

Idaho County, Idaho,

**Wildland Urban Interface
Wildfire Mitigation Plan
2007 Update Addendum**

August 1st, 2007

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



This addendum was developed by the Idaho County Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan Committee in cooperation with Northwest Management, Inc., 233 E. Palouse River Dr., P.O. Box 9748, Moscow, ID, 83843, Tel: 208-883-4488, www.Consulting-Foresters.com

Acknowledgments

The 2007 Update Addendum of the Idaho 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.



Idaho County Commissioners
and the employees of Idaho County



Clearwater Resource Conservation and
Development Council, Inc.



USDI Bureau of Land Management



USDA Forest Service



Idaho Bureau of Homeland
Security



Idaho Department of Lands



Nez Perce Tribe



Idaho County Soil and Water Conservation District



FEMA

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Syringa General Hospital
St. Mary's Hospital
White Bird Volunteer Fire Department
Ferdinand Volunteer Fire Department
Grangeville Rural Fire District
Grangeville City Fire Department
Idaho County Highway Districts
Carrot Ridge Volunteer Fire Department
Ridge Runner Rural Volunteer Fire Department
Stites Volunteer Fire Department
Kooskia Volunteer Fire Department
Elk City Volunteer Fire Department

Kamiah Volunteer Fire Department
Riggins City Fire Department
Cottonwood Volunteer Rural Fire Department
Cottonwood City Fire Department
Harpster Volunteer Fire Department
Salmon River Volunteer Fire Department
Dixie Volunteer Fire Department
Idaho County Disaster Management
BPC Volunteer Rural Fire Department

&
Local Businesses and Citizens of Idaho County

City of Stites
City of Ferdinand
City of Riggins
City of White Bird
City of Cottonwood
City of Grangeville
City of Kamiah
City of Kooskia

Community of Pollock
Community of Powell
Community of Lowell
Community of Fenn
Community of Mount Idaho

Community of Burgdorf
Community of Greencreek
Community of Dixie
Community of Elk City
Community of Clearwater
Community of Harpster

Community of Warren
Community of Keuterville
Community of Lucile
Community of Slate Creek
Community of Woodland
Community of Syringa

To obtain copies of this plan contact:

Idaho County Commissioners Office
Idaho County Courthouse
320 West Main Street
Grangeville, Idaho 83530

Phone: 208-983-2742
Fax: 208-983-0667
Website: www.idahocounty.org

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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 Idaho 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 Idaho 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:

- BPC Volunteer Rural Fire Department
- Bureau of Land Management
- Carrot Ridge Volunteer Fire Department
- Clearwater Resource Conservation and Development Council
- Cottonwood Volunteer Fire Department and Rural Fire District
- Elk City Volunteer Fire Department
- Framing Our Community
- Grangeville City Fire Department
- Grangeville Rural Fire District
- Harpster Volunteer Fire Department
- Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security
- Idaho County Commissioners and County Departments
- Idaho Department of Lands
- Kamiah Fire Protection District and Volunteer Fire Department
- Kooskia Volunteer Fire Department
- Nez Perce Tribe
- Northwest Management, Inc.
- Salmon River Volunteer Fire Department
- Secesh Meadow Rural Fire District
- Stites Volunteer Fire Department
- US Forest Service
- White Bird 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 Idaho 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 countywide Wildfire Mitigation Plan, a component of the County's Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire 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 Idaho 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 concept through leadership, professionalism, and excellence, leading the way to a safe, sustainable Idaho 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
- To provide a Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan that will not diminish the private property rights of landowners in Idaho County
- Educate communities about the unique challenges of wildfire in the wildland-urban interface (WUI)
- Establish mitigation priorities and develop mitigation strategies in Idaho County
- Strategically locate and plan fuel reduction projects
- Provide recommendations for alternative treatment methods, such as brush density, herbicide treatments, fuel reduction techniques, and disposal or removal of treated fuels
- 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 Idaho County, was Jerry Zumalt, Idaho County Disaster Management Coordinator, and Jim Davis, Idaho County Wildfire Mitigation Director. Mr. Zumalt and Mr. Davis 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 8th, 2007 – Super 8 Motel

The 27 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 – Super 8 Motel

The 19 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 update 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 Idaho 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 Idaho 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 Idaho 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 Idaho County

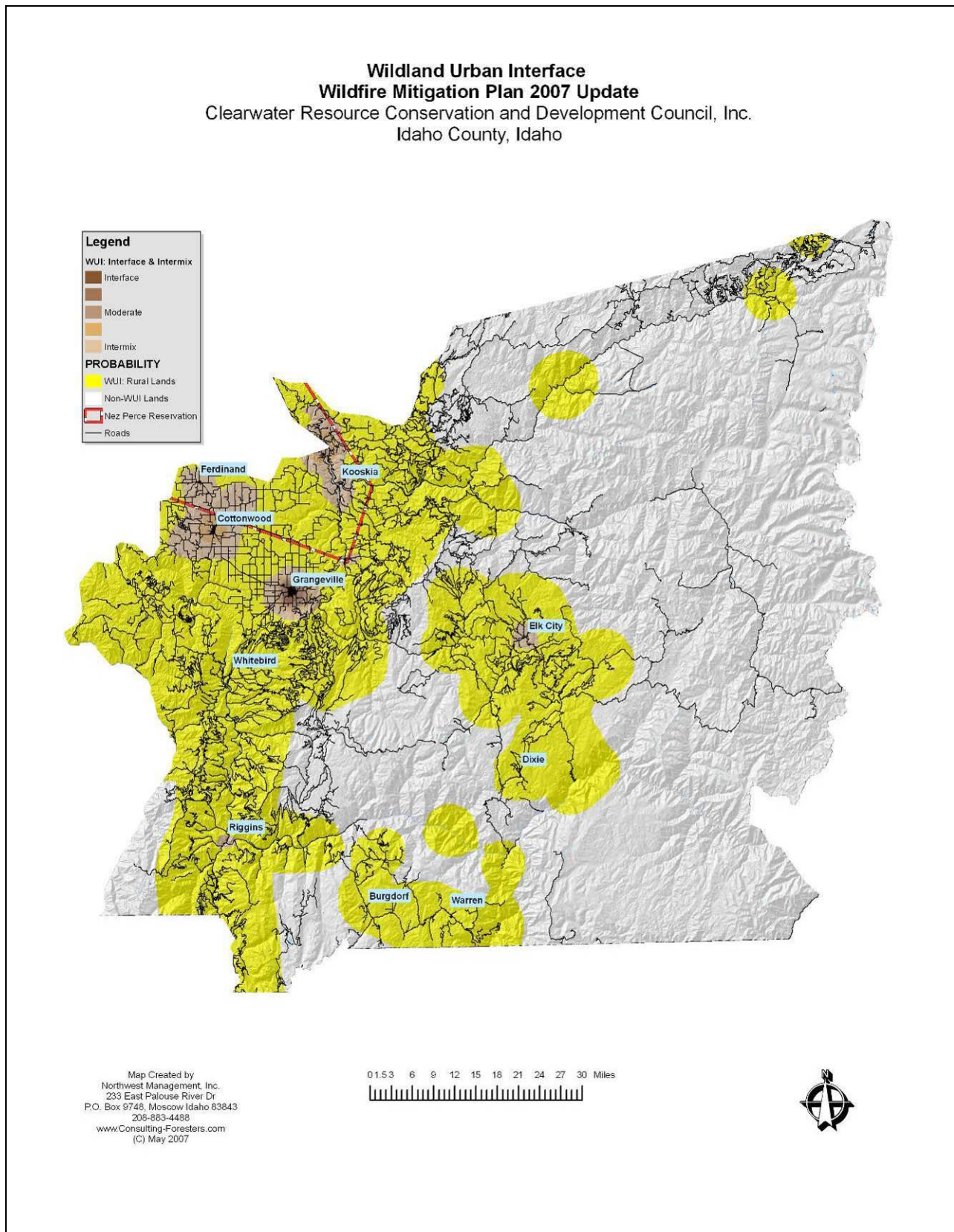
All structures are represented by a “dot” on the map. No differentiation is made between a garage and a home, or a business and a storage building. The density of structures and their specific locations in this management area are critical in defining where the potential exists for casualty loss in the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

Chief: Cris Bent
Telephone: 208 286 7256 winter
208 636 2213 summer
E-Mail: bentn@ruralnetwork.net

Address: 6306 Foothill Road
Star, ID 83669

District Summary:

Secesh Meadows Rural Fire District serves the home and property owners of Secesh Meadows and the communities of Warren and Burgdorf. The meadow is about one half a mile wide and five miles long. Burgdorf is composed of a series of rental cabins surrounding a natural hot spring. It is about 8 miles away to the West. Warren is composed of a tavern and summer homes, 11 miles distant toward the East. The Payette National Forest surrounds all communities. The PNF staffs ranger stations at Burgdorf and Warren during the summer. The Secesh Meadows are 35 miles north of McCall Idaho. There is no utility provided power or cell service to any of the communities.

We have very limited resources both in viable equipment and manpower. There are only 7 full time residents on the meadow all over 65. The road to Secesh Meadows, Burgdorf and Warren is open only from approximately Memorial Day to Halloween. The majority of the structures are summer/recreation homes. With the exception of unusually busy summer weekends, 20 people call Secesh Meadows home during the summer all of them retired. We have no fire station though are seeking grant funds to build one. Idaho County Commissioners granted land for a fire station and a local pioneer cemetery to the Property Owners Association in the spring of 07.

Priority Areas:

Residential Growth:

The last 5 years has seen a sharp increase in the number of summer/recreation homes built. During the summer of 06 four places were built and five are scheduled for the summer of 07 which will bring our total to 105 with a potential for 201. Burgdorf rents 19 cabins and Warren has perhaps 20 homes built or planned for.

Communication:

Without a fire station and generator we have no base unit thus there is no radio link to county communications. We rely on a telephone tree and the sound of the fire engine to bring any volunteers who may be on the meadow. Idaho County Sheriff did provide us with a SAT phone that is available to volunteers responding to an emergency in a remote location.

Burn Permit Regulations:

Burn Permits in this area are issued by the USFS, Payette National Forest.

Other:

We are a non-taxing district supported by voluntary dues and an annual fundraiser. About six years ago the former fire chief applied for and received a \$15,000 FEMA grant. Personal safety equipment, radios, pumps hose line, a chain saw, shovels, rakes and first aid kits were acquired. We equipped five small trailers with pumps siphon lines, hose lines, rakes, Pulaski and first aid kits that can be towed behind an ATV or vehicle As most of the structures lie along a river or near a body of water as is the case at Burgdorf the trailers are able to provide water effectively to a structure fire. Without a regular revenue source insurance is prohibitive. Our aging one-ton engine and a couple of two and a half ton tenders are liabilities.

Effective Mitigation Strategies:

Through the Idaho County Commissioners we received a grant to carry out hazardous fuels reduction around home/cabins at Burgdorf and on Secesh Meadows. Warren is scheduled to

begin their evaluations the summer of 07 and work the summer of 08. Only 36% of homeowners on the meadow elected to participate. Burgdorf treated approximately 15% of the rental cabins. The work completed was outstanding. The Forest Service has thinned a 1/4-mile ring around the meadows and Burgdorf in order to slow and bring to the ground a fire commencing in the Payette National Forest. Warren is scheduled to receive comparable treatment during the summer of 07. Burgdorf has been provided with turn out gear donated by the Star Idaho Fire Department and backpack pumps from the Secesh inventory to handle initial attack situations. They have also received training on how to make the rental cabins and their surroundings fire safe using the Home Ignition Zone survey as a tool.

Education and Training:

We have a very limited video library available to property owners. Also property owners are in-serviced on the use of the trailers and the one-ton engine at the annual POA meeting as well as at the annual fundraiser. With the exception of a homeowner who is a retired fire fighter and one homeowner who is the Deputy Chief in McCall no one including myself (the chief) has had formal training in laying hose lines, structure or wild land fire fighting. We have a number of people and agencies that have offered to provide training; however it is up to the property owner who might be around on a given weekend to commitment to training. Historically there has not been much interest but this years POA meeting is an opportunity to generate some enthusiasm.

Cooperative Agreements:

None. With the exception of the USFS, who did provide follow up support at our only structure fire during the summer of 2006, we are a long way from McCall our nearest municipality.

Current Resources:

- Dodge 1968 1 ton 4x4 wild land fire engine, 284 gal tank w/ 35gpm pump. This engine is very tired and demonstrates oil pressure problems.
- On loan from the Nez Perce Indian Tribe:
 - Kaiser/Jeep 1966 2 1/2-ton 6x6, 1000 gal tank w/ 50 gpm pump and monitor. The brakes on the vehicle are a constant problem.
 - Kaiser/Jeep 1968 2 1/2 ton 6x6. We have not mounted any fire equipment on this vehicle yet.
- 5 fire trailers each with 5 hp Pacer pump, siphon line, hose line, hose ends, hand tools first aid kit
- Communication equipment includes 5 hand held radios and a base station. However, without a place to set up the base station the radios are still in storage. We also have a Satellite Phone and find it to be a very effective communication device in this remote area.

Future Considerations:

The problem we face as a district is a lack of a sense of community. When weekenders come to Secesh Meadows they do so to recreate with friends or family or to take care of their own homes or property. Secesh Meadows does not have a local gathering place like a store, restaurant, or tavern where people can connect with each other. Recognizing this handicap we have attempted to instill a proactive mentality rather than a reactive mentality. The annual news letter and summer news bulletins emphasis making homes fire safe by treating home ignition zones and securing personal fire fighting equipment to protect structures from encroaching fire.

In addition we have applied for a grant to acquire a foam unit that we will mount on a trailer or newer pick up. If successful we will retire the one-ton engine. Foam units are reliable, quick to get into service and easy to use.

Another objective that we are pursuing is to establish evacuation routes from the east side of the Secesh Meadows subdivision. Currently the road that serves that area is very narrow and could be easily closed by falling trees or a disabled vehicle. Such a closure would trap a number of people or limit a fire crew from responding to the emergency. With property owner's permission we hope to post signs on the east side (Secesh River Road) identifying the natural fords that could be used to reach the county road and safe zones.

3.2.2 Kamiah Volunteer Fire Department

Headquarters:

Chuck Doty, Chief
 515 10th Street, P.O. Box 67
 Kamiah, Idaho 83536
 Phone: 208-935-0049
 Email: cedoty@camasnet.com

Department Summary:

Kamiah Volunteer Fire Department is a city based volunteer organization housed in one building and is managed by the city of Kamiah and the rural fire district commissioners. Kamiah responds to structural, agricultural and wildland fires. Currently the incident capability is two incidents and the recovery requirements take between 3 and 4 hours.

Table 3.1 Equipment List for the-Kamiah Volunteer Fire Department.

Resource	Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details
Personnel	Basic Member		24	6	
Training	Basic Wildland Training			X	
	Basic Structural Training			X	
	First Aid Training			X	
	Haz-Mat Training			X	
	Basic Safety Training			X	
	Advanced Safety Training			X	
Protective Equipment	Shirts	Nomex	6	24	Need newer
	Pants	Nomex	6	24	Need newer
	Coveralls	Nomex	0	25	
	Boots	Leather	0	20	
	Gloves	Leather	6	24	
	Hard Hats		6	24	
	Goggles	Wildland	11	19	
	Headlamps		0	30	
	Fire Shelters			25	Current are out of service

Table 3.1 Equipment List for the-Kamiah Volunteer Fire Department.

Resource	Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details
	Breathing Apparatus		15	5	
Hand Tools	Shovels		10	10	
	Pulaski's		10	10	
	McLeod's		3	17	
	Back Pack pumps		2	8	need newer
	Chainsaw	Stihl 026 20" bar	1	2	
	Chainsaw	044 28" bar	0	1	
Communications	Portable Radios	Motorola	8	16	
	Mobile Radios	Motorola	4	1	
	Base Station	At fire station	1		
	Dispatch	Lewis County Sheriff	1		24 hours/day, 7 day/week
Vehicles	Structural Engine	1978 Chevrolet pumper, 150 gallon, 1,000 gpm	1	1	Need newer that will hold crew of 5-6
	Structural Engine	1979 Chevrolet pumper, 1,000 gallon, 1,000 gpm	1	1	Need newer that will hold crew of 5-6
	Wildland Engine	1999 Chevrolet Type 6, 250 gallon, 100 gpm	1		
	Water Tender	1970s Kenworth, 4,000 gallon	1		
	Utility Vehicle	4X4	1	1	Command and communications
	Ambulance	1995 wheel coach Type 3	1		At least one ambulance rolls on every fire
	Ambulance	1999 wheel coach Type 3	1		At least one ambulance rolls on every fire
	Ambulance	1983 Van	1		At least one ambulance rolls on every fire
Other Equipment	Tank	1500 gallon Fold-a-Tank	1		
	Thermal Imaging Tool		0	1	
	Generator		2		
	Flares		0	2 cases	
	Portable Pump	Hale 450 gpm	0	1	
	Flares		0	2 cases	
	Foam Equipment	Injection type	1		Installed on Type 6 engine

3.2.3 Salmon River Rural Fire Department

Chief: Dennis McCollum

Telephone: 208-628-2772
E-Mail: djmccol@frontiernet.net
Address: Pollock, Idaho

District Summary:

Salmon River Rural Fire Department is a subscription organization. It was started in 1980 to protect the structures outside the city limits of Riggins and White Bird, Idaho from fire. We cover from the White Bird pass, along the U.S. Highway 95 corridor into Adams County to Smokey Boulder Road. We are approximately sixty miles long and ten miles wide. There are six stations along this strip of highway. Station 6 is behind Hoots Restaurant, Station 5 is behind Slate Creek Ranger Station, Station 4 is at the Lucile turnoff, Station 3 is at the west end of the Rapid River Subdivision, Station 2 is at the Whitewater Wilderness Ranch, and Station 1 is at Pinehurst in Adams County. We are an all volunteer department with a total of thirty one members. Our primary area of concern is structural fire protection, but due to the nature of our district, we could and have been called out to wildland fires, car fires, hazardous material incidents, or any emergency situation that may occur. We have mutual aid with the city of Riggins and the city of White Bird. We also have mutual aid with the Nez Perce and Payette National Forest, the Idaho Department of Lands, and the Bureau of Land Management to handle wildfires.

Priority Areas:

Communication:

Communication capabilities in our district are barely adequate. Topographical features within the district make radio communications with county dispatch and other agencies difficult or impossible in some areas. The Salmon River Rural Fire Department now has twelve P-25 compliant radios installed in our apparatus. We need eight more to complete all our apparatus. We need thirty one P-25 compliant portables for our personnel.

Fire Fighting Vehicles:

Due to the age of our vehicles ranging from 1955 thru 1981 and to the limited funding, we have great concerns for the safety of our firefighters and the citizens in our district.

Training:

Our department continues to emphasize the importance of training to our firefighters. We have firefighters certified with the red card for wildland fires, Hazmat awareness and operations, EMS first responders, National Incident Management System, and other operational training.

Personal Protective Equipment:

Our firefighters have been using hand-me-down protective clothing and equipment from other departments for a long time. In 2004 we finally received a government grant and were able to start outfitting our personnel with new turnouts. We also received ten new SCBAs, but we still have a long way to go before our firefighters will have the proper equipment.

Current Resources:

Table 3.2. Equipment List for the Salmon River Rural Fire Department.

Station	Year	Type	Model	Tank Capacity	Pump Capacity
Station 1	1973	Structural	Ford F750	500	1000
	1994	Wildland	Chevy 1 ton, Type 6	300	35
Station 2	1971	Structural	AmGeneral 6x6 2 ½ ton	500	500

Table 3.2. Equipment List for the Salmon River Rural Fire Department.

Station	Year	Type	Model	Tank Capacity	Pump Capacity
	1976	Wildland	Chevy 1 ton, Type 6	300	35
	1966	Tender	Kaiser 6x6 ½ ton	1200	250
Station 3		Wildland	Internat 2 ½, Type 3	2000	250
	1967	Tender	Kaiser 6x6 2 ½ ton,	1000	35
	1975	Wildland	Chevy 1 ton, Type 6	300	35
Station 4	1974	Structural	Chevy 1 ½ ton	500	500
Station 5	1981	Structural	FMC Spartan	500	1250
	1966	Tender	GMC	1200	236
Station 6	1961	Structural	GMC 2 ½ ton	500	500
	1979	Wildland	Dodge 1ton 4x4, Type 6	300	35
	1968	Tender	AmGeneral 6x6 2 ½ ton	1200	35
Others	1999	Command	Ford F250 ¾ ton	80	12
	1978	Ambulance	Chevy 1 ton		
	1982	Structural	GMC	1000	1000
	1986	Structural	International	500	1500

The 1971 AM General and the 1900 Kaiser at Station 2, the 1967 Kaiser at Station 3, and the 1968 Am General at Station 6 are on loan from the federal government through the Idaho department of lands. Salmon River Rural Fire Department is responsible for equipping and operating cost.

Future Considerations:

Salmon River Rural Fire Department will continue to upgrade their firefighter’s personal protective equipment until all members are outfitted. Upgrading our firefighting apparatus to meet NFPA standards will be a high priority. Lowering the insurance rating from a nine to an eight by having four thousand gallons of water available to respond from each station is high on the list. We will continue to train our personnel in all aspects of the fire service. Purchasing radios that comply with today’s standards is high on the list. These future considerations will take some time to accomplish due to the fact that Salmon River Rural Fire has a small annual budget.

3.2.4 Harpster Volunteer Fire Department

The Harpster Volunteer Fire Department (HVFD) was established in 2001. We are presently in the process of acquiring additional firefighting equipment and implementing a comprehensive training program. In addition to these goals, the Board of Directors is currently pursuing the creation of a Fire Protection Tax District. This plan will greatly enhance the fiscal security of the HVFD.

HVFD provides firefighting support in an area of unique topographic features. The terrain in many locations is rugged and difficult to access. Cultivated / open pastures, stands of trees, dense underbrush and/or all of the above, surround many of the rural residences. Nez Perce National Forest lands and dense stands of trees most often surround open fields.

Table 3.3. Equipment List for the Harpster Volunteer Fire Department.

Melvin Gribble, Chief, Harpster, ID Phone: (208) 983-1785 06/16/07					
Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details	

Table 3.3. Equipment List for the Harpster Volunteer Fire Department.

Melvin Gribble, Chief, Harpster, ID Phone: (208) 983-1785 06/16/07					
Personnel	Active Member		22		Bi-Monthly training meetings in house & Kooskia FD
Training	Basic Wildland Training	Wildland Fire Safety Training	7	X	Yearly IDL Refresher Course
	Basic Structural Training	Clearwater Fire Academy LCSC	6	X	FF-PPE, SCBA, Ventilation, ENG OPS, Wildland Urban Interface
	First Aid Training		0	X	This needs to be a priority item
	Haz Mat Training		0	X	
	Basic Safety Training	Continuous Process	0	X	
	Advanced Safety Training		0	X	
Protective Equipment	Shirts	Nomex	15 Used / Surplus	10	Wildland
	Pants	Nomex	15 Used / Surplus	10	Wildland
	Boots	Leather	0	12	Wildland
	Gloves	Leather	6 New 10 Used	10	Wildland Structure
	Hard Hats		5 Used	7	Wildland
	Goggles	Wildland	10	2	Wildland
	Full Turnout		5 New 7 Used	7	Structure
	Fire Shelters		0	12	Wildland
	SCBA		3 New 6 Used	5	Structure
	Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details
Communications	Handheld Portable Radios	Non P25 Compliant	14	0	
	Mobile Radios	P25 Compliant	2	4	
	Mobile Radios	Non P25 Compliant	8	0	
	Base Station	Non P25 Compliant	1	1	Currently Utilize Mobile Radio w/12v Battery
	Dispatch	Idaho County Sheriff Countywide Repeater Network	1		24 hours/day, 7 day/week - phone tree
Vehicles	Brush Truck	1985 Chevy Diesel PU w/200 gal Pump Unit	1	1	IDL Loan Program
	Brush Truck	1974 Ford PU w/200 gal Pump Unit & Foam Generator	1		HVFD Owned

Table 3.3. Equipment List for the Harpster Volunteer Fire Department.

Melvin Gribble, Chief, Harpster, ID Phone: (208) 983-1785 06/16/07					
	Water Tender	1977 GMC Diesel Truck 2500 gal w/5HP Pump	1		IDL Loan Program
	Structural Engine	1974 Van Pelt I-H Diesel, not outfitted	1		HVFD Owned Currently Out of Service
	Towed Trailer	300 gal Pump Unit w/5HP Pump	1		Towed by POV
Other Equipment	Portable Tank	Collapsible 2,500 gal	1		Wildland Structure
	Shovels		12	0	Wildland
	Pulaskis		8	4	Wildland
	McLeods		4	8	Wildland
	Fire Rakes		0	12	Wildland
	Fire Swatter		0	12	Wildland
	Axes		0	12	Wildland Structure
	Chainsaw	Stihl 036 20" bar	1	4	Wildland Structure
	100 # Dry Chemical Fire Extinguisher	Trucks & Station	0	7	Structure Wildland
	Water Back Packs		2	4	Wildland
	First Aid Kits	Trucks & Station	1	6	Wildland Structure

Summary:

The HVFD is working to outfit the 1974 Van Pelt structural engine, (hoses, nozzles, ladders, etc.) through grant applications currently pending. The upgrading of the 2500 gallon tender and Chevy brush truck are in a similar process. Pending facilities improvements include the addition of an office/training room and also the drilling of a well to provide water both for engine refill and on site restrooms. Currently drafting water from the South Fork of the Clearwater River is the only water availability.

3.2.5 White Bird Fire Department

Chief: Robert (Bob) Johnson
Telephone: home 208-983-3414 City Hall 208-839-2294
e-Mail: bobjon@earthlink.net
Address: 212 River St. P.O. Box 74
White Bird, Id. 83554

District Summary: The White Bird Fire Department is made up of all volunteer firefighters. We have 15 people that belong to the department at this time. We cover the city of White Bird and the area of impact for the city. In the rural area, we cover highway 95 from mile post 243 to the top of the White Bird Grade. We also cover the land between the White Bird Grade and the Nezperce National Forest as well as backup the Salmon River Rural Fire Department in the Deer Creek, Hammer Creek, Doumecq, Slate Creek, and Twin River Subdivision areas. All of the area covered by the department is mountainous or canyon country. We have mutual aid agreements with the forest service, IDL, City of Grangeville, and Salmon River Rural Fire department.

Priority Areas:

Residential Growth: We are starting to see some growth in the City of White Bird, and our area of impact with new homes. The fastest growing area that we help cover is the Twin Rivers Subdivision on the Doumecq Grade. This area has seen the building of new roads and a large number of homes that are built into the hill side of the grade and in draws that go up into heavy timber areas. These home range from several thousand to over two million dollars in value.

Communications: At this time the only communications that we have is the telephone system. We are in the process of trying to get radios for our trucks and fire fighters a long with pagers for them.

Burn Permit Regulations: We require burn permits from May 10th to October 20th in our area and they can be obtained from the Department of Lands or the Forest Service.

Other: We are rebuilding the White Bird Fire Department at this time, and things will change as we get more fire fighters and modern equipment. We are anticipating our coverage area to increase as the fire department grows and modernizes.

Effective Mitigation Strategies: We am working with the Slate Creek Forest Service Fire section and the Idaho Department of Lands to help the home owners in our area to get the information that they need to make their homes safe from wildland fires.

Education and Training: The White Bird Fire Department has an ongoing education policy and training. We train twice a month for 4 hours each night. All fire fighters are sent to the state fire academy as soon as possible.

Cooperative Agreements: We have mutual aid agreements with the City of Grangeville, Nez Perce National Forrest, Idaho Department of Lands, National Park Service, Salmon River Rural Fire Department, Bureau of Land Management.

Current Resources:

Table 3.4. Equipment List for the White Bird Volunteer Fire Department.

	Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details
Personnel	Basic Member		1		PIO
	Intermediate				
	Advanced		14	30	Structural and Wildland
Training	Basic Wildland		14	30	
	Basic Structural		14	30	
	Basic Ag.				
	First Aid		14	30	
	Haz Mat		14	30	
	Advanced Safety		2		
Protective Equipment	Shirts	Nomex	14	30	
	Pants	Nomex	14	30	
	Gloves	Leather	0	30	

Table 3.4. Equipment List for the White Bird Volunteer Fire Department.

	Hard Hats	Wildland	14	30
	Goggles	Wildland	14	30
	Headlamps	Wildland	6	30
	Fire Shelters	Wildland	4	30
	Breathing Appartus		10	30
	Shovels	Wildland	6	4
	Axes	fire	0	4
	Pulaskis	Wildland	5	5
	McLeod	Wildland	0	5
	Swatters	Wildland	0	5
	Chainsaw	Stihl 20 in bar	0	1
Communications	Portable		0	30
	Mobile		0	8
	Dispatch			Idaho Co. Sheriff's Dept
Vehicles	Structural Engine	1964 American LaFrance	1	1000 gpm, 500 gal tank – needs foam system
	Structural Engine	1964 American LaFrance	1	1000 gpm, 500 gal tank – needs foam system
	Wildland Engine	1976 2 ½ ton Dodge	1	Needs foam system
	Water Tender	1962 6x6	1	800 gal tank, 100 gpm
	Utility Truck	Ford		
Other Equipment	ATV		0	1

Future Considerations: We need to modernize all our trucks and equip them with all the needed equipment that is required for a functioning fire department. We also need a new and much bigger building to house our equipment, as of right now two of our trucks sit out in the weather. The fire department needs to get radios for all the trucks and fire fighters. Extrication equipment is also needed for the department.

Needs:

New two story building to house the trucks and a training area for the fire fighters. The second story to be used for training and storage.

Two new pumper trucks for structure fire fighting

One type five wildland brush truck with foam capabilities

One type 2 water tender

1,500 feet 1 ½ inch or 1 ¾ inch structure fire hose

1,000 feet 2 ½ inch structure fire hose

1,000 feet 4 or 5 inch soft suction fire hose

400 feet 1 ½ inch wildland hose

400 feet 1 inch wildland hose

Two storz adapters 4 inch or 5 inch to hook to hydrants

One foam system for a pumper truck

4 five gallon containers of type AFFF foam

One portable collapsible fold a tank

New turn out gear for all fire fighters

New wildland turn out gear for fire fighters

New structure fire helmets

New structure fire gloves

New wildland gloves

New structure fire boots

Structure fire hoods

New air packs

in city	New masks for air packs
Eight gated wye valves 1 ½ inch size	New Pass devices for all air packs
Six gated wye valves 2 ½ inch size	6 steel fire rakes
10 double swivel female adapters 1 ½ inch	6 McLeod fire tools
6 double male adapters 1 ½ inch	6 Pulaski axes
6 double swivel female adapters 2 ½ inch	4 structure fire axes
10 rigid rocker lug female adapters 2 ½ inch to 1 ½ inch (hose reducer)	2 aluminum scoop shovels
10 rigid rocker lug female adapters 1 ½ inch to 1 inch (hose reducer)	4 fire fighting long handle shovels
10 pistol grip 1 ½ inch variable fog nozzles	6 fire swatters
6 2 ½ inch variable fog nozzles	1 chain saw
6 1 inch variable fog nozzles	1 rescue saw
4 wool blankets	4 30 inch hooligan tools
Radios for all trucks	2 pry bars 36 inches
Portable radios for fire fighters	2 pry bars 54 inches
Pagers for all fire fighters	Bolt cutters 36 inches
4 fiber glass short pike poles 3 feet long	1 sledge hammer
4 fiber glass pike poles 6 feet long	Extrication equipment
4 mounting brackets for long pike poles	Set of lift bags for extrications
4 smoke ejector holders	Fire shelters with cases
10 9 volt lantern style flash lights	10 large spanner wrenches
One air compressor system	4 hydrant wrenches
5 10 pound fire extinguishers	2 smoke ejectors
2 portable generators	5 5 pound fire extinguishers
2 infrared fire finders	2 canvas salvage covers 12'X14'
	2 canvas salvage covers 14'X18'
	2chimney snuffer kits

3.2.6 Glenwood – Caribel Volunteer Fire District

District summary:

Glenwood-Caribel Volunteer Fire District is responsible for structure and wildland fire protection for approximately 42 square miles of timbered and grassland in the hills east of Kamiah. Our boundaries run from 5 miles up Glenwood Road on the east to Elk Ridge Estates on the west. From 1 mile east of Woodland on the north to 4 miles down Kidder ridge Road on the south. This is an all volunteer department with a total of 27 firefighters in varying stages of training (as we are always getting new volunteers and losing others). While our primary concern is structural protection, the nature of the area requires that most of our responses will be of the wildland type. We have mutual aid agreements and memorandums of understanding with the Idaho Department of Lands and the surrounding districts which enables us to respond effectively to both types of emergencies.

Residential Growth is an immediate concern as we are getting a number of new homes in the area and many are located in “high risk” areas. The ability to defend this high area with only limited access creates a level of difficulty for us. Our goal is to spread out our resources in order to have at least one vehicle and three firefighters in any given area. This obviously puts a strain on the resources we have available.

Communications: Communications in our area is adequate but could stand to have additional repeaters strategically located to enable us to reach all areas of the district. We currently have 19 handheld radios with 2 mobile radios.

Firefighting Vehicles: Due to limited funds, the age and capacities of our fire fighting vehicles is limited. Presently we must drain most of the vehicles during the winter because we don't have a heated station. We are working hard to remedy this, but at present we have to utilize the good will of several of the residents to keep at least two of the vehicles available. Plans are in process for completion of at least a garage for some of our vehicles before the summer is over.

Resources and Capabilities:

Currently we have 30 volunteers, all of whom have at least usable bunker gear, 25 sets of wildland clothes, equipment, and/or tools for most of the volunteers, 16 old MSA and Scott SCBAs with 4 extra tanks.

Our vehicles consist of a 1968 Chevrolet pumper with a 500 gallon tank and a 750 gpm pump (which at the present time is out of commission), ladders and limited hose and nozzles, a 1981 Dodge ¾ ton pick up (2WD) with a 200 gallon tank and pump, a 1986 GMC one ton pickup (4WD) with a 300 gallon tank and pump, a 1992 Ford F350 one ton pickup (4WD) with a 200 gallon tank but no pump, a 1975 ¾ ton Dodge pickup (4WD) with a 300 gallon tank and an old pump which is inadequate for wildland fire suppression, a 1988 military deuce and a half with a 1200 gallon tank, a pump and limited hose (which can be used as a fire suppression vehicle or a tender), and a 1986 International tender with a 1200 gallon tank and a small trash pump. We also have a 2500 gallon portatank. The district recently acquired a 1995 Chevrolet Wheeled coach (Ambulance) which will respond with up to 4 EMTs.

Our needs:

We desperately need housing for our vehicles (4), additional water carrying capacity (at least one more 2,000 gallon tender), more 1 ½ inch hose, two hi-pressure pumps for the brush trucks, and more communication equipment (mobile radios and a base radio).

3.2.7 Elk City Volunteer Fire Department

Loren Anderson, Chief
208-842-2466
chocolateelk@yahoo.com
P.O. Box 311
Elk City, ID 83525-0311

District Summary:

Elk City Volunteer Fire Department is responsible for structural and wildland fire protection for the City of Elk City, Orogrande, Red River Area, Junction Flats, Upper American River and all surrounding areas. There is one (1) fire station, and it is located at 101 Sweeny Hill Road, Elk City, Idaho (this is located in Elk City). This an all-volunteer department with a total of 12 firefighters. Our number one concern is structural fire protection, but due to the nature of our area the majority of our responses have been wildland fires in the grasslands or forested environments (with large stands of dead or dying trees, our job gets more difficult by the day.)

We are capable of handling most types of fires, be they structural fires or wildland fires. We have a working agreement with the U.S. Forest Service to help handle larger and more complex fires.

Priority Areas:

Residential Growth: The Upper American River area, has been experiencing significant residential growth, a large number of these being retirees. Many of these homes are constructed of improper building materials, and are located in "high risk" areas. The ability to defend this area will be difficult with one decent (but inadequate) road leading in and out. Many are located in among the dead and dying timber.

Communications: Communications in our area are much more improved from prior years, but are still far from perfect. In certain areas our county dispatch and other agencies are impossible to read or contact. There is hope of a tower in the future to improve our communications, satellite, or radio phone work sporadically, and cell phone not at all in our location.

Firefighting Vehicles: Due to very limited funds, the age and capabilities of the fire fighting vehicles in our department have become a concern. In certain situations the forest service arrives with their equipment, but this is no guarantee. During the winter they are not up and running, and in the summer, they can be out of the area on fires, etc.

Burn Permit Regulations: Weed and trash burning without forethought, and burning during the permit season, all increase our awareness to much deeper thinking as to a solution.

Resources and Capabilities:

We have 12 volunteers in our department, with 2 military surplus trucks acquired from the Idaho Dept. of Lands (1967 Kaiser 4x4 jeep, & 1966 6x6 Kaiser Jeep pumpers.) We currently have 12 handheld radios, wildland clothing, and miscellaneous tools. The following is a full list of the department's equipment:

- 1 – 6x6 Structure truck
- 1 – 4x4 Brush truck
- 1 – Crown pumper
- 1 – equipment van
- 2 – tankers – (2,100 gal and 1,000 gal)
- 3 - miscellaneous pumps
- 1 – Honda generator 5000k
- 4 - Halogen 4 head light standards
- 4 - 100' extension cords
- 1 – 20 - 24' extension ladder
- 12 – wildland helmets
- 13 – hoods'
- 12 – sets of wildland clothing pants/shirts
- 6 each – shovels, picks, etc.
- 3 new scbas have some old ones, but not sure about those
- 12 pair structure gloves
- Many pairs of bunker boots

Needs:

Our needs at this time are:

- Newer, faster trucks that can traverse the snow and mud

- Hardline hoses
- 200 feet Drop tank - 1000 gallon Hose reels - 2
- 1 ½ " hose - 300 ft.
- 2 ½ " hose - 300 ft.
- Larger capacity pump - 500 gpm
- Good training videos
- We also need building materials to finish our building including: R19 insulation for a 2000 sq. ft. building, lumber & plywood, metal roofing, and siding

3.2.8 Stites Fire Department

Chief: John W. "Lucky" Brandt
 Address: PO Box 300
 Stites, Idaho 83539
 Phone: 208-926-7441

Current Resources:

- Currently have 10 Firefighters (trained)
- 1975 Ford/ Boardman 750 GPM Engine with 1000 gal tank and foam eductor
- 6 Handheld Radios
- 1 1970s Motorola Micor mobile wideband 4 channel radio

Needs:

- Need 6- 10 P25 Handheld radios
- 2 - P25 Mobile radios
- Additional engine to update and move old worn engine to backup status
- Larger Station
- Additional wildland and structure PPE
- Forcible Entry tools
- Generator
- Monitor
- Positive Pressure Vent Fan
- Additional hose to bring engine 4 up to standard and replace old (1950s and 60s) - (sizes 5", 2.5", 1.5")

3.2.9 Grangeville Fire Department and Rural Fire District

Grangeville Fire Department:

Chief: Dan Tackett
 Phone: 208-983-0491 or 208-983-2664 (home)

Grangeville Rural Fire District

Chairman: Ed Prine
 Secretary: Bill Spencer

Table 3.5. Equipment List for the Grangeville Fire Department and Rural Fire District.

Grangeville City/Rural Fire District is a city based volunteer organization housed in a space rented from the city, and is managed by the Fire Chief, who reports to the board of fire commissioners. Grangeville responds to structural, agricultural and wildland fires. Currently the incident capacity is two incidents, and the recovery requirements take between 1/2 and 1 hours.

Table 3.5. Equipment List for the Grangeville Fire Department and Rural Fire District.

	Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details
Personnel	Active Volunteers	Completed "Essentials of Fire Fighting" course and various other training	20		Need volunteers with willingness to serve, train, and respond to fires - this is currently the #1 need
Training	Basic Wildland Training	Update existing training		X	Provided by IDL or private agency
	Basic Structural Training	Ongoing		X	
	Haz Mat Training	Update existing training		X	
	Basic Safety Training	Ongoing		X	
Protective Equipment	Shirts	Nomex	0	20	
	Pants	Nomex	0	20	
	Boots	Leather	0	20	
	Gloves	Leather	X	20	
	Hard Hats		X	20	
	Goggles	Wildland	0	20	
	Structural Gloves		30	20	
	Headlamps		0	20	
	Fire Shelters		0	20	
	Full Turnouts		23	20	Need 5/year until all are updated
	Breathing Apparatus	MSA & ISI SCBA	16	5	
	Shovels		X	10	
	Pulaski's		X	10	
	Axes		X	10	
	Water Back Packs		X	6	
	Chainsaw	Stihl	2	2	
Communications	Mobile Radios	GE/Phoenix	2		
	Pagers	Motorola	6		
	Base Station	Idaho County Sheriff	1		
	Repeaters		4		Through Sheriff's office
	Dispatch	Idaho County Sheriff	1		24 hours/day, 7 day/week
Vehicles	Engine	1986 Ford f-350 Attack	1		
	Engine	International/Central States pumper	1		
	Water Truck	3,000 gal or bigger		1	

Table 3.5. Equipment List for the Grangeville Fire Department and Rural Fire District.

Other Equipment	Foam Equipment	X
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3.2.10 Kooskia Fire Department

Chief: Mark Anderson
 208-926-0992
 Kooskia, ID

Kooskia Volunteer Fire Department is a city based organization and is managed by the City of Kooskia. Kooskia responds to structural and wildland fires. Currently the incident capacity is two incidents and the recovery requirements take between 2 and 3 hours.

The Kooskia Fire Department provides local fire protection and primary response. This department has mutual aid agreements with Stites Fire Department, BPC Rural Fire District, and the Idaho Department of lands. The Kooskia Fire Department provides initial wildland response in the area they cover. The Kooskia Fire Department station is located at 4th and Front Streets in Kooskia and has six bays housing seven vehicles.

Burn permits are handled through the Idaho Department of Lands.

We are experiencing a large amount of growth in the areas surrounding town. Many of the people moving into the area are retirees. This is significantly increasing our urban wildland interface fire protection problem.

Future goals:

We plan to work toward strengthening our training program, increasing recruitment, and upgrading older equipment. We currently have a good mix of trucks. We have been working on upgrading them for the last several years. We need to replace engine 3. It is worn out and inadequate for the job. Engines 1, 2, and 3 have foam capability. We lack CAFS capability and need to acquire it, possibly with an upgrade to engine 3. We also need more wildland equipment.

Resources and Capabilities:

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

	Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details
Personnel	Basic Member	Member has completed the Forest Service/IDL fire school, or "Essentials of Fire Fighting" course	6		
	Intermediate Member	Experience and additional training	5	8	Need volunteers that are trained to intermediate level
	Advanced Member	Leadership and management training	4		
Training	Basic Wildland Training	More basic fire training in initial attack		X	Provided by IDL or private agency

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

	Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details
	Basic Structural Training	Fire ground command and operations, refresher courses		X	Essentials Class in progress through in house training in cooperation with Idaho Emergency Services Training
	First Aid Training		4	8	Can train in-house
	Haz Mat Training		6	4	Some trained through the Tech level
	Basic Safety Training		12		
	Advanced Safety Training	Flash over training	3	16	
Protective Equipment	Shirts	Nomex	12	18	
	Pants	Nomex	12	18	
	Gloves	Leather	20	12	
	Hard Hats		10	16	
	Goggles	Wildland	0	24	
	Structural Gloves		20	10	
	Headlamps		12	12	
	Fire Shelters		4	21	
	Breathing Apparatus		15	0	All sets pressure/demand 11 compliant with latest NFPA/OSHA, including integrated pass and heads up display.
Hand Tools	Shovels		8	12	
	Pulaski's		8	12	
	McLeod's		1	6	
	Swatters		1	6	
	Chainsaw	Stihl 026 20" bar	1	1	
	Chainsaw	24" bar	0	1	
Communications	Mobile Radios	Motorola	3		2 narrow band compliant
	Mobile Radios	Icom P25	1		
	Mobile Radios	Johnson	1		Have wide band
	Handheld radio / pagers		7	4	1 Kenwood 6 vertex
	Hand-held Radios	Assorted	6		Enough if use EMT/nor fire cross trained 4 Bendix King, 2 Midland
	Base Station	Vertex	1		New 2004 including roof mount antenna and power supply in main station.
	Dispatch	Idaho County Sheriff	1		24 hours/day, 7 day/week
Vehicles	Structural Engine	1979 Chevy Type 1 1000 gpm, 750 gal tank	1		Has foam Engine 1

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

Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details
Structural Engine	1961 Mack pumper, 1250 gpm, 500 gal tank	1		1961 Mack Needs foam capability Engine 5
Wildland Engine	1964 Am General Type 3 250 gpm, 1200 gal	1		2 ½ tons 6x6. has new poly tank to be installed spring 2005. Has foam. Carries 2500 gal fold a tank Engine 2
Wildland Engine	2006 Ford F550/BME Brush Truck	1		150 gpm, 50 CFM CAFS unit, 300 gal water tank and 25 gal foam tank
Structural Engine	1964 International 500 GPM pump, 4X4 600 Gallon tank	1		1964 International Engine 4
Ambulance	2006 Ford/Medtec			
Ambulance	2003 Ford/Med Tech 4x4	2		We also have.1995 Chevy coach converted to rescue use These units belong to and are operated by the City ambulance service, which is a separate entity from the Fire Dept.
Other Equipment	Tank	2500 gal Fold-a-Tank	1	
	Floating Pump	Hale 450 gpm	1	
	Generator	1973 Chrysler	1	1500 watt portable
	Generator	80 KW Kohler/John Deere Diesel	1	Stationary Installed at station as backup power supply for station and city well # 4. This unit also has an automatic transfer switch that engages it when the power goes out.
	Air fill station	Bauer	1	
	Portable Pump	Mark III	0	1
	Flares		0	2 cases
	Positive Pressure Vent Fan		1	On Engine 1
	Foam Equipment		3	Installed on Three engines

The Kooskia Fire Department has initiated a cooperative training program with regular participation from the Stites and Harpster Fire Departments as well as the Ridgerunner, BPC, Kamiah, and Glenwood-Caribel Fire Departments.

Needs:

- Foam Eductors for Engines 4 and 5
- Replace Engine 5 (1961 Mack) with updated engine
- Replace Engine 4 (1964 International Harvester) with an updated engine
- Update Structural turnouts
- More wildland PPE

- More Shovels and Pulaskis
- Thermal Imager
- Additional fittings (Wyes, nozzles, reducers, ect)
- Additional hose to bring engine 4 up to standard and replace old (1950s and 60s) - (sizes 5", 2.5", 1.5")
- Forcible Entry tools
- 2 Chain Saws
- Newer generators
- Wildland fire pump (Mark III or equivalent)
- Garden Hose ¾ "
- Fittings for garden hose
- Upgrade 6 mobile radios to P25
- 10 P25 Handhelds
- 2 Wildland Monitors
- 1 structure monitor
- Command vehicle (Small SUV/ 4 passenger PU)
- Fire tac frequency and repeaters (county cooperative effort)
- Turbo Draft Device

3.2.11 Carrot Ridge Volunteer Fire Department

Chief: Phil Pucket
 Kamiah, Idaho
 Phone: 208-935-2367

District Summary:

Carrot Ridge Volunteer Fire Department is a community based volunteer organization managed by a board of directors and housed in two insulated sheds. Carrot Ridge responds to wildland fires and structural fires upon request. Currently the incident capacity is three incidents and the recovery requirements take between 1 and 2 hours.

Table 3.7. Equipment List for the Carrot Ridge Volunteer Fire Department.

	Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details
Personnel	Basic Member	some members have received limited wildfire training	35-50		Farmer/neighbor organization
Training	Basic Wildland Training	More basic fire training in initial attack		X	Provided by IDL or private agency
	Basic Agricultural Training			X	
	First Aid Training			X	
Protective Equipment	Shirts	Nomex	15	0	
	Pants	Nomex	15	0	
	Boots	Leather			Use personal
	Gloves	Leather		20 pr	Use personal
	Hard Hats			20	Use personal
	Goggles				Use personal

Table 3.7. Equipment List for the Carrot Ridge Volunteer Fire Department.

	Headlamps		0	20	
	Fire Shelters		0	15	
Hand Tools	Shovels			22	Adequate supply
	Pulaski's			18	Adequate supply
	McLeod's			16	Adequate supply
	Chainsaw				Use personal
	Hand-held radios		2	2	
	Dispatch		1		Phone tree
Vehicles	Truck	1986 Dodge 4x4 Crew cab, 250 gal tank w/ pump	1		
Other Equipment	Water tank	8 10,000 gallon tank	2		
	Water tank	4 6,000 gallon tank	1		Filled in summer only
	Trailers	250 gal metal tank mounted on trailer with pump	2		

3.2.12 Kamiah Fire Protection District

Headquarters:

Chuck Doty, Chief
 515 10th Street, P.O. Box 67
 Kamiah, Idaho 83536
 Phone: 208-935-0049
 Email: cedoty@camasnet.com

Department Summary:

The district is approximately 25 square miles and has 26 volunteer firefighters.

Priority Areas:

Residential Growth: The district is bordered by two different counties. Lewis County – estimations suggest a 2 – 4% growth rate in the next five years. Idaho County – estimations suggest a 3 – 5% growth rate in the next five years.

Communications: The Kamiah FPD is presently in negotiations with three other counties for a joint Fire Channel Repeater solely for fire incident communications.

Burn Permit Regulations: Permits are negotiated by EPA through the Nez Perce Tribal Office and the Department of Lands for the State of Idaho.

Effective Mitigation Strategies:

- 1) The Kamiah FPD has made a grant application to the Nez Perce Tribe for funds for the purchase of the Red Zone Program.
- 2) Exploring ways and programs for fuel reduction in our urban interface areas.
- 3) Seeking recommendations for subdivision placements and development

Education and Training:

The Kamiah FPD’s education and training is always ongoing so the Department can respond to all fire needs that occur both locally and in our urban interface areas. We are constantly on the look out for grant funds to further that education and training goal.

Cooperative Agreements:

Kamiah FPD has mutual aid agreements with Department of lands Idaho and with the City of Kamiah. We are in the process of discussing and getting signed mutual aid agreements with fire departments in the surrounding area to strengthen our firefighting capabilities both in our community and there’s.

Current Resource:

Table 3.8. Equipment List for the Kamiah Fire Protection District.

Year	Make	Model	Tank Capacity	Pump Capacity
1998	Chevrolet	(1) Ton Quick Response	250 Gallon	250 G.P.M.
1980	Chevrolet	Class (A) Pumper	500 Gallon	1000 G.P.M
1984	GMC	Class (A) Pumper	1000 Gallon	750 G.P.M.
1983	Ford	Water Tanker	4000 Gallon	150 G.P.M.
	Hazmat Suits	(24) Level “B”		
	SCBA’s	(5) CBREN & (12) New Standard		

Future Considerations:

- 1) We will need to continue to update and replace our firefighting equipment to keep up with growing depends of our growth in our urban interface areas.
- 2) We need to continue to pursue our discussions and signing of mutual aid agreements with all our neighboring community Fire Departments to assure a successful response to a fire disaster in our area as well as there’s.
- 3) Expanding our knowledge and training in regards to fuel reduction and firefighting tactics to better protect and serve our expected urban growth in the years to come.
- 4) Look for new ways to recruit more volunteer members to our Department so as to be able to better protect and serve our community.

Needs:

The ability to secure grant funds or another other kinds of programs willing to donate to further our education, training and equipment needs. Also, more training seminars more centrally located to our area so our volunteers can attend, participate, and gain the vital information and techniques needed to be an effective firefighter.

3.2.13 Cottonwood Volunteer Fire Department and Rural Fire District

Rod Behler, Chief
 Cottonwood, Idaho 83522
 Phone: 208-962-3171

District Summary:

Cottonwood Volunteer Fire Department and Rural Fire District are based in the City of Cottonwood and are managed by the Fire Chief who reports to the City Council and the Rural District Board of Commissioners. Cottonwood responds to approximately 30 structural, wildland, and agricultural fires, as well as rescue and vehicle extrication incidents per year. The incident capacity is two incidents and the recovery requirement is from 15 minutes to 1 hour.

Table 3.9. Equipment List for the Cottonwood VFD and Rural Fire District.

	Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details
Personnel	Basic Member	Completed Essentials of Firefighting, ICS, NIMS, Hazmat, 1 st Aid/CPR training	16	3-5	Need volunteers
	Intermediate Member	Experience plus advanced training	2		
	Advanced Member	Experience with Leadership and Management training	4		
Training	Basic Wildland Training	130, 190, Pack Test	9	3	
	Basic Structural Training	Essentials of Firefighting, ICS, NIMS, Hazmat, 1 st Aid/CPR	20	2	New members will be provided training as soon as available
	Advanced Structural Training	Live Fire Training (Flashover Trailer, HAMMER facility, etc.)	13	9	Can only be provided from outside funding source
	First Aid Training	Dept. requirement	21	1	Provided by Dept.
	Basic Safety Training	Ongoing	22		Provided by Dept.
	Advanced Safety Training		2		
	Haz Mat Training	First Responder	21	1	Provided by Dept.
Protective Equipment	Shirts	Nomex	0	25	
	Pants	Nomex	0	25	
	Coveralls	Nomex	20		
	Boots	Leather	0	25	
	Boots	Bunker	22	20	Some are up to 20 years old, worn out
	Gloves	Leather	22	15	Structural
	Gloves	Leather	20	25	Wildland

Table 3.9. Equipment List for the Cottonwood VFD and Rural Fire District.

	Structural Turnouts	Bunker gear, coats & pants	22	15	Replace old, damaged & worn-out
	Hard Hats	Structural	22	18	Replace 15 year old helmets, worn out & damaged
	Hard Hats	Wildland	20	10	
	Goggles	Wildland	20	10	
	Headlamps	Wildland	0	30	
	Fire Shelters	Wildland	4	20	
	Breathing Apparatus	SCBA	12	6	Outdated, need upgrade, need more
Hand Tools	Shovels		5		
	Axes		4		
	Pulaski		1		
	Swatters		1		
	McLeod		2		
	Chainsaw		3		
Communications	Portable Radios	Vertex	20	5	VHF handheld, not P25 compliant
	Mobile Radios	Vertex	5		VHF truck mounted, not P25 compliant
	Dispatch	Idaho County Sheriff	1		
	Base Station	Fire Station	0	1	
Vehicles	Type 1 Structural Engine	1988 FMC Pumper, 500 gallon tank, 1250 gpm pump, foam equipped	1		
	Type 1 Structural Engine	1992 Beck Ottawa, 500 gallon tank, 1250 gpm pump, foam equipped	1		
	Type 1 Structural & Wildland Engine	1995 Int'l, 600 gal tank, 500 gpm pump, foam equipped, draft capable	1	1	Needs to be rebuilt or replaced with a crew cab engine
	Type 2 Tactical Tender	1997 Freightliner, 2,000 gal tank, 500 gpm pump, foam equipped, draft capable	1		
	Type 3 Tactical Tender	1964 Kaiser Army 2½ ton 6x6, 1300 gal tank, gpm pump	1		
	Crash/Rescue	1987 Chevy, crew cab 4x4 PU	1		
Other Equipment	Portable Tank	2,100 gal	1		
	Portable Tank	1,500 gal	1		
	Pos. Press. Gas Fan		2		
	Thermal Imager	Scott Eagle	2		

Table 3.9. Equipment List for the Cottonwood VFD and Rural Fire District.

Portable Monitor Nozzle	1
Water Curtain Nozzle	2

The Cottonwood City Department has Mutual Aid Agreements with the cities of Grangeville and Ferdinand. The Rural Department has an agreement with Idaho Department of Lands.

Needs:

- Wildland PPE – shirts, pants, gloves, boots, helmets, goggles, fire shelters
- Wildland hand tools
- P25 compliant radios
- Upgrade or replace primary Rural engine to be capable of carrying 4 firefighters
- Radio base station at fire station
- Upgrade/replace structural PPE – turnouts, boots, helmets, SCBAs

3.2.14 Nez Perce Tribe

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

Table 3.10. Equipment List for the Nez Perce Tribe.

	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

Table 3.10. Equipment List for the Nez Perce Tribe.

	Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details
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 generation fire shelters		2, 1 reg.		
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 combination		20 6		
Communications	Mobile Radios	Kenwood	4		
	Hand-held Radios	Bendix kings	12		
	Base Station Repeaters	Kenwood	1		Need additional
	Dispatch	Nez Perce 911	1		
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

Table 3.10. Equipment List for the Nez Perce Tribe.

Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details
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

3.2.15 Idaho Department of Lands, Maggie Creek

Headquarters:

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

Table 3.11. Equipment List for the 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	
Hand Tools	Breathing Apparatus		0	
	Shovels		45	
	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

Table 3.11. Equipment List for the Idaho Department of Lands - Maggie Creek Area.

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

	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	

3.2.16 Clearwater National Forest

Table 3.12. Clearwater Forest Fire Resources by Ranger District.

District	Year	Make	Model	Tank Capacity	Pump Capacity
Lochsa	1992	F-600	Type 4 Engine	750 gal	150 gpm
Lochsa	1992	F-600	Type 4 Engine	750 gal	150 gpm
Lochsa	2000	International	Type 4 Engine	750 gal	150 gpm
Lochsa	1999	F-450	Type 6 Engine	250 gal	150 gpm
Lochsa	2000	F-450	Terra Torch	120 gal	30 gpm
Powell	2000	Ford F450 super duty, 4X4	Type 6 Engine	300 gal	150 gpm
Powell	2005	Ford F450 super duty, 4X4	Type 6 Engine	300 gal	150 gpm

The following table lists the Clearwater National Forest's fire resources for the Lochsa and Powell Ranger Districts. The Forest also has a Helicopter Type 3 (high-performance) with 10 person helitack module available out of Musselshell.

Table 3.13. Equipment List for the Clearwater National Forest.

	Item	Description	Existing	Details		
Protective Equipment	Shirts	Nomex	130			
	Pants	Nomex	160			
	Gloves	Leather	300			
	Hard Hats	Wildland	100			
	Headlamps		60			
	Fire Shelters		60			
Communications	Radios	Kings	50			
	Dispatch	Clearwater Nez Perce	1		24/7	
Vehicles				Kooskia	Musselshell	Powell
	Wildland Engine	Type 4	3	1	2	
	Wildland Engine	Type 6	3	1		2
	4X4 Truck	Pickup	7	2	2	3
	4X4 Truck	6-pack	3		2	1
	4X2 Truck	6-pack	3	1		2
Other Equipment	Drip Torches		50			
	Portable pumps		15			
	Chainsaws		35			

3.2.17 Nez Perce National Forest

Table 3.14. Nez Perce National Forest Fire Resources by Ranger District.

District	Year	Make	Model	Tank Capacity	Pump Capacity
Clearwater RD	200?	International 4400	Type 4 Engine	750 gal	105 gpm
Clearwater RD	2001	International 4700	Type 6 Engine	400 gal	105 gpm
Clearwater RD	1996	Chevy 3500 HD	Type 6 Engine	300 gal	105 gpm
Clearwater RD	1997	Ford ¾ Ton 4x4	Type 7 Engine	75 gal	
Elk City RD	1999	Ford F-450 4x4	Type 6 Engine	300 gal	105 gpm
Elk City RD	2000	Ford F-450 4x4	Type 6 Engine	300 gal	105 gpm
Moose Creek RD		Ford F-550 4X4	Type 6 Engine	300 gal	105 gpm
Slate Creek RD	2001	Ford 550 Super Duty, 4x4	Type 6 Engine	300 gal	105 gpm
Slate Creek RD	2003	International Navistar	Type 4 Engine	750 gal	105 gpm
Slate Creek RD	2004	Ford 550 Super Duty, 4x4	Type 6 Engine	300 gal	105 gpm

The following table lists the Nez Perce National Forest’s fire resources for the Clearwater, Elk City, Moose Creek, Slate Creek Districts and Zone Fire Cache. The Forest also has a Helicopter Type 3 (high-performance) with 10 person helitack module (Grangeville) and 30 smokejumpers available out of the Grangeville Air Center.

Table 3.15. Equipment List for the Nez Perce National Forest.

	Item	Description	Existing	Details
Protective Equipment	Shirts	Nomex	650	
	Pants	Nomex	475	
	Gloves	Leather	800	
	Hard Hats	Wildland	220	

Table 3.15. Equipment List for the Nez Perce National Forest.

	Item	Description	Existing	Details			
	Goggles		300				
	Headlamps		380				
	Fire Shelters		275				
Communications	Radios	Kings	145				
	Dispatch-GVC	Grangeville Interagency	1	0700-1800 7 days per week during fire season 983-6800			
Other Equipment	Drip Torches		85				
	Propane Tanks		16				
	Portable pumps		50				
	Chainsaws		120				
Vehicles				Clrwtr/SO	Elk City	Moose Ck	Slate Ck
	Wildland Engine	Type 4	2			1	1
	Wildland Engine	Type 6	6	2	2		2
	Wildland Engine	Type 7	1	1			
	4X4 Truck	Pickup	18	7	5	2	4
	4X4 Truck	6-pack	9		6	2	1
	4X2 Truck	6-pack	3	1		1	1
	SUV	4X4	2	1		1	
	ATV		6	2	2	1	1

3.3 New Issues Facing Idaho County

3.3.1 Elk City / Red River Development

There are several new housing developments planned in the Elk City and Red River area. Many of these developments are being planned along the national forest boundary and are typically all or partially forested. The declining health of many of the lodgepole and mixed conifer stands in the Elk City township and surrounding area have become a major wildfire hazard due to overcrowding and insect-caused mortality. The increasing popularity of the Elk City / Red River area as a recreational destination further exacerbates the potential risk for wildfire. The growing housing density coupled with the increasing recreational traffic spread over a large coverage area puts a significant burden on the local volunteer fire department as well as the federal agencies responsible for wildland fire protection. Further complicating the situation is the inevitable lack of access. The Elk City / Red River area is very rural, which adds to its appeal; however, State Highway 14 is the only paved, direct access into the area. This two lane highway follows the path of the South Fork of the Clearwater River and is very narrow and winding. Furthermore, many of the housing development, both old and new, are reached by one-way in, one-way out driveways bordered by forest.

There have been several efforts to improve forest health and thereby decrease the potential wildfire risk in the Elk City / Red River area; however, new developments and home builders should be made aware of the inherent fire risk and take the appropriate actions to protect their property and families. The Elk City township and surrounding forestlands can and will eventually burn; thus residents should be prepared to deal with the potential consequences and have safety measures in place ahead of time.

3.3.2 Continued Rapid Growth

Growth will continue to present the greatest challenge to fire management in the urban interface over the long term. As of June 2007, there are 150 new subdivisions or housing developments (some are multiple phases of the same development) planned throughout Idaho County.

The dramatic increase in demand for homes throughout Idaho County has resulted in significant changes in land use patterns. Many agricultural lands and private non-industrial forest lands have been sold and subdivided over the last few decades, pushing residential development further into the timberlands. This trend will continue into the future, as forestland and rangelands are sold for real estate development. This will have a dramatic effect on the ability of emergency resources to maintain current levels of fire protection without considerable increases in funding for equipment, personnel, and training. Indeed, many emergency response resources in Idaho County are already at a critical threshold. Further increases in protection responsibility will come at the expense of preparedness, as emergency resources are increasingly spread over an expanding protection area.

3.4 Success Stories in Idaho County

3.4.1 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.

3.4.2 Current Grant Projects

Several Idaho County organizations are currently working on various types of fuel mitigation projects. The following is a summary of these projects.

Table 3.16. Summary of current grant projects in Idaho County.

Project Name	Completed Acres	Structures Protected	Amount	End Date
Secesh/Burgdorf Project	48	33	\$60,000	August 30, 2007
Elk City HFR	34	25	\$30,725	August 31, 2007
Cove Road/Fish Creek	39	30	\$35,325	August 31, 2007
Syringa/Lowell	36	39	\$54,775	August 31, 2007
Red River/Orogrande	13	14	\$10,900	August 30, 2007
Glenwood/Caribel	6	7	\$134,000	August 30, 2008
Countywide HR Project	0	0	\$75,000	August 30, 2009
FOC South Fork Project	36	23	\$54,000	August 30, 2008

Table 3.16. Summary of current grant projects in Idaho County.

Project Name	Completed Acres	Structures Protected	Amount	End Date
Secesh Hazardous Fuels	5	-	\$41,800	August 30, 2008
Total	217	171	\$496,525	

The Elk City HFR and Red River/Orogrande have been completed to date. In addition, a \$34,448 grant in the Warren area is pending approval.

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 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 of the plan should be conducted on the 5th anniversary of the adoption of the 2005 plan.

Idaho County has organized a Fire Mitigation Working Group, which will be responsible for the annual and five year updates of the Idaho County Wildland Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan. The following is list of designees for 2007:

- **Chair** - Jerry Zumalt, Idaho County Disaster Manager
- Laura Barrett, USFS – Nez Perce National Forest
- Susan Jenkins, USFS – Clearwater National Forest
- Gary Phillips, USFS- Payette National Forest
- Kristen Sanders, Bureau of Land Management
- Dave Summers, Idaho Department of Lands
- Tim Droegmiller, Nez Perce Tribe
- Kevin Kehoe, Idaho County Fire Chief's Association, Harpster Volunteer Fire Department
- Bob Johnson, Idaho County Fire Chief's Association, White Bird Volunteer Fire Department
- Dennis McCullum, Idaho County Fire Chief's Association
- Cris Bent, Secesh/Warren/Burgdorf Volunteer Fire Department (Payette National Forest Fire Chief Representative)

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
4.1.a: Develop County policy concerning building materials used in high-risk WUI areas on existing structures and new construction (e.g., Clearwater, Kamiah, Kooskia, Lowell, Pollock, Stites, Warren, Burgdorf, Dixie, Elk City, Harpster, Lucile, Riggins, Slate Creek, White Bird, Woodland, and Syringa).	Protection of people and structures by reducing the risk of loss of life or property by preemptive actions.	County Commissioners Office and Rural Fire Departments	Year 1 (2005): 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: Ongoing
4.1.b: Explore ways for the County to help not-for-profit fire department organizations gain insurance coverage.	Protection of people and structures by improving the safety of firefighters and their families and decreasing the personal liability of firefighting.	County Commissioners and all Not-for-profit fire departments.	Year 1 (2005): Research different methods for the County to support and/or help departments in gaining coverage. Year 2 (2006): Implement chosen alternative sensitive to each department. 2007 Status: Ongoing
4.1.c: Provide funding for a full-time Geographic Information System position at the Idaho County Courthouse.	Protection of people and structures by improving County maps and data systems used by emergency services personnel, highway districts and other officials.	County Commissioners Office and Planning and Zoning.	Year 1 (2005): Seek funding for full-time GIS staff position. Post job listing for potential candidates. 2007 Status: This project is currently being funded by the Idaho County Commissioners.
4.1.d: Adoption of International Fire Code.	Protection of people and structures by reducing the risk of loss of life or property by preemptive actions.	County Commissioners Office and Rural Fire Departments.	Year 1 (2005): Consider and develop policy to adopt the International Fire Code regulations adopted by the State of Idaho. 2007 Status: Ongoing

Table 4.1. WUI Action Items in Safety and Policy.

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Planning Horizon
4.1.e: Develop fire and emergency prevention plans for local communities.	Protect people and structures by increasing awareness of wildfire and emergency risks and potential preventative actions.	Local communities including homeowner's associations in conjunction with fire prevention specialists.	<p>Year 1 (2007): Approach high risk communities regarding the development of a local prevention plan and begin setting up planning process and any funding needed.</p> <p>Year 2 (2008): Develop prevention plan and begin implementing action items.</p> <p>2007 status: New project</p>

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 in involve education and increasing awareness of the residents of Idaho 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 State and Private Forestry Offices Bureau of Land Management Nez Perce Tribe USDA Forest Service Local School Districts Cities of Idaho County 	To start immediately using existing educational program materials and staffing. 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 2 (2006). Costs initially to be funded through existing budgets for these activities to be followed with grant monies to continue the programs as identified in the formal needs assessment. 2007 Status: Ongoing
4.2.b: Wildfire risk assessments of homes in identified communities.	Protect people and structures by increasing awareness of specific risk factors of individual homesites in the at-risk landscapes. Only after these are completed can homesite treatments follow.	To be implemented by County Commissioners Office in cooperation with the Rural Fire Departments and Wildland Fire Protection Specialists, and every city municipality in the county. Actual work may be completed by Wildfire Mitigation Consultants.	Cost: Approximately \$100 per homesite for inspection, written report, and discussions with the homeowners. Action Item: Secure funding and contract to complete the inspections during years 1 & 2 (2005-06) Homesite inspection reports and estimated budget for each homesite's treatments will be a requirement to receive funding for treatments through grants. 2007 Status: Many fire departments have begun or completed home site risk assessments within their jurisdiction; however, this is an ongoing project.
Focus Areas:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ridge Runners Volunteer Fire Department: <i>507 structures</i> Kooskia Volunteer Fire Department: <i>693 structures – In progress</i> Elk City Volunteer Fire Department: <i>601 structures</i> Riggins City Fire Department: <i>158 structures</i> BPC Volunteer Rural Fire Department: <i>527 structures - Completed</i> Carrot Ridge Volunteer Fire Department: <i>308 structures – In progress</i> Cottonwood Volunteer Fire Department: <i>1,404 structures</i> 		

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"> • Dixie Volunteer Fire Department: <i>84 structures - Completed</i> • Grangeville Rural Fire District : <i>1,237 structures</i> • Harpster Volunteer Fire Association: <i>283 structures</i> • Salmon River Volunteer Fire Department: <i>1,283 structures – In progress</i> • White Bird Volunteer Fire Department: <i>60 structures – In progress</i> • Red River Area – Framing Our Community: Completed • Orogrande – Framing Our Community: Completed • Newsome – Framing Our Community: Completed • Secesh Meadows Rural Fire District: • Glenwood – Caribel Rural Fire District: <i>317 structures</i> • Kamiah Fire Department: <i>1,083 structures – In progress</i> 	
4.2.c: Homesite WUI Treatments.	Protect people, structures, and increase firefighter safety by reducing the risk factors surrounding homes in the WUI of Idaho County.	County Commissioners in cooperation with Cities, rural fire districts, Idaho Department of Lands, and USDA Forest Service	<p>Actual funding level will be based on the outcomes of the homesite assessments and cost estimates</p> <p>Estimate that treatments in rangelands will cost approximately \$850 per homesite for a defensible space of roughly 150’.</p> <p>Estimate that treatments in forestland will cost roughly \$1,000 per homesite for a defensible space of about 200’.</p> <p>Homesite treatments can begin with 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: Ongoing</p>
Focus Areas:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ridge Runners Volunteer Fire Department: <i>507 structures; estimate 90% receive Treatment- \$456,300</i> • Kooskia Volunteer Fire Department: <i>693 structures; estimate 90% receive Treatment - \$623,700</i> • Elk City Volunteer Fire Department: <i>601 structures; estimate 70% receive Treatment - \$420,700</i> • Riggins City Fire Department: <i>158 structures; estimate 60% receive Treatment - \$ 80,580</i> • BPC Volunteer Rural Fire Department: <i>527 structures; estimate 90% receive Treatment - \$ 474,300 - Completed</i> • Carrot Ridge Volunteer Fire Department: <i>308 structures; estimate 80% receive Treatment - \$ 246,400</i> • Cottonwood Volunteer Fire Department: <i>1,404 structures; estimate 80% receive Treatment - \$ 1,123,200</i> • Glenwood-Caribel Rural Fire District: <i>317 structures, estimate 75% receive treatment - \$237,750 - In progress</i> • Secesh Meadows Rural Fire District: - In progress • Dixie Volunteer Fire Department: <i>84 structures; estimate 30% receive Treatment - \$ 25,200</i> 	

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"> • Grangeville Rural Fire District : 1,237 structures; estimate 75% receive Treatment - \$ 927,750 • Harpster Volunteer Fire Association: 283 structures; estimate 60% receive Treatment - \$ 169,800 • Salmon River Volunteer Fire Department: 1,283 structures; estimate 75% receive Treatment - \$ 817,912 • White Bird Volunteer Fire Department: 60 structures; estimate 75% receive Treatment - \$ 38,250 • Kamiah Fire Department: 1,083 structures; estimate 90% receive Treatment - \$ 974,700 • Other rural structures: 4,475 structures; estimate 70% receive Treatment - \$ 2,819,250
4.2.d: Maintenance of Homesite WUI Treatments.	Protect people, structures, and increase firefighter safety by reducing the risk factors surrounding homes in the WUI of Idaho County.	County Commissioners Office in cooperation with Rural Fire Departments and local home owners	<p>Homesite defensibility treatments must be maintained periodically to sustain benefits of the initial treatments. Site information will be collected using the appropriate software and stored in the County's database. The database will be utilized to revisit treatment areas every 5 years.</p> <p>Each site should be assessed 5 years following initial treatment</p> <p>Estimated re-inspection cost will be \$50 per homesite 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 Homesite WUI Treatments.	Protect people, structures, and increase firefighter safety by reducing the risk factors surrounding homes in the WUI of Idaho 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>Retreatment 5 years after initial treatments:</p> <p>Elk City, beginning in 2008 – 30%</p> <p>Newsome, beginning in 2008 – 60%</p> <p>Orogrande, beginning in 2009 – 100%</p> <p>Dixie, beginning in 2007 – 67%</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 firefighter safety by reducing the risk factors surrounding high risk communities in the WUI of Idaho County.	County Commissioners in cooperation with the Idaho Department of Lands and the BLM to identify funding availability and project implementation opportunities.	Actual funding level will be based on the outcomes of the homesite assessments and cost estimates. Years 2-5 (2006-09): Treat high risk wildland fuels from homesite 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 near homes and infrastructure. 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. 2007 Status: The Forest Service has completed a shaded fuel break around the Secesh Meadows community; however, this project is ongoing.
4.2.g: Development of a community evacuation plan and alternate safety zones for the community of Elk City and other remote communities in Idaho County.	Protect people, structures, and increase firefighter safety by directly increasing the safety of residents and visitors during a wildfire evacuation situation.	Rural Fire Departments in cooperation with community residents, BLM, and USFS.	Develop a safe evacuation plan for the community including alternate routes and safety zones (2005). Send information to residents and hold a public meeting to inform communities. 2007 Status: An Idaho County Evacuation Plan was completed in July of 2006. This plan is general in nature, however, specific guidelines for the Meadow Fire evacuation were added based on the wildfire behavior at that time.
4.2.h: Implement proposed home defensible space projects in identified project areas.	Protect people, structures, and firefighter safety by decreasing the fire risk around homes and communities.	Rural Fire Departments, County Commissioners, area residents, and private contractor.	Year 1 (2005): Locate funding source and conduct homesite evaluations for structures in mapped project areas. Write project plans for individual landowners. Year 2 (2006): Continue to work with landowners to implement agreed upon project plans. 2007 Status: Most of the projects in this list are ongoing; however, the Dixie Project is in the re-entry and maintenance stage. There were also several project areas added to the list.
Defensible Space Project Areas			
	Acres	Project Cost	2007 Status
American River Community Protection Area	4,577.5	\$4,577,462	Ongoing
Burgdorf Defensible Space Treatment	4984.79	\$4,984,787.89	Ongoing
Cedar Creek Defensible Space Treatment	3,124.7	\$3,124,670	Ongoing
Christie Creek Defensible Space Treatment	6,944.5	\$6,944,500	New Project
Clear Creek Road Defensible Space Treatment	1,275.8	\$1,275,761	Ongoing
Clearwater Community Defensible Space Treatment	1,044.9	\$1,044,890	Ongoing

Table 4.2. WUI Action Items for People and Structures.

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items, Planning Horizon and Estimated Costs		
	Clearwater Community Defensible Space Treatment		854.1	\$854,067	Ongoing
	Cove Road Defensible Space Treatment Area		360.0	\$360,027	Ongoing
	Dixie Community Defensible Space Treatment		2,078.6	\$2,078,595	Ongoing - working on maintenance
	Doumeq Grade Defensible Space Treatment		1218.3	\$1,218,300	New Project
	Dutch Oven Community Protection Area		10,360.6	\$10,360,637	Ongoing
	Elk Creek Watershed Management Plan Area		14,149.9	\$35,000	Ongoing
	Fish Hatchery Defensible Space Treatment		378.8	\$378,808	Ongoing
	Grangeville-Salmon Road Community Defensible Space		1,836.6	\$1,836,557	Ongoing
	Harpster Community Defensible Space Treatment		2,086.6	\$2,086,613	Ongoing
	Harpster Community Defensible Space Treatment		308.4	\$308,377	Ongoing
	Harpster Community Defensible Space Treatment		254.9	\$254,912	Ongoing
	Hwy12 Kooskia-Kamiah Defensible Space Treatment		366.3	\$366,263	Ongoing
	Kidder Ridge E. Defensible Space Treatment		133.4	\$133,415	Ongoing
	Kidder Ridge W. Defensible Space Treatment		122.4	\$122,371	Ongoing
	Kooskia SE Defensible Space Fuels Treatment		67.9	\$67,928	Ongoing
	Kooskia SW Defensible Space Fuels Treatment		67.9	\$67,895	Ongoing
	Leitch Creek Defensible Space Treatment		363.8	\$363,792	Ongoing
	Lowell Community Defensible Space Treatment		41.0	\$40,978	Ongoing
	Lowell Community Defensible Space Treatment		23.9	\$23,902	Ongoing
	Lowell Community Defensible Space Treatment		22.2	\$22,225	Ongoing
	Lower S. Fork Salmon River Defensible Space Treatment		289.3	\$289,000	New Project
	Old Whitebird Grade Community Protection Area		1,193.1	\$1,193,105	Ongoing
	Pardee Defensible Space Project Area		587.6	\$587,600	New Project
	Red Pine Creek Defensible Space Treatment		2,178.6	\$2,178,650	Ongoing
	Ridge Runner Defensible Space Treatment Area		912.33	\$912,326.92	Ongoing
	Ridge Runner Defensible Space Treatment Area		199.77	\$199,768.90	Ongoing
	Ridge Runner Defensible Space Treatment Area		4,236.93	\$4,236,933.80	Ongoing
	Ridge Runner Defensible Space Treatment Area		3,174.02	\$3,174,021.64	Ongoing
	Salmon River Red Zone Defensible Space Treatment		8740.7	\$8,740,700	New Project
	Smith Creek Defensible Space Treatment		247.5	\$247,525	Ongoing

Table 4.2. WUI Action Items for People and Structures.

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items, Planning Horizon and Estimated Costs	
Stites Defensible Space Fuels Treatment			112.1	\$112,087 Ongoing
Tram Road Defensible Space Treatment			124.6	\$124,610 Ongoing
Warren Defensible Space Treatment			879.8	\$879,800 New Project
Wilson Creek Defensible Space Treatment			318.9	\$318,857 Ongoing
4.2.i: Development of “Community Emergency Response Team” program in communities.	Protection of people, structures, infrastructure, and economy by improving emergency response and recruiting more local residents for emergency response organizations (i.e. fire departments, ambulance, police departments)	Idaho County Disaster Management and community governments.	Year 1 (2005): Develop team and objectives and implement program incorporating the resources of local emergency services personnel. 2007 Status: Ongoing	

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.j: 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	Cooperative effort including: <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 • Local Fire Departments & Districts • Bureau of Land Management • USDA Forest Service • Clearwater RC&D • Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security • Idaho, Clearwater, Lewis, Nez Perce, and Latah Counties • Non-profit organizations • Private business & landowners 	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. 2007 Status: New project, in progress

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 Idaho 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 County Highway Districts.	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: Update and replace road signs throughout the county and establish standards for visibility of home address numbers.	Protection of people and structures by reducing confusion and improving response times of emergency personnel, especially to remote locations.	County Commissioners in cooperation with County Highway Districts and Rural Fire Districts.	Year 1 (2005): Inform homeowners of standardized size and acceptable locations for house numbers (2005). Identify routes where new road signs need maintenance or replacement. Purchase and post signs. 2007 Status: The county is nearly complete with the road sign replacement project. They are also working on obtaining house numbers.
4.3.c: Improve phone communications to the Mount Idaho area.	Protection of people and structures by ensuring that adequate phone communications are available during an emergency situation.	Phone companies and Mount Idaho residents.	Year 1 & 2 (2005 – 2006): Identify problem areas and meet with phone companies to discuss possible solutions. Year 2 & 3 (2006 – 2007): Implement appropriate alternative. 2007 Status: Ongoing
4.3.d: Watershed Management Plan for the Wall Creek Watershed in Clearwater.	Sustainability of Communities by increasing the probability that communities will have safe drinking water following a wildfire that burns in the community watershed.	Clearwater Community Council and USFS	Year 1 (2005): Identify landowners and seek funding to implement the planning process. Implementation of projects based on results of watershed management plans. 2007 Status: Ongoing
4.3.e: Watershed Management Plan for the Elk Creek Watershed in Elk City.	Sustainability of Communities by increasing the probability that communities will have safe drinking water following a wildfire that burns in the community watershed.	Elk City Water and Sewer, USFS, BLM	Year 1 (2005): Identify landowners and seek funding to implement the planning process. Implementation of projects based on results of watershed management plans. 2007 Status: Ongoing
4.3.f: South Fork Clearwater River Power Supply System upgrade	Sustainability of Communities by increasing	County Commissioners, Power Company, Area	Long term:

Table 4.3. Infrastructure Enhancements.

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items & Planning Horizon
	the probability that communities will have electricity during and after wildfire events in and around the Elk City region.	residents	Convert wooden poles to elevated metal towers Fuels treatment under the powerlines 2007 Status: Ongoing
4.3.g: Fuels reduction project for power line corridor between Grangeville and Elk City.	Protection of people and structures by reducing the potential risk of ignition associated with the power lines and creating a fuel break.	Avista Utilities and the USFS.	Year 1 (2005): Identify specific areas that are in need of fuels reduction and create a project plan. Obtain permission from the Forest Service and any other affected landowners to implement project plan on their lands. Year 2 (2006): Begin implementation of fuels reduction project. 2007 Status: The Forest Service is conducting the 806 Fuels Reduction project in this vicinity.
4.3.h: 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 County Highway Districts.	Year 1 (2005): Full assessment of road defensibility and ownership participation. Implementation of projects (linked to item 4.2.g, 4.2.h, and 4.2.i). 2007 Status: Ongoing
4.3.i. Watershed Management Plan for the Three Mile Creek Watershed.	Sustainability of Communities by increasing the probability that communities will have safe drinking water following a wildfire that burns in the community watershed.	Water Departments and City Government.	Year 1 (2005): Identify landowners and seek funding to implement the planning process. Implementation of projects based on results of watershed management plans. 2007 Status: Ongoing
4.3.j: Fuels reduction project for powerline corridor adjacent to Highway 12 near Syringa and Lowell.	Protection of people and structures by reducing the potential risk of ignition associated with the power lines and creating a fuel break.	Avista Utilities and the USFS.	Year 1 (2007): Identify specific areas that are in need of fuels reduction and create a project plan. Obtain permission from the Forest Service and any other affected landowners to implement project plan on their lands. Year 2 (2008): Begin implementation of fuels reduction project. 2007 Status: New project.

Table 4.3. Infrastructure Enhancements.

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items & Planning Horizon
<p>4.3.k: Access improvements of bridges, cattle guards, culverts, and limiting road surfaces (e.g. Salmon River Road, Selway Falls Road, Pardee Road, Salmon River Road, Wilson Road, Forest Route 1858 to Newsome, Crooked River Road, Jack Mountain Road, Cove Road, Warren Wagon Road, and Forest Route 246).</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 emergency.</p>	<p>Highway Districts in cooperation with the BLM, State of Idaho (Lands and Transportation), USFS, and industrial forestland owners (e.g., Potlatch, Plum Creek).</p>	<p>Year 1 (2005): Update existing assessment of travel surfaces, bridges, and cattle guards in Idaho 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 \$100,000 which might be shared between County, BLM, USFS, State, and private based on landownership associated with road locations.</p> <p>Year 2 (2006): Post weight restriction signs on all limiting crossings, copy information to rural fire districts and wildland fire protection agencies in affected areas. Estimate cost at roughly \$15-\$25,000 for signs and posting.</p> <p>Year 3 (2007): 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: Several of the road improvements are still ongoing; however, there have been culvert improvements on the Selway Falls Road and bridge replacement/improvements on the Lolo Creek Bridge and Salmon River Road.</p>
<p>4.2.l: Access improvements through road-side fuels management in proposed project areas.</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 Highway Districts in cooperation with BLM, State of Idaho (Lands and Transportation), USFS, and industrial forestland owners.</p>	<p>Year 1 (2005): Update existing assessment of roads in Idaho County as to location. Secure funding for implementation of this project (grants).</p> <p>Year 2 (2006): Identify forestland and rangeland fuels difficult to control during wildfire that would also respond well to thinning, pruning, and brush cutting (hand pile and burn or chip), while increasing ingress and egress use in wildfire emergencies. Target 100' on downhill side of</p>

Table 4.3. Infrastructure Enhancements.

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items & Planning Horizon	
			<p>roads and 75' on uphill side for estimated cost of \$15,000 per mile of road treated. If 10 miles of roadway are prioritized for treatment (est.) B/C Ratio of 14.7:1 is achieved. This B/C ratio may be maintained in many rural treatment areas of the county.</p> <p>Year 3 (2007): Secure funding and implement projects to treat road-side fuels.</p> <p>2007 Status: The BLM constantly maintains sections of the Erickson Ridge Road, Buffalo Gulch Road, Highway 14, Forgotton 400, and American River Road under their General Transportation Plan. Framing Our Community also helps maintain sections of the Red River Road, American River Road, and the Orogrande Road. Most of the projects on the following list are still ongoing; however, roadside fuels treatments have begun on the Warren Wagon Road (FS 21).</p>	
Proposed Roadside Fuels Project	Miles	Acres	Project Cost	
Adams Grade Roadside Treatment Area	3.8	368.8	\$276,629	
Beaverslide Roadside Treatment Area	7.3	682.3	\$511,712	
Big Cedar Roadside Treatment Area	7.59	759.36	\$569,521	
Big Horse Canyon Roadside Treatment Area	3.4	333.62	\$250,214	
Clear Creek Roadside Treatment Area	10.8	1,057.5	\$793,092	
Crane Hill Roadside Treatment Area	2.72	278.02	\$208,512	
Dixie Roadside Fuels Treatment Area	31.4	3,026.5	\$2,269,840	
Doughty Roadside Treatment Area	1.17	125.12	\$93,841	
Elk City to Grangeville Roadside Treatment Area	34.4	3,338.5	\$2,503,894	
French Creek-Warren Roadside Treatment Area	40.2	3,667.5	\$2,750,590	
Harpster Area Roadside Fuels Treatment Area	8.5	830.8	\$623,127	
Harris Ridge Roadside Treatment Area	12.8	1,207.4	\$905,547	
Kidder Ridge Roadside Treatment Area	11.0	1,036.5	\$777,372	
Leitch Creek Roadside Treatment Area	4.7	464.0	\$348,009	

Table 4.3. Infrastructure Enhancements.

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items & Planning Horizon
Long Bluff Roadside Treatment Area	1.15	125.9	\$94,423
Mallard Creek Roadside Fuels Treatment Area	17.9	1,580.3	\$1,185,258
Mt. Idaho-Harpster Grade Roadside Treatment Area	19.1	1,855.9	\$1,391,922
Mulledy Roadside Treatment Area	1.91	198.7	\$149,019
Newsome Roadside Fuels Treatment Area	6.8	656.3	\$492,197
Pardee Roadside Treatment Area	7.1	586.4	\$439,805
Red Fir Roadside Treatment Area	5.38	535.95	\$401,988
RR Hot Springs Roadside Fuels Treatment Area	10.0	979.2	\$734,372
Sally Ann Creek Roadside Treatment Area	3.7	369.0	\$276,738
Sutter Creek Roadside Treatment Area	6.2	599.5	\$449,589
Tom Taha Roadside Treatment Area	6.0	590.7	\$443,007
Trenary Roadside Treatment Area	.96	107.69	\$80764
Wall Creek Roadside Treatment Area	4.7	445.4	\$334,026
Whitewater Wilderness Ranch Roadside Treatment Area	6.0	109.1	\$10,000
Wilson Roadside Treatment Area	2.38	245.45	\$184,090
Woodland Grade Roadside Treatment Area	10.0	913.6	\$ 685,205
Woodland Roadside Treatment Area	12.4	1,139.0	\$854,259

4.4 Resource and Capability Enhancements

There are a number of resource and capability enhancements identified by the rural and wildland firefighting districts in Idaho 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 in to existing dispatch, improve range within the region, and conversion to consistent standard of radio types	Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	Clearwater RC&D in cooperation with rural and wildland fire districts, and Idaho 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. 2007 Status: Idaho County is working on upgrading their communications to the narrow band system. There is also a region-wide communications viability study in progress. There have been discussions of placing a tactical use only repeater on Wood Rat.
4.4.b: Facility, land, and basic equipment for a substation of the Grangeville Rural Fire District in Mount Idaho.	Protection of people and structures by direct firefighting capability enhancements.	Grangeville Rural Fire District.	Year 1 (2005): Verify stated need still exists, develop budget, and locate funding and equipment (surplus) sources. Year 1 or 2 (2005-06): Acquire and deliver needed materials and equipment. 2007 Status: Ongoing
4.4.c: Tanker, 2-ton quick response structural engine, PPEs, tools, and miscellaneous other equipment for the Grangeville City/Rural Fire District.	Protection of people and structures by direct firefighting capability enhancements.	Grangeville Rural Fire District.	Year 1 (2005): Verify stated need still exists, develop budget, and locate funding or equipment (surplus) sources. Year 1 or 2 (2005-06): Acquire and deliver needed equipment to stations based on prioritization by need and funding awards. 2007 Status: Ongoing.
4.4.d: Structural engine, 4-wheel drive utility vehicles, portable pumps, handheld radios, personal protective equipment, and chainsaws for Ridge Runner Fire Department.	Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	Ridge Runner Fire Department.	Year 1 (2005): Verify stated need still exists, develop budget, and locate funding or equipment (surplus) sources. Year 1 or 2 (2005-06): Acquire and deliver

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.e: Expand Salmon River Rural Volunteer Fire Department to cover homes on the north side of the Salmon River Road.	Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	Salmon River Rural Volunteer Fire Department.	needed equipment to stations based on prioritization by need and funding awards. 2007 Status: Department acquired turnouts, but are still working on the other items. Year 1 (2005): Identify area to be annexed into the department and inform landowners. Year 2 (2006): Formally annex the identified lands. 2007 Status: Ongoing
4.4.f: Annex lands between the Grangeville Rural Fire District and the Harpster Volunteer Fire Department to close the gap in the service area.	Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	Grangeville Rural Fire Department and Harpster Volunteer Fire Department.	Year 1 (2005): Identify area to be annexed by each department and inform landowners. Year 2 (2006): Formally annex the lands into the respective department's coverage area. 2007 Status: Ongoing
4.4.g: Updated rolling stock, portable pump, hand tools, PPEs, handheld radios, and miscellaneous other equipment for the Kooskia Volunteer Fire Department.	Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	Kooskia 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.h: Structural engine for Riggins City Fire Department.	Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	Riggins City Fire Department.	Year 1 (2005): Verify stated need still exists, develop budget, and locate funding or equipment (surplus) sources. Year 1 or 2 (2005-06): Acquire and deliver needed equipment to stations based on prioritization by need and funding awards. 2007 Status: Ongoing
4.4.i: Structural engine, brush truck, wildland engine, water tender, P25 radios, hand tools, flares, portable pump, foam unit, and miscellaneous other equipment for Harpster Volunteer Fire Department.	Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	Harpster 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.

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.j: Construction materials for a heated Elk City Volunteer Fire Department station.</p>	<p>Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.</p>	<p>Elk City Volunteer Fire Department.</p>	<p>Year 1 (2005): Verify stated need still exists, develop budget, and locate funding or equipment (surplus) sources. Year 1 or 2 (2005-06): Acquire and deliver needed equipment to stations based on prioritization by need and funding awards. 2007 Status: In progress</p>
<p>4.4.k: Updated rolling stock, drop tank, hoses, 500 gpm pump, and training videos for the Elk City Volunteer Fire Department.</p>	<p>Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.</p>	<p>Elk City Volunteer Fire Department.</p>	<p>Year 1 (2005): Verify stated need still exists, develop budget, and locate funding or equipment (surplus) sources. Year 1 or 2 (2005-06): Acquire and deliver needed equipment to stations based on prioritization by need and funding awards. 2007 Status: The Department has obtained a pumper truck and two water tenders, however, this project is still in progress..</p>
<p>4.4.l: Retention and recruitment of volunteer firefighters.</p>	<p>Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.</p>	<p>Rural and Wildland Fire Districts working with broad base of county citizenry to identify options, determine plan of action, and implement it.</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>4.4.m: Increased training and capabilities of firefighters.</p>	<p>Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.</p>	<p>Rural and Wildland Fire Districts working with the BLM and USFS for wildland training opportunities and with the State Fire Marshall's Office for structural fire fighting training.</p>	<p>Year 1 (2005): 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 of each to acquire. 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.</p>

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.n. Develop and update Mutual Aid Agreements between all Rural Fire Districts and the Federal and State wildfire fighting agencies working in and around Idaho County.</p>	<p>Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.</p>	<p>Rural and Wildland Fire Districts, BLM, USFS, BIA, IDL, State Fire Marshall's Office.</p>	<p>Year 1 (2005): Identify current mutual aid agreements and needed agreements. Draft and implement agreements across the county.</p> <p>2007 Status: 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 agreement.</p>
<p>4.4.o: Install a repeater in the Riggins area for better coverage.</p>	<p>Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.</p>	<p>County Commissioners and Rural Fire Departments</p>	<p>Year 1 (2005): Develop a cost analysis and locate funding opportunities.</p> <p>Year 2 (2006): Acquire necessary equipment and implement project.</p> <p>2007 Status: The placement of this repeater is currently being assessed.</p>
<p>4.4.p: Wildland engine,, hand tools, handheld radios, portable tank, portable pumps, blower fan, and flares for BPC Volunteer Rural Fire Department.</p>	<p>Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.</p>	<p>BPC Volunteer Rural Fire Department.</p>	<p>Year 1 (2005): Verify stated need still exists, develop budget, and locate funding or equipment (surplus) sources.</p> <p>Year 1 or 2 (2005-06): Acquire and deliver needed equipment to stations based on prioritization by need and funding awards.</p> <p>2007 Status: The department has recently become a subscription-based organization. They are still working on obtaining the listed items.</p>
<p>4.4.q: The White Bird Volunteer Fire Department has need of a new two story building to house equipment and provide a training facility for firefighters. The Department is also in need of nearly everything required to operate an effective fire department including 2 structural engines, one brush truck, a water tender, hand and shop tools, PPE's, hoses, nozzles, foam capabilities, etc. See list in Section 3.2.2.</p>	<p>Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.</p>	<p>White Bird Volunteer Fire Department</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>

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.r: Mobile radios, portable radios, base station, and dispatch for Dixie Volunteer Fire Department.	Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	Dixie Volunteer Fire Department	Year 1 (2005): Verify stated need still exists, develop budget, and locate funding or equipment (surplus) sources. Year 1 or 2 (2005-06): Acquire and deliver needed equipment to stations based on prioritization by need and funding awards. 2007 Status: Ongoing
4.4.s: Chainsaw for Cottonwood Volunteer Fire Department.	Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	Cottonwood Volunteer Fire Department.	Year 1 (2005): Verify stated need still exists, develop budget, and locate funding or equipment (surplus) sources. Year 1 or 2 (2005-06): Acquire and deliver needed equipment to stations based on prioritization by need and funding awards. 2007 Status: Completed
4.4.t: Establish and map onsite water sources such as dry hydrants or underground storage tanks for rural housing developments.	Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	County Commissioners and Rural Fire Departments	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.u: Purchase small boat for IDL.	Protection of people and structures by providing improved access to land along Clearwater River for fire fighting.	Maggie Creek FPD	Year 1 (2005): Verify stated need still exists, develop budget, and locate funding or equipment (surplus) sources. Year 1 or 2 (2005-06): Acquire and deliver needed equipment to districts based on prioritization by need and funding awards. 2007 Status: Ongoing
4.4.v: Improve safety equipment for all RFDs in Idaho County.	Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	Clearwater Resource Conservation and Development Council in cooperation with County Commissioners and Rural Fire Districts.	Year 1 (2005): Complete an inventory of all supplies held by the RFDs (boots, turnouts, Nomex, gloves, modern lighting, straps, and hardware), and complete a needs assessment matching expected replacement schedule. Develop countywide re-supply process for needed equipment. 2007 Status: Ongoing

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.w: Obtain a mobile repeater station with back up power source.	Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	County Commissioners, Clearwater RC&D, IDL, USDA Forest Service, and local fire departments.	Year 1 (2005): Verify stated need still exists, develop budget, and locate funding or equipment (surplus) sources. Year 1 or 2 (2005-06): Acquire and deliver needed equipment to districts based on prioritization by need and funding awards. 2007 Status: Completed
4.4.x: Obtain funding to build a fire station and acquire a foam unit for the Secesh Meadows Rural Fire District.	Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	Secesh Meadow 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.y: The newly created Glenwood-Caribel Volunteer Fire Department is in need of a station to house equipment and train volunteers. They are also in need of rolling stock, portable pumps, hand tools, PPEs, radios, and miscellaneous other equipment.	Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	Glenwood-Caribel 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.z: Obtain updated rolling stock, PPE's and P25 radios for Salmon River Rural Fire District.	Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	Salmon River 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.aa: The Stites Fire Department is need of a station to house equipment and provide training. They are also in need of updated rolling stock, P25 radios, PPEs, tools, and miscellaneous other equipment.	Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	Stities 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

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

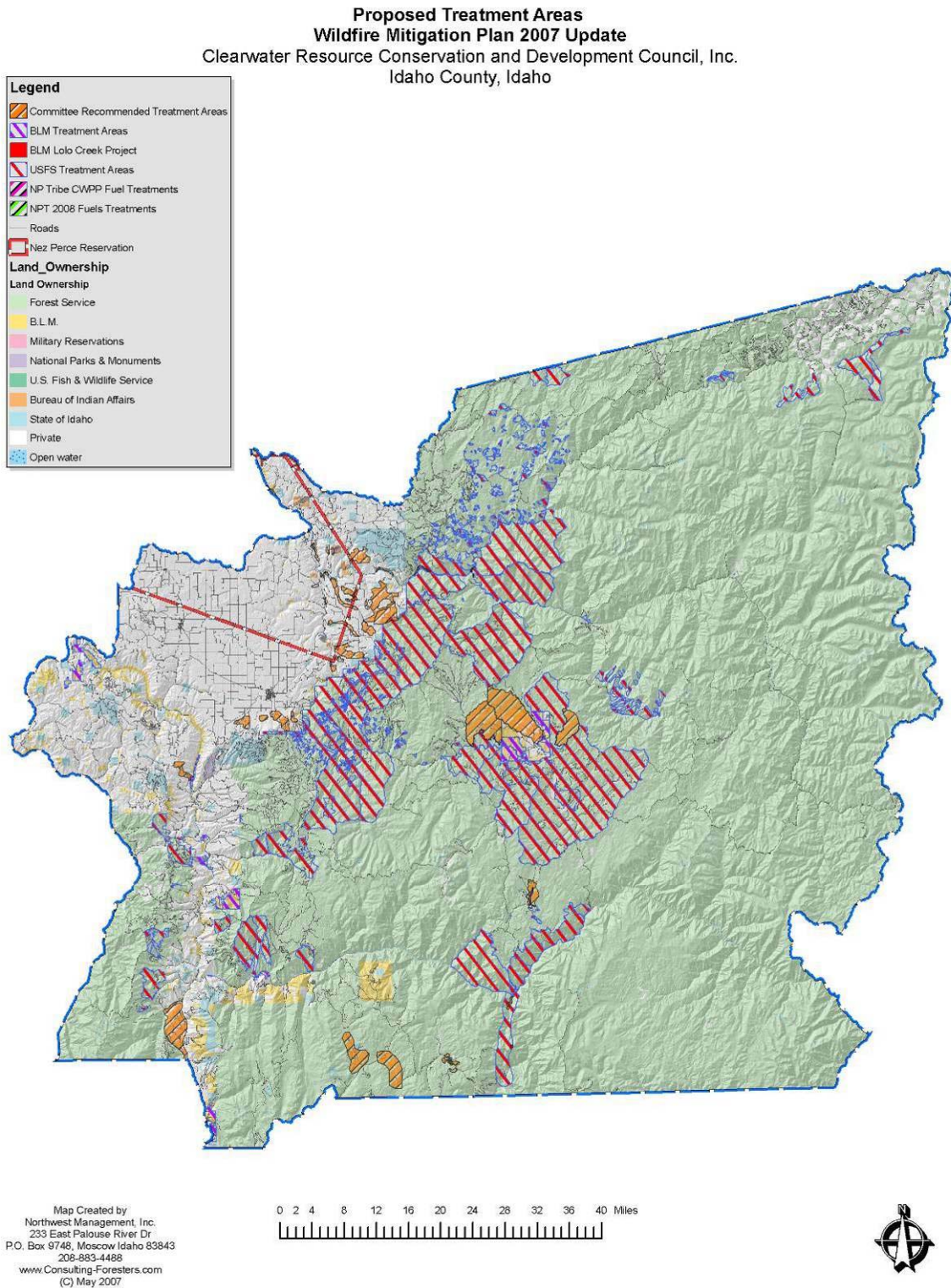
Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items & Planning Horizon
<p>4.4.ab: Identify areas lacking a sufficient water supply and develop publicly accessible fill sites.</p>	<p>Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.</p>	<p>County Commissioners and rural and wildland fire districts in cooperation with the Natural Resource Conservation Service and the Clearwater RC&D.</p>	<p>Year 1 (2007): Identify populated areas lacking sufficient water supplies and develop project plans to develop fill or helicopter dipping sites.</p> <p>Year 1 3 (2007-09): Implement project plans.</p> <p>2007 Status: The IDL is currently working in cooperation with the Natural Resource Conservation Service and the Clearwater RC&D to secure funding (EQIP) to support development and installation of additional drafting and dipping sites.</p>
<p>4.4.ac: Obtain additional personnel, training, PPEs, hand tools, portable and mobile radios, two structural engines, one utility vehicle, and miscellaneous other equipment for the Kamiah Volunteer Fire Department.</p>	<p>Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.</p>	<p>Kamiah Volunteer Fire Department</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.ad: Obtain additional training, PPEs, hand tools, and radio equipment for the Carrot Ridge Volunteer Fire Department.</p>	<p>Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.</p>	<p>Carrot Ridge Volunteer Fire Department.</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.ae: Obtain additional training, PPEs, hand tools, portable radios, communications base station, and a Type 1 crew cab engine for the Cottonwood Volunteer Fire Department and Rural Fire District.</p>	<p>Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.</p>	<p>Cottonwood Volunteer Fire Department and Cottonwood 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. Idaho 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 Idaho County.



4.5.1 Bureau of Land Management Projects

4.5.1.1 Planned Projects

Bally Mountain Fuels and Forest Health Project

This project will tie into ongoing homeowner evaluations conducted by a joint FS and BLM endeavor in the Salmon River corridor to promote fuels reduction in and around private homes. This project is in the planning stages with implementation scheduled for summer 2008.

Forgotten 400

This project consists of roadside fuels reduction in the Elk City WUI planned for summer 2007 implementation.

Buffalo Gulch

This project consists of roadside fuels reduction in the Elk City WUI planned for summer 2007 implementation.

4.5.1.2 Ongoing Projects

The following projects are in progress:

Eastside Township Fuels and Vegetation Project

The final EIS has been released and the Record of Decision is scheduled for signature in June 2007. Implementation is planned for summer 2007.

Transportation Corridors

Approximately 1.3 miles completed to date.

Wet Gulch Timber Sale and Fuelbreak

Whiskey South II

NEPA scheduled for completion in FY2008

Misc small sales

Whitebird, Copperville, Main Salmon River, Riggins, Blackhawk bar, Bill Creek

Annual chemical fuels treatments

4.5.1.3 Recently Completed Projects

Sweet Home Bill Salvage Sale

The Sweet Home Bill Salvage Sale of fire-killed trees after the 2005 Long Ruggles Wildfire was completed in summer 2006.

Misc small sales

Approximately 210 acres of mechanical treatment have been accomplished through various small timber sales in the Elk City area.

4.5.2 Nez Perce Tribe

4.5.2.1 Current and Ongoing Projects

Box Canyon

The Box Canyon Project is a current (2007) brush reduction project aimed at decreasing wildfire risk and fuel load by reducing ladder fuels. It is located within T31N R4E section 17.

Kidder Ridge

The Kidder Ridge project is a current (2007) project. Project activities will include brush reduction and pre-commercial thinning that will reduce ladder fuels, forest stand continuity, and increase forest health and vigor, thereby decreasing the risk of a crown or stand replacing wildfire. It is located within T33N R4E section 22.

East Kamiah

The East Kamiah project is an ongoing project that includes creating fuel breaks, defensible space, pre-commercial thinning and reducing the decadent brush layer. It is located within T33N R4E sections 18 and 19.

Woodland

The Woodland project is an ongoing project that started in 2006 with brush reduction. This year, brush reduction will continue along the road and pre-commercial thinning for forest stand improvement is planned within the Woodland project area. It is located within T34N R3E sections 23 and 24

Defensible Space/WUI

In the future it is the Tribe's goal to have projects like this become the main focus of work in Idaho County. This project involves assisting private and tribal landowners with the creation of defensible space around their homes and extending that work onto surrounding tribal lands that are classified as WUI. These projects are located throughout Idaho County

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 Idaho County.

4.5.3 USDA Forest Service Projects

4.5.3.1 Clearwater Ranger District

Blue Ridge

Use prescribed fire to reduce natural fuel accumulations in the Johns Creek and Otter Creek drainages. Gilmore Ranch and Sourdough LO are within or adjacent to the project area. Utilizing prescribed fire will reduce the severity of wildfire events when they occur.

Total area: 7500 acres. Project started in 2002 and will continue through 2008.

Hungry Mill

Use prescribed fire to reduce natural fuel accumulations on Hungry Ridge and the Mill Creek drainage. Utilizing prescribed fire will reduce the severity of wildfire events when they occur. Total area: 10,500 acres. Project started in 1994. Maintenance burns will occur over the next 5 years.

South Fork

Use prescribed fire to reduce natural fuel accumulations in the South Fork Clearwater drainage. Prescribed fire will reduce the effects of future fire events and reduce the risk to structures/private land within the corridor. Prescribed burning has been on-going and will continue over the next 10 years.

Lucky Marble

Project included 240 acres of commercial thinning, 240 acres of understory slashing and 500 acres of prescribed burning near Hungry Ridge. Commercial thinning and slashing have been completed. Approximately 100 acres of prescribed burning will occur over the next two years. Project was designed to restore historic forest structure and reduce the severity of future fire events.

2021

Project included 280 acres of commercial harvest, 24 acres of understory slashing and 2,240 acres of prescribed burning. One purpose of the project was to reduce the risk of catastrophic fire to the Cove area and other private inholdings. Harvest operations have been completed. Prescribed burning will occur over the next 3-5 years.

Pine Plantation Underburning

Treat by prescribed fire existing Ponderosa pine plantations District-wide that are at risk to crown fire due to buildup of ladder fuels. Primary purpose is to reduce natural fuel accumulations that consist of brush, grand fir and needle litter. Treatment will provide protection from wildfires by lessening the severity of those fires when they occur.

Meadow Face Stewardship and Yew Rock Timber Sale

The primary purpose of this project is to restore fire dependant ecosystems and reduce the potential for stand replacing fires. The project includes commercial harvest and 7,000 acres of prescribed burning. Units within the Yew Rock Timber Sale have been harvested. The project is currently in litigation.

Middle Fork

The project includes 809 acres of commercial harvest and 600 acres of prescribed burning. Some of the prescribed burn units are directly adjacent to private land. Harvest was completed in 2005. Prescribed burning will occur over the next 3-5 years.

Blacktail

The purpose of the project is to reduce the effects of wildfire to the town of Clearwater, its municipal watershed, and the adjacent South Fork community. The proposed project includes 800 acres of commercial harvest and 600 acres of prescribed burning. Treatments are primarily located along the boundary between Forest Service and private land. The project is currently in the planning phase and a decision is expected in 2007.

Cove Fuel Break

This project has been completed.

Cove/Fish Interface

This project is in the conceptual phase at this time. The planning phase is expected to start in 2006 or 2007. This project will be designed to reduce the risk of catastrophic fire to the Cove, Fish Creek and rural Grangeville areas.

4.5.3.2 Powell Ranger District

4.5.3.2.1 Current and Ongoing Projects

Toboggan Ridge Fuels

Mixed severity type, late summer burns; approximately 500 of 11590 acres left to treat on both the Powell and North Fork Ranger Districts. To be implemented 2-4,000 acres/season over a 3-5 year time frame. Change in condition class fuels project. Contact: Mark Wilson

Jerry Johnson Fuels

Fuels reduction. Mixed severity type with underburning. Late summer/early fall burns. Approximately 700 acres. Contact: Matthew H. Young

Moose Whitebark Pine Restoration Project

Moose Lake area. Approximately 109 acre prescribed burn project to restore whitebark pine. Implement in 2007 and 2008. Contact: Matthew H. Young

Weir Fuels Project

Mixed severity type; late summer/early fall burns. Approximately 700 acres. NEPA completed Spring 2007. Change in condition class fuels project. Contact: Matthew H. Young or Rick Kusicko.

Beaver Triangle Vegetation Restoration Project

Timber harvest project that also includes one unit (21 acres) that will be prescribed burn only for whitebark pine restoration. Implementation 2007 through 2009 after harvest activities are completed. Contact: Rick Kusicko.

Powell Proper

Mixed severity fuel treatments; providing protection to the private, state and federal lands as well as the improvements in the area of Powell Ranger Station compound. Project also includes watershed and road restoration. Approximately 8-12 thousand acres proposed in the project. NEPA to be initiated in summer of 2007. Contact: Matthew H. Young

Stormy

Fuel treatments to provide a defensible border to the private lands along the Beaver Ridge area (FS Rd 369). This project is intended to facilitate wildfire use in the Storm and Beaver Creek drainages currently identified for wildland fire use. NEPA to be initiated in spring of 2009. Contact: Matthew H. Young

4.5.3.2.2 Conceptual Projects

Russian Pines

Old growth ponderosa pine restoration/perpetuation project using both prescribed burning and timber harvest to accomplish land management objectives. Project area is near the South side

of Crooked Fork Creek, approximately 5 miles NE of Powell. Possible inclusion in the Powell Proper project Contact: Matthew H. Young or Rick Kusicko.

Lochsa Corridor

This proposed fuels reduction project lies along the Highway 12 corridor between Kooskia and Powell. The project would consist of mixed severity and under burning vegetation creating a one mile buffer on both sides of the highway. This project will be designed in collaboration with the Forest Service Lochsa District. Contact: Tracie Buhl, Lochsa AFMO or Matt Young, Powell AFMO.

4.5.3.3 Red River Ranger District

4.5.3.3.1 Complete Projects

Whitewater

Reduction of natural fuels by prescribed burning on 1,000 acres of National Forest land surrounding private in-holdings in the Salmon River corridor. The Salmon River Canyon project would reintroduce fire into areas where fire exclusion has altered vegetation densities and fuel accumulations beyond historic levels. This would reduce the potential for large-scale stand replacing fires in historically non-lethal fire regimes through the use of low intensity prescribed underburning in ponderosa pine and Douglas fir forest types. Ignition would be accomplished using hand-held and aerial ignition devices.

Red River PCT

The Red River PCT will utilize precommercial thinning to reduce fire risk by reducing crown density and ladder fuels, favor species that are more fire-, insect-, and disease-resistant, improve tree growth, and rejuvenate the understory shrubs that provide forage for big game.

Elkhorn/Jersey

Reduction of natural fuels by prescribed burning in a project area of 21,000 acres in and adjacent to the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness in the Salmon River corridor. Implementation began in 2000 with the Rabbit Pt., Blowout Cr., Tepee Cr., and Jersey Cr. blocks burned for a total of 10,600 acres. The last block, Elkhorn Cr., is planned to be burned in 2006 for an additional 1,500 acres.

4.5.3.3.2 On-Going Projects

Dixie Fuelbreak

Mechanical reduction of natural fuels on 90 acres of National Forest land surrounding the community of Dixie, Idaho. The Dixie Fuelbreak project has improved firefighter safety, and reduced impacts to resources and threats to private property from wildland fire in the treatment area. This was accomplished by the thinning and pruning of vegetative fuels (trees and shrubs). Thinned material, such as tree branches and needles, was handpiled and burned to remove the fire risk. Project was completed in 2003; thus, maintenance is now ongoing.

Mallard/Rhett Defensible Space

Mechanical reduction of natural fuels on 15 acres of National Forest land surrounding private in-holdings in the Mallard and Rhett Cr. drainages. The Mallard/Rhett Defensible Space Project has reduced fuel loads by removing brush and cutting trees to increase canopy spacing on

Forest Service lands adjacent to private structures along Mallard Creek. By reducing fuel loads the project has reduced the potential and intensity of wildland fire and provide for firefighter and public safety in and around at risk private structures. Treatments consisted of; 1) cutting, handpiling, burning, chipping, or scattering materials <3 inches in diameter. 2) Pruning limbs to approximately 18 feet above ground. 3) Felling pole to sawlog sized trees to separate tree crowns to a spacing of about 10 feet. Project was completed in 2003; thus, maintenance is now ongoing.

Red River Defensible Space

Mechanical reduction of natural fuels on 37 acres of National Forest land surrounding private in-holdings and Forest Service facilities in the Red River Drainage. Project was completed in 2003; thus, maintenance is now ongoing.

Newsome Defensible Space

The Newsome Defensible Space Project has reduced fuel loads by removing brush and cutting trees to increase canopy spacing on Forest Service lands adjacent to private structures in the Newsome watershed. By reducing fuel loads the project has reduced the potential and intensity of wildland fire and provided for firefighter and public safety in and around at risk private structures. Treatments consisted of; 1) cutting, handpiling, burning, chipping, or scattering materials <3 inches in diameter. 2) Pruning limbs to approximately 18 feet above ground. 3) Felling pole to sawlog sized trees to separate tree crowns to a spacing of about 10 feet. Project was completed in 2005; thus, maintenance is now ongoing.

Crooked River Defensible Space

Mechanical reduction of natural fuels on 13 acres of National Forest land surrounding private in-holdings and Forest Service facilities in the Crooked River drainage. The Crooked River Defensible Space Project has reduced fuel loads by removing brush and cutting trees to increase canopy spacing on Forest Service lands adjacent to private structures in the Crooked River watershed. By reducing fuel loads the project has reduced the potential and intensity of wildland fire and provided for firefighter and public safety in and around at risk private structures. Treatments will consist of; 1) cutting, handpiling, burning, chipping, or scattering materials <3 inches in diameter. 2) Pruning limbs to approximately 18 feet above ground. 3) Felling pole to sawlog sized trees to separate tree crowns to a spacing of about 10 feet. Project was completed in 2005; thus, maintenance is now ongoing.

Red Pines

Mechanical reduction of natural fuels followed by prescribed burning of activity fuels on 3,500 acres of National Forest land in the Red River drainage. The Red Pines project would treat existing and potential fuel loads in order to reduce the effects of potential large-scale wildland fire and improve the safety and effectiveness of firefighters during suppression activities. This will be accomplished by removing dead and dying trees which contribute to existing and future fuel loads, reduce stand densities, reduce ladder fuels that would produce crown fires, reduce the risk of high severity fires, and creating vegetative patterns to alter fire spread and increase effectiveness of suppression activities.

American and Crooked River Project

Mechanical reduction of natural fuels followed by prescribed burning of activity fuels on 1,800 acres of National Forest land in the Crooked and American River drainages. The American/Crooked project would treat existing and potential fuel loads in order to reduce the effects of potential large-scale wildland fire and improve the safety and effectiveness of firefighters during suppression activities. This will be accomplished by removing dead and dying

trees which contribute to existing and future fuel loads, reduce stand densities, reduce ladder fuels that would produce crown fires, reduce the risk of high severity fires, and creating vegetative patterns to alter fire spread and increase effectiveness of suppression activities. NEPA completed, currently implementing.

Blanco

Reduction of natural fuels by prescribed burning on 900 acres of National Forest land in the Red River drainage. The Blanco project will return vegetation conditions to a more historic condition, reduce fire hazard, and improve big game forage in the Red River watershed.

806

Reduction of natural fuels by prescribed burning on 160 acres of National Forest land in the 806 Timber sale Area. The 806 project will use prescribed fire in combination with timber harvest and watershed improvements to move the area toward the desired condition of a healthy ecosystem which supports a mosaic of different forest structures that would not only provide for the present and future needs of the different species in the ecosystem, but also reduce the risk of any single fire eliminating any one of the needed forest structures. Underburning would occur in 2 30+ year old ponderosa pine plantations to reduce fuel loadings, thin the canopy closure, and remove understory grand fir from the stands.

Starbucky

Reduction of natural fuels by prescribed burning on 300 acres of National Forest land in the Starbucky Timber Sale Area. The Starbucky project will return and maintain the ecological structure and function of the area's vegetation to a natural, sustainable condition. Through the use of prescribed fire in the form of underburning, fuel loads and fire hazard will be reduced, and big game winter range will be rejuvenated. Implementation planned for 2008.

Red River Underburn

The Red River Underburn project will allow for firefighter and public safety in the interface zone by reducing activity fuels created through thinning and pruning activities for defensible space around the Red River Ranger Station compound. The use of fire in the form of underburning will reduce the fuel loading and kill the grand fir encroachment in the understory in areas that were not treated by thinning.

4.5.3.3.3 Proposed Projects

Crooked Cove

Reduction of natural fuels by prescribed burning of National Forest land surrounding private in-holdings. Project area is approximately 16,000 acres with actual burned acres to be 8,000-12,000 acres. NEPA not started, implementation planned for 2008.

4.5.3.3.4 Conceptual Projects

Chocolate Moose

Reduction of natural fuels by prescribed burning on 600 acres of National Forest land in the Chocolate Moose Timber Sale Area. The Chocolate Moose project will return and maintain the ecological structure and function of the area's vegetation to a natural, sustainable condition. Through the use of prescribed fire in the form of underburning, fuel loads, and fire hazard will be reduced and big game winter range will be rejuvenated. Implementation planned for 2008.

South Township

Mechanical reduction of natural fuels followed by prescribed burning on 200-300 acres of National Forest and Bureau of Land Management lands located along the southern boundary of the Elk City township.

4.5.3.4 Lochsa Ranger District

4.5.3.4.1 Current and On-Going Projects

Weitas Fuels

Mixed severity type, late summer burns. Contact: Chris Gauthier or Tracie Buhl

2005 - Sand Creek unit: 2,000 of the 5,036 acres.

2008 - Guard Station unit: 4,537 ac. Weitas Creek unit: 2,956 ac.

2007 - Bugle Point unit: 3,381 ac. Johnagan Mtn. unit: 1,594 ac.

2006 - Flame Creek unit: 2,755 ac.

Lochsa Historical Station

This is a fuels reduction project adjacent to the Forest Service facility. Proposing 50 acres of hand piling and under burning. Contact: Tracie Buhl

North Lochsa Face

This project consists of 120 units located in the Clearwater NF in the Lochsa Fire Management Unit. It proceeds to the southwest along the breaks of the river to the Forest boundary. The original proposal included mechanical treatment and prescribed fire. This included 5,485 acres of mixed severity burning and 7,045 acres of under burning that would be accomplished 1000-2000 acres each year. This project is on hold due to litigation, although the District may be allowed to proceed with some prescribed burning of the project area. Contact: Tracie Buhl.

Syringa/Lowell

Interface Fuels Phase 1 and 2, approximately 1500 acres - HFRA Wildland Urban Interface Project. Contact: Tracie Buhl

This project is in the initial NEPA phase. Phase 1 consists of creating a defensible space by mechanically treating areas within 300' of private in holdings. Phase 2 proposes a larger vegetation treatment and under burn of units adjacent to the communities of Syringa and Lowell. Project is in collaboration with the State and local communities.

Estimate signed Categorical Exclusion decision by Fall 2007 for Phase 1.

4.5.3.4.2 Conceptual Projects

Lochsa Corridor

This proposed fuels reduction project lies along the Highway 12 corridor between Kooskia and Powell. The project will likely consist of a combination of timber harvest, under burning and brush field burning. We are currently looking at creating a buffer on both sides of the highway to protect the travel route. This project will be designed in collaboration with the Forest Service Powell District. Contact: Tracie Buhl, Lochsa AFMO or Matt Young, Powell AFMO.

Fire Creek

The project area lies west of the Selway Bitterroot Wilderness and would consist of under burning 3000-5000 acres. The project could be done with a CE and ultimately depends on funding allocations.

Hemlock Fuels

This project lies eight miles east of Pierce, ID. A 7000 acre fuels reduction project in this area would create a buffer near the community of Pierce. The project could be done with a CE and ultimately depends on funding allocations.

4.5.3.5 Moose Creek Ranger District

Selway Falls Prescribed Fire

The Moose Creek District proposes to reduce natural fuels in the immediate vicinity of the structures on the Selway Falls administrative site and on the slopes adjacent to the site. On the ridges and slopes above and to each side of the Selway Falls Cabin approximately 240 acres will be treated with fire to reduce levels of natural occurring fuel and to reduce the shrub and tree regeneration that has encroached into the ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir stands. This effort will reduce the intensity of future ground fire and eliminate a source of ladder fuels which can lift fire into the tree canopy. In addition the project will provide a natural barrier or fuel break where, if needed, a stand against an approaching wildland fire could be made.

Selway Community Protection Project

The Selway Community Protection Project is a joint effort by the Nez Perce National Forest (NPNF) and Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) to reduce the risk from fire to the homes along the lower Selway River. There are two parts to this project. The first part of this project focuses on the wildland/urban interface (WUI) along the lower Selway River. This involves home hazard assessments with the homeowners, IDL and NPNF personnel to identify mitigation measures that homeowners can implement to lower their risk to loss from fire.

The second part of the project is an effort to reduce hazardous fuels in those areas identified in the Selway and Middle Fork Clearwater Rivers Subbasin Assessment, completed in 2001, as being outside their natural disturbance interval. The current vegetative condition within the analysis area, especially on south and west aspects, is an over story of ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir with an under story of 5-20 foot tall Douglas-fir. This project will be planned collaboratively with private citizens and federal, state and county agencies. The actual acres to be treated will be identified through this collaborative process.

East Meadow Prescribed Fire

The project is within the Meadow Creek drainage, a tributary of the Selway River. This area is adjacent to the Selway Bitterroot Wilderness. The total project is scheduled to burn 2000 acres per year for 4 years. The project is divided into 20 some burn blocks ranging in size from 50 acres to 500 acres, 4 or 5 of these blocks are planned for this season. Approximately 6200 acres remain to be burned.

O-Hara Forest Health Project

This project focuses on those areas that are outside their natural disturbance interval as identified in the Selway and Middle Fork Clearwater Rivers Subbasin Assessment, completed in 2001. There approximately 7800 acres of prescribed burning in this project. Fire suppression policies have resulted in greater accumulation of fuels, unnatural vegetative responses, more insect and disease concerns and reduction of habitat for some species. Restoring and

maintaining natural processes and thus more natural ecological function is the primary objective for this area.

4.5.3.6 Salmon River Ranger District

4.5.3.6.1 Current and Ongoing Projects

Home Evaluations – Red Zone Program

Under a cooperative agreement between Clearwater RC&D, Bureau of Land Management-Cottonwood, USDA Forest Service-Salmon River Ranger District, and the Salmon River Rural Fire Department, a contract with the Student Conservation Association has been established to complete homeowner assessments and mitigation education for approximately 200 homes in the Salmon River canyon. Homes in Pollack, Riggins, Upper Salmon River inholdings, Slate Creek, Lucile, and White Bird will be targeted. The assessment work will be completed using RedZone software.

Fire Prevention Cooperative

Efforts are currently being undertaken to establish fire prevention cooperative. Rather than target a single county, attempts will be made to work jointly with Idaho, Lewis, Clearwater, Nez Perce, and Latah County to provide prevention and fire education. Public land agencies, emergency response agencies, private entities, and other interested parties are currently being contacted to determine their interest in a fire cooperative. It is expected that in the fall of 2006 more formal plans and the formation of 501c be established.

Hartman Creek Fuels Reduction

4,800-project area. Non-lethal, mixed severity spring prescribed burn. Implementation occurred on this project in 2004 and an additional 2,000 acres is scheduled for implementation in 2007.

Allison Creek Fuels Reduction

9,800-project area. Non-lethal, mixed severity spring and fall prescribed burn. Implementation will occur over an approximate 6 year period starting in the fall of 2007 and treating approximately 1,000 to 3,000 annually.

Kessler

8,000-project area. The area will be treated with prescribed fire located in ponderosa pine - Douglas-fir stands which are classified in the non-lethal and mixed severity fire regimes. This activity will take place over a 3 - 5 year period and begin in the spring of 2007.

Christie Creek

The Christie Creek project will begin the process to restore historic vegetative characteristics by reducing forest fuels. Management ignited prescribed burning will occur in areas currently in Condition Classes 2 and 3 and Fire Regimes 1 and 3 (defined in the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003; USC 2003; Appendix B. Implementation of this project is planned to occur over the next six-years starting in the fall of 2005 (2005 to 2011)

Chapter 5

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5.3 Supplement #1 – Public Comments to 2007 Update Addendum

The following letter was received from the Idaho Conservation League during the public comment period for the 2007 Update Addendum. The committee felt that these were very well thought out and helpful comments; however, each item had been thoroughly addressed in the original Idaho County WUI Wildfire Mitigation Plan (2005). Although these comments were discussed at the committee level, there were no actual changes to the 2007 Addendum.

RE: Idaho Conservation League Comments Regarding the Idaho County Wildland Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan—2007 Draft Update

Thank you for considering our comments on the 2007 update of the Idaho County Wildfire Mitigation Plan. For thirty years, the Idaho Conservation League has worked to protect Idaho's clean water, wilderness, and quality of life through citizen action, public education, and professional advocacy. For more information or to become a member, visit www.wildidaho.org. As Idaho's largest state-based conservation organization we represent over 9,000 members, many of whom have a deep personal interest in protecting communities from wildfire and safeguarding firefighter's lives.

We recognize the need to protect homes and communities along the wildland-urban interface and applaud the efforts of those groups and individuals that participated in the development of this plan to make communities in Idaho County less vulnerable to impacts from wildland fire. We believe a successful wildfire mitigation plan should strategically focus the resources available along the wildland-urban interface. In short, we do not know where the fires are going to start but we do know where the homes are. We have attached a few additional comments in regards to the Idaho County 2007 Plan update and to wildfire mitigation plans in general.

Once again we thank you for the opportunity to submit comments on the 2007 update of the Idaho County Wildfire Mitigation Plan. Please send us any subsequent documents for this project. We look forward to continuing to work with Idaho County on this project and others in the future.

Sincerely,

John Robison
Public Lands Director

Due to limited resources, it is important for a wildfire mitigation plan to prioritize fire prevention efforts using the best available science in designating WUI areas and in assessing wildfire risk. The plan should also address the consequences of continued residential expansion into fire-prone landscapes. In short, we do not know where the fires are going to start but we do know where the homes are.

Prioritization of Fire Mitigation Efforts

The prioritization of fire prevention and mitigation efforts involves the strategic placement of projects within WUI areas to ensure that community resources are used in a cost-effective and wise manner. This involves focusing on those WUI areas where the risk to people and property is highest. It's important to note that, as the 2007 update states, WUI designation does not equate to a treatment area and that each location targeted for treatment must be evaluated on its own merits.

This is particularly true on public lands where fire and fuel restoration projects may be highly controversial, especially when they include high levels of commercial timber harvest. Oftentimes, such projects are located in previously unmanaged backcountry areas outside of WUI areas, where the relative threat to local communities is low. Although these projects may

sometimes technically be located within the wildland-urban interface (or intermix), the county plan should prioritize areas near high-risk.

Therefore, the 2007 Plan update and other wildfire mitigation plans need to prioritizing fuel reduction projects are focused in areas where they are needed most.

WUI Designation and Risk Assessment

Essential to the prioritization of fire prevention and mitigation projects is using the best available science to designate WUI areas and to assess wildfire risk. Such designations and assessments are the foundation upon which fire mitigation projects are developed, and a faulty foundation can compromise the effectiveness and validity of an entire project. Therefore in order to ensure that community resources are used in a cost-effective and wise manner, high-quality data and sound methods should be used to develop and prioritize projects. This includes accurate mapping of structures, using site-specific information like weather, terrain, and fuels to build fire behavior models, examining historical fire regimes and current ecological conditions, as well as anticipating future forest ecosystem change.

Although the 2007 Plan update includes an updated Wildland-Urban Interface map, we are disappointed that it doesn't include updated wildfire risk assessments. We understand it's a lengthy and time-consuming process, but as the update mentions, ecological, forest health conditions and new development infrastructure (houses, roads, and powerlines) can change rapidly, affecting wildfire risk. Therefore in order to effectively manage fire prevention resources and to prioritize projects, not only are accurate, up-to-date WUI maps required, but also accurate and current wildfire risk information.

Residential Expansion into Fire-Prone Landscapes

Fire is a historic and natural component of the western landscape, and as more homes and cabins are constructed throughout rural Idaho County, communities will have to deal with wildfire risk along the increasing wildland-urban interface. As such, these communities need to carefully consider and understand the consequences of continued residential expansion into fire-prone landscapes, specifically the huge burden on financial and other community resources in the event of a fire control effort. A proactive wildfire mitigation plan focusing on responsible growth and development can anticipate and alleviate these burdens. This approach is the most cost and resource effective way to minimize wildfire risk, as it focuses directly on the formation of new WUI areas.

We commend the incorporation of youth and adult wildfire educational programs into the 2007 Plan update, as it educates the public about the risk associated with wildland-urban interfaces. But we would also like to stress the importance of including projects focused on growth management planning and on open space conservation. Many people choose to live in Idaho County because of its rural qualities, and responsible growth and development will not only anticipate and alleviate the risks associated with the formation of WUI areas, but will also help preserve the quality of life and the unique natural resources of Idaho County.

Transportation Corridors

In order to decrease the risks to firefighters, the County Plan should also prioritize projects where there are multiple transportation routes for emergency crews and turn arounds large enough for fire engines. The County Plan should state that areas with no such prior preparation may pose a safety risk to firefighters and should not be prioritized.

Property evaluation

The County Plan should prioritize projects where homeowners have already taken significant steps toward reducing fuels on private property. During a wildfire, homes that have adopted

Firewise techniques stand a significantly higher chance of surviving a wildfire compared to unprepared homes. Prioritizing projects around these homes will further increase the chance of avoiding losses during a wildfire and serve as an incentive for other property owners to take similar steps.

The County Plan should take into account whether private properties are risk are homes, unoccupied structures, or other forms of property such as patented mining claims with no structures.

5.4 Signature Pages

5.4.1 Representatives of Idaho County Government

Resolution of the Commissioners of Idaho County, Idaho

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A resolution of the Idaho County Board of Commissioners declaring county support and adoption of the Idaho County Wildland Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan 2007 Update Addendum.

Whereas, The Idaho County Board of Commissioners supports the Idaho County Wildland Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan 2007 Update Addendum and

Whereas, The Idaho 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.

Therefore be it resolved, that the Idaho County Board of Commissioners do hereby adopt, support, and will facilitate the Idaho County Wildland Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan 2007 Update Addendum's implementation.

Passed and approved this 13th Day of August 2007

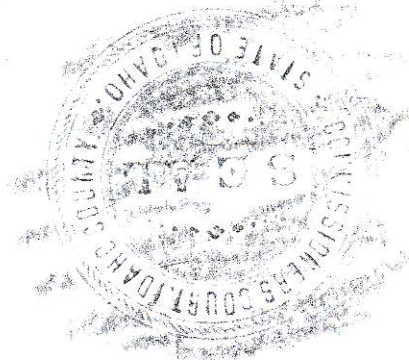
Board of County Commissioners
Idaho County, Idaho

Randy L. Somer
By:
Board of County Commissioners

Jan Schuler
By:
Board of County Commissioners

Dr. Shrin B...
By:
Board of County Commissioners

Jose Gehring
Attested by:
, Clerk



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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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