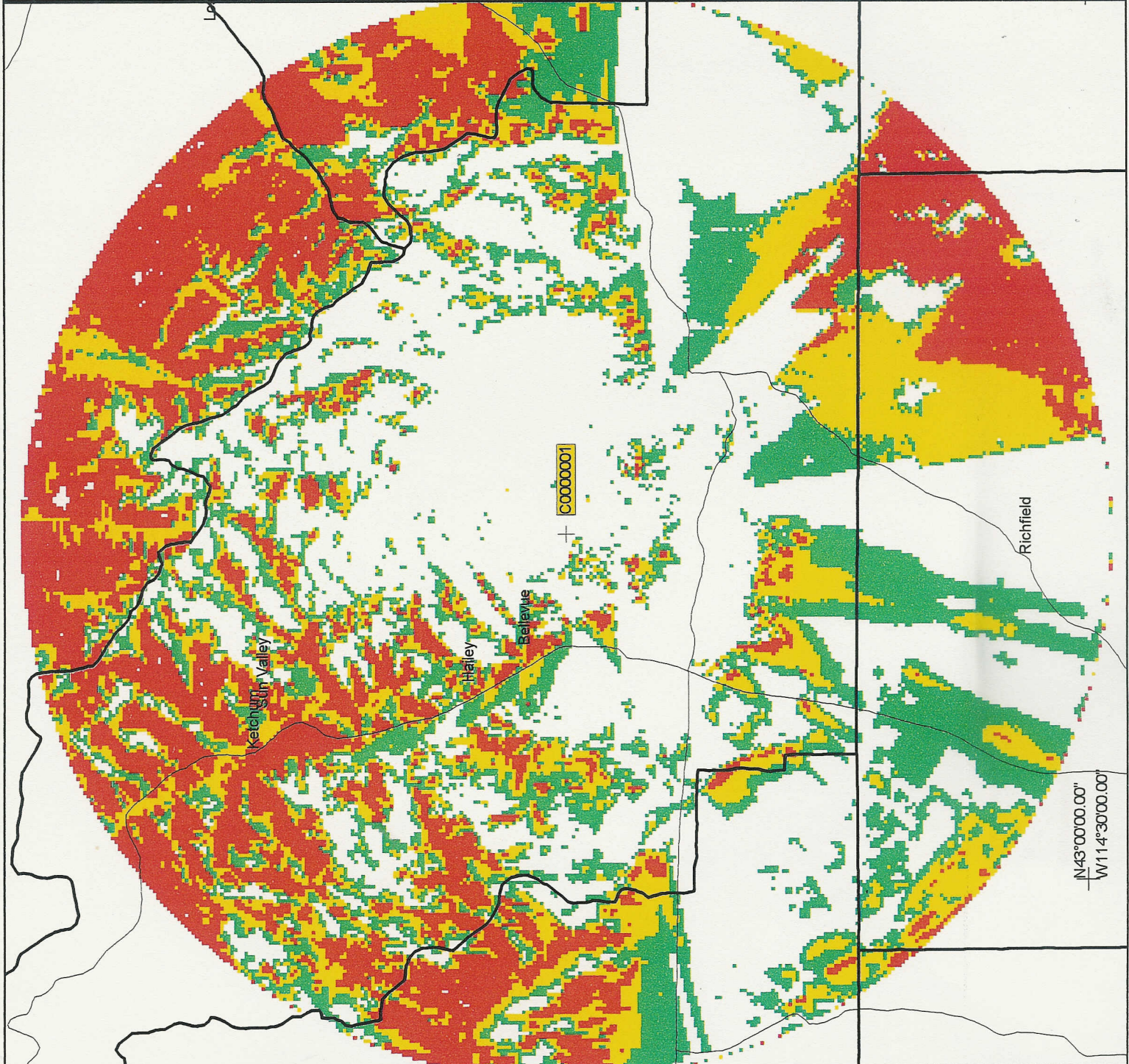
MILES



Bell Mountain

150 Mhz

November



MSITE™: Bell Mountain.map

Prop. model: TIREM-EDX
Time: 90.0% Loc.: 90.0%
Prediction Confidence Margin: 0.0dB
Climate: Continental Temperate
Land use (clutter): none
Atmospheric Abs.: none
K Factor: 1.333
RX Antenna - Type: OMNI
Height: 5.9 ft AGL Gain: 0.00 dBd

City Label

- US Min
- US Maj
- St Min
- St Maj
- County Line

Sites

Site: Bell Mountain
N43°25'52.00" W114°06'35.00" 7893.2 ft
C00000001 Tx.Ht.AGL: 50.0 ft. ERPd: 22.41 dBW
Grp: 1 Omni-V/0.0° 460.0000 MHz

Received power at remote

- > -86.0 dBmW
- 96.0 to -86.0 dBmW
- 106.0 to -96.0 dBmW
- < -106.0 dBmW

Min. receiver threshold level: -120.0 dBmW

Reference Grid (spacing: 30')

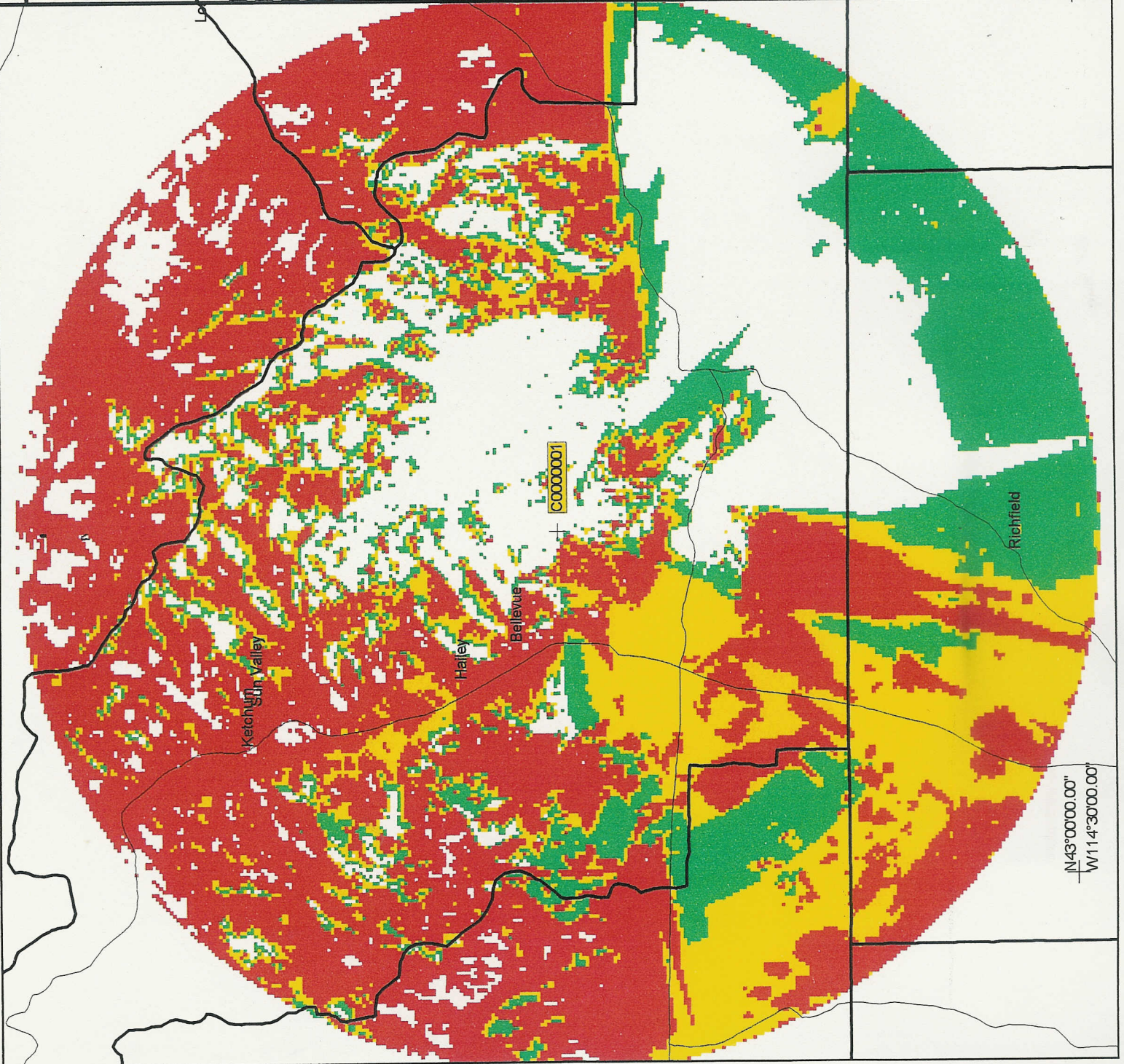
MILES



Bell Mountain

460 Mhz

November



N43°00'00.00"
W114°30'00.00"

MSITE™: Della Mountain.map

Prop. model: TIREM-EDX
Time: 90.0% Loc.: 90.0%
Prediction Confidence Margin: 0.0dB
Climate: Continental Temperate
Land use (clutter): none
Atmospheric Abs.: none
K Factor: 1.333
RX Antenna - Type: OMNI
Height: 5.9 ft AGL Gain: 0.00 dBd

City Label

US Min

US Maj

St Min

St Maj

County Line

Sites

Site: Della Mountain

N43°30'12.00" W114°19'15.00" 62566.6 ft
C0000001 Tx.Ht.AGL: 50.0 ft ERPd: 22.68 dBW
Grp: 1 Omni-V0.0° 150.0000 MHz

Received power at remote



Min. receiver threshold level: -120.0 dBmW

Reference Grid (spacing: 30')

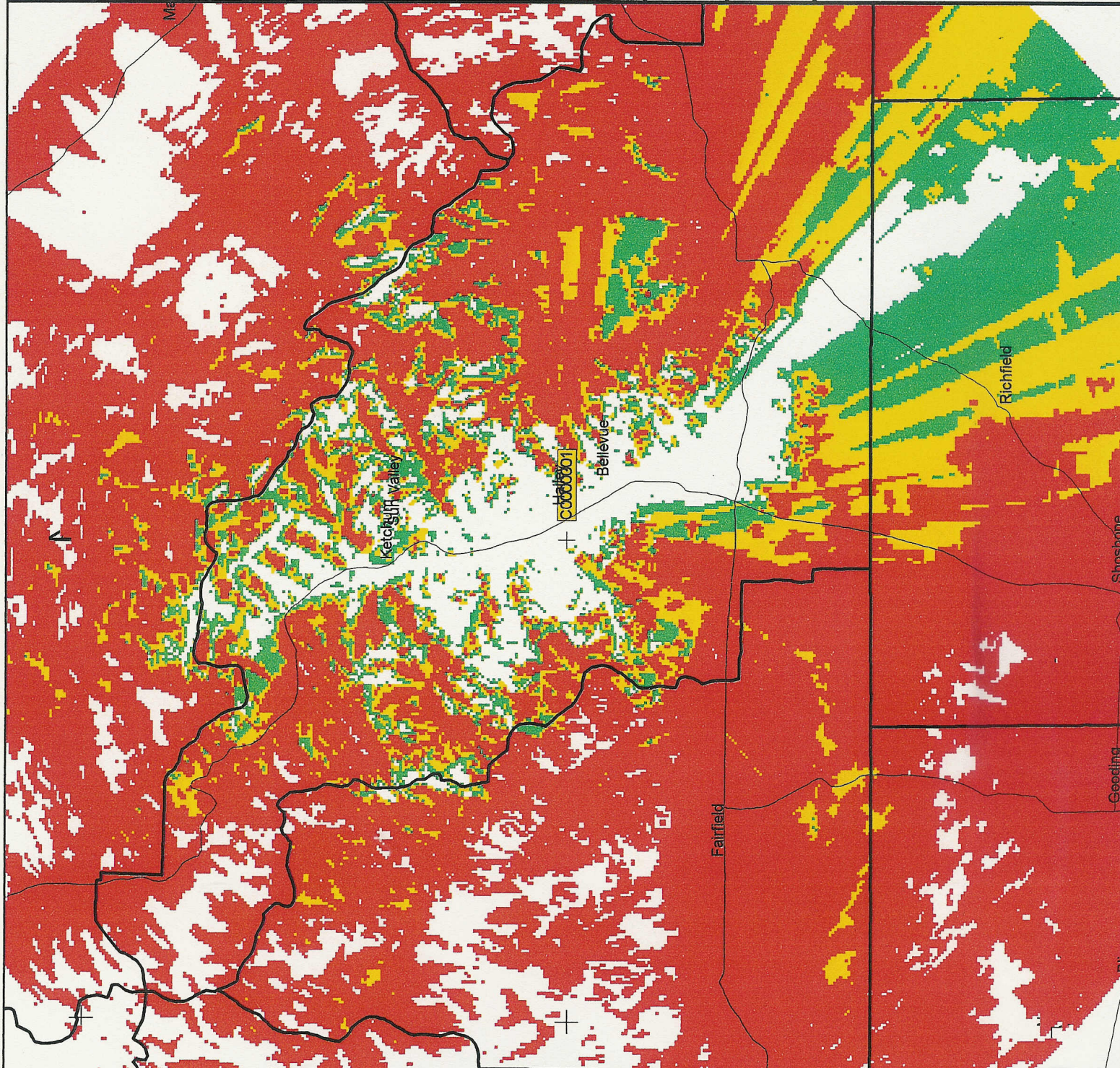
MILES



Della Mountain

150 Mhz

November



MSITE™: Della Mountain.map

Prop. model: TIREM-EDX
Time: 90.0% Loc.: 90.0%
Prediction Confidence Margin: 0.0dB
Climate: Continental Temperate
Land use (clutter): none
Atmospheric Abs.: none
K Factor: 1.333
RX Antenna - Type: OMNI
Height: 5.9 ft AGL Gain: 0.00 dBd

City Label

- US Min
- US Maj
- St Min
- St Maj
- County Line

Sites

Site: Della Mountain
N43°30'12.00" W114°19'15.00" 6256.6 ft
C0000001 Tx.Ht.AGL: 50.0 ft ERPd: 22.41 dBW
Grp: 1 Omni-V/D.0° 460.0000 MHz

Received power at remote

- > -86.0 dBmW
- 96.0 to -86.0 dBmW
- 106.0 to -96.0 dBmW
- < -106.0 dBmW

Min. receiver threshold level: -120.0 dBmW
Reference Grid (spacing: 30')

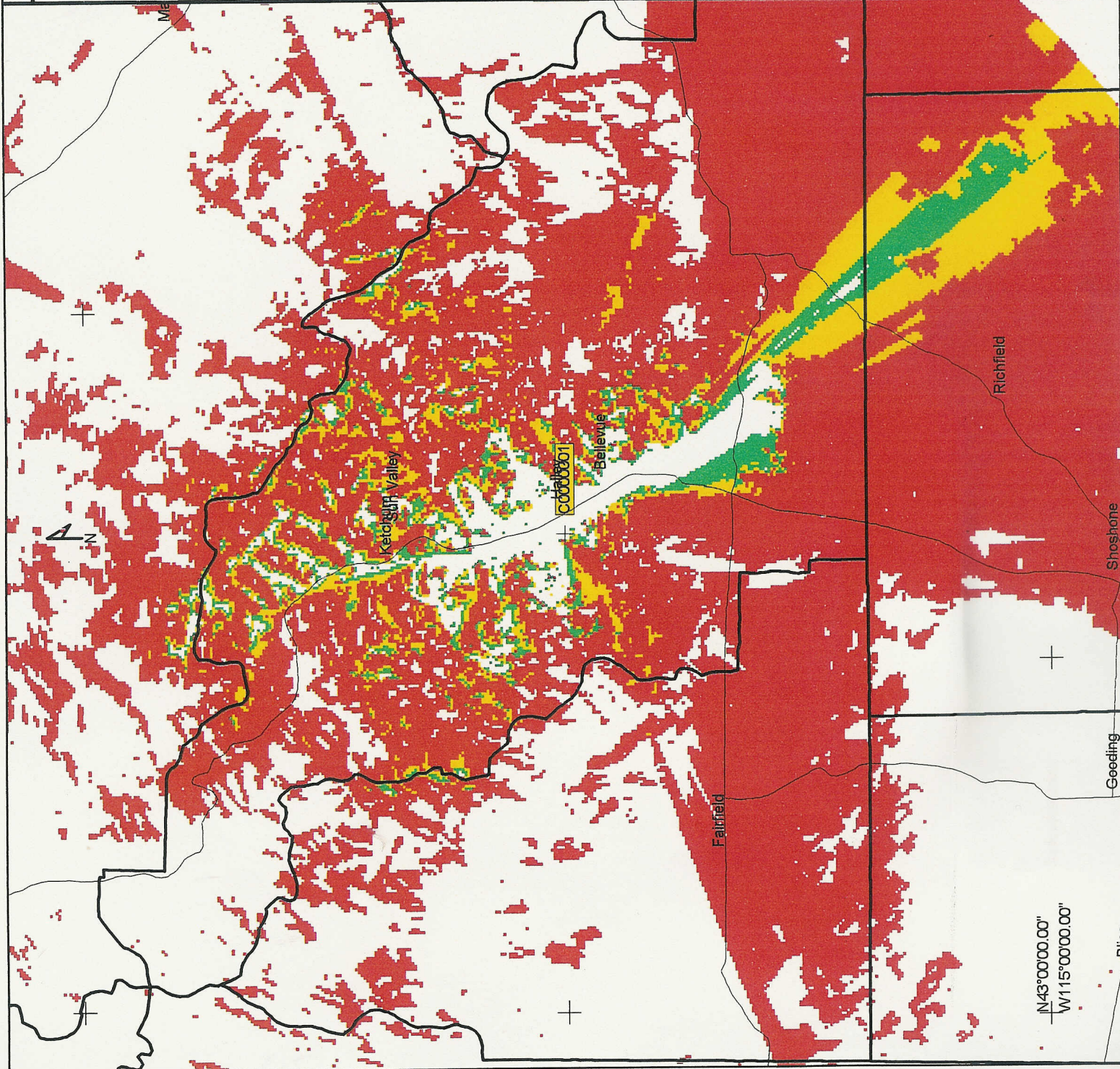
MILES



Della Mountain

460 Mhz

November



Prop. model: TIREM-EDX
Time: 90.0% Loc.: 90.0%
Prediction Confidence Margin: 0.0dB
Climate: Continental Temperate
Land use (clutter): none
Atmospheric Abs.: none
K Factor: 1.333
RX Antenna - Type: OMNI
Height: 5.9 ft AGL Gain: 0.00 dBd

- City Label
- US Min
 - US Maj
 - St Min
 - St Maj
 - County Line

Sites

Site: **Picabo**

N:43°16'50.00" W:114°09'15.00" 6426.1 ft
C0000001 Tx.HL.AGL: 50.0 ft ERPd: 25.18 dBW
Grp: 1 DA-V/D.0° 150.0000 MHz

Received power at remote

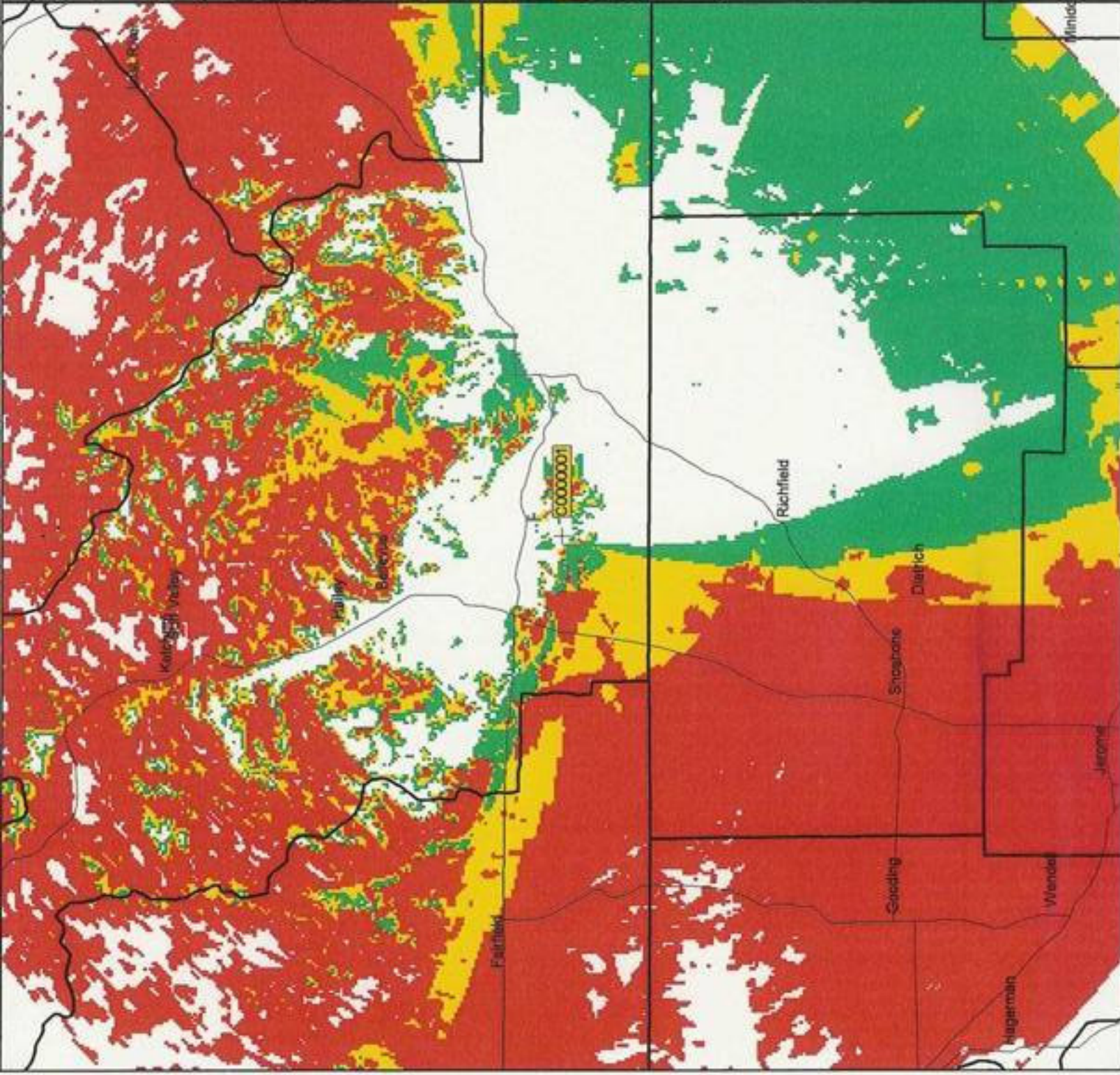


Min. receiver threshold level: -120.0 dBmW
Reference Grid (spacing: 30')



Picabo
150 MHz

November



MISITE™: **Picabo.msp**

Prop. model: TIREM-EDX
Time: 90.0% Loc: 90.0%
Prediction Confidence Margin: 0.0dB
Climate: Continental Temperate
Land use (clutter): none
Atmospheric Abs.: none
K Factor: 1.333
RX Antenna - Type: OMNI
Height: 5.9 ft AGL Gain: 0.00 dBd

City Label
 US Min
 US Maj
 St Min
 St Maj
 County Line

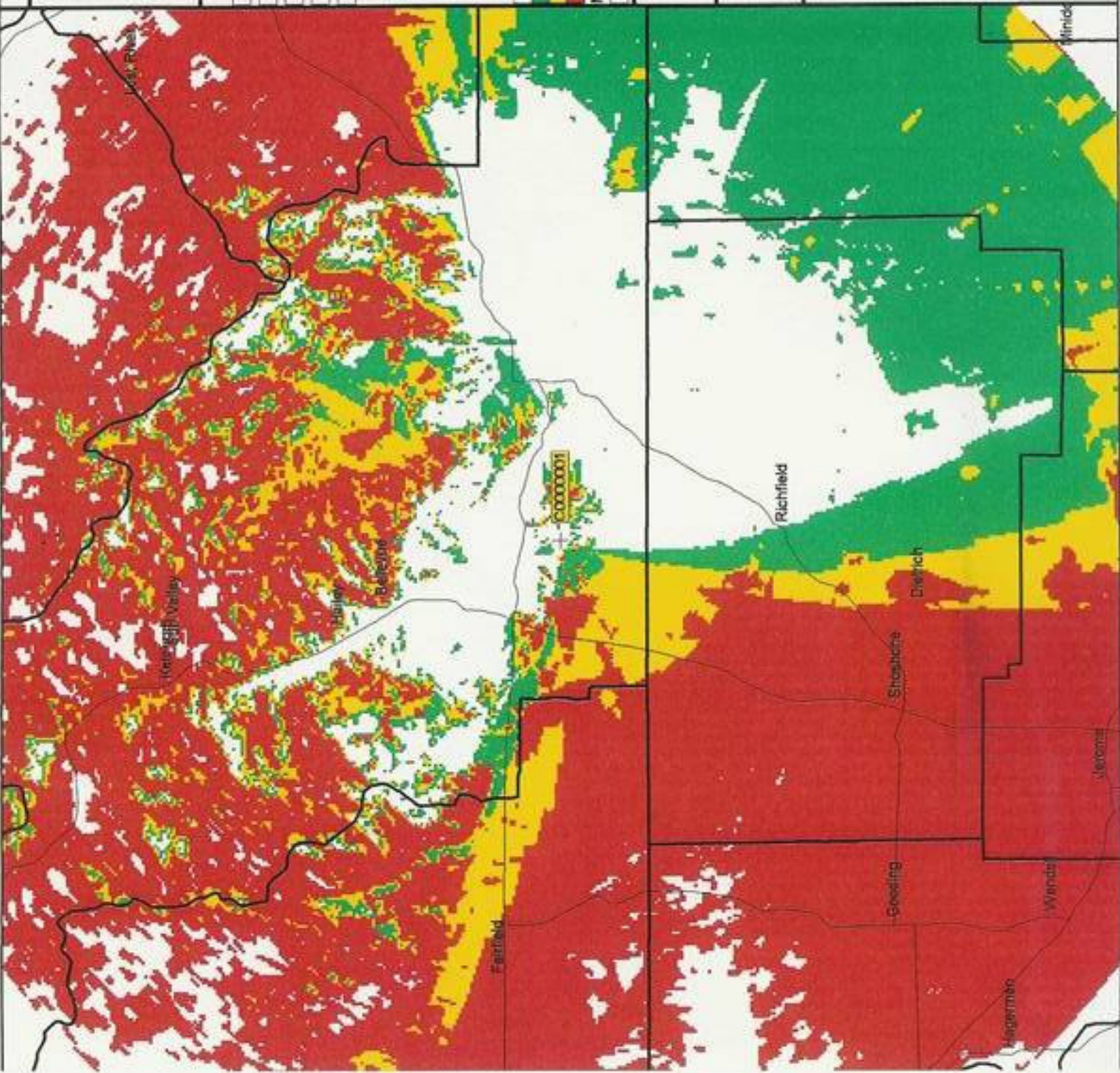
Sites
Site: **Picabo**
N43°16'50.00"W 114°09'15.00" 6426.1 ft
C0000001 Tx.Ht.AGL: 50.0 ft ERPd: 24.91 dBW
Grip: 1 DA-V10.0* 460.0000 MHz

Received power at remote
 > -95.0 dBmW
 -95.0 to -96.0 dBmW
 -105.0 to -96.0 dBmW
 < -105.0 dBmW
Min. receiver threshold level: -120.0 dBmW
Reference Grid (spacing: 30')



Picabo
468 MHz

November



ECONOMIC GOAL – Determine and evaluate economic impacts:

The highly scenic and surrounding natural environment of Blaine County has historically drawn tourism and property investment to the area. Most professional and service industry jobs in the county are created and supported by the visitor population, the retirement community, and second-homeowners. The threat of catastrophic wildfire has the potential to deter lucrative seasonal visitation. A catastrophic wildfire event may destroy the quality surroundings that attract tourism and commerce resulting in substantial economic loss throughout the long period of time it will take for the natural landscape to rejuvenate. Many seasonal businesses will not be able to sustain such a prolonged economic downturn. It is essential for economic health to reduce the potential for catastrophic fire in and around our destination resort community.

- **SCENIC IMPACT OBJECTIVE:** Evaluate the economic impact to Blaine County in the event of a catastrophic fire that destroys surrounding scenic and recreational landscapes.
- **PERSONAL LOSS OBJECTIVE:** Demonstrate the lifestyle consequences of fire and promote personal responsibility for fire prevention.
- **SITUATIONAL OBJECTIVE:** Review and emphasize the tourism and agricultural economic dependencies of Blaine County set within a Wildland/Urban Interface landscape.
- **FIRE MITIGATION COSTS OBJECTIVE:** Determine and demonstrate the costs to install Firewise structures and landscapes or to retrofit using Firewise practices.

ACTION PLAN for ECONOMIC GOAL - DETERMINE & EVALUATE ECONOMIC IMPACTS

ACTION ITEMS	Description	Coordinating Agencies	Available Funding & all other Available Resources	Supplies Needed to Take Action & Complete Action	Anticipated Achievement or Outcome	Social and Environment Benefits	Milestones	Timeline
NATURAL RESOURCES IMPACT Objective:	Evaluate the economic impact to Blaine County in the event of a catastrophic fire that destroys surrounding scenic and recreational landscapes.							
Immediate Economic Impact Item	Analyze the economic impacts to the community in terms of loss of revenue from reduced and cancelled visitation due the onset of a catastrophic fire.	Chambers of Commerce, Sun Valley Company, Local Fire Officials, Local Government, Local Lodging, Restaurant, Resort Recreation, Airline and Rental Agencies	Chamber of Commerce, Idaho Department of Commerce, Region 4 Development, Sun Valley Company, Local Government	Sample Economic Impact Analysis Projects for the intermountain regional resort and recreation communities, visitor and travel statistics, local and regional demographics	Completion of a short term Economic Analysis on the effects of a catastrophic fire for Blaine County	A quantifiable economic incentive for creating and maintaining a Firewise Community	Review various economic impact analyses from regional recreation and resort communities and obtain funds to contract for an Economic Impact Analysis.	Nov-04
Long Term Economic Impact Action Item	Evaluate the on-going countywide economic impact resulting from long-term natural resource damage following a catastrophic fire.	Chambers of Commerce, Sun Valley Company, Sawtooth National Recreation Area, Ketchum Ranger District, Outfitters, Environmental Resource Center, Silver Creek Preserve, Wood River Land Trust, BLM, Idaho Fish & Game, Local Parks, Waters, Trails and Recreation Organizations	Chamber of Commerce, Idaho Department of Commerce, Region 4 Development, Sun Valley Company, Local Government, Fire Mitigation or other Federal Funding	Sample Economic Impact Analysis Projects for the intermountain regional resort and recreation communities, visitor and travel statistics, local and regional demographics and natural resource analyses	Completion of a long term Economic Analysis on the effects of a catastrophic fire for Blaine County	A quantifiable economic incentive for creating and maintaining a Firewise Community	Review various economic impact analyses from regional recreation and resort communities and obtain funds to contract for an Economic Impact Analysis.	Nov-04

<p>Resort Economies Economic Impact Action Item</p>	<p>Emphasize the economic dependencies of a tourism based destination resort community.</p>	<p>Chambers of Commerce, Sun Valley Company, Local Fire Officials, Local Government, Local Lodging, Restaurant, Resort Recreation, Airline and Rental Agencies</p>	<p>Chamber of Commerce, Idaho Department of Commerce, Region 4 Development, Sun Valley Company, Local Government</p>	<p>Sample Economic Impact Analysis Projects for the intermountain regional resort and recreation communities, visitor and travel statistics, local and regional demographics</p>	<p>Completion of a Economic Analysis that targets the business and labor interdependencies within a resort community</p>	<p>A quantifiable economic incentive for creating and maintaining a Firewise Community</p>	<p>Review various economic impact analyses from regional recreation and resort communities and obtain funds to contract for an Economic Impact Analysis.</p>	<p>Nov-04</p>
<p>PERSONAL LOSS Objective: Demonstrate the lifestyle consequences of fire and promote responsibility for fire prevention.</p>								
<p>Lifestyle Consequences Action Item</p>	<p>Define and quantify the true loss of "quality of life" within our communities should we experience a catastrophic fire.</p>	<p>Fire Prevention Trainers, Economic Impact Analysis Contractor, Local TV and Radio Media, Chambers of Commerce, Sun Valley Company, Local Government</p>	<p>Chamber of Commerce, Idaho Department of Commerce, Region 4 Development, Sun Valley Company, Local Government</p>	<p>The Economic Impact Analysis, Newspaper Articles, News Clips, DVDs, and Videos of Catastrophic Fire Occurrences and information on long and short term Natural Resource loss</p>	<p>Production of multi-media marketing package that describes potential loss of quality of life in economic terms post-catastrophic fire</p>	<p>A visually demonstrated economic incentive for creating and maintaining a Firewise Community</p>	<p>Review various wildland fire prevention media campaigns that target recreation and resort communities and obtain funds to contract for media development of a persuasive fire prevention campaign.</p>	<p>Feb-05</p>
<p>Personal Property Consequences Action Item</p>	<p>Compare the cost effectiveness of applying Firewise practices to prevent fire loss on private property to the monetary loss associated with the fire destruction of non-Firewise property.</p>	<p>Fire Prevention Trainers, Economic Impact Analysis Contractor, Local TV and Radio Media, Chambers of Commerce, Small Business Associations, Insurance Companies, Local Government</p>	<p>Chambers of Commerce, Idaho Department of Commerce, Region 4 Development, Small Business Associations, Insurance Companies, Local Government</p>	<p>The Economic Impact Analysis, Newspaper Articles, News Clips, DVDs, and Videos of catastrophic fire occurrences and information on private property loss and on long and short term Natural Resource loss</p>	<p>Production of multi-media marketing package that describes potential loss of personal and business property, in economic terms, post-catastrophic fire</p>	<p>A visually demonstrated economic incentive for creating and maintaining a Firewise Community</p>	<p>Review various wildland fire prevention media campaigns that target recreation and resort communities and obtain funds to contract for media development of a persuasive fire prevention campaign.</p>	<p>Feb-05</p>
<p>SITUATIONAL Objective: Review and emphasize the tourism and agricultural economic dependencies of Blaine County as a Community at Risk.</p>								

Fire Risk Level Action Item	Compare potential economic loss at current fire risk levels to the economic benefit of fire prevention through fuels mitigation.	Economic Impact Analysis Contractor and Fire Agency Contract Officer	Fire Mitigation Funding, Chamber of Commerce, Idaho Department of Commerce, Region 4 Development, Local Government	Local Economic Impact Analysis, Vegetation and Fuels Modeling Maps, Fire Hazard Rating Maps	Completion of a Fire Risk Level component of the Economic Impact Analysis	A quantifiable economic incentive for creating and maintaining a Firewise Community	Review various economic impact analyses from regional recreation and resort communities and obtain funds to contract for an Economic Impact Analysis.	Nov-04
Job Loss Action Item	Estimate the quantity of jobs lost due to reduction in need for services such as construction, tourism and food services post-catastrophic fire.	Economic Impact Analysis Contractor and Fire Agency Contract Officer	Fire Mitigation Funding, Chamber of Commerce, Idaho Department of Commerce, Region 4 Development, Local Government	Local Economic Impact Analysis	Completion of a Job Loss component of the Economic Impact Analysis	A quantifiable economic incentive for creating and maintaining a Firewise Community	Review various economic impact analyses from regional recreation and resort communities and obtain funds to contract for an Economic Impact Analysis.	Nov-04
Balanced Fire Regime Action Item	Evaluate the economic benefit of returning to a more balanced fire regime in and around our Community at Risk.	Economic Impact Analysis Contractor, Fire Agency Contract Officer, GIS Manager	Fire Mitigation Funding, Chamber of Commerce, Idaho Department of Commerce, Region 4 Development, Local Government	Local Economic Impact Analysis, Vegetation and Fuels Modeling Maps, Fire Hazard Rating Maps	Completion of a Balanced Fire Regime component of the Economic Impact Analysis	A quantifiable economic incentive for creating and maintaining a Firewise Community	Review various economic impact analyses from regional recreation and resort communities and obtain funds to contract for an Economic Impact Analysis.	Nov-04
FIRE MITIGATION COST Objective:	Determine and demonstrate the costs to install Firewise structures and landscapes or to retrofit using Firewise techniques.							
Permit Cost Reduction Action Item	Provide cost effective programs to reduce or eliminate permit fees in return for Firewise installations.	Economic Impact Analysis Contractor, Fire Agency Contract Officer, Building Materials Cost Estimator	Fire Mitigation Funding, Economic Impact Analysis Contract Funding	Economic Impact Analysis, Construction Details and Materials Specifications, Materials and Construction Cost Estimates	Cost effective incentive program to encourage Firewise Installations	Reduction in Permit Costs and More Firewise Structures	Review fee schedules to determine Firewise installations to be promoted under a fee incentive program	Oct-05

Retrofit Action Item	Develop cost effective incentive programs to "phase in" construction-related retrofit ideas such as replacing roofs with Class "A" roof assemblies.	Economic Impact Analysis Contractor, Fire Agency Contract Officer, Building Materials Cost Estimator	Fire Mitigation Funding, Economic Impact Analysis Contract Funding	Economic Impact Analysis, Construction Details and Materials Specifications, Materials and Construction Cost Estimates	Cost effective incentive program to encourage Firewise Installations	Reduction in Permit Costs and More Firewise Structures	Review fee schedules to determine Firewise installations to be promoted under a fee incentive program	Oct-05
-----------------------------	---	--	--	--	--	--	---	--------

APPENDIX A

Public Participation:

- ❖ *Fire Mitigation Planning Community Workshop Presentations on compact disc*
- ❖ *Minutes for Communities at Risk Workshop Series held in December 2003*
- ❖ *Minutes from Fire Mitigation Planning Workshop Series #2 held in March 2004*
- ❖ *Minutes from the Sawtooth City Fire Mitigation Planning Workshop held in April 2004*
- ❖ *Attendance Sheets for Community Fire Mitigation Planning Workshops*
- ❖ *A Blank Workshop Attendance Sheet for Future Workshops*

Communities at Risk Workshop Minutes

Held December 4, 2003 at Blaine County Senior

Questions:

- ◆ For Example: Is there a substance I can apply to the wood shingle roof of our historic family cabin to retard fire? – Kevin Lenane
- ◆ How can all the Fire Districts work together to manage catastrophic fire potential? – Chief Schwab
- ◆ As each new fire season comes around will we experience what happened in and to California? – Terry Thompson
- ◆ Will someone like Nate Norris be able to get the word out to the 60 homes around him and likewise would everyone else be willing to get the word out to their surrounding neighbors? – Curtis Jensen, BLM
- ◆ What are each community's high-risk areas? [The BLM asks us to identify.] – Curtis Jensen, BLM

Concerns:

- ◆ For Example: Griffin Ranch requires dense, vegetative screening around homes – lots of fuels up close to home structures is counter to our Communities At Risk goals. – Commissioner Mary Ann Mix.
- ◆ Annexations – Chief Chapman
- ◆ Congested River Fuels – Chief Chapman
- ◆ Short Staffed in Bellevue – Vivian Ivy
- ◆ The Smiley Creek area is an area in our county that also needs to be addressed through this Fire Mitigation Planning process. – Bill Dyer
- ◆ Lack of real concern and instead resistance to Mitigation – Bruce Smith
- ◆ Concern about distant, rural areas like Magic Reservoir – Nate Norris
- ◆ Also, unincorporated areas in general - ?
- ◆ How to get willing acceptance of our Plan through public involvement - ?
- ◆ So how can you [we] get the public aware and involved?

Ideas:

- ◆ For Example: Perhaps we should work with Homeowners Associations to be sure their Codes, Covenants and Restrictions (C.C.& R.s) do not conflict with Fire Mitigation Planning. - Commissioner Mary Ann Mix.
- ◆ For Example: Contact and make presentations to Rotary Clubs and Lions Clubs to increase awareness and for the opportunity to distribute information to members who are often more than willing to further distribute the information to their constituents and their neighbors. – Commissioner Mary Ann Mix
- ◆ Get the point across that we cannot stop catastrophic fire! – Assistant Chief Jeff Nevins
- ◆ So lets identify risks regarding catastrophic fires. – Chief Bart Lassman
- ◆ Focus on fuels analysis to discover and confirm high-risk areas. – Denise Jackson
- ◆ Fire goes both ways – don't forget about fires that start in town and move onto high fuel public lands. – Curtis Jensen, BLM
- ◆ Pass on or transfer existing mitigation ideas to people you know. – Tom Johnson
- ◆ Bring our fire management capabilities up to the level of opportunity offered by the BLM and other support agencies. – James Frehling
- ◆ Identify areas in need of fuel reduction, which in turn could provide work for local tree service people. – Carl Hjelm

- ◆ Avoid conflicts other communities have experienced. – Assistant Chief Jeff Nevins
- ◆ Find teachable moments when other communities are burning as reported through the media, especially through dramatic images seen on T.V. – Bruce Smith and Michelle Erdie
- ◆ Get a chipper – a tool that has been utilized by other fire departments to get rid of left over piles of neighborhood cut fuels up to 6 inches in diameter. – Chuck Turner
- ◆ Neighborhood clean-up days would go hand-in-hand with Chuck’s idea. – Bruce Smith
- ◆ Building permit fee reductions could be introduced for people implementing fire prevention landscaping and fuels mitigation planning efforts. – Bill Dyer
- ◆ Talk to your surrounding neighbors about Fire Mitigation Planning and mitigation techniques. – Curtis Jensen, BLM
- ◆ Homeowners may be more receptive if leaders of homeowner organizations and associations are informed and directly involved. – Discussion amongst Chief Lassman, Chief Schwab, Fire Commissioner Frehling, et.al.
- ◆ Emphasize the “at no cost to me” or “free help” concept – that individuals need to at least turn up for neighborhood fire mitigation events, participate and support those local events to get mitigation assistance dollars from the BLM – but emphasize that these efforts to protect your own property don’t have to hit anybody’s pocket-book. – Curtis Jensen, BLM
- ◆ Give out Firewise building and landscaping information along with initial building permit information. – Bill Dyer
- ◆ Have a workshop with Bellevue Planning and Zoning and help Bellevue with door-to-door packets of information. - Marshal Randy Tremble and Vivian Ivy
- ◆ Clean out Bellevue allies, protect Bellevue water systems, work with home and property owners to offer help to clean out identified high risk areas, protect Bellevue from fires approaching from the West, and protect Bellevue from fires that might start in and move down out of the gulches to the East. – Vivian Ivy and Marshal Randy Tremble
- ◆ Get Vivian to work with Bruce and Cameron on mapping Bellevue’s known high-risk areas. – Marshal Randy Tremble
- ◆ Start with Homeowners Associations’ Presidents – once they’ve been informed, then they must take on some responsibility. – Pat Rainey
- ◆ Build on your focus group idea – create a code summit for code officials. – Chief Greg Schwab
- ◆ Get the people out to these workshops and more aware. – Group consensus
- ◆ Avail our efforts to small groups like architects first then builders. – Fire Commissioner James Frehling
- ◆ Homeowner Associations are another example of focus groups such as professional groups just mentioned. They are an avenue for wider distribution of information and for increasing awareness without having to go door-to-door particularly in certain subdivision or condominium areas where people are just not home much of the time. - Michelle Erdie, Fire Prevention Officer, USFS
- ◆ Contact people with awareness information before and when they build their homes. – Chief Bart Lassman
- ◆ Provide a building-department discount or fee reduction for meeting fire safety building standards and a discount or fee reduction for also building a safe environment around your home. – Bill Gehrke
- ◆ Produce a video with a “WOW!” factor to distribute for viewing – perhaps a fairly cheap mass production that could even be distributed door-to-door with examples that explain the fire fighter’s ‘triage’ factor of having to choose between which homes we can and cannot save based on examples, perhaps from California catastrophes, that are shown in this 15 to 20 minute video or CD that makes its point but can still be viewed by the whole family without upsetting younger children – it’s still rated PG. – Assistant Chief Jeff Nevins.

- ◆ Explain these issues to insurance companies to get their ideas and concerns and to increase their awareness. – Bill Gehrke
- ◆ For Example: Contact and make presentations to Rotary Clubs and Lions Clubs to increase awareness and for the opportunity to distribute information to members who are often more than willing to further distribute the information to their constituents and their neighbors. – Commissioner Mary Ann Mix
- ◆ Evaluation of project sites most at risk to catastrophic fire – recommend the use of Red Zone site evaluation software to evaluate individual homes or properties for risk of fire on a scale of 1 to 10. – Discussion and explanation about software by and between Jeff Nevins, Tom Johnson, Bruce Smith, Michelle Erdie et.al.
- ◆ Provide people with do-it-yourself house assessment checklists and be willing to assist them with it if they seem to need further clarification. – Carl Hjelm
- ◆ Evaluate and inform about liability issues associated with NOT making your own property fire safe for others. – Fire Commissioner Frehling
- ◆ Also, monitor wells and water sources relative to areas at high risk for catastrophic fires. - Fire Commissioner Frehling
- ◆ Distribute Survey and Resource Analysis information on maps to each person in our Blaine County communities so that they can find their own property on the map and come to a visual realization of their own personal level of risk within the larger picture. In this way, even if their own home is a low risk site but their neighborhood is not, they will be more likely to get involved or to even spearhead neighborhood efforts if only for their own protection. – Chuck Turner
- ◆ The whole fire mitigation process needs to be community driven – talk to your own neighbors about what you learn and discuss in these workshops and encourage them to come with you next time. – Curtis Jensen, BLM
- ◆ Subdivision homeowner groups, builders, landscape industry folks, designers, planners are all focus groups that need to be contacted and presented to regarding these issues. Even if you have to entice them with cocktails and food and a “WOW!” video presentation, do it to get them to come out and participate and become aware and involve in these efforts. – Chief Greg Schwab

Your Vision of a Fire Mitigation Plan – My Ideal Plan would ...

- ... Provide Public Education. – Assistant Chief Jeff Nevins
- ... Demonstrate outside advice and an objective critique. – Assistant Chief Jeff Nevins
- ... Address safety zones and fuels management. – Assistant Chief Jeff Nevins
- ... Be ‘Firewise’. – Assistant Chief Jeff Nevins
- ... Demonstrate a *proactive* versus reactive effort. – Curtis Jensen, BLM
- ... Enhance each jurisdiction’s abilities to gain future grants and future opportunities. – Chief Lassman
- ... Provide a set of rules for building houses and the proper content for gaining assistance money to help communities reduce fire hazards. – Nate Norris
- ... Address existing development pressures to build out of to flats and into the hills and ... Provide quantifiable data for how fire safe development can occur on hillsides and in the urban interface. – Chief Mike Chapman
- ... Include stricter restrictions for slope developments compared to developments out on the flats. – Tom Johnson
- ... Cause property owners to take responsibility for controlling fire through the use of appropriate building materials for our area. – Tom Johnson
- ... Address the true *scale* of catastrophe relative to the *size* of our own community and ...
- ... Address coordination and cooperation between agencies *prior* to catastrophic fire. – James Frehling.
- ... Identify target hazards and discuss how to protect and prevent other areas from becoming hazards; also, discuss how to have more assistance ready and available. – Terry Thompson

- ... Discuss evacuation of livestock and people in the event of a catastrophic fire. – Patrick Rainey
- ... Discuss how all our response and EMS teams will interact together. – Bill Gehrke
- ... Function as a working document adjusted along the way as we experience more fires.
- ... Include visual examples of defensible space. – Tom Johnson (?)

Communities At Risk Workshop Minutes

Held December 11, 2003 at Carey School

Questions:

- ◆ What's going on with the Communities At Risk project? - Jack
- ◆ What is this Workshop all about? – Joe
- ◆ What about the loss of our biggest water source [Fish Creek Dam and Reservoir]? - ?
- ◆ What about canals that dry up with only a quarter of the water that will remain in the dam? This will add to increase risk from grass and weed fires coming out of canals due to dry fuels. - ?
- ◆ Will the resource interrelationships be considered?

Concerns:

- ◆ How WATER systems relate to fire concerns - Craig
- ◆ GANNETT! - Jim
- ◆ Fire that occurred recently in Carey – Joe
- ◆ Carey District Boundaries have changed – ?
- ◆ New water supplies in subdivisions - ?
- ◆ Education for agencies that assist and affect Carey for better understanding [of the agricultural related fire risk aspects of the Carey area]. - ?
- ◆ Concerned about ditches as corridors for fires to approach homes and properties - this is a seasonal hazard that we need to keep track of that relates to annual drought cycles that follow tall grass growth that occur in early spring season.
- ◆ Weeds yield fire – so we need to consider weed patches as hazardous.
- ◆ Canals as land features need to be burned for weed and grass control and this needs to be done safely as well – canals are a real high risk feature we need to address seriously.

Ideas:

- ◆ BLM's help with obtaining fire resistant seeds – seeding to prevent weeds.
- ◆ Burn and reseed in regular cycles to prevent cheat grass from taking hold
- ◆ Work into The Plan pressurized irrigation systems.
- ◆ Pressurized irrigation systems should have access for the BLM.
- ◆ The BLM should be able to hook onto two pressurized systems from Little Wood Reservoir.
- ◆ Get rid of or at least reduce the number of ditches and canals that – if they become permanently dry – could become conduits for moving wild fire hazards.
- ◆ Ways to get Communities At Risk information out to the Carey Community:
 - Rich will inform the Carey Planning and Zoning Commission
 - Sent letters to our Congressmen
 - Contact Paul Adams because he owns Picabo business sites
 - Jack will distribute fliers to his neighbors
 - Get articles in the newspaper
 - Send a flier home from school with the kids
 - Get the boy scouts involved
 - Use the radio to announce future Workshops on 92.5 KAT Country

- Also announce future Workshops on 102.9 and 99.9 The Buzz
- Give Jim fliers to distribute too!

Your Vision of a Fire Mitigation Plan – My Ideal Plan would ...

- ... Define the fire threat and risk.
- ... Identify resources and capabilities.
- ... Accomplish public education.
- ... Identify Fuels and Safe Zones.
- ... List Fire Station Locations, training needs and water needs.
- ... Assist us in lessening the severity of a catastrophic fire.
- ... Define how to protect structures.
- ... Demonstrate how to partner with the BLM.
- ... Educate people about self-protection.
- ... Address sagebrush fuels and how to reduce them.
- ... Speak to Gannett's rate of growth.
- ... Work toward and encourage personal understanding and public involvement about fuels and slopes and other hazards.
- ... Highlight potential catastrophes and their true impact to our community.
- ... Identify equipment needs.
- ... Identify water source locations and capacities relative to Carey's growth.
- ... Deal realistically with the full range of vegetative fuels because some of our threat is not just native vegetation but rather agricultural fuels.
- ... Address the threat of the location of fields relative to the south county towns and how to mitigate for this hazard, which must be considered a seasonal threat.
- ... Describe how the scale of the mitigation task needs to and will fit the scale of the risk.
- ... Identify appropriate types and quantities of equipment and water.
- ... Address the post-dam-breach situation - if Fish Creek Dam must ultimately become a dry site – relative to where the resulting fallow fields will become weed patches.
- ... Serve as a study that will demonstrate or prove that we need mitigation assistance and will do mitigation. Also...
- ... Be realistic about determining the amount of time it will take to complete the tasks identified in the plan as well as emphasize the need to stick with our Plan through the process to ultimately be eligible to receive mitigation money.
- ... Be written for our community to educate about fire prevention and mitigation.
- ... Discuss regular maintenance issues.
- ... Focus primarily on fuels reduction and secondarily on water issues / equipment needs.
- ... Address multi-agency involvement.
- ... Encourage partnering with BLM for learning better fire mitigation tactics.
- ... Identifies priorities and levels of risk.
- ... Recognizes weeds as a fuel source.
- ... Identify, establish and map fire buffers.
- ... Identify homes without buffers to sagebrush and restrict or prevent these situations at the County Level.
- ... Discuss how to improve water sources.
- ... Provide ideas for working with agricultural and livestock grazing industries toward **reducing agricultural field fuels**.
- ... Build awareness and educate about fire risks, hazards and mitigation options.
- ... Talk about how to reduce canal fire hazards while still saving personal time by perhaps partnering with canal companies.

- ... Educate against arson and toward responsible fire *and safe* fire use.
- ... Use visual examples for educational purposes.
- ... Educate new comers to the area about types of fire risks relative to agricultural lands.

Communities at Risk Workshop Minutes

Held December 18, 2003 at Ketchum City Hall

Questions:

- ◆ May we get assistance with tree cutting within Sawtooth City? – Sandy Vail
- ◆ What was the general public response to what The City of Sun Valley tried for its mitigation efforts? – Gary Stivers
- ◆ What direction are we taking with specific mitigation tasks? – Gary Stivers
- ◆ How best do we explain this process to people? – Gary Stivers
- ◆ How does the distribution of funds work? – Gary Stivers
- ◆ How will we track and education new homeowners? – Gary Stivers
- ◆ How will we get the word out to folks about how they can go about getting mitigation help? – Gary Stivers
- ◆ How are we going to get the information out in a format people can use? – Tory Canfield and Randy Hall

Concerns:

- ◆ Being able to increase our readiness for a catastrophic fire. – Sandy Vail
- ◆ Have the best response system in place ahead of time. – Sandy Vail
- ◆ Taking seriously and learning lessons from California's experience. – Sandy Vail
- ◆ Immediately adjacent Public lands and SNRA Red Trees which ARE a true and ever increasing fire hazard – Sandy Vail
- ◆ Absentee Homeowners that are less aware of the fire hazard, unavailable to work with, or just not around to take care of their property. – Sandy Vail
- ◆ Need a plan and the backing or representation by a county agency for grant eligibility for Sawtooth City; we can't even apply for most grants without these two requirements in place. – Lois Cowan
- ◆ Vegetative fuels that increase fire hazard and the potential for catastrophic fires – Curtis Jensen, BLM
- ◆ Understanding each person's family experience, what they can personally handle or take on in terms of fire mitigation tasks and efforts. – Matt Furber
- ◆ Help with gaining public awareness and how to do that . – Robert Englehart or Paul Willingham?
- ◆ Gaining better awareness of the issues, understanding other people's concerns, learning ways to prepare and mitigate. – Stefanie Webster & Randy Hall
- ◆ Representation for the Building Contractors' Association. – Scott Miley
- ◆ Evaluating and defining the true cost of construction for new structural requirements that might be considered as a part of this process. – Scott Miley

Ideas:

- ◆ Trim up dead limbs on evergreen trees and clear the dead and dry brush away from your home. – Gary Stivers
- ◆ Use a brush hog to clear sage brush away just as Sun Valley did but evaluate first as this idea may or may not work for the Ketchum areas of concern. - ?
- ◆ Utilize a chipper for neighborhood clean-up events – the biggest problem as that people become overwhelmed with the pile of waste material they accumulate after they've completed their trimming and pruning. So provide the chipper scheduled for different neighborhoods for different weekends so that people have an easier way to get rid of the waste material. – Chuck Turner
- ◆ One chipper project in Oregon went a step further and led to the community bagging their own chipper wood scraps. They sold it in bags with their own community label and logo through hardware stores and landscaping companies and plant nursery centers as a recycled local product for mulching and composting. – Denise Jackson
- ◆ Perhaps there needs to be some changes in some structural building requirements too. - ?
- ◆ Go door-to-door with the information. - ?
- ◆ Provide individual suggestions for fire mitigation tasks to each homeowner based on their own, unique situation. - ?
- ◆ Have a list of suggestions that can be given to property owners to get them started with some ideas. They can choose from the list of fire mitigation tasks what they believe they are able or willing to take on for themselves without becoming overwhelmed. They can go back to the list when their time allows. - ?
- ◆ Perhaps we can pursue low interest or no interest loans for assistance with fire mitigation efforts particularly structural changes such as new roofs that are more costly property modifications. - ?
- ◆ So we also need to work with insurance companies to create local incentive programs. - ?

Your Vision of a Fire Mitigation Plan – My Ideal Plan would ...

- ... Address fuels by providing more information about how to manage fuels.
- ... Provide for fire fighter safety!
- ... Target fire hazards and risks
- ... Prioritize or triage highest risk areas
- ... Get building official and planners and stakeholders working WITH Fire Departments
- ... Overcome challenge of public education in an absentee homeowner community
- ... Address extremely large homes with no hydrant system!
- ... Take into account surrounding USFS forest issues.
- ... Speak to the effect over time of population and development GROWTH.
- ... Provide for interagency cooperation.
- ... Analyze the economic impacts to the community if a catastrophic fire occurs.
- ... Balance the fire challenges of fires that burn from in town out toward forest interface areas with fires that come from wild lands and burn into community areas.
- ... Identify high hazard zones and increases versus decreases in different modification costs
- ... Talk about how to prevent fire from coming onto your own property.
- ... Partner with the USFS regarding proactive solutions to fuel and bug issues.
- ... Be Voluntary!
- ... Educate people effectively about how to voluntarily participate in mitigation.
- ... Use property hazard ratings and their effect on homeowners insurance as a motivating factor for property owners to reduce fuels and do fire prevention.
- ... Speak to our tourist-based economy and the seasonal presence of unaware tourists.
- ... Describe what is at stake with catastrophic fire regarding each person's responsibility and liability for doing or not doing fire prevention on private property.
- ... Be a rational or motivating source for fire mitigation efforts.

- ... Incorporate positive landscaping techniques versus just clear zones or ‘hardscape’.
- ... Speak to true loss of ‘quality of life’ for ourselves and within our communities if we do experience a catastrophic fire that results in mass devastation.
- ... Address the alternative if we do not have a plan in place that we are following.
- ... Involve Sun Valley and their advice about their experience.
- ... Explain to new residents who the knowledge people are in their community that are available to help them, how to contact those people and how to go about doing appropriate mitigation for their own property.
- ... Raise awareness by using California examples for the shock value.
- ... Function as a living, working document that will change with community needs.
- ... Use technology for contacting people with fire hazard and mitigation information.
- ... Provide suggestions to homeowners for assessing and rating their own homes.
- ... Include public input.
- ... Utilize a GIS database to target high-risk areas.
- ... Provide a toolbox for the City and for Planning & Zoning to assist with appropriate advice and strategies whenever community members approach them in need of help with fire mitigation planning and implementation private property.
- ... Help planners to implement mitigation measures that have the potential to protect our entire way of life.
- ... Include grass roots level suggestions for mitigations tasks and ...
- ... Show people in a ‘how-to’ format what they can do at their own home to mitigate.
- ... Evaluate the Red Zone software to determine if it should be utilized for mitigation.
- ... Review successful and not so successful techniques for mitigation.
- ... Discuss contingency plans.
- ... Coordinate with the Forest Service on possible Red Zone site-by-site evaluation.
- ... List tasks for the individual to accomplish and ...
- ... Establish sites for community drop-off places for pruned and removed fuels.
- ... Reinforce not ‘when’ but rather that a catastrophic fire IS GOING to happen.
- ... Cost effective with programs to ‘phase-in’ ideas such as Class ‘A’ roofs.
- ... Demonstrate combustible fuels so that people understand what they are.
- ... Represent a pre-planning or proactive approach to hazardous fuels for fire prevention.
- ... Include creative ways to contact and educate absentee homeowners.

Continued ...

A General Outline of a Fire Mitigation Plan

- ❖ **Introduction / Local Background**
- ❖ **Goals & Objectives**
- ❖ **Planning Process Described**
- ❖ **Action Plan Described in Prioritized Tasks**
- ❖ **Technical Information to Support Action Plan**
- ❖ **References to Support Technical Information and Planning Approach**
- ❖ **Appendices:**
 - ◆ **Community Participation**
 - ◆ **Fire District Data on Historic Fire Occurrences Patterns**
 - ◆ **Vegetation Patterns Identified and Mapped**
 - ◆ **Infrastructure Demographics Identified and Mapped [such as road access]**
 - ◆ **Social Demographics Identified and Mapped [such as densely populated areas]**
 - ◆ **Fire Hazards and Fire Hazard Areas Identified and Mapped**
 - ◆ **Fire Fuels Modeling for Identified Fire Hazard Areas**

A General Outline for C.A.R. Workshop #2

- ❖ **Introductions for new participants**
- ❖ **Brief review of minutes from Workshop # 1 to highlight items we will work on**
 - **Which questions still need clarification from Workshop #1?**
 - **How can we turn our concerns list into a task list for our Plan?**
 - **What are our primary ideas we want to further develop?**
- ❖ **Presentation of a draft outline for our Fire District Plan.**
- ❖ **Divide up into discussion groups**
- ❖ **Opportunity to choose the ideas your most interested in and would like to further develop as part of the content of your Fire District Plan.**
- ❖ **Instructions on how to facilitate your small group planning effort.**
- ❖ **Small group discussion and planning session to develop your seed ideas.**
- ❖ **Regroup for small group presentations – be prepared with a spokes person to summarize your small group discussion and planning effort.**
- ❖ **Decide as a group which elements of our plan we will work on at the next workshop such as:**
 - **Turning more key ideas into planning tasks or ...**
 - **Developing outreach efforts you are all willing to implement in your own neighborhoods.**
- ❖ **Final Comments, Concerns, Ideas, Summary Statements?**

MINUTES FROM FIRE MITIGATION PLANNING WORKSHOP SERIES #2

(Word emphasis and punctuation in statements are noted by the facilitator, Denise Jackson, as interpreted by voice intonations and body language. None of these statements are represented as exact quotes.)

From Hailey Workshop #2 held March 4, 2004 at the Blaine County Senior Center:

Jeff Nevins: Communication topics to address through this planning process - Consolidated Dispatch with E-911 components and Countywide Fire Agencies' Communications plan.

Greg Schwab: Need to speak about homes and structures under hazard and risk analysis.

Bart Lassman: Education component needs emphasis and needs to be community driven.

James Frehling: A video has the most impact for me. Well produced video presentations work as a hook and will be the tool to bring people out to learn more about fire mitigation possibilities because videos can depict reality. Perhaps we should show video presentations on local T.V. to get people's attention. Gear the presentations to homeowners and citizens and show dramatic footage to get people to take the issue seriously. What about asking for a discussion of the fire prevention topic on Gene Delago's (sp?) local "Talk of the Valley" radio show?

Greg & Bart: We need more ideas under key educational themes that are presented at a personal level for people to relate the ideas to their personal property - their own homes.

Curtis Jensen - BLM: A project of getting assistance to mitigate fuels takes more time for scheduling through the BLM process than prevention measures like funding for renting a neighborhood chipper – which BLM can also help communities to do. Also, prevention techniques can begin right after the plan is signed.

Fire Officials & BLM Agree: YES, target prevention and mitigation such as fuels reduction techniques for various high risk areas and list our findings and desired prevention techniques in the mitigation plans!!

Bart Lassman: Need to approach individual rural groups as a team to gain their confidence in mitigation planning ideas. And we won't get rural community 'buy-in' until after we've done some sound resource analysis to target high risk areas.

Mike Chapman: We could use at least a rough draft of wildland interface zones and of historic fire burns that are displayed in map format. It could be very effective to publish these maps in the local newspapers. Maps would give people a picture of where fire has been and where it will likely go next. Then if people see their home located on the map in a high risk zone, it may prompt them to take the matter of wildland fires more seriously and get them involved in mitigation efforts.

Bruce Smith: We need to get the point across to homeowners that a house with a defensible space is the one the firefighters *don't* have to worry about.

Curtis Jensen: Told a horrific story about firefighters becoming so desperate to stop or at least divert a catastrophic fire that they found themselves in the position of having to use actual homes as a large enough fuel source to try to back burn toward and snuff out an on-coming catastrophic wildfire.

Sandy Vail: Homeowners need to understand that if 6 homes are on fire, only the ones that are defensible will be protected first or even at all! Unfortunately there are still a lot of people in denial about catastrophic wildland fire potential. A video like the one we're reviewing today could really be an eye opener to show how fire burns property and what makes the fire continue to burn.

James Frehling: Education on this topic calls for two levels of presentation – one is simple and dramatic; the other gets into technical information once attentions are caught.

Jeff Nevins: People who have not fought fire do not understand what firefighters go through. So people are not realistic about what firefighters can actually protect. The question is: could we make a local, two-pronged educational video like the one James eludes to with mitigation money? – my understanding from the BLM is YES we can plan to do that through mitigation money.

Mike Chapman: Another issue I think we need to address is water pressure – if there is no electrical because it is knocked out by fire or some other devastating event, then there are no pumps and without pumps we cannot access well water either. This is also a scenario Sandy has described before regarding the Smiley Creek area.

Greg Schwab & Jeff Nevins: When reduced to homeowner perspective, how things ignite and what things around your home will ignite are the key ideas – strike the “triaging homes” idea as it is a firefighter issue to handle and usually beyond the scope of concern for the homeowner whose primary concern is simple their own home.

Greg Schwab: “Creating a Defensible Space” by definition says firefighters are going into a Hazardous Zone – since it still has to be defended!

Curtis Jensen - BLM: Greg’s comment raises an excellent point – the new terminology at the federal level today moves away from the older concept of defensible spaces and replaces it with an aim toward survivable spaces or survivable zones.

Jeff Nevins: Regarding social issues – tie resource and social issues together by talking dollars and the potential in our valley for lots of cancellation of vacation reservations that can occur when an area receives negative media coverage and news press during and after a wildfire has impacted the area. Even if a wildfire is only *perceived* through the media to have done more damage than it actually did, negative press can cause a huge economic hit for communities like ours in terms of tourist dollars lost that we depend on.

Greg Schwab: Social issues should have priority over resource issues.

Mike Chapman: Again, to have a social impact, utilize and publicly display historic fire data so people can begin to learn where the fire may go next. Be sure that historic fire data is displayed as a map layer that stands clearly on its own – make it prominent and legible with just a few critical background map features to support the understanding of the data such as roads, topography and residential and obvious [landmark] locations.

James Frehling: Considering our location, topography, region and lack of any big fires recently – really the whole map should be a fire risk area which displays varying levels or degrees of risk relative to an overall risk level or factor.

Forest Service Folks: Kind of like the Smokey Bear signs showing levels of fire danger that always assume a potential for fire danger exists in the summer months but give the current condition a rating [of low, medium, high or extreme depending on various factors that can be analyzed such as humidity, winds, drought conditions, etc.]

Jeff Nevins: Regarding the Interagency Cooperation slide – add code issues to the list of cooperative items.

Curtis Jensen - BLM: A question for fire officials – will ISO ratings be affected if fire officials and local governments adopt stricter codes? He asks because the bigger national insurance agencies are jumping onto or taking note of the home survivability concept that has been introduced to replace the defensible space concept. [**Note:** The planning team needs to research and obtain an answer to this question from either insurance providers and/or fire officials because the facilitator, Denise Jackson, does not have an answer to Curtis Jensen’s questions noted on the Workshop flip chart sheets.]

From Carey Workshop #2 held March 11, 2004 at the Carey School Library:

John Adamson: Radio coverage is not as good as the initial radio map indicates.

Brad Meham, John Adamson, Edith Fredrickson: A lot of mountains between Bell and Carey so if you cross behind a mountain or ridge – radio shadow – Areas of Concern: Fish Creek, Timmerman Hill, Picabo Hill, Moving North is good, Moving South is not so good, *Gannett Road is too close to the ridge of the hills so the signals are blocked.

Edith Fredrickson: What about suggestions for fire resistant paint or other fire resistant products and building materials? These ideas and suggestions will be useful.

Milton Fife: Regarding the old railroad Right-Of-Way that Blaine County Recreation District maintains – the County said no motorized use is allowed on that R-O-W. Milton did get an exception for utilizing a mower to keep the drying grasses cut down near and adjacent his property for his own property fire protection.

Brad Mecham: The problem of flammable dry grasses continues along the Right-Of-Way to the Gardener's property.

Milton Fife: Another consideration we should be working toward is the widespread use of *metal roofs*.

Edith Fredrickson: We need to take a look at placing a countywide ban on fireworks.

Tom Johnson: Let people know it's worth their effort to report any incident of someone shooting off fireworks because it *is* illegal and recognized as a **Big** hazard.

Bruce Smith: Prohibiting fireworks stands has already been suggested to us through this planning process.

Tom Johnson: No sale of fireworks in the county has been recommended but it has not been recommended for the cities yet.

Brad Mecham: If you ban fireworks in Blaine County, surrounding states still allow the sale of fireworks and of course transportation across state lines is not policed or regulated.

Tom Johnson: So perhaps we need to consider a good public education campaign to announce that fireworks are illegal and that the individual using them who accidentally starts a fire then becomes responsible for fire the damage and suppression costs resulting from that fire.

Milton Fife: Access is another critical issue. Over by Rogers' and Stevenson's place – the road used to go all the way through. The Nature Conservancy blocked it off but it used to be an access road maintained by the County.

Edith Fredrickson: Perhaps we should partner with the Highway Department on seasonal mowing schedules for tall grasses that grow in the barrow pits and then dry out later in summer. The biggest problem is the grasses that grow particularly around the power poles along the highway. This could become a ladder fuel right up the poles.

Group Summary of Fuel Concerns: Large weed patches, dry and overgrown vegetation in canals, seasonal agricultural fields of crops, fireworks in dry grasses and sage brush.

Edith Fredrickson: Dispersed Recreation use is also a real problem for us around Carey because we have no idea what the random recreational person passing through the area knows about fire hazards in our region much less around our immediate community. Besides fireworks, sparks from vehicles driving off-road can easily start grass and sage fires not to mention people building camp fires. These are real scary concerns that we have no regulatory control over right now.

John Adamson: Campers in Little Wood and Fish Creek areas could get caught up in these areas with only one way in and out.

Jim Churchman: High Five creek and bridge is a way out of the Little Wood that leads over Muldoon Road but many or rather most people don't know about that especially if they're just visiting the area for summer recreation activities and for camping.

Jack H. Taylor: There are a lot of dry fuels up in these canyons and dead end areas too from grasses that have grown high by the time it is late in the year.

Group: Some of these dispersed recreation areas of concern are managed through the Idaho State Department of Recreation.

Edith Fredrickson: The canyon toward Garfield Ranger Station under Forest Service management is another area of concern.

Milton Fife: More public education is needed with a particular emphasis on public awareness about *local* fire hazards for all types of campers.

From Ketchum Workshop #2 held March 18, 2004 at the Ketchum City Hall :

Chuck Turner: Be careful about the fire messages [from the educational dvd shown] that reach the public or the local homeowner. We don't want people to put their guard down in relationship to the reality of crown fires. Although remaining brands in the area continue to create ignitions after the moving fire has passed, crown fires are still initially a Big Concern!!

Matt Filbert - USFS: Basically we need to qualify the crown fire statements in this dvd.

Matt Filbert & Chuck Turner: Regarding codes, it should be noted that we haven't lost a home yet to wildland fire in this area except a house that was still under construction. **However**, this would change **very quickly**, if we lose the **hillside ordinance**.

John Rathfon: Regarding a shock effect for the general public, we need to reach areas of housing like the Board Ranch through 30 minute to 1 hour long public television messages.

John Rathfon: Regarding fire code changes or updates, to be effective they need to be relayed to architects who can sell the new code ideas to their client homeowners.

Jon Skinner - BLM, Michelle Erdie & Matt Filbert - USFS: The **Timing** must be right for presenting dramatic dvd or video images. People have really related to Forest Service and BLM videos but particularly just after a catastrophic burn has been given wide exposure through the news media.

John Rathfon: The effect is similar to **avalanche** videos. People pay more attention to the information just after the first season snow falls or just after avalanche fatalities have been reported.

Michelle Erdie & Rochelle Ahrens: Fireworks educational kits with a focus on fire ecology provide a youth education format the Forest Service is currently using with K through 12 school children and with girl-scout troops. The goal is to teach children fire ecology so they will become informed citizens and property owners as they mature.

Bruce Smith: How do we get adults with busy schedules, who do not tend to provide captive audiences like school children to come to educational fire mitigation workshops?

Mickey: Regarding education, get on the agenda of various groups like the American Institute of Architects and the Building Contractors Association, etc. Rather than holding a special meeting for these groups, start by just getting on their existing agenda for a monthly meeting and even on Planning and Zoning agendas. The simple message should be about how to build a fire resistant home if you so desire. Another message might focus on fire proof or fire resistant building materials.

Mickey: Also, there should be better training for the local fire departments in cities and towns. Cross training is needed between structural firefighters in the cities and federal firefighters for public lands so that structural firefighters are able to perform initial response until the federal assistance arrives.

Others summarized: Better cross training and 'interface' assistance.

John Rathfon: Urban Interface Zone exercises performed by firefighters going through subdivisions and placing red rocks versus green rocks at the entry to residential driveways has opened a lot of eyes! Homeowners came out and asked what the red and green rocks meant. When they found out that a red rock placed at their driveway entrance meant that their house would be skipped by firefighters in a catastrophic fire situation over protection for a neighbor's home that had received a green rock during fire fighter inventory, the homeowner's personal surprise spurred on a series of questions as to how firefighters made the red versus green rock determinations.

Jon Skinner - BLM: A classic teachable moment!

Mickey: Another very effective way to begin educating about this issue is to work with **Target Groups** like planning and zoning commissions, architects and builders and to use **simple messages**. **Focus on materials** such as roof and siding messages.

Mickey: Hates to see fire used as another "Not In My Back Yard" excuse to "prevent sprawl".

Bruce Smith: Getting back to simple messages – explains how we would relate a fire hazard message to Avalanche A & B Zones as an analogous format for mapping areas at varying levels of hazard to wildfire.

Bruce Smith: Also agrees we need to bring fire mitigation message to places where organizations are already having group meetings.

Mickey: Again building material related codes are most understandable.

Curtis Jensen – BLM: Wanted to remind the workshop group that this process will result in a plan, it will not result in new codes. Researching, preparing and passing new codes are a mitigation efforts or plan implementation actions.

Curtis Jensen – BLM: Also, focus on the fire potential message such as the one presented in the dvd presentation – that the intensity of heat and the length of time the intensity is sustained in proximity to certain types of high hazard fuels will determine the potential for your property to ignite.

Tom Johnson: The good news is that there already exists a Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Code that can be considered for adoption by any or all of our local fire agencies and local governing authorities after this planning process and through the mitigation process. All we need to do right now is take a look at whether or not existing available fire code structures are for us and make recommendations accordingly through our fire mitigation planning process.

*** *WORKSHOP MINUTES* ***
SAWTOOTH CITY FIRE MITIGATION PLANNING WORKSHOP
- Hosted from 5:30 PM to 8:30 PM on APRIL 30, 2004 -

Task Ideas for the Sawtooth City Action Plan for Fire Mitigation Efforts:

- ❖ View the useful and interesting web site discovered by Sandy Vail with the web address of www.pyrologistix.com
- ❖ Continue fuel reduction efforts via removal of bug-infested trees in and around Sawtooth City.
- ❖ Create a fire break of some sort through wide removal of fuels to create a corridor.
- ❖ Note that 45 acres of mowing within the sage brush between Beaver Creek Store and Smiley Creek Lodge was completed in a mosaic pattern as part of the effort to create a fuel break.
- ❖ Let's look at doing more sage vegetation removal through additional mowing.
- ❖ Identify or recognize sage brush as a Hazard Fuel.
- ❖ Use data collection to visually display a possible location for a complete fire break.
- ❖ Provide a CD of final GIS Maps of land (topography), vegetation and fuel data.
- ❖ Create or contribute to an existing "Communities at Risk" web site.
- ❖ Determine with the Forest Service how effective controlled burns could become in the winter months.
- ❖ Continue to work with the Forest Service to expand winter burn possibilities and to continue to remove bug-infested trees as fuel too.

- ❖ Identify in partnership with the Forest Service where the most ideal and safe locations are to pile slash once fuels are removed.
- ❖ Provide a big chipper with a big truck to chip all fuels and haul off bug-infested mulch and debris completely out of the area.
- ❖ Avoid the expense and labor intensity and hauling cost of removing whole trees or even all the wood chips by using some wood chips in the area.
- ❖ Utilize chip spreading in the area but do not use too many chips. Wood chips around the home are also a fuel source and fire hazard. Instead ...
- ❖ Utilize wood chips primarily on roads for additional surfacing and delineation.
- ❖ Remove the remainder of chipped material or heavily-bug-infested material to the Stanley landfill perhaps for further mulching to a finer chip size for composting.
- ❖ Request that the Forest Service look into the situation on larger properties such as the Duff and Justice properties.
- ❖ Ask if a chipper and/or burn crews can be brought directly to these larger properties for fuels reduction projects for infested trees.
- ❖ Prohibit all fireworks in the area in the summer and high fire risk months.
- ❖ Create further restrictions on campfires and bonfires including a site inspection process.
- ❖ Write these fireworks, campfire and bonfire restrictions for enforcement at least within the Sawtooth City limits to serve as additional restrictions beyond existing Forest Service restrictions.
- ❖ Clarify and enhance fire restrictions with the intent of reinforcing the serious need to prohibit fireworks and control recreational fire sources in and around Sawtooth City.
- ❖ Clarify the fire permit and controlled fire burning rules for and within Sawtooth City.
- ❖ Ask Marshal Bill Dyer about burn permits and just exactly how they work within Blaine County.
- ❖ Confirm that a controlled burned fire permit is required after May 15th regardless of weather conditions – yes?
- ❖ Target wood cutters with an educational leaflet for better slash piling and designated locations for slash piles.
- ❖ Note that the Sawtooth National Forest is the only forest in our region that requires brush piling so we are fortunate to have this requirement to work with.
- ❖ Note also that Michelle Erdie and Jim Rineholt of the Sawtooth National Recreation Area have a supplemental brochure now to add to wood cutting permits that was developed over the past winter 2003 to 2004.

- ❖ Note that the brochure was specifically developed in response to concerns such as the one raised here tonight that wood cutters need to be better educated on how to clean up their work areas in the most fire-preventative format.
- ❖ Note that another service provided along with educational brochure is brush piling. Forest Service is now hiring folks to pile brush into appropriately located burn spots.
- ❖ Obtain money for a year to year spraying program for consistent bug control.
- ❖ Develop a communication process that is effective between homeowners and fire officials and the Forest Service.
- ❖ Take responsibility for your own personal safety!
- ❖ Work together to ensure that each homeowner has developed a personal home evacuation plan and has neighborhood and area numbers to call for assistance.
- ❖ Work together to create an easy-to-use set of instructions for guests who need to be educated about fire risks during extreme fire hazard season.
- ❖ Include special information for guests who may also need instructions on what to do in the event a forest fire threatens Sawtooth City while they are visiting.
- ❖ Work together to develop a special safety, fire protection and evacuation kit for residential home use with appropriate equipment for these fire mitigation situations.
- ❖ Evaluate and develop a list of equipment and supplies that Sawtooth City residents and homeowners would like to gather and acquire for communitywide fire prevention purposes and fire mitigation projects.
- ❖ Create your own survivable space around your own home and property.
- ❖ Increase community-wide knowledge of our surrounding radio communications system and how to use it.
- ❖ Establish a requirement that even lots with no structures still need to clear and remove at least dead, bug-infested and ladder fuels because of their effect on surrounding lots with existing homes.
- ❖ Focus on slash removal to solve this leftover fuel loading problem right away!
- ❖ View the interesting web site regarding *fire break systems* that has been researched and obtained, as promised, by fire planning team member Cameron Packer. The web address is <http://www.firebreaksystems.com>

List of Workshop Participants:

Participants of the Fire Mitigation Planning Workshops held in Hailey, Idaho - December 2003 & February 2004	Participants of the Fire Mitigation Planning Workshops held in Carey, Idaho - December 2003 & February 2004	Participants of the Fire Mitigation Planning Workshops held in Ketchum, Idaho - December 2003 & February 2004	Participants of the Fire Mitigation Planning Workshops held at the Smiley Creek Lodge, Sawtooth City, Idaho - April 30, 2004	Volunteer Firefighter List and Property Owner Contacts for West Magic Fire Protection District as of September 2004
Terry Thompson	Hollis Pincock	Robert Englehart	Gary Glover for Hazel & George Cox Cabin	FULL TIME Residents
Bill Gehrke	Brad Mecham	Paul Willingham	Rick Roberts	Clint Kisler-Fire Chief
James Frehling	Josh Brinkley	Matt Furber	Jerry Doughty	Darlene Kisler
Greg Schwab	Tony Davis	Sandy Vail	Steve Blau Kanship	Kathy & Tom Wortman
Chuck Turner	Miles Canfield	Lois & Mike Cowan	Ralph V. Fink	Don & Billie Grubb
Michelle Erdie	Richard Kimball	Tory Canfield	Eleanor Washburn	Stacy McLaughlin - Secretary & Treasurer
Bruce Smith	Jeff Nevins	Michelle Erdie	Bob & Marie Curl	Don Hartman
Cameron Packer	Seth Greenfield	Chuck Turner	Mike & Ruby Stastay	John Wisby
Vivian Ivie	Jim Churchman	Jeff Nevins	Jack Sears	Matt Warner
Mike Chapman	Craig Patterson	Greg Schwab	Gus & Marlies Stroes	Rich Stoney
Carl Hjelm	Joe Dilworth	Scott Miley	Roger Doern	Michelle Banducci
Patrick Rainey	John Adamson	Randy Hall	Randy Townsend	John Adkins & Maria Donnelly
Bill Dyer	Jack H. Taylor	Robert Hart	Greg Schwab	Full Time DAYTIME Residents
Jeff Nevins	Rick Mecham	Stefanie Webster	Matt Filbert	Debbie Palmer
Bart Lassman			George & Ruth Ann Miller	Richard & Deloris Gillespie
Curtis Jensen			David Keiski	Chuck Harmon
Nate Norris			Wes Wills	Debbie Hemly
Jean Seymour of BCA			Verlon Herndon	Don Farnes
			Francis Shetterly	Cloyce Edwards
			Sheri Wills	Joanne Maxfield
			Michelle Erdie	
			Clark Berg	
			Steve Pruitt (absent but sent questions)	

	NAME	HOME Phone	WORK Phone	Cell/Mobile	POSTAL ADDRESS	e-MAIL ADDRESS
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						

APPENDIX B

Fire Agency Interview Questionnaire: ***❖ Interview Questionnaire***

FIRE AGENCY INTERVIEW / QUESTIONNAIRE

I look forward to visiting you or your representative on the date and time that we have agreed upon. Please have the following information available that we may discuss your needs:

1. List of Apparatus and location they are normally housed. Please note special capabilities such as Class A foam, water carrying capacities, pump size and other items you consider important to have known in a wildland/urban interface mission. Provide the call designation that you use for the apparatus.
2. Please list the number of firefighting personnel and the extent of their training in Wildland/Urban Interface Firefighting.
3. Please provide your input regarding the deficiencies within the District or City related to the wildland fire risk that you would like to see improved. Rank them if possible.

Examples:

Access	Fire Ordinances/Codes	Mapping
Unimproved Roads	Building Ordinances/Codes	Radio coverage
Water supply	Community Planning	Training
Staffing	Public Education	Growth
Apparatus	Coordination	Communications equipment
Lightning strikes	Arson	Open Burning
Traffic	Large buildings	Non-defensible spaces
Combustible roofs	Lack of street signs	Public apathy
Fuel loads	Flammable vegetation	Firefighter safety

The above are only examples to assist you. I suspect you will have others. Please be specific regarding your concerns.

Examples:

Two of our front line apparatus are deficient because they are over 20 years old, failed the most recent pump capacity tests and have no water carrying capability or foam capability.

County Ordinances allow subdivisions to be built with lots that are within interface fuels without provisions for non-combustible roofs, defensible spaces or other remedies for protection of the properties.

Provide a copy of the latest Idaho and Survey and Rating Bureau Insurance Rate Classification information for your city or district.

Briefly, what public education programs does your department or district currently provide?

What would you like to see implemented regarding public education?

APPENDIX C

Historic Fire Data:

- ❖ *Historic Fire Data Sources*
- ❖ *Map of Blaine County Historic Fires on Private and Public land*
- ❖ *Critical Weather Days for the Ketchum/Sun Valley Areas*

The following Historic Fire Information is available through the Idaho State Fire Marshal's Office as part of the Idaho Fire Incident Reporting System for:

- ❖ *Ketchum Rural Fire District as a spreadsheet of historic fires*
- ❖ *Wood River Fire Protection District as a spreadsheet of historical fires*

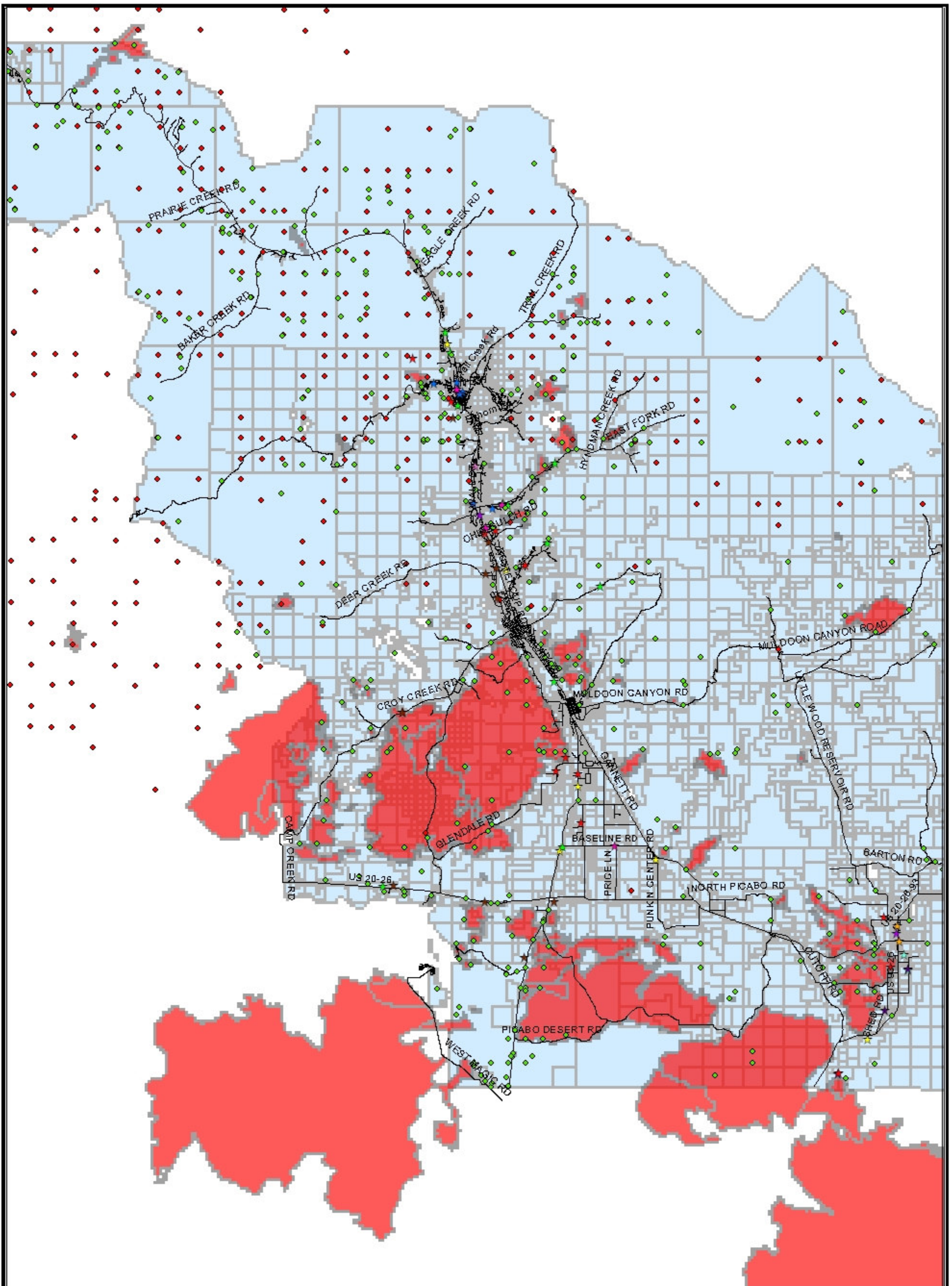
The following Historic Fire Information is available from Chief John Adamson of the Carey Rural Fire District for:

- ❖ *The Carey Rural Fire District list of historical fires*

Historic Fire Map

This map has been created from data compiled from various fire agencies throughout Blaine County. It represents where non-structure fires have occurred in the county over the past decade. Also shown on the map are the parcel lines for all of Blaine County and all county roads.

United States Forest Service (USFS) and Bureau of Land Management historic fire data was provided by the respective agency. These points and areas were incorporated on to the Historic Fire Map. However, location of the USFS small fires (represented by points) has been generalized within each Section by the United States Forest Service to ease their data management.



Legend		Blaine County Historic Fires	
		year	
—	Roads	★	1990
■	Parcels	★	1999
●	Fire Points (small fires)	★	2000
●	Fire Starts	★	2001
■	Fire Polygons	★	2002
		★	2003
		★	1998

Blaine County Historic Fires on Private Land



Alpine Enterprises Inc.
 PO Box 2037
 Ketchum, ID 83340
 208-727-1988

September 2004

Critical Fire Weather Days for the Ketchum / Sun Valley Areas

Weather Zones 407 and North End of 409 2001 - 2003

Deification of Critical Weather/Fuels: Standardized criteria for issuance of Red Flag Warnings and Fire Weather Watches in the Great Basin area are a combination of weather and critical fuels conditions. A standardized set of Red Flag Criteria have been developed to simplify issuances and to facilitate coordination and ensure continuity between neighboring NWS offices as well across land management administrative boundaries. **(Wind gusts > 25 mph for any 3+ hours in ID mountains, western WY, central and eastern UT. AND Relative Humidity is < 15%)**

2001 Red Flag Warnings:

Date	Cause
May 31, 2001	High Winds
June 21, 2001	High Winds
June 24, 2001	High Winds
October 4, 2001	Low Relative Humidity (RH)

2002 Red Flag Warnings:

Date	Cause
July 8, 2002	High Winds / Low Relative Humidity (RH)
July 11, 2002	Low Relative Humidity (RH)
July 12, 2002	Low Relative Humidity (RH)
July 14, 2001	Dry Thunderstorms / High Winds
August 15, 2002	High Winds
September 3, 2002	High Winds
September 4, 2002	High Winds
September 14, 2002	Low Relative Humidity (RH)
September 15, 2002	Low Relative Humidity (RH)

2003 Red Flag Warnings

Date	Cause
July 8, 2003	High Winds / Passing Cold Front
July 13, 2003	High Winds / Low Relative Humidity (RH)
July 19, 2003	Dry Thunderstorms
August 12, 2002	Dry Lighting / High Winds
August 15, 2003	Dry Lighting / High Winds
September 16, 2003	High Winds
September 23, 2003	Low Relative Humidity (RH) / High Winds

The valid time will be determined at the time of the request. Most spots contain three periods, usually "TODAY", "TONIGHT", and "NEXT DAY," but users will indicate which periods for which a forecast is needed.

c. Procedures

Internet-based NWS Spot is the standard for requesting and retrieving spot forecasts and should be used when available. They are accessible via web sites of the NWS offices that serve the Great Basin area and on the coordination center web sites, found in Appendix B.

When Internet access is not possible, spot forecasts may be requested and disseminated via phone or fax using the backup spot forecast request form found in Appendix G. Spot forecasts will generally be available within 60 minutes of the time the NWS office receives the request. Spot forecasts may be requested well in advance of a planned project, for example, the night before. In such situations, it is strongly recommended that the requestor indicate the latest time he or she needs the forecast returned. NWS should be contacted if a spot forecast is not available within this time frame.

The requestor should provide information about the location, topography, fuel type(s), top and bottom elevations of fire or project (if appropriate), size of fire or project, ignition time (if appropriate), and a contact name(s) and telephone number(s) of the responsible land management personnel. The request will also include quality, representative observations at, or near, the site.

d. Spot Forecast Feedback Requirement

Land management should provide feedback to the NWS forecasters on the quality and accuracy of the spot forecast. Feedback should also be relayed to GACC meteorologists. Responsibility for providing fireline observations for the verification of forecast accuracy rests with the land management agencies, as outlined under, "Fire Weather Observations," Section V-F.

 3. Red Flag Warnings and Fire Weather Watches

The Red Flag Warning and Fire Weather Watch program is designed to provide land management officials with advance notice of weather conditions that, when coupled with critical fuels conditions, can lead to extreme fire behavior or heightened potential for large fire starts. It is implicit that firefighter and public safety is of the utmost importance. Identification of Red Flag events is a shared, collaborative responsibility between land management officials and NWS fire weather forecasters. Land management officials must identify critical fuels conditions. Weather forecasters must identify weather conditions that will contribute to extreme fire behavior or heightened large fire potential.

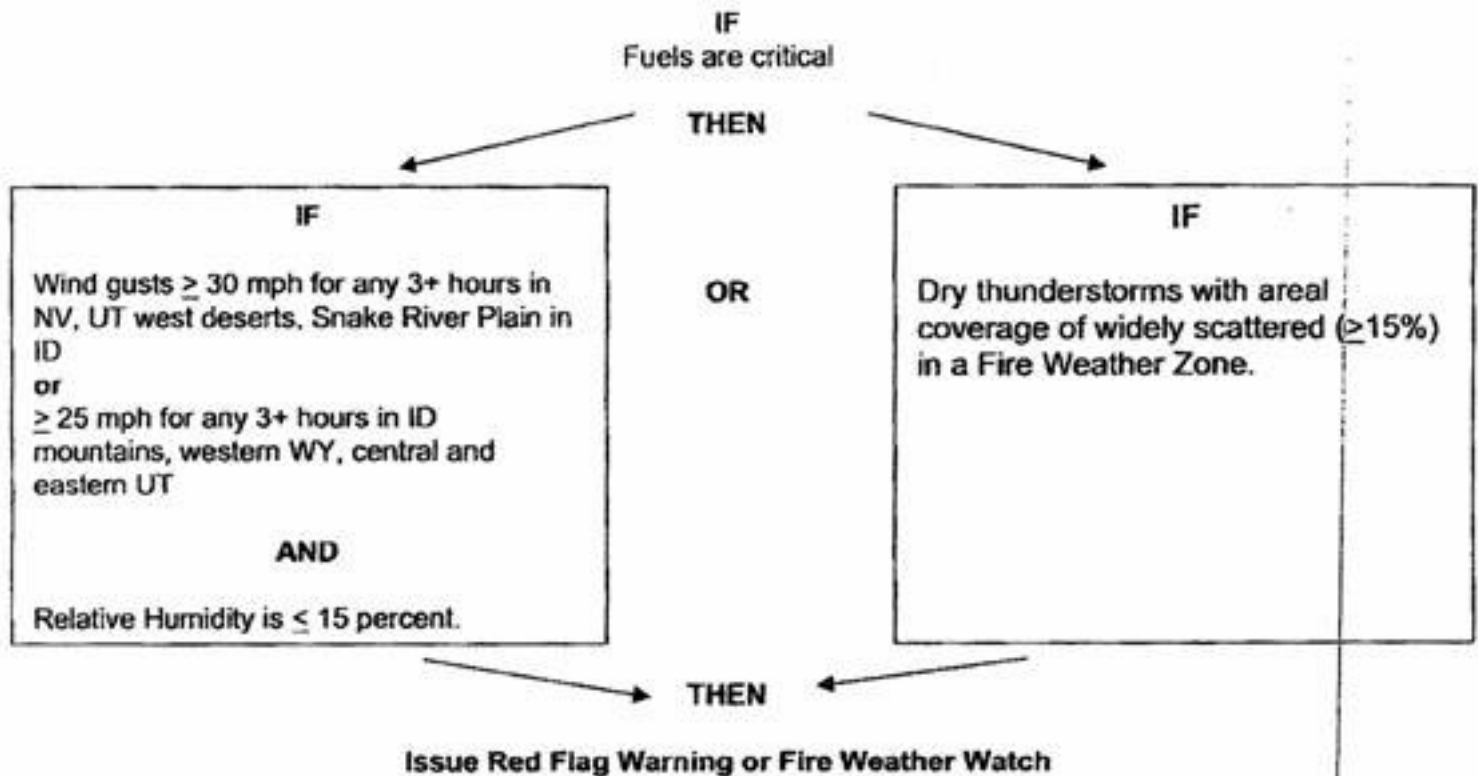
A Red Flag Warning shall be issued when Red Flag weather criteria (defined below) are forecast to occur within the next 24-hours or are already occurring, and are coupled with critical fuels conditions.

A Fire Weather Watch shall be issued when there is a high potential for Red Flag weather criteria to be met in the 12-72 hour time frame. The watch may be issued for all, or selected, portions within a fire weather zone or region.

a. Criteria

Standardized criteria for issuance of Red Flag Warnings and Fire Weather Watches in the Great Basin area are a combination of weather and critical fuels conditions. A standardized set of Red Flag Criteria have been developed to simplify issuances and to facilitate coordination and

ensure continuity between neighboring NWS offices as well as across land management administrative boundaries. While no set of criteria can possibly accommodate all areas equally within the Great Basin, land management officials and their servicing NWS office may address local concerns not specifically accounted for in the standard criteria.



These criteria assume the following:

- i. In the absence of local (CWFA) agreements, NFDERS Adjective Rating (as displayed on the WFAS website) must be = or > Very High.
- ii. The mid-point of a forecast range is the breakpoint for watch/warning issuance. Additionally, forecast ranges should not exceed 10 mph.
- iii. Wind gusts speed must be from NWCG compliant RAWS stations (20-foot) or a NWS/FAA ASOS station (10 meter). Wind gusts speed measurements from other observation platforms will be used upon agreement between NWS and land management agencies.

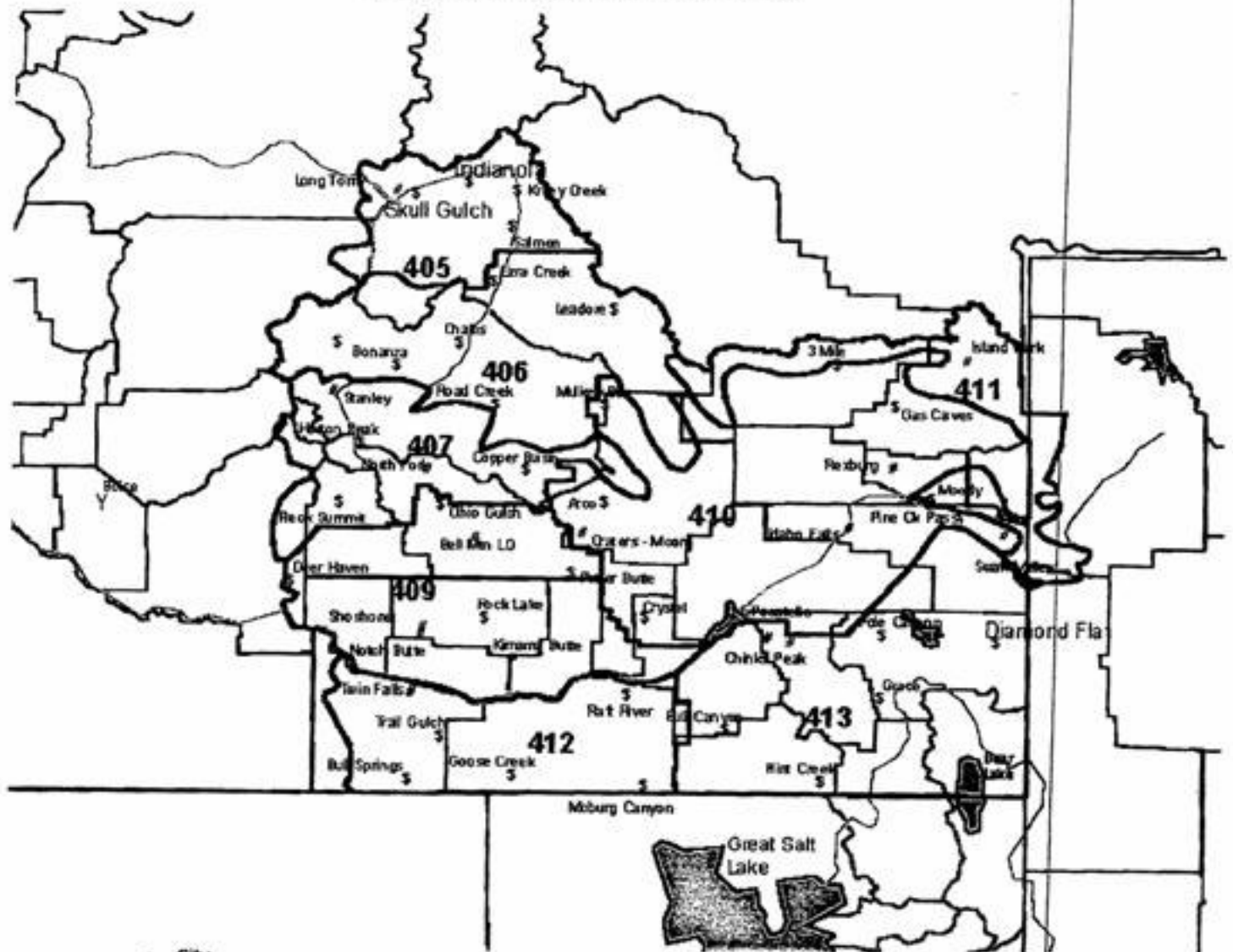
Additional (optional) criteria will be left to agreements between local NWS offices and land management agencies within their CWFAs. These may include but are not limited to: location-specific, alternative values to the standard criteria above; Haines Index; windshifts; cold frontal passages (CFP); first lightning after extended hot, dry period; drought; poor overnight RH recovery; or combinations of any of these. Additional criteria can be implemented as justification for a warning ONLY after coordination with neighboring NWS offices, local land management officials and Predictive Services meteorologists.

In rare situations, forecasters may issue a watch or warning for conditions which do not meet the established criteria but in their best judgement, and after coordination with local land management officials, will contribute to extreme fire behavior or heightened large fire potential.

b. Product Format and Content

A Red Flag Warning/Fire Weather Watch statement (RFW) will be used for issuing, updating, and canceling all Red Flag Warnings and Fire Weather Watches. This message will include:

SE Idaho Fire Weather Zones and Observation Sites



- # City
- Y Capital
- Observation Sites
- # MANUAL
- \$ RAWS
- Fwoczn.shp
- 405
- 406
- 407
- 409
- 410
- 411
- 412
- 413



APPENDIX D

Minutes for Blaine-County-Wide Fire Officials' Code Meeting - Held February 3, 2004 -

MINUTES FOR BLAINE-COUNTY-WIDE FIRE OFFICIALS' CODE MEETING
- Held February 3, 2004 in the 3rd floor meeting room of the Old County Courthouse -

Meeting Purposes:

- ❖ Consistent Codes
- ❖ Evaluation of Fire Jurisdiction Needs
- ❖ Specifically Code Development Today
- ❖ Fire Prevention (Not Suppression) Emphasis
- ❖ Continue Communities At Risk Effort
- ❖ Look at Codes Relative to Suppression Capability - e.g. Bridges, access, defensible space, fuel loading.
- ❖ Infrastructure Needed to Actually Implement Code
- ❖ Get on the Same Page with Wildland/Urban Interface Code Establishment

Other Follow-up Purposes Related to Meeting:

- ❖ Consider Firewise Recommendations
- ❖ Download Newest Code From Bill Dyer's County Web Site

Available Codes:

Regarding **Water 402.2.2** – Chief Bart Lassman recommends a review of fire flows (*water supplies*) for both city and county areas based on square footage.– The flows *do* need to be *increased* despite the type of standard chosen.

Bill Dyer brought our attention to *Appendix B-104* – increase/decrease – and *105.1 Table: square footage* as two written resources with techniques to reconsider.

Mike Chapman spoke of *Appendix 1C* – attach amendment to ordinance about the *#10-maximum-value* for homes or sites with not enough water or inadequate water supply. The #10 value would yield a decision of “You don’t build” or size restriction as the alternative. Plus: Defensible Space and non-combustible materials also need to be considered.

Tom Johnson mentioned *rural areas – difficult to get fire flows*, three-phase power issues or no source, there may be a need to change tactics in these remote or less developed areas from offensive to defensive.

Mike Elle and Mike Chapman suggested and discussed that points should be added for enlarged *home additions* – handling additions is an area that needs adjustments.

Bart Lassman raised the topic of *Cisterns* while *Mike Elle* spoke about other types of *water systems*.

Regarding water supply, the *group* thought that perhaps there needs to be an entire fire officials' *workshop just on fire flows*.

Mike Elle also discussed the need for an adequate model for effectively restricting fireworks through city ordinances as well as a detailed countywide *fireworks ordinance*.

Mike Elle also reminded all that we need to address a *minimum height for address number markers* for seasonal consideration when markers get buried by snow.

Tom Johnson suggested we all look at one of the Appendices for characteristics of components of a *better defined clear space* as well as a *plant list* for fire resistive plants.

Greg Schwab said a plant list is needed to *provide examples of plants for wildfire safety that also live at 6,000 feet* and could be planted for better defined clear zones.

Access: 20 feet plus turn-around with one-way roads; also includes back-up power for wells and distances to water.

Group agreement that an increase in fire flows is needed for larger sized homes.

Mike Elle brought our attention to **Appendix D – Access – Section 105** to discuss *increase sizes of access roads* in general to 26’ and the resistance to this width. Problem: Height of building over 30 feet yields 26’ wide road instead of 20’ wide. Other access problems arise from *changing widths* of or along the same stretch of road. Another access concern Mike discussed was related to *aerial apparatus* – e.g. overhead lines or wires along roadway that could interfere with the operations of a fire truck, particularly a ladder truck.

Bart Lassman spoke about adoption of Blaine County **Code 02-04** and how it has become more restrictive. However the Blaine County Board of Commissioners wants width reduced from *26 feet to 20 feet* even when aerial apparatus is involved.

Mike Chapman spoke about the City of Hailey consideration that if there are more than 5 houses in a cluster of housing the street would become a public street and that the city is possibly considering over 2 houses in *a cluster requiring a public street*.

Bruce Smith stated that for surveyors there is a *change in plat* consideration *at 5 or more homes*.

Bart Lassman pointed out that the access issues roll into water access issues. If there is *no water or access then* there is a *need for a sprinkler system*.

Mike Chapman asked: should home buildings in the interface be constructed *over 30 feet* in height anyway?

Jeff Nevins asked that the group consider the option of accepting the **Wildland Urban Interface Code** as minimum requirements amongst fire officials despite the political battle that may ensue.

Jeff Nevins and Mike Chapman spoke about the need for county consistency – *One encompassing Blaine County Fire Code*.

Jeff Nevins also spoke of the need to look at specifics beyond existing recommended code minimums like *distance to forest edges*. **Bill Dyer** added the example of *distances to propane tanks*.

Greg Schwab suggested: *Let’s get a wish list* or shopping list going and see what we can sell to the communities.

Bruce Smith spoke about tracking variations in standards and codes based on *creating a fire overlay district*, which would display mapped areas of varying levels of risk.

Mike Chapman asked that we also *associate an evaluation check list with the fuel types* attached as an overlay.

Mike Chapman and Bart Lassman went on to discuss *ideal mapped features* such as fuels, topography, fixed water sources and how *boundaries of fire districts should be ignored* when visually overlaying, comparing and analyzing these features together. *If your home is found to be in a high hazard zone based on feature mapping and analysis then your home receives higher points.*

Tom Johnson drew our attention to *page 22 & 23 of the International Wildland/Urban Interface Code* regarding a recommended format for a Hazards Severity Assessment and asked if the group would consider recommendation of this or another format.

Tom Johnson also asked: Is the group supportive of *adopting a more restrictive code* and working to get it passed through all associated legislatures?

Bill Dyer stated that items like one-hour construction on exteriors is already readily available. He also reminded us that somehow *point systems need to be equitable.*

Mike Chapman prefers *quantifiable methods for devising a point system.*

Greg Schwab talked about the zoning definition referring to floor space which is easier to enforce than a checklist which is easier to cheat on too. Basically there is *not enough staffing to check and to regulate* via more complex check list systems.

Mike Chapman said it can also be a maintenance nightmare to *review every two years* – developers and subdivision organizations can be required by fire chiefs or fire marshals to review and revise their standards every two years

Greg Schwab said *Appendix D* should be reviewed with landscape architects for better compliance.

Jeff Nevins suggested we make any new ordinance reflect *proximity to forested or high risk fuel areas.* We may have the burden of enforcement but at least put the ratings component into an ordinance. *Location is just as important for rating a home* as roof materials and other tangible factors we currently use to evaluate homes.

Mike Chapman added that an *unbroken fuel source* or no change or distinction in fuel type perhaps should indicate a Wildland/Urban Interface Zone.

Jeff Nevins asked that we consider *size of roof: exposure versus square footage of structure.*

Tom Johnson asked: How do we justify a Code adoption - even if we do have a methodology - without developing a *hazards assessment first?*

Mike Chapman said he thought that – *Statewide - it is a minimum requirement to adopt the 2003 International Code* – he said we need to check on this.

Bill Dyer said that we would implement a *point scale* actually at the planning and zoning level of review. And that the *combination of square footage and is definitely an issue!*

Tom Johnson asked: What about the effect of reducing the *fire area?*

Greg Schwab listed “*The Big 3*”: 1) Cisterns, 2) Sprinklers, 3) Fire Walls/Separation.

Bill Dyer suggested that with a *review system* we be sure to put all the required items in *complimentary order*.

Tom Johnson spoke about *Class 'A' Roofs*: Materials & Ratings need to be agreed upon.

Jeff Nevins asked: Would financial incentives in a fee structure work for a permit? Could we create *sliding scale incentives*?

Mike Chapman said a *vegetation and topography overlay study* needed to be accomplished no matter what even if it is not directly tied to code.

Bart Lassman recapped that the two main *priorities* of the Bureau of Land Management were Fuels Analysis and Fire Prevention Education.

Mike Chapman said as an example of the need for continuing education that some Codes, Covenants and Restrictions in the valley *still require wood shake roofs*.

Bill Dyer sees lots of asphalt and metal *roofs* as the current trend in the county and is seeing shingles less and less.

Tom Johnson said that the *fuel model*, the planning team believes, will support adoption of more restrictive codes.

Mike Chapman thought we could *use a point accumulation system as a positive incentives format*.

Bart Lassman and Tom Johnson talked about placing a *focus on high hazards zones* and *giving a discount* for people to do the right thing rather than imposing an impact fee.

Tom Johnson also asked: *Is it O.K. to move forward on evaluating Wildland/Urban Interface Code toward adoption?*

Mike Chapman responded: *Yes, I agree, but what about Colorado’s adopted Code?* We may need to devise and adopt *additional impact fees* to enforce the W/U Interface Code.

Greg Schwab said the *Colorado model* is more intensive because it *requires annual inspection* – so we would need a fee for more bodies to actually regulate. He does not want to sign-on to an agreement upon which he cannot deliver.

Obstacles to a Higher Standard of Code Compliance:

Greg Schwab: Our ordinances do not have the teeth that those other exemplary ordinances have – e.g. fees and liens.

Our Direction:

- ❖ Review the Fire Act and look into Fire Grants for the West Magic Area.
- ❖ Review of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) fuel models and methodology by the planning team.
- ❖ Planning team will acquire copies of the newest Wildland/Urban Interface fire code for distribution to all countywide fire officials.
- ❖ Get a draft of what code section of plans should cover for group review and consensus.

- ❖ Avoid adoption of code with changes in each district = still five separate plans.
- ❖ Everyone will review Wildland/Urban Interface fire code prior to next fire officials workshop.
- ❖ Communities at Risk Plan versus Ordinances – plan says we will write an ordinance or ordinances as part of mitigation.
- ❖ Confirm State of Idaho adoption of 2003 International Code.
- ❖ Ten Year Fire History needs to be collected for all areas countywide.
- ❖ Work with BLM to update fuel types and to keep in place their visitation program to individual homes that provides handouts, an annual verification survey and education.
- ❖ Avoid profit motivated target groups.
- ❖ No Building Contractors' Association Planning Workshop.
- ❖ Consider the idea of a Class versus a Workshop.
- ❖ Plan for Firewise Classes or Workshops for *teaching* Firewise techniques.
- ❖ Focus on Architects and on Homeowners Associations.
- ❖ Primary intent of planning workshops should be *awareness* and *information*.
- ❖ Utilize public meetings [workshops] as progress reporting opportunities but not as a forum for getting into the specifics of the text and content and editing of the plans.

APPENDIX E

Fire Mitigation Planning and Implementation Tools:

- ❖ *Fire Agency Mitigation Plan Interactive Compact Disc*
- ❖ *Fire Agencies Infrastructure and Hazard Ranking Maps in 36" x 44" fold-out format*
- ❖ *Metadata to describe the source, structure, accuracy and content of digital data*

Resources

News Media & News Letter Articles

Associated Press, “**Group: Thinning doesn’t slow fires**” Idaho Statesman, September 7, 2003

Barker, Rocky “**Beetles eat at Sawtooth pine in natural cycle**” Idaho Statesman, July 21, 2004

Barker, Rocky “**The Nation’s forest chief warns of 4 Threats to our forests**”, Idaho Statesman, January 17, 2004

Barker, Rocky “**New growth in Yellowstone shows benefit of natural fire**” Idaho Statesman, September 7, 2003

Barker, Rocky “**Yellowstone blaze lit up fire debate**” Idaho Statesman, September 7, 2003

Cohen, Johnson, Walther, “**Saving Homes from Wildfires: Regulating the Home Ignition Zone,**” Zoning News, American Planning Association, May 2001.

Griggs, Tom “**Trial by Fires,**” The American Legion Magazine, March 2004, pp 20-24.

Hagenruber, James “**Fire Erupts in Lockwood**” Billings Gazette, September 15, 2003

Legal Notice, “**Request for Proposal – Communities at Risk**”, Idaho Mountain Express, July 16, 2003

Nelson, Tom “**Forest Health crisis requires action**”, Twin Falls Times-News, August 24, 2003

Nelson, Tom and Friedman, Mitch “**Hot Topic: Fighting forest fires**”, Idaho Statesman, August, 24, 2003

Orr, Patrick “**Some fires in Boise National Forest will be allowed to burn**”, Idaho Statesman, August 19, 2004

Thomas, Megan “**Non-Combustible Roofs Recommended**” Idaho Mountain Express June 11, 2004

Publications

2003 International Fire Code, Bellevue, WA, International Code Council.

2003 International Urban-Wildland Interface Code, Bellevue, WA, International Code Council.

2003 International Building Code, Bellevue, WA, International Code Council.

Firewise Communities, One Batterymarch Park, An “Insider’s Guide” to the Firewise Communities Exercise: Falls County/USA, Quincy, MA 02269.

International Fire Chiefs Association, Volunteer and Combination Officers Section, **A Call for Action, The Blue Ribbon Report, Preserving and Improving the Future of the Volunteer Fire Service**, Washington, DC, March 2004.

Barker, Freemuth, Johnson, **A Challenge Still Unmet: A Critical Assessment of the Policy Response to Wildland Fire**, The Andrus Center for Public Policy, April 2004.

US Department of Agriculture, US Department of Interior, **A Collaborative Approach for Reducing Wildland Fire Risks to Communities and the Environment**.

National Fire Protection Association, **Automotive Fire Apparatus, Standard 1901, 2003**, Quincy, MA.

Blaine County Board of Commissioners, **Blaine County Ordinance 2002-05 Amending the 2000 IBC**, Blaine County, Idaho, 2002.

Blaine County Board of Commissioners, **Blaine County Ordinance 02-04 Amending the 2000 IFC**, Blaine County, Idaho, 2002.

Southwest Idaho Ecogroup, Boise, Payette and Sawtooth National Forests, **Boise, Payette and Sawtooth National Forests Revised Forest Plan**, July 2003.

National Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Program, **Building a Firewise Home** [video], FWC-601-97-V, 1997.

“Defensive Strategy for Local Government Measures to Control Wildland Fire Impacts for Private Property, Open Space Islands, Infrastructure, Watershed, Monuments and Other Community Assets at Risk,” International Association of Fire Chiefs.

National Fire Protection Association, **Disaster/ Emergency Management and Business Continuity Programs, Standard 1600, 2004**, Quincy, MA.

National Fire Protection Association, **Fire Protection in Planned Building Groups, Standard 1141, 2003**, Quincy, MA.

City of Colorado Springs, **Fire Safe Roofing Ordinance**, Colorado Springs, CO, August 2002.

National Fire Protection Association, **Firefighter Professional Qualifications, Standard 1001, 2002**, Quincy, MA.

The National Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Program, **Firewise Landscaping [video] Series, Part One: Overview of Landscaping Essentials, Part Two: Design and Installation, Part Three: Maintenance**, FWC-612-93-VST, 1993.

United States Government, **Healthy Forests, an Initiative for Wildfire Prevention and Stronger Communities**, August 22, 2002.

Home and Fire, Volume 1 Number 3, Summer 2004.

Idaho State Fire Marshal, **Idaho Fire Incident Reporting System** [spreadsheet], 1990 to 2003.

Idaho Department of Insurance, State Fire Marshal, **IDAPA 18, TITLE 01, CHAPTER 50, Adoption of the 2000 International Fire Code**, 2002.

Barkley, Schnepf and Colt, **Landscaping for Wildfire Prevention**, University of Idaho, Cooperative Extension System.

United States Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, **Landscaping with Native Plants of the Intermountain Region, Technical Reference 1730-3**, Boise, ID, December 2003.

The Nature Conservancy of Idaho, “**Learning to Live With Fire**,” Annual Report 2003, pp 18-19.

National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, **Protection of Life and Property from Wildfire, Standard 1144, 2002**, MA.

National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, **Protective Clothing and Equipment for Wildland Fire Fighting, Standard 1977, 1998**, MA.

Standards of Response Coverage Template, Commission on Fire Accreditation International.

The Changing Role and Needs of Local, Rural and Volunteer Fire Departments in the Wildland-Urban Interface: An Assessment and Report To Congress, June 30, 2003.

National Fire Protection Association, **Water Supplies for Suburban and Rural Fire Fighting, Standard 1142, 2001**, Quincy, MA.

National Fire Protection Association, **Wildland Fire Apparatus, Standard 1906, 2001**, Quincy, MA.

National Fire Protection Association, **Wildland Fire Management, Standard 1143, 2003**, Quincy, MA.

National Fire Protection Association, **Wildland Firefighter Professional Qualifications, Standard 1051, 2002**, Quincy, MA.

National Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Protection Program, **Wildland/Urban Interface Hazard Assessment Methodology**.

National Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Program, **Wildland/Urban Interface Hazard Assessment Training** [compact disk], FWC-624-03-CD, 2003.

Marty Ahrens, **Wood Shingle or Shake Roof Fires Statistical Analysis**, Quincy, MA, National Fire Protection Association, Fire Analysis and Research Division, July 2001.

Websites

A Collaborative Approach to Reducing Wildland Fire Risks to Communities and the Environment:
<http://www.nifc.gov/fireinfo/10yrIPfinal.pdf>

American Red Cross: <http://www.redcross.org/>

Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program September 2004: <http://www.firegrantsupport.com/>

Biomass Research and Development: <http://www.bioproducts-bioenergy.gov/>

Blaine County, Idaho: <http://www.co.blaine.id.us/>

Bureau of Land Management Digital Photo Library: <http://www.photos.blm.gov>

Citizen Corps: <http://www.citizencorps.gov/index.shtm>

Colorado State University Cooperative Extension Firewise Plant Material Brochure:
<http://www.co.pueblo.co.us/fire/plants.pdf>;

Colorado State University Wildland Fire Mitigation:
<http://www.ext.colostate.edu/pubs/natres/wildfire.html>

Federal Emergency Management Agency: <http://www.fema.gov/>

FEMA Region VIII At Home in the Woods: http://www.fema.gov/regions/viii/athome_woods.shtm

Fire Chief Magazine: <http://www.firechief.com/>

Fire Regime Condition Class Guidebook: http://www.frcc.gov/docs/Entire_Guidebook_4.14.04.pdf

FIREWISE: <http://www.firewise.org/>

Healthy Forest Initiative: <http://www.healthyforests.gov/>

Idaho Department of Homeland Security:
http://www.accessidaho.org/health_safety/homeland_security.html

Idaho Department of Lands – Idaho Fire Plan: <http://www2.state.id.us/lands/>

Idaho Department of Lands Interactive Mapping and Data Download Site:
<http://gis.idl.state.id.us/website/static/arcimshelp.htm>

Idaho Fire Chiefs Association: <http://www.idahofirechiefs.org/>

Idaho Interagency Assessment of Wildland Fire Risks to Communities and Ecosystems:
http://www.fs.fed.us/r4/id_fire_assessment/id_haz_risk_review.html

Inside Idaho – Interactive Numeric & Spatial Information Data Engine - Idaho’s statewide geospatial data clearinghouse: <http://inside.uidaho.edu/about.htm>

International Association of Fire Chiefs: <http://www.iafc.org/home/index.asp>

Joint Fire Science Program: <http://jfsp.nifc.gov/>

National Fire Protection Association: <http://www.nfpa.org>

National Interagency Fire Center: <http://www.nifc.gov/>

National Science Teachers Association: <http://www.scilinks.org/default.asp>

National Volunteer Fire Council: <http://www.nvfc.org/>

National Weather Service: <http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/predictions/threats/threats.html>

National Wildland Coordinating Group: <http://www.nwcg.gov/>

National Woody Biomass Utilization : http://www.nifc.gov/biomass_conf.html

New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department, Forestry Division Plant List: http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/FORESTRY/FactSheets/Wui_plantlist.pdf

NWCG Index of Wildland Fire Websites: <http://www.nwcg.gov/teams/wfewt/biblio/index.html>

Sawtooth National Forest: <http://www.fs.fed.us/r4/sawtooth/>

Society of American Foresters – Preparing a Community Wildfire Protection Plan: <http://www.safnet.org/policyandpress/cwpp.cfm>

The National Fire Plan:
<http://www.fireplan.gov/index.html> and <http://www.fireplan.gov/reports/11-23-en.pdf>

U.S. Department of Homeland Security: <http://www.dhs.gov/dhspublic/>

U.S. Fire Administration: <http://www.usfa.fema.gov/>

Utah State University Firewise Plants:
http://extension.usu.edu/forestry/HomeTown/FirewisePlantsCD/Media/Firewise_Plants_files/frame.htm

Volunteer Combination Officer’s Section: <http://www.vcos.org>

Wildfire Magazine: <http://www.wildfiremag.com/>

Wildland Firefighter Foundation: <http://wffoundation.org/>

World Wildlife Fund Forest Fires: <http://www.worldwildlife.org/forests/fires.cfm>

