

Clearwater County, Idaho,

Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan

2007 Update Addendum

August 1st, 2007

Vision: *Institutionalize and promote a countywide wildfire hazard mitigation ethic through leadership, professionalism, and excellence, leading the way to a safe, sustainable Clearwater County.*



Acknowledgments

The 2007 Update Addendum of the Clearwater County Wildland Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan represents the efforts and cooperation of a number of organizations and agencies; through the commitment of people working together to improve the preparedness for hazard events while reducing factors of risk.



Clearwater County Commissioners
and the employees of Clearwater County



Clearwater Resource Conservation
and Development Council, Inc.



USDI Bureau of Land Management



USDA Forest Service



US Army Corps
of Engineers®
Walla Walla District



Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security



Federal Emergency Management Agency



Idaho Department of Lands



Nez Perce Tribe



Clearwater-Potlatch Timber Protective
Association

Evergreen Rural Fire District, Sunnyside Rural Fire District, Orofino City and Rural Fire, Grangemont Rural Fire District, Weippe Rural Fire District, Twin Ridge Rural Fire District, Greer Fire District, Pierce Fire Department, Elk River Fire Department, Upper Fords Creek Rural Fire District
the Potlatch Corporation, Local Businesses and
Citizens of Clearwater County

To obtain copies of this plan contact:

Clearwater County Commissioners Office
Clearwater County Courthouse
150 Michigan Ave.
P.O. Box 586
Orofino, Idaho 83544

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Chapter I

1 Overview of this Plan and its Development

This 2007 Update Addendum to the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildland Fire Mitigation Plan for Clearwater County, Idaho, is the result of analyses, professional cooperation and collaboration, assessments of wildfire risks and other factors considered with the intent to continue reducing the potential for wildfires in Clearwater County, Idaho. This is an annual update; thus, much of the risk analysis and background information was not reviewed. The update planning committee focused on reviewing the recommended action items, fire department information, and completed projects. Agencies and organizations that participated in the planning process included:

- Clearwater County Commissioners and County Departments
- Clearwater – Potlatch Timber Protective Association
- Clearwater Resource Conservation and Development Council, Inc.
- Evergreen Rural Fire District
- Grangemont Rural Fire District
- Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security
- Greer Fire District
- Idaho Department of Lands
- Nez Perce Tribe
- Northwest Management, Inc.
- Orofino City and Rural Fire District
- Sunnyside Rural Fire District
- Twin Ridge Rural Fire District
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- Upper Fords Creek Rural Fire District
- USDA Forest Service
- USDI Bureau of Land Management
- Weippe Rural Volunteer Fire Department

This list above represents groups and individuals that actively participated on the update planning committee. All original members of the WUI Wildfire Mitigation planning committee were contacted to participate.

The 2007 WUI Wildfire Mitigation Plan Update process was completed simultaneously for Idaho, Clearwater, Lewis, Nez Perce, and Latah County. Funding for the five county 2007 Wildland Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan Update was provided through a grant from the Bureau of Land Management and administered by the Clearwater Resource Conservation and Development Council. Northwest Management, Inc. was selected to provide this service to the County. The Project Co-Managers from Northwest Management, Inc. were Mrs. Tera R. King and Mr. Vaiden Bloch.

1.1 Clearwater County Fire Mitigation Planning Effort and Philosophy

The goals of this planning process include the integration of the National Fire Plan, the Idaho Statewide Implementation Strategy, the Healthy Forests Restoration Act, and the requirements of FEMA for a county-wide Fire Mitigation Plan; a component of the County's All Hazards Mitigation Plan. This effort will utilize the best and most appropriate science from all partners,

the integration of local and regional knowledge about wildfire risks and fire behavior, while meeting the needs of local citizens, the regional economy, the significance of this region to the rest of Idaho and the Inland West.

1.1.1 Mission Statement

To make Clearwater County residents, communities, state agencies, local governments, and businesses less vulnerable to the negative effects of wildland fires through the effective administration of wildfire hazard mitigation grant programs, hazard risk assessments, wise and efficient fuels treatments, and a coordinated approach to mitigation policy through federal, state, regional, and local planning efforts. Our combined prioritization will be the protection of people, structures, infrastructure, and unique ecosystems that contribute to our way of life and the sustainability of the local and regional economy.

1.1.2 Vision Statement

Institutionalize and promote a countywide wildfire hazard mitigation ethic through leadership, professionalism, and excellence, leading the way to a safe, sustainable Clearwater County.

1.1.3 Goals

- To reduce the area of WUI land burned and losses experienced because of wildfires where these fires threaten communities in the wildland-urban interface
- Prioritize the protection of people, structures, infrastructure, and unique ecosystems that contribute to our way of life and the sustainability of the local and regional economy
- Educate communities about the unique challenges of wildfire in the wildland-urban interface (WUI)
- Establish mitigation priorities and develop mitigation strategies in Clearwater County
- Strategically locate and plan fuel reduction projects
- Provide recommendations for alternative treatment methods, such as modifying forest stand density, herbicide treatments, fuel reduction techniques, and disposal or removal of treated slash
- Meet or exceed the requirements of the National Fire Plan and FEMA for a County level Fire Mitigation Plan

Chapter 2

2 Documenting the Update Process

Documentation of the planning process, including public involvement, is required to meet FEMA's DMA 2000 (44CFR§201.4(c)(1) and §201.6(c)(1)). This section includes a description of the update addendum planning process.

2.1 The Planning Team

Planning efforts were led by the Project Co-Directors, Tera R. King, B.S. and Vaiden Bloch, M.S., of Northwest Management, Inc. Leading efforts from Clearwater County, was Don Gardner, Clearwater County Emergency Manager. Mr. Gardner organized meetings, facilitated information management, and coordinated many activities associated with the development of the addendum.

2.2 Public Involvement

The update addendum planning committee felt it was important to inform the public of the update planning process as well as provide an opportunity for public comment.

2.2.1 News Releases

As part of the five county 2007 WUI Wildfire Mitigation Plan Update process, news releases were submitted to numerous local newspapers including Clearwater Progress, Lewiston Tribune, Idaho County Free Press, Moscow Daily News, Central Idaho Post, Salmon River Current, Clearwater Tribune, and the Latah Eagle.

Figure 2.1. May 14, 2007 Media Release.

Central Idaho Counties to Update Wildland Fire Mitigation Plans

The local county commissioners and the Clearwater RC&D have reconvened the Wildland Fire Mitigation Plan committees to update the existing Wildland Fire Mitigation Plans for each of Latah, Nez Perce, Lewis, Clearwater, and Idaho Counties. The respective county planning committees will be re-evaluating the prioritized mitigation project lists to add new projects and update those that have been completed or are ongoing. The committees will also be working on updating mapping components and adding wildfire risk assessments for new housing developments. Rural and wildland fire districts, land managers, elected officials, agency representatives, and others are represented on the local planning committees for this project. Northwest Management, Inc., a natural resource consulting firm, will be assisting the five county area with the update process.

Once the revised sections are completed, the planning teams will conduct public review periods during which the draft addendums will be available throughout each county for review and comment. A notice on the locations of these drafts will be posted in local newspapers.

The existing Wildland Fire Mitigation Plans for all Idaho counties can be found at the Idaho Department of Lands website (www.idl.idaho.gov/nat_fire_plan/county_wui_plans/index.htm). For more information on the Wildland Fire Mitigation Plan update process call Tera King at the Northwest Management, Inc. office in Moscow, Idaho at 208-883-4488 or contact the county representatives listed below.

Idaho County Jim Davis, County Wildfire Mitigation Director 208-983-3074	Latah County Alan Martinson, Disaster Services 208-882-8580
Lewis County Dave Hasz, Disaster and Emergency Services 208-937-2380	
Clearwater County Don Gardner, Disaster and Emergency Services 208-476-4064	Nez Perce County Ron Hall, Nez Perce County Fire Chief 208-298-0165

2.3 Committee Meetings

Three committee meetings were held during the update process.

2.3.1 May 10th, 2007 – Orofino Fire Station

The 14 attendees at the first update planning committee meeting discussed the overall goal and planning process of the update project as well as began identifying action items and projects that had been completed, were ongoing, or had not yet begun. Several members of the committee agreed to provide updated information on several sections of the document. Northwest Management, Inc. will be updating the Wildland Urban Interface map; however, none of the other original maps will be updated at this time.

2.3.2 June 19th, 2007 – Orofino Fire Station

The 16 attendees at the second update planning committee meeting reviewed the draft addendum for inclusion of all necessary updated elements in preparation for sending the draft document out for public review. It was noted that several of the fire departments/agencies had not sent in their edits and; thus, were not included in the addendum. Tera and several other

members of the committee will work to contact the outstanding departments/agencies as soon as possible. The public review process is set to begin on July 6th and run until July 20th. . Kristen Sanders with the BLM also gave a brief presentation on the interagency Prevention Coop being organized by Susan Jenkins, Salmon River Ranger District.

Chapter 3

3 2007 Risk Assessment Update

The individual risk assessments were not specifically updated in the 2007 Addendum; however, due to the rapid construction of new homes and cabins throughout the County, the Wildland Urban Interface map was reviewed and updated.

3.1 Clearwater County's Wildland-Urban Interface

The wildland-urban interface (WUI) has gained attention through efforts targeted at wildfire mitigation; however, this analysis technique is also useful when considering other hazards because the concept looks at where people and structures are concentrated in any particular region. For Clearwater County, the WUI shows the relative concentrations of structures scattered across the County.

A key component in meeting the underlying need for protection of people and structures is the protection and treatment of hazards in the wildland-urban interface. The wildland-urban interface refers to areas where wildland vegetation meets urban developments, or where forest fuels meet urban fuels (such as houses). These areas encompass not only the interface (areas immediately adjacent to urban development), but also the continuous slopes that lead directly to a risk to urban developments. Reducing the hazard in the wildland urban interface requires the efforts of federal, state, and local agencies and private individuals (Norton 2002). "The role of [most] federal agencies in the wildland-urban interface includes wildland firefighting, hazard fuels reduction, cooperative prevention and education and technical experience. Structural fire protection [during a wildfire] in the wildland urban interface is [largely] the responsibility of Tribal, state, and local governments" (USFS 2001). Property owners share a responsibility to protect their residences and businesses and minimize danger by creating defensible areas around them and taking other measures to minimize the risks to their structures (USFS 2001). With treatment, a wildland-urban interface can provide firefighters a defensible area from which to suppress wildland fires or defend communities against other hazard risks. In addition, a wildland-urban interface that is properly thinned will be less likely to sustain a crown fire that enters or originates within it (Norton 2002).

By reducing hazardous fuel loads, ladder fuels, and tree densities, and creating new and reinforcing defensible space, landowners would protect the wildland-urban interface, the biological resources of the management area, and adjacent property owners by:

- minimizing the potential of high-severity ground or crown fires entering or leaving the area;
- reducing the potential for firebrands (embers carried by the wind in front of the wildfire) impacting the WUI. Research indicates that flying sparks and embers (firebrands) from a crown fire can ignite additional wildfires as far as 1¼ miles away during periods of extreme fire weather and fire behavior (McCoy *et al.* 2001);
- improving defensible space in the immediate areas for suppression efforts in the event of wildland fire.

Three wildland-urban interface conditions have been identified (Federal Register 66(3), January 4, 2001) for use in wildfire control efforts. These include the Interface Condition, Intermix Condition, and Occluded Condition. Descriptions of each are as follows:

- **Interface Condition** – a situation where structures abut wildland fuels. There is a clear line of demarcation between the structures and the wildland fuels along roads or back fences. The development density for an interface condition is usually 3+ structures per acre;
- **Intermix Condition** – a situation where structures are scattered throughout a wildland area. There is no clear line of demarcation, the wildland fuels are continuous outside of and within the developed area. The development density in the intermix ranges from structures very close together to one structure per 40 acres;
- **Occluded Condition** – a situation, normally within a city, where structures abut an island of wildland fuels (park or open space). There is a clear line of demarcation between the structures and the wildland fuels along roads and fences. The development density for an occluded condition is usually similar to that found in the interface condition and the occluded area is usually less than 1,000 acres in size; and

In addition to these classifications detailed in the Federal Register, two additional classifications of population density have been included to augment these categories:

- **Rural Condition** – a situation where the scattered small clusters of structures (ranches, farms, resorts, or summer cabins) are exposed to wildland fuels. There may be miles between these clusters.
- **Non-WUI Condition** - a situation where the above definitions do not apply because of a lack of structures in an area or the absence of critical infrastructure crossing these unpopulated regions. This classification is not WUI.

In summary, the designations of areas by the Clearwater County planning committee includes:

- Interface Condition: WUI
- Intermix Condition: WUI
- Occluded Condition: WUI, but not present
- Rural Condition: WUI
- Non-WUI Condition: Not WUI, but present in Clearwater County

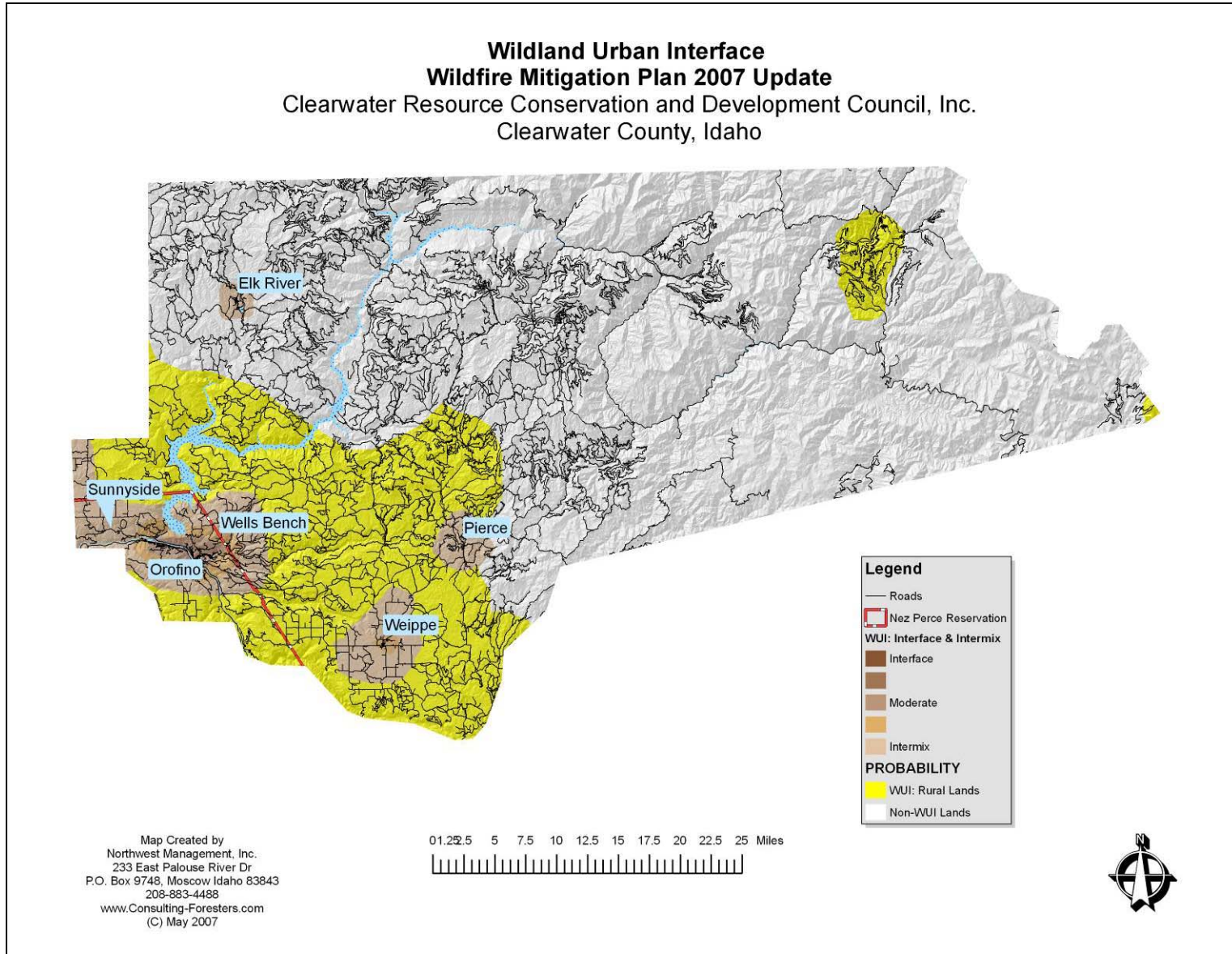
All structures are represented by a “dot” on the map. No differentiation is made between a garage and a home, or a business and a storage building. The density of structures and their specific locations in this management area are critical in defining where the potential exists for casualty loss in the event of a disaster in the region.

By evaluating this structure density, WUI areas can be defined on maps by using mathematical formulae and population density indexes to define the WUI based on where structures are located. The resulting population density indexes create concentric circles showing high density areas, interface, and intermix condition WUI, as well as rural condition WUI (as defined above). This portion of the analysis allows us to “see” where the highest concentrations of structures are located in reference to high risk landscapes, limiting infrastructure, and other points of concern.

The WUI, as defined here, is unbiased, consistent, allows for edge matching with other counties, and most important – it addresses the entire County, not just identified communities. It is a planning tool showing where homes and businesses are located and the density of those structures leading to identified WUI categories. It can be determined again in the future, using the same criteria, to show how the WUI has changed in response to increasing population densities. It uses a repeatable and reliable analysis process that is unbiased.

The Healthy Forests Restoration Act makes a clear designation that the location of the WUI is at the determination of the County or Reservation when a formal and adopted Community Wildfire Protection Plan is in place. It further states that the Federal Agencies are obligated to use this WUI designation for all Healthy Forests Restoration Act purposes.

Figure 3.1. Updated Wildland Urban Interface Map in Clearwater County, Idaho.



3.1.1 Potential WUI Treatments

The definition and mapping of the WUI is the creation of a planning tool to identify where structures, people, and infrastructure are located in reference to each other. This analysis tool does not include a component of fuels risk. There are a number of reasons to map and analyze these two components separately (population density vs. fire risk analysis). Primary among these reasons, is the fact that population growth often occurs independent from changes in fire risk, fuel loading, and infrastructure development. Thus, making the definition of the WUI dependant of all of them would eliminate populated places with a perceived low level of fire risk today, which may in a year become an area at high risk due to forest health issues or other concerns.

By examining these two tools separately the planner is able to evaluate these layers of information to see where the combination of population density overlays on top of areas of high current fire risk and then take mitigative actions to reduce the fuels, improve readiness, directly address factors of structural ignitability, improve initial attack success, mitigate resistance to control factors, or (more often) a combination of many approaches.

It should not be assumed that just because an area is identified as being within the WUI, that it will therefore receive treatments because of this identification alone. Nor should it be implicit that all WUI treatments will be the application of the same prescription. Instead, each location targeted for treatments must be evaluated on its own merits: factors of structural ignitability, access, resistance to control, population density, resources and capabilities of firefighting personnel, and other site specific factors.

It should also not be assumed that WUI designation on national or state forest lands automatically equates to a treatment area. The Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and Idaho Department of Lands are still obligated to manage lands under their control according to the standards and guides listed in their respective Forest Plans. The adopted Forest Plan has legal precedence over the WUI designation until such a time as the Forest Plan is revised to reflect updated priorities.

Most treatments may begin with a home evaluation, and the implicit factors of structural ignitability (roofing, siding, deck materials), and vegetation within the treatment area of the structure. However, treatments in the low population areas of rural lands (mapped as yellow) may look closely at access (two ways in and out) and communications through means other than land-based telephones. On the other hand, a subdivision with densely packed homes (mapped as brown – interface areas) surrounded by forests and dense underbrush, may receive more time and effort implementing fuels treatments beyond the immediate home site to reduce the probability of a crown fire entering the subdivision.

3.2 Firefighting Resources and Capabilities

The Firefighting Resources and Capabilities information provided in this section is a summary of updated information provided by the rural fire chiefs or representatives of the wildland firefighting agencies listed. Each organization reviewed the information listed in the WUI Wildfire Mitigation Plan for their organization and provided the revisions below, if necessary.

3.2.1 Sunnyside Fire District

Chief/Commissioner: John Willard
Phone: 208-476-7062
Orofino, Idaho

District Summary:

Sunnyside Fire District is a county tax based volunteer organization housed in a 3 1/2 bay metal 54'X36' building founded on a concrete slab. A new 26X36 training and fitness room was added in May 2007. District is managed by elected fire district commissioners who choose a fire chief. Sunnyside responds to structural, wildland, agricultural, and vehicle fires. Currently the incident capacity is one single-family incident, and the recovery requirements are to replenish water supplies on engines and tenders. Sunnyside Fire District has Mutual Aide Agreements with: Nez Perce County Fire, Idaho Department of Lands, Nez Perce Tribe, Clearwater-Potlatch Timber Protective Association, and all 8 other Clearwater County Fire Districts. Sunnyside also contracts with IDL (CPTPA) to the USFS for off district contract fire suppression work.

Table 3.1. Equipment List for the Sunnyside Fire District.

	Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details
Personnel	Basic Member	Member has not completed "Essentials of Firefighting Course"	3 new in 2007		
	Intermediate Member	"Essentials of Firefighting" Course and Firefighting II complete	17		
	Advanced Member	Meets all NFPA standards	5		
Training	Basic Wildland Training		19		Provided by CPTPA, IDL, or Clearwater Fire Academy
	Basic Structural Training	Essentials of Firefighting Course and Firefighting II complete	17		Provided by Clearwater Fire Academy
	Basic Agricultural		8		
	Haz Mat	Refresher	27		Provided by Regional Hazmat team
	First Aid Training	Refresher	27		Provided by Clearwater County EMT training
Protective Equipment	Shirts	Nomex	5	20	
	Pants	Nomex	5	30	
	Boots	Leather		30	
	Gloves	Leather	8	20	
	Hard Hats		4	6	
	Goggles	Wildland	8	6	
	Headlamps	D cell	8	12	
	Fire Shelters	New NFPA	0	30	
	Breathing Apparatus	New MSA	24		
	Turnout Coats	Nomex	25		
Turnout Pants	Nomex	25			
Hand Tools	Shovels			8	
	Pulaskis			8	

Table 3.1. Equipment List for the Sunnyside Fire District.

	McLeods		2	
	Chainsaw	Homelite Super XL 24"	1	
	Chainsaw	McCullough 12"	1	
	Circular Saw	Stihl TS400	1	
Communications	Mobile Radios	Kenwood TK760	6	Multi frequency & NB
	Hand held	Assorted	24	Multi frequency & NB
	Base Station	Kenwood TK 760	3	Multi frequency & NB
	Base Station	Icom F-500	1	Multi frequency & NB
	Dispatch	Motorola P25	1	Compliant for countywide dispatching
Vehicles	Type 6 engine		1	Need 4x4 pickup to complete construction
	Sport Utility		2	Command
	Wildland Engine	Type 6, 1 ton, 4x4, 250 gpm, 300 gal tank with foam	1	
	Water Tender	1967 Ford F-700, 24,000 gvwr, 1200 gal, 500 gpm, deck gun 600/6" off load capacity	1	5 minute refill/drafting time
	Water Tender	1982 Ford LTL 9000, 56,000 gvwr, baffled 2800 gal tank, 300 gpm, 1000 gpm/10" off load capacity	1	10 minute refill time at drafting
	Structural Engine	1988 Type 2 Ford F5000 4x4, 1000 gal tank, 1250 gpm	1	NFPA compliant, deck gun, 1.5"x1000' hose, 2.5"x1000' hose, 2500 gal drop tank, vent fans, all ladders, gel application capable
	Structural Engine	1982 Type 2 Ford F800, 27,000 gvwr, 750 gpm	1	NFPA compliant, 1.5"x1000' hose, 2.5"x1000' hose, all ladders, vent fans, 2500 gal drop tank, gel application capable
Other Equipment	Portable pump	Tell 3", 300 gpm	1	
	Portable pump	Gorman Rupp 10 Hp, 125 gpm	1	
	Portable pump	Waterous Floating, 125 gpm	1	
	Foam Equipment	Siphon & pump 1% to 5% rate (E-95)	1	
	Foam Equipment	CAFS	1	

3.2.2 Orofino Rural Fire District

Chief: Mike Lee

Phone: 208-476-9335
 Orofino, Idaho

District Summary:

Orofino Rural Fire District is a city based volunteer organization housed in two 2 bay buildings, and is managed by three elected fire district commissioners and an elected fire chief. Orofino responds to structural, wildland, and performs rescue extrication for Clearwater County. Currently the incident capacity is two single-family dwellings and the recovery requirements are at least one hour.

Table 3.2. Equipment List for the Orofino Rural Fire District.

	Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details
Personnel	Basic Member	Training in process, Standards not yet met	2		
	Intermediate Member	Meets National Standards (for at least structural)	6	6	
	Advanced Member	Member has additional training in various National Standards	18		
Training	Basic Wildland Training		16	4 Members	Provided by State of Idaho Certified Instructor
	Basic Structural Training	"Essentials of Fire Fighting" Course and Fire Fighting II complete	16	5 Members	Provided by State of Idaho Certified Instructor
	Haz-Mat Training	First Responder Training	6	15 Members	Provided by regional Haz-Mat team
	Basic Safety Training	Refresher Course			On-going in house training is provided
	Safety Officer Training			20 Members	Provided by regionally available qualified instructor
	First Aid Training	Refresher Course			Need on-going first aid class
	Extrication Training				Need in house training
Protective Equipment	Shirts	Nomex	25	15	
	Pants	Nomex	10	6	
	Coats	Turnout	40	6	Current Turnouts are not NFPA compliant
	Pants	Turnout	40	6	
	Boots		40	0	
	Boots	Wildland Leather	0	0	
	Gloves	Leather	24	16	
	Gloves	Turnout	30	12	
	Hard Hats	Wildland	35	5	

Table 3.2. Equipment List for the Orofino Rural Fire District.

	Hard Hats		30	10	
	Goggles	Wildland	20	20	
	Goggles	Wildland	20	10	
	Headlamps		50	0	
	Fire Shelters		0	30	
	Breathing Apparatus		40	0	
	Hoods	Nomex	30	10	
	Helmet Neck Shrouds		0	40	
Hand Tools	Shovels		20	10	
	Pulaski's		15	10	
	McLeod's		15	10	
	Fire Swatters		2	10	
	Chainsaw	Stihl 310	2		
	Chainsaw	Husquvarna 36 20" bar	1		
	Chainsaw	Husquvarna 51 20" bar	1	2	
	Chainsaw	Husquvarna Rancher 20" bar	1		
	Chainsaw	Stihl 48 24" bar	1		
	Chainsaw	Homelite XL12 16" bar	1		
Communications	Mobile Radios		12	3	
	Portable Radios		32	10	
	Base Station	Kenwood/VHF	1		
	Dispatch	Clearwater Sheriff	1		24 hours/day, 7 days/week
Vehicles	Structural Engine	1981 Dodge Mini-pumper	1		
	Structural Engine	1997 I.H.C. Class A	1		
	Structural Engine	1976 American La France Class A	1		
	Structural Engine	New Class A		1	
	Wildland Engine	1984 Ford 1 ton, Type 6	1	1	Need newer
	Rescue	2005 Chevy	1		
	Rescue	1987 GMC 1 ton	1		Used for light rescue
	Water Tender	1985 Ford 3,500 gal	1		
	Water Tender	1965 6X6 1,200 gal	1		
	Water Tender	1989 Ford 2,600 gal	1		
	Sport Utility	1999 Jeep			

Table 3.2. Equipment List for the Orofino Rural Fire District.

	Vehicle			
	Sport Utility Vehicle	1990 Chevrolet Blazer	1	Used for command
Other Equipment	Floating Pump	2001 Waterous	1	1
	Volume Pump	1990 Pacer 2"	2	2
	Volume Pump	1965 Homelite 2"	1	
	Pump	1992 Homelite 1"	1	
	Foam Inductors	1996 Pro-pac	1	
	Foam Inductors	1999 Pro-pac	1	
	Foam Inductors	2001 Pro-pac	1	1

3.2.3 Greer Fire District

Chief: Mike Lee
 Phone: 208-476-9036
 Orofino, Idaho

District Summary:

Greer Fire District is a county-based volunteer organization housed in two private buildings, and is managed by three fire district commissioners. Greer no longer provides protection; however, they have contracted with Orofino Rural Fire District and Weippe Rural Fire Department as of 2004. All items and personnel listed in this reference are listed as "Depends on Availability."

Table 3.3. Equipment List for the Greer Fire District.

	Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details
Personnel	Member	Completed "Essentials of Fire Fighting" course, has also completed other training to include wildfire	17		Three members are qualified for structural, wildland, and agricultural National standards, one other member is qualified in Structural and wildland
Training	Basic Wildland Training				Provided by CPTPA, on-going
	Basic Structural Training				Provided by local fire department
	Basic Agricultural Training				Provided by CPTPA, on-going
	Haz Mat Training				Provided by Regional HAZMAT team - two members are already trained in this field
	Basic Safety				Provided by local fire department, on-going
	Advanced Safety				

Table 3.3. Equipment List for the Greer Fire District.

	First Aid Training	Refresher Course			Provided by Clearwater County EMT training
Protective Equipment	Shirts	Nomex	0	20	
	Pants	Nomex	0	20	
	Boots	Wildland Leather	0	20	
	Gloves	Leather	0	20	Currently members are using their own boots
	Hard Hats		0	20	
	Goggles	Wildland	0	20	
	Headlamps	D-cell	0	20	
	Fire Shelters		0	20	
	Breathing Apparatus	Scott Airpak	5	5	
	Turnouts	Nomex	17	20	15 of the current turnouts are unusable
Hand Tools	Shovels		4	15	
	Pulaski's		7	15	
	Axes		4	15	
	Chainsaw	Stihl 66M 28" bar	0	5	
Communications	Radios		8	12	
	Radios		2	1	
	Base Station				
	Dispatch		911		Upgraded to accord with 911 by Sheriff
Vehicles	Water Tender	1963 2 1/2 ton Army truck	1	1	Need newer
	Dozer	CAT D-4	1		
	Dozer	450 B Case	1		
	Agricultural Tractors	1990 John Deere	2	2	Several others privately owned close by
Other Equipment	Ladder	20' ladder	1	3	
	Portable Pump	Gasoline operated, 8-10 hp	0	3	To fill truck from area ponds
	Foam Inductor	For main engine	0	2	

3.2.4 Grangemont Rural Fire District

Chief: Joe Douglas
 Phone: 208-476-3254
 Grangemont, Idaho

District Summary:

Grangemont Fire District is a county-based volunteer organization managed by three elected fire district commissioners who choose a fire chief. The new station is located at 2912 Band Mill

Road. Grangemont RFD responds to structural fires. Currently the incident capacity is one single-family dwelling and the recovery time is approximately two hours.

Table 3.4. Equipment List for the Grangemont Rural Fire District.

	Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details
Personnel	Member		16	more	6 members meet the National Standards for structural fires. Remaining members are acquiring skills through in-house training and the Clearwater Fire Academy
Training	Advanced Structural Training			all	Chief has tactical training
	Wildland Training		5	All	Basic 130/190
	WUI Training		4	All	Chief and officers
Protective Equipment	Turnout coats		16	16	Existing is very old used equipment
	Turnout pants		16	16	Existing is very old used equipment
	Nomex hoods		16	4	New
	Flashlights/helmet lights		-	16	Some hand held flash lights
	Helmets w/face shield		16	4	New
	Gloves - structure		16	4	New
	Structure boots		12	8	New & used mixture
	SCBA - New		1	9	New
	SCBA - very old used		12	-	
	Wildland shirts-nomex		12	4	New
	Wildland pants-nomex		12	4	New
	Wildland helmets		12	4	New
	Goggles		12	4	New
	Headlamps		-	16	
	Fire Shelters		6	10	New
	Wildland boots		-	16	We have no suitable wildland boots
Hand Tools	Shovels		11		
	Pitchfork		2		
	Hoe		2		
	Rake		9		
	Axe		9		
	8lb Sledge		3		
	12lb Sledge		4		
	Pulaski		2	6	
	Halligan Bar		2	4	
	Claw tool		2	4	

Table 3.4. Equipment List for the Grangemont Rural Fire District.

	Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details
	Crow bar		4	2	
	Bolt cutter		3	3	
Power tools	Chain saw	Husqvarna	2		1-new, 1-used
	Circular saw-carbide	Husqvarna	1		new
	Ventilation fan	Ventry	1		new
	Generator	B&S 6.5 hp	1		new
	Halogen light bars		5		new
Communications	Hand held radios	Vertex	11	10	
	Mobile radios		3	3	In apparatus
	Base station		-	1	seriously needed
	Dispatch	Clearwater County Sheriff	1		24x7
Vehicles	Structural Engine	1960 Military 6X6 500 gallon	1	1	Needs upgraded/replaced
	Structural Engine	1973 American General 6X6 1,100 gallon	1	1	Needs upgraded/replaced
	Water Tender	4000 gal		1	Desperately need
	Wildland Engine	1975 Dodge 1 ton, 200 gallon	1	1	Needs upgraded/replaced
Other Equipment	Portable pump	3" - 350 gpm	1		
	Portable tank	2,500 gal	1		
	Ladder	35'	1		
	Ladder	34'	1		
	Ladder	30'	1		
	Ladder	24'	3		
	Ladder	14'	1		
	Roof ladder	14'	1		

3.2.5 Evergreen Rural Fire District

Chief: Howard Weeks
 Phone: 208-476-5362
 Orofino, Idaho

District Summary:

Evergreen Fire District is a county-based volunteer organization housed in a 3 bay building, and is managed by elected fire district commissioners who choose a fire chief. Evergreen responds to structural and wildland fires. Currently the incident capacity is one single family incident or one class C wildland fire, and the recovery time is one hour for a structural incident and eight hours for a wildland incident.

Table 3.5. Equipment List for the Evergreen Rural Fire District.

Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details
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Table 3.5. Equipment List for the Evergreen Rural Fire District.

	Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details
Personnel	Basic Member	Meets minimum qualifications and training, with limited experience	10	4	Need more members that are wildland and structural fire certified
	Intermediate Member	Meets minimum qualifications and training, with moderate experience	4	2	Need members qualified to act as a captain
	Advanced Member	Extensive training, qualifications and experience	4	2	Need engineers and training officers, as well as command trained members
Training	Basic Wildland Training		20	6	Provided by CPTPA and Clearwater Fire Academy
	Basic Structural Training	"Essentials of Fire Fighting" Course and Rural Fire Operations	22	6	Provided by Clearwater Fire Academy
	Defibulator Refresher	Refresher Course	20	20	
	First Aid Training	Refresher Course	20	20	
Protective Equipment	Shirts	Nomex	20	20	
	Pants	Nomex	20	30	
	Coats	Turnout	22	8	
	Pants	Turnout	22	8	
	Boots	Wildland Leather	20	10	
	Boots (Structural)		20	8	
	Gloves	Leather	25	30	
	Gloves (Structural)		30	8	
	Hard Hats		25	20	
	Hard Hats (Structural)		22	8	
	Goggles	Wildland	20	20	
	Headlamps		14	10	
	Fire Shelters		10	20	
	Breathing Apparatus	MSA 2001 Firehawk MMR	10	0	
	Hand Tools	Shovels		6	12
Pulaski's			6	12	
McLeod's			2	6	
Chainsaw		Stihl 032	3	1	Newer Saws

Table 3.5. Equipment List for the Evergreen Rural Fire District.

	Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details
Communications	Mobile Radios	Vertex VHF	5	0	1995 256 Channel 2004
	Portable Radios	Vertex VHF	25	6	16 Channel
	Base Station	VHF Vertex	1		1982 256 Channel 2004
	Base Station	VHF Vertex	1		16 Channel
	Dispatch	Clearwater Sheriff Dept.	1		24 hours/day, 7 days/week
Vehicles	Structural Engine	1972 Ward La France 500 gpm, 500 gal pumper, 250 psi	1		With foam induction and 40 gallon foam tank
	Wildland Engine	1968 Dodge 300 4X4 250 gal Type 6	1		
	Water Tender	1992 Western Star 4000 gal., 750 gpm	1		In service 2004
	Water Tender	1970 Dodge 1000, 4000gal tank, 750 gpm @ 250 psi	1		
Other Equipment	Porta-Tank	Year 2000, 2500 gal tank	1	1	
	Porta-Tank	2004 1500 gal	1		
	Ventilation Fan		1	1	
	Generator	2 KW	0	1	
	Floating Pump		0	1	
	Portable Pump	2002 Honda 3" 260 gpm	2	0	Fill-volume pumps 2004

3.2.6 Weippe Volunteer Fire Department

Chief: James Cahala
 Phone: 208-476-0136
 Weippe, Idaho

District Summary:

Weippe Volunteer Fire Department is a city based volunteer organization housed in a 3 bay building and is managed by a board of directors. Weippe responds to structural and wildland fires. Currently the incident capacity is two single-family dwellings and the recovery requirement is at least one hour.

Table 3.6. Equipment List for the Weippe Volunteer Fire Department.

	Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details
Personnel	Basic Member	No training	2		

Table 3.6. Equipment List for the Weippe Volunteer Fire Department.

	Intermediate Member	CPTPA and urban interface training	6		Need volunteers with at least intermediate level training
	Advanced Member	CPTPA, urban interface, haz-mat, and extrication training	5		
Training	Basic Wildland Training	Red Card course,			Provided by CPTPA
	Basic Structural Training				
	Basic Agricultural Training	Training for grain bin fires			
	Haz Mat Training				
	Basic Safety Training	Refresher Course			
	First Aid Training	Refresher Course			
	Advanced Safety Training				
Protective Equipment	Shirts	Nomex	12	12	
	Pants	Nomex	12	12	
	Boots	Wildland Leather	0	12	
	Gloves	Leather	0	12	
	Hard Hats	Wildland	4	12	
	Goggles	Wildland	1	12	
	Headlamps		0	12	
	Fire Shelters		0	12	
	Breathing Apparatus		7	4	
Hand Tools	Shovels		12	12	
	Pulaski's		12	12	
	McLeod's		5	5	
	Combine		5	5-10	
	Chainsaw	Stihl 036 28" bar	1	1	
	Chainsaw	Stihl 440 28" bar	1	1	
Communications	Mobile Radios	Kenwood/King	8		
	Portable Radios	Motorola/VHF	15		
	Portable Radios	Kenwood/VHF	6		
	Base Station	VHF	1		
	Dispatch	Clearwater	1		24 hours/day, 7

Table 3.6. Equipment List for the Weippe Volunteer Fire Department.

		Sheriff			days/week
Vehicles	Structural Engine	1978 American La France 500 gal, 1250 gpm pump	1	1	New engine would be a 2000 gpm which could also be used for wildland fire.
	Structural Engine	1974 Ford Pumper 500 gal	1		Would replace the 1974 with the 1978 LaFrance. Motor gone in 1974.
	Structural Engine	1976 American La France Class A	1		
	Wildland Engine	1978 AMG 6X6 Type 6 1000 gal	1		
	Wildland Engine	1985 Ford Mini-pumper Type 6, 300 gal	1		
	Water Tender	International 4000 gal	1		
Other Equipment	Drop Tank	2002 1500 gallon Fold-a -tank	1		
	Flares			2 cases	
	Portable Pump	Briggs 8hp, 350 gpm	1		
	Portable Pump	Hale 450 gpm		1	
	Foam Equipment	Pro-pac	2	2	Need truck mounted

3.2.7 Upper Fords Creek Rural Fire District

Chief: Rob Smith
 Telephone: 208-476-5011
 e-Mail: baily1950@hotmail.com
 Address: 3334 Upper Fords Creek Road, Orofino, Id, 83544

District Summary:

UFCRFD encompasses 14 square miles of farm / forest. The area is mostly mountain terrain with open areas and limited water resources.

Priority Areas:

Residential Growth: Currently, advising homeowners/property owners of International Fire Code. Enforcement will occur when County adopts the Fire Code. Currently the District is experiencing moderate to high growth rate. Developing water resources.

Communications: Department has radio communications for personnel & Mobile Equipment.

Burn Permit Regulations: Residents currently must comply with State & County Permit Requirements.

Effective Mitigation Strategies: Currently Strongly Recommending Residents to follow State adopted Fire Codes. Also advise on how to make contact for & obtain burn permits.

Education and Training: Department consists of 14 personnel that have Basic Structure/Wildland Firefighting Training.

Cooperative Agreements: District has Mutual Aid Agreement with all other Departments within Clearwater County.

Current Resources:

Table 3.7. Equipment List for Upper Fords Creek Rural Fire District.

Year	Make	Model	Tank Capacity	Pump Capacity
1976	Dodge	Type 6 D-200	200 gal	50 gpm
1979	Ford/FMC	FMC Pumper C 800	500 gal	500 gpm
1966	AM General	6x6 Tender M35A2	1300 gal	No Pump
1972	Kasier	Type 4 M530B	350 gal	750 gpm

Future Considerations: Larger residential growth. More WUI considerations. Second station will be needed to cover future annexations to the district. Development of water resources. Updating mobile resources/ equipment to comply with NFPA Standards.

Needs: Hand Tools for Wildland Firefighting. Training in ALL areas to comply with Federal Standards.

3.2.8 Twin Ridge Rural Fire District

Chief: Deryl Ketchum
 Phone: 208-476-9012
 Orofino, Idaho

District Summary:

Twin Ridge Fire District is a county based volunteer organization housed in a 4 bay building, and is managed by three elected fire district commissioners who choose a fire chief. Twin Ridge responds to structural and wildland fires. Currently the incident capacity is two small incidents, and the recovery time is approximately one hour.

The Twin Ridge District is working on a hazardous fuels reduction project around structure and access roads in the Lower Wells Bench area. They are using the Firewise Program as a standard.

Table 3.8. Equipment List for the Twin Ridge Rural Fire District.

	Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details
Personnel	Basic Member	Physically able	12	3	
	Intermediate Member	"Essentials of Fire Fighting" Course and Experience	8		
	Advanced Member	Additional Experience	5		
Training	Basic Wildland Training		10		Provided by CPTPA

Table 3.8. Equipment List for the Twin Ridge Rural Fire District.

	Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details
	Basic Structural Training	"Essentials of Fire Fighting" Course and Rural Fire Operations	6		Provided by Fire Service Training
	First Aid Training	Refresher Course	18		
Protective Equipment	Shirts	Nomex	20	10	
	Pants	Nomex	20	10	
	Coats	Turnout	20	5	
	Pants	Turnout	20	5	
	Boots	Rubber	20	5	
	Gloves	Leather	20	10	
	Hard Hats		20	10	
	Goggles		20	5	
	Headlamps		20	0	
	Fire Shelters		3	17	
	Breathing Apparatus	SCBA	12	0	
Hand Tools	Shovels		20	0	
	Pulaski's		20	0	
	Chainsaw	Stihl 026 18" bar	1	0	
	Chainsaw	Stihl 048 24" bar	1	0	
Communications	Handheld Radios	Bendix/King	1		
	Handheld Radios	Vertex Standard	20	5	
	Mobile Radios	Icom-7		1	
	Base Station	Icom	1		
	Dispatch				911 through sheriff
Vehicles	Structural Engine	1969 Ford 8000	1	1	Need newer
	Structural Engine	1971 Military 6X6	1		
	Wildland Engine	1974 Ford ¾ ton, 200 gal	1		
	Wildland Engine	1970 Dodge 1 Ton	1	1	Need newer
	Water Tender	1970 Military 6X6 2000 gallon	1		
	Water Tender	1966 Military 6X6 1000 gallon	1		
Other Equipment	Smoke Ejector	2002 13,000 CFM	1		
	Generator	2001 5000 watt	1		
	Air Packs	MSA	12		

Table 3.8. Equipment List for the Twin Ridge Rural Fire District.

Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details
Porta-Tank	1,500 gallon	1		
Portable Pump	Mark III	1		
Mop up kits	500' garden hose	6		
Porta-Tank	2,500 gallon	1		
Portable Pump	3" Trash	2		

3.2.9 Clearwater-Potlatch Timber Protective Association

The Clearwater Timber Protective Association and the Potlatch Timber Association were separately organized in the early 1900's. In 1966, these two entities merged to form the Clearwater-Potlatch Timber Protective Association, a non-corporate entity. Subsequently, on July 16, 1982, the Association completed filings for incorporation under the Idaho Nonprofit Corporation Act and became the Clearwater-Potlatch Timber Protective Association, Inc.

The Association is controlled by forest landowners belonging to its membership and subject to the provisions of the Idaho Forestry Act. The Association is primarily responsible for the conservation and protection of the forests and forestland within the State of Idaho; specifically, the Palouse, Potlatch, and North Fork of the Clearwater River drainages.

3.2.9.1 Clearwater-Potlatch Timber Protective Association – Boehls Cabin Area

Table 3.9. Clearwater-Potlatch Timber Protective Association - Boehls Cabin Area

Howard Weeks, Fire Warden, Phone: (208) 476-5612

Item	Description	Existing	Details	
Protective Equipment	Shirts	22		
	Pants	16		
	Headlamps	48		
	Fire Shelters	12		
Hand Tools	Shovels	107		
	Pulaski's	98		
	McLeod's	21		
	Combination	13		
	Fire Shovel	D-handle	7	
	Chainsaw	Stihl 066	2	
	Chainsaw	Stihl 064	3	
	Communications	Mobile Radios	5	
Base Station		Phoenix	1	Cook house
Base Station		Phoenix	1	Office
Base Station		G.E.	1	Warden's quarters
Hand-held Radios		Vertex	4	
Portable Radios		King	8	

Table 3.9. Clearwater-Potlatch Timber Protective Association - Boehls Cabin Area

Howard Weeks, Fire Warden, Phone: (208) 476-5612

Vehicles	Wildland Engine	1970 Consolidated Type 6	2
	Wildland Engine	1966 Studabaker	3
	Wildland Engine	1986-2003 Pick-up type	4
	Dozer	1963 Cat D-6	1
	4X4 Pick-up		5
	ATV	1998 Polaris	1
	ATV	2003 Yamaha	1
Other Equipment	Drip Torch		5
	Propane Burners		2
	Portable Pump	Mark III	2
	Portable Pump	1 1/2" Homelite	3
	Portable Pumps	3" Homelite	1
	Portable Pumps	3/4" Homelite	1

3.2.9.2 Clearwater-Potlatch Timber Protective Association – Headquarters Area**Table 3.10. Clearwater-Potlatch Timber Protective Association-Headquarters Area**

Howard Weeks, Fire Warden, Phone: (208) 476-5612

	Item	Description	Existing	Details
Protective Equipment	Shirts	Nomex	20	
	Pants	Nomex	20	
	Hard Hats	Wildland	12	
	Goggles	Wildland	12	
	Headlamps		50	
	Fire Shelters		12	
Hand Tools	Shovels		190	
	Pulaski's		250	
	McLeod's		5	
	Combination		10	
	Chainsaw	Stihl 066	6	
	Chainsaw	Stihl 064	3	
Communications	Mobile Radios	King	3	
	Mobile Radios	Phoenix	2	
	Mobile Radios	Uniden	3	
	Portable Radios	King	8	

Table 3.10. Clearwater-Potlatch Timber Protective Association-Headquarters Area

	Portable Radios	Vertex	4
	Base Station	Phoenix	4
Vehicles	Wildland Engine	1970 6X6, Type 4	6
	Wildland Engine	1971 Gamma Goat,	3
	Wildland Engine	3/4 ton, Type 7	6
	Water Tender	Western Star	1
	Backhoes	Case	1
	4X4 Pick-up	1976 Dodge M880	1
	Truck	1972 6X6 2 1/2 ton flatbed	1
	Truck	1986 Chevy 2 1/1 ton flatbed	1
Other Equipment	Drip Torch		6
	Propane Torch		6
	Portable Pump	Mark III	2
	Portable Pump	1 1/2" Homelite	10
	Portable Pumps	3" Homelite filler	2
	Portable Pumps	1" Homelite	3

3.2.9.3 Clearwater-Potlatch Timber Protective Association – Elk River Area**Table 3.11. Clearwater-Potlatch Timber Protective Association-Elk River Area**

Howard Weeks, Fire Warden, Phone: (208) 476-5612

	Item	Description	Existing	Details
Protective Equipment	Shirts	Nomex	53	
	Pants	Nomex	46	
	Hard Hats	Wildland	10	
	Goggles	Wildland	5	
	Headlamps		50	
	Fire Shelters		16	
Hand Tools	Shovels		96	
	Pulaski's		78	
	McLeod's		22	
	Combination		10	
	Chainsaw	Stihl 046	2	
	Chainsaw	Stihl 064	5	
Communications	Mobile Radios	King	4	
	Mobile Radios	Phoenix	2	

Table 3.11. Clearwater-Potlatch Timber Protective Association-Elk River Area

Howard Weeks, Fire Warden, Phone: (208) 476-5612

	Mobile Radios	Uniden	2
	Portable Radios	King	10
	Portable Radios	Vertex	3
	Base Station	King	4
	Repeaters	GE	3
Vehicles	Wildland Engine	6X6, Type 4	4
	Wildland Engine	1986 Chevy 3500 Type 6, 200 gal	3
	Wildland Engine	3/4 ton, Type 7	4
	Dozer	1963 Cat D-6	1
	Backhoe	Case	1
	ATV	Yamaha	2
Other Equipment	Drip Torch		5
	Propane Torch		6
	Portable Pump	Mark III	2
	Portable Pump	1 ½" Homelite	6
	Portable Pumps	1" Homelite	2
	Portable Pumps	BB4	2
	Portable Pumps	3" Homelite	3

3.2.9.4 Clearwater-Potlatch Timber Protective Association – Orofino Area**Table 3.12. Clearwater-Potlatch Timber Protective Association-Orofino Area**

Howard Weeks, Fire Warden, Phone: (208) 476-5612

	Item	Description	Existing	Details
Protective Equipment	Shirts	Nomex	25	
	Pants	Nomex	25	
	Hard Hats	Wildland	25	
	Goggles	Wildland	15	
	Headlamps		200	
	Fire Shelters		35	
Hand Tools	Shovels		385	

Table 3.12. Clearwater-Potlatch Timber Protective Association-Orofino Area

Howard Weeks, Fire Warden, Phone: (208) 476-5612

	Pulaski's		475
	McLeod's		68
	Combination		10
	Fire Shovel	D-handle	7
	Chainsaw	Stihl 032	2
	Chainsaw	Stihl 046	2
	Chainsaw	Stihl 064	4
Communications	Mobile Radios	King	7
	Mobile Radios	Icom 521	10
	Portable Radios	Vertex Vx 180	10
	Portable Radios	King	10
	Portable Radios	King, Fire Cache	30
	Base Station	King	5
Vehicles	Wildland Engine	1970 6X6, Type 4	1
	Wildland Engine	1969 6X6, Type 4	1
	Wildland Engine	1972 6X6, Type 4	1
	Wildland Engine	2001 Ford F450 Type 6	1
	Wildland Engine	1986 1 ton Chevrolet, Type 6	1
	Wildland Engine	3/4 ton, Type 7	3
	Water Tender	1991 Western Star 4,000 gal.	1
	Water Tender	1998 Kenworth 3,500 gal	1
	Water Tender	1976 Autocar 4,000 gal.	1
	Water Tender	1980 Mack, 4,000 gal	1
	Dozer	1988 Cat D-5	1
	Dozer	1962 Cat D-6	1
	Dozer	1973 John Deere 450	1
	Truck	1987 International Flatbed	1
	Truck	1976 GMC Flatbed	1

Table 3.12. Clearwater-Potlatch Timber Protective Association-Orofino Area

Howard Weeks, Fire Warden, Phone: (208) 476-5612

	Transports	1995 Western Star Lowboy	1	
	ATV	Yamaha	4	
	Fuel Trucks	1970 Jeep 6X6, 1200 gal	1	
	Shop Trucks	1987 Jeep 4X4	1	
Air Craft	Airplane	1974 Cessna 185	1	Detection, Air Attack
	Helicopter	1958 Super Cub, Bell 206 B3 Type 3	1	Detection, Hillcrest Contract
Other Equipment	Drip Torch		3	
	Heli-torch		1	
	Propane Burners		8	
	Portable Pump	Mark III	4	
	Portable Pump	1 ½" Homelite	4	
	Portable Pumps	2" Homelite	2	
	Portable Pumps	Mark 26	3	

3.2.10 Idaho Department of Lands, Maggie Creek Area

Headquarters:

Rt 2 Box 190
 Kamiah, Idaho 83536
 Phone: 208-935-2141
 Email: dsummers@idl.state.id.us

Table 3.13. Idaho Department of Lands - Maggie Creek Area.

David Summers, Fire Warden Phone: (208) 935-2141

	Item	Description	Existing	Details
Protective Equipment	Shirts	Nomex	60	
	Pants	Nomex	52	
	Boots	Wildland Leather	0	
	Gloves	Leather	36	
	Hard Hats	Wildland	18	
	Goggles	Wildland	20	
	Headlamps		50	
	Fire Shelters		29	
	Breathing Apparatus		0	
Hand Tools	Shovels		45	

Table 3.13. Idaho Department of Lands - Maggie Creek Area.

David Summers, Fire Warden Phone: (208) 935-2141

	Pulaski's		46	
	McLeod's		16	
	Combination		10	
	Green Grubber		10	
	Swatters		13	
	Chainsaw		10	
Communications	Hand-held Radios	King	16	
	Mobile	Midland, Motorola	18	
	Base Station	Motorola	1	
	Repeaters		3	Wood rat, Teaken, Cottonwood Butte
	Dispatch		1	Grangeville Interagency 24 hours/day, 7 days/week 1-208-983-6800
Vehicles	Wildland Engine	2001 Ford F450 4x4 Type 6, 300 gal	1	
	Wildland Engine	2006 Ford F550 4X4 Type 5, 500 gal	1	
	Wildland Engine	1988 GMC 7000 Type 4, 700 gal	1	
	Utility Vehicle	1990 GMC Crew cab	1	
	Utility Vehicle	1999 Chevrolet Tahoe	1	
	4X4 Pickup's	1991-2005 1/2 ton	12	
	Truck	1950's 2 1/2 ton flatbed	1	
	ATV	Honda 4 wheel drive	5	
	ATV	Yamaha 2 wheel drive	1	
Other Equipment	Volume Pump	Honda	1	
	Pressure Pump	Mark III	2	
	Pressure Pump	Mark 26	1	
	Pressure Pump	Wicks 375	1	
	Tank	1500 gal port-a-tank	2	
	Portable Pumps		4	
	Blower	Portable Gas	1	
	Drip Torches		8	
	Torches	Propane	5	
	Foam Equipment		2	Units on Type 4/5 engines
	Portable foam units		2	

3.2.11 Nez Perce Tribe

Fire Management Contact: Sandy Holt, Phone: 208-843-2827

Table 3.14. Nez Perce Tribe Resource List.

	Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details
Personnel	Basic Member	Wildland	17	More	All meet national standards in wildland suppression with ongoing trainee status. 20 will be attending guard school in 2007
	Intermediate Member	Above plus additional training and the PTBs put in place or growing capacity for future supervisor/managers	10	More	All meet national standards with documentation to support red cards. All PTBs in various scopes of fire
	Advanced Member	Above plus instructor, course coordinator, facilitative, train the trainer, STEX, and eligible scenario while meeting all NWCG and any other agency standards	3 w/ 2 facilitators	More	3 meet national standards for wildland suppression with ongoing trainee status to enhance knowledge, experience, and leadership
Training	Wildland Training	Basic guard school and various advanced courses throughout the NWGC community and agency partners	31	More	All aspects of WUI training also ongoing
	Hazmat	Basic and refresher		More	Provided hazmat team and continued training when needed
	First Aid Training	Basic and refresher		More	Provided by Lapwai QRUs, also on as needed basis
Protective Equipment	Shirts	Nomex	260		Additional needed so we can sustain fire cache inventory.
	Pants	Wildland coverall/nomex	240		Additional needed so we can sustain fire cache inventory.
	First Aid kits		125		
	Crew First Aid kits		1 new, 1 used		
	Engine First Aid kits		6		
	Gloves	Leather	205		Need more sizes
	Hard hats	Crew and engine	70		
	Goggles		120		
	Head lamps		90		
	Breathing apparatus		20		
	Fedcos		7		
	Red bags		40		
Green bags		50			
New		2, 1 req.			

Table 3.14. Nez Perce Tribe Resource List.

	Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details
	generation fire shelters				
	Gen. Fire Shelters		70		
Hand Tools	McLeods		10		Submitted grants for additional hand tools for 2008
	Pulaskis		7		
	Fire swatters		4		
	Backpack pumps		7		
	Fusees		1 case		
	Shovels		20		
	combination		6		
Communications	Mobile Radios	Kenwood	4		
	Hand-held Radios	Bendix kings	12		
	Base Station	Kenwood	1		Need additional
	Repeaters		1		
	Dispatch	Nez Perce 911			
Vehicles	Engine 52 (2002)	Pumper truck, wildland, 300 gal, 4x4 FF, Type 6, Ford 550	1		Need continuous maintenance
	Engine 55 (2003)	Pumper truck wildland, 300 gal, 4x4 FF, Type 6 Ford 550	1		Need continuous maintenance
	Engine 56 (2003)	Pumper truck wildland, 300 gal, 4x4 FF, type 6 Ford 550	1		Need continuous maintenance
	Engine 53 (1985)	Pumper truck wildland, 200 gal, 4x2, Type 6 Ford 550	1		Needs engine work
	Chase	1998 Chevy Silverado, 1500 series, 4x4 - GSA	1		Need continuous maintenance
	Chase	1996 Chevy Flatbed, 4x2 – Tribal	1		Need continuous maintenance
	Chase	1991 Toyota w/ canopy, 4x2 – Tribal	1		Need continuous maintenance
	Chase	1994 Chevy Cheyenne, 3500 HD, 4x4 – Tribal	1		Need continuous maintenance

3.3 Success Stories in Clearwater County

3.3.1 Red Zone Program

The Sunnyside Volunteer Fire Department, Orofino Fire Department, and Grangemont Rural Fire District have successfully set up and are using the Red Zone program through assistance from the Idaho Department of Lands. The Red Zone software creates a database for the fire departments to record risk assessment information on individual structures in their district. This type of prior knowledge of potential fuels, access, and other risk factors is very useful when responding to both structural and wildland fire calls.

3.3.2 Clearwater Fire Academy

The Clearwater Fire Chief's Association has successfully implemented the Clearwater Fire Academy, which is a three day firefighting (structural and wildland) school open to all departments and agencies in the region. Offered courses cover a number of topics ranging from specific structural firefighting issues to basic wildland firefighting. The Academy has been very well attended and is an excellent example of departments and agencies working together to provide quality training at a lower cost to everyone.

3.3.3 Communications

Clearwater County has made significant upgrades to their communications system with installation of two new P-25 repeaters through funding provided by the BLM and Homeland Security. Many of the individual fire departments have also been successful in acquiring P-25 radio equipment. Clearwater County is currently working on a countywide interoperability plan.

Chapter 4

4 2007 Action Item Update

The planning committee convened to review the WUI Wildfire Mitigation Plan in 2007 went through each of the action items listed below and provided a status report. Several of the recommendations have been completed, some are still on-going, and some have yet to begin. A short summary of the each project's status is given in the last column of each of the following tables.

The 2007 Update Addendum is part of the annual review process discussed in the original 2005 WUI Wildfire Mitigation Plan. It is the responsibility of the County Commissioners Office through the County Emergency Manager to organize an annual meeting of the planning committee to review existing projects, add new ones, and discuss new wildfire related issues in the county. Complete re-evaluation should be conducted on the 5th anniversary of the adoption of the 2005 plan.

4.1 WUI Safety & Policy

Wildfire mitigation efforts must be supported by a set of policies and regulations at the county level that maintain a solid foundation for safety and consistency. The recommendations enumerated here serve that purpose. Because these items are regulatory in nature, they will not necessarily be accompanied by cost estimates. These recommendations are policy related and therefore are recommendations to the appropriate elected officials; debate and formulation of alternatives will serve to make these recommendations suitable and appropriate.

Table 4.1. WUI Action Items in Safety and Policy.

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Planning Horizon
<p>4.1.a: Amend existing building codes to apply equally to new single housing construction as it does to subdivisions. Make sure existing policy is comprehensive to wildland fire risks.</p>	<p>Protection of people and structures by applying a standard of road widths, access, and building regulations suitable to insure new homes can be protected while minimizing risks to firefighters. (defensible space, roads and access management, water systems, building codes, signage, and maintenance of private forest and range lands)</p>	<p>County Commissioners in cooperation with Rural Fire Districts and Planning and Zoning.</p>	<p>Year 1 (2005): Debate and adoption of revised code. Review adequacy of changes annually, make changes as needed. 2007 Status: The County has adopted the International Building Codes. The County continues to work towards ordinances which will insure adequate access for emergency vehicles as well as minimum water requirements for fire protection</p>
<p>4.1.b: Develop County policy concerning building materials used in high-risk WUI areas on existing structures and new construction</p>	<p>Protection of people and structures by improving the ability of emergency response personnel to respond to threatened homes in high-risk areas.</p>	<p>County Commissioners Office in cooperation with Rural Fire Departments</p>	<p>Year 1 (2005) activity: Consider and develop policy to address construction materials for homes and businesses located in high wildfire risk areas. Specifically, a County policy concerning wooden roofing materials and flammable siding, especially where juxtaposed near heavy wildland fuels. 2007 Status: The County has adopted the International Building Codes. The County continues to work towards adopting fire codes and enforcement rules that will best serve the County.</p>
<p>4.1.c: Develop a formal WUI Advisory Committee to advise County Commissioners on WUI Issues and Treatments</p>	<p>Protection of people and structures by improving the ability of decision makers to make informed decisions about wildfire issues.</p>	<p>County Commissioners Office</p>	<p>Year 1 (2005) activity: Formalize a committee, its membership and service decided on by the County Commissioners, to collaborate on WUI issues within Clearwater County. Members potentially to include land management organizations and companies, private landowners, and fire protection personnel.</p>

Table 4.1. WUI Action Items in Safety and Policy.

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Planning Horizon
4.1.d: Creation of a County Fire Marshall position that would inspect sites for compliance to the International Fire Code as well as enforce the mandates of the Code.	Protection of people and structures by improving the ability of emergency services personnel to safely and effectively respond to homes.	Planning and Zoning with County Commissioners Office and Rural Fire Departments.	2007 Status: The county is working this into the duties of the Local Emergency Planning Committee. Year 1 (2005) activity: Consider and develop policy to enforce the International Fire Code regulations already adopted by the State of Idaho and seek funding to create a County Fire Marshall position. 2007 Status: Ongoing
4.1.e: Develop a County Commissioner's Office policy to support the applications for grant monies for projects resulting from recommendations in this plan.	Protection of people and structures by improving the ability of residents and organizations to implement sometimes costly projects.	County Commissioners Office	Ongoing activity: Support grant applications as requested in a manner consistent with applications from residents and organizations in Clearwater County. 2007 Status: The County is planning on funding a County Fire Coordinator's position to assist in grant applications and implementation of recommendations made in this document.

4.2 People and Structures

Many of the recommendations in this section will define a set of criteria for implementation while others will be rather specific in extent and application. Many of the recommendations involve education and increasing awareness of the residents of Clearwater County.

Table 4.2. WUI Action Items for People and Structures.

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items, Planning Horizon and Estimated Costs
4.2.a: Youth and Adult Wildfire Educational Programs	Protect people and structures by increasing awareness of WUI risks, how to recognize risk factors, and how to modify those factors to reduce risk	Cooperative effort including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> University of Idaho Cooperative Extension Idaho Department of Lands Clearwater-Potlatch Timber Protective Association USFS Clearwater National Forest 	Evaluate effectiveness of currently funded County education programs. If possible, use existing educational program materials and staffing. These programs may need reformatted. Formal needs assessment should be responsibility of University of Idaho Cooperative Extension faculty and include the development of an integrated WUI educational series by year 3 (2006). Costs initially to be funded through existing budgets for these activities to

Table 4.2. WUI Action Items for People and Structures.

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items, Planning Horizon and Estimated Costs
4.2.b: Wildfire risk assessments of homes in identified communities.	Protect people and structures by increasing awareness of specific risk factors of individual home sites in the at-risk landscapes. Only after these are completed can home site treatments follow.	To be implemented by County Commissioners Office in cooperation with the Rural Fire Departments . Actual work may be completed by Wildfire Mitigation Consultants or trained volunteers, and listed cities (below).	<p>be followed with grant monies to continue the programs as identified in the formal needs assessment.</p> <p>Detailed information regarding home defensible space requirements is contained on the FireWise CD, which can be purchased and personalized by the County. The CD costs \$2,500.</p> <p>2007 Status: Several agencies and departments conduct fire education and prevention activities annually; however, this project will always be ongoing.</p> <p>Cost: Approximately \$100 per home site for inspection, written report, and discussions with the homeowners.</p> <p>There are approximately 3,444 housing units in Clearwater. Many of these structures would benefit from a home site inspection and budget determination. The number in each community is detailed below.</p> <p>Year 1 & 2 (2005-06): Secure funding and contract to complete the inspections.</p> <p>Home site inspection reports and estimated budget for each home site's treatments will be a requirement to receive funding for treatments through grants.</p> <p>2007 Status: The Sunnyside, Orofino, and Grangemont Fire Districts have completed most of the risk assessments for homes in their districts using the Red Zone program. However, they will need to maintain this database. The Twin Ridges Rural Fire District is also approximately 25% completed with this project. This project is ongoing.</p>
Focus Areas:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ahsahka – 446 homes, 90% need Home defensibility inspections, cost estimate of \$40,140 • Cardiff – 46 homes, 90% need Home defensibility inspections, cost estimate of \$4,140 • Cavendish – 120 homes, 25% need Home defensibility inspections, cost estimate of \$3,000 • Dent – 69 homes, 85% need Home defensibility inspections, cost estimate of \$5,800 • Elk River – 197 homes, 90% need Home defensibility inspections, cost estimate of \$17,730 • Grangemont – 81 homes - Completed • Greer – 45 homes, 75% need Home defensibility inspections, cost estimate of \$3,300 • Headquarters – 42 homes, 90% need Home defensibility inspections, cost estimate of \$3,800 		

Table 4.2. WUI Action Items for People and Structures.

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items, Planning Horizon and Estimated Costs
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jaype – 20 homes, 90% need Home defensibility inspections, cost estimate of \$1,800 • Lakeview Estates – 27 homes - <i>In progress</i> • Orofino – 670 homes - <i>Completed</i> • Pierce – 366 homes, 85% need Home defensibility inspections, cost estimate of \$31,100 • Sunnyside & New Hope – 118 homes - <i>Completed</i> • Teaken – 28 homes, 25% need Home defensibility inspections, cost estimate of \$700 • Weippe – 500 homes, 50% need Home defensibility inspections, cost estimate of \$25,000 • Other Rural Areas not identified above – 3,175 homes, 75% need Home defensibility inspections, cost estimate \$238,125 • Total All Items above: \$422,335
4.2.c: Home Site WUI Treatments	Protect people, structures, and increase fire fighter safety by reducing the risk factors surrounding homes in the WUI of Clearwater County	County Commissioners in cooperation with Fire Mitigation Consulting company and Rural Fire Districts, and listed cities (below).	<p>Actual funding level will be based on the outcomes of the home site assessments and cost estimates</p> <p>Estimate that treatments will cost approximately \$800 per home site for a defensible space of roughly 150’.</p> <p>Home site treatments can begin after the securing of funding for the treatments and immediate implementation in 2005 and will continue from year 1 through 5 (2009).</p> <p>2007 Status: The Twin Ridges Volunteer Fire District has completed approximately 40% of the home site defensible space treatments within their district; however, this project is ongoing.</p>
Focus Areas:			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ahsahka – 446 homes, 90% need treatment, cost estimate of \$321,120 • Cardiff – 46 homes, 90% need treatment, cost estimate of \$33,120 • Cavendish – 120 homes, 25% need treatment, cost estimate of \$24,000 • Dent – 69 homes, 85% need treatment, cost estimate of \$46,920 • Elk River – 197 homes, 90% need treatment, cost estimate of \$141,840 • Grangemont – 81 homes, 100% need treatment, cost estimate of \$64,800 • Greer – 45 homes, 75% need treatment, cost estimate of \$27,000 • Headquarters – 42 homes, 90% need treatment, cost estimate of \$30,240 • Jaype – 20 homes, 90% need treatment, cost estimate of \$14,400 • Lakeview Estates – 27 homes, 75 need treatment, cost estimate of \$16,200

Table 4.2. WUI Action Items for People and Structures.

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items, Planning Horizon and Estimated Costs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orofino – 670 homes, 50% need treatment, cost estimate of \$268,000 • Pierce – 366 homes, 85% need treatment, cost estimate of \$248,880 • Sunnyside Area & New Hope – 118 homes, 35% need treatment, cost estimate of \$33,040 • Teaken – 28 homes, 25% need treatment, cost estimate of \$5,600 • Weippe – 500 homes, 50% need treatment, cost estimate of \$200,000 • Twin Ridges Area – 473 homes, 90% need treatment, cost estimate of \$340,560 - approximately 40% completed • Other Areas not identified above – 2,702 homes, 75% need treatment, cost estimate \$1,621,200 • Total All Items above: \$3,436,420 			
4.2.d: Maintenance of Home Site WUI Treatments	Protect people, structures, and increase fire fighter safety by reducing the risk factors surrounding homes in the WUI of Clearwater County	County Commissioners Office in cooperation with Rural Fire Departments and local home owners	<p>Home site defensibility treatments must be maintained periodically to sustain benefits of the initial treatments. Each site should be assessed 5 years following initial treatment</p> <p>Estimated re-inspection cost will be \$50 per home site on all sites initially treated or recommended for future inspections</p> <p>Follow-up inspection reports with treatments as recommended years 5 through 10.</p> <p>2007 Status: Ongoing</p>
4.2.e: Re-entry of Home Site WUI Treatments	Protect people, structures, and increase fire fighter safety by reducing the risk factors surrounding homes in the WUI of Clearwater County	County Commissioners Office in cooperation with Rural Fire Departments and local home owners	<p>Re-entry treatments will be needed periodically to maintain the benefits of the initial WUI home treatments. Each re-entry schedule should be based on the initial inspection report recommendations, observations, and changes in local conditions. Generally occurs every 5-10 years.</p> <p>2007 Status: Ongoing</p>

Table 4.2. WUI Action Items for People and Structures.

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items, Planning Horizon and Estimated Costs
4.2.f: Community Defensible Zone WUI Treatments	Protect people, structures, and increase fire fighter safety by reducing the risk factors surrounding high risk communities in the WUI of Clearwater County	County Commissioners in cooperation with Fire Mitigation Consultants and Rural Fire Districts	<p>Actual funding level will be based on the outcomes of the home site assessments and cost estimates.</p> <p>Years 2-5 (2005-09): Treat high risk wildland fuels from home site defensible space treatments to an area extending 400 feet to 750 feet beyond home defensible spaces, where steep slopes and high accumulations of risky fuels exist. Should link together home treatment areas. Treatments target high risk concentrations of fuels and not 100% of the area identified. To be completed only after or during the creation of home defensible spaces have been implemented.</p> <p>Communities and areas to target: Greer, Pierce, Headquarters, Cardiff, Orofino, Freeman Creek, Ahsahka, Dent, and Elk River.</p> <p>Approximate average cost on a per structure basis is \$750-\$1,500 depending on extent of home defensibility site treatments, for a cost estimate of \$1.75 million.</p> <p>2007 Status: Ongoing</p>
4.2.g: Develop a multi-jurisdictional Prevention Coop to support the numerous fire prevention and education efforts throughout the five county area.	Protect people and structures by increasing public awareness of wildfire risks, how to recognize risk factors, and how to modify those factors to reduce risk	<p>Cooperative effort including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University of Idaho Cooperative Extension • Idaho Department of Lands • State and Private Forestry Offices • Nez Perce Tribe • Idaho Association of Logging Contractors • Clearwater-Potlatch Timber Protective Association • Local Fire Departments & Districts • Bureau of Land Management • USDA Forest Service • Clearwater RC&D • Idaho Bureau of Homeland 	<p>Year 1 & 2 (2007 – 08): The Nez Perce National Forest has already begun organizing an effort to develop a five county cooperative program to provide shared educational materials to all local firefighting agencies and organizations. The purpose of the program is to promote a unified effort between organizations to improve public awareness of wildland fire issues.</p> <p>2007 Status: New project, in progress</p>

Table 4.2. WUI Action Items for People and Structures.

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items, Planning Horizon and Estimated Costs
		Security <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Idaho, Clearwater, Lewis, Nez Perce, and Latah Counties • Non-profit organizations • Private business & landowners 	

4.3 Infrastructure

Significant infrastructure refers to the communications, transportation (road and rail networks), energy transport supply systems (gas and power lines), and water supply that service a region or a surrounding area. All of these components are important to the North Central Idaho area, and to Clearwater County specifically. These networks are by definition a part of the Wildland-Urban Interface in the protection of people, structures, **infrastructure**, and unique ecosystems. Without supporting infrastructure a community's structures may be protected, but the economy and way of life lost.

Table 4.3. Infrastructure Enhancements.

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items & Planning Horizon
4.3.a: Post FEMA "Emergency Evacuation Route" signs along the identified Primary and secondary access routes in the county.	Protection of people and structures by informing residents and visitors of significant infrastructure in the county that will be maintained in the case of an emergency.	County Commissioners in cooperation with Rural Fire Districts and Roads Department.	Year 1 (2005): Purchase of signs. Posting roads and make information available to residents of the importance of Emergency Routes. 2007 Status: Ongoing
4.3.b: Fuels mitigation of the FEMA "Emergency Evacuation Routes" in the county to insure these routes can be maintained in the case of an emergency.	Protection of people and structures by providing residents and visitors with ingress and egress that can be maintained during an emergency.	County Commissioners in cooperation with Rural Fire Districts and Roads Department.	Year 1 (2005): Full assessment of road defensibility and ownership participation. 2007 Status: Ongoing
4.3.c Construction of Deyo Reservoir near Fraser.	Sustainability of Communities by increasing the probability that communities will have reliable and safe drinking	County Commissioners in cooperation with Weippe city government and local residents	Year 1 (2005): Identify landowners and seek funding to implement the planning process and project area analysis. Year 2 & 3 (2006-07): Implementation of project based

Table 4.3. Infrastructure Enhancements.

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items & Planning Horizon
	water.		<p>on results of watershed analysis and engineering specifications.</p> <p>2007 Status: The first two tasks of the dam design are complete. The Idaho Fish and Game is moving into task three, which includes bidding and permitting. The Fish and Game is also negotiating with Mrs. Deyo for an extension of time to secure funding for construction. They hope to obtain funding from a direct appropriation from Congress to N. American Wetlands Conservation Act match grant. Estimates for completion are end of 2009 with reservoir being filled in 2010.</p>
<p>4.3.d: Supply community water systems with an alternative power source (e.g. New Hope Subdivision).</p>	<p>Sustainability of Communities by increasing the probability that communities will have safe drinking water following a wildfire that burns in the community watershed.</p>	<p>Water Departments and City Governments.</p>	<p>Year 1 (2004): Summarize existing power sources at sites. Identify costs to obtain additional equipment and locate funding opportunities.</p> <p>Year 2 (2005): Acquire and install backup power sources as needed.</p> <p>2007 Status: The New Hope Subdivision (23 homes) has shown significant interest in obtaining an alternate power source for their water supply; however, this project is ongoing.</p>
<p>4.3.e. Watershed Management Plan Development for the Canal Creek Watershed.</p>	<p>Sustainability of Communities by increasing the probability that communities will have safe drinking water following a wildfire that burns in the community watershed.</p>	<p>Water Departments and City Governments.</p>	<p>Year 1 (2005): Identify landowners and seek funding to implement the planning process.</p> <p>Implementation of projects based on results of watershed management plans.</p> <p>2007 Status: Ongoing</p>
<p>4.3.f: Access improvements of bridges, cattle guards, and limiting road surfaces (Wells Bench Cutoff, Upper Fords Creek Road, Lower Fords Creek Road, Old Ahsahka Grade, Old Peck Grade, Crockett Bench, Deer Creek, and Huckleberry Bench Road).</p>	<p>Protection of people, structures, infrastructure, and economy by improving access for residents and fire fighting personnel in the event of a wildfire. Reduces the risk of a road failure that leads to the isolation of people or the limitation of emergency vehicle and personnel access during an</p>	<p>County Roads and Bridges Department in cooperation with US Forest Service, BLM, State of Idaho (Lands and Transportation), and forestland or rangeland owners.</p>	<p>Year 1 (2005): Update existing assessment of travel surfaces, bridges, and cattle guards in Clearwater County as to location. Secure funding for implementation of this project (grants)</p> <p>Year 2 (2006): Conduct engineering assessment of limiting weight restrictions for all surfaces (e.g., bridge weight load maximums). Estimate cost of \$150,000 which might be shared between County, USFS, BLM, State, and private based on landownership associated with road locations.</p> <p>Year 2 (2007): Post weight restriction signs on all</p>

Table 4.3. Infrastructure Enhancements.

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items & Planning Horizon
<p>4.3.g: Access improvements for communities of Greer, Freeman Creek, Dent, Elk River, Pierce, Weippe, Grangemont, Jaype, Cardiff, and Headquarters.</p>	<p>emergency.</p> <p>Protection of people, structures, infrastructure, and economy by improving access for residents and fire fighting personnel in the event of a wildfire. Allows for alternative escape route when the primary access is compromised.</p>	<p>County Roads and Bridges Department in cooperation with US Forest Service, BLM, State of Idaho (Lands and Transportation), industrial forestland owners.</p>	<p>crossings, copy information to rural fire districts and wildland fire protection agencies in affected areas. Estimate cost at roughly \$25-\$30,000 for signs and posting.</p> <p>Year 3 (2008): Identify limiting road surfaces in need of improvements to support wildland fire fighting vehicles and other emergency equipment. Develop plan for improving limiting surfaces including budgets, timing, and resources to be protected for prioritization of projects (benefit/cost ratio analysis). Create budget based on full assessment.</p> <p>2007 Status: Ongoing</p> <p>Year 1 (2005): Update existing assessment of State Route 11, Freeman Creek Road, Elk River Road, Wells Bench Road, State Route 8, and Grangemont Road as to limiting areas of road and bridges. Secure funding for implementation of this project based on ownership and use.</p> <p>Year 2 (2006): Secure funding and implement projects to improve limiting access along this road to facilitate broader range of vehicles using this route as an emergency route. No estimate of costs until priorities are set and options identified.</p> <p>2007 Status: The Clearwater-Potlatch Timber Protective Association has made access improvements within and near the communities of Elk River and Headquarters, however, this project is ongoing.</p>

Table 4.3. Infrastructure Enhancements.

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items & Planning Horizon
<p>4.3.h: Access improvements through roadside fuels management (e.g. Upper Fords Creek Road, Lower Fords Creek Road, Deer Creek Road, State Highway 11, Freeman Creek Road, Elk River Road, State Highway 8, Grangemont Road, and Huckleberry Bench Road).</p>	<p>Protection of people, structures, infrastructure, and economy by improving access for residents and fire fighting personnel in the event of a wildfire. Allows for a road based defensible area that can be linked to a terrain based defensible areas.</p>	<p>County Roads and Bridges Department in cooperation with US Forest Service, BLM, State of Idaho (Lands and Transportation), and forestland or rangeland owners.</p>	<p>Year 1 (2005): Update existing assessment of roads in Clearwater County as to location. Secure funding for implementation of this project (grants).</p> <p>Year 2 (2006): Specifically address access issues listed in column one, plus recreation areas, and others identified in assessment. Target 100' on downhill side of roads and 75' on uphill side for estimated cost of \$15,000 per mile of road treated. If 350 miles of roadway are prioritized for treatment (est.) the cost would amount to \$ 5,250,000. B/C Ratio of 31:1 is achieved, but is highly variable. Further, the total value of structures in the county is not "protected" by this type of treatment.</p> <p>Year 3 (2007): Secure funding and implement projects to treat road-side fuels.</p> <p>2007 Status: The Clearwater-Potlatch Timber Protective Association continually conducts fuels management along roads within their jurisdiction. The Corp of Engineers is currently working on roadside fuels management projects in the Ahsahka and Big Eddy areas. In addition, Clearwater County has received a Western States grant to modify fuels within 25 feet of each side of the Grangemont corridor and the Dent access corridor.</p>

Table 4.3. Infrastructure Enhancements.

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items & Planning Horizon
4.3.i: Conduct roadside fuels management project along View Point Road.	Protection of people, structures, infrastructure, and economy by improving access for residents and fire fighting personnel in the event of a wildfire. View Point Road has been identified as one of the most hazardous corridors in Clearwater County due to fuels buildup and population.	Corp of Engineers and CPTPA in cooperation with county road department and adjacent landowners.	Year 1 (2007): Conduct assessment, secure funding, and begin project planning Year 2 (2008): Implement project plan to treat fuels along View Point Road. 2007 Status: New project

4.4 Resource and Capability Enhancements

There are a number of resource and capability enhancements identified by the rural and wildland firefighting districts in Clearwater County. All of the needs identified by the districts are in line with increasing the ability to respond to emergencies in the WUI and are fully supported by the planning committee.

Table 4.4. WUI Action Items in Fire Fighting Resources and Capabilities.

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items & Planning Horizon
4.4.a: Enhance radio availability in each district, link into existing dispatch, and improve range within the region, update to new digital, narrow band frequency adopted by feds and state.	Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	Idaho Department of Lands in cooperation with rural and wildland fire districts and County Commissioners	Year 1 (2005): Summarize existing two-way radio capabilities and limitations. Identify costs to upgrade existing equipment and locate funding opportunities. Year 2 (2006): Acquire and install upgrades as needed. Year 2-3 (2006-07): Identify opportunities for radio repeater towers located in the region for multi-county benefits. 2007 Status: The County has installed two new P-25 repeaters through funding provided by the BLM and Homeland Security. There has also been considerable work on a countywide interoperability plan.

Table 4.4. WUI Action Items in Fire Fighting Resources and Capabilities.

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items & Planning Horizon
4.4.b: Retention of Volunteer Firefighters	Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	Rural and Wildland Fire Districts working with broad base of county citizenry to identify options, determine plan of action, and implement it.	5 Year Planning Horizon, extended planning time frame Target an increased recruitment (+10%) and retention (+20% longevity) of volunteers Year 1 (2005): Develop incentives program and implement it. 2007 Status: Ongoing
4.4.c: GPS and map water resources available for fire suppression throughout the county and make this information available to fire agencies.	Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	County GIS Department, Rural Fire Departments, Clearwater-Potlatch Timber Protective Association, and other wildland fire districts.	Year 1 (2005): Secure funding for data collection and mapping. Year 2 (2006): Complete project and data analysis and provide information to emergency services personnel throughout the county. This information should be also be incorporated into the Red Zone database. 2007 Status: The Clearwater – Potlatch Timber Protective Association has an up-to-date database of the helicopter dip sites in the County. This information needs to be disseminated to the County and fire departments.
4.4.d: Identify areas lacking a sufficient water supply and develop fill sites for use by fire agencies.	Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	County Commissioners and rural and wildland fire districts.	Year 1 (2005): Identify populated areas lacking sufficient water supplies and develop project plans to develop fill or helicopter dipping sites. Implement project plans. 2007 Status: Ongoing
4.4.e: Obtain additional personal protective equipment for city and rural fire departments.	Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	Fire Departments and County Commissioners.	Year 1 (2005): Identify needs of each department and secure funding for additional equipment. 2007 Status: The local fire departments and districts are constantly updating their PPEs in order to keep up with the NFPA standards. Many improvements have been made; however, this will always be an ongoing project.
4.4.f: Annex currently unprotected lands between rural fire districts to provide structural protection in hazardous areas.	Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	Rural Fire Departments, local residents, and County Commissioners.	2 year planning horizon Estimate of costs: \$250,000 2007 Status: This project is ongoing; however, the Orofino Rural Fire District and Weippe Volunteer Fire Department are being contracted for the protection of the Greer and Harmony Heights areas. Dent is also considering contracting fire protection services with the

Table 4.4. WUI Action Items in Fire Fighting Resources and Capabilities.

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items & Planning Horizon
4.4.g: Expand Pierce City Fire Department to cover Judgetown area.	Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	Pierce City Fire Department and local residents.	Twin Ridge Rural Fire District. In addition, the Sunnyside Fire District has recently annexed approximately four miles on the west side of their district (towards Lenore). The Coeur d'Alene Mill area is working on annexation into the Upper Fords Creek Rural Fire District. 2 year planning horizon Estimate of costs: \$500,000 2007 Status: Ongoing
4.4.h: Develop dry hydrants on Orofino Creek through Pierce to supplement city water supply during a fire emergency.	Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	Pierce City Fire Department and Pierce City Council.	Year 1 (2005): Develop project plan and analysis of project area and secure funding. Implement project plans. 2007 Status: Ongoing
4.4.i: Increased training and capabilities of firefighters.	Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	Rural and Wildland Fire Districts working with the BLM, IDL, and USFS for wildland training opportunities and with the State Fire Marshall's Office for structural fire fighting training.	Year 1 (2004): Develop a multi-county training schedule that extends 2 or 3 years in advance (continuously). Identify funding and resources needed to carry out training opportunities and sources to acquire. Year 1 (2005): Begin implementing training opportunities for volunteers. 2007 Status: The Clearwater Fire Chief's Association has had great success with the establishment of the Clearwater Fire Academy; however, this will always be an ongoing process.
4.4.j: Solve compatibility problems between Red Zone program software and Clearwater County's rural addressing system.	Protection of people and structures by direct firefighting and emergency response capability enhancements.	Clearwater County, Idaho Department of Lands, and participating fire districts.	Year 1 (2005): Work with Red Zone program creator to identify problem. Make necessary changes software and addressing system to improve compatibility. 2007 Status: New project.
4.4.k. Develop and update Mutual Aid Agreements between all Rural Fire Districts and the Federal and State wildfire fighting agencies working in and around Clearwater County.	Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	Rural and Wildland Fire Districts, BLM, USFS, BIA, IDL, and State Fire Marshall's Office.	Year 1 (2007): Identify current mutual aid agreements and needed agreements. Draft and implement agreements across the county. 2007 Status: New project. The IDL is in the process of updating their mutual aid agreements with all of the rural fire districts. The Idaho Fire Chief's Association is also working on developing a statewide mutual aid

Table 4.4. WUI Action Items in Fire Fighting Resources and Capabilities.

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items & Planning Horizon
4.4.l: Obtain additional personnel, training, PPEs, hand tools, portable radios, and miscellaneous other equipment for the Evergreen Rural Fire District.	Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	Evergreen Rural Fire District	agreement. Year 1 (2007): Verify stated need still exists, develop budget, and locate funding or equipment (surplus) sources. Year 1 or 2 (2007-08): Acquire and deliver needed equipment to stations based on prioritization by need and funding awards. 2007 Status: New project.
4.4.m: Obtain PPEs, hand tools, a structural engine, and miscellaneous other equipment for the Weippe Volunteer Fire Department.	Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	Weippe Volunteer Fire Department	Year 1 (2007): Verify stated need still exists, develop budget, and locate funding or equipment (surplus) sources. Year 1 or 2 (2007-08): Acquire and deliver needed equipment to stations based on prioritization by need and funding awards. 2007 Status: New project.
4.4.n: The Upper Fords Creek Rural Fire District will soon be in need of an additional fire station as additional acres and structures are annexed into the district. They are also in need of hand tools and additional training.	Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	Upper Fords Creek Rural Fire District	Year 1 (2007): Verify stated need still exists, develop budget, and locate funding or equipment (surplus) sources. Year 1 or 2 (2007-08): Acquire and deliver needed equipment to stations based on prioritization by need and funding awards. 2007 Status: New project.
4.4.o: Obtain additional personnel, PPEs, and communication equipment for the Twin Ridge Rural Fire District.	Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	Twin Ridge Rural Fire District	Year 1 (2007): Verify stated need still exists, develop budget, and locate funding or equipment (surplus) sources. Year 1 or 2 (2007-08): Acquire and deliver needed equipment to stations based on prioritization by need and funding awards. 2007 Status: New project.
4.4.p: Obtain PPEs, hand tools, a 4x4 pickup, and foam equipment for the Sunnyside Fire District.	Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	Sunnyside Fire District	Year 1 (2007): Verify stated need still exists, develop budget, and locate funding or equipment (surplus) sources. Year 1 or 2 (2007-08): Acquire and deliver needed equipment to stations based on prioritization by need and funding awards.

Table 4.4. WUI Action Items in Fire Fighting Resources and Capabilities.

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items & Planning Horizon
<p>4.4.q: Obtain additional personnel, training, PPEs, hand tools, mobile & portable radios, structural engine, wildland engine, and miscellaneous other equipment for the Orofino Rural Fire District.</p>	<p>Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.</p>	<p>Orofino Rural Fire District</p>	<p>2007 Status: New project.</p> <p>Year 1 (2007): Verify stated need still exists, develop budget, and locate funding or equipment (surplus) sources.</p> <p>Year 1 or 2 (2007-08): Acquire and deliver needed equipment to stations based on prioritization by need and funding awards.</p> <p>2007 Status: New project.</p>
<p>4.4.r: Obtain PPEs, hand tools, radios, water tender, two tractors, and miscellaneous other equipment for the Greer Fire District.</p>	<p>Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.</p>	<p>Greer Fire District</p>	<p>Year 1 (2007): Verify stated need still exists, develop budget, and locate funding or equipment (surplus) sources.</p> <p>Year 1 or 2 (2007-08): Acquire and deliver needed equipment to stations based on prioritization by need and funding awards.</p> <p>2007 Status: New project.</p>
<p>4.4.s: Obtain additional personnel, training, PPEs, hand tools, communication equipment, and updated rolling stock for the Grangemont Rural Fire District.</p>	<p>Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.</p>	<p>Grangemont Rural Fire District</p>	<p>Year 1 (2007): Verify stated need still exists, develop budget, and locate funding or equipment (surplus) sources.</p> <p>Year 1 or 2 (2007-08): Acquire and deliver needed equipment to stations based on prioritization by need and funding awards.</p> <p>2007 Status: New project.</p>

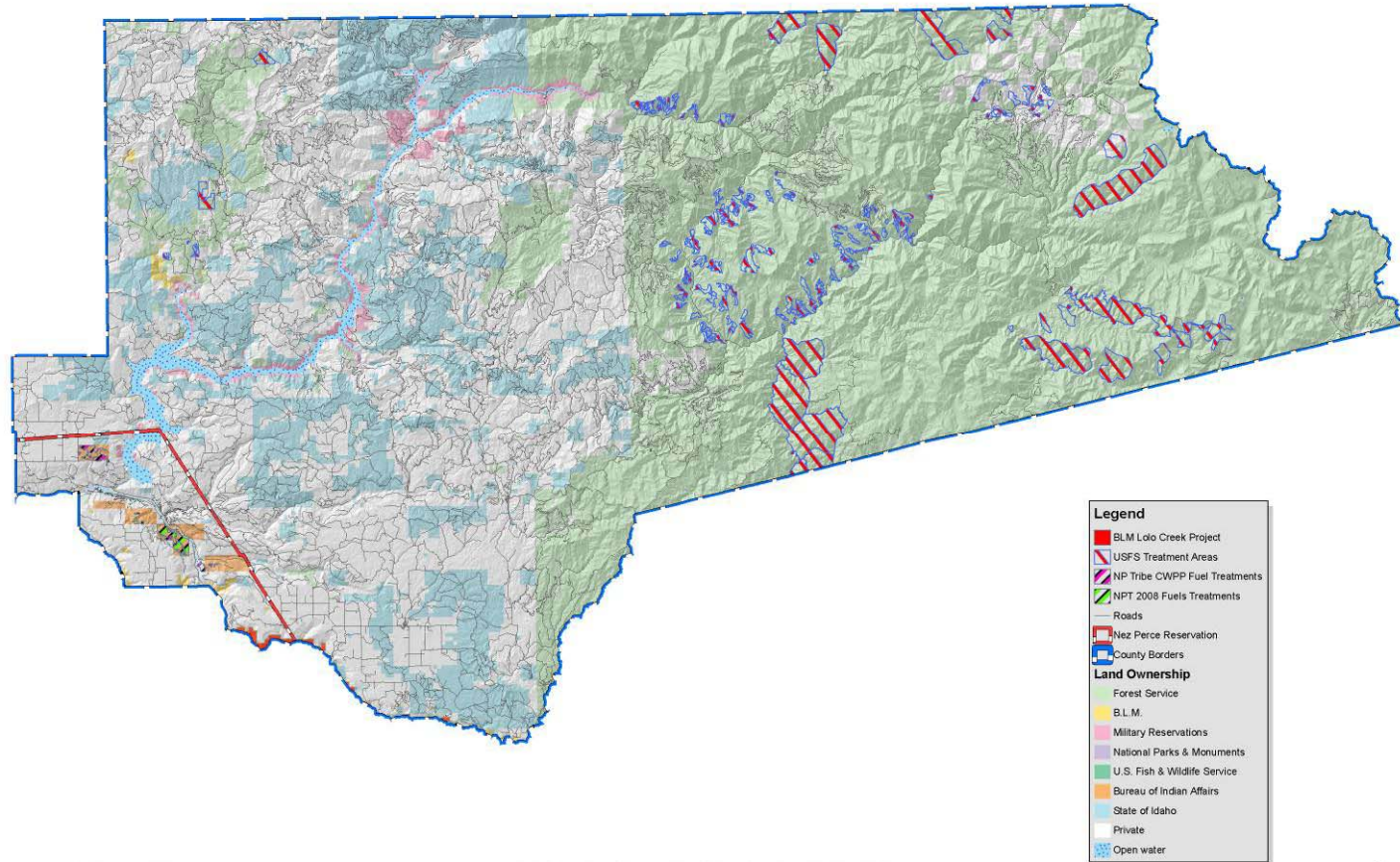
4.5 Regional Land Management Recommendations

Reference has been given to the role that forestry, grazing and agriculture have in promoting wildfire mitigation services through active management. Clearwater County is a rural county by any measure. It is dominated by wide expanses of forest and rangelands intermixed with communities and rural houses.

Wildfires will continue to ignite and burn depending on the weather conditions and other factors enumerated earlier. However, active land management that modifies fuels, promotes healthy range and forestland conditions, and promotes the use of these natural resources (consumptive and non-consumptive) will insure that these lands have value to society and the local region. We encourage the US Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Idaho Department of Lands, industrial forestland owners, private forestland owners, and all agricultural landowners in the region to actively manage their wildland-urban interface lands in a manner consistent with reducing fuels and risks in this zone.

Figure 4.1. Proposed Projects in Clearwater County.

Proposed Treatment Areas
Wildfire Mitigation Plan 2007 Update
Clearwater County, Idaho



Map Created by
Northwest Management, Inc.
233 East Palouse River Dr
P.O. Box 9748, Moscow Idaho 83843
208-883-4488
www.Consulting-Foresters.com
(C) May 2007



4.5.1 Dworshak Dam and Reservoir

In 1975, following the Gold Creek Fire, the Corps of Engineers, Dworshak Project (COE) and the State of Idaho (State) entered into a Reciprocal Fire Protection Agreement (agreement) as a way to help protect COE managed land as well as that of the adjacent landowners. Each year since, these agencies have produced annual operating plans to ensure the continuation of this agreement to the present day. Although the agreement is between the COE and the State, it is the Clearwater-Potlatch Timber Protective Association (CPTPA) that administers the agreement on behalf of the State.

One of the biggest fire hazards experienced around Dworshak is the campfires set by visitors to the mini-camps surrounding the lake. This agreement includes provisions for all the mini-camps to be cleared of organic materials around fire grills, tent pads, fire trails, and tables in mini-camp sites. This work is performed on by CPTPA personnel prior to Memorial Day weekend on an annual basis. The COE has experienced a noticeable decline in the number of visitor caused wild fires due to this action. The fires that do escape the fire grills have a low rate of spread and are usually contained quickly due to the lack of fuels that exist in the immediate area.

This agreement also allows for daily and periodic fire patrols of COE managed property. On a daily basis, the State provides a boat patrol that travels the entire length of the reservoir. The boat patrol performs ocular observations to detect smoke and helps present the fire prevention message to campers and visitors to the project. The patrol operates 77 patrol days between July 1 and September 15 each year with the option of an additional 15 patrol days should the fire season be prolonged enough to warrant the need.

In addition to the boat patrols the State operates aerial patrols for 45 patrol days between July 1 and September 15 of each year with the option of an additional 15 patrol days should the fire season be prolonged enough to warrant the need.

The use of helicopters for protection, pre-suppression and suppression activities is critical to increase the ability and timeliness for initial attack. The State makes available a helicopter with water bucket during the period July 1 through September 15 of each year. The State makes the helicopter available to the COE for 34 flight hours with the option of an additional 10 hours should the fire season be prolonged enough to warrant the need.

Future COE Mitigation

The Elk Creek Meadows Stewardship project is a large timber sale that is scheduled to begin harvesting late in the summer of 2007 or 2008. This project is on the west side of the reservoir between Three Meadows Group Camp and mini-camp E2.5 up Elk Creek. A few homes along with several private parcels of land could be threatened if a wildfire started under the fuel conditions that currently exist on COE property. The thinning and subsequent prescribed burning that is planned will greatly reduce this threat and increase the suppression abilities of fire fighters and the survivability of the homes and other private property.

Another timber sale on COE managed property is the Ahsahka Stewardship Project. This project is in the earliest of planning stages with harvesting not currently planned till at least the summer of 2010. The project is currently located on the east side of the reservoir near mini-camp 5.8 near Indian Creek and proceeds south towards Merrys Bay and wraps around the Ahsahka hillside and across the North Fork of the Clearwater River up the northwest side to Big Eddy Recreation area. This location borders many houses including Lakewood estates on Eureka Ridge, the main city of Orofino and the town of Ahsahka. Many infrastructure sites are also located near the harvest boundary. Steep slopes and overstocked stands of trees that are at a very high risk of stand replacing wildfire characterize this area. Fire protection for the

residences and other structures in the area will play a major role in the planning process, design and execution of the Ahsahka Stewardship Project.

Currently the COE has been utilizing volunteer labor supplied by the Department of Corrections (DOC) for fuels mitigation work. The DOC crew has worked several days each of the past two years to thin and prune COE trees along the View Point Road. Areas for this work are prioritized for their proximity to private residences close to the COE property line. The current plan is to continue utilizing this crew to accomplish similar work next to all the houses near COE property in the Ahsahka area. The thinning and pruning being done will greatly reduce the wildfire threat to the adjacent landowners and has the added benefit of increasing the suppression abilities of fire fighters and the survivability of the homes and other private property.

4.5.2 Bureau of Land Management Projects

4.5.2.1 Planned Projects

Lolo Creek

The Lolo Creek fuels treatment – future project in the Lolo Creek drainage to provide fuel break near Glenwood and Caribel developments

4.5.3 Nez Perce Tribe

4.5.3.1 Current and Ongoing Projects

Cavendish

The Cavendish project has been an ongoing project that involved mechanical brush reduction and goat browsing. It was designed to reduce the risk of a crown or stand replacing fire, increase firefighter safety, and to increase timber stand productivity. Prescribed fire and/or herbicide application will be applied in 2007 as a project maintenance measure. This project is located within T37N R1E sections 20 and 21.

Gilbert Grade

The Gilbert Grade project is an ongoing project that involves brush reduction and pre-commercial thinning along Gilbert Grade. It was designed to decrease the chance of fire starts occurring along the Gilbert Grade roadway, to reduce wildfire risk, and create fuel breaks adjacent to the homes located in that area. The project is located within T36N R2E section 27.

Lower Fords Creek

Lower Fords Creek is a current (2007) brush reduction project. It is designed to reduce ladder fuels and decadent brush while improving wildlife habitat. It is located within T36N R2E section 27.

Clearwater River Corridor Allotments

This project is an ongoing brush reduction project that has targeted several tribally owned allotments along the Clearwater River corridor that are at a high risk for fire starts associated with Highway 12 and the county roads. This project is unique in that multiple treatment sites have been grouped together into one project. These sites are located within T37N R1E section 31 and T36N R2E section 28.

Home Evaluations

The Nez Perce Tribe has conducted home evaluations annually on homes located within the reservation boundary in conjunction with the rural and volunteer fire departments and IDL. As more of the rural and volunteer departments acquire the Red Zone software, the collection and maintenance of this information is likely to be turned over to them. However, the tribe will continue to use this information to plan and implement projects on the ground and will remain interested in conducting evaluations where and when they are needed. This is expected to be an ongoing project located throughout Clearwater County.

4.5.3.2 Upcoming and Conceptual Projects

Upper Riverside

Upper Riverside is a project that is proposed for implementation in 2008. It consists of brush reduction and pre-commercial thinning that will reduce ladder fuels and increase forest health and vigor, thereby decreasing the risk of a crown or stand replacing wildfire. It is located within T36N R1E sections 11 and 12.

Gilbert Grade Fencing

The Gilbert Grade Fencing Project is a project that is proposed for implementation in 2008. It involves building barbed wire fences around the tribally owned land in the Gilbert Grade area in order to facilitate grazing. This would ultimately lead to a reduction in the accumulation of fine fuels in the area and would reduce the potential for wildfire spread.

4.5.4 USDA Forest Service

4.5.4.1 Palouse Ranger District

Elk River

The Palouse Ranger District has developed a conceptual municipal watershed protection project for the Elk River area. This area includes the majority of the Fire Regime Condition Class 2 and 3 lands managed by the USDA Forest Service that is also within the WUI of Clearwater County.

Chapter 5

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5.3 Signature Pages

5.3.1 Representatives of Clearwater County Government

**RESOLUTION NO. 07-07-25
THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
CLEARWATER COUNTY, IDAHO**

A resolution to declare County support and adoption of the Clearwater County Wildland Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan 2007 Update Addendum.

WHEREAS, the Clearwater County Board of Commissioners supports the Clearwater County Wildland Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan 2007 Update Addendum, and

WHEREAS, the Clearwater County Wildland Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan 2007 Update Addendum will be utilized as a guide for planning as related to the National Fire Plan, the Healthy Forest Restoration Act, and other purposes as deemed appropriate.

NOW THEREFORE, on motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried,

IT IS RESOLVED, that the Clearwater County Board of Commissioners do hereby adopt, support, and will facilitate the Clearwater County wildland Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan 2007 Update Addendum's implementation.

DATED and DONE this 6th day of August, 2007.

ATTEST:



Robin Christensen, Clerk
Robin Christensen, Clerk

Don Ebert

Don Ebert, Chairman

Stan Leach

Stan Leach, Commissioner

John T. Allen

John T. Allen, Commissioner

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This plan was developed by Northwest Management, Inc., under contract with the Clearwater Resource Conservation and Development Council, Inc., with funding provided by the USDI Bureau of Land Management.

Citation of this work:

King, T. R. *Lead Author*. 2007. Clearwater County, Idaho, Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan 2007 Update Addendum. Northwest Management, Inc. Moscow, Idaho. August 1, 2007. Pp 59.

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Northwest Management, Inc.

233 East Palouse River Drive

PO Box 9748

Moscow ID 83843

208-883-4488 Telephone

208-883-1098 Fax

NWManage@consulting-foresters.com e-Mail

<http://www.Consulting-Foresters.com/> Internet

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